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3RD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS on EDUCATION SCIENCES and LEARNING TECHNOLOGY

15 - 19 November, 2017

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ABSTRACT BOOK

NOBEL SCIENCE

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Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to the official website of the 3rd International Congress on Education Sciences and Learning Technology (Iceslt) which will be held on 15 - 19 November 2017 in Athens, Greece.

The Iceslt' 2017 aims to gather leading academicians, policy makers, independent scholars and researchers to share their knowledge, new ideas as well as to discuss future development in these fields.

An additional goal of the Iceslt' 2017 is to offer an opportunity for young researchers, academicians and practitioners with multidisciplinary interests related to business, economics and social sciences to meet and interact with members inside and outside their own particular disciplines.

The Iceslt is organized every year in different Balkan, Far East and European countries to present an ideal platform to share views and research results in economics, business, management, social sciences and related areas.

We look forward to see you in Athens at the Iceslt 2017.

Best regards,

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem Gadi
Organizing Committee Chair
Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey*

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Necati Engeç
(South Carolina State University, Usa)
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***ABSTRACT for
ORAL
PRESENTATION***

IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICS EXPERIMENTS IN TEACHING PHYSICS FOR UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

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Abstract:

Physics is one of the most important experimental science. It describes the general nature and behavior of real phenomena and has an important role on students with the ways of thinking scientifically, improving their creativity and the ability of research techniques. The topics that are explained in the theoretical courses are also examined with experiments at the laboratories. Experimental learning is essential for the permanent knowledge. To verify the real data and comment on the results of experiments is important in terms of understanding the subject. The main aim of experiments is to familiarize students to the scientific method and methods of data analysis and to teach how to make careful experimental observations and also to learn how to graph about experimental data and to do comment in physical and mathematical meanings of the slope of the graphs, In this paper, the effect of experimental learning in teaching physics is implemented within the scope of the Yasar University at the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering for the first year students in physics laboratory.

Keywords: Experiments, Laboratory, Physics Engineering Education

ADULT EDUCATION PHILOSOPHIES

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Abstract:

According to Malcolm Knowles, andragogy is the art and science of adult learning, thus andragogy refers to any form of adult learning (Kearsley, 2010). With the expanding popularity and more importantly necessity of andragogy, teacher training has also become one of the areas that organizations spend time, concern, and money on. A lot of higher education institutions have their own Professional Development Units or get this service from outsiders.

This workshop is mainly designed to raise awareness of one's Philosophy of Adult Education – for both the educator and the learner sides with the help of a short scale. The Van Tilburg / Heimlich Teaching Beliefs Scale which will be used during this workshop will help participants find out their "inclusion" and "sensitivity" levels towards learners in especially Adult Education. Participants will then reflect on their levels of sensitivity, which refers to beliefs about the importance of knowing about the learners for the purpose of interaction with the learning community; and on their inclusion, which shows to what extent they include their learner into the teaching context. (Galbraith, M.W. 1998)

It shall also help understand adult educational theories and practices in different contexts, apply creatively one's understanding of adult educational practices to support the empowerment of group of adult learners.

Keywords: Adult, Philosophy, Educator, Roles



TRENDS ON GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AS KOREA'S SCHOOLING EDUCATION : FOCUSING ON NETWORK TEXT ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

As Global citizenship education (:GCE) was selected as one of the global educational goals (Sustainable Development Goals: SDGs) in 2015, the educational direction of Korea was changed. GCE was included in the national curriculum in 2015, and various government agencies including the Ministry of Education, systematically support various projects related to GCE. However, since the concept of GCE encompasses a wide range of educational field, the understanding of each country, institution, and individual may differ.

The purpose of this study is to clarify the directions and contents of GCE in Korea. The network text analysis will be performed on existing big data (prior researches in Korea), and the relationship will be expressed visually. Specifically, first, a major index words are extracted using language analysis programs (KLT2010 and Krkvic software), and second, a network analysis programs (Pajek and NodeXL software) are used to pattern flow and relationship between index words. Through this, we can understand the meaning and future trend of GCE that Korean society perceives and is oriented to. In addition, it can be used as a basis for comparing and exploring the direction of GCE that other countries are pursuing.

Keywords: Global Citizenship Education, Global Citizenship, Research Trend, Network Text Analysis, Republic Of Korea

ANAEROBIC AND AEROBIC, STROKE RATES. INFLUENCES OF MALE AND FEMALE SWIMMERS

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Abstract:

Aims was to analyze the influence of gender on the relationship between stroke rates corresponding to aerobic (AE) and Anaerobic of 30 min (AN30) in swimmers. Twenty two males (GM1) (Age = 15.4 ± 2.1 yr., Body mass = 63.7 ± 12.9 kg, Stature = 1.73 ± 0.09 m) and fourteen female (GF) swimmers (Age = 15.1 ± 1.6 yr., Body mass = 58.3 ± 8.8 kg, Stature = 1.65 ± 0.06 m) were studied. A subset of males (GM2) was matched to the GF by their velocity for a 30 min swim (An30). The Aerobic (AE) was determined through the slope of the linear regression line between the distances (200 and 400 m) and participant's respective times. AE was significantly higher than S30 in males (GM1 - 1.25 and 1.16 and GM2 - 1.21 and 1.12 m•s⁻¹) and females (GF - 1.15 and 1.11 m•s⁻¹). There was no significant difference between AE and AN30 in males (GM1 - 34.16 and 32.32 and GM2 - 34.67 and 32.46 cycle•s⁻¹, respectively) and females (GF - 34.18 and 33.67 cycle•s⁻¹, respectively). There was a significant correlation between AE and AN30 (GM1 - $r = 0.89$, GF - $r = 0.94$ and GM2 - $r = 0.90$) and between AE and AN30 (GM1 - $r = 0.89$, GF - $r = 0.80$ and GM2 - $r = 0.88$). Thus, the relationship between AE and AN30 is not influenced by gender, in swimmers with similar and different aerobic capacity levels.

Keywords: Swimming, Aerobic, Anaerobic, Gender

A CORPUS-BASED STUDY ON TURKISH EFL LEARNERS' USE OF ADVERSATIVES "BUT" AND "HOWEVER" IN REFLECTION PAPERS AT TERTIARY LEVEL

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Abstract:

This study was conducted to investigate how frequently Turkish learners of English use opposing conjunction "but" and conjunctive adverb "however" indicating contrast in their reflection papers and to investigate whether they have a difference in their use of them between the reference corpus British Academic Written English (BAWE) and this specific learner corpus. It also investigated what words are used together to collocate with "but" and "however" comparatively. The learner corpus data were collected from the reflection papers of non-native speakers/learners of English which consisted approximately 1000000 words. The findings revealed that in learner corpus "but" is used more frequently than "however" like in BAWE. However, the use of "but" is unusually frequent which may signify that learners prefer basic level conjunctions instead of conjunctive adverbs.

Keywords: Opposing Conjunctions, Conjunctive Adverbs, Learner Corpus, Corpus Linguistics

PRESERVICE ICT TEACHERS' VIEWS ABOUT EDUCATIONAL MOBILE APPS

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Abstract:

Today, the development of mobile applications is also rapidly increasing with the widespread use of portable devices such as tablets and smartphones. Due to the rapid adoption or acceptance of mobile technologies by young people in particular, many researchers have been studying on integrating mobile applications into the teaching process. Especially, the views of preservice teachers or teachers about the educational use of mobile applications can provide feedback for institutions that create these applications. The purpose of this study is to determine the preservice ICT teachers' views about educational mobile applications. The mobile applications to be included in the study will be selected among the common applications (Scratch, Codecademy, etc.) that the preservice teachers can use in their professions and contribute to them educationally. The study is designed by case study from qualitative research methods. Participants of the study consist of senior students who are studying in the department of Computer and Instructional Technology in the 2016-2017 academic year. The open-ended questions in the semi-structured interview form to be used for data collection in the study are determined according to the relevant literature. Preservice ICT teachers will be interviewed about their opinions on technological usability and educational functionality of mobile apps. The obtained data will be analyzed by content analysis.

Keywords: Mobile Learning, Mobile Application, Case Study



ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' NON-STANDARD WORD PROBLEM SOLVING PERFORMANCE

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Abstract:

Problem-solving is one of the cornerstones of mathematics education. There are many different types of mathematical problems. One of the problem types is word problem. Word problems also can be classified as standard and non-standard. Standard word problems that could be solved by applying the most obvious arithmetical operation(s) with the given numbers. Non-standard word problems, for which the appropriate mathematical models were less obvious and mathematical modelling assumption was problematic. This kind of problem can be solved by using arithmetical operations and it is required to take real life knowledge into account in the problem context. Although importance of non-standard word problems students have issues while solving that kind of problem. In the literature it is asserted that students showed a strong tendency to exclude realistic considerations from their solutions. This tendency cause unrealistic solutions to occur. Students could apply arithmetical operations correctly but they do not regard these problems as relevant to real life applications. Many students in mathematics lessons “understand” and “solve” mathematical word problems without considering the factual relationship between real-world and mathematical operations.

In this study elementary school students' performance of mathematical word problems that require realistic answers was determined. Study was conducted during 2016-2017 school year with 400 elementary school students (170 third-grade and 230 fourth-grade) from three public schools located in İstanbul. Data were collected through a problem solving task consisting of three non-standard word problems. In the study it was found that most of the elementary school students did not include real-life applications in non-standard word problem solving.

Keywords: Word Problem, Non-Standard Word Problem, Elementary School Student, Problem Solving, Mathematics Education

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' METAPHORIC EXPRESSIONS ABOUT MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM

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Abstract:

Metaphors are used to reveal the perceptions of individuals in many concepts. Using metaphors may help to determine perceptions especially on difficult concepts. Mathematical problem is one of the most important and difficult mathematical topics. In the studies it is asserted that metaphorical expression is an effective way to understand students' thoughts about mathematical problem. Considering beliefs, thoughts, feelings affect students' mathematical learning in that study it was aimed to reveal elementary school students' metaphorical thoughts about mathematical problem through writing their thoughts. Many studies determined metaphorical thoughts of secondary school students about mathematical problem through metaphors. In the studies it was found that secondary school students perceived the metaphorical problem as complex and difficult. Besides, it has been indicated that metaphorical thoughts of secondary school fifth, sixth and seventh grade students differentiated according to grade levels. Those perceptions were such as “Mathematical problem as an activity requiring cognitive and affective effort”, “mathematical problem as a difficult and complex activity” and “mathematical problem as an improving and amusing activity”.

In this study it was aimed to reveal elementary school students' metaphorical expressions about mathematical problem. Totally, 335 primary school students (182 third-grade and 153 fourth-grade) students from different elementary schools in İstanbul. They were asked to write “mathematical problem is like.... because...” in a written form. The data obtained from the research was analyzed using content analysis method. The metaphors developed by participants were determined, listed, classified and categorized. As a result of the study many different metaphors were identified and they were classified.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, Metaphor, Problem, Student, Elementary Education

A CASE STUDY AT TURKISH UNIVERSITIES: INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPORTANT COMPETENCIES OF ACADEMICS TO ENHANCE THE PERFORMANCE AND PRODUCTIVITY.

