DEFINING QUALITY OF TEACHER EDUCATION AND IMPERATIVES FOR ACTION

Ester B. Ogena
President
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Abstract

Every nation wants to provide for quality education to its people. The quality of compulsory education is often linked with the quality of teacher education delivered by key institutions in a country tasked to produce those who would nurture its young generation of learners. This paper discusses what makes quality teacher education.

PEDAGOGICAL INNOVATION IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (PIPE): IDEA MODEL

Ma. Corazon B. Sigua
Bert J. Tuga
Judy C. Bautista
Marivilla Lydia B. Aggarao

Abstract

This study aimed to develop an innovative pedagogical model for professional education based on current pedagogical practices of the professional education faculty on five PNU campuses. Survey was administered to gather the data while focus group discussion, classroom observations and interviews were conducted to validate the survey results. In the documentary analysis done, the common themes of their pedagogical practices were equally identified. The IDEA model, a Pedagogical Innovation in Professional Education (PIPE) was created. IDEA stands for Induction of Prior Knowledge, Dissection of Concepts, Experiential Episodes, and Authentic Assessment.

THE SUITABILITY OF THE FRY AND SMOG READABILITY FORMULAE IN DETERMINING THE READABILITY OF FILIPINO TEXTS

Merry Ruth M. Gutierrez

Abstract

The descriptive quantitative study evaluates English and Filipino passages by subjecting them to two readability formulae to determine the difficulty level and suitability of the texts to the intended reader level. The evaluation results show that among all the passages taken from the English textbooks, only 6.01% and 8.41% matched the target level based on Fry and SMOG (Simple Measure of Gobbledygook) formulae.
respectively. The majority of the passages in English did not get any results; thus rated as invalid. The SMOG evaluation showed that the majority of the passages rose higher by two or more levels than the intended reader level. Meanwhile, among all the Filipino passages evaluated, none matched the intended level; the majority was rated invalid, and many did not show any result based on the Fry readability formula. The SMOG evaluation showed that the majority of the passages stood higher by six to ten levels than the intended reader level. Results suggest that the existing readability formulae may not be applicable to passages in Filipino and Philippine English, and this calls for the development of a readability formula for Filipino texts in both languages.

A CONTENT-BASED READABILITY FORMULA FOR FILIPINO TEXTS

Heidi B. Macahilig

Abstract

Several well-known formulas for measuring readability of texts have been developed for use particularly in assessing English texts. For assessing texts in other languages, these formulas were found inadequate or even inappropriate primarily because of the differences in the syntactic structure and lexical nature between and among languages. Thus, some countries have adapted or developed their own formulas to assess reading texts in their respective languages. To date, there is no known formula being widely used to establish the readability of Filipino texts. This study attempted to develop a readability formula that can be used as the standard in determining the readability levels of Filipino academic books required in the different content area subjects, from Kinder to fourth year high school, that use Filipino as the medium of instruction.

DEVELOPMENT OF MICRO-SCALE MATHEMATICS KITS

Erminda C. Fortes, Olive Buzon, Aurora Gonzales, Antonio Ferrer, Rosemarivic Diaz, Robert Diaz, Myla Esperanza, Blesilda Infante, Wilmer Marquez, Gladys Nivera, Reymond Quan, & Allan Reyes

Abstract

The use of manipulative devices in classrooms has been studied for years, and results have yielded a better understanding of mathematics concepts and principles. However, despite positive results regarding teaching mathematics with manipulative devices, many mathematics teachers still hesitate to use them in teaching, primarily because they do not know how to, and when to use them. This drove the researchers to design and construct thirty prototype manipulative devices and write accompanying lesson plans that would guide Kindergarten to Grade 10 teachers when using them in mathematics classes. Both these instructional support systems received “outstanding” evaluations for their content/facet validity. Having established the content/facet validity of the manipulative devices in each MATHEMATICS KIT, cum accompanying lesson plans, it seemed that: (1) the former devices may be used to develop different concepts in Kindergarten to Grade 10 Mathematics, and (2) the latter to guide mathematics teachers in using the manipulative devices in classrooms.
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BREAST CARE AND BREAST CANCER, AND BREAST CARE PRACTICES OF A SAMPLE OF PHILIPPINE NORMAL UNIVERSITY WOMEN: BASIS FOR CURRICULAR INTEGRATION AND HEALTH PROGRAM

