

STUDENT WRITING INTERESTS AND TEACHER EXPECTATION*

Newell T. Gill

David Geneivive

Florida Atlantic University

SUMMARY

This study explores student writing interests and the accuracy with which teachers perceive those interests. Ninth grade students, grouped by sex and ability, selected and rated theme topics. Selected topics were then rated by teachers in accordance with their perceptions of the average student. Data interpretation involved factor analyses by sex for the average ability group and analyses of variance for investigating differences by sex between: 1) teachers and students of average ability; and 2) student ability levels.

Topics selected were relatively independent and differed somewhat by sex. Teachers were less effective judges of the writing interests of students of their own sex. Sex and ability grouping significantly contributed to variance in writing interests. Results should interest teachers involved with this age group.

On several occasions while observing classroom behavior of ninth grade English students, the investigators noticed what appeared to be general dissatisfaction with writing assignments. Typical complaints were that topics chosen by teachers were "dumb" or "not very interesting." Where this condition exists, there would appear to be a serious problem in communications between the teacher and at least some students. Some minimal awareness of pupil interests is hardly conducive to creative writing (Crosby, 1959). Optimal learning experiences are more likely to occur by engaging the student's interests (Figurel, 1959). Consequently, teachers lacking adequate awareness of student interests possibly create more problems than they are able to solve.

A search of the literature for studies conducted in the last decade specifically related to the writing interests of the junior high student was unproductive. Many studies, however, can be found relating to other areas of interest, particularly in reading

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(Robinson, 1955). Squire in his review (1969), states that most investigators are in general agreement on several broad points regarding student reading interests. Intelligence does not appear to be a significant factor for reading interests; whereas, sex, age (elementary school only), socio-economic status, and ethnic background are. His review further indicates that *scientific themes* tend to appeal to most young readers; boys respond well to *sports, action and adventure*; and girls respond more to *romance and depiction of adolescent life*.

Probably the most thorough investigations into student interests have been conducted by Paul Witty (1961, 1963). His studies of children in grades nine through 12 explored their interests in *television, movies, radio, recreation, reading, school subjects, vocations, and educational goals* (Witty, 1961). Stanchfield (1962), in an investigation of the reading interests of 153 boys, grades four, six and eight found a preference for *outdoor life, explorations, expeditions, sports, science fiction and war. Cowboys westerns, and teenage romance* on the other hand, were given little attention, and practically no interest was indicated for such topics as *music, art, family, home life and pets*. No differences in reading interests were found between ability levels. A more recent study (Jackson, 1968), investigating seventh grade student preference for English composition titles found the intellectually bright student to be more interested in titles of an abstract nature, a male preference for *adventure* and *scientific titles*, and a female interest of a wider spectrum.

In conclusion, as interesting and relevant as these studies may be, they fall short of exploring specifically the writing interests of the ninth grade student and the accuracy with which the teacher perceives these interests.

The purpose of this study was to determine what topics ninth grade students consider worth writing about; how accurately the ninth grade English teacher perceives the writing interests of the average ability student; and if the writing interests of ninth grade students tend to be a function of academic ability in English.

Sample

The subjects included 245 white ninth grade students from Sunrise Junior High School, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Most of the children were from either middle or upper middle class families. Despite this relative homogeneity, there were two obvious dimensions on which they differed, sex and aptitude for ninth grade English (Table 1).

Table 1
Distribution of Ninth Grade English Students

Ability Level	Boys	Girls
High (Advanced English)	14	44
Average (Regular English)	84	67
Low (Basic English)	29	7
Total	127	118

The criteria for placement was entirely dependent upon the recommendation of the student's eighth grade English Teacher. The median student age was 14.5 and ranged from 14 to 16 years.

Eighteen ninth grade English teachers, nine males and nine females, from Sunrise Junior High, St. Thomas Aquinas High, and Boca Raton High School also participated in the study. The latter two schools were involved to increase the size of the teacher sample. The schools were selected on the basis of general student similarity at the ninth grade level with the subjects from the Sunrise school (Table 2).

Table 2
Distribution of Ninth Grade English Teachers

School	Male	Female
Sunrise Junior High	3	4
St. Thomas Aquinas High	5	1
Boca Raton High	1	4

Table 3
*Writing Topics Most Frequently Mentioned by
Ninth Grade Students*

Topics Selected	Topics Specific to Sex
Drugs	Cooking (F)
God	Boys (F)
War	Communism (F)
Sports	Peace (F)
School	Travel (M)
Animals	Motorcycles (M)
People	Voting Age (M)
Hippies	Teachers (M)
Life	Girls (M)
Generation Gap	Countries (M)
Love	Movies (M)
Pop Music	Cars (M)
Sex	Vietnam (M)
Death	The Wild West (M)

Procedures

Each student was given the list of topics appropriate to his sex and instructed to rate them according to his interests on a seven-point scale. Teachers were asked to react to both male and female scales as would a student of average ability. In summary, this procedure yielded data on student writing interests by sex and ability level and the judgments of both male and female teachers of the writing interests of boys and girls of average ability.

Factor analyses of topic ratings for the average ability group were made with the library of Guertin and Bailey (1970) to determine if there were factor-structure differences between sex

Results

The intercorrelations between topics for both males and females resulted in few relationships. For the male students, only six of the 276 independent off-diagonal values in the R matrix were greater than .39; and only 11 of the 153; for females (Tables 4 and 5).

