

State of Iowa

1962

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THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM--A CURRICULUM DESIGN

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Issued by Iowa State Department of Public Instruction

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FOREWORD

The translation of an education philosophy with its stated goals and purposes into a program of learning activities that is of value to pupils with their many and varied abilities is both difficult and challenging. Certainly, it requires the collective efforts of all persons and organizations who have a hand in the determination of the curriculum; and, ultimately, the final responsibility for the provision of quality educational programs rests with the local school district.

To aid local school districts in meeting this responsibility, a committee was formed to develop a curriculum design that would reflect the philosophy of the Department of Public Instruction and would serve as a source of information and discussion. This publication is a result of this committee's work.

> PAUL F. JOHNSTON State Superintendent of Public Instruction

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INTRODUCTION

To purport to solve within the few pages of this publication the problems and issues encountered in the development of truly effective instructional programs obviously would be misleading. The fact that the instructional program must reflect and employ the local characteristics of each school; the fact that well-planned change and modification are integral parts of a quality instructional program; and the fact that individuals with their individual problems, needs, and desires are of major importance in any instructional program all deny such a possibility.

There are, however, certain characteristics of the educational program that must be common to all schools if the needs of individuals are to be met. One of these characteristics is a breadth of offerings that will permit individuals to experience growth both in the area of common need and in the area of individual interests.

The purpose of this publication is to share some ideas and plans concerning curriculum with local school districts in the hope that they will find information here which will stimulate or influence them as they improve their educational programs. The method selected for the presentation of these ideas is in the form of a curriculum design based upon the assumption that the goals and purposes of public education in Iowa are reasonably clear and that the term "minimum program" is not necessarily synonomous with quality education.

While the value of the design is dependent upon the needs of the local district, it has been prepared with the following uses in mind:

- 1. To reflect the philosophy of the State Department of Public Instruction concerning the need for a comprehensive educational program.
- 2. To serve as a source of information for local schools developing their own curriculum designs.
- 3. To serve as a means of informing the public as to the essential kinds of topics and experiences that are to be found in a comprehensive educational program.

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4. To provide, through bibliographies, additional sources of information and materials centers and professional libraries.

Organization of the Design

The design contains information relative to fourteen subject-matter areas cited in Standard 41, Circular 100a revised, and commonly found in programs of local schools organized to meet the many and varied educational needs of children. On pages four and five, these areas have been presented in chart form to indicate the organizational level at which they are taught. The remaining pages present each of these areas in the following manner: (1) a brief outline of some of the topics, activities, and experiences that are appropriate for the elementary-school level; (2) a brief outline of topics, experiences, and activities that are appropriate for the secondary-school level; and (3) a bibliography containing sources of information relative to the subject-matter areas.

While the organization of the design is according to subject-matter area, in actual practice, it is desirable that some of these topics from several of these areas be combined into a single teaching unit. This is particularly true at the elementary-school level. Also, there are certain courses that may be considered desirable that are not included as a subject-matter area in this design. For example, many aspects of safety education are best taught when integrated with teaching units from other subject-matter areas; but a course in driver education at the secondary-school level would be desirable.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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K	ART	MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGE
•	Painting and drawing	(Level 1 when part of the
	Textiles	elementary program)
	Carving	
	Printing	
	Modeling	MUSIC
	Art arrangements	
	Designing	Listening
	Lettering	Singing
	Puppetry	Rhythm
		Creating
		Plaving instruments
	HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION	Music appreciation
	Experiences developing desirable	
	habits, attitudes, and practices	SCIENCE
	for health, safety, and physical	
	fitness	Living things
		Man's place in a changing
.		environment
	LANGUAGE ARTS	The universe
		The earth
	Oral and written language	Physical and chemical forces
	Oral and silent reading	<u> </u>
1.1	Creative experiences	
	Literary appreciation	SOCTAL STUDIES
	Listening and speaking	
	Handwriting	Tiving in the immediate envi-
·	Spelling	ropment
	Library skills	Living together in home and
		school
•		Living in the neighborhood
	MATHEMATICS	and community
		Expanding community life
	Sets and relation between sets	Life in other communities
	Numeral and number	Living in the Americas
	Numeration and number systems	Life on other continents
	Ordered pairs	
	Language of mathematics	
6	Geometry	

SECONDARY SCHOOL

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7	ART	MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGE
	HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION	MUSIC
	HOMEMAKING	SCIENCE
•	INDUSTRIAL ARTS	SOCIAL STUDIES
	LANGUAGE ARTS	TYPEWRITING PERSONAL
9 9	MATHEMATICS	<u>VOCATIONAL</u> <u>AGRICULTURE</u> (9th grade)



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The art program should be presented in such a manner that it reveals in an orderly and organized manner a development in self realization through visual creative expression. Learning procedures and situations should be comparable to that of any other area of the curriculum and should be considered to be valuable and important to the child in his development and growth.

ELEMENTARY

Art experience in the elementary school should be designed to provide children with opportunities to discover and appreciate the wonder and beauty of the world in which they find themselves. Through these varied art experiences, the child should experiment with materials, tools, and processes; express himself through various art objects and visual forms; and become sensitive to the art work of his own and of others.

к	PAINTING AND DRAWING	PRINTING
	Finger	Print making
•	Calcimine	Block printing
	Crayons	Monoprint
•	Colored chalk	Screen printing
•	Pencil	MODELING
•	Pens	Clay
•	Brushes	Paper
•	TEXTILES	ART ARRANGEMENTS
	Stitchery	Flower
	Stenciling	Room
	Weaving	DESIGNING
	CARVING	School exhibits
•	Wood	Bulletin boards
	Insulation materials	LETTERING
•	Soap	PUPPETRY
6	Wax	

SECONDARY

The art program at the secondary-school level is both a continuation of the previous art experiences of elementary school children and an introduction to new and more mature experiences in art. Consideration must be given to the child who will become a consumer of art; to the child who will have an avocational interest in art; and to the child who will choose art as his vocation. At the junior-high-school level, the experiences will generally be planned for the first two of these three types of pupils; whereas, the senior-high-school program should increasingly provide experiences that will be appropriate for each of the three broad categories.

