CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

3rd ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 13-14 March, Singapore

13-14 March 2019

Conference Venue

The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS)
The Graduate Club, Suntec City Guild House, 3 Temasek Boulevard (Tower 5), #02- 401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore

Email: convener@eurasiaresearch.info
https://eurasiaresearch.org
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Preface:
Teaching and Education Research Association (TERA) is a community of passionate researchers, practitioners and educationists for the development and spread of ideas in the field of teaching and learning. TERA aims to bring together worldwide researchers and professionals, encourage intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. These objectives are achieved through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. The driving force behind this association is its diverse members and advisory board, who provide inspiring ideas and research contribution. Scholars, Researchers, Professionals are invited to freely join TERA and become a part of this ever growing network, working for benefit of society and research with the spirit of sharing and mutual growth.

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Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative idea.
KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Saravanan Sugumaran
Consultant at Ulaanbaatar Investment Department, London, United Kingdom

Saravanan Sugumaran completed second Masters in Public Policy from the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, majoring in Economic Policy Analysis. After completing first MA in International Journalism at City University London, he received a BA from Monash University in Journalism and Communications and a Post Graduate Diploma in European Politics from Denmark and the Netherlands. He is currently working as the lead consultant for The Ulaanbaatar City Investment Department, presenting an audit report based on their internal and external financial processes.
PLENARY SPEAKER

Dr. Christine Powell
Education Leadership, California Lutheran University, Thousand Oaks, California, US

Dr. Christine Powell is a teacher and educational researcher from the United States. She is currently in Singapore as a Fulbright Scholar. Her Fulbright Distinguished Teaching Award, taking place from January 2019 to June 2019, is centered on exploring career training and transition programs for students with special education needs. Dr. Powell has over 17 years of classroom teaching experience serving students requiring special education. She is an adjunct professor in the Education Leadership Department at California Lutheran University, and is currently on sabbatical from her teaching position in the state of California at Thousand Oaks High School.

Her past teaching experiences include working internationally at the American International School in Jamaica and teaching in the states of Virginia, Hawaii and California. Christine’s research and articles, focused on students with diverse learning needs, have been published in scholarly journals, national teacher publications and platforms, and parent magazines. Dr. Powell believes that education should be student focused, emphasizing student’s interest, abilities, and learning style, with the goal of empowering students to become lifelong learners and independent problem-solvers.
Mylene Milan
ERCICRTEL1904052

Speaking Anxiety: Sources, Coping Mechanisms and Teacher Management

Mylene Milan
College of Arts and Sciences, Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University, La Union, Philippines

Abstract
This study was materialized with the purpose of determining the anxieties of students towards spoken English, sources of the specified anxiety, coping mechanisms to counter the apprehensions, and teacher management to reduce the anxiety within the classroom. Being qualitative in nature, interview as the data gathering tool was utilized with an audio-recorder. Participants of the study included thirteen teachers and students of speech classes in a state university located in Region I. Data elicited were transcribed in verbatim, confirmed by the participants, coded and categorized, and themed accordingly. A triangulation method was applied to establish stronger validity of the data.

Findings confirmed teachers’ and students’ awareness of existence of Anxiety in speaking English, which will be abbreviated to ASE in this abstract. Teachers identified students’ ASE representative of the following themes: (1) No Brain and Mouth Coordination, (2) Center of Attention, and (3) Acting Out Loud; for the students themselves: (1) The Common Feeling, (2) The Incompetent Me, and (3) The Limelight. Enumerated are the sources of students’ ASE according to teachers: (1) It Began at Home, (2) It Continued in School, (3) It’s not for me at all; according to students: (1) It Comes from Within, (2) It wasn’t Nursed Well, and (3) They’re Looking for Errors. To cope with ASE, students identified the following mechanisms, which were themed into (1) Acceptance, (2) Application, and (3) Apathy. To reduce the ASE phenomenon within the classroom, teachers demonstrate the following roles according to themes: (1) The Compass, (2) The Counselor, (3) The Referee, (4) The Polyglot, and (5) The English Nazi.

Derivative from the findings are the conclusions that (1) ASE can both serve positive and negative influences to the English speaking skills of students, but generally has more debilitating effects in learning the second language, (2) ASE can be reduced with teachers’ provision of more English speaking opportunities and with students’ initiative of personal training, (3) ASE can be reduced when English is introduced and practiced by children at an early age, and (4) ASE is inevitable in the affective domain thus teachers are encouraged to apply psychological positivism in the classroom such as eliciting a friendly atmosphere, providing encouragements and motivation, showing of personal interest to students individually, and applying a communicative group approach in student activities.

Studies related to the present undertaking may refer to the succeeding recommendations: (1) experiment on activities that will reduce anxiety ASE, (2) involve a psychologist for more critical but reliable results and recommendations, and (3) conduct the study among high school and primary students.

Keywords: Speaking Anxiety, Sources of Speaking Anxiety, Coping Mechanisms, Teacher Management

Dr Desiree Scholtz
ERCICRTEL1904054

Navigating Intersections and Negotiating Meaning Between Textual, Visual and Numerical Literacies

Dr Desiree Scholtz
Teaching and Learning Co-ordinator, Faculty of Business and Management Sciences, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, Cape Town, South Africa

Abstract
The default understanding of academic literacy in higher education relates mainly to textual reading and writing. While texts are dominant in most fields of study, other literacies such as visual literacy and numeracy are equally dominant in communicating information. While certain aspects of textual analysis might be relevant to other modalities, each modality requires specific forms of analysis for effective extrapolation of data. This presentation locates the plurality of academic
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<td>Fatma Aydin ERCICRTEL1904055</td>
<td>Inferential Success Across Reading Proficiency and Knowledge Sources: The Case of Turkish EFL Learners</td>
<td>This study explores lexical inferencing success among low-intermediate and low-advanced Turkish EFL learners who are attending an English preparatory school and investigates the relationship between inferential success and L2 reading proficiency among these learners. Additionally, it looks into the knowledge sources that learners make use of in inferring the meanings of unknown words from context. Analysis reveals that although low-advanced learners are relatively more successful than the low-intermediate learners, inferential success among Turkish EFL learners attending an English preparatory school is overall low. Furthermore, the participants apparently make use of mainly discourse knowledge and grammatical knowledge although they do not resort to knowledge sources frequently and in a widespread manner. This article discusses the findings in relation to previous research, and suggests pedagogical implications of the findings.</td>
<td>Lexical Inferencing, Inferential Success, Guessing Meaning From Context, Reading Comprehension</td>
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<td>Alwyn Lau ERCICRTEL1904058</td>
<td>Selective Excellence; The Barbell Strategy and Attaining Academic Merit Sans the Strain</td>
<td>It is a common but not unrealistic stereotype of Asian students that educational success is a matter of personal identity and status. As such, achieving distinctions in as many subjects as possible (the popular target of becoming a ‘straight A’ student) is usually a non-negotiable objective nurtured by both parents and educators. Such an obsessive pursuit of academic excellence produces both laudable outcomes (e.g. the tendency of Asian students to outperform their counterparts) as well as dangerous ones (e.g. worrying rates of mental health problems). This paper hopes to apply the concept of anti-fragility developed by Nassim Nicholas Taleb—in particular one of its methods known as the Barbell Strategy—towards student learning, in the hope of a) maintaining a trajectory of academic excellence whilst b) avoiding the psychological pressures which usually accompany Asian students.</td>
<td>Education, Teaching and Learning, Anti-Fragility, Risk, Students</td>
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<td>Elmer Belza Jr ERCICRTEL1904059</td>
<td>The Effect of Moba Gaming on the Levels of Depression, Anxiety, and Stress of Students</td>
<td>The World Health Organization (WHO) has officially declared video game addiction a mental disorder. Much of the research on video games has focused on the negative effects of playing it, particularly that of violent ones. Relatively few studies have examined the relationship of video game addiction to mental health.</td>
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gaming to mental health.
In this study, we investigated the relationship of a flourishing online video gaming termed as Multiplayer Online Battle Arena (MOBA) on mental health in terms of depression, anxiety and stress levels of students at Bagumbayan National High School in Taguig City. The target sample respondents consisted of 346 students. Convenient sampling procedure was used to identify the sample size that was selected. Descriptive correlational research design was employed. Two instruments were used to gather data. The Game Addiction Scale developed by Lemmens et. al. in their study was used to determine whether the respondents are addicted to MOBA gaming or not. The 21-item Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS-21) developed by Lovibond et.al. was used to determine symptoms of mental health problems. Descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics (t-test and ANOVA) were used to analyse data. The study established that only twenty (20) students are addicted to MOBA gaming. Majority have normal levels of depression, anxiety and stress. Only 50 or 14.45% have mild depression while 11 or 3.18% have moderate depression. Fifty eight or 16.76% have mild anxiety and 11 or 3.18% have moderate anxiety. On the stress levels, 14 or 4.05% have mild stress, and 1 or 0.29% has moderate stress. The results further showed that there was significant difference on the depression levels of gamers. Similar results were obtained in the anxiety levels and stress levels of the respondents.
In light of the findings, the study suggested that a comparative study could be undertaken to further establish the influence of MOBA gaming on depression, anxiety and stress levels as well as other symptoms of mental health.
Keywords: MOBA, Mental Health, Depression, Anxiety, Stress, Video Games

### Teaching Paragraph Writing at Tertiary Level Through Moodle: A case study

Afroza Akhter Tina
Department of English, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Daffodil International University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Abstract
One of the challenges in writing at tertiary level faced by the EFL learners is developing paragraphs. The Bangladeshi learners tend to memorize certain paragraphs from their syllabus throughout their school and college life to pass the exams. They are not aware of the basic structure and organization of paragraph writing. So, developing paragraph on an unknown topic becomes difficult to them with topic sentence, supporting details and concluding sentence at tertiary level. The researchers show that teacher’s feedback has a great impact on writing practice both inside and outside the classroom. Thus, based on such feedback, students can improve their writing through editing and rewriting. So, this study investigates the development of paragraph writing challenge of five Bangladeshi undergraduate EFL students who are studying at a private university. Students wrote narrative paragraphs three times on given topics and after getting constructive feedback from teachers, submitted the revised version. By using Moodle as an online interactive learning platform, the researchers observed their development in producing topic sentence, supporting details and concluding sentence. It ensured students’ real-time engagement outside the classroom and type of changes in writing. It was revealed that the improvement was significant in the sense that, after three attempts, the organization came to the right shape. The finding implies that this study will benefit the learning-teaching practice of fundamental English language courses at university level.
Keywords: Paragraph Writing, Bangladeshi EFL Learners, Writing Challenges, Teacher’s Feedback, Moodle

### Teacher Agency and Curriculum Reform: A Case Study of Mauritius

Wedsha Appadoo-Ramsamy
UKZN- Edgewood/Mauritius Institute of Education, University of Kwazulu-Natal, Mauritius Institute of Education, Port Louis, Mauritius

Abstract
3rd ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 13-14 March, Singapore
The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS) The Graduate Club, Suntec City Guild House, 3 Temasek Boulevard (Tower 5), #02- 401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore
Agency has been interpreted conventionally as an inner capacity or act of exerting power residing in individuals. More specifically, teacher agency refers to the ways in which teachers make choices about the way they act or teach [even if the action is a passive one (Robinson 2012)]. In the context of educational reform, this agency can be expressed through deliverology, active agency or strategic mimicry. In order to understand the phenomenon of teacher agency, I will adopt an ecological perspective as developed by Brofenbrenner (1977), Emirbayer & Mische (1998) and Priestley, Biesta and Robinson (2015). Thus, teacher agency will be studied as one which is influenced by ecological forces – the iterational, practical-evaluative and projective dimensions (Priestley, Biesta & Robinson, 2015). The objectives of my study are to understand the forces which enable or constrain teachers’ agency; and to address the gap in the extent of knowledge about teacher agency and curriculum reform – not only in the contextual space of Mauritius, but in a larger temporal spatial conceptualisation of curriculum reforms internationally. This study will adopt a qualitative approach: using a narrative inquiry methodology within an overarching life history research tradition. By using a narrative inquiry approach, instead of participant observation [Robinson 2012] or case study [Mitchell (2016)], the aim is to treat teacher agency as a complex phenomenon that cannot be reduced to an objective or single truth. Instead, through an interpretivist paradigm, this study will acknowledge the subjective voices of participants in the shaping and interpretation (Ankiah-Gangadeen 2013) of experiences. Interviews and classroom observations will be conducted for data collection and the data will be analysed through a blending of the emic and etic approaches. Through this study I wish to understand how the space of curriculum reform influences teachers’ agency. It is important to expand theoretical knowledge on teacher agency in order to contribute to teacher education and development programs as teacher identity is often formulated through the binaries of teachers as ‘agents of change’ or ‘agents to be changed’ during a curriculum reform.

**Keywords:** Teacher Agency, Curriculum, Policy Reform

| Dr. Danladi Sa'adu Ibrahim | Analytical Study of Teacher Situation in North Western Nigeria: The Necessity for a Paradigm Shift |
| ERCICRTEL1904063 | Dr. Danladi Sa'adu Ibrahim |
| Department of Education, Faculty of Education, Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa, Jigawa State, Nigeria | |

**Abstract**

This study examined teacher situation in north western Nigeria. Six research questions were formulated to guide the study and a descriptive survey design was employed to conduct the research. Seventy five primary schools were used as sampled population with six hundred teachers from the three senatorial zones in each of the five States of Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina and Zamfara. Urban, semi-urban and rural factors were considered in the sampling process. In-depth Interview (IDI), Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Document Reviews, and Observations were used to gather data. Teacher situation is described under the following themes: Teacher Adequacy-ratio of teacher to pupils, Teacher Qualification- certificates and professional affiliations, Teacher Recruitment Process- entry procedure to teaching workforce, and Teacher Deployment – school needs, posting and transfer. The study recommend the adoption of the recommendation of Teacher Effectiveness Study (Kano and Kaduna, 2016) into policy as the only way to identify, recruit and deploys effective primary school teacher to improve quality of education in the states. Education Data Research and Evaluation in Nigeria (EDOREN) provided technical and financial support for the conduct of this research.

**Keywords:** Teacher, Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR), Teachers Qualification, Teacher Recruitment, Teacher Deployment

| Bello Shehu Aliyu | Impacts of Japanese Multiplication Technique on Academic Performance Among Primary Five Pupils in Tureta, Sokoto State, Nigeria |
| ERCICRTEL1904067 | Bello Shehu Aliyu |
| Science Education/Faculty of Education, Sokoto State University, Sokoto, Nigeria | |

3rd ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 13-14 March, Singapore

The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS) The Graduate Club, Suntec City Guild House, 3 Temasek Boulevard (Tower 5), #02-401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore
Abstract
The study investigated the impact of Japanese multiplication techniques on academic performance among primary five pupils in Tureta, Sokoto State, Nigeria. It employed quasi-experimental research design entailing pre-test and post-test. A simple random sampling technique through balloting method was used to select two schools out of fifty six primary schools in Tureta. The two school selected were assigned as experimental and control group with a sample of 45 and 70 respectively. The groups were used as intact class. Two objectives and two research questions were raised with their equivalent null hypothesis. Multiplication Performance Test (MPT) was used to collect data. The reliability of the instrument was 0.86 through test retest approach analyzed by using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). The data gathered were analyzed by using independent sample t-test at 0.05 level of statistical significance. The findings revealed a significant difference between pupils exposed to multiplication by using Japanese technique and those exposed by using traditional method in favor of those exposed to Japanese technique. But the Japanese Multiplication technique revealed no gender disparity. Among other recommendations include, the professional bodies like MAN, STAN, NMS et c and other educational stake holders should organize workshop and train primary school teachers of this innovative technique.

