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Keynote Speaker

Dr. Syriac Nellikunnel Devasia

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"Loving or Loathing Lynda?"
A pilot study investigation into the integration of Lynda.com video e-learning resources within an undergraduate leisure management degree unit

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ABSTRACT

E-learning is no longer a new concept in higher education (HE) and over the last decade extensive literature has examined research in its growth. Universities are under increased pressure to respond to the continued development of technology and in incorporating e-learning throughout the HE environment and infrastructure, from virtual learning environment's (VLE's) and campus social media through to integration within the curriculum to enhance learning and teaching and as a means to improve learning outcomes and to enrich the student experience. This is reinforced by numerous UK government and related stakeholder policy in the modernisation of HE and stressing the importance of variety in learning modes, differentiation, inclusivity and innovation to embrace opportunities in e-learning to create more interactive, experiential learning opportunities. However, literature suggests that the impact of e-learning and measures for performance, evaluation and monitoring are limited, inconsistent and sporadic and that universities may be rushing to embrace e-learning without establishing a clear strategic and systematic approach and/or being clear of purpose, benefit and outcomes.

The purpose of this research therefore was to carry out a pilot case study at Southampton Solent University, focusing on one aspect of e-learning (online video tutorials). A subscription for Lynda.com, a global online learning resource was recently purchased and has been used as a pilot study in a number of curriculum areas across the university. For the purposes of this study the 'management and leadership' video tutorials were selected and integrated into a Level five undergraduate leisure management unit (involving 70 students) and which was delivered over one academic year (14.15) to evaluate the effectiveness of the software as a learning tool for HE. A mixed method triangulation approach was utilised for the study combing the analysis of secondary data produced from the Lynda.com monitoring software, alongside a questionnaire (replicated from similar research) through surveymonkey and SPSS, in addition to a focus group and collation of open comments from the questionnaire (using content analysis) to explore more qualitative data to enrich the statistical outcomes.

In summary the research reinforced previous literature regarding the complex nature of monitoring and evaluating e-learning in HE. The research recognised the need for a systematic approach to the integration of e-learning within an HE curriculum and that clear objectives were needed including whether it is part of formative/ summative assessment or purely optional such as blended learning to enhance the student experience. Results indicated that whilst e-learning may not improve assessment performance it has the power and potential to significantly influence student satisfaction. In an increasingly competitive environment with high student expectations and demands, universities must be seen to be responding to the students 'digital desires' [1] of the modern age. Recommendations focused on, access, training and support, quality and relevance of e-learning, establishing incentives, maximising engagement (the student experience), the need for effective performance monitoring and evaluation and a 'holistic' and strategic university wide approach in responding to e-learning in

H.E

Analyzing Turn-Taking Strategies Among Adult Learners In Esl Class Discussion

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ABSTRACT

Small group discussions have been used in many ESL classrooms to encourage learners to use the target language in natural settings. Teachers of English will agree that there are many advantages of group in the classroom. Group discussions offers learners opportunities to practice "real-world language by debating over issues. Furthermore, class discussions enable learners to accept responsibility over their use of the target language. This may put some students at a disadvantage. They do not participate in the discussion not because they have nothing to say, but because they do not use proper turn taking strategies to join in the discussion. Some learners are better at using their turn –taking strategies while others may end up staying silent. This quantitative study looks into the turn taking strategies employed learners in group discussions. Using a questionnaire as the instruments, findings of this research revealed that female adult learners are more prone to show agreement in class discussions and that different ESL learners use different strategies for different functions in their discussions.

Keywords: ESL Classroom, turn–taking strategies, adult learners

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Teaching and Learning Strategies in Universities: Swimming Against the Tides

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ABSTRACT

Teaching and learning in higher educational institutions is a very complicated issue. The strategies adopted by the universities are now considered to be an important component of quality assurance in higher education. The traditional approach of

teaching using blackboard is now phasing out in the age of information and communication technology. The issues of incorporating creativity and innovation in teaching and learning process are becoming need of the hour. The issue of innovation and creativity is linked with teachers in the universities whether they are equipped for any kind of change in the teaching and learning process. The other associated issue is whether teachers are adequately trained for taking new challenging in the teaching process or not. The reason is that there is no institution in the world that provides adequate training on various aspects of teaching and learning before teachers are inducted into the teaching process in universities.

We have taken the views of the faculty members of Cavendish University Zambia (CUZ) and Mewar University (MU), Chittorgarh (India) on vital parameters of teaching and learning. The data have analysed and presented in this paper. The recommendations will give a comprehensive policy could be prepared for an effective teaching and learning mechanism with creativity and innovation as built in component.

Key Words: Teaching, Learning, Evaluation, University, Innovation, Creativity

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Teaching and Learning Strategies in Universities: Swimming Against the Tides

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ABSTRACT

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Dr Noor Hanim Rahmat GIC1594057	**Analyzing audience awareness in academic writing Among undergraduates** **Dr Noor Hanim Rahmat** **Language Academy University Technology Mara Pasir Gudang Campus** **Johr Bahru, Malaysia** **patanim@gmail.com** **ABSTRACT** The teaching of writing has undergone many stages over the years-from product approach, to process approach, and also cognitive approach. Recently, writing approaches have shifted to social orientation. Writers are encouraged to write for specific audiences. According to Flower and Hayes (1981),writers go through three basic writing stages -(a) planning, (b) translating and (c) evaluating. Generally all writers will undergo these three processes, what differentiates one writer form the other is the way they behave in each process. However, better writers write with the audience in mind and are more careful with their writing process. As such, audience awareness is a characteristic of skilled writers (Hanizah and Moore ,2003) and some writers write with the audience, some don't. This study explores the writing process and audience awareness of undergraduates who have undergone a semester of a course in research writing. Using a questionnaire as the instrument, the quantitative data will reveal interesting implications towards the teaching of academic in higher institutions. KEYWORDS: writers, writing process, audience awareness, research writing, undergraduates
Hamza Omari Mokiwa GIC1594058	**Reflections on teaching periodic table concepts: a case study of selected schools in South Africa** **Hamza Omari Mokiwa** **University of South Africa, Department of Science & Technology Education** **P.O. Box 392, UNISA 0003, South Africa** **mokiwho@unisa.ac.za** **ABSTRACT** The Periodic Table of Elements (PTE) is central to the study of modern Physics and Chemistry, and has influenced the development of quantum theory and quantum mechanics. It is however, considered by teachers as difficult. This paper reports on a case study exploring reflections on teaching periodic table concepts in five secondary schools of the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa. Qualitative methodology of interviews and document analysis were used to collect data from five participants that were purposively selected. One specific research questions was addressed: (i) what practices inform Physical science teachers when teaching periodic table of elements? The analysis of data showed that all participants were able to describe specific learning difficulties for their students, such as relating the properties of substances to characteristics of the constituent particles. They further, recognised the importance of investigations and hands-on activities like, using models of molecules and atoms to promote understanding. These findings are significant because they contributes to a notion of reform science teaching and that more work is required in teachers' training

so as to enable them promote inquiry-based teaching as stipulated in the South African Physical science curriculum.

Increasing Student Engagement Through a Process of Structured Feedback

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ABSTRACT

Student engagement is a common concern among many instructors in higher education. This is particularly true relative to student feedback. Indeed, of all the responsibilities inherent in university teaching, grading papers and offering feedback is considered one of the most important, yet least enjoyable among instructors. There are numerous reasons for this, including the amount of time it takes to grade and offer personalized feedback as well as the perception among many instructors that students do not consider feedback as anything but a justification for a particular grade. An overarching goal of feedback, namely to encourage a more thoughtful revision process and to help individuals develop as learners, seems to be lost on many students. This study investigated how to increase student engagement through a process of structured feedback by more effectively utilizing the tracking feature of Microsoft Word. A total of 45 first-semester engineering students at a university in the UAE were involved in the study. Quantitative and qualitative data were obtained from control and experimental groups, class observations, semi-structured student and instructor interviews, and analysis of student writing. Findings revealed that students given explicit instruction and training in how to interpret and act on written comments improved their writing, engagement, and motivation to learn more than those not given such instructions and training.
Key words: student engagement, structured feedback, engineering students, motivation

A Comparison of the Early Childhood Curricula in Hong Kong and Singapore - from the Perspective of Mathematics Education

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ABSTRACT

Hong Kong and Singapore both ranked high in international studies, such as TIMSS and PISA, and primary and secondary students from these two Asian cities outperformed the other countries in mathematics. Different from primary and secondary education that mathematics is a core subject, early childhood teachers are supposed to facilitate children's early mathematics learning through play and hands-on activities in a thematic approach in Hong Kong. Research suggests that children's early mathematics performance is a predictive factor of their future performance. Early childhood education helps to lay the foundation of primary education. It is interesting to know in what ways the early childhood curricula of the two cities differ or similar in their curricular intention of mathematics teaching and learning. The paper aims to compare the early childhood curricula of the two cities from the perspective of mathematics education and to give some suggestions for further curriculum development in early childhood education in Hong Kong.
Key words: Early childhood education, Mathematics education, Curriculum

	comparison, Curricular comparison of Hong Kong and Singapore
Friska Ria GIC1594061	**Exploring Reading Process Of Taiwanese Students: Using Miscues Analysis** **Sitorus, Friska Ria** **Dept. Curriculum Design and Human Potentials Development** **National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan** **Friskasitorus969@yahoo.com** **Silalahi, Wolter Parlindungan** **Dept. Curriculum Design and Human Potentials Development** **National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan** **Silalahiwalter@yahoo.co.id** **Lin, Huei-Hsuan** **Dept. Curriculum Design and Human Potentials Development** **National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan** **linhh@mail.ndhu.edu.tw** **ABSTRACT** The purpose of this study was to investigate the reading process of readers' miscues in reading a text. Ken Goodman first coined the term to describe an observed response in the reading process that does not match the expected response (Goodman, 1973). The term "miscue," rather than "error" or "mistake" is used to avoid judgments. Good miscues do not change the meaning of the sentence or story and are called high quality miscues. On the other hand, miscues that do not make sense are called low quality miscues. Five Taiwanese undergraduate students were recruited to participate in this study. They were all from and demonstrated similar English competency. The participants were asked to read an unfamiliar and unpracticed text. This study used interview and retelling guide (including both un-added and added retelling) to collect data. Reading miscue analysis was employed to analyze Taiwanese students' reading style and error patterns. The results found that all readers made more than 25 miscues in reading. All the readers made the miscues of dialect and insertion. Moreover, some readers made nonwords substitutions and repetitions miscues without affecting their understanding of the text. Keywords: Reading process, Miscues analysis, Taiwanese undergraduate students.
Wolter Parlindungan GIC1594062	**The Difficulties Of Teaching English Speaking To The Taiwanese Students** **Silalahi, Wolter Parlindungan** **Dept. Of Curriculum Design and Human Potentials Development** **National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan** **Silalahiwalter@yahoo.co.id** **ABSTRACT** The objective of this paper is to investigate the difficulties of teaching English Speaking to the Taiwanese Students and to solve the difficulties teaching English Speaking to the students. The limitation of this study is on the classroom realities in teaching English as a Foreign Language. The subjects of this research are the students of Huaren Junior High School, Ji'an, Taiwan. The data is interpreted by using the theory of Jeremy Harmer about pronunciation. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The problems that faced by the teachers in teaching English speaking come

	from the teachers and the students around Huaren Junior High School. One of the teachers could not speak in Chinese language since he is a native speaker. When he has something to say, he needs help from another teacher. The problems that come from the students are that the students are shy and hard to pronounce the words. By giving motivation and reward, the teachers expect that it can stimulate students to be active and the students have good motivation. The teacher must be creative. The children need to study the things that they can see, hear, touch, and then they can write and read it as well.
Asmau Zarma Gogaram GIC1594063	**Adult education for transformation and security challenges in nigeria** **Asmau zarma gogaram** **Department of foundations of education,** **School of education** **Federal college of education kano.** **asmauzarma@yahoo.com** **Abstract** The paper examines adult education and how it can be employed as a strategy for transformation and security challenges in Nigeria. It defines the meaning of adult education and it's objectives.The issue of the necessity of employing adult education as a strategy for transformation and security challenges was also examined in the paper. In doing this it discussed the different types of adult education programmes, i.e. continuing education, literacy education, retirement and pre-retirement education and civic education. The paper concluded by stating that if the programmes stated are internalizes and applied they can help to raise awareness. Finally the paper proffered some recommendations one of which was that government should at all levels increase their efforts or promoting acquisition of adult education.
Abdullah Alqarni GIC1594064	**Curriculum Design Quality Assurance at Saudi Electronic University** **A Case Study** **Abdullah Alqarni** **Faculty of Arts and Social Science, School of Education** **University of New South Wales** **Sydney, Australia** **aalqrni@hotmail.com** **ABSTRACT** This paper presents details of an ongoing research about quality assurance in curriculum design of distance education courses in Saudi Arabia. Specifically, the research seeks to conduct a case study on Saudi Electronic University (SEU), which is an institution in Saudi Arabia established to provide greater access to higher education for the country's citizens through the use of distance education programmes. The institution has been operating for the past four years but little is known about the nature and extent of quality assurance practices that are being conducted in the institution. With increasing dropout rates reported from the institution in recent years, there emerged a pressing need to examine ways to improve the quality of education delivered at the institution. For this study, a qualitative research design was developed. The theoretical framework was built on Biggs' theory of constructive alignment and supplemented by institutional theory. Data will be gathered from pertinent documents at SEU, such as memos on curriculum design and curriculum planning, and from semi-structured interviews to be conducted with administrators and faculty members at the

institution. The interview will focus on identifying existing quality assurance practices at the institution and determining the challenges that are faced by the institution in implementing quality assurance protocols. Analysis of data will be conducted through multi-level thematic coding. The goal of this study is to propose a framework for SEU to enhance the implementation of quality assurance for their distance education programs.

Index Terms Quality Assurance, Curriculum Design, Distance Learning, Saudi Electronic University, Saudi Arabian Higher Education.

The Place of Instructional Materials in Quality Education at Primary School Level In Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The use of instructional materials is an indispensable tool that enhances qualitative teaching and learning especially at the primary level. Instructional materials are used to facilitate comprehension of ideas in the learners as well as ensure long term retention of ideas and topics taught to pupils. This study examined the relevance of using instructional materials in primary schools in the North western part of Nigeria. It employed survey design using cluster sampling technique. The questionnaire was used to gather data for analysis, and statistical and frequency tables were used to analyze the data gathered. The results show that teachers and students alike have realized the effectiveness of modern instructional materials in teaching and learning for the attainment of set objectives in the basic primary education policy. It also discovered that reluctance in the use of instructional materials will hamper the achievement of qualitative primary education. The study therefore suggests that there should be the provision of adequate and up-to-date instructional materials to all primary schools in the zone for effective teaching and learning process.

