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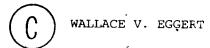
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LA THÈSE A ÉTÉ MICROFILMÉE TELLE QUE NOUS L'AVONS REÇUE

# THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

A STUDY OF TEACHING BEHAVIORS AS THEY RELATE TO
PUPIL BEHAVIORS, ACHIEVEMENT AND ATTITUDES

by



## A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

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DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
FALL, 1977

# THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA,

# FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, for acceptance, a thesis entitled A Study of Teaching Behaviors as They Relate to Pupil Behaviors, Achievement and Attitudes submitted by Wallace V. Eggert in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

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Date June 22 -4 1977

#### ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between teacher behaviors and pupil behaviors, achievement and attitudes.

Six teachers at the grade one, three and six levels in two elementary schools volunteered to participate. Teacher process data were collected using the Expanded Brophy-Good Dyadic Interaction Observation System. Eight high inference rating scales were also used to obtain measures of classroom management, instructional and interpersonal skills. Process data collection extended over three weeks with ten hours of live observations in grades one and three language arts and mathematics classes and seven and one half hours of live observations in grade six language arts classes.

Metropolitan achievement tests for language arts and mathematics were administered to determine pupil achievement. Pupil attitudes were inferred from pupil responses to the Oral School Attitude Test, the Children's Attitude Inventory, the Coopersmith Self Concept Test and the My Class Inventory. The number of times a student was sent to the office for disciplinary reasons and student absenteeism were also recorded as circumstantial evidence of pupil attitudes to school. Pupil behavioral styles calculated from data collected using Spaulding's CASES observational system were also used as product measures.

Descriptive and correlational analysis of the data revealed the following:

1. Private dyadic interactions, although occurring

proportionately more often than public interactions, were generally not positively related to achievement, favored low achievers in terms of frequency, were positively related to pupil unproductive behavioral styles and were negatively related to pupil attitudes.

- 2. Public dyadic interactions occurred proportionately infrequently and were generally positively related to achievement.

  Recitation or drill sequences consisting of questions that students could answer correctly, followed by the tacher simply affirming the correct answers were positively related to pupil achievement and pupil productive behaviors and negatively related to pupil attitudes.
- and productive behaviors. Praise also correlates negatively with achievement, attitudes and productive behaviors. Praise also correlates negatively with achievement and academic solf concept.
- 4. Classroom management channel and teacher warmth correlate positively with pupil attitudes and productive student behaviors.

  Teacher persuasiveness correlates negatively with unproductive behaviors and positively with productive behaviors.

It was concluded that: (1) teaching patterns were consistent across subject matter and lesson type, (2) private dyadic interactions appear to be a function of pupil characteristics, and (3) drill or recitation lessons are functional in terms of pupil achievement and productive pupil behaviors but not in terms of pupil attitudes.

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#### Chapter I

#### INTRODUCTION

# The Problem and Need for the Study

In the past two lecades, teaching effectiveness studies have been relatively few and have yielded conflicting and inconsistent results (Rosenshine, 1971, 1976; Heath and Nielson, 1974). Many of these studies, using systematic observation of teaching, have been done outside of real classrooms with subjects other than real working teachers and learners. There exists therefore a "shortage of data on teacher behavior in naturalistic teaching situations" (Brophy and Evertson, 1976, p. 7). It is because of this lack of data generated by studies done in real classrooms that Brophy has justifiably said, "research on teaching literally is in its infancy" (Brophy, 1976a, p. 34), and ". . . is truly primitive" (Brophy, 1976b, p. 21).

At the same time concerned educational leaders attempt to improve the quality of education by funding a variety of innovative teacher education programs. But because of our lack of knowledge of the relationship between teacher behavior and student outcomes, these "improvements" must of necessity be justified "with unsubstantiated 'logic' or 'theory'" (Rosenshine and Furst, 1971, p. 64). Recently J. Brophy (1976b) in commenting on teacher training protocol materials said:

the knowledge base about how to accomplish teacher training goals . . . is ahead of the knowledge base supporting the efficacy or desirability of the skills included in the

content of these training efforts . . . Thus, I would urge everyone connected with educational research to help develop this knowledge base further (p. 7).

Our understanding of teaching, learning, and the development of teacher education curricula, is fundamentally linked to our know-ledge of relationships between teacher behaviors and pupil learning. It seems reasonable to suggest that we are more likely to enhance the quality of education by building our programs on "an accumulation of process-product evidence" (Dunkin, 1976, p. 177) rather than on "the results of one or just a few investigations, or conventional wisdom, or individual insights" (p. 177).

The need for classroom process-product evidence can also be justified by pointing to the quality of research on teaching. An examination of what has been done in this area reveals a number of problems. Recently, Berliner (1976a) has discussed some of the difficulties facing researchers who attempt teaching effectiveness studies, in an article entitled "Impediments to the Study of Teaching Effectiveness" (p. 5). He presents the problems as follows:

#### 1. Problems of instrumentation:

the inadequacy of standardized tests, the unknown predictive validity of tests from special teaching units, the problem of building multivariate outcome measures, the problems of measurement of appropriateness of teacher behavior, the lack of experience in choosing an appropriate unit of analysis for describing teaching behavior, and the lack of stability of many teacher behaviors.

## 2. Problems of methodology:

problems of how student background affects measures of teacher effectiveness, what subject matter should be examined, how normative standards and volunteer teachers affect what can be said about teachers and teaching, how individual students react to teaching skills, and how students monitor and interpret a teacher's behavior in ways which may or may not coincide

with how educational theorists interpret the phenomena. Time and resources are needed to do construct validation and studies of the generalizability of measures of teacher effectiveness.

#### 3. Problems of statistics:

guidance is needed for choosing techniques to use for measurement of change in the achievement of students in natural classrooms. (p. 12)

There exists, therefore, a need for process-product data generated from a study of teachers and learners in real classrooms. Such research must continually attempt to solve the problems of instrumentation, methodology and inappropriate use of statistics.

#### Statement of the Problem

The main purpose of this study was to investigate various components of classroom processes as they relate to pupil product measures. Concomitant purposes were methodological in nature; that is, the question of how components of classroom processes are best investigated or captured was also of concern.

An examination was made of the following classroom processes:

- teacher-pupil dyadic interaction using a low inference multiple coding category system (Brophy and Evertson, 1973),
- teacher use of methods, and curriculum materials, using a low inference multiple coding category system (Brophy and Evertson, 1973), and
- 3. teacher classroom management skills, interpersonal skills and instructional skills, using high inference rating scales.

The classroom processes observed and measured in a variety of ways were analysed in relationship to pupil product measures of

More specifically, this study sought answers to the following questions.

- 1. What are the detailed interaction sequences of the teachers under study as described by the Expanded Brophy-Good teacher-pupil dyadic interaction observation system (Brophy and Evertson, 1973)?
- 2. What amounts of the teacher's main interaction sequences and variables are afforded different groups of pupils?
- 3. What relationships exist between the main interaction sequences and other variables derived from the Expanded Brophy-Good teacher-pupil dyadic interaction observations system and:
  - (a) pupil behaviors, as measured by Spaulding's Coping

    Analysis Schedule for Educational Settings (CASES);
  - (b) pupil behaviors as measured by absenteeism and disciplinary action, taken by the school administration;
  - (c) pupil achievement as measured by the Metropolitan

    Achievement Test (MAT), report card grades, and teacher

    rankings of pupil effort and achievement; and
  - (d) pupil attitudes as measured by the Children's

    Attitude Scale, the My Class Inventory, the School

    Attitude Test and the Coopersmith Self-Esteem

    Inventory?
- 4. What is the relationship between variables derived from a low inference curriculum area materials and methods observational system and pupil product measures (as above)?

- 5. What is the relationship between mean ratings of teacher classroom management skills and pupil product measures?
- 6. What is the relationship between mean ratings of teacher classroom interpersonal skills and pupil product measures?
- 7. What is the relationship between mean ratings of teacher classroom instructional skills and pupil product measures?

## Assumptions

Several assumptions about teaching and learning have a bearing on the statement of the problem, on data sources to be used, and on what procedures and design should be implemented. The explicit assumptions are:

 Teachers, and what they do in the classroom, do in fact make a difference.

Discussion of Assumption Number 1

Recently researchers have attempted to show that schools and teachers have insignificant effects on pupil outcome measures. The most important predictors of pupil achievement are seen to be pupil ability and/or socio-economic status (Coleman et al., 1966; Jencks et al., 1972). Good, Biddle and Brophy (1975) have pointed out that because of "serious design and methodological deficiencies" the data from the Coleman and Jencks studies are "not definitive." In fact studies which have used the individual teacher, rather than the school, as the unit of analysis have demonstrated that teachers

do make a difference (Brophy, 1973; Veldman and Brophy, 1974). More specifically MacDonald (1976) in a study designed to determine the relative influence of teaching performance on learning compared to certain pupil presage variables found that:

- teaching performances accounted for a third to a half of the variance in pupil spring scores when their fall scores were partialled out, and that;
- teaching performances account for about half of the variance in mean-change scores. (p. 7)
- 2. Teaching and learning involve a large number of interacting forces and the nature of these interactions are extremely complex.

Discussion of Assumption Number 2

A study of teaching and learning must of necessity be complex, attempting to include a large number of variables. Because of this complexity it would be presumptuous to think that a single observable teaching behavior divorced from numerous other related variables would necessarily produce some measurable pupil effect.

This study is therefore part of an extensive group research project (Eggert, Fasano, Mahan, Marland, Moody and Muttart, 1976), which used the Dunkin and Biddle model as a guide for the study of classroom teaching (Figure 1).

Important questions which emerge from the model are:

- 1. What are the relationships between teacher presage variables and teacher classroom process variables? (Muttart)
- 2. What are the relationships between pupil presage variables and pupil classroom process variables? (Fasano)
  - 3. What are the relationships among contextual variables,

pupil perceptions of classroom life and pupil product variables? (Moody)

- 4. What are the relationships between teacher classroom process variables and product variables? (Eggert)
- 5. What are the relationships between pupil classroom behavior variables and pupil achievement and attitude? (Mahen)
- 6. What is the nature of the interactive thought processes of teachers? (Marland)

The focus of this study is question number four above, and seen in context, is but one part of the larger study.

3. Teacher-pupil interactions are most appropriately conceptualized as dyadic interactions rather than as interactions between the teacher and the class-as-a-whole.

# Discussion of Assumption Number 3

Observation systems which limit the analysis of data to a class perspective assume (1) that teacher behaviors are consistent, across students in a classroom and (2) that teacher interactions are teacher-class interactions (Good and Brophy, 1970). Some have argued that the class should in fact be the unit of analysis in teacher effectiveness studies because the teacher is responsible for a class. On the other hand others have pointed out that it is, after all, the individual student who does the learning and therefore the student should be the unit of analysis. The Expanded Brophy-Good (Brophy and Evertson, 1973) classroom observation system allows for both types of analysis in that it provides separate data for individual students:

4. Another important assumption is that studying teaching must include phenomenological analysis.

Discussion of Assumption Number 4

Studying teaching from a traditional behavioristic viewpoint will result in serious limitations. Psychology involves not only the study of behaviors. It must also include the study of the mind.

Making this assumption has implications for research methodology. A study of the mental life of teachers and learners means that we need

longitudinal case studies, anthropological analysis of classrooms and teachers, information-processing modellings of the thought processes of teachers and learners using methods of controlled introspection and retrospection. (Shulman, 1974, p. 335).

Teacher thought processes were not analyzed in this study.

However, making the assumption that the study of teaching must include phenomenological analysis, along with making the other three assumptions stated above, affected the decision taken to limit the size of the sample under study to six teachers, one grade one, one grade three, and one grade six, in each of two schools.

### Chapter II

#### VIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The discussion in this chapter will focus on three main areas:

(1) early history of research on teaching effectiveness, (2) research on teaching effectiveness from 1957 to the early 1970's and (3) a summary of recent studies of teaching.

## Early History

Attempts to answer the question, "What makes a good teacher?" began as early as 1896 (Medley, 1972/4, p. 430). In this section the discussion is limited to studies since the turn of the century that have served as models for subsequent research. These landmark studies have been summarized in Figure 2.

Much of the research prior to 1957 did not use objective measures of teacher behavior in seeking to determine teacher effectiveness and did not use measurable changes in pupil behaviors as a criterion of teacher effectiveness. Supervisory ratings of teacher effectiveness were used as the criterion. These ratings were consistently found to be <u>unrelated</u> to pupil growth (Medley and Mitzel, 1963). Medley (1972/4) has therefore concluded that a study of this early research will not further our knowledge of teacher effectiveness. However, as can be seen in Figure 2, there were some exceptions to these methodological inadequacies.

Studies by Jayne and Anderson, reflecting the influence of

IGURE 2

EARLY LANDWARK STUDIES IN THE STUDY OF TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS

RESEARCHER	FOCUS	CONTRIBUTIONS
A. S. Barr (1945)	To identify and describe prerequisites to teaching efficiency.	<ol> <li>Prolonged group research efforts—from 1920's to 1960.</li> <li>Attempted more objective behavioral studies.</li> <li>Pirst to use measurable pupil changes as criterion of teaching ability in addition to ratings of effectiveness by administrators.</li> </ol>
C. D. JAYKE (1945)	To seek relationships between observable teacher activities and pupil gain scores.	<ol> <li>Student of A. S. Barr who was first to analyze sound recordings of teaching using a low inference observation system.</li> <li>Findings re importance of teacher discussion, structuring and questioning make his work an important antecedent to many cognitive interaction studies.</li> </ol>
LEMIN, LIPPITE WHITE (1939)	To examine the differential effects of authoritarian, democratic and "laissez-faire" leader behavior.	<ol> <li>Leadership type is related to degrees of interpersonal tension, hostility and aggression and productiveness.</li> <li>Concepts are important precursor to Flanders' concepts.</li> <li>Verbal behavior categories differentiated leader-behavior styles pore abequately than social-behavior categories.</li> </ol>
H. H. ANDERSON (1939-46)	To study dominative and socially integrative cacher behavior.	<ol> <li>Integrative patterns of teacher behavior were related to more spontaneity and initiative behavior of children. Where domination prevailed, children were less responsive.</li> <li>Concepts of integration and domination are forerunners to Planders' concepts of indivence and direct influence.</li> </ol>
J. WITHLE (1949)	Extending the work of Anderson and Lewin et al., he renamed Anderson's I-D index calling it socioentical climate. Withall developed an instrument for use in assessing socio-emotional climate.	<ol> <li>Developad a seven category system to analyze the verbal interaction of teachers, which is a continuum from teacher-centeredness to learnar-centeredness.</li> <li>The seven categories are very similar to Planders' early 10 category system.</li> </ol>
N. FLANDERS (1955-56)	To study the effects of teacher influence—direct and indirect on student attitudes.	1. Early IA studies served to develop and refine procedures for classroom observation and 2. The beginning of pupi, attitudes.  2. The beginning of the modern era of research on teaching FIAC or modifications thereof, have deminated in th. field of research on teaching effectiveness which has allowed for an accumulation of process-product evidence within the indirect—direct teacher influence orientation.

detailed observation schedules used in the child study movement, began to define the behavior of teachers using broad dimensions which were a composite of a number of micro behavioral categories. Anderson's climatic dimensions can be traced through the work of Withall, Flanders and Spaulding, whereas Jayne's cognitive dimensions led to Medley and Mitzel's OSCAR (1958). Since then, numerous observation system focusing on both climatic and cognitive aspects of teaching have been developed. "The decade of the sixties brought with it over 300 easily identifiable category and rating systems designed for research in the classroom" (Furst, 1972/4, p. 576).

## From 1957 to the Early 1970's

The period of research on teacher effects from 1957 to the early 1970's is referred to as the modern era (Rosenshine, 1976).

The most widely referred to reviews of studies done during this time are those of Rosenshine (1971), Rosenshine and Furst (1971), and Dunkin and Biddle (1974).

Rosenshine reviews approximately 51 studies in his 1971 book. The studies are similar in that most are correlational, were conducted in classroom settings, used adjusted measures of student achievement and used the class as the unit of analysis. The studies vary however in other important ways: the length of instructional time studied, the time of year for administering tests, the methods of data analysis used, the grade levels and subject areas under study, to name but a few. The variation among the studies reviewed presents some problems for the reviewer. For example, Rosenshine chooses to group the

findings by variables. In his 1971 review he has six categories or chapter titles: (1) teacher approval and disapproval, (2) teacher cognitive behaviors, (3) flexibility and variety, (4) enthusiasm, (5) amount of teacher-student interaction, and (6) time. Rosenshine and Furst 1971 review, the six categories used in the Rosenshine (1971) review became eleven variables for grouping the same findings (the findings were, incidentally, abstracted from his 1971 review). They are (1) clarity, (2) variability, (3) enthusiasm, (4) task-oriented and/or businesslike behaviors, (5) student opportunity to learn criterion material, (6) use of student ideas and general indirectness, (7) criticism, (8) use of structuring comments, (9) types of questions, (10) probing, and finally, (11) level of difficulty of instruction. And then Rosenshine and Furst (1973), again referring to the same set of 250 odd studies" (p. 155) discuss the findings using nine variables, namely, (1) clarity, (2) variability, (3) enthusiasm, (4) task oriented and/or businesslike, (5) criticism, (6) teacher indirectness, (7) student opportunity to learn criterion material, (8) use of structuring comments and (9) multiple levels of questions or cognitive discourse. In each of these reviews of essentially the same studies, the variables used to group the findings are presented as those which "have yielded the most significant and/or consistent results" (Rosenshine and Furst, 1973, p. 155).

It becomes clear that the problem facing any reviewer is one of classification and interpretation, particularly when reviewing studies that vary considerably in their operational definitions of teaching behaviors observed.

Heath and Neilson (1974) in evaluating the Rosenshine and Furst 1971 review, have said:

Our judgement concerning the appropriateness of the operational definition to the variable cited is indicated. In our judgement, 26 of the 84 operational definitions of teacher behavior do not correspond to the variable cited. (Heath & Neilson, 1974, p. 471)

Heath and Neilson (1974) therefore conclude that the "operational definitions of both teaching and achievement" in the reviewed literature are "sterile" (p. 481). Granted there are problems of operational definitions within many of the observation systems used, and admittedly, the reviewers attempts at grouping the findings may be invalid. But these problems hardly warrant "the label of general sterility" (Jackson, 1976, p. 47). Nor are the findings of the particular studies reviewed invalid. Nevertheless the findings reported by Rosenshine's reviews are inconclusive. The available process-product relational evidence is inadequate, particularly as an empirical base for competency based teacher education programs.

A much more comprehensive review of studies using classroom observation has been done by Dunkin and Biddle (1974). But here too, what at first appears to be a massive accumulation of process-product evidence turns out to be not so. Dunkin and Biddle (1974) summarize their review of the 178 studies in chapter eleven—"Findings for Teachers" (p. 357). The process-product evidence is indeed inconclusive and inconsistent. Table 1 summarizes the ten charts of findings for teachers presented by Dunkin and Biddle's chapter eleven, extracting only the process-product studies. It becomes clear that the field of classroom analysis research has been dominated by those

TABLE 1 .

SUMMARY OF PROCESS-PRODUCT STUDIES FROM DUNKIN AND BIDDLE FINDINGS POR VARIABLES—NUMBER OF PROCESS-PRODUCT STUDIES RELATING VARIABLE TO ACHIEVEMENT AND/OR ATTITUDES

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\*Cur. or Com. = Curvilinear or complex relationships.

in the Flanders' tradition (note the number of studies in the first three categories, Indirectness, Climate and Directness). It is also clear that the re some very serious gaps. (1) Very few investigators have u. ervational systems emphasizing the cognitive dimensions of c and learning. (2) Dunkin and Biddle report no process-produc the in the area of classroom management. (3) Only one investigator of a Flander: tradition looked at pupil attitudes is a product manure. (4) by few observation systems have been used more t. Governor twice either by one investigator or by more than one investig: For xamp e, findings from studies of sequence units, using the Bellack system, are from two studies only (Bellack et al., 1966 and Wright and Nuthall, 1970). And finally (5) few investigators have used non-achievement \* pupil outcome measures (that is, pupil in-class coping behaviors).

Dunkin and Biddle's (1974) conclusions are similar to those of Rosenshine and Furst's. They too conclude that the findings are "tentative" and unconfirmed. They refer to the "Findings for Teachers" in Chapter XI (1974) as "suggestive" (p. 148). But it is clear that these findings are suggestive for further research, not for preferred teaching styles or behaviors (Flanders, 1976).

<sup>&</sup>quot;non-achievement" is a term used by Bossert (1976), referring to pupil outcomes such as "cooperation, competition, independence and self-direction, and the development of moral autonomy" (p. 9).

## Recent Studies of Teaching

The reviews of Rosenshine and Furst, and Dunkin and Biddle, have not only stimulated much discussion about what is known about teaching but have influenced much of what is presently being done in the area of teacher effectiveness.

## An Experimental Study

There are those who have examined the reviews and have moved from the correlational type study to a more tightly controlled experimental design (Gage, 1976; Gall et al., 1976). The Stanford recitation study (Gage, 1976) took the "teacher behaviors which earlier survey" research had suggested were related to student achievement" (p. 35) and embedded them in definitions of high and low levels of structuring, soliciting and reacting.

#### HIGH STRUCTURING consisted of:

- reviewing the main ideas and facts covered in a lesson, at the end of a lesson and at the beginning of the next lesson;
- stating objectives at the beginning of a lesson;
- outlining the lesson content;
- signaling transitions between parts of a lesson;
- indicating important points in a lesson;
- summarizing the parts of the lesson as the lesson proceeded.

## LOW STRUCTURING consisted of:

- the absence of teaching behaviors associated with high structuring.

# HIGH SOLICITING consisted of:

- asking a relatively large proportion (about 60 percent) of questions which required the students to do more than simply recall information (Asking the students to combine facts to form principles, compare or contrast, interpret, or evaluate are typical examples of high soliciting.);

- waiting in silence a relatively long time (three seconds or more) after a student response, to encourage elaboration; and before calling on a second student when the first student called on failed to respond correctly or completely.

#### LOW SOLICITING consisted of:

- asking a relatively large proportion (about 85 percent) of questions requiring students simply to recall information;
- waiting in silence a relatively short time (less than three seconds) after a student response, and before calling on a second student after the first student called on failed to respond correctly or completely.

#### HIGH REACTING consisted of:

- praising correct responses;
- providing reasons when a student response was judged to be incorrect;
- prompting by providing a hint when a student response was incorrect or incomplete;
- writing correct student responses on the chalkboard.

#### LOW REACTING consisted of:

- using neutral feedback (e.g., "OK," "uh huh") after correct student responses;
- not providing reasons when a student response was judged to be incorrect;
- probing by asking a student to continue or elaborate a response.

Four teachers were trained to teach variations of the recitation strategy.

Table 2 shows the level of structuring, soliciting, and reacting used in each variation. (Gage, 1976, p. 35)

The results of the Stanford recitation study showed that variations in recitation strategies had very little effect on pupil achievement in ecology (see Table 3) and on pupil attitudes toward ecology.

TABLE 2

LEVELS OF STRUCTURING, SOLICITING, AND REACTING IN EIGHT VARIATIONS OF THE RECITATION STRATEGY

Variation	Structuring	Soliciting	Reacting
1	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
2	HIGH	HIGH	. low
3	HIGH	low	HIGH
4	HIGH	low	low
· ,5	low	HIGH	HIGH
6	low	HIGH	low
7 .	low	low	HIGH
8	low	low	low

(Gage, 1976, p. 35)\_

TABLE 3

MEAN ACHIEVEMENT OF CLASSES (ADJUSTED FOR APTITUDE)
FOR HIGH AND LOW LEVELS OF STRUCTURING,
SOLICITING, AND REACTING

Variation	Number of Students	Mean Achieve- ment or. Immediate T	Mean Achieve- ment on Retention Test
High Structuring	213	20.46	19.14
Low Structuring	195	19.97	18.42
High Soliciting	211	19.66	<b>18.</b> 37
Low Soliciting	197	20.83	19.26
High Reacting	202	20.41	19.32
Low Reacting	206	20.04	18.28

(Gage, 1976, p. 37)

The recitation study sacrificed ecological validity in favor of contextual controls, that is, an experimental teaching unit (E.T.U.) (9 lessons on ecology) was used as the curriculum, and teaching methods were explicitly prescribed. In effect the E.T.U. became the teachers' script. Such role-playing has great appeal and utility for the researcher in that it enables teacher variables to be manipulated.

"Yet it can also lead to grotesque caricature" (Wragg, 1972/4, p. 571).

Fortunately the Stanford study did not make their low structure, low solicit and low react too low. In fact all the students in the study "learned a great deal under all variations of the recitation strategies" (Gage, 1976).

# 2. Correlational Studies

Borich (1977) has summarized, in tabular form, several studies which may well be contrasted with the one used at Stanford (see Table 4). Brophy-Evertson, Soar, Stallings, Good-Grouws and McDonald have responded to the Rosmanne and Furst and Dunkin and Biddle reviews with less optimism that the Stanford experimenters. This is evidenced by their attempts to strengthen or accumulate more process-product data through conducting more correlational studies. In choosing variables for their studies, they too, sought to incorporate the findings and suggestions of Rosenshine and Furst (1971) and Dunkin and Biddle (1974).

ecological validity—"the creation of each aspect of the experimental context so that it reflects 'real' classroom teaching" (Gall, 1976, p. 1).

TABLE 4

RESEARCH FINDINGS FROM CORRELATIONAL STUDIES SUMMARIZED BY BORICH, 1977

Brophy-Evertson	Soar	2007		
		SCALLINGS	Good-Grouvs	McDonald
Teacher responds to each question +L* Making sure student understands +1*		Provides information/ asks question (systematic instructional pattern) +		
		Use of small groups +	Teaching whole class#	Teaching whole class +
Specialized materials +L	<b>v</b> *	Use of textbooks and workbooks +	as <sub>p</sub>	Variety of instructional
Praise after student answers opinion questions +L Student initiated praise -L		Praisos.	Praise -	
Flexibility of rules +		Flexible classrooms +		
Controlling student resewises +L, -H Teacher structuring and feedback -L.	Direction and control of learning A *** Unobtrusive structuring behavior = L, +H		***	<ul> <li>Yime organizing</li> <li>Instructional activity —</li> </ul>
Interacting with individuals during group, lessons +	Teacher-pupil interaction at high cognitive level -		Teacher afforded contact with students -	
Teacher affect +L, CH	Teacher affect +L, -H			•
Keeping Brudents actively engaged +				Maintaining task involvement —
			Time teaching Whole class +	Content covered +
suctons intrinced questions +		;	Student initiated interaction +	
Clarity 0			Clarity +	·
Getting groups' attention +		,	Alerting behavior +	
alving student correct answer +	,		Process feedback -	
Responding to substance satics than form + Failure to give feedback -				

Note: + indicates positive relationship to pupil achlevement, - indicates negative relationship, 0 indicates no relationship. \*L indicates finding for low-SES pupils only, H indicates finding for high-SES pupils only.

\*\*The effect of praise on achievement in math in first grade was variable: in classrooms where children had relatively low entering ability, pupils profited note from a high rate of praise than they did in classrooms where students had higher entering ability. \*\*\*SOBE's inverted U, indicating a curvilinear relationship between direction and control of learning and pupil achievement.

(From: Borich, 1977, p. 77)

An examination of the Brophy and Evertson Texas studies (Brophy and Evertson, 1976), leads one to conclude that methodology for research in naturalistic settings has improved considerably. The use of both high and low inference observation systems, the multiple-coding category systems used, the length of time actually spent observing in the classroom, the collection of presage, process and product data, and the separate analysis of the data for high and low SES schools reflects both an awareness and a consideration of the complexity of teaching and learning in naturalistic settings. These Texas studies were the main source of instrumentation on teacher processes for the present investigation.

#### 3. An Ethnographic Study

There is at least one other reaction to the research on teaching done in the sixties. D. Berliner (1976b), principal investigator of the Beginni Evaluation Study, has recently stated:

The BTES staft — d that "single-act" psychology and hypothesis-testing psychology had yielded little of value for studying the complex world of the classroom. Thus, it became necessary to look elsewhere for a way of viewing classroom phenomena . . . Lutz and Ramsey (1974) have been concerned that the teaching acts and learning outcomes studied to date are only those which, for the most part can be subjected to measurement by paper and pencil tests and/or by behavior by defined coding systems. Descriptions of the activity in a classroom, therefore, have been limited by the "screens — bugh which events have been recorded (p. 24).

Critical examinations of research on teaching and of the present modes of research in psychology by Cronbach (1975) and Campbell (1974) had also influenced the BTES staff. The result was the design and implementation of an ethnographic study of the teaching-learning process.

Forty "sites" (teachers and their classes) were selected from, 200 volunteers to teach two week E.T.U.'s on reading and mathematics.

Residual gain scores were used to determine 10 "more-effective" and 10 "less-effective" teachers. Twelve ethnographers (doctoral candidates in anthropology or sociology) were trained to write and then provide educational protocols (five reading and mathematics class protocols, three informal protocols and one summary protocol). Six raters then analyzed the protocols and generated a list of over 200 concepts with definitions and examples. The concepts were then combined into 61 variables which had been focused on by the six raters, and had appeared most frequently in the protocols.

The 61 variables were defined and shaped into The Classroom Comparison Instrument Rating forms. Twenty raters provided 18 ratings on each variable for more and less effective teachers in second and fifth grades in readin and mathematics. Twenty-one variables were found to be generic. "that is, these variables discriminated between more- and less-effective teachers" (Berliner, 1976b, p. 30) in each of the four contexts. Fourteen of these variables were teacher variables and they were as follows:

- \* 1. accepting
- \* 2. attending
- \* 3. belittling
- 4. consistency of message (control)
- \* 5. filling time
- \* 6. illogical statements
  - 7. knowledge of subject
  - 8. monitoring learning
  - 9. oneness
- 10. optimism
- \*11. pacing
- 12. promoting self-sufficiency
- \*13. spontaneity
- \*14. structuring

It is interesting to note that at least nine of the above variables (\*) appear to be similar to variables which also are from the Rosenshine and Furst and the Dunkin and Biddle reviews as those which "have yielded the most significant and/or consistent results" (Rosenshine and Furst, 1973). Without careful examination of the definitions of these 14 variables it is difficult to compare the Berliner variables to variables from other studies. The study is unique in its use of ethnographic methodology as a way of generating variables that discriminate more-effective and less-effective teachers.

In summary, we can see that answers to the question of "What makes a good teacher?" have been sought in a variety of ways for some time now. The early years were dominated by Barr, and his students. Other important contributions were made by Lewin, Anderson and Withall. These researchers made both conceptual and methological advances.

The modern era was dominated by both the work of Flanders and the development of over 300 classroom observation systems. Work in this modern era has been thoroughly reviewed by Rosenshine and Furst (1971) and Dunkin and Biddle (1974). These works focus on reporting an accumulation of data which led Dunkin and Biddle (1974) to conclude that there are now "scores of variables for describing classroom events . . . for when literally hundreds of suggestive findings have been developed!" (p. 418).

More recently the study of teaching has included:

1. attempts to test promising variables provided by the correlational work of the modern era (experimental studies by Gage

1976 and by Gall et al., 1976);

- 2. attempts to accumulate more process-product relationships in naturalistic settings (correlational studies by Brophy and Evertson, 1976; Soar, 1973; Stallings, 1976; Good and Grouws, 1975 and McDonald, 1976); and
- 3. attempts which assume that there is no conclusive processproduct data and therefore sets out "to generate variables of promise
  in the study of teacher effectiveness" (Berliner, 1976b, p. 30), (an
  example of an ethnographic study of teaching effectiveness).

To conclude, a statement by Dunkin (1976) seems appropriate:

be probabilistic. Indeed, I am rather relieved that that is likely because the degree of prescriptiveness that might follow certainty of process-product relationships might be abhorrent. How then can increasing evidence of a probabilistic nature be useful in teacher education? First, it can be used to enhance teachers' abilities to conceptualize and therefore to analyse teaching behavior. Second, it should enhance teachers' abilities to hypothesize about the effects of their behavior. Third, it should provide teachers with more guidance than they have ever had to make decisions about how to behave towards pupils. Fourth, it can provide a basis for equipping teachers with behavioral repertoires needed to implement decisions they make (p. 185).

#### Chapter III

# DESIGN AND PROCEDURES

The main purpose of this study was to investigate various components of classroom processes as they relate to pupil product measures. The investigation was limited by the assumptions stated in Chapter I and based upon the research evidence presented in Chapter II. The purpose of this chapter is: (1) to outline the design, the sample and the phases of the study, (2) to describe the sources of data and the training and data collection procedures, (3) to outline procedures for data analysis and (4) to make limitations and expectations explicit.

# 1. The Design, the Sample and the Phases of the Study

# The Design

This study is part of a large scale descriptive-correlative study of teaching and learning. The data under study were therefore affected by the design of the larger study.

A survey of recommendations for improving research in teaching revealed some consensus on guidelines for further research. An attempt was made to consider the following guidelines in the design of the process-product part of the larger study.

1. Research on teaching should be undertaken in a naturalistic setting. This was interpreted to mean—in a classroom, where
the teacher does what (s)he would normally be doing with the students

and the curriculum. Therefore control of curriculum objectives and materials, instructional setting and testing procedures, was of lower priority than ecological validity (Good, Biddle and Brophy, 1975).

- 2. Variables should be collected using existing, multifaceted coding instruments that capture a variety of both cognitive and affective interaction variables (Rosenshine and Furst, 1971; Flanders, 1974).
- 3. Both high-inference rating scales and low inference observation systems should be used to measure the same variables in the same investigation (Rosenshine and Furst, 1971; Glass, 1974; Good, Biddle and Brophy, 1975).
- 4. Coding instruments must capture the teacher-pupil dyadic relationship, <u>as well as</u> the teacher interacting with "the class-as-a-whole" (Peck, 1971; Good and Brophy, 1970; Bossert, 1976).
- 5. Enough data should be collected to enhance the possiblity of obtaining reliability and validity (Good, Biddle and Brophy, 1975).
- 6. A small number of teachers and classrooms should be studied to allow both extensive and intensive data collection, and both behavioral and introspective data collection (Brophy, personal onversation, Fall 1975; Shulman, personal conversation, Fall 1975).
- 7. A variety of student outcome measures should be obtained. These would include both in class coping behaviors, and achievement and attitudinal outcomes.

### The Sample

Six (6) teachers from two schools volunteered to participate in the study, one at each of the grade one, three and six levels in

both schools. Some difficulties were experienced in obtaining even this small number of participants. Approaches were initially made to three urban school boards. Typically, board office personnel would respond favorably and grant free access to most schools within their jurisdiction. Then contact with principals followed and there too the responses indicated interest and even "it should be done" reactions. But when the project was presented to teachers by the researchers and the teachers were assured that participation was to be voluntary, a variety of reasons for not volunteering were offered. We determined that some reasons for not participating that were given repeatedly were valid, namely, the time of the year (late spring) was inappropri-Teachers that did show some interest in participating were those who had supervised student teachers, or had worked extensively on extra curricular activities and generally felt that they had had enough for one year ("I just want to complete the year with my class, uninterrupted").

We also hypothesized that the type of research that was being attempted, involving intensive in-class observation by "strangers" plus some videotaping of lessons was simply too threatening to some. Several teachers admitted that the intensive observation would make them nervous. They did not seem to be able to divorce observation and evaluation.

Presentations to groups of teachers were given in six schools (see Appendix A-1 for prepared handout). The last two schools visited were chosen as the sample for this study because the appropriate number of teachers at the desired grade levels volunteered.

The characteristics of the resulting sample were as follows:

# 1. The Schools

School 1 and School 2 were both located in an urban school district in Alberta. One of the schools had approximately 520 students in grades K through six. The other had approximately 459 students in grades K through six.

The timetables of the schools were virtually identical so that planning the collection of observational data was simplified.

# 2. The Teachers

The characteristics of the six teachers are presented in Table 5. A limited amount of data are presented to ensure anonymity.

TABLE 5
TEACHER DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Degree Held	Specialization		Years of Experience
BEd	Social Sciences		17
BEd	Early Childhood		12
BEd	Social Stadies .	À	5
BEd	Early Childhood		1 '
BEd	Business Education	****	19 .
BEd .	Reading/English		5

# 3. The Students

The characteristics of the resulting sample of 159 students are presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT SAMPLE BY SEX AND GRADE

			Grade		
		1	3	6	Totals
School	Boys	14	12	19	45
	Girls	13	19	6	38
School	Boys	12	13	13	38
	Girls	10	15	13	38
Totals		49	59	51	159

### The Phases in the Study

There were four distinct phases in the research project. The first or preparatory phase involved development of instruments and training in the use of these and others to be used in the research. Two schools not involved in the actual research project were used for training purposes. The second phase was the familiarization period when researchers spent time in the classrooms of the teachers that volunteered for the study proper. The third phase was the collection of process and product data.

#### The Preparatory Phase

The first phase of the study was a training period. The group of six researchers identified and divided the tasks related to data sources and collection. Three researchers were trained to use instruments for the collection of all the teacher process data. The other three researchers were trained to use instruments for the collection of pupil presage, process and product data. The duration of the training period was approximately three weeks and each team of three worked independently in the two training schools.

#### 2. The Familiarization Phase

A familiarization period of one week was spent in the classrooms of the six teachers participating in the research project. One
researcher trained to collect teacher process data was paired with
one researcher trained to collect pupil data. Each pair of
researchers was then assigned to a grade level and therefore had two
classrooms each. The pairs spent alternate days in the two classrooms

during which time they did the following:

- · arranged with the teachers to be introduced, or to introduce themselves, as visitors to the classroom with an interest in schools and classrooms. Every effort was made to ensure that students did not identify members of the research group with the authority structures of the school board, school, or classroom;
- · became familiar with classroom routine;
- memorized the names of all the students in both grades, a prerequisite for intended use of the Brophy-Good low inference coding system. Student seating plans, with pictures, were made and used for the memorization task;
- practised using the high inference and low inference systems for coding classroom behavior.

Many other activities were also carried out during the familiarization phase. These related to data which were collected and analyzed by the other five members of the research team.

# 3. <u>Data Collection Phase</u>

Teacher Process Data. All teacher process data were collected in both schools within a period of two weeks, except in the case of one grade six teacher where, because of the teacher's absence, the data were collected in the first and third weeks after the period of familiarization in schools.

Five days were spent in each classroom over the two weeks.

Research data were collected by each pair of investigators spending alternate days in the two classrooms for which they were responsible.

Two low inference systems (Expanded Brophy-Good System and the Curriculum Area Methods and Materials System)), and a set of eight high inference rating scales were used to describe classroom behavior of teachers. High inference ratings were made at periods other than those times when the low inference systems were used.

