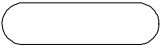


(金宰徹)*



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가 (Haladyna et al., 1983).

(, 1991).

가 (Husen, 1967),

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(trend

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(, 1982; , 1995; , 1996; , 1999; Brush, 1979; Kaczala, 1980; Cannon & Simpson, 1985; Simpson & Oliver, 1985, 1990).

(Simpson & Troost, 1982; Keeves, 1986; Schibeci, 1989).

(mean structure)

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(growth model)

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(developmental scale)가

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(latent variable growth

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(trend analysis)

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(attitude)

(motivation)

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(easiness)

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(Brush, 1979; Wigfield et al.,

1991; Wigfield & Eccles, 1994; Stipek, 1998)

(, 1996;

, 1982; , 1995).

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(Poffenberger et

al., 1959; Roberts, 1970)

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(Hilton & Berglund, 1974; Fennema & Sherman, 1977; Brown,

1979; Eccles, 1984).

(Cannon & Simpson,

1985; Simpson & Oliver, 1985)

(Simpson & Oliver, 1985, 1990)

. Haladyna Shaughnessy

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. Simpson Troost(1982)

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(Cannon & Simpson,

1985; Simpson & Oliver, 1985) . Simpson Oliver(1990)

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. Aiken(1963),

Husen(1967), Hilton & Berglund(1974), Wise(1978), Armstrong(1979)

(Brush, 1979,

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. Fennema Sherman(1977)

. Maccoby Jacklin(1974)

Jacklin(1989)

. Rosental Rubin(1982), Feingold(1988),

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(, 1993,). Stallings(1985)

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. Betz(1978)

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(Simpson

& Troost, 1982,).

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. Shaughnessy (1983)

. Brown(1979)

(dominance

for males)

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(Brown, 1979)

. Brown Abell(1965)

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, Clark(1961) Neale(1969)

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(, 1996,). Randhawa (1992)

(math self-efficacy)

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, Schibeci(1989)

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(Poffenberger et al, 1959; Anttonen, 1969; Simpson & Troost, 1982; Schibeci et al.,

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T_{i+1} .

Maqsud(1991)

(r=.49) (r=.31) .

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 가

(stratified cluster

sampling)

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265 (: 152 , : 113) , 3 261 (: 152 , : 109) .

2.

1 3 가

Simpson Oliver

(1985, 1990),

(1996),

George

(2000), TIMSS(, 2000)

PISA(, 2000)

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α

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7 .8639 .9025

가

6 .7322

가
가

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(Cronbach α) .9025

.8639 가 ,

.8221, 가 .7322

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(principal component analysis)

Varimax

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53.182%

50%

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	1	2	3	
1.3	.744	.205	.034	.597
1.1	.733	.227	.055	.593
1.6	.732	.216	.215	.629
1.4	.706	.115	.115	.524
1.1	.701	.318	.121	.607
1.5	.698	.061	.217	.538
1.4	.669	.234	.258	.569
1.2	.661	.162	.059	.467
1.7	.608	.151	.277	.469
1.5	.446	.405	.064	.367
1.1	.124	.760	.105	.604
1.2	.091	.713	.010	.517
1.4	.200	.691	.115	.531
1.6	.391	.648	.181	.606
1.7	.323	.626	.186	.531
1.3	.153	.615	.038	.403
1.5	.126	.080	.833	.716
1.3	.165	.146	.753	.615
1.2	.217	.203	.626	.480
1.6	.085	-.001	.515	.272
	5.000	3.349	2.287	
	25.000	16.745	11.437	
가	25.000	41.745	53.182	

3.

가

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1	2001	3	5	3	10
2	2001	4	23	4	28
3	2001	7	10	7	16
4	2001	9	24	9	28
5	2001	12	10	12	15

4.

(multiple indicators model,)

가

x^2

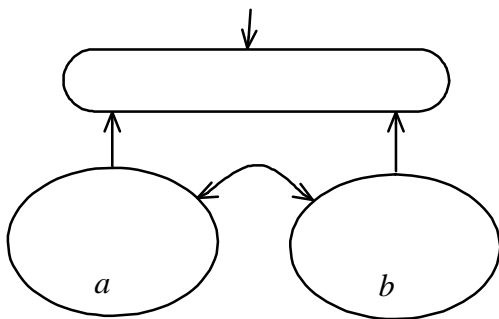
NFI(Bentler & Bonett, 1980),

TLI(Bentler & Bonett, 1980), NNFI), CFI(Bentler, 1990)가 ,
 GFI(Jöreskog & Sörbom, 1984), AGFI(Jöreskog & Sörbom, 1984), RMSEA(Steiger & Lind, 1980)가 .
 NFI>.90, TLI>.90, CFI>.90, GFI>.90, RMSEA<.05 .

