

# International Postgraduate Roundtable and Research Forum cum Summer School 2018

FOR Students BY Students

Building Postgraduate Students as  
Academic Leaders

**3-6 July 2018**

## Programme Rundown

Date / Time	Programme	Venue
<b>July 3 (Tue) --- IPRRFSS 2018 (Day One)</b>		
8:15 – 8:45	<b>Registration</b>	D1-LP-04
8:45 – 9:30	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Welcoming Speech -- Prof. LUI Tai-lok (The Education University of Hong Kong)</li> <li>♦ Group Photo</li> </ul>	
9:30 – 10:45	<b>Theme Panel Discussion -- Building Postgraduate Students as Academic Leaders</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Hosted by Dr. Paul STAPLETON (The Education University of Hong Kong)</li> <li>♦ Dr. Irina M. ELKINA (Russian Academy of Education, Russia)</li> <li>♦ Prof. Chetwyn CHAN (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)</li> </ul>	
11:00 – 12:00	<b>Summer School Lecture -- How to Use a Literature Review to Frame your Research Problem and Approach</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Prof. Phil BENSON (Macquarie University, Australia)</li> </ul>	
12:00 – 12:30	<b>Sharing of Awardees of Postgraduate Students Publication Awards and International Outreach Study Programme Award</b>	
14:00 – 17:45	<b>Parallel Presentation Sessions</b>	D1-LP-06, 07, 08 D2-LP-08, 09, 10
<b>July 4 (Wed) --- IPRRFSS 2018 (Day Two)</b>		
9:00 – 12:00	<b>Postgraduate Roundtable --- Building Postgraduate Students as Academic Leaders</b> Co-Chair: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Prof. LO Sing Kai (The Education University of Hong Kong)</li> <li>♦ Dr. Talgat YECHSHZHANOV (Suleyman Demirel University, Kazakhstan)</li> </ul>	E-P-01
13:00 – 17:45	<b>Parallel Presentation Sessions</b>	D1-LP-06, 07, 08 D2-LP-08, 09, 10

<b>July 5 (Thu) --- IPRRFSS 2018 (Day Three)</b>		
9:00 – 10:30	<b>Summer School Workshop -- Build your Own Brand: How to Share your Research within an Intercultural Community? (Session 1)</b> ♦ Ms. Lisa JEANSON, Ms. Laura DELEANT, Mr. J��r��my FILET, Ms. Marie DINCHER, Mr. Alexis OLRY, Mr. David GOCEL CHALTE (PhD students from University of Lorraine, France)	D1-LP-04
10:45 – 12:15	<b>Summer School Workshop -- Build your Own Brand: How to Share your Research within an Intercultural Community? (Session 2)</b> ♦ Ms. Lisa JEANSON, Ms. Laura DELEANT, Mr. J��r��my FILET, Ms. Marie DINCHER, Mr. Alexis OLRY, Mr. David GOCEL CHALTE (PhD students from University of Lorraine, France)	
13:30 – 17:45	Parallel Presentation Sessions	D1-LP-06, 07 D2-LP-08, 09, 10
<b>July 6 (Fri) --- IPRRFSS 2018 (Day Four)</b>		
9:00 – 13:30	Parallel Presentation Sessions	D1-LP-07 D2-LP-08, 09, 10

## **Organising Committee**

Ms. TAO, Sisi (The Education University of Hong Kong)

Mr. POUDEL, Prem Prasad (The Education University of Hong Kong)

Ms. ABDRASHEVA, Dana (The Education University of Hong Kong)

Mr. ARENAS, Joel Calixtro (The Education University of Hong Kong)

Ms. BOZYMBEKOVA, Kuralay (The Education University of Hong Kong)

Mr. PALOMAR, Brando (The Education University of Hong Kong)

Mr. SONG, Baoru (The Education University of Hong Kong)

Ms. QU, Jingru (The Education University of Hong Kong)

Mr. WANG, Xingxing (The Education University of Hong Kong)

Ms. YANG, Ruiqian Bella (The Education University of Hong Kong)

Ms. CHENG, Yusi (Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia)

Ms. DELEANT, Laura (University of Lorraine, France)

Ms. OLADYSHKIN, Anastasia (Minin University, Russia)

Ms. WOSNIAK, Aileen (Leuphana University of Lüneburg, Germany)

Roundtable Discussion of International Postgraduate Research Roundtable and Forum  
cum Summer School 2018

“Building Postgraduate Students as Academic Leaders”

One difficulty that postgraduate students face is how to become academic leaders. As students, their main objective is to fulfill the requirements of their study programmes. They are relatively inexperienced researchers, and have much to learn from faculty staff and other research personnel at their institutions. At the same time, the period of postgraduate studies is a valuable time for whole person development, and postgraduate students have the opportunity to start building themselves into future leaders.

The Roundtable Discussion of International Postgraduate Research Roundtable and Forum cum Summer School 2018 revolved around the theme of “Building Postgraduate Students as Academic Leaders”. More than 50 representatives from over 20 universities took part in the discussion, while there were more than 100 other postgraduate students who attended as participants on the floor. After 3 hours of discussion, the forum arrived at several suggestions for students to build themselves as academic leaders.

First of all, students should remember that they are in an era of constant change. Therefore, they should face all kinds of changes, whether in their studies or their private lives, with a proactive attitude, and be prepared before the changes come. Students should always look for ways to overcome any challenges caused by change, and one way is through communication. During change, it is a good idea to communicate with other people, whether they be peers, supervisors, or the professional services. Students can take the initiative to seek help and input from others, but at the same time, having good listening skills can also help them gain insight from advice.

In terms of their attitude, postgraduate students should try to be inspirational. They should strive to be passionate learners and to keep themselves updated on current developments in their field as well as the world they live in. By maintaining a passionate and responsible attitude during their studies and other activities, students can set an example for others. It is important for them to learn how to handle different emotions, and avoid letting extreme emotions affect their judgment. Leaders should be objective and decisive, but at the same time consider input from different people and consider issues from multiple angles.

## **PS-3Jul-A1**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **The Effect of Moral Judgment on Children's Altruistic Punishment**

**Wenli Luo**

In the early childhood, altruistic punishment has begun to sprout, and it tends to be stable at the age of 5. Evidences shown that there is a close relationship between moral judgment and prosocial behavior. Altruistic punishment is an important part of prosocial behavior. Does it have a certain relationship with moral judgment? Existing research is not yet clear. In addition, will there be any impact on altruistic punishment when different levels of punishment cost are required? Therefore, this study intends to examine the impact of moral judgment on altruistic punishment of children in large classes. Based on these two research objectives, this study selected large-scale children as research subjects and adopted experimental methods to do a two-factor mixing experiment, 2(moral judgment: motivational orientation; outcome orientation) × 3 (punishment cost: high cost; low cost; no cost). The result shows: Moral judgment and punishment cost have a significant impact on children's altruistic punishment. The higher level of moral judgment, the stronger altruistic punishment. Among them, both the motivation-oriented group and the result-oriented group showed altruistic punishment when there was no cost penalty and low-cost punishment. 60% of the children in the motivation-oriented group showed altruistic punishment when the high-cost penalty was imposed. But in the result-oriented group only has 20%. Examining the relationship between moral judgment and punishment cost to children's altruistic punishment, we have enriched the theoretical studies of prosocial behavior and moral judgment to a certain extent, and provided references for the development of prosocial behaviors for children.

## **PS-3Jul-B1**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **A Document Distribution Model based on Machine Learning**

**Chia-Chin Li**

In Taiwan, there are many documents which have exchanged every day, the electronic official document systems are universal operating methods in school administration organization. The electronic official document system is able to save time for signing of official documents, and reduce paper, postage, printer wasting. Therefore, the Documents and Files department receives electronic documents from the Ministry of Education, the staff just needs to distribute the official document in the system.

Although the official document system can reduce the time for distribution, the staff still waste time to the content. The title of some documents can not realize the meaning of content, e.g. the content of the document involves more than two other documents, or the fresh staff isn't proficient in document classification. These cases will cause mistake for distribution, it not only often results in recent application to re-classification, but increases the duration of posting.

We proposed the model, it is based on machine learning and have feedback keywords and classify document capability. After training the past of documents, classification rules and customized keyword to create the classification database. According to the redistribution files and the content of official document, we establish the feasibility and accuracy of model prediction.

We supposed that the algorithm can not only human – computer interaction with the staff, but also can train the accuracy of the classification of the algorithm, and then reducing the distribution failure rate in official documents.

## **PS-3Jul-C1**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **Assessing the Motivational Value of OBTEC Instructional Materials in Physical Education: Inputs to IMs Development**

**Mr. James Bailon, Dr. Bert Tuga, Prof. Aquilino Eduardo Santos**

Motivation is one of the key elements in order for the students to learn from the classroom. Educational practices in terms of teaching strategy and instructional materials used by the teachers have greatly influence the motivation of students in the learning process. The state university who reforms their curriculum to outcomes based requires their faculty for materials development and learning technologies through which the researcher was interested in assessing the motivational value of it through the Keller ARCS Model. The participants of the study were randomly selected from 1<sup>st</sup> year- 3<sup>rd</sup> OBTEC students and there were 77 females a total of 114 participants. Descriptive-assessment method of research in which uses a survey and an interview. It was determined through IMMS result that the motivational value in terms of the four components from the KELLER ARCS Model is moderately high. The conclusions that were drawn based on the results are; (1) the common features of the instructional materials developed by the faculty in P.E were well-defined structure, objectives-based content, activity-based learning and performance-based assessment, (2) the motivational value of the OBTEC instructional materials based on the Keller ARCS model is moderately high, and (3) inputs that were drawn based on the results of the interview are variations of activities, feedback of the activity from the faculty and provide illustrations if necessary. It is recommended that the IMs being developed should suit the needs of the students.

## PS-3Jul-D1

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **A study on vocational situation creation in three-dimensional classroom construction of Guangxi vocational education**

**Ling Meng**

In the interaction between the individual and the environment, the modes of thinking, attitude, mood, and behavior patterns of an individual are varied according to different situations. This kind of change originates from the situation, but it is above the situation. The creation of vocational situation is beneficial to the teaching and the learning of vocational education to break through the limitation of time and space. This paper analyzes the present situation of the classroom instruction of the Guangxi vocational education through the sample survey method, finds that the current instruction pays more attention to teach and form, but ignores the connotation development of students. According to that, by using the comparative analysis method, the paper puts forward to use the integration of the resources in and out of school to create the vocation situation in three-dimensional classroom construction. Through the longitudinal comparison, it is found that the creation of the situation is beneficial to the students ' deepen the impression of knowledge, lengthen the memory of knowledge; By means of horizontal comparison, finds that students are more likely to construct their own abilities and teachers are more easier to overcome job burnout in situational simulation. The students can construct the professional ability of "unity of knowledge and practice" through experience, process, transfer and sublimation in the creation of situations; the teachers through the vivid teaching experience, the real-time teaching encouragement, promotes the teaching quality enhancement and the specialization development in the situation creation. The main idea of the article is to construct the three-dimensional classroom of people-oriented vocational education by using the interaction between the students, the teachers and the situation.

## **PS-3Jul-E1**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **A Literature Review and Survey on the Weak School transformation of Rural Compulsory Education**

**Hong Li**

In order to better understand the research profiles on the problems that the compulsory education schools which are relatively weak in rural areas, relevant papers about China's Weak School transformation of Rural Compulsory Education on CNKI, one of the most influential Chinese academic, over the past decade have been reviewed in terms of a combination of quantitative analysis and content analysis. Considering temporal distribution, attention on this problem in academia is not stable but is on the rise; considering distribution of the research topics, the research is rich in content, involving over ten topics which concern multiple aspects about the problem of Weak School transformation of Rural Compulsory Education such as its reasons of existence, solutions, teachers, management applications, etc; considering the distribution of the researcher's identity, the research quality is reliable because it involves participation of university scholars who have project funding supports. These scholars have more ability to conduct field surveys and obtain actual data. In sum, for the issue regarding the transformation on Compulsory Education Weak Schools in rural areas, these papers present the variability of research insight, the diversity of research fields, and the depth of research methods. Yet, some problems, for example, the lack of standards for the concept definitions and the lack of collaborative research among senior experts also exist. The transformation on compulsory education rural weak schools will be a long process. However, it indicates that there is still plenty of room for further research in this area. By combining previous research experience with new realities, problems in this field could be studied more thoroughly, which would further promote the development of education.

## **PS-3Jul-F1**

*Time:* Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Study on the Family Education through poems in Ming Dynasty**

#### **Guoxian Liu**

The Ming dynasty was the mature period of education in ancient China, and the family of the royal family and the common people attached great importance to the family education, which formed the social atmosphere of valuing family education. In the different social and cultural background, the teaching children's poetry presents different characteristics of The Times. Based on godson poetry as the breakthrough point, analyze the poem text, discusses the Ming dynasty tutor education subject, education object, education content and the characteristics of the education method, makes every effort to restore, reflecting the social family education in Ming dynasty, and summarizes the effect of godson poetry in Ming dynasty and the historical status, as well as the significance of construction of today's Chinese family education.

## **PS-3Jul-A2**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **Research on Strategies and counseling capability of Drug Abuse Counseling Service Based on IPA Model**

**Tzu-Hsiu KAO**

Among drug abuse issues, prevention and control of drug abuse among adolescents has been one of the most important means for countries to control or mitigate drug abuse problems. The use of addictive substances started mostly in adolescence, and once adolescents started to contact this substance, they may have higher risks continuing to use it and gradually switch to use more addictive and dangerous illicit substances, resulting in long-term dependence on drugs and physical and psychological harm, causing more social problems. This shows the importance of preventing drug abuse among young people. Therefore, in Taiwan, a “Drug Abuse Counseling Service” will be set up in Ministry of Education students off-campus life counseling committee, and the function of serving as a drug abuse prevention and management center for students. The purpose of this study is to evaluation of drug abuse counselors on the implementation work of this service group as a reference for the future implementation of drug abuse prevention strategies.

## **PS-3Jul-B2**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Research on Learning Participation of Junior Middle School Students in Information Technology Using E-textbooks**

**Xue Zhang**

**Abstract:** The learning participation is increasingly valued with the transformation of junior education's stress. In recent years, E-textbooks have been widely used in various subjects. Is it because its unique advantages in learning participation? This research takes information technology and junior middle school students as subject and objects on the basis of learning participation's theory proposed by Kong Qiping. The purpose of research is to find out whether there are remarkable differences in students' learning participation by studying E-textbooks and paper textbooks. The result shows that students who study E-textbooks have better learning participation than others who study paper textbooks, especially in ways of students' concentration, deep cognitive learning and positive emotional experience. However, E-textbooks result in more anxiety because they are brand new for students. Therefore, E-textbooks can increase students' learning participation evidently compared with the traditional paper textbooks. And students are supposed to be taught to accommodate the new form of textbooks for a better participation effect.

## **PS-3Jul-C2**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **Research on Characteristics of Attribution of Success and Failure of Undergraduates who Graduated from Secondary Vocational School ——Take the Undergraduates of Guangxi Normal University for example**

**Lan Tang**

Attribution of success and failure and the attribution theory has been widely concerned by education scholars and psychologists. In recent years, researchers have focused on the effects of attributions on people's emotions and behaviors. Undergraduates who graduated from secondary vocational school is a very special groups. They are the outstanding students in secondary vocational school and through the secondary vocational school's selection and examination to enter the university to further study. Few domestic scholars research their attribution characteristics. The research uses method of measurement and references Xue Xiufen's scale in "Attribution of Characteristics of Success and Failure of Professional and Secondary School Students and Countermeasures for Education "and uses the scale for researching the characteristics of attribution of success and failure of three grades 260 undergraduates who graduated from secondary vocational schools in Guangxi Normal University. The results of research show that the attributions of winners and losers of the undergraduates, different grade and different gender of the undergraduates has certain characteristics in four aspects about academic records, work, life and interpersonal relationship and it also exist certain differences on these five dimensions of attribution about goal, efforts, ability, luck and task difficulty; judging from the general trend of attribution of success and failure, it is easier for the undergraduates to make attributions on goals, efforts and ability. The researcher suggests that teachers should use attribution theory correctly; on the basis of the students' attribution characteristics, teachers can guide and teach them; carry out positive training of attribution. Through the above ways, teachers can not only train them to make positive and rational attribution, but also carry out the training of attribution pertinently, so as to promote the undergraduates form positive ways of attribution. Finally, we will improve the students' enthusiasm in study and all aspects of life.

## **PS-3Jul-D2**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT (DRRM) PROGRAM AMONG SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL IN CORTES II DISTRICT: BASIS FOR INTERVENTION PROGRAM**

**Jessie Cecelia Arreza Urbiztondo**

This study determined the implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) program among Secondary Public School in Cortes II District: Basis for Intervention as evaluated by three (3) selected secondary schools in Cortes II District, Cortes, Surigao del Sur during the Academic Year 2017 - 2018.

This descriptive method of research employed standardized survey instrument. Descriptive statistics used were the weighted mean, while inferential statistics employed Pearson correlation  $r$  and  $t$  - test Anova analysis for variance set at 0.05 level of significance.

Findings revealed that implementation of disaster risk reduction management (DDRM) program is effective and is seemed to be achieved based on the response of the respondents. Moreover, improvement on the functionality and organization of disaster management group or committee needs to be addressed.

Finally, the study recommended to conduct more trainings, seminars and drills about disaster risk reduction to better improve the current disaster risk reduction management (DDRM) program.

## **PS-3Jul-E2**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Tangible User Interface: Fresh Prospects for Education**

**Alexis Olry**

The aim of this communication is to present our research to design an innovative kind of learning environment which allows students to interact physically with numerical data. To obtain both physical and numerical manipulation we used Tangible User Interface (TUIs) and augmented reality-based technologies. TUIs open new prospects for Human-computer interaction (HCI) in the education field by making obsolete classical WIMP devices (display, mouse, keyboard). With TUIs, nothing stands between users and data manipulation because the tangible props of the interface allow direct processing. Artefacts metaphorically embodied actions or objects. The goal is to encourage users to use known actions of the ‘physical’ word (erase, highlight, write, etc.) into the ‘numerical’ word. Manipulations are based on objects and space affordances in order to facilitate intuitive interactions and knowledge translation. Those displays enable a new way to develop knowledge and collaboration between children. Furthermore, the interaction between teachers and their students are enhanced by this TUIs environment. Our approach is based on user-centered design and integrates multidisciplinary methods from Human-Computer Interaction, ergonomics and pedagogy. The main goals are (1) to foster pedagogical orchestrations for teachers (2) to ease the children’ s collaborative learning, such as social competences, problem solving or metacognitive process and (3) to design a Tangible and augmented User Interface based on the needs collected from both teachers and students.

## PS-3Jul-F2

Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • Location: D2-LP-10

### **Same topics, different evaluative language performance and narrative styles: A comparison of Taiwanese urban aboriginal and non-aboriginal children's personal narratives**

**Yenyu Chen**

This study aimed to understand how Taiwanese urban aboriginal and non-aboriginal children performed personal narratives. Fifty-nine children of low socioeconomic families were recruited in Taiwan. Twenty-nine children were urban aborigines and 30 were non-aborigines. Children were individually interviewed about their visiting to doctors. All narratives were audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim according to the rules of Child Language Exchange System. Children's receptive vocabulary ability was assessed by Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test- Revised (PPVT-R). The method of high-point analysis was adopted to analyze the developmental level of the narrative structure. Eight evaluative language codes were developed according to literature and actual verbal data. Two narrative styles were also analyzed: *topic centered* and *topic associating*.

Children's receptive and productive language abilities were assessed by PPVT-R and basic language codes from actual oral narratives, respectively. Children's narrative ability was assessed by the total number of narrative clauses and the developmental level of the narrative structure. Results of multivariate analysis of variance indicated that children of two cultural groups and different genders performed similarly in their basic language ability and narrative ability. The study then applied multivariate analysis of variance and chi-square analysis to explore the relationship between independent variables (culture and gender) and dependent variables (evaluative language terms and narrative styles), respectively.

The results were as follows: (a) urban aboriginal children used significantly more amount of evaluative language terms than did non-aboriginal children; (b) urban aboriginal children were more likely to use *intention* and *sensory* terms than were non-aboriginal children; (c) urban aboriginal children tended to produce narratives cohered around a series of *topic associating* episodes, whereas that of non-aboriginal children tended to use a *topic-centered* style. Discussions and implications of the results were also provided in the paper.

### **PS-3Jul-A3**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

## **Psychometric Properties and Measurement Invariance of the Brief Symptom Inventory-18 among Chinese Employees**

**Mingshu Li, Mengcheng Wang**

This study aimed to examine the psychometric characteristics and factorial invariance of the Brief Symptom Inventory-18 (BSI-18). Confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) were performed to verify the BSI-18's factor structure in a large sample of Chinese professionals (N = 2363, 62.7% women; age range = 19 - 70). Multigroup CFA were performed to test the measurement invariance of the model with the best fit across genders. Moreover, the correlation between the BSI-18 and external variables was verified using structural equation modeling. Results indicated that the bi-factor model best fit the data and was also equivalent across genders. After considering the general factor, the BSI-18's general factor, somatization, and depression dimensions were significantly related to social support perception and grit trait, whereas anxiety and panic dimensions were not. Overall, our findings preliminarily supported the BSI-18's overall effectiveness in assessing general psychological distress in Chinese employees.

### **PS-3Jul-B3**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

## **Effect of Linguistic Label and Dynamic Visual Feature on Category Learning in Pupils**

**Zheyi Lu, Qiang Xing, Kai Liu, Peiseng Li, Zhonglu Zhang**

Abstract: Category learning is critical cognitive ability of pupils and categorization develops with age. Words are important factors which influence category learning. It has been affirmed universally that linguistic labels facilitate category learning of adults, while the facilitation of labels in children's category learning remains an ongoing debate. Few studies investigating the effect of linguistic label chose pupils as participants, which period is of importance in the development of categorization. The reported study examined the role of linguistic label and dynamic visual feature in category learning of 4- and 6-grade pupils. Participants had to categorize the objects with linguistic label or dynamic visual feature. The results demonstrated that linguistic labels helped category learning in 4-grade pupils while failed in 6-grade pupils. Dynamic visual feature attenuated the performance of participants in the condition where it was identical to the category rule. These results provide evidence for the idea that linguistic label may lead to attention optimization and act as category marker in 4-grade pupils; for 6-grade pupils, linguistic labels, being akin to other feature, may lead to distributed attention.

### **PS-3Jul-C3**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

## **The Mediating Roles of Cognitive Biases in the Associations between Trait Mindfulness and Affective Symptoms**

**Donald, Chi Kin Leung**

Research shows that mindfulness and its cultivation are effective in reducing depressive and anxiety symptoms. Less is known, however, about the mechanisms underlying the impact of trait mindfulness on depression and anxiety.

One potential mediator between trait mindfulness and affective symptoms is cognitive bias. By being mindful, individuals may find it easier to experience emotional life non-judgmentally and non-reactively and less bias in cognitive processes (e.g., interpretation, attention, and memory), and in turn, less vulnerable to develop and maintain the depression and anxiety symptoms.

Despite its importance, research on the mediating role of cognitive bias in the associations between trait mindfulness and affective symptoms is scarce. In this study, we proposed a conceptual framework to examine three distinct cognitive biases as mediating mechanisms underlying the associations of trait mindfulness with depression and anxiety.

A total of 155 community adults completed a questionnaire which measured trait mindfulness and symptoms of depression and anxiety. They also completed three cognitive bias tasks which measured interpretation, attention, and memory biases. Correlation analyses showed that interpretation bias was negatively associated with trait mindfulness and positively associated with depression and anxiety symptoms. Regression analyses further demonstrated that interpretation bias was a partial mediator of the mindfulness-depression link and of the mindfulness-anxiety link.

Our study had significant theoretical contributions and practical implications. Theoretically, our findings demonstrated cognitive biases as mediating mechanisms underlying the relations between trait mindfulness and affective symptoms. Specifically, trait mindfulness was associated with less negative interpretation bias and, in turn, less severe depression and anxiety symptoms. Practically, our findings had important implications for the design and development of mindfulness training programs for individuals with depressive and anxiety symptoms.

### PS-3Jul-D3

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

## **A Classroom Observation Report on the Infiltration of Science Nature View of Junior School Science Teachers**

**Maofeng Cheng**

**Abstract :** Taking the teacher F who is from a middle school in Baoding City of Hebei Province and the teacher H who is from a middle school in Hangzhou City of Zhejiang Province as the classroom observation objects, this paper aims to deeply study and compare the current status of junior school science teachers in classroom practice with infiltration of science nature view on the basis of literature reading, quantitative analysis and quality analysis. The implication is showed as follows. In terms of infiltration of scientific knowledge, both two teachers have attitudes toward traditionalism; In terms of infiltration of scientific method, both two teachers have attitudes toward modernism; None of them have scientific dimensions infiltration; Judging from the student's classroom response, those students in teacher F's classroom tend to traditionalism in terms of scientific knowledge while those in teacher H's classroom make response without scientific knowledge dimension; The students in both two classes tend to modernism in terms of scientific methods; None of the response of students in both two classes have something to do with the scientific career dimension.

## **PS-3Jul-E3**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Factors influencing the development of learners English language proficiency at non-linguistic department**

**Kumis Zhaiykbay**

#### **Abstract**

Since English language became Global language, the majority of people began to learn English as a foreign language in order to obtain goals such as developing international relations and communicating with interlocutors, communicational skills. Foreign language learning is a demanding task. Apart from other requirements, such as the investment of time and effort, and a proper learning environment with qualified teachers, learners need to possess a strong motivational which force to ease and expedite learning. The study investigated various factors influencing language learning proficiency. Reviewed literature has provided the vast amount of factors such as motivation, attitude, age, cognition and social status. Researcher wants to identify other factors which may affect language learners in Kazakhstan and quantify these factors. Non-linguistic specialty students will be interviewed, observed and self-reported questionnaire will be conducted. Data will be generated from interview and discussions which will be recorded in voice recorder. This research adopts a research design that will be exploratory sequential design, it means initial data will be based on qualitative study, and then on the analysis of qualitative study will be collected quantitative data. Mixed Approach will help to collect relevant and valid information for current study. The target population of the study will be non-linguistic major students of Suleyman Demirel University. A sample is part of the population that has been procedurally selected to represent the population once the sample has been scientifically taken, the result can be generalized to the entire population. After determining factors, these factors will be categorized into three groups: social, linguistic and cultural. Pedagogical strategies can be developed to remedy these factors.

### **PS-3Jul-F3**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

## **The Analysis on Feminine Characteristics of Lei Yu**

**Jiachang Liu**

*Lei Yu* is one of the masterpieces of Cao Yu, a Chinese widely-known playwright. This drama holds the huge significance of being "the cornerstone of Chinese drama realism", the milestone symbolizing the maturity of Chinese modern drama. *Lei Yu* is famous for its female roles including Chou Fan-yi, Lu Shih-ping, and Lu Si-feng. However, without proper translation, most foreign readers cannot comprehend each role's characteristic which is the quintessence of this drama. Modality system is the key to drama study. By applying modality system to drama studies, or we can say by analyzing the modality system to the study of the roles' discourses, we can discover how each role communicates with different people, which can reflect his or her personality. However, the research field of modality system applied in the drama study is still a corner which scholars seldom referred to. Because of its importance and feasibility, the present study chooses two English versions written by Wang Zuoliang and A.C. Barnes, Yao Shennong to analyze how they use modality system to reproduce the characteristics of each heroine in the original work. Through analyzing the values of modal words in Chinese and English versions, we conclude that the English version written by Wang Zuoliang and A.C. Barnes stands close to the original version, and it can reflect feminine personality vividly.

## **PS-3Jul-A4**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **Ostracism and Hypercompetitiveness: A Pilot Correctional Study**

**Yufei Jiang**

Ostracism, being ignored and excluded, has been found its efficacy in influencing people's emotions and behaviors. Human have sensitive and accurate detection to ostracism as being included in society and group has survival and reproductive significance. Being ostracized means being less approachable to both material and social resources. Thus, ostracized individuals might become hypercompetitive, an excessive desire to gain and to win. Current study aims to demonstrate the relationship between ostracism and hypercompetitiveness. A pilot correlational study was conducted by using the revised version of Workplace Ostracism Scale and the Hypercompetitive Attitude Scale. The result indicated that university students' feelings of ostracism is positively related to their hypercompetitive levels. However, no causal relation can be concluded based on current correlational study. It is also possible that higher hypercompetitive individuals are more sensitive to ostracism cues or less vulnerable to ostracism and more likely to be ostracized by others. Further experimental research is necessary by employing experimental manipulation of ostracism status and considering the initial differences of hypercompetitive level.

## **PS-3Jul-B4**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **A comparative study of life science history of senior high school biology textbooks in China and American**

**Wenna Wu**

Comparative study on Textbooks published by Zhejiang science and Technology Press and the United States -- science finder -the power of biology life. A detailed comparison on the integrity of science history , and the amount of information, as well as the nationality.A comparative study of the history of life science found Chinese textbook of life science history emphasizes less on the presentation of biological disciplines; it focuses on the elaboration of scientific conclusions; the achievements of Chinese scientists are less pronounced. The American science finder edition textbook history of life science focuses on presenting a complete biological discipline; focusing on presenting scientific conclusions; the scientific achievements of American scientists presented are less.

## PS-3Jul-C4

*Time:* Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **Factors Influencing Gullibility and Underlying Mechanisms**

**Ruolin Wu, Jianzheng Du**

During the interpersonal relationship among human-beings, an individual may be affected by the spreading of various kinds of information without realizing it. One's attitudes and behaviors may also be changed during the process of communication, resulting in a series of social impacts. Although trusting others is often a good thing, having the ability to distinguish truthful messages from misleading ones may prevent people from risk or even danger in some situations.

In this study, we pay attention to a phenomenon named "Gullibility" which may be described as a tendency to be blindly tricked or manipulated by people. That's our definition of "Gullibility". Then, mechanisms and factors, acting together in the manner in which they affect gullibility and result in gullible behaviors, are respectively introduced in the following parts. Psychological mechanisms, such as Spinozan Systems, Truth Bias and Presumptive Right Thesis, default human-beings trustworthy and messages true. Well, a question should be raised here: are we gullible? Instead, human-beings are equipped with well-functioning mechanisms of epistemic vigilance that allows individuals to evaluate the information and skillfully distinguish the right information from the wrongs. Plausibility Checking, Reasoning, Cues to Trustworthiness and Commitment are included. Besides, factors such as gender, age, health, emotion, strong-handed / mixed-handed, trust and messages involvement also have a great impact on gullibility. Interestingly, different researchers may have different results and opinions towards the same aspect, resulting in one of the directions which the future studies may explore. Multiple effects of different variables and multiple processes of these variables as well as the differential consequences of these processes must be accommodated and specified later (Petty & Wegener, 1998).

This research suggests future studies should explore the underlying mechanisms as well as the laws of development of gullibility. A new universal self-assessment scale is also needed.

## **PS-3Jul-D4**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **Psychometric Evaluation and Measurement Invariance of Grit-S in Mainland Chinese Employees**

**Chuxian Zhong, Meng-Cheng Wang, Mingshu Li**

This research aimed to examine the psychometric properties and measurement invariance of Grit-S in Chinese employees (N = 2,363; 37% males; mean age = 35.14). Exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) were simultaneously used to determine the structure of Grit-S. The resulting model was tested by multi-group CFA to test the factorial invariance of Grit-S across gender and age groups. Grit-S scale could be best explained by a two-factor model containing effort (item: 1, 3, 5, 6;  $\alpha = .70$ ) and interest (item: 2, 4, 7, 8;  $\alpha = .75$ ). Moreover, Grit-S was equivalent across gender and age groups. Grit score was significantly correlated with external criteria and differed by job performance, exhibiting favorable criteria validity and empirical validity. Overall, our findings suggested that the Grit-S is a reliable and valid parameter for the assessment of the grit trait in Chinese employees.

## **PS-3Jul-E4**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Educate Chinese musical instruments’ musicians to learn about suitable stretching to relieve muscle pain – Pilot research focuses on GuZheng players**

**Pak Kwan YIP**

Health is essential and vital for human beings. Different types of people are facing different health problems in their lives. Health problems affect one’ s life style, as well as their wellness of life. It’ s common to think music could be a medium to enhance life wellness, in a simple way as listening to songs or playing musical instruments. However, have you ever thought about people might suffer from various problems when they are playing musical instruments, say muscle pain? Since not much research papers have discussed about muscle soreness faced by Chinese musical instruments’ musicians. In this research, it focuses on Chinese musicians’ muscle soreness.

In recent years, Chinese culture, including Chinese music, gets more popular day by day. Students and their parents in Hong Kong are more willing to learn or let their children to get to know about Chinese musical instruments. As mentioned, they might face muscle soreness throughout the learning process, which might in turn develop into other more serious health problems if they simple just ignored the issue.

This research used mixed methods for data collection, including behavior observation, interviews and a survey on this topic. A total of 8 people are invited for this research, in-depth study has been performed on 2 out of the 8 participants. As noted in the two in-depth study samples, relieving muscle soreness are not available in the teaching lessons. Questionnaires result also showed that the total average VAS for experimental group decreased by 10.95 and the total average VAS for controlled group just decreased by 1.15. Besides, T test result,  $p=.035$  ( $p <.05$ ), which showed the study for “Educate Chinese musical instruments’ musicians to learn about suitable stretching to relieve muscle pain” would have more than 95% validity. In other worlds, the hypothesis is valid statistically.

## PS-3Jul-A5

*Time:* Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **The Study that Group Training Promotes the Second Grade Students' ability in Primary School to Solve the Mathematics Word Problem**

**Yuqing Lu, Ming Chen, Lifeng Xu, Shen Chang**

**Purpose:** Discuss the effectiveness of the group training . **Method:** This article conducts individual intervention studies on six second grade students in primary school,exploring the changes in the ability for three levels of students (excellent, middle, and poor) to solve the mathematics word problem before and after the group training.**Results:** The mean difference between the pre-intervention and post-intervention of top students is 4;the mean difference between the pre-intervention and post-intervention of middle level students is 3;the mean difference between the pre-intervention and post-intervention of poor students is 0.5. **Conclusion:** Group training can improve the ability of second grade students in primary school to solve mathematics word problem.

## **PS-3Jul-B5**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Occurrence, Sorption Behavior and Biodegradability of DEET in Wastewater Treatment Plants**

**Yi Yang**

Personal care products (PCPs) have been monitored the presence in water matrix recent years, where trace concentrations ranging from nano to microgram per liter have been detected. PCPs, namely, preservatives (e.g. parabens), disinfectants (e.g. triclosan), insect repellents (e.g. DEET), synthetic musks (e.g. toxalide), and UV filters (e.g. BP-3), which are chemicals that can improve living standards. Due to the low and inefficient removal efficiency of PCPs in conventional sewage treatment plants (STPs), the residues could be continually discharged into streams, rivers or marines via untreated wastewater and/or treated effluent. This work aims to investigate the PCPs distribution and elimination mechanism of two secondary sewage treatment plants in Hong Kong. Sampling points include influent, before and after activated sludge process, and before and after UV disinfection. DEET was identified and quantified using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) after solid-phase extraction. In addition, batch experiments were conducted to investigate the removal behaviour of the identified DEET at environmentally related concentrations in activated sludge process under aerobic condition. Removal efficiency and elimination routes (i.e., biodegradation, adsorption, volatilization, and hydrolysis) for DEET were also evaluated.

## PS-3Jul-C5

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **Investigation and Study on the present situation of experiential composition teaching in primary school**

**Wei Cai**

In primary school, composition teaching is an important part of Chinese teaching, and poor composition is an important reason for the difficulty in improving students' Chinese performance. As an effective means to improve the teaching mode of composition, experiential teaching is worth our in-depth investigation and research.

This research adopts literature analysis, questionnaire survey method, field survey method and SPSS data analysis fully carry out the investigation and study, combined with the case to speak most of teachers group and a comprehensive analysis. Main findings:

The teaching ability of teachers themselves is limited. Education teaching theory is inadequate, and the classroom lacks the ability to organize effectively, especially in the classroom expression. Mastery of paper requirements and standard does not reach the designated position, not enough attention to students' experiences and feelings, single teaching method, can not attract students' interests, demand too high, let the students fear assignments, etc. In a word, the current teaching of Chinese in primary school is not very satisfactory.

In order to realize the improvement of students' composition level, teachers should give full play to teachers' guidance, participate in education training, update education concept, and strengthen teaching research using teaching research group and research group. To raise their professional accomplishment and expression ability, try to use a variety of creating situation and emotional experience way to promote student studies the interest, to students accumulate material and using the method of material, meet the reasonable planning of the development of student work, strive to effectively promote the development of the level of student work.

## **PS-3Jul-D5**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **Research on Teachers' Teaching Assessment Literacy in Junior High Schools**

**Bowen Xue**

The teacher's assessment literacy has increasingly attracted the attention of the whole society now. This requires teachers to change the original assessment concept and model, using student-oriented development assessment concept to treat students, and promote the overall growth and development of all students.

The ability of teachers to carry out various assessment activities in the teaching process includes the teacher's cognition and value orientation of assessment, the assessment consciousness from the teaching task needs, the knowledge acquisition associated with assessment and assessment skills in teaching practice. This is the definition of the literacy assessment for teachers in this article.

Firstly, construct a basic framework through the literature review part of the introduction, all kinds of research about assessment literacy of teachers both at home and abroad. That construct a basic framework of iceberg model for teachers' assessment literacy, it can be divided into four parts named assessment attitude, assessment consciousness, assessment knowledge and assessment behavior.

Secondly, based on the constructed teacher assessment literacy structure system, the relevant research and measurement tools were designed and developed. Specifically, about 300 teachers from a dozen junior high schools in a province were surveyed and analyzed. The resulting data finds its predicament and challenges.

In the last, it proposes corresponding methods and strategies for the development of teachers' teaching literacy from the three levels of society, schools, and teachers. The society should provide basic institutional guarantees and strengthen reforms and policies on teacher education evaluation and literacy; The school should form a positive and favorable atmosphere for teacher evaluation, and create a "soft" environment and a "hard" environment conducive to teachers' evaluation and literacy in the development of campuses; The teachers should take appropriate action strategies and develop the professional teaching evaluation literacy through the teaching evaluation knowledge learning and teaching evaluation ability improvement.

## **PS-3Jul-E5**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **IMPROVING MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE THROUGH LESSON STUDY, A CONCEPT PAPER**

**Von Christopher Chua**

The growing number of researches on lesson study substantiates the argument that it is considered by many as a potent pedagogical practice; that engaging in lesson study can have significant impact on teachers' knowledge and practice, and student learning. While a considerable amount of the relevant research evaluated the effect of lesson study on student achievement and teacher development, review of literature confirms that only a small fraction of these studies investigated how lesson study can improve mathematics teachers' pedagogical content knowledge (PCK) - a particular component of teaching expertise based on teachers' ability to effectively select and use the most appropriate instructional method from their general knowledge of pedagogy to specific lessons in their area of specialized content. Loughran, Mulhall, & Berry's (2006) developed two conceptual tools called Content Representations (CoRes) and Pedagogical and Professional-Experience Repertoires (PaP-eRs) make explicit both dimensions and interconnections between teachers' content knowledge, pedagogical knowledge, and their understanding of how students learn about a specific topic. In this concept paper, I articulate the underlying thesis of my proposed dissertation on the viability of mathematics teachers' engagement with lesson study on developing their PCK. Central to this mixed methods research is the question: How can the iterative practice of PCK-guided lesson study be used to improve mathematics teachers' PCK? I posit that teachers working with CoRes in planning the research lesson in lesson study provides not only the opportunity to measure the success of lesson study relative to how effective it is on improving PCK but suggests a more structured framework for teachers to share their unique experience-based knowledge with others. Similarly, the use of PaP-eRs in post-lesson discussions can potentially aid beginning lesson study groups to do in-depth analysis of the implementation of the research lesson, thus, optimizing the lesson study experience.

## **PS-3Jul-F5**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **Reflections on Confucian Culture in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language** **Yi Yang**

Language is an indispensable carrier of culture. Therefore, the ideal result of relevant language teaching cannot be separated from corresponding cultural background, which can give the essential impact on language implication. As a significant part of Chinese culture, the Confucian essence has definitely made intrinsic influence in terms of the language use, thought and living style of the whole Han nationality, accordingly, the very critical concepts of Confucianism should be introduced into this cultural transmission process.

This essay argues that the contents of benevolence, doctrine of the mean and unity of human and nature ought to be imparted to those foreign students. Furthermore, several classical doctrines of Confucianism have been analyzed and illustrated in the specified contexts. Based on some practical examples, added the qualitative method and general description, this research has been systematically carried out. With the development of this research, those principles and appropriate means related to Chinese teaching as a foreign language have also been focused on, by doing these steps, the rationally final results involved in this kind of Chinese teaching will be explained from different aspects.

Admittedly, this research should serve as a better reference about future Chinese teaching as a foreign language. At the end of this thesis, the holistic conclusion will also be exhibited clearly and some necessary reflections concerning culture or teaching methods actually will be evoked at a higher level.

## **PS-3Jul-A6**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:15pm - 3:30pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **The self-referential effect of false memory in different emotional state**

**Qianqi Lin**

It is very common that false memory influences people's life. For instance, students may easily choose the wrong answer in examination basing on their false memories. Recent researches have taken the DRM paradigm as a foundation and further focused on the false memory to deepen research in this area. The social psychology researches have indicated that the individuals always have some kinds of emotion, as a crucial factor, which would influence the formation of false memory. Meanwhile researches found among people with highly superior autobiographical memory that they achieved not only high rate of true recognition but also high rate of false recognition. It is possible that self-referencing makes people not only better remember what have happened but also makes more illusions that never happen. To our knowledge, there are few researches that have studied self-reference effect on false memory in different emotional state so far. Hence, the present study tries to answer the following question: Is there a self-referential effect of false memory in different emotional state?

The experiment consists of three parts. First, they watched a video to induce a different emotional state. Second, they were instructed to remember DRM lists words which were paired with self-referential condition, other-referential condition or neutral condition. Participants were told to remember both the words and cues. At last, participants were asked to make judgment on whether or not the test items were presented before. The results showed that, when in positive emotional state, the list words were better remembered in self-referential condition than in other-referential and neutral conditions. Most importantly, the false recognition of critical lures was higher in self-referential than other-referential and neutral conditions. But this result didn't occur in negative emotional state.

## PS-3Jul-B6

Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:15pm - 3:30pm • Location: D1-LP-07

### **Developing Students' Science Process Skills in a Blended Learning Environment**

**Genevieve Arizala Pillar, Maricar Sison Prudente, Socorro Echevarria Aguja**

Science process skills are defined as the cognitive skills necessary to understand and evaluate scientific information, which includes observation, interpretation, prediction, and conclusion. Grade 4 students experienced blended learning instruction in Science, where the teacher employed the Understanding by Design Framework in designing *eModule* using face-to-face discussion sessions, electronic modules with interactive applications and digital media, in improving students' conceptions on plant propagation. This study employed a quasi-experimental approach involving both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data were obtained from a 35-item Process Skills test on plant propagation developed by the researchers. Paired t-test was used to determine differences in the students' pretest and posttest performance. Qualitative data were obtained from the students' IRF Journals, IRF Drawings, and IRF Interviews. Analysis of students' journal logs showed that *Interpretation* was the most manifested scientific reasoning among 97% of the students, while *Formulating Conclusion* was the least manifested scientific reasoning skill, utilized by 78% of the students. The students' posttest process skills test revealed a mean of 32.38 (out of 35) with a standard deviation of 3.471. This result underscores a marked improvement of students' process skills. The study underscored that a well-designed *eModule* using interactive applications facilitated the development of the students' science process skills employed in understanding the concept of plant propagation, promoted creative thinking, self-directed learning, and mastery through varied technologies.

## **PS-3Jul-C6**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:15pm - 3:30pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **The breakthrough of Taoist philosophical counseling to Rational-Emotive Therapy** **Jingwen Wang**

Rational-Emotive Therapy, as one of the most common methods of psychological counseling, is widely preferred because of its active and bright style. However, its effect is unsatisfactory when applied in China. Taoist philosophical counseling can supplement the Rational-Emotive Therapy in the Chinese context since they have the mutual complementarity. Taoist philosophical counseling emphasizes clients' own comprehension, changing their states of mind on the whole but not limited to the highly educated. The breakthrough can be of great importance for the localization of Rational-Emotive Therapy and the modern interpretation of Taoism.

## **PS-3Jul-D6**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:15pm - 3:30pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **Integrating asynchronous discussion forum to support reflection among preservice math teachers**

**Josephine Luz Sampang De Leon, Maricar Sison Prudente**

Web-based learning tools have been burgeoning over the past years and continuously shape instructional strategies that will stimulate students' learning. Among these tools, asynchronous discussion forum (ADF) has been a powerful tool to invite reflection among students. However, there are substantial considerations in integrating ADF, specifically in mathematics courses, which will support desired learning outcomes. This study was designed under the paradigm of action research to investigate the learning experiences and challenges of preservice math teachers in answering open-ended questions via ADF. Thirty-four preservice math teachers were divided into four sub-groups, were given a problem to discuss with, and were asked to assess their experience in the conduct of ADF. Based on the structured interview, ADF supports reflection among students while challenging their minds to think critically and be understanding of others' perspectives. It also revealed that the availability of computers and the internet connection remained to be a main challenge among the participants. Further, results showed that the type of questions given to the students served as their foundation in reflecting and thinking critically while the role and the level of participation of the instructor in ADF as well as students' motivation influence the quality of the discussion.

## **PS-3Jul-E6**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:15pm - 3:30pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Research on the Path of Connotative Development of Independent College : ——A Case Study on W College**

**Guanshi Qi**

Since the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the independent college is a special form of higher education development and reform in China, playing a significant role in integrated , diversified,harmonious development of higher education. However, independent colleges nowadays have also exposed problems such as low quality of teaching, unstable teaching staff, and inadequate talent cultivation to meet the needs of society. In the process of the connotative development of education in China, these problems has attracted more and more attention.

Herein, the author intends to get a better understanding on the birth background and historical development of the independent college and the factors affecting the connotative development through data analysis and literature review. Meanwhile , taking W college as an example, the author first reveals weaknesses in terms of the teaching quality in the process of connotative development by using surveys, interviews and case studies, and then analyses the causes of the problem. Finally, this paper contributes with several suggestions and theoretical references to promote the connotative development of the independent colleges from the perspectives of educational philosophy, teaching staff and curriculum structure, facility optimization, and institution development etc.

## **PS-3Jul-F6**

*Time:* Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:15pm - 3:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **A comparison of social contract theory between Hobbes and Locke ——From Leviathan to Two Treatises of Government**

**Guoqing Rong**

Hobbes supported state centralization through *Leviathan*. Locke maintained natural rights of citizens through *Two Treatises of Government*. Hobbes advocated the supremacy of state power, while Locke advocated the supremacy of civil rights. Comparing social contract theory between Hobbes and Locke, we can have a more profound understanding of their thoughts origin and inner spirit, so as to better guide the development of the theory of national political philosophy.

## **PS-3Jul-A7**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:30pm - 3:45pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **The Role of Time Management Disposition in Academic Procrastination, Cell Phone Addiction and Childhood Trauma**

**Lei Zhang**

In today's society, the pace of life is getting faster and faster, and many people complain that because of lack of time, many things they want to do cannot be realized. As a group of students, learning is their main work, and because of the rapid development of mobile communications, Most students have one or more cell phones, and the tendency to become addicted to mobile phones in this environment is becoming increasingly apparent. Childhood plays a vital role in a person's growth. It's a problem Whether childhood trauma affects time management tendencies leading to academic procrastination or mobile phone addiction. Therefore, this paper aims to explore whether time can be manipulated as a variable Whether reasonable time management has a certain effect on childhood trauma, mobile phone addiction, and academic procrastination, and what the mechanism of this effect is. Methods: the present study is to use the childhood trauma questionnaire. The youth time management disposition scale, mobile phone addiction tendency scale and academic procrastination questionnaire were used to investigate some college students, and then the questionnaires were collected and analyzed.