7.	PAINTING	MODELING AND CERAMICS
•	ILLUSTRATION	EXPERIENCES IN ART APPRECIATION
	BASIC DESIGN EXPERIENCE	PUPPETRY
	LETTERING AND POSTER-MAKING	EXPLORATORY COLOR EXPERIENCES
9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PHOTOGRAPHY

DRAWING

10

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12

Space Perspective Freehand drawing Coordination Contour lines Gesture Weight Solidity

WOOD: Carving and Decorating

Whittling Chip carving

GRAPHIC ARTS

Printing technique Commercial adaptation Block print

PAINTING

Various colors and paints Various types of materials

SCULPTURE

Clay Wedging Slip Finishing Armature Bas-relief Glyptic sculpture

BOOKBINDING

Book cover Hinge Placing of book in binding

LEATHER

Designing Tooling Binding Texturing Decorating stamps Dyeing Lacing Polishing

TEXTILES

Stitchery Dyes and dyeing Linoleum printing

LETTERING

Pen and ink Brush lettering Variation of letter form Posters

METALCRAFT

Etching Saw piercing Binding and shaping Shots or balls Chain and links Planishing

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BUSINESS EDUCATION

The primary purposes of business education is to develop in our young people the competencies, understandings, and attitudes for both occupational and personal use. The skills they develop may be used for employment after graduation, facilitate their post-high school study, sustain them in parttime jobs while attending college, and enrich their general education. The opportunities provided within the area of business education should be broad and varied enough to allow individuals to select and pursue a specific vocational goal within this area as well as to provide experience related to the business world in general.

-7		-1
	TYPEWRITING (in Ju	nior High Schools)
·	Decopational	Exploration
	Entrance Persona Persona	at use
		·
10	ACCOUNTING	SECRETARIAL-CLERICAL
	Bookkeeping	Introduction to business
	Record keeping	Stenography
•	Business machines	Typewriting
	Data poocessing machines	Secretarial practice
•		Clerical practice
		Office machines
•	DISTRIBUTION	ADDITIONAL COURSES
•	Retailing	Applied arithmetic
	Merchandise	Business arithmetic
	Information	Business economics
	Salesmanship	Business law
	Advertising	Typewriting
•	Display	Business English
•	KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY RE	QUIRED FOR INITIAL JOB:
	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	and a second
	Office machines Bookkeeping	Machine accounting
	Work experiences Typewriting	Filing
	Salesmanship Shorthand	
•		
•	PREPARATION FOR	EMPLOYMENT AS:
	Bookkeeper Stenographer	Secretary Salesperson
12	Typist General clerk	File clerk

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DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION



DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION

The term "distributive education" identifies a program of instruction in distribution, marketing, and management. The distributive education program has been developed to serve the educational needs of employed distributive personnel within the framework of their careers whether they be preparing themselves for entry into the field of distribution, upgrading themselves in their occupations, or involving themselves in decision-making activities. The goals for the distributive education program are: (1) to offer instruction in distribution, marketing, and management; (2) to aid in the improvement of the techniques of distribution; and (3) to develop a broader understanding of the social and economic responsibilities of those engaged in distribution in a free, competitive society.

One form of the total distributive education program, the cooperative relationship which exists between the public school and the business community is basic to this phase of the program in achieving the objective of preparing young people for careers in the field of distribution.

Classroom instruction becomes more meaningful to the enrollees when their studies are applied to a real business environment. Students are employed, at hourly rates, in business firms which provide job experiences and instruction. Careful placement assures a training situation which is in keeping with the student's career interests. Typically, students report to their places of employment each afternoon of every school day throughout the school year. For the student this beginning job initiates him into the field of distribution; and provides the opportunity to acquire job competency, to advance to subsequent positions of greater responsibility, to observe our free enterprise system in operation, and to become a contributing member of our society.

10	A course in salesmanship and/or retailing precedes enrollment in					
	Distributive Education.					
	DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION CURRICULUM INCLUDES STUDY OF (but is not limited to)					
	Marketing Place of the Consumer in the Marketing Process					
.	. Buying . Buying habits					
	. Selling . Consumer demands					
•	. Pricing . Competition					
	. Wholesaling					
.	. Retailing					
•	Kinds of Organization Performing Distributive Functions					
	. Banking					
·	. Wholesaling					
	. Retailing					
	. Service					
· [•]	<u>Various Financial Aspects of Distribution</u> <u>Factors Affecting Marketing</u>					
	. Capital structure . Market research					
•	. Credits . Advertising					
	. Records . Visual merchandising					
•	. Location					
	. Consumer services					
•	To addition each munit receiver a wide renea of encodific inclumention					
12	In addition, each pupil receives a wide-range of specific instruction					
12	which is directly related to developing immediate job proficiency.					

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HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Any sound program of health and physical education must include the various facets of health, physical fitness, and safety. Experiences provided in this area of the curriculum should be designed to promote desirable health practices and attitudes and to maintain optimum physical and mental health of children. Such a program requires that the learning situations are real and vital to the individual, providing him with habits and attitudes that will serve him now and throughout his adult life.

ELEMENTARY

Instruction in the area of health and physical education should achieve the following objectives:

- . To develop desirable health habits,
- . To develop neuromuscular skills and abilities by providing a varied program of activities that demand and facilitate the development of these skills,
- . To develop desirable safety habits,
- . To develop a social consciousness which will enable the pupil to adjust to society and the human elements of his environment,
- . To develop qualities of leadership, and
- . To develop principles of good sportsmanship and thus aid in the building and development of desirable modes of behavior and character.

