

The current state and problems regarding teacher training in Japan as seen from the point of view of fostering practical teaching performance.

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Abstract

This study aimed to clarify the teacher education status and problems of Japan seen from the point of view of fostering practical teaching abilities based on the results of questionnaires and interviews targeting teachers of faculty members of training organizations that offer elementary school and Lower Secondary PE teacher education courses.

The results of our questionnaire indicate that the following five points can be presented as future tasks for fostering practical teaching performance through practical training in Japan.

The first challenge is extending the period of student teaching. The second challenge is establishing cooperation between student teaching schools and universities. The third challenge is to solidify an assessment system for student teaching. The fourth challenge is to nurture the instruction abilities of student teaching school teachers. The last challenge is to hire university teachers who are capable of giving student teachers appropriate instructions and advice.

Keywords : Student teaching, Pre-service teacher training, Practical teaching performance, Questionnaire research

I. Introduction

A lot of educational reform have been taken place in recent Japan and one of the major topics is how to secure the high quality teachers. In fact, the Central Government revised the Law for Licensing Educational Personnel which provides the basic standing point of education as a whole and which had continued for nearly 60 years after the World War 2, and the new Fundamental Law of Education launched last year with some revision of LLEP. In particular, The Central Council for Education (2006) made a proposal pointing out the principles, firstly, Enhancement of quality level of teacher training, secondly,

Establishment of graduate school for teaching profession, thirdly, Introduction of teacher license renewal system and also it recommended to the universities to promote to develop the original curriculum for the student who prepared for the teaching profession in the future.

The expected quality and the ability for teachers depend on the situation, but it is much more important how to raise practical teaching ability (skill) among students. It consists of wide range of experience at student teaching school and the curriculum at the university stage to enable it. In the latter case, all academic member of the faculty or department are expected to

participate to develop such curriculum as much as they can.

However, under the current teacher education system in Japan, the student teaching period is relatively short (for example, it requires only 3 weeks to acquire a Lower Secondary PE teaching certificate). Also, it can never be said that the training classes are practical as they are more similar to an educational cram school where the students learn by rote and just listen to their teachers one-sidedly.

II. Objectives

The purpose of this research is just to know the standard how much classes have been provided which are intended to improvement the practical skills among the students, and also it could be quite helpful for us if we could pick up the current situation of the quality of education and some points to be resolved in the teacher training courses or department.

III. Method

We tried to clarify whether reform of curriculum and program of student teaching has been taken place in each university and we chose the questionnaire research to the office and the department in such universities.

From this point of view, we actually asked them a lot of questions such as the period and timing when student teaching is undertaken, critical thinking of academic staff against student teaching, thirdly, number of classes in which some improvements are recognized to strengthen the practical teaching skill to students as much as possible, finally, as to the assessment and evaluation of each class and student teaching.

The procedure of the research is as follows. From the mid June to the first half of this September 2007, the questionnaires were sent to 167 universities that have teacher training courses either for primary school or for teachers of physical

education of junior high or high school. The valid response number was 100 (national and public are 47, private are 53) and its rate was 59.9% (Chart 1 shows the numbers of teachers' and clerical staff's responses by area.).

Chart 1 : The numbers of teachers' and clerical staff's responses by area

	Hokkaido and Tohoku	Kanto Chubu	Kinki	Chugoku and Shikoku	Kyushu
Teachers	7	20	15	11	14
Clerical workers	8	22	17	12	11

The collected data was statistically analyzed, firstly frequency distribution and secondly, cross tabulation by the difference of providers of such universities (national or private) and of courses either for primary school or secondary school. Test of significance was checked by Chi-square test. In addition, we applied factor analyses to examine the potential awareness of respondents for student teaching programs.

IV. Results and Discussion

1. The current situation and teachers' awareness of on-site training based on student teaching programs

The first topic is as to the fact of student teaching in Japan. The Fig1, and Fig.2 shows the result of answers as to the period of student teaching, and the difference of grade in which student teaching is undertaken. You can recognize that 4 weeks student teaching is very much accepted among more than half of universities, and nearly 80% support the period between 3 and 4 weeks. The only 1.1% is quite exceptional which has 7 weeks student teaching. This trend differs from the actual situation in US and UK completely. And Fig.2 tells that more than 50% ask to participate it at 4 th grade and next majority is 3 rd grade. The grade of student teaching depends on the grade proceedings. From the

above, we are able to see that almost all Japanese universities ask to the student of three or fourth grade to attend the student teaching of three or four weeks.

