

ABSTRACT BOOK

5TH GLOBAL SUMMIT ON EDUCATION

Trends & Challenges in Education



GSE 2017

27th & 28th March 2017
Berjaya Times Square Hotel,
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



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5th GLOBAL ON SUMMIT EDUCATION (GSE 2017)

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INTRODUCTION

The 5th Global Summit on Education (GSE 2017) is an international conference that invites academicians, scholars and researchers with broad and diverse research interests from around the world to meet and exchange the latest ideas and views in a forum that encourages respectful dialogues. GSE 2017, which consists of research presentations in various disciplines, themes and areas within the field of education, offers an opportunity to renew old friendships, make new contacts, establish networking and facilitate partnerships across borders.

The main objective of this conference is to provide a forum and an effective medium for academicians, scientists, scholars and researchers:

- To discuss researches that contribute to the sharing of new ideas, innovations, theoretical, methodological and empirical knowledge, and problem solving techniques in the disciplines, themes and areas of education.
- To present the result of their research activities in the field of education.

THEMES AND SUB-THEMES

- Pedagogy
- Curriculum and instruction
- Education Curriculum Research and Development
- Distance education
- Educational leadership
- Educational Administration
- Education Policy and Leadership
- Educational technology
- Educational psychology
- Religion and Education Studies
- Special needs education
- Technical and vocational education

- Language education
- Research Assessment Exercise (RAE)
- ICT Education
- Lifelong learning
- Urban studies
- Rural Education
- Physical Education
- Teaching
- Primary education
- Technology in Education
- Social Studies Education
- Language for Specific purpose
- Secondary Education
- TESL/ESL
- E-learning
- Educational vision, policy, leadership, management and administration
- Curriculum design and development
- Organizational learning and change
- Professional qualifications, training and development
- Student learning, learner experiences and learner diversity
- Relationship with the profession
- Industrial cooperation
- Work employability
- Educational institution industry partnership
- Quality assurance/ standards and accreditation
- Ethics in accounting education and academic integrity
- Primary and secondary education

- Higher education
- Adult and lifelong learning
- Technology enhanced and distance learning
- Internship programs and experiences
- Learning and teaching methodologies
- Collaborative and problem-based learning
- Framework-based teaching
- Supervising and managing student projects
- Pedagogy enhancement with e-learning
- Training accounting educators
- Blended learning
- Computer-aided assessment
- Metrics and performance measurement
- Assessment software tools
- Assessment methods in blended learning environments
- Technology enhanced learning

PUBLICATION OPPORTUNITY**Conference Proceedings**

All accepted papers at GSE 2017 conference are reviewed and will be published in the GSE 2017 conference e-proceedings with an e-ISBN number (978-967-0792-15-6). The papers will be available in our website and other open source academic site (i.e RePec, Google Scholar) for a wider view. All presenters will get the papers in digital version (pen drive form).

The e-proceedings too, will be submitted to Google Scholars for indexing.

Journal Publication.

Selected papers will be published in GSE e-Journal of Education, an open access, peer-reviewed e-journal.

The GLOBAL SUMMIT ON EDUCATION E-Journal with an e-ISSN number: 2289-6880 is indexed by: Malaysian Citation Centre, MyCite Citation Report.

GSE e-Journal of Education aims to present the latest thinking and research that test, extend or build theories and to the field of education. The contents of the journal will be of interest to teachers, students and researchers. Whilst a major focus of the journal is education as well as issues connected with it, global concerns and conceptual topics will be covered too. The journal will publish in other disciplines if they contribute significantly to any problems considered relevant in education.

To be published in GSE e-Journal of Education, a manuscript must make strong empirical and theoretical contributions and highlight the significance of those contributions to the field of education.

The views expressed in GSE e-Journal of Education are not necessarily those of the editorial staff or the publisher. All articles in this journal, unless otherwise noted, have undergone a blind review process

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TENTATIVE

March. 27, 2017 (Monday- DAY 1)

8.30AM – 9.00AM	9.00AM – 11.00AM	10.00AM	11.00AM – 1.00PM	1.00PM – 2.30PM	2.30PM – 5.30PM	4.30 PM
Registration	Parallel Presentation Session 1 Bronx II	Morning Break Coffee / Tea Break	Parallel Presentation Session 2 Bronx II	Lunch Grand Floor & Prayer	Parallel Presentation Session 3 Bronx II	Coffee / Tea Break

March. 28, 2017 (Tuesday - DAY 2)

8.00AM- 10.00AM	10.00AM	10.00AM- 11.30PM	11.45AM- 12.30PM	12.30PM- 1.00PM	1.00P M- 2.30P M	4.30 PM	2.30PM – 5.30PM
Parallel Presentation Session 4 Bronx II	Morning Break Coffee/ Tea Break	Parallel Presentation Session 5 Bronx II	KEYNOTE SPEAKER Associate Prof Dr. Mohd Rizal bin Palil Manhanttan VIII	Lucky Draw & Closing Ceremony Manhanttan VIII	Lunch Grand Floor & Prayer	Coffee / Tea Break	Parallel Presentation Session 6 Bronx II

Seminar Room : Bronx II at Level 14

Lunch : Big Apple Restaurant at Level 14

Prayer Room : Bronx I at Level 14

PARALLEL PRESENTATION SESSION 1
 DAY 1 - MONDAY
 (9.00AM - 11.00AM)
 ROOM 2 - BRONX II

GSE 003
 DR JOANNE RIETA MIRANDA

THE USE OF APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY APPROACH TO UNLEASH THE TALENTS AMONG
 SELECTED UNDERACHIEVING STUDENTS OF SOUTHVILLE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL AND
 COLLEGES

GSE 012
 DR. AHMAD AL-ISSA

LANGUAGE LITERACY ATTRITION: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION

GSE 013
 DR. JOHN NOEL S. NISPEROS

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND EMPLOYMENT SATISFACTION OF BEGINNING
 INSTRUCTORS OF THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

GSE 020
 MENZI THANGO

USING POETRY TO TEACH LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR IN ISIZULU L1

GSE 028
 DR. HIDAYAH MOHD FADZIL

ENHANCING EARLY CHILDHOOD PRESERVICE TEACHERS' PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS
 THROUGH INQUIRY APPROACH

GSE 083
 PROF. JOVELIN M. LAPATES, PROF. MARILOU O. ESPINA

SOCIAL NETWORK BEHAVIOURS TO EXPLAIN THE SPREAD OF ONLINE GAME

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GSE 042 MAS FAIRIZIANA MAS ROSLI, NOOREINY MAAROF	THE EFFECTS OF HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS (HOTS) QUESTIONS IN IMPROVING ESL PUPILS' WRITING PERFORMANCE.
GSE 043 NIK MOHD FAZREEN SHAH AZMAN SHAH, MELOR MD. YUNUS	TEACHERS' VOICES IN SELECTING READING APPROACH TO LOWER PRIMARY STUDENTS IN VERY REMOTE AREA SCHOOL: A CASE IN SARAWAK.
GSE 050 NAILUL AZMI BTE ISMAIL , ZALEHA AHMAD	KEBERKESANAN PENGGUNAAN QUIZLET DAN KAHOOT IT DALAM MEMPERKASA PEMBELAJARAN MURID (EFFECTIVENESS OF USING QUIZLET AND KAHOOT IT IN EMPOWERING STUDENT LEARNING)
GSE 051 KAMARIAH BTE ABDUL RAHIM, SITI RAIHANNI SELAMAT	MEMPERKAYA KOSA KATA PELAJAR (ENRICHING STUDENTS' VOCABULARY)
GSE 052 KHAIRIAH BTE ABDUL MAJID HARHARAH, NUR AIN BTE MOHAMED AMIN	PENGGUNAAN RUTIN BERFIKIR DAN IMTL UNTUK MENGGALAKKAN PEMBELAJARAN KENDIRI (USE OF THINKING ROUTINE AND IMTL TO PROMOTE SELF LEARNING)

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GSE 107 YONG CHUI SHAN & HAMIDAH YAMAT @ AHMAD.	THE EFFECTS OF PAPER CLICKERS ON STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT IN ENGLISH AS SECOND LANGUAGE (ESL) READING COMPREHENSION.
GSE 045 WINNIE ONG YUEN NEE, MELOR MD YUNUS, NOOREINY MAAROF	A PHONEMIC ASSESSMENT TOOL: SOUNDS SHOPPING SPREE (SSS)
GSE 055 DR. NAOMI SCHNEIDER	USING TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT U.S. HOME VISITORS' DECISION MAKING FOR EARLY LANGUAGE INTERVENTION
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GSE 082