Guidelines adopted and used, where class schedules permitted, were:

- Total period of recorded observation in classrooms—
   hours in each of the grade one and three classrooms,
   1/2 hours in both grade six classrooms.
- ii. Observation of teacher behaviors was restricted to
  lessons in Language Arts and Mathematics at the first
  and third grade levels, and to Language Arts lessons
  in grade six.
- iii. Time spent in observation in the two subject areas reflected the ratio of times allocated to Language Arts and Mathematics in the class timetable, approximately 3:1 respectively.
- iv. Low inference and high inference coding occupied roughly four-fifths and one-fifth respectively of the total period of coded observation.
- v. The duration of each period of high inference rating of teacher behavior was one-half hour. Each investigator also made an end-of-day rating for each day spent in the classroom.
- vi. Recorded observations were made in morning and afternoon

sessions with both low and high inference systems.

Class timetables and unscheduled classroom events caused deviations from the guidelines. For example, no coding of Mathematis lessons occurred in some grades in the morning because this subject was taught only in the afternoon. Table 7 shows how periods of coded observation were spread over session, subject area, and method of data collection.

Pupil In-class Behavioral Data. The second member of the research pair coded pupil behaviors during the same periods listed in Table 7. Spaulding's Coping Analysis Schedu' for Educational Settings (CASES) was used to collect data on each child. Data collection using CASES continued beyond the time shown in Table 7 in order to increase the number of observations per student. The CASES coders were therefore in the classrooms during the data collection phase more often than the teacher process coders.

Pupil Product Data. The pupil attitude and achievement tests were administered by the pairs of researchers during the weeks following the familiarization week and the three week process data collection phase. Each pair of researchers made arrangements with their two classroom teachers to administer the various tests when it was most convenient for the teacher and class. Testing was completed by the end of the school year. (See Figure 3 for summary schedule of the three phases.)

Table 7

Distribution of Actual Observation Periods<sup>a</sup> in Classrooms across Subject, Session, Grade, and Coding Method

				1	,	,		
Observation Method	·	Low Inference	erence			High Inference	rence	
Subject	Languag	Language Arts	Mathematics	atics	Language	le Arts	Mathematics	atics
Time	АМ	PM	AM	РМ	AM	PM	AM	Æ
Session	s, s	.s. s.	s, s <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>3</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>1</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>3</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>1</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>2</sub> S <sub>L</sub>
School Grade	3 8	_		~ ~ ~	2 1 2	- 25		_
<b>1</b>	7 5			1	7 7			
School 2 Grade	5 70			٣	-fè	2		
N 200	9.	٥	m		. 2			
							ī	

a' A period of observation is a half hour.

bEach day in both schools consists of four sessions: S

\$1 8:40 a.m. - 9:50 a.m. \$2 10:05 a.m. - 11:15 a.m. \$3 12:35 p.m. - 1:45 p.m. \$4 2:00 p.m. - 3:10 p.m.

FIGURE 3
SUMMARY OF THE FOUR PHASES OF THE STUDY

Month	Phase	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday
A P	l TRAINING	Training on campus with manuals, lesson trans- cripts, and videotape
R I	TIGITATIO	Live coding in schools used for training
L	,	19 Live coding in schools used for training
W.		26 Live coding in schools used for training
	2	3 Sch. 1
	FAMILIARI- ZATION	Sch. 1 Sch. 2 Sch. 1 Sch. 2 Sch. 2
M A	3	10 Live coding *
Y	DATA COLLECTION (OBSERVA-	17 Live coding
	TIONS)	24 Live coding
	4	31 Testing
J ·	DATA COLLECTION (TESTING)	7
U N E		14 Re-testing
<b>2</b> .		21 Class and staff parties in each participating school

# 2. <u>Data Sources, Training and Data</u> <u>Collection Procedures</u>

An outline of all the data sources for the larger study has been provided (see Figure 4). In Figure 4 the data sources for the process-product study under investigation have been underlined.

Coding and rating sheets for the observation systems used may be found in Appendix B. Detailed descriptions of the instruments, training procedures and reliability data will be provided.

# High Inference Rating Scales

High inference rating scales were used to provide observer ratings on eight separate variables. Four of these variables or concepts were taken from the work of Kounin (1970). The Kounin concepts are as follows:

- 1. Withitness the ability to communicate to pupils

  awareness of what is going on in the classroom, that

  is having eyes in the back of your head.
- Overlappingness the ability to deal with more than one matter in the classroom concurrently.
- 3. Smoothness the ability to maintain the on going flow of academic events without giving attention to selfinitiated intrusions.
- Momentum the ability to maintain the pace of the lesson without overdwelling and/or fragmentation.

The remaining four variables on which ratings of teachers were taken were:

FIGURE 4

VARTABLES	SOURCES	DESCRIPTIONS
The state of		
1. Teacher Presage	16 P.F.	- R. Catrell's 16 factors
7	T.1.B. H.1.A.1.	- 0.0. Harvey's "this leader personality test - reveals the reacher's belief system." Minnesora Topher and included the contractions of the contra
	1	children children
	3 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	To determine the teacher's perception of class, educational goals, role of class, view of curriculum, expectations of students and certain demonstration
2. Contextual	Parent	
a) rupii presage	Student file	To determine parent attitudes toward education, expectations for their chilm-dren and their educational background
	_	22 factors such as educational history, progress, family structure informa-
	I.O. Tests	Posbody Pirture fromth:
		Lorge-Thorndike Intelligence test - for Gr. 3 & 6 (verbs) and non-
	S.Z.I.	DATIENTES COLUMN AND C
	Fig.	- My Class Inventory (Walbern & ladarion) of authority
		- School Attitude Guestionnalite (McCallon) o separal arrival
	Barker-Lunn	* Objugation interaction and to teacher; but interpetable and to teacher; but interpetable interpetable
	:	Class, school work, relations of Gr. 36 6, 10: subscales, e.g. stateuds to school,
D) Classroom	Classroom inventory	Student's status within the class - reveals peer relationships
100,00	check list	raysical and Instructional technology characteristics
700000	Annedotal records	<ul> <li>School environmental characteristics, e.g. no. and nature of spaces, pupils, staff, administration and highlight.</li> </ul>
3. Processes		The party and but a party and but a party and a party
Benaviore	Rating scales	" High inference scales measuring withitness, overlansing emperation
	Dyadic-incersection	Foliability personalizations with the second of the second
	coding system	
	Curriculum area; Methods & Materi-	Developed by N. Moore and used by Brophy & Evertson (1976) 32 low inference
	als coding system	Ceregories rocusing on teaching methods and naterials used
	Anecdotal records	- End of day notes made by .ach of the coder researchers - 2-VTMs taken in a sech classroon in Language Arts and Math except Gr. 6 where both twos
b) 2001]		Month of the Mark and Language Arts
Behaviors	System	R. Spaulding's Coping Analysis Schedule for Educational Settings (CASES) a
	Shedow aschnimi	officient
		GACH Class) to provide an accords of 6 randomly selected students (one from
		Tusing the 6 shadowed pupils, attitudes toward class and perceptions of class.
	12 Stimulated-Recall	- No the Vind Por teacher were near to recent
processes	12 Pro-instructional	featings and decisions
	interviews	Contacted prior to the VTR lessons to capture details of teacher lesson
٠.	is Sort thank	- post lesson interviews to find out what reschare could
	4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Delbaylorg during the lesson without the side of the VIR stimulation
		by Kagan and Saulman in madina, sere develoed from those used
		secrely reacher Sort Test Instructor and Coursellor training re-
		Teacher Evaluation Study'st the Par Mest Laboratory for Education
4. Prof		Address of Development were adapted for use in this project;
1	(C. 7. (C. 7. )	- Netropolitun Randiness tost (Sept. 76 scores)
		Grades 1. 3 c Altevenant tests (Sopr. 76 scores and June 19766 scores for
	S.A.T. (Gr. 6-S.S.	
	Toucher Mankings	I GARAGES GIVES DY Clessroom teachers
	of students	Anymortog Achievement rankings and rankings based on teachers expectations for each student
	Sarkar-Lunn	" (See pupil presage)
	S. 2. 3.	
•		- (Fee pupil behaviors)

(.2)

- 5. Clarity as measured by a scale developed by Emmer (1972).
- 6. Persuasiveness as measured by a scale developed from the concept of therapist persuasive potency (Truax et al., 1968).
- 7. Warmth as measured by a scale adapted from Truax's scale of nonpossessive warmth (Truax, 1971).
- 8. Empathy as measured by the Carkhuff revisions of the Truax scales for Empathic Understanding (Carkhuff, 1969). (See Appendix B for rating scales.)

#### Rater Training

Training consisted of approximately 12 hours of initial discussion for purposes of clarifying the meanings of variables. Practice in the use of the scales was then carried out in a school not used in the actual project. Three teachers each at a different grade level were used in five practices. Training continued until a criterion level of 80% agreement was reached.

#### Rating Procedures

Six ratings were taken on the first four management scales every two minutes. Then six ratings were taken on the remaining four scales every two minutes. The entire process took approximately one half hour or one class period. The six ratings of each of the two minute segments were averaged for each scale. These mean ratings were then used for reliability checks when two raters were present and later for obtaining the teacher's overall meaning rating to be used for data analysis. (See Appendix B for Rating Sheet used.)

### Inter-Rater Reliability

Inter-rater reliability was calculated using percentage agreement among the three raters. Percentage agreement was calculated using this formula:

Percentage agreement = 
$$[(1 - \frac{R_H - R_L}{4}) \times 100]$$
%

where  $R_{H}^{}$  and  $R_{L}^{}$  are the highest and lowest ratings respectively on any one variable for any one period of observation, and 4 is the maximum difference possible on a five-point rating scale.

Intercoder reliability figures obtained during the training period are presented in Table 8. Reliability checks between pairs of raters were made during the data collection period. Altogether nine checks were carried out in five of the six classrooms. Results, indicated in Table 9, were regarded as generally satisfactory.

# The Expanded Brophy-Good Teacher-Pupil Dyadic Interaction Classroom Observation System

This is a comprehensive low-inference classroom observation instrument. It was designed to capture the naturally occurring sequences of teacher-student interaction in elementary classrooms as well as dyadic interactions between the teacher and a student. In addition, the instrument takes into account contextual differences and is based on real and psychologically meaningful units of classroom interaction (Brophy and Good, 1969, 1970; Brophy and Evertson, 1973). The authors report that it is possible to train coders to reach an 80% agreement criterion using a strict definition of agreement. For an outline of this system see Appendix B-3.

Training in the use of this low inference system involved

TABLE 8

INTER-RATER RELIABILITY MEASURES ON EIGHT HIGH
INFERENCE RATING SCALES DURING TRAINING

		Perce	ntage Agre	ement	
	Trial l	Trial 2	Trial 3	Trial 4	Trial 5
Variable	Teacher l	Teacher 1	Teacher 2	Teacher 3	Teacher
Withitness	75.0	68.7	75.0	80.0	97.5
Overlappingness	85.0	75.0	75.0	70.0	82.5
Smoothness	87.5	80.0	50.0	80.0	97.5
Momentum	90.0	77.5	57.5	90.0	82.5
Clarity	92.5	75.0	80.0	85.0	87.5
Persuasiveness	100.0	77.5	85.0	57.5	97.5
Warmth	82.5	80.0	72.5	67.5	87.5
Accurate Empathy	80.0	85.0	87.5	100.0	87.5

TABLE 9

INTER-RATER RELIABILITY MEASURES ON EIGHT HIGH INFERENCE SCALES
OBTAINED DURING DATA COLLECTION

o o									
			School 1				School	5	
	Grade	Grade I	Grade III	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade
	Coders 1 & 3	Coders 1 & 3	Coders 2 & 3	Coders 2 & 3	. Coders	Coders 2 & 3	Coders 2 & 3	Coders 1 & 3	Coders
Variable	Day 3	Day 6	Day 5	Day 9	Day 8	Day 8	Day 10	Day 10	l ×
Withitness	85.0	85.0	72.5	!	90.06	87.5	70.0	70.0	82.5
Overlappingness	87.5	82.5	67.5	1	100.0	82.5	72.5	92.5	100:0
Smoothness	97.5	87.5	70.0		92.5	95.0	72.5	95.0	87.5
Momentum	92.5	87.5	55.0	!	100.0	80.0	82.5	85.0	82.5
Clarity	92.5	75.0	62.5	;	95.0	0.09	82.5	90.0	100.0
Persuasiveness	97.5	97.5	70.0	67.9	92.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Warmth	87.5	92.5	72.5	0.06	0.06	97.5	92.5	100.0	95.0
Accurate Empathy	82.5	62.5	92.5	100.0	97.5	92.5	95.0	92.5	92.5

three coders and occupied a large proportion of the three-week intensive training period preceding the familiarization phase. The manual developed by the authors was used and general recommendations for training received in personal communication with J. Brophy were adopted. A grade 3-4 classroom, a grade 6 classroom and a grade 5 classroom were used for training purposes.

Initially some time was spent in discussing system categories and in practice coding from transcripts of lessons to provide a working knowledge of the system. Then training in the school classrooms began. The procedure adopted was that of spending short periods in the classrooms and then retiring to compare results.

A difficulty was encountered during the training period, namely, coders found that the task of recording observations directly to coding sheets interfered with efforts to capture the flow of class-room events. The problem was resolved by recording observations on audiotape as they occurred. Coders could thus keep their eyes constantly on events in the classroom and, at the same time, record coded classroom interactions.

This technique was used as unobtrusively as possible; it received no adverse comment from any teacher in either the school used for training purposes or those used in the research project itself.

Two modifications were made to the system during the training period. To the ten categories of teacher feedback reaction in academic response opportunities, two more were added:

1. affirmative teacher reaction (AFFIRM);

2. repeats student statement (REP SS).

These changes were effected by retaining nine of the ten original categories as defined in the original system and by dividing the no feedback reaction category into two parts, to allow finer distinctions to be made. (See Appendix B-3, Sec. II, page 204.)

Intercoder Reliability during Training. Reliability was calculated using a formula proposed by Brophy and Evertson (1973) which they claim is a more stringent method than is usually used. The formula is—

Percentage agreement = number of coding decisions made by both coders and agreed upon divided by itself plus the number of coding decisions not agreed upon plus the number of codings made by the first coder but not the second plus number of codings made by the second coder but not the first.

An 80% agreement criterion was sought in training and was frequently achieved however it was not always possible to do so, the main factor contributing to this being the one noted also by Brophy and Evertson (1973) namely, the "... difficulty of 'catching everything' during bursts of activity ... " (p. 11). The reliability measures tabled in Appendix C compare favourably with those reported by Brophy and Evertson.

Many of the results appearing in Appendix C are spuriously high (or low) because of the extremely low frequency of occurrence of some variables. For example, if a behavior occurs once only in a lesson and is coded by both observers, 100% agreement results. On the other hand, if one coder doesn't see the event then percentage

agreement is zero. For this reason, only percentage agreement results for variables with a frequency of occurrence o more than 10 are listed in Table 10 as examples of reliability measures achieved during training.

Intercoder Reliability during Data Collection. Because of the difficulty in achieving 80% agreement in all categories during training, it was deemed advisable to take reliability checks on each coder during data collection.

Intercoder reliability checks were conducted in each classroom and on occasions spenning the two week period of data collection
where teacher and investigator schedules permitted. An effort was
also made to do a reliability check in each classroom with the home
room coder paired first with one of the two remaining coders and then
with the other. This was achieved in four of the six classrooms.
Thirteen separate checks were made with at least one check made in
each classroom. These measures of intercoder reliability are reported
in Appendix C. The same strict definition of agreement was used as
discussed earlier. Only percentages of agreement for variables with
frequencies over 10 are reported in Table 11 for reasons stated earlier.
These results indicate a satisfactorily high level of agreement and
are compared with the Brophy-Evertson (1973) figures.

# The Curriculum Area Methods and Materials Low Inference Observation System

The curriculum area methods and materials system included such teaching categories as time spent on review, presentation of material, practice and teacher evaluation etc. Methods categories included time

Table 10

Intercoder Reliability Measures Obtained with the Low Inference Classroom Observation System during Training

Variable	% Reliability for Pairs of Coders (N=3)	Mean
Acad. resp. opportunity		7
Type of respondent	8_ 80,82	81.3
Question type	, .30,36	45.3
Child answer	85,64,69	72.7
Teacher feedback	43,60,60	54.3
Private dyadic contact		
Type (CCC vs TAC)	65,86,84,92,76,92	82.5
Child created contact		
Type (wk vs Pers)	90,83,96,79,87,95	88.3
Child created contact (wkrel.)	,	
Teacher feedback (delay, brief, long)	79,86,79,78,100,88	85.0
Teacher afforded contact (wkrel.)		
Teacher feedback (delay, brief, long)	31,59,32	40.7
Teacher feedback (+, -)	33,100,33	55.3

TABLE 11

INTERCODER RELIABILITY MEASURES OBTAINED WITH THE EXPANDED BROPHY-GOOD DYADIC INTERACTION CLASSROOM OBSERVATION SYSTEM DURING DATA COLLECTION

	% Reliability Measures for		В & Е,	1973*
Wariable		Mean	Median	Range
opportunity				
if respondent	85,91,71,50,79	75.2	63	37-78
on type	88,86,77,89,82,55,83	80.0	73	46-93
answer	85,90,75,52,89	78.2	20	52-86
Feedback	73,76,69,66,74	71.6	28	17-69
Student initiated question Teacher feedback	09		43	20-73
Student initiated comment			)	,
Type	50,71	. 5.09		
Relevancy	44,75	5.9.5	53	38-83
Teacher feedback	44,57	55.5	43	25-78
Private dyadic contact Type (CCC vs TAC)	84,73,73,56,83,89,56,85,88,83	77.0		
Child created contact				
Type (wk vs Pers)	62,69,80,81,80	74.4		
Teacher feedback	41,71,75,79,67	9 99	,	
Teacher afforded contact		-	-	
Type (Per vs Wk vs Proc vs Bch)	76,74,67,43,85,77,90,55	70.9		١
Teacher afforded contact (wkrel.)				
Teacher feedback (obs vs Br vs Lo)	67,83	75.0		
<pre>Teacher afforded contact (procrel.)     (Man vs Fav.)</pre>	50,100,89,22,100,88	74.8		

T

\*Intercode' Reliability Measures reported by Brophy and Evertson, 1973.

spent on demonstrations, lecturing, focused discussion, drill, etc. Materials categories included identifying type of materials in use, for example, standardized, teacher created, media, games etc. The system also includes coding the degree of individualization in that it captures the time that teacher behaviors are directed toward an individual, small groups or the class-as-a-whole. (See Appendix B for coding sheet.)

This low inference coding system was developed by Nancy Moore and used in the first phase of the Correlates of Effective Teaching Project (Brophy and Evertson, 1973).

Time and logistics did not permit taking reliability checks on the use of this instrument. The categories are such that the coders experienced little or no difficulty in agreeing on operational definitions provided in the manual or in the use of the instrument in the classroom.

#### Product Data

#### Pupil Behaviors

# 1. CASES

Spaulding's Coping Analysis Schedule for Educational Settings (CASES) was used to collect data on each child. The data provide important "nonachievement" (Bossert, 1976, p. 9) effectiveness criteria.

Coping behavior has been defined as "actively confronting problems, showing independent initiative in seeking solutions and displaying persistent effort to arrive at solutions" (Peck, 1971,

p. 89). The CASES instrument was designed to identify 13 basic categories of coping behaviors. Spaulding (1973) explains the development and content of CASES as follows:

Basic to its development were the concepts of "integrative" and "dominative" social behavior as delineated in the work of H. H. Anderson. In addition to generally "active" and "passive" styles of child response to environmental stimuli, CASES includes categories which reflect "overt aggression," "passive aggression," "independence," "autonomy," "dependence," "avoidance," and "withdrawal" (p. 1).

(See Appendix B for CASES short form and methods for calculating styles.)

By creating combinations of the category frequencies, it is possible to produce coefficients representing "styles" of coping be- baviors as well as an overall CASES coefficient (OCC). The styles are:

- Style A Aggressive, annoying, bothering, dominative, controlling, manipulative.
- Style B Inappropriately self directed or socially active, peer-oriented, talkative, resistant to authority, delaying, non-conforming.
- Style C Passive, withdrawn, fearful, avoidant.
- Style D Peer dependent, peer observant, distractible.
- Style E Compliant, dependable, studious, conforming, adult-dependent.
- Style F Social, assertive, integrative.
- Style G Independent, productive, self-directed, non-social.
- Style H Other-directed, conforming to authority, taskoriented when supervised.

The visibility thresholds for each style were empirically developed so that a coefficient of 1.00, considered to reflect a dominant or visible behavior pattern, represents a point one standard deviation above the mean obtained for each style in a sample of approximately

2,700 purils in grades 1 through 12. Styles A to F are typically found as unipolar dimensions in factor analyses, whereas Styles G and H are predominantly opposite poles of a single factor.

The OCC is a weighted ordinal scale to measure the student's overall success in coping with the educational setting—the higher the score (on a range of from 1 to 10), the more successful the student.

Inter-rater reliability is typically reported to range from the mid .80's to the mid .90's. "Construct validity is suggested by the ease with which teachers and others familiar with child development and personality theory have obtained reliability of observation and recording" (Spaulding, 1973, p. 4).

H. H. Anderson's concepts of "integrative" and "dominative" teacher behaviors reflects the distinction Spaulding makes between teacher directed (T.D.) and non-teacher-directed (N-T.D.) settings.

Accordingly, children exhibit more conforming behaviors and less spontaneity and initiation in T.D. than N-T.D. settings. Consequently, data are collected and combined separately for each of these two settings.

The CASES data will be used to determine the effects of specific teaching behaviors and processes. Bossert (1976) has recently written, "research on schooling has consistently ignored non-achievement outcomes . . . [such] as the learning of cooperation, competition, independence and self-direction, and the development of moral autonomy in children" (p. 9).

CASES Training and Reliability Measures. Training in the use of the CASES observation system involved a week of study and coding

using a training manual and a training videotape obtained from R.

Spaulding. The videotape consists of two junior high school students and a sound signal every 10 seconds so that approximately 56 tallies could be made on each subject. The manual contained the signal number and a behavioral specimen description which was coded in the appropriate CASES category. These protocols were provided for both boys on the videotape. The three researchers involved attained an average inter-rater reliability (percentage agreement) of 88.79% on the final check of both subjects. Percentage agreement was computed using the following formula:

No. of agreements

No. of agreements + No. of disagreements

x 100%

(see Ta 12).

Training continued in a school setting where inter-rater reliability for pairs of observers ranged from 31.82% to 92.00% with a mean of 65.61% (see Table 13). When reliability was calculated among the three observers, the mean v. e was 78.28%. Reliability during training in the live setting was improved by each coder coding on a sound signal emitted through audiotape to earphones at 10 second intervals. This served to more accurately standardize the time at which pupil behaviors were coded.

During the collection of process data six students were observed at a time in rotation and behaviors were continuously coded until approximately 40 tallies per student were obtained. Each data sheet contained the date, time, school and grade, academic subject, setting (T.D. or N-T.D.), and length of time in which coding occurred. To minimize the possible loss in accuracy which

TABLE 12

CS LABILITY MEASURES—PERCENTAGE AGREEMENT OF THREE

COERS WITH THE TRAINING VIDEOTAPE PROTOCOLS

rest No.	Subject	, 6	Coders		(
		Α	В .	С	
1	Fred	80.77	73.08	65.38	
2	Wayne	51.02	46.15	63.27	,
3	Fred	80.77	80.77	69.23	
4	Wayne	71.43	53.06	67.35	
. · ·	Fred	88.46	78.85	73.08	•
6	Wayne	79.59	75.51	71.43	
7	Fred	96.15	88.46	80.77	
8	Wayne	95.92	83.67	87.76	
<del></del>		$\overline{x}$ 80.51 $\overline{x}$	72.44 x	72.28	Grand $\overline{x}$ 75.08

 $i^{\tilde{s}-1}$ 

TABLE 13

CASES RELIABILITY MEASURES TAKEN IN CLASSROOMS—PERCENTAGE AGREEMENT BETWEEN CODERS DURING TRAINING

				Coders		
rest No.	Grade	Setting	A & B	A & C	- B & C	ABC
1	6	N-T.D.	66.67	56.86	70.59	71.33
2	6	T.D.	52.94	58.82	49.02	80.67
3	6	T.D.&N-T.	D. 66.00	74.00	, 78.00	80.67
4	6	N-T.D.	64.00	66.00	80.00	79.33
5	6	T.D.&N-T.1	D. 77.27	31.82	31.82	63.89
6	6	N-T.D.	33.33	60.78	35.29	66.67
, 7	6	N-T.D.	90.20	88.24	88.24	93.33
8	6	N-T.D.	76.00	76.00	70.00	86.67
9	2	N-T.D.	55.10	65.31	53.06	68.QO
10	2	T.D.	54.00	58.00	64.00	68.00
11	6	N-T.D.	35.90	46.15	48.72	
12	6	N-T.D.	92.00	82.00	84.00	48.00
13	6	N-T.D.	82.00	90.00	82.00	92.00
14	2	N-T.D.	50.00	46.00	56.00	91.33
15	2	N-T.D.	66.00	72.00	62.00	66.67
16	2	T.D.	62.00	52.00		81.33
1.7	6	N-T.D.	77.78	88.89	50.00	76.00
18	6	T.D.	80.00	90.00	88.89	86.67
L9	6	T.D.	48.00		74.00	85.33
20	6	T.D.	66.67	50.00	74.00	73.33
21	6	N-T.D.		54.55	48.48	74.74
22	. 6	N-T.D.	80.00	74.00	78.00	86.67
23	2	T.D.	74.00	70.00	70.00	80.00
4	2 2 1	T.D.	72.00	64.00	66.00	82.00
5	2		58.00	66.00	56.00	78.00
6	2	T.D.	68.00	70.00	68.00	78.67
7.	6	T.D.	58.82	61.76	52.94	76.76
8	6	N-T.D.	74.00	72.00	74.00	86.00
9	6	N-T.D.	62.00	70.00	68.00	81.33
0	6	N-T.D.	48.00	60.00	56.00	72.67
1	√ 6	N-T.D.	62.00	68.00	70.00	88.51
2		T.D.	74.00	64.00	70.00	78.47
3	6 6	T.D.	78.00	78.00	72.00	80.00
4		T.D.	66.00	66.00	76.00	84.00
5	6	T.D.	60.87	52.17	54.34	80.67
6	6		<b>71.</b> 70	43.59	48.72	71.92
	6 т	.D.&ND.	96.0ú	88.00	88.00	96.67
e.		. Σ	<sup>1</sup> 49.34	2374.94	2356.11	2836 : 30
	1	x	ა6.37 ೣ	65.97	65.45	787
		Range	33.33-	31.82-	31.82-	63.89-
			92.00	90.00	88.89	96.67

Reid (1970) noted when observers thought they were not being monitored, periodic reliability checks were made at each grade level. The nine checks resulted in an average inter-rater reliability agreement of 77.22 percent (see Table 14). In addition, five more trials were conducted with the training tape, resulting in an average agreement of 89.85 percent (see Table 15).

# 2. Absenteeism and Number of Discipline Visits to Office

The number of days that each student was absent or was sent to the office for disciplinary action was recorded and used as "circumstantial evidence" (Mager, 1968) for inferring a positive or negative attitude toward school (see Stallings, J., 1976).

#### Pupil Achievement

Somewhat more distant from the actual teaching behaviors in class are more global pupil outcomes of achievement and attitudes.

# 1. Metropolitan Achievement Tests

It was decided that measures of the Metropolitan Achievement Tests (MAT) would be used as one effectiveness criterion. The tests were used extensively throughout the school district for each grade in the fall of each year. Teachers and students were familiar with such tests and further they were accepted by the participating teachers as having content validity.

The MAT test forms used were the Primary I Form F, Elementary
Form F, and Intermediate Form G in grades one, three and six
respectively. Spearman Brown split-half reliability coefficients and
Kuder-Richardson Formula 20 reliability estimates are reported to

TABLE 14 CASES RELIABILITY MEASURES-PERCENTAGE AGREEMENT BETWEEN CODERS WITH SAMPLE STUDENTS DURING DATA COLLECTION

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
				(	Coders	
Test	No.	Grade	Setting	A & B	. B & C	
,1	Ç	1	T.D.	68.00		
2		1	N-T.D.	88.00		
3		6	T.D.		74.00	•
4 .		6	N-T.D.	^	80.00	, t
5		3	T.D.		63.00	
6		.3	N-T.D.	:	82.00	
7		3	T.D.		88.00	
8		<u>.</u> . 1	T.D.	78.00	·	
9		1 .	N-T.D.	74.00	, 	
			,	$\overline{\mathbf{x}} = 77.00$	$\overline{\mathbf{x}} = 77.40$	Grand $\overline{x} = 77.22$

TABLE 15

CASES RELIABILITY MEASURES TAKEN DURING DATA COLLECTION—
PERCENTAGE AGREEMENT OF THREE CODERS WITH THE
TRAINING VIDEOTAPE PROTOCOLS

			Coders		
Test No.	Subject	Α	В	C	
1	Fred	,96.15	94.23	96.15	()
2	Wayne	87.76	91.84	83.67	
3	Fred	96.15	94.23	71.15	
4	Fred	94.23	90.38	86.54	
. 5	Wayne	83.67	89.80	91.84	<b>&gt;</b> '
·		$\overline{x} = 91.59$	$\overline{x} = 92.10$	$\overline{\mathbf{x}} = 85.87$	Grand $\overline{x} = 89.85$

range from .88 to .96 and from .91 to .97 respectively for the subtests used in this study. The tests were administered by the researchers to grades one, three and six for Language Arts and to grades one and three for Mathematics. As no Mathematics lessons were observed at the grade six level no Mathematics tests were administered to the grade six students.

#### 2. Report Cards

It also seemed important to look at report card scores given to students which were based primarily on teacher made tests, or tests more closely associated with the curriculum materials in use. The June report cards which were used in this study include performance skills development and academic achievement grades. The performance skills development refers to the student's performance as a group member (four subskills), performance as an individual (four subskills), and skills for working (three component skills). Academic achievement grades included subject grades for effort (the degree to which each student approached his potential) and achievement (progress in achieving the established goals and objectives of the subject program).

Academic grades used in this study were Language Arts (six component skills) and Mathematics. All grades were on a four point ordinal scale and were assum 1 to have greater content validity than the scores obtained from the standardized tests.

#### 3. Teacher Rankings

Because of the limited variance in scores provided by the report card data, teachers were asked to rank their students with respect to both achievement and effort (see Appendix D). For the rankings according to effort, teachers were asked to state whether the student had greatly exceeded expectations (G), exceeded expectations (E), met expectations (M), fell below expectations (B) or fell far below expectations (F).

#### Pupil Attitudes

Pupil attitudes will be defined as measures on four standardized tests.

# 1. Children's Attitude Scale

The Children's Attitude Scale (Barker Lunn, 1966) is a 64 item questionnaire developed for use with nine to eleven year old children. Subscales were derived empirically and are made up of 6-10 statements, "expressed in the language of children" (Barker Lunn, 1971) and selected after factor and scalogram analyses. The 10 subscales are as follows:

- 1. Attitude to school
- 2. Interest in school work
- 3. Importance of doing well at school
- 4. Attitude to class
- 5. 'Other' image of class
- 6. Conforming versus non-conforming pupil
- 7. Relationship with teacher

- 8. Anxiety in the classroom situation
- 9. Social adjustment—getting on well with classmates
- 10. Academic self-image.

# 2. My Class Inventory (MCI) (Anderson, 1973)

The MCI is a 45 item forced-choice questionnaire with five subscales:

- 1. Satisfaction
- 2. Friction
- Competitiveness
- 4. Difficulty of work
- Cohesiveness.

The author's test-retest reliability measures and those calculated for this study are reported in Table 16.

# 3. School Attitude Test (SAT) (McCallon, 1973)

The SAT is designed to elicit a response from the pupil which will be representative of his attitude toward his school environment and educational experiences. The test is designed to provide insight into the following dimensions:

- 1. Interpersonal relations
- 2. Student instruction interaction
- 3. General school factor.

Two forms of the SAT were used, the Oral Version, a 29 item questionnaire used for grades one and three, and the Written Version, a 46 item questionnaire used for grade six. The author' test-retest reliability measures and those calculated for this study are reported

PEARSON PRODUCT MOMENT CORRELATIONS BETWEEN TEST-RETEST SCORES ON THE MCI

.,			C1	,	
			Subscales	3	•
N	· 1	2	3	4	5
69	.63	.61	.59	.70	.53
21	.34	.60	.64	.53	. 47
22	.73	.51	.51	.76	. 25
26	.65	.74	.50	. 78	.71
48	.69	.63	.57	.75	.50
abilities				č.	
655	.77	. 70	.56	.56	.54
	21 22 26 48 abilities	69 .63 21 .34 22 .73 26 .65 48 .69  abilities	69 .63 .61 21 .34 .60 22 .73 .51 26 .65 .74 48 .69 .63  abilities	69 .63 .61 .59 21 .34 .60 .64 22 .73 .51 .51 26 .65 .74 .50 48 .69 .63 .57  abilities	69 .63 .61 .59 .70 21 .34 .60 .64 .53 22 .73 .51 .51 .76 26 .65 .74 .50 .78 48 .69 .63 .57 .75  abilities

in Table 17.

# 4. Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory (Coopersmith, 1974)

The Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory is a 58 item questionnaire which yields scores on five subscales. They are:

- 1. General self-esteem
- Social self-esteem (peers)
- Home self-esteem (parents)
- 4. Lie scale
- School self-esteem (academic)

The author's test-retest reliability measures and those calculated for this study are reported in Table 18.

#### Data Analysis

This research project may be described as a descriptivecorrelational study, the main purpose bere to investigate various
components of classroom processes at the relate to pupil product
measures. Prior to subjecting specific data to correlational analysis,
much of the raw data of teacher classroom processes, pupil classroom
processes (or non-achievement outcomes) and measures of pupil achievement and attitude, were presented through the medium of figures and
tables. This was done to provide a clear and comprehensive description of the six classrooms under study.

# Data Preparation—Teacher Process Data

The Expanded Brophy Good Teacher-Pupil Dyadic Interaction Observation System yields more than frequency counts in the 98

PEARSON PRODUCT MOMENT CORRELATIONS BETWEEN TEST-RETEST SCORES ON THE SAT

Grade	Form	N.	R
1	Oral	21 %	.68
3	Oral	21	.73
1 & 3	Oral	42,	.70
Author's reliability			
1 & 3	Oral		.77
6	Written	e de la companya de l	.78

TABLE 18

PEARSON PRODUCT MOMENT CORRELATIONS BETWEEN TEST-RETEST SCORES
ON THE COOPERSMITH SELF-ESTEEM INVENTORY

<b>5</b> ,	Grade	N	R	
	1	24	.79	, ,
	1 & 3	51	.87	
**	1, 3 & 6	75	.84	
	Author's Reliabilit	y '		
,	1, 3 & 6		.88	A

categories. It is possible to maintain the sequence of classroom events thus allowing a more complex description of teacher-pupil interaction for each pupil.

The first step in describing the teacher-pupil interaction styles was to outline all possible sequential patterns. For example, categories in the Academic Response Opportunities consist of four ways of selecting who will respond, three question types, five possibilities in terms of the answer given by the child, and thirteen teacher feedback types. One hundred and fifty-five (155) types of academic response opportunities (sequential patterns) were outlined and used to categorize the raw data. In all 256 different subcategories were used in transferring the raw data. (See Figure 5 for an example of how the raw data were transferred to secondary coding sheets.)

Once all the raw data had been transferred to the secondary coding sheets it was possible to calculate:

- The frequencies and proportions of teaching behaviors observed; and
- 2. The frequencies and proportions of types of interactions afforded each pupil.

Note: Brophy (1976c) has stated:

Simple frequency counts of classroom processes are not very useful. They should be replaced with percentage scores or other scores that combine frequencies with information about opportunities or expected frequencies for particular interactions. For example, a measure of the frequency of praise of correct answers is less useful than a measure of the percentage of correct answers which were praised (p. 20).

Pupil absenteeism during observation periods necessitated data

FIGURE 5

# TRANSFERENCE OF RAW DATA TO SECONDARY CODING SHEETS RAW DATA AS COLLECTED FROM THE CLASSROOM\*

<b>yCyDEMIC</b>	RESPONSE	OPPORTUNITIES

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RAW	DATA	CODED	ON	TO	SECONDARY	CODING	SHEET
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	Pupil	,	PRE PROD RCC	NVOL* PCSS ± AskO	NVOL PROD + + +	VOL PROD + AFF			 
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### SECONDARY CODING SHEETS-MAINTAINING SEQUENTIAL PATTERNS

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Pupil	‡	0			RSS	‡	0	AFF	PCSS	ASK	CALL	RQ	RCC	NQ	RSS	ō	RCSS	ASK	CALL	RQ	RCC N	Q RSS	etc
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4						٥				,							(Total	nl -	256	subc	atego	ries)	

<sup>\*</sup>Sample shows only a portion of the 98 category coding sheet.

g

adjustment for time. The adjustment procedure involved multiplying the frequency variable by the proportion of the total observation time during which each pupil was present. For example, if a pupil was in attendance for 75 of 100 observation minutes, his score on each frequency variable was multiplied by 1.25. This procedure was considered appropriate since observations were spaced over a period of two weeks and it was concluded that there were few systematic differences in the nature of classroom activity between observation periods.

#### 4. Limitations and Expectations

# Limitations

The field conditions of this study, that is, being set in real classrooms with working teachers and their students, imposed certain limitations.

- 1. The sample of schools and teachers was small.
- Contextual variables, particularly curriculum content,
   were not standardized.
- 3. The number of Mathematics lessons observed was particularly few in number, this being determined by the amount of time given to the teaching of Mathematics in each school.
- 4. Observer time hours required to determine changes in or etability of teacher-pupil interaction patterns and pupil coping scyles were not available.

generalizability.

#### Expectations

7.

We must remain aware of the possibility that teaching and learning may be so ideosyncratic that finding a set or sets of effective procedures may never happen (Rosenshine and Furst, 1971). It is expected that some teaching styles or patterns of teacher behaviors will be found which are correlates of pupil outcomes. One may rightly ask, "Why such optimism when the researcher's path is cluttered with failures, with conflicting evidence and with inconsistencies?" The multi-dimensional nature of the data collected for analysis in this study gives reason for optimism. The reader is reminded of the problems of instrumentation, methodology and statistics mentioned in Chapter I of this paper. An attempt has been made to examine and overcome some, though not all, of the "Impediments to the Study of Teaching" (Berliner, 1976a, p. 5).

