On qualitative differences in learning: I—Outcome and process
Different categories of discrete emotions appeared with differing frequencies, depending in part on the type of academic situation addressed. Overall, anxiety was the one emotion reported most often, accounting for 15% to 25% of all emotions reported in our studies. Anxiety was mentioned most often not only in relation to taking exams, but also with reference to being in class or studying at home. Relationships between Process and Outcome. Our search for differences in the process of learning was motivated by the intention to find the functional correlates of the qualitative differences in the outcome of learning. To what extent had we succeeded? First of all, it should be said that even though we were able to discern some differences in the student’s experience of learning which we believed to be fundamental, it certainly did not imply that we could use these differences to meaningfully classify all the cases.