

COMPENDIUM OF 2012 GRADUATE THESIS AND DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS AT PNU

ARTS AND LANGUAGES

An Iluko Translation of Selected Folktales from Four Ethnolinguistic Groups: Toward a Model of Translation

Brendalyn A. Manzano
Ph. D. Applied Linguistics

*The study was conducted to translate from English to Iluko selected folktales from four ethnolinguistic groups with the aim of developing a translation model from L2 to L1. A descriptive-evaluative research design was used to facilitate both the descriptive and evaluative aspects of the study. It involved three phases: preparation, translation, and evaluation. Twenty (20) selected folktales from four ethnolinguistic groups – Tagalog, Ilokano, Pangasinense and Kapampangan – were selected from Damiana Eugenio's (2001) book **Philippine Folk Literature: The Folktales**. The TLT was evaluated using comparison and consistency checks, rating scale, and comprehension test done by the researcher, six expert-evaluators, and 40 children-evaluators. Problems in translating into the vernacular appeared in different scales, ranging from the selection of translation techniques, linguistic differences, cultural context, literary aspects, and social dimensions. Translating from English to Iluko requires a multi-method approach, which facilitates sufficient strategies in translating and addressing interference in the translation process. Admittedly, English and Iluko have distant characteristics.*

**Analysis of the Translation in Filipino of *Noli Me Tangere*:
Toward Translation Criticism**

Elsa Teodoro Borja

Ph. D. Filipino

The study aimed to analyse the Filipino translation of Noli Me Tangere and ascertain whether such translation is clear, accurate and natural. The researcher reviewed the different theories, techniques, and criteria for effective translations. A questionnaire was prepared with topics and situations from the first, middle, and last chapters of Noli. The respondents consisting of 10 faculty members (with Masters in Filipino and other related studies) and 30 students taking up Rhetorics and Rizal or Rizal Life were asked to analyze the Filipino translation of Rizal's novel. The three chapters were also analyzed by the researcher. After critical analysis, the researcher found out that the Filipino translation of Noli was clear, accurate and natural.

**The Angle of Vision: Feminist-Deconstruction of Representative
Poems of Contemporary Filipino Women Poets**

Jennie V. Jocson

Ph. D. Literature

The study, undertaken to determine the angle of vision of contemporary selected Filipino women poets, made use of French feminist-deconstruction theories of Helene Cixous, Luce Irigaray and Julia Kristeva to highlight the concept of feminism in selected poems of 10 contemporary Filipino women writing in English. The descriptive and interpretative approaches were used in discussing 20 representative poems. Findings revealed that all selected poems depict jouissance, a French term that explains the individual subconscious desire of women. The image of Filipino women, as reflected by the select contemporary women writers, was shown to be empowered, divorced from the weak, oppressed, passive and suffering.

Development of a Learning-Centered Reading Program for Secondary Schools

Angelito A. Espedido

Ph. D. Reading Education

The qualitative exploratory study was so designed to identify the benchmarks of an effective reading program among the public high schools in the Division of Laguna and generate a reading program model as the bases in developing a learning-centered reading program for the San Pedro Relocation Center National High School. Using a "grounded" approach to capture the quality and attributes of the reading programs among the performing public high schools in the Division of Laguna, the research also employed a triangulation mixed method design with qualitative procedures from multiple data. Findings showed that 14 of the 54 public high schools in the Division were consistent performers in the last three years, considering the results of the National Achievement Tests (General and English MPS), school/students' achievements, and high retention rates.

Pagbuo at Balidasyon ng Modyul na Interaktibo sa Pagbasang Panlunas

Dan F. Lapidez

M. A. Education – Filipino

The study aimed to develop three modules for remedial reading in Filipino for first year students of Parañaque National High School-Main. The development method was used in the research, which involved the following procedures: preparation; actual writing of the modules; validation by the advisers, experts, and students; result; and revisions of the modules. Results indicated that the objectives of the modules were suitable to develop the specific reading skills of the students in the remedial class based on the result of the teacher's evaluation. The activities in the module were also found to be sufficient in developing the reading skills of first year high school students. The study recommended that other modules be developed in Filipino for teaching reading comprehension among high school students. Such modules may be used in actual reading

classes to evaluate their effectiveness and appropriateness.

