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Assessment Criteria for Special Education Students in Vocational Education

Joyce A. Francis Old Dominion University

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ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational Education Department
Old Dominion University

VTE 636 RESEARCH PROBLEMS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Joyce A. Francis
December 1984

APPROVAL PAGE

This research paper was prepared by Joyce A. Francis for	
Vocational and Technical Education 636, Problems in Education. I	t
is being submitted to the Graduate Program Director as a part of	
this course requirement.	

Craduate Program Dinecton	D2+0
Graduate Program Director	Date

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

Special education places emphasis on individualized instruction and abilities in comparison to regular education. Regular education places an emphasis on subject matter and group instruction. Recently with much attention focused on the development and research of special education, it has produced an increased knowledge of how to teach students with special needs. The focus of this project is the study of criteria to assess the needs, based on the abilities, of a special education student. Consideration of the criteria must take in account the needs and interest of the special education students to be successful.

The success of the special education student in the vocational education areas is determined by the degree of which these students are able to function productively in the area of their choice with emphasis on employment potential.

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors that are necessary for consideration and understanding the needs of a special education student in the vocational areas.

Research Questions

The basic research questions of this study are as follows:

(1) what are the exit competencies for a given learning disabled according to the student's career/vocational goals and/or needs?

(2) is it possible for a special education student to be placed in a vocational learning environment with their peers that are "normal"- (mainstreaming), and (3) can a special education student be productive during this period of mainstreaming?.

Background and Significance of the Study

It has been pointed out and discussed by some authorities and studies that the learning disabled student be mainstreamed into "regular" vocational classes. (4:52) It may be that the learning disabled student may function much better in an adaptive situation. Especially in a skilled area, for example, in typing the cirriculum can be slowed cown considerably so that the slowest of the students can meet all competencies as outlined for the class.

The subject at hand, mainstreaming, has become a widespread concern of most vocational teachers. This is due to the fact that mainstreaming of special education students has become ever so demanding due to the Virginia State Department of Education requirements, (1:2) From the guidance department standpoint the mainstreaming aspect is advantageous to the special education student for career purposes. Therefore, keeping the mainstreaming concept in mind, there is a need to determine and assess the capabilities to move toward a concrete procedure for career planning.

Also we, as individual teachers in the vocational areas must develop and coordinate a cirriculum. This can be accomplished with the help of the special education teacher and guidance counselor. They provide a list of course objectives and competencies for each

based on their I.E.P. Here again, we must consider the vocational interest and ability to perform of each student.

Instruction must begin where students can benefit the most. According to the provisions in the Education for All Handicapped Act, all state and local school districts must provide an appropriate elementary and secondary education for ages 6 through 21. Some states are required to educate these students in the least restrictive environment and when possible, mainstreamed. (497).

Vocational area programs cannot exclude students because of their type of disablity. My area of vocational education is concentrated in Business Education.

The success of mainstreaming depends upon the actions and attitudes of a 1 persons involved--student, teacher(s), administrators, and parents.

Limitations of the Study

This study relied heavily on the information gathered from other research projects, pamphlet, and books on this subject. Also the Special Education Department and Special Education Library at Gloucester High School. Therefore, the data may not be representative of all special education departments at all high schools. Another limiting factor in this study is my lack of practical experience in the career planning of special education students.

Basic Assumptions

This research study is based on the assumption that the implementation of a cirriculum for the special education student in the vocational

areas is mandatory under the Education for All Handicapped Act.

Procedures for Collecting Data

The procedure used for collecting data in this research study was a review of the following: published materials, discussions with special education teachers and students, who submitted and released information willingly. Also a review of several I.E.P.'s. During the review of the I.E.P.'s and discussions with the students and teachers in special education all information was given freely without coercion.

Definitions of Terms

The following terms are used throughout the study. They are listed to give the reader and understanding of this project:

- 1. I.E.P. Individual Education Pland
- 2. L.D. Nearning disability
- 3. learning disability . . . Children of near average, average, or ab dve average, general intelligence with learning and/or certain behavioral abnormalities ranging from mild to severe, which are associated with subtle diviant function of the central nervous system. These may be characterized by various combinations of deficit in perception, conceptualization, language, memory, and control of attention, impulse, or motor function.
- 4. Major examples of definitional criteria for learning disabili-1. underachievement in academic areas. ties:

 - 2. impairment of some broad development process.
 - presence of brain injury.
 - 4. the exclusion of other categories.