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GSE 075 NASRIN GHASEMI NOGHABI, DR. HAMID ASHRAF	THE EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF E5 TEACHING MODEL ON IRANIAN EFL LEARNER'S LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS.
GSE 090 YUKA OMORI, STEPHANIE COOKE	GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION: THE INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE AND "FACING HISTORY AND OURSELVES"
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TIME: 11.45AM-12.30PM
 KEYNOTE SPEAKER
 ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR. MOHD RIZAL BIN PALIL
 FEP, UKM

TIME: 12.30PM -1.00PM
 LUCKY DRAW & CLOSING CEREMONY

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 DAY 2 - TUESDAY
 TIME: 2.30pm - 5.30pm
 ROOM 2 - BRONX II

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ANUSIA A/P RADAKRISHNAN & KAMISAH OSMAN

PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN “JUST IN TIME TEACHING (JITT)” UNTUK PENGUSAHAAN KONSEP FISILOGI ORGAN GINJAL DALAM PROSES PEMBENTUKAN URIN DI KALANGAN PELAJAR DIPLOMA KOLEJ SWASTA

GSE 003

THE USE OF APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY APPROACH TO UNLEASH THE TALENTS AMONG SELECTED UNDERACHIEVING STUDENTS OF SOUTHVILLE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGES

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College of Education

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on the use of Appreciative Inquiry (AI) approach in designing activities for underachieving students of SISC. It aims to incorporate AI principles to help underachieving students believe in themselves, as inspired by the success stories of famous scientists i.e. Albert Einstein and Thomas Alva Edison, Business tycoons i.e. Singapore's Adam Khoo and other prominent names in the society who were ones underachievers. The 4-D Phases of AI such as Discovery, Dream, Design, and Destiny were integrated. The researcher made use of Qualitative-Descriptive design. Purposive sampling was used in choosing the respondents. The respondents are Education major students who are not doing well in school. All of them are transferees. Three are from a popular College in Manila and 1 from Las Piñas. The Education major students were asked to research about 10 Life testimonies of successful people who were once underachievers. It is their project in their Facilitating Learning class. They created a 5-10 minute video out of it and they presented their output in class. The researcher interviewed the students regarding their reflection about the videos. The researcher asked the students to create a journal that indicates the following: 1. Discover (strength and weaknesses in academics) 2. Dream (Their plans for their future in the next 5-10 years. They specified their plan in terms of career, family, etc. It also includes their dream travel destinations, dream house and lot, etc. 3. Design (How to make their dreams come true) 4. Destiny (execute their plans to make their dreams turn into reality). It was made clear to the researcher that underachieving students lost their self-confidence because of lack of affirmation from their parents, siblings and even their former teachers. The affirmation of people in authority is a crucial factor developing confidence among underachieving students. Parents and teachers must work hand in hand to motivate and not to discourage underachieving students. The underachieving students were inspired by the life testimonies of the famous personalities; they kept their journals as they step towards fulfilling their dreams. Student A is using her talent in the arts as she makes crafts and artworks for her students. Student B discovered her talent in baking and teaching children. Student C used to be very shy and timid but now, he is well adjusted to his environment. He gets along well with his classmates and he graduated last March 2015 and passed the Licensure Examination for teachers. Student D is very good in dancing and she is now sharing her talents with her students. The respondents are still a work in progress. Follow up investigations, tracer studies are recommended to gather more meaningful results.

Field of Research: Appreciative Inquiry, Discover, Design, Deliver, Destiny, Affirmation

GSE 012

LANGUAGE LITERACY ATTRITION: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION

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ABSTRACT

Our world is now operating under the auspices of globalization with its attendant language of 'global English.' In many parts of the world, the need for English is often accepted without much thought given to native languages. Indeed, this is the current situation in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), with English encroaching into all areas of society, and especially forcefully into the education sector, where English as a medium of instruction (EMI) is on the rise. At the same time, Arabic literacy (i.e., the ability to read and write in Arabic) is declining among the UAE youth. Using a mixed-methods design, a study was conducted to gain insights into the use of Arabic by Emirati university students. The study examines how often Emiratis, males and females, use their native language (Arabic) in their daily lives, how they view their reading and writing skills in Arabic vis-à-vis their English literacy skills, and the extent to which they can demonstrate their literacy skills in Arabic. Clear evidence emerged showing that while Arabic as a dialect continues to be spoken on a daily basis, Arabic literacy is unquestionably losing ground. This was found to be motivated by educational, political, societal, and personal forces. These findings and their implications to language policy and existing bilingualism programs will be discussed. Suggestions for further research will also be made.

Field of Research: Globalization, Global English, literacy attrition, United Arab Emirates

GSE 013

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND EMPLOYMENT SATISFACTION OF BEGINNING INSTRUCTORS OF THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION**John Noel S. Nisperos**

Faculty of Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University

Philippines

*Jnsn122672@yahoo.com.ph***ABSTRACT**

The study determined and assessed the professional development needs and employment satisfaction of beginning instructors of the college of education. Specifically, the study determined the kind of assistance wanted most by beginning instructors; determined any significant difference in the perceived needs of beginning instructors during the first three years of service along with personal support, task-related assistance, problem-related assistance, support for professional growth, and monitoring and evaluation in teaching; determined any significant difference in the perception of beginning instructors and their immediate supervisors regarding their identified professional needs; and determined the significant relationship between the instructors' professional needs and employment satisfaction.

The perceived needs of the beginning instructors are significantly different except for the Problem-Related Assistance and Support for Professional Growth and Support for Professional Growth and Monitoring and Evaluation in Teaching as not significant. This implies that if the need in Problem-Related Assistance is high then the Support for Professional Growth is also high and vice-versa. Likewise, in the Support for Professional Growth, and Monitoring and Evaluation in Teaching. There is a significant relationship between the instructors' professional needs and employment satisfaction.

Field of Research: *Professional Development Needs, Employment Satisfaction, Beginning Instructors, College of Education*

GSE 016

**INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION COMPETENCY (ICS): A HIGH DEMAND IN THE LIBERAL ARTS
EDUCATION STUDENT SUPPORT/AFFAIRS**

Esther Rosbrook
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ABSTRACT

Due to the advancement of global economy, information, technology, and education, higher education services are the melting pots of diverse community, knowledge, and cultural aspects. Adequate intercultural communication competency in many shapes and forms including conversations, jokes, meetings, interviews, emails, pictures, and/or videos is critical for the students, faculty, and staff's to succeed. This paper presents the primary analysis based on some of the professional and social interactions in the student affairs field of higher education services including a) student engagement enhancement programs b) emotional-spiritual-intellectual support and c) intergroup dialogue facilitation. As a result it examines: a) the importance of intercultural communication skill in higher education field b) how intercultural communication can be a social and professional tools for advancement c) methods of learning how to shape the skills: instructivism versus constructivism. "There is an idea that intercultural communication always has something to do with people from different ethnicities" (Scollon, Ronald, and Suzanne B. K. Scollon, 1995). As the cultural and society makeup becomes so diverse, the intercultural communication can bridge the understanding among differences. This paper, therefore, also indicates that in intercultural communication, there is cognitive element of intentional practice that needs to take place without ignoring affective and procedural factors of communication.

Field of Research: *intercultural communication; intercultural competency; communication; higher education; student affairs; liberal arts*

GSE 020

USING POETRY TO TEACH LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR IN ISIZULU L1

Menzi Zamokwakhe Thango

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*menzithango@yahoo.com***ABSTRACT**

The shortage of teaching resources such as textbooks in language education is becoming a trend in South Africa. Government funding is not enough to provide language teachers with teaching resources. There is still a gap between funding of schools in rural areas and urban areas. The funding of English departments in South African schools is much higher compared to the funding of Indigenous African languages departments. The shortage of grammar books in African languages is a challenge for teachers of African languages. Most government schools rely primarily on state funding. This study critically investigates the challenges experienced by language teachers due to the lack of grammar books in schools. The study argues that in cases where isiZulu grammar books are not available, poetry can play a huge role in the teaching of isiZulu language and/or grammar.

Field of Research: *Poetry, language aspects (Literature, grammar), isiZulu language, communicative approach.*

GSE 028

ENHANCING PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS AMONG EARLY CHILDHOOD PRESERVICE TEACHERS THROUGH SOCIOSCIENTIFIC INQUIRY APPROACH**Hidayah Mohd Fadzil**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine early childhood preservice teachers' problem-solving skills through socioscientific inquiry approach. The study involved the researcher working independently on in-class research project with students in solving the problems related to socio-scientific issues (SSI) in early childhood education. SSI represents important social issues and problems which are conceptually related to science in social dimension. The study involved 28 third-year university students in early childhood education program. Inquiry-based problem solving strategies has been used to guide the students in their research on SSI. Data were collected through classroom observation, individual interviews, survey and students' written reports. Findings show that socioscientific inquiry approach can enhance preservice teachers' articulation of ideas, closing the gap between theory and practical, and provide structured way to problem-solving. When students are engaged in the learning process, they experience a sense of agency and responsibility for their learning. Students can evaluate and reflect on their own learning when they have been part of the learning process and play an active role in the planning and identification of main learning objectives. Questioning and searching for answers are extremely important parts of inquiry learning and through this process, the students described that knowledge can be generated meaningfully. This study promotes innovations in teaching and learning and reorganization of the course that encourage student engagement and as a new strategy in fostering students' socio-scientific reasoning through inquiry learning.