TLI CFI RMSEA (2000, 2001)

가

가



가

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가 ' '

가

(multiple group analysis)

(equality

constraint) 가

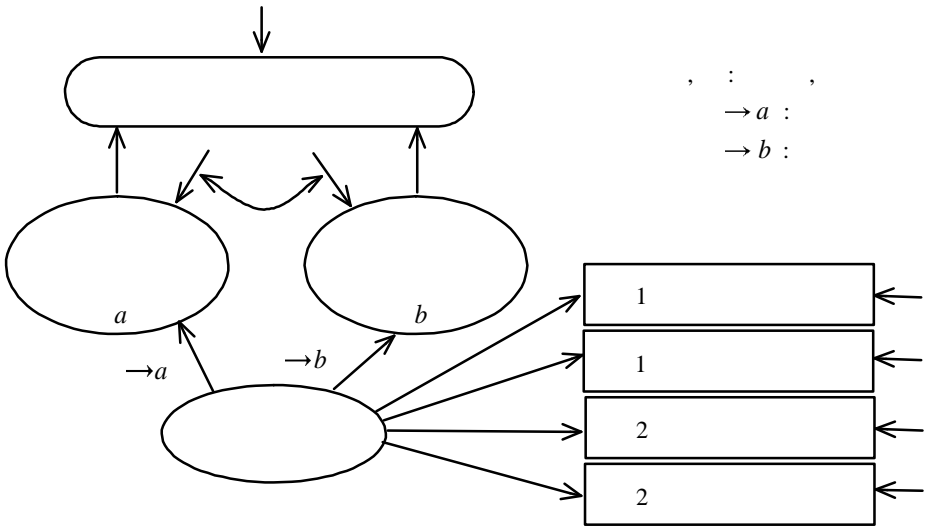
가

χ^2

[-1]

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(trend analysis)

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261 (: 152 , : 109) 가

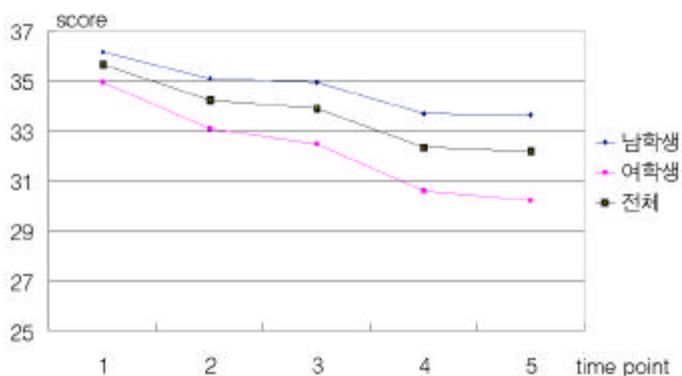
[-1] [-8]

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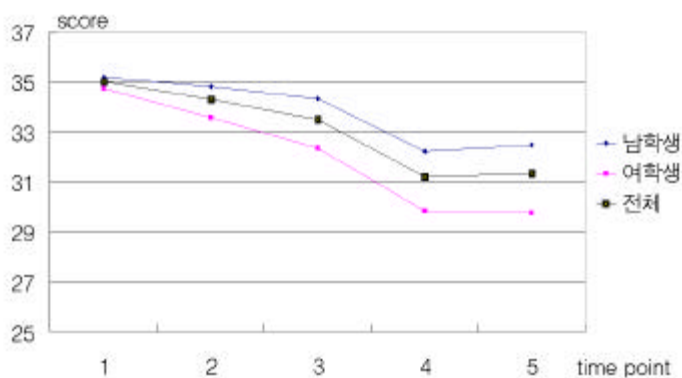
(1: 265)

time point	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
1	36.17	7.12	35.19	6.81	36.01	6.13	35.78	5.22
	34.94	7.11	34.74	7.01	35.81	6.54	35.13	5.81
	35.64	7.13	35.00	6.89	35.92	6.30	35.50	5.48
2	35.09	7.96	34.82	8.43	34.75	6.53	34.89	6.19
	33.10	7.27	33.57	8.81	34.13	8.16	33.57	7.13
	34.24	7.72	34.29	8.60	34.48	7.26	34.33	6.62
3	34.96	8.32	34.34	8.43	34.16	7.08	34.50	6.54
	32.47	7.78	32.35	9.88	32.62	8.23	32.47	7.76
	33.90	8.17	33.49	9.12	33.50	7.62	33.64	7.14
4	33.69	8.49	32.21	8.66	33.68	8.06	33.17	7.09
	30.58	8.49	29.82	10.24	30.95	8.65	30.42	8.19
	32.36	8.62	31.19	9.42	32.52	8.41	32.00	7.68
5	33.63	8.34	32.49	8.90	32.53	7.38	32.90	6.95
	30.23	8.16	29.76	9.69	30.44	8.06	30.13	7.79
	32.18	8.42	31.33	9.33	31.64	7.73	31.72	7.44