Table 5
Intercorrelations of Interest Ratings on Eighteen Topics by
Female Students of Average Ability (N = 67)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 Cooking		.52	-.06	.16	-.09	-.10	.20	-.21	-.07	.15	.21	.04	-.15	.12	.00	-.23	-.04	.00
2 Sports			.05	.08	.03	.16	.29	-.02	-.09	.17	.14	.28	-.14	-.01	.09	.02	-.21	-.09
3 People				-.14	-.08	.22	.24	.07	.33	.04	-.13	.00	-.15	-.10	.00	.32	-.18	-.01
4 Love					.04	-.34	-.18	.05	-.08	.45	.21	.25	.48	.73	.40	-.20	.28	.06
5 Generation Gap						.25	.00	.25	.18	.06	-.08	-.02	.06	-.04	.26	.19	.37	.04
6 War							.33	.05	.50	-.03	-.20	-.12	.30	-.21	.14	.43	-.16	-.03
7 School								-.16	.18	.11	.04	-.09	.25	-.16	.17	.23	.40	.08
8 Hippies									.13	.17	.01	.22	.16	.04	.35	.31	.51	.36
9 Death										.00	-.10	.03	-.13	-.14	.20	.27	.04	.12
10 God											-.03	.44	.36	.34	.27	.04	-.05	.17
11 Animals												.11	.04	.14	.12	-.06	.19	.25
12 Pop Music													.33	.16	.37	-.05	.24	.03
13 Boys														.41	.26	-.06	.07	.11
14 Life															.32	-.08	.34	.15
15 Sex																.06	.42	.29
16 Communism																	.11	.08
17 Drugs																		.32
18 Peace																		

Orthogonal varimax rotation of the principal axes matrices produced six factors for boys of average ability and five for girls (Table 6). The oblique solution showed very low intercorrelations of factors and since it is very similar to the varimax solution it will not be reported. Only variables with factor loadings of more than .39 are included in Table 6. With only one exception, all variables have at least one table entry of at least .40.

Table 6
*Orthogonal Factors Derived From Interest Ratings
of Average Ability Students*

MALE FACTORS:

I		II		III	
Drugs	.90	Vietnam	.80	Pop Music	.70
Hippies	.85	Travel	.65	Sports	.57
Death	.62	War	.54	Cars	.53
People	.47	School	.54	Gen. Gap	.48
		God	.48	Love	.39
IV		V		VI	
Countries	.77	Girls	.56	Sex	-.61
Teachers	.51	Motorcycles	.53	Movies	.53
People	.42	Sports	.47	Wild West	.41
Voting		Life	.46	Animals	.36
Age	.42				

FEMALE FACTORS:

I		II		III	
Drugs	.90	War	.77	Love	.83
Hippies	.63	Death	.60	Life	.79
Sex	.53	Communism	.54	Boys	.49
Gen. Gap	.45	School	.52	God	.47
Peace	.44	People	.48		
IV		V			
Sports	.74	Pop Music	.74		
Cooking	.73	God	.56		
Animals	.33*	Boys	.40		

*Highest Loading by Variable on any Factor

That the principal axes accounted for slightly less than 52% of the total variance for either the male or female subjects is further evidence of the relative independence of many of the topics (Table 4 and 5). Rather than speculate as to the nature of the clusters, the factors were employed primarily as the most meaningful method of reduction to permit investigation of group differences via analysis of variance.

A comparison of average ability student performance with teacher performance is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

More agreement may be observed between teachers than between students and teachers for particular factors. The most accurate judgments made of student interests were those by the male teachers regarding the female students.

Analyses of variance by factors resulted in eight of the 22 student-teacher F ratios being significant (Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10). Differences were found within all factors but two. Interaction between main effects occurred for six of the 22 analyses. Interaction generally involved male students.

Of the most popular writings subjects for the average ability male student, *Girls*, *Sports*, *Pop Music*, *Sex*, *Love*, *Cars* and *Life* were at the top of the list; whereas, *Wild West*, *School*, *War*, *Teachers* and *Generation Gap* drew the lowest preference (Table 11). For the female students, *Life*, *Love*, *Peace*, *Boys* and *God* were given highest preference; and *School*, *Community*, *War* and *Death*, lowest (Table 12).

Due to the proportion of significant F's for the teacher-student effect and the number of interactions, t-tests were computed for each topic (Tables 11 and 12). Of 24 topics for boys, both male and female teachers differed with students on eight. They also differed with male students on five of the same topics, i.e., *Girls*, *Love*, *Drugs*, *Generation Gap* and *War*. Female teachers differed with female students on five of 18 topics, whereas, male teachers differed only on two. Male and female teachers differed with female students on two of the same topics, i.e., *Life* and *School*. Student-teacher differences occurred more often with topics generating more extreme student reaction.

Group means for each topic were utilized in determining the correlation between teacher and student performance (Tables 13 and 14).