Field of Research: *Socio-scientific issue, inquiry-based learning, early childhood education, health education.*

GSE 030

MEASURING LUBOK ANTU'S YEAR SIX PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS' VOCABULARY USE

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ABSTRACT

Vocabulary plays an integral part in measuring one's language ability to comprehend and produce language. Poor performance in English examinations may have a direct relationship with vocabulary deficiency especially for primary school pupils in a rural district such as Lubok Antu in Sarawak. With the lack of vocabulary research in Malaysia especially in a rural district context, there is a dire need for a vocabulary research to be carried out. This research aims to measure the vocabulary use by Year Six pupils in Lubok Antu. A total of 116 Year Six pupils from seven different rural level schools participated in this study. This study measured pupils' vocabulary use through their two written essays from their Ujian Penilaian Sekolah Rendah (Primary School Assessment) trial writing paper. All the essays were checked and words that were irrelevant were removed before each word was typed and analysed through RANGE program. The produced output illustrated pupils' vocabulary use in terms of word frequencies and the words' distribution among word frequency levels. The results showed that pupils had no difficulty in producing words to meet the word limits for both essays but they had a high word repetition rate. They were inclined to use a number of word family in their written works thus exemplifying a possible vocabulary deficiency that might cause limited use of a variety of vocabulary in their writings. This research forms a sound background data and a foundation for further extended research to figure out the actual vocabulary use of pupils in a rural district's primary schools thus prompting extra care has to be taken before a change or action is implemented to help intervene and improve the current issue.

Field of Research: *vocabulary, English language teaching, rural district, Sarawak*

GSE 032

EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION AND LOCAL INDUSTRIES DURING AN ECONOMIC DOWNTURN

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ABSTRACT

In the current economic situation, Private Higher Education, (PHEs) are aggressively seeking ways to boost their resourcefulness, leading them to consider possible collaborations with local industries. In an economic downturn, the challenges lay in building a mutually beneficial collaboration between PHE and Industry. This requires understanding the views of the parties from both sectors. The objective of the study is to identify the opportunities available for both sectors to collaborate for mutual benefit, in an economic downturn. A qualitative study using a Phenomenology approach is employed. The researcher's philosophical assumption is epistemological and linked to a social constructivism interpretive framework. The study used an Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) to gain insight into how the stakeholders in PHE and Industry perceive collaborations by purposeful sampling of three (3) respondents from three PHEs and three (3) respondents from the local Industry involved in banking, retail and insurance. The IPA method used in the study reflects on a particular context (economic downturn) with a particular experience (collaboration possibilities). Based on six key themes that emerged, the findings reveal that decision makers and policymakers need to establish initiatives that support collaborations between both PHE and Industry. Shared-value initiatives must be realized especially during an economic downturn in achieving the nation's objective to becoming a high income earning nation, capable of competing in a globalised world.

Field of Research: *Economic downturn, private higher education, local Industry, shared-value initiatives*

GSE 038

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE "CENTER-BASED LEARNING APPROACH" IN TEACHING SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to investigate the effectiveness of the Center-Based Learning Approach. In the Center-based Learning Approach, learners explore and discover new concepts and ideas through multiple learning centers namely: Computer Center, Art/Activity Center, Journal/Writing Center, Reading Center and Manipulative Center. It relies heavily on computer-aided learning modules and richly illustrated lessons. This approach made learning enjoyable, encourage learner to use his imagination and critical thinking and develop multiple intelligences as different learning styles and preferences are catered (Apat,2004). This research used as a quasi-experimental research design comparing the Center-based Learning approach with a Conventional Teaching Approach. It also sought the perception of teachers as to its effectiveness to the learning capabilities of the pupils. A 50- item-multiple choice knowledge pre-test and post-tests were given. The mean ratings of performance test between the two groups were computed. The researcher used ANCOVA in finding the difference of the performance of the two intact Grade Six classes. The analysis of Covariance Results showed that the performance of the Grade VI pupils in Science and Health subject when taught with Center-Based Learning Approach and Conventional Approach, differ significantly. The observed significant level which is $<.0005$ is less than $.05$ which led to the rejection of the null hypothesis which means there is significant difference on Grade VI pupils' performance in science subject. Between the two approaches, the Grade VI pupils performed better when exposed to Center-Based Learning Approach than when pupils were exposed to the Conventional Approach. The researcher computed the mean of the responses of teachers on their perception of CBLA based on the Productive Pedagogies Framework for Classroom Reflection criteria of the Department of Education and Technology, Queensland, Australia. The questionnaire includes observable behaviors related to the five characteristics of an effective and productive pedagogy. As assessed by the public school teachers, all the characteristics and behaviors of a productive pedagogy were observable in all the centers of the Center-Based Learning Approach. The elementary public school teachers perceived that the CBLA is an effective approach in teaching elementary Science & Health subject. It possesses the characteristics that influenced effective teaching and high learner performance. It is therefore an effective approach in teaching. It is recommended for utilization and application in teaching of Science and Health subject in the Department of Education (Deped).

Field of Research: *Pedagogy, teaching science, Center-Based Learning Approach, integrating ICT in teaching, quasi-experimental design research, innovative approach, Philippines*

GSE 042

THE EFFECTS OF HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS (HOTS) QUESTIONS IN IMPROVING ESL PUPILS' WRITING PERFORMANCE**Mas Fairiziana Mas Rosli**

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ABSTRACT

The importance of Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) in developing pupils' writing ability cannot be ignored in view of enhancing students' creative and critical thinking. Pupils in rural areas who have limited exposure to language and technology tend to write only what is portrayed in the stimulus and seldom develop their ideas and expand their imagination in their writing. Thus, there is an urgent need for teachers to train these pupils to think out of the box and be creative in their writing. In addressing this problem, this paper explored the impact of using HOTS questions in improving pupils' writing performance. This study was carried out as a quasi-experimental research in a rural government primary school in Sarawak. A total of 30 Year Five pupils which are eleven years old from four classes participated in this study. Participants' writing compositions in their pre and post-test were analysed through content analysis of HOTS elements based on Bloom's Taxonomy cognitive level and the frequency of HOTS sentences were recorded. The findings had shown that most of the participants came out with longer composition and more critical and creative ideas after they had undergone seven weeks of treatment session. This study also elaborated on the influence of HOTS questions in providing guides to develop pupils' cognitive ability in their writing. The novel effects of this study were also reported such as teachers' readiness and abilities as well as inculcation of self-autonomous learning among the learners. Implications of this study towards the teachers and the students are also included.

Field of Research: Higher Order Thinking Skills, Writing Skills, ESL learners

GSE 043

**TEACHERS' VOICES IN UTILIZING READING APPROACHES FOR LOWER PRIMARY STUDENTS IN VERY
REMOTE AREA SCHOOL: A CASE STUDY IN SARAWAK**

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ABSTRACT

Reading is one of the most indispensable skills that most learners in their formal education need to acquire in English Second Language (ESL) classroom. In Malaysia educational system, Kurikulum Standard Sekolah Rendah (KSSR) is a new curriculum which recently introduced in order to replace the previous curriculum which is Kurikulum Bersepadu Sekolah Rendah (KBSR) in 2011. One of the features of KSSR when it comes to English is in term of reading which gives emphasis to the teachers to use Phonic approach to teach reading. However, it is highly debated whether this approach is suitable for all type of learners or not. Sarawak is the biggest state in Malaysia which consists of numerous very remote area schools (Pedalaman3). As most of the schools are considered as low enrolment schools, thus, they have a limited numbers of teachers especially for English. To add to this, illiteracy level among students is generally low due to the lack of reading habit and teachers' inadequacy of knowledge regarding on reading approaches. At the same time, teachers are required to teach English subject as lower primary students are going to be tested (LINUS assessment) twice a year and they are expected to pass as it is one of the school's key performance indicator. This paper aim is to discover the most preferable reading approach for very remote area school English teachers and their reasons. This study was a case study which involved six English primary school teachers from X school. A semi-structured interview was carried out and the data were being recorded with the purpose of collecting teachers' voices in employing reading approach to primary students in this school. The data were transcribed according to the themes. The findings had shown the respondents particularly chose Whole-language and Balanced approach while teaching students reading based on several reasons; as they served students with meaningful learning, teachers' lack of exposure, motivation of the teachers and students, the features of approach and individual differences.