Organization, Training and Management of a University-Based Choir

Luzviminda B. Modelo

M. A. Education – Music Education

The study recounted the researcher's personal accounts as a conductor of the Philippine Normal University Chorale. Because of the nature of the research, the qualitative approach and Historico-Narrative strategies were employed. The study had five stages: Compilation of Historical Documents, Analysis of the Documents, Narrative Systematization of the Practices on Organization, Training and Management, Narration of the Experience, and Formulation of the PNU Chorale Model for the organization, training and management of a University Choir. A synthesis of three aspects of organization, training and management was represented in a graphic model. Analysis of the documents showed that the PNU has a long tradition of musical activities, almost as old as the institution itself and that the effectiveness of the choir as an organization lies on the ability of the conductor to plan and organize.

Development and Validation of an English-Filipino Glossary on Midwifery

Riza I. de los Reyes

M. A. Linguistics

The research sought to develop an English-Filipino Glossary on Midwifery. Specific goals included the following: collect English words/terms in Midwifery, translate English midwifery terms to Filipino, validate the translation of English-Filipino terminologies in Midwifery, and finalize a glossary that will facilitate better comprehension of Midwifery terms in a descriptive type of research. Experts contributed the most number of Midwifery terms (45.09%), followed by the professors (37.09%), and students (13.81%). The study found out that medical terms intended for maternal and childcare are mostly used by medical practitioners, professionals, and ordinary

people. They form part of our everyday lives, especially among women as mothers, child caregivers and midwives. The glossary on Midwifery may be expanded by adding more terms particularly in the other areas of women's health, reproductive health, birth, pregnancy, and postpartum conditions.

EDUCATION SCIENCES

Teacher Education Standards for Private Higher Education Institutions in a Province

Marjorie Zorilla Rondilla
Ph. D. Curriculum and Instruction

The study sought to identify the teacher education standards for private higher education institutions run by religious denominations to provide a basis for the development of a manual on teacher education standards. The manual could be used as a guide in evaluating programs, practices, and processes to improve the student recruitment rate and the quality of graduates in terms of employability and success in the licensure examination for teachers. The researcher used the descriptive-development research design and purposive sampling method in identifying the procedures and participants. A total of 117 participated: 17 top managers, 40 full time education faculty members, and 60 senior students. Results showed that the present implementation practices and processes of the institutions are very satisfactory with mean scores ranging from 3.50-4.49, but fall short of meeting the total quality assurance rating of 4.50-5.00 in terms of program quality and implementation.

An Operational Plan to Enhance the Alternative Learning System's Accreditation and Equivalency Program in a City Schools Division

Remedios R. Cunanan
Ph. D. Educational Management

The study attempted to assess the Alternative Learning System's Accreditation and Equivalency Program in the Division of City Schools of Muntinlupa City to come up with an operational plan to further enhance the delivery of ALS services among target beneficiaries. The research employed the descriptive-development research design to ascertain the status of the program and answer specific questions and test hypothesis in the study. Four groups of respondents were identified to participate: seven DepEd officials, 18 barangay captains and councilors, 10 Division ALS teachers, and 20 ALS graduates. Findings revealed the following key areas received a rating of Evident to a Great Extent: impact component, resource mobilization and allocation, curriculum, partnership building, and objectives. Capability-building, advocacy, and social mobilization were identified as weaknesses of the program.

An Operational Plan to Enhance the ICT Competencies and Management Practices of Elementary School Heads in a City Schools Division

Severo A. Bajado
Ph. D. Educational Management

The study sought to develop an operational plan to enhance the ICT competencies and management practices of school heads in a city schools division. Using a descriptive-development research design, the study involved 19 school heads and 19 ICT teachers in the four districts of Pasay City in SY 2012-2013. Both quantitative and qualitative techniques were employed. Self-made and expert-validated questionnaire was used for quantitative data gathering, while interview guide and observation for qualitative data gathering. Findings showed that the level of competency in ICT and management practices of school heads in the Division of Pasay City was generally at the beginning level for basic computer operations,

set-up, maintenance and troubleshooting of equipment, word processing, and spreadsheets. Competencies were found to be weak in some components, although there are competencies in which school heads manifest as proficiency.