What are the Japanese academic staff likely to think the period and allotted grade? A little bit more than 60% of them support the present state, but opinion of much longer and much earlier is largely supported and they seem to make it more effectively form this result (Fig. 3).

In the Fig. 4 shows the results of any questions, one is as to the general principle to visit to student teaching school by the university staff. Nearly half of the Universities have the kind of rule to visit any schools, but the rest is going to visit only nearer school and also the schools from which such formal visit is asked.

Next question is as to the job by the university staff to do at the student teaching school. The majority tells us that to observe the class by the students but nearly 15% responses said ceremonial visit that they are likely to meet the head teacher or the other staff concerned.

Third question is the actual relation between schools and the university. We can recognize that about 60% has not any particular cooperative relation with the student teaching school, and only 4.9% universities have the regular contact with them.

Last question of these matters is as to the actual personal relation between university staff and the teachers of such schools. Only 8.5% reply that there are close contacts. On the contrary, more than the half belongs to the sector of "Nothing" and "Almost nothing" is shown.

From these 4 results, we are able to think that there are not any positive and close relation between university and student teaching school. And of course same with teachers and academic staff.

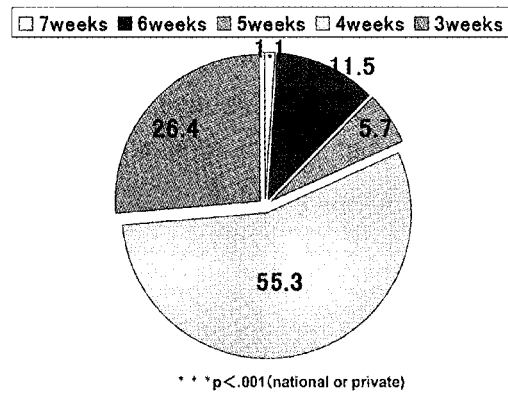


Fig. 1 : Period of student teaching (%)

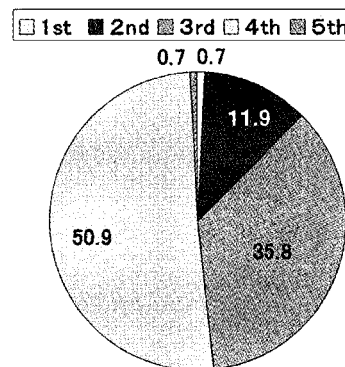


Fig. 2 : Grades for student teaching (%)

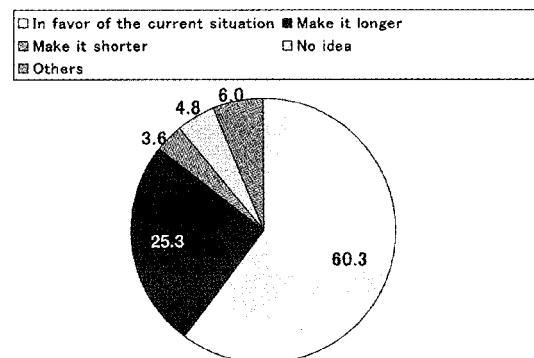


Fig. 3 : Teachers' awareness of the duration of student teaching (%)

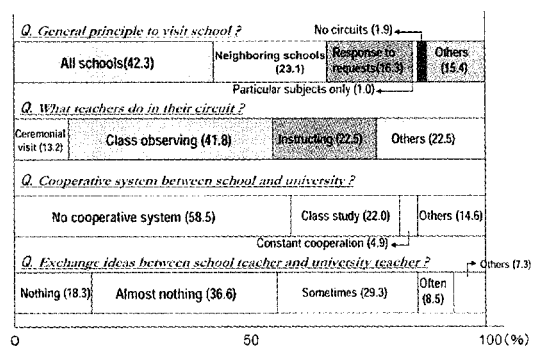


Fig. 4 : About student teaching (principle, job, cooperation etc.)

2. Teacher instructions and assessments with a focus on nurturing teaching abilities through practical training

The next topic relates to some attempt to improve the quality of class instructions at university. Fig.5 tells the degree of trial to raise the practical teaching skill among students, and we are able to know that the only 9.6% universities make the effort to do that as a whole. The rest is not organized implementation. We can recognize the trend that such attempt is held by a small portion of the university staff. From Fig. 5, many university staff is likely to know its importance, but there is quite rare case to undertake to improve by the effort by department or faculty (organized effort).