#### Chapter IV

RESULTS: REPORTED AND DISCUSSED

#### Introduction

The results related to the questions posed in Chapter I are presented through the medium of figures and tables. To review, the questions are as follows:

1. What are the detailed interaction sequences of each teacher as described by the Expanded Brophy-Good teacher-purily adic interaction observation, system (hereafter B and E)? Figures 6 and 7\* in the set for teacher and class 1 give all the proportion of public and private interaction sequences in language arts. Figure 8 is a summary of Figures 6 and 7 in that it presents only the main interaction sequences used by the teacher in language arts.

Figures 9, 10, and 11 present proportions of all public and private interaction sequences and the main interaction sequences respectively, used by the teacher in mathematics.

2. /hat amounts of the teacher's main interaction sequences are afforded high achievers and low achievers? Table 19 provides a list of 2 variables. The list was defived from the summary figures for the ix teachers outlining the main interaction sequences. The

<sup>\*</sup>Note: Normally the reader would expect to find Figures 6 and on the next page. In this instance the entire set of figures and tables for teacher and class I will be described as an example of how the data will be presented. Each set of figures and tables will be inserted in close proximity to the discussion of the results by teacher and by class.

variables were chosen, therefore, on the basis of what occurred most often in each classroom. The frequencies of interactions afforded high and low achievers as measured by the MAT Total Reading subscale are provided in Table 19.

- 3. What relationship exists between the main interaction sequences and other B and E process variables and pupil behaviors, achievement and attitudes? Tables 20, 21, and 22 provide data showing relationships between selected process and product variables. Table 20 provides rank orders of each child in class 1 on a number of process and product measures. Table 21 provides correlational data between teacher B and E process variables and the pupil product measures.

  Table 22 contains correlations between B and E process variables and pupil behavioral styles (CASES data). Tables E-1 to E-6 giving each student's behavioral styles coefficients may be found in Appendix E.
- 4. What is the relationship between variables derived from the curriculum area methods and materials low inference observation system and product measures? This question will not be answered. It was noted in Chapter III that time and logistics did not permit taking reliability checks on the use of this observation system. It was found that discrepancies in coding procedures rendered the data inaccurate for purposes of analysis.
- 5. Questions, 6, and 7, in summary are: What are the relation ips between mean ratings of teacher classroom management, interpersonal and instructional skills and pupil product measures? The ratings for the six teachers are presented in Table 43. The relationships between ratings and product measures are shown in

Table 44 and appear following the discussions of results for the six teachers.

In summary, data for each teacher and class are presented in a set of figures and tables identical to those described for teacher 1 and class 1.

#### Language Arts (All grades)

- 1. Figure 6 Public interactions proportions and sequences.
- 2. Figure 7 Private interactions proportions and sequences.
- 3. Figure 8 Main interaction sequences used by the teacher.

# Mathematics (For Grades 1 and 3)

- 4. Figure 9 Public interactions proportions and sequences.
- 5. Figure 10 Private interactions proportions and sequences.
- 6. Figure 11 Main interaction sequences used by the teacher.

  Language Arts
  - 7. Table 19 Frequency of main interaction process variables afforded high and low achievers.
  - 8. Table 20 Students rank ordered by process and product variables.
  - 9. Table 21 Correlations B and E teacher process variables and selected pupil product measures.
  - 10. Table 22 Correlations B and E teacher process variables and pupil behavioral styles.
  - 11. Table E-1 Behavioral styles coefficients A to H for each student in both teacher directed and non-teacher directed settings (Appendix E).

### Teacher 1 and Class 1 - Grade 1

The results for teacher 1 and class 1 are reported in Figures 6 to 11 and Tables 19 to 22.\*

#### Figures 6 to 11

a. Private Interactions (.85 in language arts and .94 in mathematics)

Examination of the main interaction sequences portrays a picture of the classroom as a hive of work activities. Children were working individually or in small groups with the teacher moving busily from group to group and individual to individual. The teachers main concern was with evaluating the work that the children were doing. The higher proportion of student initiated private interactions is explained by the number of children who followed the teacher around with their work in hand seeking feedback.

The long attention given by the teacher to individual children resulted in a mid-range rating in overlappingness. The children therefore often had to wait and sometimes became restless. This resulted in teacher initiated behavior warnings becoming one of the main interaction sequence used by the teacher.

b. Public Interact on: .15 in language arts and .06 in mathematics)

Public interactions, when they did occur, were dominated by

<sup>\*</sup>To supplement the results reported in the figures and tables, reference will be made to anecdotal records kept by each pair of coders and to teacher interview data (see Appendix F for interview schedules).

FIGURE 6

TEACHER NO. 1 IN LANGUAGE ARTS NATURE OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS NO. OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS—156 OF 1048

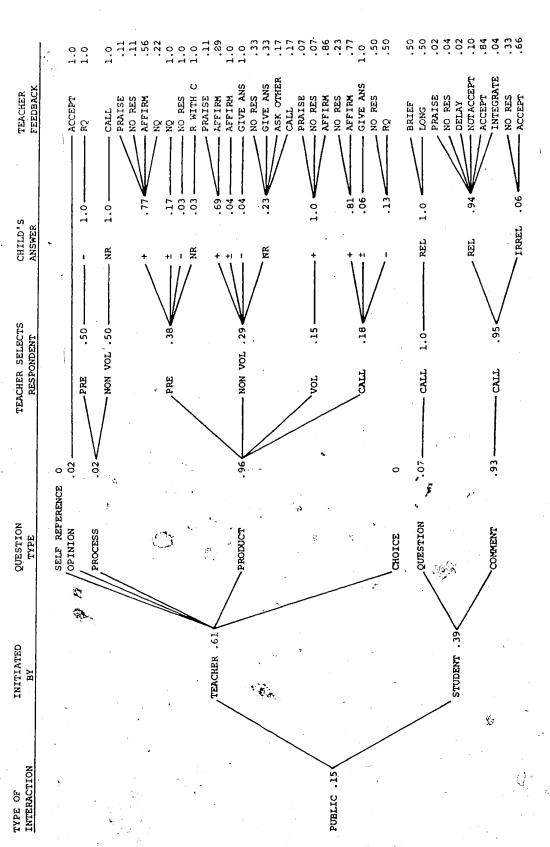
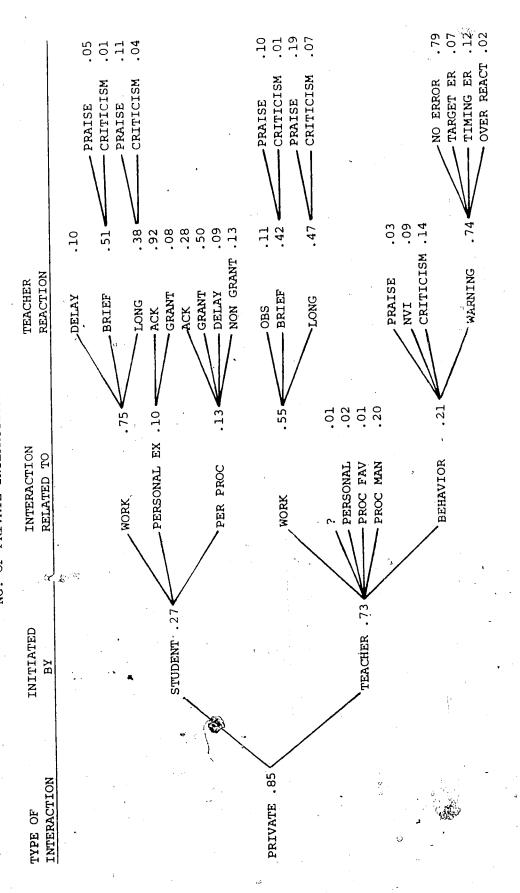


FIGURE 7

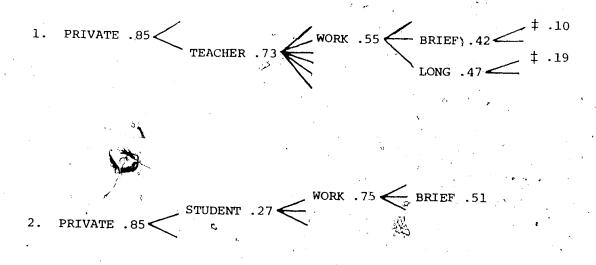
TEACHER NO. 1 IN LANGUAGE ARTS
NATURE OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS
NO. OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—892 OF 1048



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#### FIGURE 8

# TEACHER NO. 1—PROPORTION OF MAIN INTERACTION SEQUENCES IN LANGUAGE ARTS



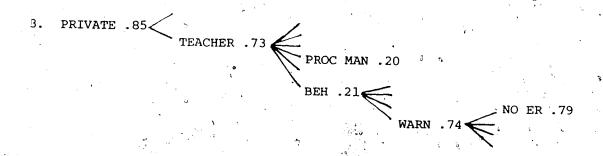


FIGURE 9

NATURE OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS
NO. OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS—21 OF 353

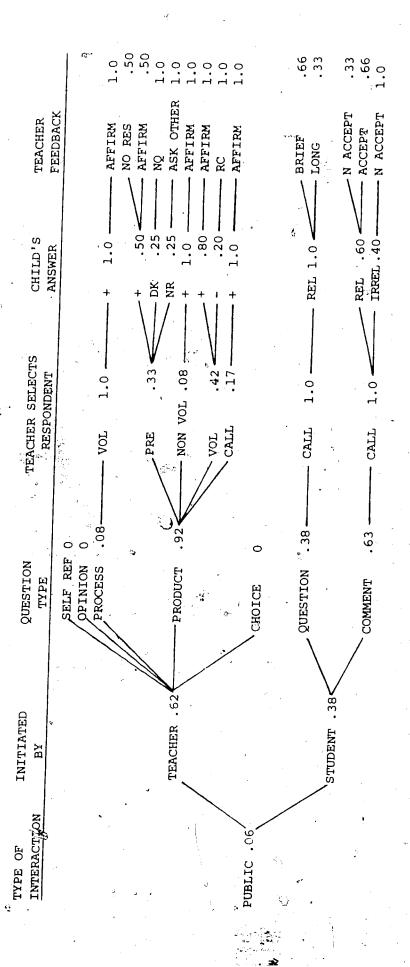
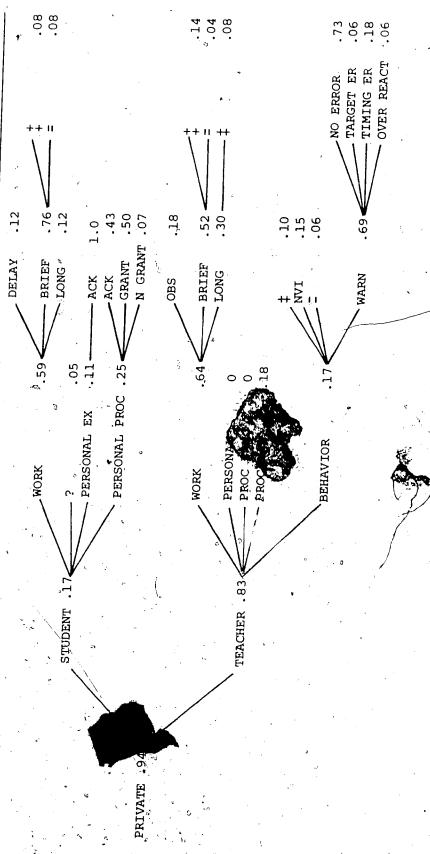


FIGURE 10

REACTION TEACHER NS-PROPORTIONS NO. OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS-332 of 353 TEACHER NO. 1 IN MATHS NATURE OF PRIVATE INTERAC INTERACTION RELATED TO INITIATED BY

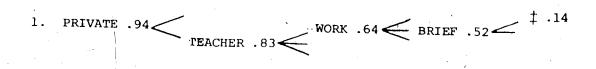
INTERACTION

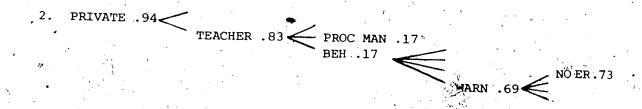
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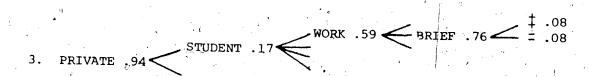


#### FIGURE 11

# TEACHER NO. 1—PROPORTION OF MAIN INTERACTION SEQUENCES IN MATHEMATICS







the teacher asking product question (.96 in language arts and .92 in mathematics). The level of difficulty was low so that the probability of the questions being answered correctly was very high. Teacher 1 was one of two teachers in this study who preselected children before asking a question more often than choosing a non-volunteer, volunteer or call-out. Preselected children who failed to give the correct answer were always sustained. The majority of answers, whether correct or incorrect, however, were terminated.

The emphasis of this type of interaction is on the acquisition of factual information. An agenda or curriculum is in the mind of the teacher who ensures that it is "covered" by asking simple recall or product questions (96 percent of the time). By preselecting students and asking low level questions it is possible to increase the probability of correct answers, and to decrease the probability of ideas, answers or content not on the agenda, to be introduced into the lesson. The questioning sequence is an example of a recitation apattern which may be most appropriate for the acquisition of facts and information but certainly is not appropriate for facilitating student concept formation or student thinking beyond the simple recall level.

A comparison of language arts and mathematics sequences shows that they are virtue identical. Interaction patterns and questioning techniques do not appear to be a function of subject matter with this teacher and class.

#### Table 19

High achievers, as measured by the MAT total reading scores, interacted with the total more frequently than low achievers. There was one exception: the major achievers had fewer long private teacher initiated interactions than the lows.

#### Table 20

High and low reading achievers may be traced to see where they rank on a number of measures. Students 21, 26, 17, 22, and 19 are the high achievers and students 4, 7, 24, 8, and 23 the low achievers on the MAT total reading subscale. With the exception of student 26, the high achievers rank in the top half of the frequency of total interactions, and the top half of public teacher initiated and student initiated interactions. All the high achievers listed above, rank in the top nine on the SEI school-academic self-concept subscale. Their scores on the attitude test (SAT) are particularly spread (student 26 ranking highest on attitudes to school, instruction, teacher, and others, and student 19 ranking the lowest most negative attitudes).

Students 7, 26, 23, and 16 whose interactions are mainly academic or work related also score high on the SAT.

#### Tables 21 and 22

Table 21 provides correlations between B and E process variables and MAT total reading and total mathematics scores, SAT total scores, SEI (school-academic subtest) scores, the number of

TABLE 19

TEACHER 1 - B AND E PROCESS VARIABLES AND FREQUENCY OF INTERACTION FOR HIGH AN: LOW ACHIEVERS ON THE MAT TOTAL READING SUBTEST

	Frequ	ence of	Interact	ion
Process Variables	Totals	Totals N = 27		$\overline{x}$ for
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1. Private Interactions	909.33	33.68	35.47	31.59
2. Teacher Initiated	651.24	24.12	24.86	23.54
Work (Brief + Obs)	195.80	7.25	9.07	6.62
Work, Long	175.31	6.49	4.50	8.39
Procedure	145.02	5.37	6.79	5.11
*6. Behavior, Warn	106.23	3.93	3.30	2.37
7. Student Initiated	258.11	9.56	8.79	8.06
*8. Work, Brief	99.74	3.69	2.60	3.17
9. Work, Long	73.85	2.74	4.70	2.66
10. Public Interactions	163.17	6.04	9.64	3.53
11. Teacher Initiated	98.37	3.64	4.90	2.04
12. Self Ref Ques	0.0			
13. Process To (Pre +	•	•		
N Vol) + Ans	0.0	,		'
14. Process To (Vol +			•	•
Call) + Ans	0.0		·	<b>`</b>
*15. (Product + Choice) To				
(Pre + N Vol) + Ans	46.13	1.71	2.45	.80
16. (Product + Choice) To				
(Vol. + Call) + Ans	28.35	1.05	1.80	.44
Teacher Feedback				
*17. + Ans, Affirmed	55.03	2.01	3.05	1.24
18. + Ans, No Response	7.21	.27	.40	0.0
19. Failure to Ans +, Term	9.21	.34	. 40	.40
20. Failure to Ans +, Sus	9.69	.36	.25	0.0
21. Student Initiated	64.79	2.40	4:75	1.47
22. Comment	60.37	2.24	4.55	1.49
23. Comm + Ques Accepted	54.35	2.01	4.35	1.24
<b>(</b>				

<sup>\*</sup>Indicates the main interaction equences

STUDENTS OF TEACHER 1, MANK ORDERED BY FREQUENCY AND PROPORTION OF INTERACTION, ACHIEVEMENT SCORES, ATTITUDE SCORES AND FREQUENCY OF DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS AND ABSENTEEISM

Total Priv & Pub Interactions Total Initiated Initiated Total 1072.50 909.36 651.24 258.11 163.17 98.70 80.42 37.00 43.87 19.00 27 27 25 27 21 17 20 21 24 27 19 2 2 2 9 9 9 22 19 13 12 6 22 24 9 12 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18			Intera	Interaction Proportions	portions		Ment	Attitudes	concept	Beha	Behaviors
Rank Order         Total Corder         Teacher Student         Student           Order Interactions         Total Initiated Initiated Total         Total           Totals         1072.50         909.36         653.24         258.11         163.17           Score         98.70         80.42         37.00         43.87         19.00           1         27         25         27         21           2         10         17         20         17           4         10         10         17         20           5         26         27         21         20           6         4         27         4         27           10         17         20         10         10           5         26         20         4         20           11         2         24         20         10           11         2         19         12         2           9         6         6         6         6         6           11         14         14         16         16           12         14         14         16         12           13	Public	Ë	Total Public & Private	6 Private	Private	5			•		
Total Priv t Pub Interactions Total Intelected Initiated Total 1 1072.50 909.36 651.24 258.11 163.17 298.70 80.42 37.00 43.87 19.00 27 27 25 27 21 21 4 27 4 27 25 20 4 10 17 26 20 4 10 17 27 25 17 20 11 26 20 4 10 17 27 25 17 20 11 28 19 13 12 20 28 19 13 12 20 29 6 6 6 2 2 24 19 13 12 2 25 14 14 14 16 16 22 26 14 14 16 16 22 27 28 18 18 19 16 12 28 18 18 19 10 12 29 18 18 19 10 20			Acad	Acad	1						
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27	163.17	64.79								2	251.33
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6.04	6.04	2.4	01. 69.	.03	.42	.53	50.67	91.33	12.15	.074	: :
"Indicates when score of zero (0) begins.											

TEACHER 1 - CORRELATIONS BETWEEN TEACHER B AND E PROCESS VARIABLES AND STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT, ATTITUDES, AND DISCIPLINE AND ABSENTEE FREQUENCE TABLE 21

	TAAT	MAT	SAT	SEI	Discipline	
Process Variables	rotal Reading	Total Math	Total Score	Sch-Ach	Visits to	Absen-
1. Private Interactions	90			o Trace	UITICE	teeism
2. Teacher Initiated	067.	.126	388**	*656.	.640***	148
†3. Work (Brise + Oto)	.117	060.	. 388**	225	,	) !
14. Work 1008)	.197	.250	610	622.	. 434	271
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	.210	£03.	KCT -	161	.014	143
	191	707.	180	.140	004	232
	161.	.041	422**	.171	.611***	103
8. Proc/Total	187	960	4444	189	-, 354*	001.
9. Beh/Total	.162	.078	.032	.011	, 20B	010
	.123	.046	-:458**	.085	. ***8°5	0.00
2	216	096			900	790
	24.0	007.	299	.389**	.691***	.004
12. Work, Long ,	100.	. 122	263	.344*	789***	, ACO
	6/7.	090	244	.253 6	164	T 0
14. Work Long/T & S Wark	202	306	.193	.235	030	00.
15. Work Brief/m's s want	108	328*	222	787	200.	. 303
	055	310	184	101		.030
16 Public Interactions	1111111			167.	867.	.001
17. Teacher Initiated	*********	.115	343*	.384**.	.442**	108
18. Self bef Out	.438**	.016	- 275			1
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\* 10 > 0 > 05

\* .10 p p > .05 \*\* .05 p p > .01 \*\*\* p < .01

TANHER 1 - CORRELATIONS BEFOREN B AND N. TEACHER VARIABLES AND FUFIL BENAVIORAL STRIES AS DETERMINED BY CASES DATA

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	Teacher Fechbeck												;		į		176	Ì
33.	Correct (*) Ans, Affirmed	8.	-, 324*	070	127	. 201	132	.02	960	479	-, 366	-	77	77				ĺ
74.	+ Ars, No Fesponse	590.4	261	.250	048	.150	212.	180	100	160	218	061	. 289	68.	100	890		
ž	paraciana a and or and an	008	015	680	8	108	023	073	.120	671.	191	. 252	. 369		*			
; <u>;</u>	Tailore to Ans +, Sustained	-,262	.027	132	- 166	.172	.172	.352	121-	- 321	443	7.100	241	251	114.	• \$ I V	- 111	
.72	Student Initiated	.135	244	.017	021	. 384**	381-	195	318	073	980.	385	279	036	.252	.228	313	
	Totals Private and Public								;		į	•	•	ï	100	616	176.	
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discipline visits to the office, and absenteeism.\* All the correlations, with the exception of correlations for MAT total mathematics, were calculated on B and E process data collected in language arts classes. The mathematics scores were correlated to process data collected in mathematics classes. Table 21, therefore, contains 135 correlations (for language arts) of which 32 are significant correlations.

The highlighting of correlational analysis will be limited to those variables which relate to the teacher's main interaction sequences. Correlations of other variables are reported in the tables but are based on a small properties of the total number of dyadic interactions.

Table 22 contains correlations between the B and E process variables and the behavioral styles coefficients calculated from the pupil observational data (see Appendix B for CASES behavioral categories, the brief form for quick reference, and the CASE styles work sheet for a description of how the styles were calculated).

Appendix E, Table E-1 contains all the styles calculated for each student in class 1.

Data in Tables 21 and 22 will be discussed under three headings: (1) private interactions, (2) public interactions, and

<sup>\*</sup>Note: Teacher report card grades, teacher rankings and MAT subtests were not included in the tables as they were found to correlate highly with MAT total reading and total mathematics scores. SAT and CAI total scores were used as indicators of attitudes toward school for grades 1 and grades 3 and 6 respectively.

#### (3) praise and criticism.

#### 1. Private Interactions (Tables 21 and 22)

None of the process variables related to the main private interaction sequences are significantly related to achievement. If 85 percent of all interactions are in the private domain, one would expect that some of this work with the children would be positively related to achievement.

Private interactions, however, do relate significantly to

pulil attitudes and sthool academic self-concept. More specifically,

four variables that are not independent—namely the total number of

private interactions, teacher initiated private interactions, behavior

warnings, and the percentage of interactions that are behavior

warnings—all yield significant negative correlations with attitudes

to school, instruction, and teacher (SAT). An important exception

is that the percentage of work related interactions is positively

related to SAT attitude scores. The frequency of both teacher and

student initiated work contacts, although brief are positively related

to student school-academic self-concept.

A comparison of data in Tables 20 and 21 reveals that two students (27 and 10) account for all the significant positive correlations between private interaction variables and number of discipline visits to the office. They also score low on the SAT and are in the lower half of percentage interactions that are academic in nature. The students in question were described as two of the three most popular boys in the class. The same two students account for 15 percent of all dyadic interactions in the class. (Student 10 has

57 total public plus private interactions.)

Table 22. The visible style for all the children in nonteacher directed settings was style G\* (inner-directed, task oriented). 4 In teacher directed settings the visibility styles were style E (adult dependent) and/or style H (other directed, task oriented). (See Appendix E, Table E-1.) In other words, the children worked very well both in teacher directed and non-teacher directed settings. Only one student exhibits a style A (aggressive, manipulative) in teacher directed settings. Some students did however seem to exhibit more style A behaviors and slightly more style B behaviors (peer oriented, non-conforming) in teacher directed settings than they did in non-teacher directed settings. The positive correlations in Table 22, between private interaction process variables and style A and B behaviors seem to mean that these children, when in teacher directed settings, demanded and received the teacher's attention. They received more private interactions, more teacher initiated private interaction, more procedural comments and, when these same students initiated interactions, they received long attention. Students who exhibited style B behaviors received long attention from the teacher. It may be that this close supervision by the teacher was a factor in these students working productively in non-teacher directed settings. The students who exhibited style C behaviors (passive, withdrawn) in teacher directed settings received few

<sup>\*</sup>Styles will be identified by letter and one or two words taken from the Cases styles worksheet. In the text styles A and B will sometimes be referred to as attention-getting behavioral styles.

procedural interactions, had proportionately little procedural help and when they did initiate interaction with the teacher received brief attention.

The correlations between private interactions and style F behaviors (social, productive) in non-teacher directed settings seem to indicate that students are kept productive with frequent, though brief, work related contacts and a high proportion of behavior warnings. It is impossible for them also to have a high proportion of work related contacts, hence the negative correlations with proportion of work interactions and style F behaviors.

Long work related interactions initiated by the teacher are positively related with style H behaviors (other directed, task oriented). Perhaps these interactions result in such behaviors. Perhaps the long interactions initiated by the teacher are fostering a conformity and dependence. Brief contacts, or mere observations substituted for the long teacher initiated contacts may encourage greater inner-directed task-oriented behaviors.

### 2. Public Interactions

An examination of Table 21 reveals that four process variables related to the main public interaction sequences (number 3 in Figure 8) are positively related to reading achievement, but not to mathematics achievement. The four process variables are: 16—frequency of public interactions, 17—teacher initiated public interactions, 21—correctly answered product or choice questions asked of students who are preselected or who are non-volunteers, and 23—correct answers affirmed. Variable numbers 16 and 21 are also negatively related to pupil

attitudes. Variables 16 and 17 are positively related to positive self concept.

Table 22 shows that students who exhibit style G (inner-directed, task oriented) behaviors in non-teacher directed settings, answer questions correctly and have their answers affirmed by the teachers. They also have their answers sustained when they fail to answer questions correctly. The teacher apparently pays little attention in terms of asking questions and affirming correct answers to students who exhibit style A and B behaviors in non-teacher directed settings.

Public interactions (total) and the product question to volunteers and calls sequence relate positively to style E behaviors (adult dependent) in teacher directed settings. This finding is consistent with the suggestion in the discussion above that the sequence (product questions to volunteer or call, answered correctly) was used for the purposes of control.

#### 3. Praise and Criticism

The praise and criticism variables represent the number of times a student received praise or criticism within an academic interaction, divided by the total number of dyadic interactions.

Praise correlates negatively with reading achievement and positively with style H (other directed, task oriented) in non-teacher directed settings. It appears that students whom the teacher knew to be low achievers received proportionately more praise than the high achievers. There was an attempt, therefore, to encourage low achieving students by frequent praise.

criticism correlates positively with absenteeism. It is possible that study is who received frequent criticism within their total number of interactions disliked coming to school. It is also possible that student who were absent frequently received frequent criticism because of their poor attendance. Student number 3, for example, was selected by the teacher as one whom the teacher would be relieved to see removed from the class "because she misses so much school." (Note: This was in response to a hypothetical question asked the teacher during an interview. It was not a spontaneous remark but rather a forced choice.)

Both praise and criticism appear to result in students
exhibiting style H (other-directed, task oriented) behaviors in nonteacher directed settings.

Brophy and Evertson (1973) have interpreted similar negative correlations between praise and achievement by saying ". . frequent teacher praise seems to be unimportant as a motivating incentive, overly frequent praise appears to actually interfere with learning process" (p. 15). Praise appeared to be used by teacher 1 to encourage the low achievers. Praise from the teacher in this class was given with the knowledge of the achievement level of the student. It is reasonable therefore to suggest that praise was given as encouragement.

### Teacher 2 and Class 2 - Grade 1

The sults for teacher and class 2 are reported in Figures 12 to 17 and Tables 23 to 26.

### Figures 12 to 17

a. Private Interactions (.64 in language arts and .75 in mathematics)

The main interaction sequences for teacher 2 are in the private domain. The children initiate interactions more often than the teacher in language arts. The converse is true for mathematics. There are many activity centers in this classroom and much self-directed pupil work. The children were expected to be work-oriented, and generally they did fulfill these expectations. The teacher had high ratings on all of the eight high inference rating seles for the measurement of management, instructional, and interpersed skills. Children were therefore able to approach the teacher easily with the ssurance that they would be accepted and attended to with understanding and efficiency.

b. <u>Public Interactions</u> (.36 in language arts and .25 in mathematics)

Public interactions were characterized by the following sequence: product or choice question, to a volunteer or call out with a correct answer affirmed. Acknowledging call out answers as a preferred mode was unique to this teacher. It was consistent with the fact that there were many chorus answers acknowledged in this class (not coded in the B and E system) as well as a relatively high

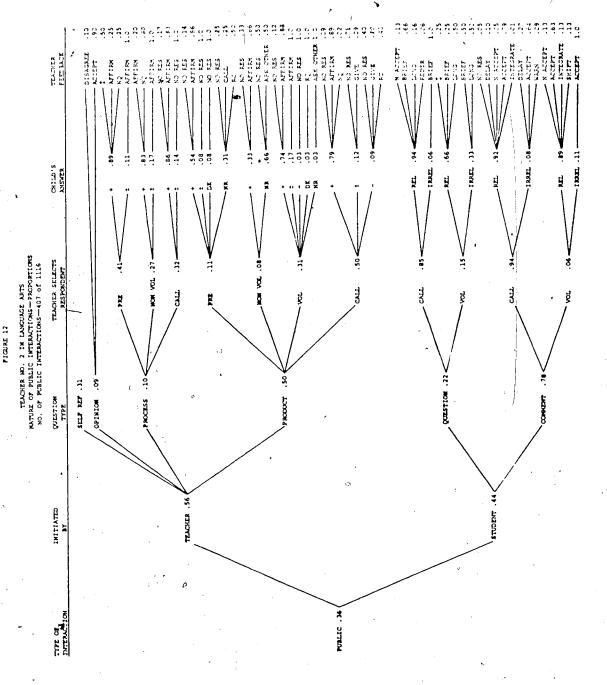
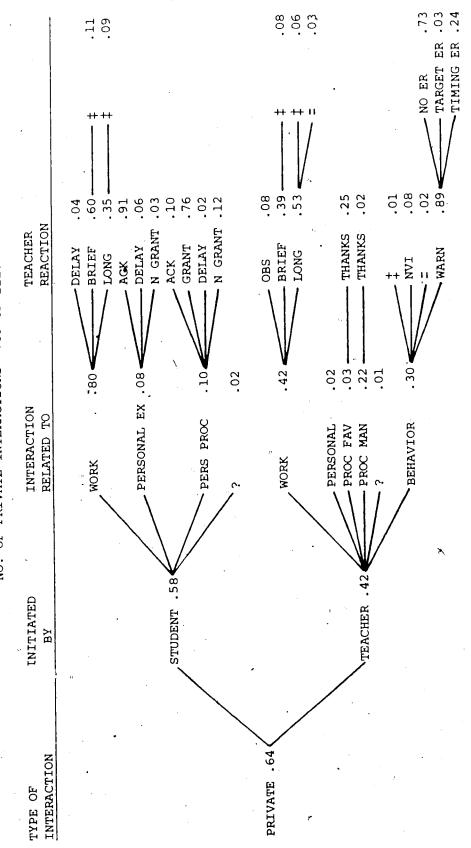


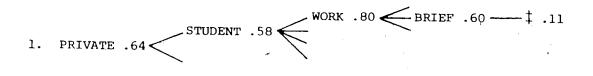
FIGURE 13

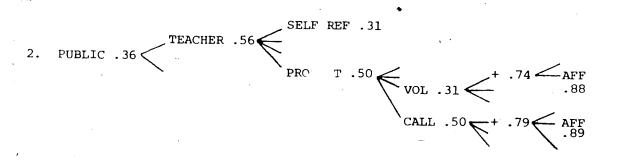
TEACHER NO. 2 IN LANGUAGE ARTS
NATURE OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS
NO. OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—709 OF 1116



### FIGURE 14

### TEACHER NO. 2—PROPORTION OF MAIN INTERACTION SEQUENCES IN LANGUAGE ARTS







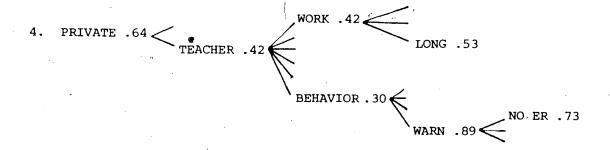


FIGURE 15

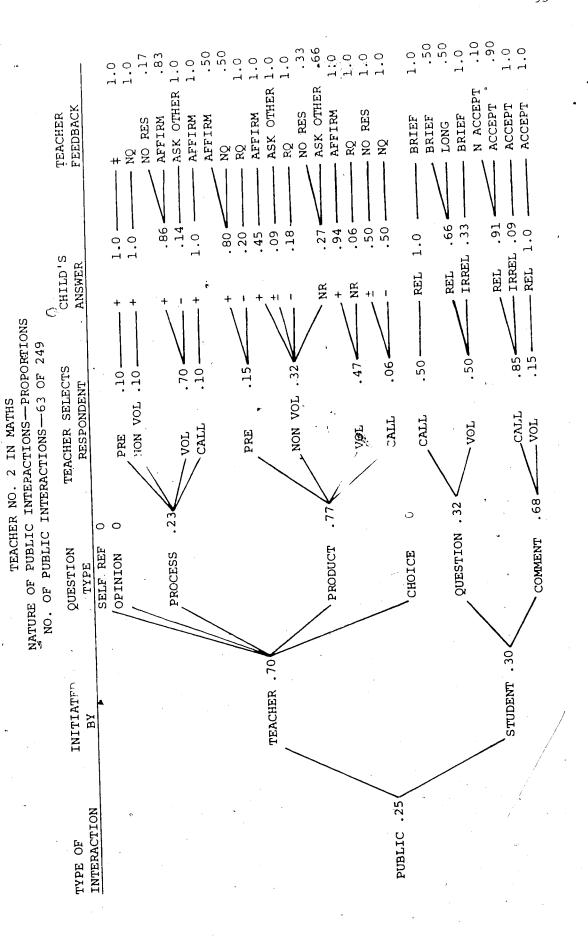


FIGURE 16

TEACHER NO. 2 IN MATHS
NATURE OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS
NO. OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—186 OF 249

TEACHER

INTERACTION

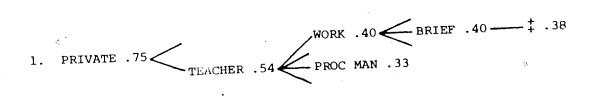
INITIATED

TYPE OF

	.12	.38 .21 OR .81 ER .19	
N	.07 .54 # # .39 # # 1.0 1.0 .50 .20 .10	.25 .40	
REACTION	DELAY  71 BRIEF  LONG  .08 BRIEF  .09 ACK  ACK  ACK  ACK  ACK  ACK  ACK  ACK	.40 OBS .40 BRIEF .01 .33 #ARN	
RELATED TO	WORK .71- 5 PERSONAL EX .09 PERSONAL PROC .12	WORK PERSONAL PROC MAN BEHAVIOR	
ΒΫ́	STUDENT .46	TEACHER .54	•
INTERACTION	b <sup>2</sup>	PRIVATE .75	

FIGURE 17

# TEACHER NO. 2—PROPORTION OF MAIN INTERACTION SEQUENCES IN MATHEMATICS







proportion of student initiated public interactions. Such interactions were relevant comments that were called out and accepted by the teacher. There was freedom to speak out in this class although the comments were rarely probed, integrated or extended. Call out answers were usually terminated with an affirmation; call out comments were usually accepted; and call out questions were usually given brief answers by the teacher.

Another unique feature of this teacher's interactions was the frequent use of self reference questions in language arts. The teacher attempted to relate the materials under study to the experiences of the children or to move from the known to the unknown.

The teacher reported:

I really like the language experience program—where they talk about their own experiences. I feel that before they can think of what somebody else did, they know about what they have done and then they can go on to the next step—other people's experiences.

Again, the main sequences in language arts and mathematics, with minor variations, are identical.

### Table 23

Table 23 indicates that low achievers had more private dyadic interactions with the teacher than high achievers. This is because the lows initiated more interaction with the teacher. The teacher however initiated more private interactions with the high achievers than with the lows.

In public interactions, the frequency of interaction favored the high achievers.

TABLE 23

TEACHER 2 - B AND E PROCESS VARIABLES AND FREQUENCY OF INTERACTION FOR HIGH AND LOW ACHIEVERS ON THE MAT TOTAL READING SUBTEST

	F	requence	of Intera	ction
		Totals	x for	x for
Process Variables	Totals	N = 21		Lo Ach
	1		<del></del>	<del></del>
1. Private Interactions	755.60	35.98	29.18	32.73
2. <u>Teacher Initiated</u>	309.38	14.73	16.76	9.06
3. Work (Brief + Obs)	60.69	2.89	2.57	2.10
*4. Work, Long	69.93	3.33	2.29	1.67
5. Procedure	79.12	3.77	2.47	2.76
*6. Behavior, Warn	83.45	3.97	4.71	2.53
7. Student Initiated	446.22	21.25	15.85	23.67
*8. Work, Brief	° 216.51	10.31	5.71	12.70
9. Work, Long	127.05	6.05	5.05	5.96
10. Public Interactions	425.21	20.25	22.99	8.73
11. Teacher Initiated	236.99	11.29	12.18	3.67
*12. Self Ref Ques	73.86	3.52	4.38	1.33
Process To (Pre +				
N Vol) + Ans	12.44	.59	.29	.33
14. Process To (Vol +				
Call) + Ans	6.00	.29	.86	0.0
15. (Product + Choice) To				
(Pre + N Vol) + Ans	10.42	.50	0.0	0.0
*16. (Product + Choice) To	.*	•		
(Vol + Call) + Ans	73.11	3.40	4.85	1.00
Teacher Feedback				
*17. + Ans, Affirmed	83.95	3.10	5.57	.66
18. + Ans, No Response	10.00	.48	.43	.33
19. Failure to Ans +, Term	22.68	1.08	1.05	0.0
20. Failure to Ans +, Sus	6.3	.30	0.0	0.0
21. Student Initiated	188.22	8.96	10.81	5.06
*22. Comment	145.54	6.93	8.19	2.53
*23. Comm + Ques Accepted	153,51	7.31	9.09	4.63
<u> </u>		سنبير	and the same of th	

<sup>\*</sup>Indicates the main interaction sequences.

### Table 24

Their ranks indicate that they had the lowest scores in reading, were frequently absent from school, had no questions asked of them in public interactions, and had the fewest number of private teacher initiated interactions. Furthermore, student 18 initiated no public interactions and very few private interactions. When students 17 and 18 did interact with the teacher, it usually involved praise? It is notable that they scored highest on the SAT (attitudes).

When the teacher was asked "which students would you like to give all your attention to if you could?" the answer given included students 17 and 18. Both were girls that the teacher described as "quite slow and needing extra help." The extra help was provided by the remedial teacher and the two girls spent time in the kindergarten as "helpers." The other low reading achiever, student 21, a boy, had frequent interactions with the teacher and had the highest score on school-academic self-concept. He was described by the teacher as "popular and an outgoing type of person."

