PHILIPPINE NORMAL UNIVERSITY
THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR TEACHER EDUCATION
COLLEGE OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND TEACHER EDUCATION
RESEARCH

1ST NATIONAL GRADUATE TEACHER EDUCATION SEMINAR-WORKSHOP AND NETWORKING

ASEAN Integration: Graduate Teacher Education's Global Role for Research Advancement and Educational Reforms

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

February 15-16, 2020, PNU Manila

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Conference Program

TIME	ACTIVITY
Day 1	
7:30	Onsite Registration
	Arrival of Guest/Participants from Satellite campuses of Philippine Normal University Philippine Normal University – North Luzon Philippine Normal University – Visayas Philippine Normal University – Mindanao
10:00 – 12:00	Socialization
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch
1:00 - 1:30	**Opening Program** Welcome Remarks **Dr. Antriman V. Orleans**, Officer-in-Charge, Office of the Dean/Associate Dean College of Graduate Studies and Teacher Education Research
1:30 – 2:00	Introduction of the participants **Ms. Joanna Marie A. de Borja** Secretary, *Graduate Student Council PNU, Manila*
2:00 – 2:30	Session Orientation & Presentation of Constitution and By-Laws **Mr. Jayson L. De Vera** *President, Graduate Student Council PNU, Manila*
2:30 – 5:00	Round table discussion and Formation of Federal Union of Graduate Students
Day 2	
8:00 - 8:30	**Opening Program** National Anthem and Doxology Welcome Message **DR. MARIA ANTOINETTE C. MONTEALEGRE** PNU Vice President for Academics
8:30 – 9:45	**Keynote Address 1** ***21st Century Research and Practices in Education 4.0*** **DR. CUSTER C. DEOCARIS** Chief of the Research Management Division Commission on Higher Education (CHED) *Moderator: Jayson L. de Vera*
9:45 – 10:00	Break
10:00 – 12:00	**Plenary Speaker 1**

	Graduate Teacher Education's Global Role for Research Advancement and Educational Reforms **DR. MARICAR S. PRUDENTE** Full Professor of the Science Education Department De La Salle University-Manila Moderator: Joanna Marie A. de Borja
12:00 – 1:00	*Lunch*
1:00 - 3:00	***Seminar – Workshops*** 1. Research Ethics on Conducting Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Design Researches Speaker: **DR. ARLYNE C. MARASIGAN** Faculty College of Graduate Studies and Teacher Education Research 2. Turning Thesis and Dissertations into High-End Publishable articles: ISI and Scopus Standards Speaker: **MARY ANN H. LANUZA** Associate Professor City College of Calamba 3. Conducting Field Interview Surveys and Focus group Discussions and Qualitative Data Analysis Speaker: **DR. TERESITA T. RUNGDUIN** Faculty College of Graduate Studies and Teacher Education Research 4. Development and Validation of Research Instruments (Likert-Type Survey Questionnaire, Multiple choice Test, Semi-structured questionnaire) Speaker: **DR. ADONIS P. DAVID** Director, Graduate Research Office, PNU
3:10 – 5:10	***Parallel Session 1 (Oral Presentations)***
Day 2	
8:00 - 8:30	**Opening Program** National Anthem and Doxology Opening Remarks **DR. LORDINIO A. VERGARA** Vice-President for University Relations and Advancement

8:30– 10:00	**Keynote Address 2** ***21st Century Research and Practices in Education 4.0*** **DR. ROMEO D. CATURAO** Dean, College of Fisheries University of Antique
10:00 – 11:30	**Plenary Speaker 2** *Research Advising and Paneling Techniques in Industrial Revolution / Education 4.0* **DR. FELICIA I. YEBAN** Full Professor Faculty of Behavioral Sciences Philippine Normal University *Moderator: Mr. Lexter Natividad*
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch Break
1:00 – 2:30	***Parallel Session 2 (Oral Presentations)***
2:30-2:40	Break
2:40 – 4:10	***Parallel Session 3 (Oral Presentations)***
4:10 - 4:30	Session Orientation & Presentation of Constitution and By-Laws **Mr. Jayson L. De Vera** *President, Graduate Student Council PNU, Manila*
	Networking and Formation of Philippine Association of Graduate Students in Teacher Education (PAGSTE) Moderator: **ANTRIMAN V. ORLEANS, Ph.D.** Officer-in-Charge, Office of the Dean/Associate Dean College of Graduate Studies and Teacher Education Research
4:40 – 5:00	Closing Remarks **RONALD ALLAN S. MABUNGA, Ph.D.** Vice President for Research, Planning and Quality Assurance
	Group Photo and Conference Evaluation
	Distribution of Certificates
Officer of the Day	***Mr. Dexter Andrew Manalo***

Parallel Sessions

Parallel Session 1
(February 15, 2020, Saturday at 3:10 PM – 5:10 PM)

HRD Auditorium
Instructional Design and Technology in Education
Moderators: John Michael O. Santos & Ryan V. Lansangan

Name	Title
Edward Joseph R. Celario	The Pedagogical Impact of Genyo E-Learning In A Third World Country
Maila C. Imperial	Impact of Multi-Sensory Approach in Teaching Basic Sight Words among Kindergarten Pupils
Hanifa T. Hadji Abas	Readiness of Science Laboratory Facilities of the Public Junior High School in Southern Philippines
Kristoffer Camille A. Cacayuran	Adaptive E-Learning Courseware for Design and Analysis of Algorithm
Jaesser Rivera	Innovative Interdisciplinary Package in Recuperating Struggling Learners

HRD Amphitheater
The Teacher and the Teaching Profession
Moderators: Javen G. Babac Jr. & Ernie G. Santoyo

Author/s	Title
Albert A. Garcia	I And Thou: Educational Lessons On Martin Buber's Philosophy Of Relationship
Ivy A. Angeles	Assessing Reading Accumaticity using Hasbrouck-Tindal Oral Reading Fluency Chart
Jun C. Alave	Ethnic Dances Of The Matigsalogs of Malabog, Davao: A Field Dance Research
Edward Joseph R. Celario	Job Satisfaction Level of Teachers in the Department of Education
Boylen B. Cabag	Voices Unheard: Lived Experiences of Undergraduate Students on the Delayed Completion of Thesis

AV Theater (PNU Main Library)
Educational Policy Planning and Management
Moderators: Arlon P. Cadiz & Eivan Mark S. Sigua

Author/s	Title
Marisol D. Andrada	K to 12 Students' Journey In and Out of STEM: Some Experiences to Share
Joan S. Salcedo	Knowledge And Practices Of The Front-Line Service Providers At WVSU External Campuses
Alfredo G. Desamparo Jr.	Value-Laden School-Based Management Functions Of Filipino School Heads
Jose S. Sabaulan	Extent of Dissemination, Awareness, and Acceptability of an HEI's Revised Vision, Mission, and Objectives Among Graduate Students
Christian Paul Dela Cruz	Factors affecting Research Productivity of the Faculty: The Case of Laguna State Polytechnic University – Los Baños Campus

Library Multimedia Center, 2nd Floor Main Library
Outcome-Based Teaching and Learning
Moderators: Joefrey R. Chan & Zorabel Maria A. Delos Reyes

Author/s	Title
Arthur R. Dimaculangan	Perspectives of Grade 10 Students on DLSL CAPSTONE Initiatives: A Case Study
Bernard Lowie P. Aguilar	Assessment of Mathematics in the Modern World at Wesleyan University – Philippines AY '18 – '19
Amelia C. Sescon	The Effectiveness of "So What" Test Analysis And The Development of Students' Skills In Campus Journalism
Liezel S. Lopez	Mathematical Problem Solving Efficacy And Skills Among Pre-Service Teachers Of Quirino State University
Alejandro G. Albarico	The Impact of Grammatical Skills on English Language Proficiency of Grade 12 SHS Students

Parallel Session 2
(February 16, 2020, Sunday at 1:00 PM – 2:30 PM)

HRD Auditorium
Instructional Design and Technology in Education
Moderators: Ryan V. Lansangan & Hanna Angela E. Lejano

Author/s	Title
Nikko J. Domingo	Development and Validation of Christian Based Learning Package in English
Kathleen Grace C. Magno	I4SMA Program and the Learning Performance of Freshmen in Business Mathematics
Ann Sharmain D.G. Sta. Rosa	Effectiveness of Activity Workbook as Strategic Intervention Material to Improve Learners Mastery Skills in Araling Panlipunan-7 of Catmon Integrated School
Roleza Mabazza-Magno	Environmental Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Junior High School Students of a National High School
Darhyl John B. Cacananta	Pagsusuring Kultural Gamit Ang Feminismo at Markismong Dulog sa Epikseryeng Amaya at Urduja: Batayan sa Pagbuo ng Glosaryo sa Pagtuturo ng Asignaturang Filipino at Araling Panlipunan

HRD Amphitheater
Curriculum Development
Moderators: Joefrey R. Chan & Zorabel Maria A. Delos Reyes

Author/s	Title
Jaesser Rivera	Articulating the Foundations of Philippine K to 12 Curriculum: Learner – Centeredness
Marites P. Geronimo	Multiple Intelligences Of Grade 7 Learners Of The College Of The Immaculate Conception
Vicente Mari M. Mangilaya II	Assessing Creativity of the Language Activities in the Prescribed Grade 10 English Textbook by the Department of Education: An Extended Evaluation
Reeva Ann L. Sumulong	Development And Evaluation of A Pilot

	Interprofessional Education Program Within A Higher Education Curriculum
Charlene A. Fababier	Leisure Time Activities Among Emiliano Tria Tirona Memorial National High School Students: Input for the Contextualization of K-12 PE Curriculum

HRD Room 201
Professional Development and Lifelong Learning
Moderators: April M. Bucao & Mark Gil A. Vega

Author/s	Title
Jenette C. Pangilinan	Farm School Without a Farm: A Case Study of the Family Farm School
Rundy C. Leysa	Alternative Learning System-Accreditation And Equivalency Secondary Passers: Untold Stories
Higino D. Chavez	Kasanayan ng mga Kabataan ng Digital na Panahon para sa Pagsulat ng mga Komposisyon
Caren Gay G. Taluban	Human Capital Development on Teachers' Work Engagement and Community Involvement
Joanabelle C. Zita	Journey Towards a Constructivist Classroom: Incorporating Learner-Centered Activities through Lesson Study

HRD Room 202
Educational Policy Planning and Management
Moderators: Ernie G. Santoyo & Jayson L. de Vera

Author/s	Title
Ernie C. Avila	Correlates between Leadership Capability and Administrative Management Skills of the Secondary School Heads in the Mainland Divisions of Bicol Region
Maedelyn B. Robles	Prevalence of Mental Health Problem among Students: Basis for School-Based Mental Health Programs
Abdul Haiy A. Sali	Madrasah Education Program Implementation in the

	Philippines: An Exploratory Case Study
Christopher H. Punzalan	Environmental Awareness of Selected High School Students in the Philippines
Gilda A. Gundran	Eustress and Distress of Senior High School Teachers: Development of a Stress Management Program

HRD Room 203
Instructional Design and Technology in Education
Moderators: Lorelie Deniece F. Oaing & Joanna Marie A. Aguilar

Author/s	Title
Leah R. Burbos	Enhancing Students' Achievement in Biogeochemical Cycle through Laboratory Method
Edith A. Lindog	Blended Learning Approach to Reading and Writing Skills for the Senior High School Learners
Alvin O. Insorio	Numeracy Enhancement Tool (NET): Offline Mobile App for Mathematics Students
Randy Palestina	Emerging Inclusive Praxis in Mathematics Education Towards an Inclusive Pedagogy
Sarah Janine U. Esguerra	Boosting Test Scores of Grade 10 Students in Electromagnetism through Collaborative Testing (CT)

HRD Room 204
Outcome-Based Teaching and Learning
Moderators: Eivan Mark S. Sigua & Mary Jean A. Dela Cruz

Author/s	Title
John Nick M. Nicolas	STU: SIPAT-TUKLAS-UNAWA Isang Pamaraan sa Pagpapalawak ng Talasalitaan at Paglinang ng Komprehensyon
R-Lou C. Garcia	Encodes: English Conversational Dialogues in Enhancing Students' Speaking Skills
Margie M. Huevos	Ambag ng mga Tanyag na Sorsoganon sa Iba't Ibang Larangan

Carmina Fe V. Jesuitas	Lack of Textbooks for Grade 8 English: Implications for Curriculum and Instruction
Charry O. Pagayunan	Employing Lip Reading in Teaching English for the Inclusive Deaf Grades 9 and 10 Students in Developing Instructional Comprehension

HRD Room 101/102
Instructional Design and Technology in Education
Moderators: Ryo Jerome C. Tuzon & Lexter R. Natividad

Author/s	Title
Jobelle A. Gabayeron	Utilizing Exam Reflection (ER) Tool to Increase Students' Self-Efficacy for Learning
Rieñer Jan O. Domingo	Analysis of Teachers' Conceptual Understanding in Male Reproductive System Using Representations in Two-Tier Diagnostic Test
Camille Y. Idolor	Evaluating the Acceptability of the Proposed Technology-based Instructional Material in Improving the Academic Performance in Science 4
Paul Nikko C. Lubat	ESL Teachers' Language Assessment: Perceptions, Practices and Challenges in the Face of Education 4.0
Joel I. Alvarez	Integration of Filipino Language as Medium of Instruction in Teaching Advanced Algebra Class

Parallel Session 3
(February 16, 2020, Sunday at 2:40 PM – 4:10 PM)

HRD Auditorium
Curriculum Development
Moderators: Ryan V. Lansangan & Hanna Angela E. Lejano

Author/s	Title
Jennalyn C. Tayam	Strengthening Curriculum and Instruction as the Prerequisite of Global Competitiveness: An Analysis of Philippine Education Reports vis-a-vis the World's Top Education Systems
Leri Mae P. Mariano	Pagtataya sa Implementasyon ng MTB-MLE Kapampangan sa Pribadong Paaralan
Emerita Martinez	Photo Voicing the Experiences of the Engineering Students from Non-Stem Senior High School
Judy V. Bongala	An Analysis of Pupils' Thinking Processes in Generalizing Patterns
Ryan V. Lansangan	Exploring Filipino Students' Critical Thinking Skills: Basis for Enhancement of Science Laboratory Class Delivery

HRD Amphitheater
Instructional Design and Technology in Education
Moderators: Joefrey R. Chan & Zorabel Maria A. Delos Reyes

Author/s	Title
Jobelle Ann B. Nacino	ICT Programs and Learning Management System (LMS) Used as Correlates of Teaching Performance: Basis for ICT-Integration Plan in Biology
Jaesser Rivera	Status of Language Transition among Grade Four Pupils in Learning Science
Crista Souki Dumlao-Asuncion	Impact of Differentiated Instruction on the Academic Performance of Grade 12 Chemistry Students
Roselyn Ruano-Esconde	Improved Academic Performance And Attitudes Towards Music Among Grade 5 Pupils Using

	Technology-Based Instruction
Ryan B. Bernido	Development, Validation, and Implementation of Guided Inquiry-Based Module in Pre-calculus

HRD Room 201
The Teacher and the Teaching Profession
Moderators: April M. Bucao & Mark Gil A. Vega

Author/s	Title
Jody Al P. Sahagun	Impacts of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Activities among Elementary School Teachers
Albert Andry Panergayo	Job Stress and Job Satisfaction as Mediators between Work Life Balance Culture and Work Mattering among Teachers
Faith Celeste B. Ole	The challenges faced by Higher Education Instructors (HEI) teaching Science-Technology-Society (STS)
Evalyn C. Adan - Garcia	From the Wombs that Create, Educate, And Serve: Narratives Of Teacher moms on their Multiple Role Experiences
Vanessa Bobis	Pedagogical Status and Challenges in Mathematics of Multi-grade Schools in Albay

HRD Room 202
Educational Policy Planning and Management
Moderators: Ernie G. Santoyo & Jayson L. de Vera

Author/s	Title
John Noel E. Fermin	Counseling Self-Efficacy of School Guidance Counselor – Designates in Northern Philippines
Francis C. Castor	Team Leadership Effectiveness, Supervisory Practices, and Performance: Key Elements for the Development of a Training Model
Randolph G. Catungal	Improving Punctuality and Behavior Through a Retraining System

Lalaine Ann F. Manuel	Exploring Reflective Teaching Practices
Christie Garry Mewengkang	New Student Admission Program Policy (PPDB) with the Zoning System: As an Implementation of Social Justice and Equity of Education in Indonesia

HRD Room 203
Curriculum Development
Moderators: Lorelie Deniece F. Oaing & Joanna Marie A. Aguilar

Author/s	Title
Vandon T. Borela	ALS Curriculum Implementation for Juvenile Delinquent in Urban and Rural Areas in the Philippines: A Comparative Analysis
Andy Nestor Ryan Pazon	Filipino Science Teachers as Barriers to Reforms and Innovations
Dexter Andrew Manalo	Scholars to Community Servants: Indigenous Peoples' Path to the Teaching Profession
Mary Christ C. Aton-Dequia	Improving the Reading Proficiency of Grade 7 Students of Philsaga High School Foundation Incorporated through Reading Intervention Program
Joshua T. Soriano	Development, Validation and Acceptability of Ana-Holistic Rubric for Science and Technology Laboratory Operations

HRD Room 204
The Teacher and the Teaching Profession
Moderators: Eivan Mark S. Sigua & Mary Jean A. Dela Cruz

Author/s	Title
Joann S. Aquino	The Development Of An Instrument To Measure Teachers' Perception Regarding Results-Based Performance Management System
Joy S. Magalona	On Teaching Students at Risk in Science: A Phenomenology

Wilbert A. Soriano	"'Smart-shaming' in a Synchronous Computer-mediated Communication (SCMC) Environment among ESL Senior High School Students"
Ralph B. Paddayuman	School Learning Action Cell of Selected Elementary Schools in District I, Quezon City: Basis for a Proposed Training Program
Jonnie A. Payoyo & Jessa May V. Santos	Habang Wala Pa Sila: Masining Na Pagsusuri Sa Mga Tula Ng Pag-Ibig Ni Juan Miguel Severo

HRD Room 101
Educational Policy Planning and Management

Moderators: Ryo Jerome C. Tuzon & Lexter R. Natividad

Author/s	Title
Hazel DR. Samala	On-the-Job Training and Academic Performance Among High Schools Students in the Philippines
John Albert R. Dela Rosa	Neuroleadership In Transforming Educational Leaders
Sherwin Joe Ramos	Factors affecting Tardiness of Muntidilaw National High School Junior and Senior High Students
Kathryn Beatrice Vergara, Gil M. Mallen, Jr.*	A Present Situation Approach In Language Needs Analysis Of The Oral Communication In Context (OCC) Course
Timothy A. Bautista	Occupational Stress and Coping Strategies of Teachers

HRD Room 102
Educational Policy Planning and Management

Moderators: Ryo Jerome C. Tuzon & Lexter R. Natividad

Author/s	Title
Joelash R. Honra	Fostering Self-Regulation and Life Science-Technical-Vocational Integrated Skills through Career-Focused Teaching
Gilbert C. Deniega	Gamification Approach Towards Increased Performance Level Of Grade 8 Science Students In

	Distinguishing Matter From Non-Matter: An Action Research
Erwin V. Velasco	The Special Program for Information and Communication Technology (SP-ICT) in the Division of Nueva Ecija: An Evaluation
Randolph G. Catungal	The English Grammar Proficiency of Selected High School students
Jody Al P. Sahagun	Operational Practices Of School Program: An Evaluation To The Implementation Of School- Based Feeding Program
Richelda P. Jolo & Felisa D. Marbella	Mga Diyalektong Pantahanan Ng Sorsogon
Alfredo B. Hizola	Epekto Ng Palabas Pangtelebisyon

- End-

Abstracts

Educational Policy, Planning, and Management

Operational Practices of School Program: An Evaluation to the Implementation of School- Based Feeding Program

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This study aims to evaluate the School- Based Feeding Program (SBFP) and its impact to school in Taposo Elementary School, Candelaria district, division of Zambales. The Input-Process-Output framework, questionnaire, informal interview and observation were used as a means of gathering data. The principal, entire teachers, feeding recipients from grade 3 to grade 6 and their parents were chosen to be respondents, thus, purposive sampling technique was used. Using descriptive-survey design, data gathered from a total of 54 respondents revealed that SBFP has an excellent impact to key indicators of school performance. It is also found out that this program alleviates short-term hunger and improves nutritional status of learners. But it could be inferred that the positive attitude of parents towards the schooling of their child is the least attributed effect of SBFP. It is observed that the existing program presents less incentive to attract parents to engage in networking and involvement in school. Thus, there is a need to strengthen the parental involvement in organizing and implementing the SBFP and to revamp the policy framework detailing the management of the program. Therefore, as an output of this study, proposed comprehensive school improvement plan of SBFP was designed to increase its beneficial effect and healthier operational practices.

