DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 103 474 TH 004 320

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TITLE Evaluation Data and Schemes for Summer Happening

1974.

INSTITUTION Millersville State Coll., Pa. Div. of Education.

PUB DATE Sep 74 HOTE 70p.

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.76 HC-\$3.32 PLUS POSTAGE

DESCRIPTORS Educational Accountability: Effective Teaching;

Elementary Education; *Evaluation Methods;

Individualized Instruction; Models; Observation; *Open Education; Program Evaluation; Questionnaires; *Rating Scales: Student Attitudes; *Summer Programs;

Teacher Evaluation: Team Teaching: *Ungraded

Plementary Programs

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ABSTRACT

A summer happening for children was organized and analyzed according to the ideas that educational accountability means that the system of education should provide both data and information about the educational process and examine educational outcomes. A major goal of the program was to generate an awareness for first year participants of the concepts of open education, team teaching, individualized instruction, open space, and educational media. The report presents evaluation models for school districts to assess their open education programs, including both standardized and unobtrusive measures. It provides measurement instruments for data collection from parents, teachers, and children with the teachers' instrument emphasizing classroom observation and the children's stressing school-related attitudes. The report stresses the need to develop self-examination and evaluation techniques in the school district. (Author/BJG)

EVALUATION DATA AND SCHEMES

FOR

SUMMER HAPPENING

1974

US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

ROUCATION & WELFARE

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Cooperative Program Involving: Millersville State College The Pennsylvania Department of Education Selected Pennsylvania School Districts

> Division of Education Office of Evaluation and Research Millersville State College Millersville, Pennsylvania

Dr. Ralph G. Anttonen Director of Educational Research

SEPTEMBER 1974

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank all the people who helped make the Summer Happening Evaluation Report possible.

To Dr. Robert J. Labriola, a special thanks for providing the necessary funds for all the people involved in the tedious task of putting the report together.

To Mr. John Pflum and the Summer Happening staff, thank you for your efforts in gathering the data in the Summer Happening sessions.

To Mr. John Brunner for your patience, "stick-to-itiveness," and involvement in the entire process, thank you.

For your willingness to attend to detail, a sincere thanks, Jerry, Maria and Larry.

Special thanks also to Mrs. Sweigart for attending to the difficult job of typing the scribblings and to Mrs. Long and her staff for typing the final report.



INTRODUCTION

The term accountability has recently received emphasis in education. This term implies that the system of education should provide data and information about the process in which they are engaged and the outcomes they produce. Therefore, school districts should incorporate evaluation techniques and instruments in building their programs and curriculum.

The present report will attempt to provide both data and information about a Summer Happening program and also give evaluation strategies and instruments. Follow up activities of Summer Happening teachers and the incorporation of controlled settings in the schools to test some of the concepts, for example: "Open Education," "Team Teaching," "Contract Learning," "Individualized Instruction," etc., are part of such a scheme.

As a recent national assessment team recommended, school districts should be encouraged to provide for evaluation purposes a minimum of 10% of any monies allocated to innovative programs. It is hoped that school districts will be interested in having individuals in their school system trained in evaluation techniques through the Millersville State College Research and Learning Center Summer Workshop program.



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REACTIONS TO SUMMER HAPPENING PROGRAM

All teachers in the Summer Happening responded to a questionnaire which attempted to assess the effectiveness and importance of the concepts in the program (See Appendix A). Table I presents the results of the teachers' responses. It reveals that at least 50% of the teachers rated as very effective Philosophy, Making Games, Learning Stations, Math Organization, and Communication Skills. When the very effective and effective categories were combined, it was revealed that at least 80% of the teachers responded favorably to all of the concepts (See Figure I). For a breakdown of the "reason" responses see Appendix B. In addition to rating the effectiveness of each concept, the participants also rated the importance of each area (See Table I). As Table I reveals, 80% or more of the participants responded that all the concepts with the exception of Parent Involvement (72%) should be included.

Responding to the four general questions (See Table II) of the Summer Happening form, the teachers rated as most valuable Communication Skills, Games, Learning Stations, and Math Organization. Packets, Social Studies and Contracts were mentioned as least valuable. The teachers saw a need in the future to have more on Record Keeping, Science, Special Areas (e.g., art, industrial arts, media, music), and Early Childhood. The teachers also expressed a desire to see some open education programs in progress and to have more time to plan and work with actual programs and children.



1

TABLE 1

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE RESPONDING TO EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPORTANCE CATEGORIES OF SUMMER HAPPENING EVALUATION, 1974

				EFFECTI	IVENESS	5					E	IMPORTANCE		
	Very	9vito9ff3	BVijoalla BVijoalla	241022112	อีเวริเว	to9113	ON	trect	Include		[eqot+q0	Optional		Exclude
	2	96	z	%	22	89	N	25	Z	26	Z	96	Z	2.6
	199	58.5	121	35.6	19	5.6		0.3	295	93.4	20	6.3		0.4
Scheduling & Organizing	145	43.3	165	49.3	23	8.9	2	9.0	262	91.9	23	 	٥	0.0
	205	62.1	105	31.8	9	5.8	,	0.3	285	90.2	3	8.	0	0.0
	113	33.5	170	50.5	49	14.5	ည	.5	266	9.98	4	13.4	0	0.0
*********	163	47.4	119	34.6	5	14.8	har har	3.2	277	84.2	47	14.3	2	7.5
	126	37.7	191	50.0	39	11.7	2	9.0	261	80.6	62	19.1		0.3
	06	39.2	105	45.9	32	14.0	8	0.0	164	71.6	83	27.5	-2	6.0
	179	50.7	116	32.9	55	15.6	М	0.8	263	80.7	83	19.3	0	0.0
	173	51.8	139	41.6	6	5.7	က	6.0	279	92.4	23	7.6	0	0.0
	66	30.8	171	53.3	47	14.6	4	<u>ر.</u>	259	83.5	49	15.8	~	6.7
	238	70.2	82	24.2	9	4.7	ю	0.9	316	9.96	<u></u>	3.4	0	0.0
		the bear did not a magnet		* * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			-		•					



