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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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KEYNOTES

Prof. Germ Janmaat
UCL Institute of Education

Keynote Title: "Student Voice in Schools and Universities"

Abstract: My presentation starts with a quick review of research on how education can foster participation and civic values. I then discuss the history of student voice in higher education in the United Kingdom and in Europe more broadly. The 1960s will be highlighted as a crucial decade leading to a sea change in the thinking around how citizenship education can foster active citizenship and in the kind of civic values it should promote. Since the 2000s student activism appears to be much more prevalent in Eastern Europe than in Western Europe. I will end with a presentation on student representation in school councils in Europe, drawing on data from the International Civics and Citizenship Education Study. This presentation will show that it is mainly middle class children who use opportunities for student voice.

Bio: Jan Germen Janmaat is professor of political socialization at UCL Institute of Education. He is primarily interested in how education can promote civic values, such as tolerance, fair treatment, participation, and public spiritedness. He has published widely on this topic in education, sociology and political science journals. His latest book is *Education, Democracy and Inequality – Political Engagement and Citizenship Education in Europe* (Palgrave, 2019), co-authored with Prof. Bryony Hoskins. He is currently working on a Nuffield-funded project about the influence of post-16 educational pathways on social inequalities in political engagement.

Łukasz Tomczyk
Associate Editor of Education and Information Technologies

Keynote Title: "Digital literacy: definitions, research tools and measurement attempts"

Keywords: digital competence, digital literacy, key skills, research methodology, digitisation of schools, media pedagogy, media education_

Abstract: Digital competence is undoubtedly a crucial type of key competence. ICT skills are evolving with the information society. Education has not been untouched by technological determinism. Digital skills are most often associated with the efficient use of IT equipment, software and websites. However, this is a strong simplification. The presentation will show different approaches related to the definition of digital competences depending on the target group.

Different ways of measurement will also be presented. In the lecture, a strong emphasis will be put on reflecting on the impact of new media on behaviour. The presentation will also aim to highlight new critical dimensions of digital competences, such as digital security.

Bio: Łukasz Tomczyk, PhDr (adult education) Charles University in Prague – Czech Republic, PhD (media education, social pedagogy) Pedagogical University of Cracow, computer science engineer. Author of 7 monographs and 180 scientific articles, editor of 13 collective monographs. Researcher in few international projects. Lecturer at several universities (Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Croatia, Brasil, Republic of Dominica). His research interest concern media education, information society and lifelong learning. Reviewer textbooks in the Ministry of National Education. Scholarship holder of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (young scientists). A member of the research network: EU KIDS Online and COST Action CA16207 European Network for Problematic Usage of the Internet. Associate Editor in „Education and Information Technologies" journal (Springer). He is currently (2021-2022) conducting research at the Italian University of Macerata on the digital competences of future pedagogical staff (funded by the Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange). He is also the head of a research group at the Pedagogical University of Krakow. (Contact: lukasz.tomczyk@unimc.it)

Professor Jesus Garcia Laborda, Universidad de Alcalá, College of Education-Instituto Franklin

Keynote Title: "Getting international interest (and citations) towards my papers"

Abstract: Over the few years, the interest in increasing the international presence in databases has grown immensely. Experienced scholars usually gain in international experience in time but young researchers sometimes need a bit of help. This 30 minute seminar will provide the audience with some strategic tips to increase their international visibility.

Bio: He has Master in ESL (University of Georgia), a Master in Comparative Language and Literature (University of Wisconsin), a Doctor in English Philology (Complutense University of Madrid) and a European Doctor in Didactics (Complutense University of Madrid). He has been an assistant professor at the University of Georgia and the University of Wisconsin. He has also been a Visiting Scholar at Penn State University and the University of Antwerp and has taught courses in Lithuania, Cyprus, Turkey, Colombia and Brazil. He has been principal investigator in four R&D projects and participated in seven more. He has also directed five teaching innovation projects at the University of Alcalá and the Polytechnic University of Valencia. Since 2013, he has been the director of the RELTS research group in which researchers from the Franklin Institute participate. In 2017-2018 he was Acting Director of the TAEG Knowledge Center (Cyprus) where he continues to hold different positions. He has more than 240 publications. Since 2019 he has been dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Alcalá and before that he has been director of the Department of Modern Philology at the same university (2016-2019). He belongs to the Cloister of the University of Alcalá, to the Board of the Faculty of Educational Sciences, to the Board of the Faculty of Sciences of Philosophy and Letters and to the

Governing Council of the University of Alcalá in addition to numerous commissions. He is editor-in-chief of Encuentro Magazines (ESCI / web of Science), Global Journal of Foreign Language Teaching (Requested ESCI / SCOPUS), Internal Journal of Learning & Teaching (Requested ESCI / SCOPUS) and co-editor of Computer Assisted Language Learning Electronic Journal (SCOPUS), as well as a member of the scientific or evaluating committee of 15 other high-impact journals (JCR / SCOPUS / ESCI). He is also a 3rd member of the European Association of Languages for Specific Purposes. He is a specialist in language teaching, assessment, educational technology, and bilingual education. More information at https://orcid.org/0000000301254611.