Student 19, who received a very high proportion of the total private interactions (12 percent compared to a class mean of 4.7 percent), was described by the teacher as a boy who "... needs repetition. You must have noticed that whenever we read I mostly have him beside me because he is the one that has problems with the words."

TABLE 24

STUDENTS OF TEACHER 2, MANK ORDERED BY FREQUENCY AND PROPORTION OF INTERACTION, ACHTEVENENT SCORES, ATTITUDE SCORES AND PROBLEMS AND ABSENTEPISM

The late   The late				Frequenc	Frequency of Interactions	actions				Interac	Interaction Proportions	portion	• Sc	Achieve- ment	Attitudes	Self- concept	Beh	Behaviors
Prive that   Pri				Private	,		Public		Total	Public & 1	Private	Priv.	ate					
Treat   Trea				**						Acad	-	1	1 to 1					
		Total							,	Praise			Brief	HAT	SAT	SEI	Š	
		Priv t Pub		Teacher	Student		Teacher		Acad	Total			Total	Total	Total	Sch-Ach	0	Absen-
1190.80   755.60   309.26   446.22   425.21   216.99   188.22   188.22   19.48   29.48   29.41   72.38   54.00   20.00   34.00   .79   .14   .06   1.00   .81   74   .116   .16   .15		Interactions	ı	Initiated	Initiated		Initiated		Total	Work		Work	Hork	Reading	Score	Subscale	Disc	teets
137.52   90.48   29.13   72.38   54.00   20.00   34.00   7.79   14   .06   1.00   833   74   116   16   3   4   12   12   19   1   1   1   1   10   17   10   17   11   11	Totals	1180.80	755.60	309.28	446.22	425.21	236.99	188.22				ı						
19	Score	137.52	90.48	29.13	72.38	54.00	20.00	34.00	. 79	.14	90.	1.00	.83	7.4	116	16		5.17
1         12         9         12         19         7         19         11         1         7         11         1         18         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         14         9         10         12         18         14         9         10         12         18         14         9         10         12         18         14         9         17         11         14         9         17         11         14         9         17         11         14         9         17         11         15         17         18         14         9         17         18         11         16         17         18         14         9         17         18 <t< td=""><td>-</td><td>19</td><td>15</td><td>12</td><td>19</td><td></td><td>7</td><td>-</td><td>19</td><td>17</td><td>20</td><td>9</td><td>17</td><td>0.0</td><td>.,</td><td>21</td><td>77</td><td></td></t<>	-	19	15	12	19		7	-	19	17	20	9	17	0.0	.,	21	77	
12         1         1         21         8         9         22         18         20         16         6         19         5         9         5         9         5         10         10         10         11         9         5         10         10         10         11         9         5         10         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         11         11         12         12         11         12         12         14         16         20         16         11         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         11         10         12         2         11         10 <t< td=""><td>7</td><td>-</td><td>12</td><td>6</td><td>12</td><td>19</td><td>7</td><td>19</td><td>11</td><td>-</td><td>•</td><td>7</td><td>11</td><td>-</td><td>13</td><td>. 13</td><td></td><td>1</td></t<>	7	-	12	6	12	19	7	19	11	-	•	7	11	-	13	. 13		1
22         21         20         17         22         8         8         18         7         9         5         20         20         11         8         12         18         14         9         17         19         7         9         10         12         18         14         9         17         17         18         14         9         17         17         18         17         18         17         18	~	12	-	-	21	æó	6	22	22	18		50	91	9	19	s	σ.	, oh
21         2         3         5         7         19         7         9         10         12         18         14         9         17         18         14         9         17         18         14         9         17         18         14         9         17         18         18         19         17         18         19         17         18         19	4	22	23	20	17	22	<b>co</b>	60	18	7		σ	5	20	20	11	•	8
7         13         8         1         21         13         21         5         3         22         14         9         1         16         21         16         21         16         11         19         22         24         9         1         19         22         24         9         1         10	50	21	7	٣	\$	7	19	7	6	0,		12	18	14	6	17		13
B         20         19         2         13         22         "5         14         9         1         19         22         2         10         10         10         10         11         12         12         13         12         10         10         10         10         11         12         12         13         20         13         21         11         12         21         13         21         11         12         20         13         21         13         21         13         21         13         21         13         22         13         22         13         22         13         22         13         22         13         22         13         22         13         22         13         22         13         13         22         13	<u> </u>	7	11	80	-	77	13	31	s	m	-	23	14	16	21	16		15
13         5         21         13         10         10         11         21         15         12         11         20           2         7         2         7         2         3         21         13         21         13         13         10         13         22           20         17         22         13         22         13         13         10         15         22         13         15         22         13         15         22         13         11         10         15         10         15         10         15         12         22         13         11         10         13         15         12         22         13         11         10         13         12         22         13         11         10         13         12         22         13         13         14         13         14	_	œ	20	19	7	13	2.5	to So	7.	σ		7	19	22	7	20		덬
2         7         2         7         2         7         2         7         2         12         8         20         8         2         2         13         21         13         21         13         21         13	ω	13	'n	51	13	10	10	10	2	11		21	15	12 3	11	20		٢
9         22         13         22         13         21         13         21         13         21         13         10         15         5         15           20         17         22         11         16         2         16         21         13         11         10         19         19         11         10         19         19         11         10         19         19         10         19         10         19         12         22         11         10         12         22         11         10         12         22         11         12         22         11         11         16         13         12         2         21         13         14         18         6         17         22         19         8         6         12         11         10         14         14         1         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1	6	7	7	7	7	6	m	12	œ	20	_	80	7	7	13	7		11
20         17         22         11         16         2         16         21         13         13         13         11         10         13         13         13         11         10         13         13         13         13         13         11         10         13         12         22         13         17         12         22         11         12         22         13         7         18         12         22         11         13         12         22         11         13         14         18         16         13         14         18         18         6         17         22         14         1         9         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1 <td><u></u></td> <td>6</td> <td>22</td> <td>13</td> <td>22</td> <td>٣</td> <td>21</td> <td>17</td> <td>13</td> <td>21</td> <td></td> <td>13</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> <td></td> <td>٠,</td>	<u></u>	6	22	13	22	٣	21	17	13	21		13	10	15	5	15		٠,
5         9         7         10         12         20         15         3         15         10         3         7         12         22           17         8         14         14         14         11         16         17         8         6         12         2         19         8         6         12         2         11         13         7         13         7         12         22         11         13         7         18         12         22         19         8         6         12         12         12         22         11         13         7         18         14         18         14         18         14         18         14         18         14         18         14         18         14         18         14         18         14         18         14         18         14         18         14         18<	-	50	17	22	11	16	7	16	21	13		~	13	11	10	6.1		ω,
3         3         15         20         2         11         13         12         2         19         8         6         12         12         13         7         18         17         18         17         18         17         18         17         18         17         18         17         18         17         18	12		6	7	2	12	20	15	<u></u>	15		10	~	7	:1	22		
17         8         14         14         14         11         16         3         15         12         2         21         13         7         18         1           19         11         16         15         20         6         6         17         22         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1         14         1	. 13	m	~	15	50	2	11	13	12	7		19	œ	.00	9	12		rı
10	<b>:</b>	17	8	14	14	=	16	n	15	12		7	21	13	7	18		11
15   16   19   9   6   12   2   7   22   14   1   9   14   8   8   15   15   15   15   15   15	51 :	CI:	11	16	15	50	9	9	17	80		15	22	19	16	14		ø
15 14 11 18 15 15 11 20 19 18 20 5 3 6 5 2 1 6 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 !	Ξ:	15	10	o	9	12	7	^	22	k	14	-1	6	14	ω		٠.
16         10         5         16         5         14         1         14*         5         12         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         3         22         23         24 </td <td></td> <td>15</td> <td>14</td> <td>11</td> <td>18</td> <td>15</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>11</td> <td>20</td> <td>13</td> <td></td> <td>18</td> <td>20</td> <td>5</td> <td>ñ</td> <td>49</td> <td></td> <td>::</td>		15	14	11	18	15	1.5	11	20	13		18	20	5	ñ	49		::
14         16         6         6         14         5         20         2         6         16         9         21         15         9         2           6         17         3         17         18         16         5         17         18         1	13	16	01	<u>بر</u>	16	s	14	14	-	14.		٧.	12	-	22	m		20
6 6 17 3 17 18° 18° 16 5 17 7 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	19	7	16	9	9	. 14	2	20	7	9		16	6	21	15	6		2.2
18 18 18 B 18* 17 9 6 16 11 6* 17 8 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	50	φ	9	17	m	17	18•	18.	16	۱۰		11	7	18	7	-1		,16
** 12.00 12.00 4.00 5.00 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	21	18	e1	18	80	18	17	6	9	16		11	•9	17	60	7		15
56.23 35.98 14.73 21.25 20.25 11.29 8.96 .67 .06 .003 .41 .56 49.81 99.43 12.67 .24	104 St	ø	12.00		5.00	0.0		0.0	7.37	0.0	0.0	60	0.0	20	. 70	٠	0	13
	X Score		35.98		21.25	20.25		8.96	.67	8.	.83	₹.	. 56	18.63	99.43	_		9.20

\*Indicates when score of zero (0) begins.

### Tables 25 and 26

### 1. Private Interactions

Teacher initiated private interactions do not correlate significantly with reading or mathematics achievement scores. As might be expected, frequency of teacher initiated behavior warnings correlate negatively with pupil attitudes (SAT scores).

A number of correlations were found between <u>student</u> initiated private interactions and achievement, attitudes, and self-concept. It appears that students who did well in reading had negative self-concepts and received long private interactions with the teacher. Students who did not do well in reading had positive self-concepts and positive attitudes (SAT), and received brief private interactions with the teacher.

The dominant behavioral styles in teacher directed settings were styles E (adult dependent) and H (other directed, task oriented), although Style C (withdrawn) was visible in eight students. Few procedural and work contacts by the teacher but frequent behavior warnings with style C (withdrawn) students appeared to be the pattern, whereas the style B (peer oriented, non-conforming) students received high proportions of work contacts.

Frequent teacher initiated procedural contacts and long attention to student initiated interactions correlate positively with style G (inner-directed, task oriented) behaviors in teacher directed settings. In non-teacher directed settings teacher initiated behavior warnings correlate with style A (aggressive manipulative) behaviors and proportion of teacher initiated work interaction correlates

TEACHER 2 - CORRELATIONS BETWEEN TEACHER B AND E PROCESS VARIABLES AND STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT, ATTITUDES, AND DISCIPLINE AND ABSENTEE FREQUENCE TABLE 25

Total Total SAT SET 5  Reading Hath Score Subscale 006 .180 .140 .042  .199042290327  .044 .116049028  .055 .320027331  .252180042331  .252199042331  .252199042331  .253280072331  .25421920233  .255380072331  .191204195233  .191204195233  .075 .041 .185047  .075316385442**  .071 .227485**289  .071 .227485**289  .071 .227485**289  .071 .227485**289  .071 .227485**402*  .072337*203251 0.000  .074337*233462**353  .077221  .077221  .07723
#AT HAT SAT SET Total Total Sch-Ach School Beading Math Score Subscale 1.006 .180 .140 .042  **Eilated
### HAT HAT SAT  Total Total Total Total  Feading Hath Score 006 .180 .140  140 .199042290  .044 .116049  .055034199 025034159 025034159 025034159 026034159 027284199195  T & S Work  T & S Work 019074195 010102103 011074103 012074103 013074103 014103104 015074103 017101102 018103203 017103 018103203 017010203 017010203 017010203 017010203 017010203 018103 010005 0109005 0109005 0109005 0109005 0109005 0109005 0109005 0109005 0109005 0109005 0109005 0109005 0109005 0109005 0109007 0109005 0109007 0109005 0109007 0109007 0109007 0109007 0109006 0109007
#AT MAT Total Total Total Total Reading Math Actions
#AT Total  #Eading  #Eilated  #Eilat
actions  tiated  I & S. Work  T & S. Work  T & S. Work  TO S. Work
actions  tiated  f + Obs)  Warn  T & S Work  T & S Work  T & S Work  TOO S WOR
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

† Indicates main interaction sequences.

\* .10 p p > .05

TEACHER 2 - CORRELATIONS BETWEEN B AND E TEACHER VARIABLES AND PUPIL REMAVIORAL STYLES AS DETERMINED BY CASES DATA

١.	->-			Teacher Directed Settings	irectod	Settings					Ron J	Non Teacher Directed Settings	rected Set	tings			
-	Process Variables	~	<b>m</b>	υ	۵		٨.	· O	x	≺	<b>E</b>	υ	Ω			u.	M
نہ	Private interactions	191.	034	414-	111	.058	.125	- 511.	690	. 256	141	121	458**	. \$65***	-, 289	.254	£1;
2,	Teaster Intrinted	114	. 161	352	. 294	1,271	.102	.398.	956.	.219	. 155	. 112	670	. 075	162	117	.126
-	Work (Brief + Obs)	020	. \$58***	. 042	. 355	261			.134	-,246		697		. 273	. 162		. 2.5
÷	Work, Long	236	.147	-, 216	.287	374			.168	186		. 319	•	006	. 059		9:
~;	Procedure	080	025	540	043	262		_	. 259	. 107		218		. 139	1.521		#0 1.7
÷	Behavior, Warn	.013	118	690	.030	880.			0.070	.620.		169	•	121	217		1.4
7.	Work/Total	155	406.	131	. 262	125			118	431.		. 368		.110	052		.:63
	Proc/Total	.177	-, 303	351	122	255			. 394•	.057		252		.159	ō		7::
ď	Beh/Total	590.	134	.488.	207	371.	•		064	. 393•		163		. 247	81		611
90	Senders Touristed	296	125	-, 311	020	.211		·		. 193	251	44400	539**	.638.	262	.11:	.262
=	Fork Brief	.273	091	-,290	077	. 222	·	٠,	094	.122	196	-, 429	45300	.672	107	. 148	.235
17.	Work, Long	.168	079	- 384.	075	.097	111.	.401.	011	.123	258	463**	501-	.540**	-,278*	. 422	.2:1
13.	Work/Total	800	.030	408	094	.122	•		056	<b>*90</b> .	.056	468.	304	.248	.039	. 154	.278
÷	Work, Long/T & S Work	291	243	013	126	136			.248	090	.8	\$90.	.012	190.	-,259	. 333	51.5
12	Work, Brief/T & S Mork	. 31.3	.336	.025	960.	160.	•		- 182	650.	022	081	026	. 236	.253	252	
	Public Interactions	115	159	481.	910	.412	050	.134	238	.541.	.401.	349	475	.298	277	::::	3.4
	Teach to the parties of	305	001	488	0.26	173	. 040	230	045	277	303	137	251	33	333		.275
	49.0 Late	080	- 407	. 200	144	-,018	342		271	.026	.143	-, 380*	900.	8.	-, 395•	. 165	223
-	Process To Jack + 2007 + and	136	075	- M3	032	010	. 119		.072	012	093	266	131	.693.	.0077-		.254
2	Process To (V) + (Pall) + Apa	.029	100	0.58	800	.374	.022	•	502	.168	054	262	192	080	047		734
7	(Product + Choice) To (Pre + N Vol) + Ans	-, 324	. 293	178	101	.125	254	.024	176	177	.120	. 394	301.	.241	o. 14	_	. 5 12 • •
22.	(Product#+ Chaice) To (Vol + Call) + Ans	393	11\$	085	.146	364	027		297	•14	. 389	169	317	017	. 0 <b>8 8</b>	190	5
,	Teacher Feedback					•	į					,			į	;	;
3.	Correct (+) Ans. Affirmed	412	107	162	233	.476.	031	.00	405	. 441	• 0	219	246	110.	170	8	460.
24.	+ Ans. No Response	019	. 239	037	.168	085	.018		119		158	. 211	152	. 247		î.	
33	Failure to Ans +, Terminated	136	. 108	80.	. 266	124	062		090:		986.	. 356	.031	214	253	676	7.7
36.	Failure to Ans +, Sustained	- 190	.526**	.170	.379	076	388**		- 264		- 14	909	.231	. 13	8		~
27.	Student Instinted	.015	-,156	354	8.	.481.	093	3	ott :-	.107	004	218	-,148	.139	021	.261	8
	Totals Privety and Public							.)	***								;
7 <b>8</b> .	1	.89	.092	.128	8	230	131	970	372*	.179	610.	349	078	129	791.	200	020.
79.	Acad with Criticism / Total Work Contacts	135	255	-:069	8	-, 235	0.00	8	. 192	. 169	67.	. 635	• 1				3
•	* 10 x p # 05						Ī			1							

negatively with style A behaviors. It appears that students who exhibit style A behaviors use up their interactions with the teacher in behavior warnings.

Student initiated private interactions correlate positively with style E (adult dependent) behavior and negatively with styles D (peer dependent) and C (withdrawn). Perhaps less attention should be given to the adult dependent in order to encourage independence and more teacher initiated interaction with students when they become peer dependent and/or withdrawn.

### 2. Public Interactions

Variables relating to the teacher's main public interaction sequences (number 2 and 4 in Figure 14) are positively related to reading achievement, and negatively related to attitudes and self-concept. A noteworthy exception to this inverted pattern is self reference questions.

As expected the public interaction patterns correlate positively with style E (adult dependent) behaviors in teacher directed settings. The students who interacted most often with the teacher (students 1, 19 and 12) also had high style E (adult dependent) coefficients and relatively low style H (other directed, task oriented) coefficients. (Tables 24 and E-2.) The high frequency of interaction may have encouraged a dependency on the teacher.

Students who, in non-teacher directed settings, exhibited style A and B attention getting behaviors were those who interacted most often with the teacher. However even these students had visible behavioral styles that indicated they were independent,

productive and self-directed (style G) most of the time. In fact most of the students in this class were style G.

### 3. Praise and Criticism

As with teacher 1, teacher 2 used praise to encourage low achievers (see Table 24, pupils 17, 18, 3, and 9)  $\phi$ 

Criticism was rarely used and neither praise nor criticism correlate significantly with any of the product measures.

### Teacher 3 and Clas 3 Grade 3

The results for teacher and class 3 are reported in Figures .

18 to 23 and Tables 27 to 30.

### Figures 18 to 23

20

a. <u>Private Interactions</u> (.79 in language arts and .51 in mathematics)

The main interaction sequences in language arts and in mathematics were in the private domain. The desks and children were arranged in a U shape in the classroom with a large carpet in the front center open end of the U for doing small group work. The teacher moved very quickly outside the U looking over shoulders at student work, making many observations, brief interactions, many included praise, but most often stopping for long work interactions.

b. <u>Public Interactions</u> (.21 in language arts and .49 in mathematics)

of public interaction initiated by students. Most of these student initiated interactions were relevant comments that were called out and reacted to in a variety of ways by the teacher. As these comments often came while subjects were being introduced, the effect was a reduction in smoothness and momentum. On the other hand, students were encouraged to speak out about how they felt and reacted to the social emotional events of school life. Class 3 scored highest on the satisfaction subscale of the My Class Inventory. What was lost in smoothness and momentum by allowing student initiated public

FIGURE 18

TEACHER NO. 3 IN LANGUAGE ARTS
NATURE OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS
NO. OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS—159 of 740

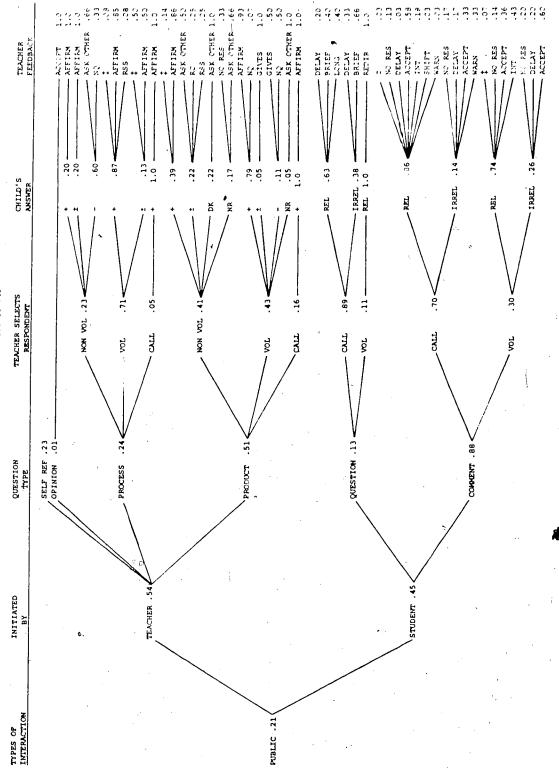
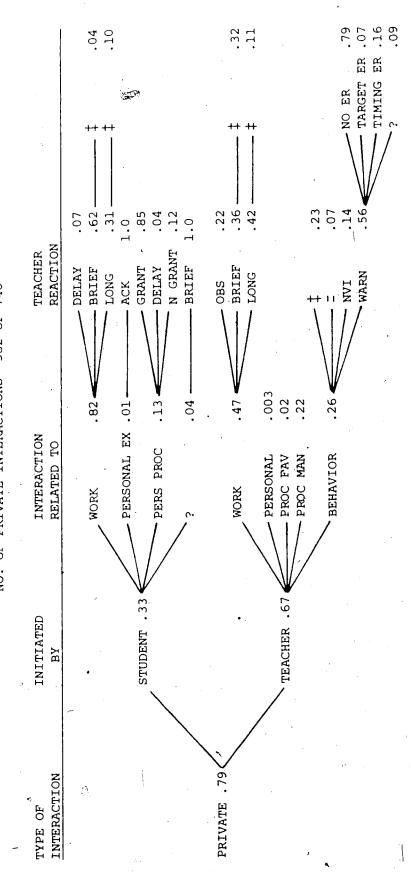


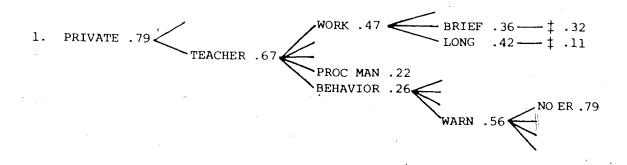
FIGURE 19

TEACHER NO. 3 IN LANGUAGE ARTS NATURE OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS NO. OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—582 OF 740

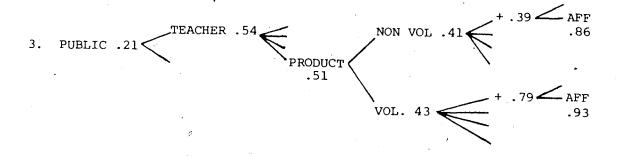


### FIGURE 20

# TEACHER NO. 3—PROPORTION OF MAIN INTERACTION SEQUENCES IN LANGUAGE ARTS







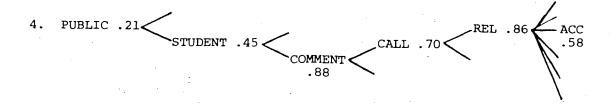


FIGURE 21

170

8 18

TEACHER NO. 3 IN MATHS
NATURE OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS
NO. OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS—140 OF 285

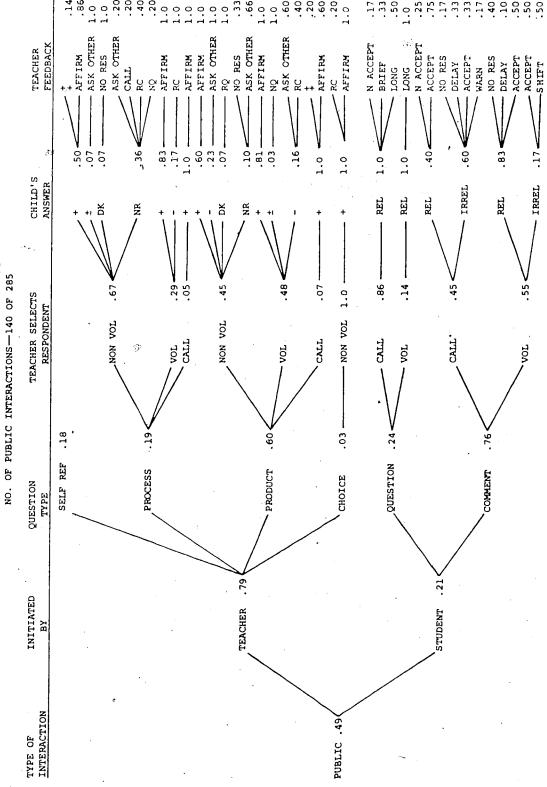
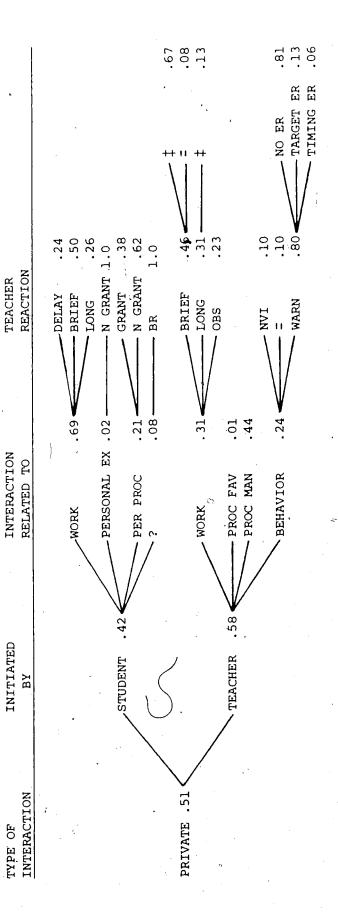


FIGURE 22

TEACHER NO. 3 IN MATHS

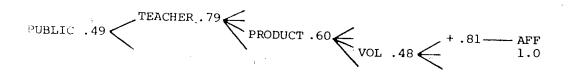
NATURE OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS

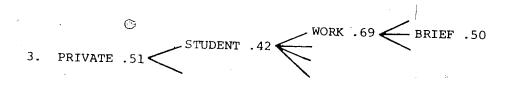
NO. OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—145 of 285



### FIGURE 23.

# TEACHER NO. 3—PROPORTION OF MAIN INTERACTION SEQUENCES IN MATHEMATICS





3

Ž.,

interaction appears to be gained in student satisfaction with classroom life. The teacher reported "I believe education is more than
academic, it's also a social thing and an emotional thing so we often
have times to discuss problems." Teacher 3 also scored highest on
empathy.

### Table 27

. 5)

Low achievers had more private interactions with the teacher than highs, even though the highs initiated slightly more interactions with the teacher than the lows. Public interactions, both teacher and student initiated, favored the highs.

#### Table 28

It is difficult to see any strong patterns emerging from

Table 28 when tracing the high and low achievers. This observation
is supported by the few correlations found between interaction and
product measures (Table 29). Some students, however, are worth
noting. There are 10 students in class 3 who initiated no public
interactions. In addition, four tudents were not asked any questions
and, as a result, had no public dyadic interactions. One of the four
is among the low achievers and another ranks lowest on the Children's
Attitude Inventory (CAI). The four students also rank in the mid- to
high-range on self-concept. Lack of public interactions does not
appear to be related to low achievement, attitudes or self-concept in
this class. With the exception of student 31 (who joined the class
during the first day of observations), the teacher appears to compensate the other three students (30, 8 and 20) with frequent teacher

TABLE 27

TEACHER 3 - B AND E PROCESS VARIABLES AND FREQUENCY OF INTERACTION FOR HIGH AND LOW ACHIEVERS ON THE MAT TOTAL READING SUBTEST

		F	requence	of Inter	action
			Totals	x for	$\bar{x}$ for
Pr	ocess Variables	Totals	N = 31	Hi Ach	Lo Ach
1.	Private Interactions	563.60	18.18	19.07	19.40
2.	Teacher Initiated	367.91	11.87	12.24	13.12
<b>*3.</b>	Work (Brief + Obs)	107.26	3.46	2.33	3.56
4.	Work, Long	77.50	2.50	2.83	2.94
5.	Procedure	97.95	3.16	3.04	3.37
*6.	Behavior, Warn	61.00	1.97	2.83	2.00
7.	Student Initiated	195.70	6.31	6.83	6.28
*8.	Work, Brief	100.13	3.23	4.29	3.62
9.	Work, Long	49.29	1.59	1.00	1.41
10.	Public Interactions	156.72	5.06	5.29	3.78
11.	Teacher Initiated	87.23	2.81	2.92	2.28
12.	Self Ref Ques	20.00	.65	.17	.88
13.	Process To (Pre +				
	N Vol) + Ans	1.00	.032	0.0	0.0
14.	Process To (Vol +	•	*		
	Call) + Ans	14.24	.46	1.04	.88
<b>*</b> 15.	(Product + Choice) To				
7#.	(Pre + N Vol) + Ans	7.00	.23	.67	0.0
<b>*</b> 16.	(Product + Choice) To				
٠	(Vol + Call) + Ans	22.00	.71	.67	.25
	Teacher Feedback		,	,	
*17.	+ Ans, Affirmed	40.24	1.30	2.21	.38
18.	+ Ans, No Response		·		
19.	Failure to Ans +, Term	14.57	.47	.71	.50
20.	Failure to Ans +, Sus	4.34	.14	.50	.13
21.	Student Initiated	69,49	2.24	2.04	1.50
<b>*</b> 22.	Comment	60.49	2.00	1.87	1.25
<b>*</b> 23.	Comm + Ques Accepted	53.32	1.72	1.37	1.25

<sup>\*</sup>Indicates the main interaction sequences.

STUDENTS OF TEACHER 3, RANK ORDERED BY FREQUENCY AND PROPORTION OF INTERACTION, ACHIEVEMENT SCORES, ATTITUDE SCORES AND FROBLEMS AND ARSENTEEISH TABLE 28

		Frequency	of Interactions	tions				Interact	Interaction Proportions	ortion		ment	Attitudi	concept	Beha	Behaviors
		Private			Public		Total F	Total Public & Private	Private	Private	te					
			·					Acad with Praise	Acad	Work	Work Rriof	į. K	<b>1</b>	i s	£	
Total Total Pank Priv 6 Pub Order Interactions		Teacher Total Initiated	Student	Total I	Teacher Initiated	Student Initiated	Acad	Total	Total		Total	Total Reading	F- 03	Sch-Ach Subscale	of Disc	Absen- teeism
-		167.91	195.70	156.72	87.23	69.49		-			-					
Score 48.00	34.00	27.00	18.00	18.00	8.00	11.00	.92	15.	40.	.67	1.00	94	7.5	16	~	24.5
25	25	2.1	10	_	12	п	56	15	~	13	7	6	6	31	11	ν,
•	21	25	7	6		6	\$	# 1	•	۳ ;	9 9	22	<b></b> ;	<u>م</u> و	27	rn a
۳ ; ,	10	£1.	4 (	52	σ,	25	9 0	27		<b>5</b> 2	- 67	97	9 6	£ 5	202	2,0
2 5	<b>*</b> (	2 k	2 %	7 7	Ç <b>~</b>	• [-	23	1 7		17	787	1.1	00	· ~	2 8	1
7 6	13	. 4	18	01	01	12	77	18		80	22	12	10	1	5	33
13	27	· œ	23	13	24	13	2	80		s	7	7	19	56	∢ ,	<u>Б</u> .
7	ń	7	s,	. 74	13	9	32	16		25	2 :	12	9 ;	7 5	7.	3.
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12	00 t	29	og •	_ `	53	7 0.		£3 [		י ע	1 7	, ,	· <u>~</u>	1 7		1 7
24	9_	17	78 78	° 62	15	28	7	23		24	36	و ۽	31	91		22
' ;	24	01	11	51	29	29	_	m		15	20	~	21	s		i D
10	18	7	6	23	14	2	=	7		18	4	56	12	7		m (
29	17	7	7	7	7.1	7.	₹	S.		16	9 1	<b>60</b>	7 ;	œ (		2 2
71	30	30	21	-	9	17	7	56		₹ ;	5.	87 1	57	67		4 6
_		. 19	76	<b>1</b>	19	24	15	7,		20 ;	2 :	5 6	7.0	<b>.</b>		7 [
18 22	11.	.12	16	17	7	<b>-</b> :	œ ;	۰ ص		₹ ;	7 :	67 6	07	7 0		-
80	.15	11	24	28	27	91.	53	• ;		1 :		77	٠ <u>٠</u>	0.7		4 4
51	23	ٍ ب	17	51 .	`;	<u>.</u>	;	9 6		2 5	2 0	2 0	20	2		- 1
53	^ {	ςŢ.	æ ç	81.6	1 :	6.0	٠ <u>۶</u>	קי		, ,		7 -		18		, ri
	0 7 6	n (	6 ;	7 7	7 (	ģ <u>-</u>	2 2	4 6		<u></u>	25	: E	14	23		٣
57	87	77	13	9 =	141	; ;	24	22		26	717	, ~	22	7		13
			,	74		α		, 0		7	18	20	17	+		9
	12	7.7	٦ ٢	2 2	28	22	9 5	` ;;	. 1	78	80	16	_	•		7
	26	26	50 50	22	797	23	5 2	1 4		19	12		11	21		7
	9	6	. 61		31.	56	17	17		22	17	13	27	24		( )
29 26	16	28	31	. E	20	21		13		9	m	27	24	25		29
16	14	31	ø	80	30	50	52	50		~	23	:	15	13		.5
31	31	16	12	°2 —	œ	27	21	17		14.	13	20	2	27		<b>47</b> (4
Low Score 8.00	8.00	6.00	2.00	0.0		0.0	4.	0.0	0.0	_	. 22	52	34	*	0	O
				-												

\*Indicates when score of zero (0) begins.

φ.

initiated private interactions.

No one student or group of students appears to dominate interaction. The fluid membership in groups and the quick pace of the teacher in moving around the room seems to account for this observation.

### Tables 29 and 30

### 1. Private Interactions

Only those correlations, in Table 29, significant to the .05 level or better will be discussed. (Note: In Table 29 - excluding maths, there are 150 correlations of which 15 are significant at the .10 level.)

Procedural interactions correlate negatively with pupil attitudes, total private interactions correlate negatively with self-concept, and teacher initiated interactions and behavior warnings correlate positively with discipline visits to the office. In addition Table 30 reveals that long private interactions correlate positively with style A (aggressive manipulative), style B (peer oriented, non-conforming) and style D (peer dependent, distractable) behaviors. An examination and comparison of Tables 28 and E-3 (Appendix E) reveal that the students who had discipline visits to the office also frequently exhibit style A, B and/or D behaviors.

It appears therefore that the teacher's procedural and behavioral interactions and the long attention given these students had negative effects in terms of attitudes, self-concept and behavioral styles.

Private interactions that were student initiated and given

TABLE 29

TEACHER 3 - CORRELATIONS BETWEEN TRACHER B AND E PROCESS VARIABLES AND STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT, ATTITUDES, AND SEACHER 3 - CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PACHEVEMENT, ATTITUDES, AND SEACHER 3 - CORRELATIONS BETWEEN B AND ABSENTEE FREQUENCE

		MAT Total	MAT . Total	CAI Total	SEI Sch-Ach	Discipline Visits to	Absen-	
Pro	Process Variables	Reading	Math	Score	Subscale	Office	teeism	
i	Private Interactions	024	066	032	396**	.331*	131	
2.	Teacher Initiated	082	188	095	262	.484***	298	
+3.	Work (Brief + Obs)	235	305*	113	264	034	043	
+4.	Work, Long	049	145	960	.048	.278	233	
δ.	Procedure	092	.101	361**	133	.206	076	
9	Behavior, Warn	.042	122	.162	190	415**	283	
7.	Work/Total	055	259	050	.103	237	.083	,
8	Proc/Total	.003	.038	-: 263	080	157	.162	
9.	Beh/Total	.032	212	.219	990*	.350*	286	
10.	Student Initiated	.068	.144	.073	315*	088	.174	
†11.	Work, Brief	.156	. 295	.107	214	- 104	017	
12.	Work, Long	015	.020	160.	241	110	.349*	
13.	Work/Total	038	.029	. 257	091	025	.035	
14.	Work Long/T & S Work	.058	121	075	.063	.248	026	
15.	Work Brief/T & S Work	.014	025	.024	100	257	033	
16.	Public Interactions	.209	198	.122	.137	.067	248	
17.	Teacher Initiated	.198	310*	.075	.072 .	.075	221	
18.		233	- 300	.031	185	**368.	165	
19.	Process Tc (Pre + N Vol) + Ans	.084	234	028	.127	.126	.515***	
20.	Process To (Vol + Call) + Ans	**365.	270	.149	.154	173	184	
+21.	(Product + Choice) To (Pre + N Vol) + Ans		060	201	112	232	150	
+22.	(Product + Choice) To (Vol + Call) + Ans	.206	.016	.225	. 206	175	227	
6			. ,	,		i.	Č	
23.		/04.	C\$T -	. 164	977.	607	007.	
24.			1 :	! !	j (	: 3	1 1	
. 25.	Failure to Ans +,	070	159	051	.079	. 206	.355**	
26.	Failure to Ans +, Sustained	.130	164	-, 274	600'-	.100	151	
<b>†27.</b>	Student Initiated	. 195	.197	.146	.174	.055	243	
28.	Totals Private and Public	.093	173	.042	211	. 272 .	225	
29.	Acad with Praise / Tot	335*	128	158	¢ 333*	760	016	
30.	. Acad with Criticism / Total Work Contacts	.018	690.	190	.240	103	147	

+ Indicates main interaction-sequences.

\* .10 > p > .05 \*\* .05 > p > .01 \*\*\* p < .01

tst.