Keywords: Descriptive, Impact, Operation, School-Based Feeding Program, Taposo Elementary School

Correlates between Leadership Capability and Administrative Management Skills of the Secondary School Heads in the Bicol Region

ERNIE C. AVILA
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School Heads must be knowledgeable and proficient in their leadership as it involves setting clear goals, managing curriculum, monitoring lesson plans, allocating resources and evaluating teachers regularly to promote student learning and growth. This descriptive-evaluative-correlational research determined the Leadership Capability and the Administrative Management Skills of the Secondary School Heads for the School Year 2018-

2019. Sample of 356 public secondary school heads in the Mainland Division in the Bicol Region were randomly selected from the entire population of the study using convenience sampling. The data collected were analyzed using simple descriptive statistics and Spearman Order Correlation of Coefficient to test the hypothesis. The study reveals that the school heads are highly capable in their leadership, and highly skilled in their Administrative Management. Consequently, based on the findings, there is a high correlation that exists between the leadership skills and the administrative management skill of the school heads. Therefore, it is recommended that School Divisions should conduct and allocate funds for the training-seminars to improve the School heads' Management Skills by identifying their leadership and management Strength, Needs, and Analysis every year; factions should be minimized in school, therefore, disciplinary governing bodies, faculty room, and co-mentoring program can be conducted; and DepEd is encouraged to formulate leadership manual to improve the school management skills and instructional leadership of school heads. This study is highly significant to all school heads so that they can maintain holistic and sustainable best practices in school management for the realization of quality education in the country.

Keywords: Leadership Capability, Administrative Management Skills, Public Secondary School Heads, Mainland Divisions of Bicol Region

Prevalence of Mental Health Problem among Students: Basis for School-Based Mental Health Programs

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Mental health problem among students may lead to poor academic performance and worst, loss of lives. Therefore, having concrete school-based mental health programs are vital in promoting mental health to achieve good academic performance of students. In order to create a school-based mental health program in Luis Y. Ferrer Jr. West National High School, the prevalence and status of mental health problems among the learners were explored in this study using quantitative research method. To collect data, the Suicide Potential Inventory for Filipinos (SPIF) was used. Gathered data from 61 participating grade 10 students were interpreted by in-house psychologists of Intellimeter International Resources Inc. The results reveal that mental health problem particularly the suicide ideation among students is prevalent at moderate level. Meaning, students may experience some psychological disturbances and at the same time keep themselves calm and work to resolve their problems. According to the results, it can be concluded that despite the absence of school-based mental health program, students are able to cope with some psychological disturbances. But this does not give the assurance that suicidal ideation among students will remain at moderate level and will not affect their academic performance. Students must still be guided on how to be

mentally healthy. In order to do so, a school-based mental health program, Program MAHAL KA (Mental Advocacy in Health towards Active Learners who are Kind-hearted and Affectionate) was created.

The results of this study also call for the urgent need to strengthen the values integration in teaching across learning areas. Students who are strongly imbued with values are likely to be mentally healthy, thus experience meaningful teaching and learning and eventually achieve good academic performance.

Keywords: academic performance, mental health, suicidal ideation

Perceptions of Junior High School Teachers in Implementing Differentiated Instructions in English Classes

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Delivery of instructions is an integral part of transmitting and acquiring new knowledge. In the views of many traditional educators, it had been considered imprecise and equivocal. That is the main problem that this paper would like to address for clarification and precision of information. It would like to impart new perspectives of the 21st century educators of English as a recommendation for school based management of an instructional leader on how to transcend reliable content information in the teaching and learning process to today's learners. Therefore, this qualitative journal research paper is only an attempt to give effective strategies of instruction delivery for the betterment of the teaching and learning process in the diverse system of education. In order to achieve this, the researcher divided this work into three parts with different components: (1) Introduction which has statement of the problem, literature review, methodology, preliminary data, and scope and limitation; (2) Body has the discussion of the following: a) differentiated instructions and its process, b) differentiated activities and its practices, c) effects of differentiated instructions, and the implications of the study to instructional leadership; and lastly (3) Conclusion will focus on the contributions and importance of the research results.

Keywords: Differentiated Instructions, Multiple Intelligences, Learning Styles, Instructional leader.

Madrasah Education Program Implementation in the Philippines: An Exploratory Case Study

ARLYNE C. MARASIGAN, Ph.D.[1], ABDUL HAIY A. SALI[2]*
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The global commitment on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) particularly number 4 on quality education ensures opportunity for every learner regardless of gender, race, religion, or culture. In 2004, the Department of Education (DepEd) developed the Madrasah Education Program (MEP) for Muslim Filipino learners in achieving inclusive and quality education. The purpose of the study is to explore the implementation of Madrasah Education Program (MEP) in selected Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education (ALIVE) schools in Quezon City, Philippines and identify some challenges faced in their implementation practice. This study utilized qualitative method of research using exploratory study, employing in-depth interviews, document analysis, and observation. The authors used purposive sampling with eight research participants: one Administrator, three ALIVE Coordinators, and four Madrasah Teacher or Asatidz. The main findings in the MEP implementation, generally, the schools delivered some program goals through institutional support, pedagogical and instructional development, and enrichment of cultural diversity in the school community. However, the study identified some major challenges affecting the program implementation such as: lack of permanent infrastructure, limited instructional resources, learners' absenteeism, low and delayed Asatidz allowances, and cultural variances among Muslim Filipinos. These results are useful in guiding education stakeholders in evidence-based policymaking to further improve the implementation of Madrasah Education. This study provides enrichment of evidence-based research especially on the lived experiences of grassroots implementers in the context of a non-Muslim dominated locale.

Keywords: ALIVE Program, Asatidz, Madrasah Education, Muslim Filipino, Philippines

Environmental Awareness of Selected Urban and Rural High School Students in the Philippines

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Global advocacy on environmental sustainability strongly sheds light to illumine the ever pressing issue on exponential environmental degradation. In line with this, educating pro environmental 21st century learners with the vision of a sustainable future indeed serves as a

crucial yet significant step toward the goal. Hence, the purpose of this study was to identify the level of awareness of the grade 8 Filipino students in urban and rural school contexts based on the seven environmental themes. It aimed also to determine its implications in teaching science. This descriptive quantitative study used purposive sampling. An Environmental Awareness Questionnaire (EAQ) was deployed using a sample of 150 students from two urban private schools and 150 students from one rural public school. The results revealed that the students from urban schools have high level of environmental awareness while those from rural schools have very high level using descriptive statistics. However, no significant difference was identified between the students' environmental awareness using z-test statistical analysis which was then further supported by the values of standard deviation from two sample groups. Students situated in urban area manifested environmental awareness are greatly influenced by the fact that they are directly benefitting from the environment they live in.

Keywords: environmental awareness, environmental sustainability, SDGs, sustainable development goals

A Phenomenological Inquiry on Filipino K to 12 Graduates' Experiences from Stem to Non-Stem Field Course

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Despite reforms, policies, and initiatives implemented worldwide to increase students' interest in STEM, STEM attrition is a problem that beset science education and STEM-related workforce. In the Philippines, when K to 12 Senior High School (SHS) Curriculum in 2016-2017, it resulted in 21.86% or 220,590 Grade 11 students enrolled in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) in public, private, and SUCs/LUCs. In 2017, only 87.32% or 192, 624 continued to Grade 12, and 95.5% or 183, 958 graduated in April 2018. Not all these graduates continue to STEM-related courses in college. Hence, the purpose of this qualitative study using a phenomenological approach was to describe and give meaning to the lived experiences of the first K to 12 STEM graduates who shifted to a non-STEM field course in college. The study employed a purposive selection of the ten (n=10) K to 12 STEM graduates for an in-depth interview. From the thickness and richness of data, the participants' experiences from the STEM strand to the non-STEM field course led to a model labeled Follow Through model. The model was conceptualized under three emergent themes Going in (reasons why they choose STEM strand), Going out (coping mechanisms and realization of the students while in STEM), and Going On (life in the non-STEM field course). The results of the study showed that socioeconomic factors, personal goals, and interactions with people around impact the K to 12 students' beliefs, behaviors, and

experiences in choosing STEM. Sound curriculum implementation policies must be clear to avoid a waste of money, time, and effort.

Keywords: Follow through model, K to 12 Curriculum, Philippines, STEM Education, STEM attrition

Knowledge and Practices of the Front-Line Service Providers at WVSU-Lambunao Campuses

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The government seeks to solve the perennial problem of bureaucratic red tape in the Philippines. This descriptive study determined the level of knowledge and extent of practices of the front-line service providers at the External Campuses of the West Visayas State University for the school year 2009-2010. The respondents were the thirty nine (39) or thirty percent (30%) of the identified front-line service providers randomly chosen from the four external campuses. The instrument was patterned from the Manual of the Basic Customer Service Skills (2006) and the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007 by the Civil Service Commission which includes 10 items for knowledge and 10 items for practices. The descriptive statistical tools were the mean and standard deviation. The inferential statistics used was t-test set at 0.05 alpha. The findings revealed that the level of knowledge of the front-line service providers at the WVSU external campuses regardless of age, civil status, gender, attendance to seminars or workshops, educational attainment, length of service, and status of employment, the front-line service providers always practiced the service standards set by the Civil Service Commission for front-line service. There were no significant differences noted in the level of knowledge as well in the practices of the front-line service providers when classified according to different categories. Considering the results of the level of and practices, these further concludes that frontline services in the external campuses of WVSU really focused on the welfare of the clientele, which were mostly students. Thus, good front-line services in an academic institution facilitates better academic environment, which eventually promote its Vision, Mission, and Core Values.

Keywords: Front-line Service Providers, Knowledge, Practices

Team Leadership Effectiveness, Supervisory Practices and Performance: Key Elements for the Development of a Training Model

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This descriptive-correlation study was conducted to establish empirical data on leadership effectiveness, supervisory practices and performance of SUC officials in state universities and colleges in Panay. Three (3) standardized and published data-gathering instruments were utilized to obtain data for the study. Random sampling was employed to determine the number of respondents. Data were dealt statistically using the mean and standard deviation for descriptive analysis and the Pearson's r was utilized to determine the relationships among variables. The criterion for accepting and rejecting the hypotheses was set at 0.05 level of significance. Findings revealed that the level of leadership effectiveness among SUC officials' of state colleges and universities in Panay was "excellent" when taken as a whole group and when classified in terms of purpose and goals, roles, team process, problem-solving skills, and learning. Moreover, in terms of team relationship, intergroup relations, and passion and commitment results showed that the levels of leadership effectiveness among respondents were "very high". A "very high" level of supervisory practices was observed when respondents were taken as a whole group and in terms of clinical supervision and contextual supervision. However, in terms of differentiated supervision, the level of supervisory practices was "excellent". Further, the performance level of SUC officials' performance in SUCs in Panay was "very high". There was a moderate and significant correlation between SUC officials' and their leadership effectiveness and supervisory practices. Likewise, a moderate and significant relationship was found between leadership effectiveness and supervisory practices. From the results, a leadership training program was developed to maintain and sustain the excellent performance of the SUC officials in SUCs in Panay.

Keywords: Leadership effectiveness, Performance, Supervisory practices

Value-Laden School-Based Management Functions of Filipino School Heads

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This study assessed the value-laden School-Based Management (SBM) functions of secondary school heads in the Division of Malabon City which served as bases for a proposed Continuing Development Program to improve organizational performance by incorporating Filipino values in school management. Questionnaires and unstructured interviews collected data from 10 school heads and 200 teachers chosen using a convenient sampling procedure.

The descriptive research design was employed with the validated assessment tools adapted from the locally structured questionnaires of Pablo (2008) as data gathering instruments. The instruments were composed of 42 SBM performance functions, categorized under six school domains. Predominant values were integrated in each indicator to assess how the school heads practice and apply them in school management. Data gathered from the questionnaires were statistically treated with the use of weighted mean.

Results revealed that all indicators in the six components of the value-laden SBM functions obtained "Demonstrated" descriptive ratings. Demonstrated means that the school heads efficiently, effectively, and consistently integrated Filipino values in carrying out their expected SBM functions as evident with their observable competencies.

Furthermore, the study showed that there is a need to further enhance the school heads' competencies on educational leadership, curriculum management, and community building. It is recommended that the crafted program be considered for implementation.

Keywords: continuing development program; School-Based Management (SBM); school heads; value-laden

On-the-Job Training and Academic Performance among High Schools Students in the Philippines

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On-the-job training (OJT) program is one of the most influential programs in higher education. It is where students are trained to engage in different experiences to nurture their minds and hone their skills in whatever path they choose. As stated, on-the-job trainings provide necessary public administration skills and gives opportunity to apply the technical skills that the students learned in the classroom to the real world (Mendis et.al. 2015). It has been an integral part of the educational system in the Philippines specifically in tertiary and senior high school levels but unusual to have an OJT program in secondary level or high school level. Thus, this research study determined the OJT performances of the Filipino high school students in a Laboratory High School in a State University in the country, their level of academic performance, and the problems encountered during their OJT. Descriptive-correlation method was used and results showed that despite being in the secondary level, the students obtained excellent performance rating in their OJT. However, there is need to emphasize the importance of self-confidence among students because it is necessary, for them to be globally competitive. Results showed that students obtained an average rating in their academic performance giving a conclusion that there are other factors that affect their class standing. Thus, it is recommended to recalibrate the existing OJT policy and guidelines to enable the future students become well-trained and motivated in achieving excellent performances both in the field and academically.

Keywords: Academic performance, Filipino high school students, on-the-job training, self-confidence, time conflict

An Analysis of Pupils' Thinking Processes in Generalizing Patterns

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Pattern generalization is indispensable in the study of Mathematics. It is regarded as an important focus in the development of algebraic thinking. Understanding the mental process of the learners is essential for teaching implications, hence, this paper explores the thinking processes of grade-schoolers in generalizing pattern. It aims to describe pupils' thinking processes and identify their thinking patterns using Marzano's Thinking Model. Pattern-based problems were given to the participants and asked to solve for the next pattern. Qualitative research design was used in the study and the data from interview and observation were analyzed using content analysis. Results show that pupils have different interpretations and solutions to the problems. Nevertheless, they possess recognizable thinking patterns. Students who successfully solved the patterns have demonstrated more thinking processes while unsuccessful pupils exhibited fewer thinking processes. Comprehension and decision-making were least exhibited by unsuccessful pupils. The study implies that pupils shall be given more opportunities for comprehension building and be guided in creating and selecting alternatives for better decision-making. Also, this study suggests that classroom activities be designed in a way that will utilize more thinking processes training young minds to become critical thinkers and problem solvers.

Keywords: analysis, generalization, pattern, thinking process

Neuroleadership in Transforming Educational Leaders

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This paper aimed to transform Filipino educational leaders by integrating the knowledge of neuroscience and leadership development. This paper has reviewed and analyzed 18 scientific research papers about the strategies and effectiveness of neuroleadership and 12 articles about the functions and works of the brain and its application to educational leadership. From the significant evidence and findings, it is evident that social science may be worked together with neuroscience to explain and transform not only the human behavior as an individual but also the human behavior as part of an organization. Neuroleadership also revolutionizes the traditional theories and approaches to leadership since all of its principles and strategies are scientifically grounded. After knowing the reactions and functions of the brain, it can easily say that what has been discovered and learned from the four domains of neuroleadership such as decision-making and problem-solving, regulating emotion, collaboration and influence, and facilitating change, can actually help leaders create well organizational atmosphere and develop more effective leadership

skills, like strengthening collaboration, facilitating and managing changes, making good decisions and solving problems, engaging people in the leadership role, and enhancing creativity and improved innovation. From these findings, it is highly recommended that Filipino educational leaders should know and incorporate the contemporary, scientifically grounded, and promising concepts of neuroleadership into their leadership attitude and style. Lastly, the DEPED, TESDA, and CHED should conduct seminars, series of training, and discussion about neuroleadeship with their educational leaders to disseminate its ideas, principles, and strategies.

Keywords: educational leaders, leadership, neuroleadership, neuroscience

Extent of Dissemination, Awareness, and Acceptability of an HEI's Revised ULS Vision, Mission, and Objectives among Graduate Students

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An institution's roadmap is embodied in its vision, mission, goals, and objectives (VMGO), which serve as a guide to teaching and no-teaching personnel on how to create value for the services rendered to its clientele. VMGO must be known and embraced by the academic community so that all endeavors are directed towards its realization. At present, no study has been conducted in the research site to examine the extent of dissemination, awareness, and acceptability of the revised vision, mission, goals and objectives among graduate students of a higher education institution in Isabela. To address this problem, a cross-sectional survey was conducted among 182 randomly selected graduate students. Data were gathered using a modified questionnaire. Results showed that the graduate students found the extent of dissemination very extensive. They were also very aware of the VMGO of the university and found the VMGO acceptable. Results of hypothesis tests revealed that there was a difference in information dissemination, awareness, and acceptability of VMGO according to the program of study. The institution should continuously strive to design and implement programs to sustain the students' awareness and dissemination of the VMGO. Assessment of the said constructs should be done periodically and further study should be undertaken involving other stakeholders.

