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Book of Abstracts

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Parallel Session 1
Globalization, Policies and Reforms, and Pedagogical Innovations
December 9, 2016
5:30 pm to 7:00 pm

A. Globalization

**EXPLORING STUDENT'S GLOBAL AWARENESS AND ATTITUDES: BASIS FOR ENHANCING
GLOBAL AWARENESS AMONG LASALLIANS**

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Developing critical, reflective, responsible, productive, environmentally aware, patriotic and humane citizen who has a national and global perspective is the primary thrust of the Social Studies Curriculum. With this, the researcher explored global awareness and attitude of Lasallian students. Two hundred Grade Ten students chosen thru random sampling participated in the research. Results of the study reveal that students show positive attitudes and perceptions towards globalization and global education. These students' perceptions and attitudes towards globalization and global education are not significant even when grouped according to their demographics. To totally enhance students' global awareness and equip students with global competency, the researcher identified skills taught in Social Studies class that need to be strengthened by the teachers. Likewise, a proposed program for global awareness was drafted to raise the level of students' global awareness.

**TOWARDS INCREASING ASEAN INTEGRATION:
CHANGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF THREE SOUTHEAST ASIAN
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION**

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SEAMEO INNOTECH

Each Ministry of Education (MOE) in Southeast Asia has its own organizational system which seeks to respond to the challenges posed by the internal and external environment. Currently, ASEAN integration is one of the driving forces posing a challenge to educational systems in the Region. Adapting to the challenges required by ASEAN integration would mean instigating changes within the organizational systems of Ministries of Education. To understand the level of readiness and response to the demand and challenges of ASEAN integration, it is necessary to understand the change management strategies being implemented by MOEs in terms of planned, actualized and implemented changes and the results that have been achieved to date. Understanding change, the methods or steps that lead to change, sustainability of the much needed change, and effective change management are significant concerns in this study.

This descriptive case study make use of Kotter's (1996) change management model for understanding change in the Ministry of Education (MOE) in 3 ASEAN member countries (i.e. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Thailand). In the face of the demands and challenges raised by increasing ASEAN integration, each Ministry of Education is employing a range of strategic responses to prepare their educational systems for required changes in policy frameworks, curriculum, learning delivery systems, teacher training, deployment and mobility, qualifications recognition and quality assurance, among other areas of reform. Such responses vary from one MOE to another depending on context, culture; levels of socio-economic development; access to resources and national development priorities.

INTEGRATING GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION IN TEACHER EDUCATION THROUGH COLLECTIVE COMMUNITY SERVICE LEARNING PROJECTS (CoCoSeLP)

Bert J. Tuga

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Global citizenship is defined as having social responsibility, valuing interconnectedness, and comprehending the impact of global issues to individual and community lives, and understanding how and why decisions are made which affect the Earth and life on it and, most especially, ways by which the future can be influenced (Andrzejewski and Alessio, 1999; Osler and Vincent, 2002; Torres, 2002). Global citizenship education is transformative - giving learners the chance to enhance their competencies in order to realize their rights and obligations to promote a better world and future (Toh, 2013). Nurturing global citizenship requires teachers to possess global perspective, exhibits cultural sensitivity, model global citizenship, and engages students in educational activities aimed at developing global citizenship. Teachers should be able to explain to students how people in different parts of the world are interdependent, why caring about others is beneficial to ourselves, and what can we do to ensure a peaceful and sustainable world for all human beings (Zhao, 2010). This paper proposes a model of integrating global citizenship education in teacher education through a course pedagogy called Collective Community Service Learning Projects or CoCoSeLP. The model is inspired by best practices and common pedagogies of educating for global citizenship in selected Southeast Asian countries. It utilizes the strengths of project-based method combined with service learning and collaborative and cooperative learning strategies. It aims to give the students the opportunity to explore, discover and learn actively and cooperatively in the natural environment and allow them to work with people in the community and other experts to offer solutions to felt needs and problems. CoCoSeLP offers a clear approach to integrating global citizenship education in the curriculum for teachers.

**FACTORS AFFECTING STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE IN THE ASEAN CONTEXT:
A META-ANALYSIS**

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This meta-analysis summarizes the qualified quantitative studies related to factors affecting students' achievement utilizing the hierarchical linear modeling (HLM). Phases of this meta-analysis include acquisition of qualified researches, coding of the selected studies, determination of inter-rater objectivity, establishing criteria for the inclusion and exclusion of studies, computation of the effect sizes for statistical analysis, and conducting the analyses. Thirty five studies met the criteria for inclusion in the meta-analysis but with the outliers it went down to 30 which created a total of 200 effect sizes. The findings of this study show that school type and factors like teachers' knowledge of the subject matter, learning environment, methods, strategies and techniques of teaching, professional competence and teaching skills trainings have significant effect to students' performance in Mathematics, English and overall achievement of the students. The major implication of this meta-analysis is the generation of empirical evidence supporting the factors that greatly influenced students' performance. It is recommended that educational institutions should invest on teaching quality by improving the teachers' knowledge of the subject, their skills and methods or strategies in teaching, and create an environment that is conducive to learning. Also, it is recommended that continuing professional development (e.g. graduate studies, trainings, etc.) should be re-assessed to meet the demands of the fast changing world.

IMAGES AND PERCEPTIONS ON ASEAN IDENTITY OF SELECTED FILIPINO STUDENTS

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The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has recently planned a regional integration to delineate the concerted identities of its ten member-nations. Construed as ASEAN 2015, the integration envisioned to bring ASEAN as a major economic and tourism growth force in Asia. Moved by subsequent measures in objectifying this vision, this study qualitatively examines the images and perceptions of ASEAN identity of selected Filipino students in the secondary education. It confers how the concept of regional identity is transmitted to students, as motivated by the institutionalization of several agencies, particularly education. Utilizing qualitative approaches, the study proves the significant influence of education in building the concept on ASEAN identity. The study also attests the insufficiency of demonstrating to students their true ASEAN identity. Some educational factors are constrained to embed to students their authentic collective identity as members of ASEAN. Students' images on ASEAN identity are only limited to familiarity to symbols that denote their own understanding, meanwhile, perceptions are generally posed by their inadequate knowledge and limited educational experience.

B. Policies and Reforms (1)

HEALTH- RISKING SOCIAL BEHAVIORS, PROTECTIVE FACTORS, AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG FILIPINO ADOLESCENTS: BASIS FOR SCHOOL- BASED MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

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Anxiety, mood disorders and depression were found to be common mental health concerns among Filipino youth. In addition, behaviors that affect health such as use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs, as well as violence and injuries are also frequent. To be able to design school-based health promotion and education intervention programs to decrease the health-risking social behaviors and mental health problems and enrich the protective factors among Filipino adolescents, a comprehensive investigation of the relationships among these health-risking social factors, mental health and protective factors should be undertaken. The general objective of the study was to determine prevalence of health –risking social behaviors, protective factors, violence and unintentional injury, and mental health problems among adolescents (13-15 years old) in public and private high schools in Cavite, Philippines. The study utilized a cross sectional study. The study surveyed 1632 Filipino high school students aged 13-15 years old from all legislative districts in Cavite, Philippines. The study utilized a two-stage stratified, cluster sampling method. Self - administered questionnaires consisting of the 2011 Tagalog Version of the Global School-based Student Health Survey Questionnaire (GSHS), Hemingway Measure of Adolescent Connectedness, the SCREEM Family Resources Survey (SCREEM-RES) and Filipino Family APGAR were employed to collect data. Prevalence rates of health risking social behaviors among Filipino high school students in Cavite are 4.0% for smoking, 18.0% for alcohol drinking, and 3.0% for drug use. As to violence and injuries, physical attacks, serious injuries and bullying are 29.3%, 37.0% and 28.0% prevalent respectively. As for the respondents' mental health, 13% were lonely and 16% were worried. Twelve percent (12%) of the respondents claimed to have attempted suicide while 11% had suicide ideation. Alcohol, drug and tobacco use, missed school attendance, physical attacks, bullying, family dysfunction, and inadequate family resources were the constructs significantly associated with mental health problems among Filipino adolescents. However, the prevalence of 12% for suicide attempt is higher than the reported Region IV-A Philippines prevalence of 8% for the year 2014. In addition, the prevalence of protective factors such as parental monitoring and connectedness to neighborhood / reading are notably low.

PARADIGM SHIFT TOWARDS ENHANCED ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (TEIs) IN BATANGAS

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This study described TEIs' philosophy/vision/mission, organization structure, management, LET performance, program offerings and enrolment. It covered the assessment on program components like curriculum, instruction and faculty. Extent of compliance of TEIs with CHED policies and standards and the constraints in responding to global demands in teacher education were also determined. The study used the descriptive method. It involved 23 administrators and 143 faculty members. Ranking, weighted mean and t-test were the statistical tools.

The findings revealed that it was very highly evident that TEIs philosophy/vision/mission, organization structure and management conformed to policies and standards of CHED with all of them offering BEd and BSEd programs. There was an increase enrolment in both education programs but not the same can be said of their performance in the LET. The program components of TEIs were implemented to a very great extent as affirmed by administrators and faculty members. Comparison of their response revealed no significant differences in their responses that implementation of program components was to a very great extent. TEIs complied with CHED policies and standards to a very great extent but moderately agreed on the constraints met in responding to global demands.

A reform agenda was proposed to facilitate the paradigm shift of TEIs towards enhanced academic standards. It was recommended that constraints be addressed and found solutions to keep abreast on the challenges brought by the global demands in teacher education.

COMPETENCY OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS OF REGION 12

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Teacher Education institutions aim for quality pre-service teachers who would be serving in the DepEd and other teaching institutions in the future. These pre-service teachers are expected to speak the common language of teachers which is the NCBTS. The study aimed to determine the Competency of Pre-service teachers of Region 12. Specifically, it aimed to determine the socio-demographic profile of the pre-service teachers such as age, sex, civil status, tribe, and religion; determine the competency of pre-service teachers in terms of: a) Diversity of Learners, b) Curriculum Content and Pedagogy, i) Teacher behavior in actual learning, ii) Learners' behavior in the classroom, c) Planning, assessing, reporting, learners' outcomes, d) Learning environment, e) School, home and community linkages, f) Social regard for learning, and g) Personal, social growth and professional development. Results revealed that from among the identified NCBTS indicators, respondents are highly proficient in Diversity of Learners, School, Home & Community Linkages, Social Regard for Learning and learning environment. Further, study also revealed that respondents are proficient in terms of Curriculum Content and Pedagogy, Planning, Assessing, Reporting, Learners' Outcomes and Personal, Social growth and Professional Development.

REVISITING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTILINGUAL POLICY: DATA FROM BULACAN, PHILIPPINES

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This paper is an effort to revisit the execution of DepEd order no. 74 s. 2009, which was fashioned to institutionalize a culture-centered mother tongue-based multilingual education. The study uses a descriptive survey method. It seeks to ascertain respondents' perspectives or experiences on a specified subject in a predetermined structured manner. The study will use survey questionnaire as the primary tool in gathering desired information. Also, this research is rooted on the fact that Philippines is a language laboratory for it is prosperous with 168 geographically-based languages and minority languages, and there is growing trend to support multilingual instruction around the world. With this, it is sufficed that a program which is MLE was outlined to shore up all Philippine languages. For much concern, the researcher focused on the elements that were positively contributing to the successes and challenges of the execution of the policy. More so, this paper ends up with recommendations and general assessment of the policy in the province of Bulacan for both public and private high schools.

C. Policies and Reforms (2)

**AWARENESS AND LEVEL OF EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION
OF MANDATED POLICIES, GUIDELINES, AND PROGRAMS**

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The effectiveness and success of an organization is not only reflected in not just the result of its ability to execute such policies effectively and efficiently. This study was conducted to determine the awareness and level of effectiveness of implementation of mandated policies guidelines and programs. The descriptive research utilizing self-made instrument was used to elicit responses from the 30 College of Teacher Education faculty members of the Guimaras State College Academic Year 2015-2016. Study revealed that majority of the respondents were married, female, and have served for 10 years and below. The level of awareness of the faculty revealed that the respondents were very aware of the mandated policies, guidelines and programs of the Guimaras State College in all categories being assessed. The implementation of the GSC mandated policies, guidelines and programs was “very effective” in all categories being assessed. No significant differences on the level of awareness of the faculty when categorized according to their profile, however there was a significant difference in the level of effectiveness of implementation of GSC mandated policies when they were categorized according to academic rank. The relationship between the level of awareness and level of effectiveness of implementation of the GSC mandated policies was found to have significant positive relationship between level of awareness and level of effectiveness.

PERFORMANCE OF EDUCATION GRADUATES IN LICENSURE EXAMINATION

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This study aimed to determine the performance in the Licensure Examination of Guimaras State College Teacher Education graduates A.Y. 2008-2015. This study used the analytical method of research and documentary analysis utilizing the secondary data taken from the official results of LET released by Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) from September 2008 to September 2015. The statistical tools employed were mean, frequency counts and percentage, Chi-square and linear regression. Results revealed that there were 248 or 47.3% BEED takers and 276 or 57.3% BSED takers from year 2008 to 2015. BSED and BEED fresh and old graduates took the Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET). Results further revealed that large number of first takers took and passed the LET. Furthermore, the study showed that 2008 and 2010 had a larger number of takers. There were more passers from BEED and first takers performed better than re-takers. BEED graduates LET performance was 73.65% while BSED was 68.41%. For the BEED, the highest passing percentage was in September 2015 while the lowest passing percentage was in March 2012. The BEED LET takers, in September 2012 had the highest passing percentage. There was a significant difference in the performance of LET takers in terms of their degree, type of takers and year of examination. The result showed that in terms of degree, type of taker, and the year of examination, the P-value of .000 was lower than the set p-value at 0.05 level which was significant, thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. This simply shows that the profile of the LET takers influences their performance. A model or trend predicting the LET performance of graduates was formulated. The predicted institutional rating for BSED for 2016 was 37.246 and 87.952 for BEED LET takers.

PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY OF FACULTY IN AN EFL RESEARCH CONTEXT

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English plays a crucial role in Thai higher education. It is also a working language of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which increases the demand of improving the quality of English Language Teaching in Thailand. Thai teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL) lecturers are required to improve their teaching through research. This study was conducted in Thai higher education institution where research is regarded as a core mission and a part of the role of academic staff. This case study research investigated a group of Thai EFL lecturers' research involvement that affects their professional identity. The findings revealed that Thai EFL lecturers gained more competence of research skills and their identity has changed to consider research as a tool to increase and advance their knowledge and teaching profession. The research study provides implications for both lecturers and their institution to produce and promote more research, especially at the international level.

ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC-RELATED PROCESSES AND POLICIES IN SELECTED UNIVERSITIES IN THE ASEAN REGION

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One of the goals of ASEAN integration is the harmonization of higher education. In most of the official declarations of the ASEAN integration, higher education has been mentioned as one of the important steps to enhance human resource development in the region. Thus, the study was conducted mainly to present and analyze the academic-related processes and policies in selected universities in the ASEAN region. Through qualitative research method, the study made a profile of the five selected universities in the ASEAN region; discussed the different academic-related policies and procedures in the selected universities; identified and analyzed the similarities and differences of academic-related policies and procedures in selected universities and recommended possible areas of uniformity or harmonization.

The five universities included in the study are: Kasetsart University Bang Khen Campus, Bangkok, Thailand, Mahidol University Salaya Campus, Bangkok, Thailand, Maejo University Chiang Mai Campus, Chiang Mai, Thailand, University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines, and Universiti Putra Malaysia Serdang Campus, Malaysia. Twenty-three key informants from five universities were interviewed and both printed and online published materials were used as sources of information.

Results revealed that all five universities have varying policies and procedures being implemented from student admission, registration and retention. Admission procedures in three Thailand universities as well as Universiti Putra Malaysia are governed by the centralized university entrance examination being administered by the respective governments while a different system of admission is being implemented in the University of the Philippines Los Baños. Registration process in all universities except UPLB is being done completely online from choosing subjects to payment of fees. There is also a different practice being implemented in the system of issuance of final grades in UPLB. In terms of readmission of dismissed students, there were observed different policies and procedures in five universities under study.

Suggestions and recommendations as to how variations in policies can be addressed for possible uniformity and harmonization were provided.

D. Pedagogical Innovations (1)

FROM UNDERACHIEVERS TO ACHIEVERS: THE METAMORPHOSIS OF SELECTED BENILDEAN STUDENTS USING APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY

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This study focused on the use of Appreciative Inquiry approach in understanding the condition of selected Underachieving Benildean students. The researcher made use of Qualitative-Descriptive design. All of the respondents were disqualified from their previous program. 7 out of 10 of the respondents 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. 3 out of 10 students said that they didn't take education seriously that made them fail. The underachieving students were inspired by the life testimonies of the famous personalities such as Jack Ma, Michael Jordan, Singapore's Adam Khoo, J.K. Rowling and Walt Disney, etc. Failing in school taught them a valuable lesson. That is to take Education seriously. Failing per se does not make them less of a person. They should use it as a motivation to stand up, learn from their previous mistakes and move on. Currently, the respondents are enjoying their stay in CSB. They all said that they found their niche.

Differentiated-Open Approach: Effects on Student Problem-Solving Skills in Mathematics

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Problem-solving is an essential part of the mathematics curriculum. In a mathematics classroom, it can be observed that students often experience difficulty in solving problems. Thus, teachers need to provide assistance to students who encounter difficulties in understanding and creating solutions to problems.

The Differentiated-Open Approach (DOA) is a teaching method that uses differentiated open-ended problems based on students' learning style preferences, individual and small-group problem solving with flexible grouping, whole class discussion for multiple solutions and answers, summarization by connecting ideas, and assessment using choice boards. This study focused on assessing the effects of Differentiated-Open Approach on the problem-solving skills of students. It also determined the effects of the teaching approach on the students' ability to solve both closed and open-ended problems. This study used the Felder-Soloman Index of Learning Styles and the researcher-made Problem-Solving Skills Test.

Results of the independent samples t-test showed that Differentiated-Open Approach significantly increases students' problem-solving skills. Students of the DOA group also displayed their skills in solving closed problem using different strategies. Moreover, it was noticeable that the students showed increased interest in solving open-ended problems.

PROTOTYPE LESSONS IN ENGLISH FOR CRITICAL LITERACY DEVELOPMENT USING ARTIFACTUAL DIGITAL STORYTELLING

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The paper intends to produce prototype lessons on critical literacy using artifactual digital storytelling. It presents an integrated concept of artifact (Pahl & Rowsell, 2011), critical literacy (McLaughlin & DeVoogd, 2004) and the DAOW (Ohler, 2008) as a classroom task for the students' 21st century classroom engagement. The research paper aims to: develop and design a prototype lessons for CLD using artifactual digital storytelling, validate the materials through triangulated teacher/ expert assessments, and evaluate the materials through actual classroom implementation.

The CLD lesson framework is composed of four parts namely: (1) Big Concepts, (2) Small Concepts, (3) Focused CLD Lesson Integration (McLaughlin & Devoogd, 2003), (4) Phases of Developing ADST (Ohler, 2004) Integrating Critical Literacy. The concept of 'artifact' is being extracted from the New Perspective. This is to further modify the existing medium: digital storytelling, and enhance the value of 'A' in the DAOW of this New Media Narrative which is ART.

The present study is in the form of qualitative research design (Merriam, 2000). It presents descriptive features of the stipulated underpinnings and the lesson development framework. It involves synthesizing of the K-12 Curriculum standards and competencies to the CL standards (McLaughlin et. al., 2004). In developing the core CL output by students, the artifactual (Pahl, 2011) digital storytelling (Ohler, 2013) is being introduced by the researcher to integrate critical literacy tasks to the study.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE “MAKE ME GENIUS” E-LEARNING MATERIALS IN TEACHING SCIENCE CONCEPTS

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This study determined the effectiveness of the “Make Me Genius” as e-learning materials in teaching science concepts. This study utilized a true experimental design, specifically the pretest-posttest two-group design. A teacher-made test was used as pretest and posttest to assess the pupils’ level of knowledge about science concepts. The “Make Me Genius” e-learning materials were used with the experimental group composed of 37 grade five pupils of Mariano Marcos State University- Laboratory Elementary School (MMSU-LES) during the fourth grading period of academic year 2013-2014. The control group, also composed of 37 pupils, was taught using the lecture-discussion method where still pictures and concept maps were used. Data were analyzed using frequency counts, percentage distributions, means, standard deviations, t-test of correlated of dependent samples and t-test of difference. The results showed a significant difference between the pretest and posttest mean scores of the two groups with their posttest mean scores being significantly higher than their pretest mean scores, indicating that the two methods were effective in teaching Science concepts. However, the results of the t-test of difference between the posttest mean scores of the two groups showed that the posttest mean score of the experimental group was significantly higher than that of the control group. This implied that the “Make Me Genius” e-learning materials were more effective than the lecture-discussion method in teaching science concepts to the grade five pupils.

WEB-BASED TONGUE TWISTERS AS SCAFFOLD TO OVERCOME SPEECH ANXIETY

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The mastery of speaking skill in English is a priority for many second-language learners. This quasi-experimental study attempted to determine the effectiveness of Web – Based Tongue Twisters as scaffold to overcome speech anxiety. Moreover, this would like to find out if web-based tongue twisters would minimize students' speaking anxiety. The participants of this action research were the 47third year Bachelor of Industrial Technology students, enrolled during the first semester, AY 2015-2016 at Iloilo Science and Technology University. They were taught using the web -based tongue twisters downloaded from the internet as an intervention technique in their difficulty in the speech and oral communication class. The study was conducted for six weeks with students' meeting thrice per week. A researcher-made instrument was used to obtain the students' pre-intervention and post-intervention speech anxiety level. The 24-item questionnaires were believed to describe the pre- and post-intervention speech anxiety level of the students. Means and standard deviations were computed. The significance of the difference in this investigation was determined using the t-test for dependent samples. Results showed that the respondents had the moderate speech anxiety level prior to and after the intervention; however, t-test results showed that a significant difference was noted between the pre - and post intervention speech anxiety level of the respondents. Results proved that exposure to web-based tongue twisters as instructional technique can help reduce speech anxiety, thus, improving speech and oral communication skills.

E. Pedagogical Innovations (2)

ELECTRONIC LEARNING AS ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY OF ENGLISH WRITING TUTORIALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STUDENTS' WRITING SKILLS

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The study aimed to compare the writing skills achievement of two groups of subjects: the control group and experimental group, who were exposed to different modes of tutorial delivery: traditional face to face tutorial using appropriate reference materials and online CD-ROM tutorial using the researcher-made CD-ROM Module. Further it tried to find out the levels of writing skills of the two groups during the pretest and posttest considering relevance and adequacy of content, organization and cohesion, vocabulary, grammar and mechanics.

The study made use of the Non-equivalent Control Group Design, specifically the Untreated Control group Design with pretest and posttest. The design was quasi-experimental. In the analysis of data, simple percentages, weighted mean and t-tests were as statistical tools.

Results of the posttest of the two groups revealed that the control group was described to be very good in the areas of content, organization, vocabulary and grammar and excellent in mechanics. On the other hand the after the treatment, experimental group was described to be very good in grammar and excellent in content, organization, vocabulary and mechanics. Moreover, there was a significant difference between the two groups in the areas of content, organization and grammar. The study concluded that the CD-ROM Mode of tutorial yielded better results in terms of students' writing skills.

ANALYZING PHYSICS LABORATORY CLASSES AS ACADEMIC SOCIAL NETWORKS

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We model college-level physics laboratory classes as academic social networks. The respondents were 161 students distributed in 5 sections of the Mapua Institute of Technology during the school term of April to June 2015. Students interacted with each other as they performed 6 experiments in groups of 5 to 7 members. After each experiment, they were asked to list down a maximum of 10 friends in order of closeness. We used the Networkx module of the Python programming language to model each section as a social network. In these networks, a node represents a student and an edge between two nodes is formed when one student lists the other as a friend. We studied network characteristics and how these changed over time. The average number of connections and the number of possible edges increased with time while clustering coefficient and betweenness centrality decreased with time or remained fairly constant. The mutualism of friendship mostly increased with time, but the mutualism of the top friend (if two students listed each other as the closest friend) decreased with time. We hope these results can be used to determine the social effects of learning and academic performance. Possible interventions that may be introduced include grouping students by friendship or a demographic trait, and increasing the number of small-group class activities.

DEVELOPMENT OF DRAFTING-PHOTOGRAPHIC-PHYSICS (DPP) ACTIVITY AND EXPERIMENT TABLE

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This study aimed to develop Drafting-Photographic-Physics (DPP) Activity and Experiment Table for Technology and Engineering students of University of Rizal System. It was conducted during the school year 2015-2016 with 60 second/third year BT/Engineering students, 8 Drafting and 8 Physics professors as respondents.

The study used the developmental and experimental methods to describe and evaluate the DPP Activity and Experiment Table using the questionnaire-checklist, in-depth interview and focus group discussions in gathering data. They were asked to evaluate the device through the following: functionality, instructional applicability, usability, durability and safety and maintainability. Responses were tallied, tabulated and interpreted with the use of appropriate statistical treatment.

The derived conclusions are: the student and professor respondents evaluated the DPP table as surpassing and more preferable over the existing equipment; and, the developed table is acceptable for use as educational device specially designed for Drafting/Drawing and Physics subjects.

The study recommended the following: usage of the developed table is highly recommended for students and professors of the College of Industrial Technology and College of Engineering. Adding more features and intensifying electrical/electronic parts leading to automation may be conducted to make the device state-of-the-art. Construction of chair/s to match the activity and experiment table. Evaluation of the developed table may be conducted using experts, professors and students from other school/university or other URS colleges/campuses. Apply patent for utility model in the Philippine Intellectual Property Office. Further study is also strongly recommended using other factors and other evaluation criteria such as aesthetics, ingenuity, economy, viability, reliability, novelty, commercialization, and impact and contribution.

VIEW-THINK-WRITE: A STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING THE WRITING PROFICIENCY LEVEL OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

Josephine Oxillo-Oted
Capitol University

This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of view-think-write strategy for improving the writing proficiency level of College students as basis for developing instructional module. Data were gathered through One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design from the twenty-two respondents who were officially enrolled in English 28A.

The findings disclosed that the view-think-write strategy was effective in improving the writing skills of the Criminology students. Though the mean scores of the respondents in the pretest was very low and described as “poor”, it had improved to “very good” in the post-test after exposing them to the view-think-write strategy. Furthermore, it had been tested with the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test that there was a significant improvement in the writing proficiency level of the students after exposing them to the view-think-write strategy.

This study concluded that the view-think-write strategy is an effective strategy in improving the students’ writing proficiency. It is further concluded that the teachers’ creativity to design a teaching strategy that would meet the learners’ needs and interest is a significant factor that affects the learning process of the students. Moreover, constant practice of the skills contributes to its improvement. Specifically in writing, more writing activities would help to improve the students’ writing skills.

Since the findings show effectiveness of the view-think-write strategy for the improvement of students’ writing skills, it is recommended that it be used by the Language teachers in facilitating their writing subjects.

LEADING BY EXAMPLE: THE CASE OF MIDDLE MANAGERS IN THEIR PERSONAL BELIEFS AND PRACTICES OF EXEMPLARY LEADERSHIP FUNCTIONS

Christian J. Bables

Department of Education City Schools Division of Tayabas, Quezon, Philippines

Luis Miguel P. Saludez

Southern Luzon State University, Lucban, Quezon, Philippines

This study aimed to delve with a case study on practices of exemplary leadership functions of select assistant schools division superintendent (ASDS) of Region IV-A Calabarzon. Using the data collected from respondents, specific ASDS leadership skills in terms of vision building, ethical considerations, teaching and learning, power utilization and dealing with risks and challenges are determined. Practice of five exemplary leadership functions are identified as to model the way, inspire a shared vision, challenge the process, enable others to act, and encourage the heart. Kouzes and Posner's (2007) five exemplary leadership practices are held valuable in the making of this study. To address the specific questions, a qualitative exploratory case study was undertaken. The study integrated five leadership skills dimensions which are deemed necessary to understand the personal and professional values of the ASDS respondents. It also shows the career trajectories, choices and types of opportunities that emerged in their careers. The exemplary leadership practices of the ASDS reveal their important roles in supporting and promoting development and opening doors in relation to their subordinates' career change and mobility. It likewise gives leeway in identifying number of activities in which they might like their staff to engage in an effort to design the latter's career journeys. However, it is still recommended that since respondents are all females, the study may be replicated using male educational ASDS to bring out their dynamics in executing leadership functions.

BLENDED LEARNING APPROACH AND COURSEWARE DEVELOPMENT FOR EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Mellie Delen-Guico
Batangas State University, Batangas City

This study dealt with the development of a courseware in blended learning approach with the purpose of enhancing the skills of students from the College of Teacher Education taking Educational Technology. It specifically looked into the description of the approach, the profile of respondents as to their years of teaching, seminars attended, and knowledge on the blended learning approach as well as to their assessment on its use relative to students' and teachers' preparedness and infrastructure.

The study tackled the relationships between the profile of respondents and their assessments on the use of the approach and the competencies that may be developed using the blended learning approach in terms of pedagogical approaches, communication, technology application, and evaluation. Considered also the stages involved in the development of the courseware for blended learning as the researcher aimed to propose a developed courseware of which focus is on this approach.

The research design was descriptive with the use of a validated questionnaire as the main data gathering instrument and supplemented with documentary analysis for the substantiation of the results. The participants were the 108 faculty members of the University. Frequency, percentage, ranking, weighted mean and chi-square were the statistical tools employed.

The courseware that was developed as the output of the study named as C-BLLe_A intended to enhance the skills of college students taking Educational Technology. The learning theory applied was Adaptive Structuration Theory of DeSanctis and Poole. It was recommended that the courseware developed be employed as lecture source; to make the classroom more informative and exciting by enhancing student participation in the classroom.

Parallel Session 2
Teaching, Learning, and Curriculum
December 10, 2016
11:00 am to 12:30 pm

A. Teaching and Learning: Practices and Experiences (1)

DETECTION OF PLAGIARISM IN PHYSICS POST LABORATORY REPORTS BY COLLEGE STUDENTS

Joseph Vermont B. Bandy
Mapua Institute of Technology

Anna Marie P. Benzon
Mapua Institute of Technology

Doebner von C. Tumacder
Mapua Institute of Technology

Maria Teresa R. Pulido
Mapua Institute of Technology

Dante J. Sauquillo
Mapua Institute of Technology

In this research, students who are taking non-engineering Physics Laboratory courses were asked to answer a survey involving, their knowledge in plagiarism and the attitudes towards plagiarism. The first part of the research consists of students' knowledge on plagiarism by letting the students answer the questionnaires. Then, 207 laboratory reports were analyzed to determine the trends on how students construct their post laboratory reports. Interestingly, there is a strong positive correlation between the scores from the post laboratory reports, which means to say that students tend to copy more even if they are aware that it is unethical. On the positive side, it can be seen that students seem to reduce the amount of copying and do more paraphrasing and trying to work independently. Possible reasons why this happened are: because students know how much plagiarism they have committed before submitting their work online, they know that their grades depend on the amount of copying committed and also, it is a basis of failure in the course. However, since that there have been improvements when it comes to students writing skills, students must be guided on how to write laboratory reports and how not to commit plagiarism. The positive writing skill behavior that is expected to students must be explained to minimize plagiarism.

THE QUESTIONING STRATEGY OF THE SSC FACULTY: INPUT TO LESSON EXEMPLAR IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Virginia Pinca-Atutubo
Sorsogon State College, Sorsogon City

This study sought to look into the classroom of the social science instructors questioning strategies. Specifically, this intended to determine the types of questions in terms of level of cognition asked by the college instructors as perceived by the students and themselves, determine the effectiveness of the college instructors' questioning strategy classroom discussion and periodical test, test whether there is a significant difference between the perceptions of the two groups of respondents on the effectiveness of the questioning style and develop a lesson exemplar. Descriptive method and cluster sampling were used. Questionnaire was formulated to be answered by 105 students and 20 instructors from the three (3) departments of the college. The salient findings were the types of questions in terms of level of cognition asked by the instructors are lower order thinking skills and perceived by the students as always practiced and higher order thinking skills perceived by them as always practiced. The perceived effectiveness of the questioning strategies on classroom discussion was varied according to the questioning strategy indicators while in the periodical test, the stem questions under lower order thinking skills appear more effective to students and stem questions under higher order thinking skills appear less effective. The difference of perceptions of the instructors and students on the questioning strategy based on the level of cognition ask by the instructors is shown in the computed t-value of 7.825 is higher than the tabular value of 2.101 which lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis at 0.05 levels at the p-value of 0.034 which means significantly different. The conclusions are the type of questions of the social science instructors are classified into lower order thinking and higher order thinking as perceived by the students and the instructors themselves respectively, the effectiveness of questioning strategies perceived by the students as less and more effective and more effective as perceived by the instructors themselves, there is a significant difference between the perceptions of both students and instructors and there is a need to develop a lesson exemplar in social science subjects.

