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#### **ABSTRACT**

**IDENTIFIERS** 

Social studies educators can use this long form of the Curriculum Materials Analysis System to analyze curriculum ideas and materials in breadth and depth. The form was revised using feedback from educators in workshops and conferences. Eight major sections deal with product characteristics; rationale and objectives; content; theory and strategies; antecedent conditions (i.e., conditions that must exist with respect to pupil, teacher, school, and community in order for the curriculum materials to be ssfully implemented); evaluation; background of materials development; and background of the analysis. Each section contains both scaled and narrative questions. Some of the questions are descriptive and some evaluative. In each section, the first questions are intended to elicit information of the most important, yet general, nature within each section. As the analysis unfolds within each section, subordinate level questions elaborate on the questions asked at the first level. (RM)

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CURRICULUM MATERIALS
ANALYSIS SYSTEM

LONG FORM

Revised Edition



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# CURRICULUM MATERIALS ANALYSIS SYSTEM

LONG FORM

Revised Edition

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#### INTRODUCTION

#### TO THE

# CURRICULUM MATERIALS ANALYSIS SYSTEM

# Background and Uses of the CMAS

New materials for social science/social studies education are becoming available in increasing quantities. This is the result of substantial support given to curriculum materials developers by government and private sources in the 1960s. The task of those who must select and adapt materials is difficult, not only because of the increasing numbers of materials from which they must select, but also because of the greater complexity and sophistication of many of the new materials.

In May 1967 the Social Science Education Consortium (SSEC) published Steps in Curriculum Analysis Outline. The outline was designed to provide a method of analyzing curriculum ideas and materials in bleadth and depth. Since that time the Curriculum Materials Analysis System (CMAS, as it has now come to be called) has been used by a large number of educators in workshops, conferences, and in other educational endeavors throughout the United States. Many useful suggestions for revision were received from many of these people. It has been our experience that the CMAS is equally useful both as an analytical decision-making instrument and as a teacher-training tool.

Below are listed eight possible uses of the CMAS. These suggestions appeared in the 39th Yearbook (1969) of the National Council for the Social Studies, Social Studies Curriculum Development: Prospects and Problems.

- 1) General library use: To assist users to become quickly acquainted with the materials in a curriculum library.
- 2) Analysis of trends: To facilitate the analysis of trends in curriculum materials, such as the increasing or decreasing use of particular types of objectives, teaching strategies, teaching aids, etc.
- 3) Field data collection: To serve as a framework for accumulating comparable data from different sources on classroom use of materials.
- 4) Decision-making: To assist in choosing new curriculum materials.
- 5) <u>Curriculum use</u>: To help classroom teachers understand new materials that have been selected for their use.



- 6) Curriculum development: To suggest to curriculum developers all of the dimensions of curriculum philosophy, construction, and use that they might take into consideration in their work.
- 7) In-service education: To introduce teachers to new ideas and approaches in new curriculum material, apart from scientific adoption decisions. (In curriculum analysis seminars which were part of the Experienced Teacher Fellowship Programs at Purdue University and at the University of Colorado, we found the development and application of a curriculum materials analysis system to be a very stimulating method of getting teachers involved with all the elements of curriculum philosophy, construction, and use.)
- 8) Pre-service education: To acquaint students with a broad range of curriculum materials through the study of analyses done by others; and to introduce students to all the dimensions of curriculum construction and use by having them perform curriculum analyses of their own.

Since 1967 over 200 Curriculum Materials Analyses (CMAs) of a wide variety of curriculum units or packages have been produced by various individuals and groups. Many of the CMAs were done in a short time, often with inadequate resources, and in some cases for the purpose of training rather than producing a finished product. At this writing, the SSEC has selected and made available for sale 34 CMAs of 27 curriculum materials packages.

Because of the SSEC's continuing effort to make available to educators information about new developments and approaches in social studies/social science education, a <u>Social Studies Curriculum Materials Data Book</u> has been published. The first edition of the <u>Data Book</u> contains separate analyses of 72 new social studies curriculum materials packages, textbooks, games and simulations, plus explanatory text and indices. Each data sheet is a single-sheet, two-page analysis of curriculum materials. The CMAS was used to provide an analytical framework for the data sheets.

#### The Revised CMAS

Below is a comparison of the major section headings in the 1967 CMAS and in this revision. Three major section headings have been changed. The primary reason for this was clarity and generality. Antecedent Conditions, now Section 5.0, is considered after the analyst has examined the substance of the



curriculum package. Two new sections have been added: 7.0, Background of Materials Development; and 8.0, Background of the Analysis.

These two sections are brief, and may be ignored by the CMA reader interested only in the materials.

1967	CMAS Major Section Headings	1971 Revision, CMAS Major Section Headings
1.0	Descriptive Characteristics	1.0 Product Characteristics
2.0	Rationale and Objectives	2.0 Rationale and Objectives
3.0	Antecedent Conditions	3.0 Content
4.0	Content	4.0 Theory and Strategies
5.0	Instructional Theory and Teaching Strategies	5.0 Antecedent Conditions
6.0	Overall Judgments	6.0 Evaluation
		7.0 Background of Materials Development
		8.0 Background of the Analysis

In this revision the CMAS has been organized into three forms. Each form is intended to stand on its own. The first, or short, form contains questions at the one-decimal level only. The possible users of this form would be participants in short workshops of a few hours to a day in length and the busy administrator or teacher who does not have time for more in-depth examination of curriculum materials. The second, or intermediate, form contains questions at both the one-decimal and two-decimal levels. The possible users of this form would be participants in one or two week workshops, students in short courses on curriculum, and the curriculum specialist who needs to examine a package of curriculum materials in greater depth than the short form permits. The third, or long, form contains questions at the one-decimal, two-decimal, and three-decimal levels. The possible users of this form are curriculum specialists or teachers who have a good bit of time to devote to analysis of materials, methods teachers and their students who wish to spend a good portion of a term analyzing materials, and others who wish to have a very thorough knowledge of curriculum materials.

Each level contains both narrative and scale questions. One-decimal level questions are intended to elicit information of the most important, yet general. nature within each section. As the analysis unfolds within each section, sub-ordinate level questions (two- and three-decimal questions) elaborate on the



questions asked at the first level. Some subsections of the CMAS are covered adequately at the intermediate, or two-decimal, level.

In addition to the short, intermediate, and long version of a Curriculum Materials Analysis (CMA), there is a synopsis form which summarizes each of the five substantive sections, 2.0 through 6.0, in 100 words or less.

# Analyzing Curriculum Materials with the CMAS

The CMAS is not viewed as a strict linear instrument. That is, the user should not feel that he must proceed with his analysis starting with Section 1.0 and working straight through the sections in numerical order. The first step for the analyst is to become generally familiar with both the entire instrument and the package of materials keeping the CMAS in mind. In this way he will get a feel for the kinds of questions asked in each section and the relationship among the sections. Following that, it is probably desirable to start with Section 1.0, Product Characteristics. This section provides an overview of the curriculum materials, including a complete description of the physical characteristics and a brief description of selected substantive characteristics. It is suggested that the analyst proceed in order for the most part, departing from order as convenient—e.g., skipping some sections and coming back to them.

Most of the questions asked in the CMAS require a scaled response. A typical scale is shown below left.

The analyst is asked to check a number on this scale that he deems the most appropriate to the question. In most cases scaled questions are accompanied by another scale. This scale is shown above right. The analyst can ask the reader to see his narrative statement (SN) and/or indicate whether information about a question is either not applicable (NA) or unavailable (UA). Since an analyst may have to use his imagination to figure out implicit answers, in most cases scaled questions are also accompanied by a scale which indicates the degree of certainty with which the analyst is answering a particular question. Zero on this scale indicates a very low certainty of response; 4 indicates high certainty. The intent of the certainty scale is to make the analyst feel more comfortable about responding, since he can always hedge by indicating



degree of certainty. Also, the "SN scale" appears where there is not a numerically-scaled response called for. Scaled questions should always be answered (if only to indicate NA or UA), and narrative responses should also be made unless the analyst feels that everything he has to say is indicated by the scaled responses and checks. In Sections 2.0 through 6.0, the analyst is asked to write a brief, 100 word or less, abstract summarizing his analysis of those sections.

It is intended that the final product of the analyst's work, the CMA, be the completed CMAS form integrated with the narrative responses. That is, upon completion of the curriculum analysis, narrative responses are typed. These narrative responses are then incorporated into the filled-out CMAS via a cut-and-paste process.

The staff of the Social Science Education Consortium is anxious to receive feedback from the users of the CMAS. We are particularly interested in which form(s) were used, for what purpose, the ease of use, problems with use, and suggestions for further revision. Please address all inquiries and comments to CMAS Coordinator, Social Science Education Consortium, 855 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

#### Acknowledgments

The persons who contributed directly to this revision are listed on the title page. Useful criticisms and suggestions for revision were contributed by Charles Adair, Frances Klein, Michael Scriven, the late Hilda Taba, and Louise Tyler. Many other individuals have contributed general suggestions and possible revisions for particular sections, including James O. Hodges and Robert Pratt, who worked with the revision group during the spring of 1970. Members of the following groups also made useful contributions to revision: the April 1968 Regional Laboratory Conference on the CMAS, Boulder, Colorado; the 1966-67 Experienced Teacher Fellowship Program, Purdue University; the 1968-69 and the 1969-70 Experienced Teacher Fellowship Programs, University of Colorado; and the Teacher Regional Inservice Analysis and Dissemination (TRIAD) teams from Louisville, Kentucky, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Phoenix, Arizona, and Westminster, Colorado. Many other workshop and conference groups throughout the United States also made valuable contributions.



Special credit is given the Region VIII Office of Educational Research, U.S. Office of Education, Denver, Colorado, directed by Dr. Lewis R. Crum, for support of the revision project.

It would be impossible to acknowledge the sources of all the ideas combined in this revision of the analysis system, but some of the most direct debts should be mentioned. In various sections of the CMAS the authors have borrowed from the work of Gordon Allport and P. E. Vernon, Harold Berlak and James Shaver, Benjamin Bloom, David Krathwohl and their colleagues, Jerome Bruner, Ira Gordon, and Robert Stake, Jean Piaget, and Alan Tom. Needless to say, none of these scholars is responsible for the ways in which we have adapted their ideas.

Former Teacher Associates of the SSEC as well as the present Teacher Associates, Robert C. Bilek, Michael A. Radz, and C. Frederick Risinger, made valuable contributions to the final system. The authors are indebted to Marcia Hutson, Administrative Assistant, who supervised the clerical and secretarial production. Particular thanks is given to Nancy Vickery, for typing the many scales and charts, and to Cathy Pfeiffer and Connie Maupin for secretarial assistance.



# CURRICULUM MATERIALS AMALYSIS SYSTEM

# Outline Long Form

# 1.0 Product Characteristics

- Subject Content
- 1.2 Intended Uses
  - 1.21 Grade Level(s)
  - 1.22 Student Characteristics
  - 1.23 Characteristics of Teacher, School, and Community
  - 1.24 Required Time
  - 1.25 Sequence and Independence of Parts
- 1.3 Printed Materials and Other Media
  - 1.31 Printed Ctudent Materials
  - 1.32 Printed Teacher Materials
  - 1.33 Other Media
  - 1.34 Tests
  - 1.35 Costs
- 1.4 Dominant Instructional Characteristics
  - 1.41 Roles of Teacher and Students
- 1.5 Performance Data Availability
  - 1.51 Curriculum Project Report(s)
  - 1.52 Producer's or Publisher's Report(s)
  - 1.53 School System Report(s)
  - 1.54 Research Report(s)
- 1.6 References
  - 1.61 Further References

# 2.0 Rationale and Objectives

- 2.1 The Individual and Society
  - 2.11 Nature of the Individual
    - 2.111 Innate Morality
    - 2.112 Learning Capabilities
    - 2.113 Creativity
    - 2.114 Aspirations
    - 2.115 Individual Differences
  - 2.12 Goals for the Individual
  - 2.13 Nature of Society
    - 2.131 Innate Morality
    - 2.132 Flexibility
    - 2.133 Range of Choice of Types of Society
  - 2.14 Goals with Respect to Society
    - 2.141 Continuity and Stability
    - 2.142 Criticism and Improvement 2.143 Utopian Potential
  - Relationship of the Individual to Society
    - 2.151 Conflict Between Society and the Individual
    - 2.152 Society as Aid to Individual
    - 2.153 Individual as Aid to Society
    - 2.154 Influence of Society on the Individual
    - 2.155 Influence of the Individual on Society
- 2.2 Knowledge and Values
  - 2.21 Nature of Knowledge
  - 2.22 Nature of Values



- 2.3 Existence and Use of a Rationale
  - 2.31 Nature of the Individual and of-Society
  - 2.32 Nature of Knowledge and Values .
  - 2.33 Goals for the Individual and Society
- 2.4 Cognitive Objectives
  - 2.41 Taxonomy of Cognitive Objectives
    - 2.411 Memory
    - 2.412 Comprehension 2.413 Application

    - 2.415 Synthesis
    - 2.416 Evaluation
  - 2.42 General and Specific Objectives
  - 2.43 Performance Objectives
  - 2.44 Skill Development
  - 2.45 Consistency with Rationale
- 2.5 Affective Objectives
  - 2.51 Taxonomy of Affective Objectives
  - 2.52 Value Postures
  - 2.53 General and Specific Objectives
  - 2.54 Performance Objectives
  - 2.55 Consistency with Rationale
- 2.6 Psychomotor Objectives
  - 2.61 Details of Psychomotor Objectives

### 3.0 Content

- 3.1 Cognitive Content
  - 3.11 Author's View of Subject
    - 3.111 Facts
    - 3.112 Co. cepts
    - 3.113 Generalizations

    - 3.114 Theory
      3.115 Major Processes
  - 3.12 Cognitive Content of Curriculum Materials
    - 3.121 Facts
    - 3.122 Major Concepts
    - 3.123 Generalizations

    - 3.124 Theory3.125 Major Constructs
    - 3.126 Major Processes
- 3.2 Affective Content
  - 3.21 Author's View of Affective Content
  - 3.22 Affective Content ir the Curriculum Materials
    - 3.221 Approach
    - 3.222 Performance Levels
- 4.0 Theory and Strategies
  - 4.1 Learning Theory
    - 4.11 Specifist Theory
      - 4.111 Stimuli-Response Patterns
      - 4.112 Reinforcement