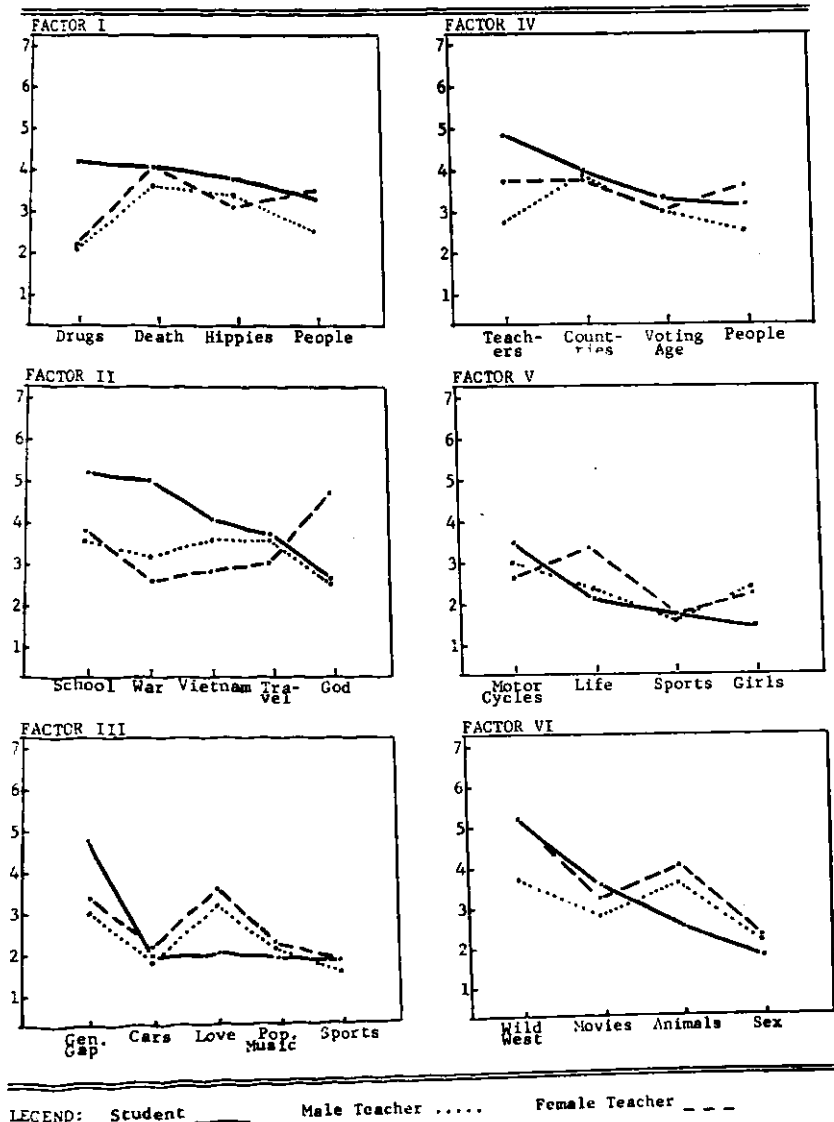


Fig. 1 Means by Factor for Male Student and Teacher

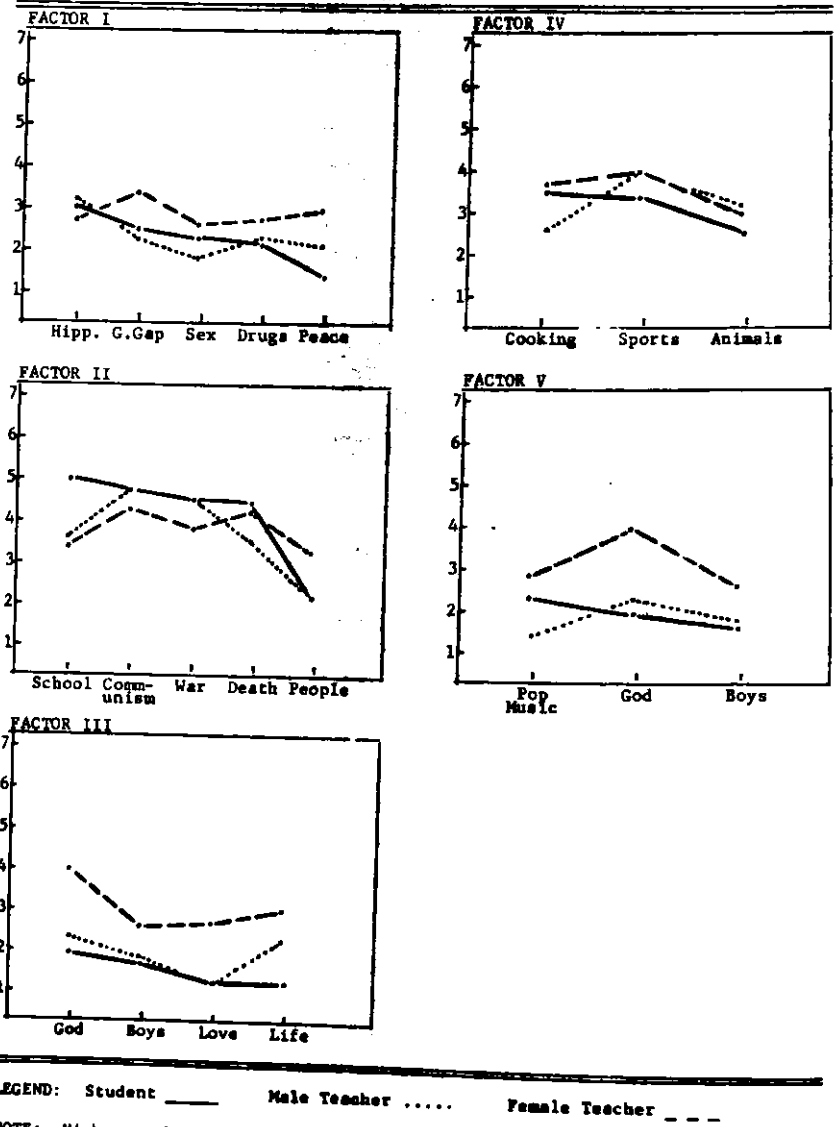


Fig. 2 Means by Factor for Female Student and Teacher

Table 7
Analyses of Variance of Topic Ratings by Factor for
Average Male Students and Male Teachers (N = 93)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Variance Est.	F	P
Factor I: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	20.23	1	20.23	4.18	.039
Topics	17.19	3	5.73	1.19	.314
Interaction	11.85	3	3.95	.82	.512
<u>Within Cells</u>	1759.94	364	4.84		
TOTAL	1809.22	371			
Factor II: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	42.67	1	42.67	9.00	.003
Topics	49.52	4	12.38	2.61	.034
Interaction	22.16	4	5.54	1.17	.323
<u>Within Cells</u>	2157.16	455	4.74		
TOTAL	2271.50	464			
Factor III: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	.58	1	.58	.27	.611
Topics	98.16	4	24.54	11.38	.000
Interaction	40.42	4	10.11	4.69	.001
<u>Within Cells</u>	980.98	455	2.16		
TOTAL	1120.14	464			
Factor IV: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	19.03	1	19.03	5.65	.017
Topics	23.68	3	7.89	2.34	.071
Interaction	19.18	3	6.39	1.90	.128
<u>Within Cells</u>	1225.59	364	3.37		
TOTAL	1287.48	371			
Factor V: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	.13	1	.13	.06	.802
Topics	46.19	3	15.64	7.15	.000
Interaction	7.69	3	2.56	1.17	.320
<u>Within Cells</u>	797.16	364	2.19		
TOTAL	851.89	371			
Factor VI: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	1.67	1	1.67	.61	.560
Topics	103.55	3	34.52	12.70	.000
Interaction	26.16	3	8.72	3.21	.023
<u>Within Cells</u>	988.99	364	2.72		
TOTAL	1120.36	371			

Table 8
*Analyses of Variance of Topic Ratings by Factor for
 Average Male Students and Female Teachers (N = 93)*

	Source	Sum of Squares	df	Variance Est.	F	P
Factor I:	<u>Between Cells</u>					
	Student-Teach.	9.44	1	9.44	1.91	.165
	Topics	11.95	3	3.98	.80	.505
	Interaction	19.66	3	6.55	1.32	.266
	<u>Within Cells</u>	1803.26	364	4.95		
	TOTAL	1844.30	371			
Factor II:	<u>Between Cells</u>					
	Student-Teach.	20.69	1	20.69	4.34	.035
	Topics	24.86	4	6.22	1.30	.267
	Interaction	83.50	4	20.88	4.38	.002