An Integral ASIE ID Model: The 21st Century Instructional Design Model For Teachers

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Abstract

Design of instruction is an important feature in teacher education in fulfilling the needs

of 4Cs (critical thinker, communicator, collaborator, creator) developing "a globally competitive learners". As Instructional design models (ID) need to move from adopting a standard approach to developing models that could be customized to the 21st century needs of each learner, creating a much better learning experience both in classroom and online, traditional ID models will have to be re-modelled and re-designed to deliver instructions which are more learner centered than process centered (Oblinger, Oblinger, 2005). An Integral ASIE Instructional Design Model (Analyse, Strategise, Implement and Evaluate) is an online planning ID Model serve as alternative to the existing traditional ID models which support active, experiential and collaborative learning for today's learners that are much more pro-active in gaining and re-producing information. It is interactive to the user, integrative in planning the content, prescriptive in the planning procedures and constructive in the organization of the components. Instructors plan their instruction in the planning mechanism known as Multiple Integration Worksheet (MIW) by interacting within and between components in the Reflection Cycle of the model and it allows sharing of information among teachers across nations. This unique features provides flexibility in customization of items and guide instructors/ teachers in formulating & integrating the best possible designing practices giving opportunities for learners to explore their potential establishing a more active and innovative learning environment. It is accessible at www.asiemodel.com

Keywords: Instructional design, ASIE Model, instructional planning, Multiple Integration Worksheet (MIW)

Tang Je Xen GIC1594067	**Writing Anxiety among Chinese Students in an English as a Second Language Classroom**

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ABSTRACT

Writing as a second language remains as one of the most difficult skills to learn, especially among learners of English as a second language (Lee, 2005). The main objectives of this study are to investigate the relationship between gender and Second Language Writing Anxiety (SLWA), to explore whether males have higher SLWA than females, and to determine the preferred learning styles for ESL students when learning English writing. The theoretical framework for this study explores the link between ESL students, gender, SLWA, and learning styles. This study used questionnaires to answer three research questions. The questionnaire consisted of three parts: Part 1 - participants' demographic information; Part 2 - common factors for SLWA in English writing; Part 3 - students' preferred style of learning for English writing. The data was analyzed using SPSS. Pearson's correlation was used to explore the relationship between gender and SLWA. Independent samples t-test was conducted to compare SLWA levels in male and female students. Preferred learning styles were calculated for frequencies to determine the major learning style preferences among ESL students. The findings depicted that male and female students do experience SLWA. Findings from this study concluded that SLWA exists regardless of gender and students learn best when they are alone, while learning writing through actions was not their preference. The researcher recommends teachers to frequently promote collaborative learning in the classroom and to help ESL students capitalize on their preferred learning style.

Keywords: writing skills, gender, learning styles, ESL

Awareness of Drug Abuse Counseling Modalities Among Teacher Counselors In Katsina State Senior Secondary Schools of Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The study investigation the awareness drug abuse counseling modalities among teacher counselors in Katsina state senior secondary schools of Nigeria. Part of the objectives was to find out difference in awareness of drug abuse counseling modalities between trained counselor and Para-counselor in Katsina state senior secondary schools of Nigeria. From the objectives of the study, four (4) research question were formulated. The population of the study consult of all the one hundred and twenty seven (127) teachers counselor in the study, a total number of ninety seven (97) teacher counselor were sampled for the study multistage chister sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study, survey was the design used. Questionnaire was used to obtained the data seven (7) drug abuse counseling modalities were used. Frequencies and percentage were used to summarized the data, while chi-aware (X2) value was computed to find out difference in the awareness in the awareness of the counseling modalities. The findings of the study revealed that the teacher counselors were aware of the drug abuse counseling modalities. No significant differential counselor an Para-counselor in their awareness of the drug abuse counseling modalities. Based on the funding of the study, some recommendation were made. Among the recommendations are that, the teacher counselor should focus their attention on the use of the most effective counseling approaches to counseling against drug abuse.

Task Based Learning English as a Second Language among School Students

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ABSTRACT

In primary education a clear amount of students study English as their second language in school. Learning English is mandatory in all countries where English is learnt as a second language.   These days, students have more choices concerning to the development of their language skills in English. Regional languages are included in the curriculum with more use of English to learn other subjects. English is studied as a compulsory subject where other regional subjects are optional.
The very important factor of studying English in school is the amount of time required to learn the language in school. A learner needs at least five to seven years to develop academic English, including reading, writing, speaking and listening. Teachers use English in the classroom which may not be enough for students to have good knowledge of English. Tasks are helpful for students to learn English effectively and interestingly. This paper discusses how various tasks are helpful for school students to develop their English learning process positively.
Key words: second language learning, task based activities, scaffolding, language competency.

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Effect of Mental Activity on the Memory in Old women with MCI

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The world is aging. The increase of lifetime and the number of elderly people cause some concerns about the future and inevitable problems which will exist for this particular period of time. Now the scientists and experts of Aging, Geriatrics and other sciences are trying to find ways to prevent diseases, delay aging and successful aging experience. It is expected that each of 10 people over 60 suffers Alzheimer and this rate reaches 4in people over than 85.

Alzheimer is a progressive disease, which reaches more advanced stages in case of non-intervention. Some methods include mental activities have shown that they can be effective in preventing and eliminating disease progression.

The objective of this study is also verifying the effect of mental activities on the memory function level of the 50-70 year-old-women who are affected by memory impairment.

Methods: 18 female subjects (mean age $61/1 \pm 6/5$) with MCI = 0.5 (mild cognitive impairment), illiterate, healthy (Based on the medical view for participation in physical activities) and without regular physical and mental activities in Tehran elderly nursing home were selected. The randomly practices intervening: the experimental group: education of reading and writing and control group: no mental activity. Duration of intervening was three months, three sessions per week and each session was held for 60 minutes. For the diagnosis of dementia, the Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR) was used. Also in order to control the depression level before and after implementation of the plan; the Geriatric Dementia Scale (GDS) was done. To evaluate the datum paired t-test and the ANCOVA analysis method and the Bonferroni post hoc were used.

Findings: The results indicated that intervening method has had significant effect on the memory impairment in increasing the memory level of the 50-70 year-old-women with MCI.

Being affected for subscales was the memory subscale. In this consideration, no changes were observed in the depression level and the level of depression has not interfered in the function level of the participators.

Conclusions: In this study, interventional procedure has caused an improvement in the memory of 50-70-year-old women with mild cognitive impairment. So doing the mental performance in patients with less cognitive impairment is effective.

Keywords: Alzheimer, Clinical Dementia Rating, Mental Activity, Mild Cognitive Impairment.

Analysis On Effective Leadership For National Unity, Integration And Sustainable Development In Nigeria: A Counselor Reflection

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ABSTRACT

As one of the multilingual countries in the world. Nigeria is experiencing some myriad leadership problems, among are the ethnic, religious, political and economic conflicts. These problems have became a serious ailment for the fast years that hindered the countries rapid economic development. Indeed, national cohesion is one the most essential pillars on which all national developments relay on. Unity, justice and sustainable development are functions of leadership. However, the tangible wealth of any nation may depend largely on leadership which is the wheel base around which all other factors revolve. It is the singular framework stability, progress and development of any society, without leadership justice in any society will continue to be an illusion. The paper however, intends to scoop out the 'what' about leadership and its demands for the prevalence of justice. So, as to pave way for societal progress and development in our contemporary society, its further seeks to discusses the challenges or the roles of counselors, head teachers and school administrators in the development of education among youths. Survey research study was adopted, and a questionnaire technique was used for data collection. A total of 420 administrators, head teachers and counselors were drawn from seven higher institutions the study reveal a lot of problems that negate effective leadership in Nigeria. Recommendation were prepared among which is the urgent need to understand the place of leadership, functions and demands by all sundry in the entire sphere of life.
Keywords: leadership, national unity and integration, justice, sustainable development.

Gender,Space and Time: An Ethnographic Account of Female Lecturers in Male Dominated Departments

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ABSTRACT

My research will provide an ethnographic account of the role tension experienced by female lecturers in male dominated departments at the University of Zululand. The departments which will be research sites are the department of chemistry, mathematics, physics, and the faculty of engineering. These departments which are perceived by society as "male career paths" suggest that in order for women to thrive in such paths should, like men, possess analytical skills, the ability to rationalize, and to be a critical and logical thinker. At home, as wives (and mothers), women are expected to be nurturing, caring and hospitable. It seems both environments: work and home do not require complimentary "role playing" from the women in question, instead create a role tension, expecting such women to perform roles that lie on different ends of the spectrum. This role tension calls for a discussion that exposes ideologies as social structures that make complex the agency and personhood of such women. Ong's ethnography on Malaysian factory workers, which will be the primary text of this study, exposes Islamic principles in Malaysia as a social structure that labels women as spiritually vulnerable, perceiving them as unable to deal with the angry spirits that can attack them when they are away from the household. The workplace qualifies as an area away from home, and hence a forbidden area for women. The research aims to highlight the idea that until such structures are removed, the above mentioned role tension will cease to exist because women (and men) will be seen as fit to work in any job requiring any attributes.

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Experiential learning to enhance
Mother Tongue Languages (MTL) learning in Singapore's context among JC1 students –
A case study of Balestier cultural traits

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ABSTRACT

Singapore's bilingual policy is implemented to cater to the needs of its multilingual population. While English is the official language, the other main ethnic languages namely Malay, Chinese and Tamil are termed as Mother Tongue Languages (MTL). Educators have been challenged to teach the MTL effectively amidst the rampant use of English among younger generation especially in the 21st century. Experiential Learning has been one of the strategies to enhance MTL learning among students who are learners of the 21st century. This study looks at how Experiential Learning specifically a planned heritage trail-based trip can affect students' learning and influence their perception of the MTL as a living language. This method has been useful and students' appreciation towards the learning of MTL has also improved. Although Experiential Learning is found to be effective, more steps and initiatives need to be taken and adopted in order to realise the vision of the bilingual policy in Singapore and to prepare students face future challenges by equipping them with 21st century competencies.
Index Terms — Experiential Learning, 21st century competencies, Mother Tongue Languages, Living Language, Heritage Trail.

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Native and Non- Native English teachers in Oman (who is teaching English better?)

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ABSTRACT

Teaching English Language in EFL and ESL countries has numerous issues which can be discussed worldwide to figure out the possible solutions which can be applied within each context. From the Omani Context (EFL context), the issue of Native and Non Native- English teachers and who is better in teaching English has been a question which has no final answer yet. In my current study, there will be a search for answers from sample of students in Oman specifically in Colleges of Applied Sciences whom study English Language for three years within their major specialization like IT and Business. In Oman, Colleges of Applied Sciences employ English teachers with different qualifications including Native English teachers with CELTA, Bachelor degree, MA degree, and PhD teachers and other Non- Native English teachers with also different qualifications. These different qualifications along with the different background have issued different preferences with Omani students.

This study aims to find out which group of teachers do Omani students prefer in learning English skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking). Furthermore, the study is also searching the issue of using Arabic (the first language in Oman) while learning English and the lack of students' L1 with Native teachers' group and some

other Non-Native English teachers from non-Arabic background. The third issue of this study is regarding the two teachers groups' cultural backgrounds and how can these different backgrounds influence the students' learning process.

In this qualitative study, the data collection is through applying an interview with the sample of each college (five Colleges each sample includes 8 students). This data collection method has been selected to place a free zone discussion to these students who spend almost six semesters of English learning with different teachers' backgrounds. The findings of the study showed different preferences along with each English skill learning. Also, female students showed negative preference to Native group regarding their cultural backgrounds while other male students prefer their cultural knowledge for other reasons. The use of L1 of students is also become a strength of Non- native teachers with some students, but others regard using Arabic in English learning as a weakness with Non- native teachers. A table of the preferences of each sample was drawn clearly to compare between the samples. The findings showed list of strength and weakness of each teacher's group according to the students' samples.

Beliefs Of Teacher Candidates' Parents Towards Teaching As A Profession

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to explore parents' beliefs towards the teaching profession. This survey was conducted on 51 parents of teacher candidates in a teacher training institute. A research instrument, using questionnaires, adapted from FIT-Choice scale developed by Richardson and Watt (2006) was used to collect data from the population. The findings showed that parents, in general, have positive attitudes towards the teaching profession. They perceived teaching as a career highly valued by the society. Though the teaching job was viewed as difficult and requiring high expertise, the salary received commensurate their hard work and heavy workload. In terms of gender, male and female parents did not differ in their beliefs about the teaching profession. However, results indicated that educational attainment and income level had significant effect on parents' beliefs on teaching as a profession. Implications and recommendations in relation to the findings are also included.

Keywords: beliefs; teaching profession; parents; teacher candidates

Chua Lee Chuan
GIC1594075

How can Active Learning Strategies in a REC, Promote Students' Learning in the Pakistani Context?

Samina Shahzad
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ABSTRACT

The Institute of Ismaili Studies (IIS) has launched two curricula in the RECs in Karachi, Pakistan, for both primary and secondary levels, the 'primary Ta'lim curriculum', and the 'Secondary Teachers Education Program (STEP) curriculum'. At the primary level, teachers have been trained in a way that facilitates student's learning needs as a facilitator rather than a traditional teacher. The teacher's role at the secondary level is to transfer knowledge; since there are limited training opportunities.

Samina Shahzad
GIC1594078

Students come from the primary level where they have taken an active and exploratory role in their own learning, however do not experience this approach at the secondary level in which students may find a gap in the teaching and learning process. Based on the above observations, I decided to conduct this research in an REC having interim curriculum at a secondary level, where students can continue experiencing an activity-based approach to learning. Thus, this research explored the impact of using 'active learning strategies' in a Religious Education Center (REC) in Pakistan to enhance students' learning. The study also explored the role of a Secondary Teacher Education Program (STEP) teacher in promoting an active learning environment within a classroom setting. Data for this study was collected from student and teacher's reflective journals, semi-structured focus group interviews and video recordings of all lessons. The findings revealed that active learning strategies such as role-play, group discussion and artwork, helped students to learn and kept students engaged in their own learning process. Furthermore, this study highlighted a few noticeable challenges observed during the implementation of the active learning strategies. These challenges were overcome gradually with the teacher's facilitation.

Android Mobile Application for Learning Bahasa Melayu for Primary Students

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ABSTRACT

Thispaper describe the studyofthe game-based learning(GBL)application based onmobile game-based learning (mGBL)conceptin theaim ofenhancestudent'smotivationon learning.Theproposedsolutionis todesignandbuildaprototype for mobile device based on mGBLconcept to learn Bahasa Melayufor primary three students. It isdeveloped by using AdobeIntegrated Runtime(AIR). Besidesthat,engineering mGBLmodelmethodologyisused to build the prototype. This paperalso consistsof comparison study forthefourexisting mGBLapplicationsuch asMillionaire Game[1],ESL-Cellphone games [2], MalayCulture MobileGame (MaCMoG)[3], and Wireless Crossword Fan-TanGame (WiCFG)[4].Heuristics Evaluation alsohad conductedtotest theplayabilityofthe game.

Keywords-game-basedlearning (GBL);mobile game-based learning(mGBL);engineering mGBLmodel;BahasaMelayu; primary three students;Adobe Integrated Runtime (AIR); HeuristicsEvaluation.

Hamizan binti Sharbini
GIC1594079

Practice of Tablet Device Classes in Keio Yochisha Primary School ICT Education From Primary School First Grade

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ABSTRACT

This research is an ongoing project started in September 2013 at Keio Yochisha Primary School, involving a continuing series of classes taught to a group of thirty-six second grade students, utilizing tablet devices which have been provided for each student in class from the first grade until the present. These students have already been taking classes that use tablet devices for a total of eighteen hours during their first grade. The purpose of this research is not only limited to development of certain skills, such as ICT literacy and twenty-first century skills, but the research also focuses on the introduction of tablet devices as new stationery. Most standard and general tablet functions were selected and tested for the classes. Drawing applications, digital cameras, movie shooting applications and drills have been utilized over the course of the project. Students continue to take classes on how to use tablet devices after moving up to second grade (thirty-one hours total). Results from t assessment of activities in these classes and questionnaires given to students at three points in the first grade suggest improvements in their personal ICT skills. To students, ICT is no longer a set of special gadgets, but has started to become part of their familiar, everyday learning. In this presentation, the process of how such change occurs is described.

