

2010-1 Text 0

1- In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of industrial experiments at a large telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago.

It hoped they would learn how stop-floor lighting _____ workers' productivity.

Instead, the studies ended _____ giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect", the extremely influential idea that the very _____ to being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

2- The idea arose because of the _____ behavior of the women in the Hawthorne plant.

According to _____ of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed.

It did not _____ what was done in the experiment; _____ something was changed, productivity rose.

A(n)_____ that they were being experimented upon seemed to be _____ to alter workers' behavior _____ itself.

3- After several decades, the same data were _____ to econometric the analysis.

The Hawthorne experiments has another surprise store.

_____ the descriptions on record, no systematic _____ was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

4- It turns out that peculiar way of conducting the experiments may be have let to _____ interpretation of what happened.

_____, lighting was always changed on a Sunday.

When work started again on Monday, output _____ rose compared with the previous Saturday and _____ to rise for the next couple of days.

_____, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Monday.

Workers _____ to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before _____ a plateau and then slackening off.

This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.