Lucilla R. Fetalvero
Brian M. Limson
Rowena B. Mariñas
Cecilia U. de la Cruz

Abstract

With the descriptive survey as research method, data on the practices and extent of knowledge about breast care and breast cancer were gathered from a sample of PNU women - administrative staff and selected female students, using a questionnaire adopted from Pagkatipunan’s KAP Survey Tool for Breast Care (2011). Findings revealed that the respondents have a fair knowledge about breast cancer; aware of the factors that increase the risk of breast cancer like smoking, family history of breast cancer, lack of physical activity, use of oral contraceptives, alcohol drinking, and exposure of the breasts to radiation. They know about breast self-examination (BSE) and clinical breast examination (CBE). A few know about mammography. Some of them perform BSE monthly, but very few undergo CBE. They agreed that it is important to do regular exercises to improve one’s health, and that a woman should take care of herself and her breasts to avoid breast cancer and stay healthy. A year-round health care program including proper breast care, and integration of breast care information in the curriculum, particularly in the biological sciences, were recommended for implementation in the University.

COMPENDIUM OF 2010 GRADUATE THESIS AND DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS AT PNU

ARTS AND LANGUAGES

A Prototype Competency Matrix in Music Education Component of MAPEH for the Isabela State University System

Lovelinda M. Ballesteros
MA Music Education

The paper recommended a prototype competency matrix in music education for Isabela State University, its primary goal, following a documentary analysis of the Music subject offerings, course description, and syllabi of selected schools in Metro Manila, Baguio City and Region II. Coverage included Benguet State University (La Trinidad, Benguet), Isabela State University (Isabela), Philippine Normal University (Taft Avenue, Manila), Saint Louis University (Baguio), Saint Mary’s University (Bayombong, Nueva Viscaya), Sta. Isabel College (Taft Avenue, Manila), St. Paul University (Tuguegarao, Cagayan), University of Baguio (Baguio City), University of Cordilleras (Baguio City), University of La Salette (Santiago City, Isabela), University of the Philippines (Diliman, Quezon City) and University of Santo Tomas (España, Manila). The research also indicated that the competencies identified in Music, except Music Literature, were found to be appropriate, useful, feasible, relevant, and valuable in promoting culture and values.
An Analysis of Selected Musical Compositions of Dr. Alfredo S. Buenaventura for Classroom Use

Ma. Recielle C. Cosare
MA Music Education

Using the descriptive method of research, the study attempted to determine the status and description of selected musical compositions of Dr. Alfredo S. Buenaventura. Ten songs were chosen based on the following criteria: (a) Singable, (b) Suitable for classroom use, (c) Appropriate for elementary/high school levels (d) Culturally, morally significant and, (e) Consistent in use of good language. The songs were analyzed in terms of: (a) Tonal Element (tonality, range, pitch progression, pitch direction and pitch contour), (b) Temporal Element (rhythmic patterns used in the songs), (c) Formal Element (Section, Period, Phrase and Measure) and (d) Textural Element (Monophonic Homophonic/Polyphonic). Findings indicate that Buenaventura’s selected compositions can assist in the development of values and aesthetic sense of grade school and high school students.

Authentic Realism in Selected Woman-Centered Short Stories of Female Authors: A Suggested Learning Guide to Teaching Literature

Necita F. Barba
MA Literature

In attempting to plot women representation in 10 selected woman-centered short stories using an authentic realism approach, the literary investigation considered short stories written by selected female writers from the Philippines, Bolivia, India, Mexico, and United States. Results of the analysis indicated that the women-centered plots in the selected short stories closely resembled real-life situations. The heroines were also assertive, unconventional, strong, cunning, confident, optimist, and empowered. The study recommended that the valuable tenets of authentic realism be incorporated in the curriculum to rectify how women are represented in literature. Course offerings and course content should also continue to include insights-oriented approaches that enrich students’ perspectives about women’s concerns, the study added.