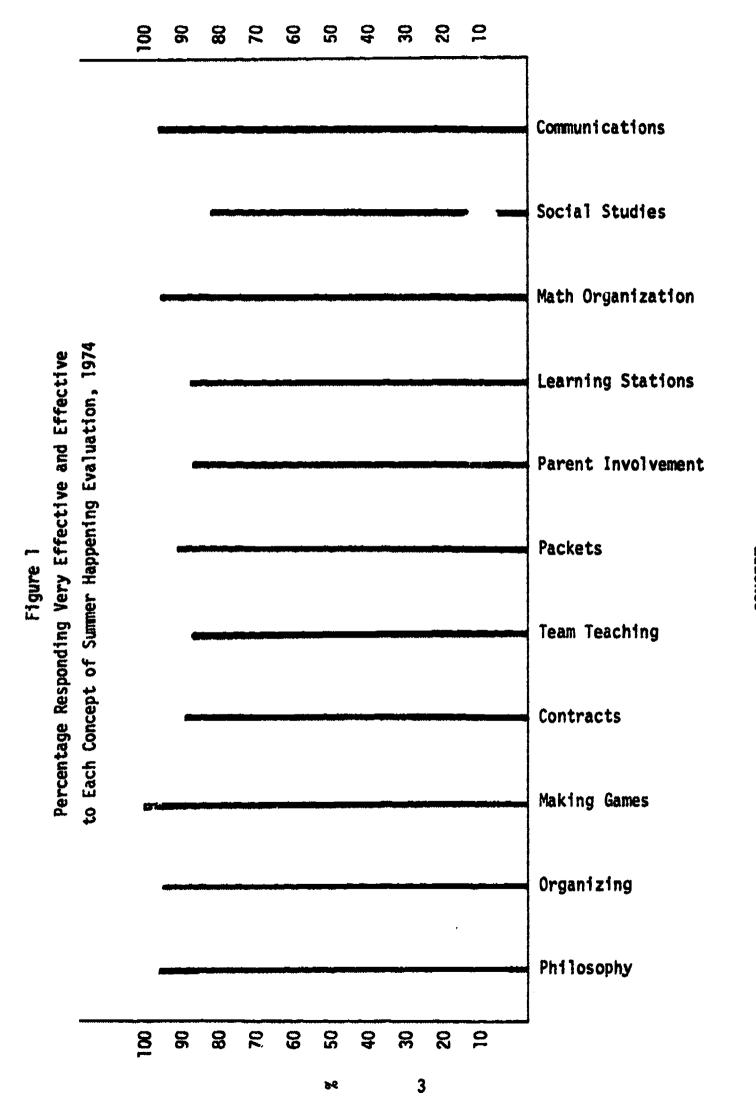


TABLE II

TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF RESPONSES TO FOUR GENERAL QUESTIONS ON SUMMER HAPPENING EVALUATION FORM. 1974

What part of the program was the most valuable to you?

Responses Communication Skills	Frequency 29
Games	19
Learning Stations	15
Math	12

What part of the program was of least value to you?

<u>Responses</u>	Frequency
Packets	16
Social Studies	12
Contracts	· 10

What areas, topics or concepts would you like to have included in the future programs?

Responses	Frequency
More about Record Keeping	24
Science	23
Special Areas (Music, Art, Media, and I.A.)	21
Early Childhood concepts	17
More time to plan and work	13
Be able to see school in action	וו

In the space below make any comments or suggestions you feel would aid us in planning future programs.

Responses	Frequency
More time	16
More doing, less lecture	13
Observe open education in action	12
Work with children	12
Cut size of classes	11

Thus, the participants viewed the Summer Happening program as a successful one. The following section presents first-year participants' responses to an attitude instrument given in a pre-post test design.



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TEACHER ATTITUDE

Awareness for ford year participants towards the concepts of Open Education, Teaching, Individualized Instruction, Open Space and Educational Media, a Teacher Attitude Inventory based on the semantic differential technique was employed in a non-post-test design. The inventory involved the presentation of five concepts: "Team Teaching," "Nongradedness," "Individualized Instruction." "Open Space." and "Educational Media," with a set of bi-polar adjective paths teneath each concept (See Appendix C). The scoring scheme for the leacher Attitude Inventory was based upon prior research by Antionen (1967) and Cambod (1957). An attitude score was obtained for each concept by adding across a set of adjective pairs which formed an evaluative or settitudinal duansion. The individual's responses to the separate adjective pair—were given a weight of 5 for a positive response and 1 for a negative response; for example:

go <mark>od</mark>	E _i :	4:	3:	2:	1:	bad
unolgusant	1:	2:	3:	2:	1:	pleasant

For the present study, the following adjective pairs were used in arriving at a total score for each of the 5 concepts: enjoyable-distasteful, whospy-dull, right-low, valuable-worthless, good-bad, unpleasant-pleasant, and fair-unfair. A total score for each concept was obtained by summing across their esjective pairs with a range of scores in any one concept going from a low of 7 to 3 mign of 35. It should be noted that the Teacher Attitude Institute and only employed for school districts involved in a Summer Happening Program with children, and within these districts administered to only first year objective ts.

the five concepts formed the basis for testing the following hypothesis:

Teacher's attitudes toward "Team Teaching," Nongradedness," "Individualized Instruction," "Open Space," and "Educational Media" will improve as a result of participation in a Summer Happening Program.

In order to test this hypothesis, a correlated "t" test was utilized and only those teachers whose valid attitude responses were received by September 1 were included in the analysis. It should be noted also that more than half of the school districts did not have summer programs, and hence the sample size for the analysis is small.



4-A

Table III shows the results of the correlated "t" test. Only those results which achieved the .01 level of significance (One tail) will be discussed. As Table III shows, significant increases in teacher attitude were obtained for the concepts "Team Teaching," "Non-Gradedness," and "Open Space." Although not statistically significant, there was an increase in attitude for the concept "Individualized Instruction." It should be highlighted that gains on this concept are difficult to demonstrate because the teacher's pre-attitudes cend to be near the upper end of the scale.

Therefore, the results of the present analysis support the hypothesis that teacher attitudes toward "Team Teaching," "Non-Gradedness," and "Open Space" increased as a result of the Summer Happening Program.