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4.113 Shaping
     4.12 Field Theory
           4.121 Perception
           4.122 Insight
           4.123 Level of Aspiration
           4.124 Social Learning
           4.125 Individual Differences
     4.13 Personality Theory
           4.131 Needs
           4.132 Motivation
           4.133 Self-fulfillment
4.2 Instructional Theory
     4.21 Creation of Predisposition Toward Learning
          4.211 Previous and Present Levels of Experience and Learning
          4.212 Interest
           4.213 Goals
          4.214 Grouping
          4.215 Attitudes
     4.22 Structure and Form of Knowledge
          4.221 Mode of Representation
          4.222 Economy
          4.223 Power
          4.224 Learning Set
          4.225 Values
     4.23 Form and Pacing of Reinforcement
          4.231 Feedback: Form, Source, Timing, and Frequency
          4.232 Active Participation and Novelty
          4.233 Punishment
          4.234 Student Feedback
     4.24 Retention and Transfer
          4.241 Practice, Drill, Review
          4.242 Setting
    4.25 Development
          4.251 Assimilation and Accommodation
          4.252 Phases of Cognitive Development
4.3 Teaching Modes
          4.311 Teacher-To-Student Action
          4.312 Resource-To-Student Action
          4.313 Teacher-Student Interaction
          4.314 Student-Student Interaction
          4 315 Resource-Student Interaction
          4.316 Teacher-Student-Resource Interaction
4.4 Strategy Pattern
    4.41 Selection
    4.42 Sequence
    4.43 Variety and Flexibility
4.5 Effectiveness
    4.51 Use of Student's Time
    4.52 Student Outcomes
```

4.53 Use of Teacher's Time

4.54 Cost and Use of Resources

# 5.0 Antecedent Conditions

- 5.1 Physical Characteristics
  - 5.11 Physical Aspects
  - 5.12 Intellectual Aspects
    - 5.121 Age
    - 5.122 Cognitive Skills
    - 5.123 Cognitive Style for Structuring Information
  - 5.13 Affective Aspects
  - 5.14 Social Aspects
    - 5.141 Socio-Economic Level
    - 5.142 Group Skills
  - 5.15 Behavioral Characteristics
  - 5.16 Motivational Aspects
- 5.2 Teacher Characteristics
  - 5.21 Knowledge Requirements, Including Formal Education 5.211 Content
    - 5.212 Subsequent Training
  - 5.22 Experience
  - 5.23 Cultural Background
  - 5.24 Socio-Economic Background
  - 5.25 Personality
    - 5.251 Attitude
- 5.3 School
  - 5.31 Organization
  - 5.32 Physical Conditions
    - 5.321 Space
    - 5.322 Equipment
  - 5.33 Library
  - 5.34 Administrative Support and Assistance
- 5.4 Community Characteristics
  - 5.41 Geographic Characteristics
  - 5.42 Dominant Occupational and Industrial Characteristics 5.421 Occupational
    - 5.422 Industrial
  - 5.43 Residents: Static or Mobile
  - 5.44 Conservative or Liberal
  - 5.45 Social and Cultural
  - 5.46 Support
- 5.5 Relationship to Other Aspects of Curriculum
  - 5.51 Vertical
  - 5.52 Horizontal

# 6.0 Evaluation

- 6.1 Sources of Evaluative Data
- 6.2 Effects Predicted or Reported
  - 6.21 Success with Students
    - 6.211 Cognitive Outcomes
    - 6.212 Affective Outcomes
    - 6.213 Psychomotor Outcomes
    - 6.214 Social Outcomes



- 6.22 Impact on Teachers 6.221 Ease of Use
  - 6.222 Teacher Training
- 6.23 Impact on Sponsoring Institution
- 6.24 Impact on School(s) or School System
- 6.25 Impact on the Community
- 6.3 Comparisons
  - 6.31 Comparison with Author's Intentions 6.311 Consistency
    - 6.312 Appropriateness
  - 6.32 With Other Curriculum Materials
  - 6.33 With Standards of the Analyst
- 6.4 Recommended Uses
  - 6.41 Specific Uses
  - 6.42 Boundary Conditions
- 7.0 Background of Materials Development
  - 7.1 Institution and/or Person(s) Responsible for Materials
    - 7.11 Project Director(s)
    - 7.12 Other Project Personnel
    - 7.13 Origin of Project
    - 7.14 Additional Information
  - 7.2 Duration and Funding of Project
    - 7.21 Other Sources of Funding
    - 7.22 Length of Funding
    - 7.23 Amount of Funding
  - 7.3 Dissemination
    - 7.31 Teacher Training
    - 7.32 Printed Information
  - 7.4 Associated Programs
- 8.0 Background of the Analysis
  - 8.1 Characteristics of the Analyst(s)
    - 8.11 Identification
    - 8.12 Formal Education
    - 8.13 Professional Experience
    - 8.14 Editing
  - 8.2 Circumstances of this Analysis
    - 8.21 Location
    - 8.22 Time
    - 8.23 Instruction
  - 8.3 Selection of Materials
  - 8.4 References
    - 8.41 Detailed References
  - 8.5 Attitudes and Opinions of the Analyst
    - 8.51 Detailed Attitudes and Opinions



# 1.0 Product Characteristics

<u>Information</u>. This section gives a general overview of the curriculum materials, including a complete description of the physical characteristics and a brief description of selected substantive characteristics.

<u>Instruction</u>. After completing the entire analysis, write and insert here an <u>overview</u> of the entire analysis in not more than 100 words. The overview should be both selected, pointing to the most important characteristics of the materials as the analyst sees them, and succinct.

# 1.1 Subject Content

This topic is treated very briefly here. See Section 3.0, Content, for elaboration; see also Section 6.0, Evaluation.

1.1-Q1 Indicate the discipline or disciplines most prominent, mark them "1," "2," "3," in order of prominence; or, if they cannot be distinguished, mark them all "1." If more than three disciplines are prominent, mark either "interdisciplinary" or "multidisciplinary."

Anthropology Economics Geography History Political Sc		Psychology Social Psy Social Psy Interdisc. Multidisc.	/ch
//	/	1	//
Sec	Not		Analyst's
narrative	applicable (NA)	Unavailable	Certainty (C)
(SN)		(UA)	(Scale 0-4)

1.1-Q2 In general, how sound is the substantive content of these materials? Mark the scale according to your best overall judgment. Note: The scale shown below right is an abbreviation of the scale in 1.1-Q1.

#### 1.2 Intended Uses

Much of the content of this section is elaborated in Section 5.0, Antecedent Conditions.

1.2-Q1 For what grade level or levels are these materials most appropriate, according to the author?



Grade level(s) 
$$\frac{1}{16} \frac{\text{SN}}{\text{NA}} \frac{\text{NA}}{\text{UA}} \frac{\text{NA}}{\text{C}}$$

1.2-Q2 Are there any particular kinds of students, teachers, schools, or communities for which these materials would be especially suitable or unsuitable—for example, students from particular ethnic groups, teachers without much background in social science, schools with or without flexible facilities, and communities that are or are not politically conservative. If "yes," elaborate.

1.2-Q3 What does the author consider the most appropriate length of time, in weeks or years, for the use of the whole set of materials? Circle "weeks" or "years" according to which unit is used.

# 1.21 Grade Level(s)

1.21-Q For what grade level or levels are these materials most appropriate, according to the author? For what other grade level or levels might they also be used with reasonable effectiveness? What are the analyst's views with respect to the most appropriate grade level or levels, and with respect to another grade level or levels for which the materials could be used? Check the appropriate boxes below.

Grade levels	Author's		T		T			1		T -	Γ_	Τ	1	1		<del></del>
for which	Intention						}	ļ		1		ļ	1			ļ
materials		K	11	2	3	4	5	6	17	8	9	10	11	12	+	<del> </del>
are most	Analyst's'				1			-	<del>                                     </del>	+-	<del>                                     </del>	1 10	╅╧╧	12	13	14
appropriate	Opinion		1	1				-	1	1	ĺ	,		1		l
											I	,	1	,		
												<del></del>	J	.t		<del> </del>
									/		/		<u> </u>	#	/	<del></del>
							/	SN	/	/ N	/ A	UA	<u>/ /</u>	# C	_/	<del></del>
Other grade	Author's						/	SN	/	/ N	/ A	UA	/ /	# C	/	<b>+</b>
Other grade levels where	Author's Intention						<u>/</u>	SN	/	/ N	/ A	UA	/ <u>/</u>	# C	/	
levels where materials	1	К	1	2	3	4			7					С		
levels where	1	K	1	2	3	4	5	SN 6	7	/ N	/ A	UA 10	11	# C	/	14

# 1.22 Student Characteristics

1.22-Q Are there any particular kinds of students for whom these materials would be especially suitable or unsuitable--slow or able learners; particular social, economic, or ethnic groups? If "yes," elaborate.



# 1.23 Characteristics of Teacher, School, and Community

1.23-Q Are there any particular kinds of teachers, schools, or communities for which these materials would be especially suitable or unsuitable—for example, teachers with or without much background in social sciences, schools with or without flexible facilities, communities that are or are not politically conservative? If "yes," elaborate.

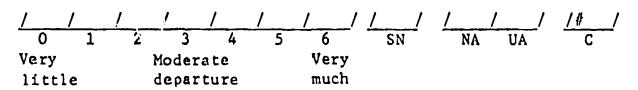
#### 1.24 Required Time

1.24-Q What does the author consider the most appropriate length of time, in weeks or years, for the use of the whole set of materials? What is the range of times, from shortest to longest, that the author thinks the materials might be used effectively? What lengths of time does the analyst consider appropriate? Fill in appropriate numbers below and circle "weeks" or "years" according to which unit is used.

	According to author	According to analyst			
Most appropriate length of time Shortest appropriate length of time Longest appropriate length of time		(indicate weeks or years)			
	// / /	/ / /# / NA UA C			

#### 1.25 Sequence and Independence of Parts

1.25-Q1 To what extent can the teacher depart from the sequence of materials prescribed by the author without impairing the effectiveness of the materials?



1.25-Q2 To what extent can parts of the materials be taught separately, apart from the rest of the materials, without impairing the effectiveness of the parts so taught?



# 1.3 Printed Materials and Other Media

Note that this section refers to the specific materials and media covered in this analysis. Other materials and media which belong to the same curriculum package but which are not covered in this analysis should be described briefly below.

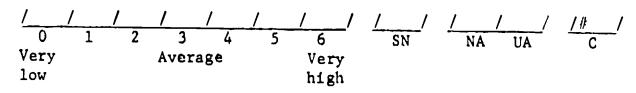
1.3-Q1 Check which of the following items are available and are covered in this analysis:

Student Text Other printed student materials Teacher's Guide	Other printed teacher materials  Media other than printed materials  Tests	
	<u>/</u> / /	/ / /# / NA UA C

1.3-Q2 Are there other materials and media which are closely related to the materials which have been analyzed but which are not included in this analysis? If so, describe them briefly.

1.3-Q3 What is your general overall judgment of the physical and technical (not substantive) quality of the materials, including all media? (For an overall judgment of the substantive quality of the materials, see 1.1-Q2).

1.3-Q4 As compared with the average cost of supplying curriculum materials for a social studies class at the grade level(s) for which these materials are intended, how are the costs of these materials?





#### 1.31 Printed Student Materials

1.31-Q1 There are a number of charts below which apply to the student text (if any) and to other student materials (if any). In the chart immediately below, the first line has the word "text" in the first column. The second column is for the complete title of the text. On the second line, the analyst should put in the first column a short identifying name for the second piece of student materials he is analyzing--e.g., "readings," "workbook"--and then the full title should be written in the second column. In subsequent charts these materials will be identified by the short identifying name. If there is a third item to be analyzed, it should be identified on the third line of the chart. If there are additional items, they should be described appropriately in the narrative.

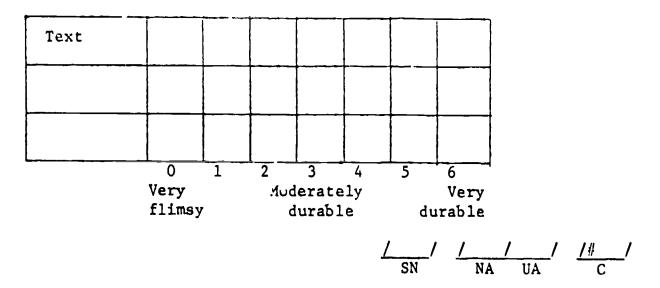
	Title	Author	Publisher	Date of Publication
Text				
		<u>/</u>	/ / / / / / / / NA UA	<u>/#</u> /

1.31-Q2 If materials other than a text were identified in 1.31-Q1, identify them in Column 1 below. Then complete the table.

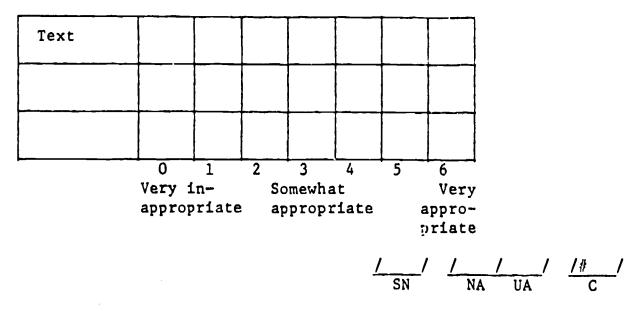
<del></del>	Number of pages	Dimensions	Unit cost	Cover: Hard, soft, other	
Text					
			SN NA	/ / /# / UA C	



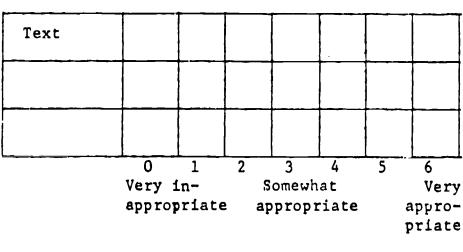
1.31-Q3 How durable do you judge each of the following materials to be?



1.31-Q4 How appropriate is the language level of the following materials for the grade level(s) for which intended?

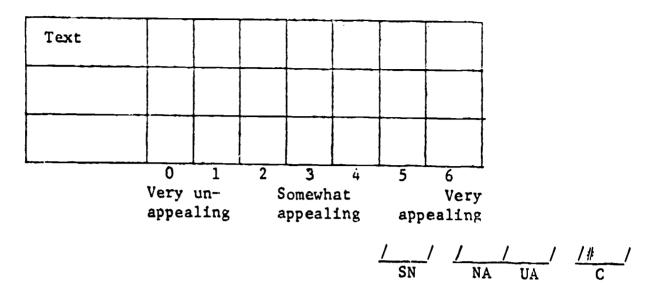


1.31-Q5 How appropriate is the style of writing of each of the following materials for the grade level(s) for which intended?





1.31-Q6 How appealing is the overall appearance of these materials?



1.31-Q7 How many of each of the following are included in the student materials listed below? Indicate "0," "some," or "many" in each box.

	Color photos	B/W photos	Drawings	Maps	Charts
Text					
<del></del>				<del></del>	
			// SN	/ / NA (	/ <u>/#</u> JA C

# 1.32 Printed Teacher Materials

1.32-Q1 If there is a teacher's guide fill in its title and other information on the first line below. If there are other printed teacher materials, identify them in the first column of the table and give the appropriate information in other columns. If there are more than three items to be described, give the descriptions in the narrative.

	Title	Author	Publisher	Date of Publication
Teacher's Guide				



1.32-Q2 Complete the following table, giving information on the teacher's guide and the other materials (if any) identified in 1.32-Q1.

	Number of pages	Dimensions	Cover: hard, soft, other	Price
Teacher's Guide				
			/ / / / / SN NA	/ <u>/#</u> / UA C

1.32-Q3 Does the teacher's guide include the student text?

1.32-Q4 through Q10. Information on the following table refers only to the teacher's guide (if any). For each item listed in the first column, indicate by checking "yes" in the second column whether it is contained in the guide. Indicate in subsequent columns the overall quality of the item--ranging from "very poor" to "very good"; whether the reader should refer to your narrative (SN); and your degree of certainty with respect to your judgment about the item. 1.32-Q4 through Q10 asks your overall judgment on the quality of the guide.

		Yes	Very	-		_			-	SN	C
			0	1	2	3	4	_5 	6		
1.32-Q4	Rationale for the materials										#
1.32-Q5	Student Objectives										#
1.32-Q6	Teaching strategies										#
1.32-Q7	How to use the mate- rials to meet indi- vidual seudent needs										#
1.32-Q8	Background information to help the teacher understand the materials										#



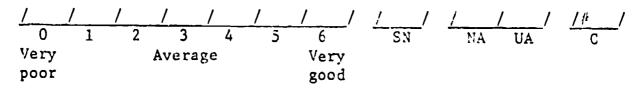
		Yes	Very 0	poor	Av 2	erage 3	4	Very 5	good 6	SN	С
1.32-Q9	Other characteris- tic(s) (specify)						•				//
1.32-010	Overall quality of the guide										#

# 1.33 Other Media

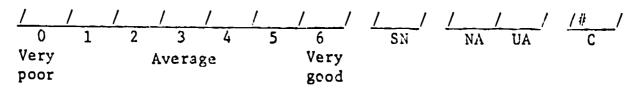
1.33-Q1 Check below the types of media items that are a part of the materials.

Films Video- tapes	Audio- tapes Transpar-	Artifacts Laboratory equipment
Filmstrips Slides Records	encies Spirit mas- ters Maps Charts	Kits Other
	)	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /

1.33-Q2 If one or more of the media items are checked, indicate your overall judgment of the substantive quality of these items.



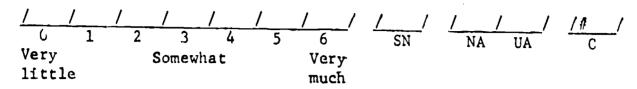
1.33-Q3 If one or more of the media items are checked, indicate your overall judgment of the physical and technical quality of these items.



1.33-Q4 For each item checked in 1.33-Q1, write in your narrative a description of the item, indicating all descriptors appropriate to the particular item. For example, number of items, time (for films and tapes), color versus black and white, price, rental cost, etc. Also give a separate judgment for each item with respect to substantive quality and technical quality.



1.33-Q5 To what extent are the media other than printed materials an essential and integral part of the total package?



# 1.34 Tests

1.34-Q1 Are student tests on the materials provided? If "yes," indicate the predominant type or types of tests by marking one or more checks on the scale below. If one type of test question predominates, and others are of lesser importance, mark "1" (for most prominent type of test), "2," etc. in the appropriate boxes of the scale.

No tests provided Multiple choice Essay	 Short answer Completion True-false		Problems Other (specify)			
	 -	/ SN	/ <u>/ /</u> NA	UA /	<u>/#</u>	_/

1.34-Q2 If any tests are provided, describe them further, including: 1) Number of tests and number of items per test; 2) whether the tests are intended to "cover" all of the materials; or, if not, what proportion of materials is covered.

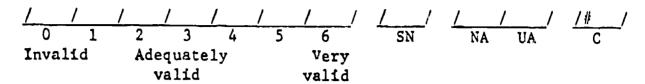
1.34-Q3 What is the cost per student for all available tests?

1.34-Q4 Are norms for tests available? If "yes," describe their nature. If they are not supplied with the materials, how can they be obtained?

No norms		<del></del>					<del></del> -	
Yes, supplied with	***************************************							
materials Yes, but not supplied								
with materials								
		1	_/	/	_/	/	<u>/#</u>	/
		SN		N.A	A U.	A	С	



1.34-Q5 How valid do you judge the tests to be? (Validity of a test indicates that it measures what it is intended to measure.)



1.34-Q6 How reliable do you judge the tests to be? (Reliability refers to the probability that a test will give the same results, regardless of the circumstances under which it was given to a particular student and regardless of who grades it.)

/	_/	/	1	/	/	1	1	1	1 1	/	/	1	<b>/</b> #	1
0	1	L	2	3	4	5	6	_	SN	NA	UA	_	С	_
Unre	<u> </u>		Mod	lerat	e.ly		Ver	У						
liat	le		re	liab	le	re	liab1	.e						

#### 1.35 Costs

1.35-Q1 The calculation of costs for classroom use of curriculum materials is difficult and complex. This question is to help the analyst summarize and analyze the total cost of adopting a particular curriculum materials package. Most or all of the costs summarized here have already been given in Sections 1.31-1.34 and these figures should be used in making computations for this section.

Among other important variables affecting cost calculations are these two:

1) What materials are essential and which are optional? and 2) Are costs to be calculated for the first year of use, or over a period of years of use? The following instructions take account of these two variables. The "Minimum" and "Maximum" columns refer to the costs if only the most essential materials are bought (minimum) and the costs if all materials are bought (maximum). The "First Year" columns refer to the costs if materials are bought and used for only one year. The "Subsequent Years" columns refer to the costs if the non-expendable materials are used for a period of four years.

	First	Year	Subsequent Years		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cost per student					
Text	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Tests					
Other printed student material	•				
Other media					
Total cost per student	\$	\$	\$	\$	



Cost per classroom