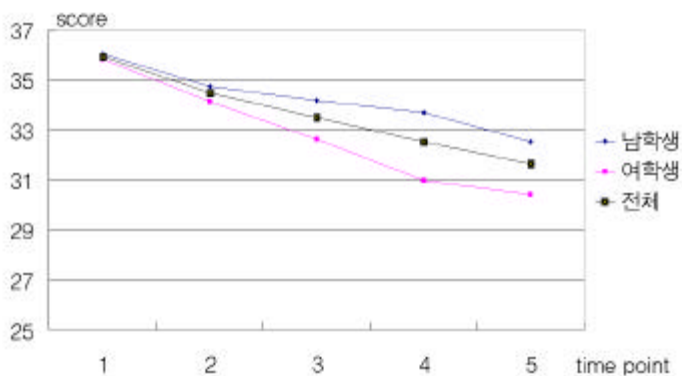
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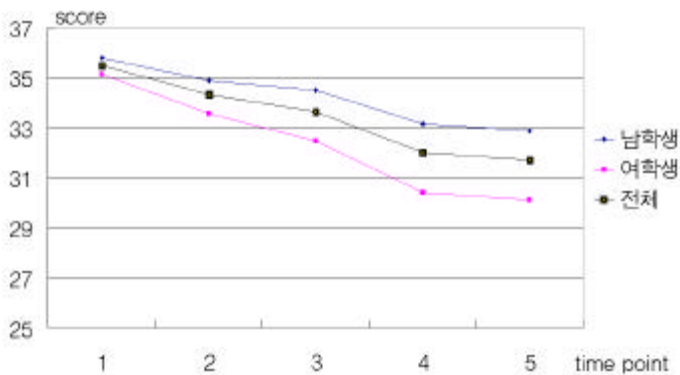
[-1] (1)



[-2] (1)



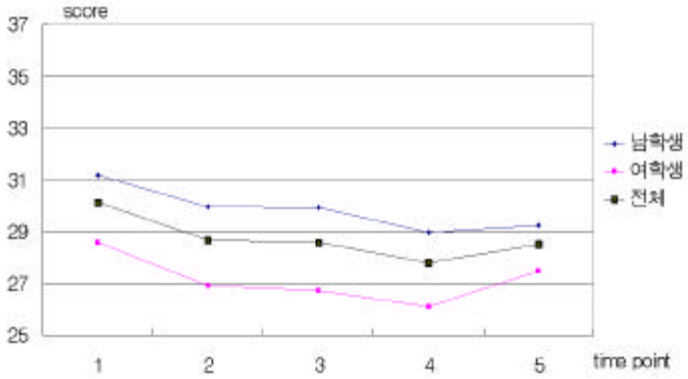
[-3] (1)



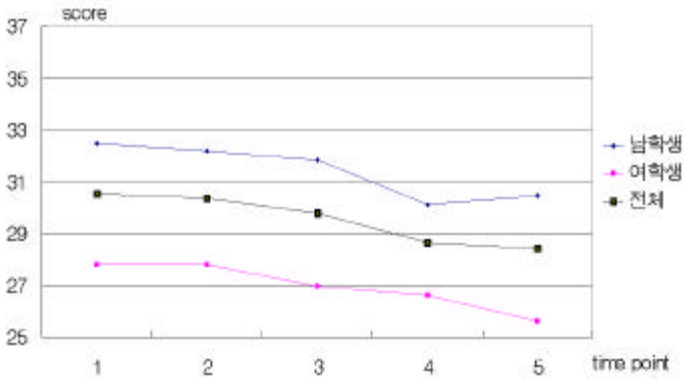
[-4] (1)

