CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Teaching and Education Research Association (TERA)

2018 - 9th International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning (ICTEL), June 27-28, Pattaya

27-28 June 2018

Conference Venue

Avani Pattaya Resort & Spa, Beach Road, Pattaya, Thailand

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Prof. Dahlia R. Domingo
Ph. D. Linguistics, Phil. Normal University, New Era University, Manila, Philippines

Dr. Dahlia R. Domingo is a graduate of PhD. in Linguistics, with specialization in Applied Linguistics at the Philippine Normal University in 2015. She has finished her Master's Degree in English as a Second Language from the University of the Philippines in 1997.

She is presently a full-time faculty in the language Department of New Era University, Philippines and the Editor in Chief of the College of Education, Faculty Journal. In October 2016, she was a Fellowship Grantee recipient in the 30th Association of Asian Open Universities International Conference, (AAOU), sponsored by the Commission on Higher Education and University of the Philippines-Open University (CHED-UPOU).

Recently Dr. Domingo is also an invited Keynote Speaker at PSYCH-REG International Conference on August 2-4, 2018 at New Era University Philippines, organized by Mr. Dennis Relojo, president and founder of International PSYCH-REG organization.

Contributions: As the present honorary president of the GPLRA, she hopes to work on a collaboration with different PSYCHOLOGY Groups, together with Language Education Groups. The Mission is to come up with new researches that would improve the quality of our services to our clients, as well as come up with effective strategies, approaches or interventions and discover new techniques that would help our clients achieve a wholesome and well-functioning personality.

Dr. Domingo is currently a research reviewer for People's Journal, an online journal of GRDS and GPLRA. She is also a reviewer for other professional journals, both published as printed publication and online publications.

Keynote topic - The Changing Brain of Millennial: Its Challenges to Psycho-linguistics

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Muhammad Nasir Khan
Department of Education, University of Vienna Austria

Dr. Muhammad Nasir Khan completed successfully Post-Doctoral research project at Department of Education, the University of Vienna in 2016. The focus of the project was school curriculum. Univ. Prof. Dr. Henning Schluß (Ph.D. Program Director) recognized the project as international standard academic work. His doctoral dissertation is concerned with effects of curriculum on behavior development of students. The focus of his master studies dissertation is on a comparative curriculum. Except this, he has expertise in designing courses at under graduation and graduation level. He participated in discussions and in a number of seminars/conferences and workshops on emerging issues and trends in curriculum and instructions. He has experience of teaching curriculum and instruction to international graduate students at the university. He can supervise dissertations as well.

Recently, he is working on a research project on higher education at Oxford Brookes University, UK. The project focuses on intentions of students about curriculum as well.

Keynote Topic - School Violence: An Emerging Issue

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Dae Bum Gregoy Jung
Ph.D., Professor Of Nursing (Program For Teaching Profession)Jinju Health College, Jinju, Kn, Republic Of Korea

Dilek Canakci **GICICTEL1807051**	**A Review: Can Social Media Teach English as a Foreign Language?** **Dilek Canakci** **Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey** **Abstract** **Being an important part of our lives, social media allow individuals to articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system (boyd and Ellison, 2007). Therefore, with this function of communication, it is highly possible that social media can contribute to foreign language education process. In fact, the importance of this topic has increased due to the dramatic increase of online sources and growing reliance of language educators on social media in terms of preparing students for a globalized and multilingual world (Godwin-Jones, 2016). The main aim of this study is to present a review of the related studies conducted in the last 10 years by investigating (1) the social networking sites and applications used in foreign language education process, (2) the use of social media in and out of classroom, and (3) the perceptions of teachers and learners on foreign language education. Finally, it focuses on the conclusions of the studies reviewed in the present study. This review is hoped to shed light on the future studies that may be conducted in the future by presenting a content analysis of the previous studies.**
Dr. Maosheng Hung **GICICTEL1807053**	**The Role of the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis in the Acquisition of Foreign Language Segments** **Dr. Maosheng Hung** **Assistant Professor, The Department of Applied English at Ming Chuan University, Taipei, Taiwan** **Feng-Chun Lin** **Graduate Student, The Department of Applied English at Ming Chuan University, Taipei, Taiwan** **Dr. Huiya Lin** **Assistant Professor, The Department of Applied English at Ming Chuan University, Taipei, Taiwan** **Abstract** **This study mainly investigated the predictions of the strong version of the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis (CAH) on Taiwanese high school EFL students' perception and production of two English vowels (/i/ and /ɪ/). To reach the goals, a listening identification test and a pronunciation test were used to collect data. A group of EFL learners from a private high school in Taiwan were chosen to participate in this research. Their proficiency in perceiving and producing both vowels was evaluated through the self-designed identification and production tests. After all the participants' test scores were collected, two independent-samples t tests were conducted to analyze the data. The statistical results of the study showed that the relative perceptual difficulty of the two vowels for the students was /i/ = /ɪ/ but the relative productive difficulty for the learners was /ɪ/ > /i/ (> means more difficult than). The findings suggested that the predictions of the strong version of the CAH only worked for the participants' acquisition of the vowels in production.** **Keywords: Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis (CAH), strong version, perception, production, vowels**
Uraiporn	**Understanding Work Integrated Learning framework: An evidence from**

