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#### Abstract

A'survey questionnaire, based on 88 titles identified elsewhere as popular adolescent reading, was given to 172 students with the intent of determining whether there Were observable sex differences in the students' choice of books. Information sought included: (1) whether girls and boys enjoy reading for pleasure; what books are enjoyed by both sexes; (3) what books are enjoyed by one sex; and (4) whether movies and television influence the choice of books for leisure reading.* Books read and enjoyed are listed in separate tables by sex and by grade. Result's show that the majority of students read and enjoyed only a portion of the selections on the survey. It is suggested that librarians and teachers promote reading as a leisure activity, and that librarians provide a well stocked, broisable' collection of paperback books since this format seems to be popular with the age group. The questionnaire is appended. (Author/AP)


[^0]
## A LEISURE READING INTERESTS SURVEY OF

 LAKE DALLAS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL.SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFIULMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE . DEGREE OF MASTER ÓF LIBRARY SCIENCE

IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE
TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
*
BY
BARBARA GLYNN SWANSON, B.S.
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DENTON, TEXAS
MAY, 1977

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John J. Miniter
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## PREFACE

This paper was submitted to fulfill partial A. requirements for the course, "Literature for Young People," Library Science 5623, Spring term 1976, Ms. Hazel Furman, professor.

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## CHAPTER I

## IN TRODUCTION

What adolescents are reading, when they are reading, is a question that of en enters the minds of librarians and teachers who work with this age group. Another aspect of this question is, what are boys reading and what are girls reading? (The September 1975 issue of School Library Journal "invited subscribers to comment on whether they found observable sex differences in the escape reading of girls and boys. ${ }^{1}$

Librarians across the country responded and "with one exception, all did see dividing lines between boys' and girls' leisure reading--girls still hankering for family stories and romances and boys head straight for sports books and wartime adventure." ${ }^{2}$ The one dissenting opinion was from a school librarian in Minneapolis who stated, "My observation of young people's reading tastes indicates that the heretofore wobbly boundary between 1/Jane Abramson, assistant editor, "Up For Discus-
sion," School Library Journal "22 (September 1975) : 32 . ${ }^{2}$ Ibid.
masculine and feminine reading interests is rapidly disappearing. ${ }^{1}$ The following research study is an qutgrowth of these two opposing views of adolescent reading preferences.

## Statement, of the Problem

What. are adolescents, seventh, eighth, and ninth graders, reading and are there observable sex differences in their choice of books for pleasure or leisure time reading?

## Purpose of the Study

The primary purpose of this study was to compile data on books enjoyed by junior high school students, using a list of eighty-eight titles. To do this, data .were collected, through a student questionnaire, to answer the following questions:

1. Do girls and boys thiș age enjoy reading for pleasure?
2. What books on the survey are enjoyed by both male and female readers?
3. What books on the survey are enjoyed by of sex?

[^1]4. Are books that are made into movies or television films popular?
5. Where do junior high school students obtain the books that they read for pleasure--from the school library, the public library, or a personal source?
6. What other titles, not ineluded on the survey list, are enjoyed by these adolescents?

## Definition of Terms

1. "Adolescence" is the time of life between puberty and mațurity; youth.
2. "Adolescent novel" is a book written by a serious writer for the teen-age reader. This type of book satisfies some of the youth's emotional and psychological needs by throwing light on the problems, of adolescen
3. "Leisure reading" for this study is reading done outside of class and not for assignment.

## Limitations of the Study

This study is limited to seventh, eighth, and ninth grade students at Lake Dallas Junior High Schodl in Lake Dallas, "Texas.

## CHAPTER II

RELATED LITERATURE

Over the years, there have been a great number of'formal and informal. studies of ađolescent reading interests and tastes. Reseanckers, as well as librarians and teachers, have conducted/surveys to discover what adolescents were reading and why. The results of many surveys have indicated that there is a wide gap between the reading interests of boys and girls.

