Appendices

'Write-on!': Investigations into relationships between teacher learning and student achievement through writing

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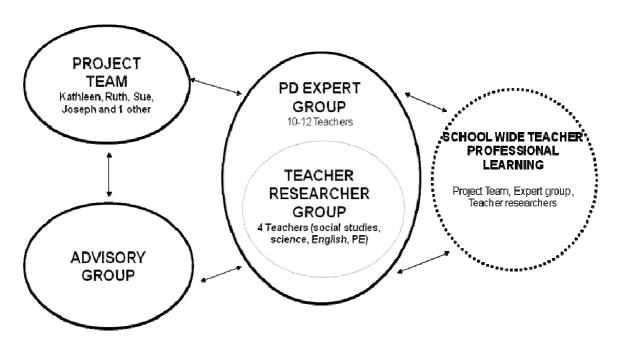
Appendix A: Pilot study situated within longitudinal project

2005	2006		2007	2008	2009	2010							
	Pilot Study: Literature review Project Team & SRs* PD on subject- specific writing. Yr 10 SRs in- depth field research Data analysis	Whole-school PD writing programme informed by pilot study research	Whole-school PD writing programme based on research from 2006	Whole-school PD writing programme	Whole-school PD writing programme	Final Data analysis							
	Mid-way report to whole staff Final analysis of data Report on pilot study to inform 2007					Final report and dissemination							
Preliminary PD with whole-staff and selection of TRs	Programme	Design of whole-school writing programme for 2007											
Collect exemplar and test data for Cohort 1 Yr 9		Collect exemplar and test data for Cohort 1 Yr 10, and Cohort 2 Yr 8	Collect exemplar and test data for Cohort 1 Yr 11 (NCEA L1) and Cohort 2 Yr 9	Collect exemplar and test data for Cohort 1 Yr 12 (NCEA L2) and Cohort 2 Yr 10	Collect exemplar and test data for Cohort 1 Yr 13 (NCEA L3) & Cohort 2 Yr 11 (NCEA L1)								

^{*}School researchers, i.e. teacher and student researchers.

Appendix B: Project structure

STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECT



Appendix C: Interventions in student learning and achievement

Write-on! Interventions in student learning and achievement

In 2006 Year 10 students at Kakariki College have the opportunity to take part in a research project that is designed to help teachers from different subject areas improve the way they teach writing. Your teacher for this class is one of four teacher researchers who are working closely with researchers from the University of Canterbury. Over the next few weeks your teacher will be involved in learning and testing new ideas about writing. Before this begins, we would like to ask you some questions to find out about your learning and writing, and what might help you to do better.

Name											
Learning	(Tick the box with your answer)										
1. This class is a good place to learn.											
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree								
		T									
2. The students in this class help me to learn.											
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree								
3. Some students do things that make it hard for me to learn.											
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree								

4. My teachers at school help me to learn.			
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree
5. Some things my teachers do make it hard for me to learn.			
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree
6. I am a good learner in this subject.			
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree
7. My teacher in this subject thinks I am a good learner.			
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree
8. Other students in this subject think I am a good learner.			
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree
9. My family helps me to learn.			
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree
10. My family thinks my learning at school is important.			
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree
		·	

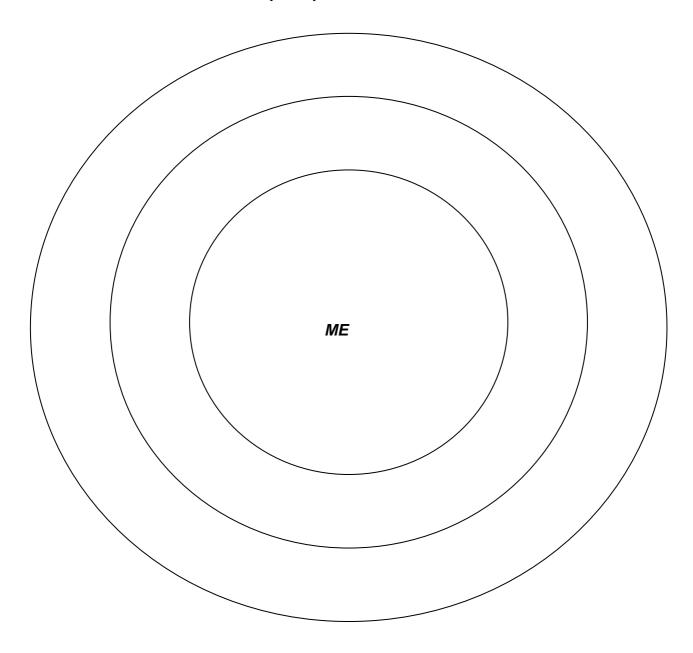
11. If there are other places where you are a good learner (at the weekend, after school or in the holidays) list them here:													
12. If there are any other people who help you to learn list them here:													
Writing		Ī											
13. I am a good writer.													
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree										
14. I enjoy writing.													
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree										
15. I am good at writing in this subject.													
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree										
16. I am better at writing in other subjects than this one.													
	Agree	Sort of	Disagree										