	<u>Within Cells</u>	2170.35	455	4.77		
	TOTAL	2299.41	464			
Factor III:	<u>Between Cells</u>					
	Student-Teach.	.89	1	.89	.38	.547
	Topics	106.05	4	26.51	11.27	.000
	Interaction	41.92	4	10.48	4.45	.002
	<u>Within Cells</u>	1070.62	455	2.35		
	TOTAL	1219.48	464			
Factor IV:	<u>Between Cells</u>					
	Student-Teach.	3.34	1	3.34	1.00	.319
	Topics	26.54	3	8.85	2.65	.048
	Interaction	7.89	3	2.63	.79	.505
	<u>Within Cells</u>	1216.49	364	3.34		
	TOTAL	1254.26	371			
Factor V:	<u>Between Cells</u>					
	Student-Teach.	1.75	1	1.72	.75	.610
	Topics	38.71	3	12.90	5.64	.001
	Interaction	20.90	3	6.97	3.04	.028
	<u>Within Cells</u>	833.20	364	2.29		
	TOTAL	894.54	371			
Factor VI:	<u>Between Cells</u>					
	Student-Teach.	4.15	1	4.15	1.46	.225
	Topics	162.75	3	54.25	19.14	.000
	Interaction	14.57	3	4.86	1.71	.162
	<u>Within Cells</u>	1031.94	364	2.84		
	TOTAL	1213.41	371			

Table 9

*Analyses of Variance of Topic Ratings by Factor for
Average Female Students and Female Teachers (N = 76)*

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Variance Est.	F	P
Factor I: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	16.38	1	16.38	4.99	.025
Topics	13.52	4	3.38	1.03	.392
Interaction	15.10	4	3.77	1.15	.333
<u>Within Cells</u>	1215.08	370	3.28		
TOTAL	1260.08	379			
Factor II: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	5.57	1	5.57	1.45	.227
Topics	72.78	4	18.20	4.73	.001
Interaction	30.32	4	7.58	1.97	.097
<u>Within Cells</u>	1424.13	370	3.85		
TOTAL	1532.81	379			
Factor III: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	73.88	1	73.88	34.55	.000
Topics	22.55	3	7.52	3.52	.016
Interaction	5.60	3	1.87	.87	.542
<u>Within Cells</u>	632.85	296	2.14		
TOTAL	734.88	303			
Factor IV: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	3.46	1	3.46	1.40	.237
Topics	14.66	2	7.33	2.96	.053
Interaction	.81	2	.41	.16	.850
<u>Within Cells</u>	550.34	222	2.48		
TOTAL	569.27	227			
Factor V: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	30.03	1	30.03	8.80	.004
Topics	12.99	2	6.49	1.90	.149
Interaction	9.07	2	4.54	1.33	.266
<u>Within Cells</u>	757.46	222	3.41		
TOTAL	809.56	227			