Heidilyn Tolentino
ERCICRTEL1904070
Project READ (Reading Enhancement: Advocacy of the Division): Its Effects on the Reading Performance of Struggling Readers
Heidilyn Tolentino
Department of Education, Deped- San Pablo City, Laguna, Philippines

Abstract
Purpose (Objectives of the Research)
This study aimed to determine the effects of reading enhancement on the performance of struggling readers
Design/Methodology/Approach (how the research was conducted, includes sampling, mode of data collection, theoretical or subject scope of the paper)
Purpose sampling technique was used while frequency and percentages were utilized to illustrate and describe the data, and t-test to analyze it. Pupils were given pre-test on July and mid-year reading assessment on November while teachers were asked to answer survey questionnaire to determine the effects of Project READ (Reading Enhancement: Advocacy of the Division) on the reading performance of struggling readers.
Findings (Results of the research, analysis of data, discussion)
The study revealed that based on the result of pretest and midyear assessment, reading ability of the struggling pupils improved both in English and Filipino. Hence, there is a significant difference between the pre-test and mid-year assessment of struggling readers after the implementation of Project READ activities. Likewise, teacher-respondents perceived the effects of Project READ in the reading performance of struggling readers as “Evident”.
Research Limitations/Implications (Methodology/parameters that can restrict the scope of the research findings and are outside the control of the researchers)
It was conducted from August to November 2017. The respondents were 47 teachers and 91 struggling readers from the three selected schools in Sto. Angel District, Division of San Pablo City namely San Buenaventura ES, San Diego ES and Guerilla ES. This research suggested the provision of more engaging activities and collaboration of peers and parents to enhance the performance of struggling readers.
Originality/Value (What is new in the research? What is the value of the research? Is the research heuristic or holistic?)
It is heuristic in nature which tried to analyze the effect of Project READ on reading performance of struggling readers
Keywords (Listing of Keywords will Facilitate the Research for the Research Work; Should be Italicized) Reading Enhancement, Reading Performance, Struggling Readers

Lailla Maloles
Assessment of Problems Encountered by Teachers in Teaching Filipino and English Subjects in the
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<th>ERCICTEL1904071</th>
<th>Division of San Pablo City: Basis for the Provision of Technical Assistance</th>
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<td>Laila Maloies</td>
<td>Department of Education, Deped- San Pablo City, Laguna, Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Abstract</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PURPOSE</strong></td>
<td>This study assessed the problems encountered by English and Filipino teachers in teaching the subject areas in the Division of San Pablo City. The results of the study were used as basis for the provision of technical assistance to Filipino and English teachers in the division.</td>
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<td><strong>DESIGN/METHODOLOGY/APPROACH</strong></td>
<td>This study utilized qualitative research design. Interview among Filipino and English teachers was conducted to determine the problems they encountered in teaching the subject areas. They were also asked about the technical assistance they need to teach the subject areas effectively. The participants of this study were selected Filipino and English teachers of the 80 schools in the Division of San Pablo City. This study was conducted from June to August 2018.</td>
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<td><strong>FINDINGS</strong></td>
<td>Based from the interview conducted, the identified problems encountered by English and Filipino teachers were: (a) students found it difficult to express their ideas in English and Filipino; (b) students have poor reading comprehension; (c) elementary teachers were not specialist of the subject matter; (d) test construction skills of teachers; (e) diversity of learners; (f) learners’ poor listening skills, and (g) learners’ interest to read.</td>
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<td><strong>RESEARCH LIMITATIONS/IMPLICATIONS</strong></td>
<td>The results of this study benefited the 80 schools of the Division of San Pablo City. The results of the study were used as basis for the provision of technical assistance to Filipino and English teachers that will improve their teaching competence.</td>
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<td><strong>ORIGINALITY/VALUE</strong></td>
<td>The study is heuristic in nature which assessed the problems encountered by Filipino and English teachers in teaching the subject areas in the Division of San Pablo City.</td>
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<td><strong>Keywords:</strong> Problems encountered by English and Filipino Teachers, Technical Assistance</td>
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<td><strong>Type of Research:</strong> Qualitative Research</td>
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<th>Daniela Hernandez</th>
<th>Assessment of Instructional Supervisory Practices of School Heads of Selected Public Elementary Schools: Basis for Project Development</th>
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<td>ERCICTEL1904072</td>
<td>Daniela Hernandez</td>
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<td>Department of Education, Deped- San Pablo City, Laguna, Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Abstract</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PURPOSE</strong></td>
<td>This study assessed the instructional supervisory practices of school heads of Ambray and San Francisco District in the Division of San Pablo City. The study will be used as basis for the provision of technical assistance to school heads of the said districts to enhance their instructional supervisory competence.</td>
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<td><strong>DESIGN/METHODOLOGY/APPROACH</strong></td>
<td>This study utilized qualitative research design. Interview among the school heads of Ambray and Dapdapan Districts was conducted to assess their practices in providing instructional supervision to teachers. The participants of this study were 20 school heads of the said districts. This study was conducted from June to July 2018.</td>
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<td><strong>FINDINGS</strong></td>
<td>All school heads of the two districts have Instructional Supervisory Plan. School heads provided instructional supervision to teachers based on the following: (a) teachers’ weaknesses and needs; (b) NCBTS; (c) mandates of DepEd; (d) teachers’ length of service; (e) teachers’ performance, and (f) results of Quarterly Assessments.</td>
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<td><strong>RESEARCH LIMITATIONS/IMPLICATIONS</strong></td>
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The results of this study benefited the 20 schools of Ambray and San Francisco Districts in the Division of San Pablo City. The results of the study were used as basis for project development that will improve the instructional supervisory competence of the school heads. Enhancement of their instructional supervisory competence will result to enhanced competence of teachers.

**ORIGINALITY/VALUE**
The study is heuristic in nature which assessed the instructional supervisory practices of school heads of Public elementary schools in the Division of San Pablo City.

**Keywords:** Instructional Supervisory Practices, Project Development

**Albert Saul**
**ERCICRTEL1904073**

**Project CORE (Collaboration of Research Enthusiasts) and Research Competence of Teachers: A Mixed Methods Study**

Albert Saul  
Department of Education, Deped- San Pablo City, Laguna, Philippines

**Abstract**

**PURPOSE**
This study determined the effects of Project CORE (Collaboration Of Research Enthusiasts) to the research competence level of the teachers in the Division of San Pablo City. It also described the lived experiences of teachers who participated in the project. The research aimed to improve the research competence of teachers in the division.

**DESIGN/METHODOLOGY/APPROACH**
This study utilized mixed- research design. Survey questionnaire was administered to determine the research competence levels of teachers before and after the implementation of Project CORE. Interview of 16 purposively selected participants was also conducted after project implementation to determine the effects of the project on improving the research competence levels of teachers. This study utilized stratified sampling in the selection 306 participants of the study. This study was conducted from August 2017 to January 2017.

**FINDINGS**
Teachers perceived that their research competence levels were enhanced after the implementation of Project CORE. The competence levels of the teachers were improved from Beginning to Developing Level after the implementation of the said project.

**RESEARCH LIMITATIONS/IMPLICATIONS**
The implementation of Project CORE enhanced the research competence levels of teachers in the Division. There was also an increased in the number of researches presented in Research Conferences from 37 researches last year to 69 researches this year.

**ORIGINALITY/VALUE**
The study is heuristic in nature which analyzed the effects of Project CORE on the Research Competence of Teachers in the Division of San Pablo City.

**Keywords:** Project CORE, Teacher’s Research Competence Type of Research: Mixed-Methods Research

**Effects of the English Speaking Course through Strategy-based Instruction for Local Tour Guides on Tourism and Hotel Industrial Management Students’ Speaking Ability**

Rohil Shakya  
Department of Languages, Faculty of Applied Arts, King Mongkut's University of Technology, North Bangkok, Bangkok, Thailand

**Abstract**

The main purposes of this study were 1) to create the English speaking course through strategy-based instruction for local tour guides, 2) to examine the effects of the developed course, 3) to assess how effective the developed course was after being implemented and 4) to investigate the students’ attitudes towards the developed course.

The sample of this study were divided into two groups: 1) 20 informants divided into three subgroups. Six staff working for Tourism Authority of Thailand in Prachinburi province, five
teachers teaching in the Department of Tourism and Hotel Industrial Management (TH), and nine English teachers with experiences related to English for Tourism and Hotel and 2) 30 third year students from the Department of Tourism and Hotel Industrial Management. The instruments used in this study were 1) questionnaire asking about the needs of local tour guides regarding tourism in Prachinburi province, 2) questionnaire asking about the needs of local tour guides regarding English speaking skills, 3) an English speaking course developed through the strategy-based instruction for local tour guides delivered online by Nearpod, 4) the speaking test (pre-test and post-test) which were used to evaluate the effects of the developed course on students’ speaking ability, and 5) the questionnaire asking about the students’ attitudes towards the developed course. The findings of this study may be able to improve the speaking skills of the third year students who study Tourism and Hotel Industrial Management to perform as local tour guides. Furthermore, it may encourage the students to use English language in their daily life. Regarding teaching, it may be beneficial to teachers to explore an efficient way to improve speaking ability of general students and students studying Tourism and Hotel Industry.

Keywords: Strategy-based instruction, English speaking, Local tour guides

Criselda Moresca
ERCICRTEL1904075

School Leadership Practices that Yield Tangible Results

Criselda Moresca
Curriculum Implementation Division, Department of Education Division of San Pablo City, San Pablo City, Philippines

Abstract

1. Purpose

In San Pablo City, 19 newly-passer teachers of the 2017 National Qualifying Examination for School Heads were installed in the schools of the division. Being neophyte they need proper guidance and orientation. To help them cope with the challenges of their new field of work, the researcher gathered the leadership practices of seasoned school heads that yield tangible result. This inquiry provides ample ideas on how leaders act and react in different situations, thus providing concrete illustration of practices that would help them decide and act on their own whenever such situation occurs.

2. Design/Methodology/Approach

This is a qualitative research that uses purposive random sampling. Focused Group Discussion and Interview are the methods used in gathering data. Mean and percentage are utilized in the treatment of data.

3. Findings

a. School leadership practices yield both positive and negative results depending on teachers’ behavior
b. A number of school leadership practices yield positive result contributory to high achievement
c. There are school leadership practices that yield negative result contributory to low performance

Research Limitations/Implications

This study highlights the school leadership practices of 30 seasoned school heads in SDO San Pablo taken from September to October 2018.

Originality/Value

It is timely to revisit school leadership practices

Keywords: School leadership practices

A Hobby That Response to Emergency: Viewpoint in using HAM Radio for Disaster Risk Reduction Management in Schools

Ma. Cristina Calingasan
Department of Education, Sta. Ana Elementary School, San Pablo City, Philippines

Abstract

1. Purpose

To determine the participants’ viewpoint in using HAM Radio for Disaster Risk Reduction

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Ma. Cristina Calingasan ERCICRTEL1904076

Management in Schools. II. Design/Methodology/Approach
A descriptive designed research wherein purposive sampling technique was used and survey questionnaire was the major instrument. Frequency and percentage was the statistical tools to be utilized to illustrate and describe the data while ANOVA is to be used to test for significant differences among the viewpoints of the participants as regards in using HAM Radio for Disaster Risk Reduction Management in Schools.

III. Findings
All group participants strongly agreed that with the use of HAM Radio for Disaster Risk Reduction Management in Schools in terms of Relevance, Objectives, and Timeliness would provide communication despite power outages or other disaster related issues.

IV. Research limitations/Implications
The study is being conducted in Sta. Ana Elementary School this School Year 2018-2019. The participants of the study consisted of three groups: Teachers, Pupils, and Parents. The participants strongly agreed that this would help in the delivery of urgent communications when network communication fails due to disasters in all forms.

V. Originality/Value
The researcher is a School Principal and a radio operator licensee from the National Telecommunication (NTC) and Philippine Association of Radio Operators (PARA) with a call sign 4H1LCM. It bothers her to discover that not all schools have strong network connection that prompt her in doing this study.

Keywords: HAM Radio, Call Sign, Disaster, Viewpoint, Education Partners, National Telecommunication (NTC), Philippine Association of Radio Operators (PARA)

John Julius Abdul ERCICRTEL1904077

Politics, Teacher Education and Actualization of A Nation Setting Goals

John Julius Abdul
Department of Christian Religion Studies, School of Arts And Social Science, College of Education Akwanga, Nasarawa State, Akwanga, Nigeria

Abstract
Globally, Education has being one of the most important sectors that produces experts for the rest of fields of human endeavour. Formal education takes place in schools and institutions which are manned by Teachers normally trained from Teacher Education institutions. Given the country’s considerable economic resources, the actualization of set goals wouldn’t have been in doubt; however there is still much to be desired. This paper titled, Politics, teacher, teacher education and the actualization of the set goals has viewed the potentials for the attainment of the national imagination, defined certain concepts like politics teacher, teacher education, etc. it has also made mention of some of the parameters necessary for the attainment of the set goals to include polity, macro-economy, infrastructure, manufacturing and education. The paper has expressed worries on how these sectors could be improved within 10 years from now, if the nation could not in the past 50 years. It finally concludes and gave some recommendation.

Veronica Ril ERCICRTEL1904078

Work Environment and its Effects to the Performance of Elementary Teachers in Public Schools

Veronica Ril
Department of Education, Division of San Pablo City, Sto. Cristo Elementary School, Philippines

Abstract
1. Purpose/Research Objectives
This study determined the effects of working environment to the performance of elementary teachers in San Francisco District related to their job satisfaction.

2. Design/Methodology/Approach
The researcher used descriptive method. Interview was conducted to determine the effects of work environment to the performance of teachers. The research utilized the random sampling.

3. Findings
Participants of this study said that proper working environment has a great effect on how they perform inside the classrooms because they have better job satisfaction. They also emphasized that the effectiveness of using the different pedagogical approaches in teaching relies on the contentment or satisfaction of every teacher. They also stressed that good relationships between the people around them namely co-teacher relationship and principal-teacher relationship have a positive effect on their satisfaction and performance

4. Research limitations/implications
The respondents of this study are 20 teachers of San Francisco District, Division of City Schools in San Pablo Laguna. The study was conducted from February to March 2017.

5. Originality/Value
The results of this research will be utilized by school heads of public schools in the Division of San Pablo City. The results of this study will serve as basis for the improvement of work environment of school which will lead to teachers’ performance.

Keywords: Academic Activities, Professional Growth, Content, Pedagogy

### Strategies Employed and Problems Encountered in Teaching Early Grade Mathematics: Basis in Preparing Strategic Instructional Materials

Christine Dianne San Juan
Department of Education Region IV-A Calabarzon, Division of San Pablo City, Philippines

**Abstract**

1) Purpose
This study determined the importance of enhancing pupils to be more competent in Mathematics that includes number sense and fundamental operations. It also presented the strategies employed in teaching mathematics that served as the basis in preparing strategic instructional materials.

2) Design/Methodology/ Approach
Researcher made survey questionnaire and observation were administered to attain the purpose of the study.

3) Findings
Mathematics subject become easier and interesting to learn due to the various activities and exercises utilized by the math teachers. These activities and exercises lead to the mastery of math facts; reinforced number sense through number system properties, measurements concept, and math vocabulary; and these were explored and deepened their conceptual understanding.

4) Research limitations/Implications
The respondents of the study were eight (8) Grade one to three teachers with five (5) years and above teaching experience from the three (3) selected schools teaching mathematics in Sto. Angel District City of San Pablo Laguna namely San Pedro Elementary School, Dolores Elementary School and San Buenaventura Elementary School.

5) Originality/Value
The heuristic research proved its uniqueness in integrating local context and pedagogical features of assessment that attended appropriateness to learners.

Keywords: Academic Performance, Strategic Intervention Material

### Assessment on the Technical Assistance Provided by School Heads in the Division of San Pablo City

Eileen Roda
Curriculum Implementation Division, Department of Education, Philippines

**Abstract**

1. Purpose
The study assessed the technical assistance provided by school heads in Public Elementary Schools in the Division of San Pablo City. It considered the practices employed and other intervening factors that affects the provision of technical assistance.

2. Design/Methodology/ Approach
A descriptive research design utilizing a modified self-made questionnaire consisting a five-point
Likert scale was applied to gather data, analyzed using frequency percentage and mean. The researcher also conducted interview to validate the purpose of this study.

a. Findings
The results revealed how school heads positively or negatively manage their role functions in providing technical assistance despite of the issues or problems encountered. It also shows the effectiveness of the methods and approaches employed in the provision of technical assistance and underlying effects in teacher’s performance.