Kattiyapornpong GICICTEL1807055	**universities in Thailand**
	Uraiporn Kattiyapornpong **University of Wollongong, School of Management, Operations and Marketing, Faculty of Business, NSW, Australia** **Abstracts** **Although Work-Integrated Learning (WIL) has become an essential part of contemporary education as it improves the employability of students and enhances productivity outcomes for employers and the economy, it is somewhat challenging to completely implemented due to the dynamic nature of three main actors; namely, university, industry and student. This current study only focuses on university side as a major actor and is parts of the larger research project that includes all actors. As university plays significant role of effective WIL implementation and sustainable partnership. It is paramount to understand whether WIL is embedded in curriculum and how it is implemented. Therefore exploring what is really in place regarding WIL is important. While WIL is an educational trend in leading education countries such as USA, UK and Australia, it is not the case in some countries especially those in developing countries. Thus, this present study emphasises on business courses in Thailand as a case study. The main objectives of this research project include 1) identifying challenges of integrating WIL into curriculum, i.e. business degrees, and 2) developing a formal review and evaluation of the program, from subject/course outlines, in-depth interviews and forums for consultation among faculty staffs within Business faculties in order to developing a Faculty-wide model of WIL that will be integrated into the current curriculum and fits well with each university's resources and priorities. The methodology included desk research by reviewing all subject/course outline/structure of business degrees and qualitative research methodology by interviewing and conducting group discussion with academic staffs. The results present the major challenge of WIL implementation at each level of study programs. Apart from sufficient support and appropriate workload, thorough and clear communication with all academic staffs at each level and each discipline is essential to implement WIL in the study program.** **Keywords: Work-Integrated Learning, WIL, curriculum, Business courses, Thailand**
Sheth Zulfiqar Mohmad Yusuf GICICTEL1807057	**Understanding Children's Well Being on Account of State Intervention in Education** **Sheth Zulfiqar Mohmad Yusuf** **Visiting Research Fellow, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.** **Doctoral Fellow (MANF-JRF-SRF), Dept of Economics, Aligarh Muslim University, India** **Abstract** **The Right to Education (RTE) Act passed by Indian parliament which provides for 25 per cent reservation of seats in private schools for students who hail from disadvantaged backgrounds makes India to have the world's largest number of children attending private schools by virtue of expenditure occurring to the public exchequer. Such intervention has made India to be one of the first nations to own up largest attempt to achieve school integration across economic classes. Given such nature of intervention, for EWS children, cultural capital at home is significantly different from that in school and schooling would depend much on parents' agency (conversion factors at the disposal of child).This paper attempts to understand what happens when these disadvantaged children are given**

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>schools of better quality, with peer effects (children who are from relatively better backgrounds and carry cultural capital from home which is similar to that in school - home language and language spoken at school is the same, they essentially have parents with higher human capital in form of educational levels and occupation), cultural capital in form of books, extracurricular activities, how school thus provides an institutional space to impact their capability to be educated and other resulting capabilities as compared to the same children in public schools.The study uses Randomised Control Trials thus establishing causal relationship.The intervention in form of reservation for Economic Weaker Sections have created a context whereby natural experiment is created to assess impact on capabilities.</td></tr>
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Gulnur Izbassova GICICTEL1807058	Action research: "Visual art-based data collection" method as a tool of developing pair work speaking skills among 14-15 aged students in English as Second Language and Self-Study classroom''.

Gulnur Izbassova
Nazarbayev Intellectual School of Chemistry and Biology, Aktau, Kazakhstan

Lala Saiynbekina
Nazarbayev Intellectual School of Chemistry and Biology, Aktau, Kazakhstan

Abstract
We first learned about "Visual art-based data collection" method (hereinafter method) at the X International Research-to-Practice Conference, which was held on October 25-26, 2017 in Astana, Kazakhstan. Method was demonstrated at workshop of Anna CohenMiller, Assiatance Professor & Co- Director of the Consortium of Gender Scholars in Nazarbayev University, who used method to collect data for her research. Method consisted of three stages and was shown in form of practical pair work, in which one was the researcher and the other was participant of research.

According to method, first, participants of research are asked a question, then they need to show answer through drawing, while the quality of the drawing and the ability of the participants to draw were not a priority. At the second stage, during interview with the researcher, participants should explain their drawing. The third stage assumed the analysis of the data obtained from the participants by researcher. [1]

Method inspired us to use it with students to develop speaking skills in English lessons and Self-Study in form of pair work. Stages and method of conducting method remained unchanged. Nevertheless, small adjustments were made.

First stage: (individual work) Students are asked a question on topic of lesson and they convey answer through drawing.

Second stage: Students work in pairs and explain their drawing to each other.

The third stage: Students need to analyze the information received from a partner and briefly tell the teacher.

Why did we choose this method? Sometimes we ask students to draw posters. We notice high motivation and interest of students, regardless of their ability to draw and level of knowledge.

Self-Study is taught in the student's native language. English is the second language. On both subjects, students experience communicative difficulties in expressing their thoughts, emotional tension and language barrier. In English, these obstacles are associated with ignorance of grammar, vocabulary and insecurity of the students. As for Self-Study, students struggle to express their thoughts clearly, use poor vocabulary and simple sentences.

Taking into account the problems of speaking, student's high interest in drawing, we decided to conduct action research using method, since it contains

combination of speaking and drawing.
Keywords: data collection, visual art, speaking, creativity, Self-Study, English as a second Language

Diversity, Quality And Accessibility: Higher Education In Bangladesh

Haragobinda Baidya MA, MeD
Executive Director, Minority Self Empowerment Foundation, 22 Dilkusha C/A Dhaka-1000 Bangladesh

Haragobinda Baidya
GICICTEL1807061

Abstract
Higher education is one of the important parts of the education system. The key aims of higher education are to generate the new knowledge, explore research works on different social and development issues, anticipate the needs of the economy and prepare highly skilled workers. In these contexts, higher education should be standard, welfare and sustainable development oriented. The present paper intends to analyze the higher education system of Bangladesh in the light of diversity, quality and accessibility. The main objective of this study is to explore the standard of higher education of a public university in Bangladesh. Nonetheless, the paper emphasizes on the students opinion about the present education system of public university, existing problems and challenges faced by the higher education institutions; and finally juxtapose the three key issues like diversity, quality and accessibility of higher education system of Bangladesh. Rajshahi University was purposively selected as study area for the present study. Both qualitative and quantitative methods have been used for analyzing data. The findings of the study show the different branches of higher education, its quality and the present opportunity of accessibility of the students as well as their perceived benefits from higher education. It is expected that the findings of the study would be able to represent the overall scenario of higher education system of Bangladesh.
Keywords: Education, diversity, quality, ccessibility, institution, methods, benefits.

Lawrence Malu
GICICTEL1807065

Arts Changes Everything Again

Lawrence Malu
Management, Admin, York College, Pobox350297, Jamaica NY, Ny11435, NY, USA

Abstract
Essay two
My future arts projects
1-   My kind of arts researches
2-my arts projects as a teaching artist
3-the artistic works wonders
4- how to realized the arts projects as an artist.
I am an artist based in America visual artist that specialized in paintings with canvas of women children for a commercial arts
Since I started paintings and drawings , I used oil, acryrics to paints and use my arts as a social justice to fight injustices in our society and change our world for a better global society, I draw, paints, sculptors ,murals illustration, cartoons design, innovates arts into women of powers
My kind of arts research that I do is to address the issues of women gender, races, economy, power ,by using social justices to change our world. Using mothers as an examples as our heros , to change our world for a better tomorrow.
As van artist I used paintings and drawings too to inspired all other artists to

know how our women help bring us into this world, by addressing poverty, race, gender, police brutality, sex scandals poverty, rape, racial profilings,,rich and pooor by projecting women as powers to be. As our heroes, god on earth.