## **PS-3Jul-B7**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:30pm - 3:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Print Referencing Strategy in Parent-Child Joint Book Reading: Effects on Parents' Joint-Reading Behaviors and Preschoolers'**

**Shuyi LAI**

The purpose of this research project investigates the effects of using print referencing strategy during parent-child joint book reading on the parent's joint reading behaviors and preschooler's early literacy development. Forty children and their parents, all living in Taipei, participate in this study. Preschoolers are pretested on vocabulary, word recognition, print awareness and reading interest. After that, children and their parents are evenly divided into two groups: the experimental group (i.e., using print referencing reading) and the control group (i.e., with no strategy). Both of these groups read story books three times a week for three months. After the experimental intervention is over, this phase begins the following activities: (a) to protest on children's vocabulary, word recognition, print awareness and reading interest. (b) to compare the variations of children's abilities between both groups. (c) to realize the parents of the experimental group how to use the print referencing strategy. At the present stage, the preliminary examination is conducted from May to June. A preschooler and his mother are invited to participate in a 3-week intervention period. The purpose is to ensure the process and the methods are smooth and effective.

## **PS-3Jul-C7**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:30pm - 3:45pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **Lean Manufacturing meets Cognitive Ergonomics...Cultural Choc!**

**Lisa Jeanson**

In 2004, the PSA Group, an automobile manufacturer leader in France, developed the PSA Excellent System. This organizational system is based on the Lean Manufacturing principles and aims to optimize vehicle production in an engineer's point of view. The main goal is "simply" to produce faster and better, with resources constantly diminishing. "Just in time" had entered in PSA. From then on, each parts of assembly tasks has been quantified, calculated, objectified using the Method Time Measurement. One "clip" is 0.5 seconds, one-step is 0.62 seconds, and so on until all those tasks are assembled to form a 56 seconds workstation.

In the meantime, PSA missioned 40 ergonomists to preserve workers' health. First, their priority was to make sure that workstations in each factory were adapted to workers' physical abilities. They set up a plan to reduce the proportion of "heavy workstation" (workstations physically very demanding) and succeeded in that mission (from 29% in 2000 to 7% in 2015). Then, they noticed that workstations were getting more and more complicated and hard to learn. Not only had the workstations to be adapted to workers' bodies, they also had to fit their brain abilities! Cognitive Ergonomics were proved to be needed in PSA.

Here I will present how Lean Manufacturing, an engineering organizational system, and Cognitive Ergonomics, a discipline from psychology, coexist. I will demonstrate how the confrontation of two very different points of view can in fine produce better workstations. To do so I will give concrete examples of collaborations between engineers and ergonomists in PSA.

## **PS-3Jul-D7**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:30pm - 3:45pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **On Cultivating Students' Key Competency in English through Deep Instruction in Teaching Reform**

**Fang Wang**

Key competency is the key to what kind of capacity is needed and it is to promote the education and teaching reform. Key competency is put forward based on the lifelong development and social development, rather than based on subject knowledge system, but the discipline teaching is the main school education activity and it is about the knowledge of the subject. Therefore, the cultivation of the key competency must be connected with the classroom teaching of subject knowledge. Developing students' key competency in English is an important strategy in developing the English curriculum reform in basic education. The way to design English teaching programs to achieve the formation of students' key competency is what the English teachers' must think and do. Deep instruction is an effective method to the cultivation of students' English key competency. The paper is hoping to provide a meaningful reference to the cultivation of the English key competency in senior English classroom teaching reform from the perspective of deep instruction. And the exposition of the deep instruction is mainly from the following aspects: First, to create the real situation and guide the students to have a positive experience; second, to be a good "value guide" and let the students form their own rationality; third, to reform the teaching form and let the students fully participate in the teaching.

## **PS-3Jul-E7**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:30pm - 3:45pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **The Value, Problems and Suggestions of Sharing Activities in Kindergarten Regional Activities**

**Binnan Zhou, Chunyan Wang**

Regional activities are one of the main ways to implement kindergarten curriculum. Sharing activities is an important part of regional activities, which has a unique value for the development of children and the quality of regional activities. However, in the current practice of kindergarten, there are some problems in the sharing activities of regional activities, such as improper sharing content, lack of sharing forms, inappropriate sharing atmosphere. Therefore, teachers need to share meaningful content, use diversified forms of sharing, and create supportive atmosphere in order to play the role of education and promote children's development.

## **PS-3Jul-F7**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:30pm - 3:45pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **The Study on Artistic Style of Yongjia Four-ling' s Scenery Poems**

**Yihan Liu**

Yongjia Four-ling' s scenery poems mainly describe countryside, region of rivers and lakes, and Buddhist houses and temples where they saw the natural and humanity landscape and lived in seclusion in order to express the poet's thoughts and feelings euphemistically.

These poems become an important part of their all poems. Four-ling' s scenery poems have its distinctive artistic style, from which people can understand their unique personality and creative methods as well as the persistence of pursuit to life and their contribution. It has some certain research value. This paper is divided into three parts.

Chapter one is the presentation and analysis of the aesthetic style of poems. Starting from specific poems, the aesthetic style generally shows two kinds: fresh and natural, ascetic and distant. This part is focuses on analyzing three reasons of the latter one.

Chapter two is the analysis of creation' s attitude and technique . Discuss the influence writing poems with effort have on scenery poems. And then discuss their creative skills such as getting a glimpse of nature from the subtleties .

Chapter three is Four-ling' s acceptance on Yao Jia poetry and later influence of Four - ling poems. A brief description of Four-ling' s scenery poems learning and imitating Yao Jia poetry, and became the beginning of Jianghu poetry.

## PS-3Jul-A8

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **Contributions of social psychology to education : some foundations of the literature**

**Laura Déléant, Valérie Fointiat, Christian Bastien**

How to improve the education system will always be a crucial issue. It is constantly questioned to gain improvements. Many fields have join the debate : cognitivists study the processes involved in memorization, sociologists try to depict the impact of social interactions and culture on learning, medicine intend to find and explain the limited abilities of human in learning from an anatomic point of view. During this presentation, I would like to introduce three aspects of the contribution of social psychology to enforce learning processes: theories on motivation, spatial organization and students' commitments.

**How to motivate learners?** I will introduce the Pygmalion Effect of Rosenthal and Jacobson (1968) which refers to the impact of teachers' expectations on their students' performances.

**How to organize properly a workspace ?** It depends on the teacher's goal. Do we want to encourage learners to listen to the teacher or to promote discussion among learners? Some seating plans will promote group work and reflection, while others prioritize dialogue or favor the communication between participants.

**How to go beyond general knowledge?** Schools are also places were students learn about proper social behaviors such as practicing a physical activity, protecting themselves during sexual intercourse, being a concerned citizen or reacting facing harassment. I will demonstrate how the commitment theories of Joule and Beauvois (1998) depicts these behaviours.

This presentation aims to introduce how social education could contribute to the educational system if these were to be inserted in the teaching programs.

## PS-3Jul-B8

*Time:* Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • *Location:* D1-LP-07

### **Interaction between biogeochemical cycles of the main elements in forest ecosystems**

**Marie Dincher, Marie-Pierre Turpault**

Chemical element transfer in the atmosphere-vegetation-soil-regolith system is of key importance for economic activities as agronomical production, wood production..., and for the maintenance of environment quality (water and soil quality, biodiversity...) particularly in forest ecosystems. At each ecosystem layer (canopy, forest floor, in different soil horizons), different fluxes (rainwater, plant uptake, canopy exchange, organic matter mineralization, mineral dissolution...) control the element transfers. In this critical zone, biogeochemical cycles (Odum, 1951) are complex in forest ecosystems (Ranger and Turpault, 1999 ; Drever, 2005). This results from biotic and abiotic interactions between the numerous ecosystem components (tree, micro-organisms, organic matter, minerals and soil solution...), the exchanges with the atmosphere and material parent (geochemical cycle), and the translocation between different tissues into the trees (biochemical cycle).

Even if certain studies clearly show the interactions between cycles (for example, the interactions between water, C and N, Battaglia et al., 2004 ; or the interactions between nitrate-and mineral weathering, Mareschal et al., 2013), this research field is still little explored mainly because the experimental sites required to lead such studies are scarce. The BEF laboratory of the INRA built in 2011 such an experimental site in the North-Eastern France at Montiers in collaboration with the ANDRA. We assume that all element cycles interact and that the understanding of these interactions will advance the knowledge on the biogeochemical functioning of forest ecosystems, including the response of ecosystems to different pressures. The aim of this thesis is (i) to monthly quantify the fluxes of principal elements, i.e., C, N, Si, Mg, K, Ca, P, Na as well as water at each ecosystem layer, (ii) to determine the interactions between the biogeochemical cycles in a beech forest, and (iii) to determine the environmental parameters which drive these interactions.

## **PS-3Jul-C8**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **A research on the attitude of college students to adult childish appellation**

**Xinying Zu**

#### Background

Adult childish appellation refers to using the addressing of children that do not meet the physiological age for adults. For example, adults are called girls and boys, and the word 'women' tends to be replaced by 'girls'. The attitude towards adult childish appellation reflects the psychology and value orientation of the recipients. Therefore, the research has practical significance for understanding the self-orientation of university students' gender roles.

#### Methods

The article takes 300 adult college students as the respondents and adopts a self-designed "Students' Attitudes Towards Adult Childish Appellation Questionnaire" to study the university students' attitude from the perspectives of gender, region, and social distance, than obtaining undergraduates' perceptions of adult childish appellation and their behavior tendency through Interviews.

#### Conclusions

(1) There is a significant gender difference in the attitude towards adult childish Appellation, and women prefer children's titles over men. (2) Geographical differences are not significant in the research. (3) The attitude towards adult childish appellation is directly proportional to the social distance. (4) Social reasons lead to different cognitive attitudes towards age, which is the main reason for the difference in Adult childish appellation.

## **PS-3Jul-D8**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **A Study on the Thinking Ability Tests in Reading Comprehension Parts of 2008-2017 NMET (National 1)**

**Xiaocui Hong**

Reading comprehension tests occupy a larger score in National Matriculation English Test (NMET). It's a benchmark for the reform of National Matriculation English Test. Based on Bloom's Taxonomy of Cognitive Objectives and the exam outline of NMET, this paper makes efforts to establish an evaluating framework of thinking abilities in the reading comprehension part of NMET, with the combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. In the 2008-2017 reading comprehension parts of NMET (National 1), the testing of thinking ability is analyzed statistically. The study finds that, the testing sites of high-order thinking ability and low-order thinking ability are both involved in the reading comprehension questions, but the numbers are in an uneven distribution; Questions at lower-order occupied more testing sites than the high-order in each test. The frequency of occurrences of questions at the "understanding" cognitive level is the highest. Whereas, one test site that is included in the exam outline even set a limit to zero in several years. The gap of testing sites between of high-order and low-order thinking ability in the reading comprehension parts is widening. Based on these findings, the author proposes the setters of NMET to revise the exam outline, enhance the macroscopic and microscopic technical guidance of the proposition, enrich genres and types of the reading text, balance the examining of the thinking ability in reading comprehension parts, appropriately increase the proportion of test sites of high-order thinking ability. Teachers in their daily teaching should pay attention to the cultivation of thinking ability in teaching, and ultimately promote the development of students' thinking ability.

## **PS-3Jul-E8**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **The democratic perspective with reason and rational passion: The thoughts of democratic education of R.S.Peters**

**Yi-Hang LI**

The purpose of this article emphasizes on the thought of R.S. Peters' democratic education, especially exploring Peters' viewpoints of democracy and moral principles, which are combined by reason and rational passion.

First of all, Peters reminds us that we should put more emphasis on authority and make good use of it due to its importance in the democratic society. Besides, as long as we can grasp the moral principles embodied in Peters' thought of democratic education, such as equality, freedom, truth-telling, respect for persons and consideration of interests, we can know the essence of it very well. With the realization of procedural principles of morality, the democratic society is going to emerge as well.

On the basis of Piaget and Kohlberg's theory of moral development, Peters claimed the family education, the schooling and the liberal education would be helpful to shape everyone's democratic ideas and moral principles. Thus, we can expect the achievement of good citizens in today's democratic society. Most important of all, these good citizens are the same as those who are the educated persons and the free man, that is, the ideal characters of education.

## **PS-3Jul-F8**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **The Possibility of Practicing Educational Research as the Deliberation of Good Education: In Contradistinction to Doing Educational Research for Evidence-based Education**

**Shohei Fukami**

Educational researchers have explained the missions of educational research in different ways such as describing the reality of education or deliberating the goodness of education. However, as you can see in the positivism discourse of “evidence-based education,” the contemporary major discourse seems to lean toward the former descriptive role. If we remember that we can’t educate someone without imaging desirable person, education or society, we can realize that deliberation of the goodness is underestimated. Therefore, we need to ask how educational researchers can play the role of deliberation. In order to answer this question, we will focus on another model of educational research — “educational research as a practice” — in contradistinction to the evidence-based education.

The advocates of the alternative model argue that a normative dimension is essential for educational research. For Example, G. Biesta emphasizes the importance of questioning what is actually constitute good education. Concretely, he defines the cultural and practical role of educational research as providing new theoretical lenses to see educational problem in different ways, and distinguishes it from producing the technical knowledge for teaching. He reminds us about the needs of the normative discussion among the member of the society. The similar tendency can be seen in Japan. We can find two characteristics of educational research as a practice. First, the advocates use the word “practice” in a philosophical sense. In this context, “practice” doesn’t only include teaching, but also means ethical and political action for living well. Second, the advocates attempt to reconstruct relationship between educational researchers and society. In other words, the advocates consider researchers and society as coworkers for deliberating public goodness of education. These two characteristics suggest educational researchers to compare the difference of each one’s judgement on “what is good education for us.”

## PS-3Jul-A9

*Time:* Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **The Relationship among Parental Marital Conflict and Adolescent Pro-social Behaviors: the Moderating of Parenthood and the Mediating of School Engagement**

**Lei Guo, Chengfu Yu, Hong Lu**

Family is an important part of childhood, and parents are the first teacher of child, which are important factors to effect adolescent behavior. We all know that the effects of family parenting pattern on children will result in pro-social behavior, but we know a little about their relationship. Thus, the current study aims to mediate the relationship between parents and moderate the relationship between parental marital conflict and adolescent pro-social behaviors. We have three hypotheses, first is that the marital conflict of parents has a significant negative correlation with the social behavior of adolescents, that school is a significant intermediary to solve the relationship between parents' marital conflict and pro-social behaviors of adolescents, that parents' marital conflict effects the pro-social behaviors of adolescents by school involvement, and this mediating effect is regulated by parenthood.

In this study, there are 1389 Chinese adolescents (average age = 12.89, SD = .52) completed the Children's Perception of Interparental Conflict scale(CPIC), Parenthood and Prosocial Behavior scale and School Engagement scale, which were used to assess the main variables in current study. All the measures attained good reliability and validity. Structural modeling was used to test the moderating of parenthood and the mediating of school engagement using Amos20.0.

The result showed that: (1) After controlling gender, age, parent's education degree and family income, parental marital conflict had a significant negative effect on adolescent pro-social behaviors. (2) School engagement is the biggest mediator between parental marital conflict and adolescent pro-social behaviors. (3) Parenthood had a significant moderate effect on the mediating of "parental marital conflict → school engagement → adolescent pro-social behaviors". Thus, positive parenthood can relieve the erosion effect of parental marital conflict to adolescent pro-social behaviors. Therefore, the relationship between parental marital conflict and adolescent pro-social behaviors have mediating and moderating effect.

## **PS-3Jul-B9**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Dynamic Assessment and Control of Urban Ecological Security in Jiangsu Province——Based on PSR Model**

**Jinlong Lu, Xicang Zhao**

According to reform and opening up, China has experienced unprecedented large-scale and high-speed urbanization in the 40 years; over 57% of the people now live in cities, and by 2020, this proportion will reach 60%. Therefore, it is significant to evaluate the ecological security pattern of urban for urban planning. this paper constructed the urban ecological security evaluation system of Jiangsu province based on the PSR model. The entropy weight method and the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) were used to empower the evaluation index. Secondly, grey relational analysis was used to analyze the key indicators of the evaluation system. Finally, the GM (1, 1) model was applied to dynamically evaluate the urban ecological security in Jiangsu Province, and the early warning mechanism of Jiangsu's urban ecological security is constructed. We found that: (1) the key indicators urban ecological security is rate of centralized sewage treatment, rate of industrial solid waste comprehensive utilization, and education and science and technology expenditure in total expenditure in Jiangsu province; (2) development of Jiangsu province urban ecological security exists regional heterogeneity; (3) the development trend of Jiangsu urban ecological security is positive.

## PS-3Jul-C9

*Time:* Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **The study on 5-year-old Children's "giving" behavior in the situation of sharing and distribution**

**Yongkui Wang**

The fair distribution of resources is an important manifestation of children's fairness and pro-social behavior development. The question when children can fully reflect fairness in resource allocation has always been the focus and controversial issue in the research of childhood moral development. Based on the literature review, it can be seen that confusing distribution and sharing in the study of children's resource allocation may be an important factor that causes controversy. For this reason, the study examined 62 5-year-old Children's "giving" behavior in the situation of distribution and sharing. Results demonstrate that more than 54% of the young children are willing to share at least one resource to others in the situation of sharing, the average quantity they sharing takes about one fifth of the total resources quantity. However, in the situation of distribution, more than 77% of the young children are willing to distribute at least two resources to others, the average quantity they distributing to others takes up half of the total quantity of resources. Also, the "giving" behavior has the significant difference in both situation ( $F=52.39, P<0.001$ ). Besides, after analyzing the reason why they make such decisions in the "giving" behavior, it can be seen that 5-year-old children can clearly distinguish the situation of sharing and distribution. They show generosity in the situation of sharing, while they pursue fairness and achieve the average distribution in the situation of distribution. To some extent, the result of this study answers the questions left over by the existing research.

## **PS-3Jul-D9**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **On track? Comparison of College English syllabus and textbooks in Mainland China**

**Lina Dong**

This presentation explores College English curriculum planning and development of materials in Mainland China. The presentation also discusses the perspectives underlying the syllabus and textbooks that are designed for College English (CE) in Mainland China. Although being through a checkered history, English has taken the paramount importance in China since 1980s, compared to other foreign languages. Now in China, English education in school starts from primary grade 3 to college, and for some students, it goes even further to the doctoral study. College English, including large group of students, is expected to have a great impact on students' English proficiency. It aims to equip tertiary students with advanced language knowledge and skills for workplace or academic research. This presentation explores the CE curriculum planning in Mainland China through textual analysis of closely-related policy documents (mainly syllabus) and CE textbooks. The findings show the planning of CE curriculum is quite complex; layers of planning actions and various agencies are involved in the planning process. Also, the comparisons of syllabus and textbooks show the perspectives of language and language learning from those two materials are not consistent; divergence exists between the policy and teaching materials, for example, syllabus promotes communicative ability of using the language in various context while textbooks focus on building the foundation.

The presentation will contribute to the understanding of curriculum planning and implementation. The discussion will help teachers and institutes to understand the current CE curriculum and be aware of the pitfalls when planning their own CE curriculum.

## PS-3Jul-E9

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Task-based use of voice recorder in foreign language learning: study of young learners' involvement in role play activities**

**Anastasia A. Oladyshkina**

#### Background

Role play activities are rather popular and widely used nowadays in young learners education. Consequently, such activities become routine which affects negatively the students' involvement. At the same time, a voice recorder is a well-known tool for improving pronunciation, initiating interaction and facilitating self-reflection and self-assessment. Although voice recorders are mostly used in high level groups, nevertheless they are rarely applied for improving the young learners' role play involvement.

#### Objectives

This research focuses on increase of teaching effectiveness and involvement of young learners, especially during the task-based pair or group work. The aim of the research is to provide empirical data for identifying the digital tools impact on the lesson involvement and the young learner's motivation for role play activities.

#### Methods

The data were obtained from learners and teachers using voice recorders at the lessons. The data includes questionnaires, resulting in scales of self-efficacy and satisfaction as well as observation record.

#### Results and Discussion

Observation data show that the involvement level differs depending on the usage of a voice recorder in role play activities. Young learners are digital natives and reshape the use of digital tools in the lesson. They feel free using mobile voice recorder and find it very motivating. Moreover, voice recorder use contributes to the implementation of individual approach in mixed-ability groups and supports average-level and lower-level learners.

## PS-3Jul-F9

Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • Location: D2-LP-10

### Book review of “The Rainbow On The Head” of ChuenYing Lam

#### Meng Ieong Lok

MingLei Cheng (1993) suggested that essay is an obvious and important literature type in Chinese Literature. Comparing to western literature, Chinese essay gets higher position than Western essay. Since Chinese essay keeps changing on its essence and face. Macanese author LiTao also said that essay is the mainstream of Macanese Literature and the supplement of local newspaper shaped the foundation of literature. Among the essay authors in Macao, ChuenYing Lam is famous for her multiple and unique perspective.

ChuenYing Lam is the director of the literary supplement of *Macao Daily News*. As an amateur author, she worked for the newspaper office after her graduation from college. Although Chuen Ying is a working woman, she has written quite a lot. The publication of her works like collection of essay “*The Rainbow On The Head*”, collection of novel “*Cloud And The Moon*”, as well as the children literature “*The Loving Tree*” etc. This paper explores the contents of ChuenYing Lam’s work, “*The Rainbow On The Head*”, including the city writing on Macao and how ChuenYing uses her female perspective to observe different people, incidents and things in the city. Also, the discussion on the author’s feedback on current affairs of Macao society and the memory of specific persons are symbolic in her work. What’s more, she emphasizes on using metaphor and symbolization, with concise and incisive conclusions. This paper analyzes ChuenYing’s book in order to figure out her writing style.

## PS-3Jul-A10

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **The Roles of Social Mastery Motivation and Parental Response in Preschoolers' Language, Behavioral Self-regulation, and Socioemotional Skills**

**Wing Kai Fung**

**Aim:** Social mastery motivation refers to one's motive to initiate and maintain social interactions and this construct was suggested as a facilitator of children's early language abilities through increased language exposure (e.g., daily parent-child interactions). Emerging evidence has also supported that children's language skills could help their behavioral self-regulation and socioemotional development. However, most research in children's early mastery behaviors focused on mastery motivation in the object domain (i.e., object mastery motivation) and limited research was conducted in relation to social mastery motivation. On the other hand, growing evidence has suggested that parental responsibility/sensitivity (i.e., parental response) are positive predictors of children's early cognitive and social development. As parent-child interactions are bidirectional processes, the present study proposes that social mastery motivation and parental response would jointly affect children's language skills, which in turn contribute to their behavioral self-regulation and socioemotional development. **Design:** This study employs a cross-sectional design. **Method:** Participants are 200 Hong Kong preschoolers between three and five years and their parents, with Cantonese as their first language. Visits are paid to individual children's home to conduct assessments on social mastery motivation, language (receptive vocabulary and expressive vocabulary), behavioral self-regulation (executive functioning, effortful control, and verbal- and spatial-working memory span), and non-verbal intelligence. Parents are asked to report their educational level, parental responsibility/sensitivity, and to rate child's socioemotional skills. **Analysis:** Correlation and regression analyses would be conducted to investigate the links between the variables. Path analysis would be conducted to examine whether social mastery motivation and parental response would have direct and indirect effects (i.e., through language skills) on behavioral self-regulation and socioemotional skills. **Implication:** Given that children's early language, behavioral self-regulation, and socioemotional skills are all effective indicators of their prospective academic abilities, the present study could bring significant educational implications.

## **PS-3Jul-B10**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Games on graphs**

**William Wai Lam Fong**

In graph theory, a graph consists of vertices linked by edges. Edge-coloring game is a two-person game on a graph. In the game, Alice and Bob alternately choose one color from a set of colors and put it on an uncolored edge of a graph such that no two edges sharing a common vertex have the same color. Alice wins if all the edges of the graph can be colored; otherwise, Bob does. We study the least number of colors that can guarantee Alice has a winning strategy on some graphs.

A Harary's caterpillar consists of a string of edges whose vertices are attached by edges. In Harary's caterpillar game, two players alternately remove a chain of edges in a Harary's caterpillar, and the player taking the last edge wins. We study how to determine whether taking the first move or the next move is an advantage.

Individual learning style is an important and popular concept in education. Strong focused and well characterized activities is a suitable environment for recognition of individual learning patterns. Math games with simple rules and involving basic math concepts, such as the above two games, could be potential strong focused and well characterized activities for studying a wide range of students' learning patterns. To make use of such games for the education purpose, we first need to understand more about the games, in particular, the winning strategies for the games.

## PS-3Jul-C10

Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • Location: D1-LP-08

### Can Mindfulness Based Intervention (MBI) Be Used to Prevent Athlete Burnout? A Systematic Review

Yuxin Zhu, Mengge Zhang, Chunxiao Li

**Background:** Over the last two decades, athlete burnout has received increasingly concern because of its negative effects on athletes' performance. Burnout is a serious issue for elite athletes which has been proved to be related to some negative outcomes like individual distress and career termination. As a psychological treatment approach, mindfulness-based intervention (MBI), a third wave of behavior therapy, has been proved to be negatively associated with burnout in different context. The present study is aimed to review previous studies about mindfulness and athlete burnout. Two research questions are addressed in this study: what is the relationship between mindfulness and athlete burnout; and what is the effects of MBI on preventing athlete burnout.

**Design:** Systematic review

**Method:** Studies were identified through six major electronic databases and three different group of key words were used to identified the aim articles.

## **PS-3Jul-D10**

*Time:* Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Teaching Restful Service Programming using Software Engineering Practices**

**Shi-Lin Wang**

Service-Oriented Architecture standardized web service technology to design, implement, integrate, deploy and manage software services. Web services offer reusable and platform independent interfaces that can be used to communicate with each other to fulfill their responsibilities. This paper explains how to teach RESTful service programming using software engineering practices in five steps: Analyze use case, design class diagram, implement restful services, deploy services, and perform tests. The software engineering practices for RESTful services programming provide a simple and efficient way to achieve required software functionalities with standard service Interfaces and methods.

Key Words: SOA 、 RESTful

## **PS-3Jul-E10**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Human-centered Evaluation Domain: The Epochal Implication of New Educational Equity**

**Nan Chen**

**Educational equity** is historic, and its manifestation and governance are different in different times. The main contradiction in the education field in the new era has been manifested in the contradiction between the eager expectation of the people for receiving high-quality education and the severe shortage of quality education resources and unbalanced development. The transformation of major contradictions requires the establishment of a new concept of equitable education based on human-centered evaluation, and goes beyond the traditional concept of equitable education based on economic development and political rights. The new educational equity in the new age advocates the new concept of educational development, pays attention to the connotative development centered on the quality of education. Adhering to the new concept of educational justice, paying attention to the recognition of human dignity. Setting up a new evaluation of educational equity and enhancing people's sense of educational equity.

## **PS-3Jul-F10**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **A Study on Chinese College Students' Silence in Oral English Classes: A Survey at Nanfang College of Sun Yet-Sen University**

**Wenjian Xie**

With the rapid development of economy and globalization, the importance of oral English becomes more and more obvious. However, a lot of college students keep silent in oral English classes, which has a bad impact on the improvement of the oral English ability of college students. This study explores college students' oral English classroom silence phenomenon through questionnaire and interviews. The research objects come from Nanfang College of Sun Yet-Sen University 290 students of English majors. The purpose of this study is to investigate the current situation of College Students' oral English class and to find out the main causes of students' silence in classroom.

The results show that it is common that college students' oral English classroom silence phenomenon and college student rarely take active attitude to participate in classroom activities. The main reason of this phenomenon is the low language proficiency of students, the emotional factors (lack of motivation, anxiety, tension, lacking of self-confidence) and the influence of inappropriate teaching. Based on the previous studies, this paper put forward some practical and specific suggestions, such as: creating a good classroom atmosphere and a good relationship between teachers and students, enrich the teaching activities, strengthen the students' English language proficiency and enhance their learning motivation. These suggestions can effectively improve participation in college students' oral English and reduce the silence phenomenon in oral English class, which is also beneficial to English teaching.

**Keywords** : College Students' Oral English Class, Silence, Main Reasons

## PS-3Jul-A11

*Time:* Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **The effect of EEG biofeedback on the attention of normal junior high school students**

**Yuan Liu**

**Abstract:** To explore whether EEG biofeedback training can promote the improvement of normal junior high school students' attention level. 20 primary school students in a middle school in Yangzhou were divided into experimental group and control group. The experimental group was given 20 times of EEG biofeedback training 3 times / week and 30 minutes / time for 2 months, while the control group did not do any kind of intervention training during the period of 2 months. The experimental group and the control group were compared before and after the attention level test value, in order to evaluate the training effect. Compared with before training, the experimental group's attention level test increased significantly after training ( $P=0.024$ ), but there was no significant change in the control group ( $P=0.943$ ). EEG biofeedback training can improve the attention level of junior high school students in a short time.

## **PS-3Jul-B11**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Effects of Improvised Microbial Fuel Cell in Teaching Bioelectricity**

**Dave Arthur Robledo**

Bioelectricity is an interdisciplinary topic which integrates chemistry, physics, and biology. It is the branch of science which deals with cell membrane transport processes that control the formation and dissipation of ion gradients. Teaching and learning across disciplines is known to be difficult and challenging among science teachers. One of the major difficulties, however, arises from the fact that there are only relatively small number of teaching tools and learning resources that specifically support such cross-disciplinary integration. In this study, the researcher will use improvised microbial fuel cell as an alternative exercise that simultaneously addresses cellular respiration, redox reaction and electricity generation. The study aims to determine the effects, advantages and disadvantages of improvised MFC in teaching bioelectricity. The researcher will use the Campbell 's Theory of Interdisciplinarity which is an inquiry-based approach free of technical complexity or costly instrumentation. At the same time, the laboratory activity is strictly aligned with the Theory of Discovery Learning by Bruner, through this, analysis and guide questions drive to student to personally derive the essence or main concepts in bioelectricity which are further strengthen by their actual experience with the MFC.

## **PS-3Jul-C11**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **An Exploration of Chinese Undergraduates' Foreign Language Anxiety**

**Shuting Zhang**

Foreign language anxiety (FLA) is a common affective factor in foreign language acquisition. Former studies have shown conflicting results in the underlying components of FLA. Meanwhile, there is a lack of research on whether and how FLA varies in nature and extent across academic disciplines. In addition, the relationship between FLA and learner beliefs about language learning as well as that between FLA and language performance remain unclear. Accordingly, this study aims to investigate the underlying constructs of FLA and how FLA is related to studying in different academic disciplines, beliefs about language learning, and language performance. The interrelationship between FLA, learner beliefs about language learning, and language performance will also be explored. This presentation will provide a critical review of the literature on the inconsistent findings about FLA components and possible factors contributing to the inconsistency, the link between FLA and learner beliefs about language learning, the association between FLA and language performance, and the interrelationship among the three variables (FLA, learner beliefs, and language performance). It will also delineate the rationales for the research methods to be adopted. The study will be conducted in Chinese context because scant research has been done on the nature of FLA among Chinese learners of English, whose English learning experiences may be influenced greatly by the distinctive culture and teaching patterns. Participants will involve around 300 first-year undergraduates from four different academic disciplines (English, Chinese literature, chemistry, and engineering). Questionnaires, English learning journals and semi-structured interviews will be adopted to collect data. The present study would help clarify the nature of FLA among different learner groups and propose more targeted suggestions for educators about dealing with different learner groups' FLA.

## PS-3Jul-D11

*Time:* Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Voice Construction in Chinese Tertiary Students' English Academic Writing**

**Yumin Wang**

Voice in writing means a continuum of discursive and non-discursive features between individual choice and social-cultural convention. It conveys the writer's attitude toward the topic at hand, stance to the status of knowledge, and engagement with the target readers. Voice construction is constantly found posing a great challenge in academic writing, particularly for Chinese EFL learners. The present study conducted textual analysis to understand voice features in Chinese undergraduate students' English academic writing and further explore potential influencing factors. To have a detailed study on voice patterns and possible contributing factors, related comparison is made between high-proficiency and low-proficiency essays, between their EAP course writing and disciplinary writing, between their Y1 and Y2 writing, and between business students and their computer peers, their native English speaker peers and their disciplinary experts. Hence, altogether at least six groups of essays (covering six variance factors on proficiency, discipline, learning stage, genre, courses, and culture) are compared in the expectation of gaining insight into a more comprehensive feature about target business students' voice construction in writing. Seven typical voice elements are used to code students' written texts manually and the concordance software AntConc 3.5.2 is further used to facilitate concordance and examine relevant context. Preliminary findings show that there is no significant difference regarding the total number of voice devices between high-proficiency and low-proficiency students, between business students and their computer peers, between Chinese tertiary students and their American peers. However, close examination of the distribution of voice-related linguistic features show that there is significant and salient difference regarding employment of different kinds of voice elements and their specific functions. Writing prompt, writers' English proficiency, and teacher guidance are found to be the main influencing factors that contribute to students' voice construction in academic writing. Related pedagogical implications are further discussed.

## **PS-3Jul-E11**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Cooperative Learning in Inclusive Classrooms**

**Bianka Troll, Michael Besser**

Dealing with diversity at school can be considered as a key challenge for inclusive education. The aim of inclusion is to reduce exclusion and discrimination and to increase educational opportunities and participation for all learners, regardless of individual differences emerging from ability, gender, ethnicity, culture, or religion. Several studies highlighted that cooperative learning can support participation of all learners in class. But there are almost no empirical findings pointing out that cooperative learning enables active participation of all learners at the same time.

Because of this, research reported in this study aims at answering the following questions:

- 1) Does cooperative learning in inclusive classrooms facilitate an active participation with the topic of instruction for all students?
- 2) Which aspects support an active participation with the topic of instruction for all students in cooperative learning?

Classroom videos of a third grade provide the data base of this study. The sample consists of 27 students and one female teacher. 14 students are male, 9 students out of 27 have special educational needs and 2 students have a migration background. The class was recorded for four days in three different subjects (mathematics, science, german). To answer these questions we developed a coding scheme with low- and high-inferent ratings. Three independent raters are going to analyze group working sessions in terms of active participation of all students during class. Multiple regression analyses will be used to compute the effect of cooperative learning on active participation. We expect that the video analyses show that cooperative learning supports the active participation of all students in one group. Furthermore, we assume that students with special educational needs require more support of their teacher and other students. In the presentation the first findings of the video analyses will be presented and discussed.

## PS-3Jul-F11

Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • Location: D2-LP-10

### **Teachers' Language Attitude and Willingness to teach in the context of the Lingua Franca Model Ericson Olario Alieto**

Language Attitude research is a form of sociolinguistic inquiry that is necessarily important in institutionalizing language policies most especially in linguistically diverse landscapes. However, majority of researches conducted on language attitude were not contextualized in either of the two existing models, the *Multiple Monolingual Model* and the *Lingua Franca Model*. Hence, this study investigated the language attitude of prospective mother tongue teachers situated in a multicultural society where the *Lingua Franca Model* of the Mother Tongue – Based Multilingual Education (MTBMLE) is used. The study made use of a correlational research design employing the use of a developed survey questionnaire via review of literature and adaption from Ejieh (2004). A total of 120 prospective mother tongue teachers form part of this study. Result shows that the respondents are “somehow positive” toward the nominated mother tongue. Although no significant difference was found in the language attitude of the respondents toward the nominated mother tongue as regards gender, the male respondents were found to be “more” positive. The data also revealed that gender is not a factor influencing the willingness to teach among the teacher trainees. Moreover, it was found out that there is significant relationship between the respondents’ language attitude and willingness to teach in the mother tongue (as medium of instruction) and the mother tongue (as a subject).

## PS-3Jul-A12

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **Development of Hong Kong Test of Dyscalculia for Primary School Students**

**Kam Tai Kwan, Terry Tin-Yau Wong**

Numerical skills are crucial to our daily lives, such as decision making in purchase, medical procedure, or understanding financial risks. However, approximately about 3.6% and 6.5% of the population are estimated to have difficulties with learning about numbers and arithmetic, generally regarded as dyscalculia (or mathematics learning disability) . A child with such learning disability may exhibit difficulties in recognizing numbers and symbols, counting, memorizing arithmetic facts, understanding abstract concepts (e.g. fractions, place value), basic calculation, measurement, as well as mathematical problem solving. Several hypothesis, such as core deficit theory and access deficit hypothesis were proposed to explain this developmental problem. Other domain-general cognitive skills are found to be related to dyscalculia such as visuospatial skills, working memory, executive function, which may contribute to comorbidity of other learning disabilities such as dyslexia, ADHD, etc.

As no standardized procedure for identification of dyscalculia for primary students is current available in Hong Kong, together with a lack of consensus concerning the cognitive profiles of dyscalculia, this study aims to develop a standardized procedure for identifying children with dyscalculia in Hong Kong and to examine the cognitive deficits related to dyscalculia.

## **PS-3Jul-B12**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Does the Principal Leadership Influence Students' Achievement?**

**Rong Zhang**

The purpose of this paper was to test the relationship between principal leadership and students' achievement in Chinese schools, and to explore the role of teachers' practice. Data were obtained from 9838 students in 267 schools from PISA2015 Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Guangdong. Using two-level structural equation mediation modeling, we found no direct effect of leadership on students' achievement, but a significant direct effect of it on teachers' practice. The teachers' practice had a significant effect on students' achievement. Therefore, principal leadership influenced students' achievement through the teachers' practice, It was an indirect effect. These findings have implications for principals and researchers.

## PS-3Jul-C12

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **The Effect of the Embodied Guidance in the Insight Problem Solving : An Eye Movement Study**

**Cuiliang Rong, Qiang Xing, Zheyi Lu, Zhonglu Zhang**

Although previous studies have well explained how the problem and mental representation influence problem solving by representational change, progress monitor and prototype elicitation, the limitation exists: overemphasizing the processes of cognition and ignoring the relation between the mind and the body. Little is known about the effect of embodied guidance on insight problem solving and its underlying mechanisms. Thus, it's necessary to explore how embodied guidance influences insight problem solving as well as its underlying mechanisms. The present study consisted of two experiments. Experiment 1 used the matchstick arithmetic problem to explore the role of embodied gestures guidance in problem solving. The results showed that the embodied gestures facilitated the participants' performance, which indicated that the embodied gestures may activate the sensory nerve sensitive to gestures or spatial representation, then promote the solution of the insight problem. Experiment 2 investigated how embodied attention guidance affects insight problem solving. The results showed that participants performed better in prototypical guidance condition. Experiment 2a adopted the Duncker's Radiation Problem to explore how embodied behaviour and prototypical guidance influence problem solving by attention tracing techniques. Experiment 2b aimed to further examine whether implicit attention transfer was the real cause which resulted in participants over-performing in prototypical guidance condition in experiment 2a. There was no significant difference between attention-tracing condition and attention-shifting condition, which demonstrated that overt physical motion was unnecessary for individuals to experience the benefits of embodied guidance in problem solving. In addition, the questionnaire finished after experiments showed that participants did not realize the relation between guidance and insight problem solving. Taken together, the current study provided further evidence for that embodied gesture and embodied attention both facilitated the insight problem solving and the facilitation is implicit.

## PS-3Jul-D12

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **The methodology for the formation of professional knowledge and skills in the teaching of mathematical analysis of students of a pedagogical university**

**Dina Tengdik**

Competent approach in education provides for the development of the creative potential of the individual, professional qualities, abilities to adapt in a rapidly changing world; abilities to apply knowledge, skills and personal qualities for effective professional activity.

The preparation of the future teacher of mathematics is a complex and multifaceted process that is focused on the formation of professionally significant personal qualities, pedagogical abilities, competencies and competencies corresponding to the qualification requirements of the State Educational Standard of Higher Professional Education. Professional competence includes key, basic and special competencies.

In the process of teaching mathematics, special professional competences are formed in the pedagogical university, which reflect the specificity of the specific subject sphere of professional activity (in our case, teaching mathematics) and can be regarded as the implementation of key and core competencies in specific professional activities. Formation of professional competence is a process of influence, presupposing a certain standard on which the subject of influence is oriented; this is the controlled process of the formation of professionalism, i.e. this education and self-education specialist, continuing throughout the professional career.

In accordance with this, one of the characteristics of the teacher's professional competence is constant dynamism, incompleteness. The formation of professional competence is aimed at implementing both the traditional principles of education: fundamental, systematic and systematic, combining theoretical training with practical training, combining the educational process with research and development, and innovative technologies, forms and methods of organizing the educational process.

## **PS-3Jul-E12**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **The Typification of Students by Teachers: A Study of English Class in a Senior High School in Northern Taiwan**

**Pei ying Tsai**

This study aims to explore the typification of students made by senior high school teachers and analyze the causes and implied meanings. The field of this study is an English class in a senior high school in northern Taiwan. In order to understand the process of the typification of students by teachers, classroom observation and semi-structured interview techniques are employed to collect empirical data.

The expected findings are as follows:

1. Teachers' growth experience will affect the typification of students.
2. The typification of students made by teachers will change with the education reform.
3. It is unnecessary that teachers always classify students as individuals, but as groups.
4. Teachers will have different expectations for different types of students because of the typification of students, and it will reflect on the teacher-student interaction in the classroom.

## PS-3Jul-F12

*Time:* Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Change and Continuity in Education for Citizenship in Kazakhstan**

#### **Kuralay Bozymbekova**

As stated in the Strategic Program of Education Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011-2020 [SPED] (2010), “one of the most important tasks of the education system modernization is formation of an intellectual nation, the representatives of which have competitive knowledge, creative thinking, as well as high civil and moral principles, patriotism and social responsibility” . This mission is implemented through various methods, both academic and non-academic.

Since 2010, a new subject called “Self-Cognition” [ozin-ozu tanu], which focuses on spiritual-moral development of adolescents, was integrated into general school curriculum of Kazakhstan. Initiated and developed by the First Lady of the Republic of Kazakhstan Sara Nazarbayeva, this subject aims to contribute to the spiritual-moral formation of young people by revealing their inner potential, nurturing moral character, and cultivating vital skills and values including harmony of thought, word, and deed, an ability to constructively solve various issues in accordance with moral norms, and citizenship and patriotism (“O programme” [About programme], n.d.).

Given the concern for the spiritual modernization of the nation at the moment, this study seeks to contribute to the current knowledge by addressing value orientations and character virtues promoted in contemporary Kazakhstani education via the textbooks for “Self-cognition” . Since the subject is taught throughout the whole learning experience between grades 1-11, it seems important to analyze how learners’ moral and civic cognition is framed through text and illustrations. As such, the study seeks to address the following questions:

- 1) What are the dominant moral values transmitted through the Self-cognition textbooks?
- 2) What are national and global themes of citizenship in moral education textbooks?

## PS-3Jul-A13

Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • Location: D1-LP-06

### **Development and evaluation of an intervention for kindergarten teachers to improve emotion knowledge of children**

**Aileen Wosniak**

Background: Support emotion knowledge of young children is an important social matter. Children with extensive emotion knowledge are better in self-regulation and will have more future school success (Denham et al., 2012). There is a lack of specific and evaluated intervention for kindergarten teachers in Germany to improve emotion knowledge of children context-sensitively and suitable for daily use. Therefore „w-questions “ are in focus of picture book reading and taking meals together in kindergarten. Applied methods are emotion talk and reminiscing. Questions: The aim of this study is to create and evaluate an intervention for kindergarten teachers to improve emotion knowledge of 3-5 years old children. Also the influence of depression and professional years of kindergarten teachers will be considered. Methods: Sample size ( $N=39$ ) was acquired in six kindergartens in Hamburg and Lower Saxony. To test the knowledge growth of kindergarten teachers, a pre-experimental design with only one experimental group (with measuring repetition) is applied. The influence of professional years on knowledge growth will be tested in pre-experimental design with group comparative. Depression will be inspected as a predictor. Furthermore acceptance, demand and practicability are examined descriptively. Results: There are „good “ reviews ( $M=1.99$ ,  $SD=.67$ ) for the intervention. Number of correctly answered items increased and incorrectly answered items decreased significantly at second measurement ( $T=6.585$ ,  $p=.000$ ;  $T=-6.171$ ,  $p=.000$ ). Further results are upcoming. Discussion: The first results showed, that kindergarten teachers are pleased with intervention. An improve of knowledge was shown. Positive feedback in fields of acceptance, demand and practicability were also determined. Limitations are e.g. sample size, study design, instrument of measurement for knowledge growth.

### **PS-3Jul-B13**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

## **A study on the Influence of Foreign Language Anxiety in the Multi-media Environment on Non-English Major Students' Comprehensive Language Skills**

**Jinhui Zhang**

Anxiety, as one of the important emotional factors of learners, has received more and more attention in the role of foreign language learning. This paper studies the influence of foreign language learning anxiety on non-English majors' comprehensive language skills of English in multimedia environment. The results show that under the network multimedia environment, university English learning anxiety still exists and some new anxiety factors appear, which have a significant negative impact on students' English comprehensive language skills; among them, the influence of foreign language learning anxiety on reading, listening and translation skills are not significant, but there is a significant correlation between the two output skills of speaking and writing. So it is necessary to start with the environment, teachers and students to reduce foreign language learning anxiety and improve college students' comprehensive ability to use English.

## PS-3Jul-C13

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **ERP evidence for the association between visual-spatial attention and character recognition among Chinese adults**

**ZhengYe XU, Duo LIU**

The study aimed to understand how visual-spatial attention shaped the processing of Chinese characters. ERPs were recorded from 19 Chinese-speaking adults during visual search task in which they were asked to judge whether a predefined target item is present among distractor items. Two types of visual search task were conducted: feature search, in which the target item contains a simple feature that is absent from the distractors; conjunction search, in which the target is defined by a conjunction of features. The N2 posterior contralateral component (N2pc) was elicited in the target present condition. The cluster-based permutation analysis revealed that the difference between feature and conjunction search in N2pc was significant (mean difference =  $-.57$ ,  $F(1, 18) = 8.64$ ,  $p = .009$ ,  $\eta_p^2 = .32$ ). In addition, the linear mixed model analysis was applied to investigate the relationship between visual-spatial attention on N2pc and Chinese character reading behavioral assessment (i.e., the lexical decision task on a set of Chinese real-characters, pseudocharacters and non-characters). There were two indexes for Chinese character reading: the difference between non-characters and real-characters (NC-RC), and the difference between pseudocharacters and real-characters (PC-RC). The results found that on accuracy level, the performance in feature search has a relation with NC-RC, and the performance in the conjunction search was related to NC-RC and PC-RC; on the response times level, only the performance in feature search has an association with NC-RC and PC-RC, but not the conjunction search. The results supported the association between visual-spatial attention and Chinese character processing. The detailed mechanisms of the association were discussed.

## **PS-3Jul-C14**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:30pm - 5:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Concert Lecture - A New Approach to Community Music Education** **HUO, Dongfang**

With the development of comprehensive education and the optimization of educational resources, the traditional school music education seems to can not support children' s all-round development amply. Under the background of high spiritual pursuit in today' s China , people are calling for more innovative , more attractive and high quality music education. The concert lecture is a new pattern, combining professional performances with academic lectures. Concert lecture, is a community music education activity combining music concert with academic lectures. It often happens in a concert hall, a theatre or other public places. Some music works are performed by professional musicians, meanwhile, accompanied with explanation of related music knowledge such as composer information, background, work style and performance techniques. This teaching program is not primarily concerned with students' training or teaching students' knowledge, but focuses on the appreciation and popularity of art and in encouraging young people to find points of connection between alive high-quality music experience and aesthetic culture.

## **PS-3Jul-D13**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **Comparative Analysis of the Satisfaction between Han and Dongxiang Junior School Students Interaction With Teachers**

**Yu-meng He**

Through the way of questionnaire, taking junior school students in Dongxiang autonomous county as a sample, which conduct a comparative analysis of the satisfaction between Han and Dongxiang junior school students interaction with teachers. The study found that most of the students are satisfied with the interaction between teachers and students, but 31.6% of the students are still dissatisfied with the interaction between teachers and students. Meanwhile, the satisfaction of Han students is higher than that of Dongxiang students, and among them, the satisfaction of Han students in both sexes is higher than that of Dongxiang students; the satisfaction of Han students in grades 7, 8 and 9 is higher than that of Dongxiang students. Therefore, it is necessary to promote the interaction between Dongxiang students and teachers based on factors such as environment, teachers and students.