Keywords: higher education institution, understanding, VMGO, graduate education

Eustress and Distress of Senior High School Teachers: Development of a Stress Management Program

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The study aimed to determine the eustress and distress experienced by senior high school teachers, and the significant difference of these among the respondents. In this study, stress refers to the effect caused by stressors which can be classified as good stress or bad stress. The former is called eustress, which refers to the positive side of stress and is short-lived. These are the factors that challenge the person. The latter is called distress, which refers to the negative side, and lasts continuously when the body never returns to a state of rest and recovery. There are factors that cause pressures. Factors that cause stress are the job pressures, job scope, human relations, physical environment and personal factors. The study used the descriptive design with 81 public senior high school teachers who responded in the study. Analysis of Variance and t-test for independent samples were used, with results indicating a no significant difference between the eustress and distress of the participants according to the demographic profile except on the gender. There is a significant difference of the gender in terms under human relation and physical environment. Based on the data gathered, there are thirty – four (34) items identified as distress and sixteen (16 items) as eustress. The results served as the basis for developing stress management program for public senior high school teachers, validated by five (5) experts from the field of Guidance and Counseling and Psychology. It is recommended that the program be adapted in public senior high school, with modifications to suit unique experiences and contexts of their own teachers.

Keywords: Eustress, Distress, Stress Management, Senior High School Teachers

Factors Affecting Research Productivity of the Faculty: The Case of Laguna State Polytechnic University – Los Baños Campus

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The challenge to conduct research remains difficult for faculty members, especially in State Universities in the Philippines. Hence, studies that aim to define and understand the predictors of research productivity are important to improve the faculty's research capabilities through relevant development programs. This descriptive-correlational study was conducted to understand the relationship between research productivity and level of motivation and self-efficacy in research of faculty-respondents. In general, a high level of intrinsic- albeit moderate level of extrinsic-motivation was observed among the respondents. Most respondents also expressed confidence in doing research. In terms of research productivity, nearly half of the respondents (25 out of 56) was presumed unproductive, having no evidence of research outputs at the time of the survey. Only nine (16%) were regarded highly

productive based on their success in publishing their research works, while seven (12.5%) were considered moderately productive for being able to present their research findings in research conferences. About 25% of the respondents were considered to be somehow productive on their account of completed proposed research undertakings; only one was deemed least productive for having only a proposal as an output. Among the indicators under extrinsic motivation, attendance to research conferences was significantly linked to research productivity ($P<0.01$; $r^2 = 0.16$). In terms of intrinsic motivation, indicators such as doing research due to interest ($r^2 = 0.12$), feeling of enjoyment ($r^2 = 0.13$), sense of achievement ($r^2 = 0.12$), belief that research will contribute to the University ($r^2 = 0.18$), and a sense of social responsibility ($r^2 = 0.14$) were noted as significant and positive predictors of research productivity. Significant positive correlations were also noted between research productivity and several indicators for self-efficacy and personal inner motivation. The salient findings of this study indicate that one's inner drive and passion to conduct research are important factors to achieve higher research productivity in the University.

Keywords: faculty, motivation, research productivity, self-efficacy, university

Counseling Self-efficacy of School Guidance Counselor-Designates in Northern Philippines

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Guidance counselors play a significant role in the formation of well-functioning learners in the educational setting. However, the shortage of registered guidance counselors in the country poses a problem for the Philippine educational system. Teachers who lack the appropriate education and adequate training in guidance and counseling have assumed the function of school guidance counselors. This cross-sectional survey study investigated the counseling self-efficacy of 62 school guidance counselor-designates in one school district in Isabela using the Counseling Self-Efficacy Scale of Melchert et al. (1996). The results showed that all participants did not have a degree in guidance and counseling, and 42 percent did not receive any counseling training. Ninety percent of those who underwent training clocked only a maximum of 32 training hours. Sixty-three percent worked as part-time guidance counselors, and only 10% were members of professional organizations. Descriptive statistics showed that the average counseling self-efficacy score of the participants ranges from 2.82 to 4.00 in the 18 items measured. The results of the t-test revealed that no gender difference in counseling self-efficacy among the counselor-designates. However, the study found that counselor-designates from private schools have significantly higher mean scores in counseling self-efficacy than those working in public schools. The test indicated that there is no significant difference in counseling self-efficacy between regular, casual, probationary, and part-time school counselors. It revealed a weak positive association between counseling self-efficacy and caseload. The results imply that school administrators should consider hiring qualified guidance counselors or sending counselor-designates to intensive training on counseling before they will be allowed to have cases.

Keywords: guidance counselor, student services, counseling, Philippine schools

A Disciplinary Action: Solutions to Tardiness of Muntindilaw National High School Junior and Senior Students

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The study aims to assess the effectiveness of disciplinary action to solve the tardiness of Muntindilaw National High School Junior and Senior Students. The action research design was determined for this research study. The study utilized the descriptive survey method with the use of survey questionnaire as the instrument for gathering data. In analysis of the data, mean, standard deviation, and independent t – test will be used.This research is one of the initiatives that will facilitate school policy makers, teachers and parents to explore the ways of decreasing the students tardiness through disciplinary action. Disciplinary Action will be used to decrease the tardiness of the students.

Keywords: Disciplinary Action , Tardiness

New Student Admission Program Policy (PPDB) with the Zoning System: As an Implementation of Social Justice and Equity of Education in Indonesia

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Talking about social justice, it occurred to most Indonesians about the 5th precepts of Pancasila namely, "Social justice for all Indonesian people". This social justice must be realized in all aspects of the life of the Indonesian people. This principle of social justice shows that every Indonesian people are aware of the same rights and obligations to realize the creation of social justice in Indonesian society. This social justice is an element of equality and equity. The many phenomena of social inequality that occur and whether it is a concern for the top brass in this country. There are several phenomena which are facts of social inequality that have caused social justice to be fully realized, such as in the field of health, the difficulty of the community to obtain health services, poor health services for the poor. In the field of Education there are still many people who do not get access to education, and especially for the underprivileged people it is very difficult to obtain quality education. Based on these topics the background of the problem to be raised in this paper is: "How the New Student Admissions System Zoning System is implemented as an Implementation of the embodiment of Social justice and educational equity in Indonesia. This research uses

descriptive qualitative research with data collection techniques through interviews, observations and documentation studies. Data were analyzed using interactive data pattern techniques namely data collection, data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing and verification. This research will take place in Manado City, North Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. And will be done in several schools that are focused on high school, schools selected by researchers are schools in the city center and schools in the periphery, both schools that have been known as superior schools and non-excellent schools. Principals, teachers, students and parents will be the subject of interviews in this study.

Keywords: Zoning Systems, Social Justice, Equal Education.

Voices Unheard: Lived Experiences of Undergraduate Students on the Delayed Completion of Thesis

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This study was conducted to determine the lived experiences of the participants about the delayed completion of undergraduate thesis, determine the coping mechanism of participants with regards to the delayed completion, and determine the participants' suggestions to the academe about the delayed completion of thesis work. This study used qualitative phenomenological approach in investigating the lived experiences of the participants. The participants of this study were the undergraduate students of Agusan del State College of Agriculture and Technology (ASSCAT), enrolled during Academic Year 2018-2019 and were selected through a Purposive Sampling Technique. The researchers used a self-made interview guide which was validated by three (3) expert validators from the institution. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data. There were 4 essential themes that emerged from the participants' responses pertaining to the delay completion of thesis. These include challenges/ painful experiences pertaining to delayed completion of thesis work, happy experiences in attempts of being a researcher, proactiveness, and streamlining of ICT Facilities and Research Procedure. These essential themes stresses not only the happy and painful experiences of the undergraduate researchers, as well as on how they respond to the challenges pertaining to the delay completion of thesis works. Likewise, the aforementioned themes only indicate that despite the challenges they encountered, still they were able to accomplish their research works.

Keywords: Lived Experience, Delayed Completion

Abstracts

The Teacher and the Teaching Profession

The Challenges Faced by Higher Education Instructors (HEI) teaching Science-Technology-Society (STS)

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This phenomenological study intended to find out the challenges faced by higher education instructors in teaching science-technology and society course under the revised General Education Curriculum (GEC) of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED). It aimed to describe the challenges and difficulties encountered by science instructors in terms of: (a) content, (b) teaching strategies, (c) learning resources, (d) planning and preparation, and (e) facilities. Interviews, focus group discussion and questionnaire were conducted to conceptualize the patterns using thematic analysis. Qualitative analysis indicated that there are two types of constraints identified in this study: the internal and external constraints. Internal constraints refer to factors related to them while external constraints are related to the factors outside the teachers 'control. Findings indicated that a key solution to address these limitations is the need for an intensive training of the science instructors in order to equip them further in providing quality education in higher education.

Keywords – external and internal constraints, higher education instructors, Science-Technology-Society

From the Wombs that Create, Educate, and Serve: Narratives of Teachermoms on Their Multiple Role Experiences

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In the Philippines, teachermoms are among the growing number of Filipino married women having multiple roles. They have to perform the different roles of a mother, wife, teacher and community servant. The everyday challenge to these women is to fully fulfill each role without neglecting their other roles. The purpose of this study is to describe the lived productive, reproductive, and community managing experiences of selected married women public elementary teachers from the municipality of Tumauini, Isabela. It also aims to identify the challenges encountered by the teachermoms in managing their multiple roles and the coping strategies they use to adopt themselves to these roles. A qualitative descriptive methodology that employs content analysis in describing and understanding the lived experiences of eight (8) teachermoms involved in this study was used. An understanding of the experiences of the teachermoms indicates that their multiple roles in the reproductive, productive and community spheres interfere each other and are interconnected; hence, they are challenged to manage these roles because of the nature of their responsibilities and due to time constraints. However, despite the challenges, they feel fulfilled and still find positive

results of taking these roles in their everyday lives by employing adaptive coping strategies. Indeed, the complexities of their multiple roles remain to be a challenge that can be appreciated, to be critically thought, and be hurdled. From this study, future interventions can be derived to help the teachermoms who are significantly contributing to family, community and the country. These include sharing of burden among family members, institutionalizing social support, providing women friendly and work-balance policies, and reviewing workload policies and processes of submission and accomplishing school forms.

Keywords: Teachermoms, Multiple Roles, Productive Role, Reproductive Role, Community Managing Roles

Emerging Inclusive Praxis in Mathematics Education Towards an Inclusive Pedagogy

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United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development includes SDG #4 Quality Education which lays the foundations of inclusive education which proposes that all learners should be provided with equal access to education regardless of gender, socio-economic status among others. This research explores the teacher's pedagogical content knowledge (PCK) as manifested in the inclusive practices of teachers in Mathematics. Using a case study design, twelve grade 6 Mathematics teachers from different public and private schools under a chosen division in the southern part of Manila were the participants of this study. Interview and focused group discussion were the procedures used to gather the data and a thematic data analysis was employed. It was found out that the teacher's PCK in mathematics education were manifested in the inclusive practices of the teachers starting from designing of the lesson to implementation, remediation, and assessment. Teachers provided differentiation for boys and girls on selected teaching strategies and activities as accommodation for diverse students. Differentiations happen in the actual curriculum implementation as initiated by the teachers when they facilitated their lesson in Mathematics. Furthermore, the research study provided additional inputs to the body of knowledge on curriculum and teacher's pedagogy.

Keywords: PCK, inclusive education, inclusive practices, mathematics education, gender differences

Job Satisfaction Level of Teachers in the Department of Education

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Teaching is considered to be the noblest profession however, teachers were challenge nowadays in terms of both Intrinsic and Extrinsic Factors. This descriptive correlational research is an inquiry of the current state of Job Satisfaction Level of Public School Teachers in terms of Job Security, Job Responsibilities, Working Environment and Linkages.190 Teachers from the Division of Tarlac Province participated in this study. Questionnaires were distributed to the respondents by personal assistance of the researchers. The analysis included descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Based on the findings, most of the teachers are not satisfied with Job Security and Job responsibility, this is quite alarming since Education/Teaching is considered as one of the most stable job. It has been a long cry for educators to improve the benefits that they are receiving to compensate them for the numerous tasks that they execute in their daily life. On the contrary, they showed positive response in terms of Work Environment and Community Linkages which clearly justify why a great number of teachers prefer to stay in the profession. Most of them perceive the School as their second home and the community as an extension of their family. Reflecting on the result, it draws consensus among the respondents which in turn could be use to solidify the goal to improve the quality of the work environment and compensation of the teaching force.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Teachers, Public Schools

Exploring Reflective Teaching Practices

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The quality of any educational institutions and its students depends upon the quality of its teachers. Its greatest asset is the teacher. One of the qualities that makes a good teacher is being a reflective practitioner. This study focus on determining the reflective practices of fifty-seven (57) teachers pursuing post baccalaureate degree and find out its relationship to teachers socio-demographic characteristics. It adapted the Reflective Practice Self-Assessment instrument developed by L Lawrence-Wilkes & A Chapman. The result of the study revealed that the teacher respondents are reflective practitioners described as having a strong potential for using or improving reflective practice. Gender $F(5,51) = 0.813$, $p > .05$, school type $F(5,51) = 0.628$, $p > .05$ and level of students handled by the teachers $F(10,100) = 0.525$, $p > 0.869$ is not related to their reflective practices. While age ($r = .161$, $p < .05$) and years in teaching ($r = .219$, $p < .05$) were found to be related to reflective teaching practices. From the result of the study, it is concluded that teachers who pursues higher education are

reflective teachers as they reflect mainly on the events that happens both in their life and careers.

Keywords: reflection, reflective practice, reflective teaching, teacher's development

Assessing Reading Accumaticity using Hasbrouck-Tindal Oral Reading Fluency Chart

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Every pupil in the school is expected to develop their reading fluency; it is a skill wherein the reader can read fast, effortless, and efficient with good meaningful expression. But in some cases, learners encountered reading difficulty as their age and grade level progresses that greatly affect their school performance. This study aims to assess the reading accummaticity (reading rate and reading accuracy) of the Grade Six pupils before and after the Phil-IRI oral reading test and compare if their reading performance is parallel with their grade level. Forty participants were chosen using purposive sampling and the study used a mixed-method research design to gather data using Hasbrouck-Tindal Oral Reading Fluency Chart (Hasbrouck & Tindal, 2006), Philippine Informal Reading Inventory (Phil-IRI) and semi-structured interviews. Results revealed that during pretest the participants 'reading rate was 60 to 69 seconds with miscues of 0 to 4 while in the posttest, it became 51 to 58 seconds with miscues of 0 to 4. It means that the 39 participants (97.5%) are considered struggling readers because their reading accumaticity score falls below 25th percentile while the 1 (2.5%) participant is a developing reader because the score falls under the 25th percentile and 40th percentile. While in posttest 38 participants (95%) became a developing reader because their reading accumaticity scores because their Words Correct per Minute (WCPM) scores are greater than 82 and less than 140 while the 2 (5%) participants got 10th percentile because their scores are less than 82. Responses from the interview appeared that lack of parental support at home and poor study habits were the common causes of abrupt development in reading fluency.

Keywords: reading fluency, reading accummaticity, reading accuracy

Filipino Science Teachers as Barriers to Reforms and Innovations

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This paper aims to discuss the role of teachers in implementing reforms and innovations especially in the K to 12 Curriculum. In the prior section of the paper, it discusses the realities of science education in the country. This paper also discusses the

teachers 'perspectives and resistance as barriers to the different reforms of science education and on how to reduce and overcome it. Further, it explains the duality role of teachers in implementing reforms and innovations; balkanization and resistance of Filipino science teachers as well as the reasons why they resist to changes.

Keywords: Filipino Science teacher, barriers, reforms, innovation perspectives and Resistance

Occupational Stress and Coping Strategies of Teachers

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Empirical data suggests that a teacher's job is one of the most stressful work to perform. They are not just tasked to teach a child but also to perform numerous tasks. Hence, teachers are prone to suffer from physical, emotional and psychological fatigues. Aiming to promote work-life balance and maintain the well-being of teachers, this paper was conceived.

The study utilized descriptive-quantitative research design to investigate the stressors of teachers. A total of 61 respondents from public secondary schools in Rizal voluntarily participated in the study through online survey via google forms. Instrument used to determine occupational stress of teachers was adopted to Kyriacou and Chien (2004) while the Filipino Coping Strategies Scale (Rilveria, 2018) was used to investigate their coping strategies.

Findings revealed that students 'attitude and lack of motivation towards the subject, too much paper works, and lack of teaching resources were top stressors for teachers. Female teachers tend to be more stressed than male teachers. In terms of coping strategies; being religiosity, cognitive appraisal, problem solving and seeking social support were applied to relieve their stress.

This paper argued that school administrators and policy makers should choose healthy management plans to circumvent unnecessary stress at school. Likewise, they must implement effective measures that may improve work conditions of teachers.

Keywords: coping mechanism, occupational stress, teacher's stress

I and Thou: Educational Lessons on Martin Buber's Philosophy of Relationship

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Within the history of education, there is a constant outflow of literatures on how the students or learners should be dealt with. Prominent among these approaches are teacher-

centered and student-centered education. Though the terms ‘education ’and ‘learning ’may speak of different meaning, both approaches have its own strengths and weaknesses. However, the fact remains to be inevitable, that education necessitates the presence of learners and relationship between teachers and learners or, for others, educators and learners. This relationship is marked with the framework that should allow for the learning process to be. Martin Buber’s I-Thou philosophy may share a part on what could be essential in the realm of education. Buber holds the idea that the education of man together with the formation of new community is of primary task of man. And to make sense of this task, man needs to use his liberty to choose from the array of possibilities. Among these is a choice between two kinds of relationship, i.e., I-Thou and I-It as Buber may suggest. The former kind of relation recognizes the other as a subject while the latter recognizes the other as an object. These kinds of relationship may also be the case among teachers and learners. Working on the these ideas, the paper attempts to theorize what can be drawn from Buber’s philosophy with the intention of making it sensible in the parameters of education specifically on how an educator may establish relationship with his or her learners. Through the play between both Buber’s idea and education, the author hopes that something worthwhile can be insightfully produced.

Keywords: Buber, education, relationship, student-centered, teacher-centered

Pedagogical Status and Challenges in Mathematics of Multigrade Schools in Albay

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The fourth Sustainable Development Goal of the United Nations targets to provide complete, free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education to all boys and girls. Philippines as a member-nation adheres to the fourth goal in realizing education for all by subscribing to international research findings on the effectiveness of multigrade teaching to remote and marginalized communities. The study investigates the status and determines the issues on pedagogy of teaching mathematics in multigrade schools in Albay in terms of teaching strategies, instructional materials and forms of assessment. Trainings and monitoring system employed by the school were also included for discussion. The study employs a qualitative survey method. Data collection were done using semi-structured interviews with open-ended questions to address all potential outcomes. Ten teachers were purposefully selected from four multigrade schools. Collected data were analyzed qualitatively using themes. The key findings in this study indicate that MG teachers in Albay uses group works and collaborative strategies in teaching mathematics but need to practice variety of assessment tools as most of MG teachers uses paper and pen as assessment tool. Teachers have adopted the use of sophisticated technology in teaching but still backed up with the traditional instructional materials. Multigrade teachers are challenged in the daily preparation of lesson plan for combined classes and lack of textbooks. Teachers ’opinion is divided in terms of perceived effectiveness of multigrade instruction. Furthermore, the findings call for

pre-service trainings for newly hired MG teachers and the importance of on-going professional support for quality instruction.