**IMPLEMENTING BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER ACTIVITIES FOR COMPREHENSION:
CONDITION FOR PRODUCING ACTIVE READERS**

Ismael C. Casquejo

Department of Education - Tanauan City Division

Cynthia L. Dela Vega

Department of Education - Tanauan City Division

Reading has always been an integral part in learning languages. In English subjects, reading facilitates the knowledge of the language. There is something substantial about reading that makes it an important skill in learning though there is already an influx of technology that can replace reading interests among students.

The respondents of this study are Grade 7 STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) students of Tanauan City National High School. Unlike in regular curriculum, these students underwent entrance test and interview to be able to be a part of the select class.

For this study, they were given pre and post reading tests. For the first take, they were simply given a short introduction about the passage and took test after reading. For the post test, they were given before, during and after activities. Among the approaches in before, during and after activities, Main Idea and Details method was used. The results of the pre and post tests were analyzed using statistical tools. Interviews and focus group discussions also ensued to better establish the outcome of the study.

There was disparity between the results of the pre and post examinations. Being active in reading through before, during and after activities can make a difference in test results. Hence, there is enhancement of comprehension if engaging activities be given during the reading procedure.

UTILIZATION OF PRINTED AND ELECTRONIC LEARNING MATERIALS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN EARIST-COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: BASIS FOR PROMOTING INFORMATIONAL LITERACY

Willy O. Gapasin
College of Business Administration
Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology

Nowadays, many students are over-reliant on search engines such as Google and Yahoo to find information when researching topics. They often overlook quality academic resources available. This situation creates a new challenge for schools, who must now play a more important teaching role: directing students to high-quality print and electronic sources and educating them on the need to evaluate web resources. The researcher wanted to find out the type of information sources often used by students. Information sources are documents one can trace information from, in other words, they are documents which are consulted for information.

STRATEGY INSTRUCTION FOR IMPROVING READING COMPREHENSION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Maribel V. Belleza
Adamson University

This descriptive research identified the reading difficulties and the frequently used language learning strategies of the high school students towards the development of the Strategy Instruction as reflected in the learning plan to enhance the reading comprehension level of the students.

The researcher used the SILL (Strategy Inventory for Language Learning) by Rebecca Oxford (1989) to determine frequency of use of strategies by the students, first trimester periodical exam and teacher's classroom observation to identify the reading difficulties of the students, and Metropolitan Achievement Test to identify the reading comprehension level of the students before and after the integration of Strategy Instruction (SI).

Results show that the reading difficulties that were identified through the trimestral examination fell under the following categories: vocabulary, noting details, making conclusion, giving personal point of view, and lesson formation. The following student behavior were manifested during the Reading class based on teacher observation: a) Students were passive during the comprehension check-up; failed to respond to questions despite repeated paraphrasing; had difficulty in giving their point of view on certain issues; were unable to organize their thoughts and tended to answer in phrases; b) Students spent much time in reading a selection and in answering comprehension questions; c) They would stop reading when they had difficulty understanding a selection; and d) Some of them fell asleep when given a reading task. They lacked interest in reading.

Findings show that percentages of strategy use changed after the integration of SI. Results of the SILL survey indicated that there was an increase in the percentage of "High" users and a decrease in the percentage of "Medium" users. This is interpreted to mean that the subjects have become better strategy users. Moreover, there is a significant increase in the comprehension level of the students. The post test results of the Metropolitan Achievement Test showed a positive change in the comprehension level of the students in Reading. This gain may be attributed to SI where the students were taught how make use of specific cognitive and metacognitive strategies.

Therefore, Strategy Instruction effectively addressed the comprehension difficulties of the subjects of the study based on the rise in the scores on both the written test and the frequency of strategies used in the cognitive and metacognitive domains and Strategy instruction should stem from defined needs which can be addressed properly.

PROPOSED STRATEGIC INTERVENTION MATERIAL (SIM) IN TEACHING CHEMISTRY FOR BATANGAS NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Annabel Serrano Aguado
Philippine Normal University

This study focused on the relationship between attitude and achievement in chemistry to establish if this noncognitive aspect of learning and teaching of chemistry contributes to the students' achievement in the subject amongst many other factors. The study also investigated the students' perceptions of high school chemistry topics in the chemistry syllabus to determine which topics appear to be relatively more difficult to the students.

The descriptive-correlation method was employed where the researcher constructed questionnaire was administered to 304 chemistry students from Batangas National High School who were selected using random sampling. Other respondents were the 12 chemistry teachers of the school.

The study showed that most of the students had an average level of achievement in the test. It also showed that chemical equilibrium and reactions with sub topics such as writing chemical equation, types of chemical reaction, balancing chemical equation, predicting products of reaction and stoichiometry calculations were assessed as relatively very difficult topics. Data analysis revealed that the students' attitude towards chemistry was generally negative and this accounted for the dismal performance in chemistry. However, the data showed that the teachers had positive attitudes towards the subject.

The correlation between students' attitudes and their achievement on the basis of their scores in their achievement test showed that the two variables were correlated which led to the rejection of the null hypothesis. The findings became bases for proposed strategic intervention materials to enhance students' interest and achievement in chemistry.

In view of the findings, it was recommended that teachers promote students' positive attitude towards chemistry and motivate them to work hard in order to achieve better in the subject as it cuts across all science related careers. Also, more research should be done to establish other possible causes of low performance in chemistry and make relevant use of strategic intervention materials that could provide opportunity for students to make a shift from negative to positive view of chemistry thereby enhancing their ability to learn more in the subject.

BASIC EMPLOYMENT SKILLS TRAINING (BEST) CAMP: COMMUNITY-BASED CAPACITY BUILDING APPROACH TOWARDS EMPLOYMENT FACILITATION

Donards Kim A. Tañedo

Southern Luzon State University - Graduate School Lucban, Quezon

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) is a community-based capacity building program that seeks to improve the program participants' socio-economic status. SLP is implemented through a two-track program. The first track, the Microenterprise Development Track, supports micro-enterprises in becoming organizationally and economically viable. Meanwhile, the second track, the Employment Facilitation Track, assists participants to access appropriate employment opportunities. The Employment Facilitation (EF) Track provides assistance to unemployed members of poor families preferring a job rather than start an enterprise for income generation.

The Researcher utilized a Phenomenological approach under Qualitative Research Design in coming up with a concept paper for the implementation of the Basic Employment Skills Training (BEST) Camp as a model on community-based capacity building approach towards employment facilitation. Moreover, the Researcher conducted a pilot implementation of the said model with outcomes on direct hiring and employment of 80% with continuous processing being done to the remaining variance who have various issues and concerns on employment such as matters pertaining to health, fitness to work, interest or inclination on job offered, among others.

Furthermore, the Research recommends the enhancement and improvement of the employment model through more grounded consultation dialogues with community grassroots and employers/ industries so as to strengthen the connection of employment, skills, interest, and capacity building.

B. Teaching and Learning: Practices and Experiences (2)

CUSTOMIZING COGNITIVE FITNESS CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES: EFFECTS ON STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT IN PHYSICS AND INTEGRATED SCIENCE PROCESS SKILLS

Joefrey R. Chan
Philippine Normal University

Marie Paz E. Morales
Philippine Normal University

Cognitive fitness, a product of neuroscience research that offers activities that fits how the brain learns best may offer insights to students' learning of science concepts. The study critically explored the effect of customized cognitive fitness classroom activities on the academic achievement of students in physics and their integrated science process skills (ISPS). Descriptive research design and qualitative approaches determined pertinent data from a purposively selected intact class of 43 grade niners in a government supervised school in the Philippines' city capital. Results revealed that customized cognitive fitness classroom activities effectively and significantly improved student physics achievement and their ISPS. Students perceived the integration of customized cognitive fitness classroom activities in the learning process as something that made them feel relaxed, focused, reflective, and assimilative. Few among the students, however, feel distracted during the teaching and learning process with particular cognitive fitness activities (e.g. silence and collaborative activities). Based on the gathered data and results, it can be recommended that customized cognitive fitness classroom activities as a strategy to brain-based learning could be continuously utilized and intensified in classroom settings to enhance the 21st century skills of students.

QUESTIONS STUDENTS ASK AS INDICES OF THEIR COMPREHENSION LEVELS

Ronelo Gamayon Collamar
Philippine Normal University

This study investigated student-generated questions as indices of comprehension levels; employed descriptive design to describe comprehension levels of 46 grade eight participants via their generated questions; utilized three phases to carry out the study and used mean and percentages to report the data. Results revealed that: (1) the five comprehension levels ranked the same for both texts; (2) questions on character traits surfaced in narrative but not in expository; (3) reorganization level obtained the lowest percentage for both texts; (4) few questions were exhibited under reorganization and appreciation levels; (5) schemata and metacognitive were employed; and (6) L1 aided them on question generation. It concluded that comprehension is triggered when participants are given leeway to generate questions before, during and after reading the selections. It recommended that (1) student questions may be utilized; (2) a seminar on Barrett taxonomy may be introduced; (3) future researchers may conduct a similar study.

RETURN OF “MAGELLAN:” REENERGIZING SPANISH THROUGH LANGUAGE IMMERSION

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Technological Institute of the Philippines-Manila
Philippine Normal University

Rachelle Ballesteros-Lintao
University of Santo Tomas
Philippine Normal University

The Spanish language has long been part of the Philippine culture and heritage. When the country has completely attained its independence from its conquerors, the nation saw a gradual weakening of Spanish in the society. From an important subject in the high school and tertiary level, it became an elective and even a “forgotten” subject in the Philippine curriculum. This led to the deterioration of energy of the language in the country. As various initiatives were done by DepEd and CHED to reacquaint the Filipinos to Spanish such as the Special Program in Foreign Languages (SPFL) in the basic education and the creation of center of excellence for foreign languages for tertiary education, these implementations are not enough to regain the radiance of the Spanish language. In this light, this paper aims to investigate the vitality of reenergizing Spanish in the Philippines by means of tracing the colonial and linguistic history of the language in the country and finally, a proposed framework is provided in order to find an efficient way of replenishing the language through the education system.

REFORMING INSTRUCTIONAL PRACTICE IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION COURSES: STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON ENGAGEMENT, SKILL MASTERY AND CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK

Frances A. Abuso

PHINMA Cagayan de Oro College, Cagayan de Oro City

Attempts to get Education students more actively involved in their own learning in professional education courses call for viable models of instruction. Hence, promotion of interactive engagement, deliberate practice and coaching in professional education courses are taken as instructional reforms to maximize Education students' learning. Active learning approaches such as technology- enhanced learning, cooperative learning and project based approach make up a sustainable teaching-learning set up in professional education courses. Education students then view encouragement of teachers to do their best and keep on trying of prime importance. In addition, teachers' provision of learning targets is likewise primarily valued by Education students in addition to receiving help and guidance from the teacher as well as additional instruction on concepts that they do not understand.

**EFFECTS OF DOCUMENTARY FILMS ON STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS SCIENCE:
A PRETEST AND POSTTEST STUDY**

Vergel P. Mirana
Central Bicol State University of Agriculture

Ana E. Mirana
College of Development Education
Central Bicol State University of Agriculture, San Jose, Pili, Camarines Sur

Documentary films about science have grown significantly in the past decade or so. The advancement of media technology has provided new opportunities for documentary films to create an impact. How an individual is influenced by these films has been a subject of many researches.

This study investigated the effects of documentary films on students' attitude towards science. Fourth year BSE Physical Science majors has been the subject of the pre-experimental one group pretest and posttest study. Several documentary films including: BBC's Chemistry: A Volatile History; BBC's Shock and Awe; BBC's Atoms; BBC's Secrets of Quantum Mechanics; PBS/Nova's Einstein's Big Idea; PBS/Nova's The Elegant Universe and National Geographic's Cosmos: Space Odyssey, were given as a subject of study, a supplement or an assignment for one semester in their subject Modern Physics.

Using Thinking About Science Survey Questionnaire, data on the influence of these films have been gathered and analyzed. The questionnaire is designed to provide a profile of how people evaluate science vis-a-vis other important aspects of culture. The results of the computation remarkably showed no significant difference on students' pretest and posttest. These films were considered as a mere entertainment, hard to understand and just a mere FYI.

PEDAGOGICAL AND MOTIVATIONAL BENEFITS OF COMPUTER SIMULATION

Vergel P. Mirana

Central Bicol State University of Agriculture

As an imitation of reality, computer simulations provide numerous reasons for its use in teaching and learning process. Aside from safety, cost, independence of time and place; computer simulations make experiments which would otherwise be impossible, possible. Its representation of reality into a simple, manipulative and interactive environment makes it an indispensable tool in the 21st century schools.

The study investigated the pedagogical benefits of computer simulations as perceived by students along; usefulness, attitude, content knowledge and cognitive skills. It also delved on the effect of computer simulations on students' motivation. It employed a single-group pretest and posttest research design using research instruments that comprise: Evaluation Questionnaire on Computer Simulation (EQCS) and Science Motivation Questionnaire II (SMQ-II). The respondents of the study included seventy-two (72) Fourth Year High School students of Central Bicol State University of Agriculture- College of Education-Laboratory High School. They were taught using lessons that integrate computer simulation as the major instructional tool.

Result showed that students view computer simulation as useful and has positive influences on their attitude, content knowledge and cognitive skills. Students' Motivation, on the other hand, had over-all significant improvement especially along Intrinsic Motivation, Self-Efficacy and Self-Determination with corresponding p-values of 0.016, 0.024, and 0.036, respectively. Generally, it can be concluded that the use of computer simulations can be engaging and has positive influences on students attribute.

BODY IMAGE AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES OF PHILIPPINE SCIENCE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SOUTHERN MINDANAO CAMPUS

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Philippine Science High School Southern Mindanao Campus

Pearl Ann M. Mancao

University of Southeastern Philippines

The purpose of the study is to find out the body image and its relationship to the level of participation to physical activities of high school students. Body image is measured based on the conceptual, emotional and behavioral components. However, participation in physical activities of students are measured in terms of aerobics, anaerobics and sports and recreational activities. Using a descriptive-correlational method of research employing descriptive statistics, it was established in the study that there is a correlation between body image and participation of students in physical activities. The result suggested that Philippine Science High School System officials may conduct a forum on sports psychology specifically on issues concerning teenage body image to promote better understanding on the impact of the later on their participation to physical activities and programs. Furthermore, campus directors are encouraged to integrate body image testing and include seminars on body image in school programs among high school students as it provides significant link and connection with student's academic and non-academic accomplishment and their engagement in physical activities among others. Likewise, PEHM teachers may incorporate body image issues in their lessons to address concerns on body image, and body esteem thus develop self-awareness.

C. Teaching and Learning: Practices and Experiences (3)

EFFECTIVE ADAPTED PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM FOR PRESCHOOLERS WITH GROSS MOTOR DELAYS

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Pearl Ann M. Mancao
University of Southeastern Philippines

As movement and physical activity during play are critical to motor development in children are just as important to the learning process as cognitive activities. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of Adapted Physical Fitness Program for Preschoolers with Gross Motor Delay at Philippine Nikkei Jin Kai International School. Single-case experimental design was used. Six preschoolers were chosen using purposive sampling technique. Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Checklist was used during the pre-test and post-test. Designed intervention which is the Adapted Physical Fitness Program (APFP) validated by the experts which focus on a) Present appropriate physical fitness activities, b) Review individual progress, c) Assess the success. Mean and standard deviation were used for analyzing the post-test scores after the intervention program while t-test was used to analyze the mean difference of pre-test and post-test. Based on the findings, the conclusions drawn were: (1) Mean scores of pre-test revealed mostly low level of skills performance. This indicates that subjects have difficulty with their gross motor skills and have trouble in controlling muscles prior to the exposure on the APFP. (2) Post-test revealed mostly average and few high levels with only one low skills performance. This shows that the identified preschoolers with gross motor delay have improved, developed after being exposed to the designed APFP. (3) There is a significant improvement on gross motor skills performance on locomotor skills like climbing, running, walking downstairs, walks downstairs with alternate feet, jumps up, hop 3-step, jumps and turns and dances/group movements skills, and non-locomotor skills such as moves body parts, throw ball overhead. This explains that APFP has contributed mostly on improving gross motor skills of the subjects. On the other hand, there is no significant improvement on locomotor skills such as walks backward, walks upstairs holding and walk upstairs without holding since walking as the basic locomotor skill, does not require a long practice, since the skills can be executed in most of our usual daily activity.

A COURSE IN LANGUAGE SKILLS FOR RESEARCH AND REPORT WRITING

Lester John Alcoriza Cajés
Las Piñas National High School

This paper proposes a language course for the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Program of Las Piñas National High School (LPNHS). The major requirement of the program is an investigatory project, in which the students are exposed to scientific research and writing the research report. However, the language syllabi presently used hardly respond to such demand, as evident in the students' final outputs, and based on the feedback from their research and language teachers.

The researcher conducted an online survey among the teachers of the STEM program to determine the difficulties of the students in the areas related to language and research. The respondents identified various skills, which they drew from the students' written and oral tasks, and test results, and other means of formative assessment. The identified skills, together with the pre-listed ones (taken from the existing syllabi), comprise the content of the proposed course.

As a result, the course relies on the notion that language skills play an essential role in accomplishing investigatory projects and research reports. The course design draws on the features of both text-based and skills-based approaches. The organization is based on the parts of a research paper as determined by the Department of Education. Each phase consists of at least one of the following: language focus, reading focus, writing focus, study skill and research skill.

INCREASING STUDENT TALK TIME THROUGH DAILY CONFERENCES

Matthew M. Nepomuceno
Far Eastern University-Cavite

Language is a skill developed through daily communicative exercises. Communicative competence develops from daily interactions among different kinds of individuals with different levels of word, world knowledge and experiences. Unfortunately, the common practice in most Language classes (particularly English) in the Philippines is otherwise: Teacher Talk Time is prioritized and receives a bigger slice of time allotment. This prompted the teacher-researcher to do a paradigm shift in the conduct of English classes at FEU Cavite in order to increase opportunities for students to share ideas and information that they find interesting. The activity introduced by the teacher-researcher was labelled as “Daily Conference” as it allows learners share articles they have read in front of their classes on a regular basis before formal discussions take place. The said language learning activity is grounded on basic principles of language learning and development such as regular and repetitive practice (Behaviorism) and Social Interactions (Vygotsky’s Sociocultural theory). This paper documents the perceptions and opinions of students who experienced the Daily Conference activity in their English classes from school year 2012 to present. Forty (40) students who took English classes under the tutelage the teacher-researcher provided their insights about the Daily Conference as well as their perceived benefits from it. This paper presents conclusions as to the benefits of the Daily Conference specifically on increasing motivation of learners to express ideas and opinions in English.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY OF THE EDUCATION STUDENTS IN SELECTED UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES: BASIS FOR A PROPOSED INTERVENTION PROGRAM

Giselda A. Bonsol

University of Perpetual Help System-DALTA

The results of the study could set a roadmap for English language learning by ascertaining the relationship between the respondents' profiles and the English proficiency levels of the students along the four macro skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing; likewise, coming up with the respondents' profile that can influence the students' proficiency levels in English language new baseline reference that can develop an improved English Instruction Program.

The study utilized the Descriptive Quantitative Design. A total enumeration of teachers teaching English courses in the tertiary level during the first and second semester of the School Year 2015-2016 in the College of Education of one State University (SU), one State College (SC), and one Local College (LC) were involved in the study. The student-respondents were chosen on the basis of Stratified-Random Sampling Techniques. A researcher-made questionnaire was constructed as the main data-gathering instrument for the Education students and the English faculty. Generally, the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines was also utilized in assessing their language proficiency level in the four macro-skills of the student-respondents. They were assessed individually (one-on-one) using a researcher's-adapted audio and a researcher's-modified rubric.

The Education students were found to have weak performance in English Course. On the contrary, they have demonstrated positive attitudes towards learning this language; they preferred to be corrected by their teachers whenever they have committed mistakes in English class. It was also revealed that the faculty-respondents were competent in terms of the following profiles: Educational Attainment, Area of Specialization, Training and Seminar's Attended, and Years of Teaching, although most of them are newly-graduate and have been teaching for less than 10 years, they are considered more active, energetic, and creative. This is tantamount in saying that teachers are competent in terms of utilizing Instructional Strategies as perceived by the student-respondents. Likewise, English faculty-respondents strongly believe that English is both a tool for communication and a way of gaining knowledge, and therefore it was suggested that English should be used as a mode of communication locally and internationally. Consequently, it was found out that the students' low proficiency levels in English have no significant difference when compared to their grades in English. However, there is a significant slight correlation as compared to their interest in English courses.

It is therefore concluded that difficulty to understand the four major skills in English is one of the crucial problems experienced by Education students despite of their willingness to learn the language. Teachers have upgraded themselves professionally and different strategies have already been employed in order to help students cope with these problems, but, on top of all these strategies, global competitiveness could still be hardly attained. Based on the foregoing, establishment of the Intervention Program, having English as the baseline subject, is highly recommended especially for the 1st and 2nd year students of the College of Education because of the prevailing difficulties in English which many of our students encounter nowadays. It is assumed that since English has been used as the medium of instruction, improvement of the students' language proficiency is deemed necessary.

LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS AND THE COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF THE STUDENTS

Marinel Vergara Burgos

Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology

How people get their ideas across depends on their ability to communicate in English as universal language. Those who have good communication skills are capable to establish mutual relationship with others leading to successful career opportunity. Today's graduate are expected to possess effective communication skills to qualify for high paying white collar jobs, thus, different higher education institutions (HEIs) strongly promote the use of English as medium of instructions since they recognize the impact of this language in accelerating the national socio- economic status. Cognizant of such impact of English proficiency to improve quality of lives and economic status, language teachers should tailor their instruction carefully to the needs of the learner. The above scenarios triggered the researcher to conduct a study as to what extent the different language teaching methods were used by the teachers and how these affect the communication skills of the students. The total of two hundred forty (240) respondents answered a researcher-made questionnaire. The findings revealed that language teachers used in high extent the three language teaching methods, however, the respondents were proved to be in satisfactory levels when it comes to their communication skills. Results showed that audio lingual method and direct teaching is significant in the accurate use of grammar and vocabulary and not in pronunciation while communicative language teaching is found significant in enhancing pronunciation and vocabulary usage but not in the accurately use of grammar.

INDUSTRY PROSPECTS OF LANGUAGE PRACTICUM

Gemma B. Bellena
Bicol University

This is phase 3 of a research project titled. "Language Practicum 2013 and Beyond" which explores academe-industry partnership, a concept relevant to today's educational reforms. Language Practicum (LP) refers to the On-the-Job Training (OJT) for AB English students of Bicol University. The research profiles the sponsoring organizations that accommodated the Language Practicum trainees for 2013; enumerates job descriptions in the market fit for trainees and lists down competency requirements of such job descriptions. It is anchored on the questions-oriented model of evaluation. It began with questions that can give evidence on the worth and merit of the LP and its continued place in the curriculum. This phase addresses the "beyond" part as it presents a profiling of organizations and their competency requirements. Data yielded the following results: 61.30% of sponsoring organizations are government agencies while the remaining 38.70% are private offices further categorized as bank/financial (6.40%), airlines (6.40%), direct selling/marketing (6.40%), BPO (6.40%), construction (3.20%), events organizing (3.20%) and others (3.20%). Based on document evaluation, the top jobs handled by the trainees include: administrative officer, information officer, customer service representative, clerk and technical/speech writer. Competency required from trainees mentioned: interpersonal skills, workplace-readiness, oral presentation, public speaking, organizational skills, among others. Further, study 3 asserts that AB English Language Practicum trainees have the best chance in these three industry types, depending on where (local, national, international) they wish to hold their internship in the future.

LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES USED BY STUDENTS AT DIFFERENT PROFICIENCY LEVELS

Rasida Saiyarin

Faculty of Education, Suratthani Rajabhat University

This study dedicated to identify the kinds of language learning strategies. The participants were 54 first year students from the Faculty of Education at Suratthani Rajabhat University. Two types of research instruments were Strategies Inventory for Language Learning (SILL) version 7.0 by Oxford (1990) which was adapted and translated into Thai and follow up individual interview. The major findings reported that frequency of all kinds of strategies used by the first year students are rate at moderate, with the students reporting most frequent use of metacognitive strategies and least of memory strategies. This is for better understanding of students' use of language learning strategies; therefore, teachers can be able to gain information and use it to develop students' competence in language learning.

D. Teaching and Learning: Practices and Experiences / Curriculum

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS' LEARNING ON AUDITING COURSE

Arus Kongrungchok

*Department of Accounting, Faculty of Management Sciences,
Suratthani Rajabhat University, Thailand*

In order to develop pedagogical technique for the effective achievement of student's learning on auditing course so that the primary objective of this research was to investigate why accounting students in Suratthani Rajabhat University have always failed to learn on auditing course. Questionnaires (102 respondents) and semi-structured interviews (9 respondents) were used for collecting data from undergraduate accounting students. Statistical techniques were employed to analyze the questionnaires while content analysis was used for analyzing interview transcripts by using a phenomenological research approach. As a result of this research revealed insufficient skills, knowledge and experiences; insufficient practical training on auditing cases; insufficient IT learning equipment and inappropriate pedagogical methods have been importantly caused for the ineffective student's learning on auditing course specifically a lack of students' competencies in terms of the basic knowledge of the financial reporting standard and the suitable auditing skills in parts of audit techniques, audit working papers and audit reporting methods. At the same time, accounting students' competencies, pedagogical methods, IT learning equipment, and practical training on auditing cases have positively had direct relationships and patently influenced to the achievement of student's learning on auditing course at significance level of 0.01. Many problems on students' learning on auditing course must be solved for more effective schooling in the future when those have always been supported by related parties.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDIA TEXTS IN TEACHING LITERATURE

Marichele M. Mercurio

San Andres Elementary School-Division of Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija

The action research aims to show the effectiveness of media texts in teaching Literature in high school. Given the youth electronic media a new orientation, the teacher-researcher used media texts to teach Literature aside from the usual instruction of using literary texts. There were 17 constructed literary activities/lesson plans in media texts. The audio-video materials were retrieved electronically from the Internet. The focus of the lessons is on the basic literary analysis of the media texts that will hone learner's abilities to understand the conventions of literature.

With the close affinity of literary texts with media texts, the following will be the source of lessons: *telenovela/teleserye* for novel; songs for poetry; video clips/music video for short stories; and films for drama through clippings from the Internet.

The subjects of the study were selected fourth year high school students with the same level of competencies forming two groups: experimental and control groups. The experimental group was given the literary instruction using media texts while the control group was provided the literary instruction through printed texts.

The results showed both traditional instruction using literary texts and multimedia instruction using media texts in teaching literature yield significant results in improving the literary competence of the students. However, multimedia instruction is more effective than the traditional method. The use of technology in classroom instruction is an innovation that can enhance the student performance. The audio-visual and technical elements sustain the interest of the students to learn the basic skills in Literature.

WHEN ETHNOMUSICOLOGY MEETS MUSIC EDUCATION: MUSINGS ON PHILIPPINE MUSIC INSTRUCTION IN BASIC EDUCATION MUSIC CLASSES TODAY

Amiel Kim Quan Capitan
Philippine Women's University

In the recent shift of the Philippine curriculum, from Basic Education Curriculum to K-12, course in Philippine Music, particularly dealing with indigenous music cultures, still retain its place in the array of topics in music classes. Musical ethnographies written by Filipino ethnomusicologists in the 70's to 80's, find its worth in the basic education sector. Training, lectures, and written manuals were given to classroom teachers to facilitate the delivery of Philippine music instruction in the country. The Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP) spearheaded this tedious work of training music educators nationwide. It has been more than two decades since the publication of the first training manual for Philippine traditional music instruments and nothing of that kind has ever been widely published and disseminated after.

This study explores current situation of Philippine Music instruction, particularly on indigenous music, in basic education sector. Insights for this study were garnered through interviews and focused group discussions with fellow musician-educators coupled my own experiences being an ethnomusicology graduate student and a classroom music teacher. The result indicates that most of the teachers were having problems with regards to resources such as instruments, notations, and readings. Hence, it affects the quality of music instruction, which led to students' lack of interest in learning the course thus decreasing its relevance in the lives of the learners. Recommendations from participants were collected to draft measures on how the two disciplines, ethnomusicology and music education, can meet for betterment of the course in the basic education program.

STRUCTURED LEARNING EXPERIENCE TOWARDS TEACHERS COMPETENCE IN THE K TO 12 MATHEMATICS CURRICULAR TRENDS OF DEPED TAGUM CITY DIVISION

Lynard Bobby Luna- Asirit
*Department of Education, Compostela Valley Division
Nabunturan, Compostela Valley Province*

This mixed–method sequential explanatory research design investigated the efficacy of the Structured Learning Experience (SLE) as a training methodology towards competence attainment in the K to 12 Mathematics curricular trends.

There are twenty- four (24) randomly selected teacher- participants in DepEd Tagum City North District, of which they were equally distributed into experimental and control groups. The experimental group was exposed by series of SLE sessions, while the control group was only provided with lecture notes.

The Skills Inventory revealed that both the control and experimental groups that yielded results of $M = 1.31$ and 1.40 respectively scored very low during the pre- assessment. Throughout the post assessment, the experimental group that yielded a result of $M = 4.57$ recorded a remarkable increase, while the control group that bared a result of $M = 1.31$ showed no improvement. The findings of this research that showed a result of $F(1, 2) = 1855.80$, $p < .000$ revealed that there was a significant difference in the pretest and posttest scores of the participants. This indicated that the SLE sessions were significantly effective.

The experiences of the participants in the SLE, which was taken into consideration, disclosed four major themes, namely: (1) Salient Features of SLE; (2) Motivating Factor; (3) Personal and Career Advancement and (4) Enriched and Utilized SLE Trainings. These themes confirmed that the SLE sessions are effective as a method in facilitating trainings.)

BENCHMARKING: PSYCHOMETRICIAN LICENSURE READINESS AND COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT

Jo-ann E. Porillo

Lyceum of the Philippines University Manila

Ryan B. Coroña

Lyceum of the Philippines University Manila

The first board examination for Licensure of Psychometricians was administered by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) in October 2014 in Manila. Only 1,290 out of 3,283 board takers successfully made registering a 39.29% passing rate. Lyceum of the Philippines University – Manila obtained a 29.03% school performance, 10% below the passing rate.

This study seeks to find out the gap between a host University in Manila current psychology program practices as compared to selected colleges and universities that performed well in the first licensure examination for psychometrician/s. Through the use of validated interview schedule, information were gathered through key informant interview. It was designed in a semi structured to allow the participants and researchers to further explore the discussion of the issues. For ethical considerations, the researchers were able to secure informed consent prior to gathering of data. The selected participants were from the University A, University B, University C, University D and University E. Criteria for selections were those schools that passed the national passing rate in the first licensure examination for psychometrician and with takers not less than twenty eight (28). A qualitative exploratory research was employed to discover the different program strategies that were common among well performing schools. The readiness program was developed to improve the system and make a standard assessment in enhancing the students' competency. Categories employed were faculty strength, textbook, orientation, screening, curriculum and feedback mechanism deemed to be contributory factors in developing the skills of students especially in preparing them for a licensure exam.

From the data gathered, the researchers were able to construct a proposed readiness program called the "Revisiting the Program Model (RPm)" which was validated by the licensed psychometrician and psychologist who are presently connected in academic setting. It includes four identified areas of concern: textbook, selection, curriculum and recognition. This program aimed to increase the competency of the Psychology students for the Psychometrician Licensure Exam.

IMPRINTS OF CURRICULUM IMPLEMENTATION: A PRINCIPAL'S NARRATIVE

Daniel Joseph E. Berdida
University of the Philippines – Philippine General Hospital

Mary Jane S. Carandang
Manuel S. Enverga University Foundation Candelaria Inc.

Joseph E. Erfe
Philippine Normal University – Manila

The role of a principal in an academic community is vital in determining the future of both the students and the teachers in their road to excellence. In an academic community, change is inevitable and crucial to these changes were the means employed for the change to occur and the readiness of the people to whom the change will take effect. In Philippine education, the K to 12 system is a new and a promising development to elevate the standard of instructions in the Philippines and make it comparable to the rest of the global enterprise. This study presents the understanding of experiences of a principal during the K-12 curriculum implementation utilizing the qualitative narrative method. A semi-structured questionnaire was employed to allow the informant to freely share her personal experiences on K-12 implementation. This narrative approach inquiry revealed that a principal has wide spectrum of theoretical and experiential knowledge on her role in managing curriculum implementation, experiences a plethora of impediments and challenges in managing curriculum implementation and the indelible impact of change as an opportunity for building up resources in steering the sustainability of K-12 curriculum in the Philippines. The imprints of implementing a new curriculum in the life of the principal, as school leader, provided an insight on how a person evolves gradually, building, one after another, blocks of resources as ammunition for overcoming every challenges encountered.