Assessment of a State University Graduate Studies Program in Educational Management: Basis for Program Enhancement

Marife M. Garcia

Ph. D. Educational Management

The goal of the study was to assess the current status of the Educational Management Program of the Graduate Studies of the Romblon State University, as perceived by administrators, faculty, graduate students, alumni, and employers. With a descriptive-development type of research, the research involved 22 faculty, 18 administrators, 31 graduate students, 96 alumni, and 10 employers for a total respondents of 177. The major findings revealed that the current status of Educational Management Program of the Graduate Studies received a “much observed” descriptive rating, as indicated by VMGO, faculty, curriculum and instruction, support to students, physical plant and facilities, and administration. An “observed” rating was logged in for research, extension linkages and community involvement, library, and laboratories.

Assessment of the Guidance Program of Public Secondary Schools in the Provincial Schools Division of Romblon in MIMAROPA Region: Basis for Management Strategic Development Plan

Samuel F. Frogosa

Ph. D. Educational Management

The research, conducted in SY 2010-2011, ventured to assess the guidance program of public secondary schools in the Division of Romblon. Data were gathered through survey questionnaires administered to five groups of participants—36 school administrators, 20 guidance counsellors, 140 teachers, 27 student leaders, and 25 parents and community leaders, or total participants of 248. Based on the data and information gathered,

the study found out that the status of the guidance program was perceived to be agreeable by the respondents on the following components: vision, mission, goals and objectives, human resources, parents and community members' support and guidance services. A response of fairly agreeable was obtained for guidance and counselling rooms, top management supervisory support, linkages with other agencies or institutions and professional groups and guidance tools.

Development of Faculty Performance Appraisal Instrument for a Royal Police Academy in the Kingdom of Bahrain

Melissa Macapagal-Agsalud

Ph. D. Educational Management

This study was intended to develop and validate an instrument useful in appraising faculty performance in a royal police in the Kingdom of Bahrain. A descriptive-development method of research was employed. The instrument development underwent four phases: 1) Conceptualization stage, 2) Instrument Development and Validation Stage, 3) Try-out Stage, 4) Finalization and Development of the Manual. Pearson r results indicated a great degree of correlation. The instrument was then subjected to another reliability test using Cronbach's Alpha where the responses of a full class of 25 students were analyzed. The reliability tests confirmed that the instrument was reliable. The research recommended that the instrument be used in the academy, by students, officers and management for evaluating faculty performance.

Emerging Leadership Model-Framework for Teacher Education Institutions Drawn from the Lens of Regular and Outstanding Basic Education Teachers

Dexter M. Balajadia

Ph. D. Educational Management

The study utilized the explanatory method, a mixed method of research to create a leadership framework for Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) based on surveyed, documented, analyzed, and

synthesized perspectives of regular and outstanding basic education teachers recalling their experiences in their pre-service teacher education. With the criterion-referenced sampling strategy, 135 regular basic education teachers participated in the quantitative aspect of the study. In the qualitative phase, five outstanding basic education teachers provided information about their pre-service teaching in their respective TEs, particularly: leadership styles, practices, traits, characteristics, and qualities of the academic heads and faculty of the TEs. The qualitative data verified and explained the quantitative data that served as bases in the emerging leadership framework for the TEs.

Hermeneutics of Instructional Leadership Practices of Elementary School Principals

Mutya Cruz Torres
Ph. D. Educational Management

The study described and analyzed the ways in which the involved elementary schools carry out their instructional leadership roles and functions, particularly the principals' knowledge and understanding of instructional leadership and the corresponding practices relative to supervision, evaluation and professional development. Employing a qualitative method of research, specifically the hermeneutic-phenomenology approach, the study involved 12 full-fledged elementary school principals purposively drawn from a total of 18 school principals. In-depth interviews personally conducted with the participants served as the main instrument to gather qualitative data. Results of the qualitative study revealed that the principals had a working knowledge and understanding of being futuristic principals, instructional leaders, builders of networks and support system and administrative leaders. They were also found to be concerned with managing educational programs, defining school vision, mission and goals and creating a supportive learning environment.

Proposed Total Quality Assurance Indicators for Southville Global Education Network (SGEN) Schools

Raquel D. Dalangin
Ph. D. Educational Management

The study attempted to develop a set of leadership indicators that can be proposed for use of Southville Global Education Network (SGEN) to better achieve total quality assurance. Using a descriptive survey method of research, the process involved an assessment of total quality assurance achieved through the leadership practices of SGEN school leaders considering the four accreditation criteria and standards used by Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC). Respondents consisted of 22 academic heads, 45 teachers, and 45 parents purposively drawn from the participating SGEN schools. Results showed a strong agreement among the three groups of respondents in nine out of the total 14 criteria regarding leadership practices of SGEN school leaders in achieving total quality assurance. These included the following: school leadership, school environment, reporting student progress, school purpose, what students learn, school improvement, how students learn criterion, and staff criterion.