Isang Espesyal na Diksyonaryong Bilingwal sa Print at Brodkas Midya

Christian George C. Francisco
Ph. D. Filipino

The research material, written in Filipino, was considered to develop a bilingual dictionary for print and broadcast media. A qualitative research approach was utilized, deemed most appropriate to the intended goal of the study. The process involved 18 steps to sift entries for the proposed lexicon. A total of 892 entries were subsequently drawn, from an original listing of 2,950 words. The study concluded that the translation exercise had been effective, based on the feedback of validators. The developed bilingual dictionary may also be useful for those enrolled in media-related courses, according to the author. It was proposed that similar bilingual dictionaries be developed for Advertising, Public Relations, Photography, Film, and New Media. Providing for an etymology of the included terminologies would also be practical.
Isang Sosyolingwistikong Pagsasalin sa Filipino na May Anotasyon ng Mga Piling Sanaysay sa Bread and Freedom ni Laurel

German B. Rosales
Ph. D. Filipino

The paper, written in Filipino, sought to discover an eclectic and other means of translating essays to Filipino. A descriptive method of research was employed. Four phases of translation were adopted: preparation, actual translation, evaluation, and annotation of the translation. Equally, four translation techniques were considered: faithful translation of Savory (1968), communicative translation of Newmark (1982), pragmatic translation of Gutt (1991), and method translation of Santiago (2003). Among other things, the study found out that the translation techniques of Savory, Newmark, Gutt, and Santiago were useful. It was also established that annotation is important in translating materials with socio, historical, and political themes. The findings can be useful in translating materials intended for such subjects as social studies, history, and literature, the author recommended.

Language Use and Attitudes of Kachok Speakers: Toward an Assessment of the Kachok Language Vitality

Chitse E. Magaspag
MA Linguistics

Primary instruments used in the study included five sociolinguistic questionnaires (SLQs), informal interviews, and observations with the overall goal to investigate the language use and attitudes of the Kachok speakers and assess the vitality of the Kachok language. Five SLQs for Individual, Group, Christian Leaders, Teachers and Village Leaders were orally administered to interview respondents in nine Kachok villages. Results of five SLQs were analyzed to assess the vitality of the Kachok language by applying two models: the UNESCO Nine Factors on Language Vitality and Endangement (2003) and Fishman’s (1991) Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (GIDS). Results indicate that the Kachok language is very dynamic and mainly used at home with parents, grandparents, spouse, children, grandchildren, and siblings. It is also actively used in community activities like village meetings, religious ceremonies, weddings, and funerals.

Mga Panayam sa Radio at Telebisyon: Pagsusuri sa Pasalitang Diskors sa Media (Radio and Television Interviews: Analysis on Spoken Discourse in Media)

Roberto D. L. Ampil
Ph. D. Filipino

The study used the descriptive method of research to describe the spoken discourse in Media. Interviews in radio and television were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using four models cited in the conceptual framework. A total of 53 samples were chosen: 25 interviews from radio and 28 interviews from television. Data analysis led to a variety of conclusions on such areas as analysis of spoken discourse, linguistics analysis, and variety of language used. The study can be used as a basis on discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and anthropology as topic of study in higher learning. It can also be explored and extended to other domains such as internet chatting, meeting in cooperatives, and television debates.
Oral Compensation Strategies Employed by Fourth Year ESL Learners at Marikina High School

Jose M. Datugan
MA English Language Teaching

The research attempted to obtain particular excerpts in an oral production, focusing on oral compensation strategies employed by ESL learners at Marikina High School. It employed the descriptive method of research in which the selected activities containing communicative tasks for the students to perform orally were prepared. Five sections in the fourth year level: IV -1, IV -2, IV -7, IV-24 and IV-25 were chosen for data gathering, each given a task to perform orally. Several conclusions were noted, including the observation that high school ESL learners manifest in various ways their inadequate communicative skills when experiencing problems in an oral production. Such behaviors indicate that their linguistic resources are insufficient to achieve their communicative goals.

The Rhetoric of Travel Advisory: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Philip Jay N. Alcoberes
Ph. D. Applied Linguistics

Focusing on the perceived rhetoric of travel advisory, particularly United States Public Announcements and Travel Warnings, the study specifically analyzed selected travel advisories by looking into their linguistic features, description of the selected travel advisories through such contexts as situational, historical, political; and explained how intertextuality, discursive practice, and order of discourse mediate text and social practice in the rhetoric of travel advisories. Four Public Announcements and four Travel Warnings issued by the US State Department were selected for analysis. Two of the more salient conclusions include: (a) the text-structure of the TAs legitimizes the “authority” of the text-producer and constructs a negative image of the subject of the TAs, and (b) the TAs exhibit speech functions as a form of emotive coercion implying the emotion of “fear” and “danger” to direct-consumers.