Field of Research: *Reading Approach, Trained Teacher, Untrained Teacher, ESL Learners*

GSE 045

A PHONEMIC ASSESSMENT TOOL: SOUNDS SHOPPING SPREE (SSS)**Winnie Ong Yuen Nee**

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ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, phonemic and phonic awareness have gained its recognition in teaching English literacy among young learners in recent years. Thus, this paper presents an action research study using Sound Shopping Spree; an innovative interactive shopping game designed to assess phonemic awareness among young learners of English as a Second Language (ESL) classrooms. The main purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of Sound Shopping Spree as a tool to assess students' phonemic awareness. The project was conducted in a primary school in Kuching, Sarawak and the participants selected were based on purposive sampling. Observations and assessment forms were used in the data collection process. Findings in this action research indicated that Sound Shopping Spree was able to stimulate young learners' interest as well as enhancing young learners phonemic awareness through interesting interactive game.

Field of Research: *Phonemic Awareness, Assessment Tool, Game, Primary School.*

GSE 050

KEBERKESANAN PENGGUNAAN QUIZLET DAN KAHOOT IT DALAM MEMPERKASAKAN PENGAJARAN GURU DAN MEMPERKAYA PEMBELAJARAN MURID**Nailul Azmi Ismail & Zaleha Ahmad**

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Penggunaan peralatan Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi (ICT) membina ruang bagi guru untuk menjalankan pengajaran pembedaan ke tahap yang lebih tinggi dan membuat penyesuaian pengajaran dengan keperluan murid. Satu kajian rintis telah dijalankan melibatkan 48 orang murid Darjah 3 dan 40 murid Darjah 4. Portal Quizlet dan portal Kahoot IT telah digunakan dalam usaha untuk memperkaya kosa kata murid. Kajian yang dijalankan sepanjang Penggal 1 dan 2 telah menunjukkan hasil yang memberangsangkan. Penggunaan Quizlet dan portal Kahoot IT dalam bentuk latihan tubi, ulang kaji dan tugas dalam talian telah menunjukkan murid semakin terangsang untuk mempelajari Bahasa Melayu dan memperluas kosa kata mereka. Dapatan kajian juga menunjukkan terdapat peningkatan dalam pencapaian murid sama ada dalam tugas seharian, ujian kelas mahupun dalam peperiksaan. Dapatan kajian mendapati bahawa penggunaan Quizlet dan Kahoot IT juga didapati memperkasakan pengajaran guru. Penggunaan Quizlet dan Kahoot IT juga didapati berjaya memupuk budaya belajar sepanjang hayat dalam kalangan murid sejajar dengan matlamat pendidikan abad ke-21.

Kata Kunci: *Memperkasa, Quizlet, Kahoot IT, Terangsang, Pembelajaran Masteri.*

GSE 051

MEMPERKAYA KOSA KATA PELAJAR

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ABSTRAK

Laporan Lembaga Peperiksaan dan Penilaian Singapura (SEAB) mengetengahkan beberapa kelemahan yang menonjol dalam kalangan calon-calon yang menduduki Peperiksaan GCE Peringkat Biasa dan GCE Peringkat Normal. Kelemahan yang amat ketara ialah penguasaan kosa kata pelajar. Matlamat utama kajian ini adalah untuk meneroka cara-cara memperkaya kosa kata pelajar. Selain itu, melalui kajian ini diharapkan pakej pengajaran yang berkesan dapat dihasilkan untuk mempertingkatkan penguasaan kosa kata khusus dan penguasaan bahasa Melayu pelajar secara amnya. Kajian yang berbentuk kuantitatif dan kualitatif ini membentangkan hasil soal selidik tentang sikap pelajar-pelajar Menengah 3 aliran Ekspres dan mengetengahkan pakej pengajaran kosa kata yang berpusatkan pelajar. Kajian awal mendapati kurangnya penguasaan kosa kata menyebabkan pelajar tidak memahami kandungan teks, pembacaan mereka menjadi lambat, dan mereka juga berasa bosan. Lantas pengalaman ini menjejaskan pemahaman dan pembelajaran pelajar. Hal ini juga merupakan antara sebab pelajar tidak berminat membaca bahan dalam bahasa Melayu. Sebagai usaha intervensi, pelajar didedahkan pada pengajaran yang lebih interaktif dengan penggunaan bahan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi, ujian yang lebih interaktif dan penekanan pada penggunaan bahasa dalam situasi yang realistik untuk meningkatkan penguasaan kosa kata mereka.

Kata Kunci: Penguasaan kosa kata, kajian kuantitatif dan kualitatif, pakej pengajaran, pengajaran interaktif.

GSE 052

PENGUNAAN RUTIN BERFIKIR DAN IMTL UNTUK MENGGALAKKAN PEMBELAJARAN KENDIRI

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ABSTRAK

Kajian Pengajaran ini telah dijalankan berdasarkan penggunaan Rutin Berfikir (Thinking Routines), dan portal iMTL untuk menggalakkan pembelajaran sendiri bagi murid-murid Darjah 4. Rutin Berfikir, Lihat-Fikir-Tanya (See-Think-Wonder) telah digunakan untuk memupuk kemahiran berfikir aras tinggi. Rutin Berfikir tersebut juga mendorong murid untuk lebih berdiskusi dan bermotivasi ketika dalam suasana pembelajaran yang mengutamakan budaya berfikir. Melalui kajian pengajaran ini, kumpulan kami menyedari kepentingan untuk melibatkan murid secara aktif dalam pembelajaran dan mereka mempamer pemahaman berkaitan tajuk yang dipelajari. Dalam konteks yang sama, penting untuk guru membina proses berfikir dan pembelajaran sendiri melalui pembelajaran bahasa berdasarkan tugas yang autentik dalam kalangan murid. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan terdapat peningkatan kelakonan yang signifikan setelah Rutin Berfikir diterapkan dalam proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran.

Kata Kunci: Portal iMTL, Rutin Berfikir, Lihat-Fikir-Tanya, Pembelajaran Kendiri

GSE 054

UNPACKING FLIPPED CLASSROOM: EXAMINING THE VALUE OF LEARNING ANALYTICS AS A POWERFUL TOOL TO PROMOTE BRIT AND MOTIVATION IN AN ONLINE SETTING.

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ABSTRACT

With the current shift in educational settings to blended and flipped classroom and the introduction of learning management systems such as Moodle, it is no surprise big data has found its place in education and is predicted to be extensively implemented in institutions of higher education in two to three years (Johnson et al., 2013). Derived from business intelligence and data mining, learning analytics is referred to as "the measurement, collection, analysis and reporting of data about learners and their contexts, for purposes of understanding and optimising learning and the environments in which it occurs" (Siemens, 2011). It is an emerging field of research that can provide teachers, students and other key stakeholders insight into the learning process (Buckingham Shum & Ferguson, 2012; Clarke & Nelson, 2013). Typically, learning analytics focuses on data mining student use of an online learning management system (LMS), the most widely used instructional technology in higher education. However, key challenges include a relative lack of empirical studies, the field's predisposition toward prediction vs. intervention, and a lack of understanding about the role of faculty LMS course design on student usage. The purpose of this qualitative case study was to examine the value of learning analytics available in Moodle LMS that promotes brit and motivation in a flipped classroom as well as to understand how this contributes to quality learning. The qualitative data was collected to provide an in-depth exploration for a better understanding of the value of the value of learning analytics in an online learning environment as part of the flipped classroom by conducting one-to-one in-depth interview coupled with focus group interview trainee educators and academics involved in blended teaching and learning. Alongside, the learner-to-content interaction on the Moodle Learning Management System was also analysed. The multiple data sets; learner-to-learner interactions, learner-to-tutor interactions, learner-to-content interactions, learner-to-learning activities interactions amongst others were critically explored in order to expound the relationship between learning analytics and brit and motivation. The results revealed a positive correlation between understanding learning analytics and brit and motivation in a flipped classroom.