A reading interest survey was conducted in the early' part of the twentieth century. The committee reporting 'on 'the survey concluded' that up to' eight or nine years of age, there is little difference in the reading interests of boys and girls. At the ages of twelve and

- thirteen, there is the greatest dịvergence of reading interests. "Ninetyrfive per cent of the seventh and. eighth grade boys prefer adventure, while seventy-five per cent of the girls prefer love stories." ${ }^{1}$. The committee also concluded that "the sex instinct is the 1

[^2]directive force in the choice of literature through the 'teens.' Adult fiction, science and adventure rank highest with boys, while the girls are interested in adult fiction and stories of home life." ${ }^{1}$

About twenty years later, George Norveli did extensive research into what adolescents read and view and where their-interests and tastes seem to lie. In 1950, he published a twelve year study concluding that "sex is so dominant and ever-present a force in determining young people's reading choices that it must be carefully considered in planning any reading programs for the school." ${ }^{2}$ His study also concluded that there is a slight change between junior and senior high school in the influence of sex on reading interests. He did agree with R. L. Thorndike who, in a 1941 study, concluded that "there is an increasing community of interest in reading between secondary school: boys and girls with incfeasing age." 3
${ }^{1}$ Ibid., p. 293.
$2_{\text {George }}$ W. Norvell, The Reading Interests of Young People (Boston: D. C. Heath and Co., 1950), p. 47. . $3_{\text {Ibid. }}$, p. 48.

In 1967 , G. Robert Carlsen, an expert in the field of adolescent literature, stated in his book entitled Books and the Teen-Age Reader:

There is a real difference between what the teen-age boy and the teen-age girl want to read. By eighth grade, the reading interests of boys and girls are sharply differentiated. These differences will continue into adult life; for even at mature reading level, men and women tend to select and appreciate different books. It is true that girls and women will frequently enjoy masculine stories, but boys and men will rarely enjoy feminine ones. Sex differences are reflected not only in the kind of story each usually prefers, but in the-type of characters, the plot, the setting, and the unit within those kinds. Boys want the leading character to be: masculine; girls will read about either sex. ${ }^{1}$

Four years later, Carlsen revised his book to reflect the changes in our society and in teen-agers; However, he did not change his opinion on this aspect of "teen-age reading habits.

Dr. Lou Stanek, in a study completed in 1973, surveyed the reading interests of Illinois adolescents. Her study was not conducted to substantiate sex preference in book choice, but to see why a teen-ager reads and what specific adolecent novels were being read. The results of her research indicated that: '"kids aren't reading as

[^3]much as they did a few years ago; girls are reading more adolescent novels than boys; and the only ones indiscriminately read by both are those adapted for the silver screen and cathode tube." Four of the five first choices by adolescents in this study had been either movies or television films before the survey was conducted. Dr'. Stañek's message to librarians and educators is "never underestimate the power of the telly or movie house. " 2
${ }^{1}$ Lou Willet Stanek, "Real People, Real Books: About YA Readers," 'Rop of the News 31 (June 1975): 424. $\because$ ${ }^{2}$ Ibid., p. 420 .

PROCEDURE

## Population

The population involved in the study was the seventh, eighth, and ninth graders at Lake Dallas Junior High School.

## Source of Data

The data used in this study were obtained from a reading list survey administered to the majority of the junior high population.

The following are the sources used in compiling the reading list survey:

1. '"Adolescent Literature, Adolescent Reading, and the English Class." Arizona English Bulletin 14 (April 1972).
2. Campbell, Patty. "We Got There...It Was Worth "the Trip! A Survey of YA Reading Interests in Los Angeles Public Library." Top of the News 30 (June 1974): 394-402.
3. Carlsen, G. Robert. Books and the Teen-Age Reader.

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8
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4. Edwards, Margaret. The Fair Garden and the Swarm of the Beasts.
5. "Still Alive in '75."' Top of the New's 32 (November 1975): 34-35.
6. "ẎA Favorites; Reading Profiles From Nine Hawaii Schools." Top of the News 30 (June 1974):-403-409.

## Instrument

The reading interests survey is divided into three sections. The first section is a list of eightyeight author-title selections. Ninety selections were originally planned, but in the printing process, two were not included. Students were to indicate by a plus sign those selections they have read and enjoyed, and by a minus sign those selections, read but not enjoyed. Any selection that was read in Reading or English class was to be circled.

The second section consisted of three columns with the headings: School library, Public library, Personal copy. Students were asked to check one of these columns indicating the source of the book marked in Section I.

In the third section, students were asked to list one to four favorite books not mentioned on the reading list. . T̀ne survey was concluded with this question: "Do you enjoy reading for pleasure?"

## Assumptions

In the analysis of the data of this survey, it is assumed that information provided by the students is true and accurate. Students were instructed to mark only those books actually read and, within the capability of their memories, to check the source of each book.