TABLE 30
TEACHER 3 - CORRELATIONS RETWEEN R AND I TEACHER VARIABLES AND PUPIL BEMAVIORAL
STILES AS DETERMINED BY CASES DATA

									-		1	STATE OF THE PARTY	3					ı
				Teacher	eacher Directed Settings	Marcon Mar					į							
	Process Variables	~	•	บ	٥	W		U	reeri	٧	æ	o o	Ω	2		U	×	1
نـ	Private Interactions	\$70.	.365**	102	600.	052	109	250	057	073	120.	- 671.	.028	.632***	.193	342*	508	
7	Teacher this tared	.030	.477	126	260.	3 48	020	-,164	*60	117			.024	.273	.123	. 592	.533	
· ~	Work (Streft + Obs)	-,216	. 248	.012	486	-,183	.119	188	-, 361**	. 690		'	83	545	1.152	.135	583	
<b>.</b>	Nork, Long	.022	.359**	135	209	.031	990.	221	021	130	.199		.683	375	-,155	2,173	783	
ý	11710020	015	.165	.110	123	099	165	238	.153	194			-210	101	014	123	-,156	
ė	Bellavior, Name	.175	320	124	035	056	010.	-,028	046	100.		•	650"	187	107	7:2:4	a'	
7.	Work/55241	-,135	119	.137	.248	029	.222	.060	262	.236			270.	155	8671	.235	533	
•	Proc/Total	015	149	.137	258	8	207	139	.292	136			187	623	400.	4.045	166	
6	Zath/Total	. 160	013	238	63	.064	010	.102	050	105		•	. 228	.155	070.	1.1.	.163	٠
10.	Student Interest	.085	-,016	¥00°-	0.030	110	208	200	620.	.034		- 1337	870	. 685	.151	-,527	101	
11	Forth Brief	135	692	\$00	020	.147	199	228	990	114		·	.212	.434.	. 121	C14	693	
12.	Work, Lond	458	047	025	052	7.00.	235	570.	058	.064			. 225	.380	410	675	ï	
Ξ	Work/Total	. 222	000	.102	-,143	088	-, 171.		0.00	- 318			.195	.053	036	.034		
7	Hork, Long/T & S Work	065	085	079	175	.150	038		600.	.012			.341*	.140	225	-,338	:	
15.	Work, Brief/T & S Work	492	159	138	.350	145	-026	.041	00.	990.	136		.314.	267	.163	.332•		
16.	Public Interactions	.241	•10.	103	255	. 102	050.	.038	.028	128	. 148	865.	.074	. 263	191	223	:	
	Contract to the contract to th	.320	610.	073	207	.073	014	.023	600.	183	.154	.530	1.0.	.262	213	241	. 259	
19.	Security of the second	.027	.334	760.	.083	152	329	021	148	. 198	017	.181	.327*	.651.	000	-,385	191	
19.	Process To (Fre + N Vol) + Ars	065	.047	075	067	017	. 760	044	170.	087	.338	.358	₹¥0	551	863	221	61.	
25.	Process To Wel + Call) + Ans	.334	234	075	208	.180	.014	.111	.051	041	025	.307*	900.	124	60 I	300		
21.	(Product + Choice) To (Pre + M Vol.) + Ans	146	209	660	-,025	.110	.195	066	.110	196	-,019	. 015	113	B. 1.	560.	181	3	
. 22	(Product + Choice) To (Vol + Call) + Ans	.150	960	299	332*	.197	70.	.139	.062	166	\$60.	. 303	. 030	070.	185	023	77	
	Teacner Feedback												;	į		;	:	
23.	COLCLET (+) ALB, Affirmed	.239	293	221	350	.288	.133	660.	.112	-,175	.061	.412	065	<b>8</b>	697.	750.		
; ;	+ Ans, No Pesponse	:	;	;	;	1	:	;	;	:	;	:	: :	; ;	: :	: :	;	
25.	Failure to Ans +, Terminated	. 294	.203	.193	1,0,-	100	110	117	. SS	203	. 142	. 315	150	0	5		, , ,	
36.	Failure to Ans +, Sustained	.122	900.	189	.057	153	161	084	3	149	.165	.169	078	063	7	163.		
.7.	Student Initiated	.154	008	116	265	.113	\$60.	.045	040	1.071	. 129	.587**	.068	.235	X.	- 1,85	515.	
28.	Totals Frivate and Public Acad Outer Month Contacts	-,138	180	910	.265	155	**691	620	. 892	.081	286	116	.343*	. 683	.243	386	253	
62		065	2.085	6.00	175	.150	. (12.	. 96	60.	087	.152	.418.	150.	20.0	624	96: -	:65	ļ
1 .	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,																	. •

brief attention correlate positively with style E (adult dependent) in non-teacher-directed settings.

### 2. Public Interactions

Two interesting relationships with public interaction variables are the correlations between (1) self reference questions and number of discipline visits, and (2) process questions asked of preselects and non-volunteers and absenteeism. The teacher apparently had students with behavioral difficulties talk about personal experiences. The teacher also preselected or called on those students who had been absent frequently.

Style C (withdrawn) behaviors in non-teacher directed settings apparently were recognized and frequent public interactions were both allowed and initiated by the teacher.

The majority of the students in class 3 were style H (other-d, task oriented) in teacher directed settings and style G (inner-directed, task oriented) in non-teacher directed settings.

But a comparison between Tables E-3 and E-4 (Appendix E), the cases styles coefficients (the two grade three classes), reveals that students in class 3 exhibited more style B, C, and D behaviors in both teacher directed and non-teacher directed settings than students in class 4.

### Teacher 4 and Class 4 - Grade 3

The results for teacher and class 4 are reported in Figures 24 to 29, and Tables 31 to 34.

### Figures 24 to 29

a. <u>Public Interactions</u> (.67 in language arts and .45 in mathematics)

Teacher 4 and teacher 6 had higher proportions of public interactions than private interactions. Only 14 percent of teacher 4's public interactions were student initiated (lowest of the six teachers). The main sequence was repetitious and the pace of the sequence was at times extremely rapid. The sequence was: product question—tvolunteer—correct answer—affirmed. Incorrect answers were usually en no feedback by the teacher and/or another student was asked in an attempt to find the correct answer. This very dominant sequence led to teacher centered recitation type lessons. Calling on volunteers a high proportion of the time led to students waving hands, straining to be chosen for an attempt at the questions.

The teacher not only controlled who spoke but what was acceptable information given. The teacher had in mind what the correct answers to the questions were and moved from student to student until the correct answer was given. This pattern was used not only with the low level (product or choice) questions, where it might be expected, but was used with process questions as well (see Figure 26, number 4). The pattern was dominant in both language arts and mathematics lessons, in drill lessons, and in interpretation

FIGURE 24 ER M1, 4 IN LANGUAGE ARTS

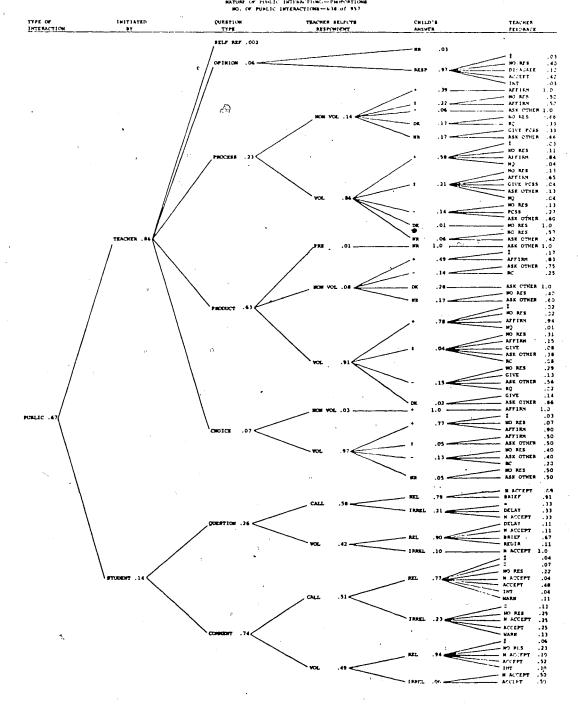
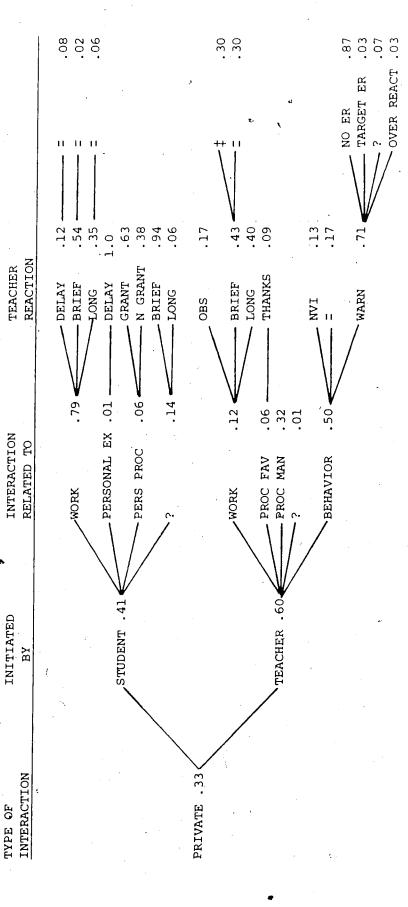


FIGURE 25

TEACHER NO. 4 IN LANGUAGE ARTS
NATURE OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS
NO. OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—319 OF 957

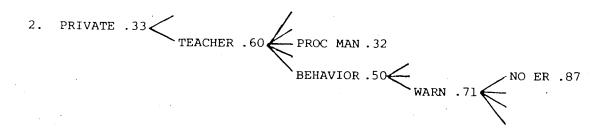
۹,



#### FIGURE 26

### TEACHER NO. 4—PROPORTION OF MAIN INTERACTION SEQUENCES IN LANGUAGE ARTS





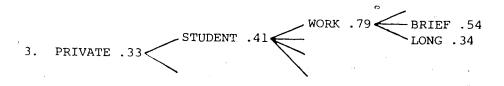




FIGURE 27

TEACHER NO. 4 IN MATHS
NATURE OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS
NO. OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS—150 OF 331

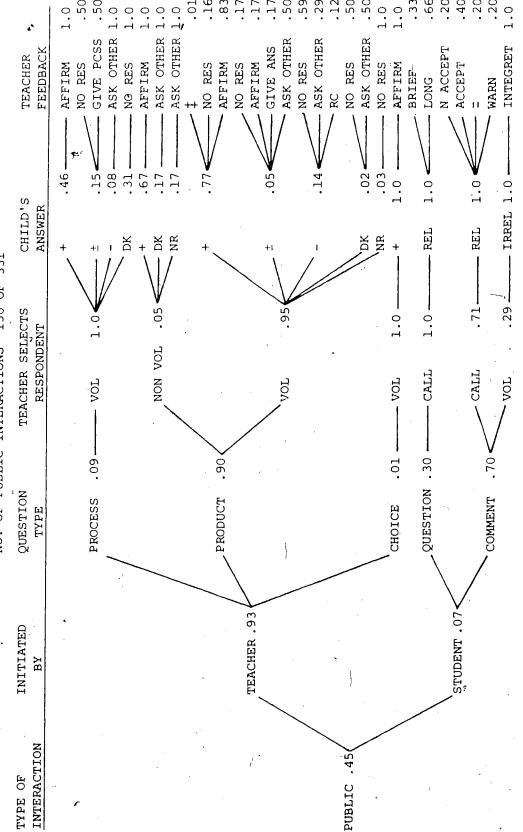


FIGURE 28

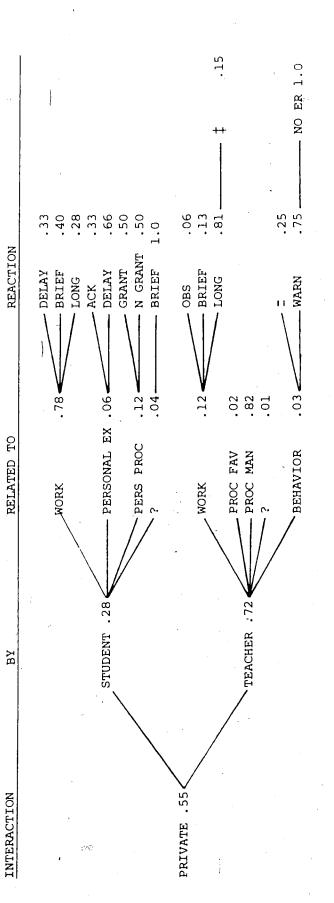
TEACHER NO. 4 IN MATHS
NATURE OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS
NO. OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—181 of 331

TEACHER

INTERACTION

INITIATED

TYPE OF



### FIGURE 29

## TEACHER NO. 4—PROPORTION OF MAIN INTERACTION SEQUENCES IN MATHEMATICS





×3

lessons.

The sequence used by teacher 4 indicates that the teacher had certain facts in mind that had to be covered. The teacher used two cues to determine how well the material had been covered. The cues were, (1) the number of raised hands by students who wanted to be chosen to answer the question and (2) the simple recitation of the facts by the students.

The sequence may be appropriate for drill lessons in language arts and mathematics but must certainly be inappropriate for interpretation lessons. Some of the thinking skills listed in the Language Experience Reading Program (Thorn et al, 1967) are recognizing relationships, sensing emotional reactions, forming sensory impressions, predicting outcomes, inferring, making judgements, and drawing conclusions.

If some of these thinking skills are to be encouraged through discussion in reading groups then a different set of instructional skills from those appropriate for recitation or drill lessons must be used. A higher proportion of pupil comments and questions, frequent use of self reference, opinion and process questions, frequent probing of ideas by sustaining responses, would be more appropriate strategies for use in language arts interpretation lessons.

# b. <u>Private Interactions</u> (.33 in language arts and .55 in mathematics)

In both language arts and mathematics, the main sequences for private interactions involved teacher initiated procedural comments and behavior warnings. Interactions that students initiated received brief attention by the teacher. These sequences were used for control

purposes in order to keep students on task and together.

#### Table 31

The frequence of private interactions favor the low achievers but the nature of these interactions was most often procedural comments and behavioral warnings. High achievers were favored in the public interactions. The nature of these interactions was mainly teacher initiated questioning.

#### Table 32

Students in class 4 were grouped according to ability. Two of the three groups were visible in that group one, the high ability group, sat on the teacher's left as she faced the class, in the first three rows from the window side of the room. Group two and three sat in the next four rows or to the teacher's right as she faced the class. The teacher's desk was at the side of the room just beyond the seventh row from the windows. Four of the six members of group three, the lowest ability students, sat in the seventh row near the teacher's desk.

Virtually all of the language arts was taught using two groups.

Group one used level five of the Language Experience Reading Program,

and group 2 and 3 (identified by the teacher as group 2) used level

four of the same program.

In Table 32 the high achievers on the MAT were those who ranked first to seventh—all were in group one. The low achievers were those who ranked twentieth to twenty-eighth—the six from group 3 were among the low achievers, the other three were from group 2.

TABLE 31

TEACHER 4 - B AND E PROCESS VARIABLES AND FREQUENCY OF INTERACTION FOR HIGH AND LOW ACHIEVERS ON THE MAT TOTAL READING SUBTEST

	÷		Frequence	of Inter	action
Pr	rocess Variables	Totals	Totals N = 28	x for Hi Ach	x for Lo Ach
	Private Interactions	308.03	11.00	7.14	15.26
2.		176.54	6.31	4.29	8.22
3.	"THE (BILCE   ODS)	14.00	.50	.57	.90
4.	WOIN, Doily	9.24	.33	.14	.55
<b>*</b> 5.		72.04	2.57	2.29	3.08
<b>*</b> 6.	Behavior, Warn	68.30	2.44	1.57	4.57
7.	Student Initiated	131.49	4.70	2.14	•
*8.	Work, Brief	56.28	2.01	71	5.04
<b>*</b> 9.	Work, Long	35.56	1.27	.43	2.10 1.34
10.	Public Interactions	641.81	22.92	16.57	18.68
11.	Teacher Initiated	552.51	19.73	16:14	15.76
12.	Self Ref Ques	1.00	.04	.14	0.0
13.	Process To (Pre +		.04	• 1.4	0.0
	N Vol) + Ans	³ 7.00 <sup>°</sup>	.25	.14	22
*14.	Process To (Vol +	•			. • 4.2.
1.5	Call) + Ans	64.40	2.30	2.14	1.12
15.	(Product + Choice) To				
*16.	(Pre + N Vol) + Ans	12.27	.47	0.0	.92
~16.	(Product + Choice) To		•)		. , ,
	(Vol + Call) + Ans	278.68	9.95	8.14	7.33
	Teacher Feedback		•		
*17.	+ Ans, Affirmed	334.23	11.94	9.57	8.36
18.	+ Ans, No Response	15.10	.54	.71	.23
19.	Failure to Ans +, Term	128.80	4.60	3.33	3.58
20.	Failure to Ans +, Sus	5.99	.214	0.0	.11
21.	Student Initiated	89.31	3.19	2.43	
22.	Comment	65.11	2.33	2.43	3.02
23.	Comm + Ques Accepted	53.76	1.92		2.22
	Commu + Ques Accepted	53.76	1.92	1.29	1.29

<sup>\*</sup>Indicates the main interaction sequences.

STUDENTS OF TEACHER 4, RANK ORDERED BY FREQUENCY AND PROPORTION OF INTERACTION, ACHIEVEMENT SCORES, ATTITUDE SCORES AND PROBLEMS AND ABSENTEEISH TABLE 32

			Frequency	of Interactions	ctions				Interac	Interaction Proportions	oportio	S C	Achieve- ment	Attitudes	concept	W.	Behaviors
			Private			Public		Total F	Total PublicaPrivate	rivate	Private	te					
	Tota!								Acad with Praise	Acad Vith Crit	*	Work		į	i i	2	
Renk	Priv & Pub Interactions	Total	Teacher Total Initiated	Student' Initiated	Total	Teacher Initiated	Student	Acad	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Sch-Ach	2 6 2	Absen-
-	949.83	308.03	176.54		Ι.	\$52.51	89.31										
High																	
Score	68.00	28.00	24.00	10.00	52.00	45.00	9.00	.93	7.	.18	9:1	1.00	<b>3</b> 5	79	16	21	23.0
	11	14	4	11	11	11	ď	15	æ	7.	٣	22	25	. 23	n	4	H
~	20	*	7	17	50	20	14	87	2	07	12	27	18	15	50	~	13
<b>m</b>	61 :	24	12	24	67	13	1		19	27	ው	52	27	25	25	7.	ų
<b>~</b> .	B (	~ ;	7	55	8;	51.	16	m ;	Ξ.	<u> </u>	₹ ;	<b>6</b> 0 (	σ.	^ ;	23	~	2
n v	? :	9:	7	573	2 9	81.6	2 :	28	<b>-</b> ;		7.	٠, ٠	m ;	16	15	<u>ه</u> :	
۰ ۲	<b>7</b> C	7 5	77	20 4	, <sub>E</sub>		71	9 :	* *	07	B	28	22	22	ø (	<b>:</b> :	80 .
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ý	15	11	26	14	:	12	28	161	<b>5</b> 2		19	61	, <sub>0</sub>	5. c	26	1 [	1
ន	56	8	22	7	28	26	27	56	28		7	13	16	۲	,	•	""
=	. 7	27	. 61	. 6	25	25	9	21	12		15	7.	17	9	13		-4
12	23	28	11	12	56	23	13	9	6		74	. 26	11	19	28		17
13	21	13	17	9	23	22	7	20	15		7	50	20	50	9		19
7.	28	6	10	77	~	28	25	6	50		7	2	•	13	16		v
51	24	10	ø	50	و	7	19	22	;		11	11	۲,	7	17		17
91	-4	18	28	10	72	<b>ب</b>	10	2	14.		56	74	19	==	18		16
17	9 !	و و	•	13	<b>:</b>	13	'n	ន	17		23	~	2	18	50		12
81	27	7 :	œ ;	19	<b>3</b> :	27		80	16		20	97	N	27	21	*	•
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2	3 2	3 5	4 ¥	; -	• •	n <u>c</u>	1, (	3,	<b>3</b> -		5 6	, ;	9 7	7 7	7 7		, ,
52	1 2	32	25	. 4	3 50	77	; ~	. [	• •		2,5	4 (		9 0	<b>1</b> 2		35
23	2		'n	' S	7.	<b>,</b> +	15	: ::	27		27	6	. EI	28	*	٠	4
*	91	8		m	01	14	53	~	27		22		12	•	27		12
25	\$	15	, A	2	17	. 16	7*	74	. 21		ĸ	÷		7.7	7		<b>;</b> ,
36	ω,	ţ.	21	27	~	m	7	27	, 36		19	17	23 🕏		24		6
27	7	9	18	22	٠	7	no	<b>4</b>	ø		13	12	24	5.4	•		::
. 29		_	7	œ	80		56	74	23		9	)	10	12	•		15.
TOW SCOT	ore 8.00	2.00	0.0	1.00	8.5	8. c	0.0	.37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3 2	20	00	0	ا ن
70.0		3		•	76.77		2.13		3	7	Ť.	000	(7.7)	99.97	_		7

#### Tables 33 and 34

#### 1. Private Interactions

There is a significant negative correlation between teacher initiated private interactions and reading achievement. More specifically, low achievers had many more procedural comments. In mathematics, high achievement and procedural comments are positively related, whereas long work contacts and a high percentage of teacher initiated work contacts are negatively related to mathematics achievement. Student initiated long work interactions are positively related to mathematics achievement.

Several things were happening in the mathematics classes that explain these confusing corrections.

- 1. Teacher initiated private interactions in language arts classes were often with the "low" group (see Table 32).
- 2. This same type of interaction in mathematics classes sometimes involved marking activity shorts from the students' activity file, work that was unrelated to the mathematics lesson.
- 3. Students who initiated interactions usually had their mathematics textbooks and exercise books in hand and so were seeking and receiving help on the specific lesson for that day.

The many relatively high correlations between private interactions and the product measures are summarized as follows:

1. Total private interactions and teacher initiated interactions are significantly negatively related to both pupil attitudes and self-concept and positively related to discipline visits to the office, and style B (peer oriented, non-conforming) and C (withdrawn)

TABLE 33

Process Variables	TEACHER 4 - CORRELATIONS BETWEEN TEACHER B AND E PROCESS VARIABLES AND	TABLE IND E PROCESS (	33. VARIABLES AN	D STUDENT AC	HIEVEMENT, ?	STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT, ATTITUDES AND	
MAT	DISCIPL	INE AND ABSEN	TEE FREQUENC		•		
Total   Tota		MAT	MAT	CAI	SEI	Discipling	
Score   Subscale   Office	Variables	Total	Total	Total	Sch-Ach	Visits to	Absen-
343* .383**663***530*** .572*** 251	Vate Interactions	Meduling	Math	Score	Subscale	Office	teeism
-251259564** .717***056410** .049	oschor Tritical	343*	.383**	663***	530***	.572***	.103
	work (Brise of	251	.363*	***884*	- 56.6*	י יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	)
066410** .048 .027 .195	Work (Brief + Obs)	227	110	971.	194	***/ \ \ .	007
333* .411**502*** -422** 477** -149149  .267 555***597*** .477** -149149  .267 555***597*** .697*** .997132  .197  .197  .194  .167  .199290  .240 353*  .094  .118290  .240 353*  .094  .118277  .291 118  .245  .289110  .349* 129  .038  .038110  .349* 129  .170  .088111  .208  .199 172  .365**125  .275  .288  .190 449**125  .275  .288  .190 449**126  .049  .646***  .056 106 189254  .342**  .139  .052 281	Procedure	066	410**	048	000	- 166	.574**
149267595***597*** .677*** 144	Rehamics	333*	.411**	502***	-020 - 420*	867.	166
	Month / Warn	149	.267	***565	###Z65	##//#"	.144
	Drock / House	.144	430**	464*	****	***/60.	172
.132177104034167209290240353*094118277291118245289110349*455** .170088110349*455** .170088110208190172365*125275288190449***130665***056106189049646*** .056106189049646*** .056106189040655***03000325804125125920210004224419718508204438**19708308804438**19708308804438**19708308804438**19708308804438**197262132045064109242047164393**511***224119266***358*109242119266***358*109312*119266***358*109312*119266***358*109312*119214101109313*110101101109313*111010110110110111110101101111101011011111010110111110101111	FIOC/IOCAL	.032	. 192	157	**066.	140	036
290 .2401353 .094118277 .291118 .245 .289 .167110 .349*455** .094118111 .208 .167 .068 .038 .035112 .208 .199 .172 .365** . 125 .208 .199 .172 .365** . 130 .665*** .030 .003 .258130 .665*** .030 .003 .258130 .665*** .030 .003 .258130 .665*** .030 .003 .258100 .449*** .197 .151 .08224 .418** .197 .083 .085367** .456** .197 .083 .085312** .139 .095 .281324 .241 .165 .140 .098324 .241 .165 .140 .098324 .241 .165 .140 .098325 .224 .241 .165 .127 .262 .132042 .233** .231*** .224119 .566*** .338* .109 .234119 .566*** .338* .109 .234119 .566*** .338* .109 .234338* .338* .338* .338	ben/local	.132	177	, O. C.	. 200.	607	.089
290 .240353* .094118	udent Initiated			*01.	034	.167	225
-1.277 .291118 .24528918918 .035289118 .035 .035 .035 .031 .035 .035 .035 .031 .035 .035 .035 .031 .035 .035 .035 .036 .039 .035 .030 .035 .030 .035 .030 .030 .035 .030 .030	Work, Brief	290	.240	<b></b> 353*		-,118	25.4
110 .349*455** .170 .088118 .167 .068 .038 .035011 .208199172 .365* .049 .646*** .056190172 .365* .049 .646*** .056100449** .049 .646*** .056100449** .049 .646*** .056100449** .049275 .288 .190261 .030 .665*** .030 .003258 .040 .042247 .261082 .042247261082 .042247197 .083 .085 .044 .438**197 .083 .085 .049165140 .098 .22416514098102042127 .262132102042338*109102042338*10911966****358*338*10911966****358*338*109330**331**331*330**331**331*330**331**331*	Work, Long	277	.291	118		547	*****
118 .167 .068 .038 .035 .035 .011 .208 .125 .275 .288 .190172 .365* .049** .109172 .365* .109 .049** .109172 .365* .109 .030 .040** .065*** .030 .003258 .189 .042 .19 .042189 .030 .003258 .042 .19 .082 .042 .197 .261189 .085 .004 .044 .438** .197 .151 .052 .100 .085 .004 .004 .001 .008 .557*** .125 .052131 .086 .097 .097 .449*** .139 .095242 .132 .109 .097 .097 .098 .094187 .264131 .010 .109 .095 .095181 .008 .095181 .008 .095182182182182182182182182182183	Work/Total	110	.349*	455**	170	000	. **!!
Coll .208199172 .365**  Cold .646*** .056106189  Cold .665*** .030 .003258  Cold .030 .665*** .030 .003258  Cold .042247 .261082  Cold + Ans .042259202 .100  Cold + Call) + Ans .008 .551*** .139 .085  Timed .086 .551*** .139 .095281  Timed .086 .551*** .139 .095281  Timed .086 .551*** .139 .095281  Timed .097 .449***064091242  Cold .097 .449***381* .109  Work Contacts .085 .094081 .010  Cold .095338* .109  Cold .095 .094 .081 .010	Work Long / F c wart	118	.167	.068	860.	36.0	- 043
Old + Ans  Old - 665***	Work Brise / P. C. Wall	.011	.208	199	-,172	500.	.158
O1) + Ans O1) +	V10# 6 # 1/10#11	.125	.275	.288	190	44084	1.384.1 0.00
O1) + Ans O1) +	ic Interactions	.049	*****	, .			607.
O1) + Ans O22	acher Initiated			950.	106	189	338*
Ol) + Ans	Self Ref Oues	.030	.665***	.030	.003	258	٥. ١
1 + Ans	re + N Vol.)	.362*	!	.247	.261	082	016.
(Vol + Call) + Ans044 .438** .117 .151 .052 (Vol + Call) + Ans004 .438**197 .083 .085 (Vol + Call) + Ans .008 .557*** .125 .052332* .332* .224 .241 .165140 .098 tained .073 .073 .325*391*** .224 .231*** .224 .109 .224 .109 .224 .109 .224 .109 .109 .109 .109 .109 .109 .109 .109	; ;	.042	;	259	202.	- 100	- 123
The coll   Ans  044   .438**  197   .083   .085	(Dro 40 N 12-1)	.367#	.456**	.117	.151	.052	777.
rmed .086 .551*** .125 .052332*  rmed .086 .551*** .139 .095281 .224 .241 .165140 .098 tained .073 .325*127 .262132 .102042393**511*** .224  Nork Contacts .085 .094081 .109 .109	(TOA NO OTT)	044	.438**	197	.083	580.	266
rmed .086 .551*** .139 .695281 .224 .241 -165140 .098 .098 tained .073 .325*127 .262132 .132 .224 .338*511*** .224 .338*511*** .224 .109 .085 .085 .085 .081 .010 .109 .109	+ (110 . cail) +	800.	.557***	.125	.052	332*	251
minated .086 .551*** .139 .095281 .224 .241 .165140 .098 .095 tained .073 .325*127 .262132 .132 .102 .042393**511*** .224 .132 .109 .204 .085 .094081 .010 .109 .109 .231 .231 .231 .231 .231 .231 .231 .231	, 776						
minated .224 .241165140 .098  tained .073 .325*127 .262132  .102042393**511*** .224  Work Contacts .085 .094081 .010 .109  tal Work Contacts351*035* .035	Correct (+/ Alis, Arriraed	.086	.551***	.139	560	100	
minated097 .449***064091 .242 .242 .073 .325*064091242 .325* .127 .262132 .302 .085 .085 .094081 .010 .109 .244 .330*331* .109 .324 .035 .035 .035	Bailling to heaponse	. 224	.241	-,165	070	1070	. 348
tained .073 .325*127 .262132	Gilling to Ans +, Terminated	097	***675.	064 /	100	860.	153
.102042393**511*** .224  .102042393**511*** .224  Hork Contacts .085 .094081 .010 .109	Sus	.073	.325*	127	100	767-	080
.102042393**511*** .224119 .566***358*338* .10931 Work Contacts .085 .094081 .010 .109351*351*035 .032	udent Initiated			177.	797.	132	230
Work Contacts119 .566***358*338* .109085 .094081 .010 .109351*330*035 .032		701.	042	393**	511***	.224	245
tal Work Contacts351*330*035 .032		119	.566***	358*	338*	601	- 336
330* 035 .032	ad with Criticism /Total Work Contacts	.085	760.	081	.010	109	065
	STORY HOLD WITH CONTRACTS	*1c⊱	;	330*	035	.032	315

+ Indicates main interaction sequences.

\* .10 > p > .05 \*\* .05 > p > .01 \*\*\* p < .q1

TABLE 34
TEACHER 4 - CORPELATIONS BETWEEN B AND E TEACHER VARIABLES AND PUPIL BEHAVIONAL
STYLES AS DETERMINED BY CASES DATA

				Teacher Directed Settings	rected &	ttings					e e	secher Di	Mon Teacher Directed Settings	ttings				
	Process Variables	4	<b>s</b>	U	۵	N	.,	y.	æ	۲		U	۰	H		o	ĸ	*
ڼه	Private Interactions	.180	.607.	.473.	. 226	670.	. 151	45100	808	722.	. 243	.184	₹00.	.431.	3;5	285	.356.	ı
~	Teacher Instanted	.130	.724.	****			٠,		408	.225	.288	, ot 1.	020	.254	273	- 176	. 186	
'n	North (bettef + Obs)	.349*	6.0	. 364					117	189	610	208	018	.193	174	650	370	
÷	Work, Long	256	.205			. '			870.	.075	146	013	127	.169	1.363	670.	538	
ň	Procedure	.050	.483		:	_			226	802.	. 394.	.147	.045	.053	243	585	552	
•	Behavior, Marn	.147	. 721						477	.226	.178	.169	c65	.328.	185	231	. 344	
۲.	Work/Total	151	280	176		•			.138	153	031	235	153	083	.431.	013	25.	
÷	Proc/Total	167	274						670.	075	. 201	189	223	092	. 264	.132	:36	
۶.	Beh/Total	113	.130	030	.079	·	147	411	185	.112	.023	.218	.116	.128	679	260	.330	
10	Sredent Intitated	158	651	888		_			-, 358•	.074	016	.084	6.0.	49044	183	357	.453**	
1	Work, Brief	. 286	- 202	·					.051	112	600.	689	.012	.353*	218	980	.143	
?	Mork, Long	860.	611.			•			. 405	174	150	.123	032	.343*	677	:87	.333	
:	Work/To	179	150	·					.357	110.	722.	069	.025	.030	\$50.	.021	255	
ž	Hork, /T & S Mork	196	.254			·			-,167	.210	143	.199	• 10.	.148	. 285	197	65	
15.	Work, Brief/T & S Work	.221	342*	.055	. 228	179	.147	160	.158	- 300	045	248	074	178	212	.3:3		
9	Public Interactions	.116	162	į,	. 028	. 269	.031	380**	068	.034	215	.188	.089	.195	-, 341*	2.0	.145	
11.	Teacher Instituted	.114	-, 221	112	.020	•	.036	.340	.025	• 10.	-, 244	.133	080.	.165	364	925	.114	
<u>:</u>	Solf Pof Cues	160	194	98	.201	148	.085	610.	160.	-,053	069	094	154	091	.253	.156	154	
13	Process To (Pre + N Vol) + Ans	045	048	.115	.254	Ì	077	023	- 273	.161	017	.247	104	.259	529	172	.528	
ć	Process To (Vol + Call) + Ans	129	166	151	.153	·	419**	062	.072	048	242	.165	.154	046	253	ŝ	13	
77.	(Product + Choice) To (Pre + M Vol) + Ans	.016	.178	.065	. 224	Ċ	.027	.048	169	.245	80	.189	.085	181	046	246	780.	
;;	(Product + Choice) To (Vol + Call) + Ans	.219	-, 291	141	.032		.002	- 304	880.	-,036	299	.017	610.	8	321•	250.	111.	
	Testiter Fredbank						•											
<del>.</del>	Correct (+) Ans. Affirmed	. 146	303	121	.025	•	.101	287	.075	081	325	8	090	763	-, 324	750	. 0.65	
;	+ Ans, to Pesponse	.181	.016	. 385	. 216		141	034	053	035	90.		977	051	327		7	
÷ 5	Tailore to Ans +, Terminated	.176	160	124	8 8	22.5	60.	392	054	760.	990	197	) (c. c.	7/1:			3.5	
		:		2	:		?	;	5	:	•					•		
27.	Student Intristed	.052	194	. 156	.042	.399	. 296	314	425**	.094	• 04	306	7.73	. 325	632	242	in n	÷
:	Totals Private and Public											;	;	:	3	;	• :	
29 %	Acal with Praise / Total Mork Contacts Acad with Criticism / Total Work Contacts	100	.170	.504	.168	078	8.9	- 120	105 141	.020	p14	070	. 1985	27.4		-1165		
::	. 10 9 p v . 05																	
:	10. 70		•															
-																		

behavior in teacher directed settings.

The nature of these interactions was mainly procedural and behavioral warnings and it is these main interaction sequences that involved the low achievers, those with negative attitudes and self-concept, those who are most frequently disciplined and those who exhibit style B and C behaviors in teacher directed settings.

- 2. High percentages of interactions that are teacher initiated work related are positively related to both attitudes and self-concept.
- 3. Student initiated private interactions that were work related long, are negatively related to attitudes.
- 4. It is not merely the number of interactions that are significantly related to these outcome measures but the nature of the interaction is differentially related to attitudes and self-concept.

#### 2. Public Interactions

The variables related to the main interaction sequences in the public arena are positively related to mathematics achievement but not so with reading achievement. The sequences may be described as focusing on recitation of information and drill and therefore they may be more appropriate for mathematics lessons at this grade level. But they do not appear to be as appropriate for language arts. The exceptions in language arts are the one sequence including the more open ended process questions, and self reference questions. The importance and appropriateness of self reference questions and process questions has been discussed. Self reference questions are clearly not a part of the recitation of information or drill type lessons.

None of the main public interactions are significantly related to

attitudes or self-concept. There are negative correlations with absenteeism indicating simply that those who are absent frequently, interact with the teacher less frequently.

of children in non-teacher directed settings are between teacher initiated procedural comments and style B (peer oriented, non-conforming) and between product and choice (low level questions) asked of preselects or non-volunteers and style B behaviors. It would appear that the teacher used questions and procedural comments to control the behavior of the children who were inappropriately self directed, talkative, delaying or non-conforming (style B). Student initiated private interactions as expected correlated significantly with style E (adult dependent) and style H (other-directed, task oriented).

#### 3. Praise and Criticism

A high proportion of criticism within work contacts is negatively related with reading achievement and attitudes. Criticism is also significantly positively related to style C (passive, withdrawn) and style F (social, productive). Very little style F behaviors in teacher directed settings were allowed in this classroom. But when it did occur it occurred in students who also exhibited much more style C behaviors. So these correlations are caused by one group of students who had a high proportion of criticism within their interactions. They were criticized when they were social, assertive and integrative and may as a result have become passive, withdrawn, fearful, and avoidant (style C). Hence the positive correlation between

(1.2)

proportion of criticism and style C and style F behaviors.

No significant relationships were found between proportion of praise within work contacts and achievement, attitudes, or self-concept.

## Teacher 5 and Class 5 - Grade 6

The results for teacher and class 5 are reported in Figures 30 to 32 and Tables 35 to 38.

#### Figures 30 to 32

المعادلة أوران

#### a. Private Interactions (.58 in language arts)

Teacher 5 used a greater variety of process behaviors than the first four teachers. Private interactions were in the majority but not as much so as in the lower grades. Within the private domain no one particular sequence dominates. Of interest is the high proportion of work interactions initiated by the teacher that received praise.

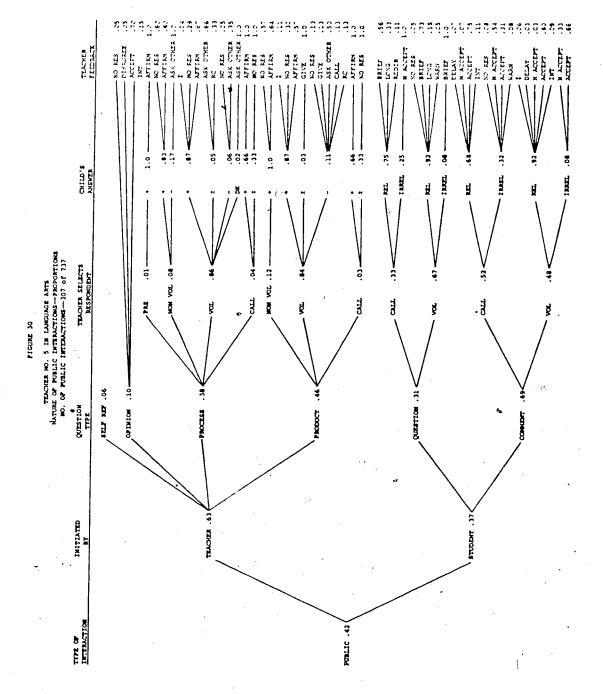
#### b. Public Interactions (.42 in language arts)

Teacher 5's main questioning sequence was to ask a question of a volunteer, the difficulty level being such that the probability of getting a correct answer was high, followed by an affirmation. The variation with teacher 5 was that the questions used were both process and product questions.

Another unique feature within teacher 5's main public interaction sequence (number 2) was to often give no feedback at all to correct answers.

A high proportion of public interactions were student initiated. Anecdotal notes reveal that the teacher was not satisfied with these student initiated interactions. The class was described by the teacher as a difficult class to manage.