Field of Research: *Flipped Classroom, Motivation, Learning Analytics, Quality Learning*

GSE 055

USING TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT U.S. HOME VISITORS' DECISION MAKING FOR EARLY LANGUAGE INTERVENTION**Naomi Schneider**

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ABSTRACT

An online data-based decision-making system designed to support primary caregivers' use of evidence-based language strategies with infants and toddlers will be described. Research supporting the tools' use with parents and Early Head Start home visitors and using technology to facilitate data-based decision making and intervention will be discussed. Preliminary work at the University of Kansas (United States of America) developed and validated a progress monitoring measure for early communication, the Early Communication Indicator (ECI), an Individual Growth and Development Indicator (IGDI) for infants and toddlers. The ECI is a norm-referenced, play-based assessment that measures young children's growth in expressive communication. It is accessible using an online system designed to enable program staff to manage, collect, and report individual child progress data. An integrated online decision making support system for children not making progress and needing changes made in their language intervention has been developed and tested. The Making Online Decisions (MOD) system automates key aspects of a data-based decision making approach for individual children using their ECI data: universal screening to identify children performing below benchmark; evidence-based language intervention recommendations based on a child's current skill level; monitoring of implementation fidelity; and determining the effectiveness over time. The primary research aim of this ongoing research project is to investigate the efficacy of the MOD in improving early communication outcomes of young children at-risk for language delay. Our hypothesis is that children receiving services supported by the MOD will have significantly better communication and language outcomes than those children receiving services not supported by the MOD.

Field of Research: Language development, Infant toddler, Home visiting, Early Head Start, Language intervention, Online

GSE 061

VIDEO LECTURE WITH OR WITHOUT TASK: A STUDY ON FUNDAMENTAL OF ACCOUNTING COURSE
INSTRUCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM ON FLIPPED CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT - Flipped classroom pedagogy methods have been widely adopted in Malaysia education system. The traditional classroom has been shifted with this method to engage and students interaction throughout the learning process. Using multimedia instructions, lecturers are moved out of the "chalk and talk" and delivered lecture outside classroom as a means to free up class time for interaction and engagement. In order to implement a flipped classroom in fundamental of accounting class effectively, lecturer must possess an instructional design and development of video lecture. Through this study, a video lecture with or without task design was developed to provide this information to prospective accounting lecturers interested in implementing a flipped classroom. Results indicate that the design and development was effective in delivering the subject to increase the students' interactions and agentic engagement during in-class activities. Added task while watching video lecturer help to provide guide and encourage students to develop knowledge and accounting skills before class and to interact with video lecture, peers, lecturer and engage agentially during teaching and learning process.

Field of Research: *Flipped Classroom, Video Lecture, Instructional, Fundamental Accounting Course.*

GSE 063

LEXICAL AND SYNTACTIC PROCESSING ISSUES FACED BY LOWER PROFICIENCY STUDENTS IN DEVELOPING LISTENING COMPETENCY**Nur Aziela Aidit**

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ABSTRACT

The importance of effective listening skills has received increased attention in the ESL classroom. Listening, once regarded as unimportant, is now considered as one of the most important skills that should be developed before emphasizing the other language skills. However, the study on the development of listening competency often neglects the struggle that the lower proficiency students have to face when they are listening to the target language. Therefore, it was felt that in such a situation, it would be pertinent to explore the students' perceptions on the development of their listening competence. The main aim of this study was to investigate students' problems in listening to the target language due to their limited lexical and syntactic knowledge in Malaysian context. This descriptive case study explored the students' perception and experience in the ESL classroom with regard to aspects such as the way listening lesson is often delivered in the classroom, the recognition and understanding of the words that are used and the words that are recognizable and paid most attention to. The study was conducted in one of the private universities in Kuching, Sarawak. The sample involved three first-semester students who are enrolled in a Foundation Program at an Australian-based university. Data were collected by using semi-structured interview. The findings of the study indicated that the students are aware on their shortcomings of insufficient lexical and syntactic knowledge and how it affects their listening competence. This study also revealed that the listening lessons in the classroom do not teach the students on the development of listening skills that can be used to compensate the students' weaknesses in their cognitive processing. This study indicates that despite the students' awareness of the importance of lexical and syntactic knowledge in listening, the students do not possess any skills to overcome this problem thus leads them to feel frustrated and not confident with their language performance. Hence, it is important for the teachers to focus more on developing the learners listening skill to overcome the students' weaknesses in certain areas in order to enhance student learning.

Field of Research: *Language education, listening skills, TESL*

GSE 064

PUTTING PASSIVE KNOWLEDGE INTO PRACTICE THROUGH
DISCUSSION-BASED CLASSES IN JAPANESE UNIVERSITY CLASSES

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ABSTRACT

University English classes are often organized around a target structure that is emphasized implicitly or explicitly followed by focused practice covering the four skills as many of the popular textbooks are organized. While this is one way of having students attend to specific structures of language, there are other ways that would seemingly be more appropriate for students with a vast passive knowledge of English like Japanese students who have been studying the language for over six years. This paper will focus on a case study of curriculum change in the form of discussion-based classes that are being incorporated into university English communication classes at Tohoku University in Japan to further "noticing" through adequate preparation time, repetitive usage and various types of output to improve motivation, and increase students' opportunities to use the language in meaningful and authentic ways. The objective of this paper is to provide the rationale for changing the curriculum, and detail how the course was designed. The results of a questionnaire administered to three second-year classes consisting of 105 students will also be provided to better understand the students' perceptions of their learning in a student-centered discussion-based classroom compare to their more traditional prior learning.

Field of Research: Discussion-based Learning, Second Language Acquisition, Noticing

GSE 067

FILTER BASED SMOKE ECOTECHNOLOGY AS A SOLUTION TO AIR POLLUTION IN URBAN INDONESIA.

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ABSTRACT

Urban areas in Indonesia had air pollution caused by the increasing intensity of transportation users, active smoker, and other combustion. Increasing number of transport of 9.93% annually accompanied the consumption up to 240 billion cigarettes annually stem negative impact to the environment and health. It also led to the citizens trouble getting clean and fresh air. City parks and other open green space that expected to be the lung of the city decrease day by day. It also means increases Carbon Monoxide emissions (CO). Levels of CO above 800 ppm can cause tissue hypoxia i.e. decrease in the ability of hemoglobin (Hb) in binding oxygen. To deduct air pollution, created idea of Smart Smoke Cleaner based on ecotechnology that filter smoke into fresh air. Ecotechnology is a combination between technology and environment. Arduino UNO microcontroller controlling sensors Carbon Monoxide Gas Sensor Module (MQ-7) and Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) monitors levels of CO. As smoke particles adsorbent and reducer of CO used water, rocks, foam, metal zeolites CuZn, and active charcoal. The method used results analysis of observation before and after being filtered out. Smart Smoke Cleaner is able to reduce levels of CO with the percentage decrease of 26.81% for paper burning and 51.05% for motor vehicle. The energy required of 10,620 KWh at a cost of Rp. Rp.14.337 per month. Implementation of the strategy is carried out gradually in the smoking room, industrial, traffic light, up to the city. So Smart Smoke Cleaner is expected to minimize /environmental degradation leading to healthy Indonesia without smoke.

Field of Research: *Carbon Monoxide (CO), Microcontroller, Smart Smoke Cleaner*

GSE 071

BEING A GOOD TEACHER THAT CREATE STUDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN READY TO FACE THE WORLD**Annike Fatikhatul Fauziah**

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ABSTRACT

Education is important thing where we can create students as national builders of the country. Students are expected to bring their country to a better future. Along with increasingly global competition that is going to be fierce, education area's also has big challenge. in this case, as the teacher we have to lead our student to get good achievement, so they will be ready to face the world. To create students who will be ready to face the world we need a good teacher. for being a good teacher we have to have good skill and understand well about the lesson that we teach to students. Not only having good skill and understanding the lesson, but also we have to know about world development, so that we can give current information to our student and we can make them think more active and out of the box about the world development, because only understanding the lesson is not strong enough to face the world. If as the teacher we have made students understand and realize about it at all, it means that we have create students as young generation who have been ready to face the world and changing the world to be better place. But in this recently case we know that making student respect to teacher is not easy way. Although the teacher has good skill and deep knowledge, if students think that the teacher is boring or annoying, of course that every lesson that the teacher has explained is not going to student mind's. So as the good teacher we not only understand about the lesson but also we have to understand about student's phycology. For understanding, about student's psychology we have to make special relation to our students. We have to be easy going person so that we cabmake students feel comfort beside us. So, as the good teacher we have to prepare about skills, deep knowledge and being easy going person to the students.

Field of Research: *Good teacher, Create Students, Face to World.*

GSE 074

THE EFFECTS OF TASK INTERNAL AND TASK EXTERNAL READINESS ON THE EFL IRANIAN LEARNERS'
WRITING PERFORMANCE IN TERMS OF ACCURACY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of strategic planning and topic familiarity on L2 writing performance in terms of accuracy. The participants were 80 intermediate Iranian learners studying English Language as a Foreign Language at three Universities in Bojnourd and Mashhad, Iran. Oxford Quick Placement Test (OPT) was administered to make sure about the homogeneity of the learners with regard to their language proficiency. Then, the participants were randomly divided into four groups including a control group and three experimental groups. In control group, topic familiarity and strategic planning as two types of internal and external task readiness were not administered. In experimental group one, three familiar topics were given during three sessions without strategic planning condition. In the second group, three unfamiliar topics were given during three sessions in strategic planning condition. Students had 10 minutes for pre-task prior to the task performance in which brainstorming was administered. In experimental group three like group one, three familiar topics were used in the strategic planning condition. To analyze the data, Pearson correlation coefficients, factor analysis, multivariate ANOVA (MANOVA) and post-hoc Scheffe's tests were employed. The results indicated that while strategic planning didn't have significant effect on accuracy, topic familiarity had significant impact on the accuracy of Iranian EFL learners' writing performance. Moreover, it was illustrated that the combination of strategic planning and topic familiarity had statically significant impact on the accuracy of Iranian EFL learners' writing performance.