Teacher's Guide
Other printed teacher's
material
Other media
Total cost per classroom

First	Year	Subsequent Years					
Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum				
\$	\$	\$	\$				
\$	\$	\$	\$				

The analyst should comment freely in the narrative on the assumptions, uncertainties, and qualifications related to his total cost figures.

1.35-Q2 Are there costs other than those indicated above which a school or school district might incur if these materials are used? For example, might it be necessary to buy unusual equipment or supplies, to give special training to teachers, or to modify school facilities?

# 1.4 Dominant Instructional Characteristics

To the extent that materials can influence the course of learning activities, give your best judgments as to the probable effects of these materials in shaping the following dimensions of learning. The use of various teaching strategies is treated much more fully in Section 4.0, Learning Theory and Teaching Strategies.

1.4-Q Describe the dominant types of teaching and learning activities that are prescribed or suggested by these materials.

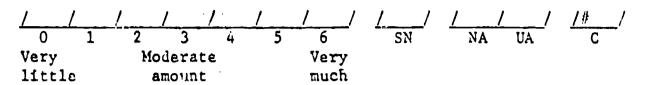
#### 1.41 Roles of Teacher and Students

1.41-Q1 How much initiative for undertaking learning activities is taken by students; how much by the teacher?

1.41-Q2 How much class time is taken by teacher exposition?

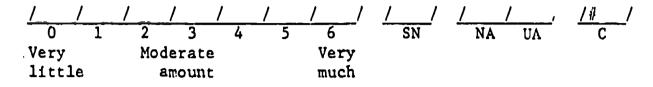


1.41-Q3 To what extent can students proceed at their own individual paces?

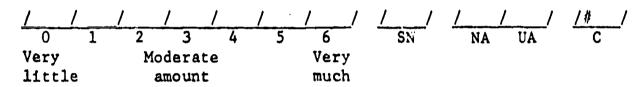


#### 1.42 Types of Learning Activities

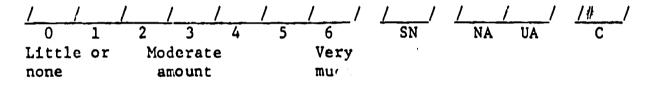
1.42-Q1 How much variety in learning activities is there?



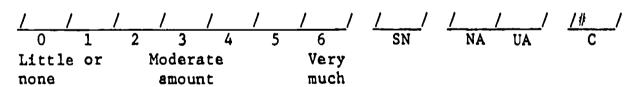
1.42-Q2 How much variety of grouping for classroom activities is therefull class, small groups, individual work, etc.?



1.42-Q3 How much use is made of community resources, brought into the class-room?



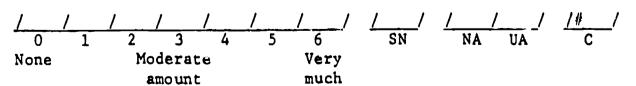
1.42-Q4 How much use is made of community resources, outside the classroom?



#### 1.5 Performance Data Availability

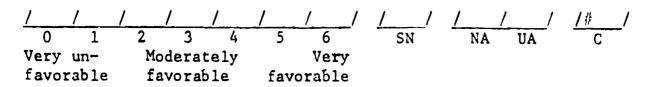
This section gives very brief information on performance data derived from classroom use of the materials. Section 6.0 includes more detailed data.

1.5-Q1 How much information on performance results of these materials is available?





1.5-Q2 If data are available, how unf rable or favorable are they with respect to the intended results?



# 1.51 Curriculum Project Report(s)

1.51-Q Are there any reports from the project which include performance data on the materials? If yes, describe the report, how it can be obtained, and what the performance data show.

# 1.52 Producer's or Publisher's Report(s)

1.52-Q Are there any reports from the producer or publisher of the materials which include performance data? If yes, describe the report, how it can be obtained, and what the performance data show.

# 1.53 School System Report(s)

1.53-Q Are there any reports from school systems which include performance data? If yes, describe the report, how it can be obtained, and what the performance data show.

#### 1.54 Research Report(s)

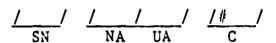
1.54-Q Are there any research reports which include performance data on these materials? If yes, describe the report, how it can be obtained, and what the performance data show.

# 1.6 References

References cited in this section refer only or primarily to information about the materials themselves. Section 7.32 gives references to the curriculum development project and Section 8.4 cites references which the analyst has found useful in understanding the analysis system and applying it to the materials.



1.6-Q List the one or two most useful references which give information about the materials in addition to the information found in the materials themselves. Give proper bibliographic references, including prices and how the references can be found or obtained.

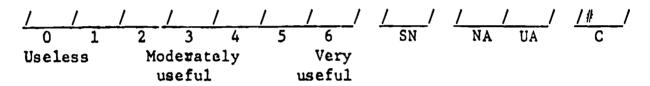


# 1.61 Further References

1.61-Q1 In addition to the citation or citations in 1.6-Q, list other references that give useful information about the materials. Give proper bibliographic references, including prices and how the references can be found or obtained.



1.61-Q2 In general, how useful are all these references in supplying additional information about the materials?





# 2.0 Rationale and Objectives

Information. A rationale is a philosophic position on education held by a curriculum developer. It consists of the assumptions and goals which the developer uses as guides and criteria for the selection and ordering of objectives, content, strategies, and evaluation processes in the curriculum. The assumptions include assumptions about the nature of the individual, of society, and of the relationship between the individual and society; also assumptions about the nature of knowledge and values. To the extent that a curriculum is embodied in materials, the rationale also supplies guides and criteria for the materials.

Objectives of curriculum materials are statements that indicate the ways in which students are expected to change their thinking, values, and actions as a result of using the materials. Objectives range from very general to very specific and include both substantive and methodological objectives. Specific objectives are sometimes stated in the form of "behavioral," or "performance," objectives.

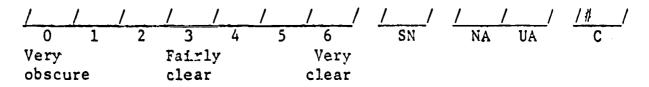
Instructions. With respect to all parts of the CMAS, the evidence for answers to questions may be explicitly stated in the materials or other sources, or it may be implicit and necessitate the making of inferences by the analyst, or there may be no evidence at all on which to base an answer. Many of the questions on rationale may put a severe strain on the inferential powers of the analyst and some may have to go unanswered.

After completing Section 2.0, write and insert here an abstract of the section in not more than 100 words. The abstract may contain both descriptive and evaluative statements.

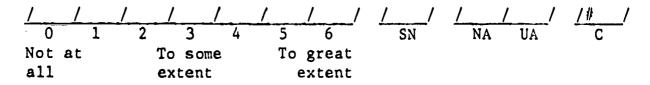
2.0-Ql Can the author's rationale be found explicitly and clearly in the materials or in other sources available to the analyst? Can it be found implicitly? Does it seem that no rationale exists? Indicate your answer on the following scale.



2.0-Q2 How clear is the author in setting forth his objectives?



2.0-Q3 To what extent do you, the analyst, agree with the author's rationale and objectives?



# 2.1 The Individual and Society

2.1-Ql What is the nature of the individual and of society, and how are the individual and society related to each other?

2.1-Q2 What goals should education foster for the individual and for society? To what extent are these goals compatible, to what extent in conflict?

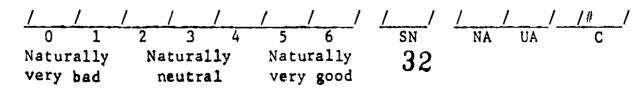
#### 2.11 Nature of the Individual

2.11-Q1 How much control does the author think individuals have over their own successes and failures?

2.11-Q2 What other assumptions or views does the author have with respect to the nature of the individual?

# 2.111 Innate Morality

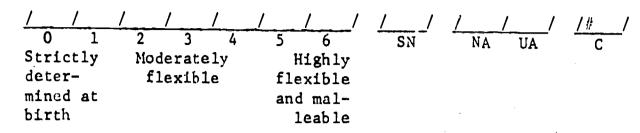
2.111-Q Does the author believe that individuals are naturally good (and may be made less good by life experiences), bad (and may be made better by life experiences), or neutral (with goodness and badness being determined by life experiences)?





# 2.112 Learning Capabilities

2.112-Q To what extent is learning ability fixed and limited at birth, placing narrow limits on the individual's future achievements, according to the author?



# 2.113 Creativity

2.113-Q To what extent is creativity fixed and limited at birth, placing narrow limits on the individual's future achievements, according to the author?

//	/ / /	_/_ /	/ /	/	/ / /# /
0 . 1	2 3 4	5 6	SN	NA	UA C
Strictly	Moderately	Highly			•••
deter-	flexible	flexible			
mined at		and mal-			
birth		leable			

# 2.114 Aspirations

2.114-0 To what extent are the individual's aspirations to intellectual, artistic, social, and vocational attainment fixed and limited at birth, according to the author?

/_/	/ / /	/ / /	/ /	/ / /	/# /
0 1	2 3 4	5 6	SN	NA UA	· C
Strictly	Moderately	Highly		•	•
deter-	flexible	flexible			
mined at		and mal-			
birth		leable			

# 2.115 Individual Differences

2.115-Q To what extent must curriculum developers take account of individual differences (in learning capabilities, creativity, aspirations, etc.) in planning learning activities, according to the author?

# 2.12 Goals for the Individual

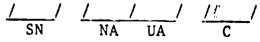
2.12-Q What goals for education of the individual does the author think are most important?



# 2.121-Q through 2.1215-0

To what extent does the author think that a goal of education should be to help students become:

	Not at		_	o some xtent	***	To great extent		
	0	1		3	4	5	6	
2.121-Q Scholars and creators of knowledge?								
2.122-Q Skilled in scientific method?		-						
2.123-Q <u>Learners of</u> existing knowledge?								
2.124-Q Acceptors of existing knowledge?								
2.125-Q Questioners of existing knowledge?								
2.126-Q <u>Learners of</u> existing values?								
2.127-Q Acceptors of existing values?								
2.128-Q Questioners of existing values?		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
2.129-Q Solvers of personal problems?								
2.1210-Q Solvers of social problems?								
2.1211-Q <u>Social</u> activists?								
2.1212-Q Appreciators of the good, the true, and/or the beautiful?								
2.1213-0 Skilled in finding and holling jobs?								
2.1214-Q <u>Creative</u> , divergent thinkers?		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
2.1215-Q <u>Social</u> scientists?								



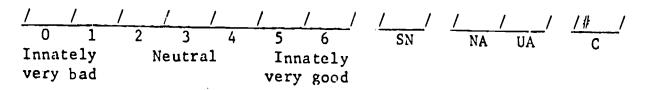


# 2.13 Nature of Society

2.13-Q What is the general nature of society? Is it good or bad? Flexible or rigid?

# 2.131 Innate Morality

2.131-Q To what extent is society naturally or innately good or bad, according to the author?



# 2.132 Flexibility

2.132-Q To what extent is society flexible and easy to change?

/ / /		/ / /	/ /	1 1 1	/# /
0 1 Rigid and difficult to change	2 3 4 Moderately flexible	5 6 Very flexible	SN	NA UA	<u>/"</u> C

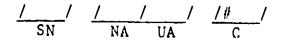
# 2.133 Range of Choice of Types of Society

2.133-Q Is there a limited number of types of society--for example, democracy, communism, and anarchy--among which man may (or must?) choose? Or is there an unlimited number of types of society from which man may choose?

1/	<u> </u>	/	/	/	/	/	/	/ /	1	/ /	/# /
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	_	SN	NA	UA	C
Very			Moder	ate	Unl	imite	đ				
few			n umb	er		numbe	r				
types											

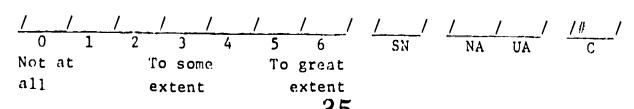
# 2.14 Goals with Respect to Society

2.14-Q What are the goals or purposes of society, and what should they be, according to the author?



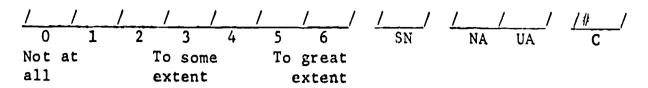
# 2.141 Continuity and Stability

2.141-Q1 To what extent is society used to create and maintain continuity and stability, according to the author?





2.141-Q2 To what extent should society be used to create and maintain continuity and stability?



# 2.142 Criticism and Improvement

2.142-Q1 To what extent is criticism of and change in society fostered, in the hope of continuously improving society?

/	_/_		_1	_/	/	1	/	/	/	/	1	1	/#	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	SN		NA		UA	С	
Not	at		To so	ome	То	great								
all			exte	nt		extent								

2.142-Q2 To what extent should criticism of and change in society be fostered in the hopes of continuously improving society?

#### 2.143 Utopian Potential

2.143-Q How likely is it that society can and will eventually approach a Utopian state?

# 2.15 Relationship of the Individual to Society

2.15-Q What relationships does the author believe exist between society and the individual? Who influences whom? Who serves whom?

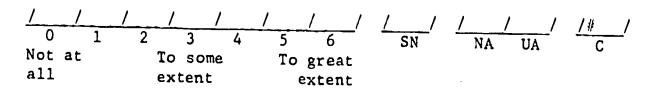
#### 2.151 Conflict Between Society and the Individual

2.151-Q To what extent is the individual necessarily and continuously in conflict with society, according to the author?



## 2.152 Society as Aid to Individual

2.152-Q1 To what extent <u>does</u> society facilitate achievement of the goals of the individual?



2.152-Q2 To what extent should society facilitate achievement of the goals of the individual?

### 2.153 Individual as Aid to Society

2.153-Q1 To what extent <u>does</u> the individual facilitate achievement of the goals of society?

2.153-Q2 To what extent should the individual facilitate achievement of the goals of society?

## 2.154 Influence of Society on the Individual

2.154-Q To what extent does society shape the knowledge, values, and actions of the individual?

## 2.155 Influence of the Individual on Society

2.155-Q To what extent does the individual influence the form, modes of operations, actions, and goals of society?



#### 2.2 Knowledge and Values

2.2-Q1 What is the author's view about the source or sources of knowledge and about how man acquires knowledge?

2.2-Q2 What is the author's view about the source or sources of values and about how man acquires values?

#### 2.21 Nature of Knowledge

Information. Competing views about the nature of man and the universe have flourished in the Western world in the 19th and 20th centuries, some of them dating back to ancient Greece. Such philosophic positions typically deal with the nature of reality (metaphysics), of knowledge (epistemology), and of values (axiology); they have clear implications for education, which have been spelled out by educational theorists. The three philosophical views which are described briefly below were selected because they represent a wide range of views and imply especially clear and divergent courses of action in curriculum development.

<u>Idealism</u>: Knowledge and values exist independently of man and of human experience; they are absolute and changeless. Man's task is to learn about such knowledge and values and to use them as guides for his life.

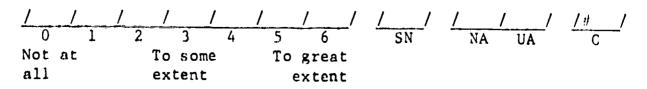
<u>Pragmatism</u>: Knowledge and values are derived from human experience and their validity is judged by how well they seem to serve man's purposes; hence they are relative and changeable.

Existentialism: Knowledge and values are very personal matters for each individual. Personal awareness and choice-making are the focus of man's existence.

#### 2.21-Q1 through 2.21-Q4

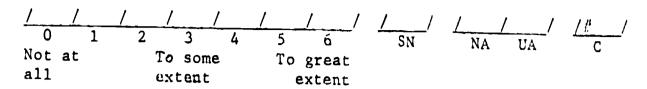
With respect to knowledge, to what extent can the author's position be identified with any or all of these philosophical positions?

#### 2.21-Q1 Idealism:

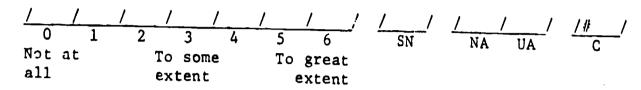




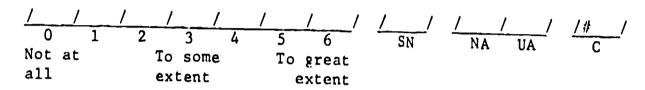
## 2.21-Q2 Pragmatism:



#### 2.21-Q3 Existentialism:



#### 2.21-Q4 Other (specify):



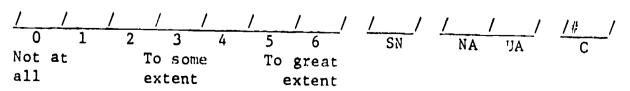
2.21-Q5 To what extent does the author stress the importance and usefulness of scientific method (systematic measurement, data collections, hypothesis formation, hypothesis testing, etc.) for discovering and testing the validity of knowledge?

## 2.22 Nature of Values

With respect to values, to what extent can the author's position be identified with any or all of these philosophical positions?

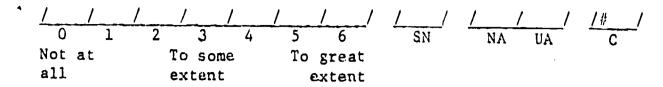
#### 2.22-Q1 Idealism:

#### 2.22-Q2 Pragmatism:

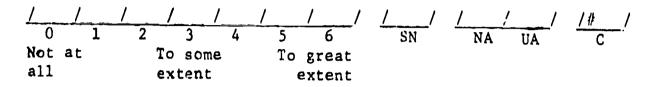




#### 2.22-Q3 Existentialism:



#### 2.22-Q4 Other (specify):

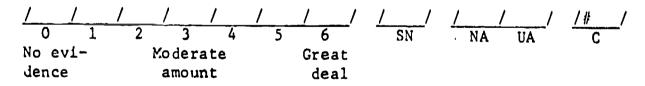


2.22-Q5 To what extent does the auth. stress the importance of rational thought in discovering and testing the validity of values?

#### 2.3 Existence and Use of a Rationale

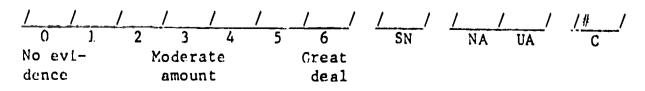
Information. If the curriculum materials are based on a rationale, as defined in 2.0 above, then they should contribute to achievement of the goals for the individual and society, as the author sees them. Development of the materials should also have been guided by the author's views about the nature of the individual, society, knowledge, and values.

2.3-Q How much evidence is there that the development of the materials was guided by a clear rationale?



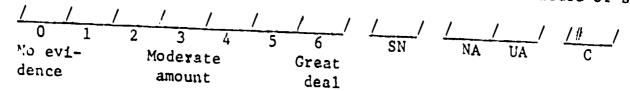
## 2.31 Nature of the Individual and of Society

2.31-Q1 How much evidence is there that the development of the materials was guided by a clear view on the part of the author about the nature of the individual?





2.31-Q2 How much evidence is there that the development of the materials was guided by a clear view on the part of the author about the nature of society?



2.31-Q3 How much evidence is there that the development of the materials was guided by a clear view on the part of the author about the relationship between the individual and society?



# 2.32 Nature of Knowledge and Values

2.32-Q1 How much evidence is there that the development of the materials was guided by a clear view on the part of the author about the nature of knowledge?

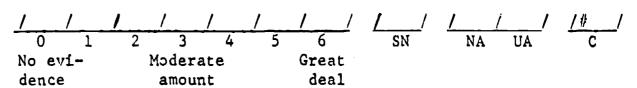
2.32-Q2 How much evidence is there that the development of the materials was guided by a clear view on the part of the author about the nature of values?

# 2.33 Goals for the Individual and Society

2.33-Q1 How much evidence is there that the development of the materials was guided by a clear view on the part of the author about what the goal or goals for individuals should be?

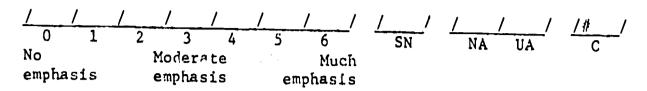


2.33-Q2 How much evidence is there that the development of the materials was guided by a clear view on the part of the author about what the goal or goals with respect to society should be?

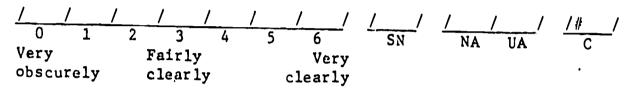


### 2.4 Cognitive Objectives

2.4-Q1 To what degree are cognitive content objectives emphasized in the materials?



2.4-Q2 In general, how clearly does the author state his cognitive objectives?



2.4-Q3 What is the author's relative emphasis on memorization, as opposed to critical and analytical thinking?

## 2.41 Taxonomy of Cognitive Objectives

Information. In several parts of the CMAS, beginning with this section, use is made of the TAXONOMY OF EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES: HANDBOOK I: COGNITIVE DOMAIN, edited by Benjamin S. Bloom (New York: David McKay, 1956). The taxonomy is used as presented by Bloom, except that "memory" is substituted for "knowledge" to describe the first lavel of objectives. The analyst should acquire some familiarity with Bloom's book.

The categories of the Bloom taxonomy are cumulative, in that each objective depends for its accomplishment on all of the preceding objectives and each is more complex and difficult than the preceding objectives.

Brief descriptions of the six major categories of the Bloom taxonomy are given below, to serve as a basis for analytical questions in this and subsequent sections.

Memory ("knowledge" in the Bloom taxonomy): The recall or remembering of facts, dates, rules, principles, patterns, methods, generalizations, theories, etc.



