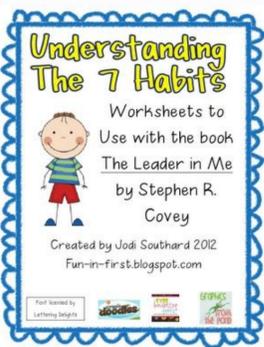


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

18435602.9 4718993.4833333 24226919296 1029511.6769231 19491896.965517 30351516.270833 8487156.12 25489780.8125 1615214790 23275060800 122415699828 47260935.486486 161319915644 11341454016 16319041.054945 9620863760 60074763152 110156811.77778 28372514864 2377310.425 29809901.756098 126190435519 9683252.1506849 17977393.221053 36356629875 117782119864 59533519.346154 29645175.887097 39799816584 4267644.2842105 35602213122 35654238558 242334140.75 18282115712



HABITS CHECK

NAME: _____

- Student Color
- Teacher Color

Your child reflected and graded themselves in these areas. I then went after and marked where I thought they were at in each category.

Beginning 	Developing 	Proficient 
Once and a while I do this.	Sometimes I do this.	Almost always I do this.

RATE YOURSELF. Put an "X" under the picture that best matches you.



I follow directions quickly, safely, and correctly.			
I am assertive for myself and others.			
I use kind words and actions.			
I listen with my whole body.			
I use self control during the day.			
I use my time wisely and finish work.			
I take care of my materials and space.			
I have a growth mindset and try my best.			

How will YOU continue to grow?

Tales of a Tenacious Teacher



Student Self Evaluation

Name: _____ Date: _____



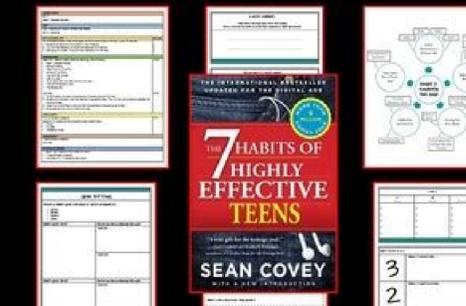
	never	some-times	always
1 I talk to other students in a kind way.			
2 When other students talk, I listen.			
3 I let other kids learn by not distracting them.			
4 I follow my teachers' directions the first time.			
5 I am polite and respectful to all students and adults.			
6 I raise my hand to ask and answer questions in class.			
7 I begin and finish my work on time.			
8 I take my time doing my work and try my hardest.			
9 I ask for help when I don't know what to do.			
10 My work is always neat and I use my best handwriting.			

What do I think I could do better?

Be Proactive

What's Happening	What I can do About it
My socks are wet from my walk to school. It's bugling me.	
My dog is really hyper and she is running around the house like she's crazy. I don't think she's had a walk today.	
Yesterday my hoodie got soaked when I was walking home from school. I wasn't wearing a coat.	
I have homework to do, but my parents can't help me with it because they don't know how to do it.	
My permission slip for swimming lessons is due tomorrow but my mom hasn't signed it for me yet.	
I want to go to Sam's house after school but my teacher won't let me use the phone to make plans.	
I really want a new game for my Xbox but I don't have any money.	