- 5. mainstreaming is the process of returning the special education student to an environment of the regular classroom for the most part of the day during school.
- 6. "least restrictive environment" is a regular classroom according to P.L. 94-142.
- 7. P.L. 94-142. The Education for all Handicapped Children Act.
- 8. assessment is determination of the aptitudes, skills, and competencies an individual has.
- 9. Business Education a sequential program that equips the student with marketable skills, knowledges, and attitudes required for entry level employment in business (or any type of occupational employment).
- 10. Vocational Education—skills taught to supply on the job training where the student occupational strengths should be matched to specific job requirements. The cirriculum is designed to help the student develop skills, knowledge and attitudes necessary to function in the world of work environment.

CHAPTER BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Klein, Nancy, Marvin Pasch, Thomas Frew, <u>Cirriculum Analysis and</u> Design for Retarded Learners, Ohio, Charles E. Merrill Publishing Company, 19**79**.
- 2. McCarthy, James and Joan MaCarthy, <u>Learning Disabilities</u>, Boston, Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1969.
- 3. Russell, L. Mark, <u>Alternatives</u>, Evanston, Illinois, First Publications, Inc., 1983.
- 4. Seigel, Ernest and Ruth F. Gold, Educating the Learning Disabled, New York, MacMacMillian Publishing Co., Inc., 1982.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

Introduction

The related literature for this research study was collected and assembled from dissertation abstracts, articles, journals, books and resource persons in the Special Education Department at Gloucester High School.

Vocational Opportunities and Positions

There are several vocational classes available for the special education students. These are course selections offered in the Business Education area on the secondary level: Beginning Typewriting, Business Computer Applications, Introduction to Business, Shorthand, Accounting, Word Processing and Office Technology I and II. Special education students are better able to complete Introduction to Business and Beginning Typewriting.

The course offerings present to the Special Education student the possibility of a career of some type in the world of business. The courses provide skills for the special education student who has the capability to function on entry level job positions. These course offerings present an opportunity for development in the skilled areas.

An entry level job may include alphabetic filing, general office aid, and mail clerk.

Once a special education student has successfully completed a business class; preferably Introduction to Business or Beginning Type-writing, they have begun their preparation for gainful employment.

To ensure that a special education student's participation in a regular vocational class, all persons involved must cooperate to provide sufficient vocational instruction and related support services in the regular classroom environment. Such support services may include the following: supportive and remedial instruction, supportive education services (tutor, resource teacher, guidance, job placement, and follow-up).

Purpose of Vocational Evaluation

The purpose of vocational education is threefold:

- 1, to explore the student's interests.
- 2, to access his abilities to perform various jobs.
- 3. to make recommendations.

Summary

The special education teacher, parents and vocational teacher must all cooperate in order to offer the maximum ultilization of the special education student.

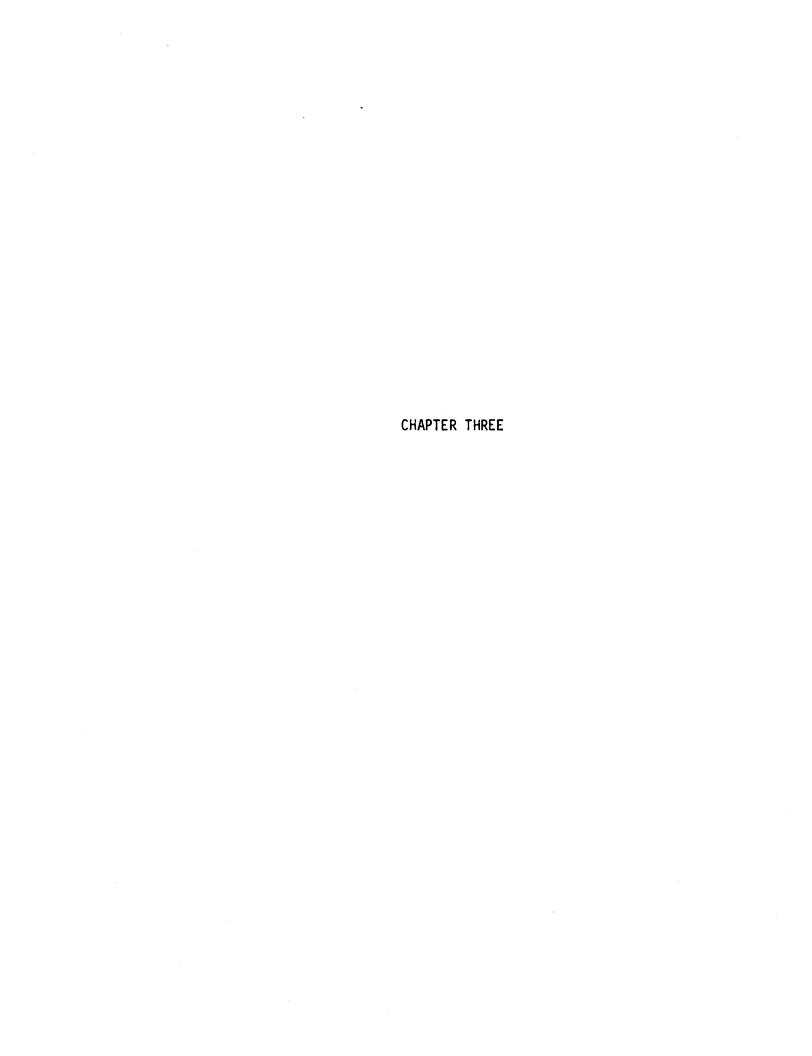
The support services are especially important. It provides reinforcement of the competencies and further enhances the self-image of the special education student.