The Super-Learning-Music Approach: An Alternative Approach in Developing the Musical Skills among First Year High School Students with Attention Deficit/Hyperactive Disorder

Ada C. Atutubo
MA Music Education

The research aimed to find out if the super-learning-music approach is effective in developing the musical skills of first year high school students of Camarines Sur National High School with Attention Deficit/Hyperactive Disorder (AD/HD). Findings show that there was very limited music program for elementary and secondary levels in Naga City and that the students were not exposed to classical music early in their lives. Teachers were also unaware of the benefits of the Super-Learning-Music approach. The study recommended further research on the effects of other musical compositions aside from the super-learning-music (e.g., compositions of Haydn, Beethoven, Chopin, etc.) on students with AD/HD to further establish the potential of music as a powerful tool in behavior modification.
An Evaluation of the Music SIIGE (Special Interest Individualized Guided Education) Program of Colegio San Agustin, Makati

Maria Caminda P. Ramos
MA Social Science Teaching

To complement the descriptive-evaluative research design to assess the overall effectiveness of the Music SIIGE (Special Interest Individualized Guided Education) Program of Colegio San Agustin in Makati City, a survey and informal interviews were conducted to gather information relevant to the goals of the study. Results were verified and supplemented by ocular inspection and observation, as well as by a compilation and analysis of program documents and records. Respondents involved the Music SIIGE Program coordinator, a staff, 13 music instructors, and 175 high school students enrolled in SY 2009-2010. While weaknesses were identified, the program was deemed relevant and influential to the value formation of the enrollees in terms of independence, confidence, and competitiveness.

Concepts about Heroes among the Grade Six Students: Basis on Theory Building

Mirasol R. Dizon
MA Social Science Teaching

Gender, age, section and socio economic status do not affect Grade VI pupils’ concept and choice of a hero. This was the primary finding of this study conducted among 30 graduating elementary students of Cornelia M. De Jesus Memorial School, Sta. Maria, Bulacan. Jose Rizal, being the national hero, was the respondents’ first choice of a hero, followed by Andres Bonifacio, and Marcelo H. del Pilar. The birthplace of Del Pilar, a native of Bulacan, contributed to his strong showing in the survey, according to the research. Being able to defend the country with courage and bravery was also the common standard of the respondents in choosing their respective hero. The research recommended the lives of Filipino heroes into select subjects be strongly integrated.

Development, Validation, and Try-out of Modules in Philippine History for Foreign Students

Noriel C. Navita
MA History Teaching

Based on the theories and principles of cognitivism and multicultural education, the study was intended to develop, validate and try-out modules in Philippine History for foreign students. Three modules in Philippine History (Society and Culture of the Filipinos, Politics and Governance, and Economic and Livelihood Activities of the Filipinos) were tried out to 14 foreign students in De La Salle Lipa Integrated School, Batangas. Interpretation of data following a descriptive-developmental method of research revealed that the framework in teaching Philippine History to foreign students was “Very Much Acceptable.” The modules were found to be “Very Appropriate” according to experts and peers, and “Very Useful” according to the students. The data also revealed a significant difference in the pre-test to the post-test scores of surveyed students.
Relationship of Academic Performance and Perceived School Climate of BPSU Orani Campus: Basis for Enrichment Program

Khristina Ann A. Dimarucut
MA School Psychology

The study, intended to evaluate the academic performance of students in the BPSU Orani Campus and see how they perceive the institution in terms of its school climate, involved 100 second to fourth year students from the different programs of the University: Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN), Bachelor of Science in Hotel and Restaurant Management (BSHRM), Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology (BSIT) and Two Year Technical Courses on Welding and Fabrication Technology, Drafting Technology, Electronics Technology, Electrical Technology and Welding and Fabrication Technology. The study found the academic performance of students in BPSU Orani Campus as “good.” Also, the students perceived school climate as adequately manifested, as the research yielded statistically significant relationship between their perception on general climate and academic performance.