TABLE III

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MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, AND CORRELATED "t" TEST FOR THE TEACHER ATTITUDE INVENTORY (N=59)

THE PARTY OF THE P	PRE	a trible de la contraction de	POST		DIFF	DIFFERENCE	Table of the state
Concept	Mean	Stan.Dev.	Mean	Stan.Dev.	Mean	Stan.Dev.	t Value
Team Teaching	27.59	4.97	30.31	3.87	2.72	4.64	4.46**
Nongradedness	25.59	4.93	28.00	4.97	2.41	4.46	4.08**
Individualized Instruction	30.00	4.43	30.68	3.55	89.	3.95	1.26
Open Space	26.37	5.35	28.51	4.95	2.15	5.27	3.10**
Educational Media	29.80	4.52	28.93	4.46	87	5.30	-1.25

**p <. 0]

While teachers' attitudes were enhanced by their first experience with the Summer Happening program, an important element in the evaluation of the program must center in on the teachers' performance in the regular school year. Thus, although the summer program brought about attitudinal gains, attempts must be made to assess the teachers' behavior and its effect upon children in the regular school year. The following section presents evaluation models which school districts could implement during the actual school program.



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FOLLOW-UP EVALUATION MCDELS

In developing evaluation models for the Summer Happening program, a distinction was made between schools which have a summer program with children and those which do not. In addition, a distinction was made between school districts attempting for the first time "open" approaches to instruction and those which have already been involved in such endeavors. Table IV presents an evaluation scheme for first year school districts. As can be seen from this table, the Teacher Attitude Inventory discussed previously was administered to first year Summer Happening participants before (pre-test) the training session. Teachers who were involved in summer programs with children were "post tested" at the conclusion of their respective programs. In a similar fashion, the Teacher Attitude Inventory can be used in a post test manner for teachers who will be implementing new curriculum and teaching methods in the regular year.

Teachers' reactions to the Summer Happening (See Appendix A) were obtained through a Summer Happening Evaluation Form. The structure of this form could be adapted in the regular school year to obtain data and information about other concepts which the school district would like to evaluate. School districts with summer programs were encouraged for self-assessment to provide samples of projects completed during their programs and to gather information from the parents (See Appendix D). These methods could be modified and expanded for use in the evaluation of regular school year programs.



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TABLE IV
EVALUATION SCHEME
for
FIRST-YEAR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

FOLLOW-UP	Observation Rating Scale Teacher Questionnaire		
POST-TEST	Teacher Attitude Inventory Summer Happening Evaluation	Projects Completed During Summer Happening	Parent Questionnaire
PRE-TEST	Teacher Attitude Inventory		
GROUP	Teachers	Chi 1dren	Parents

In addition, all first year school districts are encouraged to follow up and diagnose the teachers' use of the new ideas and approaches learned in the Summer Happening. Two rating scales and a questionnaire for looking at teachers in the classroom are given in Appendix E. It should be noted that the Observation Rating Scale and the Teacher Questionnaire were developed by TDR Associates (Evans, 1971). School districts are encouraged to use the scale and questionnaire without contacting the authors. However, the authors of these scales or the research office of Millersville State College would appreciate receiving any data gathered in utilizing these instruments.

Table V presents an evaluation scheme for second and third year school districts. Again teachers' reactions to the Summer Happening were solicited at the conclusion of the program and, where appropriate, school districts were encouraged to obtain products developed by teachers; projects completed by children; and parents' reactions to the Summer Happening program. Follow-up activities involving teachers, children, and parents are outlined in Tables V and VI.

Teachers can be observed with the instruments presented in Appendix E to gather baseline data which can help a school system chart its progress as it moves toward open education. Follow-up activities for children involve both standardized achievement tests and also diagnostic and formative evaluation of children's academic progress. Attitudinal testing (See Appendix F) and hidden or unobtrusive data, such as amount of vandalism, absenteeism, and drug use could also be included in such follow-up activities. Follow-up activities for parents could include parents' questionnaires (See Appendix D) and tabulation of both the kind and amount of parent involvement during the school year.

It is hoped that the above models will provide approaches for schools to assess for themselves the effectiveness of their curriculum and programs. School districts who deem it appropriate might seek training for the individuals directly involved in their curriculum and program evaluations.



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TABLE V

EVALUATION SCHEME for SECOND - THIRD YEAR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

FOLLOW-UP	Visits to school to: 1. Record new approaches 2. Observe teacher behavior 3. Obtain administrators' evaluations of teacher change 4. Record information about teacher attitude 5. Obtain unobtrusive data	Visits to school to: 1. Obtain achievement data, both standardized and criterion referenced (In both controlled and non-controlled settings) 2. Observe children in open schools 3. Obtain unobtrusive data	Obtain data: 1. About parent involvement 2. By parent questionnaire
POST-TEST	Reactions to Summer Happening Program Products developed during Summer Happening	Projects Completed during Summer Happening	Parent Questionnaire
GROUP	Teachers	Children	Parents

TABLE VI FOLLOW-UP EVALUATION MODELS FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

GROUP	1974 SPRING OR FALL	ON GOING YEAR	1975 SPRING
Teachers	Teacher Observation Scales	Observation of Teachers in class using: 1. New arrangement of room 2. Team Teaching 3. Learning Centers 4. Learning Contracts 5. Other attempts at individualized instruction	Teacher Observation Scales
Parents	Parents' Questionnaires	Observation of Parental involvement in: 1. School setting (type and number) 2. Outside school setting (Parent group projects, etc.)	Parents' Questionnaires
Children	Standardized Achievement Test Attitude Scale	Gathering of Data on children's progress through: 1. Diagnostic Testing 2. Unit Based Testing 3. Amount of Extra work requested in subject 4. Amount of Independent work completed	Standardized Achievement Test Attitude Scale

TABLE VI (continued)

ON GOING YEAR

fathering of "Hidden data such as:]. Vandalism 2. Absenteeism 3. Drug Use



REFERENCES

- Anttonen, R. G. "An Examination into the Stability of Mathematics Attitude and its Relationship to Mathematics Achievement from Elementary to Secondary School Level." <u>Unpublished Doctoral Thesis</u>, <u>University of Minnesota</u>, 1967.
- Evans, J. T. Characteristics of Open Education: Results from a Classroom Observation Rating Scale and a Teacher Questionnaire, ED C58 160, 1971.
- Osgood, C. E., Suci, G. J., and P. H. Tannenbaum "The Measurement of Meaning." Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1967.



