## Behavioral Dimensions of Grades

The following information is designed to explain what behaviors are likely to earn you an A versus a C. Treat the nine dimensions as guidelines for earning these grades rather than rigid conditions for or guarantees of success. In particular classes, for example, an A student can earn a C while a C student can earn an A . Likewise, an A student may earn an A without satisfying the characteristics of an A student on all nine dimensions. It is very difficult for anyone, no matter how exceptional, to consistently exhibit every quality associated with that of an A student.

## ' A ' or Outstanding Students

' $\mathbf{C}^{\prime}$ or Average Students

## 1. Ability (Talent)

- Have special aptitude, motivation, or a combination of both. This talent may include either or both creativity and organizational skills.
- Vary greatly in aptitude. Some are quite talented but their success is limited by a lack of organizational skills or motivation. Others are motivated but lack special aptitude.


## 2. Attendance (Commitment)

| $-\quad$ Never miss class. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -Commitment to the class resembles that of <br> their professor | Periodically miss class and/or are often <br> late. |
| Attending class is their highest priority. |  |$\quad$| Place other priorities, such as a job, ahead |
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| of class. |
| Have illness or family problems that limit |
| their success. |

## 3. Communication Skills

| - Write well and speak confidently and | •Do not write or speak particularly well. <br> clearly. |
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| Communication work is well organized, <br> covers all relevant points, and is easy to <br> read or listen to. | •Thought processes lack organization and <br> clarity. |
| Written work may require a second <br> reading by the professor to comprehend its <br> meaning. |  |

## 4. Performance

- Obtain the highest scores in the class.
- Exhibit test-taking skills such as an ability to budget their time and to deal with test anxiety.
- Often volunteer thoughtful comments and ask interesting questions.
- Obtain mediocre or inconsistent scores.
- Often do not budget their time well on exams and may not deal well with test anxiety.
- Rarely say much during class discussion and their answers indicate a cursory understanding rather than mastery of the material.


## 5. Attitude (Dedication)

| Show initiative. <br> Desire to excel makes them do more work <br> than is required. | Seldom show initiative. <br> $\bullet$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Never do more than required and <br> sometimes do less. |  |

## 6. Curiosity

- Visibly interested during class.
- Display interest in the subject matter through their questions.
- Participate in class without enthusiasm, with indifference, or even boredom.
- Show little, if any, interest in the subject matter.


## 7. Preparation

| - Always prepared for class. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - Always respond when called on. |
| Attention to detail sometimes results in |
| catching text or teacher errors. |$\quad$| •Not always prepared for class. <br> Assignments may not be fully completed, <br> may be completed in a careless manner, or <br> are handed in late. |
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## 8. Retention

- Learn concepts rather than memorize details.
- Able to connect past learning with present material.
- Memorize details rather than learn concepts.
- Usual cram for tests, therefore perform relatively better on short quizzes than on more comprehensive tests such as the final exam.


## 9. Time Commitment (Effort)

| - Maintain a fixed study schedule. |
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| - |
| Regularly prepare for each class no matter |
| what the assignment. |
| Average 3-4 hours of study for every hour |
| of class. |

- Study only under pressure.
- Do not review or study ahead.
- Average no more than 2 hours of study for every hour in class.
- Tend to cram for exams.

Adapted from Dr. Paul Solomon, "Communicating About the Behavioral Dimensions of Grades", The Teaching Professor, February 1996.