Comprehension: Understanding or apprehending what is being communicated, including the ability to translate and interpret the communications but not necessarily to understand all their implications or to relate them to other things.

Application: Using facts, rules, methods, theories, etc. in new concrete situations.

Analysis: Breaking something down into its constituent parts, so that the parts can be identified and the interrelationships of the parts understood.

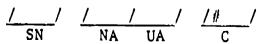
Synthesis: Putting things together to form a new entity, such as a new idea, plan, hypothesis, or set of relationships.

Evaluation: Making quantitative and qualitative judgments about the extent to which observed phenomena meet stated standards or criteria.

Whereas it is usually easy to distinguish memory-level objectives from the "higher"-level objectives of the Bloom taxonomy, it is often difficult to distinguish among the higher-level objectives, comprehension through evaluation. Norris M. Sanders suggests (page 6 in Classroom Questions: What Kinds?) that the term "critical thinking," which has had much currency in education, can be closely identified with all of the five cognitive levels above memory. This terminology is used in parts of the CMAS as a simplifying or alternative supplement to the six-level Bloom taxonomy. Note that Bloom also uses a term--"intellectual abilities and skills"—to designate the upper five levels of the taxonomy as a group, thus emphasizing the distinction between the first level and all the other levels.

In general, to what extent do the materials specifically point toward achievement of each of the following cognitive levels?

		Little or none				i- ent j	To a great extent		
		0	.1	2	3	4	5	6	
2.41-Q1 N	emorv								
2.41-Q2 C	omprehension								
2.41-Q3 A	pplication								
2.41-Q4 A	nalysis								
2.41-Q5 S	vnthesis								
2.41-06 E	valuation								
2.41-Q7 C	ritical Thinking								







#### 2.411 Memory

All but one of the categories (Application) in the Bloom taxonomy is broken down into finer categories, the names of which are self-explanatory. These finer categories are used as the basis for questions in this and the following sections.

To what extent do the materials specifically point toward achievement of the following memory objectives?

	Little or nor	mo	oderate extent 3		5	To a great extent 6
2.411-Q1 Memory of specifics such as terminology and facts						
2.411-Q2 Memory of ways and means of dealing with specifics such as rules, processes, classifications, criteria, and methodology						
2.411-Q3 Memory of universals and abstractions, such as principles, generalizations, structures, and theories						
		<u>/</u> SN	_/ <u>/</u>	/ NA U	/ <u>/</u>	#/

### 2.412 Comprehension

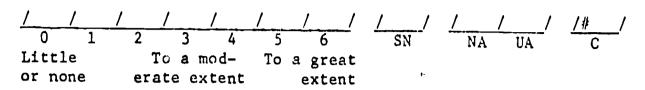
To what extent do the materials specifically point toward achievement of the following comprehension objectives?

	Little or no			To a oderate extent	<del></del>	5	To a great extent
2.412-Ql Translation into other words or							
other communication							
forms						<u> </u>	
2.412-02 Interpretation,							<u> </u>
such as explaining or sum-					}		1
marizing a communication	<del></del>	ļ	<del> </del>	<u> </u>	<del> </del>	<del> </del> -	<del> </del>
2.412-Q3 Extrapolation;		İ		1	ľ		
extending trends or tenden- cies beyond given data							



## 2.413 Application

2.413-Q To what extent do the materials specifically point toward achievement of the application objective?



### 2.414 Analysis

To what extent do the materials specifically point toward achievement of each of the following analysis objectives?

	Little or none		To a moderate extent			To a great extent		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
2.414-Q1 Analysis of								
elements; breakdown into		1						
constituent parts .				1			ł	
2.414-Q2 Analysis of								
relationships; connections	1							
and interactions between	į	}					İ	
elements and parts	ļ		1	•			1	
2.414-Q3 Analysis of or-								
ganizational principles;			ĺ					
structures and arrangements			1				}	
which hold the parts		1	1					
together		Ī		1				
		<u> </u>						
			4	/ /	/ NA	UA	1 11	

### 2.415 Synthesis

To what extent do the materials specifically point toward achievement of each of the following synthesis objectives?

	Little or nor		mo	To a derate xtent			To a great extent
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.415-Q1 Production of a unique communication, conveying ideas, feelings, or experiences to other							
2.415-Q2 Production of a plan, or proposed set of operations, to fulfill requirements of a specified task							



	Little or nor	mo	To a derat xtent		5	To a great extent
2.415-Q3 Derivation of a set of abstract relationships to explain data or phenomena; hypothesizing						6
		 // SN	<u>/</u>	/ A UA	_/ _/#	/

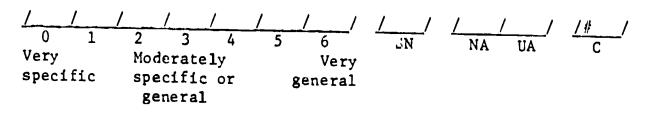
## 2.416 Evaluation

To what extent do the materials specifically point toward achievement of each of the following evaluation objectives?

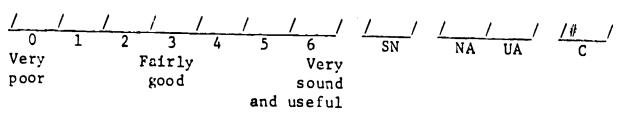
of internal evidence, such as logic and consistency  2.416-Q2 Judgments in terms of external criteria set or		Little or no			To a derate ktent	,		To a great extent
of internal evidence, such as logic and consistency  2.416-Q2 Judgments in terms of external criteria set or	2.416-01 Judgments in terms	<del>                                     </del>			<del></del>	4	<del>, 5</del>	6
logic and consistency  2.416-Q2 Judgments in terms of external criteria set or	of internal evidence such as				ļ			1
2.416-Q2 Judgments in terms of external criteria set or	logic and consistency	1						}
of external criteria set or	2.416-Q2 Judgments in terms	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>		<del> </del>		
	of external criteria set or				1	1		
or o careir.	selected by the stude.it:			İ				
				<u>/</u>	_/	/ NA t	/ JA	/# C

## 2.42 General and Specific Objectives

2.42-Q1 Overall, how general or specific are the cognitive objectives of the materials?



2.42-Q2 From the standpoint of the teacher who will use the materials, how sound and useful are the cognitive objectives stated in the materials?

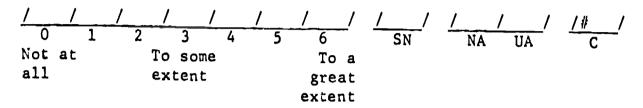




### 2.43 Performance Objectives

<u>Information</u>. "Performance " or "behavioral" objectives specify 1) what a learner must do to demonstrate that he has achieved an objective; 2) the conditions under which the demonstration is to take place; and 3) how well the learner must perform.

2.43-01 In general, to what extent are the cognitive objectives of the materials stated in terms of performance objectives?



2.43-Q2 If those are performance objectives, do they cover a broad range of cognitive objectives or are they concentrated on certain levels or types of objectives?

### 2.44 Skill Development

Information. "Skill" refers to the ease or facility with which a learned activity can be performed.

2.44-Q To what extent do the materials contain activities, incentives, and/or instructions for building skill in the performance of cognitive objectives?

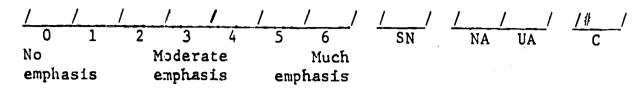
### 2.45 Consistency with Rationale

2.45-Q To what extent are the author's cognitive objectives consistent with his rationale--that is, consistent with his views about the individual, society, knowledge, and values?

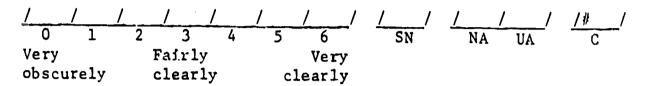


#### 2.5 Affective Objectives

2.5-Q1 To what degree are affective objectives emphasized in the materials?



2.5-Q2 How clearly does the author state his affective objectives?



2.5-Q3 To what extent does the author attempt to have students take positive and committed stand on values?

### 2.51 Taxonomy of Affective Objectives

Information. In several parts of the CMAS, beginning with this section, use is made of the TAXONOMY OF EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES: HANDBOOK II: AFFECTIVE DOMAIN, by David R. Krathwohl, Benjamin S. Bloom, and Bertram B. Masia (New York: David McKay, 1964). The analyst should acquire some familiarity with this book. The brief descriptions of the five major categories of the Krathwohl taxonomy are given below, to serve as a basis for analytical questions in this and subsequent sections. The categories of the taxonomy are cumulative, in that each objective depends for its accomplishment on all of the preceding objectives and each represents a higher level of engagement or involvement.

Receiving: Being aware of, or paying attention to, the intended subject matter.

Responding: Interacting with the subject matter in a minimal or moderate way.

Organization: Putting individual values into a system that establishes their relationships to each other.

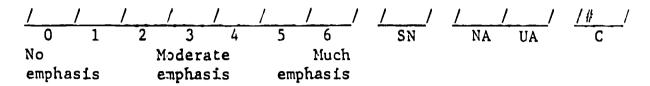
<u>Characterization</u>: Completing the process of adopting and internalizing a set of values so that they become an integral part of a person's character.

It is possible that authors' affective objectives are more difficult to ascertain than their cognitive objectives. Nevertheless, the analyst should indicate

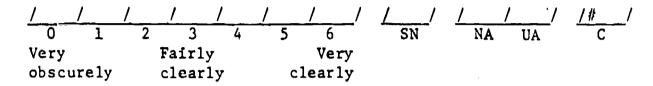


#### 2.5 Affective Objectives

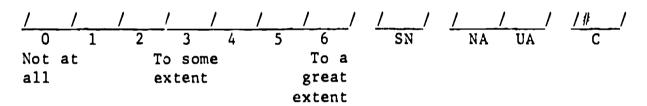
2.5-Q1 To what degree are affective objectives emphasized in the materials?



2.5-Q2 How clearly does the author state his affective objectives?



2.5-Q3 To what extent does the author attempt to have students take positive and committed stand on values?



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Receiving: Being aware of, or paying attention to, the intended subject matter.

Responding: Interacting with the subject matter in a minimal or moderate way.

Organization: Putting individual values into a system that establishes their relationships to each other.

Characterization: Completing the process of adopting and internalizing a set of values so that they become an integral part of a person's character.

It is possible that authors' affective objectives are more difficult to ascertain than their cognitive objectives. Nevertheless, the analyst should indicate



to the best of his ability the extent to which the materials specifically point toward achievement of each of the following affective levels.

		Li <sub>t</sub> tl			To a oderat extent	e		To a great extent
<del></del>		0	11	2	3	4	5	6
2.51-Q1	Receiving							
<b>2.51-</b> Q2	Responding							
<b>2.51-</b> Q3	Valuing							
2.51-04	Organization							
2.51-05	Characterization							

#### 2.52 Value Postures

<u>Information</u>. Some authors claim that they are not, or should not, be concerned with values; they may claim that their materials are "value-free." Even when such a position is taken, it is likely that the materials will contain implicit positions on values.

The following four positions on values can be identified. (They overlap the Krathwohl taxonomy somewhat, but only partially.)

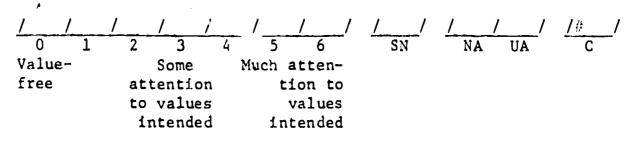
Indoctrination: Conveying attitudes, beliefs, and values without examining the reasons for them or alternatives to them.

<u>Clarification</u>: Making values and value systems of individuals clear, without attempting to change them.

Analysis: Examining values in order to learn what has caused them to be formed, how they are related to each other, and what their implications are.

<u>Commitment</u>: Encouraging individuals to take clear stands on value issues and to defend and act on those values.

2.52-Q1 Does the author intend that his materials be "value-free" or does he clearly intend to deal with values?



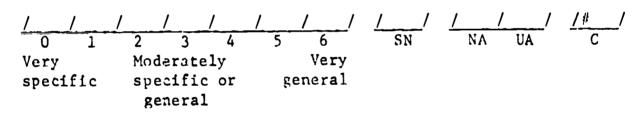


To what extent do the materials point toward achievement of the following value goals?

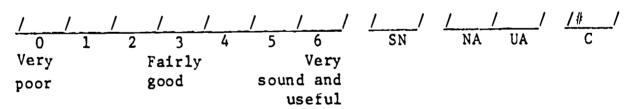
		Little or nor		mod	lo a derate ktent		(	To a great extent
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.52-02	Indoctrination			<u> </u>	ļ			ļ
2.52-03	Clarification				ļ		<u> </u>	ļ
2.52-04	Analysis			<u> </u>	ļ		ļ	ļ
2.52-05	Commitment				1			1

### 2.53 General and Specific Objectives

2.53-Q1 Overall, how general or specific are the affective objectives of the materials?

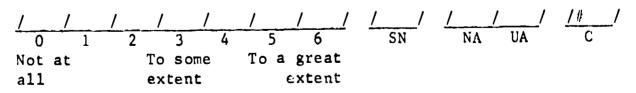


2.53-Q2 From the standpoint of the teacher who will use the materials, how sound and useful are the affective objectives stated in the materials?



### 2.54 Performance Objectives

2.54-Q1 To what extent are the affective objectives of the materials stated in terms of performance objectives?





2.54-Q2 If there are performances objectives, do they cover a broad range of affective objectives or are they concentrated on certain levels or types of objectives?

1		1		!	/	/	1	/ /	1	, ,	1# 1
ed r	limit ange bjec-	2	3 Rathe Iinite range	d	cover leve	6 broad age of ls and pes of ctives	i i	SN .	NA	UA	<u>/#</u> C

## 2.55 Consistency with Rationale

2.55-Q To what extent are the author's affective objectives consistent with his rationale--that is, consistent with his views about the individual, society, knowledge, and values?

## 2.6 Psychomotor Objectives

2.6-Q To what extent are psychomotor objectives present in the materials?

## 2.61 Details of Psychomotor Objectives

Information. While psychomotor objectives may not play a prominent role in social science education, they are included here for the sake of completeness. These objectives may be of importance for some social studies activities in the elementary grades. Also, at any grade level, social studies may be combined with subjects in which psychomotor objectives are important, such as art and physical education.

Following the work of Elizabeth Simpson, the following major categories of psychomotor objectives can be identified. As with the cognitive and affective taxonomies, these objectives are cumulative.

<u>Perception</u>: Receiving sensory stimulation, selecting cues that are relevant to the task at hand, and using the cues as aids to perform the task.



<u>Set</u>: A preparatory adjustment or readiness for action, including mental, physical, and emotional sets.

<u>Guided response</u>: First steps in performing a psychomotor objective; done consciously, mostly through imitation and trial and error.

Habitual response: Habitual and semi-automotive performance; done with confidence; possibly combining several responses.

Complex overt response: Easy, efficient performance, combining (if appropriate) a number of responses into a complex set.

2.61-Q Give a general description of the psychomotor objectives in the materials, including, if appropriate, references to the elements of the psychomotor taxonomy.



#### 3.0 Content

Information. In this section the concern is with what content-related changes are intended in the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of the student through the use of the materials being analyzed. As a result, this section is broken down into cognitive content and affective content. Cognitive content is concerned with examining the facts, concepts, generalizations, structure(s), and theory(ies) presented in the materials. Affective content is concerned with examining the presence of values and attitudes in the materials, and the affective levels of commitment to which the materials aspire.

Instruction. After completing Section 3.0, write and insert here an abstract of the section in not more than 100 words.

### 3.1 Cognitive Content

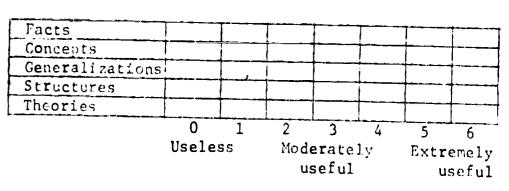
3.1-Ql How useful does the author view each of the following to be in explaining his discipline?

For analytical purposes, the analyst can refer to the following definitions: A fact is a unique thing or event that exists in the real world.

A concept is an idea generalized from particular facts. The essence of a concept is its unity, its oneness. A useful concept should identify a cluster of properties that usually go together and that h ve a meaningful relationship to each other. The usefulness of a concept depends partly on its general acceptance, partly on its communicability—but most importantly on its relationship to a larger body of knowledge.

A generalization is a statement of a relationship between two or more concepts. Most useful generalizations are universally applicable and can be used for prediction purposes. Useful generalizations are desirable knowledge.

A structure is the arrangement and interrelationship of concepts within a whole. The concepts of a structure define the investigated subject matter of a discipline and function as a guide to inquiry.







3.1-Q2 What discipline(s) is (are) emphasized in the materials?

Anthropology	
Economics	
Geography	
History	
Political Science	
Psychology	
Sociology	
Social Psychology	
Interdisciplinary	
Multidisciplinary	

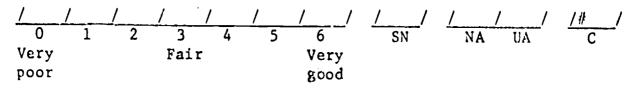
//	/	/	/	/#
SN	NA	ŬĀ		C

3.1-Q3 What other subject areas are emphasized?

3.1-Q4 Would you judge the overall cognitive content of the materials to be biased?

/	/		_ /	/	/	/ /	1 1	/	/ /	/# /
0	1	2	3	4	5		SN	NA	UA	C
Extr	emely	•	Somew	hat	Ext	remely				
bias	ed		bias	ed	uni	biased				

3.1-Q5 What is the substantive quality of the cognitive content?

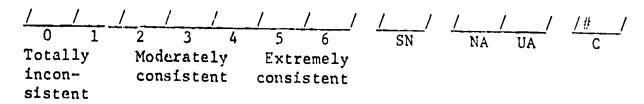


3.1-Q6 How would you judge the overall affective content of the materials?

3.1-Q7 Do the materials emphasize the affective or cognitive content?



3.1-Q8 To what extent is the author's view of his discipline consistent with the cognitive content in his curriculum materials?



## 3.11 Author's View of Subject

In this section, the analyst is concerned with the author's view of his discipline and other related disciplines, separate and apart from the curriculum materials. Information for this section will be found in journal articles, position papers, books, and other similar sources. This information is not obtained from an examination of the package of curriculum materials.

3.11-Q1 How does the author view his broad subject area (e.g., social science)?

3.11-Q2 How does the author view his specific discipline (e.g., economics)?



#### 3.111 Facts

3.111-Q1 How does the author define facts?

3.111-Q2 How does the author use facts?

#### 3.112 Concepts

3.112-Q1 How does the author define a concept?

3.112-Q2 How does the author use a concept?

3.112-Q3 What does the author view as the major concepts of his discipline?

#### 3.113 Generalizations

3.113-Q1 How does the author define a generalization?

3.113-Q2 How does the author use a generalization?

3.113-Q3 Are there any generalizations that the author views as essential for understanding his discipline?

#### 3.114 Theory

For analytical purposes, the analyst can refer to the following definition:

A theory is a general statement about relationships among facts. The facts that are a part of a theoretical statement are not isolated facts, but facts classified or generalized into concepts. A theory is a structure of concepts. It states a relationship—often a causal relationship—among the concepts. A theory is something more than a structure; it is an explanation of how a structure works. Theory guides and is related to the whole body of scientific inquiry. Concepts are the building blocks of theory and a theory can be no better than the concepts with which it is constructed. Conversely, concepts



