

percent of increase is 20.1% in the experimental group, with only 4.2% in the control group.

2. The final test average T-Score of the general ability tests gave an increase of 17.3% over the pre-test of the same series of tests.
 3. The correlations of each of the eight basketball tests with actual ability separated these tests into two groups. Five of the tests had correlations ranging from .42 to .64, and three of them had correlations from minus .13 to .33. The total basketball test correlations with actual play is .73 on the pre-test and .77 on the final test.
 4. The individual general athletic ability tests correlations with actual play ranged from .50 to .72 and the total general athletic test was .73 for the pre-test and .77 in the final.
 5. The correlation between total basketball tests and general athletic tests was .76 for the pre-test and .52 for the final test.
 6. The correlation between the Brace Test and general ability is .14, the Brace test with Basketball tests is .59 and with actual playing ability is .16.
- I. a. The results of this experiment seem to indicate that progress in the fundamentals of basketball can be measured. From the eight tests used in the experiment the author recommends the use of test numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, and 8 as a battery of reliable tests for the measurement of basketball skill in fundamentals.
- b. The similar percentage of increase and the high correlation between basketball and general athletic ability proves the close relationship of these two groups of skills even though the correlation of improvement was very low.
- c. The lack of correlation in improvement indicates that learned skill in one activity does not carry over in the same amount to another skill.
- d. To objectively test an individual for potential basketball ability the test must of necessity measure untaught skills. If this were not so the individual could not be tested on his first appearance and the individual who had never played before would automatically be ruled out. The high correlation between general ability tests scores and specific basketball test scores on the one hand and general ability test scores and actual playing ability scores on the other hand which are brought out in this study seem to warrant the use of this general ability test as a predictive test for potential playing ability.
- e. The advisability of using this series of tests in contrast with the standard Brace Motor Ability test was clearly shown in the poor correlation between the Brace test and General Ability and Actual Ability score, but it must be remembered that the Brace Test was designed to test native neuro-muscular ability.