## Treatment of the Data

The data compiled in Sections I and II were

* treated by utilizing averages and percentages. The average age and total number of books read from the survey list'were numerically computed. "Percentages were used to indicate the number of students who enjoyed a certain book. Ten per cent was the cut-off number. A book read and enjoyed by less than ten per cent of the students in each grade and sex division is not considered significant in this survey. Selections read in class were eliminated. for the appropriate grade levels. Also, percentages were' utilized in calculating the information gathered concerning the possible sources of books.


## Hypotheses

On the basis of the information provided by the related literature and other researchers, the following hypotheses are stated for this study:

1. There are dividing lines, however wobbly, between masculine and feminine, adolescent leisure reading interests.
2. Adolescents today, in leisure time, despite other interests and activities, do enjoy reading.
3. The film industry and television do influence the selection of books by adolescents.
4. Adolescents today are not relying on the libraries' primarily as sources of books for leisure reading.



This chapter will present information gathered from the reading interests survey administered to 172 seventh, eighth, and ninth graders, two of their teachers, and the schaol librarian. The school library was surveyed to ascertain the number of reading survey selections it contained.

The breakdow as to total number and average age is as follows in table 1:

TABLE 1
POPULATION BREAKDOWN *

| Grade* | Sex | Number of Students | Average Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{M} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.4 \\ & 14.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{M} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.5 \\ & 1.3 .7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 7 | $\underset{F}{M}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.8 \\ 12.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total. |  | 172 | - |

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The ofirst section of the survey was designed to gather information about the books male and female students enjoyed reading and what selections they read for assignments. Table 2 presents data compiled showting the average number of books read from the selection list of eighty-eight titles. This number includes books that students enjoyed, did not enjoy, and those read for assignment.

TABLE 2
NUMBER OF BOOKS READ FROM READING INTERESTS SURVEY

| Grade | Sex | Average Number Read | Per Cent Read |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | 10.42 |  |
|  | F | 15.53 | 11.8 |
| 8 | M | 17.6 |  |
|  | F | 9.48 | 10.7 |
|  | M | 12.04 | 13.6 |

The highest number read "( 15.53 books) was by the ninth grade girls and the lowest number read by the seventh gradé girls (8.77). Thé data shows that with increasing age, male or female, more books were read from the selection list.

The following tables ${ }^{2}(3,4,5,6,7,8)$ present data compiled to show which specific books ere enjoyed by each grade and sex. .Books read for Reading or English classes have been eliminated. Since the ninth graders read To Kill A Mockiágbird and Flowers for vernon, these titles have not been computed. The selection Sounder had to be eliminated for eighth graders, also for ninth graders who read it previously. There were' no tithes circled by the seventh graders, indicating that none pf the selections were read for assignments.


TABLE 4
BOOKS READ AND ENJOYED BY NINTH GRADE GIRLS
Per Cėnt Read and Enjoyed
Titles
70
Born Free
90
01d Yeller ..... 67
Jaws ..... 67
Lisa Bright. and Dark ..... 61
Island of the Blue Dolphin ..... 51
Love Story ..... 51
Summer of 142 ..... 54
Brian's Song ..... 45
Death Be Not Proud ..... 38
Jonathon Livingston Seagull. ..... 38
The Exorcist38
Call of the Wild ..... 35
Gone With the Wind ..... '35
The Other Side of the Mountain ..... 35
True Grit ..... 29
Mr. \& Mrs. Bo Jo Jones ..... 25
To Sir With Love ..... 25
Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman ..... 22
Iilies of the Field ..... 2.2
The Godfather ..... 22
The Yearling ..... 22
Alive ..... 19
The Outsiders ..... 19
2001: A Space 0dyssey ..... 19
I Never Promised You a Rose Garden ..... 19
Savage Sam ..... 19
Brian Piccolo: A Short Season ..... 16
Fifteen ..... 16
My Darling, My Hamburgèr ..... 12
My Side of the Mountain ..... 12

TABLE 5

## BOOKS READ AND ENJOYED.BY - EIGHTH GRADE BOYS

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Titles |  |  |

## TABLE 6

## BOOKS READ AND ENJOYED BY <br> EIGHTH .GRADE GIRLS

and EnjoyedGo Ask Alice ..... 66
Jaws ..... 66
Death Be Not Proud ..... 62
Island of the Blue Dolphin ..... 62
Old Yeller ..... 62
Brian's Song ..... 59
Lisa Bright and Dark ..... 48
Born Free
Alive44
33
Love Story ..... 33
My Side of the Mountain ..... 33
Summer of 142 ..... 33
The Other Side of the Mountain ..... 29
Brian Piccolo: A Short Season ..... 25
Jonathon Livingston Seagull ..... 25
The Exorcist ..... 25
Rebecca ..... 22
Gone With the Wind ..... 22
Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman ..... 22
The Pigman ..... 18
Fifteen ..... 14
To Kill a Mockingbird ..... 14
2001: A Space Odyssey ..... 14Per Cent Read