Keywords: multigrade, pedagogy, status, issues, Albay

Scholars to Community Servants: Indigenous Peoples' Path to the Teaching Profession

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It was known in history up to the contemporary society that Indigenous peoples (IP) belong to the marginalized group for their unique ways of living, practices, beliefs and physical characteristics. Pre-existing stereotypes towards them as uneducated and uncivilized were among the reasons for them being discriminated. Nevertheless, on this current inquiry, being a member of an Indigenous Group (IP) served as a doorway for opportunities to study, acquire a degree and become a teacher. Looking into the Indigenous Peoples recent situation particularly in their path to the teaching profession is timely and relevant thus, this study was conducted with 5 Ayta Mag-Antsi of Pampanga, Philippines who have successfully paved their way into the teaching profession (n=5) as participants. From the thickness and richness of the descriptions of the field text gathered in this study, an interesting conceptualization labeled as the Path to Servitude which consists of (a) Opportunities (b) Dispositions (c) Servitude emerged. This model was from the insightful narration of the participants on their lived experiences as scholars and eventually servants of the community. The findings in this research will serve as an inspiration in achieving success despite of obstacles and in pursuing a degree amidst challenges. This paper also highlights the role played by education in the lives of indigenous Peoples.

Keywords: Indigenous Peoples, Ayta, Teaching Profession, Scholars, Community Servants

On Teaching Students at Risk in Science: A Phenomenology

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Previous studies suggest that addressing students at risk in science has remained to be a formidable task and a challenge to the teaching profession. While efforts to understand the nature and dynamics of students at risk have been undertaken across the globe, a gap in literature exists in the context of developing countries like the Philippines. Seemingly, it is relevant to venture in an in-depth inquiry to explore the theory on the gap

between science instruction and students at risk experiences of Filipino science teachers. Hence, the major intent of this qualitative investigation is to describe and capture how the H Model gap of students at risk is viewed by a select group of science teachers (n= 5) in a schools 'division in the Philippines.

From the thickness and richness of the descriptions of the field text gathered in this study, an interesting conceptualization labeled as the H Model of Students at Risk which consists of (a) structural deficit, (b) nature of students at risk, and (c) teachers 'intervention emerged. Findings of this paper are valuable inputs to educators, practitioners, and administrators in initiating realignment efforts geared toward developing students at risk and making most of their potentials.

Keywords: At risk students, Phenomenology, Science

Job Stress and Job Satisfaction as Mediators between Work Life Balance Culture and Work Mattering among Teachers

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Work-life balance culture is one of the factors that results to teachers 'job satisfaction and stress, eventually enhancing the importance of their roles in an institution. This paper examined the mediating role of job satisfaction and job stress between the work-life balance culture and work mattering among 169 teachers. The study used tests of correlation and regression. Pearson product moment correlation test revealed that the variables considered in the study have significant relationships to each other. Furthermore, regression analysis revealed that work-life balance culture significantly predicts work mattering through job satisfaction at alpha level of 0.5 and confidence level of 95%. However, it was found out that job stress has no mediating effect between work-life balance culture and work mattering. The result of this study proposes recommendation that school administration must provide an environment that promotes and supports work-life balance for teachers to develop satisfaction from their job and hereby uplifting their importance on the organization, eventually resulting to a heightened productivity and job performance.

Habang Wala Pa Sila: Masining na Pagsusuri sa mga Tula ng Pag-ibig ni Juan Miguel Severo

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Ang pananaliksik na ito ay isinagawa upang masuri ang librong "Habang Wala Pa sila" ni Juan Miguel Severo. Isa isang sinuri ang mga aral na nakapaloob sa mga tula, ang layunin ng mga tula, ang emosyon o damdamin na nakapaloob sa tula, ang mga katangian ng

Teoryang Romantisismo na makikita sa mga tula, ang sitwasyong nagaganap sa pang-araw-araw na buhay na natuklasan sa pagsusuri ng mga tula at ang kabuuan ng pinagsama samang aral, layunin, emosyon, katangian at mga sitwasyong makikita sa pang-araw-araw na buhay na nakapaloob sa tula. Ginamit sa pananaliksik na ito ang deskriptibong pag-aaral. Ang deskriptibong pananaliksik ay may paglalarawan, pagtatala, pagsusuri at pagbibigay interpretasyon sa kasalukuyang kalikasan o proseso. Nagkaroon ng paunang pagbasa ang mananaliksik upang makita ang mga suliranin na maaaring mabigyan ng kasagutan. Pagkatapos mabasa ay sinuri ng mananaliksik ang mga tula upang makita at mabatid ang mga suliranin na nais masagot.

Batay sa mga natuklasan nabuo ang mga sumusunod na konluksyon sa librong “Habang Wala Pa Sila”. Nakita ng mananaliksik na ang mga tula ay kinapapalooban ng mga leksiyon sa buhay katulad ng tungkol sa pag-ibig na sadyang kapupulutan ng aral. Mayroon ding magagandang layunin ang mga tula. Nais ng may akda na mabasa, malaman, kapulutan ng aral at isabuhay ang kanyang mga naging karanasan upang magkaroon ng kaalaman ang mga mambabasa.

Samu’t-saring emosyon o damdamin din ang mapapansin sa mga tula. Mayroong Masaya, malungkot, galit at naiinis. Pagdating naman sa mga katangian ng Teoryang Romantisismo pinakang gamitin ang kahandaang magmahal sa babae/lalaki na nag-aangkin ng kapuri-puri at magagandang katangian. Samantalang ang mga sitwasyong nagaganap sa pang-araw-araw na makikita sa mga tula ay akmang-akma sa kasalukuyang nagaganap sa pang-araw-araw na buhay. Nakita rin sa pagsusuri na ang kabuuan ng mga aral, layunin, emosyon, katangian ng Teoryang Romantisismo, at mga sitwasyong nagaganap sa pang-araw-araw na buhay ay may kaugnayan sa isa’t isa kung saan ang mga ito ay nakalinya sa Teoryang Romantisismo. Matapos malagom ang lahat nabuo ang mga sumusunod na rekomendasyon para sa mga kabataang milenyal iminumungkahing sumulat pa sila ng iba’t ibang Spoken Word poetry upang mahasa ang kanilang mga natatagong talento. Sa mga guro ng wikang Filipino at panitikan iminumungkahi na maging bukas sa mga makabagong paraan ng paglikha ng tula. Sa mga mananaliksik na gumagawa ng pag-aaral at pagsusuri ng mga akdang pampanitikan, iminumungkahi na ipagpatuloy
ang mga pag-aaral at pagsusuri na ginagawa upang makalikha ng maraming kaugnay na pag-aaral. Sa mga lokal ng pamahalaan at iba pang tagapagtaguyod ng Wikang Filipino iminumungkahi na ipagpatuloy ang mga gawaing nauugnay sa pagpapayaman ng wikang pambansa. Ang panghuli ay para sa mga mananaliksik, iminumungkahi na ipagpatuloy ang ginagawang pananaliksik upang makatulong sa pagyabong ng kaalaman ng mga amg-aaral at ng mga taong nais magkaroon ng malalim na kaalaman tungkol sa Spoken Word Poetry.

Susing Salita: Pagsusuri, Tula, Teoryang Romantisismo,

The Development of an Instrument to Measure Teachers' Perceptions Regarding the Results-Based Performance Management System

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The purpose of the present study was to develop a reliable and valid questionnaire to determine the perceptions of teachers regarding the Results-Based Performance Management System (RPMS). The research was carried out with the 100 teachers in Fernando Ma. Guerrero Elementary School in Manila. The study consists of four parts including a literature review, an item pool, experts 'opinions, and data analysis. A 40-item instrument was revised into 34 items after undergoing a content validity. The final version was analyzed by Cronbach's Alpha reliability. The results showed that the Teacher's Perception on RPMS Questionnaire (TPRQ) is a valid and reliable tool that can be used for assessing the beliefs, interpretations and understandings of the teachers regarding RPMS.

Keywords: questionnaire development, results-based performance management system, reliability, teacher evaluation, validity

'Smart-shaming' in a Synchronous Computer-mediated Communication (SCMC) Environment among ESL Senior High School Students

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The study is aimed on determining the used SS and how they take their forms and functions given the synchronous computer-mediated communication (SCMC) context among ESL Senior High School students. Two (2) sections of Grade 11 ESL students who are involved in synchronous computer-mediated communication (SCMC) environment served as subjects. This study used qualitative research design. The examination of their online conversations was made within a duration of three (3) months. Descriptive coding was used to interpret data. CMC is seen as an avenue for socialization which influences the adaptation of the any language form. With this, parents 'and teachers 'role will contribute to this spreading social issue which degrades the intellect. Looking at social media phenomenon - as the smart-shaming words (SSWs) specifically is a strong mechanism of turning the negative realities of the Filipino culture and the conventional beliefs about the intellectual matters more recognized and valued through good language forms. This study provided a good avenue of understanding on how to teachers, parents and stakeholders could cope with the blazing effect of computer-mediated communication on students 'manner of conversing and learning too.

Keywords: computer-mediated communication, ESL Senior high students, smart-shaming words

Abstracts

Curriculum Development

Ambag ng mga Tanyag na Sorsoganon sa Iba't Ibang Larang

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Natiyak sa pag-aaral ang naiambag ng mga tanyag na Sorsoganon sa iba't ibang larang sa lalawigan ng Sorsogon.

Ginamit ng mananaliksik ang deskriktib kwalitatib na desinyo upang matiyak ang mga naiambag ng mga tanyag na Sorsoganon sa larang ng sining, kasaysayan, panitikan, politika at edukasyon. Nagsagawa ng pormal na pakikipanayam sa mga kawani at malapit na kamag-anak upang masagot ang mga katanungan sa pangangalap ng datos. Sinuri at binigyang interpretasyon sa pamamagitan ng pag-aanalisa ng mga impormasyon.

Natuklasan ang mga tanyag na Sorsoganon ay mayroong naiambag sa larang ng sining tulad ng pelikula na nagpapakilala sa galing ng mga Sorsoganon sa pag-arte. Ipinakilala rin ang mga bayan ng Sorsogon sa pamamagitan ng "Himno" at maging sayaw na "Pantomina sa Tinampo". Ang ambag ng mga tanyag na Sorsoganon sa larang ng kasaysayan ay nakatulong upang magkaroon ng kalayaan ang lalawigan ng Sorsogon laban sa mga mananakop at naging daan upang paigtingin ang pagmamahal sa sariling bayan. Sa larang ng panitikan ipinakita ng mga tanyag na Sorsoganon ang galing sa pagsulat ng mga akda tulad ng mga tula, babasahin, at iba pa. Natuklasan din na ang mga tanyag na Sorsoganon ay mayroong naiambag sa larang ng politika sa pamamagitan ng kanilang programa tulad ng pagpapataas ng antas ng edukasyon sa lalawigan Sorsogon. Makikita na ang mga ambag ng mga tanyag na Sorsoganon sa larang ng edukasyon ay naglunsad ng mga programang kinilala sa buong mundo lalo na sa pagbasa tulad ng "Balsa-Basa" at "Educador Kariton".

Nabuo ang kongklusyon na ang mga tanyag na Sorsoganon na may naiambag sa larang ng sining ay labing-pito (17), kasaysayan ay walo (8), panitikan ay labing-pito (17), politika ay sampu (10) at edukasyon ay lima (5. Iminumungkahi ng mananaliksik na bigyang pansin ang ganitong pananaliksik at gumawa ng mga karagdagang aklat na maaaring basahin at gamitin.

Susing Salita: Edukasyon, Kasaysayan, Panitikan, Politika, Sining

Mga Diyalektong Pantahanan ng Sorsogon

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Natiyak sa pananaliksik na ito ang kasalukuyang kalagayan ng mga diyalektong pantahanan ng Sorsogon. Ginamit ang deskriptib-analisis na disenyo ng pananaliksik. Stratefied random sampling ang ginamit na paraan sa pagkuha ng 900 respondents mula sa 14 na bayan at isang (1) lunsod sa lalawigan ng Sorsogon. Gumamit ng pamatnubay na

talatanungan ang mananaliksik sa paglikom ng mga datos o impormasyon. Nagsagawa din ng impormal na pakikipanayam ang mananaliksik sa mga naging kalahok sa pag-aaral. Sinuri ang mga nakalap na datos gamit ang pagbibilang (frequency count), mean, at pagrarango.

Batay sa natuklasan iba't ibang mga katawagan ang malimit na ginagamit sa pagtukoy ng iba't ibang bahagi ng bahay tulad ng balkon, sala, kusina, silid-tulugan at paliguan/palikuran. Katulad halimbawa sa bayan ng Castilla, sa bahaging sala ang salitang bangko/tukawan, pamaypay/ kayab. Ang kasalukuyang kalagayan nito ay ibinatay ayon sa kung anong dalas ng paggamit nito at edad ng gumagamit. Karamihan ay nagsasabi na may mga katawagan na di na gaanong ginagamit sapagkat napalitan na ito ng mga makabagong salita. Maraming salik ang nakaaapekto sa kasalukuyang kalagayan ng mga wikaing ito tulad ng social media, ang nakikita at nababasa sa facebook, twitter, blog, instagram, telebisyon, atbp. Nakakaapekto rin text messaging, paggaya sa mga dayuhang wikain at paggaya sa kanilang mga iniidolong artista. Inirerekomenda sa pananaliksik na ito na gamitin ang katutubong diyalektong pantahanan ng Sorsogon sa araw-araw na pamumuhay upang huwag itong mawala at higit itong mapalaganap. Lumikha ng karagdagang aklat o diksiyunaryo na maglalaman ng mga katutubong diyalektong pantahanan ng Sorsogon. Ipamudmod ang nagawang aklat o diksiyunaryo sa mga Sorsoganon. Ipabatid sakanila ang kahalagahan ng sariling wika. Ang mga susunod na mananaliksik ay magsagawa ng iba pang kaugnay na pananaliksik tungkol dito.

Susing Salita: Dalas ng paggamit (frequency use), edad ng gumagamit (user's age), kalagayan (situation), salik (factors) wikaing pantahanan (home language)

ALS Curriculum Implementation for Juvenile Delinquent in Urban and Rural Areas in the Philippines: A Comparative Analysis

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Through education, the young generations prepare to become worthy citizens. It also helps the juvenile delinquents to redeem themselves. The curriculum specialists continue to refine the curriculum based on the needs of the learners. This study aims to compare the alternative learning system curriculum implemented to the juvenile delinquents in urban and in rural areas. This study was conducted in one of the cities in Metro Manila and in the province of Rizal. This study used exploratory study analysis. The method aims to gather a thorough understanding through phone and face-to-face interviews with the ALS teachers as the respondents. The study also employed three semi-structured questions and the respondent's answers were categorized using analytical coding to compare and analyse the implementation of the ALS curriculum for juvenile delinquent. The interpretation and analysis of the data collected shows that the ALS teachers from both the rural and urban areas have the same experiences on the implementation of the ALS program for juvenile delinquents in terms of curriculum, instruction and assessment. Furthermore, the ALS teachers gave an emphasis that once a juvenile delinquent undergoes through the program he is given a new hope and new directions in life. Lastly, the ALS teachers from both areas

made the same recommendation that to ensure the success of the implementation of the program, additional funds for the development of quality learning materials, assessment tools should be designed properly, and improve the facilities of the learning centers.

Keywords: A & E test, alternative learning system, curriculum, instructional manager, juvenile delinquent

The English Grammar Proficiency of Selected High School Students

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English is known to be the global language that helped people in different parts of the globe, communication as to speak. However, people who are learning this subject encounter difficulties, mainly because of its grammar part and that is where the subject-verb-agreement takes place.

The goal of this study is to determine the proficiency level of grade 12 students of Lagro High School. The research design used in this study is descriptive quantitative since it deals with interpretation of scores gathered from the test. A purposive sampling technique is used since the goal of the study is to identify how proficient do the outgoing grade 12 students of the said school learnt the subject-verb-agreement. The respondents are the enrolled grade 12 students of the said school for the first semester of school year 2019-2020. A survey questionnaire of a validated 50-item test about subject-verb-agreement is used as the main gathering instrument for this study. Frequency, weighted mean, and standard deviation are the statistical measures employed in getting the results from the data gathered from the respondents.

The study found out that students of the academic strands such as Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), Accountancy, Business, and Management (ABM), and Humanities, and Social Sciences (HUMSS) have the better weighted means indicating they are proficient users, students of the technical and vocational strands have the lowest weighted mean that means developing users and the general proficiency is approaching proficient users.

The researcher highly recommends that extensive reading of English affects one's language proficiency since reading in its sense is an individual activity. It also implies that the constant use of English in the academe must be done so as to develop fully one's Englishness. English Language and Literature Teachers are suggested to constantly encourage students to use English as their medium of instruction in Reading, Writing, and Speaking in the academe. Finding one's own common errors and having the ability to properly correct them are the benefits of mastering subject-verb agreement.

Keywords: English, Grammar, High School, Language Proficiency, Subject-Verb agreement

Strengthening Curriculum and Instruction as the Prerequisite of Global Competitiveness: An Analysis of Philippine Education Reports vis-a-vis the World's Top Education Systems

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This study analyzed and synthesized various scholarly works regarding Philippine Education Reports vis-a-vis the world's top education systems (Finland, Singapore, Japan, United States of America, China, Australia, etc.). The research covers 40 studies from authors and researchers all over the world. It focused on the challenges (causes and possible solutions) that the Philippine system has been facing since the Survey of the Outcomes of Elementary Education (SOUTELE) in 1975 until the Philippine Education for All (PEFA) Report in 2015 and the best practices of the top 10 leading countries in education and student performance based on PISA (the Programme for International Student Assessment) results.

Data were gathered and analyzed within a five-month period. Through rigorous desk review, it was found that the Philippine basic education is failing to achieve what it intends to achieve, teacher quality needs to be improved and the education system, itself, relies heavily and consciously on credentials. Moreover, the said challenges are due to the inadequate investments in education, the poor management of local and national organizations and the inequality in the standards for education. In terms of benchmarking on the education system of the leading countries, the following best practices were found: (a) a unified goal of education, (b) a five to six-year curriculum development plan with annual academic goals and evaluation, (c) a demand for the active involvement of all the curriculum stakeholders and (d) a local/school-based curriculum specialist, coordinator or committee that ensures the success of the curricular process.