### PS-3Jul-E13

Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • Location: D2-LP-09

## **From Teacher-designer to Student-researcher: measurement of creativity in STEAM education by using Makey Makey as a human-centred design instrument**

**Kit Mei Jammie Lo**

The purpose of this study is to examine the creative thinking and learning in Arts-infused Education through an invention kit *Makey Makey* as a Human-Centred Design Instrument (HCIDI). To discontinue the drought of remain marginal in art education by moving onwards from STEM to STEAM education, this art-infused education may bring students human experience to connect knowledge with meaning in the real world context, shifting from the computational thinking to human-centred learning.

Data were collected from 249 adolescents (n=249) from a Hong Kong secondary school in this study in a form of participatory design. They were selected for the STEAM project that are provided by the school curriculum in order to examine the level of creative thinking through the creation of human-centred musical instruments for different age cohorts including kids (aged 3-6), adults or elderly people (aged over 65). The research objectives are concerned with the development of collaborative creative thinking through Human-Centred Design Instrument (HCIDI) and how students combine and transform new knowledge to everyday application with meaning – a breakthrough in musical instrument design for human needs. Questionnaires, observation and interviews were conducted to examine the students' level of creative thinking. Based on the modification from the framework of the creativity measurement from the Runco Ideational Behavior Scale (RIBS), a significant increase in the difference of students' creative thinking was shown from the paired-sample t-test in the dimension of originality, flexibility, fluency and elaboration through the STEAM project.

### **PS-3Jul-F13**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

## **The Rationalisation and ‘Naturalisation’ of Respectability in Late-Victorian Advice Literature**

**Christy Hiu-tung Tse**

The idea of respectability, or respectable culture, was an important cultural component in Victorian Britain. Respectability and the codes of conduct and beliefs associated with it (e.g. hard work, temperance, domesticity etc.) had been a constant presence in many aspects of Victorian society, especially culturally, i.e. in popular culture and the media. Owing to technological advancement as well as a change in the taxes on the costs of publication, printed media flourished in the late 1800s.

This paper/presentation investigates a form of literary genre that had existed before, but in the late 1800s it had grown in terms of number, readership and popularity: ‘advice literature.’ Advice literature included etiquette books and advice manuals which provided guidelines in achieving a respectable lifestyle to their readers and also newspapers and periodicals which also contained subtle advice in terms of different issues in life. Through studying the forms and issues of advice literature, this paper aims to argue that late-Victorian advice literature represented and had a role in promoting respectable culture through constructing the notion of ‘respectability’ as natural and rejecting ideas and behaviours that were deemed/viewed as ‘improper.’ In the process respectability was acculturated to the readers and this eventually had an impact in the construction of the readers’ cultural identity. This paper focuses on the first part of this process, answering the question of how ideas were ‘naturalised’ and then justified and communicated to the readers. From the study of late-Victorian advice literature and its interaction/interrelations with respectable culture, this paper aims to gain a more in-depth understanding of the role of popular culture and media (here in the form of advice literature) in the representation and spreading of social beliefs and values and also of advice literature as a form of popular culture and media.

## PS-3Jul-A14

Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:30pm - 5:45pm • Location: D1-LP-06

### **A study on Chinese Preschool children's tattling behaviors and relations with teacher's responsive patterns**

**Qiuwen Dou**

Tattling has been regarded as an important approach for preschool children to express desires and understandings of social norms. A 40-hour classroom event sampling observation was conducted among thirty-one 58-67 month-old ( $M= 65.57$ ,  $SD=2.37$ ) children (15 boys). Each child was focal followed by researcher for two 45-minute sessions. The conversation, emotional expressions of tattlers', and consequence of tattler and miscreant's were noted, as well as teacher's responsive patterns. Among 133 recorded tattling events, 122 (91.73%) events were directly reported to teachers and only 11 (8.27%) were reported to other peers. The observed children reported conventional transgressions more than moral transgressions. There was no gender difference in reporting moral/conventional transgressions, but boys ( $M= 6.53$ ,  $SD=5.462$ ) were more frequently reported by others than girls ( $M=3.63$ ,  $SD=3.263$ ). A quasi-significant gender difference revealed when comparing the frequency of reporting the group transgressions, with boys ( $M=0.6$ ,  $SD=.828$ ) reported more frequently on peers than girls ( $M=0.19$ ,  $SD=.403$ ) did ( $t(29)=1.78$ ,  $p=.085$ ). Tattlers who reported with negative emotion expressions (cry, angry, sad, unhappy) significantly predicted if teacher will response to the tattling event,  $\beta = .333$ ,  $t(121) = 3.86$ ,  $p < .00$ . In addition, tattler's negative emotions also explained a significant proportion of variance in tattling conflicts reconciliation,  $R\text{-squared} = .054$ ,  $F(1, 121) = 6.86$ ,  $p = .01$ . No significant correlation was detected between children's popularity degree and frequencies in reporting other's misbehaviors, or being reported by others, suggesting that the observed Chinese children's tattling strategy will not be effected by their own or other's social acceptance degrees. 9.8% of the variance of tattling conflict reconciliations could be predicted by teachers excusing to ignore the tattling ( $\beta = -.250$ ,  $t(121) = 2.823$ ,  $p = .006$ ), indicating that the more teacher ignore the tattling events for an excuse, the worse the tattling conflicts between peers could be settled.

## **PS-3Jul-B14**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:30pm - 5:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Concert Lecture - A New Approach to Community Music Education**

**Dongfang HUO**

With the development of comprehensive education and the optimization of educational resources, the traditional school music education seems to can not support children' s all-round development amply. Under the background of high spiritual pursuit in today' s China , people are calling for more innovative , more attractive and high quality music education. The concert lecture is a new pattern, combining professional performances with academic lectures. Concert lecture, is a community music education activity combining music concert with academic lectures. It often happens in a concert hall, a theatre or other public places. Some music works are performed by professional musicians, meanwhile, accompanied with explanation of related music knowledge such as composer information, background, work style and performance techniques. This teaching program is not primarily concerned with students' training or teaching students' knowledge, but focuses on the appreciation and popularity of art and in encouraging young people to find points of connection between alive high-quality music experience and aesthetic culture.

In this research, I will present some successful concert lecture cases, like the “Young People' s Concert” , held by Leonard Bernstein and his New York Philharmonic, and “Concerts Renaissance” in Norway. As well, I will analyze the educational influence and achievements of concert lectures by quantitative and qualitative methods, such as questionnaires, documentary analysis and interviews. Furthermore, this study also reflects some deficiencies of traditional school music education in order to contribute excellent music works to young people, which especially as a new supplement to school music education.

## **PS-3Jul-C14**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:30pm - 5:45pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **Environmentally responsible attitudes and behaviours of geotourists in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Mainland China**

**Rui GUO**

Geotourism is a new niche of nature-based tourism and the number of geotourist has increased rapidly in recent years in the greater China region. The increasing number of geopark visitors, on the one hand, can generate tourism revenue to the parks and benefit the local community. However, increasing visitorship can also bring negative environmental impacts to the invaluable geological resources and landscapes. Therefore, understanding geotourists' environmentally responsible attitudes and behaviour is important a for formulating appropriate strategies of visitor management. On-site questionnaire surveys have been conducted in the geoparks of Hong Kong, Taiwan, and mainland China to explore the profile of the geotourists and investigate their environmentally responsible attitudes and behaviour. This study serves three purposes to 1) understand the environmentally responsible attitudes and behaviours of the Chinese geopark tourists, 2) compare the environmentally responsible attitudes and behaviours of three different regions in the greater China region, and 3) understand the profile of the geotourists in the greater China region. The findings of this study are important in three aspects. It can be used to inform visitor management policies and strategies of geoparks in the region and the profile of geotourists of greater China region can be a reference for tourism company for the development of geotourism products.

## **PS-3Jul-D14**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:30pm - 5:45pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **The Impact of Time Constraints on Flow Experience in an Educational Game**

**Liru Hu**

Flow is a promising approach to enhance learning performance and promote deep learning. The impact of time constraints on flow experience was investigated in order to find a new approach to flow. This study involved 90 undergraduate students as they played a puzzle game called *2048* with four different levels of time constraint (zero, low, middle, and high). Data was collected and analyzed using a mixed-methodology approach. Results showed that time constraint could obviously affect the challenge-skill balance, lower sense of control, and strengthen time transformation. An overall negative linear relation between time constraint and flow experience was found. Flow experience declined as the constraint level went higher. However, some positive effects of time constraint on flow experience as well as deep learning could be evidenced by some qualitative data. Some implications on flow theory and optimal learning performance were discussed.

## **PS-3Jul-F14**

*Time: Tuesday, 03/Jul/2018: 5:30pm - 5:45pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **The Influence of Rama V Reformation to Siam**

**Qianwen Wang**

From the Industrialization onwards, the western countries had become much more powerful than their eastern counterparts, and colonialism had wrapped up the Asia, especially the southeast part. Burma, Vietnam and Laos lost their independence respectively to different invaders. However, Siam, which is called Thailand today, got it through and made itself the “buffer zone” where the wrestling of the western countries could keep balance for the moment. Although it’s complicated to explain the reason, all factors one essential derail, that is a revolution initiated by the Rama V in the end of 19C at Siam. Meanwhile, the wrestling and balance among the great colonist states, like Russia, America, England, French and so on, left a little room for Siam to some extent. While the dependence of Siam didn’t match its reality precisely, it is the period when the whole Southeast Asia lost in the shade of colonial expansion that contributes to the distinction of its dependence. The reformation could not strengthen the attack-prone country immediately, but it did mitigate the domestic contradiction and summon up more power to fight against invaders. Siam metamorphosed to the “buffer zone” where the western countries competing with each other, affecting not only its own development but also the colonial system in the Southeast Asia, which hardly expected by the Western themselves.

## **PS-4Jul-A1**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:00pm - 1:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **A Study on the Present Living Situation of Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools in the Rural Areas-- A Case Study of Fengqiu County of Xinxiang city, Henan Province**

**Chaoyang LIU**

As we know, Henan is a large agricultural province. There are a great number of people living in countryside. The rural (village) teachers, as the main force of rural education, whose living conditions have attracted much attention. After the sample survey on their present basic living conditions, basic work conditions and participation in rural constructions, we find that they have a poor life for the inadequate implementation of national policy and high work pressure for teaching work. As the loss of authority in village, they seldom take the participation in the rural development. By this change, the rural teachers' education policy should be improved. It is advocated to improve the living situations by the "introduction" and "bring in" training mode and "localization" team construction.

## **PS-4Jul-B1**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:00pm - 1:15pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Policy barriers, subjective factors and the migrant family' s aspiration for education after junior high school : Based on the data from China Education Panel Survey (CEPS) 2013-2014**

**Yonghui Shen**

This paper is trying to find the Policy barriers and subjective factors' effect on the migrant family' s aspiration for education after junior high school, through analyzing data from China Education Panel Survey (CEPS) 2013-2014. Descriptive Statistics reveals that most migrant family is willing to continue schooling for senior high school in the city they work. Multiple logistic regression reveals that Policy barriers have significant and differentiation effect on the migrant family' s aspiration for education; also, subjective factors consisting with educational expectation, confidence for the children' s future and sense of justice influence their aspiration significantly. Thus, the findings have reference value for analyzing the feedback mechanism in migrant family' s education needs.

## **PS-4Jul-C1**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:00pm - 1:15pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **The Study on Constituent Elements of Physical Scientific Inquiry**

**Wangxuan Tian**

As the science education reforms gain momentum, scientific inquiry, which serves as its core content, has become one of the most popular concepts.

This article first makes a theoretical definition of scientific inquiry and puts forward three research orientations and approaches concerning these issues: education, psychology and subject teaching. Then it elaborates the theoretical basis of scientific inquiry which has four dimensions. First, the scientific education theory featuring Spencer's theory of "Scientific Knowledge Education", Dewey's theory of "The Process of Scientific Inquiry" and Bruner's "Academic Structure and Discovery Study" theory. Second, the psychological theory based on constructivism and humanism. Third, the interactional psychology and last but not least, "Intelligence-Skill-Cognitive Structure" ability theory.

Based on previous researches and theories above, this article puts forward the following constituent elements of physical scientific inquiry which will be divided into two dimensions: subjective factors and objective factors. Subjective factors include: (1) thinking methods, (2) physical skills, (3) scientific attitudes. Thinking methods include analysis and synthesis, summary and reasoning, comparison and classification. Physical skills are divided into intellectual skills and operational skills. Scientific attitudes include seeking truth from facts in the spirit of criticism. Objective factors include: (1) physical knowledge, (2) physical methods, (3) external context. Physical methods refer to the acquirement and application of the knowledge. The external context contains learning resources and environments.

In conclusion, the article tries to analyze constituent elements of physical scientific inquiry and certain relations, which will make contributions to the development of the research on scientific inquiry.

## **PS-4Jul-D1**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:00pm - 1:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **the design of mobile English learning platform for college students based on knowlege map**

**Jing Wu**

**[Abstract]**As the interaction between different countries and areas becomes increasingly common and profound, students in colleges are also expected to do researches using English as an instrument not just a subject. At the same time, we have seen obvious proliferation in education all around the world, giving rise to higher degrees and certificates requirements in most domains associated with college students, like employment, apply for scholarship or foreign Universities. However, according to the investigations, the knowledge they learned are shown in fragments, the impetus of English studying is weak, and moreover, the number of time put into English studying can not reflect the achievement they acquire. The article is to dealing with the problems talked above using knowledge mapping or some technologies associated with big data like work count or COCA.

## **PS-4Jul-E1**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:00pm - 1:15pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **The modern Commercial Press' s publication of ancient books and Lu Xun' s collection**

**Xiaotian Fang**

As the leader of publishing in modern China, the Commercial Press(CP) engaged in proofreading and publishing Chinese ancient books and made great achievements in disseminating outstanding culture. Scholars are one of main output objects of CP. It' s of great advantage for inheriting and disseminating Chinese ancient books' culture, which is as well beneficial to scholars' culture-shaping and academic researches. Now, taking Lu Xun' s ancient books' collection of CP as example, with the combination of CP' s publishing course, we will make an explicit analysis on publishing history and feedback of modern CP. Meanwhile, we can dig out its underlying cultural essence.

## **PS-4Jul-F1**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:00pm - 1:15pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **A Service Design on the Medical Procedure about Alzheimer's Disease**

**Shuo Chen, Ruiqi Yao**

Nowadays, the proportion of the elderly population has been increasing, and the risk of getting addicted to Alzheimer's disease also goes up year by year,

Therefore, the hospital consultation and treatment have become a problem that cannot be ignored. The author did a spot survey on the current medical procedures in the hospital and found that it costs patients a lot of time, which is spent on waiting for registration, for consultation, for taking medicine and paying for the bill. Such procedure is inefficient and easy to cause anxiety, discomfort and other emotions.

In response to the needs of elderly patients and the existing hospital procedures, this study designed an online program, which included scale detection, medical navigation, doctor introduction and registration, list payment, knowledge popularization and patient BBS.

## **PS-4Jul-A2**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:15pm - 1:30pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **Needs Assessment Survey for Physics Enhancement Course Design and Implementation**

**Charity I. Mulig-Cruz, Ivy Claire V. Mordeno, Grace P. Liwanag, Alma Gloria L. Silva, Maricar S. Prudente**

The Philippines recently added 2 years in its basic education system and adopted the spiraling approach in teaching Science to Grades 3 to 10 after decades of teaching it using the disciplinary approach. This shift in approach caused a mismatch of teachers' expertise and teaching load. Although various content enhancement programs are offered to teachers, most are unsustainable because they are expensive and require teachers to leave their posts for a number of days.

To gain insights that can be used to design a sustainable Physics Enhancement Course. Data were collected using two survey questionnaires. Teachers were asked to rate (1) the difficulty of teaching and/or understanding the Physics topics in the curriculum guide and (2) how difficult it was for their students to understand the same topics. Students were asked to rate how difficult it was for them to understand the topics. The responses from 246 Grade 12 STEM students and 146 junior high school Science teachers who are not Physics majors show that in general the topics that teachers find difficult to teach are the same topics that students find difficult to understand. These topics include free body diagrams, projectile motion, and conservation laws in Mechanics; laws in Thermodynamics; image formation in Optics; and power generation and losses, and transmission and distribution of electrical energy in Electricity and Magnetism. Moreover, the teachers' perception of the students' difficulty of understanding the topics is positively correlated to the teachers' self-perception of the difficulty of the subject. The survey also revealed that teachers prefer a hybrid program (online and face to face) that covers both Physics content and pedagogy daily for a fixed number of days which allows them to work in groups.

Further consultation with teachers can be conducted to collect feedback on training designs based on the collected data.

## PS-4Jul-B2

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:15pm - 1:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-07

### **Study on the Composition of Teachers' Core Literacy under the Scope of Inclusive Education ——A Case Study of Primary Schools in Hangzhou**

**Yijia Shen**

**Abstract :** Inclusive Education is a milestone in the development of education and its implementation puts forward new requirements for the core literacy of modern teachers. From high standing of inclusive education thought, this paper will take primary Schools in Hangzhou as the case study, and analyze the composition of teachers' core literacy from the three dimensions : concept and attitudes, contexts and skills. This paper adopts literature research to identify the research direction, define keywords, draw up a questionnaire and design the outline of interview; adopts questionnaire and interviewing methods to make field visit. Specifically, there are 200 effective questionnaires which design principle is Likert scale, and 20 interviewees who comes from different schools and will be asked questions about the attitudes towards inclusive education, challenges have faced, and suggestions to solve the obstacles. Using literature, questionnaires and interview researches to clarify situations and finds out the existing problems though hard-core facts. What' s more, the article takes the teachers' core literacy as the breakthrough point, combines the field research results, the domestic individual successful experience as well as the characteristics of the teachers' core literacy in Britain and America, and on this basis finds the implications to promote Chinese teacher's core literacy in inclusive education. The aim of this study is putting forward the theoretical framework of drawing up instructors' core literacy standard under the philosophy of inclusive education with Chinese characteristics.

## **PS-4Jul-C2**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:15pm - 1:30pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **WASTE ANALYSIS AND CHARACTERIZATION STUDY (WACS) FOR THE SCHOOL-BASED WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF A STATE UNIVERSITY IN NORTHERN PHILIPPINES**

**Gizel Rivera Santiago**

Solid waste is a common problem around the world. It had caused problems that results to a devastating effect felt by people. Hence, the need for a responsive framework on solid waste disposal is one of the major concerns raised by many concerned solid waste professionals in the Philippines.

Waste Analysis and Characterization Study (WACS) is part of the implementation of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act and is a vital activity that enables us to determine the amount of wastes generated in municipality or in any institution. In this study, a preliminary WACS was conducted in the university to obtain baseline data on waste generation and characteristics, and to identify and recommend the appropriate strategies in establishing waste management program. Results showed that solid waste generation in PNU North Luzon averaged to 57.64 kilograms per day ( $\text{kg d}^{-1}$ ). Most of the wastes generated in the campus are biodegradable, which is about  $33.83 \text{ kg d}^{-1}$ . Recyclable constitutes  $19.22 \text{ kg d}^{-1}$ , the residual waste yields  $4.44 \text{ kg d}^{-1}$ , and the special wastes only contributed the smallest portion with almost  $0.15 \text{ kg d}^{-1}$ . The projected amount of wastes for the whole academic year based on the number of school days is about 11118 kg. Of these, about 6340 kilograms of biodegradable wastes are potential for composting while about 3826 kg recyclables.

WACS data also showed proper waste segregation and disposal must be imposed in the campus. Pile composting and use of small - scale composting technology should be done to utilize biodegradable waste into compost, and the existing MRF must be utilized for processing of the collected wastes.

## PS-4Jul-D2

Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:15pm - 1:30pm • Location: D2-LP-08

### **Indigenous knowledge and practices towards science citizenship**

**Brenda Bua-ay Villamor**

The Philippines is a culturally diverse nation. It is home to several indigenous groups who fought against colonizers. These indigenous groups survived through the years and thrived in the highlands and lowlands. One of the indigenous groups are the *Igorots* or Cordillerans in the Northern Philippines. The ancient Igorots which means “from the land” were farmers who built rice terraces for survival and later on developed indigenous knowledge and systems of managing the land and water resources.

Rich body of literature claims that indigenous knowledge and practices promotes the preservation and conservation of natural resource. Regrettably, nowadays the indigenous systems and practices are deteriorating and not being appreciated by the younger generations, as a result massive destruction of lives and properties take place in times of natural disaster like excessive rainfall, typhoons and earthquakes. Such is the case in some areas in the land of the Igorots in the Cordilleras. Mining activities, conversion of forest to vegetable gardens contributed to its vast devastation.

Hence to contribute in resolving such problems, utilizing indigenous knowledge and practices in learning science in the academe with citizen science as an approach may lead towards acquiring science citizenship. The researcher then proposes the use of citizen science as an approach in teaching science with indigenous knowledge and practices to pre service secondary teachers who are members of the Kankanaey tribe in the Cordilleras in the Northern Philippines.

## **PS-4Jul-E2**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:15pm - 1:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **The Effects of Speech Rate on Tonal Features in Fluent Speech of Standard Chinese** **Meng Zhai**

Through an acoustic experiment and statistic analysis on 4 native speakers, this article discusses some special statistics characteristics of the tones in Standard Chinese in different speed rates. Three kinds of analyses including the main distribution, the largest distribution and comparative analysis, exhibit the distributional trends of variants in each tone in different speed rates. Therefore, the paper analyzes the effects of speech rate on tonal features in fluent speech of Standard Chinese. Found by research, the high and level tone is least affected by the changes of speed rate, it remains stable throughout. The changes of speech rate have limited effect on the rising tone and the falling tone. The pitch of both decreases with the decline of the speech rate while the tendency and the distributional trends of variants in each tone change a little. The falling-rising tone is most affected by the changes of speed rate, both tendency and the distributional trends of variants in each tone change. The pitch keeps dropping steadily most of the time while rises a little but doesn't get its highest point in the end. And the turning point doesn't belong to the steady part of the tone while it moves backwards.

## **PS-4Jul-F2**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:15pm - 1:30pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **A Study on the Index System of Human Resources Competitiveness in the Social Development**

**Haijiang Wu**

Since 20th century, there are three successful cases that the modernized backward countries had caught with advanced countries in the history of world economic development. It has been proved that the level of human resources development and the pursuit of human capital are the forerunner of the economic catch-up. In the 20th century, with the advent of the era of knowledge economy, human resources is becoming the first resources for the sustainable development of society now. High quality human resources is directly related to the overall social progress, to some degree, it becomes a key factor to realize the strategic transition of population development in China, from the big country of human resources to construct the human resources powerful nation. This paper is based on the theory of human capital, humanistic theory and social quality theory. The index system of human resources competitiveness is sorted out and designed through the induction and deduction method. Combining the two main bodies of society and human beings, it includes the dimensions of survival and security, development and mobility, happiness and inclusion, actualization and empowerment, adding up to 56 indicators. The weight of each indicator is determined by Analytic Hierarchy Process. Hoping the index system of human resources competitiveness in the social development can evaluate and describe the actual demand, quality level, development trend of HR scientifically and comprehensively, meanwhile, in the process of the social system in promoting human resources development, utilization and management, some possible problems can also be monitored and fed back in time for us so that it can improve the efficiency and quality of social supply, promote the free and integrated development of human resources.

### **PS-4Jul-A3**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:30pm - 1:45pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

## **Education Teacher Performance Assessment and Its Application -- Take the performance evaluation of high school biology teachers as an example**

**Wanyu Wang**

At present, the evaluation system of domestic teachers is not perfect, and the evaluation of teachers is not diversified. The edTPA (education Teacher Performance Assessment) system is the first nationwide high-quality teacher evaluation system developed and designed by Stanford University. The evaluation system which advantage lies in the assessment of teachers' teaching ability in the actual classroom teaching situation, and which content is objective and comprehensive is an evaluation based on evidence. And the targeted diagnosis of teachers to help teachers' professional growth. In this paper, taking PEP biological textbooks as an example, combining with the new curriculum requirements, the edTPA system is used to evaluate the teaching ability of high school biology teachers, providing new ways of thinking for teacher evaluation, and helping teachers to improve teaching skills. It is hoped that some suggestions can be made for the improvement of the evaluation system for domestic teachers.

### **PS-4Jul-B3**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:30pm - 1:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

## **APPLICATION OF AUTHENTIC MATERIALS IN TEACHING LISTENING FOR INTERMEDIATE LEVEL STUDENTS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

**Gulnaz Zhangbyrova**

The article deals with one of the most problematic subjects in the domain of English language teaching, listening. The author is going to conduct about the role of authentic materials and their impact on students' listening skill development which plays a significant role on daily communication and educational process. In the view of the author it is authentic audio/video texts that allow students to develop skills of comprehension native's language in which the features of the national culture and lively reality are reflected encouraging students interest, their willingness to discuss problems and get into argument. In the article wide capabilities of the Internet resources offering a large data base of free English on-line podcasts providing favorable conditions for improving comprehension skills of native speakers are underlined. The author pays much attention to audio and video material choice that would be interesting, apprehensible and completely consistent a contemporary native's language society and creates favorable conditions to master information about a foreign country, speech behavior of natives, their culture and customs. The author believes that access to the Internet resources does not result in a quality education of native speakers' comprehension and foreign languages in the whole. That is why much attention is given to skillful teaching methodology of working with audio and video texts. Quite different tasks to master skills in comprehension the foreign language are offered at every stage of teaching.

### **PS-4Jul-C3**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:30pm - 1:45pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

## **The effectiveness of board game on enhancing problem solving ability of junior secondary student with specific learning disorder**

**Ka Kei Patrick SZE**

This paper aimed at investigating the effectiveness of board game on enhancing problem solving ability of junior secondary student with specific learning disorder. 4 S2 students from Tak Sun secondary school participated in this study from February to April in 2017. All of them were diagnosed with specific learning disorder. Mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative methods) were employed. Researcher as counselling teacher took responsibility to guide participators to play board game one time per week. They played board game six times in these two months. Result showed that board game might not be the best therapeutic tool for strengthening problem solving ability of junior secondary student with specific learning disorder, but in some extent, students could improve their relationship among peers in playing board game.

### **PS-4Jul-D3**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:30pm - 1:45pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

## **Teacher Leadership in Professional Learning Community in Early Childhood Education in Mainland China**

**Mo Wang**

The close relationship between teacher leadership and professional learning community (PLC) has been revealed in previous research, which suggests that PLC can provide an ideal context for the exercise of teacher leadership to bring about teacher collegial relations and collaborative engagement. The purpose of this study is to explore the front-line school practitioners' perceptions of teacher leadership in PLC in early childhood education in China. Data was collected from interviews with 21 practitioners including 7 school principals, 7 middle leaders, and 7 classroom teachers, through a purposeful sampling. Collaborative analysis was addressed by following a two-step qualitative data analysis procedure, including deductive and inductive coding. The findings showed that all the practitioners recognized the importance of their communication, collaboration, and participation in promoting PLC. However, it showed a poor relationship between teacher leadership and PLC, due to the Chinese traditional hierarchical culture which showed top-down management approach and 'only the formal roles have the final say', limited autonomous changing opportunities for informal leadership roles in PLC, and discouragement of principals.

### PS-4Jul-E3

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:30pm - 1:45pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

## **Additional languages, additional identities: narratives of French learners in Hong Kong**

**Lorraine Marie Odile Vezy De Beaufort**

In the past, learning an additional or foreign language was seen as a process of acquiring the linguistic and cultural knowledge possessed by the idealised native speakers of that language. Learners, in turn, were expected to learn and reproduce the language in the same way, regardless of who they were, where they lived, or which other languages they used. More recently, many researchers have questioned this ‘monolingual norm’ and have adopted the concept of identity in trying to understand the complexity of language learning and language practices in today’s diverse and interconnected world. For Pavlenko & Norton (2007: 670), language learning is a reflection of ‘the desire of learners to expand their range of identities and to reach out to wider worlds’.

Adopting this perspective and focusing in detail on four learners, my PhD study investigates what it means to learn French in Hong Kong under conditions of globalisation. It explores the significance of so-called ‘minor’ languages in Hong Kong and illustrates various aspects of language learning in the age of mobility. The study employs a qualitative research methodology known as narrative inquiry (Clandinin & Connelly 2000) and includes data from a range of sources including in-depth interviews, language learner histories and written accounts of online learning activities.

This paper presents some of the main findings. First, the study shows how despite limited levels of conventional proficiency, additional languages serve as significant affordances for processes of identity construction and mobility. Secondly, it shows that the meanings of particular languages (such as French) and their associated cultures are constructed in relation to other languages and cultures. Thirdly, the study illustrates the ways in which the language practices of multilinguals differ from the monolingual norm that still dominates the language classroom.

### **PS-4Jul-F3**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:30pm - 1:45pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

#### **Chinese as a foreign language (CFL) teacher in New Zealand secondary schools: teachers' beliefs and practices with regard to grammar teaching**

**Yue YOU**

Studies of language teachers' beliefs and practices with regard to grammar teaching have attracted increasing research attention in recent years, but similar studies are scarce in the Chinese language context. In addition, little research has been conducted to explore the similarities and differences between the beliefs of native and non-native language teachers. This research seeks to explore Chinese-as-a-foreign-language (CFL) teachers' beliefs and practices in New Zealand secondary schools with a particular focus on grammar teaching. More specifically, this research aims to find out how native and non-native CFL teachers perceive and practice grammar teaching and identify what factors influence their beliefs and classroom practices.

A mixed-method research design in two stages will be adopted in this research. Stage One is a survey research, which is designed to elicit a general description of the CFL teachers' beliefs about grammar teaching by administering a web-based anonymous questionnaire. In Stage Two, a comparative study will be conducted between native and non-native CFL teachers, which aims to examine the similarities and differences of beliefs and practices between these two teacher groups and explore the influential factors. This stage will include semi-structured interviews, classroom observations and documents. In this presentation, I will briefly introduce the research design and report some findings from the survey on Stage One.

Findings from this study are expected to enrich the literature on teachers' beliefs and practices regarding grammar teaching, provide a better understanding of native and non-native CFL teachers, and generate some important implications for further CFL teachers' professional development.

## **PS-4Jul-A4**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:45pm - 2:00pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **Young people affected by Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD): A review of literature of their sexuality educational needs in Asian Chinese societies**

**Wai Fan Shiu**

In Hong Kong, teaching professionals are increasingly working in schools to support students with special educational needs, especially those affected by ASD. There have been changing perceptions of the sexuality of individuals with ASD in the past few decades, but most of the empirical studies are mainly from the western countries. Empirical studies regarding this topic in Chinese societies in Asia such as China, Taiwan and Hong Kong are scarce. There is a research gap on sexuality of people with ASD in Chinese communities. Considering the cultural difference, the experience from the western countries may not be compatible with the Chinese community. It is relevant to understand and derive insights from the perspectives through reviewing the literatures in Chinese societies in Asia.

The current review was initially conducted by searching Chinese literatures in last two decades from 1980 to 2017 through three Chinese search engines which cover varying proportion of scholarly journals, separately from mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong. It was followed by a second search. Based on relevance to the subject, the primary sources cited in the literature which was derived from the initial search were reviewed. Literature review was conducted, aiming to uncover the perspectives on sexuality of people with ASD in the Chinese culture, articles related to sexuality in educational, psychological, social service supports of the people with ASD were included.

Very limited studies have been addressed sexual expressions, sexuality educational needs in Asian Chinese societies. There were misunderstandings on the unique needs of people with ASD, and their sexuality education needs were invisible. The current findings addressed the research gap in the sexuality education studies of individuals with ASD within the Chinese cultural context. It will inform practitioners working in educational and social service setting on how to support individuals with ASD in the Chinese societies.

## **PS-4Jul-B4**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:45pm - 2:00pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **An Analysis of the External Environment of China's Higher Education Quality Assurance Policy**

**Ruoyi Qiu**

This article analyzes the political, economic, social, and technological external environment of China's higher education quality assurance policy through the PEST analysis method, and puts forward three strategies for the development of higher education quality assurance policy making: Fully focus on the overall environment and implement a comprehensive analysis; Strengthen interdisciplinary integration and improve decision-making mechanism; Spanning the space-time domain and showing local characteristics. Finally, we conclude that the opportunities in the external environment faced by China's higher education quality assurance policy outweigh the challenges.

## **PS-4Jul-C4**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:45pm - 2:00pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **A Value Analysis of the Remedial Instruction Policy**

**Xiaoman Qu**

Remedial instruction is of great value to the country's public decision-making in education. Based on three aspects of the subject of remedial teaching policy, object attribute and practice activity as well as the basic theory of education, the present study takes Taiwan for example and analyzes its value to reveal its rationality, finding out the problems that exist in it, and giving recommendations to improve remedial teaching policy in Taiwan.

## PS-4Jul-D4

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:45pm - 2:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Codes of Professional Ethics of Educators in America: Theoretical Bases and Developmental Trajectories**

**Yan qin Tao**

**Abstract:** The code of professional ethics of teachers is about the bottom line requirements between teachers and others in professional life. It is objective, specific and a written object. The earliest code in America can date back to 1896. During 120 years, codes are mainly made by the government and professional organizations. The former is based on the consequentialism, which can be divided into two stages: development and improvement. The latter is developed from virtue ethics and denotology, including such stages as earlier stage, development stage and improvement stage. Now we can have a look at the development of the code of professional ethics of teachers in America. It is inclined to be teacher's moral, the appearance of new theory- "ethics of care", and the challenges from information technology and artificial intelligence.

## **PS-4Jul-E4**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:45pm - 2:00pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **A Contrastive Study on Chinese and English Metaphorical Expressions of Anger and Sadness**

**Xiaoting Shi**

The emotional expressions of sadness and anger, such as words and sentences, both exist in English and Chinese languages. Based on conceptual metaphor theory, numerous studies show that metaphorical expressions of sadness and anger also exist in both languages. Various studies have discussed the similarities and differences of sadness metaphorical expressions in two languages. The similarities and differences of anger metaphorical expressions in English and Chinese have also been explored. However, few studies contrast and analyze metaphorical expressions of these two emotions in English and Chinese together. Among the similarities of sadness and anger metaphorical expressions in English and Chinese, what do the similar and different metaphors exist? In this paper, the writer first presents the similarities of sadness metaphorical expressions in English and Chinese. Then the similarities of anger metaphorical expressions in English and Chinese are discussed. Among the similarities mentioned above, the writer compares and contrasts what the similar metaphors of sadness and anger in English and Chinese are and what are not. Finally, the writer finds out that both Chinese and English share negative physiological reaction when anger or sadness occurs, which means that people often feel bad physical reactions or nearly get hurt in different degrees when they feel anger or sad. Moreover, spatial orientation (up, down) is reflected in these two affective metaphorical expressions in English and Chinese. As far as spatial orientation is concerned, “up” is usually reflected in anger metaphorical expressions in English and Chinese and “down” is embodied in sadness metaphorical expressions in two languages. For example, in anger metaphorical expressions, Chinese has Baotiaorulei (jump like thunder), English has “He hit the ceiling”, both of which reflect “up” in spatial orientation. As for sadness metaphorical expressions, Chinese has Qingxudiluo (a low spirit), English has “depress”, which refers to “down” in spatial orientation.

## **PS-4Jul-F4**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 1:45pm - 2:00pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **The Moderating Effect of Social Context on the Relationship between Physical Cleanliness and Trustworthiness**

**Yadan Deng, Hong Lu, Wenqi Wei**

Evidence has shown that sensorimotor experiences (i.e., physical warmth, darkness, and clean scents) could influence trust-related behavior (i.e., interpersonal warmth, dishonesty, morality), suggesting that a person's willingness to trust may be influenced by lower-level physical factors of the surrounding environment. In order to further investigate embodied cognition theory, the current paper conforms the trend that examining a situational moderator of the association between cleanliness and trustworthiness. Results show that persons who are labeled with clean get higher scores in the impression rating of trustworthy, honest, and reliable than those who are labeled with dirty only in neutral moral character condition (study 1); and persons who invest clean bills receive more investment in a trust game scenario than those who invest dirty bills, which decreased in rich-trust climate (study 2). These findings, which contribute to expand theory about the relationships between the use of embodied cues and relevant information about the target judgment, indicate that when social contexts conflict with the embodied cues, relevant information of the target judgment might hinder the use of embodied cues, instead of serving as the foundational framework for embodied effects.

## **PS-4Jul-A5**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **Illich ' s Deschooling Virtuality —— Case Study on Homeschooling**

**Ningxue Fan**

The replacement of institutional schooling programs by Ivan Illich in 1971 with non-institutional education led him to be pushed to the "throne" of deschooling education, and there was growing interest in the relationship between Illich ' s ideas and contemporary information and communication technologies now allowing for a rethinking of the contemporary possibilities of deschooling. In recent years, the development of "homeschooling" phenomenon in our country has gradually attracted people's attention, the comments and research on this phenomenon have also shifted from the hot spot of public opinion to academic research. Illich ' s vision of deschooling can be attempted through a deschooling virtuality formed homeschooling. This article focuses on the in-depth case description and inductive analysis of the learning attitude and personality development of children who study at home, and has a discussion that the "homeschooling" education method is conducive to the development of self-directed children, and has a positive impact to children's socialization. It ' s shows that Illich ' s deschooling ideal has changed from sheer prophecy to reality. Achieving a deschooling society will depend on future scientific and social development and ultimately on the decisions of the human community.

## **PS-4Jul-B5**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-07

### **An Empirical Study on Application of Mind Map to Senior English Writing Classes**

**Qingqing Cui**

Mind map, put forward by Tony Buzan in 1960s, is a visual tool for the knowledge representing, which can express abstract thinking concretely. Its keywords and images help people create memory connections and can exert the infinite potential of the brain. Mind map is widely used in various fields, but there are not many applications of Mind Map to senior English writing lesson.

The goal of Senior English writing lessons is to train students' output ability. Senior school students have a strong general and abstract thinking mode, Guided by the constructivism learning theory, this paper puts the mind map into reasonable practice of English writing teaching in the senior school. The purpose of this study was to explore the influence of application of mind map on English writing in senior school, and to solve the following two problems:

1. Can application of mind map improve senior school students' interest in English writing?
2. Compared with traditional teaching method, does the writing teaching with the application of the mind map improve the writing competence of the students?

The study will take two senior school classes in Zaozhuang Shandong province as the research subjects, one is an experimental class using mind map in writing, the other is control class using traditional writing teaching method, for the first question, the author investigated the students' interest by questionnaire. For the second question, the students' scores were tested by pre-test and post-test respectively. The expected results will show that the application of mind map can improve students' writing interest and writing scores.

## PS-4Jul-C5

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **The Enjoyment of Teaching and Learning Based on the Process**

**Li Ji**

**Abstract:** The work presented in this paper focuses on the enjoyment of teaching and learning which refers to the cognition-emotion process that the teacher and the students create together. In this process, not only the scientificity and artistry of teaching but also students' requirement, cognition, emotion and psychology integrate and develop to form the so-called Cognition - Emotion Degree, which is a constant state of changing. It is discussed in educational and teaching theory at all times and all over the world. And the teaching enjoyment, learning enjoyment and enjoyment of teaching and learning have their particular connotations. Its theoretical foundation is supported by the theory of dialectical procedure and structuralism. Therefore, it can be concluded that in classroom teaching, the enjoyment of teaching and learning has its effective ways and its own merits manifest its unique teaching value.

## **PS-4Jul-D5**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **An Analysis of the Current Situation of Higher Education in Cambodia**

**Yusi Cheng**

Since the 21st century, Cambodia's education has been continuously developing. Especially in the last two decades, the stable environment in Cambodia have accelerated the development of various types of education in Cambodia, especially the development of higher education. However, the current higher education in Cambodia is still under development. The higher education system is not perfect and the quality of higher education needs to be improved.

This article is divided into five parts: The first part introduces the history of Cambodia's higher education. The second part introduced the current type, the specialization of higher education and the number of students; then introduced the sources of funding and the situation of teachers in higher education in Cambodia; it also introduced the policies and assessment methods of Cambodia's higher education. The third part analyze a number of problems of Cambodia's higher education: 1. Singleness of the way to study; 2. Unreasonable specialized field setting; 3. The quality of schools differs greatly; 4. The teachers need to be improved; 5. The source of funding is seriously inadequate; 6. Evaluation Mode is not standardized. The fourth part propose several suggestions for Cambodia's higher education issues: 1. Change the way of further studies to diversify; 2. Standardize specialized field setting to make them structured; 3. Improve the quality of running schools and standardize them; 4. Strengthen teacher training, to make it specialized; 5. Broaden the sources of funding so that it is guaranteed; 6. Improve the evaluation model to make it systematized. The fifth part put forward the prospect of higher education in Cambodia.

The purpose of this article is to provide an objective and detailed description of the current situation of higher education in Cambodia and hope that higher education in Cambodia will move in a better direction.

## **PS-4Jul-E5**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **The relation between Baojuan and the folk custom of the Wu area**

**Jianan Qian**

During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, a large number of Baojuan were produced by folk artists and prevailed in many parts of mainland China. Baojuan is not only one of the popular literature but also an oral art that tells religious stories, historical stories and folklore. Baojuan is still spread in Hexi area and Wu area up to now, and its local characteristics are more obvious. The research of Baojuan in Wu area has become a hot topic in recent years. Baojuan reflects rich folk custom of Wu area especially in three aspects: traditional festival folklore such as the Lantern Festival and Double Seventh Festival, daily custom of marriage and funeral, folk beliefs like the faith of the God of wealth and the kitchen God belief. Folk custom which described in the Baojuan can not only be used as a proof and supplement of local chronicles, but also record the unique custom of Wu area at the same time. Because it has great vitality and still active in Wu area, activities of preaching Baojuan can be said to be a vivid portrayal of the rich and colorful folk custom. To summarize, Baojuan plays an important role in the inheritance of folk custom in Wu area.

## PS-4Jul-F5

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Does interactive e-book distract children' s attention from the story content? An experimental research comparing interactive animated e-books, animated e-books and printed books**

**Si Si Tao**

**Background** Storytelling is one of the most significant methods used in kindergarten to develop children' s language ability. In the recent decades, digital storytelling emerged as a result of technology development, with storytelling devices like iPad and smartphone are more accessible to children and parents. Instead of reading on printed books, children now can read stories on TV, Internet, tablet and smartphone, with interactive and animated functions. According to cognitive theory of multimedia learning (CTML), the interactive functions like games, hotspots should be benefit to children because they are more engaged in the learning process. However, there are mixed findings about interactive digital reading and learning outcomes. The present study thus aimed to explore the effects of interactive features on children' s reading comprehension and story recall.

**Method** 30 kindergarten children (aged from 4 to 5) are selected and divided into 3 groups randomly: printed book group; animated e-book group and interactive animated e-book group. Children in each group will use different reading devices (printed book, animated e-book and interactive animated e-book) to read two stories. After reading, researchers will ask them questions to test their reading comprehension and story recall.

**Result** Both animated e-book group and interactive animated e-book group are supposed to understand the story content better than printed book group, because learning is more effective when the information is conveyed by both visual and auditory channels. For story recall, interactive animated group is assumed to be no better than others due to the distractive effect of interactive function.

## PS-4Jul-A6

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **An empirical study of English scores of Enrollment into College and the achievement of CET-4,CET-6**

**Zhuo Chen, Peng Yu**

**Abstract :** This study is based on 148 college students' English scores of Enrollment into College and their achievement of CET-4,CET-6 in western China.The data were analyzed by SPSS.The results showed that the students who scored more than 425 points in CET-4,there are positive correlation between their English Scores of Enrollment into College and the the achievement of CET-4,CET-6. And the students scored less than 425 points generally had relative lower listening scores. However, students with more than 425 points in CET-6,There is no significant correlation between the college entrance examination results and the CET-6 results.Based on this,the present situation of college English taeching is reconsidered, and suggestions for teachig improvement are put forward, emphasis should be placed on the relationship between English teaching in senior high schools and college English teaching; strengthen the trainig of college English listening; cultivates students' interesting in English learning.

## PS-4Jul-B6

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **A Study on the Role of “Warabeuta” in Infant’ s Emotion Regulation.**

**Mihoko Motooka**

“Warabeuta” is Japanese traditional children’ s play song. Nursery teachers often sing “ Warabeuta ” for infants in order to regulate emotions. There are rich findings concerning value of “ Warabeuta ” as music teaching material. However, little is known about relationship between “ Warabeuta ” and emotion regulation. This research aims to consider the role of “ Warabeuta ” in emotion regulation. The observation objects are 34 infants from 0 years old to 3 years old of the A city B nursery. Observation period is from May 12 to December 27 201X year.

First, I sang some “ Warabeuta ” at nursery room with infants and observed how their emotions change. Second, I wrote 65 episodes after Kujiraoka’ s method (2005). Then, I analyzed whether there was connection between “ Warabeuta ” and children’ s emotions, and if there was such connection, then at what level. Finally, I considered the role of “ Warabeuta ” in children’ s emotion regulation.

As a result, I found that there are two roles of “ Warabeuta ” in infant’ s emotion regulation. One of the roles is to support variety of positive emotion and encourage children to play and communicate actively. In case if an infant doesn’ t show positive reaction, it is necessary to pay attention whether infant’ s level of development is normal. The presence of emotional reaction may become the index of development. Second role of “ Warabeuta ” is to make negative emotions more negative. In such case, the true emotion is not just negative, but also includes the true with to get closer to nursery teacher and to comforted. It’ s very important for nursery teachers to be able to react properly to such infant’ s behavior.

## **PS-4Jul-C6**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **When the Healer gets Healed: A Proposed Ecocounseling Model**

**Ma. May Flor Villalba Sentina**

In the recent years, problems pose by nature have gone beyond unprecedented levels posing a risk to human security, now and in the future. Ironically, anthropogenic activities are at the same time considered a major culprit in environmental destruction. This paper attempts to explore ecocounseling not only as a method of counselling but at the same time of developing the counselee' s love and care for nature. Using metaanalysis or grounded theory, this study will attempt to create an ecocounseling model, develop a program and evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

## **PS-4Jul-D6**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **The model construction of the influence factors from the vocational education normal students teaching willingness based on the Grounded Theory**

**Haohao Zhou**

Based on the qualitative research paradigm of Grounded Theory, this study conducted a deep semi - structured interview with five normal students from the College of Vocational and technical education in Z University. Through the coding and analysis of the interview data, it is found that the teaching willingness of the vocational education normal students is mainly affected by two types of influencing factors, one is the internal factor, namely the professional recognition and professional identity of normal school students, the other is external factors, namely the training quality, professional matching degree and external attraction of vocational and technical teachers colleges. The influencing factors are related to each other and interact with each other to determine and restrict the teaching willingness of the vocational education normal students. The study eventually built a model of the influence factors from the vocational education normal students teaching willingness, to stimulate the enthusiasm of vocational education normal students provide theoretical references.

## **PS-4Jul-E6**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **A Frequency View of Causal Verb HAVE Development in L2 Writings**

**Yuying ZHI**

HAVE is high-frequently used in L2 writings and its causative semantics promote the productivity. Yet, how this causal verb developed in L2 writings and what are the differences on this causal use across L2s have rarely been addressed in the current literature. Therefore, this report addressed the two issues both from a developmental and a cross-linguistic perspective. Developmentally, this study focuses on the causative use of the HAVE produced by L2 learners at different English proficiency levels; cross-linguistically, it compares the causal HAVE in Chinese, Spanish and Swedish English learners' writings. Corpus data of different English proficiency levels were extracted from three L2 corpora (CLEC, WRICLE, USE[1]). Findings indicate that differences exist in general and causative uses and moreover, in causative uses across L2s. Furthermore, Chi-Square test revealed that only in Spanish and Swedish writings, there is a statistically significant relationship between causative patterns production and L2 learners' English proficiency levels. These results reflect different perspectives on L2 written language development and the implications to the cross-linguistic comparison on L2 development will be discussed.