Keywords: Primary education, ICT skill, tablet, learning style

Academic help-seeking tendencies and their relations to students' self-efficacy, achievement goals and math achievement

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GIC1594081

ABSTRACT

This study investigated how academic help-seeking tendencies of Singapore students relate to their math self-efficacy, achievement goals and subsequent achievement. A large sample of Singapore Secondary 2 students took a survey on math self-efficacy, achievement goals (mastery and performance) and avoidant and instrumental help-seeking, followed by a math achievement test. We conducted structural equation modeling and found that after controlling for gender and previous achievement, students' help-seeking tendencies mediated the predictive relationship from achievement goals, but not math self-efficacy, to subsequent math achievement. More specifically, mastery goals were positively associated with instrumental help-seeking and negatively with avoidant help-seeking, and performance goals were negatively associated with instrumental help-seeking and positively with avoidant help-seeking. Previous achievement negatively predicted avoidant help-seeking, which further negatively predicted subsequent math achievement after controlling for previous achievement. Through the mediation of avoidance help-seeking, mastery goals positively and performance goals negatively predicted subsequent math achievement. In addition, math self-efficacy was positively associated with instrumental help-seeking and positively predicted math achievement directly. The findings and implications are discussed in the academic context of Singapore.

Kate Maher
GIC1594083

Student Evaluation of Using Self-Reflection Logs
The Value of Using Self-Reflection Materials in an EFL University Course in Japan

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on the utilization of a student self-reflection log within a first-year university EFL course to examine the perceived value of self-reflection by the students for their English studies. Through using the log, students reflected on what they did inside of class, what they felt was successful, and what they would like to improve. These reflections guided the students in setting short-term and long-term goals, and prompted them to consider what necessary action they would take inside and outside of class to achieve their goals. They made goals on a weekly basis with the aim that this might sustain their motivation to study inside and outside of class throughout the two semesters. The objective of the study was to examine what value the students felt the self-reflection logs had for their English studies. A post-course evaluation questionnaire and delayed post-course interviews were carried out to answer the following research questions: Would students regard the self-reflection logs as a valuable tool for learning English? What elements of using the logs for would be valuable for the students? The results showed that the participants' evaluation of using a self-reflection log was positive, and that their motivation and learning behavior had improved through weekly self-reflection and goal setting. It can be claimed that the self-reflection logs were perceived as being of value to the participants for their English learning.
Index Terms— Self-reflection, motivation, learner behavior, goal setting, EFL.

Teaching English to Students with Self – Directed Difficulties

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Benmammar Sarah
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ABSTRACT

The English Language has imposed itself as a major means of communication among nations. Thus, it is spread all over the world and in various fields. Algeria, as many other countries has complied with the situation and brought English into its educational system. It adopted English as a foreign language and made it prevalent at schools and universities. It is used as a tool to communicate both with the West and to cope with the Scientific and Business affairs.

  Good teaching happens when competent teachers with non-discouraging personalities use non-defensive approaches to language teaching and learning to cherish their students. In the market of education, teaching a language has witnessed various approaches, methods , and techniques. However, we know that none of these theories can be applied in totality to get the desired results.

  This paper seeks to explore the classroom practice in terms of many perspectives : institutional approaches, language pedagogy, studentsdesires, error correction, and classroom tasks.
  This piece of writing deals also with the difficulties of learners in mastering a foreign language (English) in terms of analysing and providing teaching methods which will help and encourage learners to acquire a foreign language. It is an attempt to better

grasp the different factors that might help or hinder the development of the English Language classes.

Exploring The Use Of Facebook In Teaching Narrative Writing;When Teachers Engage Differently

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Universiti Sains Malaysia

A.Nagaletchimee
GIC1594087

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the use of Facebook environment in two schools in northern region of Malaysia. Twelve students and and two teachers were involved in this study.The current study adopted Borup et al.'sframework to identify teacher's interaction while teachers were engaged with the students in the Facebook environment. Findings reveal that the teacher from an urban school was actively engaged in the interactions while the interactions of the sub-urban teacher were limited. Based on these findings,implications emerged for online instruction and students preparation when they are engaged in the Facebook environment.

Communication Strategies used by Omani EFL students

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Department of English

Rahma Awadh Al Alawi
GIC1594088

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the use of communication strategies (CSs) by 60 students of English as a foreign language (EFL) at Ibri College of Technology in Oman. The study was qualitative in nature. Data elicited from audio recordings of picture description task and semi-structured interview have been categorised according to a taxonomy compiled from various pre-existing taxonomies of such strategies. The results obtained show considerable variation across the range of CSs used by Omani students. Further investigation indicated learners' levels of proficiency influenced the use of communication strategies, with higher proficiency learners making more use of approximation and circumlocution, while lower proficiency learners used more avoidance strategies and L1-based strategies.

Keywords: communication strategies, EFL, English language proficiency, strategic competence

The Relationship between Openness to Change and Self-efficacy for Technology Integration among Elementary Teacher

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ABSTRACT

Implementation of the technology integration especially in the field of education in Indonesia is important to be implemented, but still found the teachers were not yet open to change and are not confident in their ability to integrate technology in the classroom. This correlational study aims to seek the relationship between openness to change and self-efficacy for technology integration among elementary teacher. Computer Technology Integration Survey (CTIS) was used to assess self-efficacy for technology integration (Wang, Ertmer, & Newby, 2004) and The Innovativeness Scale (TIS) was used to assess openness to change that consists of technological innovativeness factor and general innovativeness factor (Van Braak, 2001). 88 elementary teachers from four public elementary schools in Jakarta and four public elementary schools in Bogor participated in this study. The result of this study showed a positive and significant correlation between technological innovativeness and self-efficacy for technology integration ($r = 0,366$, $p < 0,01$) and also between general innovativeness and self-efficacy for technology integration ($0,406$, $p < 0,01$) among elementary teacher in Jakarta and Bogor area. Based on this result, it is suggested for school and government to provide technology training for elementary teacher in order to improve their openness to change and self efficacy to integrate technology.

Keywords: Elementary Teacher; Innovativeness; Openness to Change; Self-efficacy; Self-efficacy for Technology Integration; School; Technology Integration.

Alifah Fawzia
GIC1594089

Zandra B. Lid-ayan
GIC1594090

Stressors and Coping Mechanisms of Practice Teachers

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ABSTRACT

It has been consistently reported that teaching as profession prompted stress among teachers. It is essential that as early as practice teachers are being prepared to be licensed teachers, they need to be aware about the reality of teaching yet only few researches provide intensive information about the causes of the stressors of practice teachers. Since it is also the interest of this study to inform incoming practice teachers about the challenges that they might as well be encountering in the future, this study would be beneficial in providing them grounds to prepare themselves to combat possible stressors. Through the use of questionnaires and focus group discussion and by utilizing qualitative design, this study revealed workload, financial problem, cooperating teacher, call time, and students' misbehavior cause stress among practice teachers of the School of Teacher Education of Saint Louis University. They also identified counter measures they used in overcoming their stressors such as using personal coping strategies, behavioral coping strategies, and social coping strategies. It can then be drawn that even if practice teachers experienced a lot of stress, they still find ways to overcome their stressors.

Keywords: Practice teaching, pre-service education, practicum, stress, coping strategies

N.A.L.A. Nettikumara GIC1594091	**CLIL lesson plan:effective teaching strategy to uplift content and language integrated learning in SriLanka** **N.A.L.A. Nettikumara** **Faculty of education, university of Colombo** **ABSTRACT** CLIL is a dual focused approach which integrates the teaching of subject content with the teaching of a nonnative language. It is also considered as one of the effective teaching approaches in bilingual education. Sri Lanka introduced CLIL to the national curriculum in 2003. Though it has passed more than a decade, the development of this program shows a slow progress due to many reasons: Lack of training, improper recruiting procedure and other practical difficulties aroused in the actual classroom. Classroom observations revealed that the bilingual science teachers did not follow proper CLIL lesson plans while teaching. Textbook analysis revealed that the prevailing number of exercises were not sufficient to improve the main language skill; reading, writing, speaking and listening.in the same time the teachers were not capable of adopting the given exercises in accordance with CLIL.Model CLIL lesson plans were prepared and were distributed among the bilingual science teachers of grade 6 in selected schools and were monitored through the weekly classroom observations. Finally the qualitative data such as the teacher's attitudes, classroom interactions and student perceptions were gathered prior to the intervention and after the intervention and analyzed. In this study one cycle was implemented and the results revealed that majority of the teachers who participated for this study showed positive attitudes towards the intervention. In addition, students were observed to be motivated during the classroom observation. Therefore it is suggested that provision of a workbook along with model CLIL lesson plans will be useful to uplift the bilingual teaching learning process in Sri Lanka. Key words: - Bilingual education, CLIL, Model CLIL lesson plans, Teaching learning process.
Manjula Vithanapathirana GIC1594091	**CLIL lesson plan:effective teaching strategy to uplift content and language integrated learning in SriLanka** **N.A.L.A. Nettikumara** **Faculty of education, university of Colombo** **Manjula Vithanapathirana** **Faculty of education, University of Colombo sri Lanka** **ABSTRACT** CLIL is a dual focused approach which integrates the teaching of subject content with the teaching of a nonnative language. It is also considered as one of the effective teaching approaches in bilingual education. Sri Lanka introduced CLIL to the national curriculum in 2003. Though it has passed more than a decade, the development of this program shows a slow progress due to many reasons: Lack of training, improper recruiting procedure and other practical difficulties aroused in the actual classroom. Classroom observations revealed that the bilingual science teachers did not follow proper CLIL lesson plans while teaching. Textbook analysis revealed that the prevailing number of exercises were not sufficient to improve the main language skill; reading, writing, speaking and listening.in the same time the teachers were not capable of adopting the given exercises in accordance with CLIL.Model CLIL lesson plans

were prepared and were distributed among the bilingual science teachers of grade 6 in selected schools and were monitored through the weekly classroom observations. Finally the qualitative data such as the teacher's attitudes, classroom interactions and student perceptions were gathered prior to the intervention and after the intervention and analyzed. In this study one cycle was implemented and the results revealed that majority of the teachers who participated for this study showed positive attitudes towards the intervention. In addition, students were observed to be motivated during the classroom observation. Therefore it is suggested that provision of a workbook along with model CLIL lesson plans will be useful to uplift the bilingual teaching learning process in Sri Lanka.

Key words: - Bilingual education, CLIL, Model CLIL lesson plans, Teaching learning process.

Imagery in Romantic Poetry

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ABSTRACT

Imagery in Romantic Poetry
Romantic poetry expresses the emotional world of man bearing varied touches of affective reality. The Romantic poets differ in their creation of different sorts of imagery. Their choice imagery reveals not only their sensory capacities but also their visions, values and the unique personality pattern with which they are gifted.
In this present workshop imagery of Romantic Poetry would be taught to psycho dynamically analyze through Rorschach Ink Blot test developed by Klopfer & Klofer.
It is interesting to note that such analysis offers a parallel with the biographical findings perceived by the critics.

Name	Imagery	Analysis through Rorschach
Wordsworth	Blue sky, light raindrops, Splendor in grass	Colour & Form- Integration with emotion and rationality
Keats	Tender night, soft dying day	Tactual in nature- infantile craving for contact, affectionate needs
Longfellow	Sea, air, sun	Depth perception handle his anxiety with an intellectual cloak
Tagore	Vast green shore, spring flowers	Colour and form with depth and distance- serene balance of mind

In view of such outreaching critics' comments could be recalled.
Wordsworth- 'Everything seems to have passed simply and cordially without transport of affection or outburst of passion.'(Legouis, 1967).
Keats exalts a sensuous approach to reality, exclaiming, ' O for a life of sensation rather than of thought'. (Sengupta, 1986).
Longfellow is always affective and associative rather than analytic and theoretic in response to life.(Unger Leonard, 1974).
Tagore- 'a man marked by serene balance of mind and emotion and was unshaken   by

criticism, disappointment and adversity.' (Church,1961).

The Difference of Process Skill Approach and Conventional Approach to Enthusiasm and Learning Achievement on Biology Learning for student of 8th Grade at Smpn 1 and Smpn 3 Jenggawah, Jember

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ABSTRACT

This research is conducted to know the difference of process skill approach and conventional approach to enthusiasm and learning achievement on biology learning. Subjects of this research was student of 8th grade at SMPN 1 and SMPN 3 Jenggawah, Jember. The research method that used is experimental with random sampling technique. The result of this research: 1) student that use conventional approach have enthusiasm 58,88 at low point and 82,20 at high point, 2) student that use process skill approach have enthusiasm 76,20 at low point and 83,75 at high point.

Keywords: process skills approach, conventional approach, enthusiasm and learning achievement

Wulan Trisnawaty
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Dr. Michael Conyette
GIC1594094

The Relationship between Student Diversity and Student Engagement

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ABSTRACT

Encouraging contact among students from different economic, social and racial or ethnic backgrounds could help provide the support students deem necessary to succeed at college. Evaluation of a 2011 Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) dataset reveals an intriguing relationship between student diversity and students' feelings of support they need to succeed at college. Analysis of data implies that improving students' understanding of people of other racial and ethnic backgrounds could help encourage contact among students from different economic, social, and racial or ethnic backgrounds, and this in turn could help university and college students succeed in their studies.
Logistic regression analysis shows when four variables in the category, Support for Learners, are designated as predictor variables and another variable, "Providing the support you need to help you succeed at this college" is assigned as the response variable, the variable that appears to be the strongest predictor is "Encouraging contact among students from different economic, social and racial or ethnic backgrounds".
Consequently, increasing student diversity, for example, may be an appropriate university or college strategy to help students understand people of other economic, social, racial, and ethnic backgrounds. Greater awareness of people from different

racial and ethnic backgrounds could promote contact among students with different backgrounds and this could improve the sense of support students think a college could provide them to succeed at school.

Index Terms— Student Engagement, Diversity, CCSSE, Support for Learners, Educational Intervention.

Big-Five Factors Influencing Secondary School Students' Environmental Literacy in Ondo State

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Dr. Olugbenga Adedayo IGE
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ABSTRACT

The utmost goal of environmental education is an environmentally literate citizenry. Being literate in the broadest sense means to have knowledge or competence on environmental issues. With increasing research on factors affecting students' learning outcomes, scholars are beginning to show interest in the relationship between personality factors and environmental literacy. This study, therefore, investigated big-five factors influencing secondary school students' knowledge of environmental education concepts and attitude to environmental issues. The study was descriptive while a survey method was applied. Four hundred and sixty two (Males= 243, Females= 219) in nineteen secondary school were involved in the study. Three instruments used were: Neo Five-Factor Inventory by (Costa & McCrae, 1991) (r=0.77), Environmental Knowledge Test (r= 0.86), and Environmental Attitude Scale (r=0.76).

Data were subjected to hierarchical multiple regression statistics. The results showed that there is a significant joint relationship between big five factors and students' knowledge of environmental education concepts, and environmental attitudes. The implications of these findings for the teaching of environmental education were discussed.

