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Enhancing the Quality of Teaching & Learning through Implementation of OBL: Teachers' Commitments, Reflections, and Experiences Are the Essentials

Presenter: Dr NG Tsui-san Teresa (Assistant Professor, C&I)

Email: ttsng@ied edu.hk

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Venue: D1-LP-07, HKIED

This presentation aims to:-

 Explore the <u>process</u> of conducting OBL in a current core course on "Promoting Positive Classroom Environments";



- Investigate if the implementation of OBL impacts on the quality of teaching & learning;
- Reflect on the <u>possible factors</u> <u>affecting the implementation of</u> OBL

Module background

- Title: Promoting Positive Classroom Environments (CUI2088C) (Core module)
- Participants: 4-yr B.Ed. (Primary & Secondary) Full-time Year 2 students
- No. of participants: 120 (from 4 groups)
- Gender: Male=30; Female=90
- Major subject: *Music / *Mathematics / Chinese / Physical Education / General Studies / Visual Art
- Minor subject: Physical Education / Putonghua / Mathematics / General Studies / Information Technology / Inclusive Education

Aim 1: Explore the <u>process</u> of conducting OBL in a current core course on "*Promoting Positive Classroom Environments*"

Step 1: Re-designed the existing course with the principles of OBL

USTEP3: Distinguish CILOs abilities and developmental levels

USTEP4: Choose appropriate teaching and learning strategies/activities that match with the CILOs

USTEP1: Identify institutional outcomes that relate to the course

USTEP2: Have a look of the course objectives and identify course intended learning outcomes (CILOs)

USTEP5: Design and develop assessment tasks (ATs)

USTEP6: Develop assessment criteria and rubrics

Step 2: Came up with a new course outline (with more concerns on the alignment between CILOs, TLAs, & ATs

At the end of the course, participants will be able to:

Course Intended Learning Outcomes(CILOs)

(CILO1) Understand the key concepts and theoretical approaches in classroom management,

(CILO2) Develop effective strategies for prevention and intervention of students' misbehaviour.

(CILO3) Reflect on participants' own beliefs and practices and develop an effective personal system of classroom management aims at promoting a caring and orderly classroom climate.

(CILO4) Apply the theories and models in classroom management to analyze cases of classroom incidents

Content & Teaching and Learning Activities

(CILO1) Understand the key concepts and theoretical approaches in classroom management

Teaching Content Teaching & Learning Activities Definitions of classroom management: Expository teaching method such as Students' personal and psychological lecturing. Learning with visual and audio aids. needs. Different perspectives to the explanation of students' behavior and e a videos the characteristics of classroom situations, Complexities and diversity of Individual learning and collaborative learning, e.g. group work, sharing, and discussions, classroom ecology connecting to the whole-person growth of students, e.g. Learning through authentic self-esteem and self-management.
Influence of Chinese culture on experience, e.g. use of case study classroom behaviour.

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Content & Teaching and Learning Activities

(CILO2) Develop effective strategies for prevention and intervention of students' misbehaviour

Teaching Content	Teaching & Learning Activities
Various aspects of lesson management, e g cognitive social, affective and physical, Various managerial and instructional methods for promoting students' learning motivation and effective learning. Basis for and levels of interventions of classroom misbehaviour. Various approaches to students' misbehavior, e g Lewis's Model (a continuum of models of discipline styles), teacher-oriented, group-oriented, and student-oriented approaches	Expository teaching method such as lecturing. Learning with visual and audio aids. e.g. videos. Individual learning and collaborative learning, e.g. group work sharing, and discussions. Learning through authentic experience, e.g. use of case study

Content &Teaching and Learning Activities

(CILO3) Reflect on participants' own beliefs and practices and develop an effective personal system of classroom management aims at promoting a caring and orderly classroom climate

Teaching Content	Teaching & Learning Activities
Nature of authority, control and care, Classroom rules, procedures and routines. Consequences of behaviour. Understanding of punishment and rewards, Promoting positive interpersonal relationship among classroom participants, Strengthening teacher-student relationship. Emotional dimension of classroom life. Organizing environment conductive to effective learning and teaching. Linking learning difficulties to behaviourial problems, Issues in establishing a personal system of behaviour management	*Expository leaching method such as lecturing. *Learning with visual and audio aids, e.g. videos. *Individual learning and collaborative learning. *Learning through authentic experience, e.g. use of case study. *Active learning through writing, talking, reading, reflecting, or questioning. *Activity-based learning, e.g. role play and games. *Personal consultation

Content & Teaching and Learning Activities

(CILO4) Apply the theories and models in classroom management to analyze cases of classroom incidents Teaching Content Teaching & Learning Activities Various approaches to behavior Expository teaching method such as management. Collaborative management school effect on lecturing; Learning with visual and audio aids. behaviour school-wide student management policies, use of basic counseling and communication skills. learning.