ABSTRACTS
Encouraging Collaborative Work through Using Technology in a Constructivist-based Classroom

Maroua Rogti, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Laghouat, Algeria

Abstract

Technology has nowadays changed the way of teaching and learning. Therefore, the use of technologies in the EFL classroom has been fundamental among students. Educationalists became in need for integrating pedagogical theories and approaches to these technologies for achieving learning outcomes. Among those theories, constructivism theory has deeply underpinned the teaching and learning processes through which students can actively construct their own knowledge and are able to interact with others by learning from relating their life experiences. This study aims at investigating the role of technology in a constructivist classroom and how can constructivist principles and cooperative learning enable an efficient use of technology. An observation tool has been employed to curry out the work and for obtaining data of qualitative nature, which has been undertaken at College of Teachers of Laghouat with third year students in their TEFL session. The results of the research treatment and procedure proved that there is a close interlink between technological devices use and constructivism, as using technology very much require modeling the instruction with collaborative and cooperative work, interaction, debating, questioning, and dialogic tasks.

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Energy Umbrella as a Vector to Enhance Interest in Stem Education

Miriam Martinez, University of Alcalá, Spain

Abstract

As technology evolves and advances, STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) education becomes increasingly essential. By integrating it into the classroom, it provides opportunities to prepare new generations to face important challenges. It requires the use of innovative and alternative teaching and learning methods, such as projects, labs, and technology tools. And it allows the development of skills such as analysis, documentation and problem solving, supporting them to deal with situations in their daily lives. This article will present a STEM project developed in the 4th ESO physics class that consists of the construction of an energy umbrella that would help to increase the percentage of electricity generated in a sustainable way and provide savings in electricity, since it would allow energy self-sufficiency.

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Scientific Concept Development in Early Childhood Through The Lens of "over"-Development

Michael Hast, IU International University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Abstract

Background: A myriad of studies has demonstrated that conceptual development in the scientific domain begins early. This typically brings with it a form of "overthinking" in early science education once a formal educational setting is reached, leading to the development of mis- and alternative conceptions. These can interfere with formal science learning, as these conceptions can be highly resistant to conceptual change. Purpose:The purpose of this contribution is to examine more closely the emergence of scientific misconceptions. Specifically, it draws on three areas of early rule-based learning where an overapplication of rules can be observed at some point in early child development, namely overextension, overregularisation and overimitation, and aims to map these onto the conceptual development in early science learning. Evidence: Evidence is firstly taken from a range of studies that explore developmental trajectories in the three areas – overextension, overregularisation and overimitation. This is placed in direct relation to evidence from specific research in the field of scientific conceptual development in early childhood, both from the physical and biological domains. Conclusion: Key similarities across the different domains of development showcase similar U-shaped trajectories across all four areas of over-development. These developments are seen as sophistication in children's thought processes, evident through the extrapolation of rules. Age-related differences in when these trajectories emerge are considered, exploring how these developments do not necessarily occur in parallel but as a potential result of each other. Recommendations: Implications for educational practice are considered. Given the observed interaction between linguistic and non-linguistic forms of overdevelopment, these focus particularly on the role of talk in formal and informal settings.

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Effectiveness of Anchored Learning In Improving Achievement and Motivation of The students in 8th Grade Science classes.

Ghaleb Salman Albadareen, Hashemite University

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of anchored learning method in improving achievement and motivation of the students in 8th grade science classes . A random of 60 students of 8th grade from all schools of of directorate of education for north western badia region for academic year (2019/2020) who assigned randomly to two groups participate in the current study . The experimental group (30 female and male) who were taught by anchored learning method and control group (30 female and male) who were taught by traditional learning method . Two instrument were used to measure the dependent variables . The findings of this study showed that there were statistically significant differences between the two methods in terms of achievement and motivation. The results revealed that the students who taught by anchored learning method achieved better scores in achievement and motivation tests than students who were taught by traditional learning method.

Keywords: anchored learning method, traditional learning method, achievement, motivation. 8th grade.

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The Need for Academic Writing: An Online In-Service Training for Academicians

Begüm İhtiyaryer, Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University, Turkey

Bülent Alcı, Yıldız Technical University, Turkey

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to develop and evaluate an online in-service training on academic writing in English for research assistants at a private university in İstanbul, Turkey. Based on the steps of curriculum development, an online 9-hour in-service academic writing training was designed after the needs analysis was conducted and the objectives were determined. 12 research assistants participated in the program voluntarily in the 2021-2022 academic year fall term. The embedded mixed method design was applied to conduct the research to collect both quantitative and qualitative data together with an experiment. An academic-writing task was implemented as a pre-test and a post-test. The two tasks were graded by 2 experts and the relation between the two grades was analysed via the paired t-test. During the training sessions, interview forms were used to gather data regarding the effectiveness of the program and content analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data. At the end of the training, the participants were asked to fill in the program-evaluation form. The data were analysed via descriptive analysis. As a result, it was seen that there was a significant difference between the grades taken from the pre and post writing tasks and it was also found that the program was effective in terms of teaching academic writing in English.