Keywords: Big-Five Factors, Secondary School Students', Environmental Literacy

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Experiences Of Students In Distance Learning Mode: A Case Study

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Dr. N.B. Jumani
GIC1594097

ABSTRACT

Distance education fundamentally entertain to the need of people who really have an inner-quest to grow academically, in upset of different restriction distance learners, can be understood as more experienced students, are, in upset of various challenges. The purpose of this study was to gather experiences of learners during their course of study through distance mode. The sample of study included 200 female students enrolled in Masters program of different departments of Allama Iqbal Open University. Questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection. The data were collected from different study centers of the university. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics including frequency, percentage and mean. The research concluded that students have the greatest possible control over the time, place and progress of education due to distance learning. Distance learning is the best solution but students face various problems such as lack of communication between students and teacher, lack of experience and training of teachers, lack of feedback and misplacement of their

	assignments. It is recommended that more workshops or classes may be arranged so that there will be more face to face interaction with the teachers. Key words: Distance mode, experiences, problems, Pakistan
Dr. N.B. Jumani GIC1594097	**Problem Based Learning** **Professor Dr. N.B. Jumani, Ms. Fouzia Ajmal, Dr. Samina Malik** **Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad Pakistan** **ABSTRACT** In education process both teaching and learning are fundamental factors. One school of thought says that effective teachers can bring good results whereas other school of thought claims that success depends mostly upon the learners' effort and potential. There has been variety of teacher training strategies and models and at the same time there are different theories and strategies of learning. For a competent teacher it is essential to know which one is good pedagogy ad what are the barriers of learning. In 1970s concept of PBL emerged in which teacher has to play the role of facilitator/moderator and students has to present/explore/create knowledge. This approach has got significant importance in USA as well as in Europe. This presentation will discuss: effective learning, effective pedagogy and how we can use PBL in our system.
Rathnam GIC1594098	**Online Labs For School** **Rathnam** **Research Staff** **ABSTRACT** The Online Labs is based on the idea that lab experiments can be taught using the Internet, more efficiently and less expensively. The labs can also be made available to students with no access to physical labs or where equipment is not available owing to being scarce or costly. This helps them compete with students in better equipped schools and bridges the digital divide and geographical distances. The experiments can be accessed anytime and anywhere, overcoming the constraints on time felt when having access to the physical lab for only a short period of time Online Labs The Online Labs is based on the idea that lab experiments can be taught using the Internet, more efficiently and less expensively. The labs can also be made available to students with no access to physical labs or where equipment is not available owing to being scarce or costly. This helps them compete with students in better equipped schools and bridges the digital divide and geographical distances. The experiments can be accessed anytime and anywhere, overcoming the constraints on time felt when having access to the physical lab for only a short period of time. The features include; • Content aligned to NCERT/CBSE and State Board Syllabus. • Physics, Chemistry, Biology Labs from Class 9 to Class 12. English and Maths lessons for Class 9 and 10. • Interactive simulations, animations and lab videos. • The concepts and understanding of the experiment. • The ability to perform, record and learn experiments - anywhere, anytime, and individualised practice in all areas of experimentation. The 'learning-enabled assessment' through Online Labs facilitates in the assessment of; the procedural and manipulative skills of the experiment, the concepts and understanding of the experiment and a student's reporting and interpreting skills.

The development of online labs includes the study and use of mathematical techniques to demonstrate the various complex functions in diverse areas of science. The labs make use of cutting edge simulation technology to create real world lab environments. Thorough study and research is done by research personnel for better understanding of the experimental procedures. Real lab scenarios are captured through live demonstration of the experiment so as to assimilate information on the procedures and lab equipment. Visualisation and development of the graphical symbols are done based on realistic situations and compared with the respective real equipment. Simulations are made interactive using various authoring tools, thus recreating and simulating a real lab environment.

The online labs are hosted at www.olabs.co.in. Access to Online Labs is free for Schools upon registration.

Luigi Andrea Berto
GIC1594101

Teaching the Perception of the Others in an American University

Luigi Andrea Berto
Department of History Western Michigan University

ABSTRACT

The goal of this paper is to present an overview of my experience as teacher in a Department of History in an American University. In particular, I will focus on the challenges and the strategies adopted in the undergraduate and postgraduate courses focusing on the perception of the other in Medieval Europe and in the Medieval Mediterranean.

Quratulain Mirza
GIC1594102

Motivational Differences in ESL class at university level

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Mehran University Of Engg: Techology

ABSTRACT

In learning second language, motivation plays a vital role. Motivation "is one of the most significant factors in L2 learning" (Van Lier 1996, p 98). In Pakistan, especially in Sindh tertiary students suffer lack of proficiency in English language due to certain reasons like family background, parents, schooling, environment etc. They are failed to get enough exposure of English language that's why for them English is considered as difficult subject. An element of motivation in L2 learning has always been a major aim in ESL classes in order to encourage learners and try to make language learning more interesting for them. Learning English is one of the basic necessities for technical students and if they are not proficient in this language they will be failed to cop up with challenging task which is the requirement of their job profile.. Many previous researches, especially related to Engineering study showed that second language (English) is significantly important for Engineers because they are future professionals where they have to communicate professionally and intellectually at every step of their professional life. The main objective of this study is to investigate whether or not there is significant difference between motivation level in male and female students. The causes which might affect the Pakistani university students' interest or motivational level in L2 language learning, especially Engineering University

Assessment of Shahid Beheshti University's educational department heads competency

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Department of information technology in higher education

Hamed Abbasi Kasani
GIC1594103

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study is assessment of Shahid Beheshti University's educational department heads competency. educational department heads competency in the areas of administrative, social and individual measures have been taken. College presidents, faculty members, educational department heads of shahid Beheshti University Formed the study sample, 558 of them were. Sampling was relative stratified, and 246 patients formed the sample. And using researcher made questionnaire with a reliability of %87. To compare the results of one-sample t-test F, Scheffe and multivariate analysis of variance was used, data analysis revealed that educational department heads of Shahid Beheshti University Above-average competency are hypothetical.
Key words: Assessment - Competency - educational department heads -Shahid Beheshti University.

Anxiety and Motivation in the Language Classroom

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ABSTRACT

This presentation will describe results of a study investigating the interaction between anxiety and motivation within the second language classroom. Two sets of surveys were provided to students. The first survey is a Japanese language version of the Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Survey. The second is a survey designed to measure several constructs of motivation. Statistical analysis will be used to look for relationships between the different constructs of motivation and anxiety in order to answer the research question: what types of motivation are most beneficial in counteracting anxiety?

Pre-Service Teachers' Experiences And Reflections On Using Student-Generated Videos As Assessment Of Learning In Mathematics And Chemistry

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ABSTRACT

ICT literacy is one of the 21st century skills expected from a pre-service teacher to be able to address the needs and style of their future students considered digital natives. Integrating technology by asking students to create videos to discuss mathematical and chemistry concepts or determine a real-world scenario showcasing the theorems or theories provided the instructor some insights into students' thinking beyond the paper-pen test.
This study involved 148 freshmen students with Mathematics and Physical Sciences as their specialization. The researcher coded the responses and found out that the themes

revolved around skills developed, level of understanding the lessons and concepts, challenges & difficulties met and the students' over-all views on having student-created videos in instruction. Students expressed some learned soft skills such as social, leadership, self-confidence and time management. Majority of the students reported that they also learned new skills such as video editing and using video software while completing the requirements. Patience working with a partner was found as a virtue developed in doing the video projects. Students shared their experiences in terms of planning, organizing, collaborating, writing and analyzing. Most of the participants expressed that it was their first time to have a course with videos as one of the sources for assessment and shared that it was an appropriate strategy for their instructor to determine the extent of their learning.

Student feedback was presented and discussed in the paper. Amount of time needed to do the video requirement was the one of the difficulties students need to deal with. They also presented their suggestions for a more excellent academic experience with the course. The videos showed the level of critical thinking used as well as creativity to explain some mathematical concepts. It is believed that asking the students to create the video played a critical role in increasing not only the passing rate but the degree of understanding of the concepts.

Design and Development of a Power Management System for Kinetic Energy Harnessed through Turnstile Movement

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ABSTRACT

Since the sustainability and inconsistency of small-scale renewable energy resources are the problems nowadays, the researcher conceptualized and created a power management system that could provide clean and sustainable energy supply which focused on kinetic energy as a renewable energy source because of its potential to be a good source of energy for small loads. This could be done through harnessing the kinetic energy from turnstile movement. As people enter gates that use turnstile, their energy would be collected and incorporated in the machine's power management system, thereby converting mechanical to electrical power.

This power management system is capable of identifying the battery that needs to be charged. Its generated power is obtained through the permanent magnet DC motor and the mechanically driven turnstile in which a gear is directly driven through the shaft by the chain. This gear has 52 teeth and its pinion has 12 teeth to produce a velocity ratio of 1:4.33. The capacity and speed of the turnstile are based on the number of people passing through it.

The machine's power electronic circuit used a typical design of Linear Technology which can boost the energy harnessed while having the buck converter maintain it to a 12-V, 1-A output even with varying input voltage. There is a bridge circuit configuration that is incorporated in this power circuit to provide the same polarity of output for any polarity of input.

The whole DC operation of the machine is driven by a microcontroller unit with input and output interfaces which are monitored, operated and controlled by the system's software design that utilized BASIC programming. As a result, the power management system is efficient and is found very effective. The energy harnessed from people entering and going out of gates with turnstiles is maximized and converted into useful energy.

Keywords Turnstile generator, Power management, Kinetic energy, Linear technology, PMDC motor

Introduction to Establishment of the standard IWA 2: 2007 in higher education universities and institutions

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ABSTRACT

Standardization of education process, need to improve the quality of organizations performance is particularly higher education institutions. The purpose of the standard IWA 2 is IWA2 design and establishment of a quality management system of effective, That can control all processes that influence the educational services so that satisfy all the needs and expectations of the trainees and regulatory authorities. For this reason this paper has been focused to introduce the standard IWA 2: 2007 to the establishment in universities and institutions of higher education. By considering all the benefits and challenges standard IWA 2 to establish in universities and institutions of higher education, it seems that this standard can be used as an efficient tool for analysis and evaluation of performance quality of educational and research institutions. Nevertheless, any kind of unrealistic modeling, regardless of contextual and environmental conditions and restrictions, would be lack of desirable effectiveness.
Keywords: quality management, standard, standardization of education, standard IWA 2: 2007, universities and institutions of higher education.

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The Use Of Games In Improving Vocabulary Acquisition And Its Effect On The Academic Performance Of Grade 8 Students In English

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of improving vocabularyacquisition on the academic performance of Grade 8 students in English through games. The research used experimental and controlled group with academic performance ranging from 75 to 78. There were 49 students in the controlled and 48 students in the experimental group. The data obtained were treated using mean, t-test, and chi-square. Results revealed that the students who were exposed to the games performed better compare to those who were not exposed. It shows that the academic performance of the experimental is higher than the academic performance of the controlled group. Furthermore, it is also evident in thefindings that there is a significant difference in the academic performance of the controlled and experimental group. The study recommends the use of games in improving the vocabularyacquisition of the students to increase their academic performance, whileconsidering that the words to be presented should be taken from the lessons that the students will encounter in the future.

Fauziah Sulaiman GIC1594110	**Leadership and cooperation and its relation towards students? Grade achievement in problem-based learning environment** **Fauziah Sulaiman, Suriani** **Faculty of Science and Natural Resources, Universiti Malaysia Sabah** **fauziahs@ums.edu.my** **ABSTRACT** The main objective of the paper is to obtain the outcome of relationship between students' perception of peers' leadership skill and cooperation performance with the final grade achievement in a Physics course. An established problem-based learning (PBL) approach was set in an independent environment of learning process. The study involved students who registered under Physics with Electronics Programme. Data was gathered from an open-ended survey after the students finished with the PBL assessments towards the final week and the grade from their final exam as well. The open-ended surveys allowed the students to give their genuine perception of peers' performance in terms of leadership and cooperation. The analysis data was done using SPSS Version 22 using the Spearman correlation for non-parametric data. The finding of the report showed significant positive correlation between good leadership with higher final grade of exam. However the relation did not surface any significant relations for cooperation as students who performed better in exam not necessarily cooperating better in their teamwork. Keywords: Problem-based learning; leadership; cooperation.
Jumana Samara GIC1594111	**Online Faculty Development** **Jumana A. Samara** **Office Of Faculty and Instructional Development** **Qatar University** **P.O. Box 2713 Doha, Qatar** **jumana.samara@qu.edu.qa** **ABSTRACT** Faculty members need to have continuous professional development in order to boost their education career and stay updated with teaching and learning strategies. This study will look at the experience of the Office of Faculty and Instructional Development at Qatar University in offering different online training programs to faculty members. After many years of offering face to face training sessions, online training is being introduced to give all faculty members the opportunity to take professional development sessions at their convenience and during their own free time. The online training programs were developed carefully to give faculty members a positive experience and ensures that participants get the value projected. Each training program consists of several modules and each module has a mini recorded lecture, resources, and an activity/activities. Due to the busy schedule of faculty members, many of them registered in one or more online training program and a good percentage is completing the training.
Patrick Ebong GIC1594111	**Gender Differences In The Academic Performances In Financial Accounting Among Sennior Secondary School Students In Nsit Ubium Local Government Area Of Akwa Ibom State Of Nigeria** **Patrick Ebong**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the gender differences in the academic performances in Financial Accounting among senior secondary school students in Nsit Ubium Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State of Nigeria. A random sample of 270 students from 4 schools was selected from 12 public secondary schools in the study area for the research. Four years results of West African Senior School Certificate Examination in Financial Accounting (from 2009 to 2012) formed the data for study. The study adopted ex-post facto research approach as none of the variable was manipulated. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi-square. The result revealed a significant difference in academic performance between male and female students. Female students performed better in financial accounting than male students in all the four schools over the years (2009 -2012) studied. It was concluded that there has been an increase in girl-child enrolment in both senior secondary schools and WASSC examinations in Akwa Ibom State particularly in financial accounting than what was recorded in the past. The increase was said to be attributed to some factors like the free and compulsory education and state payment of WASSCE fee initiatives of Akwa Ibom government. It was recommended, among other things, that the state government should allocate enough and adequate funds in her budgets to education sector to sustain the ongoing free and compulsory and also improve upon the conditions of service to teachers in the state through regular payment of salaries and allowances. The study urged other states to emulate the free education initiatives of Akwa Ibom state government to boost enrolment in schools and encourage female child education among the low income earning parents.

Myriad problems of teachers and its implications on quality education in nigeria

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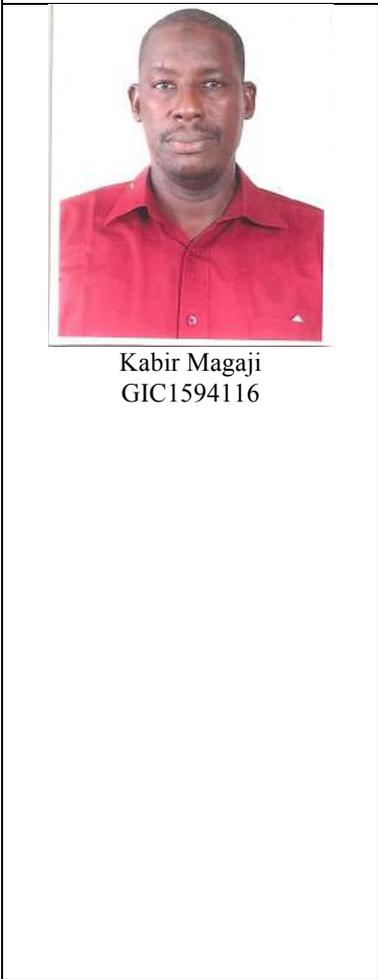
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ABSTRACT

In Nigeria, the teaching force is demoralized and divided. Teachers previously benefiting from considerable public respect and reasonable financial reward, their status is today in exponential decay. The crises in the teaching profession are threatening the ability of Nigeria to reach internationally agreed targets to expand and improve education. To this regard, this paper focuses on the situation of teachers in Nigeria today, the myriad problems they are facing and the detrimental effect these problems are having on children's ability to have quality education. The paper argues that the survival of Nigeria as a viable society will depend on the health of her educational institutions, more especially, on how well the teachers that are the backbone of quality education are treated. In an attempt to identify and find solution to the problems, the paper used participatory advocacy research methodology to explore teachers' views of their profession. What actually motivates teachers? What affects their morale? And what will help them perform well? The problems and prospects gathered from the voices of teachers and educationists came out with holistic recommendations on how teachers' motivation and morale could be improved, in order to have a virile and quality education in Nigeria. It is expected that the outcomes of the study may benefit the overall population of Nigerians, with special reference to

education policy formulators and implementers. It is also hope that an efficient education policy that will address the myriad problems of teachers will have a positive impact on the overall development of socio-economic and political aspects of the entire country.