My arts projects are focus on community buildings of arts in public parks, buildings, and arts talk, meet ups, start arts installations in streets ,in parks, in all the places.

I used to established arts gallery, teaching arts schools, colleges to bring arts education to all the rural areas in our city

My arts is visual arts like murals paintings, drawings to creates innovations arts , woodworks foe sales , commercial arts online advertising of my arts websites, I want to start creating arts in all seniors centers to help the age to paints too by being a community artist helping our society in aged groups

My artistic works includes woodworks , sculptors, start arts magazines , journals, newspapers, by arts publishing company of my own,

 I will start teaching arts students class workshops, for all general publics to mix arts and business to make a living by selling their arts to all publics to buy

 I paint women, children faces to help praise them as pour heroes. I do sculptors paper arts , arts expo, fairs in arts, shows on poetry readings, drawings to challenged our minds in our city towns ,state national levels in painting women faces as our heroes

How to realized all this is by starting up   arts schools, colleges to fight social justices using arts , addressing the issues by using arts , education, documentary, ,in fighting race matters, lives matters, city dweller, poverty, police misconducts, gender, equality, sex scandals, fashions, politicians that is corrupts.

I will have arts schools to teach paintings, visual arts in our community and start arts magazines arts gallery, in every places, by community buildings , community organizing other artists to start their own gallery…

I will be training other artists   , women , children to paint women of powers, as our heroes, using arts as a social justice to corruptions, inequality, nepotism, racism, segregations, discriminations, and our rights as a human being, as an artists, as our rights to live life fully

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Nais Laras Wati
GICICTEL1807069

Compulsory Learning Program Of Surabaya In The Provision Mass Media At 1984-1985: Analysis Of Surabaya Post Indonesia

Nais Laras Wati
SMA Wachid Hasyim 5 Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

Abstract

Basically, mass media in Indonesia influenced by the political system of government. Mass media during the New Order period was used as a media for policy delivery, including compulsory education policy. It is done to expand the information so that the program can succeed. In Surabaya too, mass media presents various articles on the compulsory education program. Therefore, the researcher is interested to study mass media in Surabaya in 1984-1985 which preach about compulsory education program. There are two problems in this research, namely the preaching of compulsory education programs and the impact of reporting on the implementation of the compulsory education program. This research used historical research method consisting of four steps, namely heuristic, source critic, interpretation, and historiography.

The results of this study indicate that Surabaya Post was the most widely published newspaper about compulsory education compared to other newspapers, namely Jawa Pos and Kompas. The contents of information on Surabaya Post was a call and encouragement to the community to succeed the

	implementation of the compulsory education program. The news has an impact on improving the Surabaya community's knowledge on compulsory education and increasing the number of students, teachers, and elementary school buildings. In 1985/1986 the number of pupils increased by 306,317 students, The increase indicated that the government has successfully achieved the target to accommodate all 7-12-year-old schoolchildren in Surabaya. In 1985/1986 the number of teachers increased by 10,783 teachers and the number of elementary school buildings increased by 1,155 elementary school buildings. Keywords: Compulsory Learning, Surabaya, Mass Media Print
Jiwon Bak **GICICTEL1807070**	**Common Depression: Affect of Performance-Based Culture in School** **Jiwon Bak** **Education, Pusan National University, South Korea** **Hoy-yong Kim** **Education, Pusan National University, South Korea** **Abstract** **1. Background/ Objectives and Goals** **The purpose of this study is to critically examine the affect of performance-based culture in modern school education. In the Korean society, for a long time, excessive competition for education has been a social problem. The era of high growth was over and the result of the competition was not distributed according to the effort and ability, therefore the deep nihilistic emotion became a cultural phenomenon accordingly. In this study, we focus on the fact that this phenomenon has similar structure to 'depression' of psychoanalysis, so try to critically analyze the cause and form of this affect. It will reveal how social demands (performance-based culture) lead to individual emotions and lives(common depression and helplessness).** **2. Methods** **This study attempts an cultural analysis about common depression in schools. First, we discuss the theoretical background, Affect Theory, in order to establish the philosophical premise. Affect refers to emotional power that dominates the cultural community in an invisible and immaterial form. It is often used by autonomist theorists to look into the back side of cultural phenomena that can not be explained by logical reason. We try to identify the school's performanceism as a culture phenomenon that is not a rational phenomenon but a affectively contagious phenomenon.** **Next, we clarify the structure and form of depression(melancholy) in psychoanalysis. It occurs as a result of internalizing grief for loss. We pursue the contact between the form of disease and the performance-based culture of school education by examining cases of affective analysis that interpret melancholy socially and culturally. Finally, it examines the structure and case of performance-based culture in school education and reveals the process of forming depressive subject.** **3. Expected Results/ Conclusion/ Contribution** **In conclusion, this study reveals that the increased competence of school education (extension of control range and function) poses a danger of enlarging and reproducing negative performanceism. Depressions is the result of negative influences. This article presents a framework of interpretation that reveals the limitations of a competent school system by analyzing the emotional desires embedded in performanceism.** **School education is becoming an increasingly sophisticated system. Specifically, the characteristics of modern school organizations can be explained by**