APPENDIX A SUMMER HAPPENING EVALUATION FORM



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SUMMER HADELINING EVALUATION

Saiwa : , 1974

In order to provide some information for the development of future Summer Happening programs, we wonder if you might take a little time to complete the following form. In addition to CHECKING the appropriate category, would you kindly write a short statement giving the reasons for your response. Additional spaces have been provided for any other concepts to which you may wish to respond. All answers are strictly confidential, and we want to encourage you to respond openly.

Effectiveness	e The state of the section of the se	<u>linba</u>	or ta	nce
Very Effective Lifective Lifective Effect No Effect	Concept	Include	Optional	Exclude
	l. Philosophy of Open Education (slide show) Reason			
	2. Submuniana and Organizing Peason			
	3. Making Games Reason			
	4. Contracto			
	Resson			
	15 23			

	CUL	vene	288		TIIIDI	T UK	
Very Effective	Effective	Little Effect	No Effect	Concept	Include	Optional	Exclude
				5. Team Teaching Reason 6. Packets Reason 7. Record Keeping Reason 8. Parent Involvement Reason 9. Learning Stations Reason 10. Math Organization Reason			



Effe	et:	iven	288		Imp	or ta	nce
Very Effective	Effective	Little Effect	No Effect	Concept	Include	Optional	Exclude
				ll. Social Studies Organization Reason			
				12. Communication Skills Organization Reason			
				13. Other (Please specify)			
				14. Other (Please specify)			
				15. Other (Please specify)			



					able to	You:
: part c	of the p	rogram				
		_		least valu		}
					••	
areas, luded in	topics future	or cor	ncepts w	ould you	like to h	ave
the space	ce below	w make a	any comm nning fu	ents or su	uggestion rams.	s y
	the space	t areas, topics	t areas, topics or con luded in future progra	t areas, topics or concepts we luded in future programs?	the space below make any comments or so	t areas, topics or concepts would you like to he



APPENDIX B SUMMER HAPPENING EVALUATION "REASON" RESPONSES



EVALUATION SUMMER HAPPENING 1974

REASON RESPONSES (Number Responding in Parentheses)

CONCEPTS	REASON					
Philosophy	Slide show effective (17)					
	Good introduction (9)					
	Eye opening (8)					
•	Showed open education (8)					
	Film on traditional class was exaggerated (6)					
Scheduling & Organizing	Important how to implement (6)					
	More depth needed (4)					
	Too little time spent (4)					
Making Games	New or good ideas (37)					
	Practical (11)					
	Children enjoy games (8)					
	Good variety of learning games (4)					
Contracts	Want separate presentation for Primary and intermediate levels (14)					
	Examples good (11)					
	Help to individualize (5)					
	Good way to organize optional time (5)					
	Teach child responsibility (4)					
Team Teaching	Role playing valuable (9)					
	Help in understanding (5)					
	Vague (4)					



CONCEPTS	REASON					
Packets	Understanding Primary Packet needed (13)					
	Good examples (11)					
Parent Involvement	Very practical (10)					
	Good ideas (4)					
	Parents need education (3)					
Learning Stations	Good examples (29)					
	Need better explanation (4)					
Math Organization	Good ideas (29)					
•	Good explanation (9)					
	Showed games - important (5)					
	Effective (4)					
	Organized (3)					
	Dynamic presentation (3)					
Social Studies	Good ideas (9)					
	Too vague (7)					
Communication Skills	Good ideas (5)					
Other	Future Shock (6)					
	Media Usage (5)					
	Library program for children (3)					
	Media center good (3)					



APPENDIX C TEACHER ATTITUDE INVENTORY



TEACHER ATTITUDE INVENTORY

NAME	SEX: MaleFemale
SCHOOL DISTRICT	GRADE LEVEL TAUGHT
Teachers, we are interested things or ideas. At the top of find a concept such as "team team of word pairs of which the following the state of the following the state of the	ching" and beneath it a list
enjoyable::_	:: distasteful
If you feel team, teaching is verenjoyable.	y enjoyable, place an X near
enjoyable X:	:distasteful
Or if you feel team teaching is near distasteful.	very distasteful, place an X
enjoyable::_	: X : distasteful
If you don't feel team teac distasteful, place an X closer t	hing is very enjoyable or very o the middle.
If you are neutral about th your X in the middle space. If related to the concept, place yo	e concept, team teaching, place you feel the word pair is un- ur X in the middle space.

* IMPORTANT

- 1. Place your X in the middle of the spaces, not on the boundaries.
- 2. Be sure you make an X for every word pair.
- 3. Make only one X on a word pair.

Remember, we want your First feeling for each word pair and only your feeling.

Finish each page before you begin the next one.

TURN THE PAGE AND

BEGIN



TEAM TEACHING

enjoyable	*		**	 	:	distasteful
active			*	 •	:	passive
heavy	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:.		 	:	light
relaxed	·			 ·	:	tense
strange	***************************************	·:		 	:	familiar
negative			*	 ·	:	positive
sharp	<u></u>	:		 		dull
worst	***************************************		<u> </u>	 	:	best
high		;		 B	:	low
valuable				 	:	worthless
cruel	:			 ·	:	kind
easy				 ······································	:	hard
good				 		bad
unusual				 	:	usual
unpleasant	:		;	 ·	:	pleasant
fast		t	*	 }	:	slow
weak				 B	:	strong
unfair			:	 .	:	fair



NONGRADEDNESS

enjoyable	*	•	:		distasteful
active	:	*	:	::	passive
heavy	:_	;	:	:	light
relaxed	:	;	_:	::	tense
strange	:	:	:	::	familiar
negative	:	*	:	::	positive
sharp	:		:	::	dull
worst	;		:	::	best
high	:	*		::	low
valuable				::	worthless
cruel	:_		:	::	kind
easy				::	hard
good	:_		;		bad
unusual				:	usual
unpleasant				:	pleasant
fast	:_	:	:	::	slow
weak	*				strong
unfair	:	:	:	::	fair



INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION

enjoyable					distasteful
active				· ::	passive
heavy	:	:	:	::	light
relaxed	<u> </u>	:	:	::	tense
strange			:	::	familiar
negative	:_		:	::	positive
sharp	<u> </u>		:	::	dull
worst				::	best
high	:	*	*	::	low
valuable	:_			::	worthless
cruel			:	::	kind
easy		;		::	hard
good			:	::	bad
unusual		;		:	usual
unpleasant	*	:	_:	::	pleasant
fast	*	:		::	slow
weak	•	*	•	:	strong
unfair		:		::	fair