An Analysis of Religion Bias in English Coursebook of Highschool Student Issued by Indonesia Governement

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ABSTRACT

The demand of English as a global language has become the most popular issue in ESL world. It results to the growing demand of English coursebook to assist student accelerating their competence. It is therefore the presence of a coursebook in teaching and learning process is fundamentally important. As well as the massive number of coursebooks, the analysis towards its contents is believed to be an urgent conduct among educators. However this analysis has rarely been practised today. Most importantly to the external factor sourrounding the process of coursebook design in which the coursebook is made such as religion, gender and culture. It is due to the fact that the process of coursebook writing is always be adjusted to the local culture or religion where the coursebook is used. Hence, this research will further assess the religion bias as appeared in student's english coursebook. The researcher has analyzed five english coursebooks issued by the Indonesian government in which the researcher performs literature study and observation to attain the result. After collecting the data, researcher uses critical discourse analysis to further process the data. The research suggests that there is a huge tendency of bias in every coursebook that tends to expose the practice of certain religion group in Indonesia. This research will be a good reference where coursebook writers or designers could create a coursebook that is free from any bias. Further, it could maintain fairness in education without any bias to certain community or group only.
Keyword : English Coursebook, Religion, Bias, Discourse Analysis

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Cognitive Skills among Secondary School Students in Science Learning

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ABSTRACT

Cultivating the student's ability to think at a higher level has been an important theme for redesigning and reforming learning systems (Kim, 2005). A major component of the current reform in science education world-wide is the shift from the dominant traditional teaching for lower order thinking skills (LOTS) to higher order thinking skills (HOTS) A central goal of science education is to help students to develop their higher thinking skills in order to enable them to face the challenges of daily life. This study aimed to assess 7th grade students higher cognitive skills level. Higher order thinking level test (HOTLT) was developed based on the bloom taxonomy of cognitive domain and consisted of (20) multiple-choice questions and distributed among 418 7th grade students in the Iraqi-Kurdistan region. The overall findings revealed that majority

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of the 7th grade students were at lower level of thinking skills (LOT) (M=5.25 ±2.07. Whereas, (M=3.58 ±1.63) were at higher level of cognitive skills.

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Using mobile technology for learning: are malaysian english language learners ready?

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ABSTRACT

Current development of mobile technology has opened up more opportunities for English language researchers and practitioners to design and implement mobile-based solutions to support the teaching and learning process. However, a critical factor to be consider beforehand is students' readiness to embrace the educational use of mobile technology. Despite the increasing popularity of mobile technology in Malaysia particularly among the young generation, little is known about whether or not students are ready if such technology is to be integrated in their English language learning approach. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the mobile learning readiness among English language learners in Malaysian higher education institutions. A quantitative survey approach was used in this study by adapting the Technology Readiness Index (TRI) which was developed by Parasuraman (2000). The questionnaires were distributed to undergraduates from various study fields who were undertaking English language courses in Universiti Sains Malaysia. Findings presented in this study highlights the importance for English language learning providers to consider the aspect of students' beliefs and predispositions in adopting certain technological learning approach before introducing such learning intervention. Ultimately, a deeper understanding of students' readiness for mobile learning may facilitate efforts to enhance the teaching and learning of English language by the use of mobile technology.

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The Relationship between School Leadership and Job Satisfaction of Secondary School Teachers: A Mediating Role of Teachers' Empowerment

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of School leadership (SL) on teachers' Job Satisfaction (JB), using Teachers' Empowerment (TE) as mediating variable. Data was collected from 370 secondary school teachers in Katsina state Nigeria. The data was collected using questionnaires adopted and adapted from Devis (2009), Hackman and Oldhan (1975) and Menon (2001) for School leadership, Job Satisfaction and Teachers' Empowerment respectively. Statistical Package for Social Science Research (SPSS) version 20.0 and AMOS (version 16.0) were used to analyze the data collected. Findings indicate that School leadership influences teachers' Job Satisfaction (JB) (Standardize coefficient .06). Moreover, Teachers' Empowerment (TE) strongly mediates the relationship between school leadership and teachers' Job Satisfaction (standardize coefficient 0.51) The practical implication of this study is that; education stakeholders i.e. ministry of education officials, zonal offices officials, principals among others should provide a conducive atmosphere for teachers to be empowered to enable them exhibits Job Satisfaction. The study is important because before now very few studies were conducted on School leadership and Job Satisfaction in Nigeria in general and Katsina state in particular.

Keywords: School leadership, Job Satisfaction, Empowerment, Secondary School Teachers

Some factors affecting exclusive breastfeeding (ebf) among mothers in dutsin-ma community of katsina state, nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated some factors affecting exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) among mothers in Dutsin-ma community of Katsina state, Nigeria with an intension to proffer a lasting solution. Descriptive survey research design was used in this study. The population of the study was all mothers drawn from eleven political Wards of Dutsin-ma Local Government Area, Katsina State. A sample of 177 mothers was used, using cluster sampling technique. A self-developed questionnaire named EH- QEBF was used, using split-half method including Spearman –Brown Prophecy Formula for reliability (0.76). Frequency counts and percentage were used to organize and present the demographic data of the respondents; t-Test was used to test the two hypotheses which were based on mothers' age and home locations as factors affecting EBF at $\propto$ level of 0.05. The findings of this study revealed that there is no significant difference in the knowledge, and practice of EBF among mothers based on their age in Dutsin-Ma community ($P=0.426>0.05$) and ($P=0.452>0.05$) respectively. There is no significant difference in the knowledge of EBF among mothers in Dutsin-Ma community based on

their home location (P=0.286>0.05). Meanwhile, there is significant difference in the practice of EBF among mothers in Dutsin-Ma community based on their home location (P=0.001<0.05). Following the findings of this study, it is concluded that young and old mothers did not differ in the knowledge, and practice of EBF in Dutsin-Ma community. They also did not differ in the knowledge of EBF based on their home locations, but they differ in the practice based on their home location. Finally, it is recommended that mothers should be encouraged to control any factor capable of deterring them early initiative of breastfeeding (i.e. after an hour from birth) up to the first six months of their infants' life in exclusion of any other formula even water besides prescribed syrups.

Key words: Factor affecting, exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) and mother.

The Impact of Multigrade Teaching Approach in Teaching of Basic Science.

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ABSTRACT

A major challenge in the teaching of science at Basic Education (BE) level in Nigeria has been the inadequate number of qualified teachers, coupled with insufficient materials and the overcrowded classroom conditions in cities (Miller 1989). In remote environments, the situation is different, where there are few children in two or more grades with one ot two teachers, and usually among them one is an Arabic teacher. This poses a serious challenge in the learning / teaching condition of these kinds of schools. The use of multigrade teaching approach in this kind of situation seems to be a viable option. In this research, six schools were selected from three geo-political zones in Katisna state, Northern Nigeria. In each zone one school is used as experimental group and another one as control group. Pupils (subjects) were assessed using an achievement test constructed by the researcher based on the concepts taught. The results indicated a significant relationship between the use of multigrade teaching and pupils' academic achievement. While a gender comparison of subjects taught through the multigrade approach and their counterparts taught through the monograde approach revealed a significant difference in their academic achievement. The paper concluded with some recommendations to education stakeholders especially the Local Education Authorities (LEAs), State Universal Basic Education Boards (SUBEBs) and the International development Partners (IDPs) to support the retraining of teachers on multigrade teaching approach not only in the teaching of Basic science but to all subjects.

Anqi Shen
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The Effects of Professor-Student Interaction on the Types of Student Engagement of Chinese Students Studying in Korean Universities

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ABSTRACT

Student engagement is a strong predictor of student achievement which can be

subdivided into the cognitive engagement, emotional engagement and behavioral engagement. However the student engagement of Chinese students who is studying in Korean universities is problematic. The factors influencing student engagement are learner's background, university characteristics, instructional design factors, professor-student interaction and so on. And the factors most influencing student engagement is "professor-student interaction". However, given that student engagement includes sub-types, little is known about the effects on type of student engagement. Accordingly, this study examined the effects of professor-student interaction on the types of student engagement-cognitive engagement, emotional engagement, behavioral engagement of Chinese student who studying in Korean universities. Samples include 250 Chinese students from Korean universities. Simple regression analysis was conducted to investigate whether the relationships exist between dependent and independent variables. While students' personal characteristics were not associated with the level of student engagement, professor-student interaction was positively related to Chinese students' engagement in Korean universities. Especially professor-student interaction giving the most significant influence on Chinese students' emotional engagement and behavioral engagement. The results suggest that it is essential for university and professors to induce active professor-student interaction in order for them to actively engage in classes and thus eventually succeed in their overseas studies.

Keywords: student engagement; professor-student interaction; Chinese students

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GIC1594119

What student engagement factors determine first-year students' adaptation to college?

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ABSTRACT

Adaptation to college is important for first-year students as they must cope with various challenges and take actions to integrate into the college's academic and social life. If first-year students cannot adapt to the new academic and social environment quickly, they may have trouble in completing their studies. Previous researches have identified predictors of successful adaptation to college including psychological factors(loneliness, homesickness), individual factors(anxiety management, communication skills), demographic factors(age, gender), cultural factors(cultural similarity or distance). However, there have been no known specific studies that investigate the relationship between student engagement referring to learning experience in a college and adaptation to college. The purpose of this study is therefore to analyze which factors of student engagement can affect first-year students' adaptation to college.

For this study, students' responses were examined regarding student engagement on multiple levels and overall adaptation to college. An online survey was conducted during the fall 2014 semester and by a total of 227 first-year students in Korea. Multiple regression analysis was conducted to identify the different impact of student engagement factors on adaptation to college.

Results show that three student engagement factors(intellectual activities, supportive campus environments, student interaction with peers) had significant influences on adaptation to college. For students who majored humanities and social science, supportive campus environments and student interaction with peers significantly affect adaptation to college, while for students in natural science and engineering, student interaction with peers significantly affect adaptation to college. This study is expected

to be utilized as a reference for developing extra-curriculum and learning program that improve first-year students' adaptation to college at higher education.

Keywords: first-year student, student engagement, adaptation to college, higher education

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Mohammad Reza Dalvi, Sayyed Mohammad Reza Davoodi, GIC1594120	**The effects of IT activities on organizations maturity based on pearlson and saunders model. Case: state and private hospitals in Esfahan city.**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Now a day IT cause wonderful changes in many areas such as Economic, Political and security sectors. One of its most common a usage is in health sector and it can help it in many ways. In this study the effect of IT activities on state and private hospitals in Esfahan is discussed.

Method: This is applied research and it was done in descriptive – survey manner in 2014. The study Population was consisted of IT staff in state and private hospitals in Esfahan.

The sample was consisted of 164 men. Study dates were collected with questionnaire and it was analyzed with statistical tests such as spas and lysler.

Results: The results show that there is a positive and meaningful relationship between IT and maturity level $<p<0/05$, B=0/639) and also there is a positive and meaningful and improving. (B=0/799, P<0/05), (B=0/72, P<0/05), (B=0/704, P<0/05), also the fridman examination has shown that importance of independent factor was not equal. So that the average was not equal and the second output has shown that improving has the highest average.

Conclusion: IT activates can direct the organization toward maturity and play an effective vole in supporting, Innovating and improving so managers can supporting IT activities, supporting innovating and improving in hospitals by improving IT department.

And play more attention to it so we can expect the more mutual hospitals with better service to patients.

Keyword: IT activities, maturity levels, state and private hospitals in state and private hospitals in Esfahan.

Mohammad Reza Dalvi, Sayyed Mohammad Reza Davoodi, GIC1594120	**Test model human resource management strategic integration (Case Study: Iran's steel industry)**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify whether the shifting from Human resource management to strategic human resource management in the Iranian steel industry. Statistical Population covers leading manufacturing organizations the Iranian steel industry, comprising 62 employees including, senior managers, and members of strategic committee, board of directors, department managers, line managers and staff experts. Sampling method is random and classified. 62 questionnaires out of totally 62 samples has returned (93% return rate). Research methodology is a descriptive survey in the field study. The model was tested by using LISREL and SPSS software. Data were analyzed by average, person correlation coefficient and path analysis. Results show that strategic human resource management Iranian steel industry is Commitment with predictive variables, the organization response is significant. Also with dependent variable, the expected result and also Commitment Organizational response has significant interaction.
Keywords: strategic management, human resource strategy, strategic integration, change nature, competitive advantage

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GIC1594121

The relationship between approaches to learning and reflection level in pre-service teacher education contexts

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between approaches to learning and reflection level in pre-service teacher education contexts. Deep and surface learning focused on student approaches to learning and motivation (Biggs et al., 2001; Entwistle and Ramsden, 1983; Marton et al., 1984). The deep approach, which implies that a student learns for understanding. The surface approach, which implies that a student learns simply to memorize facts. To reach research purpose students of 50 were selected, they university students who enrolled at curricula for teaching profession. The collected data were analyzed by using the SPSS. The approaches to learning was postulated that 4 dimensions which are deep motive, deep strategy, surface motive, surface strategy(Biggs et al., 2001). R-SPQ-2F questionnaire developed by Biggs, Kember and Leung (2001). Two had deep approaches to learning and the other two had surface approaches to learning. Reflection level derive reflective journals describing critical incidents during 2 weeks were analyzed by categorizing the main topics, characteristics of contents, and levels of their reflection.