E. Curriculum

OBE EAP-EOP MODEL: A PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

Hjalmar Punla Hernandez
Philippine Normal University

Outcomes-based education (OBE) demands innovative instructional designs in the 21st century. Being a descriptive inquiry, this paper identified the instructional design (ID) used in the English language curricula of a private tertiary level institution in the Southern Luzon, Philippines. Particularly, it determined the elements that the instructional design in the English language curricula of the institution contains, and attempted at proposing an outcomes-based instructional design in English for Academic Purposes (EAP) and English for Occupational (EOP) Purposes courses. Ten English language instructors, sampled purposively, participated in the study. Based on their responses that were coded, results showed that instructional design in EAP and EOP in the institution is absent and uncertain. Moreover, some indirectly referred to the syllabus as design for instruction. In addition, several sound elements that can be integrated in an instructional design for EAP and EOP courses were suggested. Accordingly, an ID so-called as OBE EAP-EOP Model: An Instructional Design in English for Specific Purposes courses based on the OBE paradigm had been developed and proposed assimilating the suggested instructional elements. The ID, however, is yet a proposal. In this regard, forthcoming research investigations shall focus on the other components or stages of instructional design.

**ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ISSUES:
BASES FOR CURRICULAR AND CO-CURRICULAR INITIATIVES**

Jerwin A. Gutierrez
Inosloban-Marawoy National High School

Zenaida B. Mendoza

This study focused on the ecological concerns and the issues in the teaching of Environmental Education. Specifically, this study aimed to determine the ecological concerns of Batangas City Government and the status of teaching of Environmental Education in universities and colleges in the city. Furthermore, this study sought to determine the relationship between the responses of the two groups of respondents namely; teachers and students. The problems met by teachers in teaching environmental education were also included in this study. Interview, questionnaires and documentary analysis were the data gathering instruments of this study. The statistical tools used were frequency, weighted mean, average mean, ranking and independent t-test. The five main ecological concerns that greatly need the attention and support of Batangas City government are protection and conservation of springs and other sources of drinking water in the city, segregation and collection of solid wastes in the city, protection and rehabilitation of Batangas Bay area, prevention of flood and landslides in the city and the continuity of the cleaning and greening of the city. In general, Environmental Education is attained to a great extent in terms of its objectives, its content or core messages, its learning experiences, its teaching strategies, and its evaluation levels/tools employed. There are no significant differences on the responses of students and teachers on the ecological concerns of Batangas city as well as on the responses of students and teachers on the teaching of Environmental Education in terms of objectives, content, learning experiences, strategies and evaluation. The three main problems frequently met by teachers in teaching environmental education are conflict in scheduling activities outside the university, too many preparations on the part of the teacher and lack of interest of students on the subject matter. The proposed curricular and co-curricular initiatives may be used to address the ecological concerns of Batangas City and may also be used to enhance the teaching of Environmental Education.

**TITLE: THE GRADE TEN TEACHERS' PERCEPTION OF DEPED TEACHING GUIDES:
A BASIS FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Ilyne S. Samonte
Philippine Normal University

Rachelle B. Lintao
University of Santo Tomas
Philippine Normal University

In 2015, the Department of Education distributed teaching guides to all Grade Ten English teachers which serves as their guide in accomplishing their daily lessons and activities. The teaching guides were found to be useful by the teachers, however, since reading is employed in the course of following the teaching guide, it was deemed important by the researchers to find out the perceptions of the English Grade Ten teachers. This research was conducted to evaluate how teachers perceive this teaching guide which could directly or indirectly affect the way that they conduct their daily lessons. A questionnaire which was previously used in another research in Bangladesh was used in a semi-structured interview. To further validate their responses class observations to ten (10) teachers of varying length of service to the department. It was found that the teacher's perception of the teaching guides affected their interpretation and implementation. It is worthy to note that changes on the part of the teaching guides can be added coupled with training on the part of the teachers.

**COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE OF GRADUATES IN TRADITIONAL CURRICULUM AND GRADUATES
IN AN ORGAN SYSTEM INTEGRATED CURRICULUM FROM THE SAME MEDICAL SCHOOL
ON THE PHYSICIAN LICENSURE EXAMINATIONS**

Marissa N. Valbuena

College of Medicine, University of the Philippines Manila

Teresita R. Castillo

College of Medicine, University of the Philippines Manila

Tita L. Dimaano

College of Medicine, University of the Philippines Manila

To compare the performance of graduates in a traditional curriculum and graduates in an organ system integrated curriculum from the same school on the national medical licensure examination.

The scores of graduates of the University of the Philippines Manila College of Medicine in 2008, taught in the traditional medical curriculum were compared with those of the scores of graduates in 2009, taught under the organ system integrated curriculum, on the Physicians Licensure Examination (PLE) conducted by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC). Average scores and scores per subject were compared using t-test.

The graduates of the organ system integrated curriculum (2009) had higher average scores than the graduates of the traditional curriculum (2008). The former also had higher scores in Physiology, Legal Medicine, Pathology, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Pediatrics. The scores of the 2 groups were not significantly different in Biochemistry, Anatomy, Pharmacology and Medicine. The graduates of the traditional curriculum had higher scores in Microbiology and Preventive Medicine.

The graduates of the organ system integrated curriculum (2009) had better overall performance in the physician licensure examinations than the graduates of the traditional curriculum (2008).

**EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM AND ITS IMPACT ON SCHOOL
READINESS YEAR-END ASSESSMENT (SReYA) IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
IN THE DIVISION OF CALAMBA CITY**

Randy D. Punzalan
Department of Education, Calamba City

Enelyn T. Badillo
Department of Education, Calamba City

Melanie M. Cacao
Department of Education, Calamba City

The main purpose of the study is to assess the extent of implementation of Kindergarten Program of DepEd Calamba City and its impact on School Readiness Year-End Assessment (SReYa). Through descriptive research design, 134 randomly – selected kindergarten teachers from 51 public elementary schools in the Division answered the questionnaire.

Based on data analysis, the teacher-respondents were found to be highly knowledgeable in the kindergarten curriculum guide (Wm=4.00) and blocks of time (Wm=4.18). The classroom areas (Wm=4.01), instructional materials (Wm=4.11) and varied methods of teaching (Wm=4.33) were assessed frequently in terms of utilization. Administrative Support was marked highly observed (Wm=3.82). The SReYA results were ready in terms of 10 domains.

Fine motor and administrator support ($r=-.191$, $p=.027$), numeracy and classroom areas ($r=.222$, $p=.010$), and sensory-perceptive and classroom areas, ($r=.213$, $p=.013$), had incurred significant relationship with SReYa. Further, as regards the implementation of east and west districts of Kindergarten Program, there was a significant difference marked along curriculum guide ($t = 3.017$, $p=.003$) and administrator support ($t = 2.418$, $p=.017$) and administrative support in big and small schools ($t = 2.737$, $p=.007$). Harmonizing the strategies and intervention to enhance the Kindergarten Program with the desired results or outcomes necessitate in-depth planning and collaboration among stakeholders.

Parallel Session 3
Assessment and Educational Outcomes
December 10, 2016
2:00 pm to 3:30 pm

A. Assessment (1)

**ASSESSMENT OF ALGEBRAIC PROFICIENCY OF GRADE EIGHT STUDENTS:
BASIS FOR ENHANCING THE LEARNING MODULES IN ALGEBRA 9**

Kristine Anne Castro-Dimaculangan
De La Salle Lipa

Mathematical proficiency is important to develop in all students because it equips a person with important learning and innovation skills such as critical thinking, problem solving, risk taking, higher order thinking and sound reasoning. As such, this research aimed at assessing the mathematical proficiency, particularly in Algebra, of Grade 8 students to enable the researcher, a Grade 9 Math teacher, to propose necessary enhancements in the Mathematics Curriculum and in the learning modules in Algebra 9. This study revealed that the Grade 8 students have developing level of algebraic proficiency in the different concepts and skills taught to them in Grades 7 and 8. Also, they have developing to approaching proficiency levels of algebraic proficiency in terms of the five strands of mathematical proficiency, with notably lower proficiency in conceptual understanding and strategic competence. In view of the said findings, the researcher proposed a Curriculum Enhancement Program and some enhancements in the learning modules in Algebra 9.

THE USE OF FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT TOOLS AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS IN MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH AND SCIENCE

Mayolisa R. Mantuano
De La Salle Lipa Integrated School

The use of formative assessments is crucial in the learning process because they help shape the instructional activities in the classroom. It is the professional obligation of the teachers to utilize assessment tools as they can be used as the feedback- gathering mechanisms to determine if learning is taking place in the classroom.

This research study was conducted to find out the types of formative assessment tools utilized by the teachers in the delivery of classroom instruction and to determine their effects in the academic performance of Grade 9 students in the three key subject areas of English, Mathematics and Science. The types of formative assessments are: Short Quizzes; Think- Write- Pair- Share; Know, What to Know and Learned (K-W-L); Web or Concept Map; Oral Questioning and Games among others.

Using a self-made survey questionnaire, the descriptive method of research was utilized by the researcher. To prove the significant effectiveness of formative assessment tools in classroom instruction, the statistics of failures during the 1st and 2nd quarters of SY 2015- 2016 of Grade 9 students was compared to the statistics of failures covering the 1st and 2nd quarters of SY 2013- 2014 and SY 2014- 2015 of the same group of students. Results showed that there was a significant decrease on the number of students' failing marks when formative assessment tools have been introduced in SY 2015- 2016.

**AN ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL SCIENCE TEACHERS' ATTITUDE
TOWARD ACTION RESEARCH**

Mary Zugar M. Dequillo

*Congressional National Senior High School, Dasmarinas City, Cavite
Philippine Normal University, Taft Avenue, Manila*

Rosario R. Cabusao

*University of Santo Tomas, Espana, Manila
Philippine Normal University, Taft Avenue, Manila*

Jayferson G. Panilo

*Mariano Marcos State University, Ilocos Norte
Philippine Normal University, Taft Avenue, Manila*

To improve learning outcomes and to provide an avenue for teachers' professional growth and development, the Department of Education in the Philippines mandated and greatly encouraged school administrators and teachers to conduct action research as part of its Results-based Performance and Management System (RPMS) in public secondary schools. The present study investigated the level of attitude of teachers toward the conduct of action research and the relationship of attitude with predictors that include perceived competence to conduct action research, organizational support, and interest in action research. The sample consisted of 119 randomly selected science teachers from 8 public secondary schools. The data were statistically analyzed using multiple regression. Results indicate that the participants have a fairly positive attitude toward the conduct of action research. Teachers who have high perception of competence, high interest in action research, and more organizational support have a more positive attitude toward action research. Moreover, results show that interest in action research is a stronger predictor of attitude than the other two. These findings suggest that more must be done to foster a more positive attitude toward the conduct of action research, particularly in raising the competence level of public school teachers and in providing a strong support system for them.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION OF TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (TEIs) THROUGH ACCREDITATION IN REGION IV-A

Nerrie E. Malaluan
Batangas State University

This study described the performance of Teacher Education Institutions of SUCs as to their enrolment, faculty qualification and passing rate in licensure examination. Accreditation status as to level of accredited programs, grand and area means of accredited areas are also considered. Likewise, it also determined the problems encountered in accreditation with respect to administrative support, logistical support and human resources.

The descriptive research design was used in the study with the questionnaire as data gathering instrument complemented by documentary analysis and interview. Fifty-eight local accreditation chiefs, deans, department chairs, and Area Coordinators from Southern Luzon State University, University of Rizal System and Batangas State University were the respondents.

The findings revealed that from SY 2009-2013, there was an increasing enrolment trend, above average passing rate in LET and highly qualified faculty among the SUCs offering Teacher Education programs. SUC A had the most number of undergraduate and graduate programs accredited followed by SUC C and SUC B.

Among the ten areas of accreditation, Administration got the highest area mean and Research got the lowest. In Level II and III- Phase I, highest grand mean was garnered by SUC C and SUC A got the lowest. In Level III-Phase II, SUC A obtained the highest grand mean while SUC B and C got the same. As to problems encountered, lack of incentives given to the faculty/personnel involved in accreditation was encountered to a great extent. Management strategies for institutional transformation were proposed.

MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION OF RECREATORY READING PROGRAM FOR ELEMENTARY PUPILS OF SOUTHERN LUZON STATE UNIVERSITY

Analynn E. Babista
Southern Luzon State University

The study aimed to implement Southern Luzon State University Laboratory Elementary School Recreatory Reading Program; evaluate it in terms of its strengths and weaknesses, challenges encountered, and further recommend enhancements. The descriptive method through normative survey technique was used for gathering data from 50 pupils, 50 parents, eight teachers and four administrators who served as the respondents. The findings revealed that the program has a positive impact on teachers, administrators, parents and pupils. Likewise, the program develops the children's genuine love for reading and reinforces their motivation in pleasurable reading thus leading them to develop more their holistic language skills and affective as well as social growth, which are vital in making the school an effective ground in teaching-learning process. In fact, the program lets children experience success in their reading and build their confidence enabling children to read, talk, discover, construct meaning, and then share the meaning with others, and the materials in the Reading Center provide an avenue for children and explore topics that are interesting to them and are helpful. Further, the Reading Center becomes an enchanted place for young learners who find pleasure and at the same time develop their reading interests as they meet people of various walks of life through the books they read. Furthermore, parental involvement need not be imposed on parents who see the relevance of school program on children's socio-cognitive growth and development. They volunteer and desire to play an active role as productive partners of schools. However, extensive administrative and faculty support, a bigger space, proper ventilation, lighting and safe-keeping of books and other reading materials for the Reading Center, and increasing quantity of reading materials and resources are recommended.

DEVELOPMENT of the TOOL for MEASURING ACQUIRED SKILLS (ToMAS)

Eleanor Marie Bahrami
Marichou T. Beltran
Pia Rabacal
Bernard Saldivar
Hubert Ramos
Donald Lipardo
Georgina Mojica
Karen Ontangco
Marie Antonette J. Sunga-Vargas
University of Santo Tomas

The present study attempted to develop the Tool for Measuring Acquired Skills (ToMAS) with nine (9) activities covering eight (8) subscales namely: Cognitive skills, gross motor skills, fine motor skills, self-help skills, speech/language, receptive language, expressive language and socioemotional behavior. Items for the eight different skills were formulated based on existing literature, focus group discussions with peers and actual experiences with children of various types. Items were then pilot tested with 89 children (33 regular and 56 children with disabilities) from Bulacan, Caloocan and Obando. Mean scores and standard deviation values obtained from both regular children and children with disabilities reveal more homogeneity in the composition of both groups accounting for the good validity indices obtained using the contrasted group method. To determine the reliability of ToMAS, 2 special education teachers and one specialty professional were asked to rate children with disabilities using the ToMAS. Due to the lack of training in administering ToMAS and the small number of participants, chi square results reveal poor reliability indices except for speech and language skills. With the index of item discrimination, a good number of items qualified as either good or very good. Overall, it can be surmised that the Tool for Measuring Acquired Skills (ToMAS), in its initial phase, is a valid instrument with a good number of items for the preliminary form. Hopefully, when the preliminary form is administered, psychometric properties of ToMAS will improve.

**PRE-ENROLLMENT DIAGNOSIS AND FUNCTIONAL SKILLS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN ENROLLED IN A
GOVERNMENT SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM**

Eleanor Marie Bahrami
Marichou T. Beltran
Pia Rabacal
Bernard Saldivar
Hubert Ramos
Donald Lipardo
Georgina Mojica
Karen Ontangco
Marie Antonette J. Sunga-Vargas
University of Santo Tomas

As founded on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and to meet the objectives of both the Education for All and Millennium Development Goals, the Department of Education (DepEd) has drawn a five – year development plan to lay down general directions to ensure universal participation in schools and inclusive development of the educational system. Conscious of the plight of children with special needs, the Five Year Development Plan for Education of Children with Disabilities (2013 – 2019), seeks to address the low number of children with special needs enrolled in schools and the lack of screening and diagnostic assessment of children, as some of the key issues. Following the inclusive model of education, the current system of enrollment as described in the Department of Education Department Order 2 s. 2014 prescribe that all children be admitted in Kindergarten or Grade 1 based on their age and without prejudice to manifestations of disability. Key to developing individual education plan for children with special needs, either in SPED or mainstream program, is a thorough review of information with reference to medical and health conditions that may hinder the child’s capacity to learn. Unfortunately, despite its inherent importance, many teachers report poor compliance to health professional consult citing limited or no access to health professionals within their community. This research is aimed at profiling children with special needs enrolled in Government schools based on their diagnostic assessment and functional skills inventory. Notwithstanding the limited number of health professionals who are tasked to screen and identify children with disability and health issues, understanding the profile of the target population is imperative to recommending optimal approaches to increasing enrollment rates and improving the diagnostic profile of children enrolled in Government schools.

B. Assessment (2)

SCIENCE COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR ON THE JOB TRAINING STUDENTS OF BATANGAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Celso G. Zara

Batangas State University, Rizal Avenue, Batangas City

The objective of the study was to develop a science competency assessment tool for the On-the-Job-Training students of the College of Industrial Technology Batangas State University. The descriptive method of research was applied in the study with the questionnaire as the main data gathering instrument. There were 320 third year OJT students, 8 science instructors in the CIT and 18 industry personnel involved as respondents.

The different science competencies offered in the CIT were classified as technical, behavioral, communicative and managerial competencies. The faculty and OJT students very strongly agreed that these science competencies were offered and developed in the Department. The extent of manifestation of competencies developed, the science competencies were developed in the objectives in Physics to a very great extent as assessed by both faculty and OJT students. Likewise, to a great extent, the science competencies were developed in the objectives in chemistry as rated by faculty and students. On the instructional strategies science competencies were developed to a great extent as revealed on the assessments done by both respondents.

The development of science competencies relative to the learning infrastructures, science competencies were developed to a very great extent as assessed by faculty, while the students' assessments revealed that science competencies were developed to a great extent. Further, as to the evaluative measures, for faculty science competencies were developed to very great extent, while student respondents revealed that to great extent science competencies were also developed. The different science competencies were evident in the industry as students have their OJT based on the assessment done by the industry personnel.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTER BASED TEST FOR REMEDIAL

A.Handjoko Permana

Jurusan Pendidikan Fisika, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Indah M. Febiyanti

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Remedial program in instructional process has a role to repair the learning outcomes of cognitive domain. The information about student's profile is needed, because the cognitive domain achievement for each student are different. Formative test can be used to describe student's profile. The teachers need a special software to implement formative test and provides student's profile.

This study aims to develop a computer based test (CBT) for formative test that provides students final score and a diagnostic of student's profile (achievement percentage per competency). This CBT helps teachers to assess and evaluate formative test results more quickly and accurately so the teachers can plan a remedial or enrichment programs better and right on target.

The CBT was developed by using Dick & Carey's model of instructional design. The CBT uses Python as a programming language and MySQL as the database generator. The CBT has been validated by experts, science teachers and students. Validation instruments used were questionnaires with a five-item Likert response scale with scope of reviewed aspects were appropriate content and concept, design, and user friendly. The results showed that the CBT was very good categories (experts 83.5%, science teachers 85.07%, and students 85.05 %).

USING THE SIMPLE VIEW OF READING IN DIAGNOSING STUDENTS' ORAL-READING ABILITY

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The study sought to find out the oral-reading ability of students using the Simple View of Reading proposed by Gough and Tunmer, a conceptual framework recommended by The Rose Report of 2006. To achieve the main objective of the study, the combined results of the students' word-recognition and reading-comprehension levels of the students were drawn. A total of 132 Grade 7 students were tested using a instrument obtained from Dade County website. Aside from the SVR formula, the study also used the percentage in computing for the profile variables—gender, elementary school graduated, and admission status; the Phil-IRI criteria, being the standard for computing the levels of word recognition and reading comprehension has been utilized in categorizing test results; and the paired t-test was used for the difference between paired values of the given variables. Findings revealed that the majority of the respondents were females, attended private schools, and passed the PUPLHS admission test. Their oral-reading ability is generally found to be strong on the word-recognition portion, but weak on the comprehension aspect. No significant difference was found in the students' reading ability.

**THE EFFECT OF THE EXIT EXAM REVIEW PROGRAM TO THE PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS
IN THE PHYSICS EXIT EXAMINATIONS IN MAPUA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

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The Exit Examination is defined as an examination given at the end of a course series in Mapua Institute of Technology. The exit examinations are conducted for Basic Mathematics and Science education courses like General Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry. There are also exit examination for other professional courses. Passing the exit examination for Physics is a prerequisite in order to take say, Materials Science for some programs, and for the rest, a prerequisite for graduation other than the exit examination. In this research, the focus will only be on the Physics exit examination. The exit review program offered by the Department of Physics is scheduled days before students can take the exit examination and each course is given 90 minutes to cover all of the topics. The scores of those who took the Physics exit review program against those who did not were compared using t-tests. The scores were taken from school year 2015-2016 Based from the initial findings, the average score of those who took the review is slightly higher than those who did not. Another observation is that the variance of those who took the review is less as compared to those who didn't. Which could mean that the scores are closer to each other. Computing the t statistics tell that it is not statistically significant. Based from the initial findings, the exit review program must have some revisions on how is it implemented. Increasing the length of session for the review could increase the chance of students to pass the course.

AN INVENTORY OF THE MOST PREFERRED ASSESSMENT TOOLS USED BY SELECTED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN METRO MANILA

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Assessment is an essential component of the teaching and learning process. In addition, this refers to the gathering of information on a daily basis in order to keep track of the learner's progress and identify their strengths and weaknesses in the classroom. The main objective of the study was to determine the most preferred assessment tools used by selected junior high school teachers in Metro Manila.

Through the use of the descriptive method of research, a total of 31 secondary public school teachers served as respondents of the study. It employed survey as the data gathering method with the use of a structured interview.

The study revealed that portfolio and rubric are the two most preferred assessment tools used by the teacher-respondents. The study found out that the respondents prefer rubric as it gives a clear description of what is to be assessed on the students' performance. Moreover, the rubric as an assessment tool was determined as fair, effective, and student friendly.

The study further showed that portfolio was also identified as a preferred assessment tool of the respondents. The portfolio was found effective because it provides complete and concrete learning evidence, wherein the students are able to express themselves.

Based on the salient findings of the study, it could be concluded that high school teachers typically use limited types of assessment tools. Thus, the findings suggest that the teachers should practice using varied assessment tools in order to comply with the needs and demands of the K to 12 classroom.

ASSESSMENT OF FILIPINO MODULES IN K-12: TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EVALUATION MODEL FOR TEACHING MATERIALS BASED ON THE 21ST CENTURY SKILLS

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The research focuses in assessment of modules in K-12 for Filipino subjects. The objectives are the following: (1) To see the parallelism of Teacher’s Guide, Learning Modules, and the Curriculum Guide to each other; (2) to describe the scope of the content, strategy and skills in the modules based on the 21st century skills; (3) To trace the problem in using the modules in Filipino; and lastly to suggest appropriate model to evaluate a teaching materials based on the 21st Century Skills. The researcher used Focus Group Discussion for teachers in the two high schools that uses the modules. The researcher also analyze the activities in modules if it is suited for the development of 21st century skills. Based on the findings of the study the researcher develop an Evaluation Model for Teaching Materials Based on the 21st Century Skills. The researcher suggest to use the said model for the other modules in Filipino.

ASSESSING PERFORMANCE AND ATTITUDE OF GRADE 9 STUDENTS WITH BLENDED SCIENCE PROJECT AND LABORATORY-BASED LEARNING APPROACHES

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One of the most common problems of many teachers is on how to motivate and engage their students towards science lessons. Study shows that engaged students explore, discover and learn science concepts and principles better through hands-on and minds-on experiences (UNSW,2016). Projects can integrate a range of practical skills and motivate students to explore new ideas and areas (Ketpichainarong et al., 2010). Hence, teachers tend to minimize lectures and maximize laboratory activities and projects to elicit and engage students to learn science concepts effectively. The main purpose of the study is to develop and assess a teaching approach that blends science project and laboratory activity to effectively deliver science concepts among grade 9 students especially in teaching cell division and multiple alleles. Also, the study aims to assess both the learning performance and attitude of students towards these two teaching approaches (i.e project and lab activity). The study involves worksheet development, validation, pilot testing and assessment. Results show that test performances of grade 9 students have increased after performing the science project and laboratory activity. Paired t-test shows significant mean difference between the pre -test ($x=14.75$) and post test ($x=8.42$) performances. This suggests improvement in the knowledge and comprehension of the students after doing the said activity, hence, the activity enhances students' learning in science concepts. On the other hand, 42% of the respondent students agreed and interested towards science laboratory activity. This implies that teachers need to engage their students more towards science. The study reveals the effectiveness of blended science project and laboratory-based learning approaches. It generally boosts engagement and interest of grade 9 students towards science lessons.

C. Assessment/Educational Outcomes

AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF PERFORMANCE-BASED EVALUATION AMONG HIGHER EDUCATION CLASSES

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This paper dealt with the performance of students enrolled in language classes of two private universities. Specifically, it sought to answer three problems: what strategies are employed by teachers to develop students' classroom performance, how do students react to the activities provided by the teacher and what evaluative techniques are used by teachers to measure students' performance.

An ethnographic approach to classroom observation was used for this study. The descriptive method served as the means to analyze and interpret the gathered data on performance-based evaluation. The data were gathered through the use of video tape. Actual classroom observation was also conducted by the researcher to the sample classes.

Wiggins' Backward Design model for assessing language performance of students aided the researcher in describing students' reactions to performance-based activities presented. A total of fifteen hours was allotted for the gathering of data, equivalent to fifteen lessons. Of the fifteen lessons, five were video-taped and ten were observed.

Findings revealed that the assessment tools employed in the higher education language classes provided the structure students need to work more independently. Moreover, these tools encouraged them to pay attention to the quality of their work. The performance task assessment enabled language teachers to efficiently provide students with information on the strengths and weaknesses of their work. Furthermore, teachers focused on what students need to know and do. These teachers therefore were more consistent and fairly evaluated students' work. Classroom observation further revealed that through performance-based evaluation, students effectively set learning goals and thus helped teachers focus for subsequent instruction.

SUPERVISORS' ASSESSMENT OF THE LANGUAGE PRACTICUM OF AB ENGLISH STUDENTS

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The main objective of this research is to evaluate the first batch of Language Practicum (LP) trainees among the AB English majors of Bicol University College of Arts and Letters, from the point of view of supervisors. The second part of a research project titled "The AB English Language Practicum 2013 and Beyond", it determined the level of attainment of objectives of the practicum; the level of knowledge, skills and attitude (KSA) development of the trainees; and the over-all assessment of the language practicum learning experience. It is anchored on the quasi-evaluation approaches/model of program evaluation and utilized survey questionnaires, feedback forms and a focus group discussion for data gathering and validation.

Results show that sponsoring agencies found the Language Practicum 2013 to have achieved its objectives, giving it a superior rating. The development of KSA is rated outstanding, with knowledge, skills, and attitudes placed at the superior level. Some respondents, however, found a few problems with regard to trainees' job performance, particularly in listening to instructions; suitability to the task; using computers and applications; and writing skills.

Overall, sponsoring agencies found the implementation of LP 2013 to be remarkably successful. Guidelines to be crafted can profit from a few practices that can be deduced from this implementation and carried over to the next batch of trainees.

TRAINEES' ASSESSMENT OF LANGUAGE PRACTICUM 2013

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The research is a quasi-evaluation of Language Practicum (LP) 2012-2013, the on-the-job (OJT) component of the AB English Program of Bicol University. The intention is to use the findings to propose guidelines for its improvement. It looked into the attainment of objectives, the KSA development, academic skills most/least applicable to job performance and the problems encountered. The results showed the success of the first year of implementation as viewed by the trainees themselves. The development of Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes (KSA) was rated also outstanding. The academic skills found to be most applicable to job performance are: interpersonal; work-readiness; business letter writing ; oral presentation; public speaking; social responsibility; composition writing; listening; oral expression; and information technology. Found to be least applicable are: folk and ballroom dancing; playing sports; scientific literacy; comparing and contrasting literary masterpieces; literary performance; foreign language; defining of literary terminologies; literary evaluation; literary interpretation and analysis; and writing of literary criticisms. Over-all, the trainees are one in saying that the AB English Language Practicum 2013 was beneficial and successful. Others also expressed the need for improvement in terms of implementation. Among these are: increase the number of hours; schedule the practicum in summer of the 3rd year; provide a pre-orientation seminar to better prepare the students before deployment; provide a list of possible sponsoring agencies that accommodate language practicum trainees; and regular visits by the Language Practicum Coordinator. These were the sound bases for the guidelines formulated.

ACHIEVEMENT GOALS AND MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE: BASED ON GENDER

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This research work is about the relationship of achievement goals to mathematics performance of fourth year high school students based on gender. The objectives of the study are as follows: (1) to identify the achievement goals of the respondents towards mathematics based on gender; (2) to identify the mathematics performance of the respondents based on gender; (3) to determine if there is a significant difference in the achievement goal when grouped according to gender; (4) to determine if there is a significant difference in the mathematics performance when grouped according to gender; (5) to determine the relationship between achievement goals and mathematics performance. The researcher used the descriptive-correlational method of research. The study consisted of 181 fourth year high school students of Bunsuran National High School located at Pandi, Bulacan. The Revised Achievement Goal Questionnaire Scale was utilized to collect data. In addition, the researcher used the acquired grade for third quarter of the school year 2011 – 2012 as basis for the mathematics performance of the respondents. Result shows that the respondents, both male and female, holds mastery-approach goal and performed fairly in mathematics. Additionally, findings show that there is no significant difference in achievement goals and mathematics performance based on gender. There is a significant relationship between achievement goals and mathematics performance except on performance-approach goal.

**PERFORMANCE OF TEACHER EDUCATION STUDENTS IN DEMONSTRATION TEACHING
IN THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION SY 2010 – 2011 TO 2013 – 2014**

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The study determines the performance of teacher education students in demonstration teaching in the College of Education for SY 2010 – 2011 to 2013 – 2014. There were 235 respondents and 154 of which are BEED and 81 are BSED. The demonstration rating sheet was the instrument used in the study which embodied the four aspects namely classroom preparation/management, teaching and learning process, assessment of pupils, and classroom interaction.

Based from the findings of the study, The BEED and BSED teacher education students are within the age bracket expected from them to graduate the education course, most of them are female who possess motherly facilitative skills, and had a remarkable scholastic performance in the four-year of their stay in the College.

The BEED and BSED had a very satisfactory performance in the demonstration teaching in general and if zoom in to its components namely on classroom preparation/management both BEED and BSED are outstanding, while in teaching and learning process, assessment of pupils, and classroom interaction, both BEED and BSED are rated very satisfactory. It can be concluded that teacher education students are well-oriented with all the roles of being a teacher.

The BEED and BSED closely share the good qualities of a teacher as prompted by the result. Therefore, both were given quality inputs on the formation of being a teacher which highlights the different aspects of teaching.

FOREIGN STUDENTS' LEARNING STYLES AND PREFERRED TEACHING STYLES IN PHILIPPINE CLASSROOM

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Danica Jane M. Godoy
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Many foreign students chose to study in the Philippines yet, studying in a foreign country is a challenge where language, interaction, and culture become a barrier in learning. The study aims to determine the learning styles, preferred teaching styles, and challenges encountered by the foreign students as they study in the Philippines. The researchers wanted to know if there are differences in learning styles of the foreign students according to profile (age, sex, course, school, nationality) and the challenges they encounter.

Based on the findings, most of the respondents are male Iranians studying at School A, taking up dentistry; ages range from 21-25 years old. Most of the respondents are visual learners. Moreover, there is no difference when the respondents are grouped according to their profile. Furthermore, majority of the respondents perceived delegator as their teacher's teaching style. Also, there is no difference in the foreign students' preferred teaching style in terms of age, school, course and nationality except for sex. Finally, language is the most predominant challenge encountered by the foreign students.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION ON COLLABORATIVE LEARNING

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This study aimed to describe students' perception on collaborative learning. Furthermore, it was also conducted to know if collaborative learning was beneficial to students' academic and social life. Utilizing descriptive method of research, the researcher adopted the Questionnaire made by Ingleton (2000) and used by Brown (2005) in her study. The 336 first year college students of College of Arts, Sciences and Education currently enrolled in the subject 3FILBAS (*Pagbasa at Pagsulat Tungo sa Pananaliksik*) were the participants in this study. Frequency and average mean and thematic analysis were used to analyze the gathered data.

The results showed that students had positive perception towards collaborative learning. Furthermore, they strongly agreed on the academic benefits, agreed on the social benefits, generic skills and negative effects of collaborative learning. Thus, the researcher recommended the following: a.) teachers should know their roles in collaborative learning to make it effective; b.) develop among their students conflict management skills to solve their problems arising from collaborative learning; c.) use varied ways of grouping students; d.) allot enough time to discuss to students the expected output in their collaborative learning; e.) give separate grade- one for the group output and one for individual grade of students; f.) use collaborative learning sparingly and in subjects which is needed most.