OPEN SPACE

enjoyable	;;;;;;;	distasteful
active		passive
heavy	::::	light
relaxed	::::	tense
strange	::	familiar
negative		positive
sharp	::	dull
worst		best
high	:::	low
valuable	:::::	worthless
cruel	:::	kind
easy	:	hard
good		bad
unusual	:::	usual
unpleasant	:::::	pleasant
fast	······································	slow
weak		strong
unfair	::::	fair



EDUCATIONAL MEDIA (LIBRARY)

enjoyable		:			distasteful
active	:	:		::	passive
heavy	:	:		::	light
relaxed	:	:		::	tense
strange	:	:		::	familiar
negative	:	<u> </u>		::	positive
sharp		:	:		dull
worst		;	:	:	best
high			<u>.</u>	::	low
valuable	:	:	:		worthless
cruel			:		kind
easy	:	:	:	£	hard
good					bad
unusual		;	;	:	usual
unpleasant	:	: <u>-</u>	;	;	pleasant
fast		:		::	slow
weak	;	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	::	strong
unfair	<u> </u>	:		;;	fair



APPENDIX D
PARENT QUESTIONNAIRES



PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE

1.	I enrolled my child in summer school because
	a. I felt that he needed the additional work b. his teacher recommended that I do so c. it would occupy his time during the summer vacation d. he wanted to attend
2.	My child seemed to adjust to the summer program
	a. immediately b. after the first week c. never
3.	After the start of the program, did your child ever comment that he didn't want to attend?
	a. Yes b. No
4.	Were you pleased with the summer program?
	a. Yes b. No
5.	Did you feel that the program was realistic?
	a. Yesb. No
6.	My child seemed to like summer school and enjoyed the program
	a. as much as his regular school b. better than his regular school c. not as well as his regular school d. he disliked it completely
7.	Would you like to have some of the activities of the summer school incorporated in the regular school which your child attends?
	a. Yesb. No
8.	Did your child have too much freedom in summer school
•	a. Yes b. No
9.	belactated.
10.	a. Yesb. No Did the teachers in the summer program have your child's interest at heart?
	a. Yes b. No
(Fo:	ase use the reverse side of this sheet for further comments. r example, what your child specifically liked or disliked about mer school and/or which summer school activities you would like have included in your child's regular school program)



PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME	DATE	
IMA.		

Now that the school year is drawing to a close, we wonder if we might assess your reactions to the program. On the following page are some questions about the school, and we want you to respond by circling either "yes," "no," or "undecided" to each question. Please feel free to express your true opinion, as all statements are strictly confidential and your questionnaire will self-destruct after the tabulation of the data.

Thank you for your cooperation. Please turn the page and begin.



31

PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE

1.	Do you feel you have a good understanding of your child's overall progress at? Yes No Undecided
2.	Do you feel that your child has benefited from the non- graded program? Yes No Undecided
3.	Do you feel that your child has been placed in the proper level in
	a. arithmetic Yes No Undecided b. reading Yes No Undecided c. science Yes No Undecided d. social studies Yes No Undecided
4.	Do you feel your child would have made better progress in a graded school? Yes No Undecided
5.	Do you feel your child is getting individual help in his school work? Yes No Undecided
6.	Do you feel your child has a positive attitude toward school? Yes No Undecided
7.	Do you feel your child's attitude toward school has improved by being at? Yes No Undecided
8.	If you could vote on making all schools like
	If you could vote on making all schools like how would you vote? Yes No Undecided In the space below, make any comments you want about the
	If you could vote on making all schools like how would you vote? Yes No Undecided In the space below, make any comments you want about the
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APPENDIX E TEACHER OBSERVATION INSTRUMENTS



RATING SCALE AND QUESTIONNAIRE

The Observation Rating Scale (Evans, 1971) is a survey instrument designed to measure the degree to which a classroom is open. Along with a parallel Teacher Questionnaire, valuable baseline data can be gathered, which can help a school system chart its progress as it moves toward open education.

Although the Rating Scale is designed to be filled out by a trained observer, a school system could use its own administrative personnel to fill it out. The Teacher Questionnaire could be completed by the teachers themselves as a type of self-evaluation instrument. However, if only the Teacher Questionnaire is completed, an objective evaluation is impossible. Ideally, the Rating Scale should be used in conjunction with the Teacher Questionnaire. In this way, valuable feedback about discrepancies between how a teacher views the classroom and how an observer views the classroom is gathered.

An observer can fill out the Rating Scale after several visits to a classroom. A short interview with the classroom teacher might be necessary in completing several of the items (e.g., Item #26). The Scale can be simply scored by using the scoring key.



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School	
SchoolClassroom	
Teacher	
Observer	

OBSERVATION RATING SCALE

	no evidence	weak infrequent	moderate occasional	strong frequant evidenc
1. Texts and materials are supplied in class sets so that all children may have their own.	1	2	3	1 +
2. Each child has a space for his personal storage and the major part of the classroom is organized for common use.	1	2	3	14
3. Materials are kept out of the way until they are distributed or used under the teacher's direction.	1	2	3	1+
4. Many different activities go on simultaneously.	1	2	3	14
5. Children are expected to do their own work without getting help from other children.	1	2	3	14
6. Manipulative materials are supplied in great diversity and range, with little replication.	1	2	3	14
7. Pay is divided into large blocks of time within which children, with the teacher's help, determine their own routine.	1	2	3	14
8. Children work individually and in small groups at various activities.	1	2	3	1,
9. Books are supplied in diversity and profusion (including reference, children's literature).	1	2	3	14

	no evidence	weak infrequent	moderate occasional	strong frequent evidence
10. Children are not supposed to move about the room without asking permission.	1	2	3	1+
11. Desks are arranged so that every child can see the blackboard from his desk.	1	2	3	14
12. The environment includes materials developed by the teacher.	1	2	3	4
13. Common environmental materials are provided.	1	2	3	1+
14. Children may voluntarily make use of other areas of the building and school yard as part of their school time.	1	2	3	14
15. The program includes use of the neighborhood.	1	2	3	1+
16. Children use "books" written by their class- mates as part of their reading and reference materials.	1	2	3	1+
17. Teacher prefers that children not talk when they are supposed to be working.	1	2	3	4
18. Children voluntarily group and regroup themselves.	1	2	3	4
19. The environment includes materials developed or supplied by the children.	1	2	3	1
20. Teacher plans and schedules the children's activities through the day.	1	2	3	1+
21. Teacher makes sure children use materials only as instructed.	1	2	3	7+
22. Teacher groups children for lessons directed at specific needs.	1	2	3	4
23. Children work directly with manipulative materials.	1	2	3	<u>,</u> 4
24. Materials are readily accessible to children.	1	2	3	4
25. Teacher promotes a purposeful atmosphere by expecting and enabling children to use time productively and to value their work and learning.	1	2	3	14