17. If there are any kinds of writing that you enjoy list them here:
18. If there are any other subjects where you enjoy writing list them here:
19. List any writing activities that you do outside of school:

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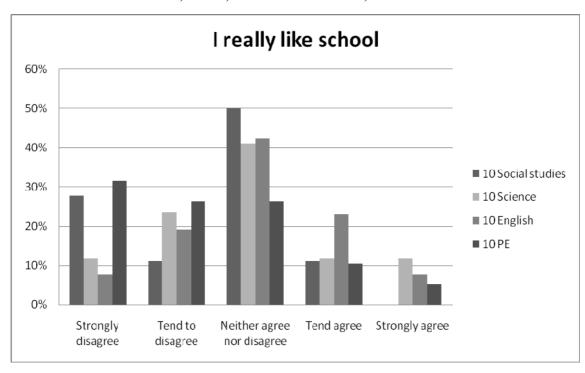
Who helps you to learn best in this class?

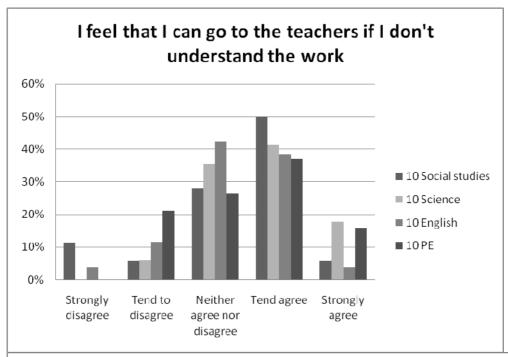
Thinking about all the people in your class, including your teacher, show who you learn the best with. Put the people you learn best with closer to you, and the ones that you learn least well with further away from you.

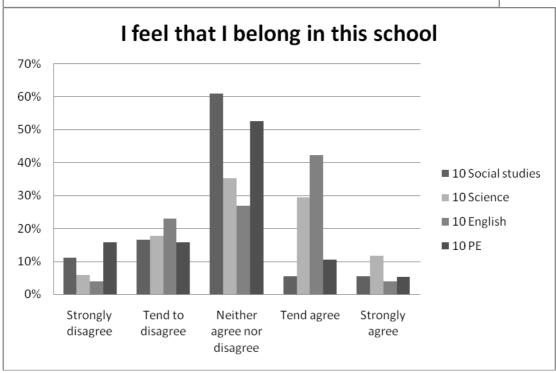


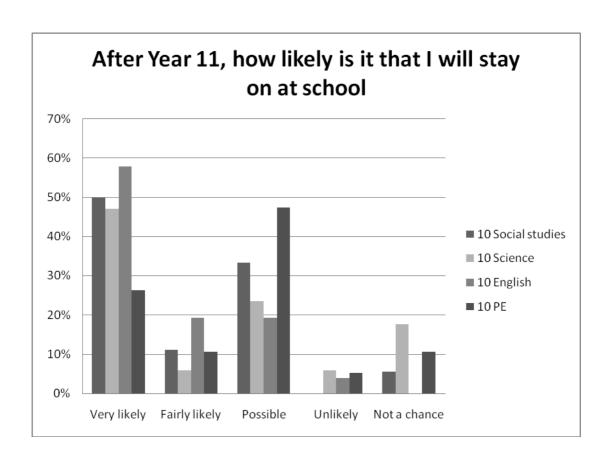
Appendix D: Responses

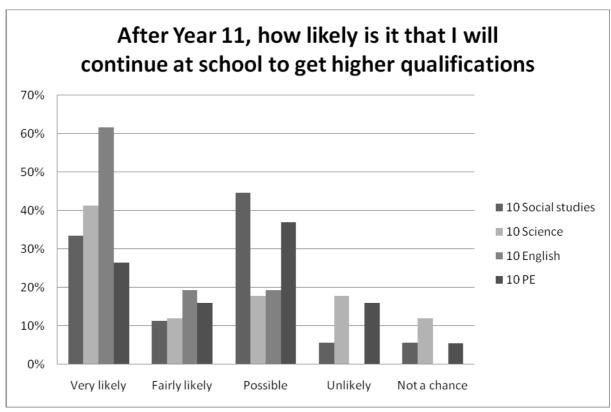
Selected results comparing responses from the 4 case study classes to the Centre for Educational Measurement's attitudinal test, SATIS, administered in Term 4, 2006.