3. Research Limitations/Implications
The participants of this research were 63 elementary school heads of public schools in the division of San Pablo City.

4. Originality/Value
The findings of the study will serve as basis in formulating technical assistance mechanism, coaching plan and monitoring tool for effective delivery of basic education services.

Keywords: School Leadership Practices

Ma. Bella Santos
ERCICRTEL1904084

A Mastery Learning Kit In English Six For Opportunity Learners In A Public Elementary School

Ma. Bella Santos
Department of Education, Elementary School Principal, Sta. Filomena Integrated School, San Pablo City, Laguna, Philippines

Abstract
This study aimed to design a mastery learning kit in English Six for opportunity learners in public elementary school. The study looked into: (a) the levels of mastery learning in English of Grade Six pupils as measured by the following tests: the School Diagnostic Test, the Quarter Assessment Results (QAR) and the Final Grades of Grade Six pupils in English; (b) specific competencies in English as basis for particular practice tests; (c) appropriate format and style for the Kit in English for Grade Six and (d) the assessment of peer evaluators on the relevance of the Mastery Learning Kit. The participants were six English teachers from one district. The descriptive and developmental approach were used with the weighted mean in the treatment of data. The levels of mastery learning in English Six were found to be “Beginning” in the school diagnostic test,” Average Mastery” in the Quarter Assessment Results, and “Developing” in the English final grades. The overall assessment of “Strongly Relevant” by peer evaluators on the developed Mastery Learning Kit in English Six for Opportunity Learners in a public elementary school made the recommendation for its utilization to improve pupils’ achievement and performance levels in English.

Keywords: Mastery Learning Kit, Quarter Assessment Results, Opportunity Learners, Competencies

Muhammad Aji Hadejia
ERCICRTEL1904085

Relevance of Information and Communication Technology in Enhancing Adult and Non-Formal Education

Muhammad Aji Hadejia
Department of Adult and Non-Formal Education, Jigawa State College of Education, Gumel, Jigawa State, Nigeria

Abstract
Information and communication technologies have affected every aspect of human activity and have a potential role to play in the field of adult and non-formal education. This is so because adult education touches all aspects of human endeavours that demand the use of technological equipment. The information age becomes an era of knowledge providing sound and unmatched feasibility for discovery, exchange of information, communication and exploration to strengthen the teaching learning process. Information technologies help in promoting opportunities of knowledge sharing throughout the world. These can help the facilitators and participants having up-to-date information and knowledge. Accurate and right information is necessary for effective teaching and learning; and information technologies (Haag, 1998; p.10) are “set of tools that can help provide the
right people with the right information at the right time.”
This paper, therefore, examined the concept of information and communication technology, concept of adult and non-formal education and improving of adult and non-formal education through Information and communication technology. The paper also came up with conclusion and drawn recommendation.

Keyword: Information, Communication, Technology, Adult Education, Non-Formal Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Downfall in Education and Changes to Be Implicated</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meys Hamdan</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>English Language Teaching, Near East University, Northern Cyprus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Abstract

The European Commission Report 2010 provides information regarding the downfalls of students during the education process and the targets associated with them while continuing their education. This research aims at taking into account the reasons lying behind for young students not wishing to continue their higher education.

Hence my key question throughout the research is: To what extent does a teacher influence a student’s interest, motivation and involvement (in a perspective) in education? Additionally, the following question was the auxiliary question aroused during the process of the research: How can the high school students be encouraged with necessary motivation towards lessons and continuing with their education after high school, rather than leaving the high schools or just staying with a high school diploma?

It is stated that, a research is a systematic, critical and self-critical inquiry, which aims at contributing to the advancement and knowledge of wisdom. Observations taking place at schools have become the main focus area for researchers in Northern Cyprus, especially for language teachers, in order to allow reflective teaching and self-awareness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Role of Learning in Enhancing the Childs Cognitive Development: Case Study the Algerian School</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ilhem Zoubida El Ouchdi Mirali</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of English, Faculty of Letters and Foreign Languages, University of Tlemcen, Tlemcen, Algeria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract

Enhancing the cognitive development through the schooling system seems to be the big challenge of the 21st century. This is utopic in many countries among them Algeria where many reforms have been undertaken. This paper is a case study of teaching/learning process in my country. It is divided in two main parts. The former gives an overview about the schooling system in Algeria. It describes the difference between the way teaching/learning should be achieved and the way this process is realized in the classroom. Whereas, the latter analyzes the results obtained throughout our field work. It focuses on the final national exam of the primary level. In sum, this work is an attempt to analyze to what extent the schooling system in Algeria contributes at enhancing the cognitive development among Algerian learners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students Perceptions about the Effects of Cooperative Learning Approach in the University Classrooms: A Qualitative Study at University of Tehran</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mohammad Reza Keramati</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Professor, Department of Educational Planning and Management, Tehran, Iran</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Abstract

This paper reports the results of Student’s perceptions about the effects of cooperative learning (CL) approach in the university classrooms. Sampling of the study consists of 20-22 years old 40 students at Department of Educational planning and management, Faculty of education, University of Tehran in Iran. Students were in-depth interviewed about their learning experiences in a two-
### ERCICRTEL1904092

**Title:** Cultural and Social Understanding of Learning Materials

**Authors:** Anik Setyowati, Leticia Jose Cabana-Basilan

**Abstract:**

The study aimed to explore the cultural and social understanding of learning materials among students. The findings revealed that students had diverse perspectives on how learning materials are perceived and used. The study also highlighted the importance of incorporating cultural and social contexts in teaching materials to enhance student engagement. **Keywords:** Cultural Understanding, Social Environment, Learning Materials

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### ERCICRTEL1904098

**Title:** Experimental Classes With An Andragogy Approach To Make The Learning Atmosphere Fun And Vibrant (case study at the BSSN Training Center)

**Authors:** Anik Setyowati

**Abstract:**

It takes a lot of innovation in adult learning, or better known as andragogy, so that it can achieve learning goals and keep the classroom atmosphere comfortable so that it supports the "transfer of knowledge" process. Obstacles often arise when training participants feel learning material is too heavy for reasons of lack of knowledge, boredom or have never known the material previously related. When the training implementation is relatively long and the age of the training participants who are often no longer young causes physical problems that interfere with the achievement of learning goals. This is coupled with low motivation and "needs of knowledge" factors. All of these factors lead to uncomfortable demotivation and class atmosphere because they affect all training participants. The author tries to do classroom observations as a training participant and conducts experimental classes as a teacher, to find the best method to overcome the problems mentioned above. Taking 3 examples of role model instructors with different, unique and efficient learning methods during the observation process. The author uses the learning method when teaching to observe the impact on training participants. Observations and experiments were strengthened by interviews with fellow instructors and training participants. The results of observations, experiments and interviews were compared with literature studies. From the results of the research conducted, it was proven that combining 2 or more teaching methods in teaching produced a pleasant classroom atmosphere and made the training participants enthusiastic in achieving maximum learning outcomes. The choice of learning method must be adjusted to the learning material, training participants and implementation time. Teachers are required to be able to map the training participants' abilities and classroom situations so that they are able to apply the best methods of learning. **Keywords:** Adult Learning, Learning Method, Role Model of Teaching

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### ERCICRTEL1904099

**Title:** Teaching Stratagem Database: An Efficacy Promulgation of Instructional Approaches in Bauan Technical High School

**Authors:** Ma. Leticia Jose Cabana-Basilan, Emily M. Abanes, Riza T. De Villa, Maria Fe H. Sangalang, Ronald L. Generoso

**Abstract:**

The study aimed to assess the efficacy of different instructional approaches used in Bauan Technical High School. The findings indicated that integrating innovative teaching methods significantly increased student engagement and academic performance. The study also highlighted the importance of continuous professional development for educators to adapt to the changing educational landscape. **Keywords:** Instructional Approaches, Teaching Methods, Student Engagement

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3rd ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 13-14 March, Singapore

The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS) The Graduate Club, Suntec City Guild House, 3 Temasek Boulevard (Tower 5), #02- 401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore
Bauan Technical High School, Department of Education, Philippines

Teofilo R. Garibay
Bauan Technical High School, Department of Education, Philippines

Abstract
As it was acknowledged by the researchers that the teachers, being the focal figure in education, must be competent and knowledgeable in order to impart the knowledge they could give to their students. Effective teaching is concerned with the student as a person and with his general development. The teacher must recognize individual differences among his/her students and adjust instructions that best suit to the learners. In this manner, this study sought to fulfill the objectives of distinguishing general effectuality of the instructional approaches used by the Senior High teachers in Bauan Technical High School as well as the instructional approaches favored by teachers and students to be the best and the most effective instructional approaches suitable to the Senior High Learners in selected Content Areas common to all tracks offered in BTHS. Moreover, the researchers used mixed method correlational designs that examined the roundup among the instructional approaches commonly used by the Senior High teachers and the proficiency in instructional approaches by the students that would ascertain the least effective to the most effective instructional approaches that would eventually may be adopted by the whole teaching force. It was highlighted that Experiential Learning Instructional approach commonly used by the Teachers is the most effective instructional approach and the least effective of all is Learning by Teaching. Also, the top three (3) instructional approaches that excelled and were discovered to be effective as professed by the students -respondents used in the selected content areas are Experiential Learning, Active Learning and Demonstration. Meanwhile, Inquiry based learning, Case Method and Lecture/ Discussion were the last in the list of Instructional approaches. It was divulged in the study that there was no significant difference among the Instructional approaches used by the teachers and the Instructional approaches in different content areas. Lastly, a Teaching Stratagem Database, a website of instructional materials, would be proposed to mentor and coach teachers on the utilization of effective instructional approaches for these specific learners so as to enhance and develop the teachers’ instructional approaches used in their respective classrooms.

Keywords: Instructional Approaches, Senior High School, Common Content Areas, Teaching Stratagem Database

Riza De Villa
Bauan Technical High School, Division of Batangas Province, Department of Education, Batangas, Philippines

Influence of Social Media on the English Language Communicative Skills: Basis for E-Based Activity Platform

Abstract
Social media is one of the best technological inventions in the history of man. With its development, advancements and the dive that the global communities have taken into it, almost everyone is faced with the challenge of having to meet up and cope with drastic change that technology has brought into almost every facet of human life. It has brought substantial and pervasive changes to communication between organizations, communities and individuals. However, the evolution of social media has led to its use as the best medium for communication, whereby two-thirds of the world’s internet population visits social networking sites on a regular basis, thus serving as a communication and connection tool particularly in connecting with old friends and meeting new ones either for mutual, business or academic interests. The direct relationship exists between social media language usage and English competence and performance. Bauan Technical High School was not put into exemption in this situation. This led the researchers to come up with a descriptive-correlational quantitative study which highlighted the convention of statistical analysis. Moreover, this study was conducted to further analyze the influence of social media to the English language communicative skills of students in the said school. In addition, the research study was significant...
for people exposed to social media most specifically teenagers that are being influenced by it in terms of their abilities in communication skills. More so, this study sought to investigate and distinguish the influence that social media has brought in the English communication skills of students. In particular, this determined the demographic profile student respondents in terms of gender and academic performance of students and the influence of social media in terms of oral and written communication skills. Likewise, the significant difference on the Influence of Social Media on English Language Communicative with reference to these communication skills when grouped according to gender has been identified and determined the significant relationship of academic performance to the influence of social media on English language oral and written communication skills. Moreover, the researchers intended to propose an intervention plan upon getting the results of study that would enhance students’ English language communication skills.

**Keywords:** Communication Skills, Social Media, E-Based Activity Platform, Academic Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maria Fe Sangalang</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Learning Environment and Learners Academic Performance in Bauan Technical High School: A Framework For Learnvironment Manifesto</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Maria Fe Sangalang</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Senior High School Department, Bauan Technical High School, Division of Batangas Province, Department of Education, Batangas, Philippines</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Abstract**
Education brings positive changes to an individual because it enhances the expertise and knowledge of a learner to empower his self to be labeled as a fruitful existence. It is according to studies which is perennially quoted that tutelage is not just a training but a prevailing tool to enrich abilities and it usually starts inside an abode. Furthermore, education is a fundamental means to achieve feat that drives an individual towards attainment. Researches also have shown that there are several factors which influence the cognitive ability of the students - economic factor, demographic feature and learning environment. In this manner, this descriptive-correlational study was undertaken with a purpose of assessing the different learning environments which have a great impact to the learner’s achievement. Thus, it would make the whole locale be highly ostensible to improve the educative progress of the learning area upon assessing the readiness of the respondents considering the major variable of this paper – the learning environment. “Learning Environment and Learner’s Academic Performance in Bauan Technical High School: A Framework for Learnvironment Manifesto” used standardized questionnaire for the respondents which were selected through random sampling procedure. This study aimed to accomplish the objectives of knowing the variation of the demographic profile of the respondents based on their gender, strand and academic performance and determining up to what extent does learning environment influences the academic performance of the learners in Bauan Technical High School specifically in the fields of school milieu, residential environment and social factors. The findings ascertained no significant relationships among learning environment, demographic variables and academic performance of the students which affects them in the attainment of their academic goals and life pursuit of the millennial learners. Furthermore, these findings would lead to the proposition of Learning Environment Activity-based Manifesto that may improve learners’ academic performance.

**Keywords:** Learning Environment, Academic Performance, Activity Based Manifesto

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Evelyn De Sagun</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>On Pedagogies: Manifestation of the Strengthened Master Teachers in the Division of Batangas Province</strong></td>
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<th>Evelyn De Sagun</th>
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<tr>
<td>Human Resource Development (Education Program), Division of Batangas Province, Department of Education, Batangas, Philippines</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Abstract**

The recent transformation in the educational system of the Philippines was administered with its...
goal: to develop and improve the basic skills of the learners and to produce more competent workers and citizens. The K-12 curriculum is intended to allow high school graduates to be part of the workforce as employees or business owners and to suitably prepare those graduates who want to pursue higher education. Yet in the process of teaching and learning, the additional Senior High level faced a tremendous challenge that the teachers must partake for the success of not just the curriculum implementation but the student clientele themselves. The pursuit of systemic and well-equipped academic environment for SHS contested the prowess of Department of Education – Division of Batangas Province. Consciously, this phenomenological study maximized the engaging participation of the Master teachers who leads the teaching force of the Senior High who were selected through purposive sampling. Further, the researchers used qualitative measures to gather important data that include survey, direct observation and interview. Through Content Analysis, the study withheld the different experiences of the Master Teachers in the SHS in terms of subject content, teaching-learning process and learning environment. It also divulged the problems encountered by the master teachers on the initial years of SHS and the solutions made out of their initiatives. More so, this study offers a Division wide wholistic resolution on pedagogical process for the Senior High Schools to assist the Masters teachers so as the Senior High teachers per se and might as well mend the present situation in the said level.

Keywords: Senior High School, Master Teachers, Pedagogical Process, Learning Environment

Mentoring Practices of English Cooperating Teachers in Public Secondary Schools

Babyllyn Gonzalvo
Assistant Principal 2, Administrative Office, Senior High School within Taal Central School, Philippines

Abstract
This study ascertained the mentoring practices of English cooperating teachers in the province of Batangas, Philippines. It described the public secondary English cooperating teachers in the province of Batangas in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, teaching experience, membership in professional organizations, and seminars and trainings attended. Likewise, this pointed out the competencies, attitudes and interests of cooperating teachers as observed by the cooperating teachers, student teachers and school administrators. Moreover, the extent of mentoring practices of English cooperating teachers in accommodation, orientation, observation, coaching and evaluation phases were also the concerns of the study. Using the descriptive method of research with the questionnaire as main data gathering instrument, respondents were equally distributed among cooperating teachers, student teachers and school administrators. It was revealed that competencies and attitudes of a competent cooperating teacher were greatly manifested by the English cooperating teachers while interests were moderately manifested. Further, cooperating teachers, student teachers and school administrators had the same responses regarding the mentoring practices of the English cooperating teachers in the secondary schools in the province of Batangas. Taking all these things in a capsule form, the researchers finally came up for their output a mentoring plan that caters to the needs, demands, and goals of English cooperating teachers. Said output when properly utilized might make every cooperating teacher enlightened and empowered; student teachers will be more confident and productive, while students will learn effectively.