[1] CLEC, Chinese Learner English Corpus (Chinese)

WRICLE, Written Corpus of Learner English (Spanish)

USE, Uppsala Student English Corpus (Swedish)

## PS-4Jul-F6

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Study on Influential Factors of University Teachers' Entrepreneurial Intentions**

**Yuxiao Yin**

**Abstract:** Teacher groups are the backbone of innovation and entrepreneurship education, as well as the core power of transformation and upgrading in traditional universities. Nevertheless, teachers' venture participation degree has not come up to expectation, especially in terms of social awareness, which is out of step with governments' supporting policies. University teachers' entrepreneurship has a big difference with the innovative undertaking of social staff and university students, that because this group owning mature scientific research achievements and higher needs for self actualization and self-efficacy.

What kind of person is suitable for entrepreneurship? What kind of personality will make it easier to reveal entrepreneurial motivation? Does external environment and social cognition have an impact on entrepreneurial subjects? According to these, this paper is going to combine both internal and external sides to discuss influencing factors of entrepreneurial intention, which based on the theory of planned behavior and entrepreneurial event model. The aim of this research is to provide governments and universities with some suggestions to enhance teachers' entrepreneurial ability. Conclusions are as follow based on the empirical analysis of 345 effective questionnaires:

(1) Proactive personality factors, self-efficacy, system environment factors and social cognition have positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. Among them, environmental factors have a significant impact on the entrepreneurial intention of teachers.

(2) Proactive personality, self-efficacy, institutional environment and social cognition positively influence entrepreneurial intention through the partial mediating effect of entrepreneurial attitude.

(3) Relevant department should offer vocational guidance courses, set up appropriate system and incentive policy to trigger the consciousness of entrepreneurship among university teachers, which helps them transfer knowledge into productivity.

**Key Words:** University Teachers, Proactive Personality, Self-efficacy, Entrepreneurial Environment, Entrepreneurial Attitude, Entrepreneurial Intention

## PS-4Jul-A7

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **Cooperation of teacher educators within a long-term internship**

**Timo Beckmann**

The challenge of combining „theoretical knowledge “ and „practical skills “ in teacher education is evident in the institutional separation practiced in the German teacher education system. This separation is based on the contrast between the university study, which is mainly driven by theory (phase 1) and a subsequent practical training at specialized teacher training institutions (phase 2). Long-term internships are one possibility to combine „theory “ and „practice “. This study focuses on the beliefs about cooperation within the framework of long-term school internships of university-level teacher educators and internship supervisors. Furthermore this study examine to which extent they cooperate. So far, there are less academic findings on these topics. Because of this, the presented study focuses on the following questions:

1. How important is it for teacher educators to cooperate with actors of the respective other phase when they design the long-term internship in the Master's program?
2. How intense do these teacher educators cooperate with each other?
3. Are there any changes in the teaching concepts of teacher trainers as a result of the cooperation in the teacher-tandem?

N=133 teacher educators of both phases were interviewed by means of an online questionnaire. The results show that the persons are willing to cooperate intensively with each other and within this context often do. Persons who consider cooperation in the teacher-tandem to be important also report statistically significant more often about an implementation. Teacher educators state that the experience they have with tandem teaching has influenced their own teaching concepts. The presentation is intended to illustrate the particularities of the long-term internship as well as the resulting theoretical challenges based on the cooperation of teacher trainers and the key results of the realized research.

## **PS-4Jul-B7**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **The evolution of the status of “Jinshi”**

**Zhiyuan Sun**

The imperial examination system begun in the Sui Dynasty, terminated in the Qing Dynasty, lasted more than 1300 years, and had brought about great impact on the political, economic and cultural in ancient China. Besides , because of the increasing influence of the imperial examination system, the influence of the scholars on the title of “Jinshi” through the examination of the imperial examination has also increased. Thus, it will be very significant to explore the changes of its status.

The changes in the status of "Jinshi" are closely related to the three aspects: the imperial examination system, the Jinshi dimension examination and the group of scholars with the title of “Jinshi” . The change of the status of these three aspects is not only the cause of the change of the status of "Jinshi", but also the comprehensive expression of the change. This article will show the changes of these three aspects in different dynasties with time clues, in order to discuss the evolution of "Jinshi" status through the performance and causes of "Jinshi" status change.

## **PS-4Jul-C7**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **The Effectiveness of Using Mobile Technology in improving Students Vocabulary Acquisition**

**Magiya Assen**

#### **Abstract**

Vocabulary acquisition is the one of the important process of learning new words. An enough vocabulary is necessary for academic success, and it is one of the important language components and the fundamental step in EFL. Then , many studies executed in order to learn vocabulary through using mobile technology which is encouraging students to benefit independent learning and allowing students to choose the approach what they like. The research work reported here investigates the use and effectiveness of mobile applications in enhancing ESL students' vocabulary acquisition. Vocabulary acquisition is an important part of language learning and teaching. In the era of advanced technology has greatly improved the existing setting in education world in recent years. The widely used of mobile technologies also has established more opportunities to change the traditional academic environment to mobile learning. The goals of technology helps learners to acquire new vocabulary. To achieve this goal, we according to descriptive method by using two means of research: students' questionnaire and teachers' interview. The questionnaire was belong to freshman of Suleyman Demirel College , while the interview was go through with teachers of English in the same educational institution. As new educational tools to achieve better pedagogical results. This research studies intermediate-level English learners' performance before and after using mobile applications that were introduced to the study group as an intervention, and this work point out two questions: first, Students who use mobile technology may improve their acquisition of vocabulary, second, what kind of mobile technology can improve students vocabulary. In order to research the use of mobile technology that in improving students vocabulary acquisition. The findings also confirm that mobile. Technology is useful means to support and to stimulate students to learn vocabulary. To conclude that, using mobile technology is very useful and helpful for both EFL teachers and students.

## **PS-4Jul-D7**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Research on Current Situation and Optimization Strategy of Teaching Interaction in Online Education in China**

**Xiaodan Liang**

Online education has changed the previous teaching environment and mode since it came out, allowing learners to enjoy better educational resources and provide more space for students and teachers. It has been more than a decade since the development of online education. However, it has encountered a bottleneck period currently. The root of many problems lies in the speciality of the online education environment, that is, teaching interaction. Teaching interaction is the key to the effect of online courses. The level of teaching interaction directly affects the effectiveness of online classroom and learners' enthusiasm for learning and the level of knowledge construction. Therefore, optimizing teaching interaction is the key to improving the effect of online learning. At present, China has a large number of online education platforms, and the number of learners is increasing year by year. However, the number of learners who participate in interaction is very small. This shows that there are still some problems in online education practice, such as just using a single method to communicate with others, lacking of real-time interaction and in-depth interaction experience between teachers and students, lacking of personalized analysis and design, emotional communication in the absence of learning process, and operable guidance for practice. This phenomenon not only plagues the majority of learners and teachers, but also confuses the operators of major online education companies. This study analyzes the current situation of teaching interaction in online education and proposes corresponding measures from the aspects of the connotation and classification of teaching interactions, existing problems and strive to enhance the effectiveness of online education online classrooms and promote the in-depth interaction between teachers and learners, with a view to providing constructive suggestions for the further development of online education.

## **PS-4Jul-E7**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **The research on the node of new preschool teacher's professional development based on problem solving orientation**

**Dan Wan**

Ever since the beginning of 21st century, teacher professional development has been the hotspots in the field of international teacher education, while new teacher has become the research frontier in the field of teacher professional development. The primary goal of this research is to reveal the professional development path of new preschool teachers. The methods used in this research are known as participant observation and semi-structural interview. 23 preschool teachers from one kindergarten have participated in this research. According to grounded theory coding, the node mode of new preschool teachers' professional development path has been established from primary data. The results of the investigation indicate that new preschool teacher's professional development is self-actualization in the process of solving problems, which follows the path of four nodes. The four nodes are adaption, grasp, self-inspect and competence respectively, while every node contains several professional problems to be solved. Moreover, 2 to 4 factors has been identified to affect the new preschool teachers' professional development process before every node. Besides, specific measures are suggested in this paper to help promote the professional development of new preschool teachers from the perspective of theoretical researchers, teacher education department as well as preschool in-service teachers. Therefore, it can be concluded that new preschool teachers have to step over four nodes in succession so as to go to next stage and there are measures we can implement to help them.

## **PS-4Jul-F7**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **Research on the social community of Chinese restaurants in Hiroshima**

**Dr. YIHAN PAN**

In recent years, under the background of economic globalization, Japan is faced with problems such as insufficient labor and population ageing, as well as a large number of Chinese immigrants continuously flowing into Japan due to the rapid development of information-based society with the attendant changes of Chinese immigrants' origins and diversification of their profession. For example, compared to the past, Guangdong and Fujian Province as the main origins of exported labor power to Japan, the population has increased dramatically in Shandong province and three Northeastern Provinces of China. Therefore, it can be said that the community of Japanese overseas Chinese is currently in a transition period. This study selected the busy and characteristic restaurants serving Chinese cuisine as the research subjects to analyze the social community formed by Chinese immigrants. Besides literature studies, the on-site visits to the Chinese restaurants in Hiroshima was conducted at the same time.

Among the Chinese immigrants, along with the continuous accumulation of personal capital and social capital, life becomes more and more rich, therefore, the trend of immigration in the units of fellow villagers gradually weakens. Moreover, the business pattern of depending on the fellow villagers as the main employed labors is also disappearing. According to the investigation, the Chinese restaurants in Hiroshima is known as Ethnic Business, which mainly operates in small-scale. Unlike other trading companies and travel agencies which have the ability to employ plenty of labors, the Chinese restaurants are not able to hire a lot of employees including the fellow villagers, besides the staffs communicate less in dialects. Based on the above research, the fellow villagers-oriented networks do not hold the features of continuity and flexible utility. At the same time, new social networks and new social community is being formed.

## **PS-4Jul-A8**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **To Explore the Organizational Culture of Graduate Students' Union**

**Aidi Li**

The students' union of colleges and universities is established under the guidance of the party committee and youth league committee of colleges and universities in China, and it is a mass organization of students' participation and composition, self-management and self-service. This paper, from the perspective of organizational culture and organizational culture, can be used to explore the dilemma of graduate student union organization in the development and its deep reasons.

To S university graduate students will be the typical college graduate student association as an example, through questionnaire survey, relying on the organizational culture survey scale and opposite value framework tools, such as from six dimensions, main characteristics, leadership, employee management, organization bonding, strategic focus and success criteria for quantitative analysis of the types of organizational culture, and to explore the deep connotation of the graduate student union, the author use the interview method of qualitative to research on its internal members personal interviews.

## **PS-4Jul-B8**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **How to Achieve Educational Modernization in Ethnic Areas from the Perspective of Difference Equilibrium**

**Menglin Ran**

In the process of realizing modernization of education in ethnic minority areas, the key is the balanced development of education . However, educational balance does not mean standardized one size fits all, but develops diversity and characteristic while accepting differences. This paper discusses the problems and corresponding thinking in the process of realizing the modernization of education in ethnic areas from three aspects of the development level of teachers in ethnic areas, the construction of local characteristics education content and the pluralistic educational evaluation standards. We should enhance the modern educational level and modern educational concept of local teachers. Combining cultural resources to develop competitive education suitable for local development, at the same time, establish a diversified education evaluation standard system.

## PS-4Jul-C8

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **Research on the role orientation of student supervisors under collegiate system -- Taking Shantou University as an example**

**Fen Yu**

“Student Supervisor Institution” originated from the Bell-Lancaster in Britain during the end of the eighteenth Century, was originally used as a teaching organization form for a senior grade student to guide junior students. After years of practice and development in Chinese universities, two main application models have been gradually formed. One is applied to some specialized knowledge training courses, the other is based on the guidance system of the new class group or small group. But it has become more obvious as a management strategy to solve student affairs. As the main subject of the system, student supervisor plays a crucial role. The emergence of residential colleges in universities broke the restrictions of major, class and grade, and diverted the work of student affairs that should have belonged to the academy level. Based on the field of the same profession, the condition that student supervisors guide and manage junior students is not applicable. They no longer share the same knowledge. Therefore, whether the role orientation and working mode in the residential colleges will change or not? Through the questionnaire survey and interview about student supervisors from the eight residential colleges in Shantou University, this paper tries to find out their work characteristics, working methods and problems encountered under the collegiate system, so as to help clarify the self orientation and role development of the student supervisors, and then provide suggestions for the better implementation of the collegiate system based on Peer education concept.

## **PS-4Jul-D8**

Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • Location: D2-LP-08

### **Design Thinking in Education: A Critical Review of Literature**

**Rex Ranoco Lor**

*Design Thinking is an innovative, creative and human-centered process and mindset that employs collaborative multidisciplinary teams in order to generate user-focused products, services or experiences. It has been applied beyond the original sphere of design work to business, engineering, technology, and more recently, education, because of its ability of advancing creativity and innovation by applying an empathetic, flexible and iterative approach. With the quest for a teaching strategy for 21<sup>st</sup> century skills, work habits and character traits, there has been, in the past five years, keen and wide interest towards Design Thinking as applied in education. This paper therefore provides a systematic, comprehensive and analytical strategy in mapping out and offering a critical review and analysis of over 68 journal articles, books and reports on design thinking in education. Overall, this paper recognizes the gains that can be made from utilizing Design Thinking in education especially in the global quest of teaching 21<sup>st</sup> century skills. This paper also suggests a need to pursue further studies on the development of a Design Thinking framework for teaching, learning, curriculum design & teacher training.*

## **PS-4Jul-E8**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **Native and Non-Native English Speakers' Perception of Non-Native and Native English Speech**

**Ivan Shih Chen**

This study investigates the perceptions (language intelligibility, comprehension, rating, and attitudes) of non-native English judges (NNEJ) and native English judges (NEJ) toward a non-native English speaker (NNES) with a Mandarin Chinese accent and a native English speaker (NES) with an American accent. One of the purposes of this research is to investigate if there are sociocultural factors that affect native English judges' perception of the degree of foreign accent, intelligibility and comprehension of a non-native English speaker's speech, whose L1 is Mandarin Chinese. Sociocultural influences in this study would be their ethnic background, exposure to speakers with foreign accents, and fluency in foreign languages. Another purpose is also to confirm or disconfirm findings from previous research that the L1 language background, specifically Mandarin Chinese, of NNEJs that they perceived a lower degree of foreign accent in L2 speech than NEJs and NNEJs were less sensitive to Mandarin accents than to other accents. This research intends to find the answers to the following two research questions: 1) What sociocultural factors influence NEJ's perception of a NNES's utterances? 2) Do the NNEJs' L1 of Mandarin Chinese affect their perception of a NNES's speech?

Employing qualitative and quantitative questionnaires, biographical and assessment data was elicited from participant listeners or judges divided into two groups. One group consisted of 14 Taiwanese NNEJs and the second group had 13 NEJs. A Taiwanese NNES and an American NES were the participant speakers who were recorded separately reading aloud an identical short text. The questionnaire consisted of three sections. The first section elicited biographical and background information of the judges. The second section and third sections consisted of the audio recording of the Taiwanese NNES and the American NES respectively and judges were required to answer a series of questions.

## **PS-4Jul-F8**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Digital Divide and Education Stratification : A Heterogeneous Analysis on the Effects of Internet Use on School Achievement**

**Botao Gong**

Based on the data from “China Education Panel Survey” (2013-2014) , this article discusses the differences of the effects of Internet use on middle-school students' school achievement among the stratified families and schools in China. It shows that the effects of Internet use on students' school achievement depend on how long Internet use takes, the effects are positive for less than eight hours and negative for more than eight hours; student from families of higher socioeconomic status access more Internet resources and use time; moreover, the positive effects tend to be bigger and the negative effects tend to be smaller in high-socioeconomic status and high-quality schools than those in low-socioeconomic and low-quality ones. These results show that the digital divides among the stratified families and schools are not just differences in Internet resource acquisition and time length of Internet use, but also the difference in the effect of Internet use on students' school achievement. We argue that Internet may play a more and more important role in shaping the structure of status attainment and transmission of social inequality in China.

## PS-4Jul-A9

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **Education in 2030: The Challenge and Thinking of the Modernization of Rural Education in Yunnan Province**

**Jing Qi**

**Abstract:** Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Education 2030 Framework for Action drew up the general objective for Sustainable Development in fifteen years. In 2017, the socialism with Chinese characteristics enters the new era, which got a new requirement for China's education development is to run a fair and quality education, and make the satisfied education for people .For a long time, the rural education has always faced some questions, including the conflict between national power and local needs, the trade-off between traditional culture and modern culture, education fairness and the reality of education development. Yunnan Province is located in the southwest of China. The traffic is closed and the villages are numerous. Resources are abundant and development is slow. Under the trend of sustainable development and education modernization, the development of rural education in Yunnan needs to cross geographical and cultural barriers. Insisting the direction of the modernization of rural education, Combining the harmony of localization and modernization as the external motivation. Promoting the construction of teachers by informatization as the main way. Realizing ideological poverty alleviation, cultivating the new youth of the new age as the inner goal. Breaking the difficult situation, promoting the development of modernization of rural education in Yunnan province.

## PS-4Jul-B9

Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • Location: D1-LP-07

### **Apag3: Framework for a holistic formation program**

**Paolo Tayag Lumanlan**

The researcher aimed to determine whether workplace spirituality is significantly associated with job satisfaction and organizational commitment in order to design, implement and evaluate a holistic formation program. The descriptive, comparative, and correlational research designs were adopted in this study. Ten Quality Assurance personnel voluntarily participated in this research undertaking. They are a combination of teaching and non-teaching personnel across departments. The researcher used the Organizational Commitment Questionnaire, Workplace Spirituality Measure, and Job Satisfaction Scale in measuring the major constructs of the study. Distribution of survey materials, documentary analysis, and interviews were conducted in order to collect data necessary for this study. Results showed that the respondents generally have high organizational commitment level. Also, they generally have highest level of compassion and highest level of meaningful work. More so, they have high level of transcendence but have less level of mindfulness. For job satisfaction, the respondents are generally satisfied with their coworkers and the communication process in the organization but are ambivalent in terms of the other subscales. On the other hand, there is no statistically significant difference on the organizational commitment, workplace spirituality, and job satisfaction of the respondents when grouped according to their profile. Further, only transcendence and normative commitment have statistically significant, positive relationship. Based on the results, the researcher was able to design, implement and evaluate a holistic formation program, dubbed as *Apag-Pipanganan* - anchored from the Capampangan culture of table fellowship.

## PS-4Jul-C9

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **A Sweet Burden: A case study on the Implementation of International Education in a Rural Area Middle School of Taiwan**

**Shuying Yao**

Under the wave of globalization, the promotion of international education has become a focused trend of education in countries around the world. In recent years, education policies have gradually extended to the stage of primary and secondary education in Taiwan. However, most of the previous studies were focused on the myths and difficulties that the primary and secondary schools had in promoting international education. For schools in remote areas where education is in a disadvantaged position, we are very curious about how they overcome the constraints of resources and the conditions of students' family economic conditions and choose to invest in international education.

Therefore, this study takes a middle school in New Taipei City as an example, aiming to explore the influencing factors of the promotion of international education in rural middle schools and the possible outcomes and negative impacts in the process. The research shows that the factors that influence the promotion of international education can be attributed to the concept of school leaders, the personal experience and characteristics of teachers, and the development of multi-disciplinary teacher community. Its achievements include: (1) It assisted schools to reposition its development backbone and improved the visibility of this rural school; (2) It turned the disadvantaged culture into development opportunities and spread the benefits from schools to communities; (3) It Created more study opportunities for the students. International education also had negative impacts on the school, teachers and students, including: (1) The direction of the international education policy in the early stage is unclear, which caused troubles for the leaders and teachers to implement; (2) the relevant works for preparing for international education consumed the teachers' too much spare time; (3) The cost of participation of disadvantaged students is still the family burden.

## **PS-4Jul-D9**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **The High School Education Status In Chinese Countryside**

**Linfeng Zhang**

The teaching method of high school education in countries of china are under debate .As the college entrance examination annually in china ,gaokao is widely acknowledged by Chinese that it is an life-time opportunity to upgrade the social status and secure the labor income in the long run. For gaokao has been attached with many expectations from the society ,the ambition of high school education especially in rural areas, which are neither equipped with modernized factories nor laid a strong economic foundation, solely targets on the gaokao examination . This is followed by a series of teaching method and management method adjust to the gaokao. A high school student normally have to study in school for 15 hours a day without even taking into account the additional time in completing homework .Meanwhile, The countless pre-exams and strict management confine those students to only focusing on the exam. The plausible reason led to such phenomenon roots in the Chinese traditional culture which consider reading is supposed to be hardworking, and shifting the planting experience into the teaching method ,But ignoring and resisting utilize the scientific knowledge and into pragmatic high school education in rural areas.

this essay proceeds follows . First ,we outline the possible causes relevant to the countryside high school education. Then

We will take a glimpse of what a high school student in Chinese countries would be like and how the high school education influence their lives.

## **PS-4Jul-E9**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **The Mohist educational system and The reason of decline of the Mohist theory**

**Ying ZOU**

Mozi was the famous educator, philosopher, statesman and strategist in china before qin dynasty , he was a true civilian educator, and was the first one to made no social distinctions in teaching,and considered the techonological majors as a knowledge.

The decline of Mohist theory from Qin-Han dynasty to Qianlong-Jiaqing period.there are too many discussion about the reason of decline of the Mohist theory.

In this article,i have described three parts to analyse the reason of decline of the Mohist theory.The first part is the introduction of the Mohist educational system.It is mainly described the educational purpose,principle,content,and the teaching method and management of teaching. The second part is the analyzation of decline of the Mohist school,there are mainly two aspects to analyse the reason of decline of the Mohist.First,from the aspect of social reality,the Mohist theory was collision with the rulers benefit.and,the contradiction of Mohist theory.Second,from the perspective of flaw of the Mohist theory,the training purpose of the Mohist student was not politician,and the theory conservative of the Mohist and they were faced the boycott from opponent.The third part is the new development of the Mohist.it is clarified the situation of the Mohist currently,and how to solve the current educational problem by this theory .

## **PS-4Jul-F9**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **Comparative Analysis Of Endowment Insurance System For Different Groups In Beijing From The Perspective Of Fairness**

**Jiale Wang**

The basic endowment insurance system is an important part of the social security system. The establishment of a perfect social security system can make the society more stable and ensure the life of the retirees. Providing people with enough elderly security level can undoubtedly improve the satisfaction of the people to the country. What's more, a sound endowment insurance system is also a manifestation of social progress. However, with the development of the socialist market economy, there are a series of problems to be solved urgently in endowment insurance system. For example, the fragmentation of the insurance system and the low overall planning level have caused some obstacles to the people when they enjoy the pension insurance. Moreover, the service that people enjoy can hardly reach a satisfactory level. The more prominent problem is the difference in the treatment of the endowment insurance system of different groups in China, which leads to the emergence of the issue of fairness. In view of this situation, this paper expounds the differences of the pension insurance system of different groups based on the theory and practice. As a result, the root cause of the current fairness issue is figured out through comparative analysis. By means of the research methods of questionnaires and interviews, and based on the relevant theories of the pension insurance system and the policies made by the government for the endowment insurance system, this paper rethinks the specific measures to alleviate the problem of equity, which is of great significance to the reform of the endowment insurance system.

## PS-4Jul-A10

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:30pm - 3:45pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **What Can Help Students to Overcome Difficulties in Comprehending Authentic Texts Containing Precedent Phenomena?**

**Nina Konstantinovna Osokina**

To increase communicative and cognitive motivation and form socio-cultural competence employing authentic texts containing precedent phenomena in teaching listening comprehension can be beneficial.

This research focuses on the use of linguistic and non-linguistic strategies in the process of teaching listening comprehension to overcome difficulties in understanding authentic texts containing precedent phenomena. By precedent phenomena the authors mean well-known texts, easily recognized and reproduced in the minds of native speakers. However, they can complicate the comprehension of the text by non-native students. We singled out the following difficulties: language difficulties, contextual difficulties and psychological difficulties.

The overall aim of this study was to investigate whether the use of compensational strategies (linguistic and non-linguistic) will allow overcoming the language, contextual and psychological difficulties in comprehending authentic texts containing precedent phenomena.

To achieve this aim, primary data was collected by studying the experience of English language teachers and assigning secondary school students with the task of filling out different questionnaires and completing a few listening comprehension tasks. We analyzed results both qualitatively and quantitatively. Secondary data has been gathered by surveying theoretical, methodological and psychological literature to determine the specificity of using compensational strategies in teaching listening comprehension.

The results suggest that to overcome difficulties in understanding authentic texts containing precedent phenomena, students have to use compensational strategies which counteract the missing knowledge when learners fail to comprehend something clearly.

## **PS-4Jul-B10**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:30pm - 3:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **A Case Study on the Design of Training Program for Highly-qualified-oriented Pre-service Teacher Education of Local Normal University**

**Fangying Li**

Highly-qualified-oriented pre-service teacher education play a crucial part in the elementary education reform especially the new college entrance examination, it' s the ultimate target of teacher education. As artery is to the body,so is local normal university' s teacher education to the elementary education. Only when we recognize the connotation and value of "highly-qualified-oriented" in the training of pre-service teacher can we improve the quality of pre-service teacher under the guidance of this concept. Talent training program is an important document to guarantee the teaching quality and the talent training specification, which is an important basis for organizing teaching process, arranging teaching tasks and implementing teaching management.For the local normal university, whether the design of the pre-service teacher training program is reasonable or not has a direct bearing on the accomplishment of the training goal of "high-quality" teacher. Based on the analysis of undergraduate talented personnel training program of Zhejiang Normal University, this paper puts forward the strategy of implementing the training goal of "high-quality" teacher from three aspects: education philosophy and ethics, knowledge accomplishment and ability structure.

## PS-4Jul-C10

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:30pm - 3:45pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **Core Competence Cultivation : An innovative perspective of Analysis and Solution on the issue of College Graduates ' Employment in Minority areas**

**Qiqi Shi**

The employment of college graduates is commonly considered as a major issue in the society. Yunnan Province is located in the southwest of China and is the key area for poverty alleviation. Due to historical, geographical, political, economic, cultural and other reasons, the overall level of higher education is not good, and the ability of graduates to acquire knowledge and obtain employment is relatively weak. There is a great need for Yunnan Province to innovate the training path of talents. And improving the students' employment ability, which is far from the needs of society. By using the insights of educational supply-side reform, following the theory of multi-disciplinary intersection, applying empirical research, this paper takes the graduates of Yunnan as an example to examine the logical relationship and existing problems between employment and cultivation of college graduates. In doing so, an index system of college students' "core competence" is developed to promote the comprehensive reform of talent cultivation in HEIs to conquer the uncertainties of social development, and to solve the employment issue of graduates.

## PS-4Jul-D10

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:30pm - 3:45pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Study on the Necessity of Nurturing Counselors with Intercultural competence and Multicultural Quality in Universities in Ethnic Areas -- Qualitative Research Based on XX University in X Province**

**Yun Song**

College counselors with intercultural competence and multi-cultural qualities in ethnic minority areas refer to full-time counselors who can not only understand students' cultural background in ethnic minority areas, but also effectively understand cultural differences, view school affairs from a multiracial and multi-cultural perspective, and guide students to establish a humane view of world values. This study will use qualitative research to examine the intercultural competence and multi-cultural quality of college counselors in ethnic areas, to understand the appeal of college minority students to cultural identity, from the language, writing, psychological structure and so on, to propose the path of training such counselors. Based on the fact that the author witnessed that the students of colleges and universities in the minority areas breed contradictions because of different nationalities, different beliefs and different languages and characters, it is assumed that because of the lack of guidance for the integration of multi-ethnic groups, there is misunderstanding or prejudice among ethnic students about each other's culture, background of growth and living habits, thus creating unnecessary contradictions. The current research focuses on other levels of teachers in single subjects of intercultural competence training, lack of local research, But this research uses the background of the author's own minority environment and the resources of college graduation in the minority areas, the different research audiences and regions, aiming at filling the localizing research space and creating value for the author's home ethnic education, the ultimate aim is to improve the quality of college counselors in the ethnic areas to revitalize ethnic education.

## **PS-4Jul-E10**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:30pm - 3:45pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **An Exploratory Study for a School-Based English Language Program**

**Jeanette Tibay Gongora, Concepcion Guilot Belza**

In this era of sprouting innovation, educational sectors in all countries aspire to nurture graduates who will be globally competitive and internationally communicative. Thus, State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) of the Philippines initiate schemes like holding school -based language programs alongside with their language curriculum, to improve the communication skills and English language proficiency of the Filipino learners. This study, utilizing purposive sampling technique, explores the positive and the challenging experiences and the coping ways to address the problems met by the 10 faculty members of the Languages and Literature Group, 15 students specializing English, who served as the “learning buddy” and the 30 Education students who scored low in their English courses and found out to have a high anxiety level in learning the target language. The study employs descriptive research design using semi-structured interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to verify and validate their perceptions and elicit suggestions for the improvement of the school-based language program. With the strategic and fun-filled activities, English Language Enhancement Program (ELEP) helps the students’ communication and socialization skills and instills positive disposition towards learning English language and for the teachers and mentors, ELEP adds sense of commitment and fulfillment as they note favorable students’ outputs. However, funding, time and systematic management, evaluation and sustainability, instructional materials, and other resources are found limited in the implementation of ELEP. Anent with these findings, it is recommended that an ELEP manual will be crafted to make it more comprehensive and functional program; and much support by the administration through having a good source of fund to provide the needs and sustain the program must be an utmost concern and hopefully, ELEP is envisioned to be institutionalized and eventually, adapted by other SUCs in the region.

## **PS-4Jul-F10**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:30pm - 3:45pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **The influence of education public opinion on the development of preschool education industry and measures.**

**Jiayu Chen**

The occurrence of child abuse caused a large number of negative preschool education public opinions, and education public opinion had positive and negative effects on the preschool education industry. These public opinions provide effective basis for government decision-making, strengthen supervision of preschool education industry, and also influence the establishment of positive image of preschool teachers' professional identity and preschool education industry. The issue of "child abuse" as the background, starting from the connotation and characteristics of education public opinion, the analysis of the effect of education public opinion to preschool education industry, and puts forward effective measures to promote the healthy and good development of preschool education industry.

## PS-4Jul-A11

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **The University' s “Logos” : An Analysis of Western Classical Theoretical Books On Higher Education**

**Ying Han**

Years accumulate, and history changes. University develops from a village with a group of clergy , further to a town , a single industrial town with a group of oligarch , and to a city with countless changes. Gradually it fosters the core spirit of academic freedom , academic autonomy , and academic neutrality , and becomes a place of inquiry. But after going out of the ivory tower, when academics became a profession, although university was still a place of inquiry, the lack of moral inquiry and virtue practice made modern university lose its vitality and could not bear the responsibility of its social moral soul. Western classical theoretical books on higher education can not only work on the highly concentrated university thought , but also reflect the inheritance and innovation , conservation and forward-looking of university culture , being one of the main ways to integrate to construct the “logos” .

Based on corpus analysis tools , combined with method of text analysis , quantitatively and qualitatively , this paper selects 12 western classical theoretical books on higher education self-constructed as a corpus , making a diachronic and synchronic analysis of its keywords , collocates , and keyness , to inquire university' s “logos” . It shows that university shall perform their unique functions—seeking truth and defending their unique cultural traditions—academic freedom , academic autonomy and academic neutrality. However , whenever and however , at the level of value, university shall never be neutral. University shall make clear its moral standpoints. Morality shall be the common content of all universities in the world.

## **PS-4Jul-B11**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **The Implementation of RtI : The collaborative teaching between general and special education teachers in a Tier 2 mathematic remedial program: a pilot study**

**Lin Peiyu**

School teachers play an important role in student learning, especially in remote areas. The long-term failure of student in learning led to low learning motivation and low willingness in attending remedial instruction program. It' s important to find a solution to promote the effectiveness of remedial teaching .In this study, we implemented a mathematic remedial instruction program by the collaboration between general and special education teachers. Thirty-one fifth grade primary school students were assigned to three different groups (i.e., A, B, C groups) according to their abilities. The learning outcomes and motivation were examined. The results showed both B and C groups getting improved in classroom participation, homework performance and assessments. Also, the positive feedback showed in mathematics learning of students as well as teaching effectiveness in teachers.

## PS-4Jul-C11

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **The Characteristics, Values, and Effects of Sex Education Policies in British Primary and Secondary Schools since the 21st Century**

**Ying Liu, Jian Zhu**

The United Kingdom was once a country with the most severe sex problems of adolescent in Europe. Currently it is worth noting in sex education in primary and secondary schools. The article explores the characteristics, values, and effects of school sex education policies in UK. Drawing on the textual analysis of policies of sex education, the paper describes the characteristics of policy making and explores the values behind the policy discourse. It reports that since the 21st century, the UK has continuously strengthened and improved the formulation of laws and regulations related to school sex education. In the meanwhile, the government has begun to assume responsibility for providing explicit guidance for sex education. What is more, the policies ensure the relatively independent status of sex education in curriculum system. With the analysis of word frequency and collocation, it finds that these policies offer three main values about sex education. They include the pursuit of equity and high quality in the teaching goals, the emphasis on the people-oriented value in the teaching method and the persistence of the trinity ideas in teaching management. The policies actually facilitate the development of school sex education but there are still some problems to be solved like the training of qualified teachers and teaching of the sex pleasure. Eventually, It is suggested that China ought to strengthen policy support from the law and guidance, ensure the status of school sex education curriculum, hold the principles of being appropriate in teaching and insist on cooperation among different groups.

## **PS-4Jul-D11**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **The Path Choice of Cultivating the Sense of Social Responsibility of Teenagers in Literary and Artistic Works**

**Xiaoqiong Shi**

The cultivation of teenagers' social responsibility is the objective need of their own development and social development. As an effective carrier of cultivation, literary works can help young people to set up a correct view of responsibility, play an exemplary role and inspire teenagers to realize self-education. Aiming at the phenomenon that the non-mainstream and marginalization of the subject matter of literary and artistic works make young people to be mentally impoverished, the vulgarization and formalization of the content lead to errors in the selection of young people, the stylization and homogeneity of creation weaken the experience of young people's behavior, we have to improve the quality of literary and artistic works with a sense of social responsibility among young people, innovate the contents of literary and artistic works with a sense of social responsibility, construct the youth social responsibility literature and art works of multiple carriers and all-round guidance of youth literature and art works to choose the path to achieve the cultivation of youth social responsibility of literature and art works.

## **PS-4Jul-E11**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **Research on Education in Yunnan Minority Rural Community—— From the Perspective of Empowerment Theory**

**Fengxiao He**

As an important theory in social work practice, the theory of empowerment has become a hot topic in the field of social work research in recent years. From the perspective of empowerment theory, this paper combines the development of rural community education in Yunnan minority areas with the background of the creation of a learning society for lifelong learning. Based on minority rural communities, while the population density is small, as well as the political and economic development is backward, and the education is lacking. Concern and awareness of education power are weak, but the natural human resources are abundant, thus forming a variety of characteristics of community education organizations. The primary of this paper is to analyze the power barriers in the development of minority rural community education, through the grant of external power and the improvement of individual internal capabilities. The investigation of the two paths to empowerment has stimulated the cognition of community residents' power and their potential, awakened the potential educational needs of community residents, and put forward suggestions for the development of community education from three levels: individual empowerment, organizational empowerment and community empowerment. It is hoped that the residents of minority rural communities can establish education self-service awareness in the absence of education, and create education self-service environment for the community.

## PS-4Jul-F11

Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • Location: D2-LP-10

### **A Comparative Study of Mainland China and Hong Kong Students' Civic Engagement**

**Yiping Wang**

This study aims to test how different factors influence the future civic engagement between Mainland China and Hong Kong secondary students with a quantitative and comparative methodology. Research questions are (a) What differences are there between Mainland China and Hong Kong students' intentions for future civic engagement? and (b) How do students' SEM, gender and political attitudes influence students' intentions for future civic engagement? Studies on political attitudes and civic engagement are mainly based in democratic countries and seldom are conducted in authoritarian or partial democratic societies like China and Hong Kong. By focusing on Asian students, the study has the potential to question existing Western models and the applicability in other cultural contexts. A healthy democratic society requires citizens actively and responsively participate in politics. *Political efficacy* and *political trust* as political attitudes are important components in influencing citizens' political engagement. There are four types of political engagement are to be examined including radical participation, protest participation, conventional participation and community-oriented participation. This study utilizes secondary data analysis with large samples. Hong Kong dataset comes from ICCS 2009 with sample size 2902 and Mainland China dataset are from CCCS 2014 with sample size 1864. This study found that Mainland students are significantly more political efficacious and trust the governmental institution than Hong Kong students. Mainland China students' intention for non-radical participation is significantly stronger than Hong Kong students. Political trust, political efficacy, and the family book amount are positive predictors of the non- radical political participation for both groups. The more efficacious and less trust government male students in two groups tend to have more radical behaviors.

## PS-4Jul-A12

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:00pm - 4:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **Designing the Flipped Classroom and its models as a result of academic development in Higher Education**

**Zhazira Kaldukylova**

Nowadays, educators are in a great challenge that they need to keep up with the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills, and creativity, critical thinking, problem solving and communication are necessary to prepare learners for future.

In Foreign Language Teaching period, teacher deals with the students' abilities, creativity, cooperation and students' self-development and assessment, also some of learners need much more time to enhance or adjust the language concepts. These mentioned difficulties may affect or impact on the students' performance during the learning process. This study will examine the effectiveness of the Flipped Classroom on academic achievement in Higher Education system. The purpose of this research is designing the flipped classroom. This research also examines the improvement on students' comprehensive skills such as listening and speaking abilities of English Language within Flipped Classroom. Based on the study, there a lot of theoretical ideas are considered, for instance, Bologna process, Bloom's taxonomy, Vygotsky's ZPD style, differentiated instructions and other teaching approaches. The desired study will be conducted by several types of data collecting such as observation, interview and survey from participants and teachers as well. Data collecting is needed about 2 or 3 months and as participants will be students of Bachelor degree at Suleyman Demirel University.

In order to develop the idea of implementing the method of Flipped Classroom, there were illustrated some recommendations and other suggestions for future work as well.

## **PS-4Jul-B12**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:00pm - 4:15pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Bridging Gaps or Bridge Too Far? From Neuroscience and Education to Educational Neuroscience**

**Arnel Francisco Gutierrez**

Research findings from neuroscience has started the brain-based learning movement in education. Some find that research results translation from neuroscience to education was very quick, labelling the connection between the two sides as “bridge too far” . Others embrace the new knowledge and integrate neuroscience and education along with related disciplines into a multidisciplinary field of educational neuroscience. This essay describes the birth of neuroscience, its integration to the field of educational research, the challenges and barriers to such integration, and some suggestive means to address these challenges.

## PS-4Jul-C12

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:00pm - 4:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **Later-life Learning in China: Policy and Practice**

**Xue Wu**

China's ageing population is growing at an extraordinary speed. During the past two decades, the central government has implemented series of policies and engagements for older adults, including long-term care, re-employment and lifelong learning. Later-life learning, as a relative new concept in China, is acknowledged as a dispensable part of lifelong learning, and a critical component of active ageing. Since the first University of the Aged (UA) was set up by the Red Cross in Shandong for retired cadres in 1983, within a few decades, the number of UAs has increased to over 54,000 at the end of 2016, with some 7.1 million older adult enrolments. The paper focuses on the development of policy and practical issues related to later-life learning. It gives a brief introduction of the vital societal changes, and offers a review on prominent achievements of the UAs, which is regarded as an essential context and infrastructure of later-life learning. It also in depth examines the relevant ageing strategies adopted by central government, as the fundamental guidelines for the practice of later-life learning. After investigating the flourishing later-life learning activities provided by the government, universities, and other NGO agencies, it finally explores a new direction of "ageing in place" in later-life learning policy and practice, namely community-based later-life learning.

## PS-4Jul-D12

Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:00pm - 4:15pm • Location: D2-LP-08

### **Literature review: Defining conceptual and operational definition of TEB Ho Chun Sing, Maxwell**

#### **Chun Sing Maxwell Ho**

The purpose of this paper is to present a review of literature for scholar carrying out teachers' entrepreneurial behavior (TEB) study that understands the conceptual definition of TEB. Entrepreneurial behavior is a new term for education research. However, many business empirical studies indicated the effectiveness of developing employees' entrepreneurial behavior for facilitating employees' professional development. Therefore, the researcher decides to clarify the definition of teachers' entrepreneurial behavior (TEB) in education by reviewing literature systematically. There are three questions for this literature review. 1) What is the research trend on defining TEB? 2) Which kind of approaches has been employed on defining TEB? 3) What is the definition of TEB? This is primarily a critical review of a range of recently published literature (2003-2017) focusing on the definition of entrepreneurial behavior from the business and education sector. The review examined research trends, as well as approaches used by scholars studying the definition of entrepreneurial behavior. This review concluded that TEB remain in the early stages of development. No definition has been developed, whereas two common features have been located, personal development process and innovations. This paper summarizes scholars' advocacies, empirical studies and review journals into five crucial attributes for teachers. The researcher confines these elements as the definition of teacher entrepreneurial behavior:

*Teachers' entrepreneurial behavior refers to the teacher performs innovation, risk-taking, the ability to plan and manage a project, and autonomy with a positive attitude at school.*

This paper contribute to highlight the conceptual framework for studying TEB which provides theoretical direction that will advance knowledge in studying entrepreneurship through more systemic and coherent practice. Beyond this board purpose, this review indicates the pattern and approaches of existing empirical studies in defining entrepreneurial behavior for researchers to conduct TEB study in the future.

## PS-4Jul-E12

Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:00pm - 4:15pm • Location: D2-LP-09

### **The Correlation Study between Depth of English Vocabulary Knowledge and Reading Comprehension of Senior Middle School Students**

**Qi Yao**

*The Standard of English Curriculum in Senior Middle School* clearly requires that senior middle school English teaching should “focus on the cultivation of students’ reading comprehension ability”. Mastering necessary vocabulary knowledge is beneficial to reading comprehension. Therefore, it’s an effective way to improve the ability of reading by expanding English learners’ vocabulary knowledge. Many studies, unilaterally, on breadth of vocabulary knowledge or reading comprehension have been carried out both in China and abroad. However, studies on their correlation are relatively few. Word expert Nation (1990) believes that if foreign language learners can be equal to native speakers in vocabulary use, they should grasp the following eight aspects of vocabulary knowledge. Based on vocabulary knowledge framework proposed by Nation (1990), this paper uses research findings of relationship between vocabulary knowledge and reading comprehension worked out by this research area for reference, and combines with the specific circumstances of vocabulary and reading teaching in middle school, thus the author believes that the study of this paper about high school students’ depth of vocabulary knowledge should embrace seven aspects: word formation, word frequency, collocation of word, pronunciation and spelling, polysemy, synonyms, and antonyms. This study attempts to explore the correlation ship between depth of vocabulary knowledge and reading comprehension from three perspectives.

100 senior high students from Lanzhou No.5 Middle School participated in this study. They took two tests, including depth of vocabulary knowledge test and reading comprehension test. All valid papers were scored and all valid results were collected. Origin 8.5 and MATLAB 2009 were used to process the data. The results drawn were as follows. Firstly, the depth of vocabulary knowledge has comparatively significant correlation with reading comprehension. Secondly, different score partitions have different degree correlation with reading comprehension. Finally, the correlation between the female students’ vocabulary knowledge and their reading comprehension is higher than that of the male students.

## **PS-4Jul-F12**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:00pm - 4:15pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **Integrating Physiological Index into Usability Measuring and Improving of Library Education Game: An Exploratory Study**

**Meng Wang, Zhangping Lu**

Games have played a significant role in entertainment, teaching and research. Numerous games for educational purposes has grown rapidly, and this provided a potential for libraries to involve games in information literacy (IL) education. The library education games should call for both educational effectiveness and game-play experience. Adopting usability test method could be an effective way to achieve these targets. This research aimed to establish an approach of measuring and assessing the usability of library IL game. Based on the ergonomic perspective, interactions and emotions of game players will be studied by using physiological data that gathered by eye movement tracker and galvanic skin response sensor respectively. Questionnaire including adapted system usability scale(SUS) is also used in this study to reveal the subjective cognition of game usability. This research integrated physiology index (including galvanic skin response data and eye movement data) into usability test to gain profound information of library game players, aiming to keep the balance between enjoyment and learning during game design. This could be a frame of reference for further studies. Furthermore, advices for library game design are proposed in this study.

## **PS-4Jul-A13**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **The Picture Book Instruction of Chinese Character at Preschool: Effects on Preschoolers' Word Recognition**

**Hsing-Hsuan LIN**

The purpose of the study is to explore the effectiveness of using the picture book to teach Chinese character for preschool children. Learning Chinese character word by picture book is a method using images to present, introduce the formation of characters and the development of the form of characters. This instruction could motivate children, help them recognize words and have a deeper impression. A total of 70 preschool children of ages 4 to 6 in Taipei, Taiwan. Children are pretested on Chinese character recognition, vocabulary, and then assigned randomly to 2 groups: the experimental group (i.e., using the picture book instruction) and the control group (i.e., with no instruction). Children in experimental group undergo twice a week for ten consecutive weeks using the picture book instruction. At the preliminary examination stage, the researcher recruits 3 five-year-old children from different preschool located in Taipei to participate this research project, also ensure the process and the methods of the experiment is smooth and effective.

## **PS-4Jul-B13**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **“Jump out of Textbooks” : Teachers’ Agency in Dealing with the State-set Structure**

**Huaxin Yang**

National unified moral-education curriculum textbooks are the carriers of the Chinese state’s moral, political and ideological intentions. The textbooks provide a framework for and set limits to the moral-education teachers’ instruction. By drawing upon the textbooks to teach, teachers thus play a state-defined role as a subject in conveying the state’s intentions to students. My interviews with six secondary school moral-education teachers in Shenzhen, however, showed that the teachers’ role and their treatment of textbooks are far more complex. They take textbooks as the main resource enabling their instruction, while also regarding them as a structure that they try to exercise agency in constructing approaches to jump out of. The approaches include (1) understanding it from a higher and wider perspective; (2) broadening it by supplementing external material; (3) digging into it to reach the philosophical-pedagogical level; (4) updating it with ongoing theories and policies; (5) deconstructing and reintegrating it according to their instructional needs. The teachers expect to play a role that can not only manipulate textbooks, but also help students jump out of textbooks as well. Implications are drawn for the understanding of embedded agency in the institutional theory.

## **PS-4Jul-C13**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **A Comparative History Textbooks Study of Singyee Tan**

Malaysia and Singapore, both were formal British colony, shared the common historical memory since British rule. Historically, Singapore together with Penang, Dinding and Malacca territory was the Straits Settlements under British control. In 1957, the Malaya has gained independence while Singapore gained self-governance from the British in 1959. The two countries come into a merge, together with Sarawak and Sabah. However, Singapore and Malaysia experienced ideological crash that is deeply rooted and unresolved. The dissolution thus has brought into the separation of the two countries in 1965. This study attempts to investigate the different portrayal of the two countries, Malaysia and Singapore in their history textbook specifically in the discussion of the merger and separation. By using discourse analysis, this study aims to interpret the different content in the textbooks and unravel the discursive structure of the history, focusing on the secondary level textbooks from the two countries. Beyond the portrayal of the content in the textbooks, both countries have their own agenda to hit on by choosing the facts and way of discourse to describe the same history.

## PS-4Jul-D13

Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • Location: D2-LP-08

### **The relationship among Social Support, Resilience and Self-adaption : A view of three Adults with Disabilities**

**Yanni Huang**

**Background** The adaptation of rehabilitation is a complex and dynamic process, while social support and resilience play an important role. The relationship and interaction among these factors, have not been discussed in depth, especially, from the view of the adults with disabilities themselves.