are no better than the theories to which they lead. A structure of knowledge, which relates concepts to each other, can only be justified by its role in facilitating sound theories. By specifying what concepts are related and how they are related, one is better able to make predictions about real world phenomena. Theories come at several levels of generality. Generalizations, much used in curriculum work, are theories of limited scope—small theories, pieces of theory. Some theories about limited parts of reality, which become very firmly established, are called <u>laws</u>. A theory can be an overarching structure of an entire discipline.

3.114-Q1 How does the author define theory?

3.114-Q2 How does the author use theories?

3.114-Q3 Are there any theories the author views as essential for understanding his discipline?

### 3.115 Major Processes

For analytical purposes, the analyst can refer to the following definition: A process is a particular method for doing something, generally involving a number of steps or operations.

3.115-Q What does the author view as the major processes of his discipline?

	1
Sampling	
Observing	
Measuring	
Discovering	
Generalizing	
Verifying	



# 3.12 Cognitive Content of Curriculum Materials

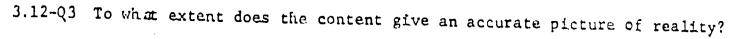
3.12-Q1 What disciplines are emphasized and to what extent is each emphasized?

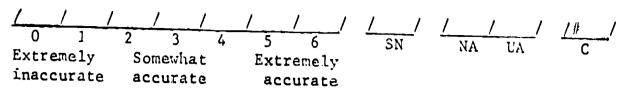
Anthropology								
Economics							•	
Geography					 			
History								
Political Science								
Psychology								
Sociology								
Social Psychology								
Inter- disciplinary								
Multi- Disciplinary								
	0 No empl	1 nasis	2	3 Some emphas	5 emp / SN	6 Great hasis	/ NA	UA /

3.12-Q2 To what extent do the curriculum materials use the following tools?

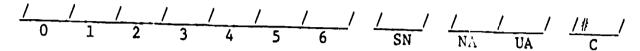
No	1 use	2	Some	4	5	6 Great
	No	No use		No use Some	No use Some	No use Some







3.12-Q4 To what extent is the emphasis on content realistic in terms of present and future needs of the student?



3.12-Q5 What are the major processes emphasized in the materials?

3.12-Q6 To what extent is the emphasis on process realistic in terms of present and future needs of the student?

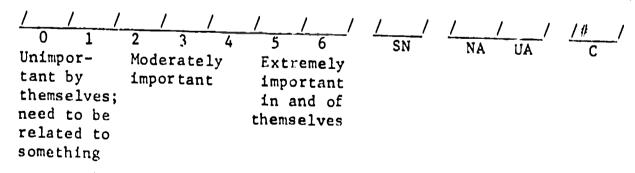
1 1 1	/		/	/ /	' / /	/	, ,	14 1
0 1 Extremely	2 3	4	_ 5	6	SN	NA	UA	<u>/ !/</u> C
unrealistic	Somewhat realistic		Extremely realistic					

### 3.121 Facts

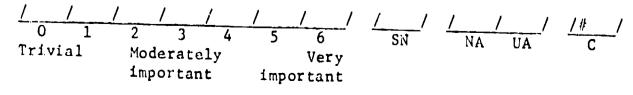
3.121-Q1 How much emphasis does the material place on facts?

/	/	_/_	_/_	1	/	/ /	1 1	1	, ,	111 1
0 No emph	l asis	2	3 Some mphas		5 em	6 Great phasis	SN	NA	UA	<u>/ #</u> / C

3.121-Q2 What degree of importance is placed on facts in the materials?

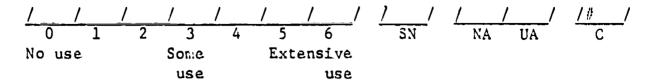


3.121-Q3 What kinds of facts receive emphasis in the materials?

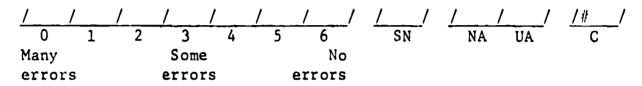




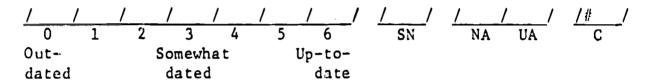
3.121-Q4 To what extent is the student expected to make use of facts?



3.121-Q5 Are there factual errors in the material?

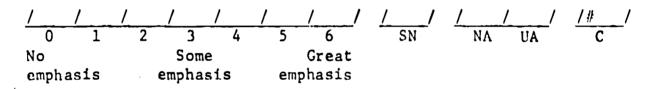


3.121-Q6 How up-to-date are the materials?

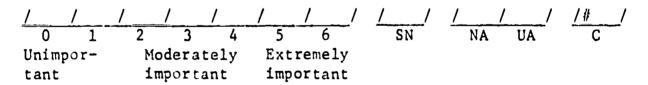


#### 3.122 Major Concepts

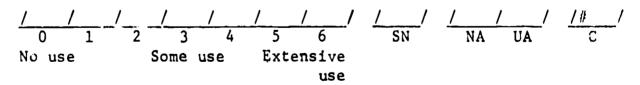
3.122-Q1 How much emphasis do the materials place on concepts?



3.122-Q2 What degree of importance is placed on concepts in the materials?



3.122-Q3 To what extent is the student expected to use concepts?



3.122-Q4 What are the concepts emphasized? List them. Give the essential or significant attributes of each concept.



3.122-Q5 Do the concepts represent the basis of a discipline(s)? What discipline(s)? How are the concepts related?

Concepts	Anthro	Econ	Geog	Hist	Poli Sci	Psych	Soc	Interd	Maria
<b>L.</b>						33,611	300	THILETA	Multid
2.									<del> </del> -
3.									ļ
									ļ

/ / / / / / / /# / SN NA UA C

## 3.123 Generalizations

3.123-Q1 How much emphasis does the material place on generalizations?

3.123-Q2 What degree of importance is placed on generalizations in the materials?

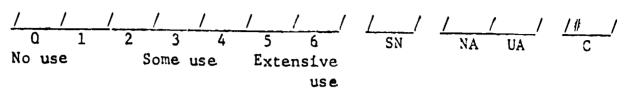
3.123-Q3 Are there generalizations provided in the materials?

3.123-Q4 If the answer is yes for 3.123-Q3, list the generalizations presented in the materials?

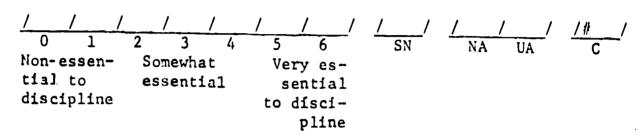
3.123-Q5 To what degree do the students devise any generalizations of their own?



3.123-Q6 To what degree is the student expected to use the generalizations?

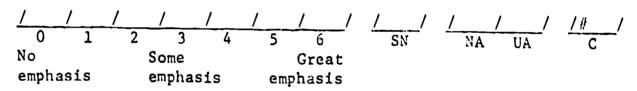


3.123-Q7 To what degree do the generalizations represent the essence of any discipline(s)?



#### 3.124 Theory

3.124-Q1 How much emphasis do the materials place on theory?



3.124-Q2 What degree of importance is placed on theory in the materials?

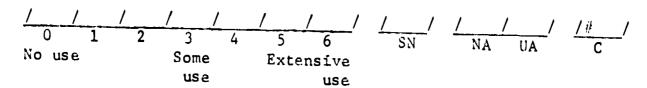
3.124-Q3 Are there theories provided in the materials?

3.124-Q4 If the answer is yes in 3.124-Q3, list the theories presented in the materials.

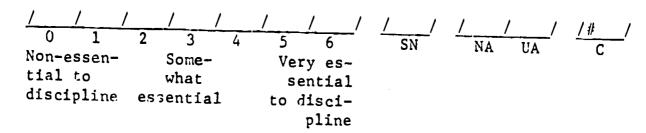
3.124-Q5 To what degree do the students devise theories of their own?



3.124-Q6 To what degree is the student expected to use the theories?



3.124-Q7 To what degree do the theories represent the essence of any discipline(s)?



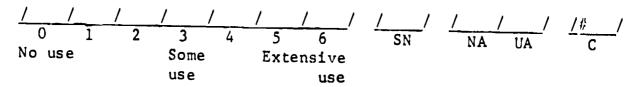
#### 3.125 Major Constructs

Constructs are combinations of interrelated concepts and generalizations, such as theories, models, philosophies, etc.

3.125-Q1 How much emphasis do the materials place on the use of constructs?

3.125-Q2 How important are the constructs which are emphasized?

3.125-Q3 To what degree is the student supposed to make use of constructs?



## 3.126 Major Processes

3.126-Q1 To what degree do the materials stress the following processes?

C ERIC		No empha	sis	Some emphasis	s en	Great oph <b>as</b> is		-
O"		0	1	2	3	4	SN 65 NA UA	<u>/"</u> C
L	Veritving							14 1
	Generalizing							
	Discovering					<del></del>	-	
	Measuring					<del> </del>	1	
	Observing					<del> </del>	†	
-1	Sampling						7	



3.126-Q2 At what level does the student learn each of these processes?

	(1.0) Knowing	(2.0) Understanding	(3.0) Doing
Sampling			
Observing			
Measuring			
Discovering			
Generalizing			
Verifying			

## 3.2 Affective Content

3.2-Q1 What is the author's view of the affective content of the discipline(s

3.2-Q2 How are values and attitudes presented in the materials?

A value is assessed worth toward a thing, event, behavior, or phenomenon. To value something means it has met certain criteria you have posed.

An <u>attitude</u> is a simple generalized relationship of a person to a class of things or situations. A value is often considered to be more positive, more structured, and more likely to lead to action than attitudes. An attitude is indicated by statements such as "I feel that..." "I think that..." and "The way I see it is...." To value involves choosing, prizing, and acting upon something.

3.2-Q3 To what extent are the values and attitudes studied parallel to the present and future needs of the student?

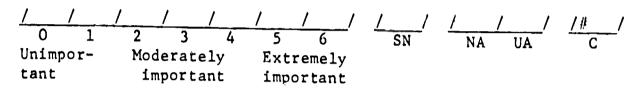
3.2-Q4 To what extent is the author's view of the affective content of his discipline consistent with the affective content in his curricular materials?



## 3.21 Author's View of Affective Content

In this section, the analyst is concerned with the author's view of the affective content of his discipline and other related disciplines separate and apart from the curriculum materials. Information for this section will be found in journal articles, position papers, books, and other similar sources. This information is not obtained from an examination of the curriculum package of materials.

3.21-Q1 How important is the affective content of his discipline to the author?



3.21-Q2 In what areas of the author's discipline does affective content play an important role?

## 3.22 Affective Content in the Curriculum Materials

3.22-Q1 Indicate the levels of commitment as related to valued objects presented in the materials. Place a check in the appropriate spaces in the chart below.

Valued Objects	Nature and Degree of Involvement								
Valued Objects		(Affective Level)							
and Relationships	Receiv- ing-1.0	Respond-	Valuing 3.0	Organi- zation-4.0	Character-				
Theoretical			1	Edition 4.0	12811011-7.0				
Ethical, Moral, and Religious									
Aesthetic			<del> </del>		<del> </del>				
Economic		1	<del></del>		<u> </u>				
Political		<del> </del>	<del> </del>						
Social		<del> </del>	<del> </del>						
Psychological			<del> </del> -	***************************************					



-04-

3.22-Q2 What is the value posture of the materials?

Value free	
Explicit values	
No position	
Other (specify):	

#### 3.221 Approach

3.221-Q1 through Q4 Indicate the extent to which the materials involve the student in the following approaches:

3.221-Ql <u>Indoctrination</u>. Do the materials convey attitudes, beliefs, and values without going through the route of reason or persuasion?

3.221-Q2 <u>Clarification</u>. Do the materials encourage the student to make values specific and find where he stands on them?

3.221-Q3 Analysis. Do the materials encourage the student to investigate how values are formed, how they are related to each other, and what their implications are?

3.221-Q4 Commitment. Do the materials encourage the student to take a clear stand on value issues and to defend and act on these values?

#### 3.222 Performance Levels

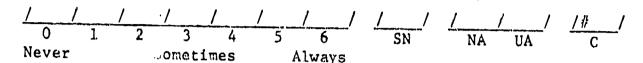
3.222-Q1 through Q5 How often do the materials encourage the student to perform on each of the following levels?



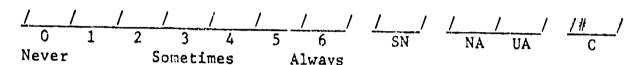
3.221 Q1 Receiving:

/	/	/	1	1	1	/ /	· / /	/ /	/ /	1#
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	SN	NA	UA	<u>′~~~</u> ′
Never		S	omet:	imes	,	Alwave				ū

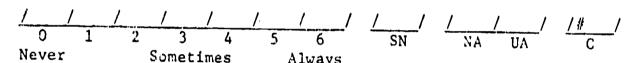
3.222-Q2 Responding:



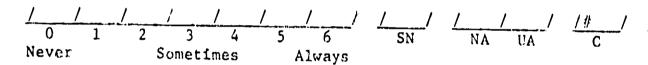
3.222-Q3 Valuing:



3.222-Q4 Organizing:



3.222-Q5 Characterization:





#### 4.0 Theory and Strategies

There is no comprehensive theory which covers all aspects of learning. Nor is there a comprehensive theory which covers all aspects of instruction or educational methodology. When examining curriculum materials, we must do careful analysis and make sound judgments about theory and its application to the curriculum materials. In this section the concern is the adequacy with which components of theory can be described and explained, rather than the rightness or wrongness of a particular theoretical position.

Learning theorists—are concerned about the emotional, intellectual, and behavioral development of the child: his personality, motivations, and the social conditions of learning. More specifically, they are also concerned about reinforcement, transfer of learning, and retention. Instructional theory is closely tied to learning theory. It is both prescriptive and normative. It prescribes rules which convey the most effective way of achieving curricular objectives. For example, if a concept in mathematics is presented to a student in small steps combined with immediate feedback, it is likely he will better retain the concept. Instructional theory is normative in that criteria are established (on some pasis) and conditions are stated for meeting the criteria. In short, a theory of instruction is concerned with the improvement of, rather than a description of, learning.

A teaching strategy is a chosen pattern of action(s) aimed at reaching some goal. It includes the conceptualization of the desired interaction and outcomes; the selection of teacher role; the selection of materials and media; the selection of the pattern of communication; and the selection of the physical arrangements.

<u>Instructions</u>. After completing Section 4.0, write and insert here an abstract of the section in not more than 100 words.

#### 4.1 Learning Theory

4.1-Q1 What explicit statements does the author make in the materials or elsewhere which reflect his position toward a particular theory of learning?



4.1-Q2 If there are no explicit statements made by the author, what implicit statements does the analyst find in the curriculum materials or in associated writings that reflect the author's position toward a particular theory of learning?

4.1-Q3 What is the author's view, as evidenced explicitly or implicitly in these materials, and what is the anlayst's view, of the importance of each of the following categories of learning theory?

The following brief descriptions of learning theories may be useful in answering this question:

Specifist theory is concerned with the analysis of specific stimuli and specific human behaviors. A general assumption of this theoretical position is that complex behavior is a summation of specific behaviors. Other terms used for this theoretical position are respondent theory or stimulus-response theory. Major writers in the field are Edward L. Thorndike, Ivan Pavlov, John B. Watson, Edwin R. Guthrie, Clark Hull, and B. F. Skinner.

Field theory is concerned with analysis of mediating processes which occur in the organism between stimuli presentation and responses. Mediation in field theory is thought to take the form of internal organization patterns within the individual. These patterns govern the reception of stimuli, their translation into behavior, and resulting action. Another term sometimes used is Gestalt psychology. Major writers in the field are Wolfgang Köhler, Kurt Lewin, Edward C. Tolman, and Max Wertheimer.

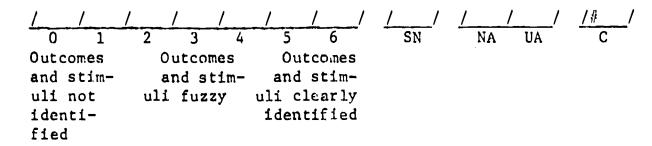
Personality theory is concerned with the analysis of the individual's unique characteristics and unique behavior patterns. Personality theorists study both mental and physical properties of the individual and their interrelationships as well as individual thought and behavior patterns. Major writers in the field are Sigmund Freud, Henry A. Murray, Abraham Maslow, and Gordon Allport.

		Unimportant		Moderately important 71 / S			impo	Very ortant / /	/ /	/#	/
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	•		
theory	Analyst										
Personality	Author			I					1		
theory	Analyst								1		
Field	Author					1		1	1		
theory	Analyst								1		
Specifist	Author						Ī		]		

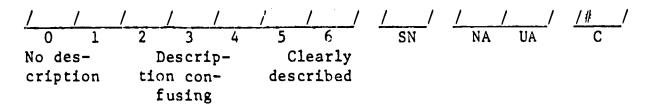


#### 4.11 Specifist Theory

4.11-Q1 How clearly does the author identify specific outcomes that are to be associated with specific stimuli in using the materials?



4.11-Q2 How clearly does the author describe the process for eliciting expected outcomes?

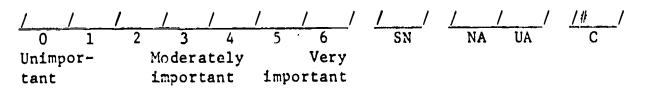


#### 4.111 Stimuli-Response Patterns

4.111-Q Does the author describe the sequence in which stimuli and expected responses are supposed to occur?

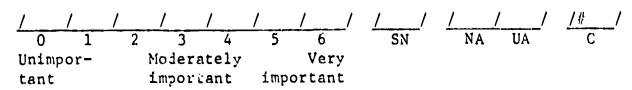
#### 4.112 Reinforcement

4.112-Q What importance does the author give to the use of reinforcement techniques?



#### 4.113 Shaping

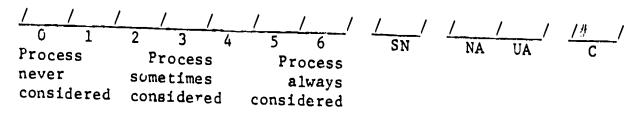
4.113-Q What importance does the author give to the use of shaping techniques?





# 4.12 Field Theory

4.12-Q To what degree does the author consider the processes the student goes through in order to learn this material?



## 4.121 Perception

4.121-Q What is the author's view and what is the analyst's view of the importance of the following perceptual modes in learning:

		Unimp tant	or-		derat porta		impo	Very
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Analyst					<del> </del>	· <del> </del>	+
Tactile	Author			1			╁	+
	Analyst			1		<del> </del>	<del></del>	<del> </del> -
Kinesthetic	Author				<del> </del>	<del> </del>	+	+
	Analys					<del>                                     </del>	<del></del>	<del> </del>
Auditory	Author			1		<del>                                     </del>		
	Analyst				<b> </b>	<del> </del>	+	+
Visual	Author			T		1	Τ	Τ

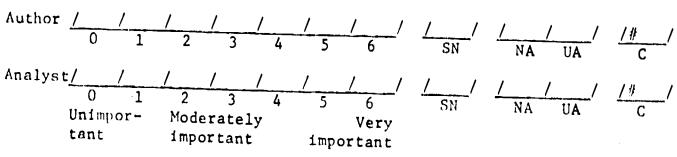
## 4.122 Insight

4.122-Q To what degrae does the author rely on student insight to solve problems presented in the materials?

/ /	1 1 1	/ / /	/ /	/ / /	/ 11 /
0 1 No in-	2 3 4	5 6	SN	NA UA	<u>/π</u> / C
	Moderate	High			•
sight	degree of	degree			
neces-	insight	of in-			
sary	necssary	sight			
		necessary			

# 4.123 Level of Aspiration

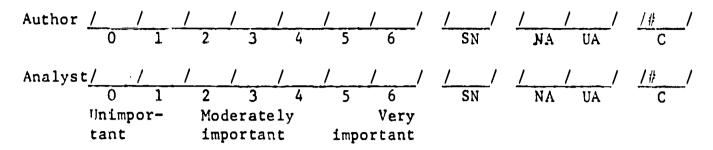
4.123-Q What importance does the author/analyst attach to the student's level of aspiration in order to successfully use the materials?





#### 4.124 Social Learning

4.124-Q What importance does the author/analyst attach to the social situation in which learning is to take place?



#### 4.125 Individual Differences

4.125-Q What importance does the author/analyst attach to individual differences between students?

#### 4.13 Personality Theory

4.13-Q What aspects of the individual's personality does the author consider to be most important? Consider both mental and physical characteristics.

 $74 \frac{1}{SN} \frac{1}{NA$ 

#### 4.131 Needs

4.131-Q What is the author's view, as evidenced explicitly or implicitly in these materials, and what is the analyst's view of the importance of the following student needs? (See below for definition of needs.)

		Unimp tant	or-		erate ortan	•	impo	Very rtan
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
(specify)	Analyst							
Other	Author	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
(specify)	Analyst					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Physiological	Author					ļ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ařety	Analyst		<u></u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	Author							
belonging	Analyst						<u> </u>	
Love and	Author						<u> </u>	
	Analyst						1	L
Esteem	Author					<u> </u>		
zation	Analyst					<b></b>		
Self-actuali-	Author							



The above listed needs come from the writings of Abraham Maslow. They are hierarchical, beginning with physiclogical needs and moving toward self-actualization needs. Below is a brief description of each of the needs listed.

<u>Self-actualization--The individual has a need to be himself and to act in a manner consistent with who he is.</u>

Esteem--The need to gain respect of others and to build self-respect.

Love and belonging--The need that a person has to feel assurance that he is loved; that he is a worthy person; that he is acceptable because he is accepted.

Safety--The feeling of security from harm, danger, or threat of destruction.

Physiological -- The need to maintain the physical organism.

#### 4.132 Motivation

4.132-Q Give a brief description of your (the analyst's) view of motivation and the author's view of motivation as evidenced in the materials.

## 4.133 Self-fulfillment

4.133-Q Give a brief description of your (the analyst's) view of student self-fulfillment and the author's view of student self-fulfillment, as evidenced in the materials. Other terms that might be used are full functioning, personal adequacy, or self-actualization. Refer to Section 2.1 Rationale.