Learning through authentic developing individual behaviour change experience, e.g. use of case study. Active learning through writing. plans developing a partnership with colleagues, crisis management, ways of working with parents, facilitating reciprocal information sharing occurs talking reading, reflecting, or questioning. between parents and teachers, the Activity-based learning, e.g. role play planning and implementation of and games. effective teacher-parent conference ❖Personal consultation

Assessment Tasks

Assessment Tasks	CILOs	Weighting (%)
Assignment 1 Individual	CILO, To understand	50%
plan students are	the key concepts and	
required to synthesize	theoretical approaches in	
evidence from the	classroom management	
literature with reflections	CILO ₂ To develop	
on their own learning to	effective strategies for	
design their own personal	prevention and	
system of effective	intervention of students'	•
classroom management.	misbehaviour	
aimed at promoting a	CILO ₃ To reflect on	
positive and orderly	students' own beliefs and	
environment for learning	practices and develop a	1
and teaching (1,500	personal system of	-
words)	classroom management	
	aims at promoting a caring	
	and orderly classroom	
	climate	
		-10

Assessment Tasks

Assessment Tasks
Assignment 2 Case study analysis students are required to analyze a case of classroom incident with the use of theories and models learnt from the module, which demonstrates how participants' personal system of effective classroom management is put through in the classroom (1 500 words)

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Step 3: Implemented the OBL course among <u>four</u> groups totaling 120 pre-service teachers

☐ Duration: Sept to Dec 2009

☐ Contact hours: 39 hrs (3hrs x 13 weeks)

☐ Each lecture was taught with different themes

☐ Class schedule

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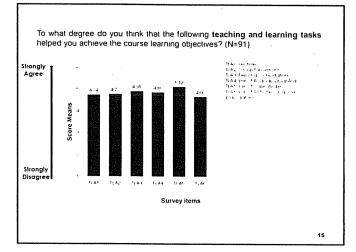
Aim 2: Investigate if the implementation of OBL impacts on the quality of teaching & learning

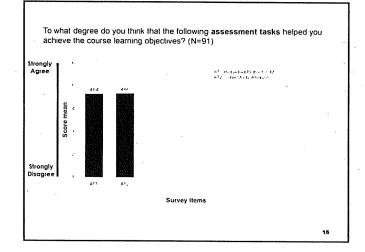
1. OBL Questionnaire Survey

- Students were asked to complete the questionnaire survey upon completion of the module
- The OBL questionnaire survey comprises 5 major sections (17 items in total): Knowledge (4 items), Skills (4 items), Teaching & Learning Activities (7 items), Assessment Tasks (2 items), and Background Information
- Likert-scale type (from 6=strongly agree to 1=strongly disagree) = involved
- Simple descriptive statistical test was conducted

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To what degree do you think that the following learning objectives for this module supported your knowledge and skills to be a professional teacher Strongly Agree





Aim 2: Investigate if the implementation of OBL impacts on the quality of teaching & learning

2. Institute Student Evaluation on Teaching (S.E.T.) **Questionnaire Survey**

- Students were asked to complete the SET questionnaire survey upon completion of the module
- The SET questionnaire survey comprises 12 questions
- Likert-scale type (from 4=strongly agree to 1=strongly disagree) = involved
- Simple descriptive statistical test was conducted

2009-2	010 S	ET S	cores	(OBL	.)							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12
Mean (SD)	3 97 (0 19)	3 97 (0 19)	3 93 (0 26)	3 97 (0 19)	3.93 (0.26)	3 69 (0 47)	3 79 (0 41)	3 89 (0.32)	2 03 (0 19)	3 89 (0 31)	3 96 (0 19)	3.75 (0.44
2008-2	009 S	ET S	cores	(non	OBL)	-			l	L		
Mean (SD)	3 73 (0 45)	3.63 (0.49)	3 73 (0.45)	3 80 (0.41)	3 73 (0 45)	3 30 (0 65)	3 63 (0 56)	3 79 (0 41)	2 00 (0 12)	3 76 (0 44)	3 83 (0 39)	3 62 (0 49
t value	*2.64	*3.48	*2.06	*2.02	*2.06	*2.60	1 23	1 03	1 20	1 29	1 64	1 05