CHAPTER BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderson, Jack W., Ed. D: Northwestern State University of Louisiana, 1983. "The Effect of a Designed Vocational Program on Vocational Interest", Vocational Manual.

Lerner, Janet W., Northwestern Illinois University, <u>Learning Disabilities</u>, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1981.

Peninsula Areas Cooperative Educational Services Parent Handbook, published by the public school division of Gloucester, Hampton, Newbort News, Poquoson, Williamsburg-James City County, and York county.



Introduction

This chapter presents the methods the researcher employed in this study. The population that was under examination is identified. Also the main instrument that was used is discussed.

Methods and Procedures

This study as done to assess the needs of a special education student that has been mainstreamed into a vocational education class. Several records of the students in special education were examined and reviewed. Also the special education teachers were interviewed. Due to the sensititive nature of information the student's confidentiality was assured and will be maintained throughout this study.

Population

The population for this study consisted of some learning disabled and special education students and teachers from Gloucester High School. The student grade levels were nine through twelve.

Instrument

The instrument used were forms that are incorporated in the Gloucester County Public Schools. They are as follows: Individualized Education Plan, Individualized Long Term Goals, Individualized Short Term Goals, Annual Review of Placement, Basic Facts and Necessary Information for Student Success in Vocational Education.

Other forms that may be used as intruments are: Vocational Planning Guide, Reinforcement Inventory, and Functional Academic Career Exploration.

Summary

This chapter consisted of a description of the methods and procedures used. The population was described as some of the special education department of Gloucester High School. The researcher only interviewed and reviewed records of the department. CHAPTER FOUR

Introduction

The purpose of the study was to assess the needs of a special education learner in vocational education. To determine this need the researcher reviewed the student's folder with records and forms used by the special education department, and the opinions of the special education teachers were also taken into account. The conclusions researched were of a more subjective nature due to the fact that this study did not contain any precise controlled, qualitative testing instrument.

Summary

The researcher has observed that there are probably four major ways in which a special education teacher can insure the best preparation for their students that are mainstreamed into regular vocational classes. They are discussed as follows:

First, they teachers, administrators and parents involved can begin by preparing the student for training and future employability: providing them with appropriate career development activities and prevocational instructions and skills. Usually these students lack any practical experience in the world of work and needs to be provided with activities for the development of career knowledge and appropriate work attitudes and behavior.

Secondly, special educators need to communicate their students' need effectively to the vocational teachers. They need to talk directly to the vocational teachers who will actually be the person training their student. Also the competencies of the vocational teacher need to be determined.

Thirdly, the vocational teacher may provide a report of the student's grade. Any decline in the grades probably indicates a need to increase and or evaluate the supportive services that the special education teacher is providing both the student and the vocational teacher.

Finally, the result of the special education teacher's communication with the vocational teacher should be evidenced in the student's I.E.P.