	-		
K.		HEALTH INSTRUCTION	PHYSICAL EDUCATION
		Developing Habits, Attitudes,	Creative activities
		and Practices	Self-testing activities
			Rhythms
		Food and eating practices	Games of low organization
		Sleep and rest	Song plays
		Body structure	Folk dances
		Function of body	Games of increasing organization
		Care of teeth, eyes, ears	Intramural activities
		Cleanliness	Field days
		Safety and first aid	Playdays
		Physical environment	Festivals
6		Stimulants and narcotics	Basic skills in sports

SECONDARY

Objectives of health and physical education instruction at the secondary level are:

- . To develop health knowledge, pupil health habits, health safety, and sound health attitudes,
- . To develop the health, strength, and physical fitness of the individual,
- . To develop the ability to make judgments, responses, and adjustments in rapid changing situations without injury or danger to himself or others,
- . To develop the ability to work and play together, and
- . To develop skills, interests, and knowledge in a variety of games and activities that will provide pleasure now as well as in the future.

7	HEALTH INSTRUCTION	PHYSICAL EDUCA	TION
•	Understanding changing growth Personal adjustment	<u>Individual</u> Sports	<u>Self</u> <u>Testing</u>
	School adjustments	Aquatics	Achievement tests
	Family relationships	Archery	Apparatus
.	Healthful living	Bag punching (boys)	Emergency skills
	Nutrition	Bicycling	Motor ability tests
	Leisure-time interests	Bowling	Stunts
	Health and safety in home,	Golf	Tumbling and pyramids
	school, community	Skating	Weight lifting
	Group relationships	Jumping rope	
•	Emotional control	Track and field	Intramural Competition
	Desirable health habits	Winter sports	
•	Exercise, sleep, rest	-	<u>Rhythms</u>
	Disease prevention and control	Team Sports	
	Mental Health		Games of Low Organization
	Body function	Basketball	
•	Understanding special senses	Baseball (boys)	<u>Dual</u> <u>Sports</u>
	First aid	Field hockey (girls)	
•	Narcotics, alcohol, and tobacco	Football (boys)	Badminton
		Soccer	Boxing (boys)
•		Softball	Tennis
		Touch football (b6ys)	Fencing
•		Volleyball	Handball
			Wrestling (boys)
•		Dance	
ļ			<u>Adapted</u> Physical
12		<u>Body Mechanics and</u> <u>Conditioning</u>	<u>Activities</u>
I			

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HOMEMAKING

The primary purpose of homemaking is to develop in our young people the competencies, understandings, and attitudes which will contribute to strengthening family life. Among these competencies and attitudes are human relations, the efficient utilization of material resources, and the development of a system of personal and social values.

Instruction in homemaking deals with personal and family relationships; home management and consumer buying; housing, home equipment, and furnishings; child development; food and nutrition; clothing, grooming, and textiles; and with the interrelationship of these areas of study as they are applied in the everyday lives of both young and experienced homemakers.

7	[[7th and/or 8th (1	unit of credit) and 9th (1 unit	: of credit)
.		FOOD AND NUTRITION	FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS & CHILD DEVELOPMENT	CLOTHING
		Learning about foodsour business	Caring for children	Grooming
		Providing adequate	Understanding, enjoying, and appreciating children	Clothing construction
1		meals		Dressing attractively
•		HOUSING	Understanding the role of play in the develop-	for school
•			ment of children	Selecting clothing
		Helping at home		
•			Living happily with	
9		Making the girls' room attractive and convenient	family and friends	

10th or 11th (1 unit of credit) and 12th (1 unit of credit)

10

•	FOOD AND NUTRITION	FAMILY RELATIONS	CLOTHING
	Preserving and storing food	Understanding oneself	Caring for clothes
•	Planning and preparing family meals	Learning about courtship and marriage HOUSING	Choosing and pur- chasing attractive and suitable cloth- ing
•	Learning about meal management and nutrition	Creating a liveable home	Clothing construction
•	Selecting and buying foods <u>CHILD DEVELOPMENT</u>	Managing resources to provide maximum family satisfaction	Planning clothing expenditures for the family
.2	Assuming adult responsi- bility for guidance of children		

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*Evaluation Materials are available in the areas of foods, clothing, housing, child development, and family relations for grades nine through twelve.

*These curriculum guides and materials are available free from the Vocational Division of the State Department of Public Instruction, State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa, to schools offering vocational homemaking; they may be purchased at the Book Store, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, by other schools. Stree Bulling and Street St. St. State of the state y a source is subject to be ni National American National second and the second Although the second sec ە ئەلەر مەرەپىيە بىلەر يېرىپىيە بىلەر يېرىپىيە بىلەر يېرىپىيە بىلەر يېرىپىيە بىلەر يېرىپىيە بىلەر يېرىپىيە بىل يەلىمىرىزىزىرىدىغا ^{مەر} Abreholden beschlichtet. alda valadi kurata And a state of the MMdaaaaa Andrewsky

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INDUSTRIAL ARTS

Industrial arts, through a variety of experiences and activities in a shop-laboratory-classroom setting, makes its contribution to the total education of the pupil.

In the listing below of the basic objectives for the industrial arts program, it should be noted that supplementary objectives are equally important in providing for the individual at various grade levels. The basic objectives are: (1) to develop in pupils the insight into and understanding of an industrial society and its place in our culture; (2) to give pupils a better kndwledge and appreciation of modern industrial processes, products, and procedures; (3) to develop a measure of skill in the use of common tools and machines; (4) to develop and apply desirable work habits and attitudes; (5) to give pupils opportunities to develop their judgment and skills in selecting, using, and maintaining the industrial products and equipment of everyday living.

ELEMENTARY

Constructive activities with material things are to be encouraged as an integrated part of each area of the elementary-school curriculum. These experiences and activities are a means through which (1) learning can be made more meaningful for pupils through concrete examples, (2) motivation for learning can be increased, and (3) teaching of fundamental skills can be implemented. Activities should, at this level, be provided and applied whenever it is believed by the teacher that these experiences can make a greater contribution than can some other experience or method.