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Abstract:

Competencies are related with human behaviours and these behaviours are related with their performance. Competency management has made important contributions to business life by determining basic information, skills, abilities and characteristics necessary for reaching goals at both organisational and individual levels. Competencies have a wide area of usage at organizations but its use in education has remained limited. Academics are one of the most important components in achieving high productivity at universities. Most of the empirical researches conducted on determine the expertise of competencies on specific field and on determining the teaching competencies. In this research, a competency based approach has been used to developed a new competency model for academics to determining the role of academic professions at Turkish Universities. Delphi methods was utilised in developing the competency model. The Delphi panel members were 31 academics from 6 different universities. Delphi voting took two rounds by e-mails. The main five roles which are teaching role, advising role, research role, management and service role and collegueship role are found predominant to achieve the high performance. The necessary competencies are sought to perform these role were determined by using Delphi method at high significance of consensus. The totals of 84 competencies distributed in five roles are illustrated in details. The effect of defined competencies was discussed to enhance the performance and productivity of academicians at studied universities.

Keywords: Competencies, Delphi Method, Higher Education

SUGATA MITRA'S PROCESSING OF DEVELOPMENT OF SELF ORGANIZED LEARNING ENVIRONMENT(SOLE) AND ANALAZING OF INTERNET COMMENT

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Abstract:

The purpose of this research is to identify the possibility of a new educational paradigm, and to recognize perception and response to SOLE. To achieve the goal of research purposes, the development process, concept, and performance process of the SOLE was summarized by analyzing with the literature related to Sugata Mitra's Hole in the wall experiment and SOLE. A total of 785 comments were collected and analyzed from Ted.com/ Youtube.com/ Google.com to discuss about attitudes, tone, and theme aspects of SOLE. The result is as follows.

First of all, the development process of the SOLE can be divided into a wide range of discoveries, exploration and development. During the discovery process, it was able to figure out children can organize themselves and reach educational goals in a group. And during the exploration period, it was demonstrated that these self-organized effects were maximized in the minimally invasive environment.

Second, SOLE has three core concepts. First, education occurs when children organize their own learning curriculum. Second, the role of the teacher is stand back and simply observe the learning curve after prepare the process. Third, SOLE process needs the educational curriculum that consist of huge pool of questions.

Lastly, the general public is optimistic and has hopeful expectation about SOLE as an alternative to future education.

Overall, the empathy and concern of the general public for SOLE did not deviate much from the opinions of mainstream academics and scholars. SOLE has plenty of potential as an alternative to the new educational paradigm.

Keywords: Self Organized Learning Environment, SOLE, Sugata Mitra, Hole In The Wall, New Educational Paradigm



WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BRING A NEW TOOL INTO THE CLASSROOM?

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Abstract:

B. F. Skinner underlines one possible misunderstanding in integration of technology into the education through stating, “the real problem was not whether machines think but whether men do”. Keeping this in mind, this study attempts to analyze the implementations of the technology integration project in Turkey. Ministry of National Education aims to achieve technology integration in classrooms through the Project of Movement-of-Enhancing-Opportunities-and-Improving-Technology, known as FATİH. This educational investment involves providing hardware, software and content to all schools. In this present study, the expectations invested in technology and the advantages/disadvantages faced in utilizing tablet in classroom were investigated. The grounded theory method was conducted in order to construct the path to follow for data gathering and data analysis. Theoretical sampling was used to select participants, who were teachers in a pilot school and field experts. Literature, media and teachers’ documents and materials were also consulted as a source. On the basis of the results, an instructional design model, illustrating the prevailing situation, was developed. The model shows the teachers’ current applications of tablet usage, which is limited to displaying multimedia materials. This restricted usage and negative experiences are due to the unmet needs and expectations of teachers. Consequently, a systematic planning, including the revision of curriculum and in-service education are recommended.

Keywords: Instructional Design, Technology In Education, Expectations From Technology.

A MATCHING MODEL TO MEASURE COMPLIANCE BETWEEN DEPARTMENT AND STUDENT

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Abstract:

In the case that student is able to determine the most suitable profession for him/her, his/her success in education and career that are related to this profession will be higher. Studies done up to this day have been focused on finding out the factors affecting the career choice of the student, but they have not suggested any method for determining the most suitable profession. It is not possible to obtain satisfying results from a system that does not lead students to appropriate higher education departments. In this context, a student- department matching system is proposed which aims to increase the success of the education systems in our study. The department of computer engineering was dealt with as a sample department and the proposed study was examined to determine whether a student was suitable for computer engineering. The required data was obtained with the help of the questionnaire, and then a model of successful and unsuccessful students was created. Data mining algorithms are used during the test of generated model.

Keywords: Career Choice, Matching System, Data Mining, Predictive Models

GIVING FEEDBACK TO 21ST CENTURY LEARNERS THROUGH TURNITIN

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Abstract:

Giving feedback to students' essays has gained importance by the emergence of the process approach to teaching writing. Many studies have been conducted to when and how to provide feedback to students' writing. In contrast, there have been very few studies on the teacher and students' perceptions of teacher feedback. In a study, conducted at Middle East Technical University (METU) to investigate the EFL students' expectations of, preferences for and handling of teacher feedback, the results revealed that both teachers and students think that teachers play a key role in improving a student's writing ability. As the students value teacher feedback and as they would like to be helped by their teachers, they pointed at the importance of oral feedback. However, instructors always complain about the high number of students in their classes and feel burnout at the end of essay writing sessions. Over the last two years though, some instructors tried using the Turnitin program to give oral feedback together with written feedback to students' writing. A small-scale study was conducted to learn about the students' and teachers' perceptions regarding such feedback. In the interviews conducted by the researcher, the participants of the study mentioned benefiting from the experience saying that using technology is fun and time-saving. They considered Turnitin feedback more fruitful than traditional type of feedback. Some students even described their teachers using Turnitin as innovative followers of technology trying to teach 21st century learners already equipped with e-learning skills.

Keywords: Feedback, Turnitin, Oral, Written,

VIDEO ENHANCED OBSERVATION IN ACADEMIC PRESENTATION SKILLS

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Abstract:

There has been increasing interest in incorporating Web 2.0 tools into giving feedback in language classes. Several online feedback tools have emerged recently to facilitate giving feedback and to evaluate students' performances. One of these tools is 'VEO' (Video Enhanced Observation) a web 2 tool for continuous professional development which makes it possible for teachers and students to give feedback on their performance, tagging their videos by custom-made items. The present study reports reflections of the students on receiving feedback via the VEO program, compared to regular, standard feedback in an Academic Oral Skills course. The specific focus of the feedback aimed at enhancing the development, in especially preparing audiovisual aids, and improving language skills; hence mediating and assisting learning at large. The dataset consists of 3 hours of presentations recorded using VEO. 20 students were given feedback using the app, that is their presentations were videotaped and later tagged. The control group (also 20 students) received feedback in traditional methods; referring to a rubric and via conferencing. Later all participants from each group (chosen according to convenience sampling method) were asked to fill out an online survey on how effective they found the use of the feedback practices, whether it be the VEO app or the conventional notes on the rubric and conferencing methods. The results of the study indicate that although, the video enhanced observation technology seems to lend itself to pinpointing the exact seconds the feedback refers to, and presents evidence to oral performance, traditional feedback, too, seems to provide the students numerous benefits.

Keywords: Feedback, Academic Presentation Skills, VEO (Video Enhanced Observation)



THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' INTERNET ADDICTION AND DAILY SMART PHONE USAGE

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Abstract:

The main purpose of this study is to determine university students' internet addiction levels and how it is associated to the their daily smartphone usage. Specifically, this study aimed to examine how students' internet addiction scores differed based on the characteristics of gender, department, and frequency of smart phone checking. Also, it is aimed to explore if there is a relationship between the university students' internet addiction scores and their daily smart phone usage in hours and years of smart phone possession. The participants of the study involved 298 undergraduate students at Faculty of Education in a state university in İstanbul, Turkey. The results indicated that the university students' internet addiction scores significantly differed with respect to the frequency of their daily mobile phone checking and gender as male students have higher internet addiction scores than females. Furthermore, there were positive correlations between university students' internet addiction scores and their daily smart phone usage in hours. The results of the study would provide some clues for the related governmental organizations about how to deal with both internet and smart phone addictions by taking some preventive and corrective actions.

Keywords: Internet Addiction, Smart Phone Usage, University Students.

AN EVALUATION OF AN INTERNET BASED FAMILY EDUCATION PROGRAM

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Abstract:

Family education programs in special education, aim parent and other family members to be more knowledgeable in special education practices, parental issues and advocating for their child. Having educated on these issues is a desired condition since it usually helps to improve family's competence on answering child's needs. Family education also leads to an improvement on family involvement and vice versa. More involved parents are usually more open to development. Family involvement is considered to be an important topic since it's well known that more active parents have positive effects not only on their child, but also special needs community as well. The aim of this study is to evaluate the opinions for an internet based family education program and parents' involvement on it. An internet based family education program for the families' with children who have intellectual disability had been presented to the families during a two months period. Senior students in special education department participated as facilitators and helped parents to use the program. Following the completion of the program, interviews were conducted with the students. Opinions of the students on education program and their experiences with families' involvement are evaluated by qualitative analysis. Results revealed that families need more tuned programs according to their needs and education levels. Their involvements on the program were usually below the desired levels.

Keywords: Special Education, Family Education Programs

SEYFE LAKE FLORA STUDY AND PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD APPLICATION

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Abstract:

Since the whole study area is within B5 square, Kırşehir province is within the Seyfe Lake, this information is not written in order to avoid repetition. When the plant list is written, the taxonomic names will be given first, if there is a genus name, then if there is a species name. The valid name of the species and the name of the place or place, habitat, height, date of collection, name of collector and stock number shall be written after the name of the species is specified. In order to be able to give a brief description of the geographical distribution of the species, it will be stated whether the species are phytogeographical regions and whether they are endemic to Turkey. Those whose phytogeographical regions are unclear or cosmopolitan will also be mentioned in our list. Finally, pre-service science teachers' attitudes toward this application will be obtained and this study will contribute to environmental education.

Keywords: Seyfe Lake, Flora Study, Pre-Service Science Teachers' Attitudes

DETERMINATION OF SELF-EFFICACY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS TOWARDS SCIENCE COURSE

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Abstract:

Self-efficacy belief in science teaching, a special area of academic self-sufficiency, is the ability of the person himself to be aware of his / her abilities and to use them effectively and effectively to increase student achievement.