TABLE 8

## BOOKS READ AND ENJOYED BY <br> SEVENTH GRADE GIRLS

| Titles | Per Cent Read <br> and |
| :--- | :--- |
| Enjoyed |  |$|$

Island of the Blue Dolphin ..... 59
Sounder ..... 48
Alive ..... 44
dorn37
Death Be Not Proud ..... 33
Gone With the Wind ..... 33Brian's Song29
Love Story
22
The Godfather22
Call of the Wild18
To Kill a Mockingbird14

7

Table 9 presents the data'concerning the possible - sources for books read in leisure time. Students were instructed to treat the School Library column as their own school library and the Public Library column as any local pưblic library: Denton, Lewisville, Dallas, Lake Dallas, Sariger, and Gainesville were sofme of the locations indicated by the students as the source of books. The Personal Copy column represented any book owned personally or borrowed from family or friends.

TABLE 9
SOURCE OF BOOKS

| Grade | Sex | Per Cent <br> School Library | Per Cent <br> Public Library | Per Cent <br> Personal Copy <br> ( |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | M | 36.36 | 14.47 <br> 31.84 | 12.97 |

Table 10 presents data compiled from Section III of the survey. Students were asked to respond to the question: "Do you enjoy reading for pleasure?" 3

|  | READING FOR PLEASURE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Students were also asked in this section to list other favorite books not included on the reading list. There were many different responses and tables 11, 12, 13, 14; 15, and 46 present this data.

The school library was surveyed for the availabilits of the selections on the reading survey list. "Of the . eighty-efght selections, 68'.18 per cent were on the library's shelves.

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Two Lake Dallas teachers and the school librarian were also surveyed to discover if they had read the selections on the survey list. The seventh and eighth grade English teacher had read 21 per cent of the books. The seventh and eighth grade Reading teacher had read 42 per cent of the selections and the librarian had read 27.2 per cent of the titles. "The ninth grade English teacher was ill and did not participate in this survey.

## TABLE 11

## "WRITE-IN" TITLES: NINTH GRADE BOYS

Tom 'Sawyer
Huckleberry Finn
Limbo of the Lost
Motocross Action
Science Fiction Robot
The Great Race
Peahuts
Batter Up
Childhood
Dirty Harry
Dirt Bike
Charlie Brown
New Twilight Zone
White Dawn
Strange but True Basebali Stories
4 Engine Co. 82
Patton
Rich Man, Poor Man
Mr. Cool Bart Starr
Project Earth
Land of the Lost
The-Pearl
In the Presence of My Enemies
Shot Down Over North Vietnam
Hardy Boys
Sherlock Holmes ${ }^{\text {t }}$ Great Mysteries
Sharks Treasure
Sink the Bismark
Robinson Crusoe
The Hidden Door
Devil's Triangle
Football
Indy 500
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea
-The Fat Cat

## TABLE 12

## "WRITE-IN" TITLES: ${ }^{\text {NINTH GRADE GIRLS }}$


"WRITE-IN" TITLES: EIGHTH GRADE BOYS


## 27

"WRITE-IN" TITLES: EIGHTH GRADE GIRLS


## TABLE <br> 15

"WRITE-IN" TITLES: SEVENTH GRADE BOYS

Titles
Number of Responses

Tom Sawyer
Escape to Witch Mountain
Huckleberry Finn
2
Pro Football Heroes 2
OJ--The Education of a Rich Rookie $\quad 2$
Star Running Backs of the NFL 2
Fardy Boys
The Flight of the Dove
The Day the world went Away ... 1
A Time to Hurt and a Time to Heal 1
A Man Called Noon 1
Rich Man, Poor Man, 1
The Cycle Jumpers
Le Mans
Break for the Basket
Treasure Island
The House of Stairs
Blitz
Roundup of Horses
How to Ride and Rope
Animals of North America
Leave It to Henry
Super Bowl
Journey to the Center of the Earth
When the Worlds Collide
After the Worlds Collide
Revolt on Alfa Century IV
Lassie in Alaska
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea
Frankenstein
Rock Superstars
Oklahoma Crude
The Rookies
The Sting
Deliverance
Lost in the Wilderness
Ice Station Zebra
Benii
Stormy Misty Foal
Forest Fire Mystery $\quad$. . 1


## CHAPTER V

## FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1

## Findings and Conclusions

Based upon the study of the data concerning the reading interests survey, it was found that Lake Dallas students have read and enjoyed only a portion of the selections on the survey. Ninth graders had read the highest number (males=11.8 per cent, females $=17.6$ per cent). The seventh graders read even less selections than the eighth graders.