Table 10
*Analyses of Variance of Topic Ratings by Factor for
 Average Female Students and Male Teachers (N = 76)*

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Variance Est.	F	P
Factor I: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	.17	1	.17	.06	.808
Topics	29.64	4	7.41	2.48	.043
Interaction	5.48	4	1.37	.46	.769
<u>Within Cells</u>	1107.78	370	2.99		
TOTAL	1143.07	379			
Factor II: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	9.37	1	9.37	2.39	.119
Topics	145.06	4	36.27	9.24	.000
Interaction	14.07	4	3.52	.90	.532
<u>Within Cells</u>	1452.99	370	3.93		
TOTAL	1621.50	379			
Factor III: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	26.55	1	26.55	13.40	.001
Topics	3.76	3	1.25	.63	.599
Interaction	16.76	3	5.59	2.82	.038
<u>Within Cells</u>	586.38	296	1.98		
TOTAL	633.44	303			
Factor IV: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	.17	1	.17	.07	.785
Topics	11.60	2	5.80	2.42	.090
Interaction	10.27	2	5.13	2.14	.118
<u>Within Cells</u>	533.24	222	2.40		
TOTALS	555.29	227			
Factor V: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	.71	1	.71	.24	.633
Topics	3.35	2	1.68	.56	.580
Interaction	6.95	2	3.48	1.15	.318
<u>Within Cells</u>	670.22	222	3.02		
TOTAL	681.24	227			

Table 11

*Topics Ranked by Interest for Average Ability
Male Students (N = 84)*

Topic	Student \bar{x} *	Female Teacher** \bar{x} (p)	Male Teacher \bar{x} (p)
Girls	1.4	2.1 (.038)	2.2 (.010)
Sports	1.8	—	—
Pop Music	1.9	—	—
Sex	1.9	—	—
Love	2.0	3.7 (.005)	3.2 (.020)
Cars	2.0	—	—
Life	2.1	3.3 (.022)	—
Animals	2.6	4.0 (.025)	—
God	2.9	4.8 (.006)	—
People	3.2	—	—
Voting Age	3.3	—	—
Motorcycles	3.5	—	—
Movies	3.6	—	—
Travel	3.8	—	—
Hippies	3.9	—	—
Countries	4.0	—	—
Vietnam	4.0	—	—
Death	4.0	—	—
Drugs	4.1	2.3 (.030)	2.2 (.022)
Generation Gap	4.8	3.3 (.023)	3.0 (.006)
Teachers	4.9	—	2.8 (.005)
War	5.0	2.6 (.001)	3.1 (.012)
School	5.1	—	3.6 (.021)
Wild West	5.2	—	3.8 (.016)

*Low \bar{x} denotes high interest

**Teachers \bar{x} 's listed when significantly different from Student \bar{x} 's

Table 12
*Topics Ranked by Interest for Average Ability
 Female Students (N = 67)*

Topic	Student \bar{x} *	Female Teacher**		Male Teacher	
		\bar{x}	(p)	\bar{x}	(p)
Life	1.18	3.00	(.000)	2.33	(.000)
Love	1.24	2.67	(.001)	—	—
Peace	1.40	3.00	(.001)	—	—
Boys	1.67	—	—	—	—
God	2.03	4.00	(.004)	—	—
People	2.12	—	—	—	—
Drugs	2.15	—	—	—	—
Sex	2.30	—	—	—	—
Pop Music	2.37	—	—	—	—
Generation Gap	2.49	—	—	—	—
Animals	2.62	—	—	—	—
Hippies	3.00	—	—	—	—
Sports	3.39	—	—	—	—
Cooking	3.51	—	—	—	—
Death	4.46	—	—	—	—
War	4.59	—	—	—	—
Communism	4.79	—	—	—	—
School	5.01	3.44	(.021)	3.56	(.037)

*Low \bar{x} denotes high interest

**Teachers \bar{x} 's listed when significantly different from Student \bar{x} 's.

Table 13
*Correlations Between Male Student, Male Teacher and
 Female Teacher Means on Twenty-Four Interest Ratings*

	1	2	3
1. Male Student		.61*	.46*
2. Male Teacher			.68*
3. Female Teacher			

* $P < .01$

Table 14
*Correlations Between Female Student, Female Teacher
 and Male Teacher Means on Eighteen Interest Ratings*

	1	2	3
1. Female Student		.85*	.70*
2. Female Teacher			.74*
3. Male Teacher			

* $P < .01$

Though each correlation was significant, the relationship between mean performance of female teachers and male students was noticeably low (.46). The highest correlation (.85) was between female teachers and female students.

Attention was next given to a comparison of ability groups by sex. Rather large differences between ability groups for both sexes are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

The mean performance of the middle ability group was often found between the means of the two extreme groups. This was most evident with females. The low and middle ability males were very similar in their interest ratings on Factors II, III and V.

