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## ABSTRACT

The Affective Involvement Instrument (AII) describes and classifies affective involvement in the process of decision-making as it occurs during classroom activities such as role-playing or group discussions. The thirty-celled instrument behaviorizes the six processes involved in decision-making and combines them with the taxonomic levels of the affective domain. Each cell describes signs of decision-making from problem definition and valuing through the process of deciding, as the individual voluntarily expresses his position. The AII can be used to: (1) program involvement and dissonance to study attitude change; (2) describe, diagnose, and redesign teaching strategy; and (3) provide information for teacher self-evaluation. (Author)

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## AFFECTIVE INVOLVEMENT INSTRUMENT

## Johanna K. Lemlech

The Affective Involvement Instrument (A.I.I.) describes and classifies affective involvement in the process of decision-making as it occurs during classroom activities such as role-playing or group discussions.

The thirty celled instrument behaviorizes the six processes involved in decision-making and combines them with the taxonomic levels of the affective domain. Each cell describes signs of decision-making from problem definition and valuing through the process of deciding as the individual voluntarily expresses his position.

Through the use of a tape recorder the teacher/researcher may record a classroom discussion. The A.I.I. can be used to summarize the pattern of involvment in each decision-making process by comparing verbal statements with the taxonomic behavioral sign. Involvement may be described by classifying statements from 1.1 (Defining and Receiving level) to 6.5 (Deciding and Characterization level). The A.I.I. aids the teacher/researcher discriminate between the effective decision-maker who responds at high taxonomic levels and the low taxonomic responder who may have difficulty perceiving others values.

The A.I.I. can be used to: program involvement and dissonance to study attitude change; describe, diagnose, and redesign teaching strategy; provide information for teacher self-evaluation.

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ATION		
Inclusively focuses upon problem definition. All aspects and elements clearly defined.	DEFINING	1.5
Resolves rationally, articulates inclusively the values involved in a given situation with own and normative values.	VALUING	2.5
Identifies all relevant information. Resolves conflicting bits of information. Uses inference in perspective.	IDENTIFYING RELEVANT INFORMATION	ယ

CHARACTERIZA:

u,	ZATION
Lamento de Lago	
Chooses and states specifics of problem focus; denies, protests, debates problem focus.	Abstracts and organizes elements of a problem.
Accepts own and others' values. Examines and redefines relevant values.	Organizes and refines Organizes own values and problem tion and problem tion and systems.
Accepts own and others' Uses relevant information to values. Examines and support own viewpoint. redefines relevant Debates viewpoint. values.	Organizes and refines Organizes problem informa- own values and problem tion and personal knowledge. values into rational systems.

nes relevant Deba	Examines and support	own and others' Uses r	
Debates viewpoint.	ort own viewpoint.	relevant information to	

3

	problem.	discusses definition of	Complies with, follows,
<pre>problem. Acknowledges own values.</pre>	lating to a given	values statement re-	Voluntarily identifies
	with knowledge.	tion. Augments information	Voluntarily identifies Volunteers relevant informa-

Unwilling to share own values. Fails to respond or differentiate problem values. Unable to extract relevant information.

RESPONDING

VALUING

ORGANIZATION

Unwilling to attend to problem

3.1

6.5

GENERATING TRIAL SOLUTIONS

TESTING SOLUTIONS IN TERMS OF CONSEQUENCES

DECIDING

Considers alternatives consistent with information and values. Revises solutions.

Uses organized units of information to predict or project consequences.

Makes a rational decision. Decides on a preference that is consistent with projected consequences and relevant values.

Compares different solutions to a problem. Theorizes on goals and consequences.

Systematizes information and values into units for prediction in terms of consequences.

Organizes values systems and all units of information for rational decision making.

4

Deliberates, supports, argues personal view-points.

Chooses one or more solutions and predicts consequences.

Commits himself to action, inaction or preference for future action.

Selects possible solutions. Discusses solutions.

Follows discussion of varied solutions to projected consequences.

Approves or follows another's decision making.

Fails to differentiate varied solutions.

Fails to respond with possible consequences of a given solution.

Fails to select or take part in decision making.

4.

5.1

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