Student and Teacher Factors Related to the Students’ Mastery Level of the Cognitive Learning Competencies in Philippine History in Selected Public Secondary Schools

Ma. Eirish Zulueta
MA History Teaching

The research utilized the validated achievement test of Simeon (2003) and developed two sets of questionnaires to determine the student and teacher factors related to the students’ mastery of cognitive learning competencies in Philippine History. The instruments were administered to two groups of participants from selected public secondary schools in Las Piñas. The first group included selected high- and low-performing first year students enrolled in SY 2007-2008. The other group involved the teachers of the selected students. Based on the data gathered, the overall mastery of participating students in terms of cognitive learning competencies in Philippine History was 53.33% (“average mastery”), as contrasted to the minimum mastery percentage of 75% set by the Department of Education for the subject. Comprehension, analysis, synthesis and evaluation registered even much lower mastery percentages, indicating further weaknesses of the students. The study recommended that an in-service training program focus on teaching methodologies for difficult topics in Philippine History.

The Psychological Well-Being of Children in Institutional Care: Basis for the Development of the Creative Arts Intervention Program

Ma. Carmel A. Racadio
MA Guidance & Counseling

The research sought to identify the demographic profile of children in Nayon ng Kabataan, New Haven for Children, and Marillac Hills; ascertain their psychosocial well-being; and determine the need to develop a Creative Arts Intervention Program (CAIP) for them. A multi-method research was adopted for the study: descriptive, quantitative, and qualitative. The majority of the participants in the study were 12 year-old boys with an average stay of six months in the institutions. More than half indicated healthy to very healthy
psychosocial well-being. There was no significant difference in the psychosocial well-being of the participants when grouped according to age, gender, and length of stay in the institution. The study also recommended that a CAIP be developed to help stabilize the emotional and psychosocial conditions of both care giver and participants.

**The Intentionality to Work Abroad: Insight to Emergent Nationalism of BS Nursing Students**

Juanito L. Perando  
MA Social Science Teaching

Conducted at the De La Salle Health Sciences Institute (DLSHSI), the study involved 12 female fourth year BS Nursing students, six parents, 11 Clinical Instructors, and six Social Science Instructors. The goal was to explore the intent of nursing students to work abroad as a Nurse, and investigate the network of influences that contribute to such intent. The phenomenological approach in research was utilized to yield a more valid picture of the character of the people and bring about multiple lenses in clarifying the context and continuum of intentionality. A semi-structured email interview, reflective writing, and focus group discussion with the participants were also utilized. Part of the findings included that the intent of nursing students to work abroad is driven by high demand for nurses overseas, and complimented by the parents' desire for their children to succeed.

**EDUCATION SCIENCES**

**An Assessment of Principals' Roles in Public Secondary Schools of Calamba City: Basis for an Enhancement Program**

Marites N. Magnaye  
MA Educational Management

The study assessed the roles and performance of the secondary school principals in the Division of Calamba City, including setting and practicing effective leadership styles, empowering staff and students, building trust, and monitoring/assessing progress and motivation. A descriptive survey method of research was utilized. Coverage included 19 public secondary school principals and 253 teachers of Calamba City. Instruments used included a questionnaire based on Marsha Speck Principalship Model as well as interviews. The study concluded that public secondary school principals performed very satisfactorily in terms of the roles they performed, but gaps were observed in each component. Thus, it was recommended that an enhancement program be implemented to improve their performance as an educator, leader, manager, and inner person's role.

**Decision-Making Levels of Academic Middle Managers in Priest-run Dominican Schools: Basis for Model Development**

John Jesus D. Meneses  
Ph. D. Educational Management
The research sought to describe how five deans of Dominican schools (Colegio de San Juan de Letran-Calamba, Colegio de San Juan de Letran-Manila and Angelicum College of Manila) decide in matters that involve duties that fall under their managerial functions: planning and budgeting; organizing and staffing; leading and motivating; evaluating and rewarding. It also identified what decision-making levels are used by the deans based on the identified managerial functions. When dealing with individual faculty members, especially if the decision has a longer-term effect on faculty, the study found out that the deans most likely limit themselves to the use of the first two levels of decision-making: directive and input. But when decisions are likely to affect students and parents, the school’s stakeholders and primary clients, the deans are more inclined to use higher levels of decision-making: dialogue, collaboration, or delegation.