The major results of this study were as follows; The results showed that high reflection level correlated significantly to deep approach to learning. Understanding, reflection and critical reflection correlated with deep approach but had no correlation to surface approach. Understanding, reflection and critical reflection correspond to the use

	of a deep approach with increasing levels of meaningful personal assimilation. These findings provide evidence of close association between approaches to learning and stages of reflection upon practice. Keywords: Deep and surface learning, reflection level, pre-service teacher education
Dr. Andres A. Regondola GIC1594122	**Sustainable Development Strategies of Mashtan Hotel: Evidence from Bahrain** **Dr. Andres A. Regondola** **College of Administrative and Financial Sciences** **ABSTRACT** The sustainability of an organization implies satisfaction of its economic (profit), social (people), and environmental (planet) conditions. In the hospitality industry, well known hotels had strategically started implementing various environment-friendly technologies purposely to differentiate its service offerings and outpace its competition. Specifically, at the Mashtan Hotel, its business strategies which were designed to establish and create value and clear organizational direction have been anchored on environmental quality, technology utilization and service quality. Too empirically, the study aims to assess the level of effectiveness of strategy practices and customer satisfaction of the four star hotels and its relevance to sustainable development evidence from Bahrain, a descriptive research was conducted. Primarily data were gathered using a questionnaire accomplished by the employees and clients of Mashtan Hotel in the Kingdom of Bahrain. With the aid of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), the Pearson Product Moment Coefficient was used to analyze the significant relationship between the level of effectiveness and satisfaction of sustainable development strategies of Mashtan Hotel in terms of environmental quality, technology utilization and service quality based on the perception of the respondents. The research showed that the level of environmental awareness and trend of sustainability management by the hotel industries here in Bahrain takes on higher positively with various importance of environmental awareness. While the initiatives have been converted into some increases in environmental management, technology utilization and service quality of hotels particularly when comes to the development strategies and still to be maximized and scope for improvement. On the basis of the research findings, it is recommended that in order to sustain the hotel's development efforts, the management should continue to deepen its resonating function by clearly communicating the reasons for and the benefits of adhering to the organizational policy relative to environmental quality, technology utilization and service quality. Specifically, the employees maybe trained more in the proper and effective way of carrying out the process. In addition, recognition of the employees' contribution to the efficient and effective attainment of this organizational goal maybe given to sustain their interest and efforts. Key words: environmental quality; technology utilization and service quality

	The Effect of Using a Knowledge Survey on Pre-service Teachers Self-regulation
Ali Alenazi GIC1594123	**Ali Alenazi** **Jazan University, Saudi arabia** **ABSTRACT** This study investigated the effect of using a Knowledge Survey (KS) on the self-regulation of 33 pre-service teachers in a general education course on Basic Principles of Curriculum and Instruction. A KS is a series of content-based questions designed by transforming the full breadth of a course content into questions. In this study, the pre-service teachers were provided with a 115-question KS on the first day of class to use as a study guide throughout a 14-week semester. The results showed that the pre-service teachers often created effective self-regulation strategies on their own. They employed a mixture of individual and cooperative strategies to learn the answers to the KS questions, track the progress of their learning, and adjust strategies as needed. Although some pre-service teachers relied more on individual strategies than cooperative ones and visa versa, all the pre-service teachers created a rich and unique interaction environment that helped enhance the entire class's performance at different levels.
Daniel Bird GIC1594124	**Lecture Based Education Is Not Enough To Prepare Students For Their Future** **Daniel Bird** **The Nucleus, Brunel Way, Dartford, Kent, DA1 5GA** **Daniel.bird@practice-labs.com** **ABSTRACT** Today's employers need employees that have real world experience that backs up their theoretical learning. Workers are expected to do more with less. Many students leave their education and arrive unprepared to meet the needs of their employer. This places a burden on the employer as they now need to provide additional training so that the new employee can become effective. Traditional lecture based education is all theory but it is no longer enough. Academic institutions must be better engaged with industry, provide real-world learning through hands-on experiences. India the term "fresher" represents a student with no real-world work experience. indian companies hire thousands of freshers and then spend a year or more training them do they are job ready. A survey by the Association of American Colleges and Universities showed that large majorities of employers do NOT feel that recent college graduates are well prepared. Data shows the disparity between a graduate and the need of the employer. Employers expend more money and resources to train employees. Academia can make a positive impact in their student's employability if there is an increase in more experiential and real-world learning for students.

Emerging Trends in Computer Based   Social Empowerment System

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ABSTRACT

In recent years there is a rapid growth in the utilization of E- learning based technical education for empowering courses based on digital systems. As it is known that If any country's human resources are not adequately empowered with employability skills for jobs, its demographic dividend may refurbish into a liability. It has been observed that students do not have the ability to meet the requirements of current demands as they do not have the skills for enhancing employability. Therefore there is a need for a program where students can get the courses which are suitable to enhance the employability.

  In this paper our main focus is on providing basic Education/ Professional Training to students/ unemployed persons to upgrade their skills through internet using "Online Video sessions" & through "online classroom conferences" and "desktop meeting" for questions or tutorial sessions & also by taking "remote access to desktop's "   for any kind of troubleshooting while studying.

Using above methods one can train students all over the world through one single class session only, we can enhance the skill of students worldwide.

Influence Of Language Learning Strategies On Self-Efficacy Among Malaysian Mass Comm Undergraduates

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ABSTRACT

Learners' use of learning strategies can influence their language learning ability and affect their self-efficacy. There are 6 strategies namely memory strategies, cognitive strategies, compensation strategies, metacognitive strategies, affective strategies and social strategies. Self-efficacy is a skill that is not already embedded in the self of a learner. It is generated and developed. Past research have shown that there is a significant relationship between language learning strategies and learners' self-efficacy. This study intends to look into detail on students' preferences of strategies and how those strategies affect their level of proficiency in second language acquisition. The result of this study will have interesting findings on how language learning strategies influence self-efficacy.

Keywords: Language learning strategies, self-efficacy

Sentot Kusairi
GIC1594127

Development and Validation of Computer-aided Physics Diagnostic Tests

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ABSTRACT

One problem of physics learning is the lack of efficiently and timely feedback to support student learning. Recently, feedback given to the student so general and still not providing clear guidance on student learning. One of the feedback needed by

students and lecturers is related to physics misconceptions. Unfortunately, getting information about student misconceptions is not easy. Model of computer-aided physics diagnostic tests can provide an efficient and appropriate feedback on student. The model uses isomorphic multiple choice item where each indicator consists of 3 items. The model will provide feedback to students and faculty based on the consistency of the students answers. Based on the experts review, the model of physics diagnostic test is valid and worth using. Results of tests on a total of 18 lecturers also shows that models useful to help faculty identify difficulties and misconceptions, provide feedback, and useful in the teaching.

Pre-service Early Childhood Teachers' Technology Acceptance in Rural Area of China: An Application of the Technology

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ABSTRACT

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) being considerable flexibility in developing its accountability for instruction activities has established a new era in many areas, such as public administration, business, education, entertainment…etc.(Bate,1999). There has been quite a lot written about the users' behavior intention with Technology (Askar, P., & Umay, A. 2001; Teo, T., Lee, C. B., & Chai, C. S. , 2008; Yildirim, S. , 2000). In 2014, about 557 million mobile internet users in China occupy the largest and fastest growing online population in the world. Despite the huge number and rapid growth of connectivity, however, that still a majority (52.1%) of Chinese have no access to the internet. Thus, rural users are heavily outnumbered by China urban counterparts. This study, therefore, explored pre-service early childhood teachers' technology acceptance in China rural area via an application of Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). Davis et al. (1989) introduced and developed the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), and provided a theoretical context that could explain the relationship of attitudes-intention-behavior. This study sets out to validate and test the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) in the context of pre-service early childhood teachers at Yunan Province in China integration of their technology in learning. Perceived usefulness (PU), Perceived Ease of Use (PEU), Mobile Attitudes (MA) and Behavior Intention (BI) was used as instrument for hypotheses testing. Factor Structure and Model Fit test were utilized in statistical procedure for the analysis of survey data.

Keyword: Technology Acceptance, Pre-service Early Childhood Teachers, Rural Area

Yu Cheng (Roscoe) Shen
GIC1594128

Huda Alshemmari
GIC1594131

AUK's Liberal Arts Education Versus Traditional Arab Education

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ABSTRACT

Employers have identified that students graduating from Arab universities are lacking in the necessary skills to compete in today's world. The problems are that students are lacking in English, that they are weak in verbal communication and cannot make presentations. Also they lack critical thinking and cannot cooperate with people of the opposite gender and may feel uncomfortable when they have to interact with each other. This research will compare the points made in previous research studies to the

educational system in American University of Kuwait (AUK).AUK addresses the first problem of language and communication, also presentation making in many cases, by placing students in mandatory English public speaking course, along with other English course, and places students with very weak English in an Intensive English Program (IEP). It then attacks the second problem by placing students in a mandatory Education course that taches students about critical thinking and helps them become critical thinkers. The last problem of segregation is resolved by placing students in a coeducational environment.This paper proves that,as a coeducational liberal arts university, AUK has been addressing these problems and making improvements, making it easier for students to get employed after graduating.

Index Terms—Arab education, AUK, critical thinking, English language, Segregation, women.

Noor Sarena binti Mohd Zahid
GIC1594132

Perisian Pembelajaran Berbantukan Komputer (PPBK) Untuk Pelajar Aliran Khas Bagi Tajuk Asas Perkakasan Komputer Berasaskan Teknik Peta Minda sebagai satu inovasi Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran.

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ABSTRACT

Peta minda merupakan salah satu teknik untuk meringkaskan nota pembelajaran kepada sesuatu yang lebih interaktif dalam memudahkan pemahaman pembelajaran. Objektif utama inovasi ini ialah untuk meningkatkan kefahaman dan kemahiran pelajar dalam mengenalpasti jenis perkakasan, fungsi dan kegunaan asas setiap perkakasan komputer dengan betul. Fokus inovasi ini adalah untuk meningkatkan penguasaan dan kemahiran asas perkakasan untuk subjek Aplikasi Komputer menggunakan PPBK berkonsepkan peta minda. Kumpulan sasaran inovasi ini adalah pelajar bermasalah pembelajaran di Kolej Komuniti Bayan Baru yang melibatkan seramai 9 orang pelajar (Sesi Nov 2014). Inovasi dimulakan dengan tinjauan masalah oleh pensyarah kepada para pelajar sesi Nov 2013 dan melakukan ujian pemahaman (Pra). Kemudian pensyarah menjalankan sesi pengajaran dan pembelajaran menggunakan PPBK kepada pelajar sesi Nov 2014 dan menjalankan ujian pemahaman (Pasca). Hasil dapatan menunjukkan markah purata ujian (pasca) meningkat 5%-45% berbanding markah purata Ujian (Pra). Kesimpulannya, kajian ini menunjukkan hasil peningkatan yang positif dalam meningkatkan penguasaan dan kemahiran subjek Aplikasi Komputer menggunakan PPBK berkonsepkan peta minda.

Kata kunci: Perisian Berbantukan Komputer, Peta Minda, Pelajar Aliran Khas, Aplikasi Komputer, Perkakasan Komputer.

Enhancing Readers Awareness of Chinese Second Language Student Writers in Sino-US Writing Programme

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to explore in the second language writing how Chinese university students enhance their readers' awareness linguistically and culturally in web-based Sino-US peer-editing programme *Cross-PacificExchange* with Pennsylvania State University. The programme has lasted 6 years since 2009. This research will be focused on the one-month on-going project about review writing on two films ---*Blind Mountain* (1997 in China) and *Nightmare* (1976 in America), which are related to gender and social issues (woman trafficking, drowning of new-born baby girls, racism between white and black people, illegal use of prisoners as slaves and etc.) Twenty-three pairs of Chinese-American students conduct peer-editing, keep close contact on our Program website and other social media such as Skype. Descriptive methodology is adopted---analysis of students' works (including the first draft, revised drafts, peer-editing and reflection journals), questionnaires, and interviews. The study suggests that through multi-channel contact with native target readers, the readers' awareness of Chinese students has been greatly improved both at linguistic and cultural levels, like avoiding the meaning tangled by using unnecessary formal complicated words, more aware of the semantic prosody, appropriate use of qualifiers and trying to understand other's culture as well as appropriately to deliver their own cultural value.

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Analyzing of torture pictures in torture museums

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ABSTRACT

Torment are consciously several actions which is use as purpose of commination, detterrence, heavy pain, revenge, punishment or gathering some information. There are several different aims and forms of using purpose of torturing; throughout the history, torment has been use by many countries and communities. This study includes some questions which is looking for the answers about the history of torture, methods, intended purposes, types, effects; so, torture museums and tools extensively is analyzed. In this context, this study can be provided for following researches about torture types, intended purposes, effects and methods forms on history.
Keywords: Torment, Types of Torture, Torture Museums

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Belief Items In Gülten Dayiolu's Novels

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ABSTRACT

Children Literature is a didactical literature type that helps children to understand the life, to improve their imagination, to instil love of reading in children.
Gülten Dayıoğlu, whose writing career started in 1963 and has continued uninterruptedly, has written 73 books and she is one of the leading children literature writers in Turkey.

Kevser Candemir GIC1594135	In this descriptive study aiming to determine belief items in Gülten Dayıoğlu's novels, survey method was used. The data of the study were collected through document analysis technique, which is among qualitative research methods. Document analysis involves analysing the written documents including fact or facts that is going to be studied. The belief items in the novels were classified one by one within the scope of qualitative study and remarks on them were made accordingly.

Deriving Instructional Principles for African-Based Teacher Education Programmes

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ABSTRACT

During the last two decades, the university system in Africa and its Diaspora has witnessed the emergence of a growing body of scholarship on Indigenous Knowledge. Consequently, the growing scholarship of Indigenous Knowledge is gradually becoming a centre of gravity for research in various disciplines in African and African-Based universities. The discipline of teacher education is not an exception in this regard as there have been a handful of studies on curriculum-related issues. However, the sub-discipline of pedagogy seems to have received little or no attention among the studies revolving around the association of various disciplines with Indigenous Knowledge. It is even being conjectured that such an experience may not be unconnected with the erroneous thinking that pedagogy concerns the teacher's creativity and resourcefulness and may just be classified as universal in nature and not definable along the line of socio-cultural orientations. The purpose of this paper is to formulate pedagogical principles for university-based teacher preparation programme based on African Indigenous Knowledge. The thesis of the paper lies in the argument that pedagogical principles are a product of curricular provisions and should therefore be approached in the context of content of learning and not necessarily as a set of skills that concern just the psychomotor. The paper employs both the philosophical method and creative synthesis as methods. The study has the potential to change the conceptual thinking about pedagogy in connection with teacher preparation programmes in Africa and its Diaspora and ultimately change the landscape of pedagogical practices in the settings. The study also has the potential to offer a direction to pedagogy-related investigations in the context of Indigenous Knowledge in other disciples.

Saheed Ahmad Rufai
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An Exploratory Study of Cyberbullying Prevalence among University Students in Jordan

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ABSTRACT

Over the past decade, instances of cyberbullying have been on the rise across the globe. Cyberbullying can manifest itself in a variety of forms including making fun of others online, harassing another person via text messaging, or directing relational or verbal aggression through the use of social media websites. While several studies have been conducted in North American and European colleges and universities to investigate this "relatively" recent phenomenon and its dire consequences that it can have on students, research examining the prevalence of cyberbullying in the Middle-East region is practically lacking. The purpose of this exploratory study is to assess the prevalence of cyberbullying among the Hashemite University students. A random sample of 300

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GIC1594137

students were invited to participate in the study by completing a questionnaire about their experience with different forms of cyberbullying. Findings from the study can help us better understand the prevalence of this phenomenon, raise awareness about it in the local and regional contexts, and assist stakeholders in planning for preventive strategies.