Keywords: Curriculum development, Curriculum evaluation, Curriculum specialist, International education system, Philippine education system

Pagtataya sa Implementasyon ng MTB-MLE Kapampangan sa Pribadong Paaralan

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Ang implementasyon ng Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education ang nakitang pinakamabisang paraan upang madaling maunawaan ng mga mag-aaral ang kanilang mga aralin mula sa unang baitang hanggang ikatlong baitang. Maraming pag-aaral ang nagpatunay na kapag natuto ang isang mag-aaral sa kanyang sinusong wika ay magiging higit na madali ang pagkatuto niya ng iba pang wika. Sa kabilang banda, ang mga hamong kinahaharap ng mga guro ay nagiging balakid sa maayos at istriktong implementasyon ng programa. Kaya naman ang pag-aaral na ito ay nakatuon sa pagtataya sa implementasyon at pangkalahatang

layunin ng MTB-MLE. Ang disenyo ng pag-aaral ay kwalitatibong penomenolohiyang pananaliksik kung saan gumamit ng purposive sampling sa pagpili ng kalahok at pakikipanayam at coding sa pagkuha ng mga resulta. Ang mga kalahok na ikinapanayam ay ang mga guro mula una hanggang ikatlong baitang na nagtuturo ng MTB-MLE at ang mga guro na ginagamit ang Mother Tongue sa kani-kanilang mga asignatura. Sa pag-aaral na ito ay natuklasan ang hindi pangkalahatang pagsunod ng pribadong paaralan sa mga polisiya na inihanda ng Departamento ng Edukasyon katulad ng hindi paggamit ng mother tongue bilang wikang panturo sa lahat ng asignatura, tatlumpung minutong pagtuturo sa MTB-MLE sa halip ng limampung minuto, pagtatakda ng paaralan kung ano ang mga paksang ituturo sa MTB-MLE na hindi sumasalig sa dinisenyong kurikulum at modyul ng DepEd, ang hindi pagbibigay ng special class sa mga mag-aaral na kaiba ang unang wika sa karamihan at ang pagko-code switching ng mga guro sa pagtuturo na nagbunsod ng mga hamon sa pagtuturo, mga mag-aaral at kagamitang panturo. Sa huli, napagtanto na malaki ang hamon nito hindi lamang sa Departamento ng Edukasyon kundi maging sa mga gurong nagtuturo ng MTB-MLE. Ang kabisaan ng isang polisiya ay hindi makikita sa mga panuntunan at alituntunin nito kung hindi sa istriktong pagsunod ng mga paaralan sa lahat ng mga panuntunan nang sa gayon ay matiyak at magagarantiya ang katagumpayan ng programa sa mga layuning inilatag nito.

Susing Salita: implementasyon, Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education, pribadong paaralan, sinusong wika

Photo Voicing the Experiences of the Engineering Students from Non-Stem Senior High School

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The current change in the education system of the Philippines has brought a domino effect, not just in basic education. It has also affected tertiary education because the curriculum of higher education has to be aligned and updated with that of the curriculum of the basic education, removing all the courses taken during the senior high school (SHS). These reforms in the educational system have caused tremendous effect especially to students. Students who are not from STEM strand in their senior high school, who enrolled in the engineering program, are expected to have difficulty in coping up than their counterparts from the STEM strand. Using the Social Cognitive Career Theory as a lens of analysis, this qualitative cross-case study design with the aid of photovoice as a data-gathering tool explored the challenges experienced by these non-STEM graduates who enrolled in engineering programs. Thematic analysis with a priori descriptive coding technique used to analyze the data from the photovoice activity, focus group discussion and Key informant interview. The result draws that being an engineering student whose background is apart from the STEM strand in senior high school poses struggles and challenges especially in dealing with courses such as Chemistry, Calculus, and physics. In-school and off-school efforts including school support, helped the students overcome the challenges they faced. Quality education exposure also helped them somehow to thrive in the chosen field.

Keywords: STEM, Senior High School, Photovoice, Engineering Education, Higher Education

Assessment of Mathematics in the Modern World at Wesleyan University-Philippines AY '18-'19

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The study evaluated the Mathematics in the Modern World as the lone mathematics course in the new General Education Curriculum (GEC) prescribed by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) in the CHED Memorandum Order (CMO) number 20 series of 2013. The research was conducted at Wesleyan University-Philippines and it involved the students that were enrolled in the course in the first semester of academic year 2018-2019. This study confined in the Thorndike's Law of Readiness, a law which states that learning is dependent upon the leaner's readiness to act- to highlight the newness of the course, and to gain an assessment in a learner-centered perspective. The level of interest of the learners in every required topic covered by this new mathematics course was evaluated, and the top 3 elective topics that the learners are most interested were identified. The respondent's gender, college department, program, senior high school (SHS) attended, SHS strand, and highest educational attainment of parents were also set independent to the learning outcomes and academic purpose of Mathematics in the Modern World. The result shows that the level of interest of the learners in the required topics in the course is described as "moderate", meanwhile, the result suggests that the students are more interested to those elective topics that involve technology and arts such as Logic, Codes, and Geometric Designs. While the respondent's gender, college department, SHS attended, and highest educational attainment of parents do not delineate his or her interest to the topics in the course, the heterogeneity of the classes with respect to the senior high school strands taken as preparation of the students is not conducive in the progress of the discussion and learning reception of all students taking this course in the same class, thus mandatory Bridging Program for Non-Science Technology Engineering Mathematics (STEM) completers taking STEM prescribed programs is recommended to set the playing field equal for all learners. Lastly, the researcher recommends that the teachers should choose the elective topics in this course that most of the students are most interested which will help the students improve their class attendance in mathematics classes and be more receptive in learning this course.

Keywords: assessment, interest, math, math in the modern world, readiness

Multiple Intelligences of Grade 7 Learners of the College of the Immaculate Conception

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Learners have many characteristics in common and yet there are many variations among children and each child possesses a unique blend of tributes that makes him or her one of a kind.

In connection with the diversity of learners, the assessment is varied based on the intelligence the learners possess (DepEd Memorandum 78 s. 2018 – School Based Launching of Learner-Centered Classroom Initiative). Later on as a teacher, however, the researcher observed that learners are the focus of education, while teachers facilitate learning and help learners reflect and become responsible for their education.

During casual conversations, different teaching strategies are being employed by English teachers in this locality to facilitate the learning of the English language towards learners from all grade levels. Their observation includes the learners' need to be motivated in various ways.

Based on the abovementioned problem encountered and observations, the researcher to pursue this study to identify the intelligences which are possessed by Grade 7 learners. Mainly, this study aimed to identify the multiple intelligences possessed by the learners and to enhance those intelligences through the use of learning activities to continue being academically successful. The respondents of this study were the Grade 7 learners of the College of the Immaculate Conception. This is a quantitative study which utilized the Descriptive method of research using a questionnaire. Based from the result of the study, the following conclusions are drawn: (1) there is no significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and their multiple intelligences; (2) each respondent possessed more than one intelligence. The result of the survey questionnaire revealed that the top three intelligences of the majority of the respondents were interpersonal intelligence, logical/mathematical intelligence, and musical intelligence. Furthermore, the next four intelligences were intrapersonal intelligence, existential intelligence, visual intelligence, and verbal-linguistic intelligence. Moreover, the least dominant multiple intelligences were kinesthetic intelligence and naturalistic intelligence. This implies that teachers should recognize and teach to a broader range of talents and skills. Hence, varied learning activities may be used to cater the multiple intelligences that learners possess.

Keywords: diversity, learning activities, multiple intelligence, skills

Integration of Filipino Language as Medium of Instruction in Teaching Advanced Algebra Class

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This study aimed at testing the effectiveness of integrating the Filipino language in teaching Advanced Algebra compared to the use of English Language. It described the performance of two groups of students in solving problems in Advanced Algebra before and after a series of instruction using pre-test and post-test design and test whether there is significant difference between the post-test scores of the two groups of subjects. This study was conducted in Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology – Sumacab Campus and selected 3rd Year Bachelor of Secondary major in Mathematics (14) students of the University for A.Y 2017-2018 as subjects of the study. The subjects were statistically divided the control group and experimental group based on their problem solving skills in Advanced Algebra. The study used the experimental design of research. T-test for dependent and independent sample to test whether there is a significant difference between the pre –test and post-test scores of the groups and between the post – tests of the two groups. After investigating the data, it made enough statistical evidence to have the following results; first, There is no significant difference in the problem solving skills of subjects under the Controlled group in the pre – test and post-test. Second, There is no significant difference in the problem solving skills of subjects under the Experimental group in the pre – test and post-test. Considering the scores in the post-test of the two groups, it reveals the rejection of the hypothesis There is a significant difference in the problem solving skills of the students between the two groups after instruction. Thus, this study implies that the medium of language used in the assessment tool must be aligned to the medium of instruction. Also, curriculum developers may consider integrating the use of Filipino in teaching higher Mathematics.

Keywords: Advanced Algebra, Language, Instruction, Mathematical Proficiency, Problem Solving Skills

Assessing Creativity of the Language Activities in the Prescribed Grade 10 English Textbook by the Department of Education: An Extended Evaluation

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Integration of creative language activities is an essential tenet of 21st century learning. Adhering to A Model of Creativity in the Classroom by Csikszentmihalyi and Wolfe (2014), this research scrutinized one aspect that promotes creativity: the material

(textbook). This study and/or extended evaluation was a humble attempt to examine the elements promoting creative behavior in the language activities found in the prescribed English textbook by the Department of Education for Grade 10 learners in public schools. The theoretical frameworks of Torrance (1979) and Tin (2013) were utilized in the process of documentation analysis. Results showed that the language textbook prescribed for Grade 10 public school learners employed a mixture of the different categories that elicit creative behaviour among learners. In particular, fluency or engaging learners in language activities that require generation of multiple ideas/alternate solutions was the most explored area. Whereas, the use of multicultural experiences and constraints were the least explored areas. The result of this research aimed to shed a light as to how curriculum developers can still further improve language activities tailor-made for learners of the 21st century.

Keywords: creativity, curriculum evaluation, curriculum development, language curriculum

Development and Evaluation of a Pilot Interprofessional Education Program Within a Higher Education Curriculum

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The World Health Organization (WHO) created a Framework of Action on Interprofessional Education (IPE) and Interprofessional Collaboration (IPC) with the aim of challenging higher educational institutions to facilitate shared learning among health sciences students. This requires redesigning the health education process to equip health care professionals with knowledge, skills, and attitudes to work in a multidisciplinary environment in both the academic setting and in practice. Simple as it may seem, IPE is not simply bringing together students from different professions. Key elements are needed for consideration in the planning and implementation of IPE interventions both in the pre- and post- licensure qualification educational levels. Learning to become a collaborative practitioner entails addressing several learning and teaching issues such as theories to support learning and teaching strategies, specific learning and teaching learning strategies, type of learning settings to be used, competencies needed to be taught and the type of role should faculty adopt and the type of faculty development needed. The paper aims to give an overview on the guidelines and steps in introducing IPE in the health professions education. It will also tackle the action plan implemented in developing a pilot IPE program in one higher educational institution in the Philippines. Lastly, the paper will also present the results of the evaluation done on the pilot program using the CIPP model.

Keywords: CIPP; Evaluation; Health care; Interprofessional Education; Interprofessional Collaboration

Leisure Time Activities Among Emiliano Tria Tirona Memorial National High School Students: Input for the Contextualization of K-12 PE Curriculum

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This research aims to collect accurate data on the leisure commonalities and interest of 4Ps students to be able to create an active recreational program that would address the interest of the students and may help lessen the drop-out rate and improve academic performance.

The study used descriptive-survey type of research. The participants were students from grade 7 to grade 12. A leisure diary, time budget sheet and a questionnaire was used for gathering data needed and an informal interview to validate answers. Descriptive statistics was used in analyzing the data.

The students spend an average of 50% of their daily activities for time for existence, 40% of their activities for time for subsistence and average of 10% of their daily activities for leisure time. According to the result, among 9 categories Games and Sports ranked 1st, Fitness Activities Category ranked 2nd, and Technology-based activities ranked 3rd, despite not being on the top category, the activity listening to music is the one with the highest number of students interested in.

The research is limited to the 4Ps students of Emiliano Tria Tirona Memorial National High School.

The study would provide the school and the community a program that would suit the needs and interest of the students.

This research-based active recreation program may help lessen the drop-out rate and improve the academic performance of the students.

Keywords: Leisure time Activities, Leisure Commonalities, Leisure Interest, Recreational Program

Status of Language Transition Among Grade Four Pupils in Learning Science

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This article focuses on the status of language transition among grade four pupils in learning science in terms of problem solving, effective communication, and understanding science concepts. Recently, a huge transformation in the Philippine K-12 curriculum included the implementation of MTB-MLE in the curriculum and designates it as the Medium of Instruction for grades 1-3 subjects. It is believed to increase the level of pupil's understanding of the subject by beginning where the pupils can grasp the learning, which happened to be

thru the vernacular. Language transition in Science happens between third grade and fourth grade where this article extensively looks in the status of changes and how it potentially affects the academic performance. Through a descriptive-qualitative design of research, the respondents of this research were Science pupils in Grade Four and were chosen randomly in purpose. This article is able to identify Mother tongue as a comfortable language for fourth graders to use in learning Science particularly in engaging into activities such as problem solving, communication, and comprehending concepts.

Keywords: K-12, Medium of instruction, MTB-MLE, Problem Solving

Articulating the Foundations of Philippine K to 12 Curriculum: Learner-Centeredness

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This article is focused on an in-depth assessment of the K to 12 curriculum of the Philippine Educational system. It aimed to identify the misalignment of the teaching pedagogies as mandated by RA 10533 in the sound idea of the widely spreading concept of learner centeredness. This article is premised on the assumption that many Filipinos, including Filipino teachers are complacent on the implementation of the K to 12 curriculum not noticing the deviation of foundations to the constitutional aim of learner-centeredness. Furthermore, in an attempt to analyze the K to12 curriculum, this article comprehensively looks into the foundations and connection to learner-centeredness to provide articulation in the new curriculum. Qualitative-Content Analysis is the instrument of research to achieve the objectives of the study. There is no other participant in this study aside from the researcher in order to minimize subjectivity in the description of the content and to prevent further interwoven interpretation in the analysis. Through descriptive analysis, this article takes into account the official statements of the education department in the enumeration of fluctuations. A topical analysis across RA 10533 descriptor was qualitatively presented through MSWord. This paper reveals the strong need for the articulation in the curriculum, which calls for an in-depth review of content of curriculum.

Keywords: Education, Learning Styles, Strategies and Outcomes, descriptive design, Philippines

Lack of Textbooks for Grade 8 English: Implications for Curriculum and Instruction

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This study examined the lived experience and challenges of English teachers concerning the lack of DepEd-prescribed textbooks in the teaching of Grade 8 English in public schools in order to determine its implications for curriculum and instruction. Five participants were selected using purposive sampling. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews and analyzed using thematic analysis.

The participants' collective responses and the analysis of their experiences generated four overarching themes: challenges, other curriculum concerns, impact, and interventions. Of the four themes, the first theme about challenges was the most discussed with nearly half the teacher comments concentrated on this area. The results identified problems related to the lack of textbooks ranging from the provision of photocopies and "no collection" policy, to the use of smartphones and its negative impact on the students' discipline. Other curriculum concerns were also uncovered including the appropriateness of the alternative module's content to the level and needs of the students, class size, and the DepEd's readiness for the K-12 program. The teachers expressed how these challenges hinder them from delivering the curriculum and instruction effectively, which reflect the pedagogical impact of this challenge.

Utilizing a phenomenological qualitative research design, the study revealed an inconsistency between the aim of the curriculum and the actual delivery of instruction influenced by these existing challenges stemming from the lack of textbooks.

Keywords: curriculum development, English textbooks, language curriculum

Employing Lip Reading in Teaching English for the Inclusive Deaf Grades 9 and 10 Students in Developing Instructional Comprehension

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Education For All (EFA) is a global movement led by UNESCO (United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), aiming to meet the learning needs of all children, youth and adults by 2015. Inclusion is a main component that is used with EFA. Since EFA is a global movement all children are involved: different cultures, religions, disabilities, and more. The problem that is faced with inclusion is how different countries define disability. In the Philippines, inclusion in education is already a practice. Students who are enrolled in special education were combined with the so – called regular students.

The Philippine EFA 2015 Plan is a vision and a holistic program of reforms of the country to achieve an improved quality of basic education for every Filipino by 2015. The central goal of the Philippine EFA 2015 Plan is basic competencies for all that will bring about functional literacy for all.

There are varieties of challenges that a teacher meet in an inclusive education such as lack of experience in an inclusion setting, lack of experience dealing with severe and profound disabilities, including all students in all activities, educating students with less severe disabilities, dealing with death, shortage of teacher aides, teaching compassion with students, dealing with parents of "typically developing" students, individualized lesson plans and coordinating therapies.

In San Isidro National High School, SPED inclusion is already in presence. Each grade level has a section which has inclusive education. Though, the issues met by the teacher is complicated that should the institution device a short and long term solutions.

The proponents would like to prove that the use of the lip reading in teaching English for the inclusive deaf grades 9 and 10 students in developing instructional comprehension.

Ethnic Dances of the Matigsalogs of Malabog, Davao: A Field Dance Research

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Dances reflect the distinct and authentic identity of a nation. It is through dances that the underlying artistic expressions mirror the richness and diversity of a culture it represents. Documenting a part of Mindanao's rich heritage in dance creates awareness on our less noticed brothers and their long ago flourishing culture. The purpose of this study was to document the ethnic dances of the Matigsalog group in Davao, particularly the musical and dance equipment used, costume and accessories, and dance movements. In addition, this study also determined the cultural activities of the Matigsalog group as reflected in the dance.

This study used the field dance research and the descriptive method. Likewise it utilized interview and observation approach. Data was collected through a semi-structured one-on-one interview, group interview, recorded and documented dances, and observations from the selected dancers/performers and key informants of Brgy. Malabog. Data analysis revealed the presence of ten (10) ethnic dances together with the musical and dance equipment, costume and accessories, dance movements, and cultural activities that disclosed the unique identity of Matigsalogs. This study will contribute to the preservation of the nation's intangible wealth, promotion of cultural heritage in the educational system particularly in the field of physical education.

Abstracts

Professional Development and Lifelong Learning

Impacts of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Activities among Elementary School Teachers

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Continuing professional development (CPD), before known as continuing professional education (CPE), is described as lifelong education of professionals on specialized knowledge, skills, attitude and ethical and moral values after the initial registration and admission to the profession. This study aimed to assess continuing professional development (CPD) activities and its perceived impact on public elementary school teachers in a school district in Zambales. The researchers used descriptive cross-sectional and correlational designs with the aid of a survey - questionnaire, informal interview, and observation. The entire population of elementary teachers in a district was chosen to participate in the study. From a total of 222 teachers, the study revealed that the majority of them have earned limited units of CPD and have an insufficient engagement in certain CPD activities. It was statistically presented that the attendance of CPD activities is significantly dependent on career development, enhancement of personal competencies, improving teaching and learning process and improving learner outcomes. Thus, the school heads should empower teachers 'engagement in CPD activities, particularly the young professionals through regular monitoring. Thus, the intervention plan may include activities on creating an automated monitoring system for CPD units earned; school visitation for promotion by CPD providers; CPD activity- survey; annual action research writing; and reward for highest CPD credit unit's earner.

