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

'C' 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
organizational skills.	aptitude.

2. Attendance (Commitment)

•	Never miss class. Commitment to the class resembles that of their professor Attending class is their highest priority.	•	Periodically miss class and/or are often late. Place other priorities, such as a job, ahead of class. Have illness or family problems that limit
		•	their success.

3. Communication Skills

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

4. Performance

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

'A' or Outstanding Students

'C' or Average Students

5. Attitude (Dedication)

•	Show initiative.	•	Seldom show initiative.
•	Desire to excel makes them do more work	•	Never do more than required and
	than is required.		sometimes do less.

6. Curiosity

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

7. Preparation

•	Always prepared for class. Always respond when called on.	•	Not always prepared for class. Assignments may not be fully completed,
•	Attention to detail sometimes results in catching text or teacher errors.		may be completed in a careless manner, or are handed in late.

8. Retention

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

9. Time Commitment (Effort)

•	Maintain a fixed study schedule.	•	Study only under pressure.
•	Regularly prepare for each class no matter	•	Do not review or study ahead.
	what the assignment.	•	Average no more than 2 hours of study for
•	Average 3-4 hours of study for every hour		every hour in class.
	of class.	•	Tend to cram for exams.

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