The Personal Formation of Students of PAREF (Parents for Education Foundation, Inc.) Schools in the National Capital Region: Implications to School Management

Amelia E. Suemith
Ph. D. Educational Management

The paper looked into the personal formation of students in four PAREF Schools in the National Capital Region from SY 2005-2006 to SY 2009-2010. Specifically, it described the students' intellectual and non-intellectual profile and tried to establish correlation between personal development, a non-intellectual factor, and the students' academic performance, an intellectual factor. The study also looked into the differences in the academic performance of PAREF students, when grouped according to their personal development grades. It analysed the records of students in four PAREF Schools in NCR in the aforementioned school years. Data obtained were organized

and analyzed using SPSS, particularly mean, standard deviation, ranking, Pearson Moment Correlation, and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

Toward the Development of a Management Operational Plan to Attain Institutional Quality Assurance

Bernard Cueto Bunquin
Ph. D. Educational Management

The research tried to assess the status of accreditation standards in tertiary institutions in Batangas City where Total Quality Management (TQM) is the bases of management. Further examined was the possible relationship between the accepted and school management standards, which was also used as basis for identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the school's programs and policies leading to the development of a management operational plan to attain institutional quality assurance. Using a descriptive-development method of research, the study involved 454 respondents—24 administrators, 138 middle managers, and 292 faculty members and staff. Analysis indicated that the three tertiary institutions in Batangas City did not attain Total Quality Assurance (TQA). A Management Operational Plan was recommended to achieve it.

A Proposed Five-Year Strategic Plan for a Private Tertiary Institution

Ofelia Timbreza Balubar
Ed. D. Educational Administration

The study intended to assess the academic and administrative concerns as well as student services at the College of the Holy Spirit of Manila (CHSM) for developing a five-year strategic plan from 2012-2017. Using a descriptive-development type of research, a survey questionnaire was designed to gather data on the strengths and weaknesses of CHSM. To come up with the school's opportunities and threats, two strategies—focus group discussion and quality circle—made participants from members of the

management team, administrative council, faculty, graduating students, alumni and parents/ parents-employees respond to the questionnaire. Findings showed that the overall status of CHSM in various concerns (academic, administrative, and student services) as a private Catholic tertiary institution was very satisfactory.

The Accreditation and Equivalency Program in a City Schools Division: Perspectives, Challenges and Promises

Victor M. Fernandez
Ed. D. Educational Administration

The research sought to identify, analyze and describe the Alternative Learning System (ALS) Accreditation and Equivalency (A&E) Program in the Division of Lipa City from the perspectives of its beneficiaries: the out-of-school youths (OSY) and out-of-school adults (OSA), as well as their challenges in their learning involvement in the program. A major goal was to come up with a management action plan to strengthen the program's overall effectiveness. The study used the Phenomenological Interpretative Research Design (IPA) and participated in by 15 out-of-school youths and adult learners who had already passed the A&E Test from 2007 to 2009. Results indicated satisfaction in the areas of learning, learning management and learner's success. This was evidenced by their success in finishing the program and consequently obtaining secondary level certification from the Department of Education through the Bureau of Alternative Learning System and eventually being able to land a job.

SBM- Based Instructional Leadership Guide for Public Elementary School Principals in a Division

Edwin R. Rodriguez
Ed. D. Educational Administration

The study assessed the extent of SBM-based instructional leadership practices of public elementary school principals in the Third Congressional District of Quezon Province. Participants included 47 public elementary school principals and 1,837 public elementary

school teachers from the 11 participating school districts in the Congressional District. Both quantitative and qualitative gathering procedures were used. Results revealed that based on the perceptions of the two groups of respondents, the various domains of SBM-based instructional leadership practices were found to have been “practiced” among the 11 participating school districts. However, it was found out, too, that a gap existed between the mean perception of the respondents and the intent of Total Quality Assurance (TQA) in all the five domains of SBM-based instructional leadership practices. An instructional leadership guide was developed to serve as a tool and a guide for a more effective instructional leadership in the participating school districts.