The next topic is about the assessment and evaluation of student teaching and class instruction. The fig.6 shows the results concerning with them. First, the general trend as to how far the academic staffs understand criteria and measuring procedure of student teaching. Less than 40% staff understand them completely and on the contrary we can observe that the rest does no or partial understanding, surprisingly.

Second, the percentage of the answer which agrees the fact of discussion of the criteria and method of student teaching was below to 10% and we can find that the majority of the university has not discussed this topic so frequently so far.

Third graph points out the result of research how far the confirmation of acquiring the necessary skills and abilities. The only 10% agree that they are sufficient, and at the same time the majority belong to the answer of "moderate".

From these results we can point out that the academic staff as a whole are not so positive attitude to improve the criteria and method of student teaching.

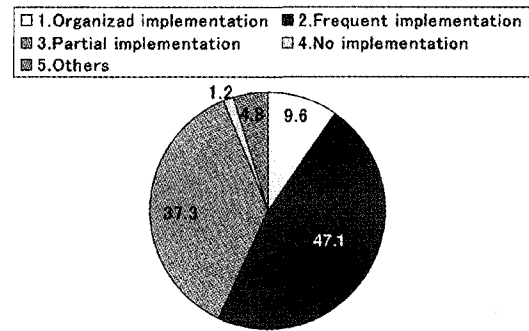


Fig. 5 : Class instructions with a focus on developing practical teaching abilities (department whole) (%)

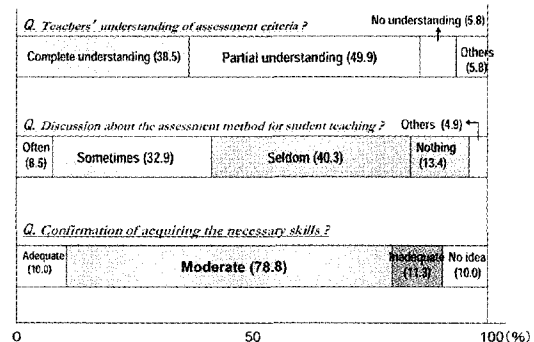


Fig. 6 : About the evaluation and assessment concern student teaching and class instruction

3. Survey results by cross-tabulations and Teachers' awareness of student teaching programs

Cross-tabulations based on the variable "national and public or private" obtained a level of significance with regard to the following question items.

First, regarding the duration of student teaching programs, national and public universities had longer programs than private universities ($\chi^2 = 22.829$, D.f. =4, $p < .001$). A level of significance was also observed between national and public universities, and private universities, with respect to program schools, attached schools, alma mater or cooperative schools ($\chi^2 = 19.972$, D.f. =4, $p < .001$). In addition, regarding the method used to decide on program schools, private universities were found to be more aggressive than national and public universities about deciding on program schools on their own initiative ($\chi^2 = 15.582$, D.f. =1,

p<.001).

Incidentally, We were able to know any contents and duration of practical training by this survey.

Chart 2 shows the contents and duration of practical training other than student teaching programs

Chart 2 : The contents and duration of practical training

	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
Observation study	10 schools (4 days)	14 schools (half a year)	5 schools (1-3 days)	0
Internship	0	3 schools (4 days)	11 schools (4 days)	8 schools (2 weeks)

In the chart 2 shows the results of the contents and duration of practical training

Observation study except Student teaching and Internship are executed at each of 29 universities and 22 universities.

The grade executed Observation study and Internship are each of 1 ~ 3 rd grade and 2 ~ 4 th grade.

From these results we comprehend that few universities in Japan execute the practical training. However the current state regarding the contents and duration of practical training in

Japan is less rich than US and UK.

4. Teachers' awareness of student teaching programs

Question < 2 >⑥to teachers: What ability do you think student teaching programs help student teachers to nurture most? Circle your most likely choice for each item. (The choices are A 1. Sure, A 2. Positive, A 3. Less positive, A 4. Negative and A 5. No comment.)