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The Role of Medical Students and Doctors in Smoking Prevention and Cessation

Zoltan Abram, George Emil Palade University of Medicine, Romania

Abstract

Introduction: Tobacco consumption in Romania is still high with a global prevalence of 27%, while from the total amount spent for acute patients hospitalization, a quarter is due to smoking. This amount could be avoided if people quit smoking. Romania has made a notable effort between 2009 and 2020 on the European tobacco control scene (moving from 19th place to 7th), due to antismoking law from March 2016. Method: A cross-sectional survey was administered in 2018 among medical students at the medical university from Tirgu Mures, Romania to explore their smoking habits, attitudes toward smoking and tobacco control policies, exposure to second-hand smoke, interest in quitting, and their knowledge about cessation counseling. We used core questions of the Global Health Professions Student Survey (GHPSS) and added specific items related to the Smoke Free University Project. Results: Smoking prevalence among medical students (34%) and doctors (43%) is higher than the average of population. The number of people who manage to quit smoking while receiving support from medical professionals is significantly higher than those who manage to quit smoking alone. Less than half of current smokers plan to quit smoking and only 21.0% of all participants received any formal training on how to help future patients quit. Conclusions: Because a part of smokers are unaware of the implication of smoking in the etiology of stroke, myocardial infarction and lung cancer, doctors have role in counseling to quit smoking, giving minimal antismoking advice. Changes in medical school education are needed to promote personal smoking cessation, as well as to educate students on how to support their future patients quitting.

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Distance Education Perspectives in Universıty Educatıon in Portugal After Covıd-19 Pandemic

Helena Saraiva Pimentel, Lusófona University, Portugal

Felipa Reis, Lusófona University, Portugal

José Vicente, Lusófona University, Portugal

Abstract

Nowadays, we are witnessing a marked growth in e-learning courses, many of them not advancing much further than recreating a traditional digitalized learning environment, which subverts the meaning of distance learning environment. E-learning has tended to reproduce traditional learning models based on knowledge transfer, disregarding the opportunities offered by an environment favorable to innovation, collaborative learning, etc. Traditional means of knowledge dissemination, with the dissemination of interactive technologies, have been changed. The use of the internet, through its tools, such as digital platforms, e-mail, Skype and others allowed the development of virtual learning environments, becoming a pedagogical mediation mechanism, increasing opportunities for collaborative knowledge construction. Distance learning provides the access to millions of people around the world for a more elaborate knowledge and quality training, providing access to centers through distance, time, among others. The internet also offers the possibility of expanding teachers continuing education, as training in new technologies provides the assimilation of changes and rapid adaptation to new situations, requiring the teaching process rebuilding. Currently, we live in a moment of transition in which old and new concepts get mixed up, each one struggling to show its value. However, only time, research and the increasingly intensive use of innovative practices, supported by the latest possibilities of technologies and based on new pedagogical approaches, will constitute a body of knowledge capable of establishing a process in order to operationalize a true distance education. These constitute the present teaching challenges. Keywords: students, teaching, online, covid-19

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Teacher Training Specificities Adapted to New Technologies

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Felipa Reis, Lusófona University, Portugal

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Abstract

The recognition of an increasingly technological society must be accompanied by an awareness of the need to include competences to deal with new technologies in school curricula. In the context of a knowledge society, education requires a different approach in which the technological component cannot be ignored. The education system must train professionals and for this it is essential to expand the instruction that teacher gives to student, promoting the construction of knowledge and the development of new skills, including the ability to innovate, create the new from the known, adaptability to new realities, creativity, autonomy, and communication. After all, it is University's job prepare students to think, solve problems and respond quickly to ongoing changes. Universities are responsible for introducing new communication technologies and leading the process of changing the teacher role, who is the main actor in these changes, enabling the student to correctly search for information from different types of sources. It is also necessary to make entire school society, especially students, aware of the importance of technology in social and cultural development. Knowledge society requires a new teacher profile, that is: open to change, dialogue, cooperative action, which contributes to make classes knowledge relevant for the professional life of students; that promotes a demanding teaching, helping students to autonomously advance in their study processes and critically interpret knowledge and demonstrate a solid general culture that enables an interdisciplinary practice mastering new educational technologies. Keywords: Distance education, Virtual learning environment, E-learning.

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The Impact of Personality Traits of Higher Education Students for their Susceptibility to Specific Elements of Gamification

Marko Urh, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Eva Jereb, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Polona Šprajc, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Janja Jerebic, University of Maribor, Slovenia