There are many studies in the literature on science education (Akbulut, 2006, Alabay, 2006, Britner and Pajares, 2006, Kahyaoğlu and Yangın, 2007). However, no research has been found to determine the self-efficacy of special education teachers for the subject. Only a research conducted by Aydoğan (2016) on pre-service special teachers (mentally retardation) was found.

In present research, it is aimed to investigate the self-efficacy beliefs of special education teachers about science teaching and the variables which will change these beliefs. The mixed method will be used with teachers who have special education certificate in Kırşehir in 2017-2018 academic year.

As a data collection instrument, in order to measure the self-efficacy beliefs of special education teachers for science education , "Elementary Science Teaching Self-Efficacy Belief Instrument" developed by Riggs and Enochs in 1990 and adapted to Turkish by Bıkmaz (2002) will be used. Descriptive statistics, inferential statistics and content analysis will be used in analyzing the data.

This work was supported by the Ahi Evran University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit. Project Number: EGT.A4.17.016

Keywords: Self-Efficacy, Special Education Teachers, Science Teaching



THE EFFECT AND THE OBSERVATION OF VIRTUAL CLASSROOM PARTICIPATION ON STUDENT SUCCESS IN DISTANCE EDUCATION

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Abstract:

Today, education systems have changed and have been renewed with the advanced technology. Different solutions are offered for education thanks to high speed internet. Distance education is one of those solutions. Many students prefer distance education because of the fact that it is independent from time and place, supported with developing technology, the courses are recorded and they can be watched over and over again. The effectiveness of the intended education can be observed thanks to the systems which provide the connection between the students and lecturers. That the courses are recorded and when the students watch these courses and how much time they make for as synchronicity and asynchronous is easily observed.

In this study, the effect of student success has been observed by using asynchronous and synchronous courses in a learning management system. The success of the students participating in live virtual courses and the ones following the courses from records were compared to the students who never participated in the courses. The courses that are required to be given priority are shown in the front row by making improvements in accordance with the participation status of the students. It has been observed that students who participate in virtual courses or follow these courses from records are more successful than those who do not participate in. Also comparisons done with traditional training methods and the effect of virtual courses are shown.

Keywords: Distance Education, Learning Management System, Virtual Courses, Student Success

TOWARDS A TECHNOLOGY MODEL FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IN EDUCATION: THE CAMPUS RADIO CONCEPT

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Abstract:

Education as a concept can only be discussed in the context of communication. In theory and in practice, education implies transfer of knowledge which in simple terms is about coded information transferred from one party that 'knows' or custodies such information to another party that is the recipient of such information. Technology, seen as materials and as know-how, permeates all aspects of education, from the source (teacher or knowledge pool) to the receiver (student or learner) both in formal and informal settings. This paper discusses a technology model for effective communication that can be applied in the specific area of radio broadcasting particularly in the developing country framework where other aspects of information and communication technology are fairly rudimentary or grossly inadequate. It makes a case for compulsory 'Campus' radio systems which are at present very few in institutions of higher learning for instance in Nigeria. Where available, they are used for teaching, information dissemination, entertainment, social cohesion, and corporate administration. The prohibitive cost of purchase, installation, maintenance, and replacement as well as paucity of technical manpower limit the ability of the institutions to access such facility. Multilateral agencies, corporations, non-governmental organisations and other aid agencies can lend a hand.

Keywords: Education, Knowledge, Technology, Communication, Radio

SOFTWARE SUPPORTED PLAGIARISM DETERMINATION IN STUDENT'S ASSIGNMENTS AND PREPARATION OF AWARENESS TRAINING TO PREVENTING PLAGIARISM*

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Abstract:

The scope of the work to be presented here is plagiarism. A study was conducted to understand the knowledge of university students about plagiarism and a training module was prepared to raise awareness about plagiarism. Plagiarism investigation was carried out in the homeworks of students of Istanbul University. The fact that there was a similarity between the great majority of the assignments on which plagiarism scan had been made and other sources (internet sources, publications and other students' assignments) in critical ratio has been found as a result of the study. Also, it has been found that there was plagiarism in almost all of the assignments on which plagiarism scan had been made. The fact that almost all of the participants within the study did not have information about plagiarism and consequently they did not have information about sanctions that were applied to students who made plagiarism has been found. In addition to this, it has been found that none of the participants within the study got an orientation training about plagiarism. Lastly, the fact that the great majority of the participants within the study did not use any citation format, did not benefit any database related to their field and did not benefit any academic journal related to their field while preparing assignment has been founded. As a result of the evaluations, some topics that should be addressed on plagiarism prevention were identified and finally a training named Awareness Training to Preventing Plagiarism covering these topics has been prepared.

Keywords: *Plagiarism, Sanctions of Plagiarism, Cheating, Homework review, Plagiarism training module*

* This study was supported with the project numbered 27147 by the Istanbul University BAP (Scientific Research Project) Unit

EVALUATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGIES AND MATERIAL DESIGN TEXTBOOKS IN TERMS OF OBJECTIVE AND CONTENT

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Abstract:

The aim of this research is to evaluate the instructional technologies and material design textbooks which are being used in the education faculties' undergraduate and pedagogical formation programs. In this research a qualitative study based on document analysis method was used. For document analysis, the current editions of "Instructional Technology and Material Design" and "Instructional Technology and Material Development" textbooks were provided from the publishing houses operating in Turkey. The 10 textbooks supplied are included in this examination. In the selection process of textbooks, number of prints and last update date of the textbooks has been taken into account. Selected textbooks were examined in terms of suitability of the teacher education programs' course objectives prepared by Higher Education Institution and updating contents, the updating of the images, and the updating contents of the information and communication technologies. As a result of the analysis, it is understood that the textbooks are suitable for the objectives prepared by the Higher Education Institution but the book contents, images and ICT do not coincide with the information and communication technologies and software used in the schools. It is suggested that "Instructional Technology and Material Design" textbooks used in teacher education programs needs to be updated in accordance with changing technology. In addition, it would be appropriate to carry out comprehensive studies to examine textbooks used as course material in other higher education programs.

Keywords: Teacher Education, Textbooks, Instructional Technologies



HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY: CONSTRUCTIONS AND DE(CON)STRUCTIONS

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Abstract:

For the past twenty-years in the United States, both public and private higher education institutions have attempted, slowly but steadily, to commodify learning. The rapid development of technology contributed to this commodification. This higher education "business model" has left academics at the mercy of administrators who are subjecting learning to capital accumulation, bottom-line return on investments and business marketing models. True learning, in other words, the process of becoming through higher learning is practically nonexistent, as the deliberate transformation of the educational process into a commodity commercializes any intellectual pursuits and turns them into a codified product for sale for a fee. According to this model, David Noble argues, faculty intellectual property, referred to as "content," including syllabi, lecture notes, lesson plans and examinations have been commodified as property of the institution and available to the highest bidder. As a result, higher education instruction has been transformed into a set of deliverable commodities. In other words, at this point, higher education is not about academic and self-knowledge, but rather it is about securing and growing funds for the institution. Fundamental changes and higher education reform must take place in the United States to protect higher learning from the claws of greedy capitalists so that students become once again learners and critical thinkers and not merely consumers of commodities.

Keywords: Higher Education, Commodifying Higher Education, Higher Education As A Business, Technology And Commodification Of Higher Ed

LANGUAGE AND INDIVIDUAL: THE BURDEN OF LANGUAGE ON THE INDIVIDUAL AND VICE VERSA WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO THE TURKISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

The language individuals use and the way they use it give clues on everything about them – their ideology, background, past, future, who they are, who they want to be, their character, etc. Though the phrase structure rules in a language gives infinite ways of structuring, restructuring, decomposing, conveying, etc. a meaning, it can easily be missed that all the flexibility that a language gives its user is solely dependent upon the words that are involved in all these structuring, conveying processes. That is to say, the infinity of structures is only possible within the means a word is able to provide. This also applies to the very individual to manipulate the language at hand – the ability of that individual to think, speak, read, write, comment, question, etc. is shaped and confined by/to his/her (native) language or other languages he/she has a considerably good command of. This being the case, the extent to which a person to advance himself/herself cognitively, scientifically, academically, socially would be on the basis of the limits of his/her linguistic capacity and the limits of the language at hand. In other words, the individual's development depends on his/her competent manipulation of language. Even though he/she has extensive skills on these developmental items, a lack of good command of language will result in failure of proving all these items or limiting those items to an extent aside from the individual's capacity. This study concentrates on the interrelatedness among an individual's language ability, the language itself and the individual's cognitive, academic, scientific and social development. While doing so, it depicts the ways this relationship occurs and in which ways the language influences the individual's development and the possible ways in overcoming the negative effects that may result from this relationship.

Keywords: Language, Cognitive, Academic, Scientific And Social Development, Turkish Language, Semantics, Syntax

DESIGN THINKING IN EDUCATION AND THE NEED FOR THE RE-STRUCTURING OF CURRICULA

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Abstract:

Innovation has now become an economic, scientific and technological phenomenon that starts to have a wide literature and an instructional backing. This requires future innovators of societies to go through an instructional system that will ensure these students will go beyond basic content knowledge and acquire competencies to use that know-how circumstantially. This being the case, instructional systems cannot merely be acting as a means of conveying content knowledge, rather they should act as means of integrating innovative skills along with the necessary background knowledge to cultivate the labor required by the today's work world. Given that it is now a knowledge economy that is ruling the world, the individuals are going to need their skills and competencies in tune with the economy in question. Schools, colleges and universities should go beyond just providing degrees and diplomas and start cultivating problem solving skills, critical thinking skills, creativity, etc. into individuals, which will enable them to overcome any setbacks or problems in the knowledge economy as it is obvious that the problems arising in this economy and the ways to treat them are different than the ones in the past. That is why design thinking is crucial in the 21st century learning and practice environments. This study aims to yield an understanding of design thinking – how it works and what it entails and taking the previous literature into consideration, to depict how previous research handles the subject and the necessities that have brought this subject about. Doing so, this study gives clues on how to differentiate between the competency based learning design thinking entails and content knowledge. Also, what the individual's roles are in the 21st century and how they should stand against innovations are discussed in this paper.

Keywords: Design Thinking, Education, 21st Century Skills, Innovation

STUDY ON SCHOOL COLLECTIVIZATION FROM A PERSPECTIVE OF BASIC EDUCATION'S BALANCED DEVELOPMENT -- A CASE STUDY OF JIANGSU PROVINCE

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Abstract:

In China, differences in regional development, differences between urban and rural areas, differences of inter-school and the difference between the educated groups, caused an increasingly severe unbalanced of basic educational resources. To solve these education imbalances, the school collectivization has become an institution design for promoting regional inter-school quality balance, promoting education fairness by government at all levels. Jiangsu as one of the most developed areas of basic education in China is also one of the first to implement the school collectivization policy.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the operating mechanism of Jiangsu's school collectivization, find out the corresponding solution of existing problems and puts forward the suitable method to meet the conditions of the countermeasures to address the needs of more people for quality education resources. Policy research and literature analysis have been utilized for this purpose.