. . . the most difficult group to handle that I've ever had. They've been hard on me emotionally because they are so bright and they get so excited and they sort of



Land

FIGURE 31

NATURE OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS -- PROPORTION NO. OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS-430 OF 737 TEACHER NO. 5 IN LANGUAGE ARTS

INTERACTION

INITIATED

TYPE OF

چ

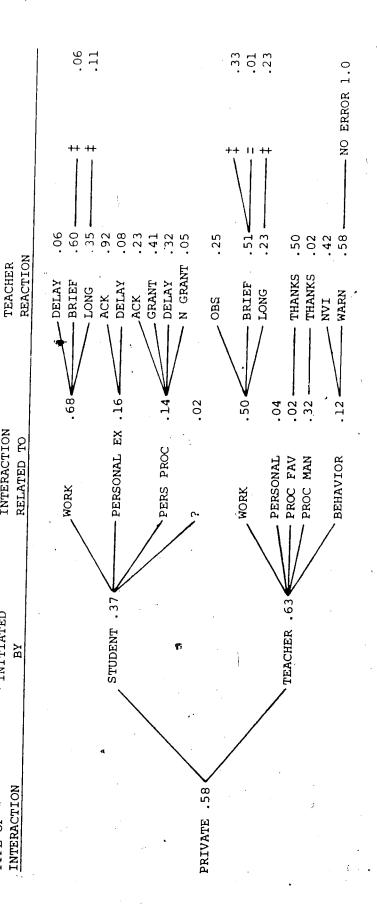
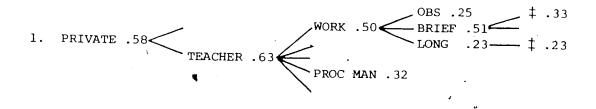
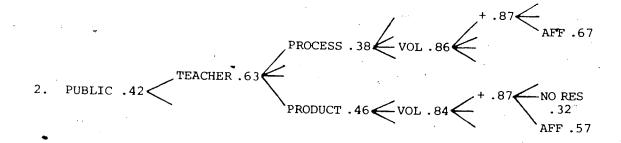


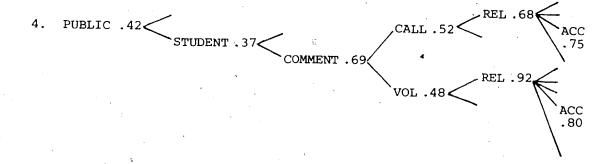
FIGURE 32

## TEACHER NO. 5—PROPORTION OF MAIN INTERACTION SEQUENCES IN LANGUAGE ARTS









get carried away with things . . . Discussions don't work with this class worth a hoot.

It is clear that the student initiated comments were not welcomed.

Most were comments and most were called out. Sixty-eight percent of
the called out comments were relevent to the lesson. Ninety-eight
percent of the comments initiated by volunteers were relevant to
the lesson. Fifty-four percent of the irrelevant call out comments
were not accepted by the teacher.

#### Table 35

Table 35 reveals that both private and public interactions favored the high achievers. On every variable high achievers received more interaction that low achievers. The composition of the class may explain why this differential treatment of students within the class.

The class was described by the teacher as a very bright class but with a wide range of ability. Within the range there was a distinct split between high and low ability students. Twenty students were identified as the top students, and five were assessed as "having problems with reading and that sort of thing." Also reported by the teachers was the statement, "I spend more time than I should with the top students, there are more of them." The teacher also reported—"You notice that I give pretty well all my help to these students—these five." Help was perceived by the teacher in terms of having to tell them what to do and how to do it. Coders in this classroom noted that extended blocks of time spent with the five during the study were not frequent.

TABLE 35

TEACHER 5 - B AND E PROCESS VARIABLES AND FREQUENCY OF INTERACTION FOR HIGH AND LOW ACHIEVERS ON THE MAT TOTAL READING SUBTEST

•	Fre	quence of	Interact	ion
<i>\$</i>	** <u>-18</u>	Totals	x for	x for
Process Variables	Totals	N = 25		Lo Ach
	A.S.			
1. Private Interactions	422.59	17.70	28.28	12.27
2. Teacher Initiated	279.56	11.18	16.74	9.74
*3. Work (Brief + Obs)	107.00	4.28	5.85	4.90
*4. Work, Long	31.75	1.27	1.20	1.00
*5. Procedure	95.42	3.82	6.53	3.27
6. Behavior, Warn	19.65	.79	1.80	0.0
7. Student Initiated	163.02	6.52	11.53	2.53
*8. Work, Brief	66.75	2.67	4.64	.50
*9. Work, Long	38.50	1.54	2.80	1.37
10. Public Interactions	310.02	12.40	20.86	6.67
ll. Teacher Initiated	195.84	7.83	10.33	4.77
12. Self Ref Ques	11.22	.45 \$	.80	0.0
13. Process To (Pre +	,			r.
N Vol) + Ans	6.20	. 25	.40	0.0
*14. Process To (Vol +				•
Call) + Ans	57.87	2.32	3.20	2.17
15. (Product + Choice) To	•			
(Pre + N Vol) + Ans	11.22	. 45	1.44	0.0
16. (Product + Choice) To		<b>~</b>		
(Vol + Call) + Ans	69.12	2 <b>.</b> 77	2.84	1.40
Teacher Feedback				
17. + Ans, Affirmed	88.93	3.56	5.64	2.00
18. + Ans, No Response	45.27	1.81	1.67	1.24
19. Failure to Ans +, Term	18.20	.728	.60	.53
20. Failure to Ans +, Sus	2.00	.08	.20	0.0
21. Student Initiated	114.18	4.57	10.53	1.90
22. Comment	79.32	3.17	7.44	87
23. Comm + Ques Accepted	93.00	3.72	8.53	1.57

<sup>\*</sup>Indicates the main interaction sequences.

#### Table 36

The five students discussed above (21, 10, 20, 23 and 3) do in fact score the lowest on the MAT total reading. Tracing the five students in Table 36 they consistently rank low in terms of frequency of interaction but their rankings are spread throughout the interaction proportions. Students 20 and 21 received no praise within any of their interactions. All five rank middle to high in proportions of interactions that are academic in nature. Notice too that the five score low on self-concert (SEI), all had a number of discipline visits to the office and all of hom score low on the CAI (Attitudes).

Of the remaining 20 in the class, student numbers 4, 17 and 12 consistently rank high in the frequency of interaction columns. They also rank in the top five of the MAT total reading. So, not only did the low achievers interact less frequently with the teacher, the highest of the high achievers interacted more frequently with the teacher than the remaining students in the class.

#### Tables 37 and 38

#### 1. Private Interactions

Variables significantly related to reading achievement may be interpreted as follows. The type of interaction the teacher had with the high achievers was either behavior warnings or student initiated interactions that were work related—given brief attention. Interactions with low achievers were most often work related. There are no significant relationships either positive or negative between private interactions and attitudes, self-concept and discipline visits.

Table 38 contains many correlations between private interactions

TABLE 36
STUDENTS OF TEACHER 5, RANK ORDERED BY FREQUENCY AND PROPORTION OF INTERACTION, ACHIEVEMENT SCORES, ATTITUDE SCORES AND FRODELEWS AND ABSENTEEISM TABLE 36

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1			Frequen	Frequency of Interactions	actions				Interac	Interaction Proportions	portio	. <b>s</b> u	Achieve- nent	Artitudes	Self- concept	T Z	Behaviors
			Private	· ·		Public		Total P	Total Public & Private	rivate	Private	e.					
									Acad	Acad	1	Work					
Rank Order I	Priv & Pub Interactions		Teacher Total Initiated	Student Initiated	Total 1	Teacher Initiated	Student	Acad			Total Fork	Total	HAT Total	CAI	SET- Sch-Ach	2 6	-025G
10 to 15	752,59	422.59	279.56	163.02	310.02	195.84				†			6	3 1000		3	.66.3.
Score	62.00	39.00	27.00	24.00	31.00	20.00	16.00	.87	.25	90.	.67	1.00	120	72	. 1	2	19.5
	*	15	4	51	17	19	12	φ	<b>1</b>	52	œ	16	4	2	13	10	11
n 1	17	* ;	17	7	. 12	4	17		9	•	20	-	16	24	7	22	13
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<b>o</b>	7	14	21	11	18	7	6	11	22		φ	o	14	6	13	, ~	151
ည္ ;	7.5	4	<b>~</b> ;	7	12	<b>,</b>	23	'n	15		23	4	-1	17	91	23	67
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13	<b>3</b> 02	. 61	25.	5 5	9 4	٦ _	17	91 8	7 5		v r	25	\$ 2	co r	5 5	23	<b>3</b> '
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53	<b>5</b>	24	13	21	0	24	60	18	23		16*	20	20	*	17		no
4 2	φα	20 V	11	<b>.</b> -	7.	23	7.	۲.	æ ;		٦;	9 (	2 :	02	2		• •
;		, 			7,	•	13	<b>-</b>	3		11	10	21	21(258)	φ		ä
Low Score	re 12.16 30.10	17.70	11.18	0.0	4.00	1.00	0.0	8. 5	0.0	0.0	0.0	E. 6	72	99 5	₩ 0	0 -	; ;;
												?		22.55			

\*Indicates when score of zero (0) begins.

TABLE 37

TEACHER 5 - CORRELATIONS BETWEEN TEACHER B AND E PROCESS VARIABLES AND STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT, ATTITUDES, AND DISCIPLINE AND ABSENTEE FREQUENCE

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																															٠.	٠						
		Absenteeism	710		137	800.	.268	310	511.1	.527***	******	225	4 6 0 1 0 7	651.	.084	.058	319	.011	670		209	130	0 F C	147.1	890.	560	046	100		142	010	-,154	640		617.	105	.146	.040
	Discipline Visits to	Office	.030	6	00.	.185	.085	.023	013	.140	027	1.076	- 033	250-	.128	960'-	008	166	.193		193	-,166	- 004	120 -	000	000.	067.1	067.		031	279	014	-,165	- 164		089	800.	.266
	SEI Sch-Ach	Subscale	111	-,055	900 -	900	961.	109	098	.168	.031	158	122	717	910.	157	063	026	.063		02/	.176	.210	.352*.	- 435**	- 147	***	1		.124	.214	.163	.083	227		076	.217	208
	CAI	Score	900.	064	320	) i		.035	.072	-:233	160.	.135	.071	200	0.00	0.00	. 265	.018	019	166	COT.	.277	.161	.162	137	.023	.427**	- 0	30.	507	987.	.294	.085	.003		.094	581.	151
	MAT Total	SUTDEN	.410**	.252	170	, ,	707.	arr.	.359*	353*	.135	.280	**404.	44744	178		/17:	.064	100	469##		.446**	.351*	.228	. 215	. 309	.336		4334		. 452.	204	.184	.357*	4400		0 10	850.
																		د	4					_	all) + Ans		(Vol + Call) + Ans	. نعير	irmed		70	intild ced	suscarned	-	ť	Work Contacts	Total Work Contacts	מורשכונא רחוורשכונא
•	Process Variables		Filvate interactions	Teacher Initiated	Work (Brief + Obs)	Work, Long	Procedure	Behavior Warn	Work/Total	Proc/Total	Beb /#0421	pen/ rocal	Student Initiated	Work, Brief	Work, Long	Work/Total	Work Long/T & S Work	Work Brief/F & Gorb	TOU 5 8 1/10117 VICE	Public Interactions		reacher Initiated	Dest ver Ques	<b>Z</b> , 1	)	(Product + Choice) To	(Product + Choice) To	Teacher Feedback	Correct (+) Ans, Affirmed	- + Ans, No Response	Failure to Ang + Torminated	Failure to and the		Student Initiated	tals Private and Publi	Acad with Praise / Total Work Contacts	Acad with Criticism /T	
	Proces	-	મી :	, ict	· ·	+4.	<del>†</del> 5.	9	7.	8	σ	•	10.	. 771	+12.	13.	14.	15.		16.	1.7	18.	٥			. 72	722.		+23.	+24.	25.	26.		127.	28. To	29.	30.	+100:00+

findicates main interaction sequences.

\* .10 \* p > .05 \*\* .05 \* p > .01 \*\*\* p < .01

-4-7

TABLE 38
TEACHER 5 - CORRELATIONS BETWEEN B AND 2 TEACHER VARIABLES AND PUFIL BEHAVI

			Toac	Teacher Directed Settings	ed Settin	9.50				200	Non Teacher (	Directed Sering	1001			
Process Variables	۲	æ	υ	۵	M		υ	×	<			۵	L L		e	tx.
Private Interactions	.49700	.4050	911:	- 241	204	800.	186	890	195	1		1	100	3		
Teacher Intrinted		,	Ş					!		•		2		101.	<b>5</b> 5	
Hork (Brief + Che)			- CB3	7.7	198	.054	. 232	- 108	. 259	.146	.206	223	. 305	.050	-,603	454
Mork. Tong	1	20.	900	187	147	105	.139	.174	136	.016	. 336	032	.238	.065	-130	
Principal Card	900.	887.	249	421	105	048	.491.	073	236	-, 336	600	106	142	623	22.	
	110	.418	04	023	145	.196	900-	128	285	166	0.0		6			31.
denavior, warm	.022	.435	037	600.	187	.058	68	180	*****	2 4	3					. 133
MOEK/JOTAL	247	449**	.130	188	860.	232	5	216	*****		3.5			9	127	
Proc/Total	060.	.327	135	.226	145	. 327	221		000	215.		227	787	3.6	024	. 3:7
Beh/Total	.365	.284	165	025	106	.142	60,	960'-	477	197	400	4070 1				
Student Initiated	*****	i	į	;	:					694.	000		767.	107	166.	. 7.
Work, Brief		157	1/2:	205	133	96.	€.078	003	.374	.243	063	258	.283	111	154	243
Work, Lone		967.		191	. 342	103	<b>2</b> 60.	.133	.47300	860.	052	-,392*	.254	-219	192	367
Work/Total	057	1136	890.	150	990.	10.	165	660	610.	.246	-,047	.034	. 255	146		-,033
Hork. Tong/T c E Hork		670	200	063	. 122	172	.131	. 148	118	138	180.	.579***	8	577	.038	4.0
Hork . Mrief/T c Q ton	***	7.	339	.119	.040	.154	88.	168	302	-,111	138	.148	131	230	. 317	6.0
TION OF THE TAXABLE PARTY.	268	173	. 298	.143	092	106	103	.207	.333	.214	.082	170	.075	. 248	-, 327	
Public Interactions	.312	.443.	. 202	066	026	056	.093	350-	161	121		136		771	,	. [
Weacher Toursained	970	,,,	;	:	;	;								991.	707.	701.
Self Ref Oues		775.	:		037	120	. 232	233	064	040	078	702	.083	241	. 435	233
Process To (Pre + N Vol.) + And				5	-, 329	010	. 105	800.	.581.	. 223	075	304	.106	.603	.151	139•
Process To (20) + Call) + has	77	183	. 165	114	022	191	.67	275	107	167	860	285	161	011	617	-,273
(Product + Choice) To (Pre + M Vol) + Mas	767		1.041	155	.075	. 23	198	299	- 003	0.00	. 095	.135	. 231	239	942	-217
(Product + Choice) To (Vol + Call) + Ans		1	3	. 120	6.	275	043	315	153	.048	142	.6.11	. 212	015	210.	555
The state of the s		3		Š	135	. 290	248	8	.178	• 103	193	9	184	131	. \$55.	333
Christian Affiches		,	;													a
+ Ans. No Response			198	987	- 199	112	.082	129	055	.039	.031	177	. 203	228	. 329	258
Failure to and 4 Terminated		500	3		.143	278	77.	343*	220	₩.138	272	242	262	. 048	. 395*	535
Pailure to tos e duetales		136	Z.	97.	111	ġ	.058	-101	.239	.418.	990.	123	153	258	. 243	:82
		.193	213	550	.123	.164	. 224	341*	160'-	029	140	212	. 258	174	.170	523
Student Initiated	430	,¥32**	777	.023	88.	.025	076	117	100	250	8	246	*****	5	900	
Totals Private and Public										:	3	;	•	Š	560.	767.
Acad with Praise / Total Work Contacts	600.	029	036	418**	.270	031	111	258	196	034	181	046	0	640.	.011	89
TOTAL MOIN CONTROLS	*/0	017	.395	073	288	-:113	. 268	នុ	063	138	. 169.	.165	238	-:111	. 655	86.2
.10 ≽ p > .05					ú											

and style A (aggressive, manipulative) and B (peer oriented, non-conforming) behaviors in both teacher directed and non-teache directed settings. The teacher attended frequently, with procedural comments, with behavioral warnings, and with brief and long interactions, to students who initiated interaction and to students who exhibited style A and B behaviors.

#### 2. Public Interactions

Variables significantly related to reading achievement are the total number of interactions, teacher initiated interactions, affirming correct answers, and once again self reference questions. One of the teacher's main sequences (asking low level questions of volunteers and calls and receiving and affirming correct answers) is positively related to pupil attitudes and pupil self-concept. sequence using process questions is negatively related to self-concept. But when the teacher preselects the student or asks non-volunteers a significant positive relationship emerges. In Table 38 we see that public interaction variables are also significantly positively related to style A (aggressive manipulative) and B (peer oriented, nonconforming) behaviors in teacher directed and non-teacher directed settings. The correlations between preselecting children and asking non-volunteers to answer questions and style A behaviors indicates that the questions are likely being used for behavior control rather than for instructional purposes. Similarly, sustaining responses appear to have been used for the same purpose.

Process questions of preselects and non-volunteers are significantly positively related to style G (independent, productive

and self-directed) behaviors in both teacher directed and non-teacher directed settings.

## Praise and Criticism

No significant relationships were found between praise and criticism and any of the product measures in Table 37. However, praise correlates significantly negatively with style D (peer dependent, distractable) behaviors in teacher directed settings, whereas criticism correlates positively with style C behaviors (passive, withdrawn, fearful and avoident) in both teacher directed and non-teacher directed settings. Students who are distractable in teacher directed settings were not praised often and students who exhibit passive, withdrawn, fearful and avoident were often criticized. It is not clear whether the students became passive and withdrawn as a result of criticism of they were criticized for being withdrawn.

#### Teacher 6 and Class 6 - Grade 6

The results for teacher and classification are reported in Figures 33 to 35 and in Tables 39 to 42.

#### Figures 33 to 35

## 1. Public Interactions (.64 in language arts)

Teacher 6 used a greater variety of behaviors in interaction sequences than the other five teachers in the study. As with teacher 2, teacher 6's preselecting students to answer questions was a preferred mode and surprisingly, often gave no response to correct answers. In teacher 6's second main public interaction sequence (number 3) other unique patterns within this study are evident. The level of difficulty of the process questions are such that partly correct and partly incorrect (t) answers are given more often than correct answers. Further, teacher feedback is more varied, not only to the partly correct and partly incorrect answers, but also to student initiated comments within public interaction. Sustaining responses appear for the first time as a preferred mode of providing feedback.

Two important points made in the teacher interview that are relevant to the teacher's main interaction sequences are as follows:

(1) When the teacher was asked "What kinds of things do you consider to be most important for these children to get out of school?" the teacher said "I'd like them to . . be able to develop a thinking process, to be able to think on their own and to be able to think through a solution. I'm not interested in every bit of knowledge they acquire."

(2) The teacher reported that the discussion method with

FIGURE 13

i). TEACHER NO. 6 IN LANGUAGE ARTS
RATURE OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS—PROPORTIONS
MO. OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS—408 OF 614 TYPE OF INTERACTION INITIATED QUESTION TEACHER SPLECTS
RESPONDENT 0011014 TTACHER TYPE SELF REF .09 HO RES .17 MOINION . 37 -PUBLIC .64 CHOICE DELAY

DELAY

VOINT

NAPN

II ACCEL

IO PES

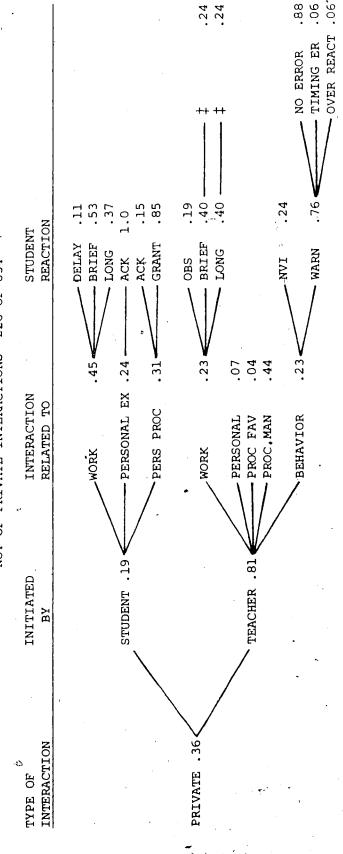
DELAY

BRIEF

LONG I PES
ACCEPT
INT
INT
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VARN
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DELAY
ACCEPT
ACCEPT
ACCEPT
ACCEPT .06 .04 .67 .22 .60 .20 .20 .03 .06 .08 .61 .14

FIGURE 34

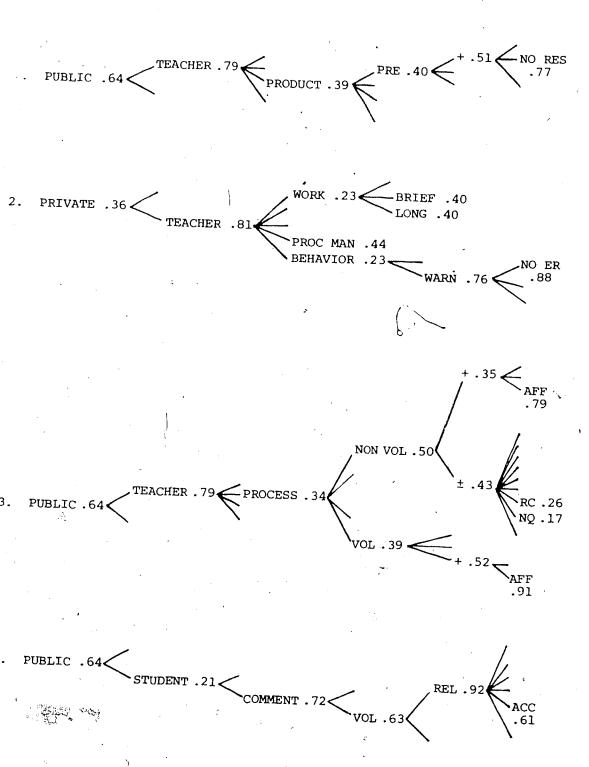
TEACHER NO. 6 IN LANGUAGE ARTS
NATURE OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—PROPORTION
NO. OF PRIVATE INTERACTIONS—226 OF 634



 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}}^{\infty}$ 

### FIGURE 35

## TEACHER NO. 6—PROPORTION OF MAIN INTERACTION SEQUENCES IN LANGUAGE ARTS



some sort of written follow up activity, was the main method of instruction used in the class.

The interaction sequences used by the teacher reflect the discussion method used and are consistent with the goal of teaching for thinking. Questions used were not simply low level product or choice questions seeking information or testing for the acquisition of facts related to the content of instruction. The process questions used coupled with the use of sustaining responses required that students engage in more complex thinking operations than simple recall of information. They often required the student to look for relationships, sort the particulars, group facts in new ways, make inferences based on observations, and state conclusions. The assumption the teacher makes who engages students in such a discussion is that learning to think does not necessarily need to be postponed to sometime after the student has "mastered" the facts, but that learning involves a gradual assimilation of facts and ideas to form concepts.

#### b. Private Interactions (.36 in language arts)

A high proportion of the private interactions was initiated by the teacher and focused mainly on procedural comments. When procedure and behavior management interactions initiated by the teacher are taken together we see that 67 percent of the teacher initiated private interactions were concerned with behavioral manipulation and control by the teacher. It may be that students were uninterested in their work as a number of them did exhibit visible style B (peer oriented, non-conforming), style C (withdrawn) and style D (peer dependent) behaviors in non-teacher directed settings

or styles B and C in teacher directed settings. The procedural and behavioral interactions therefore become necessary to engage disengaged students with the task at hand.

#### Table 39

Low achievers interacted more frequently in the private domain than high achievers in all but one of the variables. Most of these interactions were procedural and behavioral interactions. It is with these kinds of interactions that low achievers were favored over high achievers.

Total public interactions favored high achievers. The reason is that high achievers initiated more public interactions that the low achievers did. The teacher directed more low level questions to low achievers, whereas self reference and process questions were directed more frequently to high achievers.

Feedback to low achievers includes sustaining responses more frequently than to low achievers.

#### Table 40

Eight students did not initiate any private interaction with the teacher. One student (21) was not asked any questions by the teacher. Six students did not initiate any public interactions with the teacher. Twelve students received no praise within any of their interaction. None of the students were the recipients of criticism.

Eleven students did not have any long work interactions within their total private interactions with the teacher. Seven students did not have any work related brief interaction within their private

TABLE 39

TEACHER 6 - B AND E PROCESS VARIABLES AND FREQUENCY OF INTERACTION FOR HIGH AND LOW ACHIEVERS ON THE MAT TOTAL READING SUBTEST

		Fre	equence o	f Interac	tion
Pro	ocess Variables	Totals	Totals N = 25		x for
1.	Private Interactions	259.86	10.39	5.23	11.24
2.	Teacher Initiated	212.21	8.49	3.41	8.61
*3.	Work (Brief + Obs)	30.00	1.20	0.0	.84
*4.	Work, Long	18.75	.75 🖔	.33	1.12
*5.	Procedure	100.43		2.08	4.15
*6.	Behavior, Warn	37.51	1.50	0.0	1.68
7.	Student Initiated	47.67	1.91	1.82	2.53
8.	Work, Brief	11.75	.47	.82	.47
9.	Work, Long	8.00	.32	.33	.95
10.	Public Interactions	467.90	18.75	22.39	19.49
11.	Teacher Initiated	375.86	15.03	15.72	16.70
12.	Self Ref Ques	34.44	1.38	1.66	1.14
<b>*</b> 13.	Process To (Pre +		-		
	N Vol) + Ans	22.13	. 89	1.00	.87
*14.	Process To (Vol +		-		
	Call) + Ans	33.25	1.33	1.66	1.52
*15.	(Product + Choice) To		g i		
	(Pre + N Vol) + Ans	37.55	1.50	1.33	1.89
16.	(Product + Choice) To				
	(Vol + Call) + Ans	32.10	1.28	1.66	1.00
	Teacher Feedback				
<b>*</b> 17.	+ Ans, Affirmed	78.52	3.14	3.00	3.29
*18.	+ Ans, No Response	35.35	1.41	2.00	1.29
19.	Failure to Ans +, Term	69.75	2.79	3.74	3.37
*20.	Failure to Ans +, Sus	71.25	2.85	1.66	3.55
21.	Student Initiated	92.02	3.68	6.66	2.78
*22.	Comment	67.41	2.70	5.33	2.07
<b>*2</b> 3.	Comm + Ques Accepted	67.25	2.69	5.33	1.58

<sup>\*</sup>Indicates the main interaction sequences.

Frequency Private Private Total Initiated II 259.66 212.21 19.00 17.00 8 8 8 10 14 17 2 16 11 11 26 6 11 17 2 21 15 11 18 9 11 18 9 11 18 9 11 18 9 12 11 18 9 14 17 24 17 24 18 9 18 9 19 9 20 16 11 18 9 20 16 11 21 12 22 4 23 25 24 7 247 127	DELEMS AND ABSENTEELSN	Interaction proportions nent Attitudes concept naturing	Private	Acad Acad Work Work Work Praise Crit Long, Brief HAT CAI SEI No Total Total Total Total Total Total Cork Work Work Work Work Work Rok Rading School of	7	1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1110 1110 1100	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 71 29 3
Frequency  Frequency  Private  Private  19.00 17.00  8 8 8 10 17.00  10 14 17 2 16 11 26 26 6 11 26 11 26 11 16 11 18 11 18 12 21 11 18 11 18 12 21 13 26 14 17 21 15 21 15 21 15 21 15 21 15 21 15 22 22 24 23 25	RES AND			SEI Sch-Ach	Subscale	4	
Frequency of Interactions   Frequency	TUDE SCO	Attitud		CAI	1000	62 113 23 23 23 23 24 66 160 171 171 172 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	c
Frequency  Frequency  Frequency  Total Initiated II  259.66 212.21  19.00 17.00  8 8 8  10 14  14 17  2 16  11 26  2 6 6  13 26  6 11  18 9  19 9  10 11  18 9  10 11  2 2  2 1  2 1  2 2  3 3  4 2 3  2 2  2 4 2  2 3 25  2 4 7  2 5 5  2 6 6  6 6 6  6 7  8 8 8 8 8  8 8 8 8 8  8 8 8 8  8 9 8 8  8 9 9  8 9	ORES, ATTI	Achieve- ment		HAT Total Reading	5	101 2.3 4 119 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	- 12
Frequency  Frequency  Frequency  Total Initiated II  259.66 212.21  19.00 17.00  8 8 8  10 14  14 17  2 16  11 26  2 6 6  13 26  6 11  18 9  19 9  10 11  18 9  10 11  2 2  2 1  2 1  2 2  3 3  4 2 3  2 2  2 4 2  2 3 25  2 4 7  2 5 5  2 6 6  6 6 6  6 7  8 8 8 8 8  8 8 8 8 8  8 8 8 8  8 9 8 8  8 9 9  8 9	or inara	ions	vate			1.00 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1	0.0
Frequency Frequency Frequency Total Initiated In 259.86 212.21 19.00 17.00 8 8 8 10 14 14 17 2 16 11 26 26 6 11 12 21 18 21 18 21 19 22 4 23 25 24 1 23 25 22 247 1 23	SEISM	proport	e Pri	Work Long Total Work	_	1.000 23 24 24 25 26 20 20 20 20 21 11 11 11 13 10 22 22 22 24 25 26 27 27 28 28 28 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0.0
Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frequency	ABSENT	iction 1	Privat	Acad With Crit Total Work		• •	0.0
Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frivate   Total Initiated   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   I	SMS AND	Inter	Public (	Acad with Praise Total Work		118 117 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	٠ :
Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frivate   Total Initiated   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   I	PROBLI		Total	Acad Total		<u> </u>	2
Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frivate	DISCIPLIN	N.		Student Initiated	92.02		
Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frivate   Total Initiated   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   I	EQUENCY OF		Public	Teacher Initiated	375.86		, ,
Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frequency   Frivate   Total Initiated   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   Ir   I	7.	actions			467.90	59.00 10 11 11 12 13 14 16 16 17 17 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	30 76
19.00   19.00		y of Inter		Student	47.67	2 4 . 9 4 .	1.91
10		Frequen	Private	Teacher Initiated	212.21	0. 2.1	8.49
00 00					259.66	19.00  14  14  15  17  18  18  18  19  10  10  10  11  11  11  11  12  13  14  17  18  18  18  18  18  18  18  18  18	10.39
Pank Priv Cords: Priv Cords: Priv Priv Cords: Priv Priv Cords: Priv Priv Priv Priv Priv Priv Priv Priv				Total Priv & Pub Interactions	77.727		29.11

 $\mathcal{V}_{t-1}$ 

\*Indicates when score of zero.(0) begins.

interactions. Both high and low achievers appear to be included in those who had little interaction with the teacher.

Three students in this class have been designated as high achievers, students number 7, 3 and 22. Student number seven had the highest number of interactions with the teacher and eighty-five percent of the interactions with student number seven were in the public domain.

In contrast to student number 7 we find students number 3 and 22 had the least number of total interactions and carried very low profiles in both the public and private domains. The three high achievers also scored relatively high on the CAI attitude test and the SEI school academic subtest.

Low achievers, include rank 16 to 25.

## Tables 41 and 42

## 1. Private Interactions

There are 150 entries in Table 41 and twelve correlations significant to the .10 level. Only the three correlations significant to the .01 level will be discussed.

The freque cy of behavior warnings is significantly positively related to the number of discipline visits to the office and to the number of days absent from school. The raw data (not shown) reveal that students 15, 10, 26 and 13 were the recipients of most of the teacher's behavior warnings. They too were the students with the highest absentee rate (see Table 40). Students 13, 15 and 26 are also included in the list of students who had visits to the office for disciplinary action.

TABLE 41

		A A
		ATTITODES,
	UKKELATIONS BETWEEN TEAL ER B AND E PROCESS VARIABLES AND STIMENT ACTEMENT	'ICHTEVERENI'
	STUDENT	61
	ANI S	JENCI
	VARIABLE	IISCIPLINE AND ABSENTEE FREQU
The property	ESS	BSEN
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7 045	- CORRELATIONS BETWEE	
100	5	

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-	E							_				/							i.	•													
	Absenteeism	199		187.	/17:	610.	, 124	.521***	044	1/10·	<b>■</b>	232	317	236	707.	104	100	062	-,122	- 242	160.	.043	090	275		166 -	122.		026	, u		002	) 
Discipline Visits to	Office	.139	-,004	680.		-, 279	*032	- 302 -	-,332	.471**	362#	- 555	200	286	048	640		096	033	327	.094	088	231	236	••	139	200	.197	.105	191	, u	860.	
SEI Sch-Ach	Subscale	102	.020	.102	.128	135	006	042	135	. 284	308	.102	.042	.223	.053	080	וצנ	101.	.032	.194	048	.131	082	036		001	.013	118	.002	.341*	.111	.054	, <b>:</b>
CAI	Score	212	125	374*	148	124	.223	415**	.104	.189	211	.048	195	.181	.111	.194	.180	)   	.082	845.	230	.241	850	. 103		.015	.125	.168	188	. 315	.108	248	<b>!</b>
MAT Total Reading	Ś.	274	134	.015	8/0.	145	118	113	680.	800.1	342*	016	.092	.349*	. 423	.225	.126		4.004	040		120.	199			840.	501.	500.	601.	.352*	.041	095	;
		ام درس مرس						,		•				×	ork D		,		•	Vol) + Ans	all) + Ans	To (Pre + N Vol) + Ans	To (Vol + Call) + Ans		firmed		erminated	Sustained				otal Work Contacts	
Process Variables	Private Interactions	Teacher Initiated	Work (Brief + Obs)	Work, Long	Procedure	Behavior, Warn	Work/Total	Proc/Total	Beh/Total	Student Initiated	Work, Brief	Work, Long	Work/Total	Work Long/T & S Work	Work Brief /T & S Worl	Public Intersetions	- Treather	Teacher Initiated	Sel Ref Ques	Frocess To (Pre + N	Process To (Vol + Cal	(Product + Choice) To	(Froduct + Choice)	Teacher Feedback	Correct (+) Ans, Affi	+ Ans, No Response	Failure to Ans +, Terminated	Failure to Ans +, Su	Student Initiated	Totals Private and man	Acad with Praise / Total	Acad with Criticism / Total Work Contacts	+ 120,02400
Proc	7.	2.	±3.	4.	<del>†</del> 5.	• •	7	8	<b>.</b>	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.			. PT +			22	. , ,	1	723.	124.	40.	T26.	†27.	28. T	29.	30.	+

† Indicates main interaction sequences.

.10 v q v 05

. v q 💉 30.

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				Tek	her Direc	Teacher Directed Settings	<b>8</b> 64				ž	Teacher	Mon Teacher Directed Catainne					
	Process Variables	¥		υ	۵	H		v	×	<	•	U	2	12		υ	×	
÷	Private Interactions	.232	.157	.151	183	.164	. 190	0.030	- 284	.080	100	.247	. 251	045	012	134	260.	l
~	Toucher Initiated	. 302	.016	. 119	-,210	. 221	.231	.044	-,187	199	191	9.28	166.	700 -	371	163	623	
	Work (Brief + Obs)	.050	269	209	049	.155	-, 356•	.037	3	188	-111	312	4210	760	5.0		3	
÷,	Wark, Cong	188	112	07 <b>8</b>	209	.025	. 242	323	17.0	.093	020	325	050	100.	-,2,8	194	1265	
i.	Procedure	.160	070	.053	314	.352	. 382	900.	185	.151	291	103	-,126	.153	8	.249	. 685	
	Beliavior, Marn	.238	.442	.235	.050	122	074	.001	344*	153	170.	.318	.577	151	140	114	. 2:0	
٠,	MOTY/TOTAL	012	303	329	126	.201	707	062	.217	114	.231	.208	022	.197	077	035	-,044	
	Proc/fotal	057	-110	.054	085	059	.149	038	.153	.077	265	228	180	001	080	.159	035	
	Beh/Total	060	.465	.088	.026	89	083	.059	412**	212	090.	.156	. 203	063	116	112	.186	
ė	Student' Initiated	205	.354*	690.	880.	114	126	.038	228	7	1313	- 100	175	50	• 650		31.6	
Ξ.	Work, Brief	147	176	.057	.057	101	.050	.083	192	724	06.2	1 2 2	191	100				
12.	Work, Long	173	0.00	129	126	8	110.	8	132	104	201	. 193	287		47.0		645	
	Work/Total	860	7 486**	283	191	.219	.149	990.	.322	133	-, 312	010	i c	Cad			47.	
ž	Merk, Long/: 6 S Work	100	. 159	107	160	159	191	189	103	010	010	990	104	070	8	101	- 223	
55	Work, Brief/T & S Work	120	137	165	042	270.	015	.177	880.	072	247	.025	.118	-,111	. 223	G	. 022	
16.	Public, Interactions	014	131	053	-,1133	. 347*	. 365	. 326	192	.194	.458.	-,038	163	303	-,189	4.170	700.	
13.	Teachor Initiated	.048	170	130	092	.337	.112	325	-17	780	*00*	30				1 7 1		
.9.	Self Set Ques	₩0.	059	.010	.029	8	208	107	022			170		****			600	
19.	Process To (Pre + M Vol) + Ans	209	367	457**	114	. 135	1	7.	156	154	355		240		567	1 80	960.1	
30.	Process To (Vol + Call) + Ans	.043	086	031	050	.244	349	254	-160				7.5.	881	200		760	
: ::	(Product + Choice) To (Pre + M Vol) + Ans	80.	124	039	133	.484.	.148	.447	326	120	.294	070	042	.185	8.0	- 113	\$01.	
2	(Product + Choice) To (Vol + Call) + Ans	104	120	340	243	. 533	.166	. \$47***	263	171	100	229	068	.211	- 201	7		
23.	Tweeter Foodback	660			;	3	ì	. ;					,					
₹	+ Acra, No Response	140	190	90	277	*****	85	505		660	316	-,225	238	. 369	980	8	\$55	
25.	Failure to Ans +. Terminated		187	186	2		3		1	200	,	5.	5	607	77.	100	10.4	
26.	Failure to Ans +, Sustained	039	. 503	159	126	.264	047	.073	018	. 140	271.	.247	105	.359	038	. 205	216.	
27.	Student Initiated	.064	600.	.135	137	.219	.7110.	.186	238 ,	.346	.383*	157	132	059	198	860	-,23,5	
	Totals Private and Public					• 0	-											
2	Acad with Praise / Total Work Contacts	146	417**	086	1.00	071.	.124	6.0	961.	.424.	.428.	.320	80.	6.0	136	640.	-,233	
ا څ	Acad with Criticism/Total Work Contacts	:	:		;	:	;	:	ı	;	:		:	:	:	;	;	
•	30 4 4 7 01																	l

The behavioral styles of these particular students are as follows: student 10 is style B, C, E and H in teacher directed settings and B, C and D in non-teacher directed settings; student 13 is B and C in teacher directed settings, and F and G in non-teacher directed settings; student 26 is C and E in teacher directed settings and D and G in non-teacher directed settings. These students then exhibited frequent attention getting, style B behaviors, and were frequently passive, withdrawn and avoidant, style C, in both teacher directed and non-teacher directed settings. Table 42 reveals that, in fact, behavior warnings, percentage behavior warnings and student initiated interaction in the private domain all relate significantly positively with style B behaviors in teacher directed settings. behavior warnings also correlate positively with style D behaviors in non-teacher directed settings. The many procedural comments initiated by the teacher in private interactions correlate with style E behaviors (conforming, adult dependent) in teacher directed settings, and with style F behaviors (social, assertive, integrative) in non-teacher directed settings.