Interesting ice breaking activities to reduce students? Boredom in class

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ABSTRACT

Boredom is an emotional state experienced when an individual is left without anything in particular to do, and not interested in their surroundings. In a learning environment, a common cause of boredom is lack of understanding, for instance, if one is not following or connecting to the material in a class or lecture, the person will feel bored. This study focused on icebreakers to reduce the students' boredom in class. Icebreakers is an activity to students's to begin the process of forming themselves into a class. Icebreakers are commonly presented as a game to "warm up" the students by helping the members to get to know each other. They often focus on sharing personal information such as names, hobbies, etc. It took place in English education department subject in Teacher Training and Education Faculty at The University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, Indonesia. The purpose of this study provides some ways to reduce students' boredom in class.
Key words: Icebreakers, students' boredom in class

Aulia Nisa Khusnia
GIC1594138

To Abandon or Not to Abandon: Foreign Language Anxiety and Its Effects on Student's Non-English Department

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ABSTRACT

Foreign language anxiety (FLA) has attracted much interest. However, little is know about whether FLA affects students' non English department to study a foreign language, which is believed to be an important initial condition for students to be able to learn the foreign language as english and to learn mathematics effectively. This study investigated anxious tertiary students' experiences in learning English as a foreign language and Mathematics as their major in order to determine whether their anxiety affected their determination to study English and Mathematics as the same time. The participants were 46 non-English major students from The University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto in Indonesia who were identified as being registered in Mathematics English Course (MEC). Data were collected using autobiographies and interviews, and were analysed using a content analysis approach facilitated by SPSS. The findings indicate that awareness of the importance of English was the important factor that influenced anxious students' determination to study English. The study suggests that students' awareness of the importance of English should be enhanced, in order toassist them in managing their anxiety effectively and thus to persist in MEC learning. The author suggests that the findings obtained in this study should be verified in other socio-cultural and language contexts.
Keywords : Foreign language anxiety (FLA), Mathematics english course (MEC),

Wanda Nugroho Yanuarto
GIC1594139

	Students' non-english department
Inderbir Kaur GIC1594140	**Blended Learning- A Convergence Of Online Learning And Face-To-Face Education For Imparting Better Education In India** . **Inderbir Kaur** **Pg Department Of Computer Sciences, Gssdgs, Khalsa College, Patiala (Punjab), India.** **ABSTRACT** Student sector in the developing world are frequently cited as being among the most important beneficiaries of online education initiatives such as massive open online courses(MOOCs). All over the world the concept of online learning is spreading at higher speed rather it is in junior education or in higher education. The convergence of online learning and face to face conversation to a different fold refers to a concept of Blended learning . Blended learning method refers to "mixing of different learning environments". It combines traditional face-to-face classroom methods with more modern computer-supported activities using Internet and other advanced technology. According to History of Indian Education, Traditional teaching method is most popular method of teaching in Indian school which involves face to face interaction and cannot be eliminated from Indian education culture. Online learning, web based learning, intelligent tutor systems are the new technologies in education which helps in profound improvements. Online learning has unique abilities to provide students with enriched learning experiences, to extend learning beyond the school day, and to support more successful differentiated learning strategies that personalize students' educational experiences. Web based learning has the advantage of learning through animations, multimedia, videos and chats etc. Blended learning is the teaching practice that combines teaching methods from both face-to-face and online learning and is going to prove as a powerful method of educational transfer.. So the objective of this paper is to explain how blended learning is essential in departing education. The paper not only describes the characteristics of blended learning but also put light on pillars of this learning scheme. Evidences are also there for the working of blended learning. Issues are also described for the need of blended learning in case of technical education in India which can be implemented with the concept of Massive Empowered Classrooms(MEC). . Keywords: MOOC Traditional learning, Online Learning, Blended learning, Web based learning, Multimedia, Animations, MEC.
 R. Muhammad Ali GIC1594141	**Improving Student'S Communication Skills Through Gallery Walk** . **R. Muhammad Ali** **Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Yogyakarta, Indonesia** **ABSTRACT** One of the important things in teaching English in Indonesia is how to give a big chance to the students to improve their communication skills. Communication skills which include oral and written expression is very important because it is one of the soft skills which give a big contribution in determining someone's success in career and daily life.

	Gallery walk as one of collaborative learning models promotes chances for students to practice their communication skills. Gallery Walk gets students out of their chairs and actively involves them in synthesizing important concepts, in consensus building, in writing, and in public speaking. In Gallery Walk teams rotate around the classroom, composing answers to questions as well as reflecting upon the answers given by other groups. Questions are posted on charts or just pieces of paper located in different parts of the classroom. Each chart or "station" has its own question that relates to an important class concept. The technique closes with an oral presentation or "report out" in which each group synthesizes comments to a particular question. Gallery Walk dedicates time for students to practice discussing, debating, organizing, and writing the language of the topic. Besides, it connects learners to both new and old information. Through Gallery Walk students may improve their oral communication skills such as personal communication, presentation, and group discussion. They may also develop their written communication when they write the report of the activity. Key Words: communications skills, gallery walk, oral communication, written communication
Rasol Abdullah Mirzaie GIC1594142	**Designing educational content in thermodynamic concept for gifted students in high school** **Rasol Abdullah Mirzaie** **Dep. Of chemistry, Faculty of science, Shahid Rajaee Teacher Training University, Tehran, Iran** **ra.mirzaei@srttu.edu** **Ehsan Mahnani** **Dep. Of chemistry, Faculty of science, Shahid Rajaee Teacher Training University, Tehran, Iran.** **ABSTRACT** Nowadays, Nations are seeking to provide some high standards to train students in various fields. Therefore Attention to the issue of effective education, especially for gifted and talented students in world has been concentrated. One of parameters in effective education is educational content. Thermodynamics is concept in chemistry curriculum concerned with heat and temperature and their relation to energy and work. At this work, educational content in thermodynamics concept was designed for gifted students. There are several models to designing content for the gifted students. In this research, Multiple Menu Model was used for this purpose. One of the factors contributing to the meaningful learning is active educational content. This content intends to engage students and activate the mind of them, therefore learner acquire new findings and knowledge in thier inquiry at science. For evaluating designed educational content, William Romei method was used in four categories: text, images, questions and practical work. The gathered data can be used to assess educational content from the point of active learning. It is discussed more in this paper. Keywords: Designing educational content, gifted students, thermodynamic, William Romei, content analysis.
Fatemeh Ahmadi GIC1594146	**The concept maps as a tool to evaluate how to present concepts in textbooks** **Fatemeh Ahmadi, A.H. Amini** **Department of Physics, Shahid Rajaee Teacher Training University, Lavizan, Tehran, Iran..**

ABSTRACT

Textbooks should be designed in such a way that students achieve to the discovery of relationships between concepts. In fact, educational experts, when preparing learning materials, must prepare the conditions in such a way that at least pursuing students are able to achieve meaningful learning goals. In this paper, we intend to investigate the method of writing a textbook by depicting conceptual maps. It seems that if we can depict a concept map by observing the method of arrangement and commitment to kind of relationships that are intended for students within the context of textbooks, we could access to the knowledge organization of authors of the book in the desired topic. We believe that concept maps can be used as a tool to evaluate how to present concepts in textbooks. In this article, in addition to training steps of depicting a standard concept map, we specifically attempted to evaluate the writing style of content of textbooks in our country on the topic of basic electrostatic by conceptual maps.

Muhammad Aslam Javed GIC1594143	**Impact of External Factors on Bank Profitability** . **Muhammad Aslam Javed** **Preston University.** **aslam.javed86@gmail.com**

Impact of External Factors on Bank Profitability
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ABSTRACT

The study endeavors to shed light on the indicators of profitability for the banking system of Pakistan by taking into consideration Bank-Specific and Macroeconomic Factors. This study reveals an efficient image of the profitability on banking sector of Pakistan for the period 2003-2013. The effect of macroeconomic variables like: Market Concentration, Interest Rate, Real Gdp Growth Rate, Bank Expense and Bank Fixed Asset on Bank profitability (ROA) in Pakistan. The methodologies used are Descriptive, Correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis. The regression was performed in order to predict the ROA and five independent variables were selected. Out of these five independent variables (predictors), four appeared significant as indicated by the probability values. The most significant predicator for ROA highlighted by our regression results is IR (t-statistics 3.34, p=0.001) followed by C (t-statistics 3.34, p=0.003). However, when the regression coefficient was compared for these significant variables, a contrasting difference was observed. These results are helpful for policy makers, Government and foreign investors.
Keywords: Profitability, micro and macro, steadiness, GDP growth rate, Interest Rate, Bank Expense, Bank Asset and Market Concentration.

Chang, Kuei-Lin GIC1594144	**Categorical data exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) for out of school ICT usage and at school ICT usage: Comparing small and large digital device** **Chang, Kuei-Lin, Huang, Chi-Jung** **Research Institute for the Humanity and Social Science, Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan**

Chang, Kuei-Lin, Huang, Chi-Jung
Research Institute for the Humanity and Social Science, Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan

ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to explore the usages of information and communication technology (ICT) on various size digital devices for Taiwanese high school students. Four exploratory factor analyses (EFA) and four confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) were conducted to examine the underlying ICT usages of out of school and at school on small and large devices respectively. A total of 6046 15-year-old Taiwanese students

drawn from PISA 2012 Main Study database and the measurement consist of five ICT items in student questionnaire (IC01, IC02 IC08, IC09, IC10) which representing (1) various digital devices (yes, I use it), (2) out of school activities, and (3) at school activities respectively. The large devices include desktop computer and laptop with Internet connection; the small device include tablet and cell phone with Internet connection. Out of school ICT usage had 10 activities and at school ICT usage had 9 activities. All variables were categorized (use frequency 1= often, 1-2times a week, 0= not often) and M-Plus 7 program was used to analyze the data.

The results showed that: (1) Out of school usage: EFA indicated that four ICT usages on large device (n=2324) which are (1) gamming (e.g. playing collaborative online games, 2 items), (2) social communication (e.g. participating in social networks, 3 items), (3) information searching and browsing (e.g. obtaining practical information from the Internet, 3 items), and (4) recreating and sharing (e.g. uploading your own created contents for sharing, 2 items). There were three ICT usages on small device (n=731): (1) gamming (2 items), (2) social communication (plus recreate and share, 6 items) and (3) information searching and browsing (2 items). The correlations among various ICT usages were fall into low to moderate. As for at school usage, EFA results indicated there were three ICT uses on desktop computer (n=4062): (1) social activities and gamming (e.g. using email, playing simulations, 3 items), (2) Internet browsing (e.g. browsing the Internet for schoolwork, 2 items), (3) learning (e.g. practicing and drilling, such as for foreign language learning, 4 items). On the other hand, there were two ICT usages on laptop (n=403): (1) social activities and gamming (3 items), and (2) Internet browsing (plus learning, 6 items). The correlations of various ICT usages were moderate. Four CFA results indicated RMSEA was .041~.071, CFI/TLI was .927~.986, SRMR<.05 and all standardized loading were significant (<.000). The measurement model revealed that four models fit well.

This result corresponds to instructional technology in the classroom: situational tool, communicative tool, informative tool and constructive tool. Relevant implication is drawn based on this conclusion.

Tebak Benda Game Based On Powerpoint In Android To Increase The Vocabulary On Deaf Children

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ABSTRACT

Deaf children are one of the child who have physical impairment, especially hearing imparement. The impact of hearing impairment is difficulty in communication because of their lack on semantic skill. The goal of this research is to develop a learning media to increase the vocabulary on children with hearing impairment. This research uses research and development method which will develop a game based on power point on android as a learning media. According to the research, tebak benda game power point based on android need Touchshow application. The display of tebak benda game consist of word and picture buttons. Based on the expert test of the media, tebak benda game has total 35 total score with precentage 78 % which indicate that this game includes into the strong category.

Keywords : vocabulary, children with hearing impairment, power point

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GIC1594147

Ting Sie King
GIC1594148

Reviews of Cloud Computing for Education: Services and Benefits

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing has become popular in the academic sector and has attracted the attention of academe, more specifically instructor and student. In this paper, the author reviews the cloud computing technology used in education and impact of the services on student learning and various educational potential of cloud-based tools and services for exploitation in teaching and learning are studied.
Keywords
Cloud Computing, Impact, Education potential, Tools and services

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Writing Assessment: Students' Response and Instructors' Response towards Formative and Summative Assessment

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ABSTRACT

In education, assessment is an important reporting instrument for students' performance. It gives a strong implication on students learning. According to Gibbs & Simpson (2003), assessment can influence students learning, either in a good or bad way. They highlighted five conditions which assessment can either support or obstruct students learning. The five conditions are; quantity and distribution of student effort, quality and level of students' effort, quantity and timing of feedback, quality of feedback, and students' response to feedback. This study is conducted as an effort to identify students' and instructors' responses towards writing assessments in English for Academic Purposes (EAP) course. Identifying the responses of students and instructors towards assessment is crucial as it can analyse how well the writing assessment in the course is supporting the students' learning. A survey using the Assessment Experience Questionnaire (AEQ) has been administered to 185 students. Besides, Interviews were conducted with the instructors of the EAP course to identify their response. The finding of this study is hopefully will assist learning institution in improving the language assessment strategies especially in ensuring how the assessments can support students learning.

Keywords : Writing assessment, students' response, instructors' response, classroom assignment, examination.

Slameto
GIC1594150

Quality Of Teaching And Learning The Bachelor Education In-Service Teachers Program Ict-Based And It'S Determinant

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ABSTRACT

The problem in this research is: what is the quality of teaching and learning ICT-based BEITP and any comorbid factors that will determine the quality of the Teaching and Learning. Comorbid factors is restricted: 1) curriculum, 2) teaching material, 3) assessment system, 4) the qualifications of lecturers, 5) device lecture 6), the independence of the fund, and 7) the recruitment of students.
This study was conducted based on the assessment of alumni who had attended BEITP.

The data source is 48 graduate alumni of BEITP SWCU graduated. Data were collected through a self-rating scale consisting of 32 items that have been proven valid and reliable; Data analysis used descriptive analysis and stepwise multiple regression models with SPSS for windows version 20.

Based on descriptive analysis of the results, Quality of Teaching and Learning are at the level of high (46.80%), and moderate (43.80). There are three models of the determinants of The Quality of Teaching and Learning: 1) Student Admission, 2) Student Admission And Budgeting, and 3) Student Admission, Budgeting and Lecturer of Qualifications (influential by 79.30%). The findings is very important for the management and supervision of distance education in order to improve the quality of teaching and learning (the lectures); a) the first priority should be improvements on the system by tightening admissions selection, only qualified students that should be accepted, b) increase of the amount of financial aid in order to support education, and c) increase the lecturers' professionalism.

Keywords: Open/distance learning (ODL), quality of teaching and learning, budgeting, lecturer of qualifications, student admission

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Different Variables Investigation Of Athletic Identity In Team Sport

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the relationship of athletic identity between different variables such as license period, sport branch and the conditions of national players. The research group has been established of 485 athletes who struggle on the top platform in various sport branches in Turkey leagues. As data collection tool, the athlete identity scale was used in research. At the evaluation of data: frequency, mean, standard deviation, scales, Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient, t-test for independent groups, one-way analysis of variance for independent groups (ANOVA), simple correlation analysis and simple linear regression analysis methods were used. According to the findings, athlete identity varies significantly for the license period and nationalities of variables but does not cause any difference for sport branch. The findings obtained from the study may suggest that it is possible to create a productive sport life with a strong athlete identity.

Keywords: Identity, Athlete Identity, Team Sports

Turan Çetinkaya
GIC1594154

Fostering Fresh Graduate Students' Confidence in Speaking English
(An Action Research to Students of Muria Kudus University, Central Java, Indonesia)

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ABSTRACT

Welcoming the ASEAN Economic Community and globalization, people need to have a good communication skill. Being able to speak English is one of important qualification in this skill and as global citizen. This study focused on fostering fresh graduate students' confidence in speaking English. So, students have good performance in speaking. There were thirty (30) students from first semester of English Education Department who joined Intensive Course class as the subject. They had poor motivation

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to speak English since English is a foreign language which is not exposed in their environment.

This study used Three Communicative Activities technique in twelve successive meetings totally. It was done in two cycles (six meetings for each) since there were some activities should be improved in the first session (cycle). Oral test was administered to find the quantitative result and observation conducted to strengthen the finding.

The result indicated that Three Communicative Activities improved students' confidence in speaking English. They had significant progress in their performance in the class. The technique which allowed students to have more spaces to explore and express their ideas to their friends increased their confidence in their performance. The group or cooperative activities stimulated students to think critically in the discussion and promoted their confidence to talk more.