Development of Modules on Technology and Livelihood Education for the Senior Secondary Students in a Private Institution

Aileen M. Supnad
M. A. Educational Management

The researcher developed a set of modules intended to facilitate various learning activities. The modules were validated by experts and peers in a private institution and used by the students. Both the expert and the peer validators agreed that the modules had satisfied the criteria with a mean of 4.45 and verbal interpretation of “moderately agree” on these components: objectives, content, learning activities, clarity, format, and evaluation. The study recommended that the developed and validated modules be used as instructional materials for Technology and Livelihood Education IV (Bookkeeping). It was further recommended that the teachers develop similar learning materials and modules in their own specialization, following the methodology presented in this study.

Human Relations and Instructional Leadership Behaviour of the Subject Area Department in a Private Sectarian University

Ronald Vincent R. Salva
M. A. Educational Management

The study attempted to determine and describe the human relations and instructional leadership behaviour of the subject area coordinators of the Ateneo de Manila High School. Using a descriptive survey method, the study involved 99 participants composed of nine subject area coordinators and 90 teachers from different subject areas. Data obtained from the two-part survey questionnaire were analyzed and interpreted using weighted mean, t-test of independent means, and Pearson-r. Results showed that the participants generally agreed on indicators for the human relations of the subject area coordinators, but there arose a discrepancy in assessing the two groups in terms of the Work itself and Work Environment. The mean results showed that subject area coordinators exhibited more of a Work Itself.

SWOT Analysis of the Academic and Non-Academic Concerns of a Private Sectarian School: Basis for a Five-Year Strategic Plan

Luzviminda G. Hular
M. A. Educational Management

The research assessed the academic and non-academic performance of ICAM or the Immaculate Conception Academy of Manila for the development of a five-year strategic plan for the school from 2011 to 2016. The study utilized the descriptive-development type of research. A survey questionnaire was used to gather data to determine strengths and weaknesses. To identify school opportunities and threats, two strategies were applied: the focus grouping and the quality circle. Participants included top and middle administrators, faculty, non-teaching staff, fourth year students, and parents and community members. Findings yielded that the overall status of performance of ICAM , as perceived by five groups of participants, was very satisfactory. The parents and community leaders gave highest rating, followed by the non-

teaching staff and faculty, then the administration, but the students gave the lowest rating.

Food Services at the Philippine Normal University: An Assessment

Laarni Urbiztondo

M. A. Education – Home Economics

The study looked into the status of Food Services at the Philippine Normal University Manila Campus during SY 2011-2012. A quantitative method of research, specifically the descriptive-normative survey type, was used adopting Praxedes' (1998) questionnaire to gather data on quality of food, quality of service, adequacy of facilities and equipment, sanitary conditions, safety practices and customers' patronage. A total of 150 respondents consisting of students, faculty and non-teaching staff participated. The Pearson Product-Moment Coefficient of Correlation and the ANOVA procedure were used to process the data. The results revealed that respondents perceived "quality of food" and "quality of service" as very satisfactory. It was suggested, however, to increase the variety of dishes and snacks.

Health and Nutrition Status in Relation to Academic Performance of Selected First Year Students of the Philippine Normal University SY 2011-2012

Rachel C. Rodriguez

M. A. Education – Home Economics

The study sought to establish the relationship between the health, nutrition and academic performance profile of first-year college students of the Philippine Normal University in SY 2011-2012. A descriptive survey casual-comparative approach was employed. The proponent administered a modified and expert-validated instrument to a purposively selected sample of 150 students to generate demographic, health, health-related behaviour, and nutrition data. The significant difference between academic performance and the variables was established using ANOVA. The

relationship between academic performance and the variables was established using the Pearson Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation. Descriptive statistics showed that the majority of the respondents did not have chronic illness in the past six months. The respondents engaged in moderate physical activity three to five times a week.

**A Teacher's Guide on Early Literacy Using the Balanced
Literacy Approach for Selected Learners with
Mild Intellectual Disabilities**

Alexis Marie Hernandez Pascual
M. A. Special Education

The research ventured to develop a teacher's guide using the balanced literacy approach for students enrolled in early programs for children with mild intellectual disabilities and aid them to respond to certain literacy needs in terms of speaking/listening and reading/writing. Findings revealed that the early literacy needs of students with mild intellectual disabilities are very different individually. Most children involved in the research found difficulties in understanding concepts, predicting what happens next in a story, recognizing sight words, understanding that letters make up words, associating letters with corresponding letter sounds, syllabifying and blending sounds. In listening and speaking, they were not observed as possessing phonological awareness either, but used vocabulary and language for a variety of purposes including humour. In writing development and mechanics, their main challenges focused on representing ideas through pictures, understanding the purposes of writing, and following conventions of print such as capitalizing letters or using spaces.