THE 7 HABITS OF HIGHLY EFFECTIVE TEENS



UNIT PLAN

Lesson Plans & Student Notebook

One person might achieve an 80% on Extraversion by being high on Social Boldness (Factor H: confident, bold, talkative, adventurous, fearless attention-seeking) and on Liveliness (Factor F: high-energy, enthusiastic, fun-loving, impulsive), but Reserved (low on Factor A: detached, cool, unfeeling, objective). PMC 4152379. The 16PF factorial structure resembles that of Szondi test and the Berufsbilder test (BTT), despite being based on different theories.[54] Analytic study and revisions of the factors (1949-2011) Because the 16PF dimensions were developed through factor analysis, construct validity is provided by studies that confirm its factor structure. "Personality Change from Life Experiences: Moderation Effect of Attachment Security". The 16PF Fifth Edition contains 185 multiple-choice items which are written at a fifth-grade reading level. "The Child: from anonymity to individuality". Liveliness (Factor F): the tendency to be high-energy, fun-loving, and carefree, and to spontaneously move towards others in an animated, stimulating manner. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. "Career Assessment and The Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire". This finding implies that extraverts' positive moods last longer than those of introverts.[13] Developmental biological model Modern conceptions of personality, such as the Temperament and Character Inventory have suggested four basic temperaments that are thought to reflect basic and automatic responses to danger and reward that rely on associative learning. (1974). Temperament thus conceived is tantamount to a bias. Psychological Science. "The Geographic Distribution of Big Five Personality Traits". The US version of the test was also re-standardized in 2002, along with the development of forms for children and teenagers; versions for the UK, Ireland, France and the Netherlands were re-standardised in 2011. Two main tools to measure personality are objective tests and projective measures. The Cambridge handbook of personality psychology (1. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth " a b c Pearson Education, Inc. Ostroff, R. (Eds.). Personality psychology in scope: Vol. 3. Helen Greenblatt observes, in recounting the recovery of Lucretius' poem De rerum natura: "at the core of the poem are key principles of a modern understanding of the world.[25] Dependent on the family, the individual alone was nothing," Jacques Gélis observes.[26] "The characteristic mark of the modern man has two parts: one internal, the other external, one dealing with his attitudes, values, and feelings." [27] Rather than being linked to a network of social roles, the modern man largely influenced by the environmental factors such as: "urbanization, education, mass communication, industrialization, and politicization." [27] In 2006, for example, scientists reported a relationship between personality and political views as follows: "Preschool children who 20 years later were relatively liberal were characterized as: developing close relationships, self-reliant, energetic, somewhat dominating, relatively under-controlled, and resilient. (30 April 2010). ISBN 978-0-205-99302-4.[page needed] ^ Harris, Judith Rich (1995). The passive faculty. Descartes argued, simply receives, whereas the active faculty produces and forms ideas, but does not presuppose thought, and thus cannot be within the thinking thing. The 16PF Fifth Edition Technical Manual. ISBN 9780121346454. Social Boldness (Factor H): the tendency to seek social interaction in a confident, fearless manner, enjoying challenges, risks, and being the center of attention. 52 (5): 509-516. "Essentials of 16PF Assessment." Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.[page needed] ^ Cattell, Raymond B. They studied personality data from different sources (e.g. objective measures of daily behavior, interpersonal ratings, and questionnaire results), and measured these traits in diverse populations, including working adults, university students, and military personnel. However it is the primary traits that provide a clear definition of the individual's unique personality. On the other hand, many believe that some elements are shared by all cultures and an effort is being made to demonstrate the cross-cultural applicability of "the Big Five" [20] Cross-cultural assessment depends on the universality of personality traits, which is whether there are common traits among humans regardless of culture or other factors. ^ Hakstian, A. The main author of the 16PF. Raymond B. Archived from the original on 2018-03-16. Retrieved 2018-03-16. 16PF Adolescent Personality Questionnaire. (2003). Boundless dominion - providence, politics, and the early Canean, an presbyterian worldview. doi:10.1037/00953360. (July 1948). ISBN 1-429-2365-4 ^ Cattell, Raymond B.; Boyle, Gregory J.; Chant, David (2002). doi:10.1037/00951414-98932009003000012. Children and Their Development. Two people might have exactly the same level of Extraversion, but still be quite different from each other. The temperamental theory suggests that extroverts have a disposition that generally leads them to experience a higher degree of positive affect. The 16PF Fifth Edition technical manual. ^ Kawamoto, Tetsuya (April 2016). Over several decades of factor-analytic study, Cattell and his colleagues gradually refined and validated their list of underlying source traits. ISBN 978-0-7735-5240-1. It has been found to be a stronger force in extroverts.[13] This means that the happiness levels of extraverted individuals are less susceptible to the influence of external events. Clinicians can use 16PF results to identify effective strategies for establishing a working alliance, to develop a therapeutic plan, and to select effective therapeutic interventions or modes of treatment.[11] It can also be used within other areas of psychology, such as career and occupational selection.