Notes from the initial interview with the prospective vocational teacher can be used to write such a component of an I.E.P. In this way, the vocational teacher will be a contributing member of the I.E.P. development even if he or she cannot be directly involved by attending the meeting. However, direct participation is always the preferrred method,

CHAPTER FIVE

Introduction

The research for this project, a study to access the needs of a special education student who is being mainstreamed in a vocational class, has been completed. All parts of the project have been presented in chapters: one, two, three, and four. However, the researcher presents the final part of this study in the indicated format: summary and conclusions and recommendations.

The summary condensed the information recorded in chapter one though four. The conclusions made influences derived from researching the project. Finally, there are recommendations which described the researcher's position on this project.

Summary

The problem presented in this project was to describe the needs of a special education student being mainstreamed into a vocational education class.

In Chapter One, goals were established to indicate what the researcher wanted to accomplish. The background and significance section gave the importance of the study and cited authorities in the special education field.

Chapter Two, gave a review of leterature related to this project.

Several authorities were used which indicates a need for the mainstreaming of special education students into a vocational class.

Chapter Three, described the method and procedures used to determine the needs of these special education students. The researcher reviewed several student's I.E.P.'s and interviewed several vocational educators and teachers in the special education department.

Chapter Four, presented the findings of the study. They are described in a narrative form. Conclusions reached from researching this project are as follows:

- Mainstreaming special education students is important in order to develop experience in dealing with a regular working environment.
- An overwhelming majority of special education teachers also supported the concept of mainstreaming.
- 3. In reviewing several special education student's I.E.P.'s it, was concluded that mainstreaming has a positive effect on their attitudes and seems willing to put out a maximum effort in all classroom projects.
- 4. The success or failure of mainstreaming depends largely on the cooperation of the vocational teacher, (the special education teacher and the parents). Direct participation from all sources help the special education student gain as much knowledge possible in order to function in a regular environment.

Recommendations

Upon the completion of this study the researcher strongly recommends that the vocational and special education teacher develop or adopt a cirriculum to meeth the student's needs most effectively. Once this step has been accomplished, the parents, teachers and students can now work together to produce and develop a student that can function in the working world of vocational education.



GLOUCESTER COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Individualized	Education	Program
THUIVIQUAITZEU	Education	TIOSTAIN

I. Student Name	BirthdateSchool	Program	
Parent/Guardian	Address		Phone
Date of Eligibility	Date IEP Developed	Date of IEP Implementation	Grade
	SUMMARY OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSE	S	
Current levels of performance For Academic Areas Assessed Level Test	Correlate Areas for Annua	ıl Goals ✓ As Appropriate	
READING	☐ Gross Motor Development (program education, general health, etc.)	ns and progress in motor activities, physical	
WORD RECOGNITION	☐ Sensory-Motor Integration (programmusic, etc.)	ns and progress in motor integration, art,	w n
ORAL COMPREHENSION	Perceptual-Motor Skills (programs a listening, attention and memory, fire	and progress in perceptual skills, including ne muscle coordination)	
SILENT COMPREHENSION	☐ Language Development (programs a functional level of reading, writing,	nd progress in language usage, including and spelling)	
LISTENING COMPREHENSION	Conceptual Skills (programs and prostudies, fund of information, conce	ogress in arithmetic understanding, social pt development)	
ARITHMETIC REASONING	Social Skills (programs and progres including self control, responsibility	s in social and personal development,	
SPELLING	□ Vocational skills (career awareness,	pre-vocational, job training, etc.)	
GENERAL INFORMATION	WORK HABITS AND ATTITUDES		
PARTICIPATION IN ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS: Regular class:		Date to Anticipated Begin Completion date	Location Time
Physical Education:			
Library:	Physical therapy		
Other:	— □ Physician — □ Psychologist — □ Psychologist — □ □ Psychologist □ □ □ Psychologist □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □		
Foward Copies as shown: White - Central Office	☐ Transportation		
Yellow - School, confidential folder Gold - Parent Pink - Specia Jucation teacher	□ Other		

STUDENT'S NAME

page 1

II. Annual Goals	Annual Objectives	Anticipated Dates of Service Begin. End Date Date	Education and/or Services needed to accomplish goals	Personnel Responsible

Section	B	
Decrioit	v	

INDIVIDUALIZED SHORT TERM OBJECTIVES

STUDENT'S	NAME

page 2 continued

III.	Short Term Objectives	Strategies/Techniques Naterials/Resources	Evaluation Procedures and schedules	Begun	Mastered	Continuation or Modification
					,	
	•					

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INDIVIDUALIZED SHORT TERM OBJECTIVES

STUDENT'S	MAME			
SIONEMI S	MALIE			
			 	 1

page 2 continued

III.	Short Term Objectives	Strategies/Techniques Naterials/Resources	Evaluation Procedures and schedules	Begun	Mastered	Continuation or Modification
						Wy.
		*				
	t∰ _{gag} i					Mirat.