The results are as follows: Firstly, the basic education's school collectivization of Jiangsu was led by the government, mainly in the form of 'elite + weak schools', 'elite + rural schools', 'elite + private schools', 'elite + new schools', etc. Secondly, government's active intervention become an obstacle to coordinate the relationship between government policy and school implementation plan. Thirdly, the management is not a flexible system so that cultural concept and characteristic of the original school may be lost while optimizing the educational resources. Lastly, the use of quality education resources is not highly efficient. The teacher exchange and training mechanism within the group need to be improved.

Keywords: Basic Education, School Collectivization, China, Fairness In Education, Case Study



THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA BY STUDENTS: COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract:

Social media can transform the way and quality of studying. Educational products and learning management systems are also incorporating elements of social media in their products. The objective of this study was to evaluate the use of social media by students for education and free time as well as identification of influencing factors related to the field of study. A total of 90 students randomly selected from University of Vlore (UV), Albania were the study sample. 47 students were from Faculty of Economics (FE) and 43 were from Faculty of Public Health (FPH). An anonymous self-administered questionnaire based on literature, was used for data collection in May 2017. Confidence Intervals (CI 95%) and Chi-square test were used to analyze the data. P values ≤ 0.05 were accepted as statistically significant.

Mean age 21.85 years, SD \pm 3.3. Female were 83.33 % of students. No statistical correlation was found regarding the interest of using social media as both FE and FPH students responded interested respectively 30% and 37%. Statistical correlation was found regarding the importance of social media, $p=0.003$. Social media are very important for 23.40% of FE students and 11.90% of FPH students. E-learning was not used by the students of both faculties. There was no statistical relationship between the field of study and the various evaluative variables for the use of social media in free time and for educational purposes. Frequently used apps; facebook (73.33%), instagram (58.89%), whatsapp (36.67%) and youtube (30.00%). Social media play an important role in education and social life. It was evidenced that students use social media, more for free time than for education, regardless of the field of study. Promotional and informative sessions should be conducted regarding the efficiency and ease offered by social media in the education of students and in various education-related services.

Keywords: Social Media, Students, FE, FPH, Use, Free Time, Study, University Of Vlore.

WEB APPLICATION FOR DISTANCE EDUCATION STUDENTS' TO MEASURE COURSE TRENDS

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Abstract:

Over the last 30 years, the use of technology has increased significantly. Therefore, work in all sectors also continues to support web applications. In the field of education, improvements and arrangements are made about the learning process. The new technologies are also being used in the education currently being used. Which increases the quality of education and training.

In this study, an intelligent web course application was developed using artificial intelligence techniques in order to measure lesson trends towards distance education students and to determine which lessons and which topics are more emphasized according to these tendencies. Students' personal information and interested course subjects were analysed while student spending his time on web page. According to these analyzed information, a web page has been developed that uses artificial intelligence techniques to find out the deficiencies of the students and change the priority of lessons according to these deficiencies.

40 students were selected from Süleyman Demirel University Computer Engineering Distance Education Department to measure the accuracy and success of the web page. Using developed website from these students was asked to use for 1 month and the usage patterns (frequency of use, course and subject choices) were analyzed. 92% of the student of the course selections matched the selection of the developed web page.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligent Techniques, Web Applications Development, Distance Education

THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE: THE GREEN FAILURES AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

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Abstract:

In the few decades following the 1972 Stockholm Conference, the United Nations, attempting to promote a sustainable future for human and environmental security globally, relentlessly strove to foster environmental literacy and environmental awareness through the promotion of environmental education across the world. However, the widespread concern on the ground is that its educational efforts have largely failed to enable effective social responses to a plethora of pressing environmental problems confronting us today, such as global climate change, deforestation and biodiversity loss. In fact, these environmental problems have continued deteriorating at an unprecedented rate due to uncontrolled human economic activities and unsustainable lifestyles.

This paper examines the United Nations environmental education trends and dilemmas with the aim of suggesting ways to redefine its environmental education framework to render it more meaningful and effective. Since Stockholm, the United Nations environmental education programme has been evolving within a wide spectrum of sustainable development agendas such as poverty alleviation and human rights, thus relegating it to the fringe of the current all-encompassing education for sustainable development (ESD) framework. Consequently, the original role of environmental education has been contested and weakened, rendering its reformative effort ineffective. The paper suggests that environmental education must stand on its own as an authentic rigorous educational framework. It further proposes the essential components of environmental education in order to advance a pedagogy-guiding and globally applicable framework for promoting environmental literacy towards a sustainable future.

Keywords: Environmental Education, Environmental Literacy, Environmental Awareness, Education For Sustainable Development

A PERFORMANCE MODEL RECOMMENDED FOR HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN TURKEY AND A CASE STUDY

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Abstract:

There are so many university ranking systems for academic performance as based on different criteria in the world. These systems, which have been considered since beginning of 2000's years, have quickly followed with their own hierarchical measures by higher education organizations. This paper mentions the main principles of a new system for university performance and summarizes the study which was made for the performance of selected universities throughout country. The system depends on education income, education structure, education quality, number of publications and projects, the index for Entrepreneurial and Innovative University and student satisfaction. The aim is to provide a comparative study with well-balanced and justice decision for the related universities. This study includes the ten universities (Anadolu, Çukurova, Cumhuriyet, Dicle, Erciyes, Fırat, İnönü, Ondokuz Mayıs, Selçuk ve Uludağ), which were founded between 1973 and 1978. In this study, data belonging to the period of 2010 and 2014 have been considered for the related universities. This study indicates that enlargement rate, localization and degradation on management system influences the performance of universities.

Keywords: Academic Performance, Education, Higher Education, Ranking System, University



A DIGITAL SOLUTION TO LEARNING SPECIFIC VOCABULARY FOR LIFELONG LEARNERS

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Abstract:

Dictionaries are important tools in the autonomous learning process of a foreign language; however, it is difficult to choose the right one. When students complete their academic education, the use of English in their professional activities is a constant necessity; furthermore, they need to develop their learning autonomy. Therefore a personalized vocabulary notebook becomes their main source of information. This presentation is about the compilation of students' personalized notebooks carried out in the subject English for Professional and Academic Communication (EPAC) at the Building Engineering School, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. EPAC is an English for Specific Purposes (ESP) subject of architecture and building construction. Students' level of General English is B2 (CEFL)* and they need to improve the specific vocabulary within their area. Initially, they are given instructions on how to compile their vocabulary notebooks. On phase one students are required to note down, in a paper notebook, all unknown words that they come across every day in class. The final objective is to 'know' these words in a productive way (Nation, 2005). Regarding the entry arrangement, the first one is chronological, as words come out in class in their context, essential issue for the learning process. On phase two, once they have completed their paper vocabulary notebook, they are required to digitalize it with the following objectives: revise/study their vocabulary and for future ease access. They are advised to present different arrangements (alphabetical and systematical), add audio, plus images, and own simple definitions.

*Common European Framework for Languages

Keywords: Lifelong Learning, Dictionary Compilation, Terminology, Lexicography, Vocabulary, Esp

A QUALITATIVE APPROACH TO TEACHERS' ATTITUDE AND EXPERIENCES TOWARDS PLAYING VIDEO GAMES: SHALL WE PLAY?

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Abstract:

Parallel to the progress of the technology, the interest of the individuals to the video games has been increasing as they can be benefitted in various purposes such as entertainment, educational resources, training of the skill etc. Video games are mostly considered as preferred by the children and adolescents and lots of studies have been carried out to examine the effects of video games on young generation. However, these games are also preferred by a remarkable proportion of the adults including educators. Hence, in this study, we aimed to investigate in-depth the teachers' attitude and experiences towards playing video games based on their views. A qualitative approach will be used to carry out the study. Semi-structured interview form developed by the investigators will be used to collect data. The obtained data will be analysed by content analyse technique. Findings will be assessed and discussed via relevant studies and literature.

Keywords: Education, Teachers' Attitude, Teachers' Experience, Video Games, Video Game Playing

A STUDY FOR SUCCESSFUL ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING

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Abstract:

Entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship are important factors for sustainable development. The rate of entrepreneurship is around 4,6% in Turkey while it is around 11-12% in the USA and Europe. One of the main reasons of having low rate of entrepreneurship is that individuals are not encouraged about this matter during their education lives. As theoretical programs about entrepreneurship education are inadequate for efficiency of education, university and centres of vocational training should design a more hands on, practical program for today business world. In this study, the basic principles and advantages of the new type of entrepreneurship training method are mentioned. It will be consisted of activities with common education base such as group studies, simulations, workshops, role plays, brainstorming which provide active participation, put young people on focal point of the training, and are enjoyable. It will give a chance to bring together successful entrepreneurs and participants and to see successful attempts on site. In this way it will encourage the experiment and vision sharing. At the same time it will give opportunity to learners to display their ideas, and to get developer comments about their ideas.

Acknowledgements: The research was supported by 2017KKP238 PAUBAP project Pamukkale University, Turkey.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Informal Learning

A STUDY ON UNDERSTANDING PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMS THROUGH MYTHOLOGY

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Abstract:

Abstract: Myths are important resources for psychology when it comes to understand shared unconscious. People have curiosity by the nature and mythology was used to understand and explain the unknown. Myths help people to deal with difficulties that they don't have conscious resource to understand and cope with. They are related to beliefs, values and subconscious of people. Those stories are related to all layers of life such as biological, spiritual and psychological. The main function of myths is to understand the meanings of human actions which makes them important to focus for science of psychology. They reveal common psychological sense through the stories and the understanding of inner life of people. They create the base to understand human acts in universal sense. That is why it is important to understand psychological terms through the stories of mythology to be able to understand this universal approach to inner life of human.

Keywords: Mythology, Psychology, Psychological Terms, Psychoanalysis



BASIC DESIGN EDUCATION AS PRE-PLANNING STUDIO

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Abstract:

The basic design course is taught as an introductory course in architecture and design schools. It is aimed to include the concept of design in the framework of intuitive rules and the process of the education as it is effective in understanding the bases of education. This process requires students to examine the two and three-dimensional abstraction works. Since design is a phenomenon that is constantly evolving, education must also be shaped according to needs. Students who are studying city and regional planning will work with large scale (such as neighbourhoods, large city parts and regions) and complex structures in the following years of their education. Within the scope of this course, various exercises and small projects are produced which will be the basis of urban design and urban planning education. In this paper, basic design studio techniques and educational approaches developed for urban and regional planning students are analysed. In this context, studies focusing on consolidation of planning and space sensory relations are developed. The settlements such as historical sites and ancient cities are studied for the design exercises. From Gestalt's basic principles, scale, abstraction, and texture issues are studied as independent 2D and 3D studies, resulting in a collaborative communicative projects.