Keywords: Attendance, continuing professional development program, cross-sectional design, impact, public elementary school teachers

Human Capital Development on Teachers' Work Engagement and Community Involvement

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This study investigated the relationship of teachers' profile, Human Capital Development (HCD), teachers' Work Engagement and Community Involvement as well as the challenges that the teachers encounter relevant to HCD. It is a mixed method research which involved 347 respondents composed of principals, teachers, and stakeholders in the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan and Tarlac. Survey and interview were utilized to gather the necessary data. Results were analyzed using frequency, percentage, weighted mean and

Pearson Product Moment Correlation for the quantitative phase of the study. For the qualitative part of the study, frequency counts and thematic analysis were utilized.

Findings of the study showed that there is no significant difference on the perceptions of teachers and principals on HCD and teachers' Work Engagement. Likewise, there is no significant difference on the perceptions of teachers and stakeholders on teachers' Community Involvement. In terms of the teachers' profile, years in service have significant relationship on teachers' Work Engagement and is highly significant with Community Involvement. Highest educational attainment also have highly significant relationship with Work Engagement. Sex, position, field of specialization and outstanding accomplishment have no significant relationship on HCD, Work Engagement and Community Involvement. Work Engagement and Community Involvement have highly significant relationship with HCD. The challenges faced by teachers on HCD included their tons of work, overloaded subjects and ancillary tasks, only few were given opportunities to attend seminars and also their financial status. Results imply that professional development activities must be given to teachers in order for them to be more productive and engaged in their profession.

Journey Towards a Constructivist Classroom: Incorporating Learner-Centered Activities Through Lesson Study

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This paper aims to raise conversations on designing appropriate learner-centered activities using the principles of Lesson Study as a tool for evaluating classroom practice. Using the theory of constructivism and principles of student-centered learning, the researchers carefully designed the lesson in triangle similarity and executed in a class. Because of the Lesson Study, three emergent perspectives arise: (1) Constructivism in Mathematics Classroom (2) Anticipation of Students 'Responses and (3) Improvement of the Lesson. Thus, being a constructivist teacher entails a long journey of classroom experiences and being able to reflect on one's practice, especially if this is in relation to the students. A constructivist mathematics classroom activities requires presence of higher-order thinking skills, well-established prior knowledge, and social interaction.

Keywords: constructivism, geometry, lesson study, professional development triangle similarities

Farm School Without a Farm: A Case Study of the Family Farm School

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The new millennium has made education undergo a revolutionized change regarding science & technology, globalization, privatization, urbanization, industrialization, etc. and today's youth are facing a lot of emerging issues including social, emotional, physical and psychological issues. The challenge now to every institution requires immediate and effective response from a socially responsible system of education. This research study explores the unique features of FFS and its impact to the students 'holistic development. It also identifies the challenges experienced by the teachers in facilitating the FFS practices.

Results show that the teaching and learning practices of FFS which has greatly impact the students 'development focus on the following: (1) student-centered and empowerment; (2) life-long learning that is experiential in nature; (3) parents 'involvement is significant; (4) values formation integration. In addition, the challenges experienced by the teachers include the (1) students 'interest and attitude towards learning; and (2) limited support from the government and private institutions. The paper concludes that the unique features and learning practices of the FFS as well as parents 'involvement in school has great impact to the students 'development of life-long learning skills which help them prepare for their future careers. In addition, more professional development trainings should be given to teachers to keep abreast with the 21 st century learners and with the strong support from the government and private institutions FFS system will continue to prosper and will help the country in community and sustainable development.

Keywords: family farm school, life-long learning, students 'development

Alternative Learning System - Accreditation and Equivalency Secondary Passers: Untold Stories

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The primary purpose of this study was to trace the whereabouts of the Alternative Learning System-Accreditation and Equivalency Secondary (ALS A&E) passers from calendar 2011-2015 of Schools District of Lambunao, Schools Division of Iloilo, Philippines. The study employed an explanatory sequential design of mixed-method using 62 ALS A&E secondary passers as participants. Out of 62 participants, the study utilized 9 subjects for interview. Survey instrument and interview were utilized in gathering the data. The findings revealed that most of the respondents were single and from batch 2015, preferred employment after graduation, preferred to continue to college and earn a baccalaureate degree, contractual and employed locally. The value of perseverance and hard work are the

school-related values which had helped them in their preferences. The respondents were found to be proficient in Expanding One's World Views and Filipino Communication Skills. The study also revealed that coping with lessons, financial constraints, and learning centers ' location were the common challenges met by ALS passers. They overcome those challenges with family support, self-determination, and teachers 'encouragement.

Keywords: ALS passers, Challenges, school-related values, tracer study

Kasanayan ng mga Kabataan ng Digital na Panahon Para sa Pagsulat ng mg Komposisyon

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Ang pagsusulat ay pagpapahayag ng kaisipan, kaalaman at damdamin ng mag-aaral sa pamamagitan ng mga sagisag na tunog sa paraang palimbag. Nangangailangan din ng kadalubhasaan sa prosesong paraan ng pagsusulat, ang kahusayan sa pag-uugnay ng mga kasanayang pangwika na nagsasaayos ng mga kaisipan ay nakatutulong upang makapagsulat ng isang mahusay na sulatin.

Isinasaad sa DepEd Order No. 31, s 2012, na ang asignaturang Filipino ay naglalayong malinang ang (1) kakayahang komunikatibo at (2) kahusayan sa pag-unawa at pagpapahalagang pampanitikan ng mga mag-aaral. Lilinangin ang makrong kasanayan (pakikinig, pagsasalita, pagbasa, pagsulat at panonood) sa tulong ng iba't ibang dulog at pamamaraan tulad ng Komunikatibong Pagtuturo ng Wika (KPW), Pagtuturong Batay sa Nilalaman (PBL) ng iba't ibang akdang pampanitikan at Pagsasanib ng Gramatika sa Tulong ng iba't ibang Teksto (PGRT), at isinasaalang-alang din ang pagsasanib ng mga pagpapahalagang pangkatauhan sa pag-aaral at pagsusuri ng iba't ibang akdang pampanitikan.

Subalit may mga mag-aaral na tumuntong na sa kolehiyo ay wala pa ring sapat na kakayahan para makapagsulat ng mga komposisyon. Ang pag-aaral na ito ay isinagawa upang mataya ang kakayahan at kaalaman ng mga kabataang mag-aaral sa isang pamantasan sa pagsusulat ng komposisyon. Layunin ng pananaliksik na mailarawan ang kasanayan ng mga kabataang tutok ang atensiyon sa mga makabagong teknolohiya at social media kung paano sila magsulat ng komposisyon. At alamin ang implikasyon ng mga napag-alaman sa sikolohiya ng pagtuturo ng mga guro. Sa tulong ng 46 na kabataang mag-aaral na kumukuha ng kursong Edukasyon na pinasulat ng mga sanaysay ay nataya ang kanilang kaalaman sa pagsusulat ng komposisyon. Napag-alaman na ang kaalaman at kasanayan nilang sumulat ayon sa nilalaman, organisasyon at mechanics ay nasa antas na hindi gaanong mahusay hanggang sa katamtamang husay lamang. Ang uri o tema ng mga sanaysay na naisulat ay tungkol sa wika, kultura at kulturang popular na siyang mas nakakarami. Ang mga napag-alaman ay may malaking implikasyon sa sikolohiya ng edukasyon, mga guro, mag-aaral at sa lipunang Filipino.

School Learning Action Cell of Selected Elementary Schools in District I, Quezon City: Basis for a Proposed Training Program

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Educational system in the country is perhaps one of the most talked about in all current issues we have today. K to 12 curriculum, one of the Department of Education (DepEd) educational systems ensures quality and effective education but still the present situation is not that promising. Although it visions teachers 'improvement and learners ' development, still it appears that there's much to look into. Through this, the researcher embarked in proposing a School Learning Action Cell Training Program to mend teachers ' and pupils 'holistic development. The study aims to assess the implementation of Learning Action Cell in selected schools in Quezon City and evaluate the acceptability of the proposed Training Program developed.

The study engaged descriptive method of research that would seek the accurate information about the acceptability of the Proposed SLAC Training Program. Descriptive evaluative research seeks to assess or judge in some way, providing useful information about something other than might be gleaned in mere observation or investigation of relationships and difference between the competencies in the used of the proposed training program in Selected Schools in District I, Quezon City in terms of trainees involved, training materials, facilitators, facilities and problems encountered by the School Learning Action Cell (SLAC) members.

In the light of the findings, the teachers and administrators assessed the components of the School Learning Action Cell as Very Good. Respondents also have common assessment on the School Learning Action Cell as to objectives, contents, methods and strategies, resources, personnel involved and budgetary requirements. Moreover, Training Program was designed and developed to further improve the implementation of the School Learning Action Cell program. It allows the teachers to have an opportunity to integrate theory and practice in the field and to work collaboratively with others with the current trends, thrust and innovations in teaching. Lastly, the proposed Training Program was found to be highly acceptable as assessed by teachers and administrators

Keywords: School Learning Action Cell, acceptability of proposed SLAC training program

Abstracts

Outcomes Based Teaching and Learning

Fostering Self-Regulation and Life Science-Technical-Vocational Integrated Skills through Career-Focused Teaching

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This study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of career-focused teaching (CFT) compared to the science conventional teaching (SCT) approach in enhancing students ' self-regulation (SR) and life science-technical-vocational integrated skills (LSTVIS). Specifically, it sought to find out if students exposed to CFT showed significant improvement on their SR and LSTVIS than those students exposed to SCT, and if SR was a significant positive predictor of LSTVIS.

The study followed the quasi-experimental pretest-posttest non-equivalent groups design. Two instruments were administered as both pretest and posttest in the study: the Self-Regulation Questionnaire (SRQ) was used to evaluate students 'initiative and responsibility in acquiring knowledge, and a researcher-made instrument, Life Science-Technical-Vocational Integrated Skills Questionnaire (LSTVISQ) was used to evaluate their perception on the skills that both Life Science and technical-vocational education have to be applied by the students in creating their knowledge products as guided by CFT. The mean pretest scores in SRQ and LSTVISQ were subjected to a two-tailed independent samples t-test to establish the initial comparability of the two groups prior to the intervention.

The sample of the study consisted of two intact sections of Grade 11 TVL Animation students in a public high school institution in Makati City who were enrolled in Earth and Life Science during the first semester of the School Year 2019-2020. Seventy students served as the respondents, 35 of them were in the CFT class and the other 35 students were in the SCT class. Both classes were taught by the researcher.

The study found out that students in the CFT class showed significant improvement on their self-regulation and life science-technical-vocational integrated skills compared to those who were in the SCT class as revealed by the mean posttest ratings analyzed using independent samples t-test. Also, it was found out that self-regulation is a predictor of life science-technical-vocational integrated skills.

Thus, the CFT was proven effective in enhancing students 'SR and LSTVIS in Life Science. Furthermore, self-regulation positively predicts students 'life science-technical-vocational integrated skills in the CFT class.

This study therefore recommends the integration of career-focused teaching in the other subjects and tracks in the senior high school. Also, it is recommended that the approach be incorporated in the curriculum of Life Science and that the implementation phase be done for a longer duration in case this study is replicated.

Keywords: Career-Focused Teaching, Self-Regulation, Life Science-Technical-Vocational Integrated Skills, Life Science

STU: Sipat-Tuklas-Unawa, Isang Pamaraan Sa Pagpapalawak ng Talasalitaan at Paglinang ng Komprehensyon

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Isa sa mga mahahalagang sandata na baon ng isang indibidwal sa pagtahak sa isang masalimuot at pamanghamon na mundo ay ang kaniyang kasanayan sa pagbasa. Kung kaya't sa murang edad ay hinuhubog na ang kasanayang ito ng mga magulang o guro sa pagbasa. Gayon pa man, lumalabas sa mga pag-aaral na maraming mga mag-aaral sa antas elementarya ang hindi nakababasa o hindi nauunawaan ang kanilang mga dinekowd na salita. Dahil dito kinakailangan humanap ng solusyon ang mga guro sa pagbasa upang matugunan ang suliraning kinahaharap ng mga mag-aaral sa antas elementarya.

Ang pananaliksik na ito ay nakatuon sa paggamit ng isang inobatibong teknik sa pagbasa ang STU: SIPAT-TUKLAS-UNAWA na may layuning mapalawak ang bokabolaryo o talasalitaan ng mga mag-aaral sa wikang Filipino at kasabay nito ay malinang ang kanilang komprehensyon sa pagbasa. Layunin din ng pag-aaral na mabakas ang kabisaan ng inobatibong teknik sa pagpapalawak ng talasalitaan at komprehensyon ng mga mag-aaral. Upang maisagawa ito ay gumamit ng deskriptibo-kwalitatabong pamamaraan bilang metodo sa pangangalap ng mga datos at pag-analisa ng mga ito. Mula rito ay nalaman na ang inobatibong teknik sa pagbasa ang STU: SIPAT-TUKLAS-UNAWA ay naging mabisa sa pagpapalawak ng bokabolaryo at pagpapataas ng komprehensyon sa pagbasa ng mga mga mag-aaral. Iminumungkahi ng pananaliksik na gamitin ang teknik at magkaroon ng mahabang pag-aaral upang mabakas ng mas malalim ang mga implikasyon ng teknik.

Susing salita: pagbasa, bokabolaryo, komprehensyon, pinantubayang pagbasa (DRA)

Perspectives of Grade 10 Students on DLSL CAPSTONE Initiatives: A Case Study

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Every institution aims to develop a globally competent individual equipped with knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to conquer globalized society. Driven by its mission-vision, De La Salle Lipa introduced CAPSTONE Initiatives as a platform for a unique and innovative way of learning and to realize its core direction of providing social innovation in quality education. The purpose of the study is to develop an in-depth analysis of the program's impact to Grade 10 students through case study method. All participants agreed that the program helped them to develop not only content knowledge but life-long skills needed to survive in the fast changing world. As such, working on CAPSTONE Initiatives develop their key competencies for living which include collaborative,

communication, critical and creative skills. However, challenges arose during the implementation process due to several factors like teachers 'instruction, students 'motivation, time allotment and resources needed to carry out the program. In the end, a new perspective was born and evident among the participants leading to the development of their personal global competency which is necessary to live in this fast changing society.

Keywords: CAPSTONE Initiatives, Grade 10 Students

The Effectiveness of "So What" Analysis and the Development of Students' Skills in Campus Journalism

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The study focused on the effectiveness of "so what" test analysis and the development of students 'skills in campus journalism. The study aimed to develop students 'skills in journalism through the implementation of "so what" test analysis. The intervention focused on students 'skills in constructing deep answer on the developed "so what" questions. It helped students enhance their scrutinizing ability to synthesize the idea of a certain issue or topic and explain the main thought in clear and expressive way of writing.

The study used descriptive and experimental methods of research. Experimental method was used to determine the significance of the "so what" test analysis. Descriptive method of research was used to determine the level of effectiveness of the test using the research-made questionnaire checklist. Survey and interview were also conducted to obtain the perception of the respondents on the study.

The findings of the study revealed that experimental group who exposed on the "so what" test analysis performed better than the control group. Majority of the experimental group improved writing skills in journalism and developed self-confidence in expressing their thoughts after their performance in journalism. As revealed by the respondents, the level of effectiveness of the "so what" test analysis is very high. The test is an effective tool to develop the skills of students in journalism.

Keywords: development of students 'skills in journalism, "so what" test analysis

A Present Situation Approach in Language Needs Analysis of the Oral Communication in Context (OCC) Course

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The enhanced K12 Basic Education Curriculum was implemented full swing in the Philippines in an attempt to make the graduates more competitive, skills-equipped, and aligned with international standards. Further, the changing landscapes of the industry require professionals to be well-versed speakers of English. This is a goal intended to be catered by the Senior High School's Oral Communication in Context (OCC) course.

As a means to check OCC's alignment to these goals, the researchers conducted a language needs analysis to capture tacit knowledge from stakeholders who had direct experience in either the teaching or learning of the course. Utilizing the Present Situation Analysis (PSA) approach, students and teachers of a private Higher Education Institution in Laguna served as sources of data. Data triangulation was observed, using an assessment questionnaire, key informant interview, and document analysis.

Tabulated student data revealed students 'high interest in both the course and its activities as well as how both contribute to success in higher studies. Interestingly, journal writing was identified as most proficient course skill; fluency and accuracy emerged equally important; and speech delivery is perceived as most useful course activity. However, the high response rate on the course as a mere requirement towards graduation must be critically reviewed.

Meanwhile, teacher responses and document review both show the need to contextualize the course. Incidentally, strategies are more student-centered and still heavily rely on rote learning, particularly invested on memorized speeches and written assessments. Surprisingly, only a few activities materialized to be consistent in students 'needs, teacher's methods, and document's prescription. With these, contextualization of specific activities and collaboration between and among subjects are highly recommended.

Keywords: K12 curriculum, language needs analysis, oral communication, present situation analysis

Mathematical Problem Solving Efficacy and Skills Among Pre-Service Teachers of Quirino State University

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The study assessed the extent of mathematical problem solving efficacy (as to ability and emotion) and the level of mathematical problem solving skills of the fifty-seven pre-service teachers of the Bachelor in Elementary Education Department of the College of

Teacher Education of Quirino State University-Main Campus to determine the existence of significant relationship on mathematical problem solving efficacy and level of mathematical problem solving skills. This study used the descriptive survey design of research. For the data collection, the study made use of a questionnaire composed of two parts as instrument. The data gathered were analyzed using frequency counts, percent, mean and Pearson r correlation. Most of the respondents 'level of problem solving skills is satisfactory. Further, results showed that there is no significant relationship on the extent of mathematical problem solving efficacy as to emotion and their level of problem solving skills. The results also showed that there is a significant relationship on the extent of mathematical problem solving efficacy as to ability, specifically on the respondents 'belief on getting an "A" on a math course, and their level of problem solving skills. The study recommended that a mechanism be established to address these findings to increase positive result in Mathematics learning.

Keywords: efficacy, skills, pre-service teachers

ENCODES: English Conversational Dialogues in Enhancing Students 'Speaking Skills

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The main purposes of this study is to come up with English conversational dialogues module through 1.) determining the learners 'level of speaking ability in English Language before and after using English Conversational Dialogues 2.) identifying the attitude of the students towards the teaching of English speaking using English Conversational Dialogues, and 3.) improving English lessons that will enhance students 'English Speaking Ability of the Grade 8 students in Makiling Integrated School.

The research utilized s mixed method design where students 'learning log, interviews, teachers 'reflection and students 'attitude towards teaching English speaking through English conversational dialogues also, speaking ability test and students 'attitude questionnaire were employed.

The data were analyzed using thematic analysis, mean score, percentage, standard deviation and T-Test. The findings of the study showed that the students perform better in English speaking Test after they were exposed in the use of English conversational dialogues. Also, a positive attitude from the students was derived from the teaching of English conversational dialogues.

Keywords: Conversational Dialogues, Speaking Ability, attitude

Development, Validation, and Acceptability of Ana-Holistic Rubric for Science and Technology Laboratory Operations

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The existing literature shows that only a limited number of published studies have been conducted in the Philippines about the use of Ana-holistic rubrics by students in the tertiary level. Studies conducted in the Philippines, Lim J.M., (2013), Soriano J.T. (2015) and Estacio, R. D. (2017), revealed that students have benefited from using the scoring rubrics in the teaching-learning process in different ways.