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Abstract

This research aims to determine if higher education students with certain personality traits are susceptible to specific gamification elements like badges, levels, rewards points, teamwork, and others. A review of the literature shows that the connectedness between particular gamification elements and students' personality traits has not been researched in detail, especially in higher education. A quantitative survey was carried out with a sample of 382 higher education students from the Faculty of Organizational Sciences, University of Maribor, Slovenia. Students were from study programs such as technical studies, social sciences, and natural sciences. A 10-term measure of the Five-Factor Model (FFM) called the Ten Item Personality Measure (TIPI) was used, which is specifically designed as a tool to be used in circumstances where researchers have limited time with participants. The model is designed for measuring various personality traits such as extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience. Data were collected using an anonymous survey questionnaire. Descriptive statistics were used for analyses of collected data. Based on sample means, t-tests were performed to compare population means for statements of gamification elements between groups with high and low expressed personal traits. This research's significant findings reveal that students with specific personality traits are more susceptible to particular elements of gamification. For example, students with high expressed extraversion are more susceptible to elements like immediate feedback, verbal praises from the professors, regular progress, teamwork, and constant challenges. We also found that students with high or low expressed personal traits like agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience have different susceptibility for specific gamification elements. The research contributes to a more in-depth understanding of gamification elements and is valuable for practical application in higher education. The study's findings enable better customization of educational environments like learning management systems and professors' feedback to students. We suggest that it would make sense to continue the research and include students from different nationalities, cultures, and ethical groups.

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Panda Education as a Nature-Based Solution to After-School Education for Kids in Sichuan, China

Lingxiao Gao, Chengdu Neusoft University, China

Abstract

Ecological civilization, which aims to build a shared life with biodiversity on earth , has been long valued in China. This theme has gained lasting attention after 2020 UN Biodiversity Conference; and a growing number of Chinese educational institutions have been seeking nature-based solutions to cope with Chinese government's harsh crackdown on after-school tutoring and urgent appeal for an overall access to nature education. This study will focus on panda education in Sichuan Province as a nature-based solution to after-school education; and methodologically, it will be carried out in two stages: creating theoretical framework via literature review and investigating students' educational experiences by field research. On the basis of research findings, it will be of significance specifically for to schools and nature-educational institutions to cooperate at greater depth with the government to promote nature conservation and establish a sustainable system for human-nature connection.

Key words: panda education, ecological civilization, nature education, sustainability

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The Impact of Online Learning on Students' Engagement During Covid-19 Pandemic

Delia Stefenel, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

Bogdan Nicolae Mucea, "1 December 1918" Univeristy of Alba-Iulia, Romania

Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic has affected to a great extent education disruption, with costly effects on school children mental health and their learning outcomes. The aim of the present study was to measure children engagement during remote learning, due to repetitive school closure. Data were collected among 1276 pupils (M age =15.5 years, min = 9 max =19), enrolled in different education programs in public schools located in central Romania. An adopted version of the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale for Students (UWES–9S) (Schaufeli et al., 2002) for specific stay-at-home learning was applied. The results of the study were highlighted in terms of measurement psychometric assessment, where a two-fold construct was reported (with vigor and dedication as main constructs). Additionally, the degree of academic involvement was analyzed, upon specific identification criteria. To the main findings, an added value was provided by pupils' narratives, that facilitate a deeper understanding on the way school children translate their own experiences into feelings, lack of motivation, online fatigue and (dis)engagement towards building-up or misleading to resilience mechanisms. Discussion is oriented towards diminishing (in)visible ruptures at multiple learning levels.

Keywords: school engagement, UWES, Covid-19 Pandemic, Romania

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User Experience Analysis in Industrial Design Education Project Process

Pinar Yavuz Cartier, Yeditepe University, Turkey

Ayşem Başar, Yeditepe University, Turkey

Abstract

The discipline of Industrial Design is one of the professional fields in which user experience analyzes are naturally involved and used most throughout the historical process. Today, the reason why people from this profession are preferred as user experience analysts is that methods of user experience analysis are included in industrial design project processes. In the industrial design departments of the university, courses such as project and introduction to design, user experience analyzes are included in the project courses carried out during the education process with various methods, and this information is reflected to the projects and continued throughout the process. Determination of the user sampling methods, moodboard and persona studies, interviews, observations and surveys carried out to understand the meaning and value frequently used by social sciences such as anthropology, ethnography, and user research through models and prototypes have an important place in the later stages of the project work. User experience analysis processes enable us to easily access cultural, sociological and psychological data about users, as well as anthropometric or cognitive data through studies carried out with prototypes. This information about how much the products will be preferred before they are produced reduces the risks. Meaningful and valuable products that users prefer more and more have become increasingly important for companies. In this research, the methods by which the students who took the industrial product design project course performed the user and user experience analyzes were revealed with the examples examined throughout the process (14 weeks). It has been determined that the students show differences in reflecting the information they obtained from user information and user experience analyzes to the project in the stages required by the design process, such as creating ideas, creativity, researching and revealing materials and production methods, and presentation. The information obtained by comparing these differences and their reasons over 40 projects is presented with visual examples.

