CHAPTER IX

Anxiety is the state of expecting danger or preparing for it even though this danger might be an unknown one. Normal anxiety had been always part of the fabric of every day life. It was widespread and affected everybody. At school, work and even in leisure time activities, anxiety might be present.

This work was intended to study the impact of anxiety on scholastic achievement among a sample of secondary school students in Kaliubia Governorate.

The study included a multistage stratified random sample of pupils of both sexes from the first and second year of public secondary schools at different educational zones in Kaliubia. Schools were chosen from educational zones at random. Two classes were chosen randomly from each school: A class from the first year and another from the second year. The study was carried out on a total of 38 classes including 1045 male and female pupils with ages ranged between 15-19 years.

The standardized Arabic translation of Taylor's test was used to assess the level of anxiety among pupils.

A questionnaire was designed to identify the following:

a- Individual features of pupils including age and sex.

b- Social features including residence, educational zone, crowding index and social score.

c- Familial Features including number and type of siblings, Parental age, consanguinity and parental education.

d- Certain risks including birth order, practice of hobbies, smoking, masturbation, medical history, number of intimate friends, academic rank, relation with peers and teacher, satisfaction with school curriculum, history of failure, family coherence and familial psychological troubles as well as scholastic achievement which was obtained from school records.

The present study concluded the following:

1- Anxiety was found to be widely spread among adolescents as they all tend to be anxious at this particular period.

2- A significant difference of the level of anxiety was found between male and female pupils. Higher anxiety levels were encountered among female pupils.

3- Positive significant correlation was found between age and anxiety level.

4- Significant zonal differences were observed. Higher anxiety levels were encountered among Banha, Tokh, El-Khanka and Kafr Shokr zones.