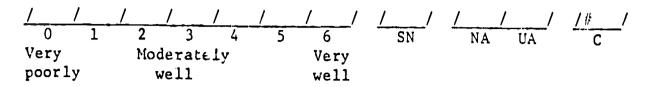
## 4.2 <u>Instructional Theory</u>

4.2-01 What explicit statements in the materials or elsewhere does the author make which reflect his position toward a particular theory of instruction?

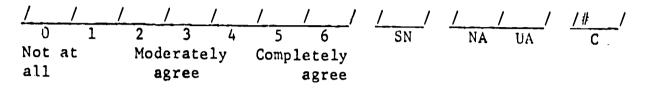
4.2-Q2 If there are no explicit statements made by the author, what implicit statements does the analyst find in the curriculum materials or in associated writings that reflect the author's position toward a theory of instruction?



4.2-03 How well is the author's theory of instruction supported by evidence and/or logic?



4.2-Q4 To what extent do. you (the analyst) agree with the author's theoretical position on instruction?

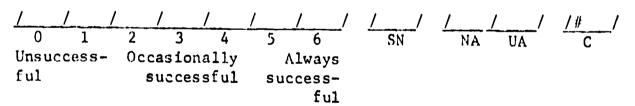


## 4.21 Creation of Predisposition Toward Learning

4.21-Q1 What kinds of experiences does the author describe that will create in the student a willingness to learn?

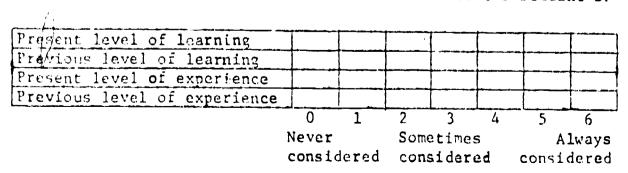
4.21-Q2 To what extent are learning tasks and the environmental (school and community) situation considered in framing the experiences?

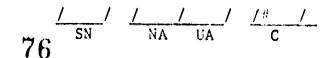
4.21-Q3 How successful do you think the experiences described in 4.21-01 will be in creating in students a willingness to learn?



# 4.211 Previous and Present Levels of Experience and Learning

4.211-Q To what extent does the author consider the student's:



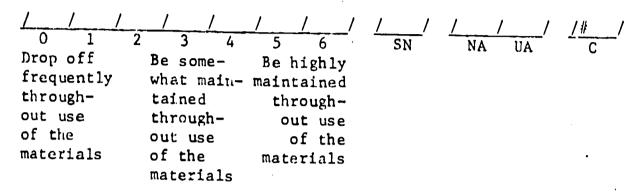




## 4.212 Interest

4.212-Q1 How are interest and curiosity aroused in the student?

4.212-Q2 From my analysis of the materials it appears that student interest will:



#### 4.213 Goals

4.213-Q1 Learning goals are established by:

					<u>/</u>	_/ _/	NA	UA /	<u>/#</u>	_/
	Never		So	metir	mes		Alway	s		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	J		
Other (specify)										
Students and teachers cooperatively										
The teacher			_			<del> </del>	-			
The student	1					1	T	7		

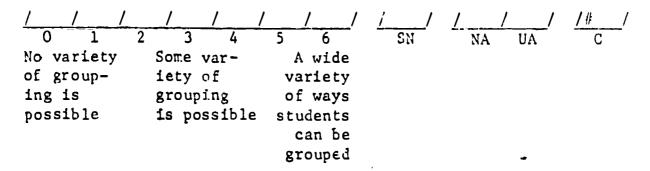
4.213-02 To what extent do students proceed at their own individual pace toward the established goals?

## 4.214 Crouping

4.214-Q1 How are students to be deployed (grouped) in the learning situation?

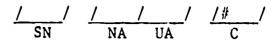


4.214-Q2 In using these materials in the classroom, it appears that:

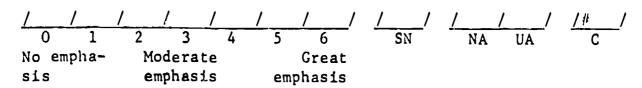


#### 4.215 Attitudes

4.215-Q1 How does the author attempt to develop in the student a particular attitude toward learning?



4.215-Q2 How much emphasis does the author put on developing in students a positive attitude toward learning? (For a definition of attitude, refer to Section 3.0, Content.)



## 4.22 Structure and Form of Knowledge

4.22-Q1 What is the predominant organizational pattern of the information presented to the student?

4.22-Q2 Information is presented to the student in a:

	//	//	<u>/#</u> /
O 1 2 3 4 5  Highly Somewhat  complex complex  form form  not likely difficult  to be to under-  understood stand	Simple form easy to under- stand	NA UA	<del>/ "</del> C

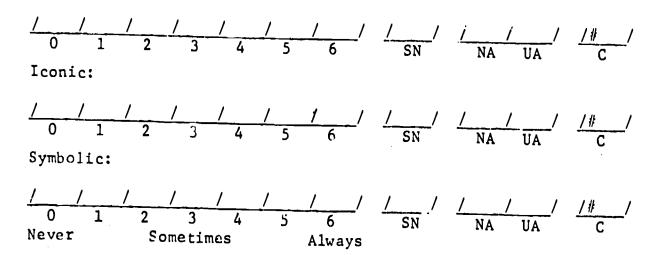
#### 4.221 Mode of Representation

4.221-Ql Is the student asked to work with the body of knowledge to be learned in concrete form (enactive representation)? In abstractions, symbols, or words



(iconic representation)? In a set of logical propositions, principles (symbolic representation)? Describe briefly. (See Section 3.0, Content.)

4.221-Q2 What is the frequency of use of the following modes of representation? Enactive:



4.221-Q3 For the students for whom the materials were designed, the materials are:

## 4.222 Economy

Note: For analytical purposes, <u>economy</u> in representing a domain of knowledge relates to the amount of information that must be held in mind and processed to achieve comprehension.

4.222-Q1 What is the predominant sequence in which the material is presented? Does the material move from simple to more complex ideas or vice versa? Describe briefly. (See Section 3.0, <u>Content</u>.) Describe how big ideas are to be comprehended from the cues presented.

4.222-Q2 To what degree is economy present in the materials?

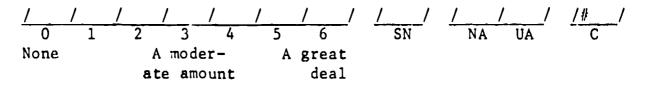


#### 4.223 Power

Note: For analytical purposes, the effective <u>power</u> of any particular way of structuring a domain of knowledge for a particular learner refers to the generative value of his set of learned propositions.

4.223-Q1 In what way is the material presented to the student so that he can connect what appear to be separate ideas into a whole? In what way is the student given an opportunity to integrate material learned?

4.223-Q2 How much generative value (power) is present in the materials?



#### 4.224 Learning Set

4.224-Q How much previous experience does the student need to have with the material in the curriculum, or with related material, before he can successfully work with the material? That is, should he have acquired a particular learning set toward the content?

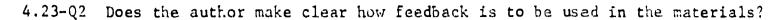
#### 4.225 Values

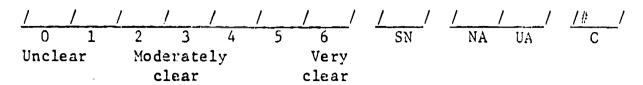
4.225-Q How often is the material likely to be in conflict with the value positions held by the student?

#### 4.23 Form and Pacing of Reinforcement

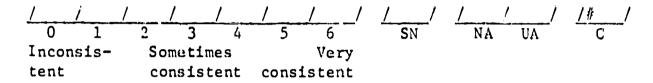
4.23-Q1 What feedback mechanisms are provided in the student materials or elsewhere so that the student learns the results of his encounters with the materials? I'ow do the feedback mechanisms provide for reaching the learning goals?



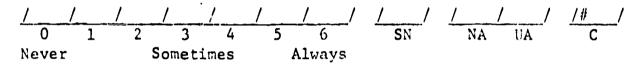




4.23-Q3 Are the feedback mechanisms provided consistent with the author's theoretical position(s)?



4.23-Q4 In your judgment, will the feedback mechanisms used help achieve the learning goals?



#### 4.231 Feedback: Form, Source, Timing, and Frequency

4.231-Q In the table below, check the appropriate letters to indicate the nature of the feedback described in the materials. Describe any categories marked "Other."

Feedback Form	T	iming	1	Freque	ncy		Sou	rce
Written	, I	D	E	P	0-1	T	Р	0-2
Verbal	I	D	E	P	0-1	Т	P	0-2
Non-verbal	I_	D	E	P	0-1	Т	P	∩-2
Physical	Ī	D	E	P	0-1	T	P	0-2
Public	T_	D	E	P	0-1	T	P	0-2
Private	I_	D	E	_ p	0-1	r	P	0-2

I = Immediately after response

T = Teachers

D = Delayed

P = Peers

9-2 = 0ther source (explain)

E = After every response

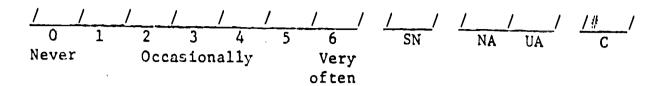
P = Suggested pattern

O-1 = Other pattern (explain)

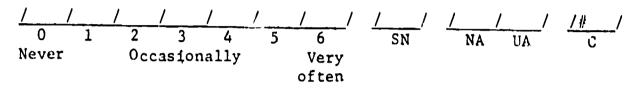


# 4.232 Active Participation and Novelty

4.232-Q1 How often are students able to actively participate in the learning process?



4.232-Q2 How frequently do students encounter new and novel situations when using the materials?

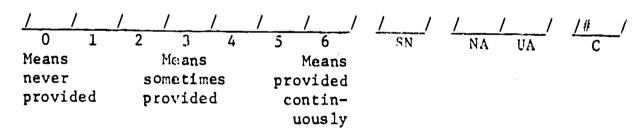


#### 4.233 Punishment

4.233-Q Are the materials designed to be used in such a way that the student is allowed to make mistakes without threat of failure?

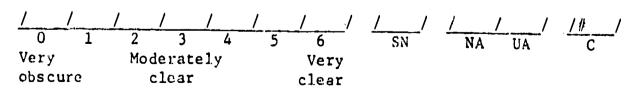
#### 4.234 Student Feedback

4.234-Q How frequently is the student able to give feedback to either the teacher or the author on the use of the materials? (Describe.)



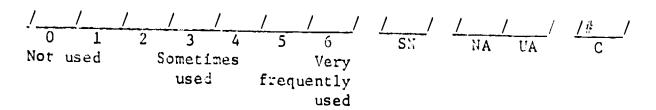
## 4.24 Retention and Transfer

4.24-Ql How clear is the author in describin, the means whereby students are to retain necessary information during use of the curriculum materials? (Describe.)

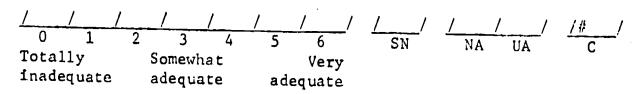




4.24-Q2 To what degree are learned knowledge and skills used in similar annew situations?



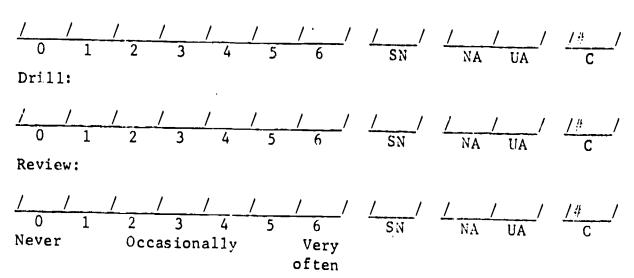
4.24-Q3 Do you think the means provided for retention and transfer are adequate?



## 4.241 Practice, Drill, Review

4.241-Q How frequently are students given an opportunity to practice, drill, or review the material to be learned? (Describe.)

Practice:



## 4.242 Setting

4.242-Q In what kind of group setting do practice, drill, and/or review take place? Check the appropriate box below.

	Practice	Drill	Review		
Individualized					
Small roups					•
Large groups					
Other (specify)				/ /	
			·	SN	NA UA



#### 4.25 Development

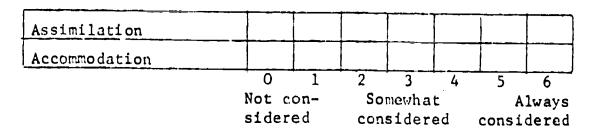
4.25-Ql According to the author, what are the minimum initial levels of cugnitive, emotional (affective), social, and physical skills required on the part of the student in order to successfully use the materials?

4.25-Q2 How much importance does the author/analyst attach to the following areas of development?

Cognitive	Author					1	T		
CORTELIA	Analyst						1		
Emotional	Author					1	1		
Linocional	Analyst					1			
Social	Author						1		
30C1a1	Analyst				1	1			
Physical	Author					1	1		
Physical	Analyst						-		
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Unimp	or-	Mod	lerate	1v		Very	
		tant			ortan	•	impo	rtant	
					SN /	/	/ IA U		# C

#### 4.251 Assimilation and Accommodation

4.251-Q To what extent has the author taken into account development of the cognitive processes of assimilation and accommodation in the child?



The following definitions will be useful in answering the above question:

Assimilation--The individual's process of incorporating or taking in external reality.

Accommodation—The adjustment (imposed by a characteristic in the external environment) required of the individual.



## 4.252 Phases of Cognitive Development

4.252-Q Below, check those phases of cognitive development (categorized according to Jean Piaget) of the students for which the materials were designed. Describe briefly how you arrived at your decision and give an example. (Refer to Section 5.121-Q2.)

Preconceptual (2 to 4 years) Intuitive thought (4 to 7 years)	Concrete operations (7 to 11 years) Formal operations (11 to 15 years)
	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /

## 4.3 Teaching Modes

4.3-Q1 What are the principal teaching modes, as identified by the author, that are to be employed in teaching the materials?

4.3-Q2 What terms describing the modes are used by the author, e.g., inquiry, discovery, directed discussion?

4.3-Q3 How carefully are the author's terms describing teaching modes defined?

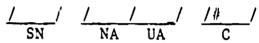
#### 4.31-Q through 4.36-Q

Fill in the chart below for subsections 4.31 through 4.36. When doing the analysis in this section, keep in mind the following question: "When is the teacher or the particular resource essential in the learning situation?" Unless the author makes (or you can make) a strong case for three-way interaction (Teacher-Student-Resource), that row should not be checked.



According to the author, what is the intended proportion of use of:

	,	0-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%
4.31-Q	Teacher-to-		(			
	Student action					
4.32-Q	Resource-to-					
	Student action				1	
4.33-Q	Teacher-Student					
	interaction					
4.34-Q	Student-Student		1			
	interaction	<u> </u>				_
4.35-Q	Resource-Stu-					
	dent interaction		L			
4.36-Q	Teacher-Student-					
	Resource inter-	1				
	action					



## 4.311 Teacher-to-Student Action

4.311-Q Fill in the chart below.

Modes or Resources	Check those included in the Curriculum Materials Package		Check the frequency of use in this category				
Exposition							
Stories							
Instructional television  Demonstrations  Questioning  Audio tape							
Other (specify)							
		0 1 Infre- quent use		ten- sive			
	//	/ / NA UA	/ <u>/#</u> /				



## 4.321 Resource-to-Student Action

4.321-Q Fill in the chart below. Check resources included in the Curriculum Materials Package in the first column and the frequency of use of those resources checked in the last column.

Modes or Resources	Included in materials		Freq	uency of	use	
Instructional television						
Student textbook						
Resource books:		1	1		<del></del> -	1
Fiction		}		Ì		1
Non-fiction .						1
Periodicals						
Doouments						
Pamphlets Pamphlets						
Essays						
Case studies						
Pictures:						
Color			·			
Black and White						
Films (8 mm):						
Silent						
Sound						
Color						
lack and White						
Films (16 mm):						
Silent						
Sound	\		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Color						
Black and White						
Filmloops (8 mm):					İ	
Silent			J	<u> </u>		
Sound		<del></del>	<del> </del>		<u> </u>	
Color						
Black and White		<u> </u>			<del></del>	
Filmstrips:			1		İ	
With recordings						<u> </u>
Without recordings		_				
Color		<del></del>				<del> </del>
Black and White		<del></del>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
Slides:						
With recordings					-}	<del></del>
Without recordings			<del></del>		<del></del>	<del></del> -
Color			<del> </del>			
Black and White		<del></del>	<del></del>		<del></del>	
		0 Infrequuse	J. uent	2 Occasi use	3 onal	4 Extensi u



4.321-Q Continued.

Modes or Resources	Included in materials		Freque	ency of t	ıse	
Records	·					
Audiotapes						
Videotapes						
Transparencies						
Other (specify)						
		0 Infrequ	1 lent	2 Occasio	3	4 xtensive
		nse		use		use
•		/ SN	/ /	/ / IA UA	/ <u>/#</u>	/

# 4.331 Teacher - Student Interaction

4.331-Q Fill in the chart below. Check resources included in the Curriculum Materials Package in the first column and the frequency of use of those materials checked in the last column.

Modes or Resources	Included in materials		Freque	ency of	us <b>e</b>	
Laboratory						
Discussion						
Question-asking						
Field trips						
Tutoring						
Seminars						
Debate						
Other (specify)						
		0	1.	2	3	4
		Infreq		Occasion	-	xtensive
		use		use		use
		/ SN	/ <u>/</u> N	/ / A UA	<u>/#</u>	_/



## 4.341 Student-Student Interaction

4.341-Q Fill in the chart below. Chack resources included in the Curriculum Materials Package in the first column and the frequency of use of those materials checked in the last column.

Modes or Rescurces	Included in materials	1	equenc	y of us	ie	
Role-playing						
Games						
Simulations						
Simulation-games						
Group discussion						
Debate						
Plays						
Panels						
Field trips						
Other (specify)						
		0 Infreque use		use	3 a1 Ex	4 ktensive use
		<u>//</u>	/ NA	_ <u>//</u> /	/ <u>/#</u>	_/

#### 4.351 Resource-Student Interaction

4.351-Q Fill in the chart below. Check resources included in the Curriuclum Materials Package in the first column and the frequency of use of those materials checked in the last column.

Included in materials		Fre	quency of	us <b>e</b>	*
	0	1	2	3	4
	Infrequ	ent	Occasions	1J. E2	ktensiv
	materials	Q	0 1 Infrequent	0 1 2 Infrequent Occasions	Q 1 2 3 Infrequent Occasional Ex



4.351-Q Continued.

Modes or Resources	Included in materials		F	requency	of us	<b>.</b>
Computer Assisted instruction						
Programmed instruction						
Artifacts						
Independent study (specify)						
Field trips						
Other (specify)						
	,	0 Infrequuse	1 ent	2 Occasion use	ial	Extensi u
,		// /	/ <u>N</u>	A UA	<u>/#</u>	_/

# 4.361 <u>Teacher-Student-Resource Interaction</u>

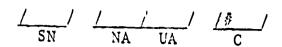
4.361-Q Fill in the chart below. Check resources included in the Curriculum Materials Package in the first column and the frequency of use of those materials checked in the last column.

Modes or Resources	Included in materials		Frequ	ency of	use	
Laboratory						
Non-print media (specify)						
Simulations						
Games						
Simulation-games						
Other (specify)						
		0	1	2	3	4
		Infrequuse	uent o	ccasion use	al Ex	tensive use
		// SN	/ NA	<u>/</u> /	<u>/#</u> _/	

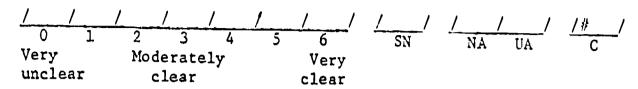


## 4.4 Strategy Pattern

4.4-Q1 What is the predominant pattern of strategy use?

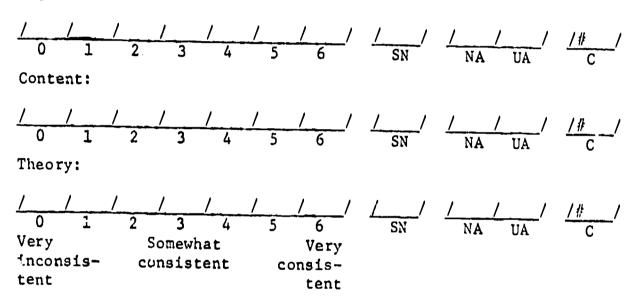


4.4-Q2 How clear is the author about the pattern?



4.4-Q3 How consistent do you judge this strategy pattern to be with the objectives, content, and theory?

Objectives:

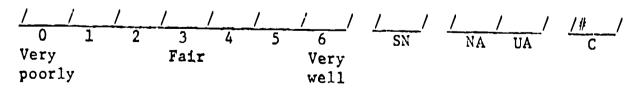


## 4.41 Selection

4.41-Q What reasons does the author give for selection of the strategies to be employed?

## 4.42 Sequence

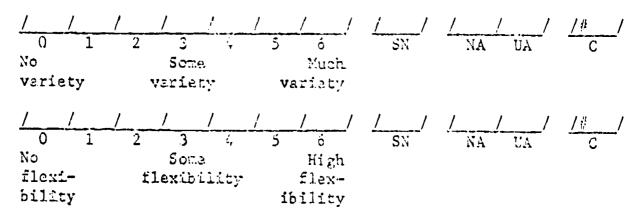
4.42-Q How well does the author describe the sequence in which the strategies are to be employed?





#### 4.43 Vexisty and Marchillary

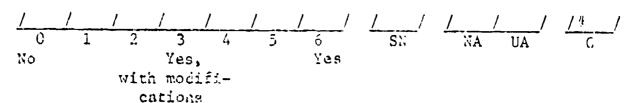
4.43-0 What is the degree of variety and flexibility in using the strategies?



#### 4.5 Effectiveness

4.5-Ql In general, how effective do you think these strategies will be in teaching the materials?

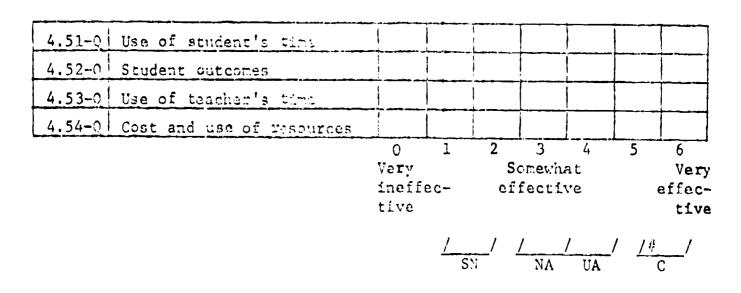
4.5-Q2 Could you teach these materials? (Describe briefly.)



# 4.51 through 4.54 Use of Student's Time, Student Outcomes, Teacher's Time, Cost and Use of Resources

Fill in the table below.

How effective do you think the materials will be in terms of:





#### 5.0 Antecedent Conditions

Information. Antecedent conditions are the conditions which must exist, with respect to pupil, teacher, school, and community in order for the curriculum materials to be successfully implemented.

'In this section, the analyst is trying to determine what prior skills and knowledge both the learner and the teacher must possess in order to succeed in achieving the objectives which are intended by use of the curriculum materials. The analyst should also indicate if any unique characteristics and conditions should exist within a school before the materials may be used. In instances where unusual conditions should exist in a community in order for materials to be used with success, these conditions should also be discussed.

<u>Instruction</u>. After completing the rest of Section 5.0, write and insert here an abstract of the section in not more than 100 words.

#### 5.1 Physical Characteristics

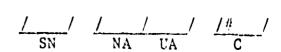
5.1-Q1 At what grade level(s) should students be in order to have the most success with these materials?

5.1-Q2 At what grade level(s) should students be in order to have moderate success with these materials?

5.1-Q3 These materials are suited for pupils of what cademic status?

5.1-Q4 Indicate with a check mark the success the various groups indicated below might have with the materials.

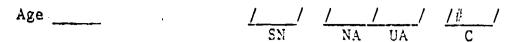
	No	Some	Good
	success	success	Success
Blacks			
Indians			
Jevs			
Mexicans			
Orientals			
Whites			
Others			





#### 5.11 Physical Aspects

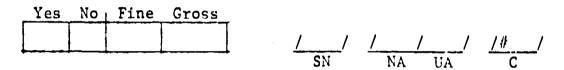
5.11-Q1 With what age students are those materials most appropriate?



5.11-Q2 Will boys and/or girls have varying degrees of success with these materials? Check the appropriate spaces in the chart below.

	No success	Moderate success	Good success						
Boys				1					
Girls		<del> </del>		Ì	/ /	/	1 1	<i>  #</i>	/
<del></del>	<del></del>		<del></del>	+	SN	NΑ	ΤΙΔ	<del>/ "</del> C	'

5.11-Q3 Will motoric abilities be necessary for students to manipulate these materials? Check the appropriate space(s):



5.11-Q4 Are there any unique physical requisites which students need in order to successfully use these materials? If so, elaborate.

5.11-Q5 To what degree will the physical aspects of the students have an impact on their success with these materials?

#### 5.12 Intellectual Aspects

5.12-Q At what level of intellectual development should the pupil be? What must be know? What intellectual skills should be possess?