There are four possible explanations for this occurrence: (1) With increasing age, adolescents have been exposed to more types of literature and a larger number of bơoks; (2) This list of eighty-eight selections, considered popular adolescent reading by experts in the Young Adult Literature field and surveys completed in Arizona, Illinois, Hawaii, and Los Angeles, does not truify reflect the reading interests of adolescents in a small *, Texas community; (3) Some of the sefections included on the survey list may be more appealing to maturer young
adults; and (4) Lake Dallas has an all white population, which may explain why so few students have read the Black experience books on the survey list.

In analyzing the data showing which specific books were enjoyed by each grade and sex, one obvious trend is that Lake Dallas students are indeed influenced by the movie the atre and the television in their choice of books for leisure reading. Jaws was read and enjoyed by 65.5 per cent of the total students surveyed. It was read indiscriminately by boys and girls on each grade level. Born Free, 0ld Yeller, Brian's Song, and Death Be Not Proud, to name a few, were read by most students. Death Be Not Proud, a movie produced for television, was shown a few months ago in this area. The Lake Dallas teachers and librarian who participated in this study stated that this (book began circulating soon after the movie was aired. The Exorcist, although not as popular as the titles mentioned above, was also read indiscriminately by both sexes. Thirty-eight per cent of the ninth grade girls and 33 per cent of the boys read and enjoyed it. It was less popular with the seventh and eighth graders.

The data of this study does not reflect totally the" views stated in the related literature concerning the sex preferences of adolescents in their choice of leisure
reading. Lake Dallas students, male and female, are reading and enjoying many of the same books. As previously stated, they are reading indiscriminately books that have been made into movies.

One book that was decidedly read and enjoyed by more girls than.boys is Go Ask Alice. Of the female population, 67 per cent of the ninth graders, 66 per cent of the eighth graders, and 33 per cent of the seventh graders have read it. On the other hand, 10 per cent of the ninth grade males, 22 per cent of the eighth graders, and 13 per cent of the seventh graders indicated that they enjoyed reading this selection. Two factors may have influenced the male interest in this book: the subject, drugs, and the fact that Go Ask Alice has been made into a. television movie.

Lisa, Bright and Dark is another title that is more popular with females. Sixty-one per cent of the ninth grade girls and 48 per cent of the eighth grade girls have read it. "However, it was read and enjoyed by less than 10 per cent of the seventh grade girls and all the boys surveyed.

The data gathered from the survey lisṭ, indicates that sex preference is'more prevalent in the choices of
books by.the ninth graders. With a few exceptions, the seventh and eighth graders seem to be reading and enjoying the same books.

Sex differences in the choice of books is more evident in data collected in Section III of the survey. The "write-in" titl"es do give a slight indication of what girls and boys are reading at Lake Dallas. An analysis by subject, grade, and sex indicates that:

1. Ninth grade girls"are reading romances and popular adult fiction. The boys are enjoying books on sports, cars, motorcycles, war, mysteries, science fiction, ,and adventure and suspense.
2. Eighth grade girls indicated tities on a variety of subjects and on several reading lēvels. They are reading mysteries, animal stories, adolescent novels, adventure and suspense, non-fiction, and historical fiction. Eighth grade boys are reading sports books, especially those about football, adventure and suspense, and science fiction. .
3. Seventh grade girls are primarily interested in animal stories, especially those dealing with horses; they also read mysteries, adventure and suspense, and popular adult fiction. The boys are reading sports books,
science fiction, adventure and suspense', mysteries, and animal stories.

The studènts' response to the survey question "Do you enjoy reading for pleasure" is heartening for librarians and teachers. An average of 81.4 per cent of the 172 students answered yes to this question. The data indicates that by a slight percentage, more seventh and eighth grade males than females enjoy leisure reading. Some students added personal comments to this question such as: "I enjoy it sometimes," "I like to read for pleasure, but not for school," and " $\vec{I}$ read when there's nothing better to do."