K	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES						
	SCIENCE Construct boxes for planting	HEALTH, PHYSICAL FITNESS, AND SAFETY EDUCATION					
	Make not coose	Construct finit aid hit					
•	Make per cages	Discuss mastice compatives of test					
	Make tin can telephones	Discuss, practice correct use of tools					
•	Construct model thermometer	Repair bicycles					
	Construct ant observatory	Approach electricity from safety aspect					
•	Connect telephone-telegraph	Set up "roads" on playground					
	equipment	Make home plates, bases, bat stands					
•	Assemble crystal radio sets						
		FINE ARTS					
•	COMMUNICATIVE ARTS	Construct rhythm instruments					
	Construct reading chart stand	Paint flower pots					
•	Draw sketches of school building	Design and make cookie cutters					
	and area	Weave with simple looms					
•	Make large, lettered blocks	Print with silk screen and stencils					
	Make scenery and props for plays	Use linoleum blocks for printing programs					
•	Make puppets	for plays					
	Operate movie projector						
•	Make plans for construction work	MATHEMATICS					
		Construct counting frames					
•	CITIZENSHIP AND SOCIAL STUDIES	Make abaci					
	Observe outdoor construction work	Build clocks					
•	Make movable partitions for house-	Design and use play money					
	keeping corner	Make flannelgrams					
•	Build models of houses	Construct felt boards					
	Make relief maps	Measure with accuracy					
6	Reproduce significant inventions	Prepare bills of material for construction					
	- 28 -						

SECONDARY

Exploratory experiences at the junior-high-school level are designed: (1) to expand pupil knowledge of and experiences and skills in the use of tools, materials, and processes of industry; (2) to establish an understanding and a respect for craftsmanship in the industrial processes; and (3) to encourage further exploration in the industrial processes.

At the senior-high-school level opportunities should provide experiences and activities: (1) to offer pupils continuing pleasure in creative and constructive work with tools and materials; (2) to further develop problemsolving skills related to materials and processes; (3) to apply the principles of mathematics and science through creative activity; and (4) to develop a background for future vocational, technical, or professional education.

I ville was

7	EXPLORATORY AREAS				
	WOODWORKING	I	ELECTRICITY AN	D ELECTRONICS	
•	METALWORKING	(GRAPHIC ARTS (mainly sketching and drawing)	
•	CRAFTS (after adequate time has been allotted to other phases)				
•					
•	ADVANCED AREAS				
•	POWER MECHANICS(Auto, Airplane, Diesel)MACHINE SHOPELECTRICITY AND ELECTRONICSWELDINGSHEET METALCABINETMAKINGCARPENTRYGRAPHIC ARTS (Printing and Drafting)HOME MECHANICSFOUNDRY				
•	INDUSTRIAL ARTS CURRICULUM INCLUDES EXPERIENCES IN:				
•	PLANNING	SHOP SAFETY		INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES	
•	Problem solving	Skill		Historical	
•	Diagrams	Knowledge		Scope	
	Layours Patterns	Color dynamics		Trends	
1	Measurement		~		
	Design				
	Sketching				
•	Selection				
	Blueprint reading				
•	TOOLS AND MACHIN	NES	MATERIALS		
•	Types		Kinds		
•	Size		Varieties		
	Cost		Limitations	Limitations	
•	Simple maintenance		Properties		
2	Process in the manufacture Use		Cost Use		
2	Use		Use		
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

ELEMENTARY

Each minute of every day requires use of and provides opportunities for the development of the English language arts. The program should be regarded as a curriculum area rather than individual subjects composed of related topics. The expression skills, the reception skills, and the mechanical skills are all a part of the language arts program and should include experiences designed to promote speaking and writing, listening and reading, understanding, discrimination, and critical analysis.

Ī	K	Oral and Written Language; Creative Experiences
		. Facilitates and corrects communication skills
	,	. Develops personal-social communication skills
		. Provides opportunities for talking with others in a variety of situa-
		tions
1		. Coordinates activities and instruction in the related and/or inter-
		related language arts
		. Provides opportunities for writing and talking to or with others in
		a variety of situations
		. Stimulates use of knowledge for personal interest and need
		. Encourages use of skills and techniques for needs both in andoout
		of school
	-	Oral and Silent Reading; Literary Appreciation
		. Prepares and instructs pupils for reading tasks
	-	Develops, builds, and enriches vocabulary
		. Contributes to personal growth and development
		. Develops needed skills and techniques
		. Unlocks recorded thoughts, feelings, and knowledge of mankind
•		Individualizes reading for varying pupil needs
		. Introduces children to fiction, science, social studies, mathematics
		Explores and begins program of literature related to cultures
		. Axpiored and begind program of filefacture refaced to curtared
		Listening and Speaking
		Provides purposeful and meaningful opportunities in a variety of
		activities related to the listening skills
1		Provides opportunities for critical listening
	•	Assumes responsibility for development of the spoken language
		i nobalico respondibilitoj foi acveloplicite ene openen rangaage
		Handwriting
		. Provides systematic and organized instruction
		. Develops a personal desire for legibility in writing
		. Eases and assists in transition from manuscript to cursive form
		. Develops an understanding of the relationship between legible hand-
		writing and effective communication
		. Encourages self-improvement and evaluation of personal needs
		Spelling
		. Motivates instruction to meet individual and group needs
		. Develops relationships between spelling and writing
		. Encourages improvement of personal spelling needs
	•	Library Skills
		. Provides graduated instruction to meet varying levels of ability
		. Locates and uses a variety of materials
	6	. Encourages wide use of facilities
- 1		

Because of the great range in pupils' interests, abilities, attitudes, and personal needs, planned experiences in the English language arts should be flexible enough to provide a broad and varied program. Courses which will provide satisfying experiences for every pupil in reading, listening, speaking, spelling, grammar, written expression, literary appreciation, and library skills and which will enhance opportunities for knowledge, competency, and proficiency in each of these areas are basic to such a program.