Field of Research: Task-Internal, Task-External, Accuracy.

GSE 075

THE EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ES TEACHING MODEL ON IRANIAN EFL LEARNERS' LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS**Nasrin Ghasemi Noghabi**

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ABSTRACT

ES teaching model describes a teaching sequence that can be applied for entire programs, specific units and individual lessons. The ES model represents five stages of a sequence for teaching and learning: Engage, Explore, Explain, Extend (Elaborate), and Evaluate. The purpose of this paper was to measure the probable effect of the application of ES model on the Iranian EFL learners' listening and speaking skills. The sample of research was a number of 40 pupils from Zabansara Institute in Mashhad (Iran) who were selected among 100 language learners based on their scores in a homogeneous test called Oxford Quick Placement Test. The participants in experimental group (20) were treated through the use of ES model of teaching while those in control group (20) did not have the ES model. The study tools included Oxford Quick Placement Test (OPT), listening and speaking tests applied as pre and post-tests. The results of analysis of data from pretests and posttests illustrated that ES instructional model has a significant effect on participants' speaking and listening skills in comparison to that of traditional method. The ES instructional model has the potential to be tested on its effect on other language skills as well.

Field of Research: ES instructional model - teaching and learning - Teaching Methods- EFL

GSE 079

PREPARING FUTURE FACULTY PROGRAM AT TOHOKU UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

In Japan, university faculty development programs targeting graduate school students are sometimes called "pre-FD (Faculty Development)" programs and include various initiatives mainly carried out by research universities. These programs can be grouped into three types based on their leaders and structure: graduate school coursework programs, extra-curricular programs, and Teaching Fellow programs. At Tohoku University, the Preparing Future Faculty Program (Tohoku U. PFFP) is being developed and offered as an extra-curricular program independent from university coursework. Tohoku U. PFFP is characterized by: (1) Lead Professor System; (2) Observations of actual classes and discussions with faculty; and, (3) Writing reflective journals. Participants in the program have numbered approximately 100 over the seven years of the program to AY 2016. The overall evaluation, on a four-point scale, produced a respectable average score of 3.8 points.

Field of Research: *Teacher Education, Faculty Development, Pre-FD, Professional Development.*

GSE 082

**DIGITAL COMPETENCE LEVEL: AN EVALUATION ON AREA COORDINATORS AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE (ACER) TEAM ICT PROFICIENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Digital competence is a modern concept that describes technology-related skills which includes media and communication, information and communications technology (ICT) literacy, technology and computing, and information science. To be digitally literate is essential for the involvement in the modern and knowledge-based society. One of the mandate of Bukidnon State University (BukSU) is to promote extension services and community outreach programs in the fields of Education, Arts and Sciences, Industrial and Business Information Technology. A training-workshop on ICT literacy to members of Area Coordinators and Emergency Response (ACER) of Malaybalay City is a response to the increasing use of ICT in the modern society to develop relevant skills in order to participate effectively in the digital age.

This paper evaluates the digital competency level of the ACER members in Malaybalay City. The main purpose of evaluation is to assess if the competences they acquire from the training-workshop contributes significantly to individual's personal development, productivity of organizations, and to the economic growth of the agency, the local government unit (LGU) and the nation in general. The study is a combination of qualitative and quantitative research to evaluate the ICT proficiency level of ACER team in which descriptive data is generated using specific methods such as questionnaires, unstructured interviews, and observations from the participants. Open-ended questions were employed to capture judgments and observation on actual hands-on in the workplace was also conducted to probe and explain the relationships and contextual differences.

General findings revealed that most of the ACER members are proficient in using wordprocessing, internet and social network, multimedia presentation, electronic spreadsheet and photo editing. As a result, some members are promoted to other agencies while others are retained in the ACER office. Through the BukSU extension project, the members of the ACER significantly contributes to the welfare of the agency and the community as a whole.

Field of Research: *Digital Competence, ACER, BukSU, ICT literacy*

GSE 083

SOCIAL NETWORK BEHAVIOURS TO EXPLAIN THE SPREAD OF ONLINE GAME

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ABSTRACT

One of the most popular contents on the internet nowadays is the game. An online game is a video game that is played through the internet or another computer network. Online gaming is a multi-billion dollar industry that entertains a large, global population. However, only a few studies were conducted on how online games become widely spread. This study aims to understand the underlying factors that lead to the rapid spreading of online games through simulation. This could be a basis for game developers in choosing the right platform in order to infiltrate the most number of potential gamers. The result of the study can be utilized by game industry as their basis in designing the viable marketing strategy for online games. The factors namely the average online friends who access the network and the chances that lead to playing network games was simulated through a NetLogo software, an agent-based model, to understand the spread of online games. This model exhibits the spread of a computer virus through a network in which each node represents a computer and it shows the progress of the spread of virus in the network. The model is similar to the spread of online games as each node in the network is parallel to the online gamer. The results indicated that the average online friends who access the network (Degree) significantly affect the spread of online games. However, two caveats are needed to popularize the game. One way is to develop the game in a platform where social networks are already established like Facebook, Twitter, Google+, LinkedIn and the like. Secondly, build an online social network on top of the digital games delivery platform such as Steam Community. Likewise, the spread of online game depends likely on the type of game, the number of friends who are game players and their frequency of exposure to online games.

Field of Research: *Internet / Network, Online Games, Agent-Based Model / NetLogo Software*

GSE 084

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WORK-BASED LEARNING (WBL) AS A NEW TEACHING AND LEARNING
APPROACH IN POLITEKNIK IBRAHIM SULTAN, JOHOR MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Work-Based Learning is a learning method that combines theoretical and practical learning in real work practices. Although this method has been implemented in developed countries, in Malaysia it was only implemented in 2007 which involves a few community colleges. Recently, the Department of Polytechnic Education stipulated that all homegrown degree programmes and seventy –five percent of the diploma programmes should be using Work-based Learning (WBL) approach. Politeknik Ibrahim Sultan is among the first public institution in Malaysia that implement the Work-Based Learning approach in both teaching and learning at the undergraduate level in tourism and hospitality management field, which started in September 2013. Therefore, the objectives of this study are to evaluate the effectiveness of WBL in improving skills and knowledge of students; and to examine the challenges of WBL implementation. This study is based on semi-structured in-depth interview and observation. The key informants are students, lecturers and companies that have been through the WBL process. The finding shows that the Work-based Learning approach is very effective in helping students to improve their skills and knowledge and enhance their chances of acquiring jobs. However, the study finds a number of issues and challenges that need to be addressed such as coordination of information and maintaining continuous cooperation.

Field of Research: *Work-based learning, Teaching and Learning Approach, Semi-structured in-Depth Interview, Observation, Effectiveness*

GSE 089

**ROLE PLAY SIMULATION AS TRANSFORMATIVE METHODOLOGY IN ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION FOR
ELEMENTARY STUDENT IN INDONESIA.**

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ABSTRACT

Environmental education and sustainability practices in schools have been emerging as an important trend in 21st century education, and a growing body research and practices indicates that green schools can save money, improve health of students and boost academic achievement. Environmental Education has a very crucial thing in creating human role in saving this planet to be sustainable. How do students behave in environment, how do students control the biological nature? It is very important to think of every human being can live in harmony with nature. One of strategy can be applied to enhance student's awareness to be connected with nature by promoting environmental education. This research will introduce a role play simulation as transformative methodology in environmental education for elementary students in SDN 001 South of Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. The study used interview method, focus group, observation and documentary analyze, followed by discussing potential benefit in applying transformative learning in environmental education. The research will focus on changing process instead of role playing the simulation, and observing some approaches which are needed to promote sustainable behavior. For example, within two hours, students will be actively playing in small groups and take role as trees. During this simulation, the students will discuss about their feelings of being a tree. At the end, students have to make a simple report explaining the reason of choosing the tree and feeling thereof. One of the purposes of this learning is to encourage students by making them aware about the problems, to analyze, and how to solve them.