- Q 1) A sense of mission and pride as a teacher
- Q 2) Understanding of students' development
- Q 3) Educational affection for students
- Q 4) Specialized knowledge about textbooks and other educational matters
- Q 5) Extensive and rich knowledge
- Q 6) Practical teaching skills
- Q 7) Group instruction abilities
- Q 8) Class organization abilities
- Q 9) Ability to conduct effective learning instruction and devise good class schemes
- Q10) Ability to closely examine teaching materials
- Q11) Rich humanity and social skills
- Q12) Ability to build good relations
- Q13) Communication ability

Fig. 7 Rate of each answer

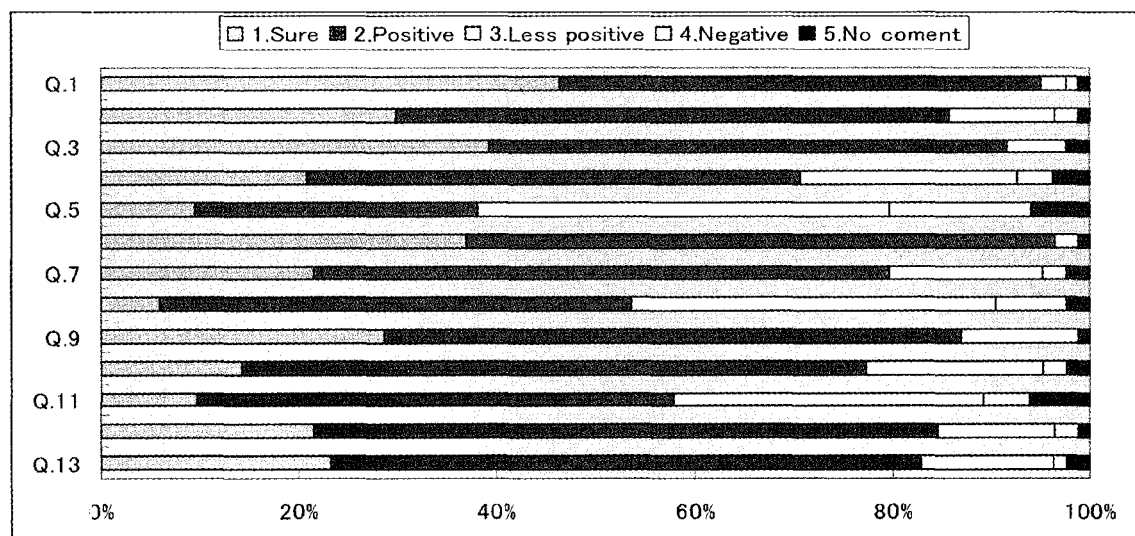


Figure 7 illustrates the results of simple tabulations. The figure suggests that many respondents consider student teaching programs to be helpful in developing the abilities described in Questions 1, 3 and 6. Conversely, they do not believe the programs will help them improve the skills described in Questions 5, 8 and 11. Table 3 shows the rankings of standard scores obtained on the basis of the overall tendency of the answers of respondents to question items.

Table 3 ranking of standard scores

Q12) Ability to build good relations	-2.32E-07
Q13) Communication ability	1.97E-06
Q 7) Group instruction abilities	-4.65E-07
Q 5) Extensive and rich knowledge	2.32E-07
Q11) Rich humanity and social skills	3.48E-06
Q 1) A sense of mission and pride as a teacher	1.86E-06
Q 4) Specialized knowledge about textbooks	1.16E-07
Q 3) Educational affection for students	-1.74E-06
Q 6) Practical teaching skills	2.84E-17
Q 8) Class organization abilities	-3.37E-06
Q 2) Understanding of students' development	1.27E-06
Q 9) Ability to conduct effective learning instruction	-1.86E-06
Q10) Ability to closely examine teaching materials	-2.55E-06

5. Results of factor analyses

Factor analyses (the maximum likelihood method and promax rotation) were conducted to examine the potential awareness of respondents with regard to skills they believe they can develop through student teaching programs. Table 4 itemizes three factors that were extracted. The first factor consisted of items closely related to the teaching profession, such as practical teaching skills, learning instructions and class organization. The second factor was composed of items concerning social skills, such as the ability to build good relationships, enrich humanity and social abilities. The third factor consisted of broad and rich knowledge. The results suggest that the respondents consider skills that can be nurtured through student teaching programs from the viewpoints of "qualities requisite for the teaching profession," "social skills" and "general knowledge."