Progress Analysis of the Behavior of Children with Cerebral Palsy

Teddy Enrique A. Badanoy
M. A. Education – Special Education

The goal was to assess the effectiveness of conductive education among children with cerebral palsy. Specifically, the paper intended to describe the skills of subject children before and after they have been exposed to conductive education along the domains of Cognitive, Affective, and Psychomotor. The study employed a mixture of research methods: qualitative, quantitative, and documentary analysis. Results showed significant improvement in the cognitive, affective and psychomotor skills of children with cerebral palsy after a four-year exposure to conductive education. In sum, the methods in conductive education can be effective in the education and rehabilitation of children with mobility problem, including children with cerebral palsy, although the progress seemed slow and can only be seen significantly after four years.

An Evaluation of PNU-DBS Extension Program in Gawad Kalinga Baseco: Basis for a Community Group Guidance

Caroline P. Jaranilla
M. A. Guidance and Counseling

The PNU-DBS partnered actively with Gawad Kalinga Baseco to respond to the challenges imposed by poverty in the area. A major goal was to institute a guidance program, particularly for children and youth in the community. The study used the descriptive research method. Participants included 90 children and youth of Gawad Kalinga Baseco, aged 4 to 16 years old. Two instruments were used: an evaluation tool based on the stakeholders model and a need-assessment tool, from the Need Based-South Dakota Needs. The study found out that SIBOL children enjoyed games and sports in SIBOL schools and that counselling intervention helped SAGIP and SIGA members. Findings also revealed that SIBOL children need decent shelter, better nutrition, and good education. SAGIP and SIGA respondents confirmed such need for psychological, physical, emotional and sociological assistance.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MATHEMATICS

The 3P Model on Problem Solving Among Pre-Service Mathematics Teachers

Rogen Alzuelo Doronila
Ph. D. Mathematics Education

The study determined whether the philosophical and psychological constructs, namely epistemology, motivation, curiosity, cognition, and metacognition affect the performance in mathematics problem-solving. Data were gathered from 118 pre-service mathematics teachers through self-report survey questionnaires, problem-solving test (PST), think-aloud sessions, interviews, and focus group discussions. Results showed that 85.6% of the pre-service mathematics teachers were predominantly rationalists, with the majority found to have average level of epistemological beliefs and high levels of curiosity, motivation, and metacognition. All exhibit high levels of the need for cognition. The pre-service mathematics teachers' philosophical profiles were equally found to more spread out than their psychological profiles. In the PST, the majority of the participants registered above average based on percentile grouping.

Attributes of an Effective Physics Teacher, as Perceived by Students and Teachers of University of Rizal System

Eva Balderama-Maranan
Ph. D. Science Education

The study determined the attributes of an effective physics teacher, as perceived by 17 physics teachers from the University of Rizal System (URS) and their assessed practices by 256 students. Causal-comparative and exploratory analyses were employed to determine the significant variations and relationships in the

responses from two separate 49-item parallel questionnaire-checklists. The mean scores obtained from teachers' responses revealed the attributes in the seven domains as strongly associated to an effective physics teacher. Findings also showed that URS physics teachers utilized the same instructional strategies and materials, and that laboratory equipment and materials are needed.

**Professional Development as Factor on Competence and
Social Behaviour of Science Teachers: Basis for a Model
Professional Development for Tertiary Schools**

Maria Milagrosa M. Ocenar
Ph. D. Science Education

In finding out if professional development contributes to the competence and social behaviour of Science teachers, a combination of thematic and descriptive survey approach was used. A total of 67 college Science teachers from colleges and universities in the Province of Laguna were tapped as respondents for the study. Data were analyzed through Pearson r and F-test using analysis of variance (ANOVA). Results revealed that there was a significant difference in the classroom management style of Science teachers and their formal training as well as on the Science teachers' perceived self-efficacy and informal training. However, there was no significant difference between their formal training and social behaviour.