Another important finding of the survey is that almost 54 per cent of the students are either purchasing or borrowing the books they read. The school library does contain 68 per cent of the selections on the list. However, students stated that this library was the source of less than 34 per cent of the books they read on the survey list. Popular titles such as Jaws, Alive, The Godfather, My Side of the Mountain, and The Other side of the Mountain are not in the school library which indicates that students are getting their books from other sources.

1 The fact that the Lake Dallas community does not. have an adequate public library is reflected in the data. only 12 per cent indicated that they use a public library
as source of leisure reading material. For students patronizing the public library, Denton (Emily Fowler) and Lewisville are the usual choices. Lake Dallas students do participate in the TAB paperback book club program. The teachers stated that this program is very popular with adolescents on all grade levels.

In view of the data presented and treated in the study, it is concluded that:

1. At Lake Dallas Junior High School, the results of the reading survey show that the dividing lines between masculine and feminine reading interests are not clear-cut. Boys and girls alike fre enjoying books that have been made into movies or shown on television. However, sex preferences are indicated in the analysis of the data concerning the "write-in" choices.
2. Lake Dallas students do enjoy reading as a leisure activity.
3. The film industry and television are important influences on these adolescents in their choice of books.
4. Lake Dallas students are purchasing or borrowing books more often than they are using the school library or the public library.

## Recommendations

After careful analysis of data collected in this survey, the following recommendations have been made for librarians and educators who are able to influence and promote the leisure reading interests and activities of adolescents:

1. "Librarians and teachers alike should promote reading as a leisure activity. Through various techniques such as book talks, book, displays, posters, and other promotional material, the librarian can publicize what the library has to offer in order to spark the adolescent's interest in recreational reading. By scheduling frequent visits to the school and/or public library, teachers can promote leisure reading and assist students in the selection of reading materials.
2. The popularity of paperbacks should not be overlooked by librariańs. A well-stocked, browsable paperback collection will increase circulation and adolescent interest in leisure reading, as well as to expose students to some of the best of adolescent and adult fiction.
3. In selecting books for adolescents, librarians and teachers should keep in mind the wobbly boundary lines between mascyline and feminine reading interests. Sex
preferences still exist, but, as the data in this survey: indicated, many boys and girls do enjoy eading the same books.
4. Since over 80 per cent of the students indicated that they do enjoy reading for pleasure, occasional class time should be allotted for leisure reading. Students who have little free time to read outside of school will have the opportunity to enjoy reading a book for relaxation, escape, and for other positive literary values.
5. Since the film industry and television do influence an adolescent's choice of leisure reading material, librarians and teachers should take advantage of this appeal. Librarians should be aware of those books that have been made into successful films and purchase in paperback or hardbound a few copies of the most popular and well-written titles. In the classroom, teachers can initiate group discussion of books that hảve been made into film, noting various differences in characterizations, plot, and setting. There are numerous creative writing activities that could be centered around a book which has been produced as a television film or motion picture to stimulate the student's interest in leisure reading.

Although this survey was conducted in a small Texas community, with only 172 adolescent participants, the data does reflect certain reading trends that Young Adult librarians and teachers across the country are observing and writing about. In general, the adolescent today who does enjoy reading as a leisure activity will most likely choo a paperback and his choice of reading mater憘 will be influenced greatly by his peer group and by the television and motion picture industry.


APPENDIX

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28. O'Dell. ISLAND OF THE BLUE DOLPAKIN 29. Eyerly. BONNIE JO, GO HOME 30. Braithwaite, TO SIR WITH LOVE 34. Gunther. DEATH. BE NOT PROUD 32. Tolkien. THE HOBBIT; LORD OF THE RINGS 33. Noufeld: LTSA BRIGHT AND DARK 34. Koyes. FLOWERS FOR ALGERNON (CHARLY) 35. Marshall. CHRISTY
36. Wilkerson. THE CROSS AND THE SWITCHBLADE 37. Kingman. THE PETER PAN BAC
38. Crichton. THE ANDROMEDA STRAIN
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[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Sister Avila, "Up For'Discussion," School Library Journal

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[^2]:    1"The Reading Interests of Boys," Elementary English Review (November 1926): 292.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ G. Robert Carlsen, Books and the Teen-Age Reader (New York! Harper and Row, 1967; Bantam Books, 1967), p. 23.