	factor 1	factor 2	factor 3
Q 6) Practical teaching skills	0.780	0.023	-0.274
Q 9) Ability to conduct effective learning instruction	0.738	0.077	-0.236
Q 7) Group instruction abilities	0.642	-0.059	0.097
Q 1) A sense of mission and pride as a teacher	0.641	-0.190	0.062
Q 3) Educational affection for students	0.620	0.049	0.025
Q 8) Class organization abilities	0.615	0.087	0.157
Q10) Ability to closely examine teaching materials	0.602	0.146	-0.074
Q 2) Understanding of students' development	0.553	-0.134	0.198
Q 4) Specialized knowledge about textbooks	0.526	0.022	0.349
Q12) Ability to build good relations	-6.997E-02	1.017	-1.40E-02
Q13) Communication ability	1.43E-02	0.886	2.64E-02
Q11) Rich humanity and social skills	2.10E-02	0.561	0.316
Q 5) Extensive and rich knowledge	-2.90E-03	0.125	0.581

V. Conclusion

The results of our questionnaire indicate that the following five points can be presented as future tasks for developing practical teaching abilities through practical training in Japan.

The first challenge is extending the period of student teaching. Needless to say, student teaching program is most effective for boosting practical teaching abilities through practical training. The current period of three to four weeks is too short.

The second challenge is establishing cooperation between student teaching schools and universities. Currently, the teachers at student teaching schools instructions to student teachers, while university teachers give only ceremonial visits to the schools. It is essential as a future task for the school and university teachers to develop close relationships on a constant basis and cooperate in instructing student teachers.

The third challenge is to solidify an assessment system for student teaching. Currently, a primary focus is placed on the evaluation of the final stage at the end of student teaching and practical training at university, which means that a valid assessment is virtually nonexistent to examine how much of the necessary abilities student teachers acquire during the process of student teaching and on-site class instructions. In order to help student teachers acquire practical teaching abilities, it is indispensable to conduct assessments as needed and consistently make the necessary modifications on their performance.

The fourth challenge is to nurture the instruction abilities of student teaching school teachers. Currently, Teachers of student teaching school are not given the necessary special training for instructing student teachers. However, to promote more effective student teaching programs, it is vital for teachers of student teaching school

to have special training to develop the necessary knowledge and skills for instructing student teachers.

The fifth challenge is to hire university teachers who are capable of giving student teachers appropriate instructions and advice. Currently, many university teachers find it challenging to instruct student teachers despite their excellence in individual specialties as professional researchers. In response to this situation, it is necessary to secure people with rich on-site teaching experience as the staff for student teaching or to launch study programs for facilitating university teachers acquiring practical skills.

In order to tackle these five challenges, it is essential to reform teacher training “institutions,” such as the revision of the Law for Licensing Educational Personnel, and to establish a solid system to guarantee the “quality” of the whole teacher training curriculums.

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1. ある
2. ない
3. どちらともいえない
4. その他 ()

<2>教育実習の実施形態に関連してお尋ねします。

①貴学の教育実習の期間(時間)について、どのようにお考えですか。最も近いと思われる回答番号を○で囲んでください。

1. 現状でよい
2. もう少し長い期間が必要である
3. もう少し短い期間でよい
4. わからない
5. その他 ()

②貴学の教育実習の実施時期はいつですか。()に実施学年を記入してください。またその実施時期についてどのようにお考えですか。最も近いと思われる回答番号を○で囲んでください。

実施学年→()年※複数学年で実施の場合はすべての学年を記入してください。

1. 現状でよい
2. 実施学年を早くした方がよい
3. 実施学年を遅くした方がよい
4. わからない
5. その他 ()

③貴学では教育実習の巡回(訪問)指導時に教職員はどのような活動を行っていますか。最も多いと思われる回答番号を○で囲んでください。

1. 実習校への儀礼的な挨拶をする
2. 実習生の授業を参観する
3. 実習生へ指導を行う(研究討議会や反省会への参加を含む)
4. その他 ()

④貴学と実習校との協力体制(打合せ、研究会、研修会等)について、最も近いと思われる回答番号を○で囲んでください。

1. 実習中に訪問する程度で実質的な協力体制はない
2. 授業研究会や研究発表会での協力体制が

ある

3. 授業研究会や研究発表会にとどまらず、カリキュラム開発や教材研究など日常的な協力体制がある

4. その他 ()