For the academic staff (librarian and guidance counselor), give orientation on the use of collaborative learning and the help they can extend to students when doing collaborative learning. Moreover, future researches can be done on the same subject but this time teachers as the respondents, use qualitative method of research, correlate collaborative learning on students' academic performances and do research on collaborative learning using different variables such as age, gender, course and level of intelligence of students.

D. Educational Outcomes (1)

SCHWARTZ' TEACHERS WORK VALUES AS DETERMINANT OF THE SCHOLASTIC PERFORMANCE OF THE STUDENTS

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The main purpose of this study is to determine the relationship of Schwartz' teachers work values to the scholastic performance of third year students in the District of Padre Garcia, Batangas. The researcher utilized combined descriptive-correlational method of research design using a researcher-made questionnaire based on Schwartz' Values Inventory (SVI). The respondents comprised of 259 third year students from the District of Padre Garcia selected through random sampling. The frequency and per cent distributions were used in presenting the Schwartz' teachers' work values as perceived by the students. The study was deduced after strenuous review of literature and studies regarding the controversies of teachers who were dragged on ethical issues in our country.

Results of the study showed that although, the manifestation level of simulation indicated a significant correlation also, the strength of association however was weak. The teachers' manifestation level of self-direction, achievement, power, conformity, tradition and universalism confirmed no significant relationship with scholastic performance of students. But when Schwartz' values are combined together, a strong significant relationship existed between the work values of the teachers. It can then be concluded that there are significant relationships among paired variables: stimulation and scholastic performance; hedonism and scholastic performance; security and scholastic performance; benevolence and scholastic performance; and overall manifestation of work values and scholastic performance. However, there is no significant relationship between students' scholastic performance paired with teachers' manifestation of self-direction, achievement, power, conformity, tradition, and universalism. Findings suggest that teachers' manifestation of hedonism, security, benevolence, and all Schwartz' work values have effects on the scholastic performance of students. Meanwhile, the manifestation of self-direction, achievement, power, conformity, tradition, and universalism do not affect students' scholastic grades.

Thus, as epitome of good work values, all teachers should constantly manifest all Schwartz' work values in words and in deeds. Work value formation and reinforcement should be integrated in all teacher development program, projects and activities. To ensure effective work value formation and reinforcement among teachers, an all-inclusive participation is a must. To further strengthen effective learning of students, the teachers should teach students to learn, unlearn and relearn work values that can favorably drive academic success.

**THE PHENOMENON OF SAKTO LANG ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: A GROUNDED THEORY
OF INCONGRUENT LOW ACADEMIC OUTCOME AND HIGH ACADEMIC SELF-CONCEPT**

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Grounded on the lived-experience of 27 economically-disadvantaged education students, the study explored the internal environment, family and school contexts. The study found the phenomenon of *sakto lang* academic performance, a calibrated, ego-defensive and detrimental mechanism to academic performance purposely adapted in response to negative internal constructs, family's minimal expectation of *basta walang bagsak* (no failing grades) and a classroom context characterized by *petiks, hayahay, chill-chill lang* (complacent attitude) of students. *Sakto lang* performance is achieved through the major processes of upward-downward comparison of ones' performance with a reference individual or group and adopting selective academic motivation. It resulted to an inflated sense of academic competence, commitment and involvement and a general downward trajectory of academic performance. The *sakto lang* academic performance represents a loss of human potential in the participants.

The major processes involved in the phenomenon of *Sakto Lang* Academic Performance are: Losing Academic Motivation, Fearing to Fail, Comparing the Self, Adopting Situational Academic Motivation, and Using Downward Comparison.

It provides a new perspective on understanding the problem of low academic performance among students thus expanding the academic conversation on the problem. It proposes that curriculum development needs to be complimented with examining and changing the context in which students find themselves – frame of mind, family, and classroom contexts. The search for a responsive and relevant curriculum starts with examining how students interpret themselves and the elements they find in family and classrooms.

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS TEACHING PROFESSION OF UNDER-GRADUATE STUDENTS IN YANGON UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION

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The primary purposes of this study were to investigate the critical thinking skills and attitudes towards teaching profession among under-graduate students who enrolled in Yangon University of Education. Then, this study aimed to investigate the difference in critical thinking skill and attitudes towards teaching profession of under-graduate students by gender, and level of education. And then, the interrelationship among critical thinking skill, level of education, under-graduate students was next of interest. A total of 247 student teachers from Yangon University of Education participated in this study. Critical Thinking Skill Test (CTST) developed by Nu Nu Nyunt (2012) and Attitude Scale towards Teaching Profession (ASTTP) developed by Hussain (2004) were used as the research instruments. Critical Thinking Skills Test used in this study consists of 21 items and five sub-scales such as evaluation, explanation, analysis, inference and interpretation. Specifically, evaluation sub-scale, and analysis sub-scale consists of 3 items each, explanation sub-scale consists of 4 items, interpretation sub-scale consists of 5 items, and inference sub-scale consists of 6 items. The alpha reliability for overall scale of CTST and ASTTP revealed at 0.72 and 0.827, respectively.

Then, the results of t test showed that there was no gender difference on the overall critical thinking skill and five sub-scales. Similarly, gender related difference was not found to be on the under-graduate students' professional attitude. Moreover, there were significant differences on the overall critical thinking skill and five sub-scales of under-graduate students among five grade levels of education. Regarding the level of education, significant differences were found to be on overall scores as well as sub-scale scores. Majority of participants possessed favorable attitude towards teaching profession and showed high level of critical thinking skill.

A META-ANALYSIS OF RESEARCHES IN PHYSICS FROM REFEREED JOURNALS IN FOREIGN AND LOCAL SETTINGS

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Meta-analysis of researches in physics from refereed journals in foreign and local settings need to have a basis on its category. Effects of teaching and learning physics with technology on students' educational domain as outcome of learning became its focus and comparison within the study.

Meta-analysis of researches from India, Germany, and U.S .among the foreign and Philippines as local researches published from 2006 to 2012 on the effect of specific physics teaching strategies on student achievement. To estimate the effects of teaching and learning physics with technology on its focus of study, 282 effect sizes were calculated using statistical data from 42 studies were required to have been carried out in these countries, experimental or quasi-experimental, met the criteria for inclusion in the meta-analysis. The mean of the study-weighted effect sizes averaging across all outcomes was .410 ($p < .001$). With a 95- percent confidence interval (CI) of .175 to .644. This result indicates that teaching and learning with technology has a small positive, significant ($p < .001$) effect on student outcomes when compared to traditional instruction. The mean study-weighted effect size for the 3 comparisons that focused on student affective outcomes was .464. On the other hand, the mean study - weighted effect size for the 8 studies that contained psychomotor outcomes was -.091, revealed that the technology had a small, negative effect on students' psychomotor outcomes. The indicated lists of researches from refereed journals compared across countries resulted from constant categories of study characteristics, quality of study indicators, technology characteristics and instructional characteristics.

The author prompted to use meta-analytic process with thorough investigation on the existing study on physics researches from refereed journals in foreign and local settings. Systematic review has its part for proper analysis of existing studies and empirical data gathering has been used for further discussion of the study.

TEACHERS' QUALIFICATION VERSUS STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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This research aimed to analyze the performance of high school students under the specialist and non-specialist teachers. This is to establish that the specialization of teachers against the subjects taught brings variation on the performance of the students in Math, Science and English subjects. This utilized the Quantitative-Qualitative method involving documentary analysis, survey and interview type. This involved the two-group of respondents- considering sex, major and teaching loads for the teachers while sex and grade level for the student-respondents. A significant difference was noted on the level of performance of the high school students under the instruction of specialist and non-specialist teachers and thereby illustrating the teacher's effectiveness in the subjects they are teaching. The findings were evident that academic background is not enough to positively affect academic performance of high school students but a professional development and specialization in teaching a subject. This strongly established the concept that highly-qualified, trained and specialized teachers in the classroom results in better and higher level of academic performance of students.

**PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' ENTRY CREDENTIALS, SATT PERFORMANCE
AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS: A DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS**

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In the globalized effort to improve student achievement, the quality of teaching is widely recognized as the most productive focus of attention. Many of these efforts have centered on the intellectual ability of those wanting to teach. Hence, entry requirements such as grades in high school, and entrance examinations are required. This study sought to find out which components of the entry requirements would fit into a discriminant model to best explain students' academic achievement. It involved 771 pre-service teachers (SY 2013-2016) as participants who signed 'informed consent form' for the utilization of their academic records. Research design used was descriptive-discriminant, thus it made use of mean and standard deviation, Pearson moment correlation, Analysis of Variance and Discriminant Analysis. Results revealed that students entry credentials, USEPAT scores (i.e., in English, Math, General Information and Abstract Reasoning was 'average', however, their USEPAT score in science was generally low. ANOVA indicated that participants across different fields of specialization differ significantly in almost all measures of the test. Their SATT intellectual and non-intellectual ratings were generally 'high average'. Discriminant analysis showed that only the USEPAT scores in general information and abstract reasoning and SATT intellectual's verbal and numeracy skills fitted into a discriminant model that best predicts students' academic achievement.

STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODEL PREDICTING STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

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This study was conducted to determine whether a model could be developed to predict students' academic achievement. Likewise, it also aimed to: (a) find out the demographic profile of the students in terms of birth order in the family, sex, field of specialization, family monthly income, mothers' educational attainment, fathers' educational attainment, their residence in the city, and the type of HS they graduated; (b) determine the profile of the students' (i) academic achievement; (ii) perception of their teachers' interaction behavior, and (iii) individual classroom environment; (c) establish whether significant difference exists on students' academic achievement when they are grouped according to their demographic attributes; (d) verify whether significant relationships exist among teachers' interaction behavior, individual classroom environment and academic achievement. This study involved 539 preservice teachers. The instruments used were the questionnaire on teacher interaction (QTI), individual classroom environment questionnaire (ICEQ), students' grade and questionnaire for the demographic attributes. Statistical tools used include mean and standard deviation, pearson product moment correlation, analysis of variance (ANOVA), t test for independent sample and exploratory factor analysis. Results revealed that students' academic achievement has a descriptive equivalent of 'high'; no difference exists in students' academic achievement when they are grouped according to their demographic attributes except when they are grouped according to their field of specialization; a relationship exists between teachers' interaction behavior and individual classroom environment. The model developed to best predict students' academic achievement is \hat{Y} (academic achievement) = 2.669-.154 (student responsibility/freedom), -.134 (leadership), + -.138 (admonishing). The goodness of fit test was found significant ($F = 12.394$, $p < .000$) at $\alpha = .01$ level.

E. Educational Outcomes (2)

**CORRELATION OF PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS IN COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATIONS,
GENERAL WEIGHTED AVERAGE GRADE TO THE PHYSICIAN LICENSURE EXAMINATIONS
IN A MEDICAL SCHOOL WITH AN ORGAN SYSTEM INTEGRATED CURRICULUM**

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Objectives: (1) to describe the performance of medical students in comprehensive examinations given after each learning unit or year level; (2) to correlate the scores of the students in the comprehensive examinations to the general weighted average grade (GWAG) for the same learning unit; and (3) to correlate the scores in the subject-based part of the comprehensive examinations to the scores in the Physicians Licensure Examination (PLE).

Methods. The scores of the graduates of the University of the Philippines Manila College of Medicine (UPCM) for the years 2009-2011 in the comprehensive examinations, their general weighted average grade per learning unit, and scores in the PLE were retrieved and analyzed. Correlation coefficients of comprehensive examination score and GWAG, and comprehensive examination score and PLE score were computed.

Results. A total of 434 out of 463 graduates from the UPCM were included in this study. There was no trend observed in the performance of students in the comprehensive examinations as they progressed from one learning unit to the next. Performance in both portions of the comprehensive examinations was observed to have significant correlation to the students' LU GWAG for most of the learning units, with exception of LU 5 and LU 7 for Class B. Performance in the subject-based portion of the comprehensive examinations was observed to have significant correlation to students' PLE scores.

Conclusions. The students' scores in the comprehensive examinations had moderate to strong correlation with the GWAG for the corresponding learning unit. Similarly, scores in the subject-based portion of the comprehensive examination had moderate to strong correlation with PLE scores.

STUDENTS' CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING, PROCEDURAL SKILLS, AND ATTITUDE IN DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS THROUGH MICROSOFT MATHEMATICS

Marie Jean N. Mendezabal
University of Saint Louis

This study presents the effects of using Microsoft Mathematics on students' attitude, conceptual understanding, and procedural skills in Differential Calculus. The quasi-experimental research design was used in which two different learning environments were compared. The participants of the study were the two classes of Electrical Engineering students enrolled in Differential Calculus course, assigned randomly as control and experimental groups with 30 students in each group. The control group was taught using the traditional approach of teaching Differential Calculus while the experimental group was taught the same lessons using the Microsoft Mathematics embedded activity sheets. The experimental group learned through exploration and discovery of various concepts. The effectiveness of the technology-based approach was measured through the pretest and posttest performances of the participants. The attitude of the experimental group toward learning Calculus with technology was also examined. Descriptive statistics such as frequency count, percent, and mean were used to describe the pretest and posttest performances of the participants in both groups and the attitude of the experimental group before and after their exposure to technology-based approach. T-tests were also utilized to compare the pretest and posttest performances of the two groups and attitude of the experimental group before and after the experimentation. Pretest results showed that both groups had little understanding of the concepts and processes of Calculus prior to the conduct of the study. The posttest showed improvement in their performance; however, the experimental group had higher mean scores than the control group. Moreover, the data revealed no significant difference in the pretest and the posttest performances of the two groups which suggest that the use of Microsoft Mathematics in teaching and learning Differential Calculus is equally effective as the traditional approach. In terms of attitude, the experimental group demonstrated a "favorable" to "very highly favorable" attitude along the five (5) domains of the MTAS. A significant difference exists between the pretest and posttest attitude of the subjects on the domain "learning Mathematics with technology" but not on the other domains although the experimental group obtained a higher posttest mean attitude.

21ST CENTURY LEARNING SKILLS: A CHALLENGE IN EVERY CLASSROOM

Joseline M. Santos
Bulacan State University

The main objective of this study is to assess the 21st century learning skills of the students and the teaching practices in the 21st century classroom. Specifically, the study sought answers to the following questions: 1) how may the 21st century learning skills of the students be described in terms of eight (8) components of the 21st century learning skills? 2) How may the teaching practices be described in terms of 21st century learning skills? 3) Is there a significant relationship between the perception of the students on their acquired 21st century learning skills and the teaching of 21st century learning skills in the classroom based on the perception of the teachers? 4) What is the implication of this study to the teachers, students and administrators of BulSU-CoEd?

This study used a descriptive method of research. Data were gathered and analyzed. Student-t and Pearson r product moment were used to test the hypothesis between the difference in the perceptions of the two groups of respondents and the relationship between them. Mean was also used to describe the summary of the questionnaire.

The topmost skills of the students are; using technology as a tool for learning, self-direction skills, and collaboration. The topmost teaching practices are; local connections, creativity and innovation skills, and using technology as a tool for learning. The results indicate that the students' perception on the 21st Century skills that they acquired are not the same as what the teachers perceived to be what they transferred. This research could serve as a basis for the seminars and workshops that may be provided to staff in-house or external.

EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES OF BACHELOR OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PRESERVICE TEACHERS

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Sharon M. Gardoce
Mindanao State College of Agriculture and Technology

Mostly preservice teachers felt confident and sometimes unequipped to teach students with a diverse range of needs and capabilities and continue to be concerned about classroom behavior management when undertaking practicum experiences. This study aimed to identify, narrate and recount the practices, experiences and challenges encountered by the second batch of BEEd preservice teachers at Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology Main Campus.

This paper reports on the results of a study conducted with six (6) preservice teachers who took their in-campus teaching at Minas Elementary School and their off-campus teaching at Victoria Central School. In gathering the data, the researchers used Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Questionnaire (based on the learning outcomes for the preservice teachers).

Although they were steeped in both theory and practice, the participants in this study faced some difficulties on pupils' discipline. The preservice teachers were able to conquer pupils with a diverse range of behaviors and engage in insightful and reflective discussion about their experiences.

The results showed that the preservice teachers valued and cherished the opportunity to involved and participate in an authentic classroom experience in their in-campus and off-campus teaching. The research also revealed that the institution where they had their preservice training, prepared them well both-academically and professionally. The findings of this study are discussed in relation to improving the preparation of preservice teachers for practicum/student teaching and enhancing/enriching the curriculum of the BEEd program in the institution.

**MATHEMATICAL ABILITIES IN DERIVING EQUATION OF LINEAR FUNCTION OF MALE AND FEMALE
GRADE 11 STUDENTS OF MINDORO STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY HIGH SCHOOL**

Mary Ann M. Hernandez
Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology

Ma. Leizl L. Magbojos
Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology

Mathematics has been considered as a powerful tool since it boosts the use of precise, systematic and accurate thinking to solve subject-related and real-life problems. One of the most basic skill that needs to be mastered by Mathematics students is the derivation of equations. Meanwhile, it is still a controversy about the mathematical ability of male and female students. In solving Mathematical problems, many claims that males are better than females. This study attempted to determine the mathematical abilities in deriving linear equation of male and female senior high school students in MinSCAT. Ninety Grade 11 students of MinSCAT were selected as respondents of the study which included 45 males and 45 females. Male and female respondents were compared in terms of their mathematical abilities in deriving equations of linear functions given slope and y intercept, x and y intercepts, slope and one-point and two points on the graph. Results showed that most male and some female student respondents were unsuccessful to perform operations procedurally and systematically. Also, both groups have inadequate procedural and conceptual knowledge in performing operations toward substituting data and writing the answer in the general form of the equations of linear functions. The findings further implied no significant difference in the mathematical abilities of both gender in deriving equations given two points in the graph and given point and slope. However, female respondents performed better than the male respondents in deriving equations of linear functions when slope and y-intercept and x- and y- intercepts were given.

**RESEARCH SYNTHESIS IN MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF SURATTHANIRAJABHAT UNIVERSITY IN 2010-2014**

Wasana Jaturat
*Program in Public Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science,
Suratthani Rajabhat University*

This research aimed to 1) synthesize basic data of researches – research titles, researchers, and published years, 2) synthesize research methodologies which included research designs, uses of conceptual frameworks, sample size determination, literature reviews of related studies, tools, and analysis statistics, and 3) synthesize research results which included presentations of results, summaries of results as according to research hypotheses, discussions of results, suggestions, and affixed appendices.

This study found that there are 104 Master of Public Administration researches published between 2010 and 2014. Of these, 49 studies were conducted by male researchers, and 55 studies were conducted by female researchers. Year 2011 produced the most number of studies of 30 researches. It was determined that the survey research design was most frequently adopted in 91 studies. It was also realized that every research had a conceptual framework. Next, 96 studies synthesized before drawing a conceptual framework whilst other eight studies adopted a conceptual framework based on other researchers' theories. 65 of all investigated researches utilized Taro Yamane sample calculation formula. As for literature reviews, it was found that 572 Thai literatures and 155 international literatures were cited in all examined researches. 90 of these studies used questionnaire as the main data collection tool. 58 researches utilized percentage and mean score for presentation. 58 studies used percentage; 55 studies used mean score; 43 studies used t-test and 39 researches adopted F-test.

Furthermore it was also found that 61 researches solely used tables to present results whilst the remaining number used tables along with diagrams and charts. Also it was found that most studies had a research hypothesis. Results of 80 of these researches confirmed the proposed hypotheses. On the other hand, results of nine studies did not reach the confirmation. 15 of all researches did not have a hypothesis. For discussion, it was determined that 47 studies discussed by using other related researches, and 42 studies discussed by using related notions and theories. 69 studies suggested an implementation of results; 35 studies suggested further studies for knowledge expansion. Finally, it was found that 98 researches affixed a letter of request in their appendices.

**WORLD ENGLISHES: THE VARIETY OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NON-NATIVE HOTEL EMPLOYEES
AND FOREIGN GUESTS ON SAMUI ISLAND, THAILAND**

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This research was focused on the variety of communication strategies used by non-native hotel employees when they communicated with foreign guests and the communication barriers they encountered. The participants of the study were non-native hotel employees in the Front Office Division and Food and Beverage Division from different hotels on Koh Samui, Thailand. This study employed a mixed approach of quantitative and qualitative methods using interviews and questionnaires. The data analysis employed in the questionnaire used statistical tools to analyze and transcribe the data in terms of mean and standard deviation.

The results showed that subjects had communication barriers: language barriers in their communication with foreign guests, listening skills, individual differences, lack of fundamental knowledge, and lack of knowledge about the emotions of either the sender or the receiver. Furthermore, they used communication strategies, both verbal and nonverbal, to solve communication problems when they communicated with foreign guests. Most of respondents frequently used repetition in their communication. Moreover, the study revealed the interesting strategies that were used to inform foreign guests about the room rates or food prices; perhaps the easiest way was to use a calculator to calculate and show prices.

Parallel Session 4
Indigenous Education, Inclusive Education, and Lifelong Learning
December 10, 2016
4:00 pm to 5:30 pm

A. Indigenous Education

EFFECTS OF OREGANO (*ORIGANUM VULGARE*) LEAVES EXTRACT IN LOWERING BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL

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This study was undertaken to investigate the effects of *Origanum vulgare* leaves extract in lowering blood glucose level as a baseline research in achieving alternative medicine for diabetic people. This experimental study used forty five (45) laboratory mice divided into five groups as the test subjects. The average weight of experimental animals ranged from 100 to 120 grams exposed to one treatment such as Treatment 1, rapid acting insulin as positive control. Treatment 2, 25% concentration of *Origanum vulgare* leaves extract + 75% distilled water, Treatment 3, 50% concentration of *Origanum vulgare* leaves extract + 50% distilled water Treatment 4, 75% concentration of *Origanum vulgare* leaves extract + 25 % distilled water, and Treatment 5, 100% pure concentration of *Origanum vulgare* leaves extract. The baseline blood glucose level was taken before the administration of different concentrations of each extract and the positive control. The blood glucose level was then recorded after the first (1st) and fourth (4th) hour of administration of different treatments to determine the level at which the blood glucose level decreased. To conclude which will exhibit the most promising treatment to reduce blood glucose level comparison among means using were Completely Randomized Design (CRD), ANOVA of Completely Randomized Design and the Least Significant Difference (LSD) were done. Furthermore, three (3) replications were done in this study to ensure validity and veracity of the outcome of the study.

The null hypotheses of the study were: there is no significant difference on the effects of the different *Origanum vulgare* leaves extract concentrations in lowering blood glucose level after the one and fourth hour administration and there is no significant difference on the effects of different *Origanum vulgare* leaves extract concentrations of 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% in lowering blood glucose level. All the hypotheses formulated were rejected. The findings of this study revealed that Treatment 4, 75% *Origanum vulgare* leaves extract was the most effective in lowering the blood glucose level comparable to the effect of insulin (Treatment 1). Furthermore, Treatments 2, 3 and 5, the 25%, 50% and 100% *Origanum vulgare* leaves extract respectively were also found to have anti-diabetic activity in reducing blood glucose level.

The experimental investigation thus resulted to the following recommendations: there should be a comparison lowering blood glucose level of the different parts of the *Origanum vulgare*, further investigation should be conducted on the blood glucose lowering activity of the isolated specific chemical components from the *Origanum vulgare*, investigation of other pharmacologic activities of the plant on the possible activities and therapeutic value of the constituents identified should be done and a stability study on lowering blood glucose level of *Origanum vulgare* should also be conducted. Further studies must be conducted on the effects of *Origanum vulgare* using other specimen, that is, if feasible, the use of monkey as it is akin to humans.

DEVELOPING A CULTURE-BASED EDUCATION THROUGH FOLK LITERATURE

Ramir Philip Jones V. Sonsona

Mindanao University of Science and Technology

Nowadays, students' acquisition for knowledge spring not only from their classroom instruction, but also from their keen love for written works. As such, the main objective of this paper is to ascertain if amidst technological advancements these oral traditions or specifically urban legends still exist and persist in the modern day age and in how these stories can ignite student's love and passion for literature.

The study has utilized critical content analysis, which involved ethnographic fieldwork method as means of acquiring the data. This method entailed the obtaining of data from the contest in which it naturally occurred; the data were derived from key-informants in the form of story, conversation, dialogue or speech.

After prudent analyses, the study found out that these oral narratives in the form of urban legends consist of factual events are still prevalent in this computer mediated technological age. This study would foremost benefit the students as it would provide educational value, as it views the general living conditions, belief, and ideology of people's culture. Further, the learners of today would gain new perspectives in understanding the existence of beliefs and value systems shared and displayed collectively in the behavior of his people. Moreover, this research endeavor would arouse the intellectual interest of students and teachers, because it is a primary objective of both to resuscitate the dying nationalistic spirit by appreciating the works of Filipino writers and most especially the oral traditions in this age wherein western influences haze the concept of who and what Filipinos should be.

AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES OF THE KABIHUGS OF CAMARINES NORTE: THEN AND NOW

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Luisito T. Evangelista
National Museum, Manila
Philippine Normal University

Kabihug meaning *kaibigan* or friend is an ethnic group living in the mountainous area of the Bicol region. This study focused on the agricultural practices of Kabihugs from the southern part of Camarines Norte who have their own ethnic practices. On a study conducted by Vela (1992), she documented the life ways by immersing with them for three years (1989 – 1991). In this study an analysis on the changes that occurred from the traditional practices to present times. A structured interview modified to determine the practices and traditions of the Kabihug in farming. It includes interviews done in a casual conversation, documented and recorded with consent from the participant. Results showed comparable changes in the agricultural practices of the Kabihugs based on the crops cultivated, land preparation, irrigation, and maintenance of cultivated crops. Though changes are inevitable some traits and traditional practices remain untouched even in the plight of time.

IMPACT OF BATSTATEU- COLLEGE OF TEACHER EDUCATION SOCIO-ECONOMIC EXTENSION SERVICES TO BADJAO COMMUNITY IN LIBJO BATANGAS CITY

Rowena R. Abrea
Batangas State University

Teachers Education Institutions has always been at the forefront in the development of every individual. The challenge of real transformative role of education and the concept of corporate social responsibility becomes a reality when education institution articulates this in form of extension services.

This study evaluated the impact of the socio economic services rendered by the College of Teacher Education to Badjao community at Libjo, Batangas City. The descriptive method of research was utilized with the aid of the questionnaire and unstructured interview to assess the impact of the extension services to Badjao families. The respondents of this study were the 15 Badjao families, 11 *baranggay* officials including the two caretakers and 60 *baranggay* constituents. The sample size of the *baranggay* constituents was determined using the Slovin's formula.

The findings revealed that as for livelihood program, the respondents strongly agreed that the Badjaos are capable of applying some of the skills learned. As to literacy, the respondents strongly agreed that the Badjaos learned the simple writing, reading and counting. In terms of social skills, not all respondents agreed that the Badjaos were able to develop their social skills. It is good to note that the Badjao became hygienic after being trained by the CTE extensionists.

As to constraints and challenges met by the Badjaos, it was found out that inadequate capital hinder them to apply what they learned from the extension services.

Based on the findings, the researchers prepared an action plan to address the weaknesses and constraints found. It was recommended that the College prepare necessary actions to resolve the constraints met and strengthen the weaknesses.

**PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES
OF *CORDIA DICHOTOMA G. FORST.* BARK**

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*Malinta National High School, Valenzuela
Philippine Normal University, Manila Philippines*

Luisito T. Evangelista
*National Museum
Philippine Normal University, Manila Philippines*

Cordia dichotoma G.Forst. is a plant used in traditional medicine for the treatment of stomach pain, diarrhea and dysentery as well as reliever for women after their delivery in an indigenous tribe called Kabihug in Camarines Norte. In order to validate further the potential properties of this plant as medicine, phytochemical analysis was done including the antimicrobial activities of the plant organic extract against three common bacterial isolates. Results showed the presence of alkaloids, saponins, tannins, as well as traces of sterols, triterpenes and glycosides in the extract. The extract was active against the test organisms *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Based on the results, the plant could be a potential alternative to some conventional drugs directed to cure the same illnesses as utilized by the tribe.

**ANG PAGTUKIB: A COMPILATION AND LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS
OF HILIGAYNON IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS**

Ruel T. Bonganciso

Philippine Normal University Visayas

Cherry Meljon F. Batayola

Philippine Normal University Visayas

Christiany Joy S. Lazaro

Philippine Normal University Visayas

Julius G. Lopez

Philippine Normal University Visayas

Jinx S. Mondejar

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Ma. Lea B. Porquez

Philippine Normal University Visayas

This research explores the different Hiligaynon idiomatic expressions, the analysis of their semantic and syntactic components, and their classifications. This research draws upon mostly primary sources such as the Hiligaynon speaking citizens of the localities of Cadiz, Manapla, and Victorias, the Hiligaynon book, and Hiligaynon proclamation speeches. This has been done by interviewing random citizens of the localities, and identifying the Hiligaynon idioms present in the MTB book and proclamation speeches. The analysis of the idiom's meanings, syntactic structures, and classifications were done thereafter. The classification of the Hiligaynon idioms was based prior to the study of Vijayalakshmi (1998) about the classification of idioms base on different sources and domain of use. Upon the analysis, it was found out that the most common structure of the collected Hiligaynon idioms is the Adjective-Noun pattern. It was found out that there are 151 Hiligaynon idioms, 93 idioms belong to social idioms, 5 for literature idioms, 19 as cultural idioms, 4 belongs to proverbial idioms, 14 are borrowed idioms and 16 flows under analogical idioms. Most idioms in localities reflects the life and experiences of the people. Most idioms found in proclamation speeches are complimentary phrases. And the idioms present in the MTB book are the combination of idioms found in all sources. The analysis of the gathered data draws the researchers to conclude that idioms are really present in the Hiligaynon dialect similar to other languages. Hiligaynon idioms are reflections of the speakers' culture and beliefs and these idioms are present in both formal and informal discourses. The compilation and analysis of these idioms would expose students to the Hiligaynon idioms used in conversations which will help them in understanding and learning Mother-Tongue Based (MTB) subject.

**AN ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL SURVEY ON THE KABIHUGS' KNOWLEDGE
AND ATTITUDE ABOUT MACROFUNGI**

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Antipolo City Science High School

Luisito T. Evangelista
*National Museum
Philippine Normal University*

This study attempted to evaluate the knowledge and attitude of Kabihugs about macrofungi. It focused on determining the importance of macrofungi found in the place of the indigenous group in Barangay Bakal, Paracale, Camarines Norte. An informal interview was done to determine the knowledge and attitude about macrofungi and supplement the research with their socio-demographic profile. The result revealed Kabihugs were knowledgeable about macrofungi. All respondents considered macrofungi as food, 25.71% considered them as medicine, and 34.29% considered them as poisonous. Mushrooms are called locally as "tobu." The most popular among the macrofungi are the following: *kurapdot*, *sikdot*, *tengang daga*, *kumba*, *kulat*, and *gasa*. About 97.14% of the respondents collect edible macrofungi from the field and ignored unfamiliar species to avoid being poisoned.

B. Inclusive Education

**EXAMINING GENDER RESPONSIVENESS OF THE PHILIPPINE BASIC EDUCATION REFORM:
AN ANALYSIS OF THE K-12 *ARALING PANLIPUNAN* CURRICULUM**

Nerissa S. Tantengco
Philippine Normal University

This study provides an in-depth analysis on how gender issues, concepts and principles were integrated in the recent K-12 *Araling Panlipunan* Curriculum. It sought to: describe what gender-fair education is in the Philippine context; describe the K-12 *Araling Panlipunan* Curriculum in terms of conceptual framework, scope and sequence, themes, and topics of each grade level; identify specific content and learning competencies where gender issues, concepts and principles were integrated; and describe the role of education and school as a social institution in addressing contemporary issues.

The study employed descriptive analysis of the K-12 *Araling Panlipunan* Curriculum content. It promotes active citizenship and social transformation. It tries to respond in integrating gender-principles and concepts in the teaching-learning process. It recognizes women's significance in the society as product of historical and cultural processes.

Promoting gender-fair education is a commitment of different educational institutions in the country both private and public. The new Social Studies Curriculum of the K-12 Basic Education Reform tries to respond in integrating gender-principles and concepts in the teaching-learning process. The new Social Studies Curriculum should leads to the conceptualization of sexuality, reproductive health, same-sex marriage, prostitution and violence. The school serves as an agent of social transformation by creating curriculum that provides learning experiences that will harness social criticism and action.

Gender-fair education is an advocacy and commitment. Social Studies provides content and learning experiences that will hone the students to become critical, active, engaged and responsible citizens of the country. Social Studies curriculum content should be gender responsive. The school serves as the second agent of socialization.

**DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE
IN RELATION TO EMPLOYEE ATTITUDES AMONG HEIs**

Ruby A. Serrano
University of Mindanao

The main objective of this study was to determine the relationships of diversity management and organizational culture to employee attitudes in higher educational institutions in Davao City. Descriptive correlational method was utilized involving 1,235 respondents: teaching and non-teaching employees from higher educational institutions engaged in the field of formal education with 3,000 student population and above. Using Pearson r , it was found out that there was a significant relationship between diversity management and employee attitudes and also, there was a significant relationship between organizational culture and employee attitudes. Through the Diversity Management Assessment (DMA), it was gathered that the overall level of diversity management in higher educational institutions is moderate. Also, through the Organizational Culture Questionnaire (OCQ), it was gathered that the overall level of organizational culture is high in higher educational institutions. Likewise, it was gathered through Survey on Employee Attitudes (SEA) that the overall level of employee attitudes is high in higher educational institutions. It is recommended, therefore, that an evaluation of the existing management and culture must be done through careful review and in-depth analysis to establish sound management and equated culture that will suit and meet the needs and concerns of the teaching and non-teaching personnel.

GENDER-RELATED VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS: THE PHILIPPINE SETTING

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University of Rizal System

Gender-based violence or GBV is a human rights violation, a public health challenge, and a barrier to civic, social, political, and economic participation. It undermines not only the safety, dignity, overall health status, and human rights of the millions of individuals who experience it, but also the public health, economic stability, and security of nations. The term gender-related violence or abuse is widely used as a synonym for violence against women, in order to highlight the gender inequality in which much violence is rooted.

This study on gender-related violence (GRV) in school setting and workplace aims to describe the current status of gender-based violence inflicted on man or woman-teachers and/ or academic personnel in the Philippines setting. This paper was conducted to determine gender-related violence experienced by teachers in selected areas of the country.

The respondents were 370 teachers from Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Data were gathered using a survey questionnaire. Descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentages, ranking and means were used to analyze the data gathered. The experiences of Filipino teachers presented in this paper are drawn mainly from the records of non-structured interviews conducted in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao regions. Thus, the major design used is descriptive- qualitative.

Results of this study indicate that gender-related violence (GRV) in schools or in workplaces is not limited to sexual or physical assaults; it can happen in many forms. Victims can be men/boys, women/girls, and homosexuals: gays and lesbians. This imply that gender-related violence in schools involving teachers has become a silent national crisis since most cases are under-reported mainly due cultural orientation. This suggests that concept of GRV in this study highlights the misuse of power as experienced by women and men in the study.

**A CASE STUDY OF UST CENTER FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: LESSONS FROM
A RESEARCH-BASED INITIATIVE TOWARDS INCLUSIVE EDUCATION**

Eleanor Marie Bahrami
Marichou T. Beltran
Pia Rabacal
Bernard Saldivar
Hubert Ramos
Donald Lipardo
Georgina Mojica
Karen Ontangco
Marie Antonette J. Sunga-Vargas
University of Santo Tomas

There is an increasing number of Children with Disabilities both globally and locally, leading to the urgency in addressing the need for full access to education for them. Inclusive education is a strategy that embraces and celebrates diversity of children regardless of disability. Heeding the call for collaborations towards the achievement of its vision for children with disabilities to have equal educational opportunities, the University of Santo Tomas (UST) pioneered a program aligned to this strategy. Being one of the first research-based programs in the Philippines to advocate for Inclusive education, this study presents the case of the UST- Center for Inclusive Education. This is a program that pools the resources and expertise of a multidisciplinary team comprising of Special Education teachers, Psychologist, Physical Therapist, Speech Language Pathologist, Occupational Therapist and Audiologist. With the primary objective of enhancing the efficiency and quality of public school inclusive education program in the Philippines, the program has three phases: Situational analysis, Program development and Program pilot implementation, monitoring and evaluation. With ethnography as a method of data collection through observation and reflective discussions, this paper presents the key lessons in program development and implementation of this initiative for Inclusive Education. This study offers valuable insights which may be useful for organizations and institutions who intend to conceptualize programs for disability-inclusive education.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS' TEACHERS AND PARENTS' PERCEPTION ON THE MTB-MLE IMPLEMENTATION

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The Philippines' 2009 Educational reform on institutionalizing Mother Tongue in teaching K-3 places immense emphasis on further delving into the policy's whats and hows, specifically noting the decisive roles of teachers, as the prime implementers, and parents, as the direct contact and linguistic models of learners. Their perception of MTB-MLE is vital since perception determines the implementation of a certain program. The Philippines' top-down approach of the MTBMLE notes a discrepancy where teachers are required to comply with the mandate, yet not have positive perception towards the policy (Burton, 2013).

The present study determined Kindergarten to Grade 3 teachers' and parents' perception towards and teachers' practices in MTB-MLE implementation in eight elementary schools of Lantapan District, Lantapan, Bukidnon, Mindanao. Participants involved 91 teachers and 137 parents.

Results revealed the very high perception of teachers and parents of eight elementary schools in Lantapan District, Bukidnon, and that they differ significantly in their perception towards MTB-MLE. The claims on the benefits that children will get from using the MTBE are reinforced by the results of this study. However, their specific comments and observations on some items must be taken as additional information towards the implementation of the said policy, as these have implications to the MTBE model that is suitable for the Filipino learners, the participation of the community, and training of teachers in the L1 and L2 teaching theories.

THE IMPACT OF CHRISTIAN LIVING EDUCATION ON THE STUDENT'S LASALLIAN IDENTITY

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Christian Living Education is the core of the curriculum in De La Salle Lipa as a Catholic institution which promotes holistic formation of the youth and develops Lasallians who are dynamic and witnesses of their faith. This study was conducted to find out the impact of the Christian Living Education subject on the student's Lasallian identity of De La Salle Lipa Integrated School. The subjects were the top 15 students in Christian Living education subject. This study used qualitative design phenomenological approach to get the stories and experiences of the students in Christian Living education subject revealing certain outcomes in living the Lasallian identity in their everyday life. The researcher used the research-made questionnaire which highlights the perception of the students on the Christian Living Education as manifested in individual life and Lasallian identity. As perceived by the respondents, the Christian Living Education made a significant impact on the student's Lasallian identity and individual life which led them to live the spirit of faith, zeal for service and communion in mission.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND EDUCATION: IMPLICATIONS TO ACADEMIC DISCOURSE AND COMMUNITY EXTENSION SERVICES PROGRAMS IN THE PROVINCE OF BATAAN

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This paper presents a research-based community outreach extension service and study conducted for the Aeta Community in Sitio Matalangao Barangay Banawang Bagac Bataan from August to September 2015, coupled with literature analysis using both primary and secondary sources. It examines the traditional knowledge and indigenous healing practices of a small Aeta community who voluntarily share their thoughts, insights and practices. Information was gathered from identified community members known to have knowledge in herbal medicine. In depth studies on the Aeta community must be conducted to comprehensively document the people's beliefs and practices, not limited to health and healing. This study also provides the implications of the healing practices of Indigenous People in the academic discourse and in a maritime school as MAAP for its extension services programs. Moreover, in the research journey, in identifying the healing practices of IP healers as well as the lessons, insights and perspectives which may have been previously missed; the study also documented IP healers' contributions in the political and academic arenas; and provides original contribution to postcolonial, anti-colonial and Indigenous feminist theories particularly in analyzing and using the theories to understand the health of Indigenous peoples in the Province of Bataan. The indigenous woman healers/practitioners from Bataan participated in the round table discussion or talking circle to validate the various readings on traditional healers as well as the various medicinal plants in their locality that are known to them in different names. This study is significant in grounding both the theory and the methodology while comparatively evaluating claims calibrated against the benchmark of the actual narratives of IP women healers/practitioners in Bataan. These evaluations subsequently categorized findings into three namely: identity, agency and representation. This work is also important in illustrating the Indigenous communities' commonalities on resistance, accommodation, evolution and devolution of social institutions and leadership through an empirical example. The work also sheds light on how the members of RTD group and their communities' experiences with outsider intrusion and imposed changes intentionally structured to dominate them as Indigenous people. Though the reactions of the Aeta were and are unique in this adaptive process, they join a growing comparative scholarly discussion on how contexts for colonization were the same or different. This thesis therefore joins a growing comparative educational literature on the contextual variations among global experiences with colonization. This is important since Indigenous Peoples' experiences are almost always portrayed as unique. It can better be understood through comparison that many of the processes from military to pedagogical impositions before striking similarities across various colonial, geographical and cultural locations. The study provides implications on academic discourse, bioethics and in enhancing MAAP Extension Services programs and projects in Bataan, thus providing services within the needs of the community and in partnership with external agencies who share similar concerns and thrust for a better community. Recommendations shall also be advanced in the areas of public health both national and global.

C. Inclusive Education/Lifelong Learning

CULTURE AND INSTRUCTION: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE USE OF BATANGUENIO CULTURE IN TEACHING HIGH SCHOOL PHYSICS

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Department of Education- Division of Batangas City - Alangilan Senior High School

The research study had endeavored to assess the Physics topics in Grade 7, Grade 8, Grade 9 and Grade 10 wherein culture-based pedagogy can be at maximum utilization and the level of applicability of aspects of Batangueño culture to their respective topics as well as the visual presentations that can be prepared by a science teacher incorporating aspects of culture in Physics instruction with the purpose of developing teaching guide using culture-based pedagogy in each grade level to reinforce the student's learning achieving high academic performance and achievement. The descriptive method of research was adopted with the aid of researcher's made questionnaire as the primary tool in gathering data. Furthermore, interviews and focus group discussions were also provided to get general views and valid information on the constructs of the study. Based from the findings of the study, Culture-based pedagogy can be utilized in teaching Physics in Grade 7 such as Constant and Uniformly Acceleration, Sound, and heat; in Grade 8, Work, Energy and Power, Laws of Motion, Heat and Light; in grade 9, Work, Power and Energy, and Heat; and in Grade 10, Center of Mass and Equilibrium. All aspects of Batangueño culture are applicable in teaching Physics topics in all grade levels. The visual presentations by teachers in integrating culture-based pedagogy are printed pictures, photographs, PowerPoint presentations and video clips. Moreover, the proposed teaching guide in Physics utilizing culture-based pedagogy may be used by Physics teachers in their respective grade levels as a reference of employing Batangueño culture in teaching the topics it may be best employed to heighten students' interest and motivation in realizing the set learning competencies attaining active participation and high achievement.

GENDER CURRICULUM IN THAI SOCIETY

Krittagan Charlie Dhoppupa

Faculty of Education, Suratthani Rajabhat University Thailand

If you are talking about related to sex in Thailand is still something to hide. And it is often regarded as the most negative. Education Management “Sex Education” or “Sex Education Curriculum” in Thailand's educational system lacks clarity in both the curriculum and course structure. The instructor will insert sex education to students through health education courses and physical science courses. What is taught is generally not go into the content of sex education entirely. Teach only the growth of the body between the males in each age group, dietary, the mood in adolescents. There is also a novelty for the academic. Thailand is prepared to learn about sex education to students in the Faculty of Education in Higher Education. What both of which are close to the body is human nature to know and understand.

THE LIFE OF STUDENT-ATHLETE: MANAGING ACADEMICS AND SPORTS

Glenford M. Prospero

De La Salle Lipa

The ability to balance the time for academics and sports makes the student-athletes more dynamic. Student-athletes in their own pace develop strategies in order to cope up with the demands of academics and sports that is knowing one's priorities and acknowledging the reality that they are student first before being an athlete.

This research study aims at exploring the life of student-athletes in trying to cope-up with the high demands of academic standards and in maintaining the winning traditions of the institution. Notably, the purpose of the study is to deepen the understanding of the life of student-athlete in the Varsity Class in meeting the standards of academics and sports. The self-made questionnaire produces answers which circulate around the theme: time management and impact of being a student-athlete in their personal life. The study is conducted among the members of the Varsity Class in Grade 10 Junior High School Community.

The findings of the study reveal valuable insights relative to the time management and impact of being in the Varsity Class in their life as students. Hence, setting priorities is vital in managing time between academics and sports. On the other hand, the situation leads the student-athletes in developing self-discipline and self-confidence; thereby making them a better person. In the end, the student-athletes benefit from the program of the school and in return, the school benefited from the hard work of the student-athletes.

**ANALYSIS OF SELECTED FIRST PRIZE WINNERS IN SHORT STORIES FOR CHILDREN
THAT WON IN THE PALANCA LITERARY AWARDS**

Christine Joy DR. Aguila
Philippine Normal University - Manila

The general objective of this study was to analyze selected First Prize Winners in Short Stories for Children that won in the Palanca Literary Awards from 2001 to 2010 based on the elements and values implied in the story. This research used a descriptive method of study to find out if the winners from the Palanca have the characteristics based from the concept given by Norton (2003), Lukens (1995), and Mcguire (1982) and as well as the approach in literary criticism of Glazer (1997). Part of the output expected from this study was to create an evaluation rubric that will be used in evaluating the content of children's short stories' appropriateness for the students.

At the end of this critical analysis, the researcher's findings were: these short stories reflected different values for the young readers. Among these were the values of family, brotherhood and being proud of their race. They have also shown evident strengths and characteristics that merit their winning in the Palanca Literary Awards. Furthermore, these short stories also have its weaknesses that should be improved for those who would want to write short stories for children particularly in the use of inappropriate language that might cause confusion in the meaning and might be a hindrance for understanding the texts. Because of this, the output of the study is an instrument that can be use in evaluating short stories for children and it is an important contribution in helping teachers that will use these stories as an instructional material, as well as to the writers who will create their stories in assuring its appropriateness to the target readers which are the students.

SPARKR MODEL: CO-CREATING A HIGH IMPACT LIFELONG LEARNING CULTURE

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Charlie O. Fababaer
Pasig City Science High School

The value of lifelong learning in the 21st century education has now become an indispensable guiding principle of education reforms. However, establishing a framework that will enable educators to put this concept into practice remains a challenge in today's educational system. In response to this, we developed the SPARKR Model in our attempt to ignite genuine enthusiasm for lifelong learning within individuals in the education community. This paper presents the six (6) principles that embody the model and how each principle was applied in the school setting. Using the Kirkpatrick's Model of Learning Evaluation, we gathered and analyzed the personal reflections and feedback of the teachers who have been using the SPARKR model, in order for us to understand the positive contributions of the model to their own learning and that of their students. The teachers appreciated the value of the model as indicated by their willingness to apply it to their teaching practice. Although adjusting to this new model posed some challenges in terms of actual implementation, the teachers considered the model as helpful in transforming their teaching practice for the better. We recommend the use of the SPARKR model as an innovative way of dealing with situations in the classroom and beyond.

**PARENTAL MONITORING ON ADOLESCENTS' SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: BASIS FOR
A PROPOSED ACTION PLAN FOR FRESHMAN ORIENTATION**

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The study aimed to determine the amount of influence of parental monitoring in terms of dating, school participation, and community involvement. This is a descriptive research which to gather data about parental monitoring on adolescent's social development. The respondents were 47 parents and freshmen students enrolled in Batangas State University during the first semester SY 2015-2016 using the quota-random sampling for the selection of the respondents and shall only include freshmen students. It assess the extent of parental monitoring that parents give to their children. The results from the study revealed that parents encountered problems in monitoring their adolescent's social development when it comes to dating. The support of parents at school can have important consequences for students' well-being. Parents of the students did not meet any problem with regard to monitoring their adolescents' social development along with community involvement.

D. Lifelong Learning (1)

IMPROVING THE READINESS OF THE HRM STUDENTS FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

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Hotel practicum is a capstone course for graduating students of any Hotel and Restaurant Management (HRM) Program. Students gain a better understanding of project management and teamwork through an intense hands-on experience. Consequently, this article presents the result of a study on improving the readiness of the HRM students of Jose Rizal University in their on-the-job training. The students undergone three phases, namely: the beginning assessment, the process assessment and exit assessment. Their readiness was identified based on these three domains: knowledge, skills, and attitude. After the beginning assessment, it was found out that the students only had a moderate level of readiness on the aforementioned domains. Hence, intervention programs were implemented to address the issue. The article concludes that the use of intervention programs improved greatly the readiness of the students in their on-the-job training.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION
AMONG HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM FACULTY**

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Lina G. Arellano

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This correlational study aimed at ascertaining the psychological empowerment, organizational commitment, and job satisfaction of the Faculty members teaching Hospitality and Tourism courses of the four satellite campus of Iloilo State college of Fisheries in the Province of Iloilo, Philippines. Conducted during the academic year 2015-2016, the study utilized 30 randomly selected Faculty members to respond to the three (3) data-gathering instruments, Spritzer's Psychological Empowerment Questionnaire (1992) as modified by Fulford & Enz (1995) for psychological empowerment; the Meyer & Allen's Organizational Commitment Questionnaire (1991), for organizational commitment; and the Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (1997), for job satisfaction. The participants were classified according to educational attainment, industry experience and job status. The findings revealed that generally, the Faculty members in this research had high psychological empowerment. They were generally committed to their organizations and they were all fairly satisfied with their jobs. The faculty members did not differ significantly in their degree of psychological empowerment, organizational commitment and job satisfaction when they were classified according to educational attainment, industry experience, and job status. Finally, the Faculty Members' psychological empowerment, organizational commitment, and job satisfaction were positively and significantly related.

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP: AN ANALYSIS

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Maintaining a harmonious relationship between parents and children is not an easy task. Conflicts are part and parcel of this relationship knowing that generation gap, advancement of technology and peer pressure may weaken the bond between them. This qualitative study aimed to investigate the conflicts and tensions that occurred between parents and children and bridge the gap between them. This study ultimately aims to provide preventive measures and interventions that may lessen the gap that is happening in this supposedly joyful relationship. The information in this report basically derived from the analyses of data collected through the duly validated interview schedule from the respondents of the study which composed of five parents and five children who were determined using the purposive sampling. The result revealed that children and parents alike have their concept of what an ideal child/parent should be. The relationship between the two was described as sometimes placid and sometimes in a state of storm and stress. Conflicts occur in terms of household chores, lifestyle, behavior, finances and time management. Communication gap and generation gap were found to be the cause of conflicts. The advancement of technology has also their contributions that even worsen the conflicts between parents and children. Both parties were affected by the conflicts that occur between them and they agreed to iron this out by means of opening the line of communication and refrain from comparing one from another.

BEYOND SILENCE AND DENIAL: A GRIEF COUNSELING FRAMEWORK FOR FAMILIES

Ana Liza P. Ocampo
*Philippine Normal University
Fatima University*

This study aimed to fully understand the lived experiences of families in pre-death and post-death stages. It also aimed to fully understand the meaning of grief over death and the fear of dying through others' experiences. How the families cope with grief was also one of the most important information needed to gather from the participants. A new counseling model was the target outcome of this study that could serve as another reference for helping professionals like counselors to facilitate counseling of families who are in grief.

Therese Rando (1986) and Kubler-Ross (1969) were the most important references of the researcher that served as springboard of this study. They strongly believed that all people will definitely pass through grief because by nature, man ceases to be in his proper time. Their theories confirmed that every man passes through definite stages and in every stage there are common feelings, thoughts and actions shared by those who are on each stage.

Six families were the respondents of the study. The first set is composed of three families who are in pre-death stages and are experiencing anticipatory grief while the other set is composed of three families who are in post-death stages and are currently experiencing adaptive grief. In order to gather data, the phenomenological approach in a qualitative research design was used. After carefully selecting qualified participants, the researcher facilitated a one-on-one interview with the individual members of each family. Since the interview was more of open-ended, the researcher counselor, from time to time, felt the need to take the chance of providing counseling to the participants. After the individual interview, all the family members were grouped together in one focus-group discussion. It is during this stage that more counseling was given to the family. All throughout the group sessions, an assistant to the researcher was present to take salient observations. Data analysis followed through coding of themes. Considering all the themes derived from the shared experiences, a new counseling model was designed.

Findings showed that the families in grief shared common experiences like disbelief or denial, shock and feelings of sadness and depression. Frequent sobs and cries were very prominent in their sharing. They also frequently questioned their fate. In spite of the sad experiences these families have been going through, most of the family members managed to overcome grief by holding on to their faith in God. They also tried shifting their attention from the dying or dead loved one to either their career or their studies. Lastly, a strong support system within the family and outside the family helped them also withstand the pains of losing someone.

The model designed by the researcher was based on her own experiences while conducting the study. Allowing the participants to experience and express their grief experiences was a big help already. Helping the participants identify and affirming their own coping behavior and strengthening them was the next step in counseling people in grief. Re-assuring them that what they were going through was just a normal process and that everyone in this world will really pass through what they are experiencing. Consistent and continuous support by the most significant others is needed so that the individual or the families in grief will finally move on.

21ST CENTURY SKILLS OF ALTERNATIVE LEARNING SYSTEM LEARNERS

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University of Saint Louis

Education plays a very important role in the development and progress of a certain nation. With the advancement of science and technology, it is indeed that globalization and internalization of education are considered as challenges that every country must uphold. And one of the emphases of today's challenges in education is the promotion of 21st century skills among students. However, it is also a reality that a huge number of the world population are drop-outs, out-of-school youth and even individuals who do not go to formal schooling. And as a result, these individuals who do not go to formal schooling have a difficulties in understanding and learning 21st century skills which enable them to cope and to compete in the globalized world. And to cope up with these challenges given by the changing world and knowledge economy, alternatives were presented and implemented by the countries around the world to help individuals attain education such as the Philippines through non-formal and informal education such as the Alternative Learning System. This study is conducted to determine the 21st century skills of Alternative Learning System Learners of Northern Philippines. 150 ALS learners across five schools in Northern Philippines participated in the study through descriptive survey method. Results revealed that the ALS learners have a low level of acquisition of 21st century skills. Further, results of the Independent sample t-test and one way analysis of variance test revealed that sex, civil status, employment status, and ethnicity affect the acquisition of learners on 21st century skills.

PERSONAL VALUES, SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING, GENERATIVITY, AND SALIENT LIFE EXPERIENCES IN MIDLIFE: A PRE-RETIREMENT GUIDANCE PROGRAM FOR PROFESSIONALS

Adelina O. Revolteado Castro
Philippine Normal University

The study explored the relationship between personal values, subjective well-being, and generativity of senior professionals. Also, it aimed to trace the different variables influencing the senior professionals' perceptions of life in general and aging in particular to facilitate concerns in Counseling, Gerontology, and possibly Anthropology. The descriptive survey was utilized in the first phase of the study using the ESS Human Values Scale, Subjective Well-being Inventory, and Loyola Generativity Scale while an open-ended questionnaire life story interview of Dr. MacADams was utilized for the second phase. The results showed that the majority of senior professionals has a high level of personal values, is satisfied with their well-being, and has a high level of generativity. High correlation was noted between the personal values (benevolence, self-direction, hedonism, achievement, and power) and subjective well-being. High correlation was also noted between generativity and subjective well-being, and between generativity and personal values (benevolence, self-direction, achievement, power, and universalism).

Most of the positive experiences of senior professionals were about their achievements in life. Death in the family and sickness were the majority of their unpleasant life experiences. Important changes in their life were the selfless deeds they have done for family members and others. Their reflections about the interview revealed appreciation of life and pride in what they have become. However, inadequacy, hesitation, and shyness were also apparent in their reflections.

A pre-retirement guidance program was developed for senior professionals. Coordination with DOLE and other NGO's could be done for training programs that will provide additional skills and livelihood programs that are appropriate to their age, interest and expertise to sustain their financial capability, finally this research can be replicated utilizing other segments of midlife population not included in the study like the LGBT group and the non-professional so that appropriate programs can be develop to address their needs and concerns.

As an afterthought, it is important that one should be open to change. Learning should not stop as one grows older, it should be a continuous process. Age should not be a deterrent for one to learn and to do something that will not only benefit oneself but also other people.

**PERSPECTIVES ON GEOTOURISM DESTINATION MANAGEMENT:
A CASE STUDY OF KHONKAEN GEOPARK**

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This research aimed to study the situation of geotourism destination management in the Khonkaen Geopark, and to suggest the developing for geotourism destination management in the Khonkaen Geopark. It employed a mixed research methodology of qualitative and quantitative. The participants were 400 visitors of Khonkaen Geopark, and 20 key informants. The data collection tools utilized in this research were a survey, a questionnaire and an interview. Overall, the results indicated that visitors had high opinions on four aspects of the destination management of geotourism – attractions, tourist management, geological tourism-related activities, and accommodations. Visitors had neutral opinions on four aspects – security in the attractions, attraction amenity, geology interpretation, and tourism marketing. Five means of improvement of the geopark were suggested – 1) establishment of managerial panel of interrelated sector; 2) making of an integrated development plan involving all related sectors; 3) sustainable development and revitalization of geological attractions; 4) creating a strong organization image and relating regional geological routes and 5) raising awareness of the values of tourist attractions to local residents and visitors.

E. Lifelong Learning (2)

**SHAPED BY THE SPACES WE OCCUPY? PHENOMENOLOGIZING FILIPINO
BASIC EDUCATION TEACHERS' BURNOUT EXPERIENCES**

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Danilo K. Villena
Philippine Normal University

Alejandro G. Ibañez
*Philippine Normal University
Department of Education*

In the context of school reforms in the Philippine educational system, basic education teachers find themselves caught in a highly stressful, dynamic and complex environment. Guided by a phenomenological inquiry, this paper aims to characterize the burnout experiences of elementary and secondary level teachers. Field texts were subjected to cool and warm analysis using a dendogram as a data analytic tool. Interestingly, this paper emerged a Steering Wheel of Teacher Burnout, which shows that teacher burnout occupies distinct spaces of intersection, interaction, and introspection. Dynamic aspects of the school system, namely, tasks, people, and self, steer teachers to burnout driven experiences of exhaustion, detachment, and lowered self-efficacy respectively. The findings of this study can guide educational managers in creating interventions that address personal, relational, and organizational concerns of teachers.

**A COMPARISON OF ETHICAL THEORIES USING FOR BUDGET SLACK EXPLANATION
OF BUSINESS MANAGERS IN THAILAND**

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The purpose of this paper was to provide an analysis using two ethical theories namely, the taxonomy of ethical ideologies (Forsyth, 1980) and Piaget's theory, to explain budget slack of business managers. In this setting, the questions were employed relating to two theories to indicate suitable explanation of budget slack of business in Thailand. The data were 194 business managers from rubber and construction businesses in Surat Thani Province in the Southern part of Thailand. The Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to analyze the data. The result showed that only Piaget's theory is suitable to explain the budget slack of business managers in Thailand.

AN ANALYSIS OF CAPABILITY OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION IN ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION: A CASE STUDY OF MAKHAM TIA SUB – DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION, MUANG DISTRICT, SURATTHANI PROVINCE

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This research intended to explore the capability in administration of Makham Tia Sub-district Administrative Organization (MTSAO) and the level of overall operation performed by this local administrative organization. Moreover the research aimed to define the model focusing on enhancing administrative capability. The population and samples of the research are divided into 2 groups consisting of a group of 7 administrative staff who were interviewed by the researcher and a group of 355 locals residing in the service areas who filled in the questionnaires. The primary administrative capability was explored in 4 aspects including staff, finance, resources, materials and management

The results of the research reveal that the locals were satisfied with the operation in overall major aspects, $M = 3.47$. The most satisfying operation was infrastructure development, $M = 3.61$ in most satisfying level. The second satisfying operation was social development, $M = 3.55$ in most satisfying level. The least satisfying operation was resource and environmental development, $M = 3.18$ in moderate satisfying level. To enhance the administrative capability and operation outcome, it is required to solve the problem of inadequate staff and budget by employing effective budget and staff planning, career encouraging and supporting to the locals, along with rising up the local's awareness on natural resource preservation.

APPLICATIONS OF SUFFICIENCY ECONOMY PHILOSOPHY FOR SELF-RELIANCE OF THE RUBBER PLANTERS IN SURAT THANI PROVINCE

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This research study aims to investigate the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy among the rubber planters in Surat Thani Province with regards to understanding, applications and implementation guidelines. Questionnaires were used to collect data from a sample group of 398 rubber planters in Surat Thani. The statistics used for data analysis included frequency, percentage, means, and standard deviation. Content analysis was conducted based on data collected from group discussion and then presented and in a descriptive manner. The study found that;

Most rubber planters in Surat Thani province have a high level of knowledge about the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy and have applied Sufficiency Economy Philosophy for self-reliance with an average rating of 3.90 out of 5 overall. When considering each factor of the applications of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy for self-reliance of the rubber planters in Surat Thani province, the morality factor gave the highest level with the subsequent terms being in the order of modesty, rationality, immunity and intellectuality.

Based on the group discussion, findings suggested that with respect to moderation, rubber planters controlled any extravagance in household expenses. With respect to reasonableness, rubber planters gradually invested in their rubber farm and avoided using too much land at one time for planting rubber. With respect to self-immunity, rubber planters kept a household account to monitor their income and expenses and savings for necessary matters such as sickness. They also helped conserve the natural resources. With respect to knowledge, rubber planters applied traditional knowledge inherited from generation to generation with modern knowledge gained from training, seminars and study visits. With respect to moral condition, rubber planters sold their products in accordance with moral principles and integrity e.g. selling at reasonable price, cooperation with the community and government agency in setting up a sustainable production group without claiming any fee.

**THE KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING ABOUT MORALS AND ETHICS FOR BROADCASTING BY
NEW GENERATION BROADCASTERS IN SURATTHANI PROVINCE**

Buaphin Tosarb

Communication Arts, Management Science, Suratthani Rajabhat University

This research aims to evaluate the knowledge and understanding about morals and ethics for broadcasting, and the satisfaction and utilization of Ethical Guidelines and Self-regulation for Broadcasting. The data was collected from 278 samples. This research is quantitative quasi-experimental research applied using a pretest- posttest group design. The instruments used in this research were Ethical Guidelines and Self-regulation for Broadcasting and a 40 item test with reliability (KR-20) of 0.90. The analysis of data used Mean and Standard Deviation and for the inferential statistics used the dependent t-test. The results of this research illustrate that the new generation broadcasters' understanding about morals and ethics for broadcasting after using the Ethical Guidelines and Self-regulation for Broadcasting were higher at the 0.05 significance level than before using the guidelines.

TRACING THE SCIENCE EDUCATION GRADUATES

Eden V. Evangelista
Philippine Normal University

Marie Paz E. Morales
Philippine Normal University

Retrospective analysis and evaluation through tracer studies is one of the most common ways to self-initiated University's self-evaluation scheme to determine adequacy, relevance and alignment of its curricular offerings to the national and international standards for better human resource of the country. The current tracer study determined the same domains through descriptive survey design in order to evaluate the science education curricular program of the graduate education offered by the country's premier teacher education institution. With about 41% retrieval rate; data from the 15 outcomes or products of the aforesaid program provided the following: satisfaction ($M = 2.82$) to high satisfaction ($M = 3.11, 3.38$) with the University's facilities, services, and learning environment respectively; high extent of skill-use (knowledge and technical, research, problem-solving, human relations) in their professional careers; and strong agreement on adequacy ($M = 4.29$) and relevance ($M = 4.17$) of the curricular program. Though the products of the program highly regard the program for its relevance and adequacy, more improvement is seen to be done on the other aspects such as the number of graduates produced each year to compensate and fill in the big gap produced by the curricular transition in the national scene. Better mobility may also be achieved if the programs would consider ASEAN and international touch.

LOGICAL REASONING ABILITIES OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE PROVINCE OF COTABATO, PHILIPPINES

Paul John B. Ongcoy

University of Southern Mindanao, Kabacan, Cotabato, Philippines

Reasoning abilities of the learners and its development was well-discussed in the world of education. The higher the ability of the person to reason abstractly, the higher the probability that a person will effectively function in the society. Thus, it is the main goal of the K-12 Curriculum of the Department of Education to improve the reasoning abilities and formal reasoning among students in the country. The higher the reasoning ability of a person, the more productive he is. The ability of logical reasoning has an essential function in the academic performance of students and their construction of the concepts. This study aimed to determine the logical reasoning abilities of 150 randomly selected junior high school students. Specifically, this study aimed to determine the logical reasoning abilities namely combinatorial reasoning, controlling variables, correlation reasoning, probabilistic reasoning and proportional reasoning among the grade 10 junior high school students and determine whether there is a significant difference in students' logical reasoning abilities according to their gender. The respondents answered the Test of Logical Thinking (TOLT). Thirty respondents were interviewed to verify their answers. The findings of the study led to the following conclusions: most students correctly answered problems in probabilistic reasoning and least number of students correctly answered problems in proportional reasoning and combinatorial reasoning and, male and female respondents have equal performances in problems pertaining to combinatorial reasoning, controlling variables, correlational reasoning and probabilistic reasoning but female respondents are better in proportional reasoning than the male respondents.