Keywords: Industrial design, User experience analysis

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Predictibility of Hope Levels of Guidance and Psychological Counseling Students on the Critical Thinking Dispositions

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Abstract

Gaining the skills which facilitate the social and professional adaptation of individualsin everyday life is among the important goals of education. Critical thinking, as a crucial skillamong the 21st-century skills of learning and innovation, has a significant influence in sociallife as well as in the life of individuals.This study aims to explore the hope levels and critical thinking dispositions ofguidance and psychological counseling students with regard to grade level and gender, and todetermine the correlation between hope levels and critical thinking dispositions. By thispurpose, this study seeks to answer the following questions: Do the hope levels and critical thinking dispositions of psychological counseling andguidance students differ significantly in connection with grade level and gender?Does the hope levels of psychological counseling and guidance students significantlypredict their critical thinking dispositions? Relational screening model is used in the research. Relational screening model is theresearch model aiming to describe two or more variables and to specify the relationshipsbetween the variables. The sample of the research consists of 307 students, 241 females and66 males, studying in the Department of Guidance and Psychological Counseling at theEducation Faculty of Yozgat Bozok University and Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University. Thedata of the research were collected through the Google Forms application by utilizing theMarmara Critical Thinking Dispositions Scale and Continuous Hope Scale. In the analysis ofthe research data, t-Test, One Way ANOVA, Pearson Correlation Coefficient and MultipleLinear Regression have been used for independent samples. In the light of the researchfindings, the hope levels and critical thinking disposition of guidance and psychologicalcounseling students do not differ significantly with regard to grade level and gender.However, there is a significant positive correlation between the students' hope level and theircritical thinking disposition.

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Students' Personal Development: an Examination of Methods and Approaches Applied by Secondary School Teachers

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Katerina Mitevska Petrusheva, International Balkan University, North Macedonia

Biljana Mitevska Popeska, Goce Delcev University, North Macedonia

Abstract

The process of education is complex and encompasses different aspects in students' holistic development. Today's educational context emphasizes the importance of acquiring knowledge that will enable students to perform better on standardized tests. Developing competences and practical skills for the labour market is also seen as an important outcome. In striving toward achieving these results, teachers can become defocused and lose out of sight the importance of their educational role aimed at achieving students' personal development. This role refers to developing students' positive attitudes, beliefs, values and personal characteristics that strengthen their moral, social, educational and character qualities.The aim of this study is to determine how much teachers pay attention on students' personal development and which methods and approaches they apply in their everyday practice.This research has two specific goals: to determine how often teachers apply different methods and approaches such as: persuasion, training and developing habits, encouragement, and prevention and inhibition, through the use of strategies like rewards and punishments, praise and reprimand, establishing routines and forming manners of good behaviour. The second goal is to determine whether there are differences in the approaches teachers use regarding their working experience.The research was conducted on a sample of 364 teachers in secondary schools in North Macedonia. Obtained results were analysed using quantitative statistics and the ANOVA test. Results have shown that teachers use all above-mentioned methods and approaches but with differences in the frequency of use. Most frequently applied methods are training and developing positive habits and use of rewards and praise. Punishment and reprimand are less frequently used. Results have shown that there are differences between teachers regarding their working experience, where teachers with longer working experience pay more attention on students' personal development than less experienced teachers.

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Study of The Impact of Managers' Attitudes Towards Creativity in Terms of Taking up Creative Activities

Aneta Dorota Sokół, University of Szczecin, Poland

Agnieszka Malkowska, University of Szczecin, Poland

Irena Figurska, University of Szczecin, Poland

Abstract

Contemporary entities need professionals with the ability to act independently, effectively and efficiently, including creative activities. This professionalism in the context of organization requires not only perfection in performing activities, but also having the appropriate predispositions. Hence, the issue of understanding the functioning of managers and representing the appropriate attitudes towards the development of creativity in the organization in recent years has been and is still the subject of work of researchers around the world. The subject of the attitudes of managers towards creativity and their impact on the development of creative organizations presented in the article is to some extent a response to this demand. The scientific aim of the article is to explain and extend the conceptualization in the field of creative activities performed by the above-mentioned employees and the relationships that occur with the relevant characteristics determining the development of creative activities. In the article the research on cognitive, theoretical-methodological and empirical issues in the development of managers in the field of creative activities in organizations were reviewed. The analysis of the literature allowed to establish the research framework and indicate which attitudes of managers are important and may be related to creative activities. The results of the research showed the existence of significant relationships between the selected attitudes that determine appropriate attitudes towards creativity and the performance of creative activities. It turns out that a manager who performs creative activities is characterized by only some of the features presented in this article. The obtained research results are of particular importance for the development of appropriate attitudes of managers towards creativity in organizations. The indication of guidelines that may change this state of affairs and the developed research allowed to identify areas whose improved functioning could affect their more effective development and meet the requirements of competitiveness in the form of a greater number of new ideas generated.

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Effects of Visuospatial Memory Based Teaching Via Real World Science Experiments in Enhancing Science Understanding and Science Process Skills Among Form Two Students

Salmiza Saleh, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Vithiya Natchana, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Abstract

This study was conducted to determine whether there is a significant difference in Science understanding and Science Process Skills of national school students between those who were exposed to the visuospatial memory-based teaching via real world science experiments (VMBT) versus those who followed the laboratory experiment. The effects of the VMBT within the targeted context were assessed using a quasi-experimental research approach involving 60 students from two national schools in Penang, Malaysia. Data collected through the Science Understanding Test and Science Process Skills Test for the theme Energy and Sustainability of Life were then analyzed descriptively and inferentially. The results showed that students who were exposed to the VMBT obtained a significantly higher mean score in the both tests compared to those who followed the laboratory experiment. These findings indicate that VMBT was effective in improving Science understanding and Science Process Skills among national school students.

