

APPENDIX 7

The Computation of Distribution Frequency

1. The Distribution Frequency of Pre-test

a. The extent of the data

The highest score = 80 The lowest score = 36

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Formula } R &= \text{Highest score} - \text{lowest score} \\ &= 80 - 36 \\ &= 44\end{aligned}$$

b. The total number of class interval

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Formula : } K &= 1 + (3.3 \text{ Log } n) \\ &= 1 + (3.3 \text{ Log } 34) \\ &= 1 + (3.3 \times 1.53) \\ &= 1 + 5 \\ &= 6\end{aligned}$$

c. The length of class interval

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Formula : } P &= \frac{R}{K} \\ &= \frac{44}{6} \\ &= 8.8/9\end{aligned}$$

2. The Distribution Frequency of Post-test

a. The extent of the data

The highest score = 84 The lowest score = 56

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Formula } R &= \text{Highest score} - \text{lowest score} \\ &= 84 - 56 \\ &= 28\end{aligned}$$

b. The total number of class interval

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Formula : } K &= 1 + (3.3 \text{ Log } n) \\ &= 1 + (3.3 \text{ Log } 34) \\ &= 1 + (3.3 \times 1.53) \\ &= 1 + 5 \\ &= 6\end{aligned}$$

c. The length of class interval

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Formula : } P &= \frac{R}{K} \\ &= \frac{28}{6} \\ &= 4.7/5\end{aligned}$$