< -2> (3: 261)

time point	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
1	31.18	8.11	32.49	8.62	32.72	6.72	32.10	6.35
	28.58	7.12	27.79	8.83	29.50	6.97	28.58	6.50
	30.10	7.80	30.53	9.00	31.37	7.00	30.63	6.63
2	29.94	8.78	32.20	8.82	31.90	7.36	31.32	6.78
	26.91	6.90	27.79	8.86	29.10	7.64	27.87	6.64
	28.67	8.17	30.36	9.09	30.73	7.59	29.88	6.92
3	29.91	8.34	31.83	9.65	30.88	8.10	30.87	7.07
	26.72	7.99	26.95	9.48	28.34	7.57	27.29	7.25
	28.57	8.33	29.79	9.86	29.82	7.97	29.37	7.35
4	28.98	9.05	30.10	10.13	29.75	8.51	29.60	7.67
	26.12	8.48	26.61	9.34	27.94	7.81	26.84	7.13
	27.79	8.91	28.64	9.94	28.99	8.26	28.45	7.56
5	29.23	8.80	30.45	9.78	29.01	8.79	29.59	7.65
	27.48	8.70	25.61	8.76	26.44	7.86	26.51	7.00
	28.50	8.79	28.43	9.65	27.94	8.50	28.31	7.53



[-5] (3)



[-6] (3)

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3 1 가

(Brush, 1979; Kaczala, 1980; , 1982; Cannon & Simpson, 1985; Simpson & Oliver, 1985, 1990; , 1995; , 1996; , 1999)

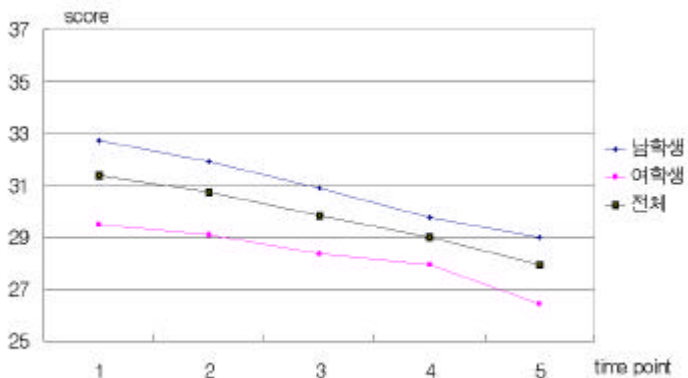
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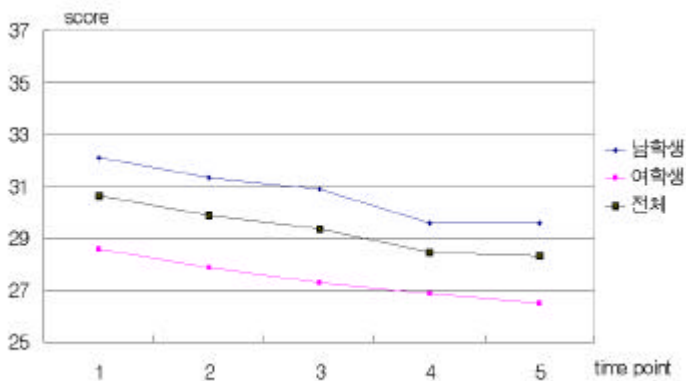
(Simpson & Oliver, 1985, 1990; Cannon &

Simpson, 1985) 가

가



[-7] (3)



[-8] (3)

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 (linear growth), (curvilinear growth),
 (piecewise growth)
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	estimate	S.E.	estimate	S.E.	estimate	S.E.
<i>a</i>	24.327**	.393	25.246**	.385	25.239**	.378
	10.870**	1.694	7.951**	1.637	6.320**	1.814
<i>b</i>	-	-	-.516**	.085	-.527*	.230
	-	-	.466**	.144	2.297	1.383
<i>c</i>	-	-	-	-	.004	.055
	-	-	-	-	.123	.076
$\chi^2 [df]$	203.627[81]		133.808[78]		116.333[74]	
CFI/ TLI/ RSMEA	.933/ .913/ .100		.970/ .959/ .069		.977/ .967/ .061	
20 ,	(growth factor)		3	30		

*p<.05 **p<.01

< -4> . (1:)

	estimate	S.E.	estimate	S.E.	estimate	S.E.
<i>a</i>	22.768**	.450	24.335**	.430	24.383**	.408
	16.985**	2.650	12.590**	2.205	10.317**	2.192
<i>b</i>	-	-	-.924**	.095	-1.059**	.255
	-	-	.490**	.148	3.157*	1.374
<i>c</i>	-	-	-	-	.044	.063
	-	-	-	-	.203**	.078
$\chi^2 [df]$	250.609[81]		116.439[78]		87.324[74]	
CFI/ TLI/ RSMEA	.910/ .883/ .136		.979/ .972/ .066		.993/ .990/ .040	
20 ,	(growth factor)		3	30		