STUD	ENT'	S NAME						
iv.	Α.	SPECIAL	EDUCATION	PROGRAM				
	В.	NUMBER	OF ANNUAL G	OALS		NUMBER ACHI	EVED DURING THE YEAR	
	c.	NUMBER	OF SHORT T	ERM OBJECTIVES	s	NUMBER ACHI	EVED DURING THE YEAR	
	D.	MATH LE	VEL			READING LEV	ÆL	
	E.	CHILD'S	STRENGTHS					
	F.	CHILD'S	WEAKNESSES	s				
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		····
	G.	TEACHER	COMMENTS A	ND RECOMMENDAT	TIONS			
								
								
								······································
		DISMISS	AL 🗆	CONTINUATION				PROGRAM
v.	TEA	ACHER SI					DATE	

Forward Copies as shown: White - Central Office Yellow - School, Confidential folder Pink - Special Education Teacher Gold - Parent

SUBMIT AFTER MAY 1, NO LATER THAN MAY 31.

Reinforcement Inventory

Purpose

A reinforcement inventory is given at the beginning of the term as an aid in getting to know the student. It can be valuable for behavior management because it may reveal what is reinforcing to a student. The following is a sample reinforcement inventory. Each classroom teacher may wish to construct his or her own items.

Nam	e Date
1.	When I have free time outside of school, I like to
2.	I like books about
3.	My favorite school activities are
4.	My favorite music group is
5.	I have always wanted to
6.	The last two (2) books I read are: (1) (2)
7.	If I suddenly received a large amount of money I would
8.	I would like a part-time job doing
9.	I read the newspaper: everyday sometimes never (Check one)
10.	The magazine I like to read is
11.	My favorite school subject is
12.	My favorite book is
13.	
14.	My favorite adult is I like him or her because
15.	The best reward for well done schoolwork is
16.	When I graduate I want to
17.	
18.	When I'm in trouble I
19.	The thing I do that bothers my teachers most is
20.	In class I like to work: alone in a small group (Check one)-
21.	I feel a good teacher is one who
2 2.	I would rather read: a short story a novel a magazine a biography a newspaper a comic book (Check one or two)
23.	I like to have time to study during class: everyday sometimes never (Check one)
24.	When I do well in school I

•

FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS DEPARTMENT OF STUDENT SERVICES AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

SCHOOL AREA SPECIALIZED RECORDS FILE

VOCATIONAL PLANNING GUIDE: SUPPLEMENT TO THE IEP

STUDE	NT NAME	B GENERAL CARE	ER AREA O		
ID NU			•	Parent Signature	Date
SCHOO				form Completed By	Date
9	* KEY STEPS TO CAREER AREA	D PERSONNEL TO BE INCLUDED	* EXAMPLE KEY STEPS		
GRADE			7th GRADE & 8th GRADE	9th GRADE	
7			Career Exploration Industrial Arts Home Economics	General Education Business Industrial Arts General Maintenance	e Mechanics
9				Special Education General Building P Materials Handling Vocational Assessm)
10			loth GRADE & 11th GRADE	12th GRADE	
11			General Education Business Industrial Arts Home Economics Trade and Industrial	General Education Business Trade and Industri Marketing and Dist Education	
-			Special Education General Building Mair Materials Handling Special Education Voc Center Community-Based Educa On-Job-Training Class	Center cational On-Job-Training/Wo Experience ation	
-			EXAMPLE POST HIGH SCH	HOOL RESOURCES	
-			Department of Rehabilit Woodrow Wilson Rehabi Community Services Boar Case Management Group Homes	Ilitation Center	
(CURRENT YEAR VOCATIONAL GOAL	PROPOSED VOCATIONAL GOAL	Sheltered Employment Fairfax Opportunities Central Fairfax Servi Mount Vernon-Lee		
			EXAMPLE JOB TRAINING	OPTIONS	
		RECOMMENDED ANCILLARY SERVICES Vocational Assessment (9th or 10th Grade)	In-School Assignment (Library, Cafeteria Community Park Authority	Distributive Educa Industrial Coopera	OUT) Ition (DE)
1		Work Adjustment Training	Private Rusiness	Training (ICT)	