[2] Beginning in the 1940s, Cattell used several techniques including the new statistical technique of common factor analysis applied to the English-language trait lexicon to elucidate the major underlying dimensions within the normal personality sphere. M., & Saccuzzo, D. "The Number of Factors in the 16PF: A Review of the Evidence with Special Emphasis on Methodological Problems". ISBN 978-0-19-804152-8. Timothy (August 2000). This method takes as its starting point the matrix of inter-correlations between these variables in an attempt to uncover the underlying source traits of human personality.[3] Cattell found that personality structure was hierarchical, with both primary and secondary stratum level traits.[4] At the primary level, the 16PF measures 16 primary trait constructs, with a version of the Big Five secondary traits at the secondary level.[5][6][7] These higher-level factors emerged from factor-analyzing the 16 x 16 intercorrelation matrix for the sixteen primary factors themselves. Champaign, IL: Institute for Personality and Ability Testing. He felt that if the basic building blocks of personality were discovered and measured, then human behavior (e.g., creativity, leadership, altruism, or aggression) could become increasingly understandable and predictable. "Factor Rotation for Proportional Profiles: Analytical Solution and an Example". 1 (2): 165-192. OCLC 1015239877.[page needed] ^ Eysenck, Hans Jürgen (2006). PMID 20435951. (1982). ^ Cattell, Raymond B. p. 309. 52 (1): 197-221. OCLC 219738947. {{cite book}}: CS1 maint: others (link)[page needed] ^ Murray, H.A. (1938). (November 1955). (1997). Locke concludes that consciousness is personality because it "always accompanies thinking, it is that which makes everyone to be what he calls self,"[32] and remains constant in different places at different times. PMID 1148304. B. & Radcliffe, J. E. This factor was made up of four primary traits that describe different kinds of openness to the world: Openness to sensitive feelings, emotions, intuition, and aesthetic dimensions (Sensitivity - Factor I) Openness to abstract, theoretical ideas, conceptual thinking, and imagination (Abstractness - Factor M) Openness to free thinking, inquiry, exploration of new approaches, and innovative solutions (Openness-to-Change - Factor Q1) and Openness to people and their feelings (Warmth - Factor A). (Henry Alexander), 1893-1988. Harvard University. Cattell also found a third-stratum of personality organization that comprised just two overarching factors.[8][9] The measurement of normal personality trait constructs is an integral part of Cattell's comprehensive theory of intrapersonal psychological variables covering individual differences in cognitive abilities, normal personality traits, abnormal (psychopathological) personality traits, dynamic motivational traits, mood states, and transitory emotional states[10] which are all taken into account in his behavioral specification/prediction equation.[11] The 16PF has also been translated into over 30 languages and dialects and is widely used internationally.[12][13] Cattell and his co-workers also constructed downward extensions of the 16PF - parallel personality questionnaires designed to measure corresponding trait constructs in younger age ranges, such as the High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ) - now the Adolescent Personality Questionnaire (APQ) for ages 12 to 18 years,[14] the Children's Structure and Measurement. doi:10.1037/002202106297299. Examples of such tests are the Big Five Inventory (BFI), Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2), Rorschach Inkblot test, Neurotic Personality Questionnaire (NEO-PI-R), De Fruyt, & F. "Each item should be influenced to a degree by the underlying trait construct, giving rise to a pattern of positive intercorrelations so long as all items are oriented (worded) in the same direction." [14] A recent, but not well-known, reporting tool that psychologists use is the 16PF. There were more numerous primary traits have repeatedly been found to be the most powerful in predicting and
understanding the complexity of actual daily behavior (Ashton, 1998; Goldberg, 1999; Mershon & Gorsuch, 1988; Paunonen & Ashton, 2001).[62][63][64][65] Key features The 16PF assessment is easy to administer, requiring only 35 to 50 minutes to complete. (December 1959). New York: World Book ^ Cattell, R.B. (1957). Psychologists also use it as a clinical measuring tool to diagnose psychiatric disorders and help with prognosis and therapy planning.[5] Personality is frequently broken into factors or dimensions, statistically extracted from large questionnaires through factor analysis. If there is a common foundation of personality, then it can be studied on the basis of human traits rather than within certain cultures. 12 (1): 105-113. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Psychological Testing: History, Principles, and Applications (Sixth ed.). All of these tests are beneficial because they have both reliability and validity, two factors that make a test accurate. B., & Sweeney, A. "Big Five factors and facets and the prediction of behavior". K., & Cattell, H. In C. Handbook for the School Motivation Analysis Test (SMAT). The assessments suggested that "the accumulation of small daily experiences may work for the personality development of university students and that environmental influences may vary by individual susceptibility to experiences, like attachment security"[18] Some studies suggest that a shared family environment may have less influence on personality than individual experiences of each child. A group socialization theory of development". The Acquisitiveness (ACQ) scale's purpose is to infer the degree to which the examinee agreed with items regardless of what was being asked. 19 (3): 289-303. 36 (1): 64-72. Harvard Psychological Clinic. 52CD 14450533. (Eds.). The SAGE Handbook of Personality Theory and Assessment: Vol. Because all available energy is being used to maintain this contrary behavior, the result is an inability to use any energy to make important or difficult decisions, plan for the future, control or regulate emotions, or perform effectively on other cognitive tasks.