Males were in close agreement on only four of the twenty-four topics, each ability group showing high positive writing interests for *Sex*, *Girls*, and *Sports* with low interest for the *Wild West*. Girls were in close agreement on five of their eighteen topics, indicating high positive interest for *Peace*, *Love*, *Life* and *People*, and negative interest for *School*.

Analyses of variance for main effects produced significant F's for ability groups, topics, and interaction for both sexes (Tables 15 and 16).

Correlation analysis between ability groups showed no directional relationship between high and medium ability males or between extreme groups for either sex (Tables 17 and 18).

Strong positive relationships were found between both male and female groups of low and average ability.

Differences in writing interests due to sex were investigated by comparing topics common to both male and female scales (Figure 5).

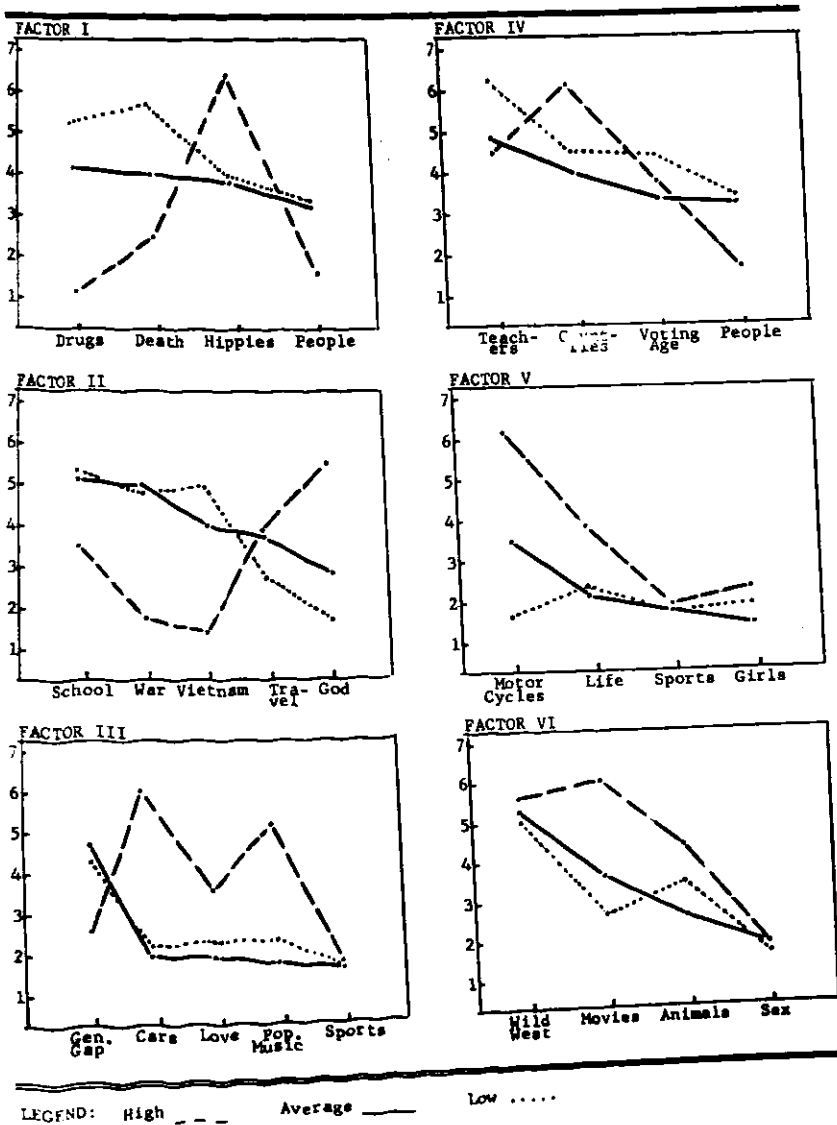


Fig. 3 Means by Factor for High Average, and Low Ability Male Students

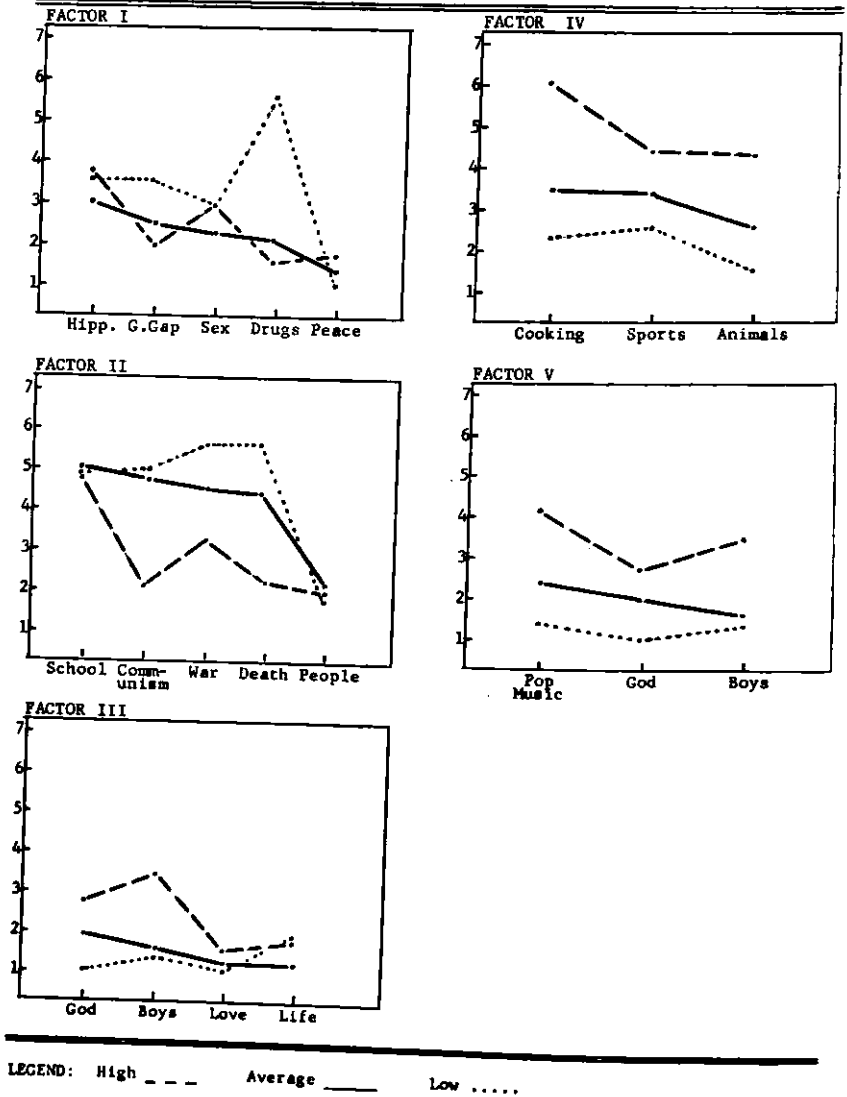


Fig. 4 Means by Factor for High, Average, and Low Ability Female Students

Table 15

Analyses of Variance of Topic Ratings by Factor for High, Average and Low Ability Male Students (N = 127)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Variance Est.	F	P
Factor I: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	136.97	2	68.49	15.70	.000
Topics	166.26	3	55.42	12.71	.000
Interaction	365.31	6	60.89	13.96	.000
<u>Within Cells</u>	2163.55	496	4.36		
TOTAL	2832.10	507			
Factor II: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	61.94	2	30.97	7.21	.001
Topics	75.64	4	18.91	4.40	.002
Interaction	552.01	8	69.00	16.07	.000
<u>Within Cells</u>	2662.28	620	4.29		
TOTAL	3351.86	634			
Factor III: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	153.89	2	76.94	33.26	.000
Topics	185.16	4	46.29	20.01	.000