**Development and Validation of Computer-Aided Supplemental Material in Science and Health for Grade III Pupils**

Madona V. Ibay  
MA - Elementary Education

Development and validation of computer-aided supplemental material in Science and Health for Grade III pupils at the Dominican School in Manila was the primary goal of the study. The research used an interactive computer development model to develop the computer-aided supplemental material. The process involved five different phases: needs analysis, design, development, implementation, and validation. The teacher and administrator respondents pointed out that Unit 3 - Matter, Energy, Force, and Motion -- need to be supplemented by the computer-aided supplemental material. Part of the results show that animated computer-aided supplemental materials are useful in presenting lessons and in motivating pupils to participate in the classroom. The validated materials can also serve as a learning tool that can contribute to the progress of the teaching-learning process.

**Development of Modular Package on Environmental Awareness Protection and Conservation**

Leah V. Cadiao  
Ed. D. Educational Administration

The research ventured to develop and validate a modular package on environmental awareness, protection and conservation at the collegiate level. A descriptive-development research method was used to develop the modular package on various environmental concerns to instill awareness among students to protect and conserve the environment. The process of writing the module consisted of four stages: Design Development, Try-out and Revision and Finalization. Expert and peer validation revealed that the modular package was useful in developing student awareness on waste disposal, water and air pollution, and energy resources. Student assessment also showed that the modular package can be used in Earth Science and allied courses.

**Early Childhood Education Competencies for Children with Vision Loss From Birth To Age Five: A First Approximation**

Olivia L. Pagurayan  
MA – Special Education

Special education experts actively involved in the special education program of the country served as evaluators for the study that sought to develop an early childhood special education competencies for children with vision loss. Findings indicate that parents serve as the blind child’s primary source of help in
developing skills necessary for emergent literacy. The competencies listed in the home-based expanded domain are likely to help prepare the blind child for preschool education. Teaching and collaboration between Regular and Special Education Teacher will allow the blind child to participate actively in an inclusive education together with his sighted classmates. The study proposed that DepEd Competencies for five-year old Filipino children with vision loss be adopted and modified for their use.

**Evaluation of the 3-Year School Implementation Plans (SIPs) in Inclusive-Special Education (I-SPED) by DepEd Schools Heads and Supervisors from Selected Schools in Luzon SY 2003-2007**

Amalia M. Serrano
MA Special Education

The study evaluated the status of I-SPED in 12 selected schools in four regions and seven divisions in Luzon. A descriptive type of research was used to gather information about the intents and actualities of I-SPED in the schools where principals and division supervisors had undergone the PNU-OAS Training Program from SY 2003-2004 to SY 2006-2007. Data were gathered from 12 participating schools purposively sampled in seven Divisions in Regions I, III, IV-A and NCR through interviews, observations, analysis of SIPs and review of documents and records. In analyzing data using the Provus Discrepancy Evaluation Model, the study revealed that DepEd-BEE-SPED and PNU, the training institutions, have critical roles and responsibilities in ensuring that the OAS Training Program addresses the needs of both the DepEd as an institution and that of the trainees as professionals.

**Extensive Reading Approach to Improve Reading Ability and Develop Independent Reading Habits of ESL Learners: An Exploratory Study**

Maria Teresa L. Manicio
MAT Reading

The study explored the workability of applying the Extensive Reading Approach by integrating a five-week extensive reading program in the second language classroom. A total of 51 first year students of Imus National High School (INHS), selected through a purposive sampling procedure participated in the study. Findings include the observation that integrating the Extensive Reading Approach in the second language classroom through a program involving extensive reading activities can be workable in an instructional setting characterized by inadequate facilities, limited reading materials, and a big number of students. Extensive reading activities encouraged interaction in the classroom and gave students opportunities to use the second language. It also served as a venue for addressing student difficulties.

**Factors Related to Teacher Burnout: Basis for an Intervention Program for School Managers**

Marcelina V. Limos
MA Educational Management

Assessing the level and extent of teacher burnout in Rodriguez District, Division of Rizal was the main intent of this research. A descriptive method of research was utilized to describe the level of teacher burnout under three components: Reduced Self-Efficacy, Exhaustion, and Pessimism and Negativity towards Work and Others. Such design was also used to determine the relationship of teacher burnout to teachers' personal profile: age, civil status, number of years in teaching, gender, grade level assignment, present
position, educational attainment, and performance rating. A total of 195 teachers participated in the survey. Results indicated that average burnout level existed among the teacher participants. No personal profile variable was significantly related to reduced self-efficacy; however, gender was found to be significantly related to exhaustion and pessimism much less negativity towards works and others.