Keywords: Planning Education, Basic Design, Gestalt

CONTRIBUTION OF E-CONTENTS TO STUDENT SUCCESS IN DISTANCE EDUCATION

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Abstract:

Today's developing technology has brought great innovations in education. The internet used for accessing the information has begun to provide great facilities.

E-contents were produced and presented to students so that they could access course contents independently of time and place. Especially the e-contents used by distance education students have been made to improve their learning activities by creating expert teams.

In this study, the use of e-content was monitored and the contributions to success were investigated. The time and the points that the students spent in e-content were tracked through the learning management system. The spent time that students who succeeded in the exams on e-content was compared and the success was measured.

Keywords: Distance Education, E-Contents, Student Success

EFFECTS OF "STUDENT MISCONCEPTIONS" ON TEACHING PRACTICES OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS

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Abstract:

Misconceptions are student ideas that are inconsistent with scientific concepts. It appears across all areas of science and within all age groups. Parents, culture, teachers, multimedia, science curricula, textbooks and even learners themselves are responsible for cultivating and fostering misconceptions. This study was to examine preservice teachers' views and teaching practices to identify student misconceptions, correct them, and assess the effect of the corrective measures. Also, this study addressed the reasons and difficulties of preservice teachers have during their instruction. This was an exploratory, qualitative study of senior students' teaching experiences and developments during a 6-8 teaching practicum course at a mid-size Turkish university. Ten preservice teachers participated to this study. Data were collected with lesson plans, classroom observations, and interviews. All data was analyzed qualitatively by using content analysis. Overall, the preservice teachers used various strategies to identify, correct and assess what changes to student misconceptions took place. Most of participants used literature reviews to identifying student misconceptions. However, they believed that every student has his/her own misconceptions. During the correction, most participants used teacher-centered instruction. On the other hand, some participants used student-centered instruction. They had difficulties of time planning, classroom management, and applying teaching methods. Most participants used alternative assessment, but it was seen that these attempts were not applied effectively because of lack of time and selecting incorrect/ineffective assessment techniques. Preservice teachers' learning background, lacking of pedagogical content knowledge and inadequate teaching experiences affect their instruction.

Keywords: Constructivism, Pre-Service Science Teachers, Science Teaching

EFFICACY OF MULTI-DIMENSIONAL TESTING RELATED TO MATHEMATICAL SKILLS: IMPLEMENTATION OF MATBEG TEST

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Abstract:

Numeric skill is among the pioneering cognitive fields which has been explored and in which testing tools have been developed the most. The study aims to determine the efficacy of the evaluation system which determines the numeric skill levels of 9-11 year-old students through a multi-dimensional rationale and give detailed feedback to them on the issue. The model was designed on the basis of weighting method which is based on 4 basic areas in which mathematical skill was tested via the items generated. According to this method, operation, figure, mathematical reasoning and strategy development skills were weighted with its efficacy on answering each question correctly. The uniqueness of this approach is its consideration of grading and feedback in terms of these sub-fields.

The sample of the study consists of 1951 students between 9-11 years old. The testing tool is the MATBEG test including 15 open-ended mathematic questions. All the questions can be partially graded. The grading process was carried out by 3 independent experts, applying the rules of blind review and reviewer concordance. The calculated Cronbach 0.76 proves to be reliable enough for the test. IRT Graded Model and regression analysis were used.

The results of the analysis show that the efficacy of skill areas were different for the group which was divided into 3 as lower, middle and upper. In the lower level student group, the most important predictor of the student grades was figure, whereas it is the operation for the middle level, and reasoning and strategy for the upper level student group. When the sub-skills were not weighted, it was observed that figure skill was the basic predictor variable for each group. Considering the findings of the study, it is obvious that the proposed approach is functional in revealing the most efficient sub-dimension for different skill levels.

Keywords: Maths Education, IRT, Mathematical Skills, Multi-Dimensional Testing



EXAMINATION OF THE NUTRITION LITERACY OF THE EMPLOYEES OF A UNIVERSITY AND THE RELATED FACTORS

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Abstract:

Objective: It was aimed to evaluate the relationship between nutrition habits, nutrition literacy, socio-demographic characteristics of personnel working under the subcontractor firm and officers working in the administrative organization between 18-64 ages at Ahi Evran University (AEU). Methods: In this cross-sectional study consists of the participants who work as staff in the campuses of AEU in Kırşehir Province. The data of the study were gathered under observation during November and December months in the year 2015 with the data collection tool containing the descriptive qualities, evaluation tool of nutrition literacy in adults, and nutrition habits survey form. Sample is not selected among a total of 554 employees who were targeted to be reached in this study, a total of 476 (85.92%) of them were reached including 301 government officers and 175 temporary staff. Results: 67.4% of the employees within the study were male and the mean age was 36,4±8,23. 32.1% of the studied group had an adequate nutrition literacy level, 8.4% of them had a good nutrition habit. Nutrition literacy level was found to be higher in those with an associate degree and higher educational status ($p<0,001$). The good nutrition habit of single individuals was 2.50 times more than that of the married individuals ($p<0,001$). Conclusion: No statistically significant results were found significant results between nutrition literacy and eating habits. In the intervention program to be formed for adults, it is require special interventions to improve the nutrition habits of the employees and improve the nutrition literacy skills of adults.

Keywords: Adult, Nutrition Habits, Nutrition Literacy.

'EXAMINATION OF SOCIAL VALUES BY DIFFERENT VARIABLES OF INFRASTRUCTURE ATHLETES'

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Abstract:

Examination of Social Values by Different Variables of Infrastructure Athletes'

ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to examine in terms of some variables the social values of infrastructure athletes'. The sample of the study consisted of individual and team sports; Taekwondo, Handball, Badminton, Wrestling, Volleyball and Football branches that 273 infant athletes between the ages of 9-17.

This study were used developed "A Value Measuring Tool: Multidimensional Social Values Scale" by Bolat (2013) and "Demographic Features Questionnaire". Data were analyzed with SPSS 19.0 statistical program, it was used descriptive statistics in the summary of the data, chi-square test in intergroup comparisons. Frequency and percentage distributions of the data were taken, t-test and Anova test were used in parametric groups and Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U test were used in non-parametric groups.

Keywords: Key Words: Education, Social Values, Infrastructure Athletes, Sport, Physical Education.

* This work was supported by Ahi Evran University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit. Project Number: BES.A4.17.002

EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEST ANXIETY AND SELECTIVE ATTENTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to determine the predictive level of test anxiety and selective attention skills on test performances of adolescents, who are studying in public and private schools and took high school entrance exams in 2015-2016. The sample of this study consists of 258 8th grade students in total, including 134 boys and 124 girls, between 13-14 ages, studying at three schools determined by random sampling method among the secondary schools in Anatolian side of Istanbul. The data of the study were obtained from d2 Test of Attention, which was developed by Brickenkamp (1966) and adapted into Turkish by Toker (1990), and from Test Anxiety Inventory, developed by Spielberger et al (1979) and adapted into Turkish by Öner (1989). After examination of the results of the study, it has been indicated that there is a significant relationship between students' performance on high school entrance exams and selective attention skills. As the quality of student's visual scanning accuracy, rule compliance and attention performance increase during the exam, test performance increases as well. Likewise, as the students' negative thoughts about themselves and negative assessments about failing their exams increase, then test performance decreases. In addition to this, it has been specified that the quality of attention performance also decreases as the student's negative assessments and doubts about the exam become more intense.

Keywords: Test Anxiety, Selective Attention, Test Performance, Adolescents

"This study is supported by Scientific Activities Support Program of Marmara University"

HOW EFFECTIVE ARE THE COURSEBOOKS IN TERMS OF READING MATERIALS?

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the reading materials in the Speakout coursebook used as an instructional material for learners at the intermediate level of proficiency. The reading materials in the coursebook were examined in terms of text appropriateness, purpose of the materials, learner needs and vocabulary development based on the perceptions and experiences of Turkish EFL instructors. The participants of this study are 60 instructors working at a non-profit university and the data are collected through a questionnaire (N=60), reflective essays (N=15) and stimulated recall protocols (N=5). The findings revealed that the reading materials were satisfying in relation to length, level of the texts along with authenticity and introduction of target culture; however, certain modifications with regard to topics, genre visuals, strategies, activities and word recycle were required to be addressed more closely.

Keywords: Keywords: Evaluation, Coursebook, Texts, Purpose, Vocabulary



INVESTIGATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN BITLIS (TURKEY)

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Abstract:

Environmental pollution is one the greatest challenges that the world is facing today. It began since industrial revolution, increasing day by day and causing irreparable damage to Mother Earth. Therefore, solutions have begun to be sought in this global level. As a result of these developments, countries are reorganizing their teaching programs with the aim of bring environmental awareness to new generations. Environmental education has an important role to play in education policies. In this direction, the attitudes of secondary school children were assessed. The secondary school were chosen in Bitlis, due to a small and developing city, a high potential for eco- and historical tourism, its geographic location and socio-economic functions due to having ancient silk road, railways, ferry transport in eastern Anatolia Region. In the second semester of the 2016-2017 academic year, 607 students in the 7th and 8th grades at six schools were selected according to differences in their socioeconomic status. Firstly, the 7th and 8th grades were no statistically significant difference compared to their total environmental attitudes. However, secondly, differences were observed between some sub-dimensions. Thirdly, it was indicated that the highest averages were on water and energy saving questions. Fourthly, the lowest averages were observed between individual attitudes towards consciousness. Finally, environmental consciousness levels of the female students were shown higher than male students ($p = 0.000$). The result of this research was shown that the environmental information and attitudes of the individuals may differ according to the gender, and socioeconomically differences.

Keywords: Environmental Consciousness, Environmental Education, Environmental Attitude Scale, Education Policies, Bitlis/Turkey

LATENT CLASS APPROACH TO DETECT DIFFERENTIAL ITEM FUNCTIONING: PISA 2015 SCIENCE SAMPLE

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to examine differential functioning items (DIF) in PISA 2015 science data set. Only dichotomous items considered in this study. For this purpose Turkey and Singapur samples were used. There were 6115 students in Singapur data set and 5895 students in Turkey sample. To detect dif among countries, item response theory Likelihood ratio (IRT-LR) and Lord's Chi-square techniques were used. Besides, with mixture item response theory latent classes were defined. And dif items were detected with Mantel Haenszel method (MH) among latent classes. Number of dif items detected according to latent classes and countries were compared.