	no evidence	weak infrequent	moderate occasional	strong frequent evidence
26. Teacher uses test results to group children for reading and/or math.	1	2	3	14
27. Children expect the teacher to correct all their work.	1	2	3	1+
28. Teacher bases her instruction on each individual child and his interaction with materials and equipment.	1	2	3	14
29. Teacher gives children tests to find out what they know.	1	2	3	4
30. The emotional climate is warm and accepting.	1	2	3	4
31. The work children do is divided into subject matter areas.	1	2	3	4
32. The teacher's lessons and assignments are give to the class as a whole.	1	2	3	4
33. To obtain diagnostic information, the teacher closely observes the specific work or concern of a child and asks immediate, experienced-based questions.	1	2	3	1+
34. Teacher bases her instruction on curriculum guides or text books for the grade level she teaches.	1	2	3	14
35. Teacher keeps notes and writes individual histories of each child's intellectual, emotional, physical development.	1	2	3	14
36. Teacher has children for a period of just one year.	1	2	3	14
37. The class operates within clear guidelines made explicit.	1	2	3	4
38. Teacher takes care of dealing with conflicts and disruptive behavior without involving the group.	1	2	3	4
39. Children's activities, products, and ideas are reflected abundantly app he classroom.	1	2	3	1+



	no evidence	weak infrequent	moderate occasional	strong frequent evidence
40. The teacher is in charge.	1	2	3	· 14
41. Before suggesting any extension or redirection of activity, teacher gives diagnostic attention to the particular child and his particular activity.	1	2	3	1+
42. The children spontaneously look at and discuss each other's work.	1	2	3	1 4
43. Teacher uses tests to evaluate children and rathem in comparison to their peers.	te 1	2	3	14
14. Teacher uses the assistance of someone in a supportive, advisary capacity.	1	2	3	1+
45. Teacher tries to keep all children within her sight so that she cna make sure they are doing what they are supposed to do.	1	. 2	3	14
46. Teacher has helpful colleagues with whom she discusses teaching.	1	2	3	1+
47. Teacher keeps a collection of each child's work for use in evaluating his development.	1	2	3	14
48. Teacher views evaluation as information to guide her instruction and provisioning for the classroom.	1	2	3	4
49. Academic achievement is the teacher's top priority for the children.	1	2	3	14
50. Children are deeply involved in what they are doing.	1	2	3	1 +



ID	SchoolClassroomTeacher

TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: For each of the following statements, circle the number which most closely expresses your estimate of the extent to which the statement is true of your own classroom. If the statement is absolutely not the case, circle "!"; if it is very minimally true, choose "2". If the statement generally describes your classroom, choose "3"; if it is absolutely true, choose "4".

	stronely disagree	disagree	agree	strongly agree
1. Texts and materials are supplied in class sets so that all children may have their own.	1	2	3	14
2. Each child has a space for his person storage and the major part of the classroom is organized for common use.	1	2	3	1
3. Materials are kept out of the way until they are distributed or used under my direction.	1	2	3	4
4. Many different activities go on simultaneously	1	2	3	4
5. Children are expected to do their own work without getting help from other children.	1	2	3	14
6. Manipulative materials are supplied in great diversity and range, with little replication.	1	2	3	1+
7. The day is divided into large blocks of time within which children, with my help, determine their own routine.	1	2	3	14

	strongly disagree	disagree	agree	strongly agree
8. Children work individually and in small groups at various activities.	1	2	3	4
9. Books are supplied in diversity and profusion (including reference books, children's literature).	1	2	3	4
10. Children are not supposed to move about the room without asking permission.	1	2	3	14
11. Desks are arranged so that every child can see the blackboard or teacher from his desk.	1	2	3	4
12. The environment includes materials I have developed.	1	2	3	4
13. Common environment materials are provided.	1	2	3	4
14. Children may voluntarily use other areas of the building and schoolyard as part of their school time.	1	2	3	ì,
15. Our program includes use of the neighborhood.	1	2	3	4
i6. Children use "books" written by their class- mates as part of their reading and reference materials.	1	2	3	4
17. I prefer that children not talk when they are supposed to be working.	1	2	3	14
18. Children voluntarily group and regroup themselves.	1	2	3	4
19. The environment includes materials developed or supplied by the children.	1	2	3	4
20. I plan and schedule the children's activities through the day.	1	2	3	4
21. I make sure children use materials only as instructed.	1	2	3	1+
22. I group children for lessons directed at specific needs.	1	2	3	7+
23. Children work directly with manipulative materials.	1	2	3	1+
24. Materials are readily accessible to children.	1	2	3	4



BEST COPY AVAILABLE	strongly disagree	disagree	agree	strongly agree
25. I promote a process of the productively and to value their work and learning.	1	2	3	14
26. I use test a sulfator group children in reading and/or math.	1	2	3	14
27. Children expert to to consect all their work.	1	2	3	14
28. I base in Americantum of American dual child and his interesting which were followed equipment.	1	2	3	1
29. I rive hill the contains out what they know.	1	2	3	4
30. The strain was a strain of warm and accepting.	1	2	3	4
31. The way was a read of fivilled into subject matter areas	1	2	3	4
32. My lagger of the class as a few matter of	1	2	3	14
33. To orthop diese with Information. I observe the specific we have the transmission of a child closely and ask inclusives and respect the odd questions.	1	2	3	14
34. In the second of the text of the text of the second of	1	2	3	14
35. The most of and physical development.	1	2	3	1 +
36. I have the section to the poar.	1	2	3	4
37. The alia order solution of ar guidelines, made explana	1	2	3	4
38. I take many of deal og with conflicts and dis- ruptive herarder of the medical regions the group.	1	2	3	4
39. Children waterating products and ideas are refilected elements in all the questroom.	1	2	3	4
40. I am in the contract of th	1	2	3	14