7	Fraliah Litoratura
·	English, Literature
	Basic, Ungraded, Corrective, College Preparatory, Enriched, Grammar,
•	Spelling
	. Extends, continues, and refines vocabulary
	Establishes purposes of communication in life situations
	Increases power of comprehension
	Widens use of English in Study situations
•	. When so of English in Study Studions
	. Encourages critical thinking and reasoning
۰	. Increases power to adjust skills to varying situations
	Stimulates interpretation and appreciation of humanities
•	. Encourages and develops validity of content and organization of
	ideas
	. Provides a sequential program for teaching vocabulary, spelling,
	punctuation, and usage
	Applies use of communication skills in related subject areas
•	. Appries abe of commanication skills in felated subject aleas
•	writing
	Composition, Creative Writing
•	. Provides organized instructional program
	. Practices application of skills
.	. Encourages refinement of written activities
	. Provides opportunities for originality
.	Develops personal focus on content and scope of written composition
. [
	Reading
•	Dovolopmental Corrective Independent Enriched
ł	Continues development of reading shills and techniques
•	. continues development of reading skills and techniques
	. Increases vocabulary and background concepts
٠	. Improves or corrects reading deficiencies
ŀ	. Promotes growth in skills, tastes, and interests
•	. Widens interest and appreciation in reading abilities
	. Strengthens independence in personal reading needs
Į.	Speech and Dramatics
. 1	Rnables continuation of verbal improvement
•	Encourações development of porsenal skills and shilition
	. Encourages development of personal skills and abilities
•	. Provides opportunities for application of skills
•	Journallsm
	Provides opportunities in developing the communication skills
•	in a functional manner
	Develops ability to write clear, forceful standard English
12	. Develops ability in evaluating written items of the press

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MATHEMATICS

It is the objective of mathematics programs from kindergarten through grade twelve to see that each pupil gains an understanding of the ideas of mathematics as a logical system; a system which has been evolved by man as a means of recording his thoughts as he seeks solutions to life's problems. Each pupil should also gain respect and appreciation for the disciplinary, cultural, and practical aspects of mathematics. He should acquire the skills, concepts, and understandings that will aid him in the achievement of desirable life goals.

ELEMENTARY

In the elementary school it is of primary importance to emphasize understanding of the <u>big ideas</u> and <u>concepts</u> in mathematics. If attention is focused upon <u>ideas</u>, practical use for the new, precise language of modern mathematics will follow. This attention to understanding will lead the pupils to see the need for computational and manipulative skills.

<u>Sets and Relation Between Sets</u> Conservation of number, one-to-one and many-to-one correspondence, cardinal and ordinal use of number, sets (groups) of objects and the number associated with each set, equal sets, comparisons
Distinction Between a Number and Its Numeral Number (the abstraction) and numeral (the symbol), many symbols (names) for the same number, other mathematical names and symbols and their referents
Numerals and Numeration Systems The base-ten system, systems using bases other than ten, the Roman numeration system, computation (operations) as a procedure for <u>changing names</u> of numbers
Number and Number Systems Whole numbers, fractions, groups, subgroups and regrouping, properties of numbers and number systems, the counting numbers
Relations and Sets of Ordered Pairs of Numbers Correspondences, ratio, tables and graphic representation, function
The Equation Used to Express Problem Situations in the Language of Mathematics Oral study of problem situations, analysis of problem action, intuitive solu- tion of sentences and equations, equations involving ratio, estimation
Geometry Point, line, plane, space, sets of points (line, plane, triangle, rectangle,
parallelogram, square, circle, prism, cylinder, sphere), correspondences (points in a line, lines having a common point, lines in a plane), measure- ment: nonstandard units, references, comparisons, standard units, time (clock and calendar), money, weight and capacity, linear measure, perimeter, area, volume

The key ideas of secondary school mathematics develop naturally from those of the elementary school. They evolve from basic mathematical concepts and understandings as they are studied in breadth and depth.

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	KEY IDEAS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL MATHEMATICS			
7	Sets			
	Continued developmen extended t	nt: correspondences, equivalence, co: operations with sets, universe of discourse, variable, parameter		
•	The Distinction Betwee	en a Symbol and Its Referent		
•	Continued developmen extended t	nt: number-numeral distinctions, co: algebraic and geometric concepts		
•	Mathematical Structure			
	Continued developmen	it: number and number systems, the natural numbers,		
·	extended t	to: the nature of proof, logic, mathematical systems		
•	<u>Relation</u>			
•	Continued developmen extended t	nt: ratio, functions, graphical representation, co: inequalities, various functions including periodic, logarithmic, exponential, trigonometric, universe		
•	The Language of Mathem	matics As an Expression of Physical Situations		
P	Continued developmen	nt: equations and inequalities used in expressing		
•	extended t	co: geometric and statistical interpretations and other mathematical models		
•	Geometry			
•	Continued development	nt: sets of points, lines, polygons, space concepts, measurement and unit relationships.		
12	extended t	to: the interrelation of algebraic, geometric and trigonometric concepts		

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MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Learning a modern foreign language requires the development of four skills--hearing and understanding, speaking, reading, and writing. The purpose of the foreign language program should be to develop the pupil to the point that he can understand and speak the language in everyday situations, read it without needing to translate it, and write directly in the language. In order to achieve this objective the pupil must have completed from four to six years of study in the language which he has chosen, and reach what language teachers define as Level VI. Programs of shorter duration will not fully achieve the fourfold objective of a modern foreign language program. Thus, if a pupil does not begin to study a language until late in his school career, he will have made only a beginning in a learning process which will need to be carried further if the language is to be learned at a fully useful level.

Description of Levels

Level I

Scope.

- e. 1. Cultivation of a proper attitude toward the new language.
 - 2. Acquisition of the ability to understand the spoken language within the limits of the experience of the class.
 - 3. Pronunciation and intonation.
 - 4. Mastery of the most common syntax patterns and forms used in speech.
 - 5. Mastery of a limited vocabulary which includes most of the function and conjunctive words used in speech, and words used in the units studied.
 - 6. Introduction to the culture of the country--primarily to those areas that relate to the pupil's own experience and activities (games, sports, family life, holidays) and to those developed in the units studied.

Ideally, the study of a modern foreign language should be started in the elementary-school grades so that pupils may complete Level I by the time they enter the junior high school at Grade 7. Then Level II could be mastered by the end of Grade 8. Then steady progress through one level per year could be made so that Level VI would be pursued during Grade 12.