The current study aimed to develop a monitoring tool particularly a generic ana-holistic rubric for the science and technology laboratory operations. An ana-holistic rubric, is a hybrid of analytical and holistic rubrics (Balagtas, M.U. and Dacanay, A.G., 2013), it is analytic because it identifies specific components or criteria of an assignment or performance to be graded in percentage and it is holistic in the sense of combining the given sub-criteria on their respective indicators. A purposive sampling was considered, with respect to the student validators, nine (9) students were selected based upon their preliminary term academic performance in Science (Chemistry) and Technology subject (Electronics) and another nine (9) teacher evaluators are selected according to their educational attainment. The inter-rater reliability using Cronbach's alpha revealed an acceptable internal consistency of 0.77 as evaluated by the students and 0.98 which is excellent as evaluated by the teacher experts in TUP. The post laboratory performance scores of the first year college students utilizing the developed Ana-holistic rubric revealed a mean of 94.8 as compared to the control group exposed to the existing holistic rubric with the mean of 93.1. The findings showed a significant value of .01 thus rejecting the null hypothesis, hence this clearly shows that the developed rubric is effective in elevating student's laboratory performance in Science and Technology operations. Also, both the students and teachers described the instrument as very much acceptable in terms of usefulness, objective and quality.

The researchers recommended the use of ana-holistic rubric as a generic instrument for Science and Technology laboratory operations and to conduct similar study and to further validate the effectiveness of the instrument in other subject areas.

Keywords: ana-holistic rubric, validation, development, acceptability, laboratory operations

Abstracts

Instructional Design and Technology in Education

Impact of Multi-Sensory Approach in Teaching Basic Sight Words

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Education in early years of life serves as the great foundation in every developmental domain of a child. Kindergarten pupils are considered as the early learners. Their ages are significant in absorbing knowledge, skills and ideas easily compared in later years of life. The educator used effective approach in teaching children especially enhancing readings skills.

Multi-sensory approach is relevant for the pupils in order to use different senses such as visual, tactile, auditory and kinesthetic to learn and adapt environment with the use of materials and instructions to develop reading skills most especially in intellectual aspect. In Multi-sensory approach of play in teaching basic sight words, the teacher uses different materials that correspond in different senses through play. The teacher also models the use of materials and instruction and give the description of the activities.

The study showcased that there are significant difference in the usages of Multi-sensory approach of play in teaching basic sight words.

Multi-sensory approach is considered as one of the effective, challenging and innovative strategies in teaching basic sight words particularly among kindergarten pupils.

This type of teaching approach helps the children to engage more in materials and use their different senses needed in instruction and materials to stimulate in their minds and body to become more active in reading the basic sight words.

Keywords: Dolch Basic Sight Words, Kindergarten, Multi-sensory Approach, Play

Numeracy Enhancement Tool (NET): Offline Mobile App for Mathematics Students

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The basic mathematical skills were highly required for Grade 11 students to cope with senior high school mathematics wherein their academic performance based on mean percentage score (MPS) in examination was below average. In this study, offline mobile game app in the form of quiz was utilized to increase the basic mathematical skills of the students. This study used practical action research with pilot testing of pre-test-post-test design for two sections and roll-out in all Grade 11 students. Using paired sample t-test, it

was found out that the mobile app helped the students to increase their basic mathematical skills. It was revealed that there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test results and between the control and the experimental groups. So, the study pursued mobile app implementation for the whole grade level in senior high school. All Grade 11 students were encouraged to use the mobile app for two months during third grading period by giving additional point on quiz, games and quiz bee. Weekly monitoring for use of mobile app was recorded for two months to motivate them to use it frequently where questions installed on mobile app reshuffle every time it is use. As a result, there was an increase in mean percentage score in third periodical examination which indicates that the use of mobile app has positive effects on the mathematical skills of the students. It means using mobile phone in learning mathematics concepts may increase the passion, conceptual knowledge and computational skills of the students.

Keywords: Basic mathematical skills, Numeracy enhancement tool, Offline mobile app

Epekto ng Palabas Pangtelebisyon

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Natiyak sa pag-aaral na ito ang epekto ng palabas pangtelebisyon sa mga mag-aaral sa antas elementarya sa buong Probinsya ng Sorsogon,taong panuruan 2019-2020. Labing - limang mag-aaral(15) sa ikaapat na baitang hanggang ikaanim na baitang ang respondente sa pag-aaral na ito. Deskriptib-analitik sarbey ang ginamit ng mananaliksik sa paglikom ng mga datos na kakailanganin ng pag-aaral.Isang tseklist ang ginamit upang malaman ang epekto ng palabas pangtelebisyon sa mga mag-aaral. Ang mga nakalap na datos ay binigyan ng interpretasyon ng gamit pagbilang, bahagdan at pagrarango, Natuklasan sa pag-aaral na ang mga mag-aaral ay may kinahuhumalingan o kinahihiligan panonoorin tulad ng aksyon, balita, dokumentaryo, fantaserye, game shows, horror, isports, cartoons, komedya, reality show, romantic show, teleserye. “Kartoons” ang palabas pangtelebisyon na nangungunang panoorin ng mga mag-aaral. Lumabas na epekto ng palabas pangtelebisyon sa kanilang pisikal ay ang paglalabo ng mata, sa sosyal, gumagawa ng mga laro ayon sa nakikita, sa emosyonal, madaling mamangha sa mga pangyayari. Sa intelektuwal, mabilis magsaulo ng mga pangyayari at espirituwal, natutong manalangin. Lumalabas na mas maraming respondente ang nagsasabing maraming masamang epekto kaysa sa mabuting epekto ng palabas pangtelebisyon.Naging konklusyon na dapat pumili ang mga magulang ng mga programang angkop sa edad ng kanilang mga anak at walang mga marahas na tagpo. At dapat na isaalang-alang rin nila na may oras pa ang kanilang anak na makapag-aral ng leksyon. Mas mabuti na ibalanse ang panonood ng telebisyon upang hindi ito makasira sa pag-aaral ng mga bata. Sa

kamay pa rin ng mga magulang nakasalalay kung kailan at ano ang panonoorin ng mga bata. Sa kabuuan, malaki ang naitulong ng panonood ng telebisyon sa atin sa pagbibigay ng impormasyon araw-araw subalit nangangailangan ng patnubay ng magulang.

Susing-salita: Epekto (effect) palabas pantelebisyon (television show) pisikal (physical) sosyal (social) emosyonal (emotional), intelektuwal (intellectual) espirituwal (ispiritual)

The Special Program for Information and Communication Technology (SP-ICT) in the Division of Nueva Ecija: An Evaluation

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The study evaluated the implementation of the Special Program for Information and Communication Technology (SP-ICT) in the Division of Nueva Ecija. Seventy teachers involve in the implementation of the program for the last two years served as respondents. Data were gathered using a questionnaire. Most of the respondents were Teacher I followed by Teacher III. Most of them were female with educational attainment ranging from bachelor's degree to master's degree, and have been in the service from 1-10 years. School readiness was rated great extent ($\bar{x}$ =3.62), as well as for facilities ($\bar{x}$ =3.74), teaching competencies ($\bar{x}$=3.85), teaching strategies ($\bar{x}$=4.09), instructional materials ($\bar{x}$=3.93) and related trainings ($\bar{x}$=3.64). Lack of computer units was considered as the primary problem followed by availability of teaching manuals and guides and other learning materials. Some have recognized lack of internet connection also as a problem. Results show that the older the teachers the higher their designation while the younger they are the higher their educational attainment. Teachers 'competencies is positively correlated to teaching strategies, (r=.740), and teachers 'instructional materials, (r=.740), while school curriculum, is positively correlated to teachers 'training (r=.260) and school curriculum, (r=.253). Adoption and use of ICTs in education have impact on teaching, learning, and research and trainings.

Keywords: ICT Special Program, readiness, education

Enhancing Students 'Achievement in Biogeochemical Cycle through Predict-Observe-Explain Strategy

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Science achievement determines student's success level, strengths, and weaknesses in Science. It also tests student's knowledge and skills. However, related studies on science achievements calls for the enrichment of learning science among learners. There are educational reforms implemented in our education allowing and giving more a holistic development for learners. But such demands do not trigger response if not observed and re-shaped into precise and specific methodological guidelines and learning environment. Student experimentation underlies all scientific knowledge and understanding (Veselinovska, et.al., 2011). It provides students 'opportunities to think about, discuss, and solve real-life problems as well as find relationships among concepts and test and verify hypothesis. The aim of this study is to enhance learning on the biogeochemical cycle through the use of POE (Predict-Observe-Explain) strategy laboratory method. This study used a causal-descriptive research design. With this aim, a Grade 6 class of 30 students, 14 of whom are boys and 16 are girls were used as sample. Pre-test and post-test were administered to collect the data and were analyzed by using dependent t-test. The results showed that there is a significant difference between the students 'pre-test and post-test scores after the POE strategy laboratory method was used. Students' experiences showed positive response as they actively participated and enjoyed the learning of biogeochemical cycle through POE strategy. Exposing students to share and explain their ideas and involving to hands-on activities, allows them to understand concepts better. POE strategy engaged students in manipulating things, observing the results and verifying if their predictions are true or not. It is suggested to conduct another research with higher number of students to validate the result of this study.

Keywords: biogeochemical cycle; laboratory method; predict-observe-explain strategy; science achievement

Utilizing Exam Reflection (ER) Tool to Increase Students' Self-efficacy for Learning

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One of the evidences that Filipino teachers have low assessment literacy is the discontinuity of learning. Coping with this and considering the issues of reflection, this study is conducted to develop an Examination Reflection (ER) tool and determine its effectiveness in increasing students 'self-efficacy for learning. This intervention promotes a reflective practice that triggers self-regulatory skills to students which leads to increasing their self-efficacy for learning. This study used quasi-experimental design specifically the non-equivalent control group design. The participants came from grade seven students of Captain Albert Aguilar National High School (CAANHS) in Las Pinas City. Appropriate statistics were used to compare demographic profiles of both groups (control and experimental) such as age, gender, family size, first quarter average, study time and examination preparation. The mean for the pre and post self-efficacy for each group were reported and were compared. Only the experimental group has shown a significant gain in their self – efficacy. The result of ANCOVA reveals a significant difference between post self-efficacy of the experimental and control group after controlling their pre-self-efficacy. A thematic analysis was conducted to provide qualitative support on the quantitative findings in this study. Three main themes are identified and discussed in no particular order. The computed partial eta square indicates a large effect size. This implies that the students who received the treatment have higher post self-efficacy compared to those who did not. Thus, utilizing Examination Reflection (ER) tool is highly effective in increasing students 'self- efficacy for learning.

Keywords: ANCOVA, assessment, reflection, self-efficacy, self-regulation

Blended Learning Approach to Reading and Writing Skills for the Senior High School Learners

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The researcher developed an Instructional Materials for the enhancement of reading and writing skills of the learners. Language skills such as reading skills development is necessary, the same with other macro skills such as speaking, listening and writing. All these

skills are intertwined in writing a speech, in delivering a speech, in communicating with the audience and even in writing, one has to be a good reader too. A pre- testing was done to determine the needs of the learners in developing and enhancing the reading and writing skills. A total of twenty (20) learners who were randomly selected, participated in the pre-testing. The needs of the learners formed as the basis for the crafted questionnaires. She interpreted the scores on pretest and post- test of the learners for the Controlled Group (Traditional Method) and Experimental Group (Blended Learning Approach) on Reading and Writing Skills for the traditional method and on application of blended learning approach. Mean, Standard Deviation, and 2-way ANOVA were computed for the two groups where pretests and post tests were administered. This approach develops an ability that will be translatable across to other subjects and offers a multitude of real-world skills that directly connects into life skills from research skills, self-learning, self-engagement, and into better decision making.

Keywords: blended learning, face to face learning, reading and writing skills

The Pedagogical Impact of Genyo e-Learning in a Third World Country

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Technology greatly influences the World; it brought innovations that made life easier. Education is one of the Major benefactors of the impacts that Technology have brought. Learning management systems are becoming ubiquitous technology adopted at educational institutions. These LMSs are sought to be the optimum solution to meet pedagogical needs of the school, the teachers and the students. A country has high value on education. For many, the only best thing for a child to acquire and secure a better future is through education; this paves way to the search for more effective educational system. Most Schools in the Philippines face numerous instructive issues and deterrents that innovation can survive. A Learning Management System, for example, Genyo eLearning has been actualized at numerous Filipino Private Schools. Genyo could be utilized as a guide to convey e-content and to give different conceivable outcomes to actualizing offbeat eLearning online modules. This paper aims to investigate the pedagogical impact of the implementation of Genyo eLearning – a leading Learning Management System in the Philippines. The approach to the study is qualitative employed through a descriptive survey method and is established to give full description of the 4C's Framework of Genyo e-Learning's Implementation process, develop concepts and identify other areas of concern. The qualitative approach was also employed for the purpose of verification the effect of the LMS to the users. The design of the study makes use of Phenomenological study, this method was selected to have an in depth

understanding of the users 'experience. 10 Technical Experts, 50 Teachers and 128 students participated in this study. Results showed that the Implementation Process of Genyo e-learning helped teachers in their instruction and students improved their study habits. However, teachers still need more technology integration trainings to equip them with relevant and modern approaches.

Keywords: Technology Integration; Information Communication Technology

An Experimental Study of an Adaptive e-Learning Courseware for Design and Analysis of Algorithm

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Due to the emergence of information and communication technologies in various fields, which have also affected the educational sector, adaptive e-learning systems for individual learners are identified as one of the most interesting research areas in distance web-based education. This research direction enables to provide each learner the appropriate content at the right time, thus the system has the ability to determine the knowledge level, keep track of usage, and arrange content automatically for the best learning result. The objective of this paper was to develop an adaptive e-learning courseware for the Design and Analysis of Algorithm (DAA) course; to evaluate its usability; and to determine the significant difference between the use of the adaptive e-learning courseware and traditional method.

Developmental, experimental, and quantitative methods of research were used to achieve the objectives of the study. This study adopted the ADDIE software development model to ensure the effectiveness of the adaptive e-learning. Moreover, the usability evaluation was done through administering ISO questionnaire to five IT experts and 30 faculty members of the DMMMSU-SLUC. Further, an experiment was conducted where the teacher used the developed courseware and traditional teaching method in the separate classes consisting of 18 students each.

As the result, the proposed system comprises major features such as e-learning environment based on learner's learning styles and pretest and posttest, assessments, private messaging, forum, learning recommendations, and student records. After the system was tested, the result showed that respondents perceived that the proposed system was highly usable. The result also revealed that the proposed system provides a better teaching environment compared to the traditional method. This implies that adaptive e-learning system is helpful to meet the student needs and increase their learning performance and motivation.

Keywords: adaptive e-learning courseware, ADDIE model, ISO questionnaire, usability

ICR Programs and Learning Management System (LSM) as Correlates of Teaching Performance: Basis for ICT-Integration Plan in Biology

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Information Communication Technology (ICT) integration and the use of Learning Management System (LMS) are taking into account to augment the gap and adapt on the fast-changing world. This study was conducted to correlates the ICT programs and LMS used by the high school teacher in their teaching performance which served as the basis for the ICT Integration Plan (IIP) in Biology. Respondents were all (50) the public high school Science teachers, both Junior High School and Senior High School in the eight public high schools of Guimba, Nueva Ecija during the first semester of the school year 2018-2019. A descriptive-correlational design through survey method using questionnaire technique was employed. Data were analyzed using an IBM SPSS statistics.

Findings revealed that most of the respondents were millennial licensed teachers who have been using ICT programs more as a productivity tools (MS Word and MS Excel). Low percentage of the LMS usage among Science teachers were recorded. Further results showed that there was a wide gap between the positive attitudes of teachers towards ICT-integration and their actual use of it in teaching. Findings also revealed that LMS greatly affect the performance evaluation of the teacher therefore, integrating it in teaching will increase the performance level of the teachers and enhance the teaching-learning process. The proposed IIP in Biology was then highly accepted by the experts and recommended to use as guide in using LMS in future studies to add means of verification about its effectiveness.

Keywords: ICT Programs, Learning Management System, Schoology, Teaching Performance, ICT-Integration Plan

Readiness of Science Laboratory Facilities of the Public Junior High School in Southern Philippines

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The Philippine K to 12 science curriculum is a learner-centered and an inquiry-based discipline that requires learners to utilize learning materials and "learning spaces" needed for understanding the scientific concepts and for developing their scientific literacy. This is anchored to constructivism theory that supports 'learning by doing. 'A laboratory is an essential place for active learning and science teaching that would provide students with opportunities to think creatively and critically to solve real problems. This study assessed the current status of the science laboratory facilities in two public junior high schools in the Southern Philippines. This is to investigate the current condition and availability of laboratory facilities and to identify and address challenges faced by the science teachers and students. This study employed a descriptive survey research design. The participants of this study were from two schools in BARMM. A researcher-made checklist of laboratory facilities and semi-structured interviews were used to gather the data. Based on the findings, both schools have inadequate laboratory facilities that hinder to perform the activities in the science module designed by the DepEd. The lack of laboratory room, the inadequacy of laboratory facilities and science equipment, defective laboratory equipment, inadequacy of learning materials, lack of water supply, lack of electricity are the common issues in both schools. Teacher-respondents of this study have difficulty in teaching some science concepts and are not fully equipped on how to use some of the science equipment.

Keywords: BARMM, constructivism, K to 12 Science, laboratory, quality education

Development and Validation of Christian Based Learning Package in English

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Teachers are not only curriculum makers but also makers of Instructional Materials, they have to be implementer and evaluator of it as this is embedded in the teaching

profession. The need of instructional materials which have essence to cure the deterioration of values among learners has to be revived and to be addressed. This leads to the important element in crafting instructional materials which is integration. The essence of integration in the curriculum design means the inclusion of basic elements that will not only develop the cognitive aspects of the learners but also their affective and behavioral well-being. The researcher used developmental and descriptive type in which he formulated a Christian Based Supplementary Learning Package in English, a timely and relevant tool, offers five essential features namely: Christ- Centered, Time Bound, Relevant, Functional Activities, and Interactive. This well-crafted learning package undergone three stages namely; Planning, Construction, and lastly the Validation in which it was participated by 40 English teachers in Christian private schools in Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija Philippines. After calculating the gathered data, essential findings about the Learning Package ascended: Contents are said to be substantial and are in lined with the curriculum guide prescribed; its objectives are found to be congruent with the objective of the unit and of the course, as a whole; the activities allow students to appreciate the word of God; and it has Bible verses which are relevant to the topics to be presented. The Learning package stands to be substantial and relevant with its features as validated by the respondents therefore, it is being recommended that a copy of it may be proposed among Christian Institutions and DepEd officials for possible use, as the Department's one of the core values to be inculcated among learners and teachers, the value of "Maka-Diyos"

Keywords: Developmental, Instructional Materials, Values Integration

I4SMA Program and the Learning Performance of Freshmen in Business Mathematics

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Mathematics anxiety (MA) is associated with difficulty in handling number-related tasks. It can be a reaction to stress – any demand placed on one's brain or physical body. Based on the researcher's observations, students manifest behavior pertaining to MA like low activity scores, verbal enunciation of their struggle, lack of focus, sweating while answering, flashing confused faces, submitting unanswered test papers, hesitance to recite, and poor scores in tests. Thus, the teacher's responsibility is to design effective intervention.