	autonomous control, tight management, and indirect effects of organizational media. The competence of the school organization directly or indirectly pushes the members to internalize the performance-based culture. On the one hand, it contributes to the outcome of educational activities, but one the other hand, It makes educational subjects depressed by officially/unofficially disseminating the myth of "success" which is impossible. Finally, we try to find a way to reconstruct the resisting subject as an alternative. And, It explores anti-capitalist and resistive capacities that are not embraced by efficiency and exchange-sense, for example: laziness, incompetence, hesitation, negative attitudes and failures and so on. It will ultimately help to draw a reflective alternative by critically reviewing the myth of capitalist success that is the melting pot of Korean education. Keywords: affect, performance-based culture, depression, cultural analysis
Caroline Val Madin **GICICTEL1807071**	**Inquiry approach to facilitate reflection in action research for ESL preservice teachers** **Caroline Val Madin** **Institut Pendidikan Guru Kampus Gaya, Sabah, Malaysia** **Suyansah Swanto** **Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia** **Abstract** **Reflection is perceived as one significant skill in action research, but many practitioners still display dissatisfactory reflective thinking levels especially among teachers. Preservice teachers particularly have voiced out issues in their reflective practice in action research. Although reflection can be personal and has infinite forms, research has demonstrated the usefulness of inquiry approach to provide scaffolding for better reflection. This study aimed to identify preservice teachers' and their respective lecturer-supervisors' views on the use of inquiry approach to facilitate reflective practice in action research. A set of question-structured checklist was provided to each of the research participant to guide their reflection in action research. Data were collected from 20 ESL preservice teachers and 5 lecturer-supervisors in one of the campuses of Teacher Education Institute of Malaysia through follow-up interviews and focus group discussions. Findings revealed the benefits of inquiry approach use in guiding the preservice teachers' reflective practice in doing their action research and in writing the final report. Feedback from the interview with the lecturer-supervisors suggested that the use of inquiry approach assisted the preservice teachers' reflection to be more organized and relevant to the focus in each section in the report. In line of these findings, a list of future recommendations on the application of inquiry approach for future use is suggested.** Keywords: Reflective Practice, Action Research, Inquiry Approach, Preservice teachers
Daw Sanda Lynn **GICICTEL1807074**	**Effective Instruction And Management In Efl Classroom** **Daw Sanda Lynn** **Department of English, Technological University (Meiktila), Mandalay, Myanmar** **Abstract** **The objective of this paper is to suggest the teachers in EFL classroom. Instruction and management are very important for a teacher to control and motivate the class. This paper is intended to help provide effective teaching in EFL classroom with upper-intermediate knowledge of English. The principal**

aim is to provide them with more information on instruction and management, to notice the students' actual ability in four skills by making instruction and management, to promote the students' interest by using instruction and management and to attract or stimulate the students' mind by using activities. This paper includes some effective and appreciable methods for the teachers. Studying a subject as a foreign language can create many difficulties. So, the teachers need to know how to select and design appropriate and authentic learning materials for classroom management. Some useful ideas and techniques for enabling greater and more careful organisation are provided to make accessible to the learners to meet their objectives. This paper includes the interactive teaching, strategies-based instruction, classroom instruction and management, intrinsic motivation, language-culture connection, communicative competence, the roles of interactive teacher, teacher's role and style, encouraging good language learner behavior, the physical environment of the classroom, some effective instructions and language learning, practical classroom application and sample activities for EFL students. Moreover, the teachers can evaluate the success or failure of the lessons. This paper is beneficial for language teachers to a certain extent.

Keywords: (instruction, management, materials, motivation, environment)

Web-Based Learning Model Using Hot Potatoes Applications to Increase Language Student Achievement

Andi Hamzah Fansury
English Language Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Bosowa University, Makassar, South Sulawesi

A. Vivit Angreani
Bosowa University, Makassar, Indonesia

Andi Hamzah Fansury
GICICTEL1807075

Abstract
The aim of this research was generally (1) to know the implementation of web-based learning model using hot potatoes application to increase language student achievement (2) to know student interest in web-based learning model by using hot potatoes application to increase language student achievement. This research used quasi experimental method. This research was conducted at second grade students of Junior High School 8 Makassar with 850 students' population. The researchers used a random sampling technique. The total sample used was 60 students. The researcher divides the sample into two classes: the experimental class and the control class. Instruments research used is test, questionnaire and interview. web-based learning model using hot potatoes application can help students develop their language ability. Web-based learning model using hot potatoes application is very effective to be applied to avoid boredom and boredom of students in following the learning process.

Keywords: Learning Model, Web, Hot Potatoes, Learning Outcomes.

Editha Rivera Jorda
GICICTEL1807076

Predicting the Academic Performance of the Engineering Students Using Decision Trees

Editha Rivera Jorda
Centro Escolar University, Manila, Philippines

ABSTRACT
Data mining is an integral part of knowledge discovery in database and a process that converts raw data into useful information. Once applied in education, it is called Educational Data Mining (EDM). EDM is a field of scientific inquiry for the developments of method to discover unique kind of

	data in educational settings, and using this method to understand better the students and their learning environment. One of the current popular methods in EDM is prediction. Prediction is used to detect student's behavior, and predicting or understanding student outcome. Normally, many engineering students in Technological University of the Philippines were either dropouts or dismissed from the engineering program they enrolled in. The dismissal or dropping out of students resulted to wastage of the scarce resources of the government and deprived the opportunity of the other students. As such, the paper aimed to develop and validate a predictive model to serve as a framework in predicting the academic performance of the engineering students in Technological University of the Philippines Manila (TUPM) based on Mathematics and Physics courses towards retention policy and identify academically at-risk engineering students for early intervention. The research design of the paper is descriptive-quantitative. The data of the engineering students from school year 2008 - 2015 were gathered from the Electronics Registration System of TUPM. It contained the students' final grades in College Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Solid Mensuration, Advance Algebra, Analytic Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Physics 1 and 2. C5.0 and Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detection (CHAID), two of the decision tree algorithms provided by IBM SPSS Modeler were used to develop and validate the model and t-test was used if the two models were significantly different. Based on the result C5.0 suited best for the model based on accuracy and 10-fold cross validation for identifying students who were likely to be retained in the program and those who were academically at-risk. Lastly, the two models were significantly different based on the level of accuracy of prediction about the academic performance of the engineering students in TUPM. Keywords: Data mining, Educational Data Mining, Decision Tree, C5.0
Behnam Jamshidi Dana GICICTEL1807078	**Evaluation of virtual team formation and the manner of interaction in scientific research environments** **Behnam jamshidi dana** **MS student of information technology-electronic commerce, Khajeh Nasir Toosi University of Technology, Tehran, Iran** **Asghar Zamani** **Assistant Professor, Department of Higher Education Management Studies, Institute for Research and Planning in Higher Education, Tehran, Iran** **Abstract** **Virtual team refers to provisional occupational groups with geographically scattered distribution and from diverse cultural backgrounds. They're connected via IT devices and rarely join actual meetings so some members may never meet in person.** **Members have qualifications complementing the others', shared goals, objectives and approaches, and are committed to each other's success and prosperity .** **They may never work, together as a team members, and the team may dissolve after fulfilling their assigned task. Or the team may have a permanent structure in order to work on continuous tasks such as strategic planning where they match traditional teams in some cases .** **Our country is lacking team works and some scarce cases pretend to do such team based tasks .** **This paper investigates challenges facing student virtual team of Technology**