**Group-Based Learning Activities in Reading: Effects on the Social Skills of Kindergarten Pupils**

Tracylyn H. Umandal  
MA Child Study

The study employed the Quasi-Experimental Design, particularly the non-equivalent control group design, to investigate the effects of group-based learning activities in Reading on the social skills of Kindergarten pupils enrolled at Wishbone Kiddie Camp in Las Piñas City. The study found out that pupils immersed in more group-based learning activities tend to improve in terms of social skills, as evidenced by the significant difference in all the social skills observed in the experimental group. This finding implied that the intervention used was effective in improving the behavior or qualities under study. Continuous participation in group-based learning activities will likely increase the pupils' social skills rating, the paper added.

**Initial Assessment of the Responsibilities of Public Elementary School Principals in a Division Using School-Based Management (SBM) Model: Input to Leadership and Management Guidelines Formulation**

Angel S. Recto  
Ph. D. Educational Management

The study, an attempt to assess the responsibilities of public elementary school principals in a division using School-Based Management (SBM) model, was administered to 61 Principal I, 23 Principal III, and 11 Principal III from the Schools Division of Bulacan, City Schools Division of Malolos, and City Schools Division of San Jose del Monte. The participant method survey was used to obtain information through quantitative and qualitative research. The primary instrument used in data gathering was a questionnaire supplemented by observations, one-on-one interviews, and small group discussions. The following statistical tools and techniques were also employed: frequency count and percentage, Weighted Mean, Friedman's ANOVA Test or F-test, and TQA 5-point scale to determine the gaps (presented in ranks).

**Organizational Culture, Teaching Performance, and Students' Achievement: Basis for Proposed Monitoring Framework**

Emelyn R. Villanueva  
Ed. D. Educational Administration

The research was conducted to look into any correlation between organizational culture, teaching performance, and student achievement among selected secondary schools of tertiary institutions in Region IV-A & B. A total of 673 respondents, comprised of 312 students and their parents, as well as 49 teachers participated. Students and parents were chosen randomly using the fish bowl technique, except for schools that had a fourth year population of less than 50. Analysis of survey results shows that there is significant relationship between and among the considered variables (i.e., organizational culture, teaching performance, and student achievement). Such correlation also seems to affect the quality of output of
tertiary educational institutions. Development of a monitoring framework was recommended to help maintain Total Quality Standard in the aforesaid schools.

**School-Based Management Practices: The Case of Public Secondary School Principals in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)**

Jose D. Tuguinayo, Jr.
Ed. D. Educational Administration

The research sought to determine the extent of school-based management practices of public secondary school principals in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) in relation to the major functions of public secondary school principals, as provided for in R.A.9155, or the “Governance of Basic Education Act of 2001.” Seventy-six public secondary school principals and 1,805 public secondary school teachers from the different school divisions of CAR participated. Quantitative (validated questionnaire) and qualitative (observation, focused group discussions, one-on-one interview, and document analysis) data gathering procedures were employed. Findings showed the following functions garnering the highest computed average mean: administering and managing all personnel, physical, and fiscal resources of the school; planning; and leading and motivating. Correlation between school-based management practices of the principals is stronger with respect to their political core value than their respective personal profile.

**Stakeholders’ Assessment of the Standards of Excellence of an Augustinian Recollect School**

Sr. Mary-Ann J. Lumactao, A.R.
MA Educational Management

The research evaluated the standards of excellence being observed in an Augustinian Recollect school based on the assessment of stakeholders in eight areas of concern: Faculty, Curriculum and Instruction, Library and Audio Visual Room, Laboratories, Physical Plant, Student Services, Administration, and School and Community. A questionnaire based on the 2007 PAASCU recommendations for the High School Department of ICC-Balayan, Batangas was used. The formulated questionnaire was conducted to two groups of students for the test and re-test measure of validity. The results revealed high correlation between the pre-test and post-test after being subjected to statistics using Pearson r. The groups tested didn’t form part of the final group of respondents. The research concluded that the school excelled only in the area of School and Community and was found to be weak in all other areas of concern.