Parallel Session 5
Science and Technology, and Disaster Risk Management
December 11, 2016
9:00 am to 10:30 am

A. Science and Technology

AN ANALYSIS OF INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS IN PRIMARY SCIENCE EDUCATION

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Yangon University of Education

Su Hlaing
Yangon University of Education

This study aims to analyze teachers' instructional technology applications in teaching primary science, to explain variations on the extent of instructional technology applications, and to reveal the best predictors of instructional technology applications. In this study, questionnaire survey was conducted to collect the required data. For qualitative study, an interview form, documentation form and observation checklists were used. The instrument is validated by teacher educators' review. A total of 590 primary level teachers from Monywa and Kalay Townships were selected by using proportional stratified sampling method. Among them, 14 teachers were purposively selected for qualitative study. In analyzing the quantitative data, Descriptive statistics, Item Percent Correct (IPC), Paired samples t test, Independent samples t-test and one-way ANOVA were used. To reveal the best predictors of instructional technology applications, Multiple Regression was also conducted. In analyzing qualitative data, the cyclical process was used. According to the findings, it was found that there were significant differences between the degree of importance and the extent of instructional technology applications. Overall instructional technology applications varies depending on teachers' personal factors such as qualification, knowledge on understanding learners, pedagogical content knowledge and performance for high science teaching efficacy, and school related factors such as township, strata, class size and support of school principal. Teachers' pedagogical content knowledge was the best predictor of instructional technology applications. Grade 5 students differed fairly in science process skills achievement depending on their teachers' instructional technology applications.

APPLICATION SOFTWARE AS INSTRUCTIONAL TOOL IN MATHEMATICS

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This study dealt on application softwares as an instructional tool in mathematics. This research looked into the features of the application softwares and the extent of which these were used by teachers and students. Likewise, their applicability to various mathematics lessons was determined. At the end of the study, an information education campaign material was prepared to promote the use of application softwares in mathematics.

The descriptive design was used by the researchers with a questionnaire as the main tool for gathering pertinent data supplemented by interview. Respondents were 49 mathematics teachers from selected secondary schools in Division of Batangas City. To interpret the data, the researchers employed frequency and percentage, ranking and weighted mean.

Application softwares were described as user-friendly, accessible and free, and highly motivational but were not used at all by mathematics teachers. Moreover, there were mathematics lessons where applications softwares can be appropriately used. The prepared information education campaign material was geared to encourage the use of application softwares in mathematics. This featured information on the site where these softwares can be downloaded and why the teachers need to use these softwares.

It was recommended that face validity of the prepared information education campaign material be done to make it an effective promotional tool. It was also recommended that more technology-oriented materials be integrated by mathematics teachers in their lessons.

DEVELOPMENT OF THERMAL EXPERIMENT KIT FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

A Handjoko Permana

Jurusan Pendidikan Fisika, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Dewi Mulyati

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Dimas Nurochman

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Thermal Physics is an interesting subject for senior high school students. Common topics that frequently demonstrated are thermal expansion, transfer of thermal energy (conduction, convection, and radiation), and specific heat capacity. Other topics which are not less interesting are heating curve characteristic at phase transition, characteristic of thermal radiation, and characteristic of thermal emissivity. But unfortunately there are no kits to show it.

This study aims to develop thermal experiment kit (TEK) which can demonstrate characteristic of heating curve, characteristic of thermal absorption, and characteristic of thermal emissivity. The TEK consists of microcontroller arduino-uno, heat sensor (DS18B20), and a modified Leslie's cube. The TEK has the ability to perform data logger and produce the characteristic curves. To facilitate the implementation of the experiment, the TEK is equipped with student worksheets.

The TEK was developed by using Dick & Carey's model of instructional design. And validated by experts, science teachers and students. Validation instruments were questionnaires with a five-item Likert response scale with scope of reviewed aspects: appropriate content and concept, design, and user friendly. The results showed that the TEK was very good (experts 85.4%, science teachers 95.85%, and students 95.05 %).

COMPUTER-AIDED ASSESSMENT TOOL IN TEACHING AGRICULTURE FOR SECONDARY STUDENTS IN CAMARINES NORTE DIVISION

Edgar P. Aban

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This study aimed to provide a computer-aided assessment tool in teaching agriculture to secondary students in Camarines Norte Division. Specifically, this identified and described the instructional materials which are presently used in teaching the subject. Their level of effectiveness with respect to appropriateness of content to users, scope, accuracy, treatment, delivery of instruction, and arrangement were likewise gauged.

Descriptive-evaluative research method was employed in the study. A questionnaire was utilized to answer cited problems. Agriculture students from the selected schools covered by the research served as the main sources of data and information. Findings revealed that teachers were using a variety of instructional materials for students to explore knowledge independently and to enhance the quality of their lessons which directly impact the quality of teaching that was effectively illustrated through students' achievement results. Those materials were leveled generally effective as perceived by the respondents.

From the foregoing findings, it was recommended that teachers have to drift away from factory- produced materials in agriculture teaching to avoid scarcity on the part of the students. It was encouraged that experts in various fields review the available resources in their locality that conform to the context and content of the scheme of work and competencies to be developed. There was a need to identify the character of the students, their interest, and mood, cultural or even religious background before utilizing materials to be used in instruction. Lastly, it was recommended that teachers be encouraged to design similar tool that would aid them in evaluating the learning of their students.

With these, a widened regard in agriculture as a subject would definitely produce global learners who are more aware of their sense of self-worth in shaping skills in this field of learning.

THE IMPACT OF ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORK TO STUDENT'S LEARNING

Anna Marie Benzon
Mapua Institute of Technology

Joseph Vermont Bandy
Mapua Institute of Technology

Doebner von Tumacder
Mapua Institute of Technology

Dante Sauquillo
Mapua Institute of Technology

Social network site (SNS) like Facebook has truly shifted the paradigm of social interactions. Most students have Facebook profile to communicate with their friends, families, and peers. Studies have shown that [4] too much spending on Facebook could result into students' low academic performance. Hence, this study investigates the impact of engaging students using Facebook. We compared the test scores of students who are engaged and not. Using one-way ANOVA, there is no significant difference of the test scores. Based from this result, we may conclude that engaging students online could minimize the deleterious effect of too much spending on SNS.

**SCIENCE FUN DAY AS A SERVICE LEARNING ACTIVITY: EVALUATION, EXPERIENCE,
AND PERCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE PRESERVICE TEACHERS**

Darryl Roy T. Montebon

Institute of Teaching and Learning, Philippine Normal University

This paper discusses the self-evaluation, experiences and perceptions of the preservice teachers on their Science Fun Day program as a form of service learning. Service learning is a pedagogy that allows participants to extend service to the community. It is the utilization of extension programs in academic context to develop social skills, sense of responsibility, and self-efficacy of the participants. In teacher education, service learning is a promising tool to be utilized in molding a teacher with excellent content, exemplary skills and a community responsive disposition. In this research, science preservice teachers designed a service learning activity entitled Science Fun Day and implemented it in their chosen community. The planning for each Science Fun Day includes community survey and informal needs assessment. After which, an extension program was carefully planned to help the community with their needs such as literacy, hygiene, and nutrition. Activities that students will enjoy have also been implemented.

B. Science and Technology / Disaster Risk Management

**NATURAL AND HUMAN-INDUCED DISASTERS IN SAN JUAN, BATANGAS:
BASIS FOR RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

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Department of Education, Division of Batangas - Buhaynasapa National High School

Romeo M. Guillo, Jr.

Batangas State University

This study aimed to assess the natural and human-induced disasters and the practice of resiliency measure in the Municipality of San Juan, Batangas as a basis for developing a disaster risk reduction management project. It aimed to describe the Municipality of San Juan, Batangas in terms of physical features, human resources, social services, and economic structure and aimed to assess the natural and human-induced disasters in the said municipality relative to fire, flood, typhoon, landslide, and earthquake. It also sought to determine the extent of the practice of disaster resiliency measures in schools and government agencies.

The study used the academic and civic leaders as respondents utilizing stratified random sampling for the academic leader respondents and purposive sampling for the respondents belonging to the group of civic leaders. The document inquiry and researcher-made questionnaire were used as major instruments for data gathering.

Based from the findings of the study, San Juan is a first class agricultural municipality situated at the southern tip of Batangas province. The academic and civic leaders have the knowledge on natural and human-induced disasters such as fire, flood, typhoon, landslide, and earthquake. Disaster resiliency measures are moderately practiced in schools and government agencies in San Juan, Batangas. The Project AIDA (Amplification of Information Dissemination and Awareness) and Project CBAEWS (Community-Based Alarm and Early Warning System) are powerful tools for enhancing the practice of disaster resiliency measure in schools and government agencies of the municipality.

INNOVATING CLASS OF CLANS AS A GAMIFICATION APPROACH IN TEACHING ECOSYSTEM CONCEPTS

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Juse Lyn P. Hiponia

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Class of Clans is a mobile video game popular among the youths. Innovating this video game for the purpose of improving student understanding and performance in science has not yet been well explored. Thus, this study entitled *Innovating Class of Clans as a Gamification Approach in Teaching Ecosystem Concepts* was conducted. This sought to determine the effects of 'Innovated Clash of Clans' (i.e., non-video game) on the test scores, class participation, and submission of homework of 123 randomly chosen male and female Grade 7 students. Quasi-experimental research design was employed. Pre-test and post-test were administered using test questionnaires that were subjected to validity and reliability testing. Numerical data were analyzed using Mean, Standard Deviation and Independent Samples t-test. While qualitative data obtained through Focus Group Discussion were analyzed using coded patterns or thematic method. Results revealed a high test scores for the experimental group as compared with the control (i.e., conventional teaching method). Moreover, it was found that sex (i.e., being male or female) is not a factor affecting student performance with gamification approach. Lastly, it was found that this approach had increased students' class participation and submission of homework. Hence, innovating ICT-based games such as Clash of Clans must further be explored for their utilization in teaching difficult science concepts at all levels.

**THE ICT PROFICIENCY AND ICT UTILIZATION OF FACULTY MEMBERS:
THEIR IMPACT TO INSTRUCTION**

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University of Saint Louis

Marie Jean N. Mendezabal
University of Saint Louis

Eladio Martin S. Gumabay
University of Saint Louis

ICT-based instructional methodology has already been adopted by higher education institutions. This research study explored the information and communication technology proficiency and utilization among college faculty members while analyzing their impact to instruction. The study utilized the descriptive-correlational method of research that is conducted among college faculty members. The correlation analysis between the variables of the study were described using Pearson-R; whereas, t-test and analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to determine the differences between the variables when grouped by employment status and when grouped by discipline clusters, respectively. Across all disciplines, the findings of this research study reveal that faculty members, especially those who are full-time, are proficient in utilizing ICT in pedagogy and that this is translated through frequent utilization of ICT as instructional methodology. Further results show that the use of ICT generally motivates students to come up with quality requirements and that their focused participation in classes yield higher scores in quizzes and examinations. In conclusion, college faculty members are ICT-proficient and their constant interest and motivation in integrating ICT in instruction yield positive impact, as evidenced by enhanced academic performance of students and professional relationship among faculty and students.

THE 21ST CENTURY TECHNOLOGICAL TOOLS: ITS INFLUENCE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND PRACTICES OF THE GRADE SEVEN STUDENTS

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The technological advancement has not only invaded business industries but likewise, it invades the classroom and influence students' activities. Thus, this study on the influence of technology on the environmental awareness and practices of the Grade seven students was conducted. To address this problem, the researcher used a descriptive-correlation method utilizing the developed research instrument administered to the 183 respondents. Statistical test such as the mean and PPM were utilized to answer problems formulated in this study. Findings of the study revealed that students' level of awareness and practices was average. The findings also show that there is a significant correlation between students' level of environmental consciousness and practices. This means that students' practices are related to their environmental consciousness. Furthermore, findings indicate that the use of technology correlates students' level of environmental consciousness and practices. This finding disclosed that students' environmental consciousness and practices can be influenced by the use of technology. Thus, it is about time to encourage students to be more aware and should practice their environmental consciousness meaningfully. Likewise, they are encouraged to use technology wisely in their quest and advocacies of a green, healthy and worth living environment.

CLIMATE CHANGE KNOWLEDGE RELATES TO BEHAVIORAL PRACTICE AMONG STAKEHOLDERS IN A CHINESE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

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Climate change has become issues of global concern in the recent decades and is in dreadful need of a wide range of publicity and other measures in order to mitigate its effect on the society. These effects are believed to be amplified quickly if people continue to become phlegmatic and remain careless instead of taking rapid measures to mitigate its occurrence. Informed public who will make wiser and more accurate decisions and response to climate change issues will be the most ideal result of these entire endeavors. This study examined the level of climate change knowledge and the extent of behavioral practice among school personnel and stakeholders of a Chinese Christian school in Bacolod City. Three research hypotheses were postulated to guide the study. A bench-marked questionnaire titled "Climate Change Knowledge and Practice Questionnaire" was administered on a sample of 299 school personnel and stakeholders. Mean, Standard Deviation, ANOVA with Scheffe as Post-Hoc Test and Pearson Product moment of Correlation were employed to analyze the data collected. Findings indicated that the level of climate change knowledge and behavioral practice were high generally among school personnel and stakeholders. Also, school personnel and stakeholders' level of climate change knowledge and behavioral practice revealed a significant relationship.

**EXPLORING THE PERCEIVED VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE RISK IN PROTECTING SCHOOL CHILDREN:
VIEWING CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS THROUGH A CHILD'S EYES**

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Evelyn Q. Sumanda

Gusa Regional Science High School, Department of Education, Region-X

This paper explores the issues on what and how to adapt climate change by presenting baseline data of children reporting changes to their environments due to changes in the climatic conditions. It also examined to what extent they are aware of the issues related to climate change vulnerability and its capacity to cope with extreme changes identified at the local (school and community) level. A mixed method of research was used; data were collected using the methodological triangulation technique: survey, observation, face to face interview and focus group discussion (FGD). The principle of voluntary participation was employed in this research; hence, an informed consent was explained thoroughly in terms of the procedures and nature of involvement to all the participants in this study. The results show that children have limited understanding on how to adapt to climate change and could not demonstrate clear and established strategy that explained how their school would adapt to. Similarly, a lack of disaster-risk-related planning initiatives was evident on the part of the school where children are not being involved. The study concludes that there is a strong determinant of high vulnerability to climate risk to children. Therefore, greater attention should be given to understanding the characteristics of vulnerability, adaptive capacity and resilience of communities. Furthermore, the Department of Education framework for disaster risk reduction management must be instituted and cascaded down to every child in school.

C. Disaster Risk Management

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION PRACTICES AMONG PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN DIFFERENT ECOLOGICAL ZONES

Michelle S. Bayos
Central Bicol State University of Agriculture

The study was conceptualized to come up with innovative ways of responding to the increasing disaster risks experienced among the public secondary schools of different ecological zones in Calabanga, Camarines Sur. It was conducted to strengthen the preparedness and mitigation practices of the school communities to limit if not avoid the adverse impact of hazards that risk not just the school properties but most especially the lives of the people. Thus, significant differences of the preparedness and mitigation practices of the schools from coastal, lowland, and upland areas were determined.

Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Analysis of Variance. Questionnaires, observation, transect walk as well as unstructured interviews were the data gathering instruments employed. Among the hazards identified in the schools were floods and typhoons and the vulnerabilities included earthquake, fire and dengue. The level of preparedness among schools and among phases displayed highly significant differences. Earthquake and fire drills, tree growing, feeding program, relief giving, disaster preparedness poster making and coordination with the MDRRMO were few of the mitigating initiatives of the schools.

INITIATIVES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUs) IN BATANGAS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Jennifer G. Manalo
Batangas State University

The local government units in the Philippines are in the forefront of disaster management including the responding to the impacts of climate change. They are critical actors in drafting, implementing, and evaluating development programs that address adverse problems of climate change both strategic and short-term considerations of local government units. With the emerging necessity to address the problems on climate change, this study aimed to determine the initiatives of the local government units (LGU's) in Batangas on climate change. This study made use of the descriptive research which involved quantitative and qualitative methods in order to gather data. Research triangulation was used. The subjects of the study were the Disaster Risk Reduction Management officer of the three component cities and twenty seven municipalities of Batangas. Frequency counts, percentages, and average weighted mean were used in the statistical analysis of the data.

Results of the study revealed that the LGUs in Batangas comply with the provisions of the of Republic Act No. 10121, otherwise known as Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 requiring local government units to organize disaster risk reduction and management councils at the local level. Likewise, the cities and municipalities of Batangas implement policies through local ordinances to adopt and strengthen RA 9003. They are implementing initiatives that encourage businesses to promote climate-smart services and practices. Assessment on farming practices, extension services and linkages or partnership with GOs, NGOs and other agencies officials in the implementation of climate change initiatives needs to be improved.

**TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL LITERACY AND INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
AMONG SCIENCE TEACHERS IN REGION XI: BASIS FOR TRAINING DESIGN**

Rudilyn Diaz Gracesa

Bernardo D. Carpio National High School, Buhangin, Davao City

This study sought to determine the relationship between the level of environmental literacy and level of integration of environmental issues of science teachers in Region XI that would be used to design training on the integration of environmental education in science curriculum. The study employed descriptive research design specifically the correlation method. The respondents involved were 400 science teachers from 26 identified public secondary schools in Region XI. Results showed that science teachers had high level of overall environmental literacy and integration of environmental issues. Specifically, the respondents had the highest level of environmental literacy in terms of ecological knowledge while lowest in the pro-environmental behavior.

There was a significant relationship between the level of environmental literacy and the level of environmental issues among the science teachers in Region XI. Furthermore, among the indicators of environmental literacy ecological knowledge and awareness influenced the level of integration of environmental issues of the science teachers, while pro-environmental behavior did not. Results implied the science teachers may have higher level of awareness and knowledge about the environmental but behaving pro-environmentally did not motivate them to integrate environmental education in their classes. The implication of result recommended the need to train science teachers on effective teaching strategies that promote environmental literacy so that they may be able to use this in integrating environmental issues to their class.

AN ASSESSMENT ON THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE ON COMMUNITY-BASED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (CBNRMP) TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Roselle A. Laureano

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Philippine Normal University*

This study assessed the level of participation of Indigenous people on Community Based Natural Resource Management Program (CBNRMP) towards sustainable development. Specifically, it sought to: (1) identify the level of participation of indigenous people (Aetas) on CBNRMP; (2) find out if CBNRMP plays any role in poverty alleviation; and (3) describe the views and experiences of indigenous people on CBNRMP. Data collected were analyzed with descriptive statistical tool such as frequency and percentage distribution. A semi-structured interview and focus group discussion were also utilized in the study. The result revealed that the level of participation of Indigenous people on five indicators namely; needs assessment (60%), organization (46.7%), leadership (46.7%) and resource mobilization (33.3%) respectively. Among the five indicators, needs assessment, organization, and management were been restricted. While leadership has a fair practice and lastly, resource mobilization has an open participation on the CBNRMP. Furthermore, the participants confirmed and agreed that CBNRMP plays an important role in alleviating poverty. Different views and experiences were inevitably raised that call for immediate attention.

EXTENT AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IN GUIMARAS ISLAND

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Guimaras State College

Raquel T. Buelva
Guimaras State College

Mercedita M. Baylen
Guimaras State College

Elsa Apolistar
Guimaras State College

This study was conducted to determine the extent and effectiveness of the implementation of Solid Waste Management Program in Guimaras Island for the year 2014. Descriptive research design was used in gathering the data. The respondents were the 396 household members chosen through random stratified sampling to determine the level of effectiveness and 16 Solid Waste Management personnel for the extent of implementation, activities developed, waste disposal practices and problems met in the implementation of the Solid Waste Management Program. The primary instrument used in gathering data for the level of effectiveness, activities developed, waste disposal practices and problems met in the implementation of the Solid Waste Management Program was the researcher-made questionnaire. The secondary data in the form of the Municipality 10-year Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan were used to determine the extent of implementation and an interview was employed to validate the information and data taken from the Ecological Solid Waste Plan. The statistical tools used in this study were the frequency count, percentage, ranking and mean. Results revealed that the Local Government Units in Guimaras have implemented the Solid Wastes Management Program in the form of development of the 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan and information and education campaign, were the fully implemented and least is the transfer mechanism. The implemented Solid Wastes Management Program of the Local Government Units was highly effective. There are activities developed by the Local Government Units in the implementation of Solid Waste Management Program where the most developed are formulation of Solid Wastes Management Plan and conduct of educational promotion and information campaign, while development of livelihood program for small recyclers, open landfill disposal are the least developed. The Local Government Units have waste disposal practices wherein education and dissemination is the most practiced while enforcement is the least practiced. The problems encountered were garbage is not segregated well at source and sanctions are not properly imposed as the most encountered and lack of information/education among stakeholders as the least encountered.

Interactive Poster Presentation
December 11, 2016
10:45 am – 11:30 am

**BULLYING ENGAGEMENT AND CLASSROOM DISCIPLINE TECHNIQUES
IN HABAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DIVISION OF BACOR CITY**

Andy Mesa Abe
Habay Elementary School

The study sought to analyze the relationship of respondent profile and bullying engagement to classroom discipline techniques in Habay Elementary School, Division of Bacoor City, Cavite. The research design used was descriptive method. The study showed that pupil-respondents always perceived direct verbal and direct physical bullying engagement. Teacher-respondents always perceived Focusing and Modeling as their classroom discipline techniques. It further indicates that profile variables such as uninvolved-parenting, authoritative-parenting and bullying engagement such as direct verbal and physical bullying have significant relationship to classroom discipline techniques employed by the teachers. Although the research has reached its aim, the study was conducted only on a small size of population who were attending classes at Habay Elementary School, S.Y. 2012-2013. Therefore, to generalize the results for large groups, the study should have involved more participants at different schools. Researchers and practitioners can synthesize a view of the current issues on bullying as basis for planning, designing and implementing a school intervention program in mitigating bullying. This research not only advances the understanding of bullying issues but also identifies the need for further investigation of addressing bullying in the school.

STUDENTS' VIEWPOINTS ON MATHEMATICS COURSES IN ENGINEERING: A BASIS FOR IMPROVEMENT

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This research is about the Adamson University's third year regular engineering students' viewpoints on mathematics courses in engineering as basis for improvement. The objective of the study are as follows: (1) to identify the engineering students' views on the content of the mathematics courses taught in engineering education; (2) to identify the engineering students' views on the teaching style used in the mathematics courses; (3) to identify the engineering students' views concerning the faculty teaching the mathematics courses for the engineering departments; (4) to determine how do students' viewpoints on mathematics courses in engineering serve as basis for improvements. The researcher used qualitative research method. The respondents consisted of 12 regular third year engineering students of Adamson University. To improve the interview questions, a pilot study has been conducted with 5 sophomore engineering students of Adamson University to make sure that the words used in the interview questions can be grasped by students; and can provide answers and explanations to the problem posed in the present study with the aid of 2 experts. Based on data obtained from the research findings, students' viewpoints on mathematics courses to engineering are categorized under five (5) main themes and thirty (30) subthemes including one hundred forty two (142) codes. The main themes are as follows: the content of the mathematics courses, perception on relevance, lecturer's focus, teaching styles, and the assessment process.

EXPLORING THE SMARTPHONE APPLICATION ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Danica Anna C. Rocha

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Hannah R. Ramirez

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Judy Ann M. Roque

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Mariel C. Rosal

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Bianca Nicole M. Trinidad

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Maica Ella J. Yulatic

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

This study aims to explore the smartphone application 'English Grammar' in terms of its effectiveness in assisting students to learn the basic parts of speech. To identify the proficiency of the students in the eight (8) parts of speech the researchers utilized pre-test, during and post-test strategy. The study is a quantitative research. As defined by Burns and Grove (1994) quantitative research is a formal, objective, systematic process in which numerical data are utilized to obtain information. Frequency and percentage counts were utilized in the analysis. All in all, after the study was conducted the researchers found out that the majority of the participants excelled in the following parts of speech with the help of the English Grammar app: Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Conjunctions and Prepositions.

The use of the smartphone inside the classroom can create new environment whereas the learners will be seen as 21st century learners. According to Oxford (1990), it is important to emphasize that individual students' style and strategies can work together with or conflict with a given instructional methodology. The researchers recommended to the developer of the English Grammar app to consider the length of the content for each of the lectures. Moreover, since students have different learning styles the researchers suggest to ZAYAN InfoTech India (P) Ltd. the developer of the app to consider collaborative learning by creating the opportunity and activities to the learners by connecting through Bluetooth, Hotspot, Infrared and any other form of connection.

IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTIGRADE INSTRUCTION IN BATANGAS PROVINCE

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Romeo M. Guillo, Jr.

College of Teacher Education, Batangas State University, Batangas City

This study aimed to determine the implementation of multigrade instruction in Batangas Province. Specifically, it sought information on the distinct features of multigrade instruction in terms of years of implementation, number of students per class, grade level combination, teachers' role and classroom management. It also gathered the assessment of administrators and teachers on the implementation of multigrade instruction with regards to its objectives, contents, teaching strategies, instructional materials and evaluative process while significant differences between their assessments were determined. Alongside these, constraints met by teachers in the implementation of multigrade instruction were also identified.

This study made use of descriptive design and involved 55 multigrade teachers and 17 administrators from the 17 schools in Area II in Batangas Province. Relevant data were collected with the use of researcher-made questionnaire and documentary analysis. Frequency count, ranking, weighted mean and t- test were the statistical tools used. The findings of the study showed that majority of multigrade classrooms in Batangas Province were found to be implemented from 11-15 years, with 11-15 students per class, combined Grades V and VI classes, with teachers who prepare instructional materials based from lesson objectives in the grade level and allows pupils to sit by grade level facing their own blackboard.

**TITLE: THE UNDERPINNING OF FAITH IN PUBLIC NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL:
A CALL FOR A GOVERNING MINISTRY**

Ismael C. Casquejo

Department of Education - Tanauan City Division

Cynthia L. Dela Vega

Department of Education - Tanauan City Division

Philosophers and theologians have long ago posited that man is composed of body and soul. Like the body, the soul also has needs. These needs have to be addressed so as to fulfill the human person. This paper was written to address the spiritual or faith dimension of the community of Tanauan City National High School. Fulfilling the soul has its roots in Jesus, claimed as God by his followers, who mandated baptizing all the nations (Mt. 28: 19 – 20). This mandate is somehow addressed in private schools but hardly in public schools. The researchers believe, one of whom is a former seminarian, the school could be a place for students and personnel to form their whole personhood. It is not only the intellectual, physical and social aspects that should be given considerations but also the spiritual dimension of the person. True enough, it is hard to fathom the spiritual needs of a human person, let alone the whole community. But, someone has to start somewhere to answer these needs. This paper used questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions to come up with appropriate conclusions and recommendations. Faith or the lack thereof shapes one's life in both extremes. It is the desire of the researchers that the power of faith be placed in a proper context through Campus Ministry.

FEASIBILITY, ACCEPTABILITY, AND SUSTAINABILITY OF FOOD CART FRANCHISING IN METRO MANILA

Willy O. Gapasin

Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology

Chanda R. Tinnga

Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology

Nowadays, franchising food cart business has flourished all over the world as they are easy to manage and relatively easy to start. Franchising is a business method in which the franchisee (the buyer) runs a business by using the system and license trademark of the franchisor (the seller). The franchisor must undergo a franchise development process in order to set up a franchise that will define the structure, rules and obligations for the franchisee. The franchisor can do this on his own if he is qualified enough and understands well or he can consult with a professional franchise experts to guide him. The results of the study showed that three areas need improvement to gain absolute feasibility and acceptability. That is the reason why the researchers come up with a promotional plan to improve the said areas and make it absolutely feasible and acceptable.

DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING STYLE-BASED TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE LISTENING SKILLS OF K TO 12 STUDENTS

Nadia E. Santos

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Jecelyn O. Oliveros

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

May Ann C. Parales

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Portia Eloise P. Melliza

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Lea P. Padre

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Richard Christopher V. Buan

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Emejidio C. Gepila Jr.

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

This study identifies and analyzes the learning styles of the Grade 10 students in Sta. Lucia High School Pasig City, factors germane to their listening comprehension, and their teacher's existing strategies for teaching listening skills that contribute to the development of learning style-based teaching strategies for effective listening skills of Grade 10 students. Mixed Explanatory Approach under Descriptive design is used in the study. A survey on learning styles for the students, focus group discussion with their five English teachers, and content analysis of lesson plans are completed in the study. The results of the study show that the students learn best in a traditional classroom environment, and they are independent, flexible and active learners; there are internal processing difficulties and external factors influencing the students; and the subsisting teaching strategies for listening skills include integrated skills teaching where the end product is for the students to learn other lesson or language skills. Thus, the researchers conclude that there is no direct teaching of listening skills and the students do not learn in their preferred means. Consequently, a comprehensive proposal on what should be the basis, objectives, organization, and roles of teachers and learners in a listening lesson is recommended.

SCHOOL CLIMATE AND TEACHERS' DISCIPLINE STRATEGIES ON STUDENTS' EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE: BASIS FOR A REFLECTIVE JOURNAL

Jennifer Magboo-Oestar
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The research was concerned in finding the relationship between school climate and teachers' classroom discipline strategies on students' Emotional Intelligence with an end of developing a reflective journal. This is a descriptive research which utilized sets of questionnaires to gather the data. Respondents were the 103 secondary teachers, 561 high school students and 20 school heads. Findings revealed that as to perceptions on school climate, each of the domains was strongly agreed by the students. On the other hand, classroom discipline strategies of secondary school teachers varied in level of application but notable is the Never Demonstrated for punishment with WM of 1.63. Also, the student respondents have an average level of Emotional Intelligence. Further, it was found that the computed Pearson r between each of the domains of school climate and each of the domains of Emotional Intelligence was greater than the critical value at .01 and .05 level of significance. 5 while the computed Pearson r between each of the domains of teachers' discipline strategies and each domains of Emotional Intelligence was less than the critical values at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance. Thus, the domains of school climate (safety, relationship, teaching/ learning and physical environment) significantly affect students' Emotional Intelligence while domains of teachers' classroom discipline strategy (aggression, discussion, hinting, involvement, punishment and reward/ recognition) do not significantly affect students' Emotional Intelligence. Relative to this result, a highly acceptable Reflective journal on Exploring Students' Emotional Intelligence was developed. It is recommended that the journal be used in any regular class to test its effectiveness.

THE USE OF CONTEXT CLUES TOWARDS READING COMPREHENSION SKILL OF GRADE 9 STUDENTS

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There is a lingering progress in reading comprehension skill compared to other subject skills. Unfamiliar word is one of the factors that affect one's reading comprehension. A reader cannot comprehend effectively if he does not know the meaning of a certain word. The objective of the study was to find out the use of context clues towards reading comprehension of Grade 9 students. Particularly, the researchers' goal was to know how context clues aid in improving the reading comprehension difficulties of the students. The fifteen participants were chosen according to convenient sampling technique and were the section 22 of Jose Abad Santos High School at Binondo, Manila. The students were given a Pre-test that served as a diagnostic test of the seven-day treatment which involves exploring the participant to the use of context clues in reading comprehension for seven days. The post-test was given to the students after the treatment to measure if the treatment had been effective. The Pre-test obtained mean of 10.93 and the computed standard deviation is 3.432. Meanwhile, the Post-test obtained mean of 20.60 and the computed standard deviation is 4.405. The researchers concluded that the students need improvement due to their low initial performance. After conducting the treatment, the post-test mean is higher than the pre-test mean. Hence, it can be concluded that the observed difference between the two means is significantly different. Further study recommendation included the different types of context clues and their corresponding roles, and its relevance to the society.

**READINESS OF THE COLLEGE OF TEACHER EDUCATION ON E-LEARNING:
INPUT TO ON-LINE LEARNING MANAGEMENT**

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The study was conducted to determine the readiness of the faculty and students of the College of Teacher Education (CTE) of Batangas State University and the ICT infrastructure in the utilizing the e-learning system in the teaching learning process. The descriptive method was used in the study with the questionnaire as the main data gathering instruments. One hundred (100) CTE teachers in the University served as the main respondents of the study. The study revealed that based on the assessment of the teacher-respondents they were somewhat agree in relation to the readiness of the CTE teachers and students and the University's management and infrastructure in e-learning system. It is recommended that provision of orientation and training among the teachers will help them to acquire needed skills and upgrading the hardware and software requirement in order to operationalize e-learning in the College.

**FOREIGN RETURNED LDS MISSIONARIES' ACQUISITION AND RETENTION
OF THE TAGALOG LANGUAGE**

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The aim of the study is to assess the acquisition and retention of the Tagalog language of foreign missionaries from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints or commonly referred to as "Mormon" or "LDS" missionaries. Studies on language acquisition in the past have greatly contributed to the field of Language; however, this study seeks to determine whether it is possible to acquire a language in less than two years. Specifically, the researchers' objectives are to: identify the learning strategies used by the foreign returned LDS missionaries; assess the relationship between their native language, other languages learned, and their target language; and determine how cultural immersion helps in acquiring the Tagalog language. The researchers utilized the Descriptive Method and the Mixed Approach. Convenience Sampling Technique was used to choose the informants of the study who are foreign returned LDS missionaries. The informants were given five questions which they were to answer in Tagalog and were also asked to fill out the Strategy Inventory for Language Learning. The interview was conducted via Skype. A broad overview of the findings gathered are as follows: (1) Continuous communication and cultural participation with the natives help in faster acquisition. (2) A No-English-Policy would require faster language learning and acquisition. (3) The higher degree of similarity to one's native language facilitates second language acquisition. In these findings, the researchers conclude that language can be acquired in less than two years through cultural immersion and that second language acquired can be retained.

