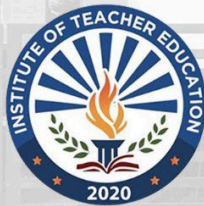


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Research Publication Office

**Institute of
Teachers Education**

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

A.Y. 2019-2020



BOOK of ABSTRACTS A.Y. 2019-2020
Institute of Teachers Education

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The Book of Abstracts A.Y. 2019-2020 Institute of Teachers Education is an annual publication of Davao del Sur State College that showcases a selection of research studies conducted by students. This publication offers valuable insights into the wealth of knowledge and innovative ideas emerging from the academic work of both students and their mentors.

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MESSAGE FROM THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



The Davao del Sur State College (DSSC) is committed to delivering quality education and fostering impactful research that contributes to community development and improves quality of life. Our research initiatives create opportunities for growth, innovation, and progress.

I congratulate our students for their impactful research and our faculty members for their dedication to mentoring students to become future researchers of integrity and excellence. I also extend my gratitude to Dr. Cherry Ann P. Roxas, RDI Director, and Asst. Prof. Jayson R. Pucot, Head of the Research Publication Office, for their hard work in compiling and documenting our graduate students' thesis abstracts. May this Book of Abstracts inspire future researchers for years to come.

Congratulations to all involved in this achievement!

AUGIE E. FUENTES, Ph.D.

President

*MESSAGE FROM THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION*



Research is a cornerstone of academic excellence, driving students to engage with global challenges and contribute to the creation of new knowledge. It is with great pleasure that I present the Book of Abstracts, highlighting the outstanding theses of students from the Institute of Teacher Education.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to our dedicated faculty and Dean, Dr. Cindy B. Rosil, for her leadership and support in guiding our students. To the graduates, congratulations on your achievements! May this research experience inspire you to continue exploring, learning, and contributing to the world of knowledge.

CHERRY ANN P. ROXAS, DBA
RDI Director

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN



As an institution committed to fostering excellence in teaching and learning, we are proud to highlight the diverse and innovative research, practices, and ideas contributed by our faculty, students, and educational practitioners. These abstracts reflect not only the dedication and passion of our academic community but also the ongoing evolution of education in the 21st century.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to our students for their outstanding work, and my sincere gratitude to the faculty mentors and our research coordinator, Prof. Garnette Mae Balacy, for their invaluable support in compiling these thesis abstracts.

We hope this collection sparks further collaboration, reflection, and progress in the field of teacher education. Together, we have the opportunity to continue shaping the future of education and making a lasting impact on the lives of learners around the world. Thank you for your unwavering commitment to excellence.

CINDY B. ROSIL, Ed.D.

Dean, ITED

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**Bachelor of Science in
Secondary Education Major
in Biological Science**

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION (HEI) TEACHERS' PEDAGOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND CREATIVITY IN TEACHING SCIENCE SUBJECTS

Authors: Bernice D. Abrenilla

Year: 2020

Darel P. Limosnero

Darwin E. Lawi-an

Jovy B. Gisultura

Caryl R. Repuela

Adviser: Marilou C. Sabud EdD

This research aimed to describe SPAMAST teachers' pedagogical knowledge and creativity in teaching Science and determine whether the two variables are correlated. Further, the description of pedagogical knowledge and creativity was explored in relation to the profile of the teachers in terms of sex, age, civil status, highest educational attainment, designation and number of years in service. The indicators for pedagogical knowledge are content knowledge, general pedagogical knowledge and pedagogical content knowledge while creativity in teaching science has four indicators namely fluency, flexibility, originality and elaboration. Eighteen instructors of SPAMAST who were handling science courses in the first semester of school year 2018-2019, particularly Biological, Earth and Physical Sciences were the research subjects of the study. The instruments for teachers' pedagogical content knowledge and creativity were adapted from the published work of Adedoyin (2011) and Shively (2011) respectively, both are 5-point scales. The relatively low population size of the respondents prompted the use of nonparametric statistics (Kendall Tau) in determining the relationship between teachers' pedagogical content knowledge and creativity in teaching science. Results of the study disclosed that most of the faculty teaching science subjects are males. The level of teachers' pedagogical knowledge was described high as well as the creativity of teacher. Hence, there is a significant relationship between the teacher's pedagogical knowledge and their creativity in teaching science subjects.