⑤あなたは教育実習が大学での教員養成において重要な活動であると思いますか。最も近いと思われる回答番号を○で囲んでください。

1. 重要だ
2. ある程度重要だ
3. あまり重要でない
4. 重要でない
5. どちらともいえない

⑥あなたは教育実習でどのような資質能力が身につくと思いますか。以下の項目ごとにあなたの考えに最も近い回答番号を○で囲んでください。

選択肢：1. そう思う 2. ある程度そう思う
3. あまりそう思わない 4. そう思わない
5. どちらともいえない

- 1) 教員としての使命感や誇り
- 2) 児童・生徒の発達についての理解
- 3) 児童・生徒への教育的愛情や責任感
- 4) 教科等に関する専門的知識
- 5) 広く豊かな教養
- 6) 実践的指導力
- 7) 集団指導の力
- 8) 学級づくりの力
- 9) 学習指導・授業づくりの力
- 10) 教材解釈の力
- 11) 豊かな人間性や社会性
- 12) 対人関係能力
- 13) コミュニケーション能力

<3>教育実習の評価に関連してお尋ねします。

①貴学では、実習生の評価基準はどのように決めていますか。最も近いと思われる回答番号を○で囲んでください。

1. 教職課程委員会で決めている
2. 教育実習担当者が決めている
3. 所属学科・専攻の教員が決めている
4. 統一した基準はなく個々の教員が決めている

5. 実習校の評価基準に準じている
6. その他 ()
- ②上記①で、1. または2. または3. と答えた方にお尋ねします。
決められた基準は全教員に共通理解されていますか。最も近いと思われる回答番号を○で囲んでください。
1. 全教員に共通理解されている
 2. あまり共通理解されていない
 3. 全く共通理解されていない
 4. その他 ()
- ③あなたの所属する学科や専攻で、教育実習の評価のあり方についてどの程度議論したことがありますか。
1. よく議論している
 2. ときどき議論している
 3. ほとんど議論していない
 4. 全く議論したことがない
 5. その他 ()
- ④上記③で、1. または2. と答えた方にお尋ねします。
議論した結果、それまでの評価基準が改正されたことはありますか。
1. ある
 2. ない
 3. その他 ()
- ⑤実習生を評価するにあたって、実習校の指導教員と大学の教員が意見交換等をすることはありますか。該当する回答番号を○で囲んでください。
1. 全くない
 2. ほとんどない
 3. ときどきある
 4. よくある
 5. その他 ()
- ⑥貴学では、実習校の指導教員に対して実習生の評価基準を示していますか。該当する回答番号を○で囲んでください。
1. 示している
 2. 示していない
 3. わからない
 4. その他 ()
- ⑦貴学では、実習校の指導教員に対して実習生の評価方法を示していますか。該当する回答番号を○で囲んでください。
1. 示している
 2. 示していない
 3. わからない
 4. その他 ()
- ⑧上記⑥⑦の評価基準・方法はどのようにして実習校に伝達されていますか。該当する回答番号を○で囲んでください。
1. 直接訪問(含;電話)して伝達している
 2. 実習日誌とは別に用意した文書によって伝達している
 3. 特に伝達することはない
 4. その他 ()
- ⑨貴学では教育実習の評価はどのように行っていますか。該当する回答番号すべてを○で囲んでください。
1. 教職課程委員会が行っている
 2. 教職課程担当者が分担して行っている
 3. 教育実習の担当者が行っている
 4. ゼミ・卒論の指導教員が行っている
 5. 所属学科・専攻の教員が行っている
 6. 所定の基準により実質的には事務担当者が行っている
 7. 実習校からの評価をそのまま記入している
 8. その他 ()
- ⑩貴学の評価基準で、実習生が教育実習でねらいとする資質能力を、どの程度身につけたかを捉えることができますか。最も近いと思われる回答番号を○で囲んでください。
1. 十分できる
 2. 少しはできる
 3. あまりできない
 4. わからない
- ⑪貴学の教育実習について、1)現状のままでよいと思われる点、2)今後、改善をすべきだと思われる点、があれば□にお書きください。

事務担当者用

<1>貴学の教職課程に関連してお尋ねします。

①貴学で取得できる教員免許状の種別について、該当するすべての番号を○で囲んでください（専修，一種，二種の別は問いません）。

1. 小学校教諭免許
2. 中学校教諭免許（保健体育）
3. 高等学校教諭免許（保健体育）

②貴学の教職課程はいつごろ開設されましたか。設置している免許課程の質問に対して、該当する回答番号を○で囲んでください。

③貴学が教職課程に開設している小学校体育（中・高保健体育）科に関連する科目の現状について、次表に必要事項（科目名，科目種別，学年，必修・選択の別，単位数，授業回数，該当免許）をご記入ください。