**Purposes:** (1) How do adults with disabilities experience the self-adaptation? (2) Does social support and resilience affect the psychological adaptation? (3) Is there an interaction between social support and resilience? (4) Is there any difference in the process of self-adaptation for the people with self-identity and self-confusion.

**Methods** Qualitative data were collected through semi-structured interviews with three adults with disabilities in Taiwan. One is a self-confusion, the others are self-identity. The guiding interview questions were: (1) What is your type of disability? (2) Could you describe how do you identify the disabilities in the different stages of your life? (3) How could you self adapt to be a person with disabilities? (4) In your opinion what are the important factors affect your self-adaptation?

**Result** The results showed that people with self-identity and self-confusion both have been difficult in adapt to be a person with disabilities. All of them experienced puzzle, social anxiety, and self-acceptance. People with self-identity reported that other's concern become a psychological burden, when they considered disability as a defect. The resilience involved a complex interplay between social support and self - adaptation. The self-identify and the self efficiency contributed to the process of resilience, which made them actively seek social support. Positive social support helped them find the right direction to self-adaptation.

**Conclusions** These findings extend current understanding of the process of self-adaptation in adults with self-identity and self-confusion. Further large-scale and longitudinal research will contribute to find interplay among social support, resilience and self-adaptation.

**Keywords:** adult, disability, resilience, self-adaptation, social support

## **PS-4Jul-E13**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **Strategic Maneuvering in EU Parliament’ s China-related Economic Debates: A Case Study of EU-China Negotiations for a Bilateral Investment Agreement**

**Qiuyan Lu**

This paper analyses and evaluates the EU parliament’ s debates about the China-related economic issues under the framework of pragma-dialectics and Strategic Maneuvering, in order to explore how the representatives of the European Parliament member states demonstrate the economic relations between China and the EU through argumentative strategies, so as to analyse the breakthrough to promote the further development of EU-China relations. This research mainly discusses the EU parliament China-related debates from 2008 to 2018 and reveals the discursive strategies manipulated in those cases. The research results show that, strategic maneuvering in EU parliament’ s China-related economic debates is mainly achieved by the choice of topic potential, catering for audience demands and the choice of presentation devices, which is not only supported by reasonable argumentation, but also supported by fallacies. In the case study, Strategic Maneuvering is mostly supported by the appeal to audience’ s values and the appeal to opponent’ s concession. By analyzing the strategies applied in those debates, more approaches can be found to construct EU-China relations.

## **PS-4Jul-F13**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Reform strategy of Taiwan higher education: In the age of globalization**

**Yihuan Huang**

The purpose of this study is to analyze how Taiwan makes policy response under the trend of globalization. This study is divided into three research purposes: 1. The concept and connotation of globalization are sorted out to clarify the influence of politics, economy and culture on higher education. 2. To explore the emerging status of higher education under the impact of globalization, and how Taiwan higher education institutions can cope with the impact of globalization. 3. According to the research results, summarize the conclusions and put forward specific suggestions for higher education in Taiwan.

## PS-4Jul-A14

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **The relationship between parental attachment, interpersonal trust and honesty behavior: the mediating effect of self-esteem**

**Yuxuan Liang, Yangang Nie, Kai Dou**

The thesis focus on the relationship within the Parental attachment, interpersonal trust and honesty behaviors involving adolescences, and discuss the mediating role of self-esteem on the connection within Parent-child attachment, interpersonal trust and honesty behaviors. hypothesis is self-esteem will have a mediating effect on the relation within Parental attachment and honesty behaviors, and also have the mediating effect within interpersonal trust and honesty behaviors on the foundation of the many study before. After test 715 teenagers in two random school, evidence showed that both Parental attachment, interpersonal trust and honest behaviors have a positive correlation. Moreover, self-esteem have a partial mediation within Parental attachment and honesty behaviors but a complete mediation within interpersonal trust and honest behaviors. In a word, higher the Parent-child attachment and interpersonal trust, more honesty behaviors appear, self-esteem have a mediating role within the relationship.

## **PS-4Jul-B14**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Exploring Problems and Countermeasures of Rural Left-behind Children' s Education**

**Ruyu Tan**

With the continuous development of social transformation and the expansion of the gap between urban and rural areas, a social problem has emerged from the transfer of surplus labor- the educational problem of the left-behind children in rural areas. Since most of the rural left-behind children are raised by their grandparents or single parent, the problems caused by the absence of parents and the lack of family education are particularly serious, while children are at the key stage of self-socialization. Therefore, the concern and improvement of rural left-behind children's education have an important research value. Based on this, this paper will analyze the present situation of rural left-behind children' s education from the perspective of sociology, pedagogy and psychology to explore the deep-rooted reasons for the formation of rural left-behind children' s education problems and find solutions to solve the problems, and further to promote the social development of the rural left-behind children.

## **PS-4Jul-C14**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **The Research of Gong Zizhi and Incentive Policies of Frontier Basic Education in Yunnan Province**

**Jin Yang**

In the Republic of China (1929-1945), Gong Zizhi twice took up the post of the Director of education bureau in Yunnan Province. During his tenure, he actively developed ethnic education in Yunnan Frontier, and formulated a series of educational incentive policies related to higher education and enrollment preferences, financial security and preferential treatment for teachers in border areas. The implementation of these incentive policies made scientific and cultural knowledge be popularized in frontier areas, and cultivated a large number of talents, which promoted the integration of national culture and the development of Yunnan frontier economy and society. However, there were also some limitations in a vast majority of educational incentives: the formulation of policy was arbitrary, the implementation of the policy was insufficient and coercive.

## **PS-4Jul-D14**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **Research on the Development of Engineering Disciplines in the Southwest Associated University**

**Bin Ye**

In the history of education, people usually analyze the problems from the perspective of institutional history and intellectual history, and often neglect the function of the history of activities. The history of educational activity is the history of researching educators and educatees who are participating in the education process in various ways. This paper takes the engineering disciplines of the Southwest Associated University as the research object, including the subject development, the discipline direction, the academic echelon, the scientific research, the personnel training and so on. By describing various educational activities that promote the development of engineering in the Southwest Associated University, the whole picture of it' s development is vividly presented. These concrete and perceptual educational activities are very necessary, including teaching activities, research activities, campus activities, community activities, department management activities, etc. According to the description of historical facts through microcosmic historiography, this study attempts to use the literature analysis and case study method to show the educational activities of promoting the development of engineering, so as to analyze the historical context of engineering development. And depended on the theory of discipline construction, this paper analyzes the causes of the development of engineering, and makes an objective evaluation for its historical impacts. Finally, it provides a historical reference for the construction of engineering courses in China.

## **PS-4Jul-E14**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **A study of the experience of Chinese homosexual females viewing and interpreting female subject matter paintings.**

**Yihsin Tzeng**

This phenomenological qualitative study will be conducted under the support of multiple theories, including the theory of aesthetic experience, sexual identity development, and feminist theory under the framework of phenomenology. This research aim is to understand the art viewing and interpreting experience of twenty female participants who are non-art specialists and identify themselves as homosexuals in the socio-cultural context of Chinese society. Due to the invisibility of homosexual females in Chinese society, purposeful and snowball sampling will be used to recruit participants in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. Although the social attitude towards the sexual minority is different in three locations, there is a common language and cultural context shared by this group of participants. Twenty homosexual adult female participants will be invited for at least two in-depth interviews. The research findings will be helpful for professionals in visual arts and education areas. It can help raise the awareness and visibility for the sexual minority group. The result will be beneficial for further research areas, such as aesthetics and gender study. The purpose of this study is to re-conceptualize new ideas for art educators as well as increase further understanding and eliminate stigma towards Chinese homosexual community.

## **PS-4Jul-F14**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **The Effect of Ego Depletion on Honest Behavior and its Alleviation Mechanism**

**Zhenhua Li, Yangang Nie, Kai Dou**

In order to test the performance of honest behavior under the high and low ego depletion and whether guilt emotions can ease the negative impact of ego depletion on honest behavior, this study was used "non-dominant hand reaction" task to manipulate the level of ego depletion and used the correct rate in the "point game" task as an indicator of honest behavior based on the self-control resource model. In addition, a guilt emotion task was increasing to explore the impact between ego depletion and honest behavior. The results showed that the subjects under high depletion lied to make lower correct rate than the ones under low depletion. The correct rate of guilt emotions initiation group higher than the ones in control group. In conclusion, ego depletion reduced the honest behavior but this negative impact of ego depletion on honest behavior can be effectively mitigated after evoking the guilt emotion.

## PS-4Jul-A15

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **Examining the effect of social-network-based teacher-student communication on students' learning motivation of English, and the mediation role of student-teacher interpersonal relationship: a cross-sectional study among undergraduate students in universities at Nanchang city, China.**

**Se Chen, Liyan Liu, Gang Chen**

With the development of information communication technology, nowadays communication between teachers and students increasingly take place on network, especially social network (for Mainland China's case, like Wechat, QQ, Weibo etc.). Based on the interview data from some pilot studies that already conducted by the researcher, it's assumed that the frequency of students' online communication with their English teacher through mainstream social network software, might have a positive effect on their learning motivation. The current study aims at testing this hypothetical relationship through quantitative research method.

In addition, given a large number of studies had suggested the significantly positive effect of student-teacher interpersonal relationship on students' learning motivation. Therefore, if the researcher observed significant results regarding the relationship between the social-network-based communication and students' learning motivation, the proposed study will also test the mediation role of student-teacher interpersonal relationship among the above mentioned relationship.

The social-network-based teacher-student communication will be measured by the frequency of the communication (ie. how often you talk with your English teacher through social network this semester?), consists of two different categories of communication: teaching & learning related communication, and casual chatting.

The effect of social-network-based teacher-student communication on students' learning motivation will be tested through regression analysis, and the potential mediation role of student-teacher interpersonal relationship will be tested through path analysis which employ bootstrapping method. The study will be conducted by means of questionnaire survey activities among undergraduate graduates who are currently studying in universities at Nanchang city, China. The estimated sample size will consist of 200-250 participants.

## **PS-4Jul-B15**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Dietary Patterns and Academic Performance of Philippine Normal University-North Luzon (PNU-NL) Students: Input to the Development of a Coordinated School Health Program(CSHP)**

**Femilyn Paguirigan Ancheta**

This descriptive study aimed to trace the dietary patterns of students and its link to their academic performance as an input to the development of a Coordinated School Health Program (CSHP). Using proportional stratified sampling, there were 282 undergraduate students who participated in the study. A structured questionnaire with interview was utilized to generate students' responses. Findings show that students are normal in Body Mass Index (BMI) and in general possess a relatively good dietary pattern by following the recommended dietary guidelines. It is further found out that students' diet is high in carbohydrates, low in fat, moderate in protein and low in vitamins and minerals that can be found in fruits and vegetables. Modest link between their dietary pattern and their academic performance was traced.

## **PS-4Jul-C15**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **Mentoring at Universities in Russia: Evaluation of Beginning and Experienced University Staff Motivation.**

**Julia Riabkova**

The study is devoted to the problem of a willingness of experienced university staff to support newcomers in their professional development. Mentoring as a two way relationship draws nowadays attention of researchers to the field of pedagogy. Being involved in mentoring activity each part (mentor and mentee) should be motivated and ready to spend time on interaction. The target of a mentor is to help beginning staff to avoid or overcome difficulties they confront. A mentee should be ready to ask questions and discuss challenges they face. This way mentoring is considered to be an effective instrument of unexperienced university staff adaptation and professional development.

The goal of the study is to estimate how much of university experienced staff is willing to become mentors for their unexperienced colleagues and what percentage of beginning staff is ready to take part in mentoring program. For the achievement of this goal a questionnaire survey among the assistants, head teachers, assistant professors and professors was conducted. The percentage of the experienced university staff and beginners ready to collaborate was established and the results they expect from the program were discussed.

The research should become one of the steps of successful cooperation of beginning university staff and their mentors where the main points are partnership and motivation.

## **PS-4Jul-D15**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Novice Graduate Science Education Students' Phenomenology in Doing a Phenomenological Study**

**Raquel Arcilla Gonzales**

For novice researchers, doing a qualitative research seems to be both exciting and frustrating. Getting into the actual process could mean subjecting oneself to a very strange and tedious world of research writing. This study has explored and described the novice qualitative researchers' lived experiences as they do their own individual phenomenological study. Descriptive phenomenological design guided this study to understand the essence, or essences, of a class of phenomena experienced and shared by a group of individuals. Participants were purposively selected. Utilizing semi-structured in-depth interviews and considering Collaizzi's method, data were collected and analysed resulting to emergent themes that rationally described the central theme of the phenomenology being investigated. The findings revealed novice researchers' phenomenology in terms of diversity in perceptions, research-orientations, attitudes, purposes, research skills needed, problems and challenges and milestones during the conduct of the study. Motivating a thorough understanding of the method and philosophical underpinnings of phenomenology and addressing its potential challenges and benefits is essential. In so doing, a rigorous process of inquiry resulted to sound empirical findings that will guide curriculum planners and professors in supporting novice researchers do a qualitative research. Through the results of the discovered lived experiences, it is hoped that issues, problems and challenges in conducting qualitative inquiry would be resolved in higher education institutions. Finally, the findings could provide factual data beneficial in strengthening the research graduate program for future novice qualitative inquiry researchers.

## **PS-4Jul-E15**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **English Razed: Building a New Foundation for L2 English Learning**

**Hsin-Hao Huang**

All contemporary teaching methods of English to EFL/ESL students have become outdated and obsolete.

Students in many parts of Asia are required to complete 10+ years of English education K-12, yet the reality is a majority of them graduate high school without sufficient mastery of the basics of the language. Most will find difficulty in understanding and expressing this language at anything beyond an elementary level, with single word responses prevalent. They are, in turn, often ill-prepared to handle the rigors of college-level courses and beyond.

This shows that there is a severe disconnect between the amount of time, energy, and resources invested in the students and the students' overall mastery of the English language. In other words, where there should be a strong positive correlation between time/energy/resources invested to overall learning/mastery, there is (almost) none!

We must conclude then that there is a critical systemic error in current L2 English teaching trends and practices.

So how has conventional L2 English education failed?

What are the reasons for this?

Where can we go from here?

Answering these questions will provide new insights on the future of L2 English teaching and learning.

## **PS-4Jul-F15**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **Conflict Management Styles of Officials from Selected State Universities and Colleges in the Philippines**

**Maria Eljie Mosatalla Mabunga**

The study sought to determine the dominant conflict management styles of officials of selected State Universities and Colleges (SUC) in the Philippines. Related studies and literature on the importance of systems approach in organizational analysis along with theories and practices on the role of culture in conflict analysis and resolution with the principles and theories in negotiation and conflict management system design were presented and utilized as the research theoretical framework. Using purposive and random sampling, Thomas and Kilmann's (1974) conflict behavior survey instrument was answered by 102 respondents representing thirty-four (34) institutions from all seventeen (17) administrative regions in the country. Frequency distributions, measures of central tendencies, t-test and correlations were used for statistical analysis. The research revealed that more than majority of the respondents are using several conflict management styles as they address interpersonal conflicts in various contexts. Collaborating, compromising, accommodating, controlling and avoiding (in this preferred order) have been identified as the conflict management styles of the respondents. This research provided a scientific-based literature that can be considered in the development of a conflict management system design among institutions of higher learning.

## PS-4Jul-A16

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **Mathematics Education and Social Justice in the Philippines: An Exploration**

**Lea Marissa Sesante Domingo**

Why is there a need to pursue researches on mathematics education and social justice in the Philippines? While the country is blessed with rich natural resources and hospitable people, and a Filipino was listed as the 73<sup>rd</sup> richest man in the world, almost 22 percent of the population (around 23M Filipinos) are below the national poverty line. There seems to be some grave issues concerning social justice so that the disparity between the rich and the poor is more evident. It has been posited that Mathematics offers learners an enriching way of understanding the world as it permeates the social fiber of human culture. It is an essential component as one functions as a critical citizen in a modern society. Across countries, science, technology, and mathematics have become essential part of education because there seem to be a link between the number of STM related research personnel and the affluence of a nation. Globally, mathematics holds a special position in society with mathematically skilled individuals being able to achieve significant economic status.

Initially, a number of mathematics teachers from the Philippines were surveyed and they were in consonance in the observed lack of societal issues in their mathematics classes. They also agree in the apparent need to incorporate these issues in the teaching of mathematics in the country. A void seems to exist in the mathematics classroom in the Philippines. Perhaps, it is high time that mathematics classes be used as an avenue for issues which are pervasive to the society. A well-studied and designed curriculum could also be developed for implementation. All these aimed at empowering students to be responsible citizens who can contribute most effectively to the improvement of the human conditions, and enabling them to address the universal problem facing humankind that is survival with dignity.

## **PS-4Jul-B16**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Optimization Design and Evaluation of Junior High School Science Homework in Zhejiang Province**

**Miaoyu Zhao**

To better understand the science homework of junior high school , we collect and comb the relevant literature of junior high school science homework in Zhejiang province focusing on the direction of homework optimization design and evaluation. We find out the theoretical and practical problems while Summarizing the efforts of first-line teachers in optimizing design and evaluation of system .For example, the theoretical level is confused with the related terms such as homework type, strategy and principle, and the practice level is deficient in practice, lack of practice reflection and timely revision of the design plan. In view of the above phenomena and problems, we puts forward some Suggestions such as establishing and perfecting the terminology standard, and teachers themselves urge practical implementation and timely reflection and revision of the design plan.

## PS-4Jul-C16

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **Review on the Relationship between Academic Power and Management Power in Internal Governance Department of Chinese Mainland University**

**Pan Ya**

As a grass-level organization, the department in the university is a ‘working’ carrier and the convergence of various resources. The department governance constitutes the most important part of university governance. Academic Power and Management Power are the significant way to manage department, both of them need restrictions and supervision, in addition, they are each symbiosis. Chinese Mainland university adopts Dean accountability under the relationship of the party committee and Dean accountability under the relationship of the academic committee to governance the department. Considering the influence of power, Academic power has weaker influence than Management power. This paper adopt SWOT analysis to distinguish the power factors which affect the Academic power in the department of Chinese Mainland university. The methods also listed some factors from the S(Strengths),W(Weakness),O(Opportunities) and T(Threats).Applying this method to balance the two power and give some suggestions: establish academic committees, construct administrative and academic collaborative governance mechanisms, optimize teacher structure.

## **PS-4Jul-D16**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **Research On The Route Selection For Local Normal Universities To Be “Double First-Class” Universities -----Based on a field survey of three local normal universities**

**Yuqian Li**

The research describes the situation of the development of local normal universities in the process of “Double First-Class” university construction in China on a basis of a field survey of three local normal universities. It is found that local normal universities are in an awkward position and tend to downplay the characteristics of teacher education and have a tendency of becoming comprehensive universities. It is not only unable to establish first-class universities and also difficult to establish first-class disciplines for local normal universities as the overall strengths of them are weaker than the comprehensive universities and the core mission of teacher education have been shaken. It is pointed that local normal universities should seize the opportunity to promote the overall development by building first-class disciplines at first; Then cultivate the world vision and adapt to the trend of reform and development of higher education; Highlight their own characteristics, maintain the mission of teacher education; Take the teacher education related discipline as the fulcrum to set up teacher education discipline groups; Improving the ability of universities to serve and lead basic education. Only in those ways can local normal universities seize the opportunity to be “Double First-Class” universities.

## PS-4Jul-E16

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **Exploration of Coubertin' s Sports Ideology and Its Implications on Competitive Sports in China**

**Xiaogang Zhou, Qidi Li, Weide Shao**

Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic Games, devoted himself to the cause of the revival and the prosperity of Olympic Games Movement. Coubertin' s sports ideology is the essence of western sports ideology, which is significant for the development of contemporary Chinese competitive sports. We considered Coubertin's sports ideology as a starting point to probe its historical origin and main connotations. In this study, we used historical analyses to explore the sports ideology of Coubertin. The result showed that Coubertin' s sports ideology was primarily manifested from the following five aspects: “ Proposal of hosting Olympics on a regular interval ” , “ Participation of the games is worthier than winning ” , “ To carry forward the spirit of Fair Play in sports ” , “ To stress of integral development of Physical and mind ” and “ To consolidate the bonds of China and other countries via sports ” . Based on these 5 connotations, we developed the following items that are suitable to implement in competitive sports in China. The suitable items are; “ The further development of Chinese sports spirit rely on International vision ” , “ To stay away from leaping forward to achieve success in sports ” , “ To advocate the spirit of fair play in sports competition ” , “ To stress the unity development of body and mind in sports ” and “ To consolidate the bonds of China and other countries via sports ” . We further identified the historical limitations in Coubertin' s Sports ideology with the advancement of modern sports. This study emphasized the significance of Coubertin' s Sports ideology and its implications in the development of contemporary Chinese competitive sports.

## **PS-4Jul-F16**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **Culture contact, mutual influence, and change: Acculturation experiences of mainland students and local students in Hong Kong**

**Jingru Qu**

Growing up from different historical cultural background, two mainstream groups of Hong Kong' s higher education institutes, namely mainland students and local students, have their own distinct characteristics when studying and living together. In this study, Berry' s acculturation theory was adopted to probe in mainland students' and local students' acculturation experience, which describes acculturation experiences between dominant and non-dominant groups as a three-phase process: culture contact, mutual influence and acculturation changes. The purpose of this study is to probe and present acculturation experiences of both mainland students and local students in terms of the culture contact, mutual influence and acculturation changes, by interviewing eleven mainland students and ten local students in a same university in HK.

## PS-4Jul-A17

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **Research on the Current Situation and Influencing Factors of the Language and Early Reading Ability of Left - behind Preschool Children in Guangxi Rural**

**LanLan Luo**

Study the Current situation and influencing factors of the language and early reading ability of left-behind children in rural areas to provide references for the educational work of children in this area. In this research, 248 left-behind children and 114 non-left-behind children were selected at random from 10 rural kindergartens in Guangxi, using self-design questionnaire to investigate the family and kindergarten factors that affected the development of language and early reading ability of children. And using the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale( ECERS-R) investigate the language environment of 23 classes and 362 children aged 3-5 years old were measured by Asia-Pacific Early Childhood Development Scale (EAPECCDS). The factors affecting language-reading ability, cognition and learning quality were also investigated. The results showed that the language-reading ability of rural left-behind children  $[(7.32 \pm 0.272)]$  scores were significantly lower than those of non-left-behind children.  $[(9.59 \pm 0.440)]$ , The difference is statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The results of multiple linear regression analysis showed that language and early reading development of left-behind children were positively correlated with learning quality, self-cognition, parent-child communication, and negatively correlated with teacher-child ratio. Language environment and library resources have a weak direct influence on the development of language and early reading ability of left-behind children. Therefore, the improvement of language and early reading ability of children left behind in rural areas should focus on the allocation of educational resources, parent-child communication and the interaction of factors within individuals.

## PS-4Jul-B17

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-07

### **Prevalence of chronic pain among nursing home residents in Hong Kong**

**Wai Man Sin, Wai Yee Joanne Chung**

#### **Introduction**

The proportion of older people in Hong Kong is growing significantly. Undoubtedly, it would be accompanied by increased incidence of chronic and degenerative diseases, conditions that are commonly associated with chronic pain. The high prevalence of chronic pain and its negative impact on well-being of older people have been extensively reported. However, studies examining the prevalence of chronic pain among nursing home residents are scarce.

It is crucial to investigate the prevalence of chronic pain among nursing home residents in Hong Kong. The reasons are 1) a significant number of older people in Hong Kong are institutionalized; 2) chronic pain is potentially one of major health problems among nursing home residents; and 3) it was likely under-treated and even untreated.

Therefore, this study aims to 1) investigate the prevalence of chronic pain among nursing home residents in Hong Kong; 2) explore the characteristics of their pain; and 3) identify the types of the pain-relieving methods the residents employed. It is expected that the results of this study can provide direction in tailoring the pain-relieving methods to nursing homes residents.

#### **Methods**

A cross-sectional design will be adopted in this study. Nursing home residents living in Hong Kong will be recruited through convenience sampling from five nursing homes. Participants will be interviewed to first collect their demographic data. Then a structured questionnaire will be used to screen for the presence of chronic pain as well as to collect data regarding the characteristics of their pain and the types of pain-relieving methods they employed. Numerical rating scale (NRS) will be also used to assess the pain intensity they perceived.

#### **Conclusion**

This study is aimed to collect more data regarding chronic pain among nursing home residents. The background of the study and the plan on how to conduct the study are described.

## **PS-4Jul-C17**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-08

### **Reflexivity through communities of practice: A case study of a lived research experiences of a PhD student**

**Shui Kau Chiu**

The whole progress of studying PhD is just like an apprentice. As a junior academic scholar, PhD students always need to learn different knowledge like research skills and ethics from their supervisors and other faculty members who have already mastered the necessary skills and knowledge in the field area. The knowledge that students have learned need practicing in different scale of research projects. When putting theory into practice, PhD students may interpret different understanding on what they have learned through reflexivity. By further digesting and consolidating on the knowledge that they have learned from their senior scholars, such research experience may shape the academic growth of the PhD students. This paper thus aims at looking into a lived research experiences of author as a PhD student in Hong Kong. As communities of practice fits into the rationale behind supervising PhD students, it is adopted as a theoretical framework while auto-ethnography is borrowed as research method for this paper. By showing the way of how to achieve reflexivity, this paper argues that reflexivity can be cultivated through communities of practice which include not only senior members of the communities but also members beyond the communities. Significant implications of this paper include PhD supervision, development of PhD students and policy makers.

## **PS-4Jul-D17**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **The connotation and cultivation of high school biological core literacy——Taking “Transmission of Genetic Information” as an Example**

**Yibing Zhu**

The core literacy of high school biology is gradually developed by students in the study of biology curriculum. They are values, essential characters and key abilities that are manifested in solving practical problems in real situations. They are the concentrated reflection of students' knowledge, ability, emotional attitude and values, mainly including the concept of life, scientific thinking, scientific inquiry and social responsibility which have comprehensive, developmental, practical and life-long. Based on this, this article focuses on the core qualities of high school biology, briefly discussing the connotation, characteristics and significance, and take the “Transmission of Genetic Information” section of High School Biology II as an example. On the basis of the combination of theory and practice, several strategies for cultivating high school students' biological core qualities are proposed for reference in corresponding teaching research.

**PS-4Jul-E17**

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

**Vocational Education: Asymmetric Interests in Education in Early Twentieth-Century China**

**Siu Ping Sammantha Ho**

This paper is to study the meaning of education and knowledge to different groups of people in early 20th-century China with the case of vocational education. The work begins with the historical development of vocational education in the 19th century as the form of industrial education. Since the notion of “national salvation” emerged in the turbulent period in the late Qing (1644-1911), when the nation was threatened by Western powers, the purpose of education shifted from the pursuit of Confucian value to pragmatic use for economics. However, the view of educationalists and merchant elites was different from the popular perception of education. This dissimilarity can be regarded as the conflict between modernization and tradition as well as the separation between reality and ideology. Although vocational education neither achieved an important position in education nor did it attract historians’ attention, its experience helps to gain an insight into social changes and the direction of education in the modern era. It also provides an alternative angle to understand the trajectory of modernization in China.

## PS-4Jul-F17

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Citizenship, Differentiations and Tenison: Germany as a blueprint for tackling struggles and conflicts in divided societies**

**Wai Lun David Ho**

The notion of citizenship in Hong Kong has taken significant strides in her SAR (Special Administrative Region) journey after returning to the shelter of China. The handover happened in 1997 and the sovereignty of Hong Kong was returned from the United Kingdom to the mainland China. However, there is a commonly held belief that much more must be done for getting back into the swing of mainlandization in Hong Kong. The difficulties in reviving sovereignty cannot be viewed as an easy task for China and it can even be regarded as a challenge for the SAR government. The central-socialist country is now going to prolong her authorities onto a longstanding capitalist city. The struggles and conflicts between China and Hong Kong are understandable. Even Hong Kong has already got more than two decades to prepare for the societal transformation, the practices of re(construction) of citizenship are still full of questions and difficulties. For those who come up with a totally different political climate and socio-economical system, bearing their mindsets in various perspectives are not of any surprise. Thus, the feedback of simply citizenship-related questions, such as “What is citizenship?” may still strike sparks off between Hongkongers and Mainlanders. The crux of the problem is about identity. A more accurate term can be “Identity Crisis”. For the betterment for the notion of citizenship, the writer conducted a pilot study with 40 undergraduate students in Germany in December 2017. The preliminary findings confirm the notion of citizenship is complex and varies as tensions and differentiations inevitably gather in a divided society. However, the rise of disparities will not be necessarily induced. The sharings from the 40 German students show that a possible way-out of a solid practice of citizenship can refer to the furtherance of interactional multiple identity.

## **PS-4Jul-A18**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:30pm - 5:45pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **Student Engagement in Community Colleges: A Hong Kong Case Study**

**Paul LI**

Despite the widespread use of student engagement as a benchmark to enhance students' experience and for continuous improvement in tertiary education (chiefly in the United States and Australia), very scant research has examined student engagement in the local sub-degree sector, which is relatively new in the higher education scene in Hong Kong.

Guided by the theoretical framework behind the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) in the US, this study identified and analysed the main characteristics of student engagement in a local community college. By using a mixed-methods case study, it also examined how and why local and Mainland community college students differ in engagement.

Both qualitative and quantitative data reveal that local students there were not engaged enough in active and collaborative learning, student effort, and their interaction with instructors. Inadequate institutional support did not engage students either. However, students were engaged in academic challenge. Compared with local students, Mainland ones were more engaged. Further analysis indicates that the stigma of being an Associate Degree student discounted their willingness in active and collaborative learning. Both English and Cantonese inadequacy may discourage Mainland students from being engaged throughout the learning process.

The significance of this study lies in being the first student engagement study in the sub-degree sector. A survey tool for understanding local student engagement was developed. The empirical differences between local and Mainland students shed light on how to increase the level of student engagement, going forward.

## **PS-4Jul-B18**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:30pm - 5:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Cultural reflection on the value of uniform Education**

**Fang xia Zhao, Lingyun Huang**

With the change of time, school uniform as an administrative tool, there are several problems that occur in the process of management of school uniform, disciplining students' personality, confining students' development, becoming a kind of profitable commodity and so forth. Consequently, ontological function of education was obscured. School uniform, the wearing language of school culture, is conducive to forming students' value, emotion and attitude to school culture. In addition, the reflection on school uniform is school cultural characteristic and idea of schooling. As hidden-curriculum, school uniform plays a significant role in moral education, aesthetic education and cultural carrier. It is student oriented, develops individuality and aesthetic ability, identifying with modern elements, administration of multi-subject and so on, which achieve ought-to orientation of cultivating student.

## **PS-4Jul-C18**

*Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:30pm - 5:45pm • Location: D1-LP-08*

### **A Case Study on Teacher-Parent WeChat Group in Primary School**

**Shenglin Gu**

According to the study of teachers and parents in primary school, Teacher-Parent WeChat Group was mainly established by the head teacher, and functions of WeChat group include notifying, communicating, or both. A well-managed Teacher-Parent WeChat Group bridges communication and cooperation of teachers and parents. While the new bridge generates convenience, it follows a great number of bad situation, Such as the malfunction of the education when it is seen as a carrier of mobile teaching tools, the overflow of bad information, becoming the parents' monitoring tools, as well as the workload of the class teacher contribute to. The Possible influencing factors including the nature of the teachers' professional belief, the expect of the roles of the group members, the media literacy of parents and the management of the Teacher-Parent WeChat Group. In order to promote its operation condition, several things are particularly important: firstly, we should treat the function of WeChat group reasonably. Secondly, build a positive parent group culture based on the vision and rules. Thirdly, it is beyond its instrumental orientation and emphasizes the education function of parent group. Fourth, Both parties should respect each other and have equal and rational communication. Lastly, Building a trusted partnership. All in all , the WeChat Group should be used as a platform for healthy dialogue to achieve the common growth of multiple-subjects.

## PS-4Jul-D18

*Time:* Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:30pm - 5:45pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Research on Current Situation and Countermeasures of Volunteer Student Teachers' Classroom Management Capabilities ——Based on the Survey of 130 volunteer student teachers in Guangzhou University**

**Qiu tao Lai**

Volunteer student teachers' Classroom management capabilities mainly includes maintaining normal teaching, facilitating student learning, and constructing classroom environment. It is a special ability in the classroom that volunteer student teachers' coordinate interpersonal relationships for effective realization of predetermined teaching objectives, which has the function of maintenance and promotion. The investigation found that the outstanding problems are the lack of teaching ability and classroom management experience, classroom management measures are very limited, the solutions are lack of flexibility, the theory and practice are out of touch, strategies are used blindly and tried, lack of creating classroom environment ability and self-adjustment capability. According to the three levels of volunteer student teachers, universities, and volunteer schools, the present study analyzes the affecting factors, and proposes effective measures to improve the classroom management capability of the volunteer student teachers. That is, the volunteer student teachers should improve their teaching ability, accumulate management experience, form management wisdom and enhance individual's personality charm; universities should adjust the ratio of theory and practice courses, provide more practice training opportunities, alternate theories and practices; volunteer schools should trust and support volunteer students teachers, strengthen guidance in classroom management and communication, and form a mutual teacher community.

## PS-4Jul-E18

Time: Wednesday, 04/Jul/2018: 5:30pm - 5:45pm • Location: D2-LP-09

### **To what extent does the education curriculum before and after the national reunification of Hong Kong with the Mainland China shaped Hong Kong people's sense of national identity?**

**Au, Hiu Ching Zoe**

A nation is a group of people who share a common language, history, culture, and political system. Gellner (1983) argued that national identity comes “naturally” and “normally”. Against Gellner (1983)’s view, White (1981), Smith (1991), Anderson (1991), and Hall (1993) argued that national identity is socially constructed. Based on their arguments, I argue that, to a large extent the education curriculum before and after the national reunification of Hong Kong with the Mainland China shaped Hong Kong people’s sense of national identity. Before the Chinese Communist Revolution in 1949, as most Hong Kong people came to look for jobs in Hong Kong, they did not see Hong Kong as their home. Thus, they identified themselves solely as “Chinese”. However, with the introduction of a nine-year free and universal education by the British government in 1971 and in 1978, Hong Kong students received “depoliticized and decontextualized” education. Through the education curriculum under the British rule, Hong Kong people started to see Hong Kong as their home and identify themselves as “Hongkonger” than “Chinese”. The shift in national identity from “Chinese” to “Hongkonger” challenges Gellner (1983)’s view that national identity does not come “naturally” and “normally”, but it is rather a social construction through education. The education curriculum during the British colonial era shaped Hong Kong people’s national identity. After the handover in 1997, strengthening Hong Kong students’ national identity through education is the priority of the HKSAR government, and the HKSAR government assumes that with the introduction of national education, Hong Kong students’ sense of national identity would raise accordingly. However, studies found that the education curriculum under the “One Country, Two Systems” fails to strengthen Hong Kong people’s sense of national identity. Instead, Hong Kong is an “imagined community”. Hong Kong students continue to identify themselves as “Hongkonger” than “Chinese”.

## PS-5Jul-A1

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 1:30pm - 1:45pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **Trade Structure and Influencing Factors of Agricultural Products in Countries along the Belt and Road Initiative :A Study Based on Network Analysis Methods**

**Tian Wu, Haibo Chen**

“The Belt and Road” is an innovative cooperative concept advocated by China that promotes peaceful development and mutual benefit. It is also an important strategic measure for China to seek sustainable economic growth. The report of the Nineteenth National Congress pointed out that we must actively promote the “The Belt and Road” International cooperation and make efforts to achieve a smooth flow of trade, adding a new impetus for common development, so the countries along the “The Belt and Road” agricultural trade structure and influencing factors are worth studying. Through literature review, this paper uses the development status of China’s agricultural trade with countries along the “The Belt and Road” approach and adopts social network analysis methods for agricultural trade made up of trade data for 65 countries from 2012 to 2016 along the “The Belt and Road” including China. The network's relationship, the location of each country's network, the level of rights, the level of the core and the degree of marginalization are quantified, and the network structure and influencing factors of the agricultural product trade are analyzed empirically using block models and network analysis methods such as QAP. The results show that the trade links of agricultural products between countries along the route are closer after the “The Belt and Road” initiative. At the same time, it also provides broader cooperation space and opportunities for developing countries to develop agricultural trade.

## **PS-5Jul-B1**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 1:30pm - 1:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Reconceptualizing the Three Pairs of Notions of Grammar Teaching in the Post-method Era**

**Jing Wang, Heping Wu**

( CLA CICE, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou 730070, China )

The paradigm shift from “rule-based” to “usage-based” theories of language in the post-method era is redefining our perspective of language and language teaching. The basic tenet of “usage-based” theories of language is that the rules and laws underlying human language are the cognitive organization and symbolization of meanings of human language in its use, and they are also the abstraction and generalization of human experiences in language use. Grammar rules, according to “usage-based” theories of language, are no longer infallible and unbreakable, and they are instead resources available for us in language comprehension and production. The boundaries of such dichotomies in grammar teaching as explicit teaching and implicit teaching , deduction and induction , input and output, need to be reconsidered. The usage-based theories of language and the macro-strategies subsumed under post-method provide us with a great variety of choices of teaching strategies, and it also brings new opportunities and challenges for teachers to teachers of Chinese language to make decisions and choices of grammar teaching methods and strategies that are able to meet the needs of local teaching context.

## PS-5Jul-D1

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 1:30pm - 1:45pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Critical Period Hypothesis Revisited**

**Yang Li**

#### **Abstract**

Learning a second language is an effort and time consuming process, and still most of the second language learners can not achieve the native-like proficiency. However, there are some learners who can use the second language as fluently as native speakers. Usually, the age at which learners start learning the second language is listed as a major influence. The Critical Period Hypothesis (CPH) has been claimed to explain the importance of age in language learning, but it still remains controversial about whether there is a critical period in second language acquisition and if there is, how does it work. This thesis paper first presents an overview of the CPH. Generally it describes that the ability to acquire language is biologically linked to age and it was first proposed by a Canadian neurologist Penfield who claimed that age of 9 is a cut-off age after which human brain became progressively stiff and rigid, and then it was popularized by Lenneberg who also expanded the hypothesis to Second Language Acquisition (SLA). However, CPH in SLA raised huge controversy which attracted scholars' interest. Second, empirical studies that try to support and falsify the CPH will be displayed respectively. Then, the possible reasons for the controversy and the implications on second language teaching will be discussed.

## PS-5Jul-E1

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 1:30pm - 1:45pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **“Developing the practice of CLIL approach while teaching biology in English in trilingual educational context”**

**Zokhira Khalmukhamedova**

#### Abstract

The current study is focused on trilingual education through action research. To integrate foreign language into curriculum of another subject Content Language Integrating Learning (CLIL) approach will be used. Organization of CLIL lessons is demanding especially when two teachers cooperate because both have different methods, principles and objectives. The paper through involving action research will be approbating teacher cooperation method to investigate way of developing teaching content through English language to learners of biology in secondary school. As the participants of the research students of 9th grade (20-25) in Kaskelen in Almaty are selected. The purpose of involving action research is to test whether content teachers are ready to cooperate in such conditions and its effectiveness on students' learning.

**Key words:** Trilingual education; secondary school; English and biology; CLIL; action research

## **PS-5Jul-F1**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 1:30pm - 1:45pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Application of Performance Evaluation in Biological Inquiry Teaching**

#### **Cailing Yi**

Advocating inquiry learning is one of the basic ideas proposed by the new curriculum reform, that is, students would learn in the form of inquiry. Exploratory experiment is the way that students inquiring to learn. Students can develop a variety of abilities and gain comprehensive development via the process of experimental exploring. How to evaluate students' performance in the process of experimentation has become a worth considering question. The methods of combing and summarizing the literatures about the performance evaluation in the biological inquiry teaching from cnki.net is more acceptable than traditional paper-pencil evaluation. On this basis, a suitable performance evaluation scale for the experiment has been designed by combining the experiment of “exploring the conditions affecting enzyme activity” in the teaching materials of the PEP edition with the requirements for inquiry experiments and evaluation experiments in curriculum standards, which can also provide certain reference to the application of performance evaluation to inquiry teaching.

## PS-5Jul-A2

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 1:45pm - 2:00pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **National Consciousness in Hong Kong' s Chinese Language Textbooks: Traditional or Modern China?**

**Baoru Song**

#### **Abstract**

In recent years, some conflicts between people of Hong Kong and mainland China. In addition, the National Education protesting, Occupy and Umbrella Movements etc. reflect the negative views of Hong Kong citizens on China's Education and the legal system. At the same time, Hong Kong's identity with the "Chinese" usually falls below the "Hongkonger" despite Hong Kong has returned to China for 20 years.

*Purpose:* The purpose of this paper is to analyze national consciousness as portrayed in Hong Kong' s Chinese Language textbooks with a focus on how Mainland China especially is recognized and portrayed in the textbooks.

*Methodology:* This study used Chinese Language Textbooks from Shanghai and Singapore to compare with those in Hong Kong. A text-coding framework was used to explore the national consciousness portrayed in the textbooks.

*Findings:* Only traditional Chinese culture and literature and some references to Hong Kong consciousness could be found in the Hong Kong textbooks, Very little could be found about modern China suggesting an indifference to national consciousness.

**Keywords** Textbooks, National consciousness, China, Hong Kong

## PS-5Jul-B2

Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 1:45pm - 2:00pm • Location: D1-LP-07

### **The Integration Study of Reception Learning and Inquiry Based Learning under the New Curriculum Reform**

**Jiang Wang**

In 2001, the Ministry of Education in China promulgated *the Essentials of Basic Education Curriculum Reform (for Trial Implementation)* pointed out that teachers should strengthen their inquiry based learning ability in their daily study. For example, in terms of curriculum reform goals, we must "change the implementation of the curriculum too much to emphasis on reception learning, rote memorization and mechanical training, advocate the active participation of students. " With the further advancement of the New Curriculum Reform in China, the teaching methods have also changed a lot from the previous ones. In order to enable students to make great progress under the New Curriculum Reform, the integration of reception learning and inquiry based learning has gradually become the direction of change in the teaching method.

This study mainly focuses on the qualitative research, adopts the method of instrumental case study and takes Z primary school as a case to investigate the integration study of reception learning and inquiry based learning under the New Curriculum Reform. Through the explanation and understanding of the integration of reception learning and inquiry based learning, the paper studies the reasonable integration of reception study and inquiry based study in the teaching process, analyzes the teaching practice, proves the reliability of the theory from practice and solves the existing problems from the result and the future desire in order to promote efficient teachers and students to learn effectively.

## PS-5Jul-D2

Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 1:45pm - 2:00pm • Location: D2-LP-08

### **Problem-Based Digital Music Education: Use and Effects of Digital Media Inside Communities of Practice**

**Tobias Mesarosch**

#### **Abstract**

##### *Background*

Inside this theoretical paper problem-based learning (PBL) is understood as an active approach to and part of competence-based learning. Learners have to collaborate in order to understand and solve complex problems. This engagement develops skills in reasoning, self-directed learning and constructs flexible knowledge. Thus, German research has performed only few studies on aspects of collaboration inside informal or formal learning groups, or on effects of the integration of digital media in communities of practice. Furthermore, aspects such as the acquisition of skills and expertise while studying or practicing popular music are only marginal.

##### *Aims*

The paper will provide an insight into the theoretical and empirical framework of the PhD study project. The main aim is to illustrate and theoretically fund the importance of competence acquisition in the area of digital music education. This will be supported by using contributions from educational sciences, applied psychology, and empirical music education.

##### *Main Contribution*

Theoretically the paper aims to illustrate the importance of the so-called “21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills” , linked to digital and social media. Also, the design of an empirical study will be shown and discussed afterwards. This design is based on a three-year panel study with groups of three to eight students, aged 16 years and above. The methodology is using both artifacts analysis (e.g. rehearsal data or performances), individual or group interviews. Finally, first Data of the latter and its limitations will be presented.

##### *Implications*

Digital media is currently changing educational systems and theoretical discourses all over the globe. By discussing the theoretical and empirical framework of the PhD project with the audience, it is intended to initiate an International discourse of the underlying theories and outcomes, as well as implications for 21<sup>st</sup> century music teaching and learning.

## **PS-5Jul-E2**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 1:45pm - 2:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **A Literature Review on Teaching Workload of University Teachers**

**Xiaoyan Xie**

The effective and reasonable teaching workload system is beneficial to enhance university human resource management level, improve education teaching quality, as well as reform the teaching evaluation system. However, an increase in teacher workload has been identified as an undesirable consequence of site-based school management. Taking China National Knowledge Infrastructure as the retrieval source, this study is mainly based upon the method of documentary and the content analysis method. The method of documentary is used to do a quantitative analysis on the teaching workload of university teachers in China, while content analysis is for the qualitative analysis. The main research contents can be divided into four parts, such as the teaching workload system, accounting methods and management system design, the function of teaching workload system, as well as relevant international comparative studies. Accounting methods of teaching workload can be considered as the most pivotal issue among the rest, which involve the accounting subjects, accounting ways, accounting tools and affecting factors. Based on the literature review, the paper makes some comments on the problems and the research trends of teaching workload of university teachers. The present research results need to be improved further both in the quantity and in the quality.

## **PS-5Jul-F2**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 1:45pm - 2:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Research on Reading Promotion of the Academic Libraries in Big Data Age**

**Jianfu Chen**

With the advent of the era of big data, there has been a tremendous impact and challenge on reading promotion of the academic libraries. Reading promotion becomes one of a core mission of the academic library with the setting of nationwide reading and scholarly campus. Reading promotion, an effective approach for reading interests cultivating and ability improving, was a significant obligation for academic libraries. Traditional academic libraries have lots of disadvantages in reading promotion: reading promotion concept is lagging behind, reading promotion mode is backward and service staff is negative. Efforts are made to explore the application and innovation of big data technology in libraries reading promotion, and to effectively promote the development and innovation of library services. With the advent of the era of big data, it brings pressure and challenge to traditional libraries reading promotion: reading promotion method, reading promotion mechanism, and reading promotion processes, which all need to be systematically improved. Nowadays, the methods of reading promotion are more diverse, the themes are more novel, and the groups faced are more diverse. Guidance was given, through the discussion of advantages and disadvantages for facilitating reading promotion in academic libraries.

### **PS-5Jul-A3**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

## **Young people and citizenship in Myanmar: An everyday perspective**

**Liyun Wendy Choo**

Existing studies on the relationships between education and citizenship in Myanmar focus on the constructions of citizenship in its school curriculum and the parallel non-state ethnic education systems. However, this perspective ignores the fact that there are non-state spaces that also constructs youth citizenship. In the case of a hybrid political order like Myanmar, customary spaces such as monasteries and homes, as well as informal spaces such as buses, also mediates young people' s experiences with, and understandings of citizenship. Schools are neither the main, nor the only source of citizenship learning in Myanmar. This presentation argues for greater attention to be paid to key everyday relations and contexts where youth citizenship in Myanmar is situated. Based on semi-structured, participant-generated photo-elicitation interviews with 20 youth, I argue that it is necessary to look beyond education to understand state-society relations in Myanmar. Although Myanmar is now a democracy and supposedly a 'modern' state, remnants of the traditional political order continue to linger and mediate citizenship in Myanmar.

### **PS-5Jul-B3**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

## **Deployment of social media within the university settings: formal and informal education**

**Maria Sergeevna Liashenko**

The paper describes the author's teaching practice and research in deployment of different types of social media to teaching English as a foreign language in different formal and informal educational settings in the university. The research was conducted with the first and second year students of two faculties- Information Technology and Art and Design. The paper provides the information about formal and informal levels of using social media to master different language skills in learning English as a foreign language. Much attention is paid to students' perceptions concerning different forms of social media to develop and improve various skills. The paper represents quantitative and qualitative data not only on students but also on teachers' attitudes to using social networking sites in learning teaching. The research analysis focuses on Moodle products at a formal level, selected web-sites and wiki-sites at a semi-formal level and a social networking site at an informal level. The statistics and qualitative findings are available to show the shift in students' preferences to less formal forms of information communication technologies. The multi - phased research covers the period of three years. The author pays special attention to describing students' perceptions on the acceptance of social networking site (SNS) as an educational tool to improve academic writing skills in examination preparation. The paper describes at length the recent research devoted to using SNS as a platform for formative e- assessment in exam preparatory course.

