

What Do You Know About SAE?

*Go to the
Head of
the Class*

Agriculture students are expected to have Supervised Agricultural Experience (SAE) programs. SAE has been an important component of the agricultural education program for decades. How much do you know about SAE? The answers will be included in the next issue of *The Magazine*. GO TO THE HEAD OF THE CLASS if you know the answers.



By Gary E. Moore

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- The original name for SAE was:
 - home-project plan.
 - Supervised Occupational Experience program.
 - farming project.
 - supervised farming program.
- When and where was the concept of SAE as it is fundamentally practiced today started?
 - In 1906 at Cornell University.
 - In 1908 at Smith's Agricultural School in Northampton, Massachusetts.
 - In 1914 at Platteville High School in Wisconsin.
 - In 1916 at USDA headquarters in Washington, DC.
- The originator of the SAE concept studied philosophy under William James and earned both a bachelor's and master's degree in philosophy from Harvard. This person is:
 - Liberty Hyde Bailey, Dean of Agriculture at Cornell.
 - Rufus Stimson, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education in Massachusetts.
 - M.A. Fields, Teacher Trainer at the University of Wisconsin Platteville.
 - C. H. Lane, USDA Specialist for Agricultural Education.
- The philosophy on which SAE is based is:
 - pragmatism.
 - idealism.
 - realism.
 - reconstructionism.
- The federal law requiring agricultural students to have "directed or supervised practice in agriculture, either on a farm provided for by the school or other farm, for at least six months per year" was the:
 - Adams Act of 1906.
 - Smith-Lever Act of 1914.
 - Smith-Hughes Act of 1917.
 - Public Law 740.
- SAE programs started to decline because the wording of a later federal vocational education act stated, "...such education may be provided without directed or supervised practice on a farm." The intent of the act was that SAE programs could be conducted off-the-farm in agribusiness, greenhouses, etc. The law was widely interpreted as students were no longer required to have an SAE program. This act was the:
 - George Barden Act of 1946.
 - National Defense Education Act of 1958.
 - Vocational Education Act of 1963.
 - Carl Perkins Act of 1984.
- As a result of the previous act (question 6), a new type of SAE came into existence. This new type of SAE was:
 - experimental.
 - home improvement.
 - exploratory.
 - placement.
- Two national conferences were held in the early 1980s (1982, 1984) to examine experiential learning in agriculture. A new type of SAE emerged from these conferences. This new type of SAE was:
 - experimental.
 - home improvement.
 - exploratory.
 - placement.
- Immediately prior to being called SAE, this program was identified as:
 - Supervised Farming Program.
 - Career Education Program.
 - Home Project Plan.
 - Supervised Occupational Experience Program.
- A current trend in education is actually a manifestation of the Agricultural Education SAE Model. This current trend is:
 - School-to-Work transition programs.
 - the Paidea Program.
 - career academies.
 - career education.

For answers to the quiz published in the July issue, refer to page 22.