Journal Article Summary Table

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**Reading a Scholarly Journal Article**

Complete the table for the journal article you’ve been given. The first row has been completed as an example. When you are done, share your findings with your partner(s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article Citation</th>
<th>Research Question or Hypothesis</th>
<th>Key Findings (answer to research question)</th>
<th>Participants/Data Sources</th>
<th>How was the study conducted?</th>
<th>Study Concerns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McKinne, M., &amp; Martin, B. N. (2010). Higher education faculty and student perceptions of classroom incivility. <em>Journal of College and Character</em>, 11(2), 5-17.</td>
<td>Is there a difference between faculty and student perceptions of the types and frequency of classroom incivility? Is there a difference in faculty and student perceptions of the effectiveness of a teacher’s interpersonal and pedagogical skills and the amount of perceived incivility?</td>
<td>Faculty perceived more behaviors as uncivil that students. For example, faculty view being unprepared for class as uncivil behavior while students did not. Students perceived some uncivil behaviors (groans, sarcasm, side conversations, and cell phones) more frequently than faculty. Both faculty and students agreed that the behavior and actions of the instructor had a greater impact on classroom incivility than student actions. The need for instructors to show respect was a recurring theme in both student and faculty responses.</td>
<td>197 students from 4 Midwestern Universities (education and psychology majors) 52 faculty from 4 Midwestern Universities</td>
<td>Complete a survey on their perceptions of classroom incivility. 10 students and 10 faculty then completed a follow-up questionnaire on the relationship between instructor behavior and incivility.</td>
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**Additional Instructions**

- **Article Citation**: The source of the research article.
- **Research Question or Hypothesis**: The question the study aimed to answer or the hypothesis it tested.
- **Key Findings**: The main results or conclusions of the study.
- **Participants/Data Sources**: Information about the participants in the study and the data collected.
- **How was the study conducted?**: Details on the methods used to conduct the study.
- **Study Concerns**: Any concerns or limitations related to the study.
Synthesizing Multiple Sources

Work with your partner to look for similarities and differences between the three articles. Together, write a short paragraph synthesizing the sources that addresses the following questions:

To what extent do students and faculty view classroom incivility as a problem? What can be done to address classroom incivility?

Paragraphs can be typed or (legibly) handwritten. Include both of your names on your paragraph. Don’t take text straight from the article. Write it in your own words. Don’t worry about citing sources for now; we’ll talk about that later.

EXAMPLE:

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<td>Both students and faculty perceive classroom incivility be problematic but they have differing views on the problem. Thus there needs to be a dialogue between professors and students to define properly classroom incivility. There is strong debate and discrepancy as to what exactly constitutes acts of incivility (Hernandez &amp; Fister, 2001; Meyers, 2003; Seidman, 2005; Young, 2003). Moreover, this conversation should not be a “global” event; meaning the dialogue would not be best served in a campus-wide workshop or symposium (Twale &amp; DeLuca, 2008). These conversations need to be at the “local” level, in the classrooms of individual instructors. Bruffee (1999) underscored the importance of collaboration in higher education. Collaboration between faculty and students would be a powerful tool to address classroom incivility. Additionally, the literature supports the concept that faculty must address classroom incivility head on and not shirk from such responsibilities (Braxton &amp; Mann, 2004; Hannah, 2006).</td>
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