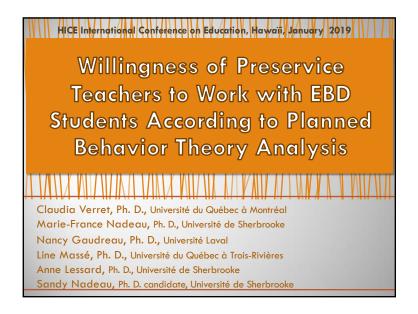
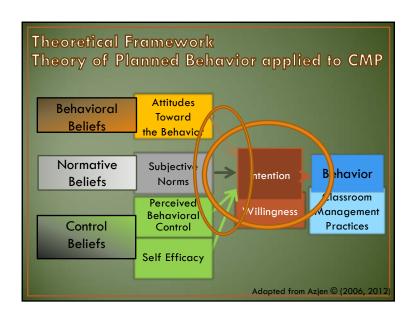
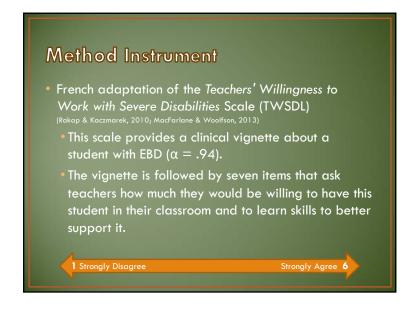
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Introduction Multiple studies have shown that intention to teach special educational needs students depends on several factors, including Positive attitudes (Sharma et al., 2017), Self-efficacy beliefs (Gaudreau et al., 2017), Field experiences during teacher training program (Rekap et al., 2017), Educational experiences (Castello and Boyle 2013), Type of initial teaching program (Cameron, 2017).



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Method Instrument – Vignette (1/2)

William is a student with behavioral problems who might be included into your classroom. He is of below average in his schoolwork. There are times when he becomes engaged in this schoolwork, and works as well as other student in the class. However, at other times (at least once a day), he does not pay attention or listen. On these occasions, he usually forgets the rules and does not follow the teacher's instructions.

Method Instrument - Vignette (2/2)

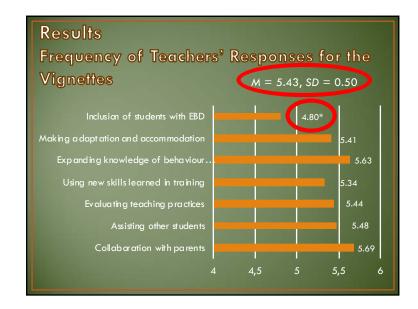
He often disturbs others by talking out loud, taking items belonging to other children, and throwing them, causing general confusion in classroom. During these outbursts, he refuses to join in-class activities, and becomes very distracted.

In the classroom and outside, he quickly gets angry and is ready to fight with other children when he does not get his own way. When other children are playing and he wants to join them, he tends to take their toys or push them. The children tend to avoid William once they experience a bad interaction with him.

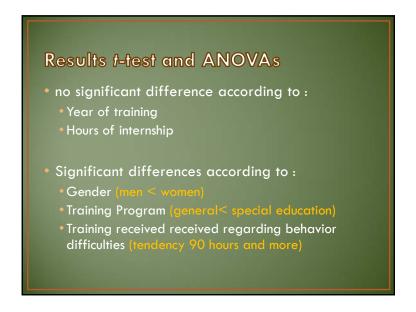
Method Analysis

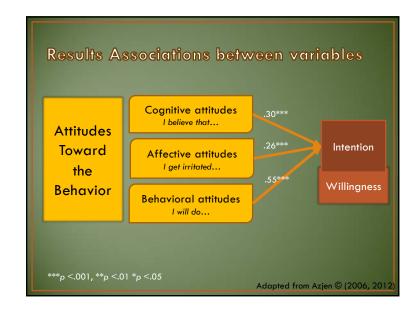
Types of analysis

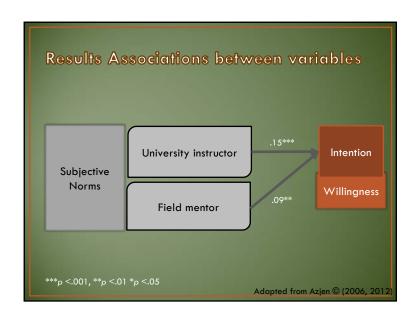
- Descriptive
- T tests
- ANOVA
 - Post-hoc
- Correlations IV, DV

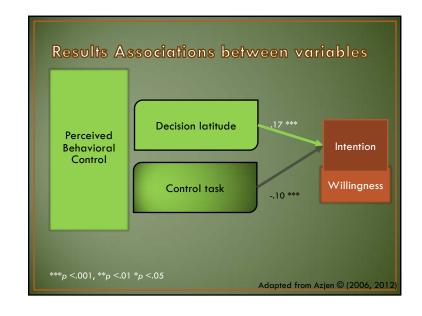


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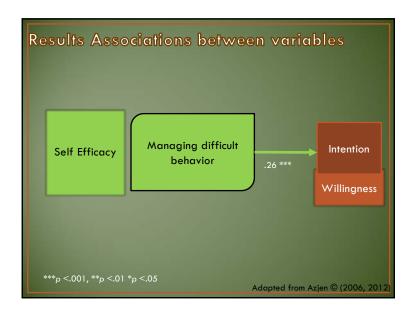






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Conclusion Strong intention to teach = positive role to play Gap with mainstream school teachers They feel unprepared, ill-equipped, and report that their skills and resources do not allow them to stretch the teaching and learning environment (Avramidis, Bayliss, & Burden, 2000). Needs of supporting PT during their professional insertion in order to preserve this positive intention (Hind et al., 2018).

Discussion

- Results show that PT have a strong willingness to act modulated by positive beliefs to successfully include student having EBD.
- As for other studies with PT (Subban et al., 2017) or in-service teachers, intention seems to be significantly associated with applitude halloff, and reportively with job strain (Hind et al., 2018)
- Unlike other studies that showed difficulties in improving attitudes (Cook, 2002) or deterioration of attitudes during initial training (Costello & Boyle, 2013), our results do not allowed to distinguish effects related to the number of years in program or the number of hours in internship, showing relatively stable beliefs and intention among our sample.
 - Type of knowledges on the academic courses?
- Type of experiences, characteristics of students include during the internships?

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