**Toward Developing a Proposed Model of Teaching-
Learning Process Based on the Best Practices in
Chemistry Laboratory Instruction**

Paz B. Reyes
Ph. D. Science Education

The study investigated the teaching practices employed by the faculty of the Lyceum University System (LUS) in teaching chemistry laboratory to attain the seven goals of science laboratory instruction: mastery of subject matter, scientific reasoning, understanding complexity and ambiguity of empirical work, practical skills, understanding the nature of science, interest in and

learning science, and teamwork skills. The qualitative-quantitative method of research, particularly the descriptive design, was used. To gather data, interviews were conducted involving separate groups of students and faculty. Classroom observations were conducted and questionnaires administered to gather other relevant data from a total of 80 General Chemistry students and four chemistry instructors. Results showed that the teaching practices of the chemistry faculty of the LUS were based on the university vision and mission, and attained the seven goals of science laboratory instruction.

Exploring the Errors Committed by Third Year High School Students in Solving Word Problems in Geometry Using Newman's Error Analysis

Virginia S. San Gabriel
M. A. Education - Mathematics

The study explored the errors committed by third year high school students of FVR National High School in solving word problems in Geometry using the Newman's Error Analysis. A researcher-made test instrument, Van Hiele Levels of Understanding Test, was used to identify the levels of understanding of 196 respondent-students. The reliability of the final instrument was established using the Kuder-Richardson formula 20, which yielded a reliability rating of 0.7. Results indicated that the majority of the students did not attain the necessary skills to complete the Geometry course. Students working at the lower levels committed most errors in Comprehension, while those from the higher level committed most error in Transformation. More than half of the initial error made by the respondents occurred before the application of the process skills.

Classroom Management of Science Teachers and Holistic Formation Levels of Students Exposed to Poveda's Personalized Education Program

Glen R. Mangali

M. A. Science Education – Biology

The goal was to determine the students' and teachers' perceptions on classroom management and the holistic levels of formation of the students exposed to Poveda's Personalized Education Program (PPEP). Combining the qualitative and quantitative data analyses, the study involved eight teachers and 240 student-respondents. Two variables in the study were considered: classroom management and the holistic formation level of students when exposed to PPEP. Results indicated that the second, third and fourth year students agreed that they were very satisfied about their well-managed science class that mirrored the general perception among the teachers covered by the study. In implementing the PPEP, several problems, solutions to the problems and successes were identified, which meant that all stakeholders were working together to attain its objectives.

Development and Validation of UbD-Based Performance Tasks as Authentic Assessments on Selected Topics in Biology

Leah M. Sacay

M. A. Science Education – Biology

The study was conducted to develop and validate performance tasks based on Understanding by Design (UbD) as a guide for students in understanding the lessons on selected topics in Biology. It designed authentic assessments using the GRASPS elements of UbD to elicit evidences of understanding of knowledge and skills acquired with the help of the learning activities implemented in the classroom. With a rubric especially designed to evaluate students' performance task outputs, results showed that the experts agreed that the developed performance tasks were applicable to the Philippine setting by possessing characteristics such as cultural, futuristic, and proactive. Also, the UbD performance tasks were able

to achieve the desired knowledge and skills stated in Stage I of the UbD Plan. It recommended that the UbD-based performance tasks be fully implemented in all the topics in Biology.

Development of an Environmental Program for the Immaculate Heart of Mary Academy (IHMA) Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro

Madonna Lisa Saguid-Cubilas
M. A. Science Education – Biology

The paper sought to develop an environmental program that integrates the principle of sustainable development, although it was limited to identifying the common solid wastes found at the Immaculate Heart of Mary Academy (IHMA). It described the school's environment problems, such as garbage disposal, wastes segregation, and environmental practices, leading to the development and assessment of an Environmental Program. The study made use of the Needs Assessment Questionnaire conducted to two groups of respondents: IHMA's school administrators, faculty, and non-teaching personnel, and randomly selected first to fourth year students. Consequently, the instrument for the environmental program known as the "Care for Mother Earth" (CME) was formulated and prepared. The study recommended that waste management, particularly composting, recycling and reusing, be intensified.

Multimodal Teaching Strategies in Human Genetics

Shaine D. Baccay
M. A. Science Education – Biology

The study compared the effects of using multimodal teaching strategies over the traditional method of teaching in attaining conceptual understanding in human Genetics among first year students of St. Paul College Pasig in SY 2011-2012. A matching of variables between two intact classes was conducted based on student age, mental ability, Grade 7 Science grade, and average

grade of quizzes in biology in the first grading. The subjects were classified into controlled (for the traditional method) and experimental (for the multimodal teaching strategies) groups. Results showed that the changes in the scores between the control and experimental groups were significant. Hence, traditional and multimodal teaching strategies can be deemed effective in promoting conceptual understanding of human Genetics.