PROPOSED BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES FOR EXTENSION PROGRAM OF COLLEGE OF TEACHER EDUCATION

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The study aimed to determine the proposed biological activities as extension service of the College of Teacher Education. Specifically, it sought to determine the student-respondents' profile in terms of age, sex, year level, and number of science subjects taken; extent of awareness relative to its goals, objectives, activities conducted, and extensionists. The problems encountered by the respondents in applying biological activities as extension service was also determined. The proposed biological activities were designed as extension service for the College of Teacher Education.

The study made used was descriptive research design with questionnaire served as instrument to gather data. The respondents of the study were 70 Biological Science major students from the College of Teacher Education. The statistical tools used in analysis were frequency, percentage, weighted mean, and ranking.

The findings revealed that majority of the student-respondents were in the age of 19-20 years with considerable number of science subjects taken. The respondents revealed that they were aware of the goals and objectives, while they were much aware on the activities conducted by extension service and on the extensionists. The gathered data also showed that the respondents were somehow knowledgeable on the biological activities that may be undertaken as extension service.

It was recommended that students with science as a major of specialization, conduct biological activities as an extension service and the proposed module ne presented to other departments for their suggestions before its implementation. The proposed biological activities by the researchers may be conducted as experimental study in the future.

SCOPING STUDY INTO HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACHES TO EDUCATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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SEAMEO INNOTECH

The right to education is a universally recognized human right. Like all human rights, it is inalienable, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated with other human rights. As such it is an enabling rights as well because it allows people to exercise and strengthen their voice to claim and secure their rights (Global Campaign for Education, n.d.). But while the right to education is internationally recognized, it remains to be one of the biggest challenges to date, as millions of children are still denied of their basic entitlement to education.

SEAMEO INNOTECH, in fulfilling its mandate to provide innovative solution to address the educational needs and concerns of the countries in the region, this study identifies the approaches that each SEAMEO member country has employed in implementing rights-based approach to education. Through a descriptive case study method, this research answered the question: What are the nature and extent of approaches to human rights-based education of the 9 member countries in SEA? This study brings to fore the 9 (i.e. Brunei Darusslam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) Southeast Asian (SEA) countries' diverse strategies in implementing rights-based approach to education using a common framework. Moreover, the different programs and projects of the 9 SEA countries on human rights-based education, effective practices, lessons learned and areas for further strengthening, as well as the barriers for children and citizens to claim their right to education were identified.

**A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF THE KABIHUG PRESCHOOLERS
IN BARANGAY BAKAL, PARACALE, CAMARINES NORTE**

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Kabihug or Agta is an indigenous group from Camarines Norte in the southern part of Luzon, Philippines. They have a dark colored skin with kinky hair and originally are nomadic in nature. A group of kabihugs was visited in barangay Bakal, a municipality of Paracale, Camarines Norte. In their settlement, a preliminary study on the nutritional status of preschoolers was conducted. The body mass index of the preschoolers were measured. This was also supplemented by an informal interview with the family members on their daily food intake supplemented. The study revealed the Kabihugs' food intake and body mass index were directly correlated as the BMI percentile of 3 years old and 5 years old falls between the 5th percentiles to less than the 85th percentile. This means the kabihugs in general have a healthy weight. Thus, it can be concluded that their sources of nourishment such as carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins, essential fats and minerals were more than enough to sustain a healthy body.

LEARNING WITH LINGUA FRANCA VERSUS LEARNING WITH FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Learning is believed to be easier and faster if it takes place in the native language of the learner. However, the difficulty may be only for a short initial period. Through teacher guidance and the use of appropriate instructional materials and activities, the children's minds can come to understand meanings and absorb concepts thus the initial difficulty of learning in a foreign language can be overcome. This is the thesis of this paper. When the language of instruction is the learners' mother tongue or the lingua franca, they progress more quickly, and can achieve greater mastery in the subject matter. However, non-speakers of the lingua franca, when given sufficient time to learn and master the language through the guidance of the teacher and interactions with others in the community, they can also learn well. The above findings, thus support the "tabula rasa" (blank slate) theory which postulates that humans are born with an empty mind, devoid of any knowledge on which experience "writes" and that of Maria Montessori's theory which claims that a child's mind is like a sponge that absorbs all what it sees, hears, tastes, smells and touches to gain knowledge.

THE SPEECH ACTS OF VIRTUAL ACADEMIC DEBATING ON FACEBOOK

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Research traditions in sociolinguistics are provided with new empirical trajectories by computer-mediated communication (Androutsopoulos, 2006). Grounded on the speech acts framework, this study investigated the speech acts of virtual academic debating on Facebook as online speech community. It sought to answer these questions: (1) What speech acts emerge in virtual academic debating on Facebook in terms of locutions, illocutions, and perlocutions; and (2) What merits and/or complexities does virtual academic debating on Facebook have towards the participants?. Ten freshman tertiary level students, selected through purposive sampling, participated in the study. Academic debate speeches served as primary sources of data which were coded. Accordingly, all speech acts transpired in academic debating on Facebook. New locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts also developed. As it was both meritorious and complex, the study therefore asserts the positive affordance of speech acts of virtual academic debating. Further speech acts studies in the context of CMC should be innovated focusing on other aspects such as different genres or devising a speech acts model of virtual academic debating.

DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF COMPUTER-ASSISTED INSTRUCTION ON FILIPINO 4 FOR ELEMENTARY

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In achieving quality education, technology always comes along with it. It plays an interesting role mostly with instructional materials that teacher uses in the class. And the students are more motivated to learn. Developing instructional materials such as CAI makes it easier for the teachers because it will not take a lot of time to prepare every day. The CAI as a teaching tool may be use by the students with or without the teachers' presence. There will be no reason for a day to pass that the students will not learn their lessons. Using technology in teaching creates motivation, makes learning valuable and interesting for the students. The main objective of this study is to develop and evaluate computer-assisted instruction or CAI in Filipino 4 for language teaching in elementary. It also aims to select particular skills suited for grade school students and to develop lessons for language teaching using the designed system. The process of preparing, designing and evaluating the system for CAI on Filipino 4 considered as development of teaching materials, this study is a descriptive research. The focus of the study is on preparation and design of a computer-assisted instruction as a supplementary tool for teaching, language for Grade 4 students of San Isidro Catholic School, Pasay City. The CAI on Filipino 4 will be used by student in sections St. Albert and St. Lorenzo in their Filipino class.

PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES ABOUT TEACHING ENGLISH IN PRIMARY PUPILS

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Though considerable studies had been conducted about self-efficacy beliefs and attitudes, only few dealt with pre-service teachers'. Hence, this study was geared towards examining the self-efficacy beliefs of preschool pre-service teachers in terms of their competence and their attitudes towards teaching English for young learners. Data were collected through a survey-questionnaire administered to thirty-five (35) pre-service teachers of Bachelor of Elementary Education specializing in Pre-school Education of SLSU-CTE. As a research instrument, Shinde & Karekatti's (2012) The Questionnaire of Primary School Pre-service English Teachers' Teaching Beliefs (questions for Self-efficacy only) and Attitudes towards Teaching English for Young Learners (Bratoz, S.) were adapted. Results showed that the pre-service teachers' perceived efficacy gained 4.00 AWM described as agree. This means that teachers with a high sense of self-efficacy are confident about their ability to teach English while teachers with lower self-efficacy feel a sense of helplessness when it comes to teaching the subject. Likewise, the attitudes of pre-service teachers in teaching English among young learners attained 2.97 AWM which means that teachers' attitudes always matter since it can encourage or discourage motivation of students towards learning the English subject. Further, the researcher also acknowledged that self-efficacy and attitudes of pre-service teachers in teaching English among young learners has a low correlation, henceforth, the correlation is considered statistically not significant.

**SPEECH (DIS)FLUENCY AMONG SELECTED GRADE 9 STUDENTS OF RAMON MAGSAYSAY
CUBAO HIGH SCHOOL**

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This study identifies the speech disfluencies among the selected Grade 9 students of Ramon Magsaysay Cubao High School and focuses on the most common verbal fillers in the oral discourses, and the factors influencing the participants' speech behavior. This study uses descriptive method under the qualitative approach. An individual interview provided with an observation tally sheet is conducted and transcribed using the Vienna Oxford International Corpus in English Mark-up Convention. The researchers present the findings that all participants produced speech disfluencies in their oral discourse such as repetition, correction, false start, and the most used type is the verbal fillers; the most common verbal fillers uttered by the participants are uh, um, and like; and nervousness, unpreparedness, unfamiliarity to words, mental block and overload, and poor language background are the common factors that lead the participants to have such speech behavior. Based on the findings, the researchers suggest the teachers to take time discussing speech disfluencies specifically verbal fillers in their class and help the students improve their speaking abilities. On the other hand, the students can practice speaking by themselves using several techniques proposed by professionals in the field of teaching speaking. For further development of the students speaking skills, Material Developers and Curriculum Designers are recommended to integrate speech disfluencies in the program designed for English language classes used in assessing the speaking abilities of the students.

SOCIAL MEDIA UTILIZATION AMONG STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN CALABARZON, PHILIPPINES

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Social Media Technology (SMT) has become a growing phenomenon with varied definitions in public and academic use. Like many ICTs, SMTs are being evaluated for their potential to support instruction, research and extension (IRE). This study looked into the extent of use of SMT on the tri-functions of a university: instruction, research and extension with respect to communication, community, collaboration, creativity and convergence (5Cs) and their development outcomes. Respondents were faculty and students of the arts and sciences departments of the five State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) in CALABARZON, Philippines.

The descriptive method and questionnaire checklist was employed in gathering data. Statistical methods used: Cronbach Alpha, Slovin's formula, frequency, percentages and weighted mean.

It revealed that most of the respondents have often, high utilization of SMT in instruction for all the 5Cs of social media. In research & extension, there is a not-so-often but quite high utilization of SMT for communication and a not-so-often and not-so-high utilization in terms of community, collaboration, creativity and convergence.

Facebook were the most used SMT by the respondents in IRE for all the 5Cs. Majority of the respondents strongly agreed that they experienced numerous benefits from using SMT in the areas of IRE as evidenced from their development outcomes. Despite the positive feedbacks on the use and development outcomes of SMT, the recommendations were the following: Those not utilizing SMT were suggested to use it due to the fast-changing landscape of producing, imparting and applying new knowledge; CHED and PASUC were encouraged to initiate, devise a program that will further educate academes to take advantage of the benefits it can bring to the educational system; SUCs should consider the researcher's action plan on how to establish and maximize the use of SMT on a university-wide scale.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND COPING MECHANISMS OF THE TEACHER-PARENTS
WITH SPECIAL CHILDREN**

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This study aimed to assess the psychological problems encountered by teacher-parents of children with special needs and derive applicable and effective coping mechanisms thereof. Specifically, it looked into the description of teacher-parents in terms of age, sex, marital status, number of children, ordinal position of the child with special need, nature of special need, employment status, family income and highest educational attainment. Likewise it also determined the extent of psychological problems encountered in relation to having a child with special needs, the significant relationships between the profile variables, the problems encountered, and the different types of coping mechanism utilized by the respondents.

The study employed the descriptive method of research with the questionnaire as the main gathering instrument. There were a total of 60 teacher-parents with children with special needs in Batangas province who served as respondents. Ranking, weighted mean, composite mean, percentage, chi-square, ANOVA and t-test were the statistical tools utilized in this study.

Results of the study revealed that the teacher-parent respondents from the different schools of the province experienced low extent of psychological problems. Results also revealed extent of problems encountered was significantly related to number of children and ordinal position of the child with special needs. The coping mechanisms utilized by the respondents generally were not dependent with the profile variables except on the ordinal position of the child with special needs.

PROFILING 5-6-YEAR-OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN AT RISK

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Bernard Saldivar
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This study attempted to profile 5 -6 year old public school children at risk for disabilities using the Tool for Measuring Acquired Skills (ToMAS) and Brigance Screens 111, K - 1. Ten schools situated in various areas in Luzon were covered: Albert Elementary School, Isaac Lopez Integrated School, Gordon Heights ES SPED Center, Limay ES SPED Center, Antonio Llamas ED SPED Center, Lagundi ED SPED Center, Cornelio M. De Jesus Memorial SPED Center, Sen. Claro M. Recto ED SPED Center, Tayuman ED SPED Center and San Jose ES SPED Center. Participants were 300 children with disabilities, age ranging from 5 – 6 years old. The team was composed of SPED teachers, allied professionals (audiologist, occupational therapist, physical therapist, speech pathologist and psychologist) and research assistants. SPED teachers in the research locale were given a half-day training on how to use the ToMAS. Researcher 1 took charge of monitoring the flow of the participants, researcher 2 took charge of administering the Brigance and researcher 3 supervised the trained SPED teachers in the administration of the ToMAS. Children suspected of suffering from a disability based on the ToMAS and Brigance were then referred to the allied professionals for further assessment. Obtained data was used in profiling school-age public school children to identify their strengths and weaknesses prior to the preparation of the modules (phase 3).

**MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS OF THE OFFICE OF STUDENT DISCIPLINE
AT BATANGAS STATE UNIVERSITY**

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This study evaluated the extent of management effectiveness of the Office of the Student Discipline (OSD) at Batangas State University. This used descriptive research method and participated by 190 students through random sampling. Self-constructed questionnaire designed to rate the extent of effectiveness of the services of the OSD was utilized. The data obtained were presented in tabulated form, analyzed, and interpreted by using frequency, percentage and weighted mean. The result of this study showed that University officials of Batangas State University are qualified and are perceived to be effective in managing the office of Student Discipline, the newly appointed staff of the OSD were dominated by the married female, almost half were aged 30- 34 years old;; their nature of appointment was permanent while their rank and educational attainment varies. It also shows that the conduct of the specific processes of the OSD as indicated in the plans of action were effective in great extent and the activities proposed to enhance the services of the OSD were research programs, parents-teachers activities and dialogues, seminars for students and seminar-workshops for the OSD staff. The researcher recommended that the staff of the OSD should further pursue professional growth in order to maintain their efficiency, a semestral evaluation on the specific processes of the services of the OSD should be conducted and the proposed activities should enhance the services of the OSD to further help the stakeholders.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN THE CITY OF GENERAL TRIAS: SITUATIONS AND CHALLENGES

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This study sought to determine the current situations and challenges on the implementation of Senior High School (SHS) in the City of General Trias. Selected students, teachers and administrators were the samples of the study. Descriptive research design was employed using self-made questionnaire and qualitative analysis in the form of interview was also administered. Based on the results, the City of General Trias, offered Academic and TVL (Technical Vocational and Livelihood) track which includes Accountancy Business Management, Humanities and Social Sciences, General Academic Strand, Bread and Pastry Production, Cookery, Beauty and Nail Care, Computer System Servicing, Computer Programming, Technical Drafting, Electrical Installation Management and Shielded Metal Arc Welding. Specifically, the total number of student is 811, 260 for Academic Track and 551 from TVL. There were 32 teachers with 6 Teacher 1, 13 Teacher 2, 4 Teacher 3, 3 Master Teacher 1 and 6 Master Teacher 2. Subjects offered on the First Semester includes: Oral Communication, *Komunikasyon at Pananaliksik sa Wikang Filipino*, Earth and Life Science, General Mathematics, Statistics and Probability, Personal Development, Understanding Culture, Society and Politics, PE and Health, English for Academic and Professional Purposes, Empowerment Technologies, *Filipino sa Piling Larang*, Introduction to World Religions, Business Mathematics, and specialized subjects in TVL track. In addition challenges encountered by the participants include the venue is not conducive to learning, inadequate supplies of modules and other materials, the schedule of classes is not interesting, facilities such as chairs and tables are not in good condition, lack of participation from the community, the students find difficulty in understanding or coping with the learning strands, and lack of sufficient and nutritious food or attending classes without meals. Moreover, based on statistical computations, the perceptions of the students, teachers and administrators were not significantly different. This further implies that all participants have the same perceptions in the challenges. The researchers recommend to have enhanced support from different stakeholders, coordinate with the canteen to provide nutritious food for the students, and develop teaching strategies and training programs that would help the students to understand and cope with the learning strands.

**AWARENESS OF THE GRADE 11 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL AND FIRST YEAR COLLEGE STUDENTS
OF MARIKINA POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE ON THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE
IN THE PHILIPPINES**

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This study focused on the awareness of the grade 11 senior high school and first year college students of Marikina Polytechnic College on the impact of climate change in the Philippines. Evidently, in senior high school and higher education syllabi the climate change issue is integrated in science and social studies subjects.

This study used descriptive research and utilized validated survey questionnaire. The researchers conducted survey to 258 grade 11 senior high school students and 257 first year college students of Marikina Polytechnic College in order to evaluate their awareness on the impact of climate change in the Philippines. The following were the criteria used by the researchers: 1.) ozone layer depletion; 2.) Atmospheric temperature change; 3.) Extinction of plant and animal species; 4.) Existence of new form of virus and disease causing bacteria; 5.) "La Niña" phenomenon and; 6.) "El Niño" phenomenon.

This study revealed that the level of awareness of the senior high school students in six criteria were found "aware" with a grand mean of 3.15 and in items 1.1., i.e., Ozone layer protects the planet Earth from the harmful effect of sunlight, and 2.1. i.e., Atmospheric temperature in the Philippines varies, they were "fully aware" with means of 3.74 and 3.69 respectively. On the other hand, the levels of awareness of the first year college students in six criteria were found "aware" with a grand mean of 3.19 and in items 1.1. i.e., Ozone layer protects the planet Earth from the harmful effect of sunlight, and 2.1. i.e., Atmospheric temperature in the Philippines varies, with means of 3.61 and 3.65 respectively were found "fully aware."

This study utilized z-test in order to determine the significant difference between the awareness of the grade 11 senior high school and first year college students on the impact of climate change in the Philippines. The z-value was computed using Microsoft Excel data analysis tool pack. The researchers found out that the computed z-value was 0.97. Since the computed z-value, i.e., 0.97, is less than the critical value of 1.96, accept the null hypothesis. Hence at 5% level of significance, it implies that there is no significant difference between the awareness of the senior high school students and first year college students on the impact of climate change in the Philippines.

In conclusion, the levels of awareness of both student respondents based on the six criteria were found "aware". The researchers found out that there is no significant difference on the awareness between the grade 11 senior high school and first year college students on the impact of climate change in the Philippines. This implies that both classes of student respondents should be given extra course on climate change issue in order to increase their awareness and this should be addressed by the curriculum developers, Department of Education and Higher Education agencies.

**MATHEMATICS LEARNING ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES FOR PRE – SERVICE TEACHERS
IN THE DIVISION OF BATANGAS**

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This study was conducted to optimize the effectiveness of prospective teachers in the Teacher Education colleges in the Division of Batangas. The faculty and pre – service teachers assessed the status of the mathematics program relative to objectives, curriculum content, faculty, teaching strategies, learning resources, co – curricular activities and student learning outcomes. The level of competency of the prospective mathematics teachers on the different subjects was likewise part of the study. Constraints met by the pre – service teachers in learning mathematics were also determined.

The study employed the descriptive method of research with questionnaire as the main data gathering instrument. Interview was done to supplement the collected data. The research participants were mathematics professors and mathematics major students. Weighted mean, ranking and t – test were the statistical tools utilized in this study.

The respondents revealed that the objectives of the mathematics program contribute to the mathematical success and progress of the students. It was also disclosed by the respondents that the mathematics program greatly manifested the marks of good curriculum. Findings also indicate that mathematics teachers possessed the qualities of a professional teacher. Positive assessments were also evident on the respondents' assessments on learning resources, co – curricular activities and student learning outcomes.

It was found out that the highest degree of competency of pre – service teachers was manifested on Statistics and Probability. However, pre – service teachers met constraints in learning Mathematics such as like lack of comprehension skills and difficulty in problem solving. At the end, learning enrichment activities to be integrated in the Mathematics education program were prepared.

CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF TEST QUESTIONS: DEVELOPMENT OF TEST ITEMS BANK FOR QUARTERLY ASSESSMENTS IN MATHEMATICS 10

Joe Victoria B. Daelo

Quarterly Assessment results serves as one of the students' grade component, an indicator of teacher's performance and a tool to monitor overall students' performance and achievement in each subject area. In our school, the results of students' Quarterly Assessments consistently reflected a poor performance in Mathematics. Discussions with other teachers brought out several factors that cause this low performance. One of these factors is the reliability and validity of the test itself. Developing a reliable assessment is beyond the scope, resources and time of most local teachers therefore, there is a need for a bank of test items to serve as a resource for teachers who make the quarterly tests. The researcher made two hundred multiple choice questions based on the learning competencies in Mathematics 10 for the Second Quarter. The test questions were then administered to the participants. The research participants are two hundred Grade 10 students of Luis Palad National High School in Quezon Province. Using Item Response Theory, the test questions undergo analysis and revision based on statistical measures that give evidences of validity and reliability. Also, the researcher mapped an item construction procedure that maintains a balance between curriculum standards and assessment measures. After validation and several revisions, the test questions are compiled to begin an item pool of test questions that can be utilized by the teachers who prepare the Quarterly Assessments. This descriptive research aims to construct and validate test questions for a bank of test items to be used in the Quarterly Assessments.

CIVIC COMPETENCE AMONG STUDENTS OF IBAAN DISTRICT

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This study aimed to assess the level of civic competence among secondary students of Ibaan District relative to civic knowledge, intellectual and participatory skills, civic disposition and civic engagement. Profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex and year level and the factors hindering the respondents to civic engagement were also included in this study. Significant relationship of the profile variables to the extent of civic competence of the respondents also formed part in this research.

It used descriptive method of research with a researcher-made questionnaire as the main instrument to gather data. The respondents of this study were 406 students from different schools in Ibaan. The information gathered from the respondents was subjected to the following statistical tools: ranking, weighted mean, composite mean, percentage and chi-square. Findings of the study revealed that majority of the respondents were 13-14 years old male, Grade VII students. Civic competence of students was manifested to a great extent and that sex and year level influenced civic competence of students in all components, but age didn't affect their intellectual and participatory skills and civic engagement. The main factors hindering civic engagement of the students were influence of family, fear of getting into trouble with other people and peer influence. Classroom activities that could enhance the civic competence among the students in Ibaan District were prepared.

MULTIPLE READING STRATEGY INSTRUCTION AND ITS EFFECT ON READING COMPREHENSION

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The study aims to determine the effect of multiple reading strategy instruction on reading comprehension. It employed quasi-experimental non-equivalent group design and was conducted involving 66 first year college students taking up English 1 (Communication Skills). All the students were passers of the English language proficiency exam administered by the School. Thirty-six students were assigned in the experimental group and 30 in the control group. Each group was pre-tested using the teacher-made reading examination, which was face validated by four English instructors and which reliability was established using the split-half method. The multiple reading strategy instruction was implemented in the experimental group but was withheld from the control group. The experiment ran for 21 hours. Seven strategies, namely: semantic mapping, predicting, questioning, skimming, scanning, outlining, and summarizing were taught (each was taught for three hours). The instruction consisted of the following: discussion of the reading strategy by the teacher, teacher's modeling of the strategy, assisted practice, and independent practice. After the 21-hour experiment, both groups were administered the posttest and results were interpreted using ANCOVA and Cohen's *d*. The test statistic $F(1, 62) = 1.00$ ($p = 0.32$) showed that there was no significant difference in the performance of the experimental and the control groups. In addition, $d = 0.19$ revealed the small effect of the multiple reading strategy instruction on the experimental group's reading posttest.

**AWARENESS AND EXTENT OF PRACTICES IN ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (ESWM)
OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS AND ITS CORRELATION TO LEARNING ENVIRONMENT:
INPUT TO SCHOOL- BASED ESWM PLAN**

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The author of the study determine the level of awareness and level of practices of teachers and students of Secondary Schools in Ecological Solid Waste Management. The perception of the teachers and students on the level of learning environment was also assessed from the twenty (20) Public Secondary Schools from Marikina and Antipolo in the Academic Year 2015-2016.

The outcome of the research serves as inputs to the selected Public High Schools to create a positive learning environment, since educational institution serve as leaders in creating a sustainable society to its stakeholders. The output of the study will be relevant in providing some strategies for those stakeholders in creating a more healthy and productive learning environment that could give the following outcomes: improve learning inside and outside the school; produce students prepared for citizenship and career; Increased external respect; good place for students and faculty; create cooperation and satisfaction across the campus; and long term moral and social responsibility.

This work equally awake and create awareness for both teachers and students in the need for teaching and learning the right practice in Solid Waste Management which has a high correlation to the learning environment. Descriptive method and the correlation type of research. The data gathered were treated statistically using weighted mean, z – test and Pearson- r. The hypotheses were tested at a 0.05 level of significance.

Among the findings are the following: there is significant correlation between the level of awareness and extent of practices in Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) as perceived by the teachers and students; there is significant correlation between the level of awareness in Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) and the level of learning environment as perceived by the teachers and students; and; there is significant correlation between the extent of practices in Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) and the level of the learning environment as perceived by the teachers and students.

SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION OF A SELECTED SPEECH COMMUNITY AND ITS CORRELATES

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This study investigated and compared the level of motivation and the anxiety level in the use of the English language of high and low performing criminology students. It also examined if motivation and anxiety have a significant relationship with second language achievement. From a sample population of 100 second year criminology students enrolled in English classes, fifty--- four (54) were identified as high performing and low performing students. A modified international version of Robert Gardner's Attitude Motivation Test Battery was administered to evaluate the respondents' motivation and anxiety levels while a researcher---made language test was given to assess the students' level of language achievement. Focus group discussions were conducted to supplement the quantitative data gathered. Findings showed that high performing criminology students have a high level of motivation while low performing criminology students have a moderate level of motivation in the use of the English language. Language test scores resulted in high scores for the high performing group and low scores for the low performing group. Motivation was found to be a correlate of language achievement while anxiety was not. Motivation was discovered to be different between genders with the female criminology students exhibiting higher levels of motivation in the use of the English language as compared to their male counterparts.

ASSESSING STUDENTS' CREATIVITY USING INFOGRAPHICS

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The rapid penetration of increasingly sophisticated technologies which imposed significant challenge in every facet of our society results in an educational system being restructured to prepare students effectively for life in the 21st century. The rise of various taxonomies and frameworks where creativity is recognized as a centerpiece where developed as a result. Although difficult to assess, fostering and nurturing creativity is necessary for its important role in the many processes of science and in doing science.

As used in the classroom, Infographics provides students with an alternative way to communicate an idea to a public audience. Not only that it improves students' understanding of the concepts being studied, representing knowledge non-linguistically provides a platform to showcase students' creativity.

The study answered the question: How can Infographics be used to assess students' creativity? Using the Requirements Model, creative works were evaluated based on a criteria established before the work is made. Levels of creativity were identified using a rubric. The rubric describes four levels of creativity: very creative, creative, ordinary/routine and imitative. Selected questions from Bio-Medical Physics were framed and answered by Pre-Veterinary students using Infographics. The outputs were classified mostly as ordinary/routine; which can be used as a reason to revisit the curriculum and consider increasing opportunities for students to develop their creativity.

**CRITICAL THINKING AND PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS IN MATHEMATICS
OF GRADE 7 PUBLIC SECONDARY STUDENTS**

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The study aimed to assess the academic performance, critical thinking skills, and problem solving skills in mathematics of Grade 7 students in the public schools of Area 2, Division of Batangas. This study utilized descriptive method of research. Three hundred forty one (341) students of the following schools: Bauan Technical High School, San Pascual National High School, Anselmo A. Sandoval Memorial National High School, Masaguitsit Banayo National High School and Sta. Monica National High School out of the total of 2,324 G7 students were used as the subjects of the study. It was found out that the level of performance in G7 Mathematics of the students is proficient. The level of critical thinking skills of students from the different schools in Area 2, Division of Batangas is above average as well as their level of problem solving skills. The mathematics performance of the students is positively correlated to their level of critical thinking skills and problem solving skills. The following topics in the different content areas of G7 Mathematics was considered as difficult: solving problems involving sets, describing the development of measurement from the primitive to the present international system of units, finding a solution of an equation or inequality involving one variable, using compass and straightedge to bisect line segments and angles, and analyses, interprets accurately and drawing conclusions from graphic and tabular presentations of statistical data. It is recommended to prepare prototype lessons in G7 Mathematics integrating critical thinking skills and problem solving skills to enhance academic performance.

**EFFECTS OF PARENTING STYLES TO THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SELECTED
GRADE 8 LABORATORY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF POLYTECHNIC
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, MANILA**

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Literature often stresses importance of parenting style and how it impact on the child's development. Often parents wonder how they can create an environment in their homes to build relationships with their children that will nurture their children's ability and likewise, assist them to meet the challenges they will confront as they grow. It was identified that along the many factors affecting the academic performance of students, parenting styles is one of the significant factors to be considered and think about. The researchers deemed to understand the importance of academic achievement and how parenting styles can influence to make better grades.

This particular study highlighted on the effects of parenting style to academic achievement underscoring on the many aspects of parenting styles that may help in boosting the academic achievement of Grade 8 students. It also explored various aspects of parenting styles which may contribute to the development of the respondents and how it relates to students outcomes.

The researchers made use of the descriptive method of research in identification of the parenting commonly practiced by parents of Grade 8 Laboratory High School Students of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines where a greater proportion of these students are with parents with predominantly practiced authoritarian parenting style.

**THE LEVEL OF ACCEPTABILITY ON THE USE OF GALLERY WALK AS A STRATEGY
IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS AS PERCEIVED BY SELECTED
PUBLIC SECONDARY MATH TEACHERS**

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Valeri I. Tinaya
Daizylyn Palillo

Teaching mathematics nowadays is not that easy. Students tend to skip their classes due to boring class interaction. It was identified that there are a lot of factors affecting the interests of the students, learning styles is one of the significant factors to be considered and think about. It is said to be essential for the learners to learn according to their learning style. The researchers came up a strategy which caters different type of learners such as auditory learners, visual learners, and kinesthetic learners, among others. Gallery walk is a teaching strategy wherein students will have an educational tour inside the classroom that feature the creativity of the students as they answer mathematical problems by stating the solutions through drawing.

This study focuses on the level of acceptability on the use of gallery walk as a strategy in teaching mathematics as perceived by selected public secondary teachers. It also explored various learning styles which may also contribute to the development of the respondents and how it relates to the students.

The researchers made use of the descriptive method of the research to identify the level of acceptability of gallery walk as perceived by math teachers of Elpidio Quirino High School, Pedro E. Diaz High School, and Victorino Mapa High School.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING PHET SIMULATIONS FOR PHYSICS CLASSES: A SURVEY

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This study looks at the effectiveness of computer-based simulations in the teaching and learning of physics lecture and laboratory classes. In particular, Physics Education Technology (PhET) simulations were evaluated based on their correctness, effectiveness in teaching the lesson, and simplicity of use. Comments and recommendations were also asked from the respondents. The study was conducted through a survey of Physics teachers and students in Mapúa Institute of Technology during the academic year 2015-2016. The results of this study aim to help improve the teaching of Physics classes using technology such as computer-based simulations. In this research, a five point Likert scale was designed to determine its effectiveness. For the first part of the survey, students were asked questions wherein it involves the students' independence. In other words, it determines how students utilize PhET outside school and on how they prepare for class using the program, it determines their learning strategies and learning characteristics. For the second part of the survey, students were asked about how students were able to grasp the concept more easily, improve their test scores, improving their self-confidence and independence in studying. For the last part, the participants were asked to write down their experiences using PhET. Based from the survey, using PhET in classrooms are generally effective in terms of learning experiences for both the teachers and the students. Hence, it is encouraged that educators and students make use of this free resource.

CORRELATION OF NATIONAL MEDICAL ADMISSION TEST SCORES, GENERAL WEIGHTED AVERAGE GRADE IN PRE-MEDICINE COURSES, GENERAL WEIGHTED AVERAGE GRADE IN MEDICINE AND THE PHYSICIAN LICENSURE EXAMINATION SCORES AMONG MEDICAL GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES MANILA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

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This study was conducted to examine the validity of the National Medical Admissions Test (NMAT) score, Pre-medicine general weighted average grade (Pre-Med GWAG) in predicting the academic performance in medical school, as measured by the medical school general weighted average grade (MedGWAG) and Physician Licensure Examination (PLE). It also aimed to study which among the NMAT, pre-medicine GWAG and MedGWAG best correlates with PLE.

Records of graduates of the UP College of Medicine (UPCM) from 2004 to 2009 were retrieved and data regarding the following entry characteristics were collected: National Medical Admissions Test (NMAT) scores, the pre-Medicine general weighted average grade (Pre-med GWAG), medical school general weighted average grade (MedGWAG). Average and individual subject scores in the PLE were retrieved for this study. Statistical analysis using the Pearson correlation analysis was performed using STATA.