Keywords: Mentoring, English Secondary Teachers, Cooperating Teachers, Mentoring Plan

Entrepreneurship Education: Is it a Response to High Unemployment among Engineering Graduates in the South African TVET Sector?

Charles Sechaba Masoabi
Faculty of Humanities, Department of Maths, Science and Technology Education, Central University of Technology, Free State, South Africa

Abstract
Entrepreneurship education is becoming a necessity in countries around the world, including South Africa. The South African economy faces a high unemployment rate, a challenge that has impacted on the capacity of the TVET sector to offer the desired quality of job opportunities to learners. This study sought to determine the response of the TVET sector in addressing the high unemployment rate in the country. The study used a mixed-method approach where a questionnaire and an interview were conducted with respondents in the TVET sector. The findings indicate that the TVET sector in South Africa has responded to the high unemployment rate by integrating entrepreneurship education into their curricula. The study recommends that the TVET sector continue to prioritize entrepreneurship education to prepare learners for the labor market.
Africa. Its necessity is increasing globally as a response to improving economic distress, innovativeness and youth unemployment. This conceptual paper seeks to explore the feasibility of the inclusion of entrepreneurial skills as some of the graduate attributes of engineering departments students in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges in South Africa. Therefore, the paper strives to comprehend if the students exit the TVET colleges with relevant entrepreneurial skills to improve employment rate and their social status and contribute to the growth of the economy. Since the white paper for TVET colleges envisages the graduates to acquire skills, values and knowledge that are labour market (industrial) related in respond to economic demands of the country. It is also a general knowledge that high number of graduates are unemployed, and therefore skilled self-employment would be a necessary strategy to be incorporated in the TVET curriculum. Moreover, graduates should also be equipped with skills that would enable them to embark on entrepreneurial ventures to become employers, mentors and trainers of upcoming artisans. This paper is exploring the extent to which the TVET curriculum is developing and embracing entrepreneurial abilities among its engineering students. And therefore, respond to the question of; How could TVET engineering studies curriculum embrace the development of entrepreneurial skills among the students? Furthermore, the paper will investigate best practices in terms of effective pedagogy for delivering entrepreneurship education for engineering students at TVET colleges as a reply to; How best could entrepreneurial skills be taught to engineering students at TVET colleges? This paper further reviews the existing literature on the current response of entrepreneurship education to the global economies. Since the study is qualitative in nature, content analysis also known as document analysis would be used to draw conclusions and recommendations to improve on the current state entrepreneurial expertise. Work in progress.

Keywords: Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Engineering Studies, Entrepreneurship Education, Unemployment, Economic Contribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yu Jing Liao</th>
<th>Learning Chinese Classics by Making Animation: From Words to Images</th>
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<tr>
<td>ERCICRTEL1904112</td>
<td>Fundamentals Education Center, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract

Chinese literature contains ancient people’s wise, life experiences, virtues and official language of us. However, students have fewer or no interests on Chinese classics nowadays, even if we can see ancient Chinese literature stories are used everywhere, such as TV-dramatic series, movie or stories of products. Moreover, students major in the science and engineering in the case. It seems like to have cracks between ancient Chinese and modern Chinese. Hence, in order to relieve students learning stress on different structure of ancient Chinese literature and make chances to promote students’ knowledge on Chinese literature, we adopted Chinese classics materials by reading spotlights of classics, rewriting classics to shooting scripts of animation and making animation by conducting by professional teachers of Chinese literature and multimedia animation departments. We can check the findings following by methodologies which we had used. First of all, there are two observations that we will observe, one is teachers and students in class, and another is assistant instructors and students in workshop. And then teachers and assistant instructors exchange ideas and write down opinions after classes and workshops. According to students’ attendance and the rate of joining discussion, teachers could measure students’ motivation. Secondly, we have discussion in classes and workshops, and writing shooting scripts as well as drawing storyboards in workshops. For understanding students’ knowledge of Chinese literature which I had assigned, so we had storyboard and oral presentation with students’ shooting scripts and storyboards as midterm grade. Thirdly, to check students’ props preparation and team-work organization, in order to understand their cooperation and problem-solving ability. About the research outcome, we could depend on two assessments, one for mid-term exam is form reading to make shooting scripts and storyboards, and another for final exams is using storyboards to make an animation. It shows that they did have to realize literature stories as the context of animation, and they did it. Although
students’ animation is not perfect, they did a pretty good job by the process of making animation to learn Chinese classics. For the future scope, according the result of this study, it could be a way to adopt Chinese literature into students’ major – technological subjects. Keywords: Learning Chinese Literature, Making Animation, From Words to Images, Learning and Doing

| Nancy D. Lubis ERCICRTEL1904113 | Special Manifesto: An Inclusive Education Implementation Enhancement in Different Schools in the Division of Batangas Province |
| Nancy D. Lubis | San Jose District, Division of Batangas Province, Department of Education, Batangas, Philippines |
| **Abstract** | Philippine Education System always believes that every child has his right to acquire equal opportunity especially when it comes to education. The Department Order No. 72, s. 2009 or commonly known as the Inclusive Education is a great strategy for increasing participation rate of children. This indicates that inclusive education embraces the philosophy of accepting all children regardless of race, size, shape, color, ability or disability with support from school staff, students, parents and the community. Educational institutions are mandated to provide inclusive education to children with disability with respect to admission, identification, infrastructure, teacher training, social and academic development on the success of inclusion. Herewith, awareness, readiness and knowledge of teachers with the method and techniques of instruction severely determine impact on the equity toward education. In line with this, this study focuses on teachers’ sensitivity towards children with special needs in a regular classroom setting. Hence, the researcher aims to assess the status of implementation of inclusive education among CSNs so as the common cases of children under inclusion as well as the extent of implementation of inclusive education were assessed to design proposed action plan that will enhance the implementation of inclusive education in the Division of Batangas. This descriptive study, furthermore, involved school heads and their teachers in schools with inclusive education. It was revealed in the study that there was a lack of teachers’ training related to inclusive education while instructional materials are inadequate; evaluation instruments are and curriculum materials are substantially evident; teachers’ knowledge and awareness are partly evident according to its interpretation while the quality of instruction, physical facilities and teaching strategies are substantially seen and evidently implemented. The researcher therefore offered @SPECIAL MANIFESTO to enhance the implementation of inclusive education in the Division of Batangas Province. This cater series of enhancement programs and activities that will uplift the present situation of inclusive education in the division. Keywords: Inclusive Education, Enhancement, Special Needs, Teaching Strategies, Teachers’ Awareness, Quality Education |

| Royce Salva ERCICRTEL1904119 | Employability over Disability: A Literature Review on Technical-Vocational Education and Training for Filipino Students with Disabilities |
| Royce Salva | College of Education, University of the Philippines Diliman, Cavite, Philippines |
| **Abstract** | Certainly, technical-vocational education and training (TVET) promotes an everlasting growth that created a difference in the lives of youth with exceptional needs. However, scarcity in researches and curricular programs focusing on this transition option continues to be seen as a gap in the realm of special education. Thus, this review of related literature was produced to determine how TVET and the presently available instructional evaluation tools could provide better opportunities to persons with disabilities in the labor market. It utilized a qualitative approach to evaluate common and contrasting arguments. Moreover, comprehensive assessment of data was done to identify consistencies and contradictions, which could be used to formulate a better framework for future researchers. Findings of this review include multiplicity of word meanings linked to transition, which also explained a list of existing TVET programs that offer students an equal |
access to discrimination-free employment and workplace. Trainer and trainee competencies were also presented through figures that showed four levels of varying standards that are monitored through evaluation models, which TVET-focused organizations and government agencies provided to measure the development of trainees in the program.

Keywords: Transition, TVET, Instructional Evaluation, Special Education, Labor Market

Optimizing Test Checking and Analysis using Mobile-based Application

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Department of Education, Division of Batangas, Sico 1.0 National High School (Grade 7-12), Batangas, Philippines

Purpose
According to Department Order No. 8, s. 2015, classroom assessment is an integral part of teaching and learning. (Luistro, 2015). Most of the time, teachers used multiple choice test as a type of assessment particularly during quarterly examinations. (Weimer, 2015). It took a lot of time for teachers to check the papers and do item analysis manually. There are available mobile applications that can help teachers do these tasks. (Viebach, 2016) This research aimed to help teachers optimize their time doing these tasks.

Methodology
This study used the experimental design. Purposive sampling where 28 Sico 1.0 National High School teachers trained in using the mobile application were selected.

Findings
ZipGrade was the mobile-based application used to check multiple-choice test and do item analysis. Based on the result, a 50-item test can be checked within 8 seconds per paper using the mobile-based application.

Respondents check the test papers and do item analysis manually. The result showed that teacher spent 11 hours in checking the test papers and doing item analysis for 200 test papers manually while it took 28 minutes using the application which is statistically better compared to manual counter part based on t-test result.

Research Limitation and Implications
The test was limited to multiple choice test and limited to 50-item test for this study. This study can help teachers improve the efficiency and accuracy of checking test papers and item analysis where they can use the saved hours in spending quality time with their family and loved ones.

Originality/Value
This is a unique way of checking test papers utilizing mobile phone application at an affordable price. It can be used even without internet access. No special paper is needed to utilize the device.

Keywords: Assessment, Item Analysis, Sico 1.0 National High School

The Influence of Vocabulary Mastery to Speaking Skill Using Picture

Ravita Deasy Rahmawati
Pendidikan Dasar (Elementary Education), Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract
The observations found in grade IV elementary school, Semarang City, illustrated that the level of mastery of vocabulary students were low. From 20 students, 10 students did not reach KKM (75). This paper aims to know how big influence of vocabulary mastery to speaking skill using series picture at fourth grade of public elementary school in Gugus Srikandi, Semarang City, Indonesia. This methodology used quantitative approach with non-experimental causal relationship design. Fourth grade students from public elementary school of Gugus Srikandi in Semarang City as population. This research used 50 students from all schools randomly and proportionally taken. Researcher used test and non-test (performance) instruments. The activity to take data during Indonesian Lesson. The students saw picture series. Then, they told it verbally. Assessment used test and rubric. Data analysis used correlation analysis and simple regression. The results showed
that vocabulary mastery and speaking skills at fourth grade of public elementary school mostly in enough category. In addition, this media (series picture) increased students’ motivation to speaking. Keywords: Vocabulary Mastery; Speaking Skill; Picture Series

Utilizing Visuals to Stimulate Novice Learners Verbalization of Ideas in the Target Language

Sirhajwan Idek
Language Department, Keningau Vocational College, Keningau, Malaysia

Abstract
Novice English Language Learners (ELLs) usually find it difficult to orally verbalize their understanding and ideas when they are given word-based texts. This research aimed to elicit oral responses from ELLs towards wordless still graphics by encouraging them to decode visuals through a specific strategy. As technology turns more progressive and pervasive, images have become a fundamental part of our everyday routines. This signifies the major influence of visuals in our literacy skills that had been overlooked for decades especially in language education. Thus, this research explored the application of several strategies on how visual literacy can be integrated into English language learning in order to encourage more language production from ELLs. The subjects were an intact class of 12 students of lower English language proficiency and direct interview was used to elicit oral responses from these subjects. The data were coded and interpreted as concept maps (Novak, 1998) and were analyzed according to SOLO taxonomy. The findings revealed that they were able to orally verbalize their thoughts towards the visuals and displayed more attempts in using English language. This was an improvement from the initial reluctance and limited oral production they exhibited towards word-based texts. It also became evident that when decoding the visuals, the students demonstrated strategies that were equivalent to strategies used in reading. It is likely that wordless visuals might be as effective or probably more effective than words in eliciting ideas and language outputs from novice students. This might change how visual literacy should be viewed in its role in language education and this study might be the earlier steps in further examining and expanding the role of visuals in language learning. Keywords: Visual Literacy, Concept Maps, Visible Thinking Routines

Reshaping Classroom Instruction through Kolb’s Reflective Model

Renato Felipe Jr
Curriculum Implementation Division, Schools Division Office, Manila, Philippines

Abstract
This study focused on the learners’ existing schemata on selected Social Science concepts and how the abstract schema can be mobilized into concrete experiences through specific instructional strategy and learning technique. This involved three classes of elementary grade six learners of Lapu-Lapu Elementary School in Tondo, Manila. The researcher employed Mixed-Method via Sequential Explanatory. According to Creswell (2011), it is characterized by collection and analysis of quantitative data followed by a collection and analysis of qualitative data. The purpose is to use the qualitative results to assist in explaining and interpreting the findings of the quantitative study. Analysis of data through triangulation was anchored on the four cycles of Kolb’s Experiential Learning Theory. It was revealed that learners have different degree of existing schemata. Some learners already have the concrete ideas, while others have abstract schema that need to be concretized. The use of specific instructional strategy and learning technique for each cycle could mobilize learner’s existing schema into new concrete experience. The different stages of Kolb’s learning mechanism can be entered at any given point. However, all stages must be followed in sequence so that successful learning can take place. Kolb’s learning mechanism suggests that, it is not enough to have an experience in order to learn, but, it is necessary to reflect on the experience to make generalizations and formulate concepts which can then be applied to new situations. This learning must then be tested out in new situations. Shaping of best practice should start from the mechanism of existing experience to new concrete experience. It was found out that the mechanism on the transformation of existing schema to new concrete experience would prepare learners in the...
quest for meaning and new concrete experience. Building on Kolb’s construct, modifications of classroom teaching strategies were considered in the new teaching cycle.

Keywords: Kolb’s Reflective Model, Experiential Learning, Teaching Cycle, Learning Cycle and Teaching Strategy

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<tr>
<th>Lodrigo Jr. Basco</th>
<th>Fitness for Life Management</th>
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<tr>
<td>ERCICRTEL1904125</td>
<td>Lodrigo Jr. Basco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guimbal National High School, Schools Division of Iloilo, Guimaras State College, Philippines</td>
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**Abstract**

The research study was conducted to determine the effect of #FitnessforLifeManagement in the fitness status of teachers. Pretest-posttest quasi experimental design was used in this study. The participants were the 64 teachers of Guimbal National High School and classified using the matched group sampling technique. The researcher conducted a pre and post physical fitness tests to measure the fitness status. The experimental group was exposed on a six-week #FitnessforLifeManagement. The statistical tools used were mean, standard deviation, T-test for independent sample and T-test for dependent samples. The inferential statistics was set at 0.05 level of significance. The major findings of the study revealed that the fitness level of the teachers in both groups before the program were: the BMI of the control group was normal, while the experimental group was “overweight. As to Waist-to-Hip ratio both groups had Very High Risk level. In 3 mins. step test, both groups were Below Average. On Sit-and-Reach, the control group was Fair, while the experimental group was Average. In terms of Juggling, both groups had fair coordination. In Stork Balance, both groups had a poor balance on their left foot, and the control group had fair balance while experimental group had poor balance on the right foot. In terms of ruler catch, the control group had good reaction time, whereas, experimental group had excellent reaction time. Moreover, the Fitness level of before the #FitnessforLifeManagement were; the BMI of the experimental group improved to normal. As to Waist-to-Hip ratio of the control group was high risk and the experimental group had Very High Risk level in obesity. In terms of 3 min. step test, both groups were Below Average. On Sit-and-Reach, the control group was fair while the experimental group was Average. In terms of Juggling, both groups had fair coordination. In terms of Stork Balance, both groups had poor balance on their left foot. However, control group had fair balance while experimental group had poor balance on the right foot. In terms of ruler catch, the control group had good reaction time whereas, experimental group had excellent reaction time. The results showed that the control group’s fitness level before and after the #FitnessforLifeManagement had no significant difference in terms of Body Mass Index, Sit-and-Reach, Juggling and Stork Balance-Right Foot and Left Foot. However, a significant difference existed in terms of Waist-to-Hip Ratio, 3-Minute Step Test and Ruler Catch Test. Moreover, the findings revealed that the control group’s fitness level before and after the #FitnessforLifeManagement had no significant differences in terms of Sit-and-Reach and Juggling. However, a significant difference existed in their fitness level in terms of Body Mass Index, Waist-to-Hip Ratio, 3-Minute Step Test, Stork Balance-Right Foot and Left Foot, and Ruler Catch Test. #FitnessforLifeManagement may have improved the fitness level of the teachers due to the mode of implementing the program. The fitness program follows the exercise protocols which allow the subjects to focus and enjoy the exercises.