**Toward the Development of a Performance Evaluation System for a Private Basic Education Institution**

Cristina M. Monforte
MA Educational Management

The study sought to develop a performance evaluation system for a private basic education institution through a descriptive-action research. Participants included three (3) campus principals, four (4) subject coordinators, 44 teachers, 483 students and 20 faculty members. Two instruments were used: a 3-point scale survey questionnaire on the current evaluation instrument of Immaculate Conception Academy (ICA), a private school in Dasmarinas, Cavite, and a second survey questionnaire on the proposed evaluation instrument using a 5-point scale. The study found out that the performance rating instrument
Vocabulary Proficiency of Children with Hearing Impairment: Basis for Development of Prototype Lessons

Ginalyn B. Panghulan
MA Special Education

Overall, the goal of the study was to determine the vocabulary proficiency of Grade 3 students with hearing impairment to provide basis for the development of prototype lessons. The research also sought to describe the demographic profile of the children with hearing impairment, describe basic sight word proficiency, as defined by the performance of the pupils in Dolch Basic sight Word Test and Teacher-made comprehension skill test, so as to develop prototype lessons based on the results of the aforesaid tests. The study employed the descriptive method of research and involved 31 Grade 3 pupils with hearing impairment. It suggested that children with hearing impairment be provided with educational interventions appropriate to their academic needs, specifically in Reading, since it is a tool for learning other subjects.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MATHEMATICS

Development and Validation of a Learning Material Integrating Multiple Intelligences on Selected Topics in Elementary Algebra

Maria Concepcion M. Manalastas
MA Mathematics Education

This paper proposes that the concept of multiple intelligences be integrated in producing learning materials for Elementary Algebra, an approach that would help facilitate and reinforce the teaching and learning of the subject in elementary education. Learning materials dealing with selected topics in Elementary Algebra and incorporated with the theory of multiple intelligences was used in the study. Sixty-five female first year students of St. Scholastica’s College-Westgrove, seven mathematics experts, and one Multiple Intelligences expert validated the materials. Further studies were recommended to look into the effects of integrating multiple intelligences into learning activities on the students’ performance on other math subjects, aside from Elementary Algebra.

Diagnosing the Conceptual Knowledge and Procedural Skills of Freshman Students in College Algebra

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A developmental-descriptive method of research was used to diagnose the competencies on conceptual knowledge and procedural skills of freshman students in College Algebra. Results of the diagnosis indicated that the surveyed students had only partial mastery of the knowledge and skills necessary for proficient
work, and poor mastery of the proficient work. Of the 135 respondents, 35 or 26% did poorly in working with algebraic expressions; the rest of the group did well. Students’ level of understanding was categorized as basic, which simply means minimal error due to negligence and poor retention of concepts and facts. On factoring and special product formula, only 58 or 43% did well. Equally, a big difference on student performance was shown in working with exponents, radicals, most especially in problem solving.

**The Science Performance of Grade-Five Pupils Using Creative Homework**

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This study sought to identify the reasons why science teachers give homework to students, map-out the types of homework given and their specific purposes, identify students’ perception of homework, describe their science performance after use of practice and creative homework, and determine if there is any significant difference between their science performance using practice and creative types of homework. A descriptive-qualitative research design was used for the first three objectives, while an experimental design (post-test only control group design) for the other two objectives. Survey questionnaires were used in the study, while student and teacher responses validated through interviews. Teacher-made tests were also developed to compare the performance of two groups of students given different homework types. The study suggests that increasing variety in the type of homework be given to help enhance students’ learning capacity.

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION, HEALTH, DANCE AND SPORTS**

**Academic-Related Correlates and Predictors of LET Performance of Bataan Peninsula State University Graduates in Physical Education Majorship from 2004 to 2008**

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MA Physical Education

The primary goal was to identify the academic correlates and predictors of the LET performance of Bachelor in Secondary Education Major in Physical Education (BSED PE) graduates of Bataan Peninsula State University (BPSU). A methodology involving descriptive-correlational, multiple regression, and documentary analysis were employed. Summary analysis of the information provided by 88 respondents representing BSED PE graduates of BPSU from 2004 to 2008 yielded these findings: (1) varying academic-related correlates in English, Mathematics, Professional Education, and field of specialization, (2) low LET passing rate (barely 40% of respondents passed the LET), and (3) the field of specialization (PE) was the best predictor of the LET performance of the surveyed BSED PE graduates.