As inferred in earlier discussion these procedural and behavioral interactions were used for control purposes and they dominate in terms of the types of interaction used by the teacher in the private domain. Notice that students whose interactions were most often work related rarely exhibited style B (peer oriented, non-conforming) behaviors in teacher directed settings but rather they exhibited style G (inner-directed, task oriented) in non-teacher directed settings.

#### 2. Public Interactions

by the teacher correlate significantly positively with style E (adult dependent) behaviors in teacher directed settings. The discussion method used by the teacher appears to have ensured control of the class so that the majority of the class exhibited styles E (compliant, dependable, studious, conforming, adult dependent) and H (task-oriented when supervised) in teacher directed settings. These variables also correlate positively with style G (inner-directed, task oriented) behaviors in non-teacher directed settings. As one might expect there is a high positive correlation between student initiated interaction within the public domain and style F in teacher directed settings.

#### 3. Praise and Criticism

Praise correlates positively with students who exhibit style A and B behaviors in non-teacher directed settings and negatively with style B behaviors in teacher directed settings. Coders reported in anecdotal notes that when the teacher "came down hard on someone with a behavioral warning" the teacher would usually follow the warning with something positive. No criticism was coded in this class.

# High Inference Ratings

In Chapter III questions 5, 6 and 7 were tated as follows:

- 5. What is the relationship between mean ratings of teacher classroom management skills and pupil product measures?
- 6. What is the relationship between mean ratings of teacher classroom interpersonal skills and pupil product measures?
- 7. What is the relationship between mean ratings of teacher classroom instructional skills and pupil product measures?

Results related to questions 5, 6 and 7 are presented in Tables 43 and 44. Table 43 presents a summary of the mean ratings taken on each scale. (See Chapter III, page 40 for a detailed explanation as to how the ratings were taken.) The first four variables are measures of teacher classroom management skills: withitness, overlappingness, smoothness and momentum. Variables 5 and 6, clarity and persuasiveness, are measures of teacher instructional skills. Warmth and empathy, variables 7 and 8, are measures of teacher interpersonal skills.

Table 44 contains Spearman rank correlation coefficients showing the relationships between the high inference ratings and pupil achievement, attitudes, and behaviors. The My Class Inventory (MCI) was used in this part of the analysis as a measure of pupil attitudes.

# Discussion of the Results

# 1. Classroom Management Skills

The four management variables are all positively (NS) related

TABLE 43 SUMMARY OF HIGH INFERENCE RATINGS FOR SIX TEACHERS

High Inference Rating Scales	1	2	3.	4	5	6
l. Withitness	3.7	4.0	3.3 13	3-0	3.9	3.7
2. Overlappingness	3.2	4.3	3.3	2.4	3.9	3.4
3. Smoothness	3.7	4.4	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.5
4. Momentum	3.7	4.2	3.2	2.8	4.4/	3.2
5. Clarity	3.9	4.3	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.3
5. Persuasiveness	3.7	4.	3.1	3.1	4.4	3.7,
7. Warmth	2.8	3.9	2.9	2.2	3.6	3.8
3. Empathy	194	2.3	2.5	21.5	. 1.;7	2.0

TABLE 44

SPEARMAN RANK CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS BETWEEN HIGH INFERENCE RATINGS ON TEACHER PROCESS VARIABLES AND PUPIL ACHIEVEMENT, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOUS

	•	ιχ	٠,	4	5	6	7	8
Product Measures	Withliness	Overlappingness	Smoothness	Homentum	Clarity	Persuasiveness	Warmth	Емрасћу
Achievement							-	
MAT Reading Percentile	. 464	.085	.600	.580	.771	.441	026	486
ttitudes (My Class Inventory)			:					
Satisfaction	. 260	371	.314	.406	.543	.088	.200	.600
Friction	116	371	086		143	.088	314	714
Competitiveness	899*	-1.000**	829*	754	600	794	*943**	/14 543
Difficulty '	. 231	085	.257	.029	. 257	.177	.086	543
Cohesiveness	232	.029	p.314	.174	.429	.147	086	257
Self-concept	,	.257	429	.115	.600	.088	.429	.143
shaviors	**	•						
Disc. visits to office	029	.200	143	.029	543	.235	3.43	
Absenteeism	522	200	657	667	886*	441	.143 029	.086 .257
havior Styles								
(CASES Observational Data)					•			
Teacher Directed Setting	s	-	:					٠.
Α	319	600	200	. 240				
В	.261	543	.143	348	.143	441	543	- 486
c c	058	.314	086	.058 348	.029 314	.088	.714	.771
D	290	029	314	464	314 086	088	.571	. 486
Ε '.'	.725	.429	.771	.841*	000	- 588 - 883*	.086	.714
·F	.667	.429	.771	.725	943**		.257	486
G	058	. 200	086	.174	200	.530	.257	029
. н	754	771	657	493	371	.088 677	029	. 371
Non-Teacher Directed		· · · · <del>-</del>		.423	3/1	6//	886*	257
Settings								•
A 😚	.638	.486	.714	. 609	943**			- <u></u>
В	464	143	543	348	- 600	383	.429	ψ <sub>1</sub> 257 •
C , , ,	870*	771	- 829*	812	-:486		086	₹.429
D	725	714	657	638	257	- 971**		.086
E ,	725	. 486	.771	.812	.600	853* .853*	-:600	.029
F .	638	.829*	.543	. 348	-429	. 383	.258 .943**	371
					• 423	. 1611	44.3 # #	.771 4
G H ♥	174	371	086	.058	086	.059	600	657

<sup>\*</sup> p < .05

<sup>\*\*</sup> p < .0

:::

to reading achievement, satisfaction, cohesiveness (MCI subscales) and self-concept. There is a trend in these relationships that indicates that teachers who rate high on withitness, overlappingness and momentum were encouraging:

- 1. reading achievement
- happiness and enjoyment of the school and the class (s lisfaction subscale)
- friendship and closeness with others in the class (cohesiveness subscale) and
- 4. positive school-academic concepts (SEI).

Significant negative correlations were found between three classroom management skills and the competitiveness perceived by the students in the class. More specifically, teachers who were able to communicate to pupils their awareness of what was going on in the classroom (withitness); who were able to deal with more than one student concurrently (overlappingness); who were able to maintain the ongoing flow of academic events without giving attention to self-initiated intrusions (smoothness), had students who did not perceive their classmates as highly competitive. Children with teachers high on management skills did not view their classmates as always wanting to be best or inished first.

Negative relationships (NS) between management skills and friction also emerged. This is consistent with the other relationships between management skills and the MCI subscales.

Significant negative correlations between management skills and behavior styles in non-teacher directed settings were found. The

significant negative relationships were between withitness and style C (withdrawn) behaviors, and smoothness and style C (withdrawn) behaviors. Teachers who rated high on withitness and smoothness averted the passive, withdrawn, fearful and avoident behaviors of their students. A significant positive relationship was found between overlappingness and style F (social, productive) behaviors. The teachers able to deal with more than one matter or student at a time were able to allow students to be assertive with one another, to work together cooperatively and productively, and engage in integrative social behavior.

A significant positive relationship was found between teacher momentum and style E (adult dependent) behaviors in teacher directed settings: Teachers who were able to maintain the pace of the lesson without overdwelling on one point or without fragmentation had students who were attentive, contributing, responding appropriately. The students were on task and conforming to the authority of the teacher.

#### 2. Instructional Skills

Persuasiveness carries with it the concept of the teacher's ability to motivate students to engage in the tasks at hand. Significant negative correlations were found between teacher persuasiveness and style C (withdrawn) and style D (peer oriented) behaviors in non-teacher directed settings. Teachers who rated high on persuasiveness motivated their students sufficiently to result in little student withdrawal or passivity, or peer oriented distractable behaviors. Significant positive relationships were found between persuasiveness

and style E (adult dependent) behaviors in both teacher directed and non-teacher directed settings. As expected, the teachers able to motivate their students had students pay close attention, contribute ideas, respond appropriately, and ask for help when it was appropriate (style E).

Significant positive relationships were found between clarity and style F (social productive) behaviors in teacher directed settings and style A (aggressive manipulative) behaviors in non-teacher directed settings. A significant negative relationship was found between clarity and absenteeism. The two grade one teachers rated highest on clarity; and the grade one students exhibited more style A (aggressive, manipulative) behaviors and style F (social, productive) behaviors than the grade threes and sixes. The grade one classes also had the lowest absentee rate for the six classes.

#### 3. Interpersonal Skills

Teacher warmth correlates significantly negatively with competitiveness (MCI subscale). Teachers who did not reject students and were not mechanical or passive in their interactions with students rated at least a 3 on the scale for the measurement of warmth.

Teachers who showed more than interest in their students, who gave explicit evidence of accepting and valuing students rated 4 or 5 on the warmth scale. It was in classes where teachers rated high on warmth that the students perceived little competitiveness. From the student's point of view the emphasis was not on who can be best or first.

Warmth also correlated significantly negatively with style H

(other-directed, task oriented) in teacher directed settings. Perhaps the acceptance, valuing and prizing allows the students to be less concerned with conforming to authority, and more concerned with social productive behaviors (style F). In fact, warmth correlates significantly positively with style F (social productive) behaviors in non-teacher directed settings. It may be that the "accepting," "allowing," and "prizing" were misinterpreted by some students as licence for style A (aggressive, manipulative) and style B (peer oriented, non-conforming) behaviors. Warmth correlates possitively (NS) with both style A and B behaviors.

No significant relationships were found between empathy and any of the product measures. The ratings on empathy for all teachers were low (see Table 43). The scale (see Appendix B) was applied rigorously. The teacher's understanding of what the student meant or was feeling had to be verbalized in the language of the student in order for a 3, 4 or 5 rating to be given. High level entrance responses as defined by the scales used in this study were heard.

In summary, teacher classroom management skills are portively related to a sense of well being by the students, social integrated to a sense of well being by the students, social integrated to enviors, and adult-dependent task oriented behaviors. Teacher teacher sis positively related to more desirable task oriented behaviors and negatively related to less desirable behaviors. Where teacher warmth was in evidence students reported that they did not feel there was an over emphasis on being best or first. The behaviors of children where warmth was evident were more social and productive.

Chapter V

## SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Summary

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationships between teacher behaviors and pupil behaviors, achievement and attitudes.

Six teachers volunteered to participate in a large scale study of teaching and learning of which this study is one part. The sample of teachers included one grade one teacher, one grade three teacher, and one grade six teacher, in each of two schools. Teacher process data were collected using the Expanded Brophy-Good Dyadic Interaction Observation System. Eight high inference rating scales were also used to obtain measures of classroom management, instructional, and interpersonal skills. Observations extended over a three week period with 10 hours observations in grades one and three language arts and mathematics classes and 7 1/2 hours of observation in grade six language arts classes.

Metropolitan Achievement Tests (MAT Reading and Mathematics) were administered to the students in the six classes. Measures of pupil attitudes to school, class, teacher, peers and self were taken as follows:

Grade Ones - The Oral School Attitude Test (SAT),

Grade Threes and Sixes - The Children's Attitude Inventory (CAI),

All Grades - The Coopersmith Self Concept Test (SEI),

All Grades - The My Class Inventory (MCI).

The number of times a student was sent to the office for disciplinary reasons and student absenteeism were recorded as circumstantial evidence of pupil attitudes to school. Finally, pupil behavioral styles calculated from intensive observations of pupils' coping behaviors in both teacher directed and non-teacher directed settings were used as product measures. R. Spaulding's CASES observational system was used to collect behavioral data on each student in each class.

Teacher process data derived from the low inference observa"tional system were categorized and proportions of each behavior type
calculated. Sequences of teacher behaviors were described in detail
and process variables for use in correlational analysis were determined
on the basis of what teachers did most often.

Important findings presented and discussed in Chapter IV are summarized as follows:

1. Proportions of private interactions were high. They ranged from .23 to .85 in language arts and from .51 to .94 in mathematics.

It is reasonable to assume therefore that little time was spent in direct teaching compared to private individualized instruction during seatwork. Table 45 (variables 1-15) reveals that private interaction variables were generally not positively related to achieve t, and were negatively related to pupil attitudes.

Trends in the data suggest that private interaction has be a function of student ability, self concept and behaviors. For , example: (1) frequency of private interactions generally favored

: <u>j</u>.

SUMMAY OF RESULTS OF CORRELATIONS BETWEEN TEACHER BEHAVIORS AND PUPIL ACHIEVEDRY, TABLE 45

			STORY OF THE PERALICKS	HAVIORS		.*
		Reading Achi-vencent	Attitudes	Self-concept		Schaviors*
	B & E Process Variables (Teachers)	123456	123456	123456	T.D. Setting	M-T.D. Sett
•	1. Private Interactions	+				
	2. Teacher Initiated		1			1
				+	···	
		•			+	1
	7. More/Fors	•		, ,	+ !	
		٠,	+	+		
•	9. Beh/Total			+		1-
	10. Student Initiated	•			-	
		•	, +	• •	+1	1
	12. Morr, Long		•		+	
			44.	+	•	•
	15. Work, Brief/T & S Work	٠ ،	\$	ь. Э.		•
	16. Public Interactions			*	•	*
	17. Teacher Taireasead	•		<u>*</u>	+ + +	
		+ +		1. +	•	•
		* *		•		
	Process To (Vol + Call) +	* *	r'	+	+	.+
		+		1	· •	٠
		*	+	4	· +	•
	23. Correct (+) Ans. Affirmed					
		+			•	•
				-	+ +	•
	26. Failure to Ans +, Sustained		-	1		
	27. Student Initiated	+				
	28. Total Private and Public	+			+	
Ę	29. Acad with Praise/Total Work Contacts 30. Acad with Critician/Total work Contacts			1		
سمر		1		,	•	•
	High Inference Variables	X=1%				
	1. Withthess		į	9	ž.	3.
	2. Overlappingness		+ +	71	-	
	3. Spoothness	.,	• •			.,
	5. Clarity	•				
					•	
,	7. Warmth		+		•	
	o. Ergatul					
			7			

settings and styles G in N-T.D. settings were productive in terms of \*?roductive Behaviors - It was determined that styles E and Reading Achievement.

+ = positive and significant correlations. = = negative and significant correlations.

low achievers; (2) students with positive academic self-concept who engaged in productive behaviors in teacher directed settings, initiated interactions with the teacher and received attention and help from the teacher; and (3) teacher initiated private interactions correlate positively more frequently with unproductive student behaviors than they do with productive student behaviors. It is reasonable to suggest that the effects of the reactive nature of teacher behaviors were negative attitudes to school, to instruction and teacher, and to others.

2. Proportions of public interactions were low. They ranged from .15 to .67 in language arts and from .06 to .49 in mathematics. Only two teachers (teacher 4 and 6) had higher proportions of public interactions than private interactions.

Table 45 (see variables 16 to 27) reveals that public interactions consisting of questions that students answered correctly followed by the teacher simply affirming the correct answers, were positively related to pupil achievement and productive behaviors in teacher directed settings and negatively related to pupil attitudes.

Self reference and process questions were positively related to achievement in three classes. Product questions were positively related to achievement in two classes and in one class all three question types were positively related to achievement. Question type and the way the teacher selected a respondent did not appear to be as important as asking questions that students could answer correctly.

3. Praise and criticism occurred infrequently within academic interactions. As expected criticism correlates negatively with

1

achievement, attitudes and productive behaviors. Praise also correllates negatively with achievement and academic self-concept, suggesting that praise is a reactive response of the teacher to students of low ability and low self-concept.

4. Teachers who were skilled in classroom management and interpersonal warmth generally had students with posit les to the class. More specifically the students did not neir class as overly competitive. Management skills also resulted in little withdrawn behaviors by students. Persuasiveness or the teacher's ability to motivate, appeared to be functional in reducing withdrawn and peer dependent behaviors and encouraging productive behaviors in both teacher directed and non-teacher directed settings.

## Conclusions

This invest of teacher behaviors and pupil outcomes was an attempt to seek and to the questions posed in Chapter I. The following conclusions are based on the results and discussions contained in Chapter IV and V.

- 1. Interaction sequences were relatively consistent across subject matter and lesson type. The practice of choosing an interaction sequence or a style of teaching or more broadly a model of teaching, appropriate for specific lesson objectives, subject matter or students, was not evident.
- 2. The data showing the differential frequency of interaction of various groupings of students suggest that class interaction and student effects are cyclical in nature. Student achievement,

attitudes and behaviors are as much a function of classroom action as are interactions a function of student effects.

- functional for some types of lessons in language arts and mathematics, particularly at the lower grade levels. This type of direct teaching when used to the exclusion of other teaching styles results in negative attitudes to school. Direct teaching may be very appropriate for simple acquisition of facts and it may be allowed that some memorization and drill is boring. But the data in this study suggest that interaction sequences in the direct teaching (drill and recitation) mode were used almost exclusively and therefore were often used inappropriately. It was the extensive use of direct teaching acros subjects, and lesson types with both high and low achievers that seems to account for negative attitudes by the students.
- 4. Proportionately little opportunity was given for student public expression of opinion. This appeared to be incongruent with at least some language arts lesson objectives, for example, having students predict outcomes, make judgements and inferences, and draw conclusions.
- 5. Scales developed for the measurement of withitness, overlappingness, smoothness, and momentum (Kounin, 1970) have demonstrated
  high reliability when used in a variety of classroom contexts. The
  classroom management skills appear to be important for ensuring
  positive attitudes and productive pupil behaviors.

#### Implications and Recommendations

#### Research

1. Greater understanding of what happens in classrooms

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requires detailed analysis of teacher and ocess variables. The interactive phase of teaching needs investigation using low inference multi-category observation systems by in-class observers, video and audiotape recordings of sufficient quality to hear what is being said in each dyadic interaction and to ascertain the amount of time each student has with the teacher.

In addition, video recordings, interview techniques, and anthropological analysis should be used to enrich the description and the study of classroom events. Data were lacking in this study on: teacher perceptions and pupil perceptions of interaction; detailed descriptions of teacher planning; the nature of many of the private teacher-pupil interactions; the nature of the seatwork assignments; the relationship of seatwork to the lesson plans; and the relationship of the quantity and quality of seatwork to pupil behaviors, achievement and attitudes.

- 2. Classroom interaction studies must use data collection and analysis for each pupil. Studies using group means for analysis mask the unique quality and quantity of interaction, the effects of inco-action on individual pupils, and the effects on interaction by individual pupils.
- 3. In addition to long term product measures used in this study, product measures should be taken at the end of each class by asking the teacher and pupils that was learned, by using brief end of lesson questions and by intermoving students with the aid of the videotaped recordings to determine immediate pupil attitudes to the lesson materials, to the instruction and to the teacher.

## Teacher Education

- subject matter, curriculum and instruction courses. Yet teachers in this study did not appear to vary teaching styles or patterns of interaction significantly across and matter or lesson type. Greater emphasis needs to be given to generic teaching skills and to the purposes and effects of different types of interaction patterns.
- 2. Because of our lack of knowledge of the relationship between teacher behavior and student outcomes, we need "to teach teachers how to evaluate their own teaching so that they can decide for themselves which skills and strategies for them are most useful. This suggests that learning how to study one's own teaching may well be the most important, single objective in teacher education" (Flanders, 1976).
- action was as much a function of student behavior as student behavior was a function of interaction. It is the teacher who has the responsibility to break the reciprocal conditioning process and be "in charge." It is the teacher's role, as prescribed by society, to be the initiator rather than mere reactor. To break the reciprocal nature of teacher-pupil interaction and pupil effects, the teacher requires an understanding of student behavior, training in systematic observation of pupil behaviors and an ability to initiate programs that will encourage productive pupil behaviors. Much could be gained from a closer link between teacher education curriculum and counselor education curriculum.

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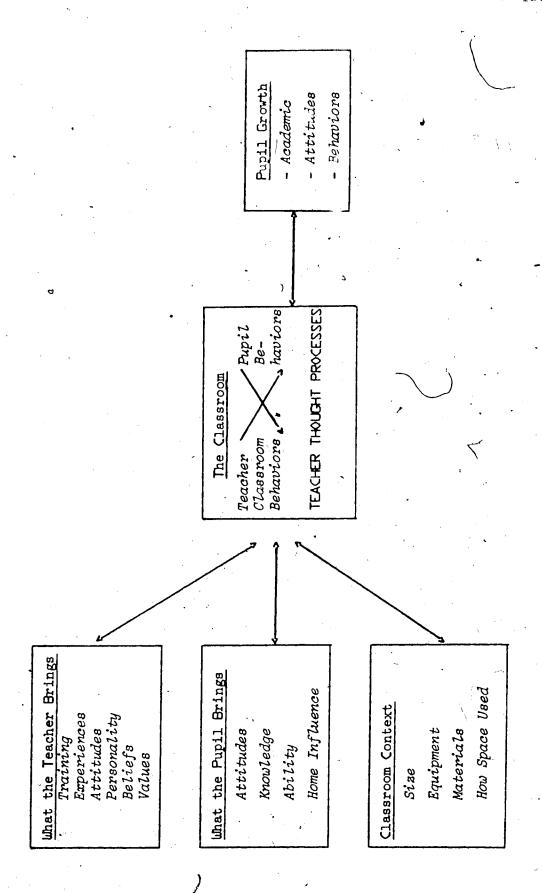
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APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

EXPLANATION OF THE STUDY—HANDOUT USED FOR SCHOOL PERSONNEL



THE STUDY OF TEACHING AND LEARNING

# Sample Timetable for ONE Teacher

<del></del>	·	<u>,                                      </u>			_
Week	Monday	Tuesday	Wednerday	Thursday	Friday
1	1	week informal	Observation familiarization	for purposes	of -
	9				
2	11/2 hr a.m. observing	·			
,	÷	1 hr p.m.ob- serving		,	
3					
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#### APPENDIX B

## PROCESS DATA-INSTRUMENTS

- 1. High Inference Rating Scales
- 2. Rating Sheet
- 3. Summary of Categories in the Expanded Brophy-Good Teacher-Pupil Dyadic Interaction System
- 4. B and E Coding Sheet
- 5. CASES (Brief Form for Quick Reference
- 6. CASES Styles—Worksheet
- 7. Curriculum Area Methods and Materials

## High Inference Rating Scales

## Withitness

- The teacher makes frequent errors in attempting to deal with deviant behavior. She may over react to a situation, may react late or not at all (timing), may be off target in her reprimands and/or may desist a less serious deviancy while overlooking a more serious deviancy.
- 2. Between 1 and 3.
- The teacher sometimes makes errors in attempting to deal with deviant behavior, i.e., over react, timing, target and minormajor deviancy, and sometimes makes no errors in desist attempts.
- 4. Between 3 and 5.
- 5. The teacher makes few of the above errors in attempting to deal with deviant behavior.

## Smoothness

- 1. The teacher frequently acts in a manner which interferes with the ongoing flow of academic e ents. Actions of the teacher are not goal-oriented. She may pay attention to irrelevant or undue attention to intrusive details (stimulus-boundedness). She may burst in on children's activities with an order, statement or question (thrusts). She may shift back and forth from one activity to another and back again leaving things hanging in mid-air (dangles and truncations).
- 2. Between 1 and 3.
- 3. The teacher sometimes acts in a manner which interferes with the ongoing flow of academic events. Actions of the teacher are sometimes goal-oriented and sometimes are not, i.e., some stimulus-boundedness, thrusts, dangles and truncations are evident.
- 4. Between 3 and 5.
- 5. The teacher rarely exhibits the above interfering behaviors.

## **Overlapping**ness

- 1. The teacher almost always attends to only one issue at a time. She either remains immersed in one issue or drops it and goes all out for another. For example, the teacher, while working with one group, ignores deviant behavior in another group, or ignores intruding children from another group, or goes all out and becomes immersed in the deviance or intrusion.
- 2. Between 1 and 3.
- 3. The teacher sometimes attends to more than one issue at a time.
- 4. Between 3 and 5.
- 5. The teacher almost always attends to more than one issue at a time. She, while working with one group, is able to deal with deviance and intrusions, verbally and nonverbally.

#### Momentum

- 1. Teacher behaviors frequently slow down the pace of the lesson inappropriately. This is done by overdwelling on pupil behavior, a subpoint rather than a main point, physical props rather than substance, and on instructions or details to the point of boredom. It is also slowed down by fragmentation, i.e., dealing with pupils one at a time when it is appropriate, and more efficient to deal with them as a group, or dealing with props one at a time rather than en masse.
- 2. Between 1 and 3.
- Teacher behaviors sometimes slow down the pace of the lesson by overdwelling and fragmentation.
- 4. Between 3 and 5.
- 5. Teacher behaviors rarely slow down the pace of the lesson by overdwelling or fragmentation.

# Persuasiveness (Teacher's Ability to Motivate)

- 1. The teacher is the kind of person that communicates a socially weak and uninfluential person. She is frequently unable to get students to do work related to the objectives of the lesson.
- 2. Between 1 and 3.
- The teacher is the kind of person that communicates an average persuasively powerful person. She is sometimes able to motivate students to work and sometimes unable to do so.
- 4. Between 3 and 5.
- 5. The teacher is the kind of person that communicates a socially influential or persuasively powerful person. She is almost always able to get students to do the work related to the objectives of the lesson.

NOTE: This level does not imply that the teacher has chosen all the goals or objectives for the student.

## Clarity

- 1. The teacher, when giving instructions, answering questions or explaining material to the class, is unclear in her presentations. The presentations may be too complex, ambiguous, or make use of unfamiliar or unrelated concepts and terms. Answers given are not specific but are vague or evasive. The teacher uses qualifiers (e.g. maybe, sometimes, it could be, etc.) excessively. The teacher rarely gives appropriate examples, uses illustrations, states objectives, summarizes, or checks for student understanding.
- 2. Between 1 and 3.
- 3. The teacher when giving instructions, answering questions or explaining material to the class, is sometimes clear and sometimes unclear in her presentations.
- 4. Between 3 and 5.
- 5. The teacher when giving instructions, answering questions or explaining material to the class, is clear in her presentation. Adequate use of examples and illustrations are made, objectives are clearly stated, main points are summarized, and adequate checks of student understanding are made.

# Warmth

- The teacher gives explicit evidence of rejection of the student, his ideas, experiences, opinions or feelings. Criticism is harsh and gives explicit evidence of a negative feeling for the student expressed by the teacher.
- 2. The teacher is mechanical and/or passive in her responses. Mild criticism, a lack of concern or ignoring, provide implicit evidence of disinterest in the student.
- The teacher provides no explicit or implicit evidence of dislike or rejection of the student. She does not criticize nor is there a clear expression of warmth, i.e. there is interest shown but not warmth.
- 4. The teacher accepts, allows pupil ideas, experiences, opinions, and feelings. There is implicit evidence of warmth and respect through praise and encouragement.
- 5. The teacher gives explicit evidence of a deep caring, prizing, and valuing of the student, and this is made clear to the student. Expectations of the student's highest and best is pressed for, indicating a deep respect. Voice tone and manner give evidence of a close relationship.

Adapted from scales authored by C. B. Truax.

Empathy

- 1. The verbal and behavioral expressions of the first person either do not attend to, or detract significantly from, the verbal and behavioral expressions of the second person in that they communicate significantly less of the second person's feelings than the second person has communicated himself.
- While the first person responds to the expressed feelings of the second person, he does so in such a way that he subtracts noticeable affect from the communications of the second person.
- 3. The expressions of the first person in response to the expressed feelings of the second person are essentially interchangeable with those of the second person in that they express essentially the same affect and meaning.
- 4.. The responses of the first person add noticeably to the expressions of the second person in such a way as to express himself.
- 5. The first person's responses add significantly to the feeling and meaning of the expressions of the second person in such a way as to (1) accurately express feeling levels below what the person himself was able to express or (2) in the event of ongoing deep self-exploration on the second person's part, to be fully with him in his deepest moments.

Carkhuff Revisions of the Truax Scales.

£7).

2G-KOPT:	DATE:	START:
TEACHER:	OBSERVER:	STOP:

VARTABLE		,	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$					
	1	2	3,	4	5	6		
1 - W								
2 - 0								
3 - S								
4 - M			:	Ta a	N N		:	
5 <b>- C</b>								
6 <b>-</b> P						À		
7 - W.R.					.·. /	\ \ •		
8 - E						3		

#### Section 1

# Summary of Categories in the Expanded Brophy-Good Teacher-Pupil Dyadic Interaction Classroom Observation System

The major aspects of classroom life coded by this system are represented by the four cells in the diagram appearing below. Within each cell are the sub-categories of those four aspects which are then further broken down into still smaller units.

	Public response opportunities	Private dyadic teacher-pupil contacts
Teacher afforded	Α.	C. I. Work-related II. Personal III. Procedure-related IV. Behavior-related V. Don't know
Student initiated	B. I. Student Initiated Questions II. Student Initiated Comments	D. I. Work-related II. Personal-related III. Don't know

#### A. Teacher Afforded Response Opportunities

The three key aspects of this category of classroom event are:

- (a) they are public interactions between the teacher and a child, intended to be monitored by the class or group with which the teacher is working;
- (b) they occur when the teacher asks a question requiring either a verbal or nonverbal response;
- (c) only one child makes the response.

For each response opportunity that is coded, information has to be checked off in each of four subcategories: (1) type of response opportunity; (2) level of question asked; (3) quality of child's answer; (4) nature of the teacher's feedback reaction:

#### (1) Types of response opportunity

Predesignated (PRE):

teacher names the child first and

then asks a question;

Non volunteer (N. VOL):

teacher asks a question first but calls for a response from a child

who has not raised his hand:

Volunteer (VOL):

teacher asks a question first and invites a response from a child with

hand raised;

Called out (CALL):

teacher asks a question but a child calls out the answer before the teacher has a chance to select a respondent; the teacher nevertheless responds to the child who called out

the answer:

(2) Level of question asked

Process (PCSS):

question requiring student to integrate.  $\smile$ 

facts or show knowledge of their

relationships.

Product (PROD):

question for which a specific correct

answer is sought.

Choice (CHOIS):

question requiring an answer to be

selected from one of the alternatives

presented.

Self Reference

(SELF REF):

question requiring child to make a non-academic contribution to the class-room discussion. This type of question has then to be further classified as subject-matter related (SUB) or non subject-matter related (NON SUB) and then whether it requires the child to show a preference (PREF) or to give information about his past experience (EXP).

Opinion:

question requiring student to take a position on an issue or to predict the outcome of an experiment or hypothetical situation. If the child gives no response (NR) this is coded. On the other hand if the child does respond, the teacher's reaction to

the answer is coded: if it is praised (‡), criticized (-), ignored (0), accepted (ACPT), integrated (INTEG) into the ongoing discussion, or if the teacher disagrees (DISAG) with the child's opinion.

(3) Quality of child's answer

The child's answer is coded as correct (+), partially correct (±), incorrect (-), or no response (NR) but, if the child indicates that he doesn't know, this item of information is also coded.

(4) Nature of the teacher's feedback response.

The teacher's reaction to the child's response has been categorized as terminal or sustaining. Reaction which is terminal, that is, it has the effect of terminating the interaction with the child, could be one of seven types. The teacher may praise (+), criticize (-), provide no response (NR), give process feedback (PCSS), give the correct answer (GIV ANS), ask another (ASK OTH) child for the answer, or the answer may be called out (CALL) by another student. Reaction which is sustaining, that is, it has the effect of prolonging the interaction, could be one of three kinds. The teacher may repeat the question (REPT Q), rephrase the question or give a clue (REPT Q), new question (NEW Q).

B. Student Initiated Response Opportunities

1. Student Initiated Questions

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This category of response opportunity is used if the student asks the teacher a question regarding the subject matter under discussion or some other matter. If the student calls out (CALL) the question without prior teacher approval, this point is coded and also if the question is relevant (REL) or irrelevant (IRREL). Two kinds of teacher reaction to the question, praise (+) and criticism (-), are coded if they occur, and also types of teacher feedback. The teacher may provide no feedback (0) (i.e. ignore the question), delay (DELAY) her answer, not accept (NACPT) it into the discussion, provide a brief or long answer or she may redirect (RDRCT) the question to another student. Three other categories

Modifications to the subcategories of teacher feedback as defined in the Expanded Brophy-Good System were made and are reported in Appendix B, Section 11, page 204.

praise (‡), criticism (=), and warning (WARN) are provided if the teacher makes a reaction related to the student's behavior in initiating the question.

#### II. Student Initiated Comments

The details surrounding a student initiated comment that are coded are very similar to those for a student initiated question. All but three teacher response categories, brief, long, and redirect (RDRCT) are retained. They are replaced by another three. The teacher may accept (ACPT) the student comment, integrate (INTEG) it into the class discussion, or may use it to shift the direction of the class discussion.

#### C. Teacher Afforded Dyadic Contacts

#### Teacher Afforded Contacts (Work-related)

These are instances when the teacher makes private contact with an individual child about his work. Several features of these contacts are coded. The contact may be long, brief or it may be one in which the teacher just observes (OBSV) without entering into verbal interaction. If the contact is a long or brief one, praise (‡) or criticism (¬) is coded also if the teacher's comments include such reactions. A don't know (?) category is used if the interaction between teacher and child is not audible to the coder.

#### II. Teacher Afforded Contacts (Personal)

These contacts do not involve either work content or procedure but are of a strictly personal nature.

#### III. Teacher Afforded Contacts (Procedure-related)

Within this category a distinction is made between those instances when a teacher seeks a favor (child helps in running the classroom) and those in which the request have to do with getting the child ready to work. The latter are coded as management (MANAG): Thank you (THANKS) is coded if the teacher thanks the child following the management or favor request.

#### IV. Teacher Afforded Contacts (Behavior-related)

This category is used whenever the teacher makes some comment on the child's classroom behavior. They are subdivided into praise (+), non-verbal intervention (NVI), warnings (WARN) and criticism (=). Errors which the teacher makes when warning a child are also noted. Three kinds of errors, target errors (TARG), timing errors (TIM), and overreactions (OVERT) are coded. The no error category is

used whenever the teacher does not make one of the three errors. Provision also exists for the coder to record his uncertainty (?) if he is not sure that an error has occurred.

- V. <u>Don't know</u> (?) is coded if the teacher-pupil communication is inaudible to the coder and the coder is unable to determine which of the above four types of teacher afforded contacts is occurring.
- D. Student Initiated Dyadic Teacher-Pupil Contacts (referred to as Child Created Contacts on the Coding sheets)
  - Child Created Contacts (Work-related)

This type of contact may relate to work <u>content</u> (CONT) or work procedures (PROC). The teacher's feedback to the child is also coded, whether the teacher offers <u>praise</u> (‡) or <u>criticism</u> (=) and whether the contact is <u>brief</u>, <u>long</u>, or <u>delayed</u> (DELAY) by the teacher.

II. Child Created Contacts (Personal-related)

In this category there are two first-order divisions, experience (EXP) sharing and procedural (PROC). All experience sharing contacts are personal ones in which the student contacts the teacher to tell him something which is not related to either classroom work or procedure. The teacher's response is coded as either acknowledged (ACK) (i.e. the contact is acknowledged by the teacher) or delay (i.e. the teacher indicates she is unable to listen or talk to the pupil at that time).

A procedural contact occurs when the pupil is making a request, offers to do an errand, or reminds the teacher of something. The teacher's reaction is coded as grant or non-grant (N GRANT) (teacher has or has not granted the request) or as delay.

III. Don't Know

If the communication in the child created contact is inaudible to the coder, the don't know (?) column is used.

#### Section II

Definitions O Modified Category and Two New Categories in the Expanded Brophy-Good Teacher-Pupil Dyadic Interaction Classroom Observation System

#### No Feedback Reaction (0)

This category of terminal teacher feedback in the Brophy-Good system has been restricted in meaning in this study. This part of the original statement now embodies its full meaning.

"If the teacher makes no response whatsoever following the child's answer to the question, he is coded for no feedback reaction (0). This means that he makes no verbal response to the child and does not communicate affirmation or negation by shaking his head in response to the answer. Instead, he merely moves on to something else, perhaps by starting to make a new point or by asking another child a question. Most coders will be surprised to find that this category is used much more often than they had expected. It frequently happens that the teacher makes no feedback reaction at all to the child's answer, especially in fast moving question drills where he is pushing to get correct answers in an impersonal fashion, without paying attention to the individual child giving the answer! (Brophy & Good, 1970, p. 17).

#### Affirmative Teacher Reaction (AFFIRM)

This category of teacher reaction within an academic response opportunity is defined as a terminal teacher reaction which does not go beyond the level of simple affirmation. The teacher simply indicates that the child has given a correct response. He does not communicate a warm personal reaction to the child. There is merely an impersonal communication of information. For example, the teacher repeats the student's answer or thanks the pupil without explicit or implicit praise. The teacher's intent is to terminate student involvement.

### Repeats Student Statement (REP SS)

This is an additional category in the set of teacher reactions, in academic response opportunities described as sustaining. In this category are to be coded all those instances when the teacher repeats the child's answer in a quizzical manner without indicating whether he considers it to be correct or incorrect, or when the teacher restates the pupil answer for the purpose of having the student confirm what he had just said. The principal criterion to be used in distinguishing a Repeats Student Statement is whether the teacher's

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intention was to sustain the student's involvement by having the pupil clarify for himself and/or for others the meaning of his previous response.