ACADEMIC DRIVE AND SELF-ESTEEM OF FUTURE PRESERVICE TEACHERS

Authors: Novelee D. Adana Shiene Puerto

Year: 2020

Adviser: Meliza P. Alo, Ed.D

Academic drive cause behaviors that are in some way related to academic functioning and success, such as how much effort students put forth; how effectively they regulate their work; which endeavors they choose to pursue; and how persistent they are when faced with challenges. It is attributed to self-esteem, which led to success in schooling and depicted self-esteem as one of the basic human motivations. The researcher aimed to determine the relationship between these two variables using a quantitative non-experimental research design. The study used a complete enumeration method wherein the whole population was measured and a survey questionnaire was used as an instrument. The data were obtained through random sampling and were analyzed using mean, standard deviation, and Pearson (r). The findings revealed that the academic drive and self-esteem of the students were high and showed that there was a significant relationship between the two variables. Therefore, academic drive has a big impact on the self-esteem of future pre-service teachers; academic drive is directly proportionate to self-esteem increases.

LEVEL OF ASSESSMENT TASKS UTILIZATION AMONG TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION SUBJECTS IN SPAMAST

Authors: Glaiza Nicol O. Aguilon,
Rachel C. Caorte,
Elseri Marie D. Llemit
Raima B. Respicio ,
Lovelyn Joy S. Taguno

Year: 2020

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, PhD

The study aimed to examine the assessment tasks utilization in the Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) subjects in SPAMAST-Digos Campus. This study was limited only to the type of assessment tasks utilized by faculty in fourth year BSED Technology and Livelihood Education subjects, whether it is Performance-based Assessment, Product-based Assessment or Traditional Assessment. Respondents of the study were the sixty-five (65) TLE students who were enrolled during First Semester, School Year 2018-2019. A descriptive method was used in this study. Data were gathered and analyzed using frequency counting, relative frequency and mean in order to determine the type of assessment tasks and the level of utilization of assessment tasks in TLE Subjects. Results revealed that the type of assessment tasks commonly utilized in Technology and Livelihood Education subjects as reflected in the course syllabus are Actual Performance as Performance-based Assessment, Powerpoint Presentation and Presentation of Finished Product as Product-based Assessments, and Written Exam and Quiz as Traditional Assessments. Moreover, the level of utilization of assessment tasks was Very High in terms of Performance-based Assessment, High in terms of Product-based Assessment, and High in Traditional Assessment. In overall, the level of utilization of assessment tasks was high.

ACCEPTABILITY LEVEL OF COFFEE SEAWEED TART

Authors: Jazel E. Albofera

Year: 2020

Mary Joy M. Blanco

Adviser: Arlyn J. Omboy, MAHE

The study aimed to test the acceptability level of coffee seaweed tart as a pastry product of Davao del Sur State College. Five treatments were used in the study, four of them utilized coffee and seaweed, and one of the treatments was used as the control and was replicated three times. The students were randomly picked as respondents in the study: 25 students from Matti National High School, and 25 students from Davao del Sur State College. Using means, standard deviation, Analysis of variance (ANOVA), and the T-test, the result revealed that the tart prepared using all the treatments were more acceptable in terms of palatability, texture, color, odor, and appearance. Thus, treatment 5 which was the control got the highest rank, and treatment four got the second rank. These results led to a conclusion that there was a significant difference existed in the acceptability level in making the coffee seaweed tart in terms of palatability, texture, odor, and appearance. However, there was no significant difference in the level of acceptability of making coffee seaweed tart in terms of color. Therefore, color does not affect the acceptability of coffee seaweed tart. Moreover, the researcher recommended pursuing treatment 4 instead of the commercial tart, as it was the second-highest treatment preferred by the respondents. Thus, it can be developed and improved for commercialization.