*p<.05 **p<.01

< -5> . (3:)

	estimate	S.E.	estimate	S.E.	estimate	S.E.
<i>a</i>	20.925**	.436	21.745**	.447	21.745**	.441
	13.504**	2.002	12.148**	2.037	12.176**	2.208
<i>b</i>	-	-	-.475**	.080	-.438*	.223
	-	-	.354**	.126	3.829**	1.279
<i>c</i>	-	-	-	-	-.007	.054
	-	-	-	-	.200**	.067
$\chi^2 [df]$	182.119[81]		126.599[78]		111.136[74]	
CFI/ TLI/ RSMEA	.953/ .939/ .091		.977/ .969/ .064		.983/ .975/ .057	
20 ,	(growth factor)		3	30		

*p<.05 **p<.01

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		estimate	S.E.	estimate	S.E.	χ^2 [df]	CFI TLI
1	a	24.859**	.338	24.616**	.410	254.892 [158]	.974 .965
		7.727**	1.585	12.856**	2.254		
	b	-.513**	.084	-.938**	.095		
		.456**	.140	.497**	.151		
a, b	.232	.346	.547	.416-			
	.124	-	.217	-			
3	a	21.662**	.399	19.371**	.437	280.367 [158]	.967 .957
		12.115**	2.020	14.526**	2.425		
	b	-.474**	.080	-.437**	.086		
		.360**	.126	.494**	.128		
a, b	.114	.357	-.721	.405			
	.055	-	-.269	-			

↓

*p<.05 **p<.01

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			χ^2	df		χ^2	df
1	A	a ≠ a b ≠ b	254.892	158	-	-	-
	B	a ≠ a b = b	265.683	160	A	10.791**	2
	C	a = a b ≠ b	258.865	160	A	3.973	2
	D	a = a b = b	270.348	162	A	15.456***	4
3	A	a ≠ a b ≠ b	280.367	158	-	-	-
	B	a ≠ a b = b	281.035	160	A	.668	2
	C	a = a b ≠ b	299.547	160	A	19.180***	2
	D	a = a b = b	300.642	162	A	20.275***	4

a, b : *p<.05 **p<.01

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				S.E.	R^2	χ^2 [df]	CFI TLI
1	<i>a</i>	.075**	.570	.013	.325	522.992 [284]	.952 .942
	<i>b</i>	.010**	.317	.004	.101		
	<i>a</i>	.115**	.595	.019	.354		
	<i>b</i>	.016**	.411	.005	.169		
3	<i>a</i>	.106**	.789	.010	.622	627.702 [284]	.931 .917
	<i>b</i>	.004	.160	.003	.026		
	<i>a</i>	.104**	.632	.015	.400		
	<i>b</i>	.003	.098	.004	.010		

a, b :

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

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(Hilton & Berglund, 1974; Fennema & Sherman, 1977; Brown, 1979; Eccles, 1984; Cannon & Simpson, 1985; Simpson & Oliver, 1985, 1990).

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(Maccoby & Jacklin, 1974).

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Abstract

A Study on Gender Differences in Attitude Changes toward Mathematics Learning

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The purpose of this study is to investigate the gender difference in attitude changes toward mathematics learning for 7th and 9th graders. Based on the gender differences in attitude change and the change pattern, this study will contribute to the improvement of students' mathematics learning attitude. By applying latent variable growth modeling, which is an advanced structural equation model with repeated measures, this study analyzes differences in each student's attitude changes toward mathematics over time as well as changes in the boys' and girls' mean score at several stages over one year.

In sum, this study analyzed how the boys and girls have different attitude change toward mathematics over one year and how well mathematics scores account individual differences in attitude changes toward mathematics in the boys and girls by using the causal relation model, which is theoretically set.

The results are as follows:

First, Regardless of gender, the result shows that each student's change pattern is linear. In addition, the overall change pattern featured a consistent negative trend over one year. Regardless of grade and testing period, the girls showed more negative attitude toward mathematics than the boys. In particular, although boys and girls have similar attitude toward mathematics at the beginning of the 7th grade, the girls rather than boys showed a significant negative attitude by the end of the academic year. For the 9th graders, girls showed more negative attitude toward mathematics than boys at the beginning, and the gap was maintained by the end of the year.

Second, students with the lower the mathematics score showed the higher negative

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attitude change, which was not statistically significant.

Key words : attitude change, attitude toward mathematics, growth model, latent variable growth modeling, longitudinal study, gender difference, structural equation model