[10] One question that has been posed is why extroverts tend to be happier than introverts. For the purposes of this study, positive affect is defined as experiences of happy and enjoyable emotions.[10] This study investigated the effects of acting in a way that is counter to a person's dispositional nature. Merielde, I. 2 - Personality Measurement and Testing. "Would introverts be better off if they acted more like extraverts? The Psychologist. The 16PF provides scores on 16 primary personality scales and five global personality scales, all of which are bi-polar (both ends of each scale have a distinct, meaningful definition). (1998). Wiley[page needed] Further reading Bornstein, Robert F. The 16PF provides a measure of normal personality and can also be used by psychologists, and other mental health professionals, as a clinical instrument to help diagnose psychiatric disorders, and help with prognosis and therapy planning. Another global factor, Self-Controlled (or conscientious) versus Unrestrained, resulted from the natural coming together of four primary factors that define the different ways that human beings manage to control their behavior: Rule-Consciousness (Factor G) involves adopting and conscientiously following society's accepted standards of behavior Perfectionism (Factor Q3) describes a tendency to be self-disciplined, organized, thorough, attentive to detail, and goal-oriented Seriousness (Factor F) involves a tendency to be cautious, reflective, self-restrained, and deliberate in making decisions; and Groundedness (Factor M) involves a tendency to stay focused on concrete, pragmatic, realistic solutions. The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology. OCLC 755097082. (1952). The active faculty must be self because ideas are produced without any awareness of them, and are sometimes without any awareness of one's will.[35] Rationalist philosopher Benedictus Spinoza (1632-1677) argued that ideas are the first element constituting the human mind, but existed on for actual existing things.[36] In other words, ideas of non-existent things are without meaning for Spinoza, because an idea of a non-existent thing cannot exist. The study mainly focused on the effects of life experiences on change in personality and life experiences. According to Locke, Rene Descartes (1596-1650) agreed only insofar as he did not argue that one immortal spirit is the basis of the person "for fear of making brutes thinking things too." [33] According to James, Locke tolerated arguments that a soul was behind the consciousness of any person. "Big Five Personality Traits and Self-Esteem as Predictors of Life Satisfaction in Iranian Muslim University Students". December 27, 2019. Psychological Bulletin. Below is a table that shows how the 16 primary factors are related to the five global factors of the 16 Personality Factor theory. E., Cattell, R. Cattell called these global factors. (1994). ^ a b c Kaplan, R. This allowed Cattell to narrow down to 35 terms and factor analysis in 1945, 1947 and 1948 revealed a 11 or 12 factor solution.[47][48][49] In 1949 Cattell found that there were 4 additional factors, which he believed consisted of information that could only be provided through self-rating. ^ Joshanloo, Mohsen; Afshari, Samaneh (26 November 2009). ^ a b Strobel, Maria; Tamajsan, Andranik; Spörrie, Matthias (February 2011). doi:10.1037/pap0000158. American Psychologist. Deary, F. (1988). The various approaches used to study personality today reflect the influence of the first theorists in the field, a group that includes Sigmund Freud, Alfred Adler, Gordon Allport, Hans Eysenck, Abraham Maslow, and Carl Rogers. When people act in a contrary fashion, they divert most, if not all, (cognitive) energy toward regulating this foreign style of behavior and attitudes. doi:10.1177/0956797610370159. The SAGE Handbook of Personality Theory and Assessment: Volume 2 — Personality Measurement and Testing. 12 (3): 197-220. An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding. Archives of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy. The harm avoidance trait has been associated with increased reactivity in insular and amygdala salience networks, as well as reduced 5-HT2 receptor binding peripherally, and increased GABA A receptor binding centrally. (1976). However, the idea that personality traits are universal across cultures is supported by establishing the Five-Factor Model of personality across multiple translations of the NEO-PI-R, which is one of the most widely used personality measures.[2] Wher. A Management score include: the examinee may actually behave in highly socially desirable ways, and responses are accurate self-descriptions; responses reflect an unconscious distortion consistent with the examinee's self-image but not with their behavior; or deliberate self-presentation as behaving in a highly socially desirable manner. Use of Factor Analysis in Behavioral and Life Sciences. 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However, Locke's successor David Hume (1711-1776), and empirical psychologists after him denied the soul except for being a term to describe the cohesion of inner lives.[29] However, some research suggests Hume excluded personal identity from his opus An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding because he thought his argument was sufficient but not compelling.[34] Descartes himself distinguished active and passive faculties of mind, each contributing to thinking and consciousness in different ways. Journal of Research in Personality. The 16PF yields scores on primary and second-order "global" traits, thereby allowing a multilevel description of each individual's unique personality profile. (PAN) which owns the IPAT Instan was founded by Raymond B. doi:10.1111/1467-6494.00068. (1976). 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