Keywords: Latent Class, Mixture Item Response Theory, Differential Item Functioning, Item Bias

METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS OF PRESCHOOL AND PRIMARY TEACHER CANDIDATES ABOUT INCLUSION STUDENT*

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Abstract:

In this study, Turkish preschool and primary teacher candidates' perceptions of inclusion student were examined through metaphors. The participants included 233 students enrolled in the preschool and primary education programs of Ahmet Kelesoglu Education Faculty, Necmettin Erbakan University, in the spring term of the 2016-2017 academic year. Data were collected through the participants' reflections on the phrase of "An inclusion student is like . . . because . . ." and analyzed through the content analysis technique. Altogether 76 well-articulated metaphorical images of inclusion student were identified and the following eight conceptual themes were developed out of them: (1) A valuable person (pearl, etc.), (2) A person needing love and care (seedling, etc.), (3) A person encountering and struggling with obstacles (novice driver, etc.), (4) A person deserving a new opportunity (orphan, etc.), (5) An individual that society needs (the last piece missing from a puzzle, etc.), (6) An individual who helps a teacher develop (North Star, etc.), (7) An individual needing support (a newborn baby, etc.) and (8) An individual whose special needs could not be met (unripe fruit, etc.). The study concludes that the success of the inclusion is directly related to the attitudes and approaches of teachers towards inclusion students.

Keywords: Prospective Preschool And Primary Teachers, Metaphorical Images Of Inclusion Student, Qualitative Research

**Prospective preschool and primary teachers, metaphorical images of inclusion student, qualitative research*

MOTHERS' REFLECTIONS OF AMBIGUOUS LOSS ON PERSONAL FAMILY FUNCTIONING IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO HAVE AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS (ASD)

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to phenomenologically explore the lived experiences of having a child with autism on mothers at the individual and family levels, and to understand how mothers perceive this experience. The phenomenological method was employed because of its emphasis on the meaning of lived experiences from individuals' perspective. The sample consisted of 8 volunteer mothers within the age range of 20 to 48 and whose children diagnosed with ASD. Since interviews are a useful way to elicit information on how people feel, behave, understand, and interpret the world around them, in-depth, the semi-structured interview was preferred. Data analysis followed Colaizzi's (1979) strategy in descriptive phenomenology was to elicit an exhaustive description about the phenomenon regarding having child with ASD. It was intended to find out accurate representations of mothers' views; their overt and/or covert experiences, feelings, and perceptions regarding having a child with ASD and its' influence on them at the individual and familial levels. The results indicated that mothers perceived having a child with autism as ambiguous loss. The sense of ambiguous loss was found to impair their emotional well-being and caused mood changes, such as guilt, depression, helplessness, and loneliness. The mothers were concluded to have the feeling of being stuck with the autistic child; as a result of this, they isolated themselves from interpersonal relationships. The current study has also provided evidence to the fact that sense of ambiguous loss caused by autism leads to structural and relational problems in family relationships.

Keywords: Ambiguous Loss, Family Functioning, Autism And Trauma



NEW TRENDS IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION AND LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract:

21st century schools are defined as the new generation schools. In recent years studies on new generation schools in educational science have been developed together with the contributions of architectural discipline. For the new generation schools, the learning environment can not be limited to classes. According to learning-focused learning approaches, any environment that influences the learning process for children is the learning environment. In this context, the concept of "learning environment" needs to be perceived beyond a new understanding. It is necessary that 21st century schools be designed as a whole learning environment where they can exhibit various life activities suitable for children's ages, primarily from classrooms. The learning environment for the next generation of schools can not be limited to those existing in the class. It is necessary to question all the environments that the individual experiences throughout his / her life as a learning environment. Teacher and subject-oriented understandings limit learning to a large extent by classroom space, and therefore the perception of the learning environment is also limited. Learning-oriented and competence-based approaches; corridors, other places of the school, the school garden, the home environment, and the processes that take place here. In this study, the relationship between learning and learning environment was questioned and a design guide for the design of learning environments was developed for the next generation schools.

Keywords: Learning, Learning Space, Learning Environment, Next Generation

PARENTAL FEEDBACK OF ABOUT THE CHILDREN'S COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT OF THE INTELLIGENCE GAMES

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Abstract:

This study was conducted to reveal parental views on the effects of intelligence games taught in primary schools on children and to examine their awareness of these practices. The study group is composed of the parents (N=183) of the children who attend the 5th and 6th classes of elementary schools and who take the IQ Games elective course.

In this qualitative study using case study design, an interview form consisting of open ended questions developed by researchers was used. In the interviews, it was questioned whether the intelligence games contributed to the child's cognitive, social and emotional development, the effect on problem solving skills, the individual or the ability to work together.

According to the findings, 100% of the parents are satisfied that intelligence games are taught to their children; 86.4% of them believed that the child had positive contributions to mathematical skills and affective characteristics related to mathematics.

It is anticipated that the results of this study will benefit from the results of this study in the arrangement of in-service training programs for the newly-developed intelligence games lesson that will benefit the results of the research for the child development students who are studying the cognitive, social and emotional development of the children at school, the teachers who teach the intelligence games.

Keywords: Intelligence Games, Parental Views, Awareness In Children.

PRESERVICE TURKISH PRIMARY TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON INCLUSION PRACTICES IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract:

Inclusion helps special needs students fully integrate into the society, enables them to benefit from all the school activities by being with their peers, and supports them to acquire academic and social behaviors. Successful implementation of inclusion is dependent on several factors such as school administrators, teachers, families, students and the physical environment. Therefore, in order for inclusion to be successful, it is necessary to train teachers, school administrators, staff and families as well as improve the physical environment of schools and provide special education support. The primary teacher plays a great role in the inclusion of special needs students in the classroom, especially in terms of creating an appropriate social climate and guiding the behaviors of all students. For this reason, it is important that primary teaching programs offer courses on special education and inclusion. The purpose of this study is to examine the views of preservice Turkish primary teachers regarding the current situation of inclusion practices in Turkish schools. The data were collected through an open-ended questionnaire and analyzed descriptively. A total of 127 primary teacher candidates, attending the fourth grade of a state university, participated in the study. Findings revealed that the success or failure of inclusion is affected by several factors such as the quality of teachers and schools, state and family support and social acceptance of special needs students.

Keywords: Inclusion, Preservice Turkish Primary Teachers, Descriptive Analysis Technique

RAISING -AWARENESS REGARDING COMPETENCE IN SELF-ASSESSMENT

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Abstract:

Who knows more about one's self than the self itself? However, when it comes to the educational context, most educationists regard themselves as the ones to decide for students concerning educational matters irrespective of the very individuals they're supposed to serve. Besides the material developed for students who have almost no say, the voices of this target group is almost stifled when it comes to assessment of their own actual competence and performance about the subject matter they are presented with. It is here that we see a need to develop a sense of self appraisal in students so that they can evaluate what they actually know and how much else they need in the journey towards competence in their field. The target group consists of pre-service English language teachers registered for a course titled Globalization in ELT who were instructed to assess themselves based on weekly assigned reading tasks aiming at developing a sense of reflectivity regarding course related issues. To attain this aim, the course instructor followed a standard rubric consisting of points most related to invoking in individuals' self-appraisal techniques as they were assigned the task to perform the actual assessment of their performance. As a result of this self-assessment process, all pre-service teachers were observed to significantly improve in assessing themselves when asked to describe their experience in self-assessment process. The findings offer some significant implications to teacher education specialists and teachers who wish to embark on developing self-assessment techniques in their students.

Keywords: Pre-Service Language Teacher Education, Self-Assessment, Reflectivity



RISK HEALTH PERCEPTION ON MOBILE PHONE USE BY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM VLORA CITY ALBANIA

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Abstract:

Mobile Phones (MPH) are now an integral part of modern telecommunications. Given the large number of MPH users in particular among adolescents, it is important to investigate, understand and monitor any potential public health impact. The objective of this pilot study was to evaluate the health risk perception on MPH use by high school students. A total of 65 students randomly selected from a public high school in Vlora city Albania in May 2017 were the study sample. An anonymous self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection. Risk health perceptions were questioned with a 5-point Likert scale: 1=not agree at all; 2=disagree; 3=disagree slightly; 4=agree; 5=strongly agree. Mean age 16.16 years, SD±1.05. Female were 87.88% of students. Average length of conversation minutes 13.3, SD±14.47. Risk health perception 3 and 4 point Linkert scale for sleep patterns as a result of the MPH use, respectively 26.15% and 53.85%. Loss of attention 4 and 5 point for the 30.77% of students. Memory loss 1 point for 34.38% of students. Headache 3 point for 32.31% of students. 35.38% of them do not take any measure to minimize the adverse effects. Even though almost all students have a MPH and the risk health perception was average, the addiction MPH referred by students emphasizes the importance of carrying out information sessions about the risk health of using MPH in particular while driving because increase chances of having an accident by up to four times and this is considered to be the biggest risk posed by MPH.

Keywords: Mobile Phones, Adolescents, Risk Health Perception, Vlora City.

SEEKING CORRELATIONS BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING STUDENTS'

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Abstract:

The recording of demographic data is one of the major elements of registration at school or applying for a job. The schools use the information derived from demographic data to get a better understanding of their students. In a similar vein, human resources departments use this information in the recruitment processes. Since demographic data contain valuable information about people, they often constitute preferred input for analyses. In the present study, an application to serve as a working model on the use of demographic data in educational institutions is presented. The aim of the study is to find out the correlations between the demographic data pertaining to the students studying at Cumhuriyet University Department of Computer Engineering and these students' achievement levels at the school. In addition, some valuable associations were revealed by applying mining rules on the obtained data. At the end of this study, results such as the relation between the type of high school the student graduated from and the level of achievement she has in the university, or between the type of settlement the student lives in and her achievement levels are presented. The dataset used in the experiments was obtained from the survey data of the project we have been implementing. Through the analyses based on the demographic data, certain recommendations were developed for students who are contemplating to study at the Department of Computer Engineering of Cumhuriyet University.

Keywords: Model Creation, Matching System, Similarity, Model Suitability

**This study is supported by Turkish Scientific and Technological Research Council (TUBITAK) with Project Number: 115E837.*

STUDENT ERROR PROFILE BASED ON COGNITIVE DIAGNOSIS: ERROR Q MATRIX ADAPTATION

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Abstract:

In classical testing theory, a single test item shows the student's level of having a single outcome which is tested by that item. Today, there is a gradual increase in the approaches claiming that a single item can test more than one outcome and enable obtaining multi-dimensional data about the student. CDM is an implicit class analysis model which can evaluate the item-outcome relation multi-dimensionally. These models use Q matrix, which shows the characteristics represented together in each item. This study is based on restructuring process of the Q matrix to reveal the learning deficiencies of the students instead of revealing their characteristics. The study was conducted within the TUBITAK Project, numbered 115K531. A 13-item mathematic test was given to 2876 6th grade students to test their high level thinking skills. Following the implementation, student profiles were determined in terms of outcomes, mathematical proficiency and errors via 3 different Q matrix. The error matrix was developed on the basis of three characteristics: "difficulty in understanding the mathematical case", "difficulty in transforming" and "difficulty in processing". DINA and Fusion model were used in the analysis.