	Department of Amir Kabir University. it is concluded that the main causes of those student team problems are :lack of trust and confidence , of commitment and conformity, of responsibility and accountability , and of commitment to team shared objectives . Having evaluated these problems, student virtual team put the causes of their failure on its agenda in order to remove these human related defects as well as emotional and/or psychological factors, achieving high executive growth , performance and strength . Keywords: Team - Virtual teams - Trust - Commitment - Accountability - Goals
Aip Syaepul Uyun **GICICTEL1807081**	**Curriculum Development in English Language Teaching in Tunas Unggul Junior High School Bandung Indonesia** **Aip Syaepul Uyun** **Department of English Education, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Syarif Hidayatulloh State Islamic University, Jakarta, Indonesia** **Abstract** **This research intends to explore on how the school design the curriculum as well as its implementation in relation to English speaking instruction and its implication to the student's English development.** **The research was conducted at Tunas Unggul Junior High School Bandung Indonesia. It used qualitative descriptive method and focused on contemporary phenomenon within a real context existing at the institution environment. The data was collected through interview, questionnaire, observation and document analysis.** **From the research, it was found that teaching speaking has played significant rule at the school and has become one of the school priorities to be taught. It is done to pursue the school vision to create young generation with highly intelligence and having global thinking perspective. The school was motivated to design and develop its curriculum using combination curriculum between national and institutional curriculum. The concept used in this combination curriculum is actually mostly the same as the general concept of Indonesian national curriculum, yet the school with its own uniqueness develops it appropriately to its own view and ideology toward the education and fits to the students' need. This combination curriculum has deliberately creates English strategies for developing students speaking both in class and out the class. The teaching strategies used have been widely influenced by communication and students center strategies. This measure taken by the school, has given much beneficial impact to all parties, teacher, students, as well as school stakeholder for their English develop significantly. Therefore, in teaching speaking, it is important for everyone particularly educator to develop their curriculum and teaching strategies which meets to the students need.** **Key words: curriculum, development, ELT,**
Jantharath Plubsiri **GICICTEL1807082**	**A Study of Problems in Paraphrasing of Thai EFL University Students** **Ms. Jantharath Plubsiri** **Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand** **Asst. Prof. Dr. Phnita Kulsirisawad** **Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand** **Abstract** **The objectives of this study are to identify the problems experienced by Thai EFL university students when they were given a paraphrasing assignment and to find out what they did when they paraphrased. The participants included 108**

third and fourth year English major undergraduates at Srinakharinwirot University. The instruments used in this study included a questionnaire and a semi-structured interview. The participants were asked to complete the questionnaire to acquire information about their paraphrasing problems. The interview was conducted to find out what the students did when they paraphrased. The quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics while the qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis. The results of this study indicated that the most difficult problem that the students faced when paraphrasing was when they were assigned to paraphrase an unfamiliar passage or topic. With regard to the paraphrasing strategies that the participants frequently used, it was found that they tended to rely on using synonyms. Even though the participants had some difficulties paraphrasing, they realized that copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit or copying a large amount of words from an original source were unethical and wrong.

Keywords: Academic Writing, Paraphrasing Problems. Paraphrasing Strategies, Plagiarism

Hossein Alinezhad **GICICTEL1807083**	**Receptive or Productive? Which Task Works More Efficiently in Vocabulary Instruction?** **Hossein Alinezhad** **Young Researchers and Elites Club, North Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran** **Abstract** Vocabulary development is an essential part of language acquisition and a major problem for nearly all of the EFL/ESL learners. Not surprisingly, the issue of vocabulary instruction has been the subject of numerous studies from the very beginning of TEFL/TESL. Among different techniques of teaching vocabulary, using tasks has recently attracted the attention of researchers. Therefore, the present study was conducted to compare the effects of two types of tasks (receptive and productive) on the Iranian EFL learners' vocabulary knowledge. To ensure the homogeneity of the 93 participants in terms of their general proficiency in English and vocabulary knowledge before the instruction, they performed on a language proficiency test and a vocabulary pre-test respectively. Then, the participants were assigned to the Receptive Task Group (RTG), Scrambled Productive Task Group (SPTG), and Paragraph Productive Task Group (PPTG). During 20 sessions of instruction, all of the groups received the English definition of words to-be-learned plus two example sentences. The RTG was provided with four extra sentences for each word, while the participants in the SPTG were given the same four sentences in a scrambled manner and ordered them. In addition to the previous activities, the PPTG used the aforementioned words to write a paragraph. The results indicated that the receptive group and the productive groups performed better on the recognition and productive posttests respectively. Moreover, the results indicated that female participants in all three groups performed better than male students on the vocabulary recognition posttest. Considering the vocabulary productive test, female participants of RTG and SPTG had better scores; however, male participants of the PPTG outperformed their female counterparts on this test. Keywords: Receptive Vocabulary, Productive Vocabulary, Task-Based Language Teaching, Receptive Task, Productive Task

Pius A L Berek
GICICTEL1807084

DESCRIPTION ABOUT STUDENT'S LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION AT NURSING PROGRAM OF UNIVERSITY OF TIMOR, ATAMBUA CAMPUS

Aurelia Jeni Kariani Nahak, Amd.Kep
Nursing Program of Univercity of Timor, Atambua Campus, East Nusa Tenggara

Pius A.L. Berek, S.Kep.Ns.,M.Kep.,Sp.MB
Nursing Program of Univercity of Timor, Atambua Campus, East Nusa Tenggara

Maria Fatimah W.A. Fouk, S.Kep.Ns.,M.Kep
Nursing Program of Univercity of Timor, Atambua Campus, East Nusa Tenggara

Abstract
SADARI is breast self-examination for early detection of breast cancer. The purpose of this study is to determine the level of knowledge of students about breast self-examination in terms of Knowing Comprehension, application, and analysis at nursing Program of University of Timor. This research uses quantitative approach with pure descriptive method. The samples studied were 92 people using simple random sampling method.
The results show that 97% respondents are good knowledge and exist also 3% of respondents are enough of knowledge about sadari. This confirms that the level of knowledge of students at Nursing Program Study University of Timor Atambua Collageis very high. The students are known breast self-examination they are expected to do that regularly to prevent early breast cancer.
Keywords: Realize, level of knowledge.