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Working With Mathematically Gifted Students
Aged 17 – 18

Valentina Gogovska, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Macedonia

Katerina Anevska, FON University, Macedonia

Risto Malcheski, The Former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedonia, Macedonia

Abstract

Abstract. Working with gifted students is of special social interest. However, in the existing secondary education curricula, it is only declaratively mentioned and this important segment of the education system is completely neglected. That is why in this paper an attempt was made to develop a program for work with mathematically gifted students aged 17-18, i.e. for the third year of secondary education.

Key Words: gifted students, curricula, aims and objectives of the curriculum

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Evaluation of Erasmus+ KA101 Mobility Program (School Education Staff Mobility) According to Teachers' Opinions

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Abstract
Many teachers and students have had the chance to study abroad through the Erasmus + program, in which our country have also been a part of this process. Evaluating the trainings they have attended for teachers who want to make a difference by utilizing this professional development opportunity offered to them; It is a very important issue to determine the level of contribution to school culture, students and of course their own professional development, how much efficiency they get from these trainings or to determine the missing points. As a result of the literature review, it has been seen that this program is mostly followed by university students and studies in the field of higher education are evaluated. For this reason, this study was carried out in order to contribute to the field by taking the opinions of the teachers who participated in the in-service training activities offered within the scope of KA1-School Education Staff Mobility, which is one of the training opportunities offered by the Erasmus program, about the efficiency of these trainings, the extent to which the targets can be achieved, and their reflections on the school and the classroom.

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Creating Meaningful Writing Instruction to Learn in the Content Areas for English Language Learners

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Abstract

Effective teachers create educational settings and carefully select the classroom tasks required of English Language Learners (ELLs), so they can interact and learn alongside their more fluent English speaking peers, not only in the classroom, but also during non-academic moments such as lunch and recess. Culturally proficient educators provide ELLs frequent opportunities to write about prior experiences gained in the native language, and what they are currently learning, so they can internalize and demonstrate their knowledge in the specific content area they are studying (Gibbsons, 2015; Hadaway & Young, 2006; Williams & Pilonieta, 2012). Some researchers (Assaf & Johnson, 2014) emphasize that purposeful writing activities during the content lessons motivate ELLs to learn across the content to solve real issues that matter and promote a better society. Although purposeful, real-world writing takes time and effort, it is an essential writing process to help ELLs generate a piece of authentic writing ranging from letters, stories, reports, persuasive explanations, movie scripts, and quick writes, to reflective essays. The presenters will interact with the participants to discuss how teachers can design meaningful writing activities which are relevant to English Language Learners (ELLs) and support them to think and construct new concepts and learn.

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Popularization of Physical Activity in Rural Schools of Aktobe Region of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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Abstract

In the XXI century there is not a single person who would not be engaged in physical culture and sports, did not participate in any competitions, relay races, flash mobs. Interest in major international competitions such as the Olympic Games, World and European Championships, World Universidad's is steadily growing. Every second inhabitant of the planet is watching these competitions, because these are the most exciting and unpredictable spectacles. Watching the outstanding athletes of the world, people get a storm of emotions that are incomparable with anything. Since March 2020, the attention of the entire world community has been drawn to the Coronavirus pandemic and its modification strains ("British", "South African", "Brazilian", "Japanese" and others). As statistics show, the period of the pandemic has put physiological safety at risk. At the same time, the experience of fear by a person and a group has an ambiguous effect on psychological safety. Special attention should be paid in this perspective to the rural society, where the secondary school is a social, political, ideological, cultural center. Aktobe region is the second largest region in Kazakhstan, in which about 47% are rural schools with their own student and pedagogical community. According to statistics from the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as of 2019, there are only 7398 (3337783 students) schools in Kazakhstan, of which 5285 are rural (1468711 students). The transition to distance learning for students, remote work of adults, spending a long time at home, restrictions on communication with classmates, including sports, a ban on traveling to the city - became the reasons for considering the possibilities of promoting physical activity in rural schools of Aktobe region in the light of the latter events. Against the background of these reasons, positive aspects should also be highlighted. The designated position of society in the country and the world has become a potential driving force for cooperation and innovation, which, under normal conditions, might not be so intense. The research carried out in this area made it possible to determine the purpose of the publication – to consider the scientific and pedagogical possibilities of popularizing physical activity in small rural schools of the Aktobe region, RK. It is also necessary to highlight the main methodological theories of A.P. Lesgaft (introduction of the term "physical culture"), I.P. Pavlova (investigated the voluntary movements of a person controlled by consciousness), M.M.Bogen, D.D.Donskoy (investigated the semantic content motor problem) and others. Of practical importance is a set of methods and forms of work, implemented by students in the process of educational practice in a rural school in the Aktobe region. Also conducting psychological and pedagogical diagnostics, correctional work, diaries of students' observations. This study allowed us to identify and expand the possibilities of physical activity not only during physical education lessons, but also in extracurricular and extracurricular activities, for example, at home. In modern conditions, university graduates must be prepared to work in various conditions and social systems.