### **PS-5Jul-D3**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

## **Permeation of STEAM curriculum in the teaching progress of primary and secondary schools**

**Shasha He**

STEAM education, as an interdisciplinary and integrated educational pattern for cultivating compound talents, plays an important role in developing students' logical thinking, problem solving skills and so on. In recent years, many primary and secondary schools are actively carrying out STEAM curriculum in our country, through the analysis of the practice of STEAM courses in our country, demonstrating the results achieved, as well as the problems during the practice. This paper will provide some practice paths for integrating STEAM curriculum in primary and secondary education, better realizing STEAM education value.

### **PS-5Jul-E3**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

## **The Chinese Teaching of Primary School Based on key competencies**

**Yulian Zeng**

**【Abstract】** Key competencies is a new requirement for talents in the era of knowledge economy and information, and key Chinese competencies is the embodiment of key competencies in Chinese disciplines. On the basis of defining the concept of Chinese key competencies, this paper generalizes the Chinese teaching structure guided by key competencies. Finally, this paper puts forward some teaching strategies to cultivate the key competencies of Chinese from the following aspects: attaching importance to the development of students' language ability, the improvement of students' thinking ability and the establishment of students' correct values.

### **PS-5Jul-F3**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:00pm - 2:15pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

## **CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT APPROACH PREFERENCES OF THE INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS MATHEMATICS LEARNERS**

**Jerry Buendia Tolentino**

Given the increasing diversity of our classrooms, a lack of multicultural competence can exacerbate the difficulties that novice teachers have with classroom management. Classroom management is a serious concern for teachers, especially for the indigenous and non-indigenous mathematics learners. Classroom management will create a positive classroom climate within which effective teaching and learning can occur. Without effective classroom management, teachers have little or no chance of teaching successfully since classroom management is considered as one of the most important aspects of teaching and a significant part of classroom life. Indigenous students and non-indigenous students learn in different manner. This diversity in learning styles calls for a variety of approaches to classroom management. This study is anchored with the seven primary classroom management approaches discussed and defined by Allan C. Orstein in his book entitled “*Strategies for Effective Teaching*. The following were used, the Assertive, Business-Academic, Behavioral-Modification, Group Managerial, Group Guidance, Acceptance, and Success Approach. The major thrust of this study was to find the relationship of classroom management approach preferences of the indigenous and non-indigenous mathematics learners. This was a descriptive correlational research. Instrument contains thirty-five (35) statements that needed to be rated by the students using likert-scale. There were five questions that correspond in each classroom management approach assigned in item randomly. Evidently that the most preferred classroom management approach of indigenous student was the business-academic approach, while the non-indigenous student was the success approach.

## **PS-5Jul-A4**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **The relationship between preschool children's attachment and parents' parenting style**

**Yi-Chieh LIN**

Purpose this study aims to understand the development of social emotions in preschool children in Taiwan and their relationship with Chinese parents. The study participants were 3-year-old pre-school infants, and the relevant caregiver was filled out by the primary caregiver (mother) of pre-school infants. In this study, a questionnaire survey method was used. The “Social Emotion Development Questionnaire” and “Family Environment and Experience” were used as research tools. They were all scales developed by the “National Longitudinal Study of Child Development & Care (KIT)”. According to literature, this study wanted to find this six Research purposes: (1) understand the current situation of preschool infants and young children dependent on the relationship. (2) to explore the differences between different background variables in the preschool relationship between infants and young children. (3) understand the status of Chinese parents' parenting practices. (4) Discuss the difference between different background variables in Chinese parents' parenting styles. (5) Analysis of the relationship between preschool infants and young children's dependency relationship and Chinese education style. (6) To explore the predictive power of the Chinese education style in preschool-baby children's attachment relationship. In hopes to provide research-based evidence on the relationship between the influences of parenting and preschool children's attachment, and how to take into account of children's developmental stage and developmental characteristics.

## PS-5Jul-B4

Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • Location: D1-LP-07

### **A Comparative Study of the Experimental Teaching Goals of High School Biology Textbooks Between China and the United States**

**Weijia Fan**

In order to formulate higher-quality high school biology experimental course standards and carry out high school biology experiment teaching, a comparative study of experimental goals between two kinds of teaching materials was conducted, of which the analysis involving total 3 domains, cognition, skills and emotions and 11 dimensions, and the teaching materials are High school biology textbook *Biology* published by Zhejiang Science and Technology Press of China and American mainstream high school biology textbook *Biology • The Dynamics of Life* published by The McGraw-Hill companies. Concluded as follow:

1. In the field of cognition, American textbooks emphasize the understanding and evaluation of the experimental process and Chinese textbooks emphasize the breadth and operation of knowledge.
2. In the field of operations, American textbooks emphasize the innovation on the basis of the imitation of traditional operations and Chinese textbooks emphasize the cultivation of independent operation skills.
3. In the field of emotion, both sides have particularly emphasized the cultivation of motivation and interest. Besides, American textbooks are more concerned with the formation of character. Chinese textbooks, while paying full attention to the formation of character, emphasize the cultivation of good habits.
4. In general, Chinese textbooks continue traditional Chinese customs and pay more attention to the understanding of key knowledge, the establishment of a knowledge system, and the pursuit of humanistic morality. The American textbooks perfectly reproduced the influence of the outstanding elements in American culture. It fully considered the human factors and paid special attention to the cultivation of academic ability.

## **PS-5Jul-D4**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **Adult Education Teachers' Teaching Enthusiasm and Exploration of Incentive Mechanism ——Take the example of eleven vocational colleges in Shandong Province.**

**Xiaochen Wang**

With the continuous deepening of education reform, the exploration of the enthusiasm for the teaching of adult education teachers and the exploration of incentive mechanisms are increasingly important. How to tap the potential of teachers, arouse the enthusiasm of teachers in teaching and promote the continuous improvement of the quality of education is an important topic in front of education. For all institutions of higher learning, teachers have always been an extremely important component and have great significance in the process of higher education reform, especially for adult education teachers. The teacher's enthusiasm for teaching has always been the premise of his career and at the same time directly affects the quality of teaching. From the theoretical perspective of dialectical materialism, we should use correct consciousness to guide people's behavior and make things develop in an objective direction. In other words, teachers engaged in adult education work need positive teaching enthusiasm to ensure the long-term development of the school while ensuring teaching quality. Through questionnaires and interviews, this study investigated 11 vocational colleges in Shandong Province and explored the status quo of the construction of some adult education teachers in Shandong Province. Through the investigation of teachers' enthusiasm in the current adult education institutions in China, the relevant influencing factors are derived based on their relevant results, and then the survey results and incentive measures are drawn in order to maximize the current level of adult education. The education and teaching management system will be democratized and scientific. At the same time, it will respect the dominant position of teachers and give full play to their active role. It will create a good environment and conditions for every teacher to play with intelligence, mobilize enthusiasm, and inspire creativity.

## **PS-5Jul-E4**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **An observation report of argument discourse in High School biology teacher' s classroom**

**Yue Jin**

Abstract: Taking an excellent biology teacher C as the research object in a high school in Hangzhou, using the improvement of Flanders Interactive Analysis System (AFIAS) based on the Toulmin' s argumentation to analyze the teacher' s classroom interactions, argumentation discourse, and student feedback situation in the four classroom teaching records. Research results: teacher's discourse and behavior are dominant in classroom interaction; teachers lack guidance on students thinking evidence in classroom, and teach students mostly by telling; students less take the initiative to refute in class.

## PS-5Jul-F4

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:15pm - 2:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Accelerated Robust Boolean Operations Based on Hybrid Representations**

**Bin Sheng, Bowen Liu, Ping Li, Hongbo Fu, Lizhuang Ma, Enhua Wu**

Constructive Solid Geometry (CSG) is one of the popular techniques that widely applied in 3D modeling. It combines primitive solids using Boolean operation. However, the trade-off between efficiency and robustness of Boolean evaluation is difficult to balance. Previous methods have sacrificed either in efficiency or robustness to achieve advantages in one perspective. Recent works attempt to achieve excellent performance in both aspects through replacing the conventional vertex-based representations (V-reps) with plane-based representations (P-reps) of polyhedrons. Different from vertex-based representations, the plane-based representations use plane coefficients as metadata and can have benign robustness. However, methods using P-reps have disadvantages in efficiency compared to methods using V-reps. In this paper, we proposed a Boolean method that absorbs both the efficiency of V-reps and exactness of P-reps. We design a hybrid representation of polyhedrons, combining P-reps with V-reps. The P-reps information is utilized for exact predicate computation while the V-reps information is collected for fast topology query and coarse tests. In addition, our proposed method is variadic. It evaluates Boolean expression regarding multi-input meshes as a whole rather than a tree of decomposed binary operations. We conduct massive experiments and compared our results with those generated by the state-of-the-art methods. Experimental results show that our method is robust for solid inputs and has advantages in efficiency compared to previous non-robust methods.

## **PS-5Jul-A5**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **A case study on the survival of elderly women in rural areas under the perspective of gender**

**Miaomiao Wang**

Abstract: Gender inequality has always been a global issue, and a series of problems with gender inequality has brought a host of challenges to the development of Chinese society. The problem of aging feminization is becoming more and more prominent with the development of China's population aging, however, rural widowed elderly women as the edge of the social group rarely get the attention of the society. This article obtains from the gender perspective, on the basis of the literature analysis, we have a case study on the living situation of the elderly women in N village of Shan' xi province, and summarizes the characteristics of this group, the survival status and to analyze its reasons. It is proved that most elderly women in rural areas live alone; Poor living environment and pension problems; poor health, monotonous forms of recreation, loneliness and a single economic poverty; no guarantee of income; at the same time, they have to undertake the heavy household labor. The main reasons for this phenomenon are : unbalanced regional economic development ; the change of traditional values ; loss of education right caused by sex discrimination ; gender stereotypes influence survival present situation; the absence of rural community functions; Incomplete social security system and other factors.

## **PS-5Jul-B5**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • *Location:* D1-LP-07

### **Research on the Construction of Teaching Quality Evaluation System Based on Student Satisfaction in Colleges and Universities**

**Yang Wu**

With the deepening reform of higher education in China, the weaknesses of the current teaching quality evaluation system in colleges and universities have become increasingly obvious, and the most prominent weakness is that enough attention has not been paid to the rights and interests of students as “consumers”, and meanwhile the student-centered evaluation index system has not yet been constructed. These will not only have a negative impact on the overall development of students, but also hinder the improvement of teaching quality in universities. Therefore, based on customer satisfaction theory and expectation theory, and by using the American customer satisfaction as index model, this study constructs a university teaching quality evaluation system based on student satisfaction from the four aspects of faculty quality, teaching environment, teaching quality supervision and practice teaching process, so as to improve students’ practical perception of school service quality and thus improve teaching quality.

## PS-5Jul-D5

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Research on Multi-tone Conversations in English Class of Middle School Based on Key Competencies**

**Honghui Lin**

**Abstract:** With the strategy of the national development and the policy of openness to the world, English Subject Key Competencies are more and more important which include four parts: linguistic competence, cultural disposition, thinking quality and learning abilities. English teaching should be based on it. In other words, each teaching step ought to center around the cultivation of English Subject Key Competencies of the students. However, English teaching in junior high school which is based on English Subject Key Competencies still has some problems in practical teaching because of several countable factors, like time-consuming and low-efficiency. In addition, the author explores the reasons that lead to the above problems: The influence of exam-oriented education is the first reason. Also, English Subject Core Competencies is a new concept for many teachers. Thus, they are not familiar with it. Therefore, the author offers some suggestions to try to solve those problems. It's necessary to have interactive dialogues in class and meanwhile explores three practical approaches: have conversations with the textbooks to construct classroom activities; have dialogues with others to construct collaborative learning and have dialogues with self to construct reflective learning for the vitality class. In order to achieve them, English teachers in junior high school should learn English Subject Key Competencies actively, pay attention to the integration of internal knowledge structure and also connect the designed teaching activities with the English Subject Key Competencies. In conclusion, this paper is of value for English teachers in junior high school to some extent. However, there are some limitations. Therefore, the further studies can be researched by professional staff in the future.

## **PS-5Jul-E5**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Thinking of Building a Good Relationship Between Teachers and Students in the Environment of New Media**

**Dongqin Mei**

Good teacher-student relationship is an important guarantee for improving teachers' teaching environment and improving students' learning efficiency. Today, with the rapid development of new media, students and parents can conveniently get the latest information by Internet, mobile phone and TV. Sometimes, students can accept new information faster than teachers. On the new situation, there are some contradictions and conflicts between teachers and students. In view of these contradictions, the article puts forward some suggestions from the perspective of teachers. First of all, teachers should change their traditional ideas and use new media and new technology to improve their teaching level. Secondly, teachers should be concerned about the students' learning situation and communicate with students equally. Finally, teachers should pay attention to observing the character and mental health of students, and constantly guide students.

## **PS-5Jul-F5**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:30pm - 2:45pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **Effects on Students' Achievement and Learning Experiences of 4Cs-based Differentiated Instructional Module**

**Brando Castoverde Palomar, Jennalyn Pantas Javier**

It is necessary for teachers to apply appropriate pedagogical methods in facilitating the process of knowledge transmission that best suit specific objectives and level exit outcomes. Thus, educators are encouraged to use differentiated instruction to address the needs of individual students in maximizing learning opportunities in the classroom, as well as, to meet and establish the academic standards. Conversely, science is seen as a promising context for the developing students' 21<sup>st</sup> century skills, such as critical thinking, communication, collaboration, and creativity, which are known as the 4Cs of learning and are critical in developing scientific literacy. This study determined the effects on students' achievement and learning experiences of a developed differentiated instructional module with features of the 4Cs of learning in teaching chemistry concepts of Grade 7 Science. Concepts included in this study were solutions, substances and mixtures, elements and compounds, and acids and bases and were part of the learning competencies set by the Department of Education. A quasi-experimental pretest-posttest single group design was implemented to sixty-two Grade 7 students as to realize the purpose of this study. Results of the paired T-test in all four chemistry topics revealed significant difference between the means of the pretest and posttest scores. In addition, students' responses on their reflected journals showed that their explicit learning experiences using the developed module as engaging and relevant. These results suggested the positive effects of the 4Cs-based differentiated instructional module on students' science achievement and learning experiences.

## **PS-5Jul-A6**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **A comparison of the learning place cooperation of China and Germany in vocational education and training (VET)**

**Xing Liu, Lutz Leonard Schuppener**

China's and Germany's economies hold very strong positions in a global context. Why is that so? One important indicator of economic success is a country's educational and vocational system that in the future will have to meet particular challenges. Germany's dual system of combining practical and theoretical education is widely acknowledged as an example of achieving good results. With China's Policy of Reform and Openness (1978) the process of international exchange and cooperation in vocational training started to develop. 40 years of international exchange and cooperation produced new forms of learning: The School-Enterprise Cooperation. On this basis, models of learning place cooperation will be discussed and compared and their differences will be shown in this paper. It will also make clear how the two systems can profit from each other. For the comparative study Bereday's four stage method will be applied.

## **PS-5Jul-B6**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **“English as a Medium of Instruction in Teaching Computer Science at Secondary Schools”**

**Saadatbuvi Ushurova**

English as a medium of instruction may have both cultural and political implications in countries where the main language is not English, internationalization of education and the wish to compete globally has led to the growth of English as a medium of instruction at secondary schools.

The usage of English Language has become significant in our daily life. It is a fact that English Language is the language that is used globally in the world nowadays. Such changes in the life of society were largely influenced by the development of the Internet and other means of communication. It should be noted that English became the main language of international communication in spheres of politics, business and science. The importance of English was clearly stated by President N. Nazarbayev in his address: “We need the English language to enter the global arena; out of 10 million books published in the world 85% are in English; the science, all the new developments and information - they are all in English nowadays” .

The purpose of the research is to explore the challenges of applying EMI in teaching computer science at secondary schools and to examine the students’ and teachers’ perception about the usage of EMI inside the classroom. For this research a mixed research will be applied to examine how the use of English as a medium of instruction in teaching computer science at secondary education is practiced. Furthermore, the qualitative research paradigm will be used to enable me describe the phenomenon under study and gather information in a detailed manner. Quantitative strategy will be used to show statistical data, that is, information related to students’ performance in the secondary school. The data collection strategies will be semi-structured interview, complete observation and questionnaires.

## PS-5Jul-D6

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Secondary Pre-service Teachers' Curriculum Emphases**

**Michae Allan A. Bahtaji, Lydia S. Roleda**

Relating science and technology to the life of the students is important in learning science. Giving emphasis on the importance of science and technology to society makes science learning more meaningful and useful to the learners. Similarly, giving emphasis on the importance of history and philosophy in science learning improves the development of students' scientific knowledge. However, high emphasis on the theoretical and fundamental concepts and less on the relevant of these concepts to the life of the learners has been observed. Improving Pre-service Teachers curricular beliefs is important in learning science, thus, evaluating their curricular beliefs must be considered. In this study, the curricular emphases of the Pre-service Teachers' were evaluated. The Concurrent Triangulation Designed was utilized to directly compare and contrast the quantitative results with the qualitative findings. The Curriculum Emphases Questionnaire (CEQ), which focused on the goals of the current science education curriculum, was utilized. There were 213 Pre-service Teachers who participated in the study and all of them were enrolled in practice teaching. Their study program was Bachelor of Secondary Education (BSED) major in Physics, Chemistry, and Physical Science. The participants came from private and public institutions in three regions in the Philippines: National Capital Region (NCR), Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), and Region I. Results revealed that most of the Pre-service Teachers believed that subject-matter, socio-scientific issues, history, and philosophy are important in learning science. They believed that fundamental concepts must be considered to prepare students in their future studies. They also believed that learning science should be useful and relevant to the learners, thus learning science should be related to their real-life experiences. The overall finding suggests that Pre-service Teachers' curricular beliefs must be considered in educational and curricular reform.

## PS-5Jul-E6

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **Learning the Essence of Spiral Science Approach towards Scientific Literacy: A proposed postgraduate research study**

**Monell John Fernandez Cañizares**

Curricular reforms had been a continuous phenomenon across many countries for a number of years with a goal of improving their respective educational system. In 2012, the Philippines launched its “K to 12” program, a comprehensive reform of its basic education with the aim of catching up with the global standards in secondary education (Okabe, 2013).

Given the emphasis on the spiral progression approach in teaching secondary science and the competing instructional delivery between pre- and post- K to 12 educational reforms, this proposed research study will investigate the following questions: (a) what are the perceptions and insights of the secondary teachers about the spiral teaching in science? (b) What are the changes in the secondary science teacher’s teaching approach before and after the implementation of the K to 12 programs? (c) To what extent does the teacher’s self-efficacy belief in teaching science relates to the new instructional approach? (d) What contextual factors foster and hinder in carrying out such changes in science instruction?

Teachers will be the direct beneficiaries of this study. Not only that it will specify the aspects for their personal and professional improvement, it will also provide an opportunity for them to reflect on the implications and repercussions of their spiral progression conceptions and lived practices. To note that if it is education that will help the society make meaning of the things around, and if these are deemed vital to be significantly a part of the societal discourse in the current times, then educators must organize themselves and their students to face reality in its intricacy. Learning must be authentic in some sense of the world.

## **PS-5Jul-F6**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 2:45pm - 3:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **A case study on the motivational evaluation upon 0-3 year old children by the rearing people**

**Haocai Hong**

This research has combed the research literature on motivational evaluation, using the case study method of qualitative research, using the researcher himself as the research tool to study the motivational evaluation upon 0-3 year old children by the rearing people(the researcher himself). The study time is half a year (from the beginning when the researcher's son is two years old to the end when the son is two years and six months old). The researcher carried out a variety of data collection and then summarized, collated and analyzed the behavior and speech of the rearing people(the researcher himself) on the daily interaction with his son. The motivational evaluation upon 0-3 year old children by the rearing people was deeply pictured through four dimensions: firstly, kind dimension(what): speech and non speech, affirmative and negative, dissolving, tag-tearing, harmful-going; secondly, time dimension (when): at that time (at the moment), afterwards (after the event), at any time (awake); thirdly, way dimension (How): effective interaction, learning the story; fourthly, reason dimension (Why): habitus, reflection. Finally, the study suggested three points of the motivational evaluation: company is the soil that occurs; reflection is the epidemic prevention system; the Powerful Interactions is the dynamic point; the Learning Story is the static surface.

## **PS-5Jul-A7**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **Social Protection and the Near-Poor: A Case Study of a Big City**

**Olga Sazhina**

This paper investigates the situation of the near-poor people in Moscow (the Russian Federation) from the point of view of availability and advisability of social policies. It argues that the structure and the methods of providing social support are not sufficiently developed to meet the current needs of citizens in a turbulent, globalizing world. There is criticism about the criteria for obtaining social assistance in Moscow. In-depth interviews with experts on social policy and disadvantaged people show that the problems and difficulties of low-income citizens in the city are understated. Moscow social support and protection should review their criteria to become more inclusive and supportive. The article also identifies some causes behind why a living wage is underestimated. For instance, the state does not study expenditures for housing and communal services the greatest expense for the low-income group, when calculating the minimum to meet their basic needs.

## **PS-5Jul-B7**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-07

### **“Real Inquiry” Calls For “Real Question”**

**Yuanze Zhu**

Although encouraged in curriculum reform, inquiry has changed to “fake inquiry” in practice. “Fake inquiry” has its drawbacks. Not only students as subject in inquiry are not paid attention to, but the loss of “real question” is more serious. “Fake inquiry” makes the implementation of “real inquiry” very difficult and does not help curriculum reform and students’ development. Inquiry is multifaceted, conducting experiment is not necessarily inquiry. The key to “real inquiry” is the participation of high-order thinking, not hands-on working. Inquiry should around a question, the fundamental of “real inquiry” is “real question”. Being a “real question” has to meet at least two requirements: one is real situation, another is the obstacle existing between given state and desired state can be solved only by high-order thinking. In the process of instructional design, teachers should be very careful and come up with “real questions” suitable for students, which will likely to make “real inquiry” happen in the classroom.

## **PS-5Jul-D7**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **How effective are Mobile-assisted Language Learning for improving oral performance**

**Xin Zhang**

With widely adoption of mobile devices in teaching and learning, more and more studies focused on Mobile-assisted language learning (MALL). In addition, previous research indicates that MALL has considerable impact towards foreign language learning. Despite a large sum of researches have proved the strengths and effectiveness of MALL, little is known about students' perceptions toward mobile-assisted language learning, and effectiveness of using MALL in improving oral performance. In order to find out effectiveness of MALL and students' perceptions toward it, an experimental group will be employed to detect effectiveness of MALL in enhancing oral proficiency. Besides that, this study will adopt both quantitative (Pre-test and Post-test of students' oral performance by using IELTS Speaking Band Descriptors; Post-study questionnaire) and qualitative data (interviews). The results showed that positive attitude by students toward MALL. Through the understanding of students' beliefs and effectiveness of MALL, this study is expected to help students and teacher to raise the awareness of MALL. In addition, it indicates that smartphone can be adopted to foreign language teaching activities and can improve spoken English.

## PS-5Jul-E7

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **Review and Prospect of the Research on the String of Mathematical Problems**

**Bing Liu, Tong Wang**

A string of mathematical problems refers to a series of mathematical problems, around a clear teaching goal or theme, which are carefully designed according to a certain logical structure within a certain range of mathematics learning. These years, the research on the string of mathematics problems has been increasing. In order to study the research progress and trend in the future on the string of mathematical problems, researchers looked up around 421 relevant articles in mainland China from 2008 to 2017. We used the content analysis method to code and sort the literatures, and made case studies on several researches. We found that the number of the string of mathematical problems increases year by year, the distribution of documents is uneven and the number of core journals is small, the distribution of the authors is nonuniform and vast majority of achievements are completed by individuals, with teachers as the main author group. We also discovered that Chinese scholars have seriously and extensively conducted various researches on this topic from different perspectives, such as teaching, designing, function, application, textbook, and so on. It can be seen that the research on the string of mathematics problems in mainland China is at a preliminary stage of development. Finally, reflect on the current study over the string of mathematics problem and look forward to possible research trends in the future.

## **PS-5Jul-F7**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:00pm - 3:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Self-efficacy, Work Autonomy, and Organizational Identity: A Case Study of Southern Respiratory Therapists**

**Chinmei Tai**

The current medical environment focuses on "organizing medical care, professional division of labor" and "improvement of medical quality. However, in view of the current new version of hospital assessment, respiratory therapists have not yet been included as necessary medical personnel. Representing the respiratory treatment profession has not received the attention it deserves.

Sun Zhilin (1994) considers self-efficacy to professional Development has a great influence. The autonomy of the work also reflects the organization's trust and recognition of personnel. Therefore respiratory therapists must form a common understanding and transform their acquired knowledge and skills into work skills. Effective behavior, safe and effective implementation of respiratory care operations, providing patients with the desired medical products quality service. In order to strengthen the professional understanding of respiratory therapists and respiratory therapists Identity. Strengthen the role of the respiratory therapist in the medical team, and apply professional respiratory therapy. The corner extends to long-term and preventive health care.

We hope that through this study, we will learn more about southern Taiwan the relationship between self-efficacy, job autonomy, and organizational identity of the respiratory therapist, including the status, differentiation, correlation, and predictability are helpful to the related operations and management of the subsequent respiratory therapy industry.

## **PS-5Jul-A8**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:15pm - 3:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **Choice and Optimization of Policy Tools for Air Contamination Control in China under View of Collaborative Governance**

**Tianjian Cai**

The optimal choice of policy tools is to gradually replace the more mandatory policy tools process with less mandatory policy tools. In the context of more focuses on the coordinated governance of air contamination, figuring out the historical context, development characteristics and preferences of policy tools is an important means to achieve effective control of air contamination. From the perspective of coordination, based on the 148 central-level policy texts on prevention and control of air contamination. We divide policy tools for the prevention and control of atmospheric pollution into 20 items and 3 types by analyzing the policy types, policy evolution, policy papers issuing subjects, the joint issuance of policies and the word-using frequency of policy tools. Empirical studies have found that the following problems in the regulation of air contamination in China: co-governance of air contamination with a late start, unapparent governed effects; over-reliance on regulatory policy tools, lack of coordination of inter-governmental policy tools on horizontal level; under usage of market-based and voluntary policy tools and failed exploitation of the synergy of policy tools; high-cost of collecting information and lack of information sharing platforms; “path-dependent” choice of policy tools resulting from the “sporting” governance of air contamination. Consequently, the existing system of policy tools must be optimized, eventually forming a policy tool box that is mutually complementary and externally coordinated through the introduction of collaborative policy tools, so as to promote a gradual shift of China’s air contamination control from a single and mandatory model toward an overall and synergic model.

## PS-5Jul-B8

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:15pm - 3:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-07

### **The New Relationship Between Mother Tongue and Target Language in Bilingual Teaching from the Perspective of “Translanguaging”**

**Yidan Chen, Miao Sun, Jie Zhao**

Abstract: With the development of global integration, bilingual education has made great progress worldwide in recent years. In the field of bilingual education, the relationship between mother tongue and target language has always been a hot topic provoking discussion. In recent years, based on the new-arising theory of "Translanguaging", the intermingling relationship between the mother tongue and the target language has been put forward. According to the theory of "Translanguaging", the new relationship is helpful to solve the question of what kind of relationship between the mother tongue and the foreign language that exists in the English teaching practice for a long time in our country and it can also strengthen the two-way interaction between "mother tongue culture" and "target language culture" in English teaching and students' intercultural communication ability. Therefore, I chose to go to the English class to see the actual situation hoping to provide some help to the future English teaching and learning. The paper is a report of a study of the actual use of mother tongue in English class with both the qualitative and quantitative design. The subjects were students at 7<sup>th</sup> grade and their English teachers in a middle school in Beijing. A pilot study, two written questionnaires (one for teachers, and one for students), interviews with teachers and class observations were included in this study. The hypothesis is that the use of mother tongue will do good for the learning and teaching of the second language. This paper summarized the three stages of the development of bilingual education in the world and the corresponding three educational paradigms. Translanguaging, as a rather newly discovered bilingual theory, was also discussed and analyzed based on the data collected.

## **PS-5Jul-D8**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:15pm - 3:30pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **An Analysis of the Advantages and Disadvantages of “Integrated-curriculum” Education Experiment in the Lower Grade of Primary School**

**Yingying Pan**

The “Integrated-curriculum” Education Experiment is a primary school curriculum reform experiment led by Li Zhencun, the principal of Yizhuang Experimental Primary School in Beijing. It embodies Dewey's view of education and Rogers' concept of “Whole person” education. The “Integrated-curriculum” Education aims at cultivating “whole person” and adopts “subject-based” teaching, which breaks down the barriers promoted by traditional curriculum reform and realizes the linkage between different subjects. The “Integrated-curriculum” education is a new curriculum reform route, which makes up for some disadvantages in the traditional curriculum reform and effectively promotes the development of quality-oriented education. At present, the “Integrated-curriculum” experiment is only carried out in the lower grade of primary school, and there are still some problems in the concrete operation. How to link up the “Integrated-curriculum” with the traditional curriculum has become an important key. Based on the analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the “Integrated-curriculum” educational experiment in operation, this paper probes into the improvement measures in the operation of the “Integrated-curriculum” from the aspects of the transformation of the role of teachers in school, the educational evaluation model and the cooperation between family and school.

## **PS-5Jul-E8**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:15pm - 3:30pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **The Study on the Creative Rhythm Teaching of Preschool Children**

**Yuting Zhang**

Rhythm teaching is a common concept in music education in kindergarten. From the perspective of creative culture, this study adopts the method of action research to conduct observation and curriculum design in kindergarten class, and conducts a case study and analysis on the teaching of rhythm. By comparison the traditional teaching and the creative teaching on the basis of the different rhythm, this study analyzed the characteristics and the value of children's creative rhythm teaching, teaching methods, and analyzes the related key points of the rhythm teaching. Finally, I put forward some suggestions on teaching strategies that teachers need to adopt in teaching process. At the same time, we also have to notice that there is a higher requirements to teachers, it need teachers to have rich knowledge of rhythm and dance, creative thinking skills and understanding of the development potential of children , so that the education is more suitable for the physical and mental condition of their growth, and adapt to the needs of development.

## **PS-5Jul-F8**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:15pm - 3:30pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **An Investigation and Reflection on Environmental Education in Rural China**

**Yong Hu**

The deepening of socialization has not significantly increased the environmental awareness of rural residents in China. Through visits and conversations in the villages, it has been found that although residents' awareness of the environment has improved but there has been no obvious change. Environment' s knowledge education in rural areas has been involved, but it has not formed a universal phenomenon that everyone cares for the environment. There are three main reasons for this status: First, environmental education as knowledge is out of step with environmental education as a behavior; Second, environmental education is lacking in the understanding of "rural people" ; Third, the impact of modernity in education on human nature. There are mainly methods to solve problems: First, link the theory and practice of environmental education to achieve the unity of knowledge and action; Second,cultivate the recognition and affection of "rural people" to the surrounding environment; Third, strengthen the concept of environmental education and inspires them to think about human nature.

## **PS-5Jul-A9**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **Research on the Balanced Development of Compulsory education in Guangzhou** **Yangguang Hu**

In the post Nine-Year-Compulsory-Education era, the balanced development of compulsory education has received widespread attention from all walks of life and has gradually become a prominent issue. From the data in these few years, it is proved that some problems of the balanced development of compulsory education in Guangzhou still remain unresolved, which mainly in educational expenditure and schooling conditions. This paper takes Guangzhou, a developed mega-city in Guangdong Province, as an example, and analyzes the balanced development of its compulsory education. Based on this case, it discusses how to achieve the goal of “high equilibrium” in developed regions’ education.

## **PS-5Jul-B9**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **A Case Study of High-Order Thinking Ability that Integrated Visual Programming Language and Robots for Elementary School Students**

**Hsiang Ling Chang Chien**

Coding has become a new modern day language to express ideas, inspiring children's originality, while helping develop logical thinking. MBlock 3 is a graphical programming environment based on Scratch 2.0 Open Source Code that makes it easy to program Arduino projects and create interactive. The purpose of the study was to investigate the effect of

MBlock 3 is a graphical programming environment based on Scratch 2.0 Open Source Code that makes it easy to program Arduino projects and create interactive. The purpose of the study was to investigate the effect of mblock 3 programming learning on sixth grader's high-order thinking ability, and the difference of learning achievement on integrated visual programming language and robots.

The ultimate objective of this research were to improve teaching strategies and provide reference for related researches in the future

## **PS-5Jul-D9**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **Creative Curricular Design in Chinese Cultural Teaching**

**Shiau-Chi Hwang**

Due to the foreign students' nationalities, there is a great diversity in a multicultural classroom in terms of the students' cultures, languages, concepts and behaviors. Therefore, how to design appropriate curricula for students is an important issue to Mandarin teachers. In addition, language and culture are two sides of a coin; when teaching a language, a teacher is also share and represent a culture. The key point for students to learn the target language is to understand and adapt the culture of the country where they live now and then. This makes a great challenge to Mandarin teachers to combine both abstract and concrete meaning of culture in the curricula, especially in cultural activities.

In this special Roundtable & Research Forum, I would like to share my teaching experiences in a cultural course and an activity which I designed for the foreign students, which are "Taiwan Cultural Field Trips" and "Taiwan on the go". Throughout the process of introducing the trip by the teacher in advanced, and students sharing their feedbacks after the trip, we hope the foreign students can not only understand and admire the culture around them, but also encourage them to learn more about the essence and application of the language. As for the activity of "Taiwan on the go", some students were invited to beautiful and special places in Taiwan. Their travel has also be recorded as films and made into textbooks.

In conclusion, the purpose of this creative curricular design in Chinese cultural teaching is to help expand the horizons for both teachers and students in order to achieve good intercultural communication, and create best memory for each other.

Key words: Creative curricular design, Mandarin, multicultural, Chinese cultural teaching

## **PS-5Jul-F9**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 3:45pm - 4:00pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **THE 21ST CENTURY TECHNOLOGICAL TOOLS AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND PRACTICES OF THE GRADE SEVEN STUDENTS**

**Eliseo Perante Marpa**

#### **Abstract**

The technological advancement has not only invaded business industries but likewise, it invades the classroom and influence students' activities. Thus, this study on the influence of technology on the environmental awareness and practices of the Grade seven students was conducted. To address this problem, the researcher used a descriptive-correlation method utilizing the developed research instrument administered to the 183 respondents. Statistical tests such as the mean and PPM were utilized to answer problems formulated in this study. Findings of the study revealed that students' level of awareness and practices was average. The findings also show that there is a significant correlation between students' level of environmental consciousness and practices. This means that students' practices are related to their environmental consciousness. Furthermore, findings indicate that the use of technology correlates students' level of environmental consciousness and practices. This finding disclosed that students' environmental consciousness and practices can be influenced by the use of technology. Thus, it is about time to encourage students to be more aware and should practice their environmental consciousness meaningfully. Likewise, they are encouraged to use technology wisely in their quest and advocacies of a green, healthy and worth living environment.

## **PS-5Jul-A10**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:00pm - 4:15pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **Permanent Resident or New Immigrant? A Field Experiment to Examine Politicians' Motivations to Enhance the Well-being of Civilians**

**Kin Long Wong**

Are civilians' of different resident status treated differently by local politicians? A field experiment will be conducted in order to find out whether District Council (DC) members in Hong Kong are more willing to represent the interests of the permanent residents than those of the new immigrants. Moreover, the experiment will also discover whether pro-democracy politicians are more readily than their pro-Beijing counterparts to safeguard the interests of new immigrants. Based on a relevant initial conversations with the politicians in Hong Kong, I will email all Hong Kong DC members by using the identity of an imaginary citizen to demand for assistance for solving traffic noise problem. To diversify the strengths of motivation to reply, the DC members are randomly assigned to receive an email from either a permanent resident or a new immigrant. It is hypothesized that politicians are more likely to reply the permanent resident than the new immigrant. And liberal democracy endorsing politicians are more readily than the conservative or authoritarian ones, because they accept the tolerance value of the liberal democracy more than the latter ones.

## **PS-5Jul-B10**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:00pm - 4:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-07

### **The Transformation of Teacher' s Classroom Roles under the Background of Internet Plus Education**

**Jiaying Chen**

With the development of communications technology and information technology, the Internet has been exerting a great influence on education. Internet plus education with educational resource-sharing, intelligence of teaching media, subjectivity and interactivity poses many challenges to teaching objectives, teaching content, teaching environment and teaching ways in class. In order to face the challenges in classroom teaching, the transformation of teacher' s classroom roles has become an inevitable trend. Under the background of internet plus education, the teacher' s classroom roles are converted by study consultant, the authority of classroom and the knowledge provider to instructor, co-learner and spiritual leader. In the meantime, in order to realize the conversion of teacher' s classroom roles, teachers should establish the modern concept about education, improve their information literacy and teaching skills, and enhance the adaptability of teacher' s classroom roles.

## PS-5Jul-D10

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:00pm - 4:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Attitude and Conceptual Understanding of STEM students in Chemistry** **Odyssa Natividad Montoya Molo, Alma Gloria Loable Silva, Maricar S Prudente.** **PhD**

Conceptual understanding and attitude have been widely discussed and its vital role in the teaching-learning process is well established abroad. However, local evidences have not been circulated around the globe. This study aims to verify whether a relationship between attitude and conceptual understand is evident among STEM students belonging to a science curriculum. It also aims to establish data to assess readiness of the students for the Chemistry subject in SHS. Results showed that there is no relationship found between gender and career preference among respondents in terms of conceptual understanding and attitude using Chemistry Concept Response Test and Attitude towards the Subject Chemistry Inventory scales, respectively. Conceptual understanding of the Chemistry topics to be discussed in SHS was poor and attitude response of the students indicate that their perception of Chemistry as a subject is positive but the they dislike the subject and do not feel excitement towards the subject. Synthesizing the outcome of the study leads to a need to revisit the approaches and practices involving the teaching-learning process of Chemistry in JHS to better equip them in SHS.

## **PS-5Jul-E10**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:00pm - 4:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **Native Language Influence in L2 Phonology Acquisition and the Pedagogical Implications**

**Mingchen Pan**

Different from first language acquisition, second language learners are affected by their first language when learning the second language (L2). This is quite obvious in the acquisition of phonology. This paper would study the language transfer from learners' native language to their interlanguage and focus mainly on the phonology acquisition. The author of this paper would take his one-year's voluntary teaching experience in Yunnan province as an example. According to the paper, native language mainly influence L2 learners in three aspects: ways of pronouncing, habits of learning phonology and learning attitude when learning a second language. The pedagogical implications were raised accordingly based on the findings. The necessity of teaching the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), the necessity of emphasizing the importance of good pronunciation towards L2 learners and the amount of native-like input were emphasized in helping L2 learners acquiring the fluent and accurate pronunciation.

## **PS-5Jul-F10**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:00pm - 4:15pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **Wechat applets enhance the image of government**

**Jing Zhai**

Governmental WeChat is a product of the development of the mobile Internet and has gradually become an important channel for people to access government affairs information and government services. On the basis of the government affairs public number, the government affairs WeChat applet has emerged as an emerging media vacancy. After users applying the applet, they will be automatically generated on the “small program” page. Unlike the traditional mobile app, the WeChat applet has the features of no need to install and unload, reachable, convenient, low cost, simple promotion, simplified program, and easy to use. Based on this, this paper will analyze the characteristics, application status and prospects of the government affairs micro channel applet, and compare it with the government affairs official accounts and APP, we find that the government affairs Wechat applet has obvious advantages over the government affairs official accounts and more convenient than government affairs APP. In terms of enhancing the government’ s image, it can improve the operational efficiency of the government’ s daily work, and align the concept of “service-oriented government” and show the idea of targeted service.

## **PS-5Jul-A11**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **The study Seneca' s idea of happiness and its implication on education**

**Yunchieh Lu**

Modern living style is full of loneliness because of pursuing external materials. Some fields such as economics, positive psychology, policy research begin to focus on the study of happiness. Education as the process of cultivating students to be well-educated persons also concerns teaching of happiness. The problems of depression within adolescent promote the happiness lessons in Britain and positive education from positive psychology. However, these lessons and teaching programs pay more attention to teaching techniques rather than the teaching goal, which is what the happiness is. Comparing to psychology, philosophy studied the ideas of happiness since ancient Greek. Therefore, to explore more complete meaning of happiness, this study focuses on the Roman philosopher, Lucius Annaeus Seneca. We can find the ideas of happiness and how to attain happiness in Seneca' s works. Seneca believes that true happiness lies in the accordance with nature. The nature gives human reason to develop virtues. Besides, this study also explores Seneca' s teaching methods. These ideas of happiness from Seneca and his teaching methods could implicate how to teach happiness in the modern world.

## **PS-5Jul-B11**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Curriculum Development: National Training of Trainers in Science Investigation of the Philippines**

**Denis Dyvee Romero Errabo, Maricar Sison Prudente**

The articulation of standards from the intent curriculum to actualized curriculum in every National Training of Trainers (NTOT) has considered critical phase of Curriculum Development (CD). Lesson exemplars contained the learning competencies were developed and validated using demonstration activities. Content analysis was made at the end of every presentation and immediate feedback were given prior to the finalization of the instrument. The study showed that effectiveness and efficiency of the NTOT to a become venue for CD requires organized, systematic, goal driven and output oriented program management. Standardized training protocols should be developed in translating curricular standards.

## PS-5Jul-D11

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **The differential roles of executive functioning and visual skills in Chinese (L1) and English word reading (L2) for kindergarten to primary transition children in Hong Kong**

**Cuina Liu, Kevin Kien Hoa Chung**

This study examined both the concurrent and longitudinal relationships between executive functioning, visual skills, phonological awareness, morphological awareness and Chinese (L1) and English (L2) word reading in kindergarten to primary school transition children in Hong Kong. A total of 165 children were followed from 3rd year of kindergarten (Time 1) to the first year of primary school (Time 2). With age, parent's educational level and cognitive-linguistic skills statistically controlled, both executive functioning and visual skills made unique contribution to Chinese word reading at two ages and to English word reading only at Time 2 concurrently. Visual skills was not a significant contributor to English word reading at Time 1. Furthermore, even after both Chinese and English word reading at Time 1 were included in the regression equation predicting word reading at Time 2, executive functioning accounted for 2-3% unique variance to English and Chinese word reading, whereas visual skills was exclusively found to be a robust predictor of English word reading at Time 2. Further analysis showed executive functioning was a consistent longitudinal predictor of Chinese and English word reading across kindergarten to primary school entry. Taken together, these findings highlight the different developmental patterns of executive functioning and visual skills in Chinese and English word reading among kindergarten to primary transition children, which has theoretical implications for understanding the reading acquisition of Chinese and English in beginning readers and practical implications for school readiness issue.

## **PS-5Jul-E11**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Theorizing Curriculum Adaptation in Social Studies Teaching under the K-12 Curriculum**

**Jerick Carpio Ferrer**

Achieving quality education has been a perennial aspiration of Philippine Education. The K-12 education reform was initiated by the government in 2012 specifically, to address this aspiration. Many Filipinos welcomed the new curriculum with the hope that it could finally bring about the needed reforms in the educational system. There is, however, an inherent problem in implementing a mandatory curriculum like the K-12 curriculum as a reform. Mandating curriculum as a means to achieve educational objectives is usually founded on the assumption that the curriculum is implemented as intended. In actuality, studies show that the curriculum is not being implemented by teachers as intended by its designers, but at varying degree of fidelity (Brown et al., 2009). Current researches indicates that it is logical to assume that certain degree of curriculum adaptation is inevitable within the process of implementing the curriculum (Kelly et al., 2000; Ringwalt et al., 2003). This study intends to examine the adaptations made by four junior high school teachers in planning and enactment of the lessons in Social Studies under the K-12 curriculum, focusing on the nature, types and reasons for adaptation which can provide insights on how adaptation happen in the context of implementing curricular reforms.

This proposed study will utilize multiple case studies as a research design as it provides an in-depth analysis of specific phenomenon (Stake, 1995), such as curriculum adaptation that happens during the planning and enactment of lessons. Using interview, videotaped classroom observation and analysis of curriculum artifacts as a means of gathering data, the researcher is going to make analytic generalizations to document and examine the adaptations that teachers make in the implementation of Araling Panlipunan (Social Studies) subject in Grade 10.

## **PS-5Jul-F11**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:15pm - 4:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **The Relationship between School Education and Social Education from the Perspective of Parents**

**Fa Wang**

Parents are the main body of choice for school education and social education. Parents play an important role in family education and play an important role in the process of student acceptance of school education and social education. Studying the relationship between school education and social education from the perspective of parents can provide new ideas for exploring the relationship between school education and social education. This research mainly uses the questionnaire method to conduct surveys. The research tool is a self-made “Questionnaire of Parents' Views on School Education and Social Education”. It mainly involves the parents' cultural background, the methods and purpose of choosing the type of education, parents' participation in school education and social education, and the expectation of school education and social education. Through the arrangement and analysis of data, it is found that: In the current educational environment, parents believe that school education and social education have not achieved close integration. Parents fully acknowledge school teachers' participation in social education activities, their participation in school education activities, and social education activities. However, the enthusiasm of parents in participating in social education participation is far less than the enthusiasm of school education participation. Compared with themselves, parents are more likely to expect schools to provide various social education resources and to lead students into social activities.

## PS-5Jul-A12

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **The influence of textbook content on the identity formation of youth in Hong Kong**

**Xingxing Wang**

#### **Research question:**

Did the content in Hong Kong textbooks influence the national identity of Hong Kong youth?

#### **Research method:**

Interview: This study interviewed two college students about their opinions on the national identity and the content related to it in textbooks. Based on the interview transcriptions, this study made the coding and analysed the process of the identity formation of interviewees especially the influential factors to it.

#### **Conclusion:**

1. The textbook content still be trusted by college students.
2. The students did not received much impact from the textbook content on their identity formation.
3. The factors of public media, family and personal experiences may more significant than the textbook to identity.
4. Hong Kong youth perceive more closed tie to Hong Kong than China

#### **Discussion:**

It could be concluded that the content in Hong Kong textbooks be settled rather neutral on the political issues which be guided by the authority of colonial in the past, therefore, the bias of identity is not so obvious as in Mainland China. It may also perceive the Hong Kong identity akin to the identity of Shanghai, Beijing, Henan, Shandong etc. which bond with the birthplace or something.

## **PS-5Jul-B12**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Whole school approach to integrated education in Hong Kong – A proposed theoretical framework**

**Sui Fun Fung**

According to the United Nations, education is a basic human right that fosters developmental growth, and benefits adults and children for their full participation as citizens of the community. On the other hand, it is a world issue that children with disabilities experience lower educational achievements. Compare with children without disabilities, on a global basis, they are less likely to begin schooling, have lower rates of staying in schools and being promoted. In Hong Kong, “whole school approach (WSA) to integrated education” is the official model advocated by the Government for implementing inclusion; while other countries adopt the policy of inclusive education that accentuates the school system and environment to accommodate the individual feature of students with special educational needs (SEN). Hong Kong Government has made continuous efforts to improve the support measures in addition to fitting children with special needs into the mainstream schools; however, without a statutory framework and legal requirement for regularising the service provision and teacher professionalism, educational leaders have to identify effective teacher professional development for achieving the WSA characteristics. While Hong Kong research studies on inclusive education are mainly on the domains of policy and practice, little research has discussed WSA and its three dimensions of policies, culture, and practices which are inter-related and have implications on school improvement. As a new endeavour of a designated teacher to take up the post of special educational needs coordinator (SENCO), from the 2017/18 school year, to be the key person in school to support implementation and lead the student support team, this study proposes a theoretical framework of teacher leadership that suggests a pathway to improving the sustainability of professional development in the context of WSA to inclusive education.