Interaction	374.97	8	46.87	20.26	.000
<u>Within Cells</u>	1434.06	620	2.31		
TOTAL	2148.07	634			
Factor IV: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	65.20	2	32.60	8.96	.000
Topics	257.94	3	85.98	23.64	.000
Interaction	176.75	6	29.46	8.10	.000
<u>Within Cells</u>	1803.95	496	3.64		
TOTAL	2303.85	507			
Factor V: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	145.10	2	72.55	34.08	.000
Topics	192.50	3	64.17	30.14	.000
Interaction	160.94	6	26.82	12.60	.000
<u>Within Cells</u>	1055.98	496	2.13		
TOTAL	1554.52	507			
Factor VI: <u>Between Cells</u>					
Student-Teach.	98.81	2	49.41	17.90	.000
Topics	484.95	3	161.65	58.55	.000
Interaction	92.38	6	15.40	5.58	.000
<u>Within Cells</u>	1369.46	496	2.76		
TOTAL	2045.60	507			

Table 16
*Analyses of Variance of Topic Ratings by Factor for
 High, Average and Low Ability Female Students (N = 118)*

	Source	Sum of Squares	df	Variance Est.	F	P
Factor I:	<u>Between Cells</u>					
	Student-Teach.	46.51	2	23.25	7.09	.001
	Topics	132.32	4	33.08	10.08	.000
	Interaction	149.69	8	18.71	5.70	.000
	<u>Within Cells</u>	1887.15	575	3.28		
	TOTAL	2215.67	589			
Factor II:	<u>Between Cells</u>					
	Student-Teach.	136.82	2	68.41	18.55	.000
	Topics	251.39	4	62.85	17.04	.000
	Interaction	102.45	8	12.81	3.47	.001
	<u>Within Cells</u>	2121.18	575	3.69		
	TOTAL	2611.84	589			
Factor III:	<u>Between Cells</u>					
	Student-Teach.	44.31	2	22.16	11.70	.000
	Topics	24.13	3	8.04	4.25	.006
	Interaction	31.13	6	5.19	2.74	.013
	<u>Within Cells</u>	870.78	460	1.89		
	TOTAL	970.35	471			
Factor IV:	<u>Between Cells</u>					
	Student-Teach.	182.05	2	91.03	27.03	.000
	Topics	26.68	2	13.34	3.96	.020
	Interaction	18.14	4	4.54	1.35	.251
	<u>Within Cells</u>	1161.96	345	3.37		
	TOTAL	1388.83	353			
Factor V:	<u>Between Cells</u>					
	Student-Teach.	120.32	2	60.16	19.18	.000
	Topics	12.37	2	6.19	1.97	.139
	Interaction	8.22	4	2.05	.66	.627
	<u>Within Cells</u>	1082.27	345	3.14		
	TOTAL	1223.17	353			