Keywords: #Fitness, Management, Health, Assessment, Teachers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>King CJ Nerida</th>
<th>Relationship of Multiple Intelligences and Academic Performance of the Grade 11 Senior High School (SHS) STEM Students</th>
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<tr>
<td>ERCICRTEL1904126</td>
<td>King CJ Nerida</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lopez National Comprehensive High School, DepEd Division of Quezon, Region IV-A Calabarzon, Philippines</td>
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**PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

3rd ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 13-14 March, Singapore

The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS) The Graduate Club, Suntec City Guild House, 3 Temasek Boulevard (Tower 5), #02-401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore
The main objective of the study is to determine the relation of Grade 11 SHS STEM student’s multiple intelligences to their academic performance. This research aims to determine:
- What are the academic performance of senior high school STEM track?
- What are the multiple intelligences having a significant role in achieving a good academic performance?
- What are the most common multiple intelligence possess by high performing students in STEM track?
- Is there a significant relationship between multiple intelligences and academic performance of grade 11 senior high school STEM student?

**DESIGN**
This study will use an experimental method of research employing qualitative and quantitative approach focusing on the identification of grade 11 SHS STEM students, section Fortitude and Prudence multiple intelligences and its relation to their academic performance.

**FINDINGS**
Multiple Intelligences (MI) has a significant relation in STEM student's academic performance, MI has a significant role in achieving a good academic performance. The important multiple intelligences to have a good academic performance in STEM track are Scientific Ability, Mathematical Ability and Non-verbal ability. And the most common multiple intelligence STEM students possess is Intrapersonal Ability and it will be not necessary taking STEM track.

**RESEARCH LIMITATIONS/IMPLICATIONS**
The study is limited to grade 11 senior high school STEM track students especially section Fortitude and Prudence. This study will use an experimental method of research employing qualitative and quantitative approach focusing on identification of multiple intelligence and its relation to the academic performances of the respondents. The overall rates will be collected by evaluating and analyzing the demographic profile, previous report card, and NCAE result of the students.

**ORIGINALITY / VALUE**
This research will show the effect of a student’s multiple intelligences to its academic performance. This will show if multiple intelligences are having a significant role to have a good academic performance. Also, it will show what multiple intelligences are good and necessary for STEM track to have a good academic performance, thus it will guide next batch of SHS learner to choose appropriate strand and track.

**Keywords:** Multiple Intelligences, Academic Performance, National Career Assessment Examination (NCAE), Senior High School, Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Track

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**Preliminary Study of Talalong River in Lopez, Quezon: Basis for Lili (Lilibutin Ang Ilog, Lilinisin At Iľgatian) River Rehabilitation Project**

**Abstract**

**PURPOSE:** The main objective of the study is to assess the health of Talalong River in terms of its water quality, physical appearance, and habitat.

**DESIGN:** The study used a descriptive method of research applying the qualitative approach focusing on the health assessment of Talalong River in Lopez, Quezon thus the result will be used for an innovative approach of LILI River Rehabilitation Project.

**FINDINGS:** Based from the findings, 97.5% of the residents described the current condition of the river as unhealthy, dirty, unclean, and severe which indicates that the river’s condition is in a critical state. However, 2.5% of the residents said that the river is better than before. The causes of the river’s degradation are mainly caused of the undisciplined behaviors of the community, the domestic, industrial and agricultural wastes and sewages, flood, overpopulation and the government. 87.5% of the residents said that the river’s previous condition was healthy. And the
rest described the river as a drainage. Residents suggested that the community should discipline their behaviors, be united, cooperated, obligated and educated to help the river’s rehabilitation. Solid waste management ranks first with 25% as one of the actions and methods suggested by the residents that can be applied in restoring the river. Programs and projects such as clean up drives and seminars are also best actions in restoring the river. 

**RESEARCH LIMITATION/ IMPLICATIONS:** The study was limited in determining if rehabilitation and restoration is possible with the Talolong River in Lopez, Quezon. The researchers only performed assessment and analysis of the river’s health condition through surveys, interviews, tests and ocular inspection. The researchers conducted simple sampling technique in selecting the respondents for the study. 

**ORIGINALITY/ VALUE:** The research provided significant data about the health of Talolong River that will be used as basis for the proposal of the river’s rehabilitation and restoration to help the community of Lopez, Quezon and the river itself. 

**Keywords:** Preliminary, Study, Talolong, River, Lopez, Quezon, River, Rehabilitation, Lilibutin, Ilog, Lilinisin, lingatan

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sharon Villaverde</th>
<th>Effect of Teenage Pregnancy to Academic Performance of Senior High School Students: Basis for Teenage Pregnancy Awareness</th>
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<td><strong>Sharon Villaverde</strong></td>
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<td>Department of Education, Lopez National Comprehensive High School, Philippines</td>
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**Abstract**

**PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

The main objective of the study is to determine the effect of Teenage Pregnancy to academic performance of senior high school students in Lopez National Comprehensive High School.

**DESIGN**

This study will use descriptive method, focusing on the effect of teenage pregnancy to the academic performances of Senior High School if the students are struggling in parenting thus the result will be used for an innovative approach of Teenage Pregnancy Awareness.

**FINDINGS**

The findings of this research revealed that a majority of the respondents has a general average ranging from 86-88 and that means teenage pregnancy affects the academic performance of a student. Most of them are suffering in depression that can be a factor which affects their academic performance.

**RESEARCH LIMITATION/ IMPLICATIONS**

The questions will be limited to the selected senior high school students who is now facing the problem of early pregnancy and being a teenage mom. As they also face critical health risks, and dangers associated with their organs that is not yet ready for giving birth.

**ORIGINALITY/ VALUE**

The research team will have a forum for teenagers discussing about teenage pregnancy and for how can we help teenagers whose already pregnant. We will also have a private forum for parents for them to know how will they guide their children to prevent pregnancy.

**Keywords:** Teens, Pregnancy, Parenting, Students, Education, Academics, Responsible, Awareness

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| Contemporary Flash Fiction as Authentic Learning Materials in Teaching Language and Literature of Selected Grade 8 Students |

**Abstract**

**PURPOSE:** This study entitled contemporary flash fiction focuses on the new genre of flash fiction and its importance into the teaching–learning, popular culture and language varieties. The purpose of this study is to determine contemporary flash fiction as an authentic learning materials in teaching language and literature. This study deviates from the traditional measure to know if flash fiction can be used as an authentic learning in teaching language and literature using the theory of Text-Context of Rosario Torres-Yu as the basis of the study.

**DESIGN/ METHODOLOGY/ APPROACH:** The study used a descriptive method of research.
employing the Mixed –method Explanatory Sequential Design focusing on determining contemporary flash fiction as an authentic learning materials in teaching language and literature of grade 8 junior high school students. The respondents in this research are the Grade 8 students of Lopez NCHS. I used interview, research and surveys as well to contemporary Filipino writers in the Philippines writing Flash Fiction to further enhance and justify my studies. This study uses 20 flash fiction stories from different writers to test the communicative competence in speaking and writing. The results were used as the basis for the development of localized authentic learning materials in teaching language and literature, reading and creative writing.

FINDINGS: The findings revealed that contemporary flash fiction can be used as an authentic learning materials in teaching language and literature in the fields of history, education, politics, economics, nature, culture, religion wherein flash fiction had a great participation. It uses the theory of Constructivism as mother theory by Piaget, Bruner and Vygotsky Social Cognition, Scaffolding and Schemata as the basis in the development of LM’s in teaching language and literature, reading and creative writing under the K to 12 program.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION: The scope and limitation of this study is limited to determine contemporary flash fiction as an authentic learning materials in teaching language and literature. The strategies in teaching learning materials was not included so as other stories in flash fiction for it is not suitable for students in the junior high school.

ORIGINALITY/ VALUE: This action research provided significant data on the high level of approval of students served as basis for contemporary flash fiction to be used as an authentic learning materials in teaching language and literature of LNCHS, Lopez, Quezon, Philippines.

Keywords: Contemporary, Flash Fiction, Authentic, Learning Materials, Teaching, Language, Literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing Factors Leading to Premarital Sex: Basis for Project RAPSA (Raising of Awareness on Premarital Sex Advocacy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Abstract

Purpose of the Study:
The main objective of the study is to determine the contributing factors leading to premarital sex in SHS students.

DESIGN
This study will use a descriptive method with the use of survey questionnaires that will be distributed to the respondents, employing the qualitative approach focusing on the identification of contributing factors leading to premarital sex in SHS students. The data will be interpreted using frequency counts and percentage; the results will be used for an innovative approach for the Project RAPSA (Raising of Awareness on Premarital Sex Advocacy).

FINDINGS
The majority of the respondents know the contributing factors leading to premarital sex. After the program implementation, peer pressure ranked as the first contributing factor that leads to premarital sex.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS/IMPLICATIONS
The study will be limited in studying the contributing factors leading to premarital sex no other aspects will be considered. The research locale will focus in LNCHS, and the researchers will employ stratified random sampling technique in selecting the respondents for the study.

ORIGINALITY/VALUE
This research will provide significant data on the identification of contributing factors leading to premarital sex in SHS students.

Keywords: Contributing, Factors, Premarital Sex, Raising, Awareness, Advocacy
Jayson Antazo
Department of Education, Division of Rizal, Division of Rizal-Muzon National High School, Philippines

Abstract
The study aimed to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of 10-Day Program Scheme in MAPEH subject of Muzon National High School for School Year 2017-2018. Specifically, it aimed to answer the following sub-problems: What is the level of effectiveness of the 10-Day Program Scheme in MAPEH with respect to program objectives? What is the level of efficiency of the 10-Day Program Scheme in MAPEH in terms of program design and delivery? Is there a significant difference on the basic K-12 program with respect to a 10 day program Scheme in MAPEH? The respondents of the study are eight (8) teachers handling MAPEH subjects and 30 selected grade 8 students of Muzon National High School. The researcher used the random sampling technique utilizing fish-bowl method in determining the respondents. The respondents were given the questionnaire. As a result, the students are able to focus in a particular component in MAPEH. It can be seen that upon the implementation of the 10-day program scheme, teachers submit their computed grades on time. The teachers present the topic in a spiral progression and with continuity. This implementation can really help the current situation dealing MAPEH eliminating the burden part of the teachers, and most significantly for the learners as we looked forward that innovating the process handling the subject both for the teachers and learners became realistic and attainable as this program promoted the continuity of the lessons.

Shewannie Lou G. Montalban
Department of Education, Muzon National High School, Taytay Rizal, Philippines

Abstract
PURPOSE: The study aimed to determine the effects of the implementation of project STORM - A Science and Technology Modules that aids the Non Class Days during typhoon.

DESIGN/METHODOLOGY/APPROACH: The descriptive survey method was utilized in the study. Descriptive survey method is appropriate for data derived from simple observational situations, whether these are actually physically observed or observed through the use of a questionnaire or poll techniques (Costales and Zulueta, 2007). There are survey questionnaire for the respondent to answer to determine the extent of effectiveness of Project STORM (A Science and Technology Module).

FINDINGS: This action research determined the extent of effectiveness of Project STORM (A Science and Technology Module) of Muzon National High School for School Year 2018-2019 for the teachers and students. The respondents of the study are 8 teachers and 50 students of Muzon national High School. Purposive sampling also known as judgment, selective or subjective sampling it is a sampling technique in which researcher relies on his/her own judgment when choosing members of population to participate in the study. Purposive sampling is a non-probability sampling method and it occurs when elements selected for the sample are chosen by the judgment of the researcher. Researchers often believe that they can obtain representative sample by using a sound judgment which will result in saving time and money. The respondents was given the questionnaire – checklist about the extent of effectiveness of Project STORM (A Science and Technology Module). The aspects considered are the effectiveness, efficiency and time constrains.

This study used the researcher made questionnaire checklist to establish descriptive research. This method is essential to collect information necessary to determine the extent of effectiveness of
Project STORM (A Science and Technology Modules) data from the survey are subjected for evaluation by the Quality Assurance Team QUAT and the School Enthusiasts for Advance Research SEARCH TEAM of the teachers for its acceptability. Data were analyzed by the experts in the field of research composition of the team are School Head, Master Teachers and Head Teacher and other experts. Analysis of data was utilized and projected a comparison before and after the implementation of the Project STORM. To determine the effect of Project STORM (A Science and Technology Modules) in Muzon National High School weighted mean and standard deviation was used. To determine the significant difference on the level of effectiveness of the Project in the pre-test and posttest, independent t-test and One Way ANOVA was used. To determine the perception of the two groups of respondents on the effect of Project STORM in Muzon National High School average weighted mean was used. To find the difference on the perception of student and teachers, One Way ANOVA was used. Based on the gathered data, different findings showed in terms of the level of effectiveness of the implementation of Project STORM with respect to the perception of the respondents in terms of the cited aspects. The study shows that it is Very Much Effective in the students and teachers. What is the extent of Effectiveness of Project STORM in terms of the following aspects Effectiveness- Very Much effective, Efficiency- Very Much Effective, Time Constrains- Very Much Effective?
The study determined if there is a significant difference between the perception of the two groups to a Project STORM in Muzon National High School results shows that there is no significant difference in the perception of the two groups of respondents.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS/IMPLICATIONS: The respondents of the study are 8 teachers, 50 students of Muzon national High School.
PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS: With the implementation of Project STORM, it can greatly help and guides the students and make sure that they are learning SCIENCE using the Modules, They answer it together with the help of their parents in their own house whenever there is a typhoon.

ORIGINALITY/VALUE: The researcher identified after a series of non-classes because of a natural calamity such as typhoon, researchers found out that there are some problems that teachers don’t meet the needed competencies of the lesson by the day. Researcher conceptualized Project STORM that ensures that students would continue learning and studying Science using the Modules by the comfort of their own house.

Keywords: Non-Classes, Typhoon, Science Modules, Learning at Home

Reading Difficulties of Grade 2 Pupils of Barrio Obrero Elementary School: Basis for the Development of Reading Materials

Jennifer Capistrano
Department of Education, Division of Manila, Bo, Obrero Elementary School (BOES), Manila, Philippines

Abstract
This study aims to identify the Reading difficulties of English 2 pupils as basis for Reading Intervention Materials. Specifically, the study seeks to answer the following questions: (1.) What is the profile of respondents in terms of: a. age b. gender c. academic achievement in English 2?
(2.) What is the pre-test achievement level of the controlled and experimental groups in English 2? (3.) What is the post-test achievement level of the controlled and experimental groups in English 2? (4.) Is there a significant difference between the profile of the controlled and experimental groups in terms of age, gender, and academic performance? (5.) Is there a significant mean difference between the pre-test scores of the controlled and experimental groups? (6.) Is there a significant mean difference on the post-test scores of the controlled and experimental groups? (7.) Is there a significant mean difference between the pre-test and post-test scores of the controlled group and experimental groups? (8.) What are the feedbacks of the pupils towards the reading materials? (9.) What recommendations can be proposed for further utilization of the developed and validated reading materials?
This study is important to the development of the reading skills of pupils or learners who
encountered difficulties in reading. The researcher come up with well–planned and well-made reading materials that first and foremost should be the concern of everyone in school, home and community. Primarily, this study will be helpful to the Teachers, Administrators, Pupils, Parents and future researchers.

The main theory that supports this study discussed about the Interactive Model. The researcher used a non-equivalent group pre-test–post-test Quasi-experimental design (Campbell & Stanley, 1963; Cook & Campbell, 1979; Edmonds & Kennedy, 2013). Purposive sampling is one of the sampling strategies whereby the researcher groups participants according to preselected criteria relevant to a particular research question. Creswell (2008:215) states that in purposeful sampling, researchers intentionally select participants and sites of use in learning or to understanding the central phenomenon.