In this study, the researcher intended to test whether the I4SMA (Informative, Interactive and Innovative Intervention for Students with Mathematics Anxiety) Program affects the learning performance (LP) in Business Mathematics. This quasi-experimental study was participated in by seventeen students who were pre-identified with MA. Undergoing the intervention program and rating their perception of MA rates on the Stress-o-Meter were the most

important procedures of the study. LPs were based on their grades per term. Data gathered were analyzed using SPSS.

The conduct of the intervention program gleaned these findings: (1) mean perception of MA rate before to after the program diminished; (2) LP in Business Mathematics improved over the terms; (3) significant differences on their perception between periods; (4) significant difference on their LPs between terms; and (5) significant negative relationships between the change in perception and change in LP. With this, students should engage in various intervention activities to lessen their MA, such as answering worksheets, watching problem solving tutorials, and joining programs like I4SMA. School administrators should consider institutionalizing intervention programs, stressing on the responsibility of instructors to ensure quality instruction.

Keywords: Business mathematics, intervention program, learning performance, mathematics anxiety

Pagsusuring Kultural Gamit ang Feminism at Markismong Dulog sa Epikseryeng Ayama at Urduja: Batayan sa Pagbuo ng Glosaryo sa Pagtuturo ng Asignaturang Filipino at Araling Panlipunan

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Ang pag-aaral na ito ay nakatuon sa pagsusuring kultural gamit ang Feminismo at Markismong dulog para sa epikseryeng Amaya at Urduja batay tungo sa pagbuo ng Glosaryo. Sinuri ang mga kultura at simbolismo sa epikserye gayundin ang kabisaan sa isip, damdamin at kaasalan, ang kahalagahan hatid ng kultura Feminismo at Markismo kaugnay sa pamilya, lipunan, edukasyon, at relihiyon. Ang mananaliksik ay gumamit ng pamamaraang palarawan at pasuri upang higit na maipaliwanag at mabigyang solusyon ang pag-aaral kaugnay sa kultura at simbolismong tinataglay ng epikseryeng Amaya at Urduja kaugnay sa dulog pampanitikang Feminismo at Markismo.

Batay sa kinalabasan ng pag-aaral sa Epikseryeng Amaya at Urduja, ito ay kapwa nagtataglay ng mga kultura at simbolismong nakalapat sa dulog pampanitikang Feminismo at Markismo na konteksto ng panahon bago pa sumapit ang panahon ng espada at krus gaya ng Pagsasagawa ng mga ritwal ng mga Babaylan (Bisaya) o Catalonan (Talalog), Pananalig sa kakayahan ng isang Babaylan bilang isang mataas na posisyon sa buong puod o banwa, pangangayaw o pananakop, pagbibinukot sa isang bukot, pagsasagawa ng serimonya, pagsasagawa ng karera ng kalabaw upang sukatin ang kakayahan ng isang lalaki.

Napag-alaman din ang simbolismong ginamit sa mga tagpo sa Epikseryang Amaya at Urduja gaya ng buhok, paa ng isang binukot, kwintas, ginto, espada na may kaugnayan sa dulog pampanitikang Feminismo at Markismo ay nagdagdag ng kulay at tulong dito upang maging malalim ang paglalahad.

Ang mga tagpong bumubuo sa Epikseryeng Amaya at Urduja ay lantaran itong madadalumat na nagtataglay ng kabisaan sa isip, damdamin at kaasalan na maaaring magamit ng mga mag-aaral tungo sa kanilang ganap at mas hitik na pagkatuto at upang lubos na matukoy ang kaganapan sa nakaraan upang mapahalagahan ang kasalukuyan. Maging sa mga guro, magsisilbing dagdag na kasangkapan ito upang maipakita ng may kalinawan ang mga kasaysayang bumabalot sa ating bansa maging ang glosaryong binuo bilang bunga ng pag-aaral na ito ay magiging kasangkapan tungo sa pagpapalalim ng bokabularyo ng mga makabagong mag-aaral ng lipunang Pilipino.

Development, Validation, and Implementation of Guided Inquiry-Based Module in Pre-calculus

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As the K-12 curriculum continued to be implemented, development and innovation in teaching-learning process is necessary- which includes learning resources and teaching strategies. This study developed and validated guided inquiry-based learning (GIBL) module in Grade 11 Pre-calculus to offer inquiry-based learning process, to promote independent and inquiry-based learning, ownership of learning and other 21st century skills among learners, and to verify the effects of inquiry-based learning in learners 'performance and cognitive ability. It utilized the descriptive method using the 7-point scale to measure the validity of the developed GIBL module, and evaluation results showed that the module were Highly Acceptable to teachers and students. Pre-experimental design was adopted to measure the effects of the validated GIBL module and inquiry-based learning in 11th graders ' performance. Post implementation results showed that learners are able to develop cognitive skills in Pre-calculus through inquiry-based learning (IBL). This implies that the validated GIBL materials developed and used in this study can be implemented throughout the Philippine secondary public schools as additional teaching-learning resources promoting the development of 21st century skills such critical thinking among learners. Further, inquiry-based learning must be used as one of the teaching-learning strategies in Pre-calculus to cater independent learning, and ownership of learning.

Keywords: Development, Inquiry-Based Learning, Pre-calculus, Validation

Improved Academic Performance and Attitudes towards Music Among Grade 5 Pupils Using Technology-Based Instruction

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Technology-based instruction (TBI) is a broad strategy covering the development, application and utilization of information communication technology (ICT) in individualized and group teaching or instruction – to include electronic gadgets, access to internet, interactive multimedia presentations, computer-aided instructional (CAI) programs such as educational games and downloaded materials such as music and videos from the internet, blogging, use of social media for academic purposes, among others

This descriptive-survey determined the effectiveness of technology–based instruction in improving academic performance and attitudes towards Music subject among Grade 5 pupils in Villaflor Elementary School. The True Experimental Research Method using the Pre-Test Post Test Design Only was utilized with 77 pupils in the experimental group (taught using the TBI) and 74 in the control group (taught without using the TBI). Data were gathered using survey-checklist for the profile and assessed their attitudes towards Music subject while teacher-made pre-tests and post tests on three ma jor topics (rhythm, melody, form and timbre) were made; and analyses of were done using the Percentage, Mean, Weighted Mean, t-Test for Independent Samples and t-Test for Paired Samples.

Majority of the respondents are female and are living below the threshold of poverty. Most of their mothers are high school graduates while fathers are college graduates. Less than half of them like Music subject as their most favorite subject, but majority of them own cellphones and have access to Internet. Their academic performance in their previous MAPEH subject is rated very satisfactory. The overall pre-test scores of the students on both experimental and control groups were very low while the post test results were relatively high. There is no significant difference on the pre-test scores of the two groups in all three topics presented. There are improvements in the test results from pre-test and post test using the technology-based instruction and without using TBI. The increase in the performance of the pupils in the two groups are significant. Pupils who are taught using the TBI perform significant better than those who are taught without using TBI. Therefore, the use of TBI is more effective in increasing performance in Music subject. The pupils who are taught using the TBI demonstrate very positive attitude towards the Music subject compared to those who are taught without using TBI which demonstrate positive attitude. The difference in the level of attitudes towards Music subject between the two groups is significant. Therefore, the use of TBI is more effective in improving attitudes towards Music subject.

Keywords: Technology-Based Instruction, academic performance, attitudes towards Music subject, True-experimental Design

Impact of Differentiated Instruction on the Academic Performance of STEM Students in Chemistry: A Quasi-Experimental Study

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Student diversity in the classroom is inevitable, and this poses a significant challenge to teachers in ensuring an effective and active learning process. Employing differentiated instruction is a pedagogy that a teacher may apply to facilitate individualized learning engagement. At present, no study on the effect of differentiated instruction was conducted among STEM students in the research site. A non-randomized pretest/posttest two-group design was employed to assess the effect of differentiated instruction on the academic performance of Grade 12 STEM students, particularly in chemistry subject. The student's learning style was measured using the VARK questionnaire. Each group underwent different pedagogical treatments — traditional teaching and differentiated instruction. Results showed a significant difference in the learners' pre-test and post-test mean scores after being exposed to the whole group traditional teaching and differentiated instruction strategies. Both strategies were observed to have significantly increased the learners 'academic performance in the subject. However, differentiated instruction appeared to have a higher impact than the whole group traditional teaching method in improving the students' academic performance. Chemistry teachers may consider the use of differentiated instruction in teaching chemistry based on the positive results of the study. School administrators should also consider having their science teachers undergo training on differentiated instruction to equip them with an additional pedagogical tool.

Keywords: Philippine education, learning process, science, teaching strategy

Environmental Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Junior High School Students of a National High School

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The ill-effects of climate change in the way people live at present is undeniable. Educational institutions play an essential role in ensuring youth awareness of the causes and effects of climate change. Understanding the science behind climate change gives the students a deep sense of urgency to do simple acts to address its negative impact. This study described the students 'knowledge and attitudes towards global environmental issues, environmental protection, and management strategies as well as the behavior they manifest in protecting and conserving the environment. A cross-sectional survey design was used to gather data from 300 junior high school students. The results showed that of the 12 global environmental issues surveyed, the students expressed adequate knowledge only on four issues. Concerning ecological protection, preservation, conservation, and development, the majority of students agreed that they have an essential role to play in these dimensions. The students observed environmental practices as often as possible inside and outside the school compound. Results of the hypothesis tests showed that students significantly differed in environmental attitudes and practices according to year level. A significant weak positive relationship between ecological knowledge and attitude and between environmental attitude and practice was observed. No significant association was found between environmental knowledge and practices. The results of the study imply the need to further improve the curriculum guide on the proper integration of environmental awareness among the students and to examine also why environmental knowledge did not translate into practices.

Keywords: environmental education, climate change, ecological protection, science teaching

Effectiveness of Activity Workbook as Strategic Intervention Material to Improve Learners Mastery Skills in Araling Panlipunan-7 of Catmon Integrated School

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Students 'diverse learning abilities exist in every classroom.This study attempts to examine the effectiveness of activity workbook as strategic intervention material to improve learners mastery skills in Araling Panlipunan-7.The data gathering consisted of the test questionnaire as a primary instrument. Quantitative approach was utilised to analyse the data by using pretest and posttest.The study reflected the effectiveness of activity workbook as strategic intervention material and made an action plan for improving learners mastery skills in Araling Panlipunan-7 of Catmon Integrated School.The findings from this study have the potential to improve the learners mastery skills in Araling Panlipunan and also to help grade 7 teachers enrich their teaching approaches. The study utilized more effective strategy that will increase the junior high school learners 'retention and academic performance in Araling Panlipunan. The study also reflected the effectiveness of activity workbook to improve mastery skills and addressing the diverse learning progress of every learner. It helps the teachers to facilitate learning by providing workbook each learner that may serve as remedial for the learning competency that have a low mastery. The study serve as a basis for future researchers who will conduct a study about strategic intervention material in developing the learners 'mastery skills.

Keywords: diverse, intervention, performance, mastery, strategy

Evaluating the Acceptability of the Proposed Technology-Based Instructional Material in Improving the Academic Performance in Science 4

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The study aims to evaluate the acceptability of proposed technology-based instructional material in improving the academic performance in Science 4. The study employed descriptive method of research that would seek the factual information about the acceptability of Technology-Based Instructional Material in teaching Science 4. With the advent of Technology- Based Instruction, it is very timely to embark a proposal in the development of a Technology-based Instructional Material in teaching Science 4 to

recuperate pupils' enthusiasm in learning and holistic development. The study employed descriptive method of research that would seek the factual information about the acceptability of Technology- Based Instructional Material in teaching Science 4. Descriptive evaluative research seeks to assess or judge in some way, providing useful information about something other than might be gleaned in mere observation or investigation of relationships and difference between the competency in the used of the proposed technology- based instruction in District 1, Division of Quezon City. In the light of the findings, it was found out that the developed technology-based instructional materials in Science 4 was found to be "Excellent" based on the assessments of the teachers teaching the subject and science experts.The teachers and the science experts have common assessment on the objectives, contents, organization, language and style, illustration, usefulness, application, and evaluation of the technology-based instructional material in Science 4. Furthermore, students performed better in their posttest after using the technology-based instructional material and shows substantial increased in learning from "Moving Towards Mastery" performance to "Closely Approximating Mastery." The variance between the pre-test and posttest scores is significant.

Keywords: academic performance in Science, acceptability technology-based instructional material

Innovative Interdisciplinary Package in Recuperating Struggling Learners

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This is an innovative and interdisciplinary learning package for English and Science in the Fourth grade level, which aims to uplift the status of the struggling learners in both subject areas. In order to address the mentioned situational problem in the field of teaching, a Practical Action Research was used to recuperate the struggling learners. This study utilized a Qualitative method of research. Employing two comprehensive data gathering through in depth interview and content analysis task-based module was developed and used. In conclusion, the learning package is an effective instructional material in advancing the struggling learners to cope up with average learners. Moreover, significant factors contributing to the successful implementation of this package were revealed such as: contextualization, integration of interdisciplinary approaches, and adaptation of 21st century skills. The results shown that no more learners for both disciplines were recorded to be failing but still only on the context of the implementing school. Based on the results of the previous year's periodic test, several learning competencies were found to be correlated to the poor academic achievement of the Grade Four pupils in one of the schools in the Division of Lipa.

The instructional materials developed which highlights the role of localized innovation and interdisciplinary approach are deeply rooted on the CLIL, hence creates a leeway though a task-based module which targets the intensive remediation of Science contents on the same time hitting the significant English skills and processes while embedding the 21st century skills. This is a heuristic research because of the package created is based on the lived experience of the participants.

Keywords: Language, Innovation, Intervention, Integration, Module

ESL Teachers 'Language Assessment: Perceptions, Practices and Challenges in the Face of Education 4.0

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Education 4.0 is the newest pedagogical paradigm that addresses the demands of Industrial Revolution 4.0 (I.R. 4.0). This urges the incorporation of technology to all existing teaching and learning practices for learners to develop technological-related competencies/skills, thus also inevitably affect ESL teachers 'existing language assessment practices. This paper investigated the impact of Education 4.0 to English language assessment. Specifically, this study aimed to (1) examine the perceptions of Filipino English language teachers in the incorporation of technology in language assessments; (2) identify existing language assessment practices using technology and; (3) determine the challenges ESL teachers encounter in delivering technology-based language assessment.

Through a purposive and random sampling approach, a total of 22 English language teachers (11 males & 11 females) handling classes across all basic education levels from different private and public learning institutions in Metro Manila were selected to participate the study. A set of open-ended questionnaires were administered via Google Form and were analyzed to identify common themes and experiences among the participants.

Results revealed that all participants have very positive dispositions in the incorporation of technology to language assessment practices as they perceived it as an essential tool to deliver authentic, valid and reliable assessments. However, there are several factors that create a gap between their positive viewpoint from how they incorporate technology in real setting. Moreover, it is reported that language teachers are encountering different challenges (e.g. leadership, lack of skills, barriers to access etc.) that affect the success of delivering sound language assessments and developing technology-related skills. Therefore, it is encouraged that all educational stakeholders should act immediately to address these challenges or else, it would affect the learners in a grand scale. The success of

Education 4.0 lies on the established network between the school leaders, the curriculum, the teachers, and the learners.

Keywords: Education 4.0, Industrial Revolution, language assessment, technology

COMMITTEES

Committees	Duties and Responsibilities	Focal Persons
Steering Committee	✓ Prepare the content and flow of the program ✓ Double check the possible length of each part to avoid extension of time in the venue ✓ Remind all the committee chairs on their part	Conference Chair: Jayson L. De Vera Conference Co-chair: Lexter R. Natividad
Registration Committee	✓ Registration of the 350 participants through google form (strictly no walk-in) ✓ Present in the registration table for the signature of am and pm attendance of participants	Chair: c/o volunteers EDLM Members:
Program and Invitation	✓ Responsible for the program and invitations ✓ Design the program/invitation ✓ Proof reads/make necessary revisions to the program. ✓ Print a copy of the program for final reading. ✓ Coordinates with the concerned offices as to the actual number of programs to be printed. ✓ Print and distributes the program to the administrators, and concerned individuals.	Chair: Jayson L. De Vera Members: Lexter R. Natividad
Letters, Certificate, and Evaluation Committee	✓ Prepares and distribute the letters, certificates, and evaluation of the activity	Chair: Charmaine Espejo Members: Jahlen Tuvilleja
Food Committee	✓ Responsible for the Day 1 and Day 2 Food (breakfast, snacks, lunch, and dinner)	Chair: Windy Rose Dela Rosa Members: Joy S. Magalona
Tokens, Projectors, and Committee	✓ Responsible for the purchase of needed materials in the conference ✓ Procure the materials needed for every committee ✓ Coordinate to the different committees if they have already procured the materials. ✓ Responsible for the auditing procedure of needed materials ✓ Prepare the seminar kit	Chair: Carmela O. Capanzana Members:
Physical	✓ Responsible for the preparedness of	Chair: Janrey Tina

Arrangement Committee	the venue (physical set-ups) and its restoration ✓ Responsible for the needed equipment (e.g. long tables, flags, podium, guest chair, guest table, coffee corner, dispenser, among others) ✓ Envision the layout of the stage. ✓ Prepare stage decoration. ✓ Making and setting up decorations on stage.	Members:
Technical Committee	✓ Responsible for the sound system checking, projector, PowerPoint presentation, and speakers' presentation ✓ Prepare the power point presentation for the flow of the program. Include pictures if possible. ✓ Create a wall paper for the activity ✓ Make necessary proofreading and revisions. ✓ Coordinate with the chair and co-chair for approval ✓ Prepare and safe keep the soft copy of the power point before the event. ✓ Take charge during the flow of the program.	Chair: Jing Berce Members: Carmela O. Capanzana
Ushering Committee	✓ Check/Have an ocular inspection of the venue before the event. ✓ Be on their assigned posts. ✓ Ensure the smooth flow of the program. ✓ Fetch/remind the VIPs ✓ Give the corsage and lei to the guest speaker. ✓ Prepare the corsage, lies, and tokens to the guest speaker ✓ Ensure that all guests /guest speakers has their own token/corsage and or leis	Chair: Wendy Bajador Members: Joy Magalona
Paper Presentation Committee	✓ Responsible for the acceptance of abstracts, scheduling of paper presentation, and selection of session moderators ✓ Look for the different possible venue for the parallel sessions and paper presentation	Chair: Lexter R. Natividad Members: Jayson L. De Vera Screening Committee: Joanna Marie A. De Borja Javen Babac

Documentation and Technical Report Committee	✓ Responsible for the documentation and preparation of technical report ✓ Ensures that all activities are documented and recorded ✓ Give the files/ soft copies of pictures to the Coordinator	Chair: Kristine Joy Rodriguez Members: Chiara Datu