Level II

- Scope. 1. Reinforcement of aural-oral skills.
 - 2. Review of material learned in Level I.
 - 3. Mastery of remaining forms and patterns that constitute the grammar of speech.
 - 4. Broader vocabulary base.
 - 5. Systematic introduction to reading.
 - 6. Development of writing skills, based closely on aural and textual models.
 - 7. Extensive cultural experience through readings and supplementary materials.

Level III

- <u>Scope</u>. 1. Reinforcement of aural-oral skills and of the patterns and forms of speech.
 - 2. Introduction to the grammar of writing, the "literary" language.
 - 3. Reading of complete works in a broad range of style and content.

- 4. Writing of directed compositions, adaptation of models, summaries, and descriptions.
- 5. Mature cultural investigations; current affairs; reading in history of civilization, art, literature; significant foreign films, art exhibits, and lectures when available.

Level IV

This level aims at increased facility in speaking and reading the foreign language. Thus the skill emphasis is similar to that of Level III, but the content is broader, with more challenging material, predominantly of contemporary interest, and opportunity for individual communication with nationals of the foreign language via correspondence and interviews. Readings and discussions at this level might profitably be integrated with other studies in literature and social science.

Levels V, VI

Since these levels presuppose pupils of superior preparation (from the long streams A or B, or with out-of-school advantages), the scope of either may include: oral discussion in the foreign language of films, current events, foreign periodicals, representative biography, and literary masterpieces; original written and oral reports; continuing integration with the work of other courses. College-bound pupils at these levels should receive guided preparation toward college foreign language placement and advanced standing. The most proficient pupils should be encouraged to apply for opportunities in travel and study exchanges, and counseled toward vocational use of the foreign language in areas of appropriate personal satisfaction and national significance.

4	First Sequence (Grades 4-12)	Second Sequence (Grades 7-12)	Third Sequence (Grades 9-12)	Fourth Sequence (Grades 9-12)	Fifth Sequence (Grades 11-12)
	Level I				
7	Level II	Level I			
•	Level III	Level II	Level I		
•	Level IV	Level III	Level II	Level I	
•	Level V	Level IV	Level III	Level II	Level I
12	Level VI	Level V	Level IV	Level III	Level II

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MUSIC

Music is a means of communication among people. The effective school music program is one in which music education is a continuous process from the kindergarten through grade twelve. Instruction and activities are designed to provide experiences that are enjoyable, informative, and self-rewarding.

ELEMENTARY

Music education contributes vitally to the social, emotional, aesthetic, spiritual, and intellectual growth in the total development of the individual. The purposes of effective music experiences enable children in the elementary school:

- . to express themselves creatively through activities involving singing, dramatization, playing instruments, and simple composition;
- . to receive opportunity for reproduction, if desired, of musical experiences;
- . to develop ability in reading simple music;
- . to participate in group music activities;
- . to develop desirable music tastes;
- . to instill appreciation in relation to humanities;
- . to learn to use the skill of effective listening to various types and styles of music; and
- . to acquire knowledge and skills which will help to make music more satisfying both in and out of school.

K	Listening
	Experiences: group, class, intra-grade groups
•	Media: recordings, radio, television, films, instruments, live
	performances
•	Cincing
	<u>Singing</u> Examination charter instruction singing space
•	Experiences: class instruction, group instruction, singing games,
	Modia, voice instruments recordings toythooks
•	media: voice, instituments, recordings, textbooks
	Rhythm
	Experiences: folk dance, folk games, singing games, walking,
	marching, skipping, running
	Media: instruments, recordings
	Creating
•	Experiences: mimicry, dramatizing songs, composing melodies,
	conversational singing
•	
	Playing Instruments
•	Experiences: solo, group, class
	Media: toy and rhythm instruments, orchestral and band instru-
•	ments
	Nucia Approciation
•	Experiences, groups and classes
6	Media: nictures, library resources, recordings, films
Ľ	

Music plays an important part in the heritage of every young person. The music program must take into consideration the physical, emotional, and psychological changes that are taking place in youngsters during the six years in the secondary school. Music education must be both intellectually challenging and emotionally compelling. Through individual participation and group cooperation music becomes a social, unifying force for enriching the total curriculum.

Music is an integral part of the secondary curriculum because of its cultural, educational, and recreational values. The music educator should accept the pupils' natural interest in music and introduce and develop activities that will encourage free participation both as a listener and as a performer. The purposes of effective music experiences enables the secondary pupil:

- . to participate in some phase of the music program regardless of talent;
- . to broaden knowledge of music as an aesthetic, spiritual, and social art;
- . to develop music tastes;
- . to build and extend knowledge of music theory and literature;
- . to explore independently new and unfamiliar music literature;
- . to encourage development of natural talents;
- . to encourage leisure-time musical pursuits;
- . to foster development of music interests related to personality; and
- . to realize that music reaches the heart as well as the mind.

7]	<u>General Music</u>
	Continuation and extension of elementary instructional program
	<u>Choral Music</u> Chorus, glee clubs, mixed chorus, a cappela choir, small ensembles, operetta groups
•	<u>Instrumental Music</u> Orchestra, concert band, marching band, pep band, instrumental en- sembles
•	Applied Music Vocal techniques and ensembles, instrumental techniques and ensembles
•	Music Appreciation and Literature Theory, music history, harmony, composition
	Music Activities for Student Body Musical films, concerts, assembly program, assembly singing, exchange programs (schools and community), parades, interdepartmental activities, recitals, radio, television, operettas, musicale, athletic events
}	

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SCIENCE

The following broad objectives should be basic to any science program in the elementary and secondary schools:

- . To develop an understanding of the world in which we live
- . To instill an appreciation of the world in which we live
- . To develop a workable knowledge of the facts, principles, and concepts of science
- . To develop feeling and skills in using the methods of science
- . To develop a favorable estimate of science for the effect it has on our daily lives
- . To develop a sense of responsibility for the control and conservation of our environment

ELEMENTARY

In the elementary schools, children explore their world and become familiar with simple concepts on which future science learnings can be based. Integration of science with other curriculum areas is implicit in the design of the elementary course of study.