## **PS-5Jul-D12**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **The Presenting Arts in Classroom Teaching**

**Ru Li**

The presenting arts in classroom teaching refers to the teaching activities that convey the teaching content and bring about the desired optimal to the students by teachers' superb skills in classroom teaching. The presenting in classroom teaching is rich in content, from different angles can be divided into different types. As the main way to show the teaching content in classroom teaching, it affects students on receiving various types of teaching contents, adjusting students' attention and learning rhythm as well as enriching students' emotion. The path of the presenting arts in classroom is various. Firstly, it can vary the way of teaching presentation. Secondly, it can use teaching presentation content of life and aesthetics. Thirdly, it can strengthen the interaction between teachers and students in order to pay attention to the generative presentation.

## **PS-5Jul-E12**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Co-teaching in Pre-service Teaching Practice: Student Teachers' and Learners' Reflections**

**Prem Prasad Poudel**

After decades long practice of traditional model of student teaching system at Mahendra Ratna Campus of Tribhuvan University, Nepal, the campus adopted a new model of teaching, i.e. co-teaching in its practice teaching programme for the second year of pre-service English language teacher education programme [Masters of Education (M.Ed)]. It is actually a challenging move. This is probably the first ever attempt in Nepal under Tribhuvan University to launch co-teaching as one of the models in place of the conventional way of practice teaching. Embracing co-teaching in general education settings expects that a large number of students in the classes would get benefit from the collaboratively working teachers.

In this paper, the presenter shares his experience of working as a mentor in a pre-service teaching practice of students of English Education who were supposed to adopt co-teaching in their classroom as a part of their practicum for the requirement of their Masters degree in Education. As it was a shift from the conventional solo-teaching method to a new co-teaching method, the presenter collected the reflections of the student teachers and students in order to find out the best and the worst learning experience in their preparations and presentations in the respective classrooms through classroom observations and interviews as the tools. The findings reveal that the student teachers experienced a sense of collegiality, mutual support which raised their confidence in classroom delivery. Similarly, many of the students reflected that they were benefitted from their teachers' s personalized support during the presentation. However, some students expressed their confusion due to lack of coordination, unequal power and task sharing between the co-teaching student teachers.

## **PS-5Jul-F12**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:30pm - 4:45pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **Peace Education Strategy in Teaching Mathematics: A Modular Approach**

**Joel Calixtro Arenas**

This study integrated Peace Education in Mathematics using the cooperative learning activities and determined if it has significant effect to the Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes (KSA) of conflict affected first year students of Mindanao State University – Maguindanao. This study used the quasi-experimental design employing the pretest-posttest technique. The respondents were asked to take a pretest before they were given the modules and a posttest after they used them. A t-test was used to determine the significant difference between the pre and post assessment on KSA and, pretest and posttest of the prepared test. Findings of the study showed that on Knowledge assessment, the students rated themselves as fair in pre-assessment and satisfactory in the post-assessment. On Skills assessment, the students evaluated themselves as fair in pre-assessment and satisfactory in the post-assessment. On attitude assessment, the students rated themselves as fair in pre-assessment and satisfactory in the post-assessment. Students got a very low performance in the pretest but the posttest result of the prepared test showed a noticeable improvement after the strategy had been used. The t-test results of the pre and post assessment of the knowledge, skills and attitudes of the students show that there is significant difference between the pre and post assessment. It is then concluded that students' Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes (KSA) are fully developed in Mathematics using the Peace Education Strategy.

## PS-5Jul-A13

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • *Location:* D1-LP-06

### **Application of Model Construction in High School Biology Teaching**

**Yinghui Zhu**

**Abstract:** High school biology knowledge is complicated. Model and modeling is an efficient learning method for systematic knowledge. This paper takes "photosynthesis and respiration" as an example, and uses literature study and questionnaire investigation method to understand the biological model and modeling of senior high school students. Find : (1) Students' understanding of the model is more one-sided; (2) The teacher did not fully excavate the biological model materials in the teaching materials, and only carried out the model construction activities required in the curriculum standard; (3) There was a problem in the model teaching that tended to be a formal task. In view of this, quasi-experimental methods are used. The two parallel classes in Grade Two use model-building teaching and traditional teaching respectively. The model was used to build capacity scales and unit test scales, and independent sample t-tests were performed on the data. Results: The experimental class modeling ability and unit test scores were significantly higher than the control class. The following conclusions are drawn: (1) Model construction teaching helps students to integrate biological knowledge and construct knowledge framework, effectively breaking through the biological difficulties; (2) Model construction teaching helps students to develop divergent thinking and improve their ability to innovate; (3) Model construction teaching helps teachers change their teaching ideas.

## **PS-5Jul-B13**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Defining the Common Characteristic of Process quality in Science Nature Activity of Children aged 3-4 in Viet Nam by Using ECERS-3: underlying three types of teaching method**

**Hang Thi Thu Dinh**

This study to define the common characteristic of process quality in Science Nature Activity of children aged 3-4 at Da Nang city, Viet Nam. The progress is implemented at five kindergartens include public, private kindergarten and private independence childcare group with twelve classes and more than two hundred and fifty children 3-4 years-old. The common characteristic examined based on choosing the same high-score factors of all kindergartens in this study by ECERS-3. ECERS-3 which is most popular in evaluation process quality is translated to Vietnamese and will be the reference to assess the quality of the environment in general and process quality in particular in the context where Early Childhood Education level in Viet Nam does not have an assessment objective toolkit yet. The common characteristic of process quality in Science Nature Activity is Helping children expand vocabulary, especially the science vocabulary. And three types of teaching method are Traditional teaching method, Experience teaching method, and Mixed teaching method. The finding provides the popular trail of process quality that researchers, educators, and kindergarten teachers should strive to improve the quality of early childhood education.

## **PS-5Jul-D13**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY VALUES: TOWARDS AN ETHNO- ECOPEDAGOGY MODEL**

**Ma. Wenna Bravo Fernandez**

The global and national concerns stemming from environmental, socio-cultural and political issues and problems affecting humankind call for a more effective and inclusive approach in promoting sustainability values. This study focuses on ecopedagogy as an approach in realizing sustainability values. Ecopedagogy seeks to re-educate “planetary citizens” to care for, respect and take action for all life. This study will look into how sustainability values are developed and practiced by three groups of participants – Indigenous Peoples, Practitioners, and Most Sustainable Universities. Using ethnography, in-depth interview, and observation as method, data to be collected will be the basis in developing a proposed ethnoecopedagogy model of sustainable values.

## **PS-5Jul-E13**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **A review of the research on the teachers' participation in university governance**

**Xiaohuan Zhao**

Teachers' participation in university governance is a legal right of university teachers, and it is related to the establishment of a modern university system in China and the success or failure of the construction of a strong education country. The participation of teachers in governance refers to the process of teachers participating in the decision-making of major affairs in colleges and universities. It is also a specific operating model in the process of implementing democratic education in colleges and universities. This article makes a concrete analysis of the reasons why teachers participate in governance and teachers' participation in governance research (the positive and negative effects of participation, the level of participation channels, and the puzzlement of participation), and concludes that teachers' participation in governance research should focus on microscopic research, empirical research, Dynamic research and characteristics of indigenous research.

## **PS-5Jul-F13**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 4:45pm - 5:00pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **The Construction of School Psychological Health Service System from the Perspective of Healthy China Strategy**

**Manli Zhang**

The school's active implementation of psychological health services is an inevitable choice to follow the times and is an important way to promote the overall development of teachers and students. Constructing a scientific and effective school psychological health service system can not only improve the psychological health status of the current psychological health service system in schools in the United States and other developed countries is quite mature, but China's development is lagging behind. There is a tendency of thinking set in the teaching system, lack of professional equipment and talents, and isolation of the intervention system. Starting from the investment perspective of Healthy China and the successful experience of the psychological health service System in western elite schools, we explored the school psychological health service system with Chinese characteristics, including the psychological health service teaching system, the three-level network psychological monitoring and intervention system, and the psychological counseling and consulting system to protect the physical and psychological health of teachers and students.

## **PS-5Jul-A14**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **“Teaching for Creativity in Mathematics through Lesson Study”**

**Alexis Michael Bacus Oledan**

Creativity is identified to be one of the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills that should be developed among students and is relevant to all subject matter including mathematics. There is no universal definition for mathematical creativity even though many have defined it. Despite this, most of the authors have agreed that enhancing mathematical creativity is important for students to appreciate the processes underlying in mathematics and to have an in depth understanding on the content knowledge. Thus, preparing for different activities that will foster mathematical creativity is a challenge for mathematics teachers and other stakeholders. The author believes that there is a lack of trainings and workshops that will prepare mathematics teachers to foster creativity in mathematics among their students. Even the curriculum for pre-service teachers does not equip them to teach for creativity. Thus, this study aims to address these gaps and will focus on providing a training and workshop to pre-service teachers in creating lesson study that fosters mathematical creativity. The pre-service teachers enrolled in Bachelor of Science Education major in Secondary Mathematics program of the College of Education, Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology will be respondents of the study. They will undergo a series of trainings and workshops in creating Lesson Studies that aims to enhance their students’ mathematical creativity. Furthermore, the level of mathematical creativity of the pre-service teachers will be considered and will be correlated with their prior perception in teaching creatively and teaching for creativity. Lastly, the quality of their developed lesson study will be examined and its effects on students’ mathematical creativity will also be considered.

**PS-5Jul-B14**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

**Proposed Title: A Model for Teacher Education Program for TVL – T.L.E./Home  
Economics Area Pre-Service Teachers**

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**Abstract**

Technical-Vocational – Livelihood track of the K-12 curriculum is one of the strong point of the curriculum change that happened in the Philippines, because it leads towards achieving its objective of self-sustainability, employability and entrepreneurship. With this, it is important that TVL teachers should be equipped with necessary skills and knowledge for them to be competent enough to teach their students effectively This study aimed to develop a teacher education program model for pre-service Technology and Home Economics teachers who will teach Senior High School for Technical – Vocational-Livelihood Track for grades Eleven and Twelve to help prepare them in their actual teaching practice in the field. Teachers Education Institution offering T.L.E./H.E. Area of Specialization, pre-service teachers, Supervising Instructors, teachers handling TVL tracks, Department heads and school administrators will be purposely selected as the target participants. To design a model as a basis for framework of action, this study will use inquiry approach using a survey questionnaire, and semi-structured interview. To support and clearly understand the qualitative research results, classroom observation, post-conference, focus group discussion, and round table discussion will be done. Supporting photos, important documents and other useful information will be collated. Open coding, selective coding and formulation of themes will be done to analyze and interpret the data that will be gathered.

## **PS-5Jul-D14**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **Analysis of Problems and Countermeasures of School Psychological Health Education in Foundation Education**

**Xinni Xiong**

With the development of society and the intensification of market competitiveness, the students' academic work has been aggravated while the state of mental health has also been affected. Some students not only accept the school's study, but some parents still provide them with supplementary tutoring courses for extracurricular tutoring classes. This results in a great psychological burden on students. Some students suffer from obsessive-compulsive disorder, sensitive interpersonal relationships, emotional instability, and depression. In recent years, the state has paid more and more attention to the mental health of students in primary and secondary schools. Many schools have developed mental health courses but there are still some problems, mainly due to the lack of professional knowledge of teachers in schools, the excessive formalization of teaching materials, and the lack of practical cases. The courses related to mental health are not enough to be compared with these professional courses of language and mathematics, and the incomplete facilities of the psychological counseling room on campus have caused the psychological problems of students to not be solved in time. Therefore, So nowadays we find a lot of students suffer from mental illness. In my opinion, firstly changing the school concept, the student with good grades need more psychological counseling than students with poor grades. Secondly changing the parents' concept: they not only pay attention to students' learning but also pay attention to the children's psychological activities. Finally changing the student's concept, the hiding problem of psychological is more terrible than going to the counseling room. In my opinion, whether countries, schools, parents, or students themselves must pay attention to mental health issues. Therefore, we need to establish a three-in-one management system for schools, families, and society.

## **PS-5Jul-E14**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **The Elites With Poor and Humble Families: The Conflict between Elitism and Egalitarianism in Higher Education**

**Shujian GUO**

The essence of debate about the topic of "the elites with poor and humble families" reflects the conflict between elitism and egalitarianism in higher education. Higher education is not only a way of social stratum flow, but also a tool for social stratum reproduction. And higher education not only protects elitism for academic excellence, but also protects egalitarianism for social fairness. To solve the problem of poor and humble families difficult out elites, we must not only expand the enrollment opportunities for ordinary high school, but also improve the economic and cultural level of the poors; besides, we must not only promote the functional division of higher education, but also update the idea of elite education for multiple elite cultivation.

## PS-5Jul-F14

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 5:00pm - 5:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Interdisciplinary approach about the effect of past human activities on actual water ecosystem quality in Northern Vosges mountains (France)**

**David Gocel-Chalté, Robin Vincent, Guerold François**

Actual European Water Framework Directive requires the recovering of continental aquatic ecosystem quality. For this purpose, local administrations are working to reduce actual human impact on water ecosystems as pollution emission, physical modification, use of water resources, etc... But what about the past human activities in the evolution of streams quality? Indeed, some activities are known to have a long time impact on ecosystems. Although this effect is known, a few studies are made to understand how and to what extent human activities affect actual ecosystems and this effect is ignored in analysis of water quality.

In the North-Est of France it is well known that since the Late Middle Ages until the Modern Age, local historical glass and metal industries have repeatedly used large amount of woods in the forests and created industrial wastes. Such activities have probably influenced local forest dynamics, with potential effects on the current state of local terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. This appears even easier to postulate when observing the large number of historical charcoal production sites that subsist today in the landscape. They constitute small-scale anthropogenic archives that might provide useful insights about the past human activity.

This Ph.d thesis project would lead to disentangle the effect of past anthropological disturbances on current aquatic ecosystem. At the scale of headwater catchments, we are prospecting all the remaining charcoal production sites, sampling historical records on it (charcoal pieces). We are collaborating with researchers in geography and history and we are analyzing parameters of water quality. Gathering this interdisciplinary data is a great opportunity to study the potential effects of past on the actual functioning of ecosystems, even after several decades or centuries.

## **PS-5Jul-A15**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • Location: D1-LP-06*

### **Understanding the perception of Christian belief people with chronic disease as to how their religious beliefs affect their emotional condition**

**Chun Hung, Andy Mr. CHAN**

I am a social worker and see people who suffer from chronic diseases such as strokes, heart disease, cancer, etc. in my vocational rehabilitation centre. Their health problems make it impossible for them to do everything they may want to do in their lives. Their problems often increase their depressive symptoms including feelings of worthlessness, sadness, and negative thinking.

Many researchers have identified that spiritual support experience in church can help people with disabilities alleviate their negative thinking and improve their mental health. Sloan, Bagiella, and Powell (1999) stated that many people believe that religion and spiritual activity can give them comfort when facing illness. So, other than taking drugs, spiritual support can also be important to help them overcome their depression and improve their mental health.

Although we can find a great amount of research related to religion and mental health, we cannot understand from them how religion and spiritual activities help people reduce their feelings of depression. When people face an adverse situation such as illness, how do they perceive religious meaning and what do they experience from their religion to help them overcome their adversity?

I used the purposive sampling method to select two informants who suffer from chronic diseases to participate in a 60 minute conversation. The purpose of this conversation was to understand how they feel their religious experience helped them deal with their disease. Both of them have faith in Christ. These two conversations told me that the two informants felt religion could be important to help them improve their mental health.

## **PS-5Jul-B15**

*Time: Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **The more you see, the creative you are: the role of future time perspective**

**Wanlu LI**

The wandering minds offers us a glimpse of future events. Anticipating and expecting them are basic individuals cognitive process, which have profound effect on guiding human behaviors, especially future orientated behaviors. Creativity as an important learnable ability of nowadays teachers is valued by many schools. Furthermore, it is become more difficult to have a good performance without creativity. This research take creativity as a future orientate behavior and aims at building up the relationship between future time perspective and creativity.

Based on the questionnaire data collect from 400 paired teachers at both primary and secondary schools in North-west China, the Structural modeling results indicated that longer future time perspective indeed facilitated teachers' creativity. The importance of the model and both theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

## **PS-5Jul-D15**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Investigation on Rural Kindergarten Curriculum in Ethnic Areas ——Take Seven Kindergartens in Midu County, Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province for Example**

**Ruolin Yin**

Kindergarten curriculum is an important part of kindergarten education, which runs through all aspects of children's daily life in the kindergarten. The rural kindergartens in ethnic areas have their own particularities in their economic foundation, education conditions, cultural background, and folk customs. Their curriculum should also have their own specific characteristic. All of the above factors have caused researcher's interest in rural kindergarten courses in ethnic areas. According to the methods of questionnaires and interviews, this study investigated seven rural kindergartens in Midu County, Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, trying to understand the status quo of rural kindergarten curriculum in ethnic areas, including the curriculum concept, curriculum content and implementation of the curriculum in order to propose improvement strategies for its weak links. The research result shows that the rural kindergartens in the ethnic areas have advanced conditions for curriculum development but the concept of curriculum are ambiguous by the principals and the teachers. The content of the curriculum contains weak national cultures and lacks the minority characteristics. The teachers rely on fixed teaching materials in the implementation of the curriculum and cannot combine the local advantages to develop curriculum resources. Researchers believe that improving the quality of rural kindergarten curriculum in ethnic areas should enable the principals and teachers to establish a clear concept of preschool education curriculum, pay more attention to the educational significance of life and games for children and advocate and build a multicultural curriculum that highlights national characteristics. Moreover, the kindergarten should regularly assign teachers to participate in training to develop and enhance teachers' ability of flexibly implementing and moderately adjusting the courses according to the fact.

## **PS-5Jul-E15**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **How to Treat the Diverse Values in Education**

**Hangye Yao**

With the in-depth development of globalization and China's all-round reform and opening-up, various values exist in the same space, and now we are in the trend of times with multiple values. In facing of the reality that traditional cultures and modern cultures, native cultures and foreign cultures, mainstream cultures and non-mainstream cultures are intermingled, with results that cultural diversity to broaden people's horizons and promote new ideas. However, it blurs the evaluation standard of values, causes value distortion and even the loss of directions, as a consequence, it influences individuals' judgement on values in education, interferes in its main theme and leads to distortion of teaching mission. As a purposeful and organized teaching activities, the guidance of values impacts people's thoughts, evaluation, choice and action, thus it's significant to foster correct values for learners. Meanwhile, it promotes the formation of the dominant values of the whole society.

For studying comprehensively on individuals' view on: what do you think of the multiple values in education? Many literature will be referenced. For detailed investigation on current situations and influencing factors, by questionnaire among 100 participants in Guilin are conducted in the present study by focusing on sections of: attitudes towards foreign cultures, parents' expectation on pupil's education and ways of family education. Moreover, specific cases are presented for in-depth analysis, then identifying challenges by adopting mathematical statistics and logic analysis, ect. Based on the results, the author makes some suggestions: learning to respect and view multiple values in education correctly; using core values as the guide, so as to provide a new theoretical basis for different individuals in education on how to view the pluralistic values; providing referenced directions for value orientation in our country's current education.

## **PS-5Jul-F15**

*Time:* Thursday, 05/Jul/2018: 5:15pm - 5:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Reflection on Career Development of Female Preschool Teachers from the Perspective of Feminism**

**Yanhua Cao**

At present, the development of preschool education in our country has received the attention of the entire country and society. However, there are many obstacles to the career development of female kindergarten teachers, such as personal neglect of career development, gender disparity in the formulation and implementation of public policies in China, repression of traditional culture, and occupational gender segregation in organization. From the perspective of feminism, this article explores the main reasons for the career development of female kindergarten teachers, and builds an effective gender-environmental strategy for the development of female kindergarten teachers' careers, and helps female kindergarten teachers to have a broader career platform.

## **PS-6Jul-B1**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:00am - 9:15am • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Educating for Sustainability: The Journey of Sustainable and Eco-friendly Schools**

**Judith Parrenas Recaido**

Global and local initiatives were made putting in place mandates to reflect and realize sustainability agenda in all aspects of life including higher education institutions. Up to this time there are only but few sustainable schools in the country. Can higher education institutions meet the challenge? The purpose of this study is to identify the processes and experiences involved in the transformation of the state universities, their becoming and being sustainable and eco-friendly schools and how they are managed and sustained. A qualitative case study will be utilized using the case of the state universities that are winners in the national search for Sustainable and Most Eco-friendly School organized by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the Environment Management Bureau (EMB) of the Philippines. The method of inquiry will be the whole-school approach looking into the facets of the university like curricula, school operation, environmental management, pedagogy and learning, the strength of community relationships among others. Experiences and best practices of these award winning institutions will be consolidated as basis for developing and designing a model for a sustainable school. This model will help find ideal ways of transforming a school to become sustainable and eco-friendly and at the same time promote UNESCO's sustainability agenda.

## **PS-6Jul-D1**

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:00am - 9:15am • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **A study on the difference of Music Education Philosophy between Bennett Reimer and David J. Elliot**

**Yiqing Wang**

The development of Western music education in the second half of the twentieth century can be summarized as two modes: point and plane. "point" is the philosophy of music education centered on the aesthetic education represented by Bennett Reimer, and "plane" is the philosophy of music education represented by David J. Elliot based on "multi-culture", that is, the philosophy of music education composed by many "points". This paper expounds and compares the two views of music education from time-space difference, old-new difference, point-plane difference and revelation to China. The purpose of the study is to promoting the process of music education.

**PS-6Jul-E1**

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:00am - 9:15am • *Location:* D2-LP-09

**Research on Talents Cultivation Model of Undergraduate Education for Secondary Vocational Graduates ——Based on the Investigation for the Six Experimental Universities in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region**

**Xiaoli Deng**

The talent cultivation model of undergraduate education for secondary vocational graduates in Guangxi is an innovative practice of cultivating high-level talent. The talent cultivation model in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region aims to improve the application-oriented talents cultivating system and train high-quality application-oriented talents, satisfying the social economic development. Based on the field research in six experimental universities, we select some representative undergraduates from secondary vocational schools as the subject of investigation through interview and questionnaire survey. Statistics shows that a total of 500 questionnaires were issued and 485 questionnaires were collected. The recovery rate of the questionnaire was 97%. In the investigation, many problems were revealed present in the current undergraduate education for secondary vocational graduates transformation system, including functional loss in the entrance examination selection system, students' dull perceptions toward talent cultivation model, poor quality of application-oriented teaching staff training, and insufficient pertinence in talent training program. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the student selection system that ensures the effective convergence of vocational and undergraduate, and to optimize the quality of teaching staff that strengthens the foundation of cultivating talents. It is also needed to innovate talent cultivation system which gets students prepared for the requirements of society. Through all these means, the universities can play important roles in improving the quality of talent cultivation constantly, in order to achieve the scientific and healthy development of the promotion of undergraduate education for secondary vocational graduate in Guangxi. The undergraduate education for graduates of secondary vocational education is still in the stage of exploration and development in China. It is of great significance to analyze the current situation of its talent training mode.

## PS-6Jul-F1

Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:00am - 9:15am • Location: D2-LP-10

### Study Chinese and Japanese Culture Through the Comparison of the Aesthetic Category of *Yinxiu* and *Yugen*

Shiqi Yi

Although there are many similarities in the forms of culture between China and Japan which belong to the oriental cultural circle, they have their own characteristics and systems. In the field of classical aesthetic category, Chinese *Yinxiu* and Japanese *Yugen* play their important role in the aesthetic consciousness of their respective nations, and can represent the aesthetic cultural characteristics of their own nations. It should be noted that *Yinxiu* in the category of Chinese aesthetics is an important source of *Yugen* in that of Japanese Aesthetics and they have a common theoretical origin and spiritual source-Taoism. What's more, they have the same aesthetic idea that pursuing the implicit beauty. But there are differences between them in literary creation and aesthetic style. *Yinxiu* has been emphasized by Liu Xie in his “*The Literary Mind and the Carving of Dragons*” that an excellent aphorism or sentence should be created in the whole text. On the contrary, Japanese *Yugen* pays more attention to the aesthetic implication of the overall beauty rather than excellent sentences. Moreover, the difference between *Yinxiu* and *Yugen* is also reflected in aesthetic style. For one thing, *Yinxiu* and *Yugen* pursue separately direct visual experience and hazy beauty of uncertainty. For another, *Yinxiu* emphasizes the beauty of nature, however, *Yugen* pursues the beauty of carving. Significantly, Chinese and Japanese respective several culture, to a certain extent, is reflected or refined and summarized by *Yinxiu* and *Yugen* which is the representative aesthetic categories in their own nations. Therefore, the comparison of the two national representative aesthetic categories contributes our understanding of Chinese and Japanese aesthetic culture further, which also provides a way for us to further develop the comparative study on the Orient Culture Circle.

## **PS-6Jul-B2**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:15am - 9:30am • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Comparative analysis of sorting algorithms used in competitive programming**

**Zhumaniyaz Mamatnabiyev**

Sorting is one of the most used and fundamental operation in computer science since the first time it had been tried to arrange list of items in some sequence. A large number of sorting algorithms were designed in order to have best performance in terms of computational complexity, memory usage, stability and methods. Also, in algorithmic problem solving, people have trouble when choosing best algorithms for their task. In this case some of them prefer to write simple sorting algorithms such as bubble, insertion, or quick sorts, whereas others just use standard sorting algorithms with their libraries of used programming language which they are using to write code. For that, I intend to make comparison research and analyze another types and enhanced versions of sorting algorithms. During my research I will discuss and analyze every single algorithm for their better performances, test and compare them for data usage and time they use to sort given amount of data.

## PS-6Jul-D2

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:15am - 9:30am • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Exploring second language anxiety of pre-service OBTEC teachers**

**Aina Cayapado Radan**

#### ABSTRACT

It is the goal of every English teacher to make language learning engaging and effective. But oftentimes, the encounter becomes frustrating due to language anxiety. The effects may sometimes be temporary but can also be debilitating for a lifetime. Confidence in the use of English is a must among pre-service teachers since it is the primary medium of instruction. This descriptive research therefore proposes to determine the level of second language anxiety of the OBTEC pre-service teachers from the seven (7) specialization courses in the main and four (4) campuses of Philippine Normal University during the Academic Year 2018-2019. Specifically, this will seek to find out the anxiety levels in speaking, reading, writing, and listening using the modified Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (Horwitz et al., 1986), Foreign Language Reading Anxiety Scale (Saito et al., 1999), Foreign Language Listening Anxiety Scale (Elkhafaiji, 2005), and the Second Language Writing Anxiety Test (Cheng, 2002), which will be subjected to expert validation and Chronbach's Alpha test-retest reliability procedure. Furthermore, the quantitative results to be gathered through the aforementioned survey questionnaires will be validated through focus group discussions (FGD), and to further identify the causes and effects of second language anxiety, and the coping mechanisms that the concerned research participants employ when confronted by this kind of experience. The variables of sex, specialization, campus, and extent of exposure to English will be considered. Stratified random sampling using Slovin's formula will be employed. For data analysis, the mean, t-test, and one-way ANOVA will be utilized. The findings of the proposed study will serve as baseline data for designing an intervention program that would help prospective teachers develop their confidence in the use of English and manage their language fears in a positive manner.

## **PS-6Jul-E2**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:15am - 9:30am • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **E-learning in English Language Learning in Pre-service Teacher Education: A Comparative Study between Hong Kong and Mainland China**

**RuiQian Yang**

The strategies of using e-learning in English language learning in teaching education lead to a widespread investigation in Hong Kong and Mainland China. The e-learning experience of student teachers in learning English in pre-service teacher education courses would help develop their knowledge in e-learning. This early experience may subsequently influence the e-learning pedagogies applied in their classroom during the field experience period. Thus, it is necessary for us to have a deeper understanding of the current practice of using e-learning in English language learning, and how the knowledge is transformed by student teachers in teaching practices. This study aims to compare the implementation of e-learning strategies in pre-service teacher education courses, and how student teachers transform their knowledge and experience to their own English classroom. It is a comparative study between Hong Kong and Mainland China and the issue will be examined from the student teachers' perspective. In the study, one hundred student teachers will be involved. The mixed-method approach will be adopted and the instruments include questionnaires, interviews, observations and teaching dairies. The findings will give us a better understanding of the use and e-learning strategies in English language learning in pre-service teaching education courses in Hong Kong and Mainland China. Meanwhile, the research findings will give insights to policy makers and curriculum designers in refining student teachers' e-learning experience so as to help them transform this experience to their own English classroom.

## PS-6Jul-F2

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:15am - 9:30am • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Limited space, eternal life——The analysis of Liang Tsong Tai’ s poetry from the perspective of Gaston Bachelard’ s Poetics of Space**

**Ms. YUAN CAO**

In this article, the theory of the Poetics of Space (La Poétique de l'Espace) of Gaston Bachelard will be used to analyze the Liang Tsong Tai’ s poetry “Wan Dao” . Liang Tsong Tai was a famous Chinese modern poet and studied in France when he was young. He had a good relationship with Paul Valéry and he did great contribution to the development of Chinese modern poetry especially his works influenced the modernization process of Chinese poetry based on French Symbolism in 1930s.

From Bachelard’ s perspectives, that space is not the container for filling objects, but the residence of human consciousness and architecture is the poetics of dwelling. In Liang’ s poetry, through the different setting of spatial layouts and multiple symbolic elements, such as windows, houses and beds, we could not only understand the full of youth and vigor of author’ s and the emotion of lovelorn and sentimental, but also the love of homeland, and the yearning for his family and childhood.

All these emotions happened in the real space which included the essence of the house. And obviously, house is a privileged entity for a phenomenological study of the intimate values of inside space and it is our first universe as a real cosmos in every sense of the word. When the scenes were depicted by Liang’ s poems, it is also the time for people to do the self-reflection on how to settle down themselves well in the corner of the world (coin du monde). That’ s why from the Liang’ s poetry, we also can profoundly realize the Cosmic Consciousness. These houses are no longer set in natural surroundings, but the house’ s situation in the world (situation de la maison dans le monde) give us a variation of the metaphysically described situation of man in the world.

### PS-6Jul-B3

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:30am - 9:45am • *Location:* D1-LP-07

#### **Novel self-enhanced electrochemiluminescence aptasensor for zearalenone ultrasensitive detection to protect our environment**

**Lijun Luo, Libo Li, Xiaohong Liu, Jiayi Zhang, Dong Liu, Tianyan You**

Sensitive and quantitative analysis of zearalenone (ZEN) is especially important in the quality of agricultural products and safety of foods. Herein, a supersensitive electrochemiluminescence (ECL) aptasensor based on novel self-enhanced luminophore was fabricated for zearalenone (ZEN) analysis. The self-enhanced ECL complex was synthesized by electrostatically combining amine-functionalized Ru(bpy)<sub>3</sub><sup>2+</sup>-doped silica nanoparticles (NH<sub>2</sub>-Ru@SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs) and its co-reactant nitrogen doped graphene quantum dots (NGQDs) together. Since the emitter and co-reactant simultaneously existed in the same nanoparticle, short electron transfer distance and low energy loss were obtained. Therefore, based on the excellent properties, self-enhanced ECL aptasensor for ZEN detection expressed relatively wider linear range of 10 fg mL<sup>-1</sup>-10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> and lower detection limit of 1 fg mL<sup>-1</sup> than most reported methods. In addition, satisfactory recoveries which consisted well with that of ultra high performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (UPLC-MS), were received, providing a potential application of the proposed aptasensor in real samples. All in all, it could effectively to detect ZEN in corn through the proposed technology, which benefits to protect our environment.

### PS-6Jul-D3

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:30am - 9:45am • *Location:* D2-LP-08

## **The Role of Oral and Written Production in Second Language Acquisition: A Contrastive Study**

**Tian Rong**

**Abstract:** Studies on how output promotes L2 development have sprung up in succession in the last two decades. By probing into the literature on the role of oral and written production in L2 learning, the present article tries to find out which of the two modalities yields greater effect on language development. Our analysis shows that written production has definite advantage over oral production in these respects because (1) while writing, L2 learners have more opportunities to reflect on the holes in their language or the gap between their interlanguage and the target language, which may urge them to resolve their problems immediately by consulting explicit knowledge; (2) longer planning time for writing enables learners to pay more attention to form and some specific aspects of future input; (3) the permanent record of writing makes it possible for learners to benefit more from corrective feedback; and (4) the act of writing is a process of identity construction so that learners can express their real communicating willingness, during which they have opportunity to strengthen their recognition of themselves. Such a development of thoughts is a development of language as well.

### **PS-6Jul-E3**

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:30am - 9:45am • *Location:* D2-LP-09

## **Influence of Exemplar Typicality on Indirect Category Learning: Effect of Participant Knowledge**

**Junru Yi, Qiang Xing, Heyan Huang, Meng Li, Zhonglu Zhang**

In category learning, direct category learning and indirect category learning are the two basic research paradigms. Previous studies have indicated that typicality has significant influence on the achievement of direct category learning. Its influence on indirect category learning, however, remains to be further studied. In this research, using the paradigm of indirect category learning, three experiments were conducted to investigate the impact of typicality on indirect category learning. Experiment 1 showed that the impact of typicality on indirect category learning, under a same-theme condition, varies from that under an opposite-theme condition. Experiment 2 revealed that typicality influences indirect category learning mainly by means of a knowledge effect. Experiment 3 revealed that typicality primarily impacts the feature facilitation effect, which is a subcategory of the knowledge effect. The current study suggested that the typicality of samples has an impact on indirect category learning, which is mainly reflected by the feature alienation effect on the participant knowledge effect.

### **PS-6Jul-F3**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:30am - 9:45am • Location: D2-LP-10*

## **Study on the Fusion of Mother Tongue Culture in English Teaching in Independent Colleges ——A Case Study of an Independent College in Jiangsu Province**

**Siye Pan**

The neglect of mother tongue culture in English teaching increases difficulties for students to express Chinese culture in English and thus leads to the phenomenon of “mother tongue culture aphasia”. However, intercultural communication determines both mother tongue culture and target language culture need to be taken into account in English teaching. The study aims to investigate the status quo of the fusion of mother tongue culture in English teaching. The objects are 120 sophomores and 10 teachers from an independent college in Jiangsu Province and the New Horizon College English textbooks. This study will analyze the culture points of the mother tongue and the target language in the teaching materials, use questionnaires to survey and interview the teachers’ teaching beliefs, and test and interview the students’ cultural awareness. Also, the influence and causes of the lack of mother tongue culture will be analyzed from the aspects of teaching materials, teachers and students respectively. The results show that mother tongue culture points mainly appear in the form of Chinese-English translation in the exercise part. The test results of students are not satisfactory and they state the lack of mother tongue culture materials affects their proper expression of Chinese culture while the teachers also believe the content of mother tongue culture should be increased. Finally, the feasible measures are put forward to strengthen the fusion of mother tongue culture in English teaching in independent colleges, which is helpful to correctly understand the culture of English education and help to promote the spread and development of Chinese culture in the teaching of English.

## PS-6Jul-B4

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:45am - 10:00am • *Location:* D1-LP-07

### **The Changes and Change Patterns of Possible Teacher Selves and Possible English Teacher Selves in Pre-service Teachers before and after the Teaching Practicum**

**Xin Wei**

#### Abstract

This study investigated how the possible selves of second language teachers changed during their teaching practicum, the differences between their possible teacher selves (PTS) and possible language teacher selves (PLTS), and the factors affecting the development of PTS and PLTS. The possible selves of a target group of eight pre-service teachers were investigated using qualitative semi-interviews and Smith and Osborn's (2007) interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA). Semi-qualitative interviews were conducted to discover the pre-service teachers' possible selves, and IPA (Smith & Osborn, 2007) was used to explore how the participants reflected on themselves and investigated the interrelationships among their possible selves.

The results revealed changes in the participants' possible selves before and after teaching. Initially, the participants had predominantly perceived their possible selves as general subject teachers rather than as language teachers. After the teaching practicum, they markedly adjusted their possible selves to accommodate the teaching practicum site's requirements. The influential factors that triggered the changes in possible selves, such as mentors and students from teaching practicum schools and supervisors from EdUHK, were also investigated.

In summary, the PTS and PLTS of pre-service teachers underwent marked changes under various conditions in the teaching practicum schools. Numerous pedagogical implications for language teacher education are discussed and delineated in different ways to help pre-service teachers overcome the difficulties they experience in the field.

Keywords: possible selves, possible teacher selves, language teacher identity, changes

## **PS-6Jul-D4**

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:45am - 10:00am • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Queering the Taste: Lacanian Psychoanalysis to Monique Truong' s The Book of Salt**

**Yi-Huan Chuang**

This essay inspects the internal voyage of the protagonist, Binh. With implicit queer aroma and Vietnam as a colonized subject hybridize his repressed disposition throughout the novel. His aimless living in 27 rue de Fleurus in Paris and retrospect memories of Vietnam accumulates his diasporic individual.

The novel represents Binh' s indecisive characteristics and his submissive exist. Is this feature constructed from the relation of the empire and colonized or the suppressed sexual identity forbidden from the social hierarchy of normality? This essay tries to apply Lacanian psychoanalysis to explore Binh' s inner self and the process of his inner language transformation into action toward external world. Truong not only portraits one single queer subject. Gertrude Stein and Alice B. Toklas are significant contrast, which indicates the concerns of class hierarchy. Sophistication and elegance of Stein is far beyond Binh' s reach. The second part of this essay discusses the suppressed desire and capitalism. Stein and Binh are both the exile to Paris but they live in totally different life. Deleuzian Anti-Oedipus Complex will be applied to explore the different consequence of Stein and Binh.

## **PS-6Jul-E4**

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:45am - 10:00am • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **Development Of A Model For School and Industry Partnership** **Laarni Arreza Urbiztondo**

#### **ABSTRACT**

Internationally, government and industry stakeholders have actively pursued collaborative arrangements with schools. These industry-school partnership arrangements operate through policy and funding mechanisms (Cardini, 2017). Collaboration between schools and industries is critical for skills development, the generation, acquisition, and adoption of knowledge, and the promotion of entrepreneurship. Pillay, Watters, and Hoff (2013) highlight the benefits that industry-school partnerships afford to the education sector. It posed as a method for the public sector to reduce costs through partnering with the private sector. This assertion is based on an assumption that the private sector generally possesses activity systems that allow for efficiencies not achievable by rigid public sector bureaucratic institutions. Moreover, industry-school partnership help address the supply of educational services to geographically dispersed locations which solves some of the barriers and coordination difficulties for rural and remote students. Also, the need for the education sector, is to keep pace with knowledge innovation, new work practices and products with innovative educational solutions (Balci, 2017).

This research proposal aims to explore how school and industry is established through partnership. This research draws on the following key questions: What are the factors that contribute to a good school and industry partnership? How does school and industry partnership developed in the Philippine context? What model can be proposed based on the results and findings of the study?

This research will focus on selected schools offering technical vocational education with existing partnership from different industries. The methods used to gather data will be interview, focus group discussion, and observation. Analysis of the data gathered from the research will constitute the researcher' s attempt to propose a model for school and industry partnership.

## PS-6Jul-F4

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 9:45am - 10:00am • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **DEMOGRAPHIC ATTRIBUTES and BARRIERS to PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION among ACADEMIC CAMPUS STAFF PROPOSED: MODEL for INCREASING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION**

**Romeo Rioflorido, Lordinio Vergara, Brando Palomar**

#### **DEMOGRAPHIC ATTRIBUTES and BARRIERS to PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION among ACADEMIC CAMPUS STAFF PROPOSED: MODEL for INCREASING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION.**

The physical activity (PA) enhances health condition. Unfortunately, the adult participation in it decreases; therefore, many health problems persisted. It seems alarming that a shortage of studies focusing on barriers to PA participation especially in the context of the university setting exists. Consequently, this study primarily aimed to investigate the demographic attributes and barriers to PA participation of the academic community in one higher teacher education institution. It likewise proposed a model for increasing PA participation in the academic workplace. The current study used the descriptive-correlation design with the University Personnel Barriers to PA Participation Inventory developed and validated by the content-specialists. The researcher administered the instrument with casual interview method through online and offline forms to 197 participants. The results revealed that if university personnel was classified according to their age group, and gender, there seemed a moderately low level of the overall, personal, and environmental barriers to PA participation. Conversely, participants have the moderately high-level of BPAP if they were grouped according to nature of work and educational background. The correlation analyses showed the significant negative relationship with the participants' age and gender with their environmental and overall BPAP. In contrast, participants' nature of work and educational background had the significant positive correlation. The regression analysis revealed that all demographic attributes were considered as significant independent predictors of the total variance of the participants' overall, personal and environmental BPAP. The identified demographic attributes and barriers to physical activity participation served as the baseline of the proposed model. Significantly, this study recommends exploring other variables that may contribute to the barriers to physical activity participation and elaborate the details of the different strategic actions for the implementation and implications of the proposed model.

## **PS-6Jul-B5**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:00am - 10:15am • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **What is The Current Status of Chinese Teachers' Ethics Development in The 21st Century?—An Empirical Study Based on Bibliometrics Analysis of Citespace and Ucinet Software**

**Yang He**

Taking the published papers from 2000 to 2017 as the research object, this article reveals the current status of Chinese teachers' ethics development in the 21st century through the Bibliometrics analysis of Citespace and Ucinet Software. The current research about Chinese teachers' ethics includes three fields: teachers' ethics study based on the Perspective of Public Policy Science, teachers' ethics study based on the Perspective of Philosophy, teachers' ethics study based on the Perspective of teacher's professional development. The development process of those fields could be divided into two stages. Focusing on the Moral Norms and its construction can be regarded as the feature of the first stage (2000-2009). Paying attention to the development of the professional ethics and the promotion of teacher's professional development can be viewed as the symbol of the second stage (2010-2017). According to the evolutionary characteristics of hot issue there are three types: balanced, increasing, and fading types.

## PS-6Jul-D5

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:00am - 10:15am • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **“Unless you change and become like little children” : A systematic review of the characteristics of children’ s spirituality in qualitative studies**

**Wai Kuen Tong**

The aims and objectives of this systematic review are to find out the ‘generic element’ of children’ s spirituality. The interests of researchers on children’ s spirituality had grown since 1990s and many qualitative researches were done as researchers become more respectful to the children’ s voices. However, spirituality means different things for different researchers with various proposed theoretical frameworks. Therefore, the author carried out a systematic review to investigate the characteristics of children’ s spirituality in the findings of qualitative studies. Christians think such characteristics are valuable references for being a heavenly person according to Matthew 18:3. This review included studies in which participants were children, aged up to 18 with different backgrounds. EBSCOhost and Australian Education Index (AEI) were searched for the period from 1995 to 2015. The quality of the studies was assessed by two independent reviewers by using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) - Qualitative Assessment and Review Instrument (QARI). Findings related to the characteristics of children’ s spirituality were extracted by using the QARI data extraction tool and each finding was rated according to QARI levels of credibility. Finally, 6 synthesized findings were derived from 22 categories which were aggregated from 112 findings in meta-synthesis process. Six interlocked components of children’ s spirituality were identified. They are freedom to be, relational consciousness, thinking with playfulness, active meaning making, coping strategy in adversities and response to religious rituals and spiritual practices. Although using different terminology, previous researches on children’ s spirituality were done on one or a few among such facets. People are educated to be more rational, more moral and good citizens. However, during such development process, people seem to lose their simple and pure heart. What can be learnt from children’ s spirituality? When a person thinks of this question, at that moment he or she may become more humble.

## **PS-6Jul-E5**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:00am - 10:15am • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **The Comparative Study of Current Situation of Parent-Child Play in Different Socioeconomic Status Families**

**Wanli Teng, Xia Jiang, Lijun Zhu**

Yangzhou University, China, People's Republic of

Parent-child play are the ties for communication between parents and children, and a “catalyst” for a good family atmosphere. They are also indispensable resources for early childhood education. This study investigated 270 children’s parents from different socioeconomic status families, and revealed current situation of parent-child play in different socioeconomic status families. The results show that parent-child play in different socioeconomic status family have common characteristics, and there are also differences in the relationship between play and learning, types of play, sponsors of play and play guidance strategies due to differences in parents’ habitus and their education. It is necessary to establish a correct concept of parent-child play, strengthen the connection and cooperation between the kindergarten and family, and implement childcare assistance for disadvantaged families, eventually promoting the implementation and generalization of parent-child play.

## **PS-6Jul-F5**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:00am - 10:15am • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **The Multidimensional Investigation of the Newly Emerging Construction of "I Might Have V Fake N"**

**Ying Chang**

At the beginning of the new year of 2017, the construction of "I might have V fake N" series of expressions have been largely emerged in the social internet media with a cloned speed, they have become the first Internet popular languages of the new year. This paper analyzes the sources and development, constructional features, constructional meanings and popular reasons of the newly emerging construction of "I might have V fake N" in four aspects. We think that this construction is composed of four invariant items and two variables, and make a detailed analysis of each item, and conclude that the constructional meanings of the construction, which means that the dissatisfaction that the speaker is limited to its own ability and the object is not compatible with the expectation. In order to make a profound understanding of the application of this construction, the reasons for the widespread popularity of the construction are analyzed from two aspects of the internal and external factors of the language.

## **PS-6Jul-B6**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:15am - 10:30am • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **DDoS attacks prediction system design in the Internet of Things base on data mining**

**Xing-Xiao Chen**

In recent years, the issue of cyber security is becoming more and more important on the Internet. This is because the incidents of cyber-attack have been occurring with increasing frequency and starts to affect our daily life with different ways, such as the way of sniffer, denial of service, compromised-key, password-based attack, and the way man-in-the-middle. If the device on the Internet, e.g., network server, personal computer, notebook, and mobile phone, equips with no protecting mechanism, e.g., intrusion detection system which is named as IDS or intrusion prevention system which is named as IPS, then the device is exposed to danger. However, the development of the internet of things, which is named as IoT, has led to an increase in cyber security issues. This is because the number of IoT device is growing up very fast. Gartner predicts that around 25 billion devices will be connected to the IoT by 2020, but the cyber security issues of IoT doesn't concerned. If the device managers ignore device firmware vulnerabilities and updates, the devices will be the target of security attacks, and distributed denial-of-service attack, which is named as DDoS. is more difficult to prevent in the cyber-attack. In this issue of cyber security, we proposed a system design, called DDoS attacks prediction system design base on data mining in the Internet of Things, it can dig out the rules of attack timing and train an attack prediction model base on Support Vector Machine algorithm which can detect the timing of the attack and alert the device manager, then the attacks can be blocked early. Finally, we expect that the proposed system will be better than the traditional methods.

## PS-6Jul-D6

Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:15am - 10:30am • Location: D2-LP-08

### **“The Jacobites on the Grand Tour in 18th Century Lorraine: from omnipresence to effacement”**

**Jérémy Filet**

In this talk, I would like to argue that the transnational Jacobite networks, which settled in Lorraine in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, was present in all strata of the duchy’ s society but gradually disappeared to be replaced by its political contestant in the context of the British Grand Tour.

Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, returned to his Duchy in 1698 and lead a policy of reconstruction by supporting the arrival of foreigners to repopulate his Duchy. The Jacobites decided to settle at this crossroad of Europe, situated between Germany, France & Italy. While *James III* negotiated with Queen Anne to recover his throne, the “king over the water” took refuge with his Lorraine cousin - Duke Leopold - from January 1713 to March 1716. After this transnational crossing, the *Old Pretender* settled in Bar-Le-Duc with his Jacobite court and fomented the 1715 revolution from there, with the help of the Lorraine nobility.

Conversely, Duke Leopold created the Academy of Lunéville, which soon became a stop on the Grand Tour of British gentlemen. While the first part of Leopold’ s reign was dominated by the Jacobites, the departure of the Pretender and the growing fame of the Lorraine academy made the Duchy a suitable stop for British Grand-tourists, mostly dominated by anti-Jacobites figures.

Therefore, this presentation will demonstrate how Duke of Leopold changed his welcoming policy according to the international European context, the hazardous fate of the Jacobite movement, as well as his aims for his newly recovered duchy. By doing this, I will also discuss the need to use a mixed methodology of History and Literature to study both the destiny of the Jacobite diaspora and its representation(s) in 18<sup>th</sup> Century Grand Tourists’ travel narratives.