<2>貴学における実地教育に関連してお尋ねします。

①教育実習の期間は次のどれに該当しますか。該当する回答番号を○で囲んでください。なお、複数の教免課程（小中，中高，小中高）を設置されている場合は、いずれか1つの免許だけを取得する場合の実習期間をお答えください。

※複数回に分けて実施する場合は，合算した期間でお答えください。

1. 三週間以下
2. 四週間
3. 五週間
4. 六週間
5. 七週間
6. 八週間
7. 九週間以上

②教育実習校は次のどれに該当しますか。該当する回答番号を○で囲んでください。

1. 附属校で行う
2. 出身校で行う
3. 協力校で行う
4. 附属校と出身校で行う
5. 附属校と協力校で行う
6. 出身校と協力校で行う

7. 附属校と出身校と協力校で行う

8. その他（ ）

③教育実習校はどのように決定されますか。該当する回答番号を○で囲んでください。

1. 大学が決定し学生に配分する
2. 教育委員会が決定し大学に通知する
3. 大学の指導のもとに，学生が学校と交渉して決定する
4. 1と2の併用
5. 1と3の併用
6. 2と3の併用
7. その他（ ）

④下表の該当する欄にその期間を数字で記入してください（例：2週間，5日間など）。なお，記載事項以外に実地教育を実施されている場合は，空欄に名称を書き加えて記入してください。なお，複数の教免課程を設置されている場合は，お手数ですがそれぞれの課程について個別にご回答ください。

⑤教育実習校への巡回（訪問）指導の一般的原則について，該当する回答番号を○で囲んでください。

1. 全員について行う
2. 大学近隣校について行う
3. 実習校から要望されれば行う
4. 特定の教科に限り行う
5. 行かない
6. （ ）

⑥巡回（訪問）指導は，原則として，どのような教職員が行っていますか。該当する回答番号を○で囲んでください。

1. すべての教員
2. 学生の所属する学科や専攻の教員
3. ゼミ・卒論の指導教員
4. 教職課程を担当する教員
5. 教職課程を担当する事務職員
6. その他（ ）

⑦事前指導の実施形態について，該当する回答番号を○で囲んでください。

1. 通常授業として，時間割に位置づけて

行っている

2. 集中講義形式で行っている
3. オリエンテーションとして行っている
4. 特に行っていない
5. その他 ()

⑧事前指導の担当者はどなたですか。該当する回答番号すべてを○で囲んでください。

1. 学生の所属する学科・専攻の教員
2. 教職関係科目担当教員
3. 教育実習担当教員
4. 附属校の教員
5. 学外の講師
6. 大学の事務担当者
7. その他 ()

⑨事前指導の実施内容について、該当する回答番号すべてを○で囲んでください。

1. 実習の一般的ガイダンス(意義, 注意事項等)
2. 附属校等の協力を得ての授業観察や学校見学
3. 現職小中学校教員による講演
4. 先輩学生の体験談
5. 指導案の作成方法
6. 実習日誌の記入方法
7. その他 ()

⑩事後指導の実施形態について、該当する回答番号を○で囲んでください。

1. 通常授業として、時間割に位置づけて実施している
2. 日時を特定して実施している
3. 個別に実施している
4. 特に行っていない
5. その他 ()

⑪事後指導の担当者はどなたですか。該当する回答番号すべてを○で囲んでください。

1. 学生の所属する学科・専攻の教員
2. 教職関係科目担当教員
3. 教育実習担当教員
4. 附属校の教員
5. 学外の講師
6. 大学の事務担当者
7. その他 ()

⑫教育実習の手引き(含;実習日誌)等は作成されていますか。該当する番号を○で囲んでください。また、「1. はい」と回答された方は、つづく質問にもお答えください。

1. はい→どなたが中心になって作成していますか。最も近い番号を○で囲んでください。

- 1) 教育実習担当者
- 2) 教職課程担当者
- 3) 学科・専攻の教員
- 4) 教職担当事務担当者
- 5) その他 ()