## 5.121. Age

5.121-Q1 Using the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, indicate the intelligence levels that might have success with these materials.

(Defective) below 70	(Border- line) 70-79	(Dull- Normal) 80-84	(Average) 90-109	(Bright- Normal) 110-119	(Superior) 120-129	(Very Superior) above 130
				<u>//</u>	/ / / / / / / NA UA	<u>/#</u> /

5.121-Q2 At what level of Piaget's taxonomy of development should a student be to successfully use these materials?

Sensorimotor	
Preconceptual	
Intuitive Thought	
Concrete Operations	
Formal Operations	

# 5.122 Cognitive Skills

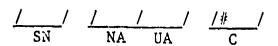
5.122-Q1 In what areas should the student have substantial strength to successfully use these materials?

Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	Analysis	Synthesis	Evaluation
			// / SN	/ / / / NA UA	/ <u>#</u> /

5.122-Q2 What previous information must the student have acquired? Are there terms, words, ideas, materials, or phenomena he should be able to recognize or recall?



5.122-Q3 What communications should the student be able to translate, interpret, or extrapolate before using these materials? Are there terms, words, ideas, materials, or phenomena he should be able to define or explain before beginning his study? Are there symbols he should understand or translate before he begins this course? Should the pupil be able to make estimates or predictions based on trends, tendencies or other communications before studying these materials?



5.122-Q4 What tools should the pupil, without guidance, be able to select and use to study a given situation before using these materials? What generalizations or principles must the student understand and bring to bear upon these materials?

5.122-Q5 Should the student be able to break down materials into constituent parts and detect the relationship of these parts and how the parts are organized before using these materials?

5.122-Q6 Should the pupil be able to put elements together, creating a unique communication, before using these materials? That is, should the pupil be able to generalize, hypothesize, or make inferences before using these materials?

5.122-Q7 Should the student be able to make judgments about the worth of some given before using these materials?

# 5.123 Cognitive Style for Structuring Information

5.123-Q1 Does the pupil need to be of the cognitive nature that learns best through enactive representation of a structure of a discipline? Iconic representation? Symbolic representation? A combination of any two? All three? Check the appropriate spaces in the chart below.

Enactive	Icomic	Symbolic
	!	



5.123-02 Should the pupil be of the nature that learns best by being physically and/or actively involved in a learning situation which is difficult to express in words or diagrams? Should the student be adept at playing roles, games, and/or simulations?

5.123-Q3 Should the student he adept at working with maps, graphs, charts, diagrams, etc.?

5.123-Q4 Should the pupil be adept at understanding a communication in the form of logical proposition? Should he be a good reader? Should he be a good listener of records, tapes, etc.?

## 5.13 Affective Aspects

5.13-Q1 Should the student have given attitudes that will contribute to the success of studying these materials?

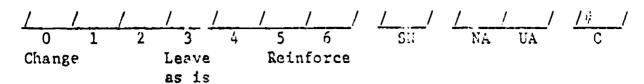
5.13-Q2 Should the student have given attitudes that will be changed or reinforced by successful study of these materials?

5.13-Q3 In what cases will the student's attitude make a difference in the success of the materials?

Toward	-				1	<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>
school			<u> </u>			<del> </del>	
Toward learning							
Toward self	_						,
Toward others							
Towar de change							
		l not lifer		3 Moder diffe	-	5	6 Will ake a
	ence					**	rence

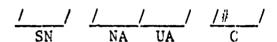


5.13-Q4 Do the materials do anything about these attitudes?



#### 5.14 Social Aspects

5.14-Q What social characteristics should a student possess in order to have success with these materials?



#### 5.141 Socio-Economic Level

5.141-Q Indicate on the chart below the various degrees of success that different socio-economic levels will experience in using these materials.

	No	Moderáte	Great	
	success	success	success	
Upper				
Middle				
Lower				//
				SN

/\_\_/ / / / / / /#\_/ SN NA UA C

#### 5.142 Group Skills

5.142-Q Should the student be able to work in large and/or small groups to have success with these materials?

#### 5.15 Behavioral Characteristics

5.15-Q1 How should the student behave in order to have success with these materials?

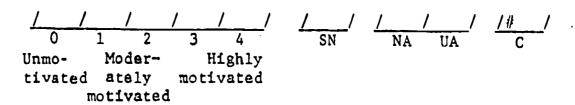
5.15-Q2 What will students expect the behavior of another student to be while working with these materials?



5.15-Q3 What will the teacher expect the students' behavior to be while working with these materials?

#### 5.16 Motivational Aspects

5.16-Q1 How motivated will the student need to be to work with these materials?



5.16-Q2 Will personal achievement and aspirations have anything to do with the student's success with these materials?

5.16-Q3 Should the student have already determined goals in any of the following categories? Check the appropriate response(s).

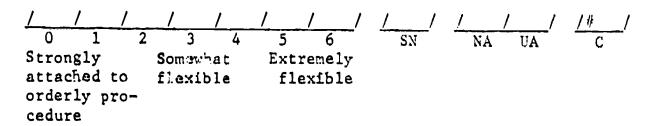
	Yes	No	
Vocational.			
Nonvocational			
Academic			
Nonacademic			//
	•	,	SN

#### 5.2 Teacher Characteristics

5.2-Q1 What type of teacher, with respect to academic background, training, and experience will have success in teaching these materials?



5.2-Q2 What type of teacher personality is best suited to teach these materials successfull.



5.2-Q3 What cultural and socio-economic characteristics should a teacher possess in order to use these materials successfully?

5.2-Q4 At what intelligence level should the teacher be to successfully implement these materials?

5.2-Q5 To what degree will the teacher have to be motivated to use these materials?

#### 5.21 Knowledge Requirements, Including Formal Education

5.21-Q How great an effect will the teacher's previous education have on the teaching of these materials?

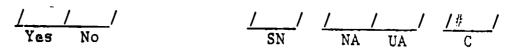
#### 5.211 Content

5.211-Q1 How many courses should the teacher have in each of the following areas to successfully teach these materials?

		THITOL	12077	3 CT	Psych	30C	180C	rsych	ucher
	 ,				/ /	/	/	/ /#	/
•						/			



5.211-Q2 Is there any other content the teacher should have in addition to the previously mentioned content background?



5.211-Q3 Should the teacher be aware of and have a working knowledge of a particular discipline's mode or methodology?

#### 5.212 Subsequent Training

5.212-Q1 How much subsequent training will the teacher need to teach these materials successfully?

5.212-Q2 Will the teacher need training in new strategies, techniques, and/or skills? If so, specify the nature of the training needed.

#### 5.22 Experience

5.22-Q1 To what extent does teacher experience have a bearing on the successful use of these materials?

5.22-Q2 Will the teacher need to have a number of years of teaching experience to use these materials successfully?

5.22-Q3 How many years of teaching experience should the teacher have to successfully teach these materials?

years 0-2	3-5 6-8	9-10	over 1	0				
					/ /	1	, ,	1# 1
		<del></del>			SN	NA	UA	C

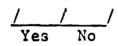


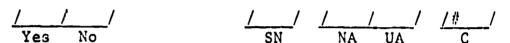
5.22-Q4 Is other experience besides teaching experience necessary for a teacher to teach these materials successfully?

	Yes	No
Professional		
Non-professional		

## 5.23 Cultural Background

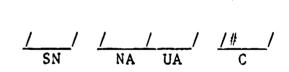
5.23-Q1 Would a given cultural background of a teacher lead to the successful teaching of these materials?





5.23-Q2 What degree of success would teachers from the rollowing ethnic groups have in teaching these materials?

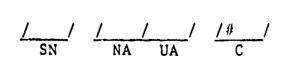
No success	Moderate success	Great success



#### 5.24 Socio-Economic Background

5.24-Q What degree of success would teachers from the following socio-economic levels have in teaching these materials?

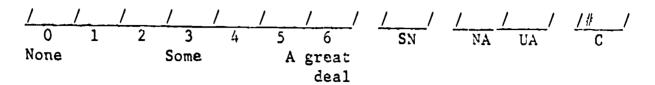
	No success	Moderate success	Great success
Lower			
Middle			
Upper			





### 5.25 Personality

5.25-Ql To what extent will the teacher's personality determine success when using these materials?



5.25-Q2 What are personality traits that the teacher should possess to use these materials successfully?

#### 5.251 Attitude

5.251-Q1 What attitude should the teacher have toward himself to successfully use these materials?

5.251-Q2 What attitude should the teacher have toward students to successfully use these materials?

5.251-Q3 What attitude should the teacher have toward others to successfully use these materials?

5.251-Q4 What attitude should the teacher have toward change to successfully use these materials?

#### 5.3 School

5.3-Q What school conditions are necessary for successful implementation and use of these materials?



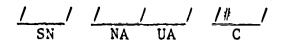
## 5.31 Organization

5.31-Q Indicate the extent to which these materials will be successful when used with the following types of organizations:

	No suc	cces:	s 1	/	2	dera cces 3	 4	J	5	Grea ccea	
Graded school			<u> </u>				•				
Non-graded school						-					
Multi-graded school			•				*				
Self-contained classroom											
Departmental- ized organ- ization					***************************************						1
Team teaching										····	1
Homogeneous class											
Heterogeneous class											
Flexible schedule										<del>,</del>	
Modular schedule											7

## 5.32 Physical Conditions

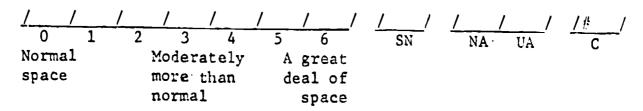
5.32-Q What physical conditions in the classroom are most conducive to the implementation and use of these materials?





#### 5.321 Space

5.321-Q How much classroom space is needed to properly conduct class sessions when using these materials?



## 5.322 Equipment

5.322-Q1 What classroom equipment is needed to properly conduct class sessions using these materials?

5.322-Q2 What audio-visual equipment will be needed to successfully use these materials?

#### 5.33 Library

5.33-Q1 Will a school library be needed when studying these materials?

5.33-Q2 To what extent will a school library be used with these materials?

5.33-Q3 What resource centers will be necessary in the school to successfully use these materials?

5.33-Q4 What laboratories will be necessary in the school to successfully use these materials?

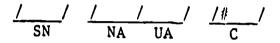


# 5.34 Administrative Support and Assistance

5.34-Q Will administrative support and assistance be an important factor in determining successful use of these materials?

# 5.4 Community Characteristics

5.4-Q1 What type of community is best suited for the successful teaching of these materials?



5.4-Q2 In what geographic areas will the materials be most successful?

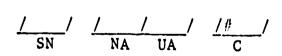
5.4-Q3 What should the occupational-industrial makeup of the community be to successfully implement these materials?

5.4-Q4 What should the social attitudes of a community be to successfully implement these materials?

## 5.41 Geographic Characteristics

5.41-Q1 Check the degree of success studentswill have with these materials in the areas given below.

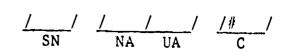
	No	Moderate	Great
	success	success	success
Urban			
Inner City			
Suburban			
Rural			
Other			
	<del></del>	······································	





5.41-Q2 Check below the different degrees of success students will have when using these materials in different geographic areas.

	No success	Moderate success	Great success
North			
Northeast			
East			
Southeast			
Midwest			
Southwest			
West			
Northwest			



# 5.42 Dominant Occupational and Industrial Characteristics

5.42-Q1 If these materials are to be accepted by the community, what occupational groups should dominate the community?

5.42-Q2 To what extent will the occupational characteristics of the community affect the successful implementation of these materials?

5.42-Q3 If these materials are to be accepted by the community, what industries should dominate the community?

5.42-Q4 To what extent will the industrial characteristics of the community affect the successful implementation of these materials?



#### 5.421 Occupational

5.421-Q Indicate with a check mark the occupational group(s) which should make up a community in order for the materials to be successfully implemented.

Blue collar			
White collar			
Management			
Professional	//	1	1
	SN	NA	UA

#### 5.422 Industrial

5.422-Ql Indicate with a check mark the industrial components necessary in a community for successful implementation of these materials.

	Small Indus- trial Business	Small Cor- porations	Large Cor- porations
Agricultural			
Financial			
Industrial			
Retail			
Wholesale			
Other (specify)			
		/ SN	/ <u>/ / /</u> / NA UA

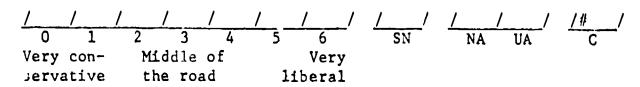
## 5.43 Residents: Static or Mobile

5.43-Q Should the residents be static or mobile, or both, to successfully implement these materials?



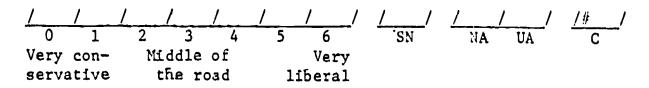
#### 5.44 Conservative or Liberal

5.44-Q1 What should the economic attitudes of the community be to successfully implement these materials?

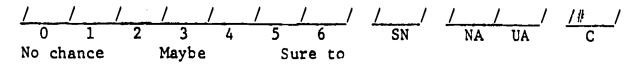




5.44-Q2 What should the political attitudes of the community be to successfully implement these materials?



5.44-Q3 What are the chances of the materials causing conflict between conservative and liberal elements of the community?



### 5.45 Social and Cultural

5.45-Q What social and cultural characteristics should a community reflect in order for these materials to be implemented successfully?

#### 5.46 Support

5.46-Ql Will the success of these materials depend on strong community support?

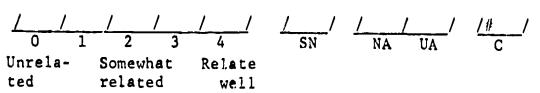
5.46-Q2 What kind of community support will the school system and classroom teacher need to successfully implement these materials?

## 5.5 Relationship to Other Aspects of Curriculum

5.5-Q How well do these materials relate to other materials being taught in the existing K-12 curriculum structure?

#### 5.51 Vertical

5.51-Q1 How well do these materials relate to the preceding year's program?





5.51-	-Q2 Wil	hin	the	analys	t's	frame	of	refe	rence,	what	is	the	title	of	the
course	taught	the	pred	eding	year	in t	he l	K-12	curric	ulum?					

Course	Tftle:	<u>/·</u>	/	1		/	<b>,</b>	1#	_/
		9	SN		NA	IIA		С	

5.51-Q3 How well do these materials relate to the succeeding year's program?

1 1	<u> </u>	1	1 -	/ /	1 1	1	/ /	/# /
0	1	2	3	4	SN	NA	UA	C
Unre-		Some	what	Relate				-
lated		rela	ited	well				

5.51-Q4 Within the analyst's frame of reference, what is the title of the course taught the succeeding year in the K-12 curriculum?

Course	Title:	/	1	/	<u> </u>
		SN	NA	UA -	C

## 5.52 Horizontal

5.52-Ql How well do these materials relate to other courses being taught at the same grade level as these materials?

5.52-Q2 How well do these materials relate to the following disciplines?

	Unre- lated 0	1.	Somewh relate	Relate well 4
Science				
English				
Math				
P.E				
Art				
Music				
Other				



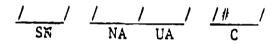
## 6.0 Evaluation

Information. In this section the purpose is to use the work of the analyst, along with data from other sources, to arrive at an overall evaluation about the curriculum materials. Some evaluative questions have been asked in other sections. These, combined with other sources of information, will enable the analyst to arrive at the evaluation of the materials. This section is organized so that the analyst will be able to compare his predictions with reported information prior to making internal and external comparisons and recommending uses of the materials.

<u>Instruction</u>. After completing the rest of Section 6.0, write and insert here an abstract of the section in not more than 100 words.

#### 6.1 Sources of Evaluative Data

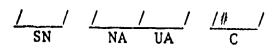
6.1-Q With respect to the analysis and use of the materials, what primary sources of evaluative data are available?





6.11-Q through 6.17-Q <u>Instruction</u>. Below is a checklist for sources of evaluative data about the materials. Check those sources which apply, give the title(s) of the source(s), and briefly describe each source.

Source	Check Sources Used	Title or Name of Source
6.11-Q The analyst (working from mate-rials)		
6.12-Q1 Other analysts		
6.12-Q2 <u>Evaluators</u> and researchers		
6.13-Q <u>Standard</u> tests		
6.14-Q1 Classroom observations by teachers		
6.14-Q2 Other (specify)		
6.15-Q Out-of- class observations by: Teachers		
Administrators		
Parents		
Others (specify)		
6.16-Q Students		
6.17-Q Other (specify)		



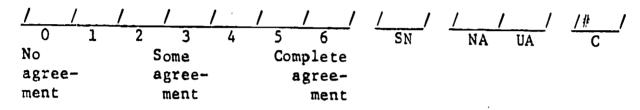


## 6.2 Effects Predicted or Reported

6.2-Q1 In general, what effects of use of the materials would you (the analyst) predict?

6.2-Q2 In general, what actual effects of use of the materials were reported by researchers, evaluators, observers, and/or students?

6.2-Q3 To what degree do your predictions and the reported effects agree?

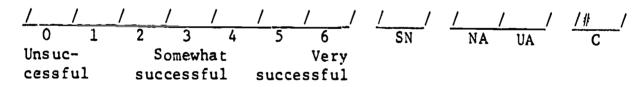


6.2-Q4 In general, how successful in use were the materials reported to be?

## 6.21 Success with Students

6.21-Q1 through Q2 How successful are the materials predicted/reported to be with students?

6.21-Q1 Analyst's prediction:



6.21-Q2 Reported information:

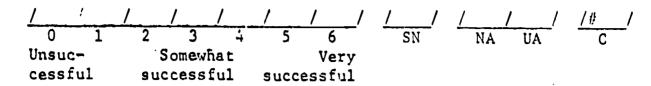
# 6.211 through 6.214 Student Outcomes

To what extent does the predicted/reported information indicate successful use of the materials with students with respect to the following outcomes?

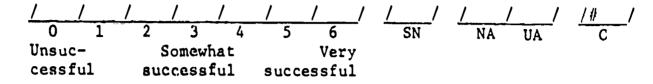


## 6.211 Cognitive Outcomes

6.211-Q1 Analyst's prediction:

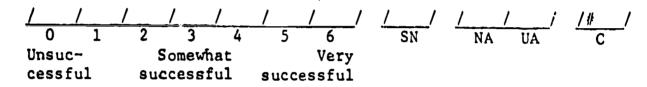


6.211-Q2 Reported information:

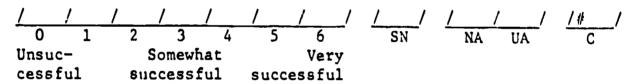


#### 6.212 Affective Outcomes

6.212-Q1 Analyst's prediction:

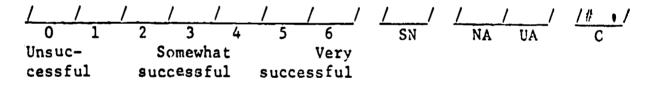


6.212-Q2 Reported information:

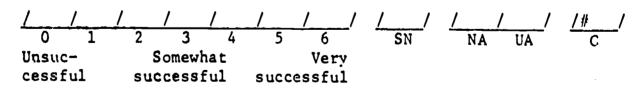


#### 6.213 Psychomotor Outcomes

6.213-Q1 Analyst's prediction:

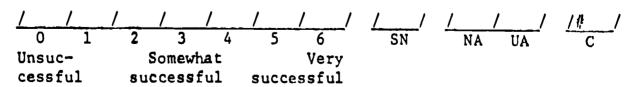


6.213-Q2 Reported information:



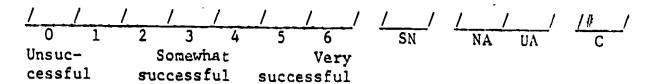
#### 6.214 Social Outcomes

6.214-Q1 Analyst's prediction:





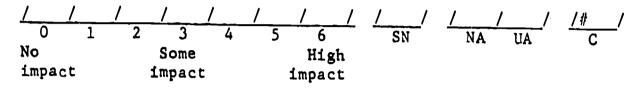
6.214-Q2 Reported information:



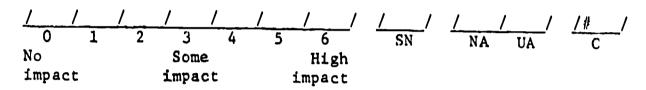
## 6.22 Impact on Teachers

What degree of impact is predicted/reported as a result of use of the materials?

6.22-Q1 Analyst's prediction:



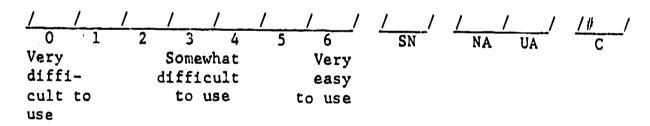
6.22-Q2 Reported information:



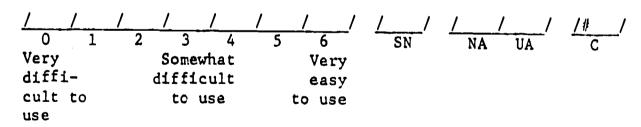
## 6.221 Ease of Use

How easy to use are the materials predicted/reported to be?

6.221-Q1 Analyst's prediction:



6.221-Q2 Reported information:



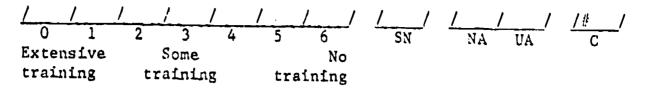