## **PS-6Jul-E6**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:15am - 10:30am • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Research on the relationship between psychological empowerment, work enthusiasm and job adaptation in physiotherapists in Kaohsiung and Pingtung**

**Tsung-wen Wu**

This study aims to investigate the relationship between psychological empowerment, work enthusiasm, and work adaptation in physiotherapists in Kaohsiung and Pingtung. The purpose of the study is to: (a) understand the current status of physiotherapists in psychological empowerment, work enthusiasm, and work adaptation; (b) understand the differences between psychological empowerment, work enthusiasm, and work adaptation of physiotherapists with different background variables; (c) understand the relationship between physiotherapists' psychological empowerment, work enthusiasm, and job adaptation; (d) Physiotherapists' psychological empowerment, work enthusiasm, and predictability of job adaptation. In order to achieve the above research objectives, this study adopted a questionnaire survey method, using the “Research Questionnaire on the Relationship between Psychological Empowerment, Work Enthusiasm and Work Adaptation in Physiotherapists in Kaohsiung and Pingtung” as a research tool, and adopting an purposive sampling method to extract 400 persons at a high level. SPSS 18.0 statistical suite software was used for data analysis, including descriptive statistics, independent sample t-test, one-way ANOVA, Pearson product-moment correlation analysis, stepwise multiple regression analysis, to analysis and validation of research hypotheses.

## **PS-6Jul-F6**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:15am - 10:30am • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **Mu Xin as a diasporic writer**

#### **Bojia Guo**

Mu Xin (1927-2011), was the Chinese neglected diasporic writer. During the Cultural Revolution, much of his work was destroyed. He moved to New York in 1982, then two years later he started writing again and published in Taiwan. Mu Xin's style, which is influenced by both Chinese and world literature, it evokes the spirit of innovation in contemporary world literature and connects Mu Xin to the Chinese sanwen(散文), a genre that freely crosses the boundaries of poetry, meditative essay, and fiction. Mu Xin published an English collection, the Empty Room in 2011, which was can be read as a short story cycle. In this paper, I would focus on this English collection to show Mu Xin's aesthetic principle as a diasporic writer.

## **PS-6Jul-B7**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:30am - 10:45am • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Educational Globalization-The Development and Enlightenment of Shadow Education**

**Jianyu Hu**

"Shadow education" is also called "cram education", which is known as the "shadow" system of formal education. In recent years, it has developed rapidly and been spread to all parts of the world. As one of the manifestations of educational globalization, it is an educational phenomenon that cannot be ignored. The study mainly used the literature review method and content analysis method to analyze the development status of "shadow education" in the United States, Japan, and South Korea respectively. The research content mainly included the "after-school program" in the United States, the "shadow education" decision-making in Japan and the "shadow education" governance policy in South Korea. "Shadow Education" had a significant impact on improving students' competitiveness, meanwhile, it also had an undeniable impact on the fairness of education. Therefore, the development of the shadow education system needs to be supervised properly.

## PS-6Jul-D7

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:30am - 10:45am • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **The Investigation on Pre-service Mathematics Teachers' Beliefs of Mathematics**

**Yiren Pan, Anshan Pu**

Teacher knowledge is an important factor in the practice of education reform and the belief about discipline is an important dimension of teacher knowledge. In recent years, the problem how to promote pre-service mathematics teachers' development of mathematics beliefs and the upgrading of professional skills has become a hot topic in the field of education.

On the one hand, based on the concept and characteristics of mathematics beliefs, the study mainly tests their beliefs of mathematics knowledge, mathematics learning and mathematics teaching through the questionnaire. On the other hand, we further observe the teaching process and the level of mathematics beliefs of three pre-service mathematics teachers by tracking interviews and observations in the classroom.

The investigation shows that, firstly, some pre-service mathematics teachers fail to understand mathematics with comprehensive range; know the target of math research on the surface; take the math value just as tool and thought training. Secondly, the mathematical learning beliefs of the freshman and the senior is higher than the sophomore and the junior. The mathematical teaching beliefs of the female is higher than the male. What's more, there is no significant difference between the pre-service teachers with different scores in specialized courses. Thirdly, pre-service teachers with higher level of mathematics beliefs show higher level of teaching in the course.

The study suggests that it is necessary to provide multi-party support for pre-service mathematics teachers in order to improve the importance of mathematics teachers' mathematics beliefs, such as providing rich resources and a variety of opportunities, strengthening classroom demonstration in daily teaching and education internship and so on.

## **PS-6Jul-E7**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:30am - 10:45am • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Teaching Action Research through the Plan-Do-Study-Act Model: Pre-Service Teachers' Perspectives**

**Rodney Tabalbag Cajimat, Joemar Doctor Subong, Socorro Echevarria Aguja, Maricar Sison Prudente**

Action research is one of the major requirements of the Bachelor's degree in Education. Based on my preliminary study, my students both from the Bachelor in Elementary Education and from Bachelor in Secondary Education programs have difficulties in accomplishing their Action Research.

The Plan-Do-Study-Act Model is used by professional teachers in formulating and conducting Action Researches. In this case, I am thinking about conducting an Action Research following the PDSA model. Also, I will teach and direct my students to use the PDSA model in conducting their Action Research. Through the PDSA model as a teaching strategy, I can be able to establish a system to supervise my students' progress in their Action Research. Success of this system will be determined on how guided and efficient they will be in accomplishing their Action Research. In this Action Research I am conducting, pre-service teachers' perception and attitude in doing Action Research are determined as part of the initial steps to identify their perspectives on Action Research. The next steps have to be the usual classroom discussion of Action Research, integration of the PDSA Model as their research model, consultation with other teachers, and the college dean, until the proposal presentation, approval and finishing of their Action Research. Evidences of improvements derived from this Action Research will help the University formulate the Action Research course syllabus, which is aside from creating a system of supervision that helps the pre-service teachers accomplish their Action Research.

## **PS-6Jul-F7**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:30am - 10:45am • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **Hu Shi and his Chinese Literature in Recent 50 Years for the generating process of Chinese new literature discourse' s validity**

**Rong Tan**

The validity of Chinese new literature is formed in the snare of the elements of discursive apparatus, and the generation of this theory was partly supported by the Evolutionary View of Literary History presented by Hu Shi in his Works in the last Fifty Years. Although the conceptualisation of such a single line has its imaginary gaps, the Evolutionary View of Literary History eventually claimed itself to be a type of order and form, widely recognized, and constantly applied to various fields. Therefore, the irreversible historical trend — literature metabolism, has undergone a transition from “conceptualisation” to a kind of natural legality.

What paths support the legality? What roles has Hu Shi been playing with his Works in the last 50 Years in this new Chinese literature? This paper attempts to answer these questions by using three possible speculations.

The first path is to rewrite the authority by “emulation” . Hu Shi makes the new culture obtained the final discourse from western thought through persistent permutation of the mirror' s reflection and the subject.

The second path is to establish theoretical discourse. The participants in the new culture movement took advantage of theoretical discourse and left an impact on Chinese literature' s trend and interest. They also finished producing the legality terms (including using theoretical terms, defining classics, commenting), finally making it the dominant subject of writing literary history.

The third path is by the narrative power of literature' s dissemination. The narrative power needs to be divided into details, steps and methods in order to exert its actual effect. Hu Shi's own personal prestige, social status, interpersonal relationship, including some newspapers and publications which were influenced by him, making "The theory of literature" gradually become a form of self-evident "existence". Hu Shi finally achieved his rectification of the new literature and literary revolution.

## **PS-6Jul-B8**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:45am - 11:00am • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Mental Models of Pre-Service Teachers on Environmental Literacy: Focus on Physics**

**Shila Rose Dela Cruz Sia, Lydia S. Roleda**

This proposal is an ongoing descriptive developmental research that will explore the environmental literacy of first year pre-service teachers in terms of their environmental mental models, attitude and behavioral practices. Pre-service teachers will be targeted in this study because they can have a multiplier effect in developing and promoting the environmental literacy of the citizens. Because of the choice of such participants, the students (pre-service teachers) of the National Network of Normal Schools (3NS) in the Philippines are targeted to participate in this study. These Normal Schools will be classified according to their typology and location. In terms of typology, State Universities and Colleges (SUC) are accredited and assigned to levels I, II, III or IV that would describe their institutional performance. In terms of location, these schools will be classified whether their community is urban, rural or coastal.

To determine the mental models of the preservice teachers, an open ended questionnaire about the science of environmental issues will be developed. Also, from the open-ended questionnaire, multiple choice items for the concept test will be developed to determine the knowledge component of environmental literacy. The incorrect mental models of the students will be the basis for the distractors that will be placed in each item. For the other components of environmental literacy, a survey on environmental attitude and behavioral practices will be developed. Both the concept test and survey will undergo expert validation and item analysis. Once deemed valid and reliable, the developed instruments will be administered to all the first year preservice teachers of the members of the 3NS. Mean and standard deviations of the results will determine whether the participants have nominal, functional or operational environmental literacy levels. The results will be able contribute to the efforts of the government in promoting and increasing the environmental literacy of the Filipinos.

## PS-6Jul-D8

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:45am - 11:00am • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **A typological approach to the preverbal *you* 有 in Chinese dialects**

**Xiaojuan Hu**

This presentation aims to examine the multiple functions of the preverbal *you* 有 in Chinese dialects from a typological perspective. The preverbal *you* is mainly used in southern dialects. Two kinds of polysemous patterns have been found. One is exhibited by *you* in Yue, Min and Wu, whose main function is to express affirmative past. The other is represented by Lianhua Gan, whereas *you* is mainly used to indicate prediction. The former typically has a past time reference, while the latter always directs towards future. The opposite directions of the semantic change of *you* demonstrate the potency of the possessive verb, providing empirical evidence from Chinese dialects to typological generalizations. Despite these opposite meanings, *you* in these dialects share a common function of expressing habitual meanings.

## PS-6Jul-E8

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:45am - 11:00am • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **The Cultivation of Chinese College Students' Information Ability Under The Background of Internet Age**

**Bolin Guo**

**Abstract:** Nowadays we are in the age of information and internet which could be beneficial to almost all aspects of our lives. Due to the rapid development and widespread popularization of Internet, college students' Information Ability have been far more important than ever before for both educational attainment and competence in labor market. First of all, Information Ability could help college students adapt themselves to the campus life and study through the access to various learning materials online. What' s more, college students with Information Ability could contribute to social and economic development and promote the competitive power of China. So college student should possess Information Ability such as information recognition, selection, classification or integration, and operate information software proficiently. This research emphasizes the increasing significance of Information Ability and tries to figure out the effective ways to cultivate Chinese college students' Information Ability. It is concluded that the cultivation college students' Information Ability requires cooperation from all related stakeholders such as all levels of governments, schools, teachers, families and students themselves. For example, on the one hand , some correct policies and regulations should be formulated by the government which must guide it scientifically, on the other hand, government ought to invest more financial support, strengthen and improve the infrastructure construction of Information technology, and cultivate a group of high-end technical talent who are adapt at Information Ability. The school should carry out the reform of education teaching model and curriculum. excellent international experience and top-level talent should also be introduced. It is highly important for a teacher to improve their Information Ability and innovate the teaching approaches. Parents are ought to actively cooperate with school ,properly guide their children to establish correct Information value. Students are struggling for studying, actively communicate or cooperate with teachers and classmates.

## **PS-6Jul-F8**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 10:45am - 11:00am • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **On the application of body language in teaching Primary Chinese as a foreign language**

**Luzhen Wang**

As a concomitant movement of language communication, body language has been playing an irreplaceable role in language communication. This paper will introduce the definition and the main launch site of body language, and explore the role of body language in teaching primary Chinese as a foreign language. This paper will also introduce simple methods of using body language in the specific case of teaching from the perspective of teaching Chinese as a foreign language, and points out the problems teachers should pay attention to when using body language in the process of teaching primary Chinese as a foreign language.

## **PS-6Jul-B9**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 11:00am - 11:15am • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Sludge Reduction Technology by using Vortex Cavitation and Ozone Oxidation**

**Xin Pu**

During the operation of the wastewater treatment process, a large amount of excess sludge is produced. The sludge has the characteristics of high moisture content, large volume, high processing cost, and it is easy to produce secondary pollution. Therefore, how to reduce the sludge produced in the wastewater treatment process is the key problem faced by urban sewage treatment plants. This paper proposes a sludge reduction technology by using vortex cavitation and ozone oxidation. Ozone has a strong oxidizing property, it can break the wall of sludge particles and dissolve cells, which is one of the commonly used sludge reduction methods. However, ozone oxidation has the problem of slightly solubility and low utilization efficiency, as well as high operating cost. Aiming at the problems mentioned above, the combined treatment of sludge by vortex cavitation and ozonation was studied in this paper to optimize the existing ozonation technology. Vortex cavitation has the advantages of simple structural design, large amount of processing, and high cavitation intensity. Using the characteristics of vortex cavitation, which can produce tiny cavitation bubbles. Ozone can be passed into a vortex cavitation device to generate ozone microbubbles, which is beneficial to the transport of ozone. At the same time, sludge is broken when cavitation bubbles collapse. In the process of cavitation bubbles collapse, sludge becomes ultra-fine sludge particles, and ozone microbubbles are efficiently dissolved in the flow of ultra-fine particles of sludge. Strong oxidizing ozone microbubbles can fully react with ultra-fine sludge particles, thus promoting the reaction efficiency of ozone and sludge. The results showed that the sludge reduction rate and ozone utilization efficiency were significantly improved under the synergetic effect of vortex cavitation and ozone oxidation.

## **PS-6Jul-D9**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 11:00am - 11:15am • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **Design and Implementation of a Flipped Classroom Using a Constructivist Approach in Teaching Statistics: A Lesson Study**

**Michael Jun Mercolita Ponciano**

School curriculum in the Philippines has emphasized the need for the development of statistical literacy of the students. However, it is also very well known that the task of designing a curriculum for statistical needs of students is not simple considering the challenges of a developing country like ours. Fortunately, recent developments in the field of communication and information technology have inspired educators to consider blended learning in teaching Statistics subjects. Thus, this paper is conceived as a dissertation plan of the author. This action research focuses on the design and implementation of a *Flipped Classroom* strategy in teaching Probability and Statistics in Senior High School. Using a constructivist model, the design, implementation, and evaluation of lessons will be done through a *lesson study* – a reform-type professional development program for teachers. Specific topics based on the K-12 mathematics curriculum will form part of the focus of the intervention. Developed instructional materials and lessons are expected to help teachers teach Statistics to the senior high school students.

## **PS-6Jul-E9**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 11:00am - 11:15am • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **The Origin 、 Present Situation and Prospect of Positive Education -- Based on the Perspective of Positive Psychology**

**Chen Zeng**

The positive education oriented by positive psychology emphasizes starting from the individual's strengths, guiding participants' positive experiences, and ultimately increasing the teachers and students' sense of gain. That is to say, on the one hand, positive education should improve the subjective experience of teachers and students, make them feel good; on the other hand, make the teachers and students have meaningful value, and feel their positive qualities or advantages have been enhanced. Positive education breaks through the traditional education's parochialism on having a bias toward trouble-solving. It not only is a supplement to traditional education under the new social background, but also the repositioning of education after deeply understanding the value of education, which provide a new idea for the contemporary education reform and innovation.

## **PS-6Jul-F9**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 11:00am - 11:15am • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **From Strangers to Bosom Friends: A Qualitative Study of Intercultural Friendship between Hong Kong and Mainland Students**

**Yick Wah Leung**

Aspiring to become a global education hub, recruiting more non-local students is considered as the main initiative to create a multicultural environment in Hong Kong universities, yet it also brings the new challenge to the school: Failure of student integration. Previously, though the Mainland and Hong Kong people are generally regarded as the same cultural-group with the same Confucian value and cultural heritage, the Mainland-HK friendship has long been considered as a challenging task. The intergroup conflict is frequently shown in different confronting belief and value, which results in the difficulties of the formation and development of Mainland-HK friendship over years.

To better understand how Mainland-HK friendship is initiated and developed, this study aims to invite those students who report as having a close Mainland-HK friendship to share their successful experience of intercultural friendship, e.g. what challenges and key influential factors are perceived at different friendship stages, and how they are overcome in the process. Of particular interest of the internet usage, this study will also investigate how internet affects individual in terms of intercultural friendship formation and development.

Addressing to the above focus, a longitudinal case study will be conducted. 12 to 18 students (1:1 ratio for Local and Mainland students, 4 to 6 interviewees in each friendship stage) will be invited to express their view and experience in the semi-structured qualitative interview. During the interview, the retrospective Interview Technique (RIT) will be used to recall the memory of the boosting / turning point of the friendship development. The participants will be invited again to attend the same interview after 12 months to see if there is any change of their subjective perception and interpretation over time.

## **PS-6Jul-B10**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 11:30am - 11:45am • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Constructing the Theory of Ecopedagogy in the Age of Globalization**

**Hao-Kuei Wang**

The issue of environmental education has become a moral requirement nowadays in Taiwan, but it lacks the analysis of globalization which is considered as hegemony. The global hegemony affects our daily lives, so the environmental issue is part of the global risks. The dynamic process of the environmental issue is also the main cause of environmental deterioration. To construct the theory of ecopedagogy in the age of globalization, firstly, we analyze the difference between ecological justice and environmental justice. Then, through philosophical analysis, this research suggests that there is the concept of “conscientization” from P. Freire's point of view in common between ecopedagogy and environmental education. Through human emancipation, the re-understanding of the relationship between human being and society can also improve people to reflect on the complex relationship between human being and nature. In Taiwan, we should put more attention on indigenous education, marine education and care our Mother Earth. Finally, since teachers are as transformative intellectuals, we should take act with students to create the alternative worlds and find more possibilities.

## PS-6Jul-D10

Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 11:30am - 11:45am • Location: D2-LP-08

### **Analysis on *The Lover* from Feminist Perspective**

**Sai Wang**

#### **Abstract**

*The Lover* is a novel written by Margaret Duras in 1903, which has won the French Goncourt Prize for Literature. It is an outstanding female literature in the 20th century. This paper analyzes the relationship between the French girl and her lover from the female perspective, especially three aspects through the awakening of female consciousness, the resistance to patriarchy and the pursuit of gender equality. At the same time, by analyzing the relationship between the girl and her family and the influence of the surrounding environment, the process of the awakening of the girl's female consciousness is comprehensively described. Thus, this paper concludes that the process of female consciousness awakening of the French girl in the feudal colony is influenced by many factors, and its female consciousness is embodied in many aspects. Through in-depth reading, the reader can not only understand the intricate interpersonal relationships and potential feminine consciousness in this book, but also have a certain understanding on the author of this book, Margaret Duras' narrative style and creative theme.

## PS-6Jul-E10

Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 11:30am - 11:45am • Location: D2-LP-09

### **Am I A Good Enough Parent?: Rearing Children as a Team**

**Di Kong**

Generally, Chinese parents always want to choose the *best education* for their children. In the past, parents have tried many different ways to create the instructional growth environment for kids and regard this as one of the most important responsibility and function of family. Sum of Variables are proved to be related to parenting anxiety, which is considered as a strong predictor for child abuse and neglect. This study aims to examine the relationship between parenting anxiety and the educational choices among Junior High School Parents. The data are taken from the Taiwan Education Panel Survey (TEPS). Using educational expectation as mediator variables, a causal model that could explain parents' educational choices was constructed to analyze how the social class variable of parents affects their choices in their children's education. Finally, based on the research findings, suggestions were proposed as a reference for the practices and researches of the choosing behavior in education.

## PS-6Jul-F10

Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 11:30am - 11:45am • Location: D2-LP-10

### The color for noshi and disposition of Imperial Court

Meng Yu

The clothes of the Heian Period (794 to 1185) in Japan have an impression of elegant and colorful to anyone. Entering into the 10th century in Japan, the trend of the “*kokufu-bunka*” is rapidly progressing. “*Sokutai*” has been created as the attire for the nobles. During Heian Period, the clothes of the nobles consist of “*sokutai*” (traditional ceremonial court dress), “*noshi*” (informal dress for nobles), “*houko*”, “*ikan*”, and “*kariginu*”. They dress differently depending on the place of event attended, even if the place are the same but due to their different position, rank and status, their clothes will not be the same to each other. “*Sokutai*”, as formal attire for nobles, it determines the colors of the attire according to their position and rank. “*Noshi*”, as normal daily attire, as compared to “*sokutai*”, it does not determine the colors of the attire. The nobles have rights to choose the colors they prefer. In Heian Period, the “*nyobo*” (a female servant who did domestic matters for people in the Imperial court), that serves in the Emperor “*gozaisho*” and Empress “*jikiro*” wears colorful “*noshi*” and “*kugyo*”, “*tenjyobito*” dressed “*noshi*” makes up the Imperial Court to turn out to be a colorful palace. The Emperor, “*kugyo*”, “*tenjyobito*” wears “*noshi*” when they attending any private nobles banquet, “*gyoyu*” or “*nogyoko*”. Compared to Nara Period (710 to 794) in Japan, the noble society of Heian Period has a change of color sensations. This article mainly talks about this change and the factor. It can be seen that the aesthetic senses of Heian nobles by looking at the way they dress.

## **PS-6Jul-B11**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 11:45am - 12:00pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Embedding and Adjustment: Sociological Analysis on the Survival Status of Inclusive Private kindergarten Teachers**

**Rong Lin**

Teachers who work in inclusive private kindergartens seem to face a more complex situation than other teachers who work in pure private kindergartens, which is caused by the policy of Chinese inclusive private kindergartens. The research investigates the survival status of inclusive private kindergarten teachers in the perspective of the social practice theory conceptualized by Bourdieu. The chief aim of the research is to help inclusive private kindergarten teachers improve their living conditions. Methods applied in the study are referred to as questionnaire survey and interview technique. 318 inclusive private kindergarten teachers from Nanjing, Changsha and Chongqing participated in the study. And the research focuses on the survival status of inclusive private kindergarten teachers from four aspects, including the salary and other welfare benefits, professional assistance, work environment, interpersonal relationships. It is found that the policy of Chinese inclusive private kindergartens has the greatest impact on inclusive private kindergarten teachers' work environment, followed by professional assistance, interpersonal relationships, the salary and other welfare benefits. And it also can be concluded that work environment has improved slightly, professional assistance has been enhanced slightly, and interpersonal relationships have improved slightly. However, inclusive private kindergarten teachers are still marginalized. Their pay is not good enough. And they don't get enough respect from society. Therefore, government should ensure the treatment of teachers, strengthen professional support and maintain the positive social image of teachers.

## PS-6Jul-D11

Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 11:45am - 12:00pm • Location: D2-LP-08

### **The English Article Usage of EFL College Students in Southern Taiwan: An English-Chinese Contrastive Analysis**

**Yating Hsieh**

Recently TOEIC in Taiwan has modified its question types in the listening and reading sections. The questions of text completion increases, and double reading passages are replaced with multiple passages. That is, cohesion between sentences and coherence in a passage or across passages gain increasing weight. Besides, students nowadays are required to express or elaborate on thoughts on a variety of occasions, so it is necessary to develop and strengthen students' notion and usage of cohesive devices. 'Article' is one of them. However, the English article system is considered one of the most bewildering structural elements despite its early initiation of learning and frequent occurrence, especially for learners whose first language (e.g. Chinese) lacks articles. Indeed, as an English educator in Taiwan, I notice the EFL learners in Taiwan encounter this learning difficulty, and that their teachers also feel helpless about how to assist them in tackling it. With little research on the English article usage in EFL learners' compositions, this study, through English-Chinese contrastive analysis, concentrates on the role of learners' first language in foreign language acquisition. More specifically, this study qualitatively analyzes the English article usage in 182 compositions of EFL college students in Southern Taiwan, explores whether Chinese' s determiners (*zhe(xie)* or *na(xie)*) and word sequence influence the students' English article usage in terms of countability and semantic features (definiteness and specificity), and hopes to provide thoughts for English article instruction in Taiwan. By classifying the participants' article errors into three types (i.e. (1) 'overuse,' (2) 'underuse,' and (3) 'confusion' ), this study finds that the participants often overuse the definite article 'the' in [-definite, +specific] to refer to nouns appearing in the discourse for the first time, underuse articles because of problems of countability, and confuse the definite article 'the' and the indefinite article 'a(n).'

**PS-6Jul-E11**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 11:45am - 12:00pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

**Residual Language Deficits of Optimal Outcome Individuals with a History of Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Research Review**

**Huimin Zhu**

Autism spectrum disorder usually has a poor prognosis. However, more and more children with a history of autism no longer meet diagnosis and have entered the normal range of cognitive and adaptive skills, which is called “optimal outcomes” . Individuals who have achieved optimal outcomes still have some language deficits. Researches on the residual language deficits of optimal outcome individuals are reviewed, including the participants, measures and findings. And the specific characteristics of language deficits and their possible influencing factors are also summarized. Thus, we can provide a theoretical basis for individual intervention for individuals with autism spectrum disorder.

## **PS-6Jul-F11**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 11:45am - 12:00pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **Reflection on the Path of Traditional Culture Quality Development of College Students**

**Yi Miao**

Excellent traditional Chinese culture has been the “root” and “soul” of the Chinese nation as well as a treasure in the history of human culture. College students are the main force for inheriting the traditional Chinese culture. In the context of intensified globalization, it is incumbent for college students to actively spread and carry forward the excellent traditional Chinese culture and highlight its corresponding times connotation, which raises higher requirements on the traditional culture quality of college students. In this paper, as far as the cultivation of traditional culture quality of college students is concerned, on the one hand, schooling is expected to bring the role of classroom instruction as main channel and the function of moral education through campus culture into full play, get traditional culture deeply rooted in campus, and promote the formation of a new pattern of culturally educating people. On the other hand, more social practice should be vigorously promoted, such as organizing college students to visit museums and patriotism education bases, so as to deepen students’ identity of traditional culture, foster the social atmosphere of respecting and advocating traditional culture, and bring out the new-era vitality of the excellent traditional Chinese culture.

## **PS-6Jul-B12**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 12:00pm - 12:15pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Implementation of STEM activities to enhance TVET system in sustainable Fashion Textile and Clothing Trading and Industry**

**Yau Hung Benny Hwong**

The research study is to critically review how STEM-based activities can enhance the TVET system.

The Fashion Textile and Clothing Trading and Industry in 21<sup>st</sup> Century has been evolving from a traditional labor-intensive mode of operation to an advanced mode of “smart” operation which embraced but not limited to the followings. Such as the computer and technological aided design, product development and automation in manufacture. They are highly aligned with the global Eco-concept in which focusing on the carbon and water footprints, 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), energy saving, “zero” pollution impact on the living environment and so on.

Apart from the boost in trading and industrial sectors about the concept of Eco-friendly environment, and supporting with the improvement and advancement of skills and technologies in production, stress has also been embedded in the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to make it in concert with the Eco-concept.

Within the TVET system, STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) related elements or activities are known as a crucial tool to steer and enhance the trainees toward a knowledgeable, skills and competency-based outcomes. For instance, in Fashion Textile and Clothing Industry, trainees from pre-employment can be trained through work-integrated-learning (WIL) and workplace assessment (WA) that enable them to be more immersive in an authentic workplace environment which supposed to be more effective than traditional classroom teaching and learning. Together with the support from technology-enhanced learning (TEL) as well as Co-learning activities via computer tablet, mobile apps, VR, AR, so on and so forth, those trainees can be motivated and shared good practice through the problem-based learning (PBL) activity too. They can learn, practice and share experience and feedback in a group project happened in an authentic work environment together with the employer’ s participation with the hope to solve the real problems in the industry.

## PS-6Jul-D12

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 12:00pm - 12:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Per aspera ad astra: Navigating aspirational capacities of Hong Kong and Kazakhstani youth through the maps of possible futures**

**Shynar Baimaganbetova**

Building aspiration is considered to be equally important for transitional nations and established economies currently placing premium importance on human capital under the global knowledge-based paradigm. A side effect of productivity-driven approaches is likely to manifest in the logic of inevitable competition over educational and occupational opportunities. This may entail very serious consequences for urban youth who find themselves increasingly uncertain about their futures in the international metropolises. Many of them might experience disillusionment, hopelessness and pessimism about their life prospects. This qualitative research project aims to investigate urban youth aspirations and future orientations in the context of post-colonial Hong Kong, China and post-socialist Almaty, Kazakhstan. Specifically, it explores how high school students from advantaged and disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds map their potential life trajectories in the setting of an English classroom. The English classroom presents a useful exploration arena given the growing importance attributed to the subject as a predictor of university entry, social mobility and financial success. An overarching research question is: How do high school students shape aspirations and how can significant institutional agents support them? Theoretically, this research project builds on capital-premised model stemming from Bourdieu's cultural capital and habitus as well as Yosso's Community Cultural Wealth framework. Methodologically, it utilizes Appadurai's navigational capacity and maps of aspirations. Data are obtained from individual semi-structured interviews, classroom observations and visual artifact elicitation (constructing map of aspirations). In bringing student perspectives front and adopting collaborative teacher approach, this study hopes to equip the participants with critical skills for developing the capacity to strategically navigate their academic and career journeys in a way that is meaningful and beneficial for them.

## PS-6Jul-E12

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 12:00pm - 12:15pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Multiple Intelligence among Freshmen of Philippine Normal University North Luzon: Basis for Developing Outcomes-Based Learning Activities and Materials**

**Vivien Ruam Mauricio, Elena Abuan Navas, Gizel Rivera Santiago, Julievic Guzman Palting, Marites Asuncion Balot, Jane Cariaga, Susan Depiedra, Candida Magbaleta**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This research is intended to determine the multiple intelligences present among the freshmen of the Philippine Normal University-North Luzon. It aimed to find out the profile of the students in terms of sex and specialization as well as the types of intelligences present among them. Likewise, it also aimed to answer whether there is a significant difference on the students' intelligences when grouped as to gender and specialization and whether there is a significant relationship between students' intelligences and their profile. Based on the result, the study revealed that there is a significant relationship between intelligences and specialization but found out that there was no significant relationship between gender and type of intelligence.

Although musical intelligence is the most dominant type of intelligence among the freshmen, it is remarkable that musical intelligence had the highest standard deviation, indicating a greater variation among the respondents.

Three of the specializations such as BME, BFE and BEE groups have the same dominant intelligence which is Musical but Interpersonal is the least common intelligences seen among the group.

As regards gender, both male and female respondents excelled in the same areas of multiple intelligences despite of differences in the mean results in some intelligences.

The data further shows that among the 7 types of intelligences, respondents show their inclination to MUSICAL intelligence while INTERPERSONAL and LINGUISTIC intelligences are the least indicators of intelligences seen among the respondents.

## **PS-6Jul-F12**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 12:00pm - 12:15pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **A research review of Chinese heritage language: a bibliometric analysis**

**Mengping Cheng**

Whether Chinese language education for overseas Chinese belongs to L2 education or native language education has been disputed over the last three decades, but neither of them can pertinently interpret this specific type of Chinese language education. The heritage language theory as an emerging theory provides a new perspective to examine the Chinese language education. This article reviews studies on heritage language (HL) around the world and Chinese as a heritage language (CHL) research via a bibliometric method. A total of 867 articles about HL from Web of Science and 275 articles about CHL from CNKI and Web of Science were found. With the analysis of the frequency and the co-occurrence of keywords in these articles by VOSviewer, the developmental trajectories and topical trends of both HL and CHL are concluded. As the results have shown, HL research is led by the research in Spanish context and is closely related to bilingualism/multilingualism, while the most frequent topics of CHL research are language education and identity. Based on the comparison between HL and CHL, this article suggests paying more attention to some topics of CHL research in the future, including language maintenance, incomplete acquisition, language attitude, motivation and bilingualism.

## **PS-6Jul-B13**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 12:15pm - 12:30pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **Knowledge Co-creation in University-Community Partnership**

**Rachel Rodriguez Ortega**

Engagements of various organizations such as university and community in co-creating new knowledge are increasingly gaining importance due to the complexity of today's social challenges and worldwide issues. Stakeholders should work together through every stage of the process for the purpose of jointly developing usable, action-oriented knowledge. This is known as co-creation of knowledge which is recognized as innovative, effective and timely approach to build a stronger partnership with communities. Despite of its importance, partnership in educational setting is currently fragmented and lacking the recognition required to address their potential. This may indicate that many unanswered questions exist when it comes to co-creation. Thus, this proposal aims to explore how knowledge is co-created through partnerships in educational setting. This research will be guided by the research questions: How do community and university engage in knowledge co-creation and how can this insight contribute to an in-depth understanding of knowledge co-creation in order to outline its framework in university-community partnership context? The research will focus on university and community with existing partnership from different context, urban-urban, rural-urban and rural-rural. Methods of gathering data will be in-depth interview, observations, and group discussion. Analysis of the nature, level and practices of co-creation and the involvement of stakeholders will constitute the researcher's attempt to propose a framework for knowledge co-creation in educational setting.

## **PS-6Jul-D13**

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 12:15pm - 12:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Online Coding Practices of Hong Kong Bilinguals: Language and Identity** **Sui Sum Li**

Flourishing of language technologies are found to be influential in many aspects of our lives. The advancement of Internet and mobile devices have been posing significant effects on our work, study and leisure. Nowadays, ‘netizens’ are provided with various options for online communication and they may construct and present their identity to others while interacting in the virtual context. Text, forms of communication and authorship as well as discourse structures in the online situation are very different from traditional written genres. The proposed study aims to investigate major linguistic strategies related to forms of language, language choice and grammatical awareness that Chinese-English bilinguals in HK employ in various online situations with reference to authentic interactions across different online situations. Findings may help language users to understand culturally-specific language practices across various virtual contexts.

## **PS-6Jul-E13**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 12:15pm - 12:30pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **National and Institutional Dimensions of World Class Universities in Kazakhstan**

**Dana Abdrasheva**

World class universities (WCU) started engaging researchers' and policy makers' minds with the emergence of university rankings. Policy makers all around the world favor WCUs and attempt to replicate their own versions domestically to be able to compete with other nation states on the international educational arena. Meanwhile, researchers are concerned with more localized, micro issues like the effect of these rankings on the individual institutional development. In the two dimensional perspective of this paper - national and institutional - the authors attempt to demonstrate ways and reasons nation states develop their WCUs, and the implications of these national aspirations on the individual public institutions. Authors show the ways WCUs are turning into the means of quest for dominance employing layered approach. In other words, the main argument is that WCUs are the tools enhancing nation states' economic development because of WCUs' ability to accumulate the most talented human capital, and the core of the WCU quest is the will to lead other nation states. However, national aspirations and institutional development need alignment for this aspiration to be realized. Data analysis from ten public universities in Kazakhstan demonstrates how policy makers' intention to develop WCUs and compete internationally influences these 10 universities' institutional development. The paper also tries to emphasize the extent to which state universities in Kazakhstan may struggle between becoming world class and serving the local societies simultaneously.

## **PS-6Jul-F13**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 12:15pm - 12:30pm • Location: D2-LP-10*

### **An Exploration of the "Dual-Mentor System" Training Model Based on the Concept of Cooperation for Normal University Students: A Case Study of the Experimental Class of the Primary Education Specialty in Y College**

**FangLu Li**

With the advent of the National Unified Examination of Teacher Qualifications, normal universities and students in normal universities are faced with even more daunting challenges. Deepening of the reform of education and teaching requires continuous innovation of the talent training model to promote the professional development of teachers. Therefore, it is crucial to upgrade pre-service teachers' teaching ability and educational friendly sentiments. The dual-mentor system talent training model promotes the combination of theory and practice of normal university students, so that the utilization of resources can be optimized. Under the guidance of dual mentors, students in normal universities can give full play to the spirit of cooperation, constantly improve their teaching skills, and strengthen their educational beliefs and reflective abilities, laying a theoretical foundation and accumulating practical experience for future employment. In this paper, the researcher studied the Experimental Class of the Primary Education Specialty in Y College as a research object and found that the class implemented the "Dual-Mentor System" training mode, guided by the school tutor theory, outside the tutor guidance, normal students follow the "question - practice - reflection" path, eventually achieved their own growth. Through interviews and follow-up observations, the case study method was adopted to conduct a field trip to investigate the development of the training model of experimental class of the primary education specialty in Y college to explore the rationality of the dual-mentor system education model based on the concept of cooperation. The aim is to provide some lessons for pre-service teachers in normal colleges and universities to promote the innovation of the talent cultivation model in normal universities and enhance the growth of pre-service teachers.

## **PS-6Jul-B14**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 12:30pm - 12:45pm • Location: D1-LP-07*

### **The Analysis of Biology Teachers' Classroom Discourse From the Perspective of Argumentation**

**Yuanjie Wang**

Abstract: As argumentation teaching plays an important role in cultivating students' science literacy in the field of science education, it is significant to recognize whether teachers have the ability of argumentation teaching. Analyzing teacher's classroom discourse is an effective approach to evaluate their teaching abilities. Through the analysis of Toulmin' s Argument Pattern (TAP), this article revised the classroom discourse analysis framework of Simon, Erduran and Osborne (2006), and analyzed the classroom discourse of middle school biology teachers in both quantitative and qualitative methodology. The results shows: (1)The teachers' guidance to students' argumentation in the class is insufficient and of poor quality. (2)And the teaching process of the teachers' argumentation is spontaneous, random, and lacks systematic teaching mode guidance. According to the results, this article proposed some suggestions for the effective development of argumentation teaching.

## **PS-6Jul-D14**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 12:30pm - 12:45pm • Location: D2-LP-08*

### **Ecological consciousness in traditional Chinese culture and its enlightenment on contemporary ecological construction**

**Meiping Sun**

Ecological consciousness in traditional Chinese culture is a valuable ideology of ancient Chinese people. The objective of this paper is to provide a feasible way for the improvement of contemporary ecology from the perspective of traditional Chinese culture. This paper mainly used the method of literature review, analyzing ten references about ecological consciousness in traditional Chinese culture and contemporary ecological construction. The result showed that traditional Chinese culture exerts an extremely positive influence on contemporary ecology. Modern people should learn from this ideological system and strive to improve contemporary ecology by modernizing traditional Chinese philosophies such as Confucianism, Daoism and so on.

## **PS-6Jul-E14**

*Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 12:30pm - 12:45pm • Location: D2-LP-09*

### **Research on the dilemma of female teachers' professional development in rural primary schools ——Taking three rural primary schools in Z town of Y city as an example**

**Pinzhi Jing**

With the quantity of female teachers in rural primary schools increasing year by year, how to improve the professional development level of female teachers and the quality of basic education in rural areas has become a common topic for us to study. This study takes three rural primary schools in Z town of Y city as an example. Through questionnaire survey, interview survey, and the physical material collected from the school activities, it is found that there' re five negative factors, gender, system, environment, scientific research and endogenous strength, mainly exist in the field of professional development according to female teachers in rural primary schools. Effective countermeasures and suggestions are put forward in this study to promote the professional development of female teachers in rural primary schools, such as alleviating the conflict between rural female teachers' work and family, establishing an effective incentive system, cultivating the practice community, and guiding female teachers to make the self-balance and career planning. Expect to be a reference value for future research.

## PS-6Jul-F14

Time: Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 12:30pm - 12:45pm • Location: D2-LP-10

### **The Complex of “Lu Xun” in Manchurian Literature: To Overcome Collaboration or Overcome by Modernity----A Case Study of GU Ding’ *New Life*** **Amber XU**

The Chinese historical narratives always treat Manchuria as a shameful colony under the shadow of Japanese control during the Second World War. In this sense, Gu Ding, who was employed as the Manchurian official having a close relationship with Japanese, inevitably, is labelled as a traitor. By reappraising the complicate ideological discourses in Manchurian literature and Gu Ding’ s most problematic literary work *New Life*, this paper proposes that the complex of “Lu Xun” as well as the Manchurian intellectuals’ desire for modernity, scientific civilization, the enlightenment of the national citizens, e.g., not only produce the transformative relation between the “marginal” Manchurian literature and the “central” left-wing literature, but also the ambiguous cultural resource which rationalizing Gu Ding’ s collaboration with Japanese. Specifically, on the one hand, *New Life*, regards the Japanese colonizers’ advanced health system and hygienic habits as the modern representations, so that the lure of “becoming Japanese” becomes quite reasonable. On the other hand, Gu Ding instrumentally re-interprets/appropriates Lu Xun’ s revolutionary appeal, namely, reforming the national character, and further posits a premise to overcome collaboration, that is, identifying with Japanese does not means committing treason, rather, it provides the alternative of civilizing the national citizens. Moreover, the portrayal that the cooperative work of eradicating pestilence between the Japanese and the Chinese who live in Manchukuo, enables the author to get rid of the sense of inferiority in the face of Japanese modern scientific civilization and cater to the rhetoric of “the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere.” Torn between colonialism and modernity, such dilemma was not solved in Manchuria in 1930s and even is unsettled nowadays. By the virtue of the methodology of critical reading, I argue that, overcoming by Japanese modernity could be understood as a compromised project to overcome collaboration.

## **PS-6Jul-B15**

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 1:00pm - 1:15pm • *Location:* D1-LP-07

### **Getting the ecology of learning into the hands of the teachers: A website solution**

**Robin Lane**

There is a wealth of information in academic literature about influences on learning, and many books written for teachers to provide them with effective tools and practices. However, with the pressure on teachers in today's school climate, few of them have time or energy to work their way through these resources, even if they are easily available. Repeated studies from all over the world have shown that even when the information is nominally available, it is underused, and children continue to be taught using methods that may or may not be effective.

Recent research into resource formats that are 'teacher-friendly' suggest that a WebApp format results in greater use of resources by teachers. The constraints of lack of time, energy and access might be mitigated if the material were in a well formatted, easily accessible form that teachers could have on their devices. They could search for only what they need at that time. Other research reports that both effective practices and the reasons for them are needed by teachers – both principles of learning and practices of teaching. Furthermore, both general pedagogical knowledge and pedagogical content knowledge is required.

This paper reports on a WebApp that is designed to answer these constraints. Principles of learning and practices of teaching are displayed ecologically, so that a teacher can easily search for the information they need. Search terms are presented in mind-maps to show connections, and relevant principles or practices are displayed in an ecological format – within the learner (endo level); in the classroom and family (micro level); in the school (meso level); and in the wider environment (exo and macro levels). This paper introduces the website and encourages attendees to explore it, with guidance.

## **PS-6Jul-D15**

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 1:00pm - 1:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-08

### **Empirical Analysis on Satisfaction Influencing Factors of Textbook Subsidiary Materials in Minority Regions**

**Yaya Shi**

Through the questionnaire survey, taking 540 high school students from 11 classes in three high schools in a certain ethnic area, from the aspects of demographic characteristics, personality characteristics and school performance of ethnic areas and senior high school students, this paper carried out a study on the influencing factors of satisfaction with textbook assistive materials. Using SPSS 19.0 statistical analysis software as data analysis tool. The main analysis methods include independent sample T test, single factor analysis of variance and Logistic regression analysis. The research shows that most students are unsatisfied with teaching effects of subsidiary materials, such as girl students, students in grade three, students in poor performance, students uninterested in subsidiary materials, students who do not understand the contents, and students who do not read subsidiary material. Based on these questions, teachers, students and the whole society should make joint efforts and take effective measures in order to further improve the students' satisfaction with the teaching of textbook supplementary materials.

## PS-6Jul-E15

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 1:00pm - 1:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-09

### **Mastering specific topic vocabulary: positive education solutions in English language teaching**

**Galina Kruchinina**

The well-known and widely used in English teaching methodology and practice classification of vocabulary into ‘everyday’ ( ‘general’ ) and ‘topic-specific’ is not sufficient when we take into consideration the English teacher training of non-native speakers.

The criterion of this classification is based on the frequency of vocabulary items usage in different life spheres: ‘everyday’ or ‘general’ words used by every person in everyday life and ‘specific’ - by some persons in some specific setting. There are 28 topics in General Vocabulary and 21 topics in Topic Specific Vocabulary in International English Language Testing System examinations. This criterion is pure linguistic and ignores learner’ s involvement and motivation as a main focus.

The results of the complex process of vocabulary teaching, learning and word acquisition shown by the students in tests made us divide the general and specific vocabulary items into 2 major parts. We take the vocabulary items not only as linguistic forms but firstly as notions, meanings and real life phenomena they stand for.

So we have two types of lexical units that are sure to determine learning strategies and learning motivation: the inside-student-activity-sphere vocabulary items and the outside-student-activity-sphere vocabulary items. The inside-student-activity-sphere vocabulary items denote phenomena that are likely present in the students’ life. The outside-student-activity-sphere vocabulary items denote phenomena that lie outside of the sphere of students’ expertise. Mastering such types of items demands greater efforts from students and of course teachers. Principles of positive education promote the better way of word acquisition. Positive emotion, engagement, relationships, meaning and accomplishments: all these components of positive education model help students to find their personal way of mastering specific topic vocabulary.

## **PS-6Jul-F15**

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 1:00pm - 1:15pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **The Analysis on the construction of the American Cummings Center for the History of Psychology**

**Zongjian Zhen**

The establishment, library collection resources, institutions of the American Cummings Center for the History of Psychology are introduced at first in this paper, and then the job functions are analyzed in order to help people learn more about the American Cummings Center for the History of Psychology. Finally, the significance of the development of Chinese psychology history archive and the popularization of psychological knowledge is expatiated.

## **PS-6Jul-B16**

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 1:15pm - 1:30pm • *Location:* D1-LP-07

### **Study on band gap of phononic crystals based on MRE**

**Xixi Wen**

According to 2-D phononic crystals with cylindrical lead embedded in the matrix MRE in form of square lattice, the band structure and transmission characteristics are studied by the typical plane wave expansion and the finite element method. The band gap of the phononic crystals in different magnetic fields as well as in different volume fraction of iron particles of matrix MRE is calculated. The displacement field of a certain frequency is also analyzed using finite element method. The results show that the first absolute band calculated without magnetic field using plane wave expansion is 795~1609.2Hz, which agrees well with the result of 793~1626Hz using finite element method. Similarly, the first band when volume fraction of iron in MRE is 60% are 1232.6~1956.9Hz and 1250~2031Hz respectively when using plane wave expansion and the finite element method. Through different cases, We have the following conclusions: magnetic field can change the location and width of band gap at the same time; and the volume fraction of iron particles will change the position of band gap, while width basically unchanged; At some frequencies, there is resonance phenomenon in the two-dimensional wave field of lead /MRE phononic crystal.

## **PS-6Jul-F16**

*Time:* Friday, 06/Jul/2018: 1:15pm - 1:30pm • *Location:* D2-LP-10

### **Why Being Hadhramis Matters: Homeland, Immigration Policy, and Community-Identity Making of the Hadhrami Migrants in Contemporary China**

**Jiajun Martin He**

Previously published studies on Hadhrami people and the Hadhrami diaspora have predominantly been focused on the Arabian Peninsula and the rest of the Indian Ocean rim. This paper, therefore, seeks to extend the knowledge and scholarship on the Hadhrami diaspora to the context of contemporary China, and to draw scholarly attention to the distinctive process of how the unique historical trajectory of Hadhramaut the homeland, the changing but still restrictive immigration policy of China, and the migrants' situated lives in the Chinese society together have affected the Hadhrami community-building and identification in China. Crucially based on the researcher's ethnographic fieldwork in Guangzhou and Yiwu, two major entrepôt cities in China, this paper first introduces the starting point of the current research on the Hadhrami migrants in China and locates itself against the greater body of contemporary Hadhrami scholarship since the late twentieth century. It then discusses the political history of modern Hadhramaut in relation to Yemen and explains how it has been affecting the Hadhramis' identification in general. Next, it reviews the recent changes and status quo of the Chinese immigration policy and law, as well as its impacts on the Hadhrami migrants' lives on a micro level. This paper finally reserves its core section to explore the community-in-building of the Hadhrami migrants in China, by the illustration of the researcher's personal participation and observation of the collective lives of the community, and how these situated ways of living have been contributing to the formation of a common identity.