STUDENT INTEREST, INSTRUCTOR EFFECTIVENESS AND STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN SCIENCE

Authors: Hannah Gae S. Alendajao

Year: 2020

Nelly Joy G. Bulonos

Sland Mae D. Gonzaga

Jeanbie P. Manimog

Roger L. Torejano II

Adviser: Meliza P. Alo PhD

Determining how student interest and instructor effectiveness affect student performance in science is essential in understanding learning. This study aims to describe college student's interest, perceived instructor effectiveness and performance in Science courses in SPAMAST. Further, it aimed to investigate whether student interest and perceived instructor effectiveness significantly correlate to student performance. Hence, the study adopted the descriptive-correlational design. The research subjects include 137 college students from 5 sections of the Education Department who are enrolled in the Science courses like Developmental Biology, Systematic Biology, Science Society and Technology, Biotechnology, Organic Chemistry, Biochemistry, Earth and Environmental Science, Mechanics and Inorganic Chemistry, which are all offered in the first semester of school year 2018-2019. The student interest in science survey questionnaire from TIMSS (2007) and LISD Student Interest Survey-Science Motivation and the instructor effectiveness survey questionnaire from Fisher Digital Publication and Missouri Educator Evaluation were used to measure the independent variables of the study while a self-made achievement test validated by expert instructors of SPAMAST Digos-Campus was used as proxy for the performance of the student-respondent in the various science courses. Descriptive measures were used and correlational analysis was performed to address the objectives of the study. Results confirmed that there was a positive linear relationship between student interest and instructor effectiveness on student performance. Findings suggest implications for program enhancement and further studies.

USING SMART PHONE IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Authors: Ritchelle O. Algabre

Year: 2020

Dondel P. Devila

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT PhD

The usage of mobile phones is beginning to influence how people learn, particularly in language learning. The purpose of this study is to learn about the participants' language learning experiences with mobile phones, as well as how mobile phones aid language learning. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted in obtaining pertinent information. Through the Qualitative-Phenomenological method, the researchers discovered that using a mobile phone can help people enhance their vocabulary, communication skills, and grammar building. It was also discovered that mobile phones can help them to communicate and connect to other people, and also help them know other international languages. Through discussion and implication are included. Keywords: Ubiquitous learning, mobile learning, second language learning

HOME VISITATION: PERSPECTIVES OF GRADE 10 STUDENTS IN LEARNING SCIENCE

Authors: Ryan Lloyd D. Labartine

Year: 2020

Novie James D. Ligue

Jozel Ann G. Mativo

Riva A. Suelo

Adviser: Cindy B. Rosil, EdD

Home visitation have a large influence on the academic achievement of the students and the relationship between teachers and students. The purpose of the study was to investigate the perspectives of Grade 10 students towards home visitation in learning Science. It sought to determine influence of home visitation on students in learning Science and to find educational insights that can contribute to the implementation of home visitation and Science learning. This study employed a qualitative action research approach in collecting the data. The respondents of the study were the Grade 10 Science students of Marber National High School. Data were gathered through the validated interview guide with appropriate ethical protocols as its main research instrument. The results of the thematic analysis showed that the Grade 10 Science students in general, have a positive perspective and responses on the home visitation program. The Grade 10 Science students experienced great impact on their performance and behavior in Science learning after home visitation. Students sometimes encountered problems with the limited time allotment. Moreover, the interventions were offered to address the problem.

MEMORY PRINTS: USE OF KEYWORDS MNEMONICS IN ENHANCING MEMORY PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS

Authors: Grace C. Antinero

Year: 2020

Dimple Rose Baustista

Ella V. Mellejor

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT

To recall an essential information is a struggle for students especially when they are bombarded with different information and tasks. This qualitative multiple case study was undertaken to determine how keyword mnemonics were used by students in improving their memory performance, the challenges faced in utilizing these mnemonics and the ways on how to utilize mnemonics efficiently. Face to face interviews were performed with the aid of questionnaire in order to gain pertinent answers. Results revealed that participants utilized keyword mnemonic strategy through finding a word or words that is essential to the lesson and that they discovered it themselves. Struggles in using keyword mnemonic include confusion caused by lengthy information. However, challenges can be managed and recall of information was still effective. The use of keyword mnemonic can further be developed by having an accurate note, comprehending and properly summarizing the lessons.

SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE, TEACHING PRACTICES AND ITS IMPACT TOWARDS STUDENTS' ACADEMIC RATING

Authors: Jovelle D. Badaan

Year: 2020

Chrislyn P. Ordaneza

Jeala Mae Escoton

Darlene M. Corpuz

Kimiko Chear A. Pandac

Adviser: Meliza P. Alo PhD

This study determined the relationship of scientific attitudes and teaching practices in Southern Philippines Agri-business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology (SPAMAST). Two questionnaires were used, one to determine the level of the scientific attitudes if teachers and the other to measure the level of their teaching practices. The study involved 54 BSED Biological Science students. The quantitative data were collated, analyzed and tallied using mean, standard, deviation, Pearson r and p-value. The data gathered draw the same remarks which disclosed a 'very satisfactory' level of performances observed by the students.

In the Scientific attitude, the overall total of mean and standard deviation in each category remarks 'very satisfactory' level, innovativeness, intellectually driven, critical-mindedness, respect for evidence and open-mindedness. This clearly manifested that teacher's scientific attitude has a huge impact on students' learning. Concluded similarly in the teaching practices, the description goes the same in terms of lesson design and instruction, classroom culture and content delivery which draw a 'very satisfactory' remark after the mean ratings and standard deviations. The ratings show that students look forward to the teaching practices of teachers and are satisfied with the present shown performances. Furthermore, the scientific attitudes and teaching practices shows significant relationship. In the data gathered the each of scientific attitudes as correlated to teaching practices resulted to a significant relation using the Pearson r and p-value. In addition, the relationship of scientific attitudes and teaching practices manifested a significant remark with an overall Pearson r of 0.60 and p-value of 0.00.

THE INFLUENCE OF TELEVISION-BASED EDUCATION ON PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT OF THIRD YEAR BTLED STUDENTS OF DAVAO DEL SUR STATE COLLEGE

Authors: Ann Bernadette F. Barrios

Year: 2020

Kimberly C. Bacarro

Myra Mae R.Lim

Ronie B. Gamon

Adviser: Arlyn J. Omboy, MA

This study aimed to know the influence of Television-Based Instruction in the new normal education on participation and engagement of third year BTLED at Davao del Sur State College. This study used qualitative research design. This qualitative inquiry was employed eight (8) college students as its research participants. Technology issue, video production, time efficiency, comprehension difficulties and lesson structure were the themes that appeared from the responses on the experiences and perceptions encountered by the students. However, technical innovation, innovative assessment strategies and audio-visual impact increase the participation and engagement of the students.

The use of Television-Based Instruction as distance learning solutions is a powerful way to bridge the digital divide in the education sector and reach the most marginalized learners. However, there are still some important matters to consider. experienced with different problems in terms of technology issue and such as lack of computer skills, unstable internet connection and their gadget capacity. Furthermore, the Television-Based Instruction was not that nearly accessible to others because of some factors. Moreover, designing interventions may prevent problems that occur during the implementation of the Television-Based Instruction such as; must provide an extended help and efforts for those students who had difficulties in assessing multimedia instruction and may give consideration to those students who experiencing difficulties in the implementation of Television-Based Instruction.

TELEVISION-BASED INSTRUCTION AND SELF-CONCEPT OF THIRD YEAR BTLED STUDENTS AT DAVAO DEL SUR STATE COLLEGE

Authors: Razel Jane T. Bartolaba

Year: 2020

Janice Mae C. Casonete

Rhoda Mae Sanchez

Rochelle F. Diaga

Adviser: Jasmin Eve Bucod, MAEd

Television-Based Instruction is one of the learning modalities along with radio-based instruction, online and modular learning in the absence of face-to-face learning due to COVID-19 pandemic. Television-based instruction is considered as one of the most effective modality in the new normal setting.