	strongly disagree	disagree	agree	strongly agree
41. Before suggesting any extension or redirection of activity, I give diagnostic attention to the particular child and his particular acivity.	1	2	3	1+
42. The children spontaneously look at and discuss each other's work.	1	2	3	14
43. I use tests to evaluate children and rate them in comparison to their peers.	1	2	3	14
44. I use the assistance of someone in a supportive advisory capacity.	1	2	3	4
45. I try to keep all children within my sight so that I can be sure they are doing what they are supposed to do.	1	2	3	14
46. I have helpful colleagues with whom I discuss teaching ideas.	1	2	3	4
47. I keep a collection of each child's work for use in evaluating his development.	1	2	3	14
48. Evaluation provides information to guide my instruction and provisioning for the classroom.	1	2	3	4
49. Academic achievement is my to priority for the children.	1	2	3	14
50. Children are deeply involved in what they are doing through the day.	1	2	3	4

SCORING KEY WITH WEIGHTED ITEM SCORES

FOR CLASSROOM OBSERVATION RATING SCALE AND TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE

Position					, Position					
ITEM	. 1	2	3	4	ITEM	. 1	2	3	4	
	(%	reight	ed so	ore)		(W	eight	ed sc	ore)	~
1	4	3	23232333322333223333	1	26	4	3323232322232232322232	2	1	
2	1	2	3	4	27	4	3	2	1	
3	4	3	2	1	28	1	2	3	4	
4	1	2	3	4	29 30	4	3	2	1	
5	4	3	2	1 4	30	1	2	3	4	
5 6 7	1	2	3	4	31	4	3	2	1 4 1	
	1	2	3	4	32	4	3	2	1	
8 9	1	2	3	4	33	1	2	3	4	
9	1	2	3	4 1 1 4	34	4	3	2	1	
10	4	3	2	1	35 36	1	2	3	4	
11	4	3	2	1	36	1	2	3	· 4	
12	1	2	3		37	1	2	3	4	
13	1	2	3	4	38	4	3	2	1	
14	1	2	3	4	39 40	1	2	3	4	
15	1	2	3	4 4 4 1 4	40	1	2	3	4	
16	1	2	3	4	41	1	2	3	4	
17	4	3	2	1	42	1	2	3	4	
18	1	2	3		43	4	3	2	1	
19	1	2	3	4	44	1	2	3	4	
20	4	3	2	1	45	4	3	2	1	
21	4	3	2	1	46	1	2	3	4	
22	1	232322332222322332222	3	4	47	1	2	3	4	
23	1	2	3	4	48	1	2	3	4	
24	1	2	3	4	49	4	3	2	ī	
25	1	2	3	4	50	1	2	2323232333233323233323	4	



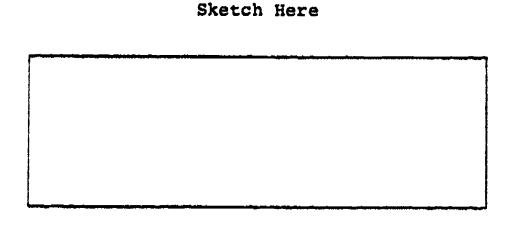
Observer(s)		School:
Date:		Teacher:
	Pupil Gra	de Level:

Dr. Gil Mazer Mr. Paul Mestancik

Introduction:

The Teacher Performance Rating Scales consist of subscales which are designed to systematically describe teacher and pupil performance on several dimensions which are considered significant to pupil learning and the establishment of a particular type of classroom climate. The scales should be useful both in providing feedback to teachers and for comparing classroom environments.

The observer should wait for a full hour before filling out rating scales and use separate TPRS's for each hour of observations. The observer should also comment on his ratings to help provide an accurate "image" of the classroom environment. He should begin with a rough sketch of physical arrangements including usual placement of teacher and pupil desks, learning centers, etc.





THE TEACHER PERFORMANCE RATING SCALES Subscale 1

Average ratio of teacher-pupil talk

(Circle one number)

Mostly teacher talk Mostly pupil talk

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:

Subscale 2

Average classroom noise levels (pupil noise)

(Circle one number)

Loud Quiet

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:

Subscale 3

Flexibility of grouping arrangement:

(Circle one number)

Rigid grouping Flexible grouping (little variety) (much variety)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:



THE TEACHER PERFORMANCE RATING SCALES Subscale 4

Extent of pupil movement within the classroom

(Circle one number)

Much pupil movement Little pupil movement

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:

Subscale 5

Extent student may choose learning activity (pupil autonomy vs. teacher direction) (Circle one number)

Much student selection Little student selection

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:

Subscales 6 - 14

TEACHER STRATEGIES

Indicate Extent Teacher Uses the Following Behaviors:

- A. VERBAL BEHAVIORS
 - 6. Verbal Supportive--"That's a very good job." "You are such a lovely girl." "My, but your work is so neat."

(Circle one number)

Much Little

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:



7.	Verbal Neutral"	Laura and Tom.	let's	open our books
	to page 34." "Ma	y, your pencil	is on	the floor."
	"Hal, do you have	milk money to	day?"	

(Circle one number)

Much
Little

l 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:

8. Verbal Control -- "Lou, sit on that chair and shut up!"
"Curt, get up off that floor!" "Mary and Laura, quit
your talking!"

(Circle one number)

Much
Little

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:

B. NON-VERBAL BEHAVIORS:

9. Non-Verbal Supportive--Teacher nods her head at Rose. Teacher smiles at Liza. Teacher claps when Laura completes her problem at board.

(Circle one number

Much
Little

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:



10. Non-Verbal Neutral--Teacher indicates with her arms that she wants Lilly and Shirley to move farther apart in the circle. Teacher motions to Joe and Tom that they should try to snap their fingers to stay in beat with the music.

(Circle one number)

Much

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:

11. Non-Verbal Control--Teacher frowns at Lena. Teacher shakes finger at Amy to quit tapping her pencil. Teacher motions with hand for Rose not to come to her desk.

(Circle one number)

Much
Little

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:

C. PHYSICAL CONTACT BEHAVIORS

12. Physical Contact Supportive--Teacher hugs Laura. Teacher places her arm around Mary as she talks to her. Teacher holds Trish's hand as she takes out a splinter.