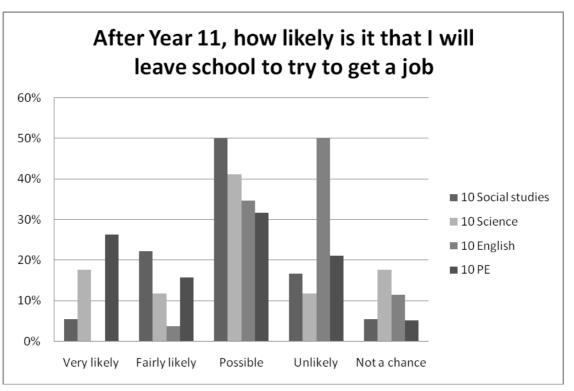


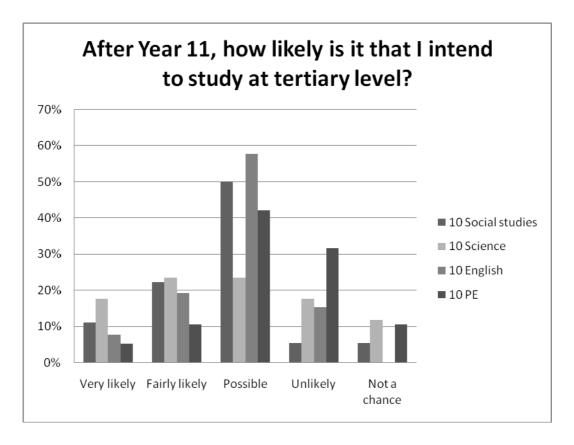


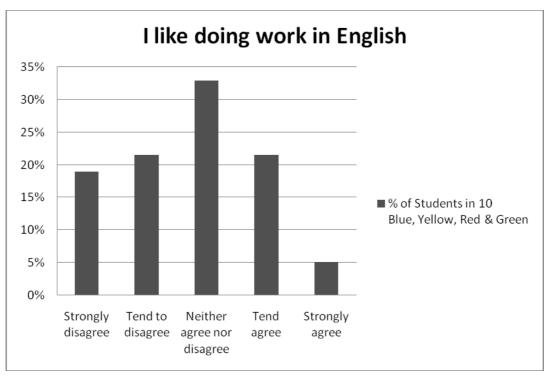


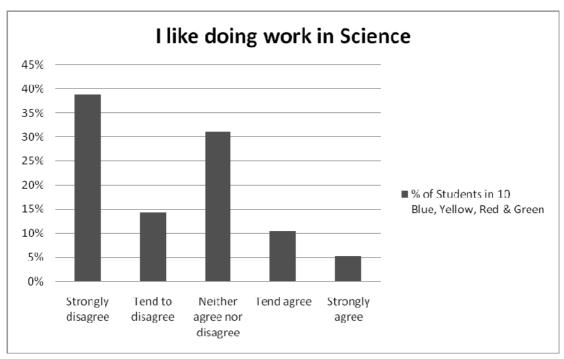


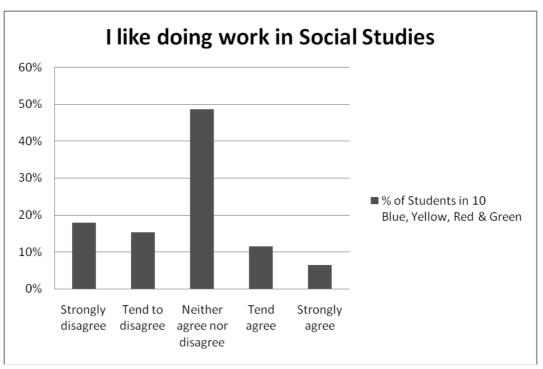


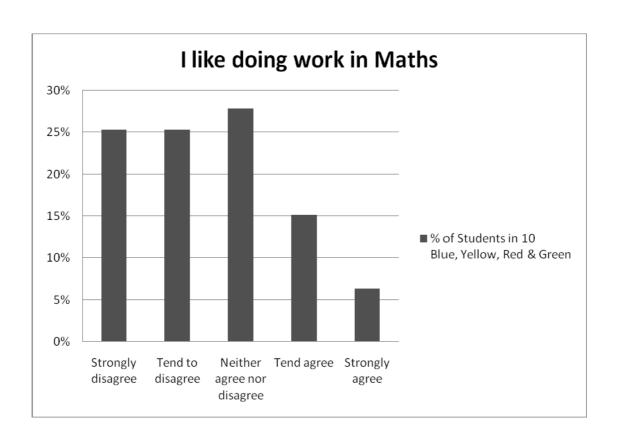












Appendix E: Exchange of strategies

Making use of the research findings to address student writing literacy: An exchange of strategies.

This diagram was developed as a tool to provide an example of how the research findings might inform future practices within the school.

Starting point

Baseline student data indicates school needs to be more meaningful

Mainstream classes

Teachers work on developing teaching and learning practices that:

- sustain students' interest,
- 2) reflect deeper understandings of student learning,
- support the development of literacy skills through a content rich curriculum.

Students with identified writing needs

Specialist teacher working one to one *within* the classroom to address specific writing literacy needs. Writing programme is directly related to mainstream classroom programme, but is skills based.

Features include:

- Instruction in surface dimensions of writing,
- Additional explanation of writing tasks,
- Help with drafting processes,
- Feedback on writing,
- Genre work.

Evidence-based

Programme is monitored for its effects.