Table 17

Correlations Between High, Average and Low Female Student Means on Eighteen Interest Ratings

	1	2	3
1. High		.41*	-.04
2. Average			.75*
3. Low			

*P < .01

Table 18

Correlations Between High, Average and Low Male Student Means on Twenty-Four Interest Ratings

	1	2	3
1. High		.03	-.17
2. Average			.82*
3. Low			

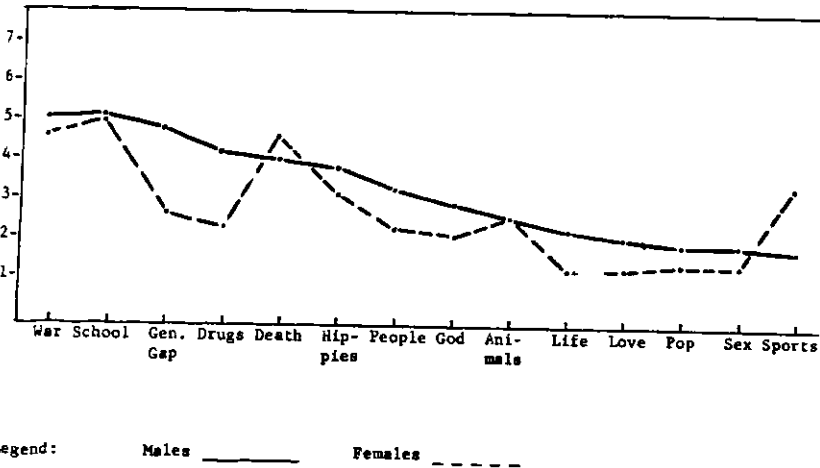
*P < .01

Of this average ability group, females demonstrated greater interest for more topics than did males. Analyses of variance indicated sex differences in topic interest (Table 16).

Interaction and differences between topics also contributed significantly to total variance.

Table 19
Analyses of Variance for Average Student Across Fourteen Topics Held in Common and Sex (N = 151)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Variance Est.	F	P
Eight Topics:					
<u>Between Cells</u>					
Sex	88.83	1	88.83	28.95	.000
Topics	440.44	7	62.93	20.51	.000
Interaction	165.34	7	23.62	7.70	.000
<u>Within Cells</u>					
TOTAL	4342.13	1207	3.07		
Six Topics:					
<u>Between Cells</u>					
Sex	22.48	1	22.48	6.30	.012
Topics	806.45	5	161.29	45.19	.000
Interaction	324.55	5	64.92	18.19	.000
<u>Within Cells</u>					
TOTAL	4336.12	905	3.57		



NOTE: Higher number on scale denotes less interest; lower number, more interest.

Fig. 5 Means on Variables for Average Ability Student on Fourteen Variables by Sex

Discussion and Conclusions

The topics selected by the students were not entirely supportive of the literature. *Action, adventure, outdoor life* and *science fiction* have been mentioned as popular reading subjects for boys (Stanchfield, 1962; Squire, 1969). This study indicates that such conclusions may require qualification. Student interest for *action* topics seemed to depend more upon what was involved (Table 11). For example, they were much more interested in *cars* than *motorcycles* or *travel*; and very disinterested in *war*. Research on the reading interests of males has typically found such topics as *romance, music* and *pets* to be unpopular with this group. This was not the case, however, for writing interests. The five most preferred writing topics for ninth grade males of average ability were *Girls, Pop Music, Sex* and *Love*. The popular notion that topics related to *science, science fiction* and *outdoor life* have great appeal to the young received absolutely no support from this study (Tables 11 and 12).

Reading interests for girls as found by other investigators does seem to parallel their writing interests. *Romance* as a popular reading topic for girls (Squire, 1969) bears obvious similarity to the four most preferred writing topics, *Life, Love, Peace* and *Boys* (Table 12). Also of interest was the relatively fewer number of topics for girls, a conclusion somewhat contrary to the notion that female interests cover a wider spectrum (Jackson, 1968). In conclusion, any similarity between reading and writing interests would seem to depend upon both the sex of the student and the topic being considered.

The fact that ninth grade teachers performed as well as they did in predicting the interests of the average ability student was encouraging; however, the question remains, could they have done as well with the low and high ability student? This question has particular significance due to the extreme differences in interests found between ability groups (Tables 15 and 16). Another interesting finding concerning the teacher-student dimension was that despite the high correlation between the performance of teachers and students of the same sex (Tables 13 and 14), perceptions of student interests were often more accurate when made by teachers of opposite sex (Table 12). Most interesting was the tendency for teachers to misjudge student interests for the more popular and least popular topics. This would seem to say that ninth grade teachers generally know the topics children will accept without resistance, but are relatively unaware of those topics having the greatest effect on intrinsic motivation or, as the case may be, frustration. Differences in interests due to sex for the student of average ability has been supported by other investigators, and consequently was expected; however, the extreme differences in writing interests between ability groups was surprising (Stanchfield, 1962; Squire, 1969).

In conclusion, the topics selected and evaluated by the students should be of interest to those involved with this age group, particularly as teachers frequently misjudge the interest of the average student for selected topics. The findings further seem to indicate that writing interests are somewhat different from other modes of interest, such as reading; and that sex and academic ability are factors affecting these interests. The extreme variances between ability groups clearly indicates the direction for future research and the need for continued appreciation of the reality of individual differences in the classroom.

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