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Development of Professional Competence for Students - Future Teachers

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Abstract

In the article the professional competence of a teacher is the basis of education oriented to certain results and meeting the requirements of the modern century. The professional competence is generally understood as an integral characteristic of business and personal qualities of specialists reflecting the level of knowledge, skills and experience sufficient for carrying out a certain type of activity which is connected with making decisions. It was noted that the task of a modern teacher is that science and technology are able to form an educated, creatively inclined, competent and competitive personality, able to live in a rapidly developing world, ready for full self-actualization in favor of society. The special role of education in the modern world, its transformation into the most important area of human activity make the problem of training of specialists one of the priorities. There is an objective need for competent personnel capable of creatively organizing the educational process in specific socio-economic conditions, able to quickly navigate the information field, independently improve and develop. In the foreground is not a formal affiliation to the profession, but professional competence, i.e. a specialist's compliance with the requirements of professional activity. In this regard, there is an acute problem of training professionally competent teachers, whose formation is carried out throughout the educational process in the university

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Linked List Implementation - "Online Learning"

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Abstract

Today, Colleges and university students find themselves with obligations beyond that of getting a degree. Jobs and family commitments make equal demands on their time. Having the option of taking online classes and studying on their own time is critically important. At the same time, many state institutions are unable to accommodate all those who want to take classes on campus. The aim of this project is development the online learning .The project is a description of one of the methods of the Data Structure Course, which describes how to store data inside the Ram Memory, It also contains a video to explain this way in an easy way, student enrollments in recent years and institutions of higher education have keen interests in offering quality online MBA programs to meet the demands , Is a website that contains a video to explain one of the methods of storing data within the memory of the computer, and the site contains a special page of training, which distinguishes it from the rest of the educational sites, the site helps to test the health of solving the issues that the student training on the lesson , The site shows how to use the pop front method ,pop back method ,posh front method ,posh back method and deleting the list from the memory . all of this function be difficult to imagine how it work in reality .so I decide to design a webpage to do this task.

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E-Learning System of Teaching English Language

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Abstract

This document provides an insight, overview of a web-based application. The project titled 22nd Century English. This is a web platform that arranges schedules and scheduled video conferences between students and lecturers. Student members register in the system, the system then agrees on a specific appointment. The system provides each person's Skype-ID that is used when they want to log in for video lecture. When the lectures are finished, students are given a page and privilege to do a survey on the lecture done. The purpose of this work is to provide an overview of the web application. A lot of teachers especially English Teachers have extra time which they can teach with, but without commitment! Because of their commitment with their Teaching Institution, so they're just like a Freelancer teachers, so it is a good way to earn extra money from! Also the same thing for Students, who have their own School, University, etc. to be committed with, and they need to learn English Enough remotely without wasting time with traveling, commitment, etc.., so it is Fast, Comfortable way to learn with.

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Comparison of BA and MA students' attitudes toward virtual educatiOn

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Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of this research is to compare the attitudes of BA and MA students in virtual education. Virtual schooling offers a wealth of tools and services that give users with information and education. The opinions of students about this schooling are diverse. Each of them is passionate about a certain form of education, and their studies are overshadowed. Methods: A total of 50 students in Tehran participated in this research. The study's statistical population is comprised of all Tehran students. The field data was gathered using the Attitude to Virtual Education Questionnaire. The analysis was conducted using SPSS software and included descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) as well as inferential statistics (independent t-test). Results: The findings revealed that there was a considerable difference in performance between BA and MA students. Graduate students have a more favorable view toward virtual education than undergraduate students, although the difference is minor. Conclusion: Based on the outcomes of this research, virtual education seems to be a viable alternative to face-to-face learning. It had a great reception among the pupils.

Keywords: Attitude, Virtual Education.

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Attitudes of Psychology Students of East Tehran University Towards Their Future Careers AbstractIntroduction:

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Abstract

Over the last several decades, academics and professionals have examined the study of individual work attitudes because of the many implications it may have on enhancing organizational behavior.Methods: In 1986, 86 psychology students from Islamic Azad University's East Tehran Branch participated in this research. The Minnesota Attitude Questionnaire was employed as a technique for random sampling. The statistical program SPSS16 was used to analyze the data.Findings: In this research, psychology students demonstrated that their desire to pursue this area stemmed not just from a desire to advance their careers and earn more money in the future, but also from a want to learn more about it. There was also no significant difference (P> 0.05) between the factors of gender and attitude toward the subject of study and future job prospects.Conclusion: Students are optimistic about their future employment prospects, and there is no gender difference in their attitudes regarding their subject of study.Keywords: attitude, psychology, field of study, career future

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Comparison of Stress Coping Strategies Between Psychology and Chemistry Students

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Abstract

Introduction: Despite their status as a privileged group in society, students are not immune to the sufferings and impairments caused by psychiatric diseases. One of the psychological issues that they face is stress, which is particularly frequent among university students. Methodology: A total of 70 students from Islamic Azad University's East Tehran Branch's Psychology and Chemistry classes participated in this comparative-causal research. The Billings and Mouse coping methods questionnaire was used to gather data. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential tests (independent t-test). Results: The findings revealed that psychology students use problem-focused coping mechanisms, while chemistry students use emotion-focused stress strategies. Conclusion: Because stress has such a significant impact on students' mental and physical health, it is critical to investigate its sources and educate those coping mechanisms.