COMPETENCY PROFILE

FUNCTIONAL ACADEMIC CAREER EXPLORATION

	Davis Ab	Cabaal		
Attendance: Days Present	Days Absent	School .		
Instructor:				
Rating Scale Used for a Student's Pe	rformance: 4. Perform	s task independently at stated mastery level		
A Contract of the Contract of		s task with minimum supervision		
	2. Perform	s task with close supervision		
	1. Acquain	ted with competency.		
UNITS AND COMPETENCIES		·		
I FUNCTIONAL MATH	Rating/Record Da	ite III. CAREER EXPLORATION		
Give and receive correct cha			4	3]
B. Tell time to 5 minute interv		A. Explore occupations		
1. using hands on clock		B. Determine skills for each occupation		
2. using digital clock		C. Relate individual interests and skills	:	: 1
C. Use a calendar		to specific occupations		
1. months of year		1. Discriminate according to:	` ,	
Company of the contract of the		a. colorb. texture	·	\dashv
3. leap year		C. size	-	
D. Measure basic volume, weight	linear	C. sized. shape		
l. metric		2. Sort according to:		L
2. standard		a. color	<u> </u>	
E. Use a thermometer		b. texture	\vdash	-
🛣 F. Use an adding machine/cash re	egister	C. size	 	-
G. Use check stub or bank book		d. shape	\vdash	-
LANGUAGE ARTS		 Sequence according to: 	 	
A. Reading		a. color		
1. Read and comprehend words	northining	b. texture	1-1	
to safety, survival, dail		C. size	 	}-
a. number words		d. shape	<u></u> ├─-}-	-+-
b. A labels	` \	4. Object assembly	1	+
c. road signs		5. Disassembly		+-
d. menus, recipes, groce		•		
aisle directories			. /	/,
e. schedules, charts, ma	7			۲
f. catalogs	-		/5	; 20/2
g. forms, applications,	7	•••	75	8/4
h. vocabulary used in Ho		IV. PRE-VOCATIONAL SOCIAL SKILLS		Т
and Industrial arts	anual tools	A. Personal Appearance		
i. telephone listening t	o gain	1. Dress appropriately for school		\perp
information		2. Relate appropriate dress for	1	
22. Gain information from new		various occupations	<u></u>	┸
Speaking: directions to h	omes	3. Use good grooming habits		
Categorize by alphabetica	i order .	a. cleanlinessb. neatness	-	4_
a. filing	••••••• - - - -	B. Attitudes and Behaviors		+-
b. organizing notebook .	********	1. Attends school/work on time	—	+-
c. jobs in order (most r	ecent)	2. Arrives to school/work on time	-	+
d. dictionary	::::::::	3. Completes assigned tasks	 	+
5. Demonstrate how to find t	ue tottom-	4. Follows instructions willingly		┿
ing in the phone director	y:	5. Performs task consistently	— —	+-
b.E number	············ ├─├─├─ ┤	6. Works with even temperment		+-
c. area code	······	C. Socialization	 	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
d. alphabetical listing		1. Works well with others		Τ
e zip code		2. Treats others courteously		1
f. information in yellow	pages	3. Accepts constructive criticism		1
6. Follow written directions	to com-	 Respects authority 		
pleto project using manua	1 20010	Respects equipment and personal		

Chart 4 BASIC FACTS AND NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR STUDENT SUCCESS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational Teacher's Name		Grading Quarter			
			2nd		4th
Vocational Program					
	Mid				
Date					
Potential Student's Name	Final				

- I. Minimum Basic Requirements Necessary to Receive a Passing Grade for this Course:
- II. Specific Activities Required:

	Reading Level Required	Written	Oral	Demon- stration	Self Constructed	% of total Grade
Projects						
Reports						
Home						
Tests					·	
Quizzes						

- III. Grading Procedures/Comments:
- IV. Possible Adjustments and Modifications:
- V. Assistance to be Provided by Resource Teacher:

		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually
1.	Meet w/voc teacher					
2.	Work w/student in resource room				.	
3.	Assist w/materials and curricula analysis				ž.	
4.	Assist w/materials and curricula modifications					
5.	Facilities/Equip Analysis					
6.	Facilities/Equip Modifications					
7.	Other		1			

Interviewed i	by		