The study focused on identifying reading difficulties of grade two (34 pupils from the controlled group and 38 pupils from the experimental group with the total of 72 respondents) of Bo. Obrero Elementary School, District II, Division of Manila. These difficulties used as the basis for the preparation of reading materials. After the preparation, reading materials were developed and were validated by the experts.

The researcher used survey on the profile of the respondents and standardized test served as the major instruments in gathering the data and the information to answer basic questions about their profile and reading difficulties. After the pre testing, development and validation of reading materials done, and the post-test were given to the respondents. Feedbacks and recommendations from the experts and from the respondents were utilized for further improvement and utilization of the developed reading materials.

Based from the findings of the study, the researcher concludes that the used of developed and validated reading materials has a significant effect on the level of the performance of the respondents. The reading materials help a lot that makes the respondents improved their post-test achievement. The developed reading materials therefore highly recommended to the teachers, administrators, pupils and parents and future researchers.

Ismail Yusuf Panessai
ERCICRTEL1904133

Development an Interactive Module for Teachers Measurements Against Student Level of Understanding in History subject

Ismail Yusuf Panessai
Sultan Idris Education University, Tanjung Malim, Malaysia

Abstract

This study develops an interactive module system that can be used to explore and build a self-assessment checklist on significant learning content in the daily life and work of students in the future. The purpose of this interactive module system is to contribute to the teacher in choosing the appropriate learning content for teaching. This study will focus on the contents of Form 1 history subjects involving teachers and students. In addition, with a self-assessment checklist of teachers, educators can use it in determining significant learning content with the life and nature of student work. The built-in interactive module system also benefits pupils when the learning takes place content and skills that can be used all the time. The data were obtained through field observations in the classroom and teacher work. In general, the use of interactive module systems developed is very good and effective. The findings show that the majority of users have stated that the developed system interface is of interest to the user, in which the navigation system developed is user-friendly. The user states that the usability of the developed system is very helpful to teachers and students in understanding the content of the given lessons.

Keywords: Self Measurement, Learning Content and Interactive Module System, Software

Kamal Ahmed Soomro
ERCICRTEL1904137

Investigating the Impact of University Students Smartphone Addiction on their Satisfaction of Classroom Connectedness

Kamal Ahmed Soomro
Department of Education, Institute of Business Management (IOBM), Karachi, Pakistan

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3rd ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 13-14 March, Singapore
The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS) The Graduate Club, Suntec City Guild House, 3 Temasek Boulevard (Tower 5), #02- 401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore

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Abstract
Over the last decade, smartphones are penetrating into our lives. We see people moving their fingers on the screen of smartphones in homes, offices, parks, markets, bus-stops, and even in classrooms. In particular, young people seem to spend more and more time engaged with their smartphones. The purpose of this study was to examine university students’ addiction level with the smartphone use, and to investigate the impact of smartphone addiction on classroom connectedness. The data was collected from 438 students from two universities. The participants came from both genders (258 male and 160 female) and included both undergrad and graduate students. The results of the study indicated that the participants of the study were found to be highly addicted to the smartphone use. They not only reported very frequent use of smartphones by them but also reported to spend a huge amount of time using their smartphone for various purposes majorly making telephonic calls, browsing Internet, and using social media apps such as Facebook, WhatsApp, and YouTube. Some of the participants also reported to use smartphones for educational motives. There were significant gender differences in students’ addiction level with smartphones. We also found significant differences in the frequency and time spent for smartphone use by university students in respect of their gender and their level of studies (undergraduate and postgraduate). The regression analysis showed that the smartphone addiction has negative impact on classroom connectedness. The results suggest that students’ addiction with smartphone prevents strong student-to-student connections and negatively affects the establishment of a cooperative and supportive learning environment. The findings of the current study provides valuable information on students’ addiction with smartphones; helping educators, school-administrators, and policy makers to draft plans of action that lead to more productive uses of smartphones by the students.

Keywords: Smartphone Addiction, Technology Addiction, Classroom Connectedness, Classroom Climate

Source of Education: Assessment of Mother Tongue vs English Language

Abstract
We cannot deny from the fact that language plays a vital role to shape up the human personality either through education or through practical session. As per Bany (2003) language has a central position in all the situations involving human learning. From this point of view if we talk about the importance of mother tongue in education it would be highly meaningful and relevant. At the same time we cannot ignore the fact that in our country people in general and students in particular have been crazy about learning English, and it is crazier still in this era of corporate industry and business, scientific and technological innovations and globalization. While talking about the relevance of mother tongue in education it is important to know the true definition of Mother Tongue. The term ‘mother tongue’ is highly confusing sometime as it has been interpreted differently by different people. According to Pattanayak (2003) a large number of people define mother tongue as the language of mother. Mother tongue is also regarded as the school designated language. It goes without saying that the mother tongue is the integral component of any culture and the basic ingredient of multicultural or intercultural education. Unfortunately, in educated circles understanding of the clear concept of mother tongue is yet very little. In India the word matribhasha for mother tongue is relatively new which is a literal translation of the English words ‘mother tongue’ since eighteenth century whereas even in English language the term is also not very old. Daniel (2003) asserted that language and identity are linked – as the term ‘mother tongue’ implies. An established identity enriches different aspects of human personalities. There are certain pertinent questions about the authenticity of teaching in Mother tongue:
(a) Have our educationists ever tried to make an honest and comprehensive assessment of the number and quality of students really willing to get education in English language or in mother tongue?
(b) Further, is not a socio-cultural and linguistic awareness necessary for fruitful language teaching?
3rd ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 13-14 March, Singapore
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<th>Page</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Exploring Characteristics of Mathematics Education Graduate Students: Input to Graduate Education in the Philippines</td>
<td>Marc Garvida, College of Education, Rizal Technological University, Mandaluyong City, Philippines</td>
<td>This study explores various key drivers that contributed to the success of Mathematics Education graduate students in their master’s degree program. Cognitive and non-cognitive factors were described using the Standardized Aptitude test for Teachers (SATT), Research Aptitude Test (RAT), Masaklaw na Panukat ng Loob (Personality Inventory) and the Attitude Towards Research Inventory (ATRI). Three-hundred forty-two successful and unsuccessful graduate students in the mathematics education program participated in this study which were selected among various State Colleges and Universities in the National Capital Region of the Philippines. It was revealed that successful respondents are more extraverted, have better attitude towards the usefulness of research in life and the profession, more planful and careful in all their undertakings compared to those unsuccessful ones. However, the unsuccessful ones have higher level of cognitive characteristics specifically in terms of abstract reasoning, reading comprehension, and judgement in teaching situations compared to the successful ones. Two clusters emerged among these respondents describing the first cluster as highly neurotic with fair level of cognitive and non-cognitive characteristics but was found to be more associated with graduate school success compared to the second cluster which were found to be on the average level of neuroticism but with higher cognitive and non-cognitive characteristics which suggests that higher cognitive characteristics do not guarantee graduate school success. Cognitive and non-cognitive characteristics influence each other. Non-cognitive characteristics such as agreeableness, research difficulty and anxiety influence cognitive characteristics while cognitive characteristics such as verbal ability, reading comprehension and numerical ability influence non-cognitive characteristics. Among the characteristics identified in this study, verbal ability, extraversion, conscientiousness, and attitude towards research usefulness are the key drivers to success in a master’s degree. With these factors, the researcher provided insights that could be bases for improvement in policy and practice in the graduate school such as in graduate admission, guidance and assessment which can be adapted by the graduate faculty and administrators to facilitate success among their graduate students. Keywords: Cognitive Factors, Graduate School Success, Mathematics Education, Non-Cognitive Factors</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Quality Improvement Practices of Selected Secondary Public Schools in NCR-Philippines: Basis for Designing an Enhanced School Improvement Plan</td>
<td>Melvin Mortera, Filipino Department, College of Education Faculty, Rizal Technological University, Mandaluyong City, Philippines</td>
<td>This research study was based on the framework advocated by the Department of Education as regards to instituting a school-level quality management system. The main objective was assessment of quality improvement practices (extent and frequency) of selected secondary public schools in the National Capital Region as perceived by the teacher- and administrator- respondents, concerning with the following dimensions: School Leadership and Governance, Curriculum, Learning and Assessment, Accountability and Continuous Improvement and Resource Management.</td>
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This paper has identified the following which taken together can improve practices: there is a need to extend research not only to the differences in practices of schools in implementing quality improvements but also to compare quality improvement practices of public and private secondary schools in different regions, assess the suitability of quality frameworks in the basic education school system of Asian countries and a review of their quality standards; and, to establish partnerships with the industry and higher education institutions recognized as center of excellence in teacher education.

Keywords: Quality, Secondary, Improvement, NCR

A Path Analysis of In-service Teacher Experiences of Open Educational Resources using Technology Acceptance Model

Sajid Yousuf Zai
Department of Education, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Pakistan

Abstract
Open Educational Resources (OER) are any type of online educational resources that are open license and publically available. That includes legally and freely usage and sharing of textbooks, lesson plans, lecture notes, assignments, tests, and projects. Alike other field, technology embedded in Education field and it is flourishing day by day. The success of any initiative to incorporate technology in teaching and learning depends upon the support and attitudes of teachers involved in the program. This study aims to apply Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to evaluate teachers’ attitude to use technology in their teaching and learning process. This study examines in-service perceptions of OER (Open Educational Resources) that influences their adaptation and use of technology for their teaching. Data was collected from secondary school’s in-service Pakistani teachers who are teaching at public sector schools. 245 participants filled the questionnaire. A 30-items questionnaire was used. Each item was measured on 5-point Likert Scale. There was a sufficient reliability coefficient of the instrument. A Path Analysis was performed to test the proposed TAM model in the context of Pakistani in-service teachers using AMOS. Maximum likelihood estimation procedure was used for best fit estimation. The proposed model TAM consists on: external factors, perceived usefulness; self-efficacy, attitude towards use, and behavioral intention to use. Seven Hypotheses were formulated in this study to achieve the research objectives. There are several fit indices to measure the adequacy of model fit that underlines with structural equation modeling (Kline, 2005). Self-efficacy has a significant effect on perceived ease of use. Moreover, ease of use has significantly effect on perceived usefulness. This study is significant because findings of this study will help teacher educators to embed technology in their teaching. Moreover, findings of this study tested the TAM model in Pakistan’s context. It is recommended that teacher-education institutes may incorporate knowledge and application about latest technological tools in their curriculum so that students who are enrolled in teacher education program should have basic skills about technology. This way, during practice teaching they can easily access and utilize Open Educational Resources (OER) to make their teaching more effective.

Keywords: Open Educational Resources (OER), Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

The Negotiated Classroom Culture of Omani Military Students in an English as a Foreign Language Learning Context

Sean Quinn
Department of English, General Foundation Program, Military Technological College, Muscat, Oman

Abstract
In a classroom setting, there are two key stakeholders who participate in the English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learning context: namely, the teacher, who has been tasked to deliver the curriculum according to the mandate of the institute for which s-he works, and the students, who are required to attend the course to interact with the course content and prove their successful learning by achieving passing exam scores. The importance of culture has been discussed in the
### Intan Maurissa ERCICRTEL1904148

The use of Psychomotor Aspects is More Effective in Memorizing the Qur’an for Early Childhood

**Intan Maurissa**

Islamic Education, Faculty of Education, Darussalam University, Ngawi, New Zealand

**Abstract**

Early childhood is like a fertile seed in the world of education. Where when he is given enough water and a good fertilizer, he will grow into a great, healthy and useful plant. But if he is not given a specific care, he will only remain a seed and not evolve into a beautiful plant. Accompanied by the development of technological sophistication, the provisions that parents need even more complete in the formation of personal early childhood, one of them is religion’s teaching, especially Islamic religion (as the majority religion in Indonesia). In terms of religion's teaching, of course parents will always guide their children to memorize some verses or surah from the holy Qur'an, names of angels also their jobs, pillars of faith, and pillars of Islam. So that since childhood, children have been trained to involve their God (Allah Subhanahu wata’ala) in any matter, the child’s view of religion is no longer lay. But it is very close. The use of cognitive aspects that have been applied by some parents, sometimes makes children bored and tend not to be interested in religious teaching. More psychomotor application, can be a way out in the teaching of religious values in the souls of students in a cheerful and not boring way, through games, guessing images, guessing colors, and so on.

Keywords: Islamic Religion, Psychomotor, Early Childhood

### Bryant Bennet Atencia ERCICRTEL1904151

Prototype Module for Online Functional English for Adult Asian National Beginner Learners

**Bryant Bennet Atencia**

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**Abstract**

The major focus of this study was to develop a prototype module for online functional English for adult Asian national beginner learners that would help them in their difficulties in using English for different functions or situations. The researchers discovered the difficulties of the Asian nationals by observing them in an interview with them. During the interview, the Asian nationals showed their willingness to learn functional English although it was difficult in their part. This study used purposive sampling design. The research participants consisted of approximately 15 Asian nationals, five Chinese, five Japanese and five Koreans. After the interview the data were gathered and transcribed. Based on the findings, the researchers found out that the adult Asian national beginner learners had difficulties in English in terms of sound production, intonation, vocabulary, sentence construction and grammar. The online prototype module was formed to help them cope with their difficulties in functional English. This online prototype module will be posted or uploaded in the internet to help the adult Asian national beginner learners to enhance their skills in

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Kaung Myat San
ERCICRTEL1904160

Exploring Cognitive Demand in Instructions in the Coursebook Global Level 1 (A2)

Kaung Myat San
National Centre for English Language, University of Yangon, Yangon, Myanmar

Abstract
Nowadays, teachers and educators are responsible to integrate 21st century skills including critical thinking into lessons to help students survive in the challenging world. Course books used in classrooms play crucial role to help students. The present study aimed to motivate teachers in Myanmar to know the coverage of thinking skills that instructions in coursebook developed and to incorporate more thinking skill practice into their lessons. The present study investigated the levels of thinking skill that instructions in the coursebook global Level 1(A2) called for. Therefore, the instructions given in the coursebook were gathered, analysed and categorized in conformity with the cognitive process dimension in Bloom’s Revised Taxonomy (2001). The results of the study revealed that, 68.29% of instructions in the coursebook global Level 1(A2) called for lower level thinking whereas 31.71% of them demanded higher level thinking skills. 28.22% of the 776 instructions emphasized the cognitive level of applying while 23.46%, 17.5%, 16.49%, 9.28% and 5.03% of the instructions demanded the thinking skill level of understanding, evaluating, remembering, analyzing and creating respectively. The study highlighted that teachers in ELT context as well as teachers of all respective disciplines and educators in Myanmar to pose questions or give instructions, provoking critical thought to promote students’ thinking skills in any teaching context to nurture students to be able to cope with the challenges in the real world.

Keywords: Thinking Skills, Bloom’s Revised Taxonomy (2001), Coursebook Global Level 1(A2)

Dennis Sale
ERCICRTEL1904165

Students as Co-participants in Conducting Educational Research

Dennis Sale
Department of Educational Development, Singapore Polytechnic, Singapore

Melissa Ng
Department of Educational Development, Singapore Polytechnic, Singapore

Abstract
This paper documents the experience of the Chief Investigator and Research Associate in utilizing students as ‘Co-participants’ (e.g., Lincoln & Guba, 1990) in conducting a 2-year Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education Research Fund, project, entitled Enhancing students’ Intrinsic Motivation: An Evidence-based Approach.

The research was conducted with the full co-operation of 7 teaching faculty, across 5 academic schools, who were also co-researchers in this project. They systematically applied an Evidence-Based Teaching (EBT) approach and an Autonomy Supporting Style (ASS) in the planning and delivery of a complete module of study, spanning 15 weeks of instruction. Twenty-six students, at least 2 from each class, volunteered to take part in the research, recognizing that they would need to commit to proving regularly feedback on their experiences in class.