## 6.222 Teacher Training

How much teacher training is predicted/reported to be essential in order to successfully use the materials?

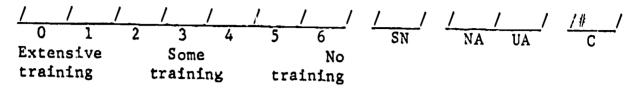


-11

6.222-Q1 Analyst's prediction:

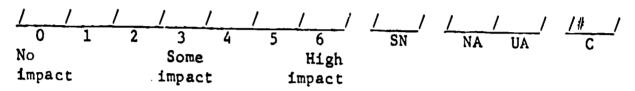


6.222-Q2 Reported information:



# 6.23 Impact on Sponsoring Institution

6.23-Q As a result of the curriculum materials project, what is the reported impact on the institution which sponsored the project?

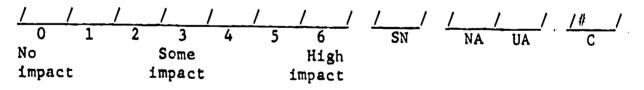


# 6.24 Impact on School(s) or School System

6.24-Q What is the predicted/reported impact on the school(s) and/or school system as a result of the use of the curriculum materials?

## 6.25 Impact on the Community

6.25-Q What is the predicted/reported impact on the community as a result of the use of the curriculum materials?

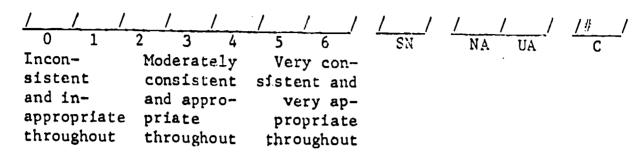




#### 6.3 Comparisons

In general, how do these curriculum materials compare with respect to the following:

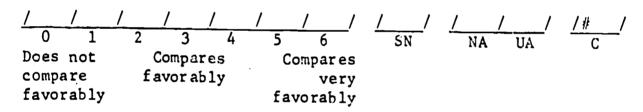
6.3-Q1 Author's Intentions:



6.3-Q2 Other similar curriculum materials? List those materials used as comparison(s).

//	1 1	1	/	1 . 1	/ /	/	/ /	/# /
C 1 Doesn't compare favorably	2 3 Compa favora			6 ompares very vorably	SN	NA	ŪA ,	<u>C</u>

6.3-Q3 Standards of analysts:

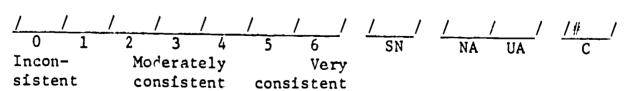


## 6.31 Comparison with Author's Intentions

6.31-Q1 In your (the analyst's) judgment, to what extent did the author follow through with his original intentions?

/	1		1	1	1	/	/	/ /	, ,	,	, ,	/# /
No follow-thro		2	3 Moder foll thro	ow→	5 V€	follothrou	-wc	SN	1	NA	UA	C

6.31-Q2 In your (the analyst's) judgment, with what degree of consistency did the author combine the components of his curriculum?

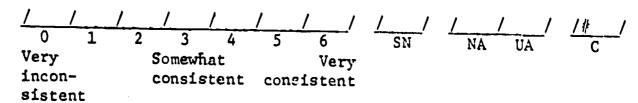




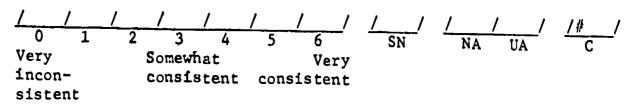
### 6.311 Consistency

Instruction. In your (the analyst's) judgment, indicate the degree of consistency with which the author carried out his intentions, with respect to the following:

6.311-Q1 Consistency of author's rationale and objectives:

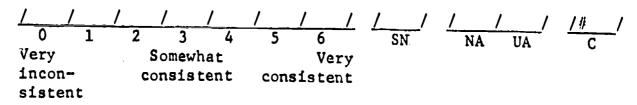


6.311-Q2 Consistency of author's rationale and his view of the discipline:



6.311-Q3 Consistency of author's rationale and theory of learning and/or instruction:

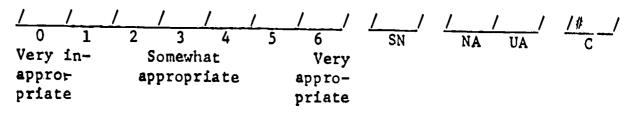
6.311-Q4 Consistency of author's learning and/or instructional theory and teaching strategies:



## 6.312 Appropriateness

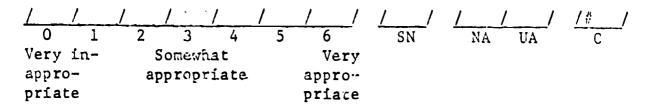
Instruction. Indicate to what degree the following are appropriate in your (the analyst's) judgment.

6.312-Q1 Author's selected content with his stated objectives:

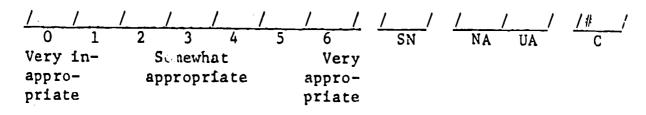




6.312-02 Author's selected teaching strategies and the selected content and objectives:



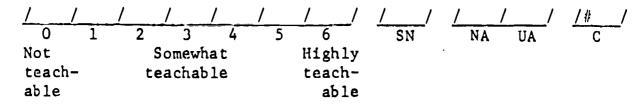
6.312-Q3 Author's intended user characteristics and the selected strategies, content, and objectives:



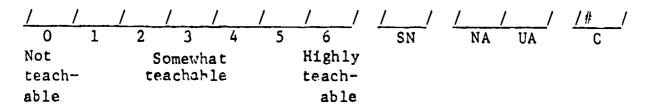
## 6.32 With Other Curriculum Materials

<u>Instruction</u>. Compared with other similar curriculum materials, to what extent does the redicted/reported information indicate the following. Note: Give the titles of materials that these materials are being compared with. (See 6.3-Q2 above.)

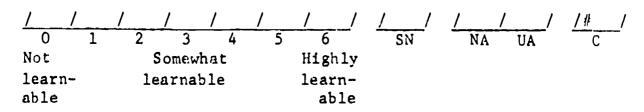
6.32-Q1 Analyst's prediction about comparative teachability:



6.32-Q2 Reported information about comparative teachability:

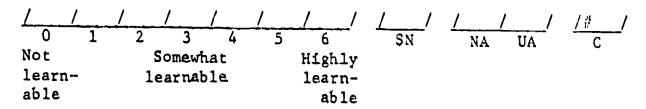


6.32-Q3 Analyst's prediction about comparative learnability:





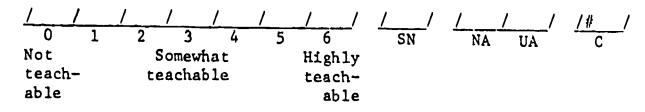
6.32-Q4 Reported information about comparative learnability:



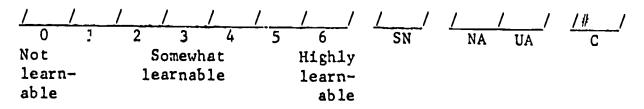
## 6.33 With Standards of the Analyst

<u>Instruction</u>. Based on your (the analyst's) standards, indicate to what extent the materials being analyzed are teachable and learnable. Prior to answering the questions below, indicate what your standards are.

## 6.33-Q1 Teachability:



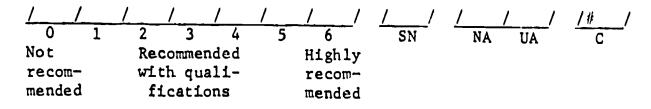
#### 6.33-Q2 Learnability:



#### 6.4 Recommended Uses

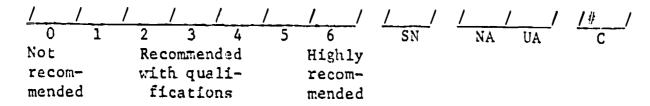
<u>Information</u>. Responses in this section in general will be based on the analysis done in the previous five sections. In particular, it will be helpful to refer to sections 1.2 and 5.0, as well as sections 6.2 and 6.3 to answer the questions in this section.

6.4-01 In general, to what degree would you (the analyst) recommend that these materials be used, given the intended uses described in sections 1.2 and 5.0 above?





6.4-Q2 To what degree do the sources, other than the analyst, described in 6.1 and 6.2 above, recommend use of the materials?



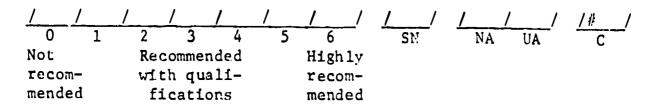
#### 6.41 Specific Uses

To what degree are the materials recommended for use with respect to the specific categories listed below?

6.41-Q1 Students:

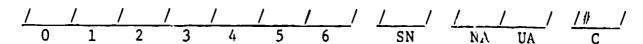
Analyst's Judgement:

Outside Source Judgment:

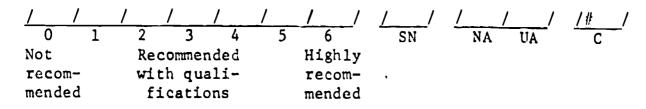


6.41-Q2 Teachers:

Analyst's Judgment:

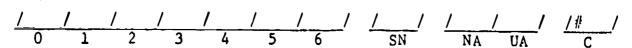


Outside Source Judgment:



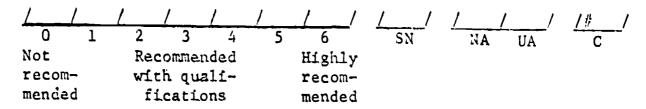
6.41-Q3 Schools:

Analyst's Judgment:



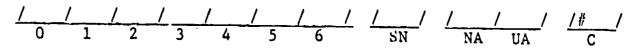


Outside Source Judgment:



#### 6.41-Q4 Communities:

Analyst's Judgment:



Outside Source Judgment:

## 6.42 Boundary Conditions

6.42-Q1 Under what specific conditions would you (the analyst) recommend or not recommend the use of the materials?

6.42-Q2 Under what specific conditions do outside sources recommend or not recommend the use of the materials?

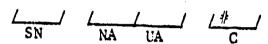


## 7.0 Background of Materials Development

The purpose of this section is to provide the reader of the Curriculum Materials Analysis with a brief synopsis of some of the historical background of the project which produced the materials. Some parts of this section will repeat some of the information in Section 1.6, "Background, Sources, and Availability of Materials."

## 7.1 Institution and/or Person(s) Responsible for Materials

7.1-Q1 What is the institution or agency responsible for development of the materials? Are there other common names by which the institution or agency is known?



7.1-Q2 Check below the type of institution or agency.

Federal	School district	Private not-for-profit
State	University	Commercial
Other (specify)_		SN NA UA C

7.1-Q3 Who is (are) the person(s) most responsible for development of the materials?

<i></i>	L	11	1# 1
SN	NA	UA	C



7.11	Project	Director	(=)
/ 4 4 4	110100	DIFFERENCE	(3)

7.11-01	7.11-Q2	7.11-03
Principal educational affiliation I II	Elementary and secondary teach-ing experience I II	Principal professional affiliation I II
Elementary Junior high Senior high School dist. College/univ. State dept. Other (specify)  I	Little or none  Moderate amount Great deal	Education Social science Other academic discipline Other (specify)  I  II
/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	SN NA UA C	SN NA UA C

## 7.12 Other Project Personnel

7.12-Q In addition to the one or two persons named in 7.11, what other professional personnel were closely associated with production of the materials? In general, what kinds of educational and professional affiliations did these persons have when they were affiliated with the project?

SN NA UA C

#### 7.13 Origin of Project

7.13-Q Describe the circumstances which led the project personnel, authors, funding agencies, and/or others to get the project started.

SN NA UA C

#### 7.14 Additional Information

7.14-Q How can additional information about the project be obtained?

SN NA UA C



7.2	Duration	and	Funding	of	Project

7.2-Q1 What was the major source of funding of the project?

		1		1#
SN	NA	ŬΑ	_	C

7.2-Q2 Check below the type of agency that was the major source of funding.

Federal	School district	Private not-for-profit
StateOther (specify)_	University	Commercial  SN NA UA C

## 7.21 Other Sources of Funding

7.21-Q1 List other sources of funding for the project.

SN NA UA C

7.21-Q2 Check below the type or types of agency.

Federal	School district	Private not-for-profit
State	University	Commercial
Other (specify)_	-	SN NA UA C

## 7.22 Length of Funding

7.22-Q State in years (and fractions of years, if appropriate) the duration of funding.

## 7.23 Amount of Funding

7.23-Q What was the approximate amount of funding for the total duration of the project?

## 7.3 Dissemination

7.3-Q How much dissemination work--to teachers, school districts, state departments, colleges, the public, and others--was (is) done by the project and/or publisher? (Publisher's workshops should be included in the concept of dissemination, but not their publicity activities.)





#### 7.31 Teacher Training

7.31-Q1 What kinds and amounts of teacher training have been done by the project (check appropriate boxes)?

	None			A derat mount		A	great Jeal				
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	SN	NA	UA	С
Inservice						-					Đ.
Preservice College Teachers											i
Other (specify)								<del></del>			1117
											#
								************			护

7.31-Q2 Are the teacher-training activities continuing?

Yes, but less extensively	Yes, as before	No	
Yes, but more extensively	SN	NA UA C	,

## 7.32 Printed Information

7.32-Q1 Was a newsletter published by the project? If so, is it still available? If still available, how can the newsletter be obtained?

Was published, still available	None published
Was published, no longer available	SN NA UA C
If still available, how can the newsletter	

7.32-Q2 What other kinds and amounts of printed information was (are) available about the project--from the project, authors, publisher, or other sources?

#### 7.4 Associated Programs

7.4-Q Describe briefly other materials development projects or programs in which the principal personnel of the project are, or have been, involved. What is the nature of this involvement (principal author, consultant, etc.)?



### 8.0 Background of the Analysis

The purpose of this section is to give information about the background of the analyst(s), the circumstances under which the analysis was done, the reasons for analyzing these particular materials, and the references used by the analyst(s) in performing the analysis.

## 8.1 Characteristics of the Analyst(s)

In this section, references will be made to the analyst, in the singular. However, if there are two or more analysts, information in Section 8.1 should be given for each of them individually. Throughout the rest of the analysis, if there are two or more analysts working together, it is assumed that they give a single answer to each question, representing a consensus.

8.1-Q1 What is the analyst's educational affiliation?

Elementary	Senior high	College/un	iversity	
Junior high	School district _	State depar	rtment	
Other (specify)			<u>  S.1                                   </u>	
.1-Q2 What is the	ne analyst's profes	sional affilia	tion?	
Education	Other academic	discipline (s	pecify)	
Social Science	Other (specify)	)		
			<u>/</u> _/	
.1-Q3 What is th	ne analyst's highest	t academic deg	ree?	
	A or MS PhD		<u>//</u>	
.1-Q4 How many c	curriculum materials		the analyst do	one prio
	s system or a simila	J, 5 J J J J		
s one, using this				



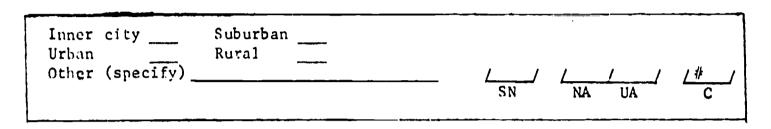
8.11-Q1 What is the analyst's name?

8.11 Identification

8.11-Q3 Positi	<del></del> -		
	on? (Teach	er, consultan	t, etc.)
8.11-Q4 Employ			hool district, university, etc.,
ncluding address		- Jane 1, 50.	moof district, university, etc.,
.12 Formal Educ			
8.12-Q1 What d	egrees does	the analyst I	hold?
			_
Institution	Degree(s)	Date	
			1 , ,
			- CN
L			] 3"
8.12-Q2 Give t	he approxima	ate number of	semester hours or quarter hours the
	IN UIR AUG	ergraduate and	i graduate work in the following sub-
ect areas:			
Education	D-14	Cata	
Anthropology	Psycho	Science	Are these
Economics		l Psych.	Semester hours?  Quarter hours?
Geography	Sociol		Other? (specify)
History		social	other: (specify)
•	scier	ice	
		•	
			<u>/</u> /
			SN
0.10.00			
8.12-Q3 How man	ny years has	; it been sinc	e the analyst has been a full time
			e the analyst has been a full time
udent enrolled	In school?		e the analyst has been a full time
	in school?		
	in school?		years / /
udent enrolled :			
udent enrolled :	L Experience		years / / SN
udent enrolled :	L Experience		years / / SN
udent enrolled :  13 Professional  8.13-Q1 Indicat	L Experience	er of years th	years / / SN e analyst has taught, served as admi
udent enrolled :  13 Professional  8.13-Q1 Indicat	L Experience	er of years th	years / / SN
udent enrolled :  13 Professional  8.13-Q1 Indicat	Experience te the numbe ed in anothe	er of years the capacity at	years / / SN  e analyst has taught, served as admit the following levels:
udent enrolled :  13 Professional  8.13-Q1 Indicat  trator, or serve	Experience te the numbered in anothe	er of years the capacity at	years / / SN  e analyst has taught, served as admit the following levels:
13 Professional 8.13-Ql Indicat trator, or serve	Experience te the numbered in anothe	er of years the capacity at	years / / SN  e analyst has taught, served as admit the following levels:
13 Professional 8.13-Q1 Indicat trator, or serve	Experience te the numbered in anothe	er of years the capacity at	years / / SN  e analyst has taught, served as admit the following levels:
13 Professional 8.13-Ql Indicate trator, or serve Elementary Junior high Senior high	Experience te the numbered in anothe	er of years the capacity at	years / / SN  e analyst has taught, served as admit the following levels:
13 Professional 8.13-Q1 Indicat trator, or serve	Experience te the numbered in anothe	er of years the capacity at	years / / SN  e analyst has taught, served as admit the following levels:
13 Professional 8.13-Q1 Indicate trator, or serve Elementary Junior high Senior high Junior college	Experience te the numbered in anothe	er of years the capacity at	years / / SN  e analyst has taught, served as admit the following levels:

		-	125-					
8.13-02	What are	ulie principa.	l subjec	t areas	the anal	vst has	s taught	during
the last f	ive years?							
	·				<u> </u>	/ L		/ C
8.13-Q3 five years		r subject ar	eas has	the ana	lyst taug	ght dur	ing the	last
					. /	/ /	/ /	[#

8.13-Q4 If the analyst is affiliated with a particular school, indicate the type of school as follows:



8.13-Q5 If the analyst is an elementary or secondary teacher, describe briefly the nature of his students in terms of learning ability, social and economic characteristics, and ethnic background.



8.13-06 If the analyst is affiliated with a school district--as teacher, administrator, or otherwise-indicate:

School population of the district			
Population of the community (which may be larger than the district)			
	5N	NA UA	<u>/ #</u> /

8.13-Q7 Describe briefly the subject matter, length, analyst's role, and other characteristics of any workshops, training sessions, and similar activities in which the analyst has been involved in the past three years.



8.13-Q8 Describe briefly any new curriculum materials the analyst has helped develop and/or test in the last three years.

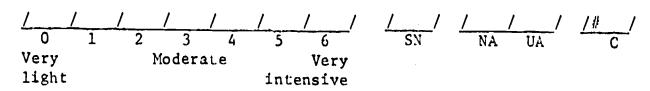
		1	/	/ #	,
SN	NA	UA	,	C	,

### 8.14 Editing

8.14-Q1 Was the analysis edited by someone other than the analyst? If so, name the editor or editors and describe briefly their positions and organizational affiliations.



8.14-Q2 How intensive was the editing?



## 8.2 <u>Circumstances of this Analysis</u>

8.2-Q1 Approximately how many man-hours were spent doing this analysis?

hours	L	/ <u>/</u> <u>MA</u>	/	<u>_ #</u>
	214	1474	UA	C

8.2-Q2 Describe the circumstances under which this analysis was undertaken:

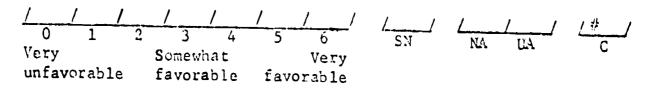
In a workshop	In a class	
In another type of inservice program	As part of the duties of an employee	
Other (specify)	SN	NA UA C

## 8.21 Location

8.21-Q1 Describe the location and the circumstances under which the analyst did the analysis.



8.21-Q2 How favorable or unfavorable were the circumstances under which the analyst did the analysis, from the standpoint of producing a good analysis?



#### 8.22 Time

8.22-Q1 Estimate the number of man-hours devoted to each of the following phases of the analysis:

otal man-
hours
ľ

8.22-Q2 What was the total elapsed calendar time from the time the analyst started the analysis until he finished it?



8.22-Q3 Was the time spent on the analysis sufficient to produce a good analysis with which the analyst feels reasonably satisfied?

## 8.23 Instruction

8.23-Q1 Was the analyst working under the guidance or supervision of another person or persons? If so, identify the person(s) and his position.

8.23-Q2 If the answer to 8.23-Q1 is "yes," indicate how adequate the guidance or supervision was.



## 8.3 Selection of Materials

8.3-0. Was there any reason why the analyst chose these particular materials to analyze, such as previous familiarity with them or plans to teach them in the future? If so, describe the reason briefly.

## 8.4 References

In Section 1.6, references are given which should help the reader of the analysis learn more about the materials. In Section 7.32, references are given which contain additional information about the project which produced the materials. In this section, the analyst should note references that he found particularly helpful in understanding and applying the analysis system.

8.4-Q If the analyst used any references which helped him understand and apply the analysis system to these materials, indicate those--two or three at the most--which were most helpful.

#### 8.41 Detailed References

8.41-Q1 Did the analyst refer to any additional writings by the author, beyond the materials package? If so, cite the reference or references and say briefly whether and why each of them was useful.

8.41-Q2 Did the analyst refer to any additional writings about the materials, other than writings by the author? If so, cite the reference or references and say briefly whether and why each of them was useful.

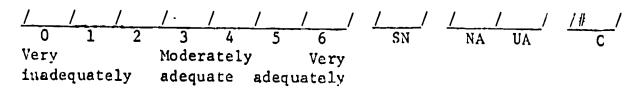
8.41-Q3 Did the analyst consult any references about particular aspects of the analysis system, such as references on values, educational objectives, or curriculum theory? If so, cite the references and say briefly whether and why each of them was useful.



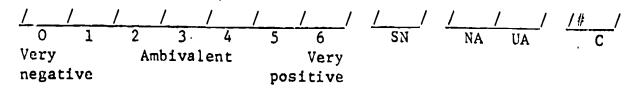
## 8.5 Attitudes and Opinions of the Analyst

These questions are to be answered by the analyst after he has completed the entire analysis.

8.5-Q1 How adequately does the analyst think his analysis represents the materials analyzed?



8.5-Q2 How does the analyst feel about the system used to make this analysis (the CMAS)?



## 8.51 Detailed Attitudes and Opinions

8.51-Ql In what respects, if any, does the analysis feel his analysis fails to give a good representation of the materials?

8.51-Q2 What weaknesses are there in this analysis system and what suggestions does the analyst have for improving it?