Development of an Assessment Portfolio on the Use of UBD for Science Teaching

Mary Sheena P. Rodil

M. A. Science Education – Chemistry

The research, conducted at nine schools in the Division of Manila in SY 2011-2012, aimed to develop an assessment portfolio on the use of UbD for science teaching. Specifically, it sought to construct instruments that assess the use of UbD, establish the content and construct validity of the developed instruments, determine the internal consistency of the developed instruments, and verify the validity results by using contrast groups. The samples were students, teachers and department heads who have undertaken UbD, randomly chosen using the fishbowl method. The experts raised no major concerns regarding the content validity of the indicators. The indicators per domain were found to be well-defined, related to the outcome being measured, consistently useful by different scores, understandable to respondents, fair and free from bias, manageable, and practical.

Representational Competence Profile of Secondary Chemistry Students in Understanding Selected Chemical Principles

Ryan Villafuerte Lansangan

M. A. Science Education – Chemistry

Chemistry, being an abstract subject matter, poses a problem in assessing students' understanding in the microscopic level. Literature reveals that the language of chemistry, through the use

representations, serves as an alternative method of measuring the extent of their understanding of the subject. The research, thus, explored the representational competence profile of high school students in understanding selected chemistry principles. A descriptive research design was used, with 15 fourth year students as respondents from the University of Santo Tomas High School. The students were clustered into three groups based on their performance in the academic achievement examination in chemistry administered by the Center for Educational Measurement (CEM). The study revealed that most of the respondents are rated as Level 2, or under the symbolic level in terms of their representational competence in understanding the selected chemical principles through the use of chemical representations.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, HEALTH, RECREATION, DANCE, AND SPORTS

Level of MAPEH Teachers' Teaching Competencies in Selected Public Secondary Schools in the Division of Laguna Based on the National Competency-Based Teacher Standards (NCBTS): An Analysis

Lady Louise R. Natividad
M. A. Education – Physical Education

The study used the descriptive correlation method to determine the level of teaching competency and personal characteristics of successful MAPEH teachers. A purposive sampling technique sought to identify the 52 MAPEH teachers, 12 school principals, and 12 head teachers from selected public secondary schools in the Fourth Congressional District of Laguna. The questionnaire served as the main tool in gathering the data for the study, analysed using percentage, mean, one-way ANOVA, Pearson r correlation coefficient, and chi square statistics. The results revealed that the MAPEH teachers were mostly female, aged between 31 and 35

years old, had master's degree units, had been in the service for up to 10 years, none with a major in PE or MAPEH, attended at least five trainings or seminars at the division level, and worked in big schools.

Stakeholders' Assessment of the Sports Development Program in the Basic Education Department of Sacred Heart College, Lucena City: A Basis for a Sustainable Sports Development Program

Lloyd L. Alzola

M. A. Education – Physical Education

In assessing the extent of implementation of the Sports Development Program in the Basic Education Department of Sacred Heart College in Lucena City, the descriptive method of research was employed. Some 112 student-athletes, their parents, 14 teachers/coaches and 50 alumni acted as respondents to the survey. Findings indicated that the sports development program was highly implemented in the aspects of philosophy and objectives, organization and management of sports training and training methodologies/strategies, as perceived by the stakeholders. By contrast, the stakeholders held that the provisions on facilities and equipment and budget allocation were not fully implemented. Results also showed a disparity on the assessments made by the different groups of stakeholders on most aspects of the sports development program.

Sports Coaching Performance Instrument Employing the 3C'S of the University of Santo Tomas

Jerome Angelitud Porto

M. A. Education – Physical Education

It is believed that sports coaching contributes to the development of athletes, not just in improving performance and skills but also in promoting values and character formation among athletes during training and actual competition. The study, thus, intended to develop a sports coaching performance instrument employing the

three Core Competencies of the University of San Tomas, namely Competence, Commitment, and Compassion. Using a descriptive-developmental research, the process of instrument development employed four stages: planning, creation of the table of specification, construction of the items, and evaluation through content validation. Content validations were done by two administrators, six coaches, and a UST Professor with a total of 200 student-athletes serving as respondents. Results established a reliability of 0.971 alpha coefficient and validity of 0.83 correlation coefficient.