Q matrix concordance level was high in the results of the analysis. When the model parameters were examined, g mean (0.32) and s mean (0.26) were obtained, which shows that the model data concordance of the designed implicit class model is high. Examination of the students' implicit class analysis revealed that the difficulty level the students experience in transformation (0.79) was higher than that of understanding the mathematical case (0.69). In conclusion, it is possible to say that CDM models can be used not only to determine the characteristics the students already have but also to find out their learning deficiencies via a structured error matrix.

Keywords: Cognitive Diagnostic Models, Q Matrix, Error Profile, DINA Model, Fusion Model

**TUBITAK The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey*

THE EFFECTS OF DRAWING ON GIFTED STUDENTS' OPINIONS TOWARDS SPACE*

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Abstract:

The main purpose of this paper is to investigate the gifted students' opinions towards space. In accordance with this purpose, this study was performed with students in Science and Art Center that aims to make gifted students be aware of their own individual abilities and develop their abilities in Turkey in 2017 spring term using a case study design. The age average of the students (n = 10) was 9.6, ranging between 8 and 11. During four-week implementation process, it was asked students to draw pictures that described the space of their imaginations. To examine views of students towards space and the effects of this process on their opinions, documents been written by students were investigated. Also, students created metaphors towards space by completing sentences (Space is like ... Because ...) in documents. Based upon analysis of documents, most of the gifted students determined that they started to be curious about space and want to do more researches. Also, the data about how the gifted students perceive space was reached as a result of the research.

This study was supported by the Ahi Evran University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit. Project Number: EGT.A3.16.023

Keywords: Gifted Students, Space, Document, Metaphor

**This study is supported by Scientific Activities Support Program of Ahi Evran University*



THE EFFECTS OF MODEL BASED MISSING DATA METHODS ON GUESSING PARAMETER IN CASE OF IGNORABLE MISSING DATA

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Abstract:

The present study aims to investigate the effects of model based missing data methods on guessing parameter in case of ignorable missing data. For this purpose, data based on Item Response Theory with 3 parameters logistic model were created in sample sizes of 500, 1000 and 3000; and then, missing values at random and missing values at completely random were created in ratios of 2%, 5% and 10%. These missing values were completed using expectation–maximization (EM) algorithm and multiple imputation methods. It was concluded that the performance of EM algorithm and multiple imputation methods was efficient depending on the rate of missing values on the data sets with missing values completely at random. When the missing value rate was 2 %, both methods performed well in all sample sizes; however, they moved away from reference point as the number of missing values increased. On the other hand, it was also found that when the sample size was 3000, the cuts were closer to reference point even when the number of missing values was high. As for missing values at random mechanism, it was observed that both methods performed efficiently on guessing parameter when the number of missing values was low. Yet, this performance deteriorated considerably as the number of missing values increased. Both EM algorithm and multiple imputation methods did not perform effectively on guessing parameter in missing values at random mechanism.

Keywords: Guessing Parameter, Guessing Success, Item Response Theory, Missing Values, Ignorable Missing Data

THE LEVEL OF ABILITY OF 8TH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SYLLABUS TO RAISE INTEREST OF STUDENTS TOWARDS BIOTECHNOLOGY

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Abstract:

This research aims to investigate the level of ability of 8th level Science and Technology syllabus to raise interest of students towards biotechnology. The investigation was conducted with 317 students from 5 different schools in Turkey. Data obtained from the investigation was analyzed by SPSS 17.0 package program. ANOVA was performed to investigate the difference between the schools, Mann-Whitney U-test was performed to investigate the difference between the districts. According to the interest survey which was constructed, there is not a significant difference between the interest levels of students from different schools towards biotechnology. Also there is not a significant difference between the interest levels of students, who live in different districts, towards biotechnology.

Keywords: Science, Technology, Syllabus, Biotechnology, Interest Levels

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS' RESISTANCE TO EXTREME SITUATIONS

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Abstract:

High-risk and extreme situations are the typical vocational settings of the so-called "extreme psychologist" who deals with the psychological consequences of accidents, disasters, military conflicts, terrorism, crimes etc. In such circumstances, the psychologists' stress-resistance and self-control are key abilities for the adequate response and professional efficacy.

The article presents the results of the investigation of dimensions and psychological correlates of the students' resistance to extreme situations held in the Faculty of Extreme Psychology at MSUSE. Researchers have explored extend to which the individual characteristics of students can generalize across the psychological resistance abilities. For this purpose, correlation and factor analysis of empirical data is used. The results of multivariate statistical analysis permit to suggest that numerous positive correlations between dimensions of Resistance to Extreme Situations, Psychological Resilience, Emotional and Effortful Self-regulation and Self-control variables are due to their general functional system (P.K. Anochin). Factor analysis has revealed five-factor structure of psychology students' resistance abilities. It comprises "the effortful control" factor (1), "the psychological resilience and adaptability" factor (2), "the internal locus of control and persistence" factor (3), "the stress vulnerability" factor (4) and "the emotional self-regulation" factor (5). All of the factors have approximately the same explained variance level and they are rather autonomous.

The resistance to extreme situations is recognized as the individual characteristic, correlating with psychological resilience, emotional self-regulation and effortful control abilities, forming with them a general functional structure.

Keywords: Resistance To Extreme Situations, Psychological Resilience, Emotional Self-Regulation, Stress Vulnerability, Functional System

BUSINESS STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS POST WORK PLACEMENT EXPERIENCE: LESSONS FROM THE GULF

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Abstract:

Employability skills of university graduates remain an ongoing topic for discussion and debate. Numerous studies highlight the expressed concerns of governments and industries about higher education's ability to develop workforce ready graduates. An often cited solution is the use of internships to equip students with necessary employability skills. The literature is well documented with studies from the perspectives of multiple entities including employers and university faculty, mostly in the western world. Fewer studies examine the perception of students, and even fewer studies are based on students in Gulf countries. This paper assesses the status of employability skills from the viewpoint of students within a UAE institution based on their completion of a half semester long work placement experience. Using a largely qualitative instrument, students reported the essential skills needed in the workplace, classroom activities that most prepared students to use such skills in the workplace, and the various challenges they encountered. Implications for academic and professional practitioners are discussed. Findings and recommendations are informative for curriculum development as well as economic and workforce development agencies.

Keywords: Employability skills, work placement experience, Gulf countries, workforce preparedness, business students



THE BYOD EFFECT & CHALLENGE BASED LEARNING: LESSONS FROM THE GULF

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Abstract:

Today's students are more technically savvy than ever before. For most students, using mobile devices is second nature. By the time they reach university, students have used technology to support their learning styles. Furthermore, mobile technology is an important part of the real world for which university students are being prepared. These factors coupled with instant access to unlimited information has broad impacts for the classroom, especially since today's digital age students learn far differently compared to their professors.

Educators, students, and researchers alike acknowledge that traditional teaching and learning models are no longer ideal for effective student learning and engagement. Thus, a number of software applications have been developed to support learning - many of which students can access from their personal devices. Several studies show the benefits of implementing mobile technology and BYOD (Bring your own device) strategies into the classroom. It has particularly been effective for challenge based learning.

Challenge based learning is a teaching and learning strategy designed to engage students as active learners both inside and outside the classroom. Such learning is primarily facilitated using technology. However, the widespread appeal and availability of mobile technology applications may pose another problem for educators in terms of choice, selection, and application. How can educators choose from and apply the vast array of applications?

This research paper showcases examples of mobile applications that can be used to engage and challenge students. Insights for this study were gained through interviews with university educators located in the United Arab Emirates. Key questions addressed are: 1) What types of mobile technology apps are used by educators? 2) How are educators using such apps to support challenge based learning, and 3) What are the significant outcomes for student learning. The results may be useful for instructors and course developers.

Keywords: mobile technology, BYoD, challenge based learning, Gulf, UAE

EXPLORING THE RELATION BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' COGNITIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES AND CONCEPTIONS OF LEARNING BIOLOGY

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Abstract:

One of the common aims of the research studies conducted in the field of science education is to investigate the factors that affect student success and to find out how these factors can be used in favor of students and teachers. Researchers have highlighted that cognitive and motivational factors, learning conceptions and strategies might affect their academic achievement. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relation between students' cognitive learning strategies and conceptions of learning biology. The "Cognitive Learning Strategies" and "Conceptions of Learning Biology" (COLB) questionnaire were implemented and students' cognitive learning strategies and COLB were identified. A total of 384 Turkish high school students participated. The results indicated that there is a positive and meaningful relation between the "memorizing" factor of conceptions of learning biology and "rehearsal" factor and "elaboration," "organization" and "critical thinking" factors. Moreover, "preparing for exams" and "increasing one's knowledge" has a positive and meaningful relation only with "rehearsal" learning strategy. In addition to this, there is a negative and meaningful relation between "application," "understanding" and "seeing in a new way," which are higher-level conceptions of learning, and "rehearsal;" however, they have a positive and meaningful relation with "elaboration," "organization" and "critical thinking."

Keywords: Biology, conceptions of learning, cognitive learning strategies



**ABSTRACT for
POSTER
PRESENTATION**



THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN FAMILY EDUCATION PROGRAM ON ACTIVITY SCHEDULES FOR TEENAGERS WITH AUTISM

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Abstract:

Activity schedules is an effective intervention for individuals with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) in order to eliminate the difficulties on getting started and being engaged in activities. According to the National Autism Center in United States, activity schedules is considered as one of the scientifically based educational practices for ASD. Reviewing the studies in the literature, it was seen that activity schedules are taught to the students by specialists. On the other hand, regarding parents as educators could be an important contribution to the special education since parents usually have a great potential as an instructor. Therefore the aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of activity schedules on teenagers with ASD which is instructed to them by their parents. In the first part of the study, a parent education program for the instruction of activity schedules was prepared by the researchers and were provided to parents as applied courses. In the second part, the effectiveness of the activity schedules in engaging leisure time and reduction of problem behavior on children were evaluated with single subject ABAB research design. Social validity data also obtained from mothers. Three mothers and their children with ASD participated in the study. Results of the study revealed that the use of the activity schedules can be instructed successfully by the parents to their children. Also it was observed that activity schedules are very effective on children with autism on engaging leisure time and reduction of problem behavior. According to the follow up data, high levels of correct instruction of mothers and children's use of activity schedules continued after the study. Participant mothers stated high levels of satisfaction from the parent education program and use of activity schedules. Findings of the study support the importance of family involvement in special education.