K	LIVING THINGS	THE UNIVERSE	THE EARTH
•	Pets	The sky	Seasonal changes
	Classification of plants	The sun and stars	Air and weather
•	and animals	The moon	Air temperature
	Basic animal needs	Movement of earth	affects life
•	Parts of plants	and moon	Changes in surface
	Requirements of plant growth	Astronomy-beyond	of the earth
•	Plant and animal adaptations	the solar system	Meteorology and
	Life cycle of insects	Gravitation	climate
•	Physical structure of plants	Centrifugal force	Heat
	Human organ systems	Galaxies-constellations	Geology
•	Physical structure of animals	Space travel	Changes in state
•	MAN'S PLACE IN A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT	PHYSICAL AND CH	IEMICAL FORCES
•	Requirement for good health	Toys and machir	nes
	Germs and disease	Magnets	
	Conservation	Chemical and ph	ysical changes
•	Balance of nature (ecology)	Sound	
	Communication devices	Electricity	
•	Reproduction of animals	Simple machines	3
	Reproduction of plants	Static electric	ity
	Weather forecasting procedures	Communication d	levices
	Weather control	Aircraft	
•	Use of new discoveries	Atomic structur	e
		Simple periodic	chart
6	· · ·	Physical measur	rements

In the junior high school, science activities may be organized under broad areas which are based on fundamental problems of importance to the individual and society. At the same time, boys and girls are introduced to science as a specialized area of unique experiences acquired, in part, by laboratory experiments. This science program should serve as a capstone for the elementary-school science as well as prepare the pupils for the senior-highschool science. Science hobbies such as photography, ham radio, bird lore, rock collection, tropical fish, and airplanes can have a valuable place at various levels of the curriculum.

In the senior high school, previous science learning are integrated into major science courses. To provide for differences in ability and interest, courses should be provided for pupils with special aptitudes and interests in addition to those courses provided for all pupils.

	MECHANICS	MATTER	ELECTRICITY
	Kinds of machines	State of matter	Nature of
.	Machine advantages	Atomic nature	Kinds
	Problems	Electron theory	
.	Machine age	· .	MEASUREMENTS
		METEOROLOGY	English and metric system
.	ENERGY	Atomosphere	Conversion of systems
	Types	Gases of	
	Law of conservation	Temperature changes	HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY AND HUMAN
	of energy		BEHAVIOR
	Energy forces	CHEMISTRY	Man, a complex organism
	Transformations	Fire	Control mechanisms
		Fuels	
	PLANTS AND ANIMALS	Industries	COMMUNICATION
	Cell physiology		Radio
	Life cycle	GEOLOGY	Radar
.	Genetics	Fossils	Television
	Evolution	Conservation	Recordings
		Wealth of the sea	Projection
	NEW ENERGY HORIZONS		Satellites
	Nuclear energy	ASTRONOMY	ì
	Solar energy	The sun; importance	LIGHT
.	Earth's internal heat	Day and night	Theories
	Tides and currents	Space frontier	Color
9		*	Velocity
10	ADVANCED SCIENCE	APPLIED SCIENCE	EARTH SCIENCE
	Biological techniques		
.	Qualitative analysis	BIOLOGY	PHYSICAL SCIENCE
	Advanced chemistry		
	Advanced physics	CHEMISTRY	PHYSICS
12	Research projects		
	· ·		

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SOCIAL STUDIES

ELEMENTARY

The area of social studies helps the child understand himself in relation to his social and physical environment. Experiences centered around the study of people, places, and events of past and present eras begin in the elementary school and stressor:

- . appreciation of our American heritage;
- citizenship practices necessary to the American way of life involving moral, ethical, and spiritual values;
- . human relations as an important aspect of social learning and living;
- . skills and concepts as a means of developing social understanding;
- . recognition of economic education as it relates to work and workers;
- . understanding of activities in relation to family living;
- . basic knowledge of American and her world neighbors;
- . development of international understanding; and
- . awareness of current affairs.

Living in the Immediate Environment

Opportunities to learn about people, places, things, and events <u>Living Together in Home and School</u> Child relationships through experiences of work and play, family and friends, food and shelter, holidays and vacation Child's position in home and school in relation to community

Living in the Neighborhood and Community Services of people who serve the home, the school, and the neighborhood Introduction of concepts related to interdependence of people

Expanding Community Life

The home community in relation to other communities within the state, nation, and world

Similarities and differences of communities

Life in Other Communities

Introduction of other cultures which affect or influence our culture Historical concepts in relation to present geographical factors

Living in the Americas or the Western Hemisphere

Exploration, colonization, independence, growth, and present position of the United States and other countries of South and North America

Life on Other Continents or Eastern Hemisphere

Relationship of the United States to other continents and countries in the field of international understanding, environmental needs, and geographical factors

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The social studies is a means of developing social understanding and competence and should contribute to the directed growth of every individual. The social studies curriculum is a field of study which is drawn from the arts, anthropology, religion, language, history, and science. The school is concerned with the development of desirable attitudes and behaviors of each pupil to his highest capacity as an individual personality, as a citizen, and as a voter.

The social studies classroom is a laboratory for citizenship-training activities and provides pupils with opportunities:

- . to relate and adapt himself to a changing world;
- . to make effective decisions as an individual and a citizen;
- . to be sensitive to situations that face people;
- . to master and share knowledge;
- . to build the morale and courage of companions;
- . to act on one's own initiative;
- to feel and to assume responsibilities;
- to perceive and solve problems; and
- to secure a broad background of local and state geographic, historical, and political facts.