Field of Research: *Role Playing, Methodology, Transformation, Environmental Education*

GSE 090

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION: THE INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE AND "FACING HISTORY AND OURSELVES"**Yuka Omori**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to examine how the resources offered by a nonprofit international educational and professional development organization, Facing History and Ourselves (FHAO), are effective for International Baccalaureate (IB) education. The IB has been attracting attention not only from international schools but also national schools for fostering outward looking citizens who can play an active role in this globalizing world. The IB's ideals symbolized in the IB learner profile and its pedagogical emphasis on critical thinking are highly acclaimed. However, since the IB offers a programme with a conceptual rather than content driven framework, a key challenge is how each teacher approaches this 'blank canvas' to create a challenging curriculum to fulfil the IB's aims of developing global citizens. FHAO's central aim is to develop civic mindedness in students to help them become more aware of their own moral responsibility to act on issues around them. Our case study in Halcyon London International School will focus on the use of FHAO materials in the Grade 10 History classroom.

Field of Research: *International Education, International Mindedness, Global Citizenship, The International Baccalaureate, Facing History and Ourselves.*

GSE 092

STUDENTS' LEARNING SOCIAL STUDIES IN SMALL CLASS SIZE

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ABSTRACT

Does class size matters? Class size plays an important role in determining the success of teaching and learning that takes place in schools. Class size refers to the number of students in a classroom daily with a teacher. Finn and Gerber (2005) mentioned that class size is the number of students who are regularly in a classroom with a teacher and for whom that teacher is responsible. A teacher finds it difficult to adopt a teaching style that suit and interest students in large classes and less quality of teaching will occur in such class size. Therefore, most teachers and students prefer a small class size compared to a large class size since learning can take places comfortably without any disruption. According to Marin (2013) said that the fewer children are in a class, the more optimal the learning environment is for all the children. In this study, questionnaires were distributed to randomly students in order to gather information on how students' learn in small class size and their perceptions on learning in a small class size especially in Social Studies. The findings showed that a small class size can help to improve the students' learning in which lead to students actively engage especially in group discussion.

Field of Research: *Small Class Size, Social Studies, Learning.*

GSE 093

PREDICTING SUCCESS IN E-LEARNING COURSES.

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ABSTRACT

Global e-learning revenue was estimated to be around \$US46.6 Billion in 2016, however the projected future revenue is predicted to drop to \$33.4 Billion by 2021 (Adkins, 2016). Although the information suggests a negative revenue trend globally, Asia and South America are expected to see sustained growth until 2023 (Global Market Insights Inc., 2016). While e-learning will still present a very large market into the future there is predicted to be a shift in demand from individuals to corporate group users. Greater competition from a smaller number of users (albeit in groups) and the potential to access cheaper outsourced development in Asia means that for providers to remain competitive they must provide a richer and more successful learning experience for participants whilst reducing investment (Global Market Insights Inc., 2016). Considering the vast market and considerable investment in e-learning, it is surprising that there is little consensus regarding best practices in delivery of e-learning or definitive predictors for successful e-learning outcomes. This paper identifies predictor(s) of successful learning outcomes for a range of participants. This can be applied to tailoring e-learning to provide a more productive experience for the participant, better return on investment for an organisation and a sustained or growing market share for providers.

Field of Research: *E-learning, Distance Education, ICT, Success Factors, Higher Education, Learning Outcomes.*

GSE 100

INCORPORATING THE VALUES OF THE HUMANITIES IN AN ENGINEERING EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the values of humanities in an engineering education within a Malaysian context. The theoretical framework derives from Helen Small's *The Values of the Humanities* (2013), an oxonian don whose work illuminates the abstract link between the disciplines. The discussion focuses on humanities and its relation to engineering education and the society at large. It attempts to describe triadic relationships that exist between the humanities, the engineers and the society. Arguably, the symbolism of the ethos, pathos and logos is both immanent within and transcendent of the tripartite relationship albeit the relationship is inextricably educational, political, sociological and traditional. Incorporating the humanities into an engineering education serves the national education blueprint in producing a more competent and holistic education to the next generation.

Field of Research: Humanities, Engineering Education, Universities

GSE 101

**DETERMINANT FACTORS OF HIGH-DROPOUT RISK IN NEPAL
–FOCUS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN VALLEY REGION–**

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the determinant factors of high-risk of dropout in the valley area (Kathmandu, Patan, and Bhaktapur) of Nepal. It investigates the number of reasons under each factor as: impact of school, teacher and friends on "high-risk dropout" students.

To account this, three specific research questions had been proposed:

1. What are the characteristics of students who are in "high- risk of dropout"?
2. Which factors of school and the teachers are responsible to lead "high-risk dropout" students?
3. What kind of friend's (in/outside of school) factors are affecting on "high-risk dropout" student?

This research is based on paper-pencil survey with 1041 students (grade four and five) of public primary school students. Selected schools have high dropout rate comparing to the national level data of Nepal. Survey questionnaires were developed based on the conceptual framework, relevant literature reviews and then peer review and expert consultations.

The findings of this study revealed that, out of 1041 students, about 12% students are in "high-risk of dropout" and about 6% students are "dissatisfied" with the school life. Additionally, lack of communication, nervousness, corporal punishment, one-way learning method etc. are the major factors that have increased the dropout risk.

Besides that, relationships with friends (in/outside of the school) were also found to be associated with dropout risk. Therefore, the survey result found that the relationship with the school, teachers, and friends (in/outside the school), are interrelated with dropout risk. The survey was conducted during 7th July 2016 to 5th September 2016.

Field of Research: *High-risk Dropout, Primary Education, Nepal, School factors, Teacher factors*

GSE 102

IMPLEMENTATION OF A TPACK-INTEGRATED INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN MODEL FOR A PRESERVICE TEACHERS' PROGRAM**Jiwak Raj Bajracharya**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper was to develop (i) the initial prototype TPACK-integrated model and (ii) its implementation to support individual instructors of pre-service teachers program for effective technology integration with the consideration of contents and pedagogical strategies. This study was a developmental research in nature, which incorporates the quantitative and qualitative research tools for answering its research questions as Effectiveness of proposed model on: (i) learners engagement, (ii) learners' self-efficacy toward technology integration, (iii) learners' attitude toward technology and, (iv) learners' learning outcomes. Initial prototype model was developed based on the TPACK framework, relevant literatures & expert views and then implemented in the preservice teachers program (BEd in Education, Nepal) where 28 students had been participated having their consent for research participation. Participants were randomly assign into the treatment and control group. The findings reveals that there was no significance difference between treatment and control group before the intervention. However, significant different had been found after the intervention.

Field of Research: *TPACK, Pedagogical Strategies, Learners' Engagement, Learners' Self-Efficacy, Learners attitude, Learners' Learning Outcomes*

GSE 107

THE EFFECTS OF PAPER CLICKERS (PLICKERS) ON STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT IN ENGLISH AS SECOND LANGUAGE (ESL) READING COMPREHENSION

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ABSTRACT

In the midst of globalisation and technological advancement, The Ministry of Education is now promoting the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the education field. Hence, this paper aims to present and discuss the findings of a preliminary study on the effects of Paper Clickers (Plickers) on students' engagement in English as Second Language (ESL) reading comprehension. The study aimed at identifying the potential of Plickers as an alternative teaching tool in the Malaysian ESL classrooms. 35 Form Four purposively selected students in a secondary school in Kuching, Sarawak responded to a 5-point Likert scale questionnaire measuring learner engagement from four different aspects: behavioural, agentic, cognitive and emotional engagement. Findings showed that students responded positively in all four aspects of engagement; with the highest mean on emotional engagement ($\mu=4.37$) while the lowest mean was on agentic engagement ($\mu=3.72$). This indicates that the students were emotionally engaged due to their preference of using Plickers in the lessons; but not so engaged in agentic aspect as they were too used to a teacher-centered teaching approach. The data significantly indicates the students' perception of Plickers as an effective teaching tool, which successfully gauged their engagement in the ESL classrooms. Hence, this study has shed light that integrating Plickers into ESL classrooms can improve pedagogy. This further implies the need for stakeholders to conduct professional trainings for teachers so that they are able to integrate the use of ICTs in their teaching.

Field of Research: *Paper Clickers (Plickers), English as Second Language, Student Engagement, Information and Communication Technology, Reading Comprehension*

GSE 108

**STUDENTS' TURNS-TAKING IN THE CLASSROOM
(A CASE STUDY OF ENGLISH CLASSROOM INTERACTION AT SMA NEGERI 2 BEKASI)**

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ABSTRACT

Interaction in the classroom is one of the key factors that will influence the success of learning foreign language. Through the interaction in the classroom, it provides students' opportunity to use the target language. Students may learn something better if she/he has opportunity to experience it by herself/himself. Students' opportunity to make contribution in the classroom interaction is reflected in the turn-taking they make. Therefore this study aimed at finding students' turns-taking in English in the English classroom interaction and analyze in what context students have the opportunities to give the responses in English turns-taking. This study involved the students of 10 grade in SMA Negeri 2 Bekasi. One class was observed for this study. The study found that most of the students' turns-taking in English were for making response rather than initiation. Students' initiation is found for question (1) while responses were found for answer (53), undertaking (20), acknowledgment (34), and disclaimer (1).