Keywords: Autism, Evidence Based Practises, Activity Schedules, Family Education

A CASE STUDY AT TURKISH UNIVERSITIES: DEVELOPMENT OF THE SELF-LEADERSHIP MODEL FOR THE IMPROVEMENTS ON COMPETENCIES OF ACADEMICS

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Abstract:

Self-leadership explains the ways to improve the performance by individual thoughts and actions. Competencies are the combination of knowledge, behaviours and skills that provide effectiveness at work performance. The acquisition and effective management of the competencies that could increase the performance level of academics are important issue at universities. The aim of this research was to examine the effect of self-leadership behaviours of academics on the improvements of competencies. The data was collected from 365 academics chosen from public and private universities in Turkey. A new self-leadership scale and a competency model for academics were developed and used to analyse the data collected at this research. Delphi methods was utilised in developing the competency model. The results revealed that the self-leadership has vital influence on improving the competencies of the academics. The main effects are on developing self-reward strategy at the positive direction. However, the academics used the self-leadership strategies in behavioural terms rather than using at mental level. The effects of demographic variables on self-leadership behaviours of academics were also examined. The variables of the gender, age, length of service and management service experience had also effect on behaviours of self-leadership of academics on the improvements of competencies.

Keywords: Self-Leadership, Competencies, Higher Education, Delphi Method

THE EXTREME PSYCHOLOGY MASTER COURSES: RELEVANCE, PROGRAMS, CURRICULUM DESIGN

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Abstract:

Extreme psychology is the appropriate response of psychological theory and practice to the extremal factors and challenges of contemporary world. It is a relatively new interdisciplinary approach related to different areas of Psychology (environmental P, vocational P, social P, juridical P, clinical P. etc.). Extreme Psychology deals with the psychological problems of catastrophes and disasters, terrorism and crimes, military conflicts and accidents, from explanatory and practical positions.

The article presents the main objectives, the structure and the curriculum design of four Extreme Psychology Master Courses held on the Faculty of Extreme Psychology at Moscow State University of Psychology and Education. The first one, called "Psychology of High-Risk Professions", involves the application of psychological knowledge and methods to the practical tasks of the psychological supply of high-risk vocational activity in extreme context. The second one, "Psychological Security in Education", focuses on evaluation, prediction and prevention of destructive individual and social psychological effects in educational environments. The two other programs, "Emergency Psychological Help to Children, Adolescents and Families" and "Psychological Help to Children and Adolescents Injured in Extreme Situations" deal with the problems of psycho-diagnostic, psychotherapy and rehabilitation in cases of acute and postponed psychological traumatization. The special competences of extreme psychologists and the spheres of their professional application are widely discussed.

The curriculum design of the extreme psychology master courses comprises theoretical, research and practical modules in the complete system of an academic discipline and conceptualized professional practice responsible for the psychological well-being of individuals, families, communities, and society in general.

Keywords: High-Risk Professions, Extremal Vocational Activity, Psychological Security, Emergency Psychological Help

FE₃O₄ DECORATED MULTI-WALLED CARBON NANOTUBES MAGNETIC COMPOSITE AS AN ADSORBENT FOR PRECONCENTRATION AND DETERMINATION OF TRACE LEVEL VANADIUM IN WATER SAMPLES

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Abstract:

Vanadium is a ubiquitous element commonly found in foods, water, soil, air and in the human body. Like some other toxic heavy metals, trace amounts of V are thought to be essential for human health. V is a powerful inhibitor of many enzymes, while it stimulates adenylate cyclase. Therefore, the total V determination in the real time samples with fast, low cost and convenient method is an important subject for analytical chemists.

Magnetic solid phase microextraction is a well-proven strategy for the preconcentration and separation of hydrophobic species from aqueous samples without the usage of toxic organic solvents. This work identifies a new analytical procedure for trace level vanadium by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer coupled to magnetic solid phase microextraction. The procedure is based on the preconcentration of the vanadium-H₂O₂-4-(2-pyridylazo) resorcinol complex and magnetic Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles decorated multi-walled carbon nanotubes as an adsorbent was investigated systematically. Picture of the multi-walled carbon nanotubes-Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles by X-ray powder diffraction and scanning electron microscope was taken. The calibration curve obtained by using magnetic solid phase microextraction for vanadium was linear from 0.06 to 10 ng/mL. The method detection limit was found to be 15 ng/L. The magnetic solid phase microextraction method was applied to the assay of V in certified reference water sample and the result was in total balance with the declared value. Finally, the proposed method was demonstrated to the determination of V in real water samples.

Keywords: Carbon Nanotube, Determination, Magnetic Solid Phase Microextraction, Vanadium, Water Analysis



CONTROL OF CORRECTNESS OF MOVEMENTS WITH KINECT IN PYHSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES

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Abstract:

One of the basic lessons for students during their school life is physical education. In this course, students are given specific sports activities and warm-up exercises to make the student more agile. However, it is very difficult for the trainer to be able to follow each student's individual examination continuously during physical education classes. The aim of this study is to measure and correct with Kinect whether the students in the physical education classes do the exercises specified correctly. 10 different students were asked to make 18 different kinds of movements in the study. During the study, the students made the movements shown by the software developed using Kinect. This system had made the movements' accuracy percentage and directed the students to do the right thing in addition.

Keywords: Kinect, Software Development, Warm-Up Exercise

ELIMINATION OF ATOMIC AND MOLECULE MISCONCEPTIONS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BY MODELING METHOD

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Abstract:

The main purpose of this study is to find out the misconceptions of atom and molecule among the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th class of primary schools and 9th, 10th, 11st class of high schools. Moreover revealing, how much are these misconceptions common among the students and how does the education that base on activities affect student success, are other purposes for this study.

A test, which has five multiple choice questions that contain shapes, was prepared with the help of an expert. The test was applied to 923 students of 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th class of primary schools and 9th, and 10th, 11st class of high schools in Ankara. The results of the test expressed in percentages and have found that %91 of this 923 students have misconceptions. Just after the test, for one class of, each of the 6th, 7th and 8th class levels:

- question situations were animated,
- atom and molecule concepts had modelled,
- concepts had presented with the activities that students participate individually.

The same test was applied to the same students after the 15 days period. The results of the two tests. The lessons with the activities base on modelling was presented to 120 students among 923 students. The misconception percentage for this 120 students was dropped from % 100 to % 40.

Keywords: Misconceptions, School Students, Modeling Method, Atom, Molecules

RELIGIOSITY, PERSONAL VALUES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF STUDENTS

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Abstract:

Religion and personal values are important factors of human existence. Psychological health of the man means the maturity of the personality, her activity, selfactualization. Research generally finds a positive relationship between religiosity and mental health, life satisfaction, well-being and happiness, feelings of stress, psychological security. Despite the increasing number of published studies the relationship between religiosity, personal values and psychological health of students has not been done during the last years. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between these qualities among 59 male and female orthodox students of Russian universities aged 17 to 23 years. In this research "Individual Religiosity" Questionnaire of I. Shemet, "Hierarchy of Personality" Questionnaire of E.V. Shestun, E.A. Morozova and "Psychological Health" Questionnaire of A. Kozlov were used. The results indicated that there was a positive meaningful relationship ($p < 0.001$) between religiosity and spiritual values, and also between religiosity, spiritual and a family of spheres of psychological health ($p < 0.001$). Based on the results there is meaningful negative relationship ($p < 0.001$) between religiosity and mental, physical values. The results of factor analysis indicated that spiritual values and the importance of family explain religiosity. We found that high levels of religiosity is the basis of spiritual development of man, family, creativity, helping behavior, and relates with values of love, forgiveness, altruism and compassion. Students with low levels of religiosity planned their activities better and were more active in expressing their views. All the students desired to build interpersonal relationships based on social norms and had motives for intellectual development.

Keywords: Mental Health, Personal Values, Psychological Health, Religiosity, Spirituality

THE EVALUATION OF THE USE OF INTERNAL MEDICINE NURSING PRACTICE STUDENT TRAINING MODULE BY STUDENTS

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Abstract:

INTRODUCTION: During internal medicine nursing practice, student nurses need a diagnostic tool to guide comprehensively determine their care needs of patients with different health problems. The purpose of this study, which contributes to practice education in internal medicine nursing, to evaluate usability of Internal Medicine Nursing Practice Student Training Module which based on the model of Gordon's functional health patterns by students..

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Research, at Istanbul University Florence Nightingale School of Nursing, 2014-2017 academic years, Internal Medicine Nursing course who agreed to participate in the study with 877 second grade students was performed. Data were collected by questionnaire containing of 10 questions related to the use of student training module. Frequency distribution was used the evaluating of the data.

RESULTS: The average age of the students is 20.01 ± 1.41 and the majority (84.6%) are females. In general, students who reported that the Internal Medicine Nursing Practice Module was moderately useful in planning patient care ($x = 3.26 \pm 0.76$), stated that the training modules were mostly helping them in diagnosed with patients ($x = 3.38 \pm 0.99$), define of diagnostic criteria ($x = 3.41 \pm 0.94$) and determine nursing diagnosis ($x = 3.25 \pm 0.96$). When requested additional thoughts and suggestions on the use of the module of the students; they stated that it took a long time to complete in one day practice because of the intense content.

CONCLUSION: This module provides much more benefit the students in the diagnostic of patient.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Training Module, Nursing Student



VIEWS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTORS ABOUT ELF AND ELF-RELATED ISSUES

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Abstract:

The changes and improvements in the world has affected the status of English in the world and turned it into a lingua franca, which led many researchers in the field to study English as a lingua franca (ELF). Therefore, there have been various studies related to ELF and ELF related issues. However, the classroom practices of English language teachers based on ELF have still been limited. This mixed-methods study focuses on perceptions of English language instructors based on ELF and ELF-related issues respectively cultural aspects in language teaching, Standard English and World Englishes and the dichotomy of

native and non-native speakers. It also aims to observe classroom practices of English language instructors in an ELF context. This study is based on piloting results of a master's thesis conducting at Çukurova University. The data were obtained from eight English language instructors working at a private university summer school during 2016-2017 Academic Year. The findings of the study indicated that most of the instructors were familiar with ELF concept. And a vast majority of the instructors in the study perceived culture integration to be an integral part of English language teaching. However, more than half of the instructors supported the idea that people should learn Standard English rather than focusing on World Englishes. Additionally, most of them expressed that non-native English teachers can teach English as efficiently as native English speaking teachers. This current study has got some implications for curriculum designers, material developers, language teachers and learners in ELF context.

Keywords: English As A Lingua Franca, Culture In Language Teaching, Standard English, World Englishes

INVESTIGATING STUDENTS' APPROACHES TO LEARNING THROUGH GENDER AND GRADE LEVEL

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Abstract:

One of the main goal of education in the schools should be shaping the behavior of the human being and creating men and woman who producing new things. In this context, the researchers have been investigating the students' approaches to learning in their studies. Approaches to learning enable students to develop their skills and knowledge that help them to become better learners. The aim of the study was to investigate high school students' approaches to learning with respect to gender and grade level. Approaches to Learning Questionnaire (ALQ) comprising 24 items measuring four approaches as deep motive, deep strategy, surface motive and surface strategy was administered to a sample of high school students at Karaman in Turkey. According to analyses, significant difference was not found among the students' approaches to learning with respect to gender ($p>0.05$). However, there is significant difference among students' approaches to learning with respect to grade level.

Key words: learning approaches, gender, grade level

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