Rubby Dhunpath
GICICTEL1807056

Student Success And Curriculum Reform In Post-Apartheid South Africa

Rubby Dhunpath
University Teaching & Learning office, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

Abstract
Student success is an elusive aspiration in South Africa, especially for its majority African population as the country continues to endure the imprints of a racially divided, higher education. This article will critically examine various reform initiatives to enhance student success since 2004. The authors will demonstrate that despite successive efforts and increasing resources directed at enhancing student success, the outcomes have been minimal, largely because student failure has been pathologised as a function of student deficits rather than a consequence of systemic dysfunction, especially as it relates to the curriculum. We concede that while the impediments to student success are multifarious, using the affordances of technology to institute a less alienating curriculum structure, alongside a review of content, can catalyse the process of reform to reverse student success trends.
Keywords: undergraduate student success, curriculum structure, transformation, South Africa

Service-Learning Program: Project SERVE
(Students Empowered to Restore Values and Ethics)

Rosa Tayamora
Values Education, Mambugan National High School (DepEd), Philippines

Rosa Tayamora
GICICTEL1807059

Abstract
This study aims to assess the impact of Service Learning Program of Mambugan National High School in the following areas: (1) Personal (2) Social and (3) Learning. It is based on triangulation technique which refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena (Patton, 1999). Moreover, Clive Seale (1999) believes that triangulation technique is "one way of improving quality in qualitative research". A clear recognition of the premise that there is no single method to solve problems.
With increasing school dropout rates, number of school-age children from dysfunctional families and declining performance in National Achievement test, emphasizing the importance of service-learning is more crucial than ever. According to The National Center for Education (1999) Service-learning has long been viewed as a possible means of improving education, with roots stretching back to late 19th and early 20th century. Hence, the involvement of students and other school stakeholders to activities that promote service and learning is crucial in fulfilling the Department of Education's (DepEd) mission and vision to "realize [learners'] full potential and contribute meaningfully to building the nation."
Project SERVE is a response to the compelling and ubiquitous needs of the school
and the community to get students involved in service-learning activities and gain positive experiences that they can apply to their academic and personal development. Through Project SERVE students they gain both of what Hussey and Smith (2002) note as "knowledge that" (knowledge of facts, rules, and procedures) and "knowledge how" (learned skills and abilities).
Keywords: Service Learning, triangulation, action research

Ko-Woon Park
GICICTEL1807063

Postmodernity, Sensitive Reason, and Education

Ko-Woon Park
Department of Philosophy of Education, Faculty of Education, Pusan National University, South Korea, Busan

Hoy-Yong Kim
Pusan National University

Abstract
This paper is focused on the possibility of education in relation with "sensitive reason" that is commonly inherent in the thought of Michel Maffesoli who is a French sociologist. Maffesoli noted the Human sense as an alternative to modernity. Maffesoli is willing to discover the sense and reason in the midst of present postmodern times. In this paper, I will consider the purpose of education in postmodernity. Also I will investigate the educational meaning of sensitive reason in postmodern. A Study of Maffesoli's concept of sensible reason in postmodern enviroments will help to broaden the horizons and possibilities of education in 21st century.

Da Wen
GICICTEL1807066

A Conservative Disposition of Freedom as the Foundation of Learning: Rethinking Education from the Perspective of Michael Oakeshott

Da Wen
Department Of Education, Faculty Of Educational Philosophy, Pusan National University, Busan, South Korea

Abstract
Liberal learning is both the basis and the expression of freedom, which itself is the foundation of the conservative disposition.—A role for an explicitly university education within the liberal arts appears dubious if not wholly unnecessary. Indeed, Oakeshott strongly deprecates a variant of project-based learning as taking a proper place of study at the university and within a liberal arts curriculum. Since the university as he understands it is a paradigmatic microcosm of the state as civil association governed by "non-instrumental rules", or moral association "devoid of an extrinsic purpose"(Tregenza, 2004: 6); its liberal curriculum is meticulously arranged to facilitate the self-realisation of the learner, just as the state, by its own refusal to applaud an instrumental law (which aims to realize this purpose), provides its citizens with the freedom to pursue their own aspirations with minimal frustration. A liberal learning, according to Oakeshott, by definition, provides the learner with the "self-chosen actions and utterances"(Oakeshott, 1989: 25) of behaving as a free citizen. The difficulty of this sort of learning within the university lies, for Oakeshott, in his unique distinction between a language and a literature. The language of education is "the language of desire and aversion, of preference and choice, of approval and disapproval, of praise and blame, of persuasion, injunction, accusation, and threat……It is the language of every-day, practical life"(Oakeshott, 1991: 206). If an educational activity is essentially involved in the pursuit of a substantive goal, then it has no place in a liberal education. Since education studies assume a specific purpose and thus their practice does not conform to the conservative disposition of freedom that liberal learning strives to achieve. Education studies of this kind necessarily require a diverse variety of literatures. On Oakeshott's own account, of course, they are vocational in nature.

Jungson Kwon
GICICTEL1807067

Research Trends of Imaginative Education in Korea
: A Preliminary Study on the Conceptual Recognition Process of Imaginative Education in Elementary School Teachers in Korea

Jungson Kwon
Department of Education, Pusan National University, Republic of Korea

Hoy-yong Kim
Department of Education, Pusan National University, Republic of Korea