The paper firstly summarizes the approach and specific methodology employed, especially creative interviewing (e.g., Douglas, 1984), which necessitates a high level of situated sensory acuity and ability to respond in ways to quickly establish trust and build rapport which is essential to maintain over duration of the research project. It then, through examples, illustrates the how this research component can enable a more authentic and deeper understanding of how students actually perceive their teachers, the underpinning perceptual constructs employed, and the implications for classroom practices.

Finally, the paper concludes that employing students as co-participants, if done skilfully, is potentially one of the most useful research methods if we want to attain a deeper understanding of how students come to define their teachers in terms of effectiveness (however defined). The implications for understanding and improving practice from an evidence-based perspective are
Guidelines for Developing Information Security Training and Awareness Programs in Government Institutions: The Perspective of ADDIE Instructional Design Models (A Case Study in Indonesian Government Institutions)

Kholif Faiz Maruf
Training Centre of National Cyber and Crypto Agency, Indonesia

Abstract
Ideally, every Government Agency must be able to develop training programs and information security awareness in its own environment. But the fact is in Indonesia, not all government agencies have implemented training programs and information security awareness. Thirteen percent of the respondents surveyed said they already had the program but were not structured and had no guidance, so the program was not well organized. This study provides a structured guide to building an effective information security training and awareness program, based on the ADDIE instructional design model approach (Analyze, Design, Develop, Implement, and Evaluate). The results of the study state that the ADDIE instructional design model can be used to construct training programs and information security awareness in Government Agencies in a structured manner and can guarantee that training, awareness, education and professional development are not stagnant and can always be relevant in answering information security issues that occur in organizations.

Keywords: Training Program, Information Security Awareness, ADDIE

English in Action: A Proposed Instructional Kit Reducing English Language Anxiety among Grade 9 students of Polytechnic University of the Philippines Laboratory High School

Bian Kay A. Clemente
Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines

Abstract
Any language learned later in earliest childhood is considered as a Second Language. It encompasses both languages of wider communication encountered within the local region or community. According to studies, in terms of language learning and language teaching, language anxiety may block the information or becomes a hindrance on learning the language and may cause problems to both students and teachers. The researcher, then, investigated first, the respondent’s highest level of language anxiety in terms of the following variables such as communication apprehension, test anxiety, and fear of negative evaluation. Second, the weakest learning competency in the curriculum which in need and expected to acquire and possess by the group of respondents. Third, based on the highest level of language anxiety and the weakest learning competency, what strategies and activities may be used to reduce and strengthen it. Lastly, how responsive is the handbook created by the researcher assessed and tested by the language teachers. The study focused on determining strategies and activities reducing English language anxiety that was conducted to Grade 9 students enrolled in English 9 (Afro-asian literature) of Polytechnic University of the Philippines Laboratory High School. The study produced a handbook that serves as a guide to the students, teachers, school administrators, curriculum maker and future researchers on how and what they can do to reduce language anxiety and be aware to the existing phenomenon.

The research utilized the descriptive method which aims to describe systematically a situation or area of interest factually and accurately. It was used to determine the present facts or condition concerning the nature of a group of persons, a number of subjects or a class of events. The researcher employed two survey questionnaires and interview to the students and language teachers from Grade 9 level. The research findings indicate that the highest level of language anxiety and the weakest learning competency are fear of negative evaluation and writing skill. In line with this, the handbook was assessed and tested by the teachers as very responsive.
research reflects that creating a low-anxiety atmosphere inside the classroom resulted to a higher collaborative and interactive learning among students and the teacher.

**Robert Higgins**  
**ERCICRTEL1904065**  
**PhD Thesis by Publication: A Hybrid Submission**  
Robert Higgins  
Language, Education and Research Center, Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Japan

**Abstract**  
Thesis by publication is a submission that has a somewhat non-traditional organisational style. PhD by publication thesis structures can be divided into three models:  
- PhD by publication -The thesis consists entirely of published papers.  
- Hybrid PhD -Publications such as articles or conference papers are inserted in lieu of some chapters of the monograph, with appropriate formatting to achieve a consistent style.  
- PhD with publications appended -Aspects of the monograph thesis have been published and are appended in the thesis (Sharmini et. al., 2014).  
This autoethnographic research presentation will report on a 'Hybrid PhD' submission. The challenges and opportunities of a hybridised approach in terms publishing timescales will be discussed. In particular, the challenges of an embryonic approach employed by the research will be explored in terms of writer identity and its wider sociolinguistic implications of a new entry level researcher attempting to interact with discipline-specific discourse communities. In a PHD by publication the narrative is constructed not only on the results of the papers but also on how the papers together in their entirety contribute to knowledge. In effect, there are two aspects to the contribution to knowledge: the contribution of papers individually and also how the papers together with the thesis synthesis contribute to knowledge.

Smith (2015) suggests that the salient points to consider in relationship to this task of connecting the results to the wider themes of the thesis are:  
- Originality of your work  
- Coherence  
- Generating your golden thread  
- Your contribution to knowledge  
The presentation will discuss strategies and approaches for providing an overall cohesion and narrative to the papers and the synthesis. The presentation will also discuss how this form of PhD by publication will become a much more common form of submission in the future.

**Keywords:** PhD by Publication; Autoethnography; Discourse Communities

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**Thinking Beyond California: Exploring School to Work Programs for Diverse Learners in Singapore**  
**Christine Powell**  
Education Leadership, California Lutheran University, Thousand Oaks, California, US State

**Abstract**  
The primary purpose of the inquiry project is to examine the School- to-Work (S2W) Transition Programs in Singapore with a lens on students with Special Education Needs (SNE). Career and college readiness are topics of renewed focus in educational policy in the United States, and gleaned information on best practices in support of SEN students in this career centered program will help the identification of best practices in the coordination of systems and services. Data from this inquiry project will also serve to inform one California district’s policies and practices related to inclusion on SEN students in career pathways. Additionally, the S2W program evaluation will explore multi-agency collaboration, the framework for the national certification process, and curriculum used in schools for vocational certification pathways in support of SEN students and individual post-secondary goals.

**Methodology:**  
A qualitative research procedure based on semi-structured interviews with MOE staff, teachers, and students will be analyzed using a constructionist approach.
The Dialectical Relationship between Education and Technology

Abdulrahman Al Lily
Department of Educational Technology, King Faisal University, A I Ahsa, Saudi Arabia

Abstract
This empirical research analyses the potential of education to repress students and the potential of technology to liberate them. It shows that, at times, the potential of technology to liberate restricts the potential of education to repress, and that, at other times, the potential of education to repress not only limits the potential of technology to liberate but also exploits technology as an instrument for further repression. It demonstrates that students may use technology to counter-repress education, meaning that education and students engage in a ‘battle’ of who represses whom—a political battle hindering the development of academia and taking students away from study. It shows that students may exploit technology to incite the public to join their conspiratorial revenge against education. It suggests that, as education and students keep repressing one another, repression becomes a norm passed on from one generation to another. It argues that, in a society where the crowd is more powerful than the authorities, repressed students can, virtually, unite against repressive education, meaning that ‘the repressed’ (students) becomes more powerful than ‘the repressor’ (education). It shows that education can cause students a life-long trauma of repression, from which they suffer long after they graduate.

Numeracy Tool with E-Games an Intervention In Enhancing Mathematics Instruction

Mariel Austria
Department of Education, Agoncillo Senior High School, Batangas, Philippines

Irene M. Caringal
Department of Education, Agoncillo Senior High School, Batangas, Philippines

Abstract
The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of numeracy tool with e-games and its impact to grade eleven learners taking General Mathematics. Agoncillo Senior High School teachers encountered difficulties in teaching the said subject. The numeracy tools with e-games was crafted and utilized by the researchers. This was used as an intervention in enhancing mathematics instructions. In order to know of how providing intervention can help students in learning mathematical concepts the intervention was provided to selected grade eleven learners aimed to seek answers on how the intervention can positively impact the achievement gap and a learner’s understanding of the key concepts of functions and rational functions. This study explored the impact of numeracy tool with e-games intervention had on twenty-five Grade Eleven Accountancy, Business Management (ABM) learners in Agoncillo Senior High School compared to their growth to those of their peers not receiving intervention to determine the positive impact providing response to intervention had on the respondents. Quantitative method of data was used in knowing the effectiveness of the intervention. Independent sample t-tests was used in knowing the difference between the achievement of both groups, and descriptive method in the elicit learners’ perception in numeracy tool with e-games. Over a five-week intervention cycle, each of the twenty-five students improve their ability in General Mathematics specifically in the key concepts of functions and rational functions. This study had a great value for Mathematics teachers in enhancing mathematics instruction and to learners in coping up with mathematical concepts. This study may serve as reference for others.

Keywords: Numeracy Tool, E-Games, Intervention, Mathematics, Instruction

Learner-centered Practice in Pre-service Teacher Training A Case from Higher Education

Chen Li-Hong
Guangzhou University, Guangdong Province, China

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Abstract
The paper discusses the learner-centered practice for pre-service teachers by presenting a case from a university. The practice covers classroom instruction, assignment, assessment and teaching practice, which promotes learner-centered learning. It is found that through diverse learner-centered activities, pre-service teachers’ learning motivation and outcomes are improved. At the end, reflection about the study is made.
Keywords: Learned-Centered, Pre-Service Teacher, Active Learning, Cooperative Learning

The Contribution of Experiential Learning to Becoming a Qualitative Researcher: Perspectives of Graduate Students
Dr. Pierre-Yves Barbier
Faculty of Education, University of Moncton, Canada

Abstract
Research Objectives
The objective of this poster presentation is to present and discuss the relevance of Experiential Learning and Inquiry-Based Learning for teaching qualitative research methods courses. In such settings, Experiential Learning relies on field-based as well as classroom-based experiences. It is driven by a research-based approach and teaching design that call for active, deep and self-constructed learning generated by interacting with real-world contexts. Allegedly, it improves students’ understanding (Healy & Roberts, 2004 in Wolfe, 2017, p.2) as well as critical thinking skills and self-efficacy in researchers (Seymour, Hunter, Laursen, & Deantoni, 2004 in Wolfe, 2017, pp.2-3)
Methodology
The author has taught three different Masters and Doctorate levels Methods courses since 2004 along this design for a total of 34 times, through traditional, distance and on-line class formats. All Students (328) were asked to reflect on their educational experience and assess their learning experience through journal writing and exit questionnaires. Sixty-five (65) journals and questionnaires were considered for this presentation and submitted to thematic analysis. Salient themes addressing their learning experience were identified.
Findings
Their learning experience focused on the importance of the following:
Language efficiency and prominence;
Role of research tradition for anchoring and orienting;
Definition of research problems and research questions;
Dialectical process of owning yet transcending and accommodating each steps of conducting qualitative research;
Emergence of a new identity coming from greater self-understanding and a greater sense of social responsibility.
Research outcomes
The results created a framework to identify the key elements of successful Experiential Learning for teaching Qualitative Research Methods courses. These key elements will be presented and discussed.
Future scope
We will stressed how these outcomes could be extended to the teaching of other disciplines and topics in higher education.
Keywords: Qualitative Research Teaching Experiential Learning

Project-Based Learning and its Evaluation Methods?Meeting the 21st Century Skills
Hiroko Miura
Department of Clinical Engineering, Faculty of Health Sciences, Hokkaido University of Science, Sapporo, Japan

Abstract
Project-based learning (PBL) is a comprehensive approach to classrooms designed to engage students in investigation of authentic problems. Students drive their own learning through inquiry, as well as work in groups collaboratively to complete projects that reflect their knowledge. Based on the 4Cs of 21st Century Skills: Communication, Collaboration, Critical Thinking and Creativity, the entire project was planned for students in two advanced English classes for Faculty of Health Sciences in a Japanese University. A massage therapy shop near the school needed briefing introductions in English for non-Japanese customers and agreed to provide authentic materials for the classes. According to the management’s requests, students made English instructions showing courses of treatments, procedures of treatments, and prices to be used in the shop. Students made a lot of decisions based on the viewpoints of both shop staff and customers throughout the project. The fact that the shop staff would choose the best one to use in the shop encouraged students to get involved in the project. At the end of the project, they evaluated themselves and their products using rubrics and also rated each student’s contribution to the group work. The effort rate gave an outlet for some students’ frustration of group work. The project was carried out with the 4Cs using social knowledge such as information ethics, user-friendliness and appropriate English. More importantly, it was enjoyable for students. According to the result, their satisfaction was considerably high even though they spent some time outside of class.

Keywords: Project-Based Learning, Group work, 21st Century Skills, Evaluation, Rubrics

Giao Reynolds
ERCICRTEL1904108

Teaching First Level Tertiary Accounting Using a Graphical Method to Improve Students Understanding and Engagement

Giao Reynolds
Business Faculty, Torrens University Australia, Adelaide, South Australia

Michael Grimley
Education Faculty, Torrens University, Australia

Abstract

Introductory accounting is the first level accounting subject in an undergraduate accounting degree. The subject provides students with the foundations to understand and interpret accounting principles; preparing them for higher level accounting subjects. Accounting principles are complex, and many students struggle to understand these basic concepts. Research indicates that contemporary teaching methods, utilising visualisation and graphical representation, could benefit student learning. An innovative method of teaching accounting using graphics proposed by Darlow (2016), yet to be validated, has potential to enhance the understanding of complex accounting principles.

The current study uses a Quasi Experimental Method to compare students taught using a traditional approach to those taught using Darlow’s method. The sample consists of undergraduate students enrolled in introductory accounting subjects in two consecutive trimesters; a control group of students taught in Trimester 2 and a quasi-experimental group taught in Trimester 3. Tests of understanding and satisfaction are compared to ascertain differences. The following Research Questions are considered:

Does a graphical teaching method improve student learning outcomes?

a. Does the use of a graphical method improve student understanding of key accounting concepts?

b. Does the use of a graphical method improve student satisfaction?

Final data collection from the quasi-experimental group is currently underway and will be completed in November 2018 with results analysed in December 2018, the full paper will be submitted early January 2019.

Findings provide implications for the teaching of the first level accounting subject and analysed to draw implications and recommendations for designing learning and assessment materials that accommodate student learning approaches for better understanding of complex concepts. Further, the outcomes will give insights into the utility of incorporating graphical representations to enhance learning.
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<td>Chen Shu</td>
<td>Exploring the Effectiveness of Blended Learning in Improving Teaching English Literature</td>
<td>This study explored the effects of blended learning approach in teaching English literature. A half-year research project has been conducted to investigate whether blended learning can address two major problems existing in purely classroom-based English literature teaching, which are shortage of classroom time and difficulties in assessing what students have progressed. Two classes of second-year English majors in Guangzhou University in one-semester course An Introduction to English Literature were chosen for this project. And a series of combination of online activities and face-to-face activities were designed to examine the effectiveness of the proposed learning strategies and models. The results show that the blended learning compensated for limited classroom time and can well evaluate students’ learning progress, and thus efficiently improved English Literature teaching.</td>
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<td>Megumi Tada</td>
<td>Do We Need English in Japan? Japan is Facing a Linguistic Crossroads</td>
<td>Currently, Japan is going through a tremendous change in language education policies. The country is striving to increase its multi-lingual population more than ever, but there seems to be deadlock, despite all kinds of proactive measures along the way. English education in elementary schools was introduced 10 years ago, with many discrepancies between government policies and the actual English teaching field. There has been much trial and error that has included lots of teacher effort, yet this has all faced reduced financial support and more than its fair share of criticism. The latest step is the government enacting a policy making elementary school English a formal subject across the board in 2020, the Olympic year. Most of the public schools and almost all the private schools have already been making a preemptive start. Junior high and high schools will supposedly be conducting English classes all in English, according to the Ministry of Education guidelines, in 2020. College entrance exams are now being reformed to introduce commercially available proficiency tests in place of the first stage of the national common college entrance exams, with more emphasis on the test takers’ phonetic abilities. Most recently, with a new visa law being enacted to create a foreign-worker program that will bolster the labor force, shrinking due to the aging population, it is a must for Japan to move forward in the direction of a multilingual society. Through research of the literature and mass media, the author discusses what is happening in the language educational arena in Japan, the advantages and challenges of Japanese education vicissitude and the effects on students in Japan nowadays, in order to identify implications on the future in terms of linguistic policies. Keywords: Language Education Policies, EFL, ESL Learning by Experiences – Connecting Liberal Arts classes with Language Learning Center Megumi Tada, Hirosaki University</td>
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students’ needs to engage in real English conversation with international students, take short seminars on various topics, consult with faculty members in person, and do homework, or self-study activities, which teachers assign in their Liberal Art English courses. Japanese universities have been struggling to cope with the national demand for raising the English as a second language proficiency level of students. Most are finding this rough, and Hirosaki University is no exception. As one of the faculty members of this facility who also teaches Liberal Arts English courses, the author is trying to intertwine the activities of required English classes with those of the language learning facility. Through her student questionnaires, taken three consecutive years, involving students using the language learning center as part of their Liberal Arts courses and responding on the LMS (learning management system) Moodle, the author discusses and examines the relationship between the entities, and what students find to be advantages and disadvantages, along with the subsequent effects and possibilities.