- Means on ALL items of 2009-10 cohort (OBL) were found higher than the 2008-09 cohort (non-OBL)
- Significant difference was found on item 1-6

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Aim 2: Investigate if the implementation of OBL impacts on the quality of teaching & learning

3. Students' Interview

- Students were invited to conduct an interview upon completion of the module (from Nov to Dec 2009)
- No. of interviewees = 12 students from four groups were chosen at random
- Individual interview (with 16 open ended questions)

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Areas	Generic Interview Que	stions	Students' Feedback
		म सम्रोत्त के राज्य महिल्ला है। कि जोगा अक्षार माणिका के स	
CILOs	 作品は多く。個別をよっている。 の世界をはませませる。 の地界。 作品を開発のできる。 他のでもの世界がは、 で、作品は多くなる。 生成は上標とよります。 まずでのようなか。 2001年で、 	 一个有有關果実管理的主要與主要與一個的主要與一個的主要與一個的主要的。如此可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以	 当年のかり、學問目標清晰 を学りた。まかとは強利。美四個単元學習目標 を学りた。まかとは他の地質の学習と 227世によっておかと中央有目的が2005 他們は258時在よう成第一十万元27年有 教育在287年日の変

Interview summary:-

Areas	Ge	neric Interview Ques	tions	Ste	udents' Feedback
TLAS	5.	A SELECTION CONTRACTOR	- 1011 July		等に選載点、大型教學及學習額動能 效地觀他們達到學習目標及明辨學習 解答 答面,學會於是這些成立。 成在 基本上的電影の時末、其等 其其の引力。如為在學事上的報告。 中旬上海。中海在學典的人士、一一學 中旬上海。中海在學典的人士、一一學 與名一學與古典的經歷 是中華 是中華 是中華 是中華 是中華 是中華 是中華 是中華

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Interview summary:-

Areas	Generic Interview Que:	itions	Stu	idents' Feedback
ATS	6. 公司等集實籍 對應有效應。至 如應有數應。至 如應有關係 對於其實籍 對於 有關係 可 可 可 可 可 可 可 可 可 可 可 可 可	 ・ 中で、ア・ロックを ・ 中で、ア・	7. 8.	思います。後ののます。能線他们達到學科 1.相反理解學的内容 からます。「新生物」の思います。原理 は他、「新生力」、「おけらのでは、「かせら は性」、「おけっ」、「おけらのでは、「か になって理解を、また、「のはのない」」、 になった。「おけらのでは、大型のでは、「 はない。」、「おける」、「ないないないないない。」 はない。」、「おける」、「ないないないないない。」 はない。」、「おける」、「ないないないないないない。」 は、「は、「は、「は、「は、「ないないないないないないないないないないないないないない。」 は、「は、「は、「は、「ないないないないないないないないないないないないないないないないないないない

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Interview summary:-

Areas	Generic Interview Questions	Students' Feedback
Others	10. 再点性医疗制度医疗科学特别有效性可以的研究的	10. 特點: 改高其10回可主任事 (分享/福思生 00 上年同學的
	11 कि.स. १५३७ छ। १ वर्ग कालुगुरु म ट्राइम्	- 聯盟7交流:子解不进不同
	元有点と作業中は同的學習体験での言葉。程表別してで	- 原位在某人品位置中的标准。
	12 在事人中,作得否就以某些而且是外的事	11. 国动的望温险%(小时数)
	- 元學問刊學と作品から行き有一些中學的學 控打機・担係す有在批單伝の申級の基準	1907年4年2月1日日 - 1860年 報の0年2月1日日
	13. 在整個 成果事時得到 單。理智商程可。	
	有。所謂何的財產及是其整合的書。學例如如明。2 14. 有。20天真由的對學與的著有效如果以可以學例。	13. (27) # 2022 (2) ## : 14. 排壓:
	Total Land	15. 4180 \$71 P
	15. 作品的人和协同类协会类系并无的物品的数。	16. 保險可以 第二時
our street	一門が『柳壁・、・作躍有其種的も基門で	[17. 世與意見。

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Aim 3: Reflect on the <u>possible factors affecting</u> the implementation of OBL

1. OBL Questionnaire Survey

Despite all four groups of participants agreed on the effectiveness of the CILOs, TLAs, and ATs, two groups among them have given significantly higher ratings.