١ 2

## CASES (Brief Form for Quick Reference)

- Aggressive Behavior: Direct attack grabbing, pushing, hitting, pulling, kicking, name-calling; destroying property smashing, tearing, breaking.
- Negative (Inappropriate) Attention-Getting Behavior: Annoying, bothering, whining, loud talking (unnecessarily), attention-getting aversive noise-making, belittling, criticizing.
- 3a Manipulating, Controlling, and Directing Others: Manipulating, bossing, commanding, directing, enforcing rules, conniving, wheedling, controlling.
- Resisting: Resisting, delaying; passive aggressive behavior; pretending to conform, conforming to the letter but not the spirit; defensive checking.
- 5a Self-Directed Activity: Productive working; reading, writing, constructing with interest; self-directed dramatic play (with high involvement).
- 6a
  6bor Paying Close Attention; Thinking, Pondering: Listening attentively,
  watching carefully; concentrating on a story being told, a film being
  watched, a record played; thinking, pondering, reflecting.
- 7a Integrative Sharing and Helping: Contributing ideas, interests, mate-7bor ials, helping; responding by showing feelings (laughing, smiling, etc.) in audience situations; initiating conversation.
- 8a Bor Integrative Social Interaction: Mutual give and take, cooperative behavior, integrative social behavior; studying or working together where participants are on a par.
- 9a Integrative Seeking and Receiving Support, Assistance, and Information:
  Bidding or asking teachers or significant peers for help, support,
  sympathy, affection, etc., being helped; receiving assistance.
- Following Direction's Passively and Submissively: Doing assigned work without enthusiasm or great interest; submitting to requests; answering direct questions; waiting for instructions as directed.
- Observing Passively: Visual wandering with short fixations; watching others work; checking on noises or movements; checking on activities of adults or peers.
- Responding to Internal Stimuli: Daydreaming; sleeping; rocking or fidgeting (not in transaction with external stimuli).
- Physical Withdrawal or Passive Avoidance: Moving away; hiding; avoiding transactions by movement away or around; physical wandering avoiding involvement in activities.

<sup>© 1966, 1968.</sup> Robert L. Spaulding.

#### CASES STYLES-Work Sheet

Subject (Child's code name)  SES f  STYLE A  (Aggrasive, nanipulative) c2  c3b  c3b  C5b  C5b  C5b  C5c  C5c  C5c  C6c  C7c  C7c  C7c  C7c  C7c  C7c  C7	School Teacher	Observer Date
	Subject (Child's code name)	Setting
2	(Aggressive,	(Peer oriented,
3b		resistant)
4	3a c9b	c8b
5a	3b Total A 2	Total B(1)
5b	2)x100/(1) = 37	① x100/① = 12 %
6b   C13   dependent   C11    7a	<b>3</b> /4	
Total C	(Withdrawn)	(Peer 6
8 x100/① - ②7	,	
8a		
6b	8a	
9b		
9b	(Adult	
11 Total E	9b dependent) c7a	•
12		<u> </u>
13		① x100/① = ① ① 2
Overall 7A	@ x(©]@	
Overall 7A	(15) /20 - (16)	Visibility F
Coefficient ZB x3= c5a x 100/1 = 20 %  (Range = IC x1= 20 /35 = 21	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
(Range = 10	Confederations	
ZDx2=	(Range = %C x1=	
XF       x10=       STYLE H (Other-directed, task-oriented)         Xc5a       x8=       c10       x 100/(1) = (22) x         Xc10       x5=       Overall Coeff.       Visibility H	1 to 10)	· L
7c5a x8= c10 x 100/(1) = (2) 7 7c10 x5= Overall Coeff. Visibility H	STVI	E H (Other-directed, task-oriented)
7c10x5		x 100/(1) = 22 %
l Vigibility H	K-10	22 /30 <b>-</b> 23
		Visibility H

Salvar				209	
SCHOOLTEACHER	GR	DATE	<b>OBSERVER</b>	Р.	of
Area and purpose of activity					- ` -
1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Group	size and rai	1k		
	•*				
A. Tenching categories			•		
1. Review of old material					
2. Presentation of material 3. Practice		CODEZ			1
4. Summarizing review	1		· 1		. [
5. Teacher evaluation START	Р	Р	P ELAPSED		
6. St. self-evaluation A	G	B G	C G TIME		
7. Follow-up instruct 1.					
8. Follow-up activity 2.	<del></del>				
D m		· <del></del> -		•	
B. Methods categories 3.  1. Demonstration, diagram		·	<u></u>		
2. Lecture / 4					
3. Focussed discussion 5.	1	<del></del>		•	
4. Unfocussed discussion			<del></del>		
5. Pupil read/recitation 6		<del></del>			
	·				
7. Problem solving 8				!	
9. Patterned turns 9.			<del></del>	•	
10. Non-patterned turns		<u>c.</u>	<del></del>		
10.					
C. Materials categories 11.		* ***			
1. Standardized		<del></del>	<del></del>		
2. reacher created		<del>`</del>	<del> </del>		
3. Seatwork/homework 13	_				
5. Games/activities 14.		100			
6. Learning centers 15.			<del></del>		
7. Excursion		<del></del>	<del></del>		
8. Free time 16				•	
17					•
18.					•
19.	<del></del>				
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31				1944	• .

#### APPo DIX C

· INTERCODER RELIABILATY MEASURES—LOW INFERENCE
CLASSROOM OBSERVATION SYSTEM

Intercoder Rellability Measures Obtained Ouring Training with the Low Inference Classroom Observation System

	-					Per	enta			mert							
. 1			Code	rs	1 6		1			ا د		T	Code	ers	2 &	3	
Variable Check	No.		2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	<del>                                     </del>	7	3	4	>	
Academic Response Opportunity							<u> </u>										
Type of Respondent Question Type Child Answer T. Feedback on PCSS, PROD,CH T. Feedback on Opinion Q's	015	82 73 85 43	100* 75 80 67	70 71 64 50			82 36 69 60	70 100 89 78	55 33 58 71			80 30 64 60	70 75 80 67	78 33 78 78			
Student Initiated Question							1					1.		-			
Type Relevancy T. Feedback		 		 	 					 	(				<u>`</u>		
Student Initiated Comment																	
Type Relevancy T. Feedback	_	00 66			 		66 66 66	 		. <del></del> . <del></del> 		66 66 66	 				-
Dyadic Contact 3									ı			İ					
Туре	<u>1</u>	00			65	86	64			76	92	64			84	92	
Child Created Contact (CCC)	5				•	7											
Type CCC (WK-REL) T. Reaction (DELAY, BRIEF,	ن	00			90	83	<u>o</u>		- <i>z</i>	87	95	<u>o</u>	۵_		96	79	
LONG)  T. Reaction (‡, =)  CCC (PERS-REL)		00		<u></u>	79. 	86 56	<u></u>			100	88 45	<u>0</u>			79 	78 78	•
Type T. Reaction (ACK, DELAY) T. Reaction (GRANT, NONGRAI	NT)	 	 		25 25 25	50 0 33		 		43 43	50 100 0			 ,	<u>50</u> 50	75 0 0	
Teacher Afforded Contact (TAC)						•											
Type TAC (WK-REL)		<u>89</u>			45	73	58			60	92	<u>57</u>		- <del>-</del>	71	<u>73</u>	
Type (OBSV, BRIEF, LONG) T. Reaction (‡, =) TAC (PROC-REL)					31 33	60				32 33	5r)				59 100	<u>67</u>	
Type (MANAG, FAVOR) TAC (BEH-REL)		<u>78</u>	'		<u>56</u>	33	<u>78</u>			78	100	<u>'90</u>		<b></b> .	<u>45</u>	<u>35</u>	
Type (‡, NVI, WARN, I) Error Type		<u>o</u>			<u>67</u>	60 60	<u>20</u> <u>20</u>	<u></u>	 	<u>57</u> <u>57</u>	<u>50</u> 50	0		 	<u>71</u>	33 33	

<sup>\*</sup>Percentage agreements which are underlined indicate calculations based on frequencies of less than 10 for a given event.

 $<sup>^\</sup>dagger A$  dash in a cell represents 100% agreement between coders that the event did not occur.

Intercoder Reliability Heasures Obtained during Data Collection with the Low Inference Classroom Observation System

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						Perce	ntag	e Agr	eemen	t				<u></u>	
- -		Co	ders 1	6 2	Τ.	- (	oder	5 1 6	3		T	Coder	s 2 c	3	<del>-</del>
Variable Che	ck No.	ı	2	3	1	2	. 3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	_
Academic Response Opportunit	y														_
Type of Respondent Question Type Child Answer T. Feedback on PCSS, PROD, T. Feedback on Opinion Q'		50 88 50 50	86		20 33 33 25 0	50 55 52 66 18	33 50 33 33 100	79 83 89 74 100	33 100 100		50 77 50 39	91 89 90 76 60	75 <b>6</b> 9	33	
Student Initiated Question														•	
Type Relevancy T. Feedback	•	72 72 63		, <del></del>	\	50 51 50	<u>0</u> 33 32	57 71 71	100 50 100	43 60 29	33 33 23 23		 	40 60 60	
Student Initiated Comment					١.						П		•		
Type Relevancy T. Feedback		33 45 56	<u> </u>	100 100	67 50 33	50 50	50 25 27	42 <u>56</u> 13	71 75 57	40 60 100	器型	40 80 60	20 100 60	50 44 44	
Dyadic Contact															
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Child €reated Contact (CCC)											1				
Type CCC (WK-REL) T. Reaction (DELAY, BRI	/	62		69	100	<u>0</u>	<u>39</u>	40	81	80	100	<u>0</u>	100-	<sup>962</sup> 80	
T. Reaction (+, =) CCC (PERS-REL)		<u>56</u>		41 	75 		29 100	<u>50</u>	79 	67 <u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u> </u>	100	71 	
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Teacher Afforded Contact (TAC	)	· .	,	Í							ľ				
Type TAC (VK-REL)	•	76	100	74	<u>59</u>	<u>22</u>	42	77	90	55	67	43	<u>80</u>	85	
Type (OBSV, BRIEF, LONG T. Reaction (‡, =) TAC (PROC-REL)	) [	46		33	<u>25</u> <u>0</u>			67	83 43	<u>50</u>			<u>60</u>	100	
Type (HANAG, FAVOR) ' TAC (BEH-REL)	5	6		50	<u>60</u>	22	<u>33</u>	100	83	<u>20</u>	100	<u>o</u>	100	89	
Type (1, NVI, WARN, I) Error Type		<u>o</u>	100 100	<u>o</u> <u>o</u>	20 60	<u>.</u>	<u>40</u> <u>33</u>	<u>50</u> 50	<u>50</u> 78	50 50	010	<u>57</u> 45	<u>50</u> 100	<u>50</u> 50	

Percentage agreements which are underlined indicate calculations based on frequencies of less than 10 for a given event.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>A dash in a cell represents 1002 agreement between coders that the event did not occur.

APPENDIX D

ACHIEVEMENT-TEACHER RANKINGS

#### ACHIEVEMENT—TEACHER RANKINGS

#### Sample 1

Please rank order your students according to how well they achieved given the goals you had for them this year. (i.e. take the student's, ability level into account when considering achievement.) During the year you have probably formed expectations for each student regarding his/her achievement. Please group the students into one of the following 5 categories: greatly exceeded expectations (G), exceeded expectations (E), met expectations (M), fell below expectations (B), and fell far below expectations (F). Put the letter for each student's group membership in the RANK column. Then rank the subjects within each group, where rank #1 is the highest, rank #2 is the second highest, etc., and place this number in the RANK column as well.

#### LANGUAGE ARTS\*

	Students	Rank	Comments
1.			
,	•	•	

#### Sample 2

If you were to give (or did give) a year end test, please rank your students according to how well you think they would <u>achieve</u> (or according to how well they did achieve).

#### LANGUAGE ARTS\*

•	Students	Rank	Comments	
	* ,		<del>-,-,</del>	
1.			•	
	<del></del>		•	

<sup>\*</sup>The same procedures were used for both language arts and mathematics.

#### APPENDIX E

TABLES E-1 TO E-6 \*

BEHAVIORAL STYLES A - H AS DETERMINED BY CASES

DATA IN TWO SETTINGS

TABLE E-1 CLASS 1 - BEHAVIORAL STYLES A-H AS DETERMINED BY CASES DATA IN TWO S

"Underlining indicates visible behavioral styles, that is, where the style coefficient is greater than 1.0.

TABLE E-2

CLASS 2 - BEHAVICHAL STYLES A-H AS DETERMINED BY CASES DATA IN TWO SETTINGS

8

Students A					ļ										
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.3125	.2750	. 3750.	.4638			97.10	•	6, 76	. 3223	.0948	.0948	.2133	.4739	2.0176	7
0.0	.7586	1.2069	.8621				71.0347	o (	. 0769	. 3846	.3526	. 2244	.2564	2.2711	5.0
0.0	.0516	1.0884	.4422	1.4966	000	7640	4. 3218	0.0	.1156	.9249	1.0694	.1445	.8671	1.1230	995
0.0	7650.	1.3433	.0746	•		\$610.	1.7234	. 1563	2000	0.0	.2188	.2500	1.4063	1.4643	5.57.
0.0	.2025	.1266	0949	'' -		97.50	1.8159	0.0	0960.	.3200	.4800	.1200	6006.	1.8514	٥.٥
0.0	.3824	0.0	.1471	11 7	8460	7,000	11.98.1	0.0	9260.	.1220	.0305	.1524	6650.	2.0035	33
0.0	.7304	1.0435	.9130	1.2174	5	2,5	27,75	. 8621	.5747	.1149	.1149	.1724	1.4943	4.24.7	6
0.0	.4275	1.0687	.2290	2.5954			1.04.35	0.0	.0952	.7143	. 2679	.5060	1.3988	1.3675	Géo.:
0.0	.2051	1709	. 2991	2.9487	7000	1601.	8687.	8851.	.1190		.2679	.1786	11.13	5.55	u.
.1923	.5538	. 3077	. 2692	1, 1462	0750	4420.	/116.	0.0	.0769.		.1683	.2885	1.2260	1.7:13	11.82
0.0	.1203	0.0	.3759	1 7793	6000	8501.	1.48/2	.3067	.0245	0.0	.1227	.2147	1.2270	1.6755	6072.
0.0	.7007	1.4599	4745	1 2774	0000	) ·	1.6291	. 1689	.2703	0.0	.5405	.1351	.8108	1.395.1	4.0
0.0	.4776	. 8955	3358	1 4553	0617.	0.0	1.1922	0.0	.0214	.1070	.2406	.1337	1.1497	1.04.	
.3731	.2687	. 2985	, 3358	. 8582	6622.	) o	1.4428	.5708	.2740	.2740	.6621	. 3653	1.1872	1.2133	5.505.
.5639	.5113	1.0526	.6391	. 2.1805	2600	, ,	7631	.1429	.0686	0.0	.3714	.2857	1.3714	1.5347	.1143
0.0	.5113	1.2030	.6271	1.5789	אקנט.		6167.	. 6667	0.0	.2667	.0667	.2667	1.7333	2.5238	7.7.
.1524	.4878	. 3659	.5183	2.1341	2000	2.0	1.071	0.0	.2198	.6593	. 7692	.3297	6893	5.5699	3565.
0.0	.1500	. 5000	.8750	1.0000	0000	0 100	1.0163	.3472	.0833	0.0	.0347	.9028	.4167	1.7462	::::
.1515	.0485	. 0.0	6060	0000	2131	/ cro.	1.8125	0.0	.0548	.1370	.7190	.1027	.7192	1.8987	. 5228
.2083	.4000	. 3333	18133	בנונו כ	5151.	6150	2.3838	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0621	.3727	1.2733	1.7746	1242
				5500		.0714	. 6667	.3165	.0844	0.0	.1899	.2954	1.1814	1.6878	977

TABLE E-3

CLAGS 3 - BEHAVIORAL STYLES A-H AS DETERMINED BY CASES DATA IN TWO SETTINGS

ı	ı	,																															
**	x		0.670	5000	1970.	9987	6-36	7	110		, ,	) (- ) () ( ( (	1000	0.00		h * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	F 5 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		) i	445.0	7.67	1 30	0.0	1080	9,	m	.166	900		38.0	. ()		.0856
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ttings	£ .		1.4189	.8036	.3448	.2740	.1786	0.0	.1442	2000	5696	4504	20.00	7560	26.50	400 €	56.45	4000		1.4786	. 4237	.0803	1.4773	12451	. 2846	.1493	0.0	.2521	1958.	3226	0.0	.3750	.7692
rected Se	ы		.0676	.3571	.2155	:2740	.1339	.1299	1870	12571	1266	.8108	2193	91.10	F CC.	8850		7 (20	7020	.2198	.0847	.0893	.0568	. 2941	. 3252	.0746	.5417	.0420	.1124	0.0	. 2247	.3125	.0427
Non Teacher Directed Settings	۵		.1351	.5357	6577.	.4795	.5804	. 3247	.6731	.7714	9695.	27.03	1.2719	1.19.75	9770	902	1 6437	6667	5906	1.0440	.0847	.7143	.2841	.4412	.5285	.2985	1.2083.	1.3445	.8989	.3226	. 2809	.8125	. 3846
You T	U		.2703	0.0	1.3793	.8219	1.2500	.2597	.1923	.1143	1.0127	0.0	.1754	.5714	1.1494	9412	2632	1567	1575	.4396	0.0	. 3571	.4545	. 3922	.3252	.2985	1.0000	0.0	.6742	.2151	6868.	.7500	.1709
	m.		. 3243	10714	. 7931	.8767	1.1071	.0519	.6923	.3429	.3038	.1081	.2105	.4571	.6897	.7059	. 5263	.7333	1.0079	.0440	.4746	.7143	.1364	.9412	.4228	.6567	.9333	.8403	.4494	.4301	.4494	.9500	.1368
	. <				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	. 3289	0.0	.1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	. 2083	0.0	0.0	. 2688	0.0	.3125	.2137
	н	2,2,0	1.4/68	2.0000	1.8333	1.2549	1.8966	1.2903	.4706	2.4638	2.1941	1.4198	2.1705	1.9118	1.3406	2.0909	1.1556	1.5873	1.5873	2.2667	2.3270	1.2500	1.8055	2.1094	1.8627	2.0115	1.9841	1.4035	1.2851	1.3553	1.9130	2.0192	1.6970
	U		2950.	2.0	9/40	.0336	colo.			0.0	0.0	.1058	0.0	.2731	.0932	0.0	.3048	.4082	.1166	.1143	0.0	.0571	.0595	0.0	0.0	.0493	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0314	0.0	0.0	0.0
ings	6.	11.30	550.0	, ,	£ 80.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0667	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0347	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0549	.0870	0.0	6060.
her Directed Settings	ы	25.13	5263	5336 (	1.100/	1.4706	1689.	. 4032	1.0294	0.0	1.0127	.8333	.4651	.2941	. 7065	.1818	.5333	1.6667	.9864	.2400	.8491	. 8000	.4514	1.3281	1.0254	.5603	.4167	2.6316	.4819	.2198	.8261	.4808	. 3636
cher Dire	۵	*805F (	7368	555.		1,53.	7/10.	. 8065	.6.863	.4348	.3797	.8333	.5814	.3676	. 5435	.4545	1.2667	.2381	. 3061	. 2000	.4717	1.1000	.6250	. 3125	.2941	.9052	.4167	. 2632	. 90 36	6791	.6087	.9615	1.0909
Tea	ုပ	56.63	6316	וונו		0.0	0 7 7 7	.9677	٥.٥	0.0	. 2532	1.1111	1.3953	٥.	1.0370	1.6364	1.3333	0.0	1.6327	.3200	0.0	0008.	8//7-	o :	2882	3448	.4762	0.0	.2413	1.7582	1.9435	.1923	. 36 36
	æ	7083	.4632	4000	5000	6007	1670.	1867.	.6275	. 6957	. 1519	. 5926	.2791	.7941	.9565	.6545	.4267	0.0	.5714	.7040	.1509	00008.	9008.	1263	97.6	66/77	.85/1	0.0	1.3012	1.0549	.2783	.3846	.6545
	٧	0.0	0.0	. 0.0	2941	1		0.0	٥.	0.0	.3165	0 1	0.0	0.0	.5435	0.0	0.0	0.0	0;	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0		6667.	, i	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Students	4	7	m		rv	٠,	י ם	~ (	<b>D</b> (	ָ י ת	0;	17	12	E .	14	15	16		e i	67.	7.7	1,6	7 (	7 7	<b>?</b> L	7 7	9 [	/7	78	5,7		31

\*Underlining indicates visible behavioral styles, that is, where the style coefficient is greater than 1.0.

TABLE E-4

CLASS 4 - BEHAVIORAL STYLES A HAS DETERMINED BY CASES DATA IN TWO SETTINGS

•			Te	acher Directed	cted Settings	ings					Non	Non Teacher Directed Settings	rected Sa	ettings		
Students	· <	æ	υ	á	щ	B.	U	н	×	æ	υ	۵	n		G	<b>1</b>
H		. 60		0000											,	=
. ~		.576	6400	2808	1 200	0 0	.0295	2.5430	0.0	.0889	0.0	.5000	.1111	0.0	2.4127	0.60.
٣		.3684		1974	6579		2356	1.8133	.2119.	. 5424	3.2203	1.6949	.0847	.0424	7990	.1695
•		.8235		.2941	5882	000		00000	9 0	2767	0.0	.2469	.1235	.8642	2.0126	0.0
\$		.1165		. 5825	.6311	0.0	3051	9000		0004.	0.0	. 0833	.1667	0.0	2.3810	.2556
9		. 1626		.2033	. 8130	0.0	1000	2 4110	000	6/67	. 2469	.6173	0.0	0.0	2.3230	٥
7		.1879	_	.2013	.8389	0.0	1342	2366		1111	.6250	1.2109	.1172	.0781	1.3839	7707
æ		0.0		.6294	.9091	0.0	1199	2 00 70			0.0	.1250	.2500	.3750	2.4236	0.0
6	_	. 1522		97,90	2.4324	0		205.4		/997.	0.0	.5833	.0833	0.0	2.2857	0.0
CI.		.0630		.8268	3150	7610		7 2036		0.0	2.8571	1.6667	0.0	0.0	1.4966	0.0
11		.1928		.0602	1 5663			2,2833	0 0	.1101	0.0	.7339	.1376	۰ .0917	2.0133	9777
		.6000		9500	6500			2.0084	0.0	0.0	0.0	.1235	.9259	0.0	1.8695	1257
		.1231		.2308	1.1538	0.00		1.5333	. 2551	.4082	2.2449	.7653	. 7143	.1020	.7289	.6513
		.3404	٠.	8511	1915	50.00	5	2. 2304	0.0	3529	0.0	.3676	\$ 2206	.3676	1.8339	1361
		0.0	,	.3500	8000			1000	0.0	. 2133	.2667	.4000	.4667	.2667	1.3-14	. 7556
		0.0		. 3883	1.5049			2.3000		9050.	.4615	. 8846	.0385	0.0	2.3333	.282.
		.1887	_	1415	1 7453	2,5		2.0388	0.0	.2623	0.0	.2459	.1639	.4098	1.8267	7.54
		.1017		5932	1.1441		7463	1.9182	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0847	.3390	0.0	2.3729	.2825
		.1132	-	1.2264	2358		7	1.8927	o (	.1758	0.0	.0549	.1099	.2198	2.4804	.0366
		.1416	•	3097	1.2389	0443		1.9497	0.0	.4082	.8163	.9184	.1020	.1531	1.7201	C680.
21		.0268	0	.1007	1.7785	0		2.0344		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8571	0.0
		.0845	$\circ$	.4930	.4577	0	,001	2.0382		.0404	.2020	1707.	0.0	0.0	1.7893	1.0.
		.6741	_	1.2037	. 3704	0	0.74	4.4083		.1333	0.0	.1667	.0833	0.0	2.6193	0.0
		.2133		. 5000	. 9667			1.31.30		.1333	. 2222	.5556	4444	.0556	2.12.5	0.0
		0.0		.1235	1.3889		0.50	1.3335		.2353	.3361	. 7983	.0420	0.0	2.1609	٥.٥
56		.3607		. 3689	1.5164	0.0	VC 60			1151.	0.0	.1639	.0820	. 3279	2.4356	0.3
27		.6364	O	.5682	1.0227	0.0	200	1.304/	9.0	6897	.1689	.5042	.3361	0.0	1.4536	.7543
28		.1739		.5901	1.0559	.0311	. 0	1.9255	0.0	1429	0,0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8571	٥٠٥
						,			)			9074	1000.	101.	2.1837	.2857

\*Underlining indicates visible behavioral styles, that is, where the style coefficient is greater than 1.0.

TABLE E-5 CLASS 5 - BEHAVIORAL STYLES A-H AS DETERMINED BY CASES DATA IN TWO SETTINGS

•														-			
·			Tea	cher Dire	Teacher Directed Settings	ings					107						1
Students	۲	Д	U	۵	ш		,					wil leacher Directed	rected Se	Settings			
1	0:0	1473	316			-	2	<b>x</b>	~	63	U	۵	Ħ	64.	ن ا	=	1
7	0.0	7.17	1613.	. 5225	1.8290	.1075	.1536	1.2186	.5917	.4024	.2367	7357	1		,	c	1
,		7,7,		.2174	2.2174	0.0	.1739	1.0725	0.0	9			6/17	05.00	1.5723	9860	
n	0.0	.1258	0.0	.0943	2.9245	0.0	0.0	1 2150	2 6	8600.	0.0	.1961	0860.	.2451	2.1239	.0654	
4	0.0	1.3223	3306	.0826	1.5289	0.0	28.14		· ·	.1818	.2273	. 7386	.3977	.0568	1.6558	.4167	
Ŋ	0.0	.3101	.6202	.4264	1.2403	0.0	.0664	2020	5 6	. 3429	.3810	.0952	.1429	.0476	2.3673	-0317	
ف	0.0	8020	.3540	.1770	3.0531	0.0	1517	6700	o (	.4771	0.0	.1376	.0917	.1835	2.2280	.ce12	
۲ ،	.1908	.2443		.0763	2.3664	.0382	.1309	946.	· ·	.0842	0.0	. 2632	.2632	0.0	1.9850	.5965	
no a	0.0	1.2245	0.0	.4082	.6122	0.0	.0583	5646	2 6	.0563	0.0		3521	1.0915	1,7103	.1879	
	0.0	.5600		.1000	.6000	0.0		133	) •	.0678	.1695	. 2966	.0424	.0424	2.4939	1.783	٧
10	0.0	.0396		.2475	1.7327	0.0		2.133	0.0	.1356	.1695	.2119	0.0	0.0	2.5666	1,000	
11	0.0	.0672	1.1765	.1261	2.6050	0 0		1.9472	0.0	.4912	.3509	.4386	. 3509	0.0	1.5033	(185)	
. 12	.2809	.9438		.1685	2.2472		0.400	1.2325	0.0	.1684	.2105	.3684	.0526	.0526	2.1051		
13	0.0	.1441		0.0	1 4865		0.0	6868.	0.0	.3609	.1504	.1504	.8647	. 9260.	1.6971	2000	
14	0.0	.0261	0.0	7260	1 6667		\$157	1.9219	0.0	.0381	0.0	. 0.0	.0952	1.8095			
15	.1786	.4000	.4286	1201	1000	0 1	. 2801	1.8519	0.0	0.0	0.0	.1429	.1429	6172			
16 . (	0.0	6426		1/01.	1.3643	0.0	.0408	1.4762	.1761	.5070	.1408	2113	92.63		6600	.0317	
17	0	, , ,		. 1/23	2.7660	0.0	*090°	1.1348	0.0	.0625			000	9001.	1.7907	.1438	
		9/77		.1220	2.1545	0.0	.0697	1.4092	0.0	2000			.1563	1.4063	1.5625	.416.	•*
81 .	0	.2623	0.0	.1230	1.9262	.0820	.1405	1.5.301		0610.	. 3960	. 2475	1.0891	0660.	1.8953	esse.	, '
) (7	0.0	2771.	0.0	.0316	2.7532	.1582	1810	3000		6957	. 3922	.2451	.2941	0.0	2.2969	360.	
21 6	0.0	.0333		.0417	2.1667	.0833	0.0	7770	0 0	.1176	0.0	. 3922	.3431	0.0	1.7647	.6363	
22	0.0	.3396		.1987	.8019	.0472	3504	0,77	0.0	.1185	.1481	.1481	.5926	0.0	1.9259	1497.	
23 0	0.0			.1527	2.0992	.0763	2001	1.567	. 1825		0.0	0.0	.5839	1.3869	1.6893 0	0.0	
24	0.0	.2222		.1667	3.1667	0.0	1905	7027	o 0	.0392	.5882	.5882	.2941	0.0	2.1289	1307	
9	0.0	,5289	1.1570	.1240	.9504	0.0	_	6363			.1626	. 2846	.2033	0.0	2.1603	.0542	
"Underlining indicates visible between	9 indica	tes visi	le Por				"		0.0	.0762	1.1429	.3810	.7143	.0476	1.8776	.1221.	

lining indicates visible behavioral styles, that is, where the style coefficient is greater than 1.0;

TABLE E-6 CLASS 6 - BEHAVIORAL STYLES A-H AS DETERMINED BY CASES DATA IN TWO SETTINGS

										į						
•			Tea	cher Dire	acher Directed Studies	ies		-			Non	Non Teacher D	Directed Settinus	ttinus		
Students	٧	В	υ	۵	ы	B.,	ט	н	*	m	U		ш		ی	7
Ħ.	0.0	.5933	.2871	. 3110	1.866	0.0	0.0	1.3397	0.0	1.869	.3738	6007	51.60	93.56	1 6556	
7	0.0	.8757	.2367	.2071	1.7751	0.0	.0338	1.2032	0.0	.1412	0.0	0.0	1176	5588		-46.
m	0.0	.8727	7272.	. 3409	1.2955	0.0	.0519	1.4091	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3731	0.0	1 9403	5353	
<b>~</b>	0.0	.4310	.7407	.2862	1.5993	0.0	7750.	1.5264	0.0	1.7778	. 0.0	2778		0001	7000	
ιń	0.0	.6947	1.2532	.4737	.8947	0.0	0.0	1.6316	0.0	1922		4902		6000		· ·
9	0.0	.3478	. 395.3	.1383	2.6877	.0198	.1016	.9618	0.0	1051		5064.	2765.		1.792/	. 3268
	. 0.0	.5490	. 7843	.4902	1.4461	.0245	0960.	1.3235	0.0	1.6623	0.0	3896	0151.	9161.	2.33.6	o (
80	0.0	.4192	.2620	0.0	2.2271	.0437	.0250	1.3974	0.0	06 30	0.0	0.0	2326		500.5	0 0
σ	.1437	.5517	.4598	.2874	2.2126	0.0	.0821	1.0153	0.0	9260.	0.0	. 3659	1.2195	.4878	1, 3245	, ,
ខ្ម	0.0	1.0769	1.1966	. 3632	1.3034	0.0	.0122	1.1111	0.0	1.1000 -	1.5000	1.5000	.1250	0	12.52	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
<b>.</b>	0.0	. 4521	.7534	.4110	1.4897	0.0	8600.	1.5525	0.0	0.0	0.0	2899	.0725	1912	1,65	6660.
ព	0.0	1.4046	1.2214	.2290	1.3359	0.0	.1091	.7888	0.0	.2581	.6452	.3226	7613	6.452	1355.5	67.7.
77	.1059	4576	.5085	. 3602	1.3559	0.0	.0121	1.6949	0.0	.1000	0.0	1.8750	0.0	0.0	50 FO. 1	0.873
15	0.0	. 7838	.4054	.1351	1.7568	.0338	0.0	1.3288	0.0	.8254	. 0.0	. 3968	0.0		1.8.1	7.30
16	.1244	.8557	1.8905	.4478	1.2438	.0249	0.0	1.1443	.5495	1,3187	2198	3846	0.0	0000		
17	0.0	.1600	. 3429	.3143	1.2571	0.0	0.0	2.0952	0.0	2000	1 7500	3750		1:4000	16.9.	
13	0.0	.9067	1.2444	.6000	1.2444	.0222	.0127	1.1111	0.0	0.0	0				11.0.1	o ,
19	0.0	7872.	.3158	. 3947	1.7895	0.0	.0602	1.5263	0.0	1.0000	0.0	.3571	2679	0	1.7957	5 C
50	0.0	.6977	.4651	.2035	1.5988	0.0	.0166	1.45350	0.0	.1111	0.0	.1389	1389	1.8056	1.4693	68.
21	0.0	.6107	.7634	. 3435	1.4885	0.0	0.0	1.4758	0.0	.9811	.3774	.2830	.2830	.4717	1.4555	6293
22	0.0	7872.	.5263	.3421	1.1579	0.0	.0301	1.9825	0.0	.1429	0.0	.8036	.0893	0.0	2.0918	.1736
7 .	0.0	.967	9080.	. 3024	1.6915	0.0	0.0	1.1828	0.0	. 7000	.5000	.1250	.7500	0.0	1.7857	0.0
57	٥.	1.0667	1.9370	.2222	1.4074	0.0	0.0	1.1852	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 5	0.0	. 5918	.7143	.1786	1.6071	.0255	0.0	1.5136	0.0	.4000	. 5000	.3750	.1250	.2500	2.0714	0.0
97	. 2063	.9730	1.7568	.4392	1.2838	0.0	.0193	.9910	0.0	.3077	0.0	1.5385	0.0	.7692	1.3187	9.0
		-						1					•			

"Underlining indicates disible behavioral styles, that is, where the style coefficient is greater than 1.0.

#### APPENDIX F

TEACHER INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

#### Instructions for Interviewer

The purpose of the teacher interview is to obtain information about certain teacher attitudes and expectations. In particular, it is designed to provide data concerning the teacher's perception of his (her) role as a teacher, his (her) class as a group, and individual pupils within his (her) class.

- Since the objective of the interview is to discover what the teacher thinks and feels, it is important that the interviewer does not cue the teacher to give "acceptable" answers. The interviewer should be particularly careful to avoid asking leading questions and reacting in a judgemental way to teacher responses.
- 2. It is important that the teacher feel comfortable about discussing his (her) class and program. To achieve this goal it will be necessary for the interviewer to establish a relaxed, friendly and supportive atmosphere prior to and during the interview.
- 3. The interviewer will note that most questions have a number of sequential parts. In some cases the teacher will "take off" in response to the initial question and provide answers to subsequent parts. In other cases it will be necessary to work through each part of the question until all information has been obtained. It is important that we obtain complete answers. The interviewer must concentrate on the teacher's communication and allow himself when necessary to depart from the protocol questions for the purpose of satisfying the intent of the question.
- 4. The interview is to be carried out in two parts. Part I is to be conducted early in the first week of classroom observation. Part II is to be conducted during the final week of data collection, after classroom observation has been completed. Please tape each interview and label the tape according to date, Part I or II, and teacher's name. Please deliver the tape to Dave along with forms A, B, C, and D.

#### PART I

The interviewer will explain that we are interested in obtaining detailed information about the class as a group and the program being offered. He will continue as follows:

First of all I'd like to ask you a few questions about your class. I know you can't think of the class without considering particular individuals, but at this time our primary concern is to learn about the class as a group. Therefore, please try to think in terms of your assessment of the group in general.

- 1. Could you tell me about the class a) what kind of ability range exists? How are they doing scholastically? How are they doing in terms of social development?
  - b) How do they compare, as a group, with other classes in the school? How do they compare with classes you have had in other years?
- 2. Which children in the class seem to be best liked by other pupils? Which ones seem to be least liked? Can you offer any reasons for this popularity or lack of it?

I'd like to move now to a few questions about your program and the procedures you've developed for facilitating the program.

1. a) What kinds of things do you think these children should be getting out of school?

NOTE: It might be necessary to prompt the teacher at this point with questions concerning the relative importance of cognitive and affective goals, which cognitive goals are most important, which affective goals are most important.

b) Are the children achieving these goals to your satisfaction?

NOTE: If the answer to this question is "no" or that some pupils are not achieving, follow up by asking "can you suggest reasons why not?"

- 2. Would you explain how the curriculum for the class is determined? What is the relative influence of such factors as Department of Education directives, school policy, your own judgement and initiative?
- 3. Would you tell me about the texts that are used in your class?
  How were they chosen? To what extent do you find it necessary to
  complement them with other materials? What kinds of supplementary
  materials are used?
- 4. What kinds of activities do you emphasize in the classroom in an attempt to realize the goals of your program? With these children, are there certain activities that you feel work best?
- 5. I'd now like to get a little information about classroom routines.
  - Do you adhere strictly to a timetable?

45 A.

- What are your policies about children talking and moving around in the classroom?
- Do you have particular routines regarding such things as arrival to the classroom, rest periods, cleaning up, dismissal?
- Could you tell me what kinds of things you do when the children are not doing what they are supposed to? For example, making too much noise, not paying attention, telling on one another, and fighting?

6. Researchers have found that individuals view their responsibilities as a teacher in different ways. Would you tell me what you consider to be your most important tasks as a teacher?

#### PARTII

#### Interviewer's Introduction

In our first interview, you told me a number of things about your class and your program. You might recall, however, that we didn't talk very much about individual children. Today I want to ask you some questions that pertain to individual children.

- First of all I'd like to have you respond to four hypothetical questions about the children in your class. NOTE: Read these questions:
  - a) If you could keep one student another year for the sheer joy of it, whom would you pick?
  - b) If you could devote all your attention to a child who concerns you a great deal, whom would you pick?
  - c) If a parent were to drop in unannounced for a conference, whose child would you be least prepared to talk about?
  - d) If your class was to be reduced by one child, whom would you be relieved to have removed?
- I'd like to repeat these four questions now and ask you to name two additional choices for each question. REPEAT EACH OF THE FIRST FOUR QUESTIONS.
- 3. Would you like to tell me your reasons for nominating these particular children?
- 4. I have three additional tasks I'd like you to complete relative to the children in your class. They all have to do with giving your impressions of individual children.
  - a) On this sheet (PROVIDE FORM A) would you rank the children in your class according to the extent to which you think they will do well in school.

NOTE: The instructions for ranking have been kept deliberately vague to encourage teachers to use their own subjective criteria in making judgements. Should teachers ask about critera for ranking, the interviewer will indicate that they should base ranking on their own perception of doing well in school.

b) On this sheet (PROVIDE FORM B) would you now rate each child in accordance with your judgement as to his usual attitude to classroom activities. c) On this sheet (PRODUCE FORM C) would you now rate each child in accordance with your judgement as to his or her academic ability?

NOTE: As teacher is completing Forms B and C, the interviewer will examine Form A and identify the three students ranked highest and the three students ranked lowest.

- 5. I notice that you have ranked A, B, and C as highest and X, Y, and Z as lowest in terms of how well you think they will do in school. Could you give me your reasons for these choices?
  - What factors entered into your choice?
  - What special characteristics do these children possess or lack?
  - Do you feel that these are permanent or temporary conditions?
  - How long do you feel they will continue to do well or poorly in school?

NOTE: Interviewers should, if necessary, probe beyond this point in order to establish the extent to which teachers believe characteristics identified are permanent and unchanging.

- 6. I'd like to ask you one final question about your program. If you had complete freedom and authority to alter the program in any direction whatever, what, if any, changes would you make?
- 7. Finally, I would like to obtain some basic information about your personal and professional background. Would you take a few moments and complete this form before leaving? (PROVIDE TEACHER WITH FORM D).