Abstract
The purpose of this study is to examine research trends of imaginative education in Korea as a preliminary study to confirm the necessity of research on the process of recognizing the concept of imaginative education in elementary school in Korea. First, I will summarize the relation between organic change of society and education, creativity and imagination. Second, I will look at the process and history of imaginative education in Korea, especially elementary education. Third, I will analyze researches for conceptual study and curriculum utilization for imaginative education in Korea. Korea is sensitive to the dynamic changes of the world characterized by the fourth industrial revolution period and adapts to it. In particular, the movement of reform and innovation in the school education,

	which is responsible for educating talented people to lead such a society It stands out. Since the 2000s, creativity education has been emphasized continuously in the school curriculum. In the 2009 revised elementary curriculum, it has begun to specify imagination as a specific educational goal. Since then, research on this has been going on steadily. Many studies on imaginative education have emphasized the importance and necessity of basic understanding and research of imaginative education. The true realization of the school education goal is only possible if the teachers in the field understand the educational activities and the educational meaning to enhance the imagination. Therefore, the following suggestions and expectations follow. First, it is important to check the reality of the educational field that is currently being implemented without clear guidelines or conceptual definitions. Second, the specific information gained from this process will be used as the basis for future research on "imaginative education" and may be a guide for subsequent research design. Key Words: imagination, imaginative education, Korean education, concept of imagination
Jiwon Bak **GICICTEL1807072**	**Gloomy Subjects in the Competitive Education** **Jiwon Bak** **Education, Pusan National University, South Korea** **Hoy-yong Kim** **Education, Pusan National University, South Korea** **Abstract** This study aims to critically examine the culture of competitive education. In Korea, schools have emphasized individual effort and competition for a long time. Recently, However, as the economic growth rate has fallen and the youth unemployment rate has increased sharply, the complete trust about merit system of education is breaking down. Students fall into nihilism because it is hard to succeed even if they study hard, and it has become a cultural phenomenon. This study analyzes that educational nihilism have similar structure to 'depression' of psychoanalysis. This study reveals how competitive education make individuals depressed and torpid. This study reviews some cases and philosophical literature as a methodology. First, we review some cases of educational nihilism in Korea and analyze the common feelings in these cases. Next, we focus on Freud's theory and describe the causes and structures of depression. Finally, we examine the commonality between depression and nihilism in competitive schools. Keywords: competitive education, cuture of education, depression, educational subject
Chanawan Inkaew **GICICTEL1807073**	**A Study of English Oral Communication Strategies Used among Thai EFL Students of Different English Proficiency Levels: A Case Study of First Year English Major Students, Srinakharinwirot University** **Chanawan Inkaew** **Faculty of Humanities, English Major, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand** **Dr. Narathip Thumawongsa** **Faculty of Humanities, Master of Arts in English Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand** **Abstract** Being able to communicate effectively is the highest goal of all language learners. Most of people preferred to communicate orally, however, it is not easy for ESL/

	EFL students to communicate proficiently (Surbhi, 2015). Therefore, Oral Communication Strategies (OCSs) is brought up to cope with the difficulties. This mix method research aims to investigate OCSs used among Thai EFL students of different English proficiency levels: beginning, intermediate and advanced level, when speaking English in real context. The findings attempted to answer what OCSs Thai EFL students of different levels used, and are there any significant differences of OCSs used among the three levels students, and also between the students in Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) and Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.). The subjects were 89 first year English major students of Srinakharinwirot University which consisted of 70 B.A. students and 19 B.Ed. students. The obtained data were analyzed based on the framework of Communication Strategies proposed by Tarone (1977). The finding indicated that there were significant differences of OCSs used among the different level students. However, the students of different programs did not have differences in the use of the OCSs. It also showed the strategies that are least used by each level of students: Approximation by beginning, Language switch by intermediate and Topic avoidance by advanced. The finding in this study corresponded to the research of Chuanchaisit (2009) which reported that the advanced level students preferred risk taking strategies such as Circumlocution and Clarification request, whereas the beginning level tended to employ Topic avoidance and Body language. The results from this study will provide recommendations for English teaching and learning for communicative competence of EFL/ ESL students. Keywords: Communication, Oral communication, Communication strategies
Muhammed Veysel Kaya **GICICTEL1807079**	**The effect of higher education on economic growth: An empirical analysis of Turkey Case** **Muhammed Veysel Kaya** **Economics, Kirikkale University, Kirikkale, Turkey** **Abstract** **The purpose of this paper is reveal the relationship between higher education and economic growth in Turkey. Higher education expenditures and policies are important indicators of developed countries for reach prosperity. Turkey is also member of G20 and in 2017, Turkish economy grew up 7.4%. According to this figure, in OECD countries, Turkey was the fastest growing after Ireland in 2017. This paper investigates the higher education effects on economic growth for 1990-2017 period. Results shows that the higher education have a positive impact on GDP.**
Elson Szeto **GICICTEL1807080**	**What Pedagogies Do Preservice Teachers Adopt In Integration Of Social Media In Teaching?** **Elson Szeto** **Education Policy and Leadership, The Education University of Hong Kong, China** **Abstract** **Understandings of social media and its pedagogical potentials remain controversial. Teachers tend to integrate social media in their teaching, which may bring about considerable impacts on their pedagogies in practices. In fact, this is an imperative issue which teacher educators in Hong Kong and those in other places are concerned. This paper reports a multi-case study about preservice teachers' pedagogies when using social media in teaching. A classification of the social media landscape is called for due to confusion regarding the meanings of such terms as social media, Web 2.0 and user-created**

content. Two research questions were addressed: (1) What social media did the preservice teachers prefer to use in during their practicums; and (2) what pedagogies did the teachers adopted while involving social media in teaching in the placement schools? A total of 33 preservice teachers (N = 33) from a higher education institution in Hong Kong voluntarily participated in this study after open invitation. YouTube was the most popular standalone social medium and was also used in combination with other social media and non-social media websites to reflect the teachers' practices in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools. Despite this, the preservice teachers mostly adopted didactic pedagogy with high frequencies of social media use during teaching practicums. This study contributes the salient understandings of pre-service teachers' pedagogical orientations in using social media. Implications for teacher education are discussed.