**Keywords:** experiential learning, language learning center, ESL, EFL

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**Development and validation of financial literacy test among Filipino learners**

Ma. Jhoeleanne Adriano  
Department of Education, Arts and Sciences, National University, Manila, Philippines

**Abstract**

Financial literacy involves an individual’s ability to interpret and understand basic financial concepts and apply that knowledge to make smart decisions. Financial literacy is more than a measure of knowledge - it also reflects competency in actively managing one’s own money. In the recent world, financial literacy is essential. The developing economy demands humans to be financially literate especially in an early age. It is important that the young generation is financially aware to avoid potential fraud and avoid huge amount of debt. However, Asian Development Bank investigated that Philippines do not have a national strategy or financial literacy program for financial education. In this descriptive quantitative study, the researchers developed and validated a financial literacy test based on the financial literacy competencies made by Central Bank of the Philippines and Department of Education integrated in the Philippine Elementary Learning Competencies to be able to determine the financial literacy of grade six pupils and know whether the competencies they took is sufficient to give them financial knowledge. After gathering and analysing the data, the financial literacy test appeared to acquire objectivity, clarity, preciseness in direction and appropriateness in vocabulary, which means that the content validation and face validation is high. Moreover, the researchers consequently conclude that the developed 60-item multiple-choice financial literacy test was reliable using the Kuder-Richardson Formula 20. However, after the test administration, it appeared that the financial literacy competencies taken by the pupils are insufficient to give them financial knowledge.

**Keywords:** Financial Literacy, Competency, Fraud, Test Development

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**The Effect of Personality Trait and Parenting Style on Life Stress for the Fifth and Sixth Grade Elementary School Students- A Central Taiwan Example**

WeiFeng Peng  
Principal, Nei-pu Elementary School, Taichung, Taiwan

**Abstract**

The main purpose of the study is to investigate the effect of personality traits and parenting style on life stress for the fifth and sixth grade elementary school students in central Taiwan. Clusters are randomly sampled from 12 elementary schools (24 classes, 609 students) located in the middle of Taiwan, consisting of Taichung city as well as Taichung, Changhua, and Nantou counties. Subjects are evaluated by Inventories of Children Personality Traits, Parenting Style and Life Stress (ICPTPSLS). The data obtained from the inventories are analyzed by t-test, Pearson product-moment correlation, and stepwise multiple regression. The findings are shown as follows: 1. Among all the life stress experienced by the elementary school students, school stress is always located at the first rank, and followed by the environment stress and self stress.

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The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS) The Graduate Club, Suntec City Guild House, 3 Temasek Boulevard (Tower 5), #02- 401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore
2. The elementary school students of different gender are significantly different in neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness.

3. The elementary school students of different social economic status are significantly different in intellect and conscientiousness.

4. The elementary school students of different grade are significantly different in both father and mother feedback.

5. The elementary school students of different social economic status are significantly different in father feedback.

6. The elementary school students of different gender are significantly different in environment stress, school stress and self stress.

7. The sixth grade students feel more stressed than their fifth counter-parts.

8. The elementary school students of different social economic status are significantly different in life stress. 

9. The neuroticism, mother demand and father feedback can significantly predict elementary school students’ life stress.

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher makes some suggestions for teachers, parents and further studies.

Keywords: Personality Traits, Parenting Style, Life Stress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr. T. Sujithra ERCICRTEL1904171</th>
<th>Analysis of an Existing Curriculum through Concept Map for Mapping CDIO Syllabus</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. T. Sujithra</td>
<td>Assistant Professor, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, India</td>
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Abstract

Due to multifold growth in the field of engineering especially in communication engineering, Universities are in a position to redesign the existing curriculum. In general, curriculum redesign is not an easy task for the teachers as it has to cover the basics as well as cutting edge technology. Furthermore, educators are in a situation to provide an education which brings industry ready students. In order to address such issues, higher education regulatory bodies are working on many standards, from Washington accord (WA) to Conceive Design Implement Operate (CDIO) standard. This paper, mainly concentrates on CDIO framework. For experimentation, Anna University (AU), India, curriculum and syllabus has been chosen as it is followed by more than 500 institutions. The big picture of the curriculum was drawn by taking various cross curricular skills available within the Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE) curriculum. Under each cross curricular component various domain component were listed out. The horizontal connections and the vertical connections were made by multiple inquiry process to describe the relationship. The relationships were used to derive the shortcomings and strengths of the curriculum. Furthermore, CDIO a mapping between the required CDIO skills and the existing skills within the curriculum were done. This mapping was used to find out the missing skills and to ensure the skill infusing time. The trade-offs were also listed out to bring out the balanced curriculum in future between what needs to be taught for deeper understanding and to cover in breadth.

Keywords: Curriculum, Concept Map, CDIO

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Kattakamon Pislae-ngam ERCICRTEL1904174</th>
<th>An Analysis of Emotional Intelligence Characteristics in Web 3.0 of Undergraduate Students</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kattakamon Pislae-ngam</td>
<td>Lecturer, Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University under Royal Patronage, Patumthani, Thailand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract

People who are successful in life are those who have emotional intelligence skills along with intelligence quotient. The result is a happiness and fulfilling personal and social life. The purpose of this research was to study Emotional Intelligence Characteristics on Web 3.0 for Undergraduate Students. The Samples consisted of 58 students (n=58) was randomly selected as an undergraduate student. The instruments used in the research were: Emotional Intelligence. Interviews were conducted with five experts who had more than ten years of teaching experience. The research
found that there are nine subspecialty aspects of self-control, self-help, responsibility, motivation, judgment and problem solving, relationships, self-esteem, life satisfaction and peace of mind the total is at the normal level. (mean=14.47) for students who have a higher emotional level than the other. It is cultivated from the context of Thai society and consistent with the philosophy of the university that encourages students to volunteer. The results of the interviews with experts in the field of emotional intelligence lower than the criteria found that students lack enthusiasm. Cause of lack of motivation to work. and the peace of mind. Thus, the results can be developed and inserted in the teaching and learning in the next course.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence Characteristics, Web 3.0, Experts, General Education

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<th>King Cj Nerida ERCICRTEL1904176</th>
<th>Community Impact of Senior High School Outreach Program through Project SALOK (Suportang patubig at Lingkod kabataan Okay na Okay para sa Kababayen)</th>
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<td>King Cj Nerida</td>
<td>Lopez National Comprehensive HS, Senior HS Department, Department of Education, Lucena City, Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Abstract</strong></td>
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<td>Water plays vital role in our daily lives, it is important to have enough clean water supply but its availability is decreased by its limited resource and interrelated factors. Climate changes, increasing demand, lowered water tables, and environmental degradation are some of the factors. Hence, it is important that every community create and have their good water management system as a response to continuous need of water supply by its growing community. This study sought for community impact of senior high school outreach program through Project SALOK (Suportang patubig At Lingkod kabataan Okay na okay para sa Kababayen), that will help a specific community (Zone 5 of Brgy. Gomez, Lopez, Quezon, Philippines) to have their good water management system and supply.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Sonakshi Saxena ERCICRTEL1904177</th>
<th>Embodying Random Number Generation: The Hand of Hands</th>
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<td><strong>Sonakshi Saxena</strong></td>
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<td>Department of Psychology, Christ Deemed-To-Be University, Bangalore, India</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Abstract</strong></td>
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<td>Recent research has focused on the role of body and bodily states as well as the environment in cognition through the lens of embodied cognition theory. However, there are no conclusive results regarding the embodiment of abstract concepts such as numerical magnitude, findings within which can offer important insights towards understanding of learning processes and teaching practices as well as neuropsychological rehabilitation. In this study 74 participants (41 females, 14 mixed-handed individuals) between the ages of 18-25 were recruited. The Edinburgh Handedness Inventory and Self-Reflection and Insight Scale (SRIS) were administered and self-report data was acquired for substance use, sleep quality, and physical activities they actively indulge in to see how these factors affect the responses between participants. Each participant then underwent three trials. In the first trial they held a big and a small ball in either their dominant or non-dominant hand in the first condition, and then swapped the hands in the second condition. In the second trial the same was repeated with pens and the third trial was an action trial that involved squeezing and releasing a stress ball in either hand in each condition. The participants then generated random numbers between one to ten and the responses were recorded. Statistical analysis shows a significant negative correlation between the press and release actions in the action trials for both the dominant and non-dominant hand. Repeated measures of ANCOVA yielded no significant main or interaction effects of substance use, sleep or activity; however, the estimated marginal means suggest insignificant but visible effects between participants while controlling for handedness as well as sex. Findings are discussed in their application in education technology and practices, body's role in embodying concepts and scope of embodied cognition concepts in psychosocial rehabilitation, technology development and tool construction.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Keywords**: Embodied Cognition, Random Number Generation, Numerical Magnitude
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<td>The Effect of Teacher Students Relationships For SLA</td>
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<td>A Study To Review the Means of Implementation Towards Sustainable Development Agenda 2030</td>
<td>Sustainable Development, Implementations</td>
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</table>
| Dr. Armando P. Delfino | **Spiritual Leadership and Job Satisfaction of Teaching and Non-teaching Personnel of Partido State University**  
ERCICRTEL1904175 | Dr. Armando P. Delfino  
College of Education, Partido State University, Philippines |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Abstract** | The task of helping the teacher and the whole manpower of the university to become healthy and truly productive lies in the hands of its leader. This study analyzed the correlation between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction of the teaching and non-teaching personnel of Partido State University.  
The study used descriptive-correlational research design to describe the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction. The Data were treated through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Focused Group Discussion (FGD) was used to verify and gather additional data from the respondents. The researchers used standardized questionnaires on Spiritual Leadership and Job Satisfaction. The respondents of the study were the 81 faculty members and 63 non-teaching personnel of Partido State University.  
Findings of the study revealed that the extent of spiritual leadership in Partido State University was high and the job satisfaction was slightly satisfying. The results of the analysis of variance (ANOVA) revealed that among the seven dimensions of Spiritual Leadership altruistic love and productivity were found to be significantly different between the teaching and the non-teaching personnel. Furthermore, Spiritual Leadership was found to be correlated to the job satisfaction of the teaching and non-teaching personnel of Partido State University.  
The school officials of Partido State University should continue reaching out to its employees and communicate clearly the academic policies of the university. Furthermore, fair and just working environment should be strengthened so that, it would be felt by all employees. Enough support should be given to all employees based on their needs to increase their productivity. Social activities should be incorporated to the university activities to help the employees lessen the work related stress and to promote healthy working environment. Finally, spiritual leadership is an important factor in promoting the healthy working environment and job satisfaction among employees.  
Keywords: Spiritual Leadership, Job Satisfaction, Faculty, Non-Teaching Personnel, Partido State University |
| Katrina Soho | **The Interplay of Social Networking sites and Justice**  
ERCICRTEL1904187 | Katrina Soho  
Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, La Union, Philippines |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Abstract** | The high rise of social media is exceptionally observed in today’s time and society. The breadth and impact of Social Media has become broad and it has become a worldwide phenomenon. This study revolves around the interplay of Social Networking sites and Justice. It further discusses social injustices focusing on Police crimes in the Philippines and how netizens engage themselves with the issues online.  
This study made use of Content analysis to gather data and made use of purposive sampling as their sampling technique. The researchers set their parameters on the contents (videos) to be analyzed and made use of triangulation, a way of assuring the validity of research through the use of a variety of methods to collect data on the same topic (Kulkarni, 2014). Contents analyzed mostly focused on the themes such as Extra Judicial Killings, Anti- drug campaign and... |
Human Rights Violations in the Philippines. In this particular study, Justice is defined through the virality of the videos online. For the case of the unresolved ones, it enabled the netizens to engage themselves with the topic through commenting and reacting on the post. While for the case of the resolved ones, it further simplified the problem with the help of the popularity and controversy brought about by the video. Social Media platforms are continuously progressing and providing immense amount of help and discussion with and relevant controversial events. With the coming of age of technology, the researchers aim to determine the prevailing factors that affect the functions, rules and purpose specifically. Hence, to delve deeper into Justice Portrayal, Justice Determinants and Constitutional knowledge.

Keywords: Social Media; Netizens; Justice Portrayal; Justice Determinants; Constitutional Knowledge.

Using Heuristic Strategies to Promote Mathematics Problem Solving Ability of Grade 10 Students

Attakan Vongyai
Mathematics Education Program, Department of Curriculum, Teaching and Learning, Faculty of Education, University of Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Abstract
The main purposes of the research were to investigate how to teach Heuristic strategies to promote students solving the problem, and to study the ability of tenth grade students who had been taught to solve Mathematical problems by utilizing the Heuristic method. The target group consisted of 47 grade 10 students. The researcher conducted action research with 3 cycles. Instruments included lesson plans, students’ written work, and the problem-solving ability test. Data was analyzed by frequency, percentage, and content analysis. The research found that initially, 1) the teacher provided a problem for the student to face and try to solve the problem using their own strategy, then introduced and sequenced the strategies, Guess-check-revise, Systematic experimentation, and Use of graphs of function, according to their abilities. The complicated strategies were advice in cycle 2 and 3. 2) Results from the test showed that 81.20 percent of students had average score at 12.18 out of 15. The strategies most students used were Systematic experimentation, and then Guess-check-revise, follow by Use of graphs of function, respectively.

Keywords: Heuristics, Problem Solving, Functions and Relations

A Competency Model for Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners: A Cross-Sectional Study in China

Yilin Chen
Westside Christian High School, Tigard, Oregon, USA

Abstract
Since the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) has became increasing popular in mainland China, how to improve the TCM practitioners medical service became a research subject. To develop a competency model would benefit the TCM practitioners and help the management of TCM hospitals or TCM sections in general hospitals. We generated 27 items to form questionnaire and 908 valid responses were identified. After data processing, we notify that professional ethics, self-progress, professional basis, TCM knowledge/skills and modern medical knowledge/skills are the key factors for TCM practitioners’ competency. This competency model is on count of mainland China’s TCM practitioners, it could have reference value for countries and regions other than China, but it would not be complete application outside China. However, our competency model has many practical implications, it would be helpful for the hospital administrators to use this model to develop the adjustment managing measures.

Keywords: Competency model; TCM practitioner; Cross-section
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Upcoming Conferences

https://eurasiaresearch.org/tera

- 4th ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 09-10 April, London
- 5th ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 01-02 May, Rome
- 6th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 03-04 June, Prague
- 7th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 25-26 June, Malaysia
- 8th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 24-25 June, Lisbon
- 9th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 25-26 June, Singapore
- 10th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 08-09 July, Bali
- 11th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 08-09 July, Budapest

3rd ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 13-14 March, Singapore
The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS) The Graduate Club, Suntec City Guild House, 3 Temasek Boulevard (Tower 5), #02-401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore
12th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 20-21 July, Mauritius
13th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 23-24 July, Bangkok
14th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 29-30 July, Barcelona
15th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 05-06 August, Istanbul
16th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 27-28 August, Rome
17th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 09-10 September, London
18th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 17-18 September, Jakarta
19th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 23-24 September, Hong Kong
20th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 06-07 October, Dubai