There was weak correlation between NMAT and Pre-Med GWAG and weak to moderate correlation between NMAT and MedGWAG. Except for the 2009 graduates where no correlation between NMAT and PLE scores was observed, weak to moderate correlation between NMAT and PLE scores was noted for 2004-2008 graduates. There was moderate to strong correlation between Pre-Med GWAG and MedGWAG and weak correlation between Pre-Med GWAG and PLE scores. There was strong correlation between Med GWAG and PLE scores.

Pre-Med GWAG had higher correlations to Med GWAG than NMAT scores. In terms of PLE scores, the Medicine GWAG, showed the highest correlation followed by Pre-Med GWAG, than NMAT scores.

CORRELATION OF THE IN-TRAINING EXAMINATION IN OPHTHALMOLOGY WITH THE WRITTEN CERTIFYING EXAMINATION OF THE PHILIPPINE BOARD OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

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This study determined the correlation between the performance in the Philippine Board of Ophthalmology (PBO) written qualifying examinations and the Ophthalmology In-Training Proficiency Examinations (OPEX).

PBO written certifying examinations and the OPEX scores of residency graduates covering the years 2005 to 2010 and 2004 to 2009 respectively were retrieved for this study. ANOVA statistical test compared OPEX scores through residency (Y1, Y2, Y3, and Y4) and determined if the number of times the OPEX was taken reflected significant differences in the PBO scores of the different groups. Pearson's test determined the correlation between OPEX and PBO written examination scores.

Of the 165 subjects included in the study, 5 took the OPEX four times during their residency, 87 thrice, 39 twice, and 34 once. Mean OPEX scores for the different levels of residency training was observed to be statistically different from each other ($p < 0.001$). Mean PBO scores improved with increase in the number of times that OPEX was taken during residency ($p < 0.001$). Significant positive correlation was observed between the PBO scores and OPEX scores for all year levels of residency, average OPEX scores and terminal OPEX scores ($r = 0.57$ to 0.73 , $p < 0.0001$) with the highest correlation noted between terminal OPEX and PBO scores. Based on the number of OPEX taken, significant correlation was strongest for the group with three OPEX taken ($r = 0.73$, $p < 0.001$). There is a positive correlation between residents' performance in the OPEX to their future performance in the written certifying examinations of the PBO.

READING COMPREHENSION, ATTITUDE, AND WORD PROBLEM-SOLVING PERFORMANCE

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This study determined the relationships among students level of reading comprehension, attitude towards mathematics, and word problem-solving performance. Reading comprehension test and achievement test in word problem-solving in mathematics were constructed. It also used an attitude inventory. The three instruments were administered to 114 college students. The instruments were validated using Kuder-Richardson reliability test. Analysis were done using point biserial, Pearson r , and t -test. The results showed that students' word problem-solving performance was observed to be significantly related to students' reading comprehension and attitude towards mathematics, $p < .05$. Based on the result of this study, students with low level of reading comprehension as well as those with moderately favorable attitude towards mathematics should be given attention by the teachers.

SCIENCE LABORATORY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN CALABARZON

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The study provided information on the profile of state universities and colleges in CALABARZON in terms of SUC Level, accreditation status, number of campuses, laboratory fee per subject, number of student per laboratory science class and number of teaching loads. The status of science laboratory management practices of different state universities and colleges in CALABARZON with respect to budget allocation, inventory of apparatus and equipment, policies and guidelines, maintenance and services and waste management practices with respect to the aforementioned variables when grouped according to school and the significant relationship between the profile variables and the status were found out.

The study yielded the following data; Of the SUC's, only one (1) is classified as SUC Level IV, majority of the programs offered are qualified for Level I and Level II status, majority has ten (10) campuses, majority are classified as Center of Development for Agriculture, SUC A has the highest laboratory fee, all SUC's have twenty –five to fifty (25 to 50) number of students per laboratory class and most of the SUC's have twenty one (21) units of teaching load. With respect to budget Allocation, the budget in all SUC's are "Much Allocated" (MA). The Inventory of Apparatus and Equipment with respect to Glassware are "Much Sufficient" (MS), "Less Sufficient" (LS) in Biology, "Sufficient" (S) in Chemistry and "Sufficient" (S) in physics. The policies and guidelines are "Much Implemented" (MI), Maintenance and Services are "Highly Evident" (HE) and with respect to Waste Management Practices, all SUC's management practices are "Less Evident" (LE). The status of science laboratory management practices of SUC's in CALABARZON, with respect to the profile variables differ when grouped according to school. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected (R). The budget allocation has significant relation with the accreditation status and laboratory fee of state universities and colleges in CALABARAZON.

Based on the findings, it was concluded that, the science laboratory management practices in state universities and colleges in CALABARZON varies independently. And, the higher the budget allocation in the science laboratory management, the more are the accredited programs in state universities and colleges.

STUDENTS' AWARENESS ON VISAYAN DEITIES: BASIS FOR A LOCAL MYTHOLOGY COMPILATION

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Entailed with the implementation of the new K to 12 Curriculum as the Educational Curriculum in the Philippines, the demand for references for the curriculum's content increased and to the emphasis of localized instruction arose. To cope with the latter situation, this descriptive research aimed to study the level of awareness of the students on the Local Literature (Western Visayan Literature) and to compile Visayan Literature. Data were gathered from 132 Grade 8 students through a researcher-made checklist. The over-all result yielded that the students are aware ($M = 1.20$, $SD = 0.49$) of the Visayan myth. Students recognize the Visayan gods and goddesses, but not their stories and roles in the Visayan mythology. This indicates that Philippine mythology is not clearly emphasized and is left behind in classroom instructions. The result of this study calls for the integration of local literature in the Philippine education. Hence, a compilation of Visayan local myth was made.

HUNTING LIFE'S LESSONS IN THE LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ALFREDO Q. GONZALEZ' ESSAYS

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This qualitative study delved into the four essays of the world-renowned Ilonggo essayist Alfredo Q. Gonzalez, namely: *The Will of the River*, *An Afternoon and a Bird*, *Hail and Farewell*, and *Beauty and Destiny*, guided by Mick Short's *Stylistic Analysis*. Specifically, this study ascertained Gonzalez' authorial style, as well as his essays' text style in terms of linguistic features such as lexis, grammatical structure, foregrounded features, and cohesion. It ascertained as well the values or universal truths imbedded in the essays, based on the aforementioned linguistic features. Results showed that Gonzalez' style of writing is poetic, biased, internal, complex and rhetorical. His essays brim with polysyllabic words; they abound with figures of speech; the sentences are long, ornate, and mostly complex and compound-complex ones. The linguistic features in his essays show among other things that life is full of complexities and these complexities may pose as a challenge but they also bring wisdom and inexplicable joy when understood. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that Alfredo Gonzalez showed the linguistic conventions of his time and expressed strongly his philosophy of personalism. A lecture series may help in bringing to the consciousness of present generation the valuable lessons in life extended by this gem of an essayist.

INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES TO SCIENCE PERFORMANCE: INPUTS IN DEVELOPING SCIENCE-RELATED PLAY ACTIVITIES FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

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This study explored the physical activities of grade five and six students that projected correlations to science performance and how can it be utilized for classroom purposes in the context of science-related play activities. The descriptive survey correlational method was used in the study where the respondents' physical activities were grouped and tallied with the respective frequencies of engagement correlated to science performance. Moreover, interviews to some parents and students were made to triangulate such responses. Observations and assessments arise from the data that establish the nature and evidence of prevailing conditions, practices of object, and persons are covered by descriptive method. Purposive sampling determined the 133 participants in the elementary level equally distributed as males and females. In the development of the research instrument Physical Activity Questionnaire (PAQ), the Philippine National Physical Activity Guide (PNPAG) of Department of Health (DOH) and General Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPAQ) of World Health Organizations (WHO) classified the physical activities into five physical activity domains correlated to the science grade. The extent of the responses to the frequency of the respondents physical activities were interpreted using five point scale. Pearson-r Moment of Correlation was used to describe the level of correlation of the frequency of engagement to physical activities and the science grade of the respondents. The physical activities were limited to the localized activities of the respondents. Each of the physical activity domains showed specific correlations to science performance of the respondents. For further research enrichment of the relationship of the physical activities and the science performance, it is recommended that further studies may be done, with consideration on the possible moderating variables like family monthly income, time allotment for the physical activities.

UPGRADING THE LITERARY COMPETENCIES OF LITERATURE STUDENTS THROUGH INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES

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The purpose of this paper is to upgrade the literary competencies of literature students using strategic intervention activities. Experimental method of research was used with 53 BSE-II students as subjects of the study. Findings show that before the intervention program, the respondents' least learned skills in literature were recognizing date, author, or work by style, and or content; identifying details of a character through cultural and historical context; interpreting a given passage of a prose and poetry; recognizing meaning and tone and recognizing conventions and genres, allusions and references, grammatical structures and rhetorical strategies and literary techniques.

To improve the least learned skills, the researchers designed intervention activities. For the first activity, power point presentation was used in presenting the famous English authors together with their works and the date or period they were written. For the activity, the class was divided into two groups. Each group was given designated periods in the history of English literature covering the authors, period and their literary works. They were asked to present a panel discussion through character portrayal. For the second activity, video was used in presenting the literary devices and techniques. For the activity, a graphic presentation was employed. Students were asked to make a visual representation of the plot, characters, or setting. Crayons, water color, pencil or the like were used as drawing materials. For the third activity, the film Beowulf was presented to the class. After watching the movie, the class was divided into four groups, each was given an assigned task. Group 1 explained the setting; group 2 discussed the conflicts; group 3 explained the themes of the movie and group 4 did the sculpting. Members of group 4 recreated the important scenes in the story through a kind of a montage or tableau set-up. One member acted as the sculptor who sculps a scene using his/her group members as the sculpted objects. For the fourth activity, the story discussed through power point presentation. For the activity, the students were grouped into five. Students prepared a one-minute teaser about the story as if it were a film. There was a voice-over announcer who narrated something about the story. The other students in the group acted out the chosen scenes for the trailer. For the fifth activity, before the discussion, the students were grouped into five. Students collected or made photos, objects, things, pictures, places relevant to the author's life. These were mounted on a cartolina or illustration board, or simple folder, and arranged or laid out creatively. After this activity, the lesson was given through power point presentation.

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were derived: There was highly significant difference between the level of respondents' achievement in pre-test and post-test in World Literature after engaging to strategic intervention activities and traditional methods of teaching.

MAINSTREAMING OF COMMON GAY TERMINOLOGIES AMONG STRAIGHT MALES ACROSS DOMAINS

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The main objective is to determine the extent of use of the gay terminologies and to identify which of these mainstreamed in the conversations of straight males among the domains; Law, Medical, Safety and Security, Sports, and Transportation. Mixed method of research was used in the study and utilized Purposive and Quota Sampling in selecting 25 respondents. The instrument used was a survey questionnaire. Based on the results, there are significant differences in both objectives of the study when grouped according to the domains. The mainstreamed gay terms in their conversations: *Anda, Anes, Award, Bagets, Baler, Beki, Chaka, Charing, Cheapangga, Chika, Crayola, Dedma, Ditey, Eksaherada, Emote, Fez*, etc. The researchers suggest having a same study with a specific age range of female respondents across domains and also finding out different ways on how they formulate meanings and how it affects their comprehension of the language.

**THE USE OF CEBUANO AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN GRADE 3 MATHEMATICS
AND SCIENCE SUBJECTS: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY**

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This study ascertained the effect of Cebuano Language as the medium of instruction in Mathematics and Science in grade 3 towards their academic performance. The study was conducted at Bukidnon State University Elementary School Laboratory during the SY2014-2015. It utilized the descriptive method. The result reveals that the learners perform well when the medium of instruction used in teaching Science and Mathematics is in English. Therefore, grade 3 pupils achieve high in Science and Mathematics subjects when they are taught using the English language as the medium of instruction. This implies that English language is the preferred medium of instruction of the grade 3 learners. They could perform better if the language used in teaching is comprehensible to them.

**TEACHERS' TEACHING BEHAVIOR, PUPILS' LEARNING BEHAVIOR AND THEIR
MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY**

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The study was an attempt to determine the teachers' teaching behavior as related to the learning behavior of the Grade VI pupils in the District I of Dasmarinas City, Cavite.

A descriptive correlation method was used because behaviors of the teachers as well as the learning behaviors of the pupils were described. It investigates the variables under teacher's behavior that are related to the learning behavior of the pupils. The verbal and nonverbal behaviors of teachers describes in this study were teacher's responsiveness, attentiveness, affectiveness, receptiveness and supportiveness. On the other and the pupils learning behavior includes the attendance, initiative to do assignments, class participation and cooperation.

The respondents covered by the study were the twenty percent (20%) of the grade six pupils of the five public elementary schools. The statistical techniques used were mean, frequency distribution for the descriptive part and the significance of relationship was established by applying the chi-square test.

This study revealed that verbal and nonverbal behavior of the teacher were significantly related with the pupils learning behavior and Mathematics achievement.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY OF TEACHER EDUCATION STUDENTS IN THE PROVINCE OF COTABATO

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The present study is an attempt to determine the English language proficiency in writing of the Teacher Education students in the private higher educational institutions of Cotabato Province. It also identified the common errors committed by the students in the written discourse. Moreover, it looked into the factors that influence and the extent of contribution of each factor to the English language writing proficiency of the students.

This study employed the descriptive-correlational design. It used descriptive statistics in processing the data and correlational statistics to establish the relationships between the explanatory variables and the English language proficiency of the students in writing. It also analyzed the extent of contribution of these explanatory variables to the English language proficiency of the students in writing using a regression model.

The findings of the study revealed the following: Most of the students had average level of proficiency for writing. Respondents' scores for coherence, grammar, and choices of words yielded an analysis of "average". As to the factors affecting language proficiency, only grades for Writing subject affected respondents' English language writing proficiency. As to contribution of each factor to the English language proficiency, grade in Speech subject came out as a significant explanatory factor in the writing proficiency of students, with a positive coefficient of 0.310. As to common errors committed by students in the written discourse, respondents obtained average scores in all three criteria such as choices of words, coherence, and grammar. Top on the list of the common errors committed in writing were the use of wrong tense of verb, the use of wrong preposition or a missing preposition where it is appropriate, and violation of subject-verb agreement. Noticeably, the use of run-on sentence and shift in verb tense were also frequent mistakes committed by students in writing. Therefore, the creation of an environment for acquiring the target language is imperative.

**CHALLENGES IN RESEARCH TRAININGS AND PRODUCTIVITY:
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL EXPERIENCES**

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Lynette P. Rue

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A qualitative study which primary aimed was to resolve the different challenges in preparing teachers in research trainings and supervision through a capability enhancement program. Interview method was administered to 100% senior high school teachers in Luis Y. Ferrer Jr. Senior High School. Based on the results, almost one-fourth of the teachers previously worked in universities and colleges. However, more or less 16% of them have produced and present research papers, locally and internationally. During the first semester of SHS, only two research papers were produced and submitted to DepEd Cavite. Some teachers admitted that they were not really aware of the parts and processes of research papers and even the research thrusts where they needed to focus with. Majority of them find difficulty to find time and financial assistance in research production and presentation. Moreover, only few of them have the ability to train teachers and supervised students about research methods. With the baseline information, a developed capability enhancement program was developed to be given during the second semester S.Y. 2016-17.

**THE TEACHER'S INSTRUCTIONAL SKILLS AND THEIR LEVEL OF SERVICE COMMITMENT,
THEIR RELATION TO PUPILS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT**

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This study had attempted to determine the relationship of the Teachers' Instructional Skills and their level of Service Commitment to the Academic Achievement of the intermediate pupils in selected private schools at Langkaan 2 Dasmarinas, Cavite. The study also utilized the descriptive and co-relational survey type of research. The major instrument used gathered was the questionnaires on the Teachers Service commitment and the Teachers Instructional Skills which were confined to 5 selected private schools in which selection was done through stratified sampling. Based on the findings, Teachers' Instructional Skills and Service Commitment of Teachers to their Institutions are very good. There is no significant difference existed between the principals and teachers assessment and the academic achievement of the intermediate pupils were above average. However, there is a significant relationship existed between teachers Instructional skills in terms of guidance and the Teachers Service Commitment in terms of Institutional Vision, Goals and Objectives is higher. Moreover, the teaching and management skills and the service commitment to teaching profession have significant relationship existed but with regards to the relationship between Teachers' Level of Service Commitment and Pupils' Academic Achievement has no significance. Finally the researcher have suggestions and recommendations offered about the study.

**TEACHERS' JOB SATISFACTION AND LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE
IN CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY SILANG CAMPUS**

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The main purpose of the study was to determine the job satisfaction and level of work performance among teachers of Cavite State University – Silang Campus for the Academic Year 2012-2013.

The respondents' subject of this study were the 39 teachers of CVSU – SC who were taken and a whole group as classified according to the categories of variables age, sex, educational attainment, monthly income and the status of employment. The result of the study revealed that the teachers were satisfied in their jobs. More so, outstanding performance of the teachers of CvSU – SC indicates their willingness to work beyond what was normally expected from them. They also have a strong commitment in their work, they have developed good work habits which helped achieved the university vision and mission. The moderately positive relationship between the job satisfaction and work performance of the teachers is significant.

It is recommended that the superiors of the teachers of CvSU – SC should identify those with high job satisfaction and encourage them to maintain the best of what they have shared and also may be recommended to conduct seminar trainings or workshops to improve job satisfaction and level of work performance of the teachers to meet the goals and objectives of the University.

**BEHAVIOR OF THE PUPILS INDULGED IN CYBER ACTIVITIES IN RELATION
TO THEIR NAT PERFORMANCE RESULT**

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The aim of this descriptive study was to find out the effects of cyber activities to the Grade VI pupils behavior in relation to NAT performance in the elementary schools of the District of Canlaon, Canlaon City Negros Occidental for the School Year 2013-2014. Furthermore, it identified the most common, disruptive/non-disruptive, and un/acceptable student problem behaviors. Mean was used to determine NAT performance of the grade VI students, and the extent of their behavioral problems inside the classroom. Chi square was used to determine the significant relationships of the behavioral problems of the students and their NAT performance. Study revealed that the extent of students' behavioral problems is low which means that the Grade VI students who are engaged in cyber activities do not display any behavioral problems in the school. Likewise, the NAT performance of the Grade VI students is poor. Furthermore, findings revealed that the poor NAT performance of the students is not caused by their behavioral problems, factors like instructions, school environment, health of the students and the like might be the variables that have influence to their NAT Performance. It is recommended that the school should make an analysis on the NAT performance of the students to find out in what area are the students got low and to make a thorough investigation on what might be the real culprit why Grade VI students got very low in their NAT performance.

**PRACTICES AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE FACULTY IN TEACHING COLLEGE ALGEBRA IN
MINDORO STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY (MinSCAT)**

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Mathematics education is a powerful tool in encouraging the use of precise and accurate thinking to solve problems. One goal of mathematics is to solve a problem in a systematic way. Undeniably, the problems encountered by the student and member of the academe teaching Mathematics is a nationwide phenomenon triggering because it has become a very serious one. Among the disciplines in mathematics, most of the students find difficulty in learning College Algebra. Thus, the researchers conducted this study to determine the practices and problems encountered by the faculty in teaching College Algebra in MinSCAT. The study employed - descriptive correlation and comparative methods of research involving 325 respondents. Based on the findings of the study, the student respondents observed that the teachers bring classroom environment into highly organized learning climate and the teachers employ various teaching strategies that facilitate students learning. The findings also imply that Director for Instruction – teacher relations have great influence on providing better classroom management to enhance student mathematics learning and understanding. In addition, a good classroom management is achieved when there is good teacher – student relations. This indicates further that a classroom management is dependent upon the relations of teachers to students and the effectiveness of classroom management demands better rapport among students. Lastly, the study revealed that mathematics teachers have shown similarities in their practices on how they manage learning in classroom as well as how the delivery of mathematics inputs is done to the students particularly in the teaching of College Algebra.

**DETERMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PEER LEARNING IN COMPARISON WITH
INDEPENDENT LEARNING IN IMPROVING THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE
OF STUDENTS IN BUSINESS STATISTICS AND ELEMENTARY STATISTICS**

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One important goal of education is to prepare learners for the challenges of the future. However, Statistics, despite the fact that it is significant to many different activities in our daily life, had been viewed negatively by most people. With this perspective, the researchers felt the need to conduct this study. Peer learning can be considered as an effective way of enhancing learning according to the social cognitive theories. The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of peer learning in comparison with independent learning in improving the academic performance of students in Business Statistics and Elementary Statistics. A total of 172 respondents were considered in the study. The result implies that we could expect a higher performance in topics involving computations in both Business Statistics and Elementary Statistics if the activities, exercises, or quizzes are being analyzed by pair of students. This is probably because working in pair give them the opportunity to share their knowledge to each other. Also, the result implies that for Set A and Set B of quizzes, BSEntrep B and BSEd B students who undergone peer learning got significantly higher mean scores than their counterparts. A significant linear relationship has been also noted which indicates that as the score of a student in Set A gets higher, student's score in Set B also gets higher. Based on the result, it could be inferred that with respect to Business Statistics and Elementary Statistics, peer learning can be used to improve the students' performance on the subjects.

EMPLOYABILITY OF TEACHER EDUCATION GRADUATES

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The condition after graduation prompted the researchers to conduct a study on employability of the teacher education graduates in the College of Teacher Education and Arts and Sciences for the School Year 2005 – 2006 to 2009 – 2010 of Northwest Samar State University (NwSSU), Calbayog City.

The study utilized mainly the descriptive survey to describe the profile of the graduates in relation to the status of employment as it existed at the time of the study and explored the course of the issue using a questionnaire. The researchers used purposive sampling method in identifying respondents. They believed that through the method they will be able to provide a representative sample of the population.

It was found out that graduates were as follows: most of them were at the middle age. female, single, resided on places outside city proper but within Calbayog City, worked within Calbayog City, most of them are LET passers, some graduates received magna cum laude and cum laude awards and majority of the respondents have master's units. Most of them are permanently employed and mentioned that it is their first job after graduation. Most of the graduates are teaching in the major field. Majority of the graduates find employment through application letter and they have waited for more than a year before landing to a job. There are different competencies asked from them such as socio – personal competence, intellectual competence, and technical competence and out of the competencies mentioned, it is the intellectual competency that surfaced as the most important competence needed to be possessed by the graduates. Based also on the responses, the major problem of the graduates in job hunting is on financial aspect. This could be explained by the incidental expenses incurred by the graduates in preparing documents and other pertinent papers.

ON ATTITUDE OF TEACHERS TOWARDS RESEARCH: THE CASE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

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According to Papanastasiou (2005), it is important to identify the attitudes towards research (ATR) so that a positive attitude can be developed among researchers and hence their learning can be facilitated in turn. Among the 64 Master teachers of DepEd Calmaba City, a total of 55 randomly selected participated. The profile shows the following result: The age falls under age group 41-45 (20, 33.33%); most of them are female (48, 24.87%); had earned MA and continuing study (24, 40%; 23, 38.33%); with 4-8 years as Master Teacher (18, 30%); and majority had 10-19 cumulative years of teaching (25, 41.67%);

As regards to research productivity; majority of them did classroom-based research for the past three years with 1-2 completed action research (40, 66.67%); number of research conference attended falls under 1-2 (48, 80%); had attended research conference voluntarily (51, 85%); and about 32 Or 58.18% had not yet presented paper in any research conference.

The mean scores of five dimensions relative to ATR measure were obtained. Inferential statistics through one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) shows that mean differences in the ATR were relative to the profile: Positive attitude is significantly different when grouped according to Age ($F = 3.727, p = 0.010$); Research Usefulness ($F = 3.701, p = .010$) and Positive Attitudes ($F = 4.321, p = .004$) vary according to education. Insights derived through FGD reveal that teachers recognize the relevance of research in the teaching-learning process. A considerable quality training, incentives and time will help them increase research productivity and better attitudes towards research.

GIS- BASED ANALYSIS ON MANGO PRODUCTION AND PRACTICES IN NORTHERN ILOILO

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This study was conducted to analyze the mango production practices in Western Visayas using GIS and to identify strategies to improve and sustain the productivity and profitability of the mango industry in Region VI. The study employed purposive survey to gather the needed data in the six (6) provinces in Western Visayas. Respondents included identified barangays and mango farmers in the six (6) provinces of Western Visayas. Data for biophysical conditions was gathered from government agencies like the Bureau of Soil, DENR, DA, etc. These were digitized as map layers and were used as input in the spatial analysis. Data was analyzed in terms of the correlation of the various factors that contribute to an improved production of mango. Results showed that majority of the mango growers came from the municipality of San Dionisio. Majority of the mangoes planted were carabao mangoes and 81-100% of these mangoes were grafted and seeded. Square planting design was commonly used by the farmers. There were approximately 1-20 bearing trees for the last three years (2009-2011). The years 2009 and 2011 had the biggest mango production among the three years with more than 5000 kgs. A larger quantity of this production was being sold to local buyers in Iloilo in a whole sale basis. Majority of the farmers sell their mangoes during the month of May. Majority of them do not use fertilizer due to lack of budget. The common problem seen in mango production was the presence of pests while as to the marketing; their common problem was on the price of the buyer.

MANAGERIAL CAPABILITIES OF THE RESORT MANAGERS IN THE PROVINCE OF GUIMARAS

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This study aimed to determine the managerial capabilities of resort managers in the province of Guimaras. The descriptive research design especially the survey method was applied in this study. This was conducted among the registered and actively operating resorts found in five different Municipalities in the Province of Guimaras. The respondents were 18 resort managers. The list of the respondents was taken from the records of the Department of Trade and Industry. The gathering data instrument used was a researcher-made Checklist. Results showed that the resort managers in the province of Guimaras were mostly female, with bachelors' degree and having business experience ranging from one (1) year to five (5) years. They have workers ranging from five (5) and below. Majority of them have investments ranging from Php 300,000.00 to 400,000.00. The managers were very capable in managing business resort in terms of accounting management, financial management and marketing management. Both or a combination of autocratic management style and democratic management styles were given emphasis by the resort managers when dealing with their employees. In all areas, no significant difference existed in the level of managerial capabilities of resort managers when categorized according to their profile.

STAKEHOLDERS' AWARENESS AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE VISION, MISSION, GOALS AND PROGRAM OBJECTIVES OF GUIMARAS STATE COLLEGE–BACHELOR OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

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This study was conducted during the second semester, academic year 2014-2015 at the two campuses of Guimaras State College. The respondents of the study were the BIT students, selected members of the community, parents, faculty and staff of GSC. The descriptive correlation research design was used in this study. Results revealed that most of the stakeholders were male, aged 16-25 years old, married college level and almost of them were students. Most of the stakeholders were very much aware and very highly accepted the GSC VMGO when taken as a whole and classified as to their profile. Result further revealed that the sources of information of the Vision and Mission of GSC, CST Goals and Program Objectives of the BIT were the billboards/tarpaulin which rank first, followed by billboards/tarpaulins, PTA meetings, forum, flyers, posters, student publication, brochure, newsletters and Classroom of GSC. There was no significant difference between the stakeholders' level of awareness and the profile the GSC VMGO while there was a significant difference between the level of acceptance of GSC VMGO and profile of the stakeholders in terms position only and there was a significant relationship between the level of awareness and acceptance of GSC VMGO was significant since it has a high correlation.

**ACADEMIC PERFORMANCES OF BACHELOR OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MAJOR IN BIOLOGICAL
SCIENCE AT MINDORO STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY**

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Academic competence has been shown to affect students' academic performance and a student with better academic competence would probably have better academic performance. In this study academic competency is defined as the proficiency of students with respect to the content taught during courses over the past academic year and their ability to understand the course material. Hence, this descriptive study looked at academic performances of students in Biological Sciences, as their major field of interest.

Complete enumeration of the respondents was employed in the study because of the relatively small number of students who opted to take Science (physical and biological) as their major field of specialization in the three campuses of Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology.

The level of performance of second year respondents with respect to English and Mathematics is fair and good in Biological sciences. On the other hand, the level of performance of third year respondents with respect to English, Mathematics and Biological sciences is fair. Finally, the level of performance of fourth year respondents with respect to English and Biological sciences is good and fair in Mathematics.

The study recommended that there should be a unified grading system in the campuses of MinSCAT. Student records should always be up to date. Teachers in the Bachelor of Secondary Education Course should be encouraged to utilize new methodology and technique in teaching to improve students' ability in English and mathematics. English proficiency should be a basis for admission in major program since it is the medium of instruction used. The locale of the study should formulate a strategy to enhance the performance of the students in Mathematics and English taking Bachelor of Secondary Education major in Sciences in order to produce globally competitive graduates.

**THE LEVEL OF ACCEPTABILITY IN THE USE OF “SMATHNIK” IN TEACHING INTEGERS
FOR SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

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This study aimed to determine the Level of Acceptability in the Use of “*Smathnik*” in Teaching Integers for Secondary Public Schools. The respondents were Grade 7 Mathematics teachers in selected Public Secondary Schools in City of Parañaque and Manila. In order to determine the acceptance of the respondents, the researchers used descriptive method. The responses were collectively gathered, analyzed and served as the basis of the researchers. From the analysis of data and results obtained, the level of acceptability in the use of “*Smathnik*” in teaching integers for secondary public schools in terms of subject matter, quality, usefulness, appeal to the target user and originality obtained an overall mean of 4.31, 4.40, 4.25, 4.42 and 4.49 respectively and all are inferred as highly acceptable. The level of acceptability of the proposed board game in terms of teachers’ gender, civil status, highest educational attainment, age and years in service acquired an overall computed *p*-value of 0.0944, 0.6518, 0.223, 0.2238 and 0.6338 respectively which are all higher than the level of significance. Based on the findings presented, the respondents were united to accept the proposed board game and the profile of the teachers does not affect the level of acceptability of the proposed instructional material.

A REVIEW OF FIELD STUDY COURSES: BASIS FOR INTERVENTION STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

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The concern for the quality of field study courses is a relevant call of the time as it provides tertiary students an opportunity to acquire practical knowledge, skills, and desirable attitudes and values in a distinguished public schools. Some problem encountered or experienced by students greatly affect their performance and the college in general. This study aimed to review the field study courses in terms of description and learning competencies; problems encountered; and proposed intervention strategies and activities to give solution to the problems. This study used a descriptive method of research participated by 70 third year students. A self-made questionnaire had been used to gather data. The following tools like frequency, ranking, and mean were used employing a Likert scale 1-4. Findings show that students strongly agreed with the description and competencies. The respondents strongly agreed that they experienced problems as reflected to ambiguity and some content of the book context practices and exercises were out of context. They also found that there were limited time for consultation from the supervisors, as well as lack of experience and incompetence of the cooperating teachers. This study proposed to have proper selection of: cooperating schools and teachers, field study books, additional discussion or insights for the FS book, time for regular monitoring, and some other legal obligations pertaining to Field study courses and activities.

LOCAL WISDOM, ADAPTATION STRATEGIES, AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION EDUCATION

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The Philippines' peculiar position along the western rim of the Pacific Ring of Fire explains its fate as one of the most disaster-prone countries of the world. The path is regularly battered by strong typhoons and ridden with active faults and major earthquakes. Thus, the Philippines is ranked second out of 173 countries, after Vanuatu and Tonga, in terms of vulnerability to disaster risks and natural hazards (World Risk Index 2012, United Nations University-Institute for Environment and Human Security). In view of their vulnerability to natural catastrophes, Filipinos have seemed to develop a culture of disaster (Bankoff, 2003) and a culture of adaptation (Bracamonte, 2015).

Noteworthy is that the role of local or indigenous knowledge in understanding and mitigating the effects of disaster has been taken seriously through the years. In fact, even the World Bank and the United Nations have acknowledged indigenous knowledge as a "good thing" for it empowers local communities to take leadership and manage their own affairs (Briggs, 2013 in Quilo, 2015).

This paper contributes to this discourse by looking into the role of local wisdom in understanding, preparing for, and mitigating the risk of disasters among communities in the Philippines. It also examines the concomitant adaptive strategies employed in order to counteract the adverse effects of these disasters. For this study, local wisdom is also referred to as indigenous wisdom, traditional wisdom and indigenous knowledge (Respati, 2009 in Maryani & Yani, n.d.) or traditional knowledge, or folk knowledge (Dekens 2007).

The first part of the paper will look into people's ability to observe their environment and their worldviews and practices particularly in relation to the environment. A discussion will be made on the people's beliefs and perception on the possible reasons for the occurrence of such catastrophe. Relatedly, this section will examine how people prepare for the calamity.

The second part of the paper will discuss local wisdom and response of the disaster. It will examine the people's tale of how people have lived and survived after the disaster. An examination of the survivors' response and their adaptation strategies will be made.

The last part of the paper will focus on the learning capacity of the survivors. It will consider the valuable lessons which the survivors learned because of the disaster. More importantly, the key lessons learned will be analyzed in terms of their implication to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks.

Data for this paper will be taken from the narratives of survivors of disasters which were obtained through interview. Other data will be acquired from review of related literature, and reports of government and nongovernment offices.