Mr. Sovat Oung **GICICTEL1807086**	**Development of the Self-Directed E-Learning Module on Introduction** **C++ Programming Language for Undergraduate Students in Faculty** **Of Sciences and Technology at Mean Chey University** **Mr. Sovat Oung** **Educational Technology and Communications** **Assistant Professor Tiamyod Pasawano, Ed.D.** **Abstract** The objectives of this research were 1) to identify the efficiency of the self-directed E-learning module on introduction C++ programming language for undergraduate Students in Faculty of Sciences and Technology at Mean Chey University, 2) to compare the students' learning achievement before and after using the module, and 3) to study the students' satisfaction towards using the module. The sample group of this research was consisted of 30 first year students who studied in Faculty of Sciences and Technology at Mean Chey University in academic year 2017. The research instruments included the self-directed E-learning module on introduction C++ programming language for undergraduate Students in Faculty of Sciences and Technology at Mean Chey University, a pre-test and a post-test on introduction C++ programming language, and students' satisfaction questionnaires towards the module. The data were analyzed using percentage, mean, standard deviation and dependent t-test. The research revealed that the self-directed E-learning module on introduction C++ programming language for undergraduate Students in Faculty of Sciences and Technology at Mean Chey University had passed the standard criterion with an efficiency level of 82.67/80.53. Furthermore, the students' learning achievement after using the module was higher than before using the module. The students' pre-test scores was $\bar{x}$=12.40, SD=0.87; and their post-test score was $\bar{x}$=12.08, SD=1.15. The t-test score between pre-test and post-test was 1.78. There was a significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores at the .05 level of significant. Moreover, the students' satisfaction towards the module was at a high level with the mean score of 3.91. Keywords: e-learning, C++ programing language, self-directed learning
 Pius A.L. Berek	**Description About Student's Level Of Knowledge Of** **Breast Self-Examination At Nursing Program Of University Of Timor,** **Atambua Campus** **Pius A.L. Berek, S.Kep.Ns.,M.Kep.,Sp.MB** **Nursing Program of Univercity of Timor, Atambua Campus** **East Nusa Tenggara**

GICICTEL1807089	
	Aurelia Jeni Kariani Nahak, Amd.Kep **Nursing Program of Univercity of Timor, Atambua Campus** **East Nusa Tenggara** **Maria Fatimah W.A. Fouk, S.Kep.Ns.,M.Kep** **Nursing Program of Univercity of Timor, Atambua Campus** **East Nusa Tenggara** **Abstract** **SADARI is breast self-examination for early detection of breast cancer. The purpose of this study is to determine the level of knowledge of students about breast self-examination in terms of Knowing Comprehension, application, and analysis at nursing Program of University of Timor. This research uses quantitative approach with pure descriptive method. The samples studied were 92 people using simple random sampling method.** **The results show that 97% respondents are good knowledge and exist also 3% of respondents are enough of knowledge about sadari. This confirms that the level of knowledge of students at Nursing Program Study University of Timor Atambua Collageis very high. The students are known breast self-examination they are expected to do that regularly to prevent early breast cancer.** **Keywords : Realize, level of knowledge.**
Alok Mishra **GICICTEL1807090**	**Sustainable Software Engineering : An Emerging Paradigm** **Alok Mishra** **Department of Software Engineering** **Atilim University, Ankara Turkey** **Abstract** **Presently software is part of the society and pervasive in nature. In development, implementation and operation of the software environmental concern has to be addressed. Sustainable software engineering aims to create quality, long-lasting software that fulfill the requirements of users while reducing environmental affect. Sustainability is becoming a significant emerging area in Information Technology (IT)—as contribution of IT to safeguard our future, and as evolving market segment. IT's high productivity in combination with short life cycles and, on the other hand, growing resource problems of our planet, lead to a essence that software engineers take their share of responsibility for sustainability. Researchers have noted that sustainability is under-represented in the curricula. Therefore, there is need to include the concept of sustainability into the university curriculum of computer science, software engineering and information systems.** **The latest measurement in December 2016 of rthe global concentration of CO_2 in the atmosphere, i.e. the primary driver of contemporary climate change, has reached 405.25 parts per million (ppm), the highest in recorded history. This may lead to potentially catastrophic repercussions of global warmimg. In recent survey of 3860 software engineering practitioners working at IBM, Google, ABB, and Microsoft, showed that the current higher education curriculum does not prepare them to tackle sustainability, although these practitioners are willing to learn about sustainability. Researchers have observed that topics such as green and sustainability software engineering should be included in higher education curricula which would be of great value for millennials. In many research studies Sustainable and Energy efficiency are regarded as key competences for future software engineers.** **Sustainability in software engineering in computing is not only critical and**

	imminent for the long-term benefit of human beings, but also has the potential to attract more students to this area due to its indispensable significance for future. Over the past few years, sustainable software engineering has received an increasing amount of attention since it is considered as one of the critical factors for protecting the environment. In this paper, a curriculum for sustainable software engineering is proposed with components required in this regard. The course design is based on a multi-faceted approach that adopts different perspectives on sustainability and aims to increase students' awareness of the complex nature of sustainability while developing software development and deployment. **The challenge is to motivate and interest students and faculty members for sustainability, to identify spheres of activity for software engineers, to build up competence fields for solutions, and to incorporate the topic into the syllabus. This paper provides a framework for educators to design modules addressing sustainability in Software engineering courses and also an integrated course on sustainable software engineering.** **Key words: Sustainability, Sustainable Software Engineering, Curriculum, Software Engineers**
T Hermawansyah **GICICTEL1807091**	**Profile Of Junor High School Student Spatial Thinking In Science** **T Hermawansyah** **1*Departement of Science Education, School of Postgraduate Studies, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jl. Dr. Setiabudi No. 229, Bandung 40154, Indonesia** **Abstract** **The study of spatial thinking profiles in science learning has been done. This study aims to find out student spatial thinking. Participants are 8th graders (N = 63) Junior High School in Cianjur, Indonesia. The instruments are multiple choice questions. Data were analyzed by calculating mean score. The results show that students' spatial thinking ability is very low. Students get medium criteria on input levels and very low criteria on process level. There is needs improvement in students spatial thinking. Applying spatial technology and developing teaching materials that engage spatial thingking is recommended.** **Keywords: Spatial thinking, science**

LISTENERS

Simon K Shilongo **Department of Curriculum design, Central China Normal University, Wuhan, China** **GICICTEL1807054**
Mehtab Khan **Roots Millennium Schools Hill View Campus Mirpur, Roots Millennium Schools, Mirpur AJK Pakistan** **GICICTEL1807060**
Selvaraj Daniel Selvan **Director- Health Care, Bethany Health Care Centre,72 spur tank road, Chetpet, Chennai, India** **GICICTEL1807062**
Joseph Saidu **Current Ideal, Student Recruitment Agency, Current Ideal, Abuja - Nigeria** **GICICTEL1807064**
Abboud Ghalayini **Department of Biochemistry, St. George's University, Grenada, West Indies** **GICICTEL1807085**
David Gardner

Language Centre, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong **GICICTEL1807077**
Nida Zafar **Department of English, Southwest University, Chongqing, China** **GICICTEL1807087**
Matthew Drysdale **Associate Head, Department of English,Good Hope School,Hong Kong SAR, PR China** **GICICTEL1807088**