2. いいえ

⑬教育実習の手引き(含;実習日誌)はどのような内容ですか。該当する回答番号すべてを○で囲んでください。

1. 実習の意義や心得が書かれている
2. 実習の目的や内容が書かれている
3. 実習のスケジュールが書かれている
4. 実習生を評価する基準・方法が書かれている
5. 教育基本法や教免法等の法令が書かれている
6. 実習生の実施授業時間数のめやすが書かれている
7. 実習生を評価するためのチェックリストや授業評価シートなどの資料が添付されている
8. 指導教員のコメント欄がある
9. 実習生の自己評価欄がある
10. その他 ()

⑭貴学の実地教育に関連して、問題だと感じられる点、改善を望まれる点などがありましたら、自由にお書きください。

教員回答

<1>①実践的指導力の重要性

回答番号	0	1	2	3	4	5
	2	46	32	5	1	0

②授業実践

回答番号	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	1	10	39	31	1	4	0

③授業実践:体育科

回答番号	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	2	12	49	18	1	2	2

④アセスメント基準

回答番号	0	1	2	3	4
	6	5	43	31	1

⑤授業実践状況

回答番号	無回答	1	2	3	4
	1	43	31	11	0

⑦アセスメント基準

回答番号	無回答	1	2	3	4
	2	26	19	26	3

<2>①実習期間

回答番号	無回答	1	2	3	4	5
	1	51	22	3	4	5

②-1実施学年

回答番号	1	2	3	4
	9	15	49	70

②-2実施時期

回答番号	無回答	1	2	3	4	5
	5	54	13	2	3	9

③教員活動

回答番号	1	2	3	4
	16	53	28	28

④協力体制

回答番号	無回答	1	2	3	4
	2	48	20	4	12

⑤重要性

回答番号	無回答	1	2	3	4	5
	1	10	39	31	1	4

⑥資質能力

回答番号	無回答	1	2	3	4	5
使命感	2	39	41	2	1	1
発達理解	0	25	49	9	2	1
愛情責任	0	34	45	5	0	2
専門知識	1	17	43	18	4	3
広豊教養	0	8	25	35	13	5
実践指導	0	31	52	2	0	1
集団指導	0	18	50	14	2	2
学級づくり	0	5	41	32	6	2
授業づくり	0	25	50	10	0	1
教材解釈	0	12	54	16	2	2
人間社会	1	8	40	27	5	5
対人関係	0	18	53	11	2	2
コミュニケーション	2	19	49	12	1	3

<3>①評価基準

回答番	無回答	1	2	3	4	5	6
	3	19	24	5	1	27	7

②共通理解

回答番	無回答	1	2	3	4
	34	20	26	3	3

③評価議論

回答番	無回答	1	2	3	4	5
	2	7	27	35	11	4

④基準改正

回答番	無回答	1	2	3
	49	18	15	4

⑤意見交換

回答番	無回答	1	2	3	4	5
	2	15	31	25	7	6

⑥評価基準

回答番	無回答	1	2	3	4
	3	51	19	8	5

⑦評価方法

回答番	無回答	1	2	3	4
	2	40	32	8	4

⑧伝達方法

回答番	無回答	1	2	3	4
	11	4	41	14	16

⑨実習評価

回答番	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	21	11	36	5	5	0	24

⑩資質能力

回答番	無回答	1	2	3	4
	4	8	57	9	8

事務担当者回答

<2>①実習期間

回答番号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	23	51	5	12	1	0	0

②実習校

回答番号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	6	26	1	7	21	15	17	3

③決定方法

回答番号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	16	5	20	12	14	22	8

⑤巡回原則

回答番号	1	2	3	4	5	6
	45	25	16	1	2	17

⑥巡回教員

回答番号	1	2	3	4	5	6
	15	43	27	22	2	6

⑦実施形態

回答番号	1	2	3	4	5
	52	26	19	0	5

⑧事前指導担当者

回答番号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	18	41	60	32	30	17	4

⑨事前指導内容

回答番号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	87	33	43	20	71	55	10

⑩事後指導形態

回答番号	1	2	3	4	5
	31	47	12	3	2

⑪事後指導担当者

回答番号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	26	32	48	12	6	7	5

⑫-1手引き作成

回答番号	はい	いいえ
	90	2

⑫-2手引き内容

回答番号	1	2	3	4	5
	36	20	2	9	23

⑬手引き内容

回答番号	1	2	3	4		
	65	62	40	29		
5	6	7	8	9	10	
	20	24	23	39	23	16

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本質問紙調査の実施にあたりましては、公務ご多用中にも関わりませず、全国の多くの教職員のみなさまのご協力を得ることができました。ここにあらためてお礼を申し上げます。

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