Keywords: Ways to deal with stress, students

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Decorative and Applied Art as a Means of Spiritual and Moral Education Of Students

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Abstract

At present, in the period of complex socio-economic transformations in the Republic of Kazakhstan, more and more actively searches are being carried out in order to strengthen the problem of the ethno-cultural heritage of the people. This allows one to penetrate deeper into the values of universal human culture. It originates from the basics of decorative and applied arts. The situation with coronavirus has increased the role of information and distance technologies. However, it is worth highlighting the positive value of the possibilities of the Internet: access to in-depth study of the subject, comfortable conditions for obtaining information. Information technologies now allow not only to conduct classes online, but also to take part in creative competitions, to virtually visit famous world museums - the Louvre, the Tretyakov Gallery, and the Vatican, to watch cultural and historical films. The conducted pedagogical experiment made it possible to highlight the contradictions that arose in the study of the discipline "Fundamentals of decorative and applied arts" and its educational aspect in the formation of the spiritual and moral qualities of the student: - between the existing orientation of the Kazakhstani society towards the information world and the decrease in the role in the sale of decorative and applied arts in general; - between online opportunities to learn the basics of crafts and material resources, tools needed to make handicrafts; - between cultural opportunities and historical traditions of the peoples living in Kazakhstan, and insufficient work to develop the spiritual and moral education of students. The purpose of the study is to conduct a pedagogical experiment on the formation of the spiritual and moral qualities of a student based on the content of the discipline "Fundamentals of decorative and applied arts". Research methods: research of scientific-theoretical and methodological literature on the problem of our research; diagnostic techniques, blitz survey, direct observation. The final result was the development of a special training system of methods and techniques in the discipline "Fundamentals of decorative and applied arts", aimed at the formation of the spiritual and moral qualities of the student.

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Evaluatıon of Science and Technology Curriculum on The Basis Of Design Models

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Abstract

In this study, defining the needs of teachers regarding the subject area and presenting the opinions and suggestions of the teachers who teach physical science courses at the primary school level about the design of the science teaching program was aimed. Thus, by the nature of this research, a qualitative research design and phenomenology as the method were employed. The phenomenological method is preferred to understand and make sense of people's perspectives on social and psychological areas, to reveal inner experiences, to comprehend and interpret the complex human world. When the opinions of the teachers about the positive perceptions of the current science teaching program design are evaluated in general, half of the teachers who participated in the research declared that the skills in the curriculum were sufficient, but due to such reasons as the exam-oriented education system, physical inadequacies, etc., the skills remain at the cognitive level. The results suggest that this issue might obstruct students to transfer the knowledge obtained from science education to daily life. It can be said that the fear and anxiety of science in the majority of students stems from this issue.

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Workshop/Atelier Experiences in Interior Architecture Education: Zero Waste Approaches

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Abstract

The main setup of Interior Architecture education takes place via studio lessons. Workshops, seminars, ateliers, charrettes, which are vocational courses and extracurricular activities taken outside of the studio courses, support the studio education to a great extent. The "learning by doing" model gains significance in 21st-century interior architecture education. In this context, the application model of two workshops/ateliers held at different times within the scope of the study will be reviewed. The first of these consists of the Zero Waste Approach in Design Education Training Workshop-1, which was held face-to-face and organized by the Hacettepe University Faculty of Fine Arts, Department of Interior Architecture and Environmental Design in 2019, and the second, the Zero Waste Approach in Design Education Training Workshop-2, held online in 2021. The workshops are organized by Hacettepe University with the contributions of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. Within the scope of the workshop/atelier, atelier coordinators are academicians working in institutions giving interior architecture education, and workshop participants are from interior architecture students studying at different universities. Within the scope of Zero Waste Approach in Design Education Training Workshop-1, the first of which was held in 2019; spatial and artistic products were designed from waste materials. After the first stage of designing the animal shelters, wall panels were created from packaging waste. At the end of the workshop, the final products were exhibited. Within the scope of Zero Waste Approach in Design Education Training Workshop-2, the second of which was held online in 2021, two different workshops were attended. The topic of the first workshop was determined as "Plug and Transform/Waste-Free Masks". Waste masks cause a critical problem with the increasing use of masks in the world and Turkey with the pandemic. Within the scope of the workshop, it was desired to draw attention to this issue with an artistic approach. "From Waste to Art: Urban Icons" was chosen as the topic of the second workshop. In this context, building silhouettes, which have an important place in the literature and are iconic symbols of cities, have been transformed into artistic wall panels with the collage technique from wastes such as newspapers, magazines and brochures that constitute packaging waste. As a result of the workshop, the works were exhibited online. In conclusion, participation in workshops and ateliers in interior architecture education boosts students' awareness, supports group work, increases synergy and motivation, and strengthens their design skills. The cooperation of institutions, on the other hand, expands the interaction and provides important contributions to interior architecture education.

Key Words: Interior Architecture, Education, Workshop, Atelier, Experience.

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