Field of Research: classroom interaction, students' turns-taking

GSE 110

DEVELOPMENT OF INDONESIAN E-MODULE FOR BEGINNER LEARNER INDONESIAN LANGUAGE AS FOREIGN OR SECOND LANGUAGE BASED OF MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES THEORY

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ABSTRACT

At this time, Indonesian language became a second national language in Vietnam, learn by more 45 country in the world, and became a favorite course in Australia. The appropriate e-module needed to support this fact and characteristic of learner, it is called as individual differences. One of individual differences is intelligence. Gardner divided intelligence of human became eight category (linguistic, logic-mathematics, visual-spasial, musical, kinesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal, and naturalize). The e-module based of multiple intelligence can motivate learner and improve their potential with optimum. The objectives of this research is to give another material in second language learning. Every learner Indonesian language from any country can download and use this e-module. This research problem is development process, contents advisability, presentation advisability, language advisability, and graphic advisability base of multiple intelligences. This e-module developed by Thiagarajan model. The most important finding is the quality of e-module according to evaluation from BIPA's learner (Indonesian language learner), BIPA's teacher, and expert. The value result of learners is good qualification. Expert said that e-module useable and available for beginner learner. Besides that, learner gived positive response to the e-module about contents, presentation, language, and graphic. This positive response showed from learner comment and suggestion. Generally, Indonesian language learner like this e-module.

Field of Research: *E-module Indonesian language, Multiple Intelligences, Indonesian Language Learner (BIPA), Research and Development.*

GSE 111

POLITICS, FANTASY, & LEADERSHIP STYLE: A FANTASY THEME ANALYSIS OF THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES OF 2016

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ABSTRACT

Elements of fantasy may be found in virtually any type of communication and any setting. Leaders, speakers, and others who communicate can either use fantasy as a tool or they can ignore it. When used correctly, fantasy can motivate and unite listeners or help them cope with reality. Fantasy themes were found throughout the U.S. Presidential Debates of 2016 between Donald John Trump and Hillary Rodham Clinton. They were sorted into broader categories, compared against their personalities, personal histories, and backgrounds, and then analyzed for their believability using Ernest Bormann's Fantasy Theme Analysis to evaluate the effectiveness of competing leadership styles. Whether it is a political candidate, a leader, or anyone else, it seems that a person's leadership style should conform to desirable fantasy themes and frames. This article demonstrates that there were a number of recurrent and credible fantasy themes that conformed to each candidate's leadership style. Elements of fantasy and fantasy themes may be found in virtually any type of communication and any setting. Leaders, speakers, and others who communicate can either use fantasy as a tool or they can ignore it. When used correctly, fantasy can motivate and unite listeners or help them cope with reality. Fantasy themes were found throughout the U.S. Presidential Debates of 2016 between Donald John Trump and Hillary Rodham Clinton. They were sorted into broader categories, compared against their personalities, personal histories, and backgrounds, and then analyzed for their believability using Ernest Bormann's Fantasy Theme Analysis to evaluate the effectiveness of competing leadership styles. Whether it is a political candidate, a leader, or anyone else, it seems that a person's leadership style should conform to desirable fantasy themes and frames. This article demonstrates that there were a number of recurrent and credible fantasy themes that conformed to each candidate's leadership style.

Field of Research: Leadership Style, Fantasy, Leadership Effectiveness, Frames and Paradigms

GSE 114

TAHAP PENGETAHUAN, AMALAN, SIKAP DAN KESEDARAN PELAJAR MELALUI AKTIVITI KITAR SEMULA
[3R] BATANG KAYU AISKRIM

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ABSTRACT

This of study aimed to assess the level of knowledge, practice, attitude and awareness of students against 3R through recycling activities by using ice cream sticks. This study consist of 40 students from Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Seri Hartamas which involving of 6 male students and 34 female. Besides that, the study was conducted to review the level of effectiveness of the 3R activities among students to increase environmental awareness and as a means to address environmental issues now. Data for this study was obtained in quantitative studies through questionnaires. Questionnaires were distributed to all of 40 students who have taken part in this activities of the recycling ice cream stick to produce three types of products, namely frames, bookmarks and musical harmonika. This study found that the level of knowledge in the 3R is the highest compared to the level of attitude towards 3R is the lowest ($M = 3.32$ with $SP = 0.38$). Overall, the samples have the level of knowledge about high 3R ($M = 4.18$, $SP = 0.51$ infusion). For greater awareness 3R, mean score obtained are high level value ($M = 3.86$, $SP = 0.49$). For constructs practice is just at a moderate level ($M = 3.66$, $SP = 0.51$).

Kata Kunci: *Environment, 3R, Knowledge, Practice, Awareness, Attitudes*

GSE 115

PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN “JUST IN TIME TEACHING (JITT)” UNTUK PENGUASAAN KONSEP FISILOGI ORGAN GINJAL DALAM PROSES PEMBENTUKAN URIN DI KALANGAN PELAJAR DIPLOMA KOLEJ SWASTA

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ABSTRACT

Kajian ini telah dijalankan untuk mengetahui peningkatan penerapan model pembelajaran “Just in Time Teaching (JITT)” untuk penguasaan konsep fisiologi organ ginjal dalam proses pembentukan urin di kalangan pelajar diploma sebuah kolej swasta. Sebelum pembelajaran dimulai, pelajar diminta mengunjungi laman web tertentu dan membaca, menonton animasi 2D berdasarkan matapelajaran fisiologi bagi topik ginjal dan subtopik proses pembentukan urin serta menjawab soalan-soalan konseptual yang berkaitan dengan bacaan tersebut. Pengajar kemudian menganalisis jawapan pelajar dan memilih beberapa jawapan pelajar untuk dijadikan bahan perbincangan dalam kelas. Seramai 76 orang pelajar (dibahagikan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol) dipilih dari semester pertama di Kolej swasta tersebut. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah dengan cara ‘Randomized Cluster Sampling’. Sebagai sampel kajian, dipilih dua kelas secara rawak dari empat program kesihatan bersekutu (Teknologi Makmal Perubatan, Fisioterapi, Kejururawatan dan Farmasi) pada semester pertama yang mempunyai kemampuan yang setara tanpa diuji. Untuk mendapatkan data yang menyokong kajian, pengkaji telah menyusun dan menyiapkan beberapa instrumen untuk menjawab persolan kajian, iaitu Ujian penguasaan konsep dan Borang soal selidik pelajar. Hasil dapatan ini menunjukkan bahawa Model JITT berkesan dalam peningkatan kemahiran proses sains dan penguasaan konsep fisiologi organ ginjal dalam pembentukan urin bagi kumpulan eksperimen dengan skor min yang lebih tinggi iaitu 4.95 daripada kumpulan kontrol sebanyak 1.75. Pelajar juga memberikan respon yang baik terhadap model pembelajaran JITT menerusi borang soal selidik. Dapat disimpulkan bahawa model pembelajaran JITT dapat lebih meningkatkan penguasaan konsep fisiologi organ ginjal dalam proses pembentukan urin berbanding dengan pembelajaran konvensional.

Field of Research: Just in Time Teaching (JITT), penguasaan konsep

GSE 033

MATHEMATIC'S ANXIETY LEVEL AND DEMOGRAPHICS ENVIRONMENTS AMONG STUDENTS IN THREE DIFFERENT UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (UiTM) CAMPUSES IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Students in university especially Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) are required to subjugate Mathematics' subject during their first semester such as Business Mathematics and Calculus. However, different intakes of UiTM students show different performance during final examination. A quick observation by most of the lecturers shows that some students had a problem with Mathematics since their secondary school. This problem is getting worse as they are in university level. This phenomenon is identified as Mathematics' anxiety. Students with Mathematics anxiety tend to have a negative affective reaction to a situation involving numbers and Mathematics calculation (Richardson & Suinn, 1972). Students with Math's anxiety had different reactions from mild to severe. On the other hand, a university student mostly shows mild reactions such as minor frustration to overwhelming emotional and psychological disruptions (Mark H. A & Alex M., 2009). In this research, we want to compare students' Maths anxiety level between three campuses of UiTM which are UiTM Tapah, UiTM Seremban 3, and UiTM Alor Gajah and relate it with the campuses' demographic environments. Findings from this research will help lecturers to identify the best teaching approach to their students.

Field of Research: Mathematics, Mathematics' Anxiety, UiTM, Demographic Environment

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