(Circle one number)

Much

Little

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:



Physical Con								
as she walks	past.	Teacher	leads	Rema	to	new	place	e on
the circle.							-	

(Circle one number)

Much
Little

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:

14. Physical Contact Control—Teacher strikes Lou with stick. Teacher pushes Curt down in his chair. Teacher pushes Hal and Doug to the floor.

(Circle one number)

Much Little
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comment:



APPENDIX F

CHILDREN'S ATTITUDE TESTS



SEMA	NTIC DIFFERENTIAL	1ESTING PROJECT
Name	Managements in the second seco	
School		
Grade	A	ge

Today I would like you to think about yourself and your schoolwork and how you feel about yourself and your schoolwork. The things you tell us will not be used in any way to give you a grade. Also, there are no right or wrong answers to the things we are going to ask you.

On the next six pages you will find a list of words which mean the opposite of each other. An example of these words is:

HAPPY SAD

At the top of each page will be some things about school like Reading and Me. If you feel that you are always happy with reading, place an X in box 1. If you feel you are not always happy with reading but are happy most of the time, place an X in box 2. If you feel you are sometimes happy and sometimes sad with reading, place an X in box 3. If you feel you are not always sad but sad most of the time with reading, place an X in box 4. If you feel you are always sad with reading, place an X in box 5. However, if you feel you cannot answer to the thing, place an X in box 3.

On each of the words on the next pages, try to think about how you really feel about the school thing at the top of the page and mark your answer so it is as close to how you feel. Mark only one answer for each pair of words. Make sure your answer is in the box, not outside the box.



reading and Me

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BAD	ALWAYS EAB	MOST ALWAYS BAD	BAR SOMETIMES GUCU	Gara Algars Gara	ALWAYS COOD	GOOD
SLOW	ALWAYS SLUG	MOST ALWAYS SLOW	\$1.65° reft="ff::es f //\$1	MOSI ALMAYS FAST	ALWAYS FAST	FAST
NICE	ALWAYS Wile	MOST ALWAYS NICE	MILE SOMETIMES TARBE	Most Alviays Pneul	ALNAYS MMTUL	AWFUL
BIG	Always en	MOST ALWAYS E/G	SOMETHIES STAFF	WOST ALWAYS WOTALL	AI WAYS SCIALI.	SMALL
CRUEL	ALWAYS CHUZI	MOST ALWAYS CRUEL	CSHEE MIRE COLLEG MIRE	argen Argans Kiri	ALWAYS MIND	KIND
WEAK	Ai Ways We ak	MOST ALWAYS WEAK	WEAK SOMETIMES STROKE	MBST ALWAYS STRONG	ALWAYS STRUNG	STRONG
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Name _____ Age School_____ Grade _____

Date ____

DIRECTIONS: Boys and girls, we are interested in how you feel about school and some of the things you do in school. Read each sentence below and on the following pages. Put an "X" on the face that shows how you feel. Please check only one face for each sentence and make sure you answer each sentence.

EXAMPLE:

This is how I feel when I go to the doctor.

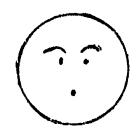






1. This is how I feel when I come to school.

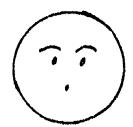






2. 1 feel like this when the teacher tells me to do something all by myself without any help.

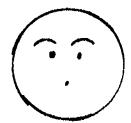






This is how I would feel if I could go to school for the rest 3. of my life.









4. I feel like this when someone does not follow the rules.



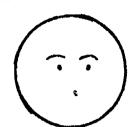




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5. I feel like this when I work alone.







6. I feel like this when I have a lot of school work to do.

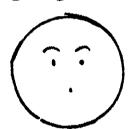






7. I feel like this about going to summer school.







8. I feel like this when I work on a project by myself.







9. This is how I feel about going back to school after a vacation.







10. This is how I feel when I talk to my teachers.









BEST COPY AVAILABLE 11. I find like this about studying alone. 12. This is her I feel in days when I can't go to school. i feel this way about teachers. 13. i feel this way about reading a book by myself. 14. This is how I would feel if we could have school on Saturday, too. 15. 10. Inis is how I feel about school rules. I feel this way when the teacher asks me questions. 17. This is how I feel when it's time to go home from school.

10.

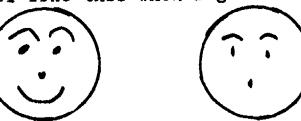








19. I feel like this when I go to the media center (library).





20. This is how I feel about my school building.







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SCORING PROCEDURES FOR

THE FACES TEST

ITEMS

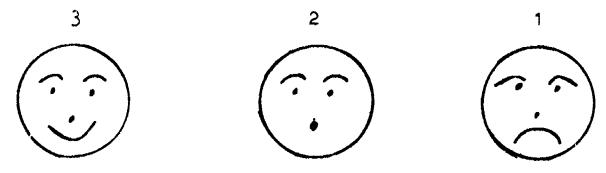
The 20 items of the Faces Test yield three scores on what can be called three factors. These three factors and the items that are part of these factors are given below.

F	A	C	Τ	0	R
	7.7	v		v	•

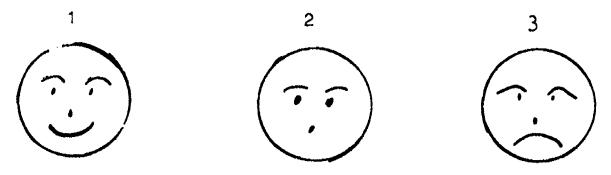
work

I.	Attitude climate	toward	school	1, 4, 7, 19, 20	10,	13,	16,
II.	Attitude study	toward	independent	2,5,8,	11,	14,	17
III.	Attitude	toward	school-	3, 6, 9,	12,	15,	18

Each item is scored on a 3 point scale with a "positive" response getting a 3 and a "negative" response a 1. For example, for item 1, "This is how I feel when I come to school.", the weighting is



All other items, with the exception of 4, 12, and 18, are similarly weighted. For items numbers 4, 12, and 18, the three-point scale is reversed. For example, for item 4, "I feel like this when someone does not follow the rules.", the weighting is



In order to obtain a score on a factor, the weights for the items that are included in that factor are simply added. Thus, for factor I, the scores can range from 8 to 24, whereas for factors II and III, the scores can range from 6 to 18.

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