<u>American</u> <u>Problems</u> Social, economic, political

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<u>Contemporary Problems</u> Economics, sociology, foreign policy Issues that challenge the citizen, local to international in scope

<u>History of United States</u>, <u>American History</u>, <u>Government</u> The study of the great ideas in our heritage Chronological study in the nation's growth and development

<u>Our Community and State</u> Iowa state history, geography and government beginning at the local community level Problems related to health and safety

<u>Social Studies Seminar and Research</u> Advanced study, historical and contemporary, of problems of government, intergroup relations and international relations

World Geography--Physical and Economic

The individual in an interdependent world as a worker, a consumer, and a builder

World History Organized and developed according to culture areas Critical study of man's disciplines in relation to the various cultures History of selected eras, peoples, areas, and nations of the world

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TRADE & INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

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TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Trade and industrial education is a balanced program of studies and work experiences that have the common objective of producing competent workers. There is virtually no limit to the kinds of trade and industrial education programs which may be offered except for the imagination of the educator, the vocational interests of the students, and the needs of industry for a skilled work force. To be effective, such programs must be occupationcentered and provide flexibility that will adapt to time, location, demands, and conditions.

The objective of a trade and industrial education program for inschool youth should be to provide instruction of a preparatory type for the development of basic manipulative skills, safety and job judgment, technical knowledge, and related industrial information for the purpose of fitting persons for advantageous entrance into employment in trade and industrial pursuits.

There are two distinct types of preparatory programs in trade and indistrial education for the in-school youth: the day-trade program and the part-time cooperative occupations program.

Day-Trade Program

In the day-trade program, students spend one half of the school day in a shop situation which meets the objectives of their occupational choice and one half of their time in related and academic school subjects.

	- ·	Common Areas of Training	2
	Air conditioning and refr	igeration Ele	ectrical trades
	Auto body rebuilding and	refinishing Ele	ectronics-communication-
	Auto mechanics		industrial
	Cabinet and millwork	Mac	chine shop
	Carpentry,	Pri	nting
	Commercial art	Rac	lio and TV service
1	Drafting	She	et metal working. Welding
	<u>Ex</u>	pected Outcomes of Train	ning
	Ex Apprenticeship entrance	pected Outcomes of Train	ning Manipulative skills
	Ex Apprenticeship entrance Attitudes	<u>pected Outcomes of Train</u> Industrial information Job competence	Manipulative skills Specialization
	<u>Ex</u> Apprenticeship entrance Attitudes Employment opportunities	Industrial information Job competence Job judgment	Manipulative skills Specialization Technical information
	Ex Apprenticeship entrance Attitudes Employment opportunities Employment requirements	Industrial information Job competence Job judgment Job safety	Manipulative skills Specialization Technical information Theory (occupational)

PART-TIME COOPERATIVE OCCUPATIONS

In the part-time cooperative occupations program, industry and the schools work together to provide vocational training in various industrial occupations. Related and academic instruction is provided by the school during half of the day, and on-the-job training for the acquisition of skills and technical knowledge is provided by industry during the other half of the school day. Thus, the pupil is on the job for an amount of time equal to or exceeding the amount of time spent in the classroom. Such a program demands a close, cooperative working relationship between the businesses (management and workers) in which the pupils are employed and the public school. In this type of program, training for occupations would be limited by the number and types of businesses and industries in the local community which would be willing to employ the pupils for a minimum of 15 hours per week as student9learners in industrial occupation.

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	<u>Common Areas o</u>	f <u>Training</u>	
Air conditioning and r	efrigeration	Maintenance	and service mechanic
Airplane mechanic		Masonry	
Appliance mechanic		Meatoutter	
Auto body rebuilding a	nd refinishing	Nurseryman	
Auto mechanic		Partsman	
Cabinet and millwork		Pattermaker	· ·
Carpentry		Photographer	
Commercial art		Plumber and	pipe fitter
Dental assistant		Printing	
Drafting		Radio and TV	servicing
Electrical trades		Sheet metal	working
Electronics-communicat	ion-industrial	Shoe repairm	an
Florist		Sign painter	
Food processor		Storeroom ma	nagement
Food trades		Tailoring	
Hospital attendant		'gool and die	maker
Laundry and dry cleani	ng	Upholstering	
Machine shop		Watch repair	man
		Welding	
	Expected Outcome	s of Training	
Apprenticeship entranc	e Industrial	information	Manipulative skills
Attitudes	Job compet	ence	Specialization
Employment opportuniti	es Job judgme	nt	Technical information
Employment requirement	s Job safety		Theory (occupational)
			Work habits

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VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

The vocational agriculture program is designed primarily to meet the needs and interests of persons over fourteen years of age who are farming or plan to do so.

The progam is built around actual, practical, and timely agricultural problems of the student. Home farm situations are studied in the classroom, laboratory, farm mechanics shop, and on field trips. Each student conducts a supervised farm program which includes production and improvement projects. Individual, on-farm instruction for each student is provided through the program with parental cooperation.

An integral part of the vocational agriculture program is the Future Farmers of America (FFA). An organization for boys studying vocational agriculture in public secondary schools, the FFA is built on local chapters, state associations, and a national organization. Members learn through participation in a chapter-planned program of work. Degrees of membership are contingent on definite accomplishments in vocational agriculture.

Experiences should be provided in each of the following areas during each of a student's four years in the program. Work varies and becomes more advanced as the student's supervised farmer program expands and progresses. The real problems encountered are the basis for learning.

9	AREAS OF LEARNINGINCLUDING NAT	URAL APPLICATION OF RELATED SCIENCE
•	LIVESTOCK Selection Genetics Nutrition Shelter Health Management of swine, beef, dairy,	FARM MANAGEMENT Rural economics Keeping and using records Organizing and conducting a farm business Contracts Insurance Credit
-	sheep, poultry common in the school district	Taxation Cooperation Marketing Farm law
•	Soil management Soil and water conservation Fertilizers	Farm organization Rural living
с .	Propagation of plants Crop management Crop storage: corn, small grain,	<u>FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA</u> Operating through a program of work Revised annually on basis of student
•	forages, grasses, legumes Pastures, gardens, orchards, landscaping, forestry, wildlife,	chapter and community needs Major divisions . Supervised farming
•	weed control FARM MECHANICS	. Cooperation . Community source . Leadership
	Skills and their application to potential farm situations Repair, use, maintenance and	. Earnings and savings . Conduct meeting . Scholarship
•	construction of farm machinery, buildings, and equipment Farm shop, work skills, farm	. Recreation . Public relations . State and national activities
.2	electrification, soil and water management practices and structures	

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