RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CITY OF GRADUATION, ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE FOR NAZARBAYEV UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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INTRODUCTION.

In this paper the author analyzes relationships between IELTS, CPS (foundation), GPA scores and cities where students graduated from high schools for students of Nazarbayev University (NU).

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Relationships involving categorical data, i.e. city of graduation, were investigated using ANOVA F-test [1] and its non-parametric equivalent, the Kruskal-Wallis test [3]. Relationships between quantitative data were identified using Pearson’s correlation coefficient [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

Results of the analysis are provided in the tables below:

City is a city where a student graduated from high school. IELTS is an IELTS score when student was enrolled in NU. GPA is a cumulative GPA score after Fall 2012 semester. CPS is a CPS final score. Relationships involving categorical data (City) are indicated by YES/NO. For quantitative data (IELTS, GPA, CPS) relationships are indicated by correlation coefficient [3]. For students enrolled in 2011, IELTS scores were not available. Thus only City – GPA – CPS relationships were considered.

CONCLUSIONS.

City of graduation from high school does not have much effect on academic success in both CPS and Schools of NU and it does have an effect on English language proficiency for SST students, but not for SHSS students. There is positive correlation between CPS final scores and cumulative GPA scores for both SST and SHSS students.

REFERENCES.