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CILOs

	CILO1_	CILO2_	CILO3_	CILO4_	CILO1	CILOZ	CILO3	CILO4
	K	K	K	к -	s	s -	5	s
thoull								
Total (n = 91) Agree (%)	95 6	923	923	93 4	95 G	912	90 1	89 Ö
Mean	4.82	4.69	4.76	4.73	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.52
5 D	1018	1 102	1 036	932	969	992	1 057	1 030
Inflorent Classes*								1000
Class F (n = 16) Agree (%)	87 5	750	688	750	813	62.5	62.5	62 5
Mean	4.13	3.88	4.00	4.13	4.25	4.00	4.00	3.88
SD	1 088	1 455	1 211	1 025	1 125	1 095	1 155	1 088
Class G in = 25i Agree (%)	96 0	920	96.0	920	96 D	920	92 0	88 0
Mean	4.32	4.28	4.35	4.24	4.12	4.32	4.28	4.28
SD	690	792	810	6G3	600	802	936	936
Class H in = 27) Agree (%)	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	1000	100 0
Mean	5.48	5.33	5.22	5.15	5.30	5.19	5.11	5.04
SD	753	832	847	770	823	879	847	808
Class I in = 23; Agree (%)	95 7	95 7	95 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	95 7	95 7
Mean	5.09	4.96	5,17	5.17	5.00	5.09	5.22	5.00
S D	996	878	887	834	853	793	902	953

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TLA1 TLA2 TLA3 TLA4 TLA5 TLA6 1 = 911 Agree (%) 87 4 89 7 94 1 90 8 96 5 86 7 Mean 4.74 4.77 4.91 4.85 5.12 4.66

TLAs

Total (n = 91) Agree (%)	87 4	89 7	941	908	96.5	86 7
Mean	4.74	4.77	4.91	4.86	5.12	4.66
SD	1 186	1 064	946	1 069	938	1 151
Different Classes*		***************************************				
Class F in = 16) Agree (%)	56 3	56 3	87.5	68.8	813	714
Mean	3.56	3.88	4.63	3.94	4.50	4.00
SD	1 413	1 204	1 025	1 124	1 095	1 710
Class G in = 25) Agree (%)	870	. 95 7	913	913	100.0	810
Mean	4.25	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.46	4.19
S D	752	635	703	703	721	750
Class H in = 27) Agree (%)	100 0	100 0	1000	100 0	100 0	96 2
Mean	5.56	5,44	5.44	5.54	5.62	5.31
S D	698	751 ·	821	761	637	788
Class I in = 23) Agree ('%)	95.2	95 2	95.2	95 5	1000	90.9

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ATs

	AT1	AT2
Overall		
Total (n = 91) Agree (%)	95.5	96 6
Mean	4.64	4.66
S D	908.	852
Different Classes*		
Class F in = 16i Agree (%)	87.5	93 B
Mean	4.38	4.56
S D	957	892
Class G in = 25) Agree (%)	917	95.8
Mean	4.17	4.33
S D	702	637
Class H in - 27) Agree (%)	100 0	100 0
Mean	4.96	4.85
S D	940	864
Class I in = 23i Agree (%)	100.0	95.5
Mean	4.95	4.85
SD	785	941

Means on ALL items of Class H & Class I were found higher than the Class F & G; Significant difference was found on ALL items

> Since the four groups were taught by two different module lecturers, it leads us to think factors like teachers' experiences on OBL, teaching styles and approaches may have an impact on the quality of teaching and learning of the module

Aim 3: Reflect on the possible factors affecting the implementation of OBL

2. Students' Interview

 Majority of the participants iterated in the interviews that teachers' <u>commitments</u>, <u>passion</u>, <u>and competence</u> played a distinctive role in increasing the likelihood of them to achieve the expected learning outcomes

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Aim 3: Reflect on the <u>possible factors affecting</u> the implementation of OBL

3. Teachers' Interview

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- Tutors of the module were invited to conduct an individual interview upon the completion of the module.
- Results of teacher interviews illustrated <u>continual self reflections</u> helped reinforce a clear understanding of what and how to teach

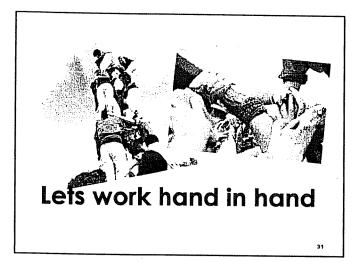
Conclusion

- Despite there are a couple of pros of OBL module implementation (what have been learnt through the process):-
 - ☐ Guide teacher and learner as to what is expected of students
 - Monitor students progress and achievement of learning outcomes
 - ☐ Emphasis the "can do" aspect of students' learning
- In sum, the findings exemplify teacher factors are essential to enhance the quality of teaching and learning during the implementation of OBL

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End of Presentation

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