The last group included the 11th and 12th graders. They were divided into two groups: one that received the experimental treatment and another that received the control treatment. The experimental group was taught using the new curriculum, while the control group continued with the traditional curriculum. The results of the study showed that the experimental group performed significantly better on the final exam compared to the control group. The impact of the new curriculum on student performance was statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

The study also found that the new curriculum was more engaging and interactive, which led to increased student participation and a higher level of understanding. The teachers reported that the new curriculum was easier to teach and more motivating for the students. The parents also expressed satisfaction with the new curriculum, stating that their children were more interested in learning and showed an increased appetite for knowledge.

In conclusion, the study demonstrated that implementing a new curriculum can have a positive impact on student performance and engagement. The teachers and parents expressed their support for the new curriculum, which suggests that it is a viable and effective approach to teaching. Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of the new curriculum on student performance and to identify ways to improve the curriculum even further.
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