Key words: Students' confidence, Three Communicative Activities, Speaking English

Enhancing Teaching Competencies Through Cognitive Intervention Strategies Among Pre Service Teacher

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ABSTRACT

"Teacher education refers to the totality of educative experiences which contribute to the preparation of a person for a teaching position in schools". The term is commonly employed to refer to the programme of courses and other experiences offered by an educational institution for the specific purpose of enhancing the competence and performance of persons who choose teaching profession. These teacher education programmes are generally offered in the colleges of education, teacher training institutes and universities. Teacher education programmes equip the teacher's in educational psychology, methodology of teaching and techniques of evaluation. The effectiveness of teaching in the institutions is directly related to the training obtained in teacher education institutions. The progress of nation, the attitude and achievement of the individual, teacher competence and performance are closely interlinked. The basis for derived output in all there an area lies in the quality of teacher education imparted to the teachers. Teacher education, therefore, has to change, adopt and adapt new techniques and methods to keep pace with the changing concepts of learning and education. Innovations in teacher education are due to the researches on teaching and teacher effectiveness during the seventies and eighties. Teachers today have to 'Manage' rather than 'control' their classrooms. They have to 'facilitate' learning rather than 'instruct' their students. They have to 'Motivate' rather than 'discipline' the learners. For this, a range of cognitive skills are to be explored in the light of providing tomorrow's solutions for tomorrow's young adults. The cognitive intervention strategies facilitate teachers attitudes, skills, competencies, for the development of students.
Keywords:Cognition, Intervention, Effectiveness of Teaching and Teacher Competence.

M.Parimala Fathima
GIC1594157

Bina Andhika GIC1594158	**Analysis of The Influence of Economic Value Added and Market Value Added Toward Stock Return of Consumer Goods Industry Listed In The Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2009-2014** **Bina Andhika, Irni Yunita ST** **International ICT Business, Faculty of Economics and Business, Telkom University, Indonesia** **ABSTRACT** This research is done with the objective to know empirically the influence of Economic Value Added and Market Value Added toward stock return. Population of this study is Consumer Goods Companies. The sampling technique is purposive sampling, with total sample of 14 Consumer Goods Companies listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009-2014. The technique of data analysis that is used is Data Panel, and based on Chow Test, the most suitable method for this research is Common Effect. Hypothesis testing using t-test for partial test, f-test for simultaneous test and coefficient of determination. The result of this research indicates that partially Economic Value Added and Market Value Added have no influence on the stock return. And for the simultaneous test, Economic Value Added and Market Value Added also have no influence on the stock return simultaneously. Furthermore, the coefficient of determination result is 0.0125 or in other words, the variable stock return can be explained by Economic Value Added and Market Value Added by 1.25%. While the 98.75% is explained by other factors outside this research. Keywords: Economic Value Added, Market Value Added, Stock Return
Golam Md. Muradul Bashir GIC1594159	**Performance Study of Problem based E-learning (PBeL) Strategy of SQLLES in the Perspective of Non-traditional Learners** **Golam Md. Muradul Bashir** **Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Bangladesh.** **ABSTRACT** Problem Based Learning (PBL) is an instructional method. Relevant problems are introduced here during the course to provide the context and motivation for the learning. PBL is effective for engineering education where important aspect is the ability to solve problems of the real world. From literature, it is clear that e-learning has many benefits. Problem Based e-Learning (PBeL) is the electronic version of PBL. PBeL is facilitated with different facilities of electronic media. Database is one of the core courses of Computer Science and Engineering. We have developed SQL Learning and Evaluation System (SQL-LES) to support the learning and evaluation of the different components of Database course. There are some existing systems which provide partial solution of learning and almost all the systems do not support the automatic evaluation of student performance. This research investigates learners' satisfaction, behavioral intentions, and the effectiveness of the SQL-LES PBeL system in the perspective of non-traditional learners who come from different educational background. The system has been applied in teaching, learning and evaluation of the students of Information Access Center (IAC), Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) who completed database course in different batches.
Umar Isa Muhammad GIC1594160	**Unfolding Manpower Development in Nigerian Education: Prospect and Problems**

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ABSTRACT

Professional standards for the Nigerian Teacher is very crucial in the process of teacher preparation, and of course in the subsequent challenges that will come when fully integrated into the system. This paper discusses the issue of professionalizing teaching in Nigeria to enhance professional standards and the benefits that can be derived therein for National Development and Integration.

Kannamah Mottan
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Teaching basic mathematics to pupils with learning disabilities

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research is to find out the effectiveness of using concrete teaching aids in teaching and learning mathematics to pupils with learning disabilities. The skills that were identified were addition of 1 digit (1-10), 2 digits with 'carrying up' and 'without carrying up', Both addition and subtraction of 2 digits were involved. A random sampling of ten respondents, aged 13-19 years old, from an integrated programme for learning disability in a secondary school in Kedah, Malaysia was involved in this research. The research design applied was quantitative method using quasi-experiment. A total of 57 items, consisting of three sets of items on addition and three sets of items on subtraction, with 10 items in each set was administered in the treatment group for 25 days. The pre test was conducted in the first week and the same questions were administered after 25 days. The concrete aids used were ice-cream sticks. The post test consisted of the same questions in different numbering to see whether the respondents were able to answer the instrument questions. The data was analysed using descriptive analysis, percentage. The findings indicate that the pre test average marks for items on addition was 31% and 17.7% for items on subtraction. The post test results indicate an average achievement of 90.5% for items on addition and 91% for items on subtraction. This change can be directly linked to the use of the teaching aids, as the control group had an average mark of 92.5 % for the pre test on addition 71% for subtraction at pre test. For the post test results, the marks were 97% for addition and 84 % for subtraction. The respondents too showed an aura of happiness while working with the teaching aid as this was observed in their smiling faces and enthusiasm in asking question while the researcher was working on with the pupils.

Gugeneswari Karunanithi
GIC1594164

A study on stress level and coping strategic Among primary tamil school teachers

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this cross sectional study is determine the level of stress among the primary school Tamil teachers in Selangor state with regards to location, to identify stress coping strategies employed by the urban and rural teachers and to investigate the relationship between the stress level and coping ..

Approximately 260 teachers were chosen by using random proportional stratified sampling. The data was gained by employing DASS 21 and Ways of Coping Questionnaire. Out of the 260 questionnaires collected 20 were invalid. Data was analyzed using MINITAB 14.

Statistical analysis for the first and second objective is done based on T-test and also ANOVA. Analysis shows that even though rural and urban teachers' depression level is the same, urban teachers' have higher anxiety and stress level. Besides, rural teachers use planful problem solving as their way of coping with stress whereas urban teachers use accepting responsibilities as the highest way of coping with stress.

Through the analysis for stress level and location, since the p value is less than 0.05, null hypotheses can be rejected and it proves that there is a significance difference between the stress level and location of the school. As for the analysis on coping and location, since the p value is less than 0.05, the null hypotheses can be rejected and it proves that there is a significant difference between coping strategies utilized by urban and rural teachers.

Analysis to find if there is relationship between stress level and coping is done using One Way MANOVA analysis. Since all the p values are less than 0.05, the null hypotheses can be rejected and there is a significant difference between stress levels and coping level.

It is intended that the results of this study will help to create awareness for Tamil school teachers to reach and maintain effective stress coping strategies for optimal level of emotional wellbeing.

Keywords Coping, stress, primary Tamil school teacher

Abdullah Al Mahmud
GIC1594165

Useful Strategies of Teacher Reflection in English Language Teaching

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ABSTRACT

In line with the trend of systematization and institutionalization of education, the commonsensical practice of teachers like 'reflection and customization' has become a significant pedagogical component with substantial key ideas, formulaic categories and methods to be utilized as a major instrument of developing teachers and enhancing the quality and outcome of teaching. In the present article, with a particular connection to English language teaching we have proposed and reviewed some useful teacher reflection strategies that vary from individual to institutional to mixed-category in terms of implementation. Based on case studies and experiential qualitative data, the article simplifies reflective teaching as a viable instrument for ELT practitioners, and suggests that a teacher's personal notes on individual students' ability and performance, information about their socio-cultural background, his/her personal interaction with them, a teacher's record of own teaching, students' evaluation about class/teacher, and so on are truly helpful tools to bring in and accelerate successful language teaching.

Ahmad Tajudin Baharin GIC1594167	**The Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of Open Source Web Learning For Distance Education** **Ahmad Tajuddin Bin Baharin Road Mansor A. Afqi,** **School of Computing, Universiti Utara Malaysia, 06010 Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia** **atajudin@uum.edu.my** **ABSTRACT** In this era of technology distance education is the common stream in open source web learning in learning education. History of distance education that periods almost two centuries and this time period distance education epitomizes noteworthy changes for learning method also how it is communicated. Open source web learning for instance offers a unique student-centered learning environment that enables student for learning effectively. This novel learning brings a solution to the problems facing by Libya for providing modern education. But there is a lack of open source web learning effectiveness evaluation by the distance students in Libya. This study thus aims to evaluate the effectiveness of open source web learning for distance education students in Libya. Results of this study have found that open source web learning is effective in Libya for distance education.
Ahmad Tajudin Baharin GIC1594167	**LMS AND LCMS, UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AWARENESS OF LCMS** **Ahmad Tajudin Baharin*a, Ahmad Alaslam a** **aSchool of Computing, Universiti Utara Malaysia,** **UUM Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia** ***atajudin@uum.edu.my** **ABSTRACT** Growing influence of technologies and technological change in worldwide have a great impact on higher education. Educational institutes are giving high importance to match themselves with this change and use technology a medium of learning. For learning purpose, there are several educational technologies are being used widely, especially Learning Management System (LMS) and Leaning Content Management system (LCMS). In general, LMS and LCMS have similarities and often students or other users confused about the benefits of both systems. Thus, this study aims to investigate the different of LMS and LCMS and their functions offered and also awareness students toward LCMS. To meet the objectives published journals and proceeding papers will be reviewed to get the functional criteria and benefits of LMS and LCMS and then provide the comparison insight between these two applications for students. A survey from 40 students at Universiti Uttara Malaysia to identify student's awareness of LCMS, so as to know students have been known about LCMS is existed.
Misnaton Rabahi GIC1594168	**Benchmarking Across Disciplines** **Associate Professor Dr Arif Jawaid**

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ABSTRACT

Benchmarking is increasingly used for continuous improvement process in various disciplines. Benchmarking made its debut in business management about 25 years ago when Xerox turned around a business crisis by re-examining its business improvement process and learning from the good practice of others. Since then benchmarking has made its appearance beyond business management. This paper reviews and highlights some benchmarking contributions across disciplines and discusses its relevance and implications for practice in education.

Keywords: Benchmarking, Quality Improvement Process, Good Practice

Jhon Hayden A. Bale GIC 1594051 Y	**Perceptions of Grade IV pupils in the utilization of modules in an online virtual classroom as an enrichment activity in their Science subject**

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of the use of ICT in Education led to various forms of online platforms that offer courses to different types of learners. Wherever they may be, whenever they want to access the learning platform, whoever and whatever type of learner they are, the online learning platforms ensure that they cater to needs of their learners; thus, making learning and education accessible to everyone. In this light, teachers began using these online platforms to enrich classroom learning experience. The teachers employ learning platforms so that the students can access resources and references found online and participate in a virtual classroom discussion, even after school hours. All of these happen during the semester when the student and teacher also meet inside the classroom to discuss their lessons. This type of instruction is called blended learning, and is the focus of this research.

This research aims to determine the effectiveness of the use of an online learning platform as an enrichment activity of classroom instruction to the perceived academic achievement and performance of Grade IV students. The study took place for 2 weeks and was conducted in two different schools: King's Montessori School, a private school in Quezon City; and an advanced/special school in Pasay, Pasay City SPED Center. The Grade IV students were also given pre-tests and post-tests to determine their level of engagement, interests, motivation and their perception of their academic performance in Science. The results are tallied and analyzed superficially and by using t-test: Paired Comparisons of Means.

The results showed that there is a difference between the academic perception of the students before and after using the online learning platform. It also showed that there is

no significant difference between the two schools' results: thereby supporting the idea that there is indeed an increase in perceived academic achievement after using the learning platform regardless of the school.

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Exploring Reading Process Of Taiwanese Students: Using Miscues Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the reading process of readers' miscues in reading a text. Ken Goodman first coined the term to describe an observed response in the reading process that does not match the expected response (Goodman, 1973). The term "miscue," rather than "error" or "mistake" is used to avoid judgments. Good miscues do not change the meaning of the sentence or story and are called high quality miscues. On the other hand, miscues that do not make sense are called low quality miscues. Five Taiwanese undergraduate students were recruited to participate in this study. They were all from and demonstrated similar English competency. The participants were asked to read an unfamiliar and unpracticed text. This study used interview and retelling guide (including both un-added and added retelling) to collect data. Reading miscue analysis was employed to analyze Taiwanese students' reading style and error patterns. The results found that all readers made more than 25 miscues in reading. All the readers made the miscues of dialect and insertion. Moreover, some readers made nonwords substitutions and repetitions miscues without affecting their understanding of the text.

Keywords: Reading process, Miscues analysis, Taiwanese undergraduate students**.**

Semantic Change of Words Entered into Another language Through the Process of Language Borrowing: A case study of Arabic Words in Bengali

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ABSTRACT

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This research paper aimed to study different aspect of semantic changes what Arabic words have faced in Bengali. The relationship between Arabic and Bengali, two languages which belong to two different language families, has been the topic of research by scholars for a long period of time. The main objective of this paper is identifying Arabic words in Bengali those have either changed meaning or shifted away from the denotations of their original meanings and finding out the reason of their

change in meaning. This paper followed the descriptive-qualitative method. The data has been collected from the Bengali dictionary "Perso-Arabic elements in Bengali" and then data has been analyzed to find out semantically changed Arabic words. The discussion concludes that there is a high frequency of Arabic origin words in Bengali, which are a product of borrowing. However, the researcher explained some selected words under particular category whether the word took broader meaning or narrowed, positive meaning or negative, metaphor or metonymy or it has totally shifted away from the original meaning. For example: the Arabic word "Zhiaarat" stands for visit or meet (in general) in Arabic while it is used in Bengali only for the meaning of visiting the grave including holy grave of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and Holy Ka'ba. Here, this word has taken positive but narrow meaning. It is called Amelioration with narrowing according to the linguistic approach.

Key words: Semantic Change, Amelioration, Pejoration, Metaphor, Metonymy, Broadening, Narrowing.

To Abandon or Not to Abandon: Foreign Language Anxiety and Its Effects on Students? Non-English Department

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ABSTRACT

Foreign language anxiety (FLA) has attracted much interest. However, little is know about whether FLA affects students' non English department to study a foreign language, which is believed to be an important initial condition for students to be able to learn the foreign language as english and to learn mathematics effectively. This study investigated anxious tertiary students' experiences in learning English as a foreign language and Mathematics as their major in order to determine whether their anxiety affected their determination to study English and Mathematics as the same time. The participants were 46 non-English major students from The University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto in Indonesia who were identified as being registered in Mathematics English Course (MEC). Data were collected using autobiographies and interviews, and were analysed using a content analysis approach facilitated by SPSS. The findings indicate that awareness of the importance of English was the important factor that influenced anxious students' determination to study English. The study suggests that students' awareness of the importance of English should be enhanced, in order toassist them in managing their anxiety effectively and thus to persist in MEC learning. The author suggests that the findings obtained in this study should be verified in other socio-cultural and language contexts.

Keywords
Foreign language anxiety (FLA), Mathematics english course (MEC), Students' non-english department

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Strategies to Enhance Peer Feedback and Self Assessment in Extended Speaking Course

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ABSTRACT

This study explores ways to engage students in peer feedback and self-assessment on different aspects of their work, from in-class activities to essays, problem sets and presentations in extended speaking course, english education, faculty of teacher training and education, The University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, Indonesia. Sharing the process of giving and receiving feedback with students is beneficial for the learning process as it enables students to take greater ownership of their learning and develop their critical thinking and feedback skills. A crucial factor in the effective use of self-assessment and peer feedback is to ensure that you introduce the idea to students early on in their course. In addition, it is useful to discuss, and revisit regularly, the purpose of the self-assessment or peer feedback activity, to encourage students to view it as an integral part of their learning
Keywords Peer feedback, self assessment, and extended speaking course

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