This study aims to explore the effectiveness of television-based multimedia instruction implemented by the Teacher Education Department to the self-concept of Third year BTLED students of Davao del Sur State College. Particularly, this action research aims to determine the experiences and perceptions of students who underwent television-based instruction in their Technology and Livelihood Education course and ascertain how television-based instruction developed self-concept.

The following methodology was followed as the researchers conducted the study: The study employed the qualitative action research design; this qualitative inquiry employed 3rd year BTLED students of DSSC as its research participants; the researchers used a semi-structured interview guide that was validated and approved. We asked permission from the school head to conduct the study and letter of permission was secured from the Dean Result revealed that third year BTLED students are adapting Television Based Instruction as medium of instruction. In this study we come up with four themes in experiences and perceptions of students who underwent television-based instruction and three themes on how television based instruction develops self-concept. Further, this denotes how student's chooses Television Based Instruction over traditional instruction.

AM I INTO WHAT: TRADITIONAL NOTE-TAKING OR DIGITAL COPIES?

Authors: Maeralee D, Batalon

Year: 2020

Catherine Durano

Constantino, Jea

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT

In the 21st century, usage of technology is uncontrollable due to technology advancements and makes things too easy to access wherein exerting too much effort is slowly forgotten. In line with this, traditional note-taking is slowly evolving into digital copies in acquiring knowledge. To discover which type of learning strategy would help the students more in learning acquisition, a qualitative phenomenological study was proposed. Focus group discussion was used in this study wherein the sixteen participants were subjected to an interview. The results showed that most of the students are still taking down notes to improve their agility in writing and enhances their comprehension through listening. Another thing is that they can easily recall what they have written with the help of those keywords. Thus, traditional note-taking is still the best learning strategy to be used.

MOBILE TECHNOLOGY: REINFORCING STUDENTS PERFORMANCE IN THE DISTANCE LEARNING MODALITY

Authors: Jessa L. Bayking
Wenna Jean V. Gallo
Margorie G. Pacatan
Adviser: Meliza P. Alo, PhD

Year: 2020

The overspreading of novel COVID 19 pandemic has led to the current distance learning modality in the Department of Education (DepEd) which brought challenges in the implementation of inclusive education. The use of mobile technology to support learning in the specific subject such as Science is considered as one of the current methods used by students and teachers.

This study aims to discuss the learning opportunities as well as to identify the difficulties of students in the use of Mobile Technology and how mobile devices help improve students learning. This study adopts the qualitative research design. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data.

This study employs an interview guide as its main research instrument to construct the phenomenon on the use of mobile technology in Grade 8 Science in the distance learning modality. Model was assessed based on the data collected from 8 participants using a survey questionnaire. The results indicated that using mobile devices is very effective in learning Science among the Grade 8 students of Digos City National High School hence, the data has shown evident results of students performing well with the aid of mobile technology in the learning process. In order to determine whether mobile devices directly impacted students' performance, thematic analysis was carried out which revealed three themes classified as general, variant and typical. It was found out that there is a strong correlation between student's performance and mobile technology in delivering instruction process despite the distance learning. However, the result indicated that there are also challenges and difficulties in engaging this mobile technology to this new normal set-up education. Based on the implications of the results of the study, curriculum enhancement program is recommended.

LEARNING STYLES AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION STUDENTS

Authors: Renelyn Mae L. Beltran

Year: 2020

Maeshellane D. Depio

Mylene L. Paladisan

Cyrell O. Elentorio, Joyce R. Alag

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, PhD

The study was conducted to determine the learning styles and academic performance of technology and livelihood education students in SPAMAST. The ninety-three (93) respondents were randomly selected from the students who were enrolled in Bachelor of Secondary Education major in Technology and Livelihood Education. This was conducted last November, 2018. The data were gathered using survey questionnaire, and were analyzed using the mean, standard deviation and correlation analysis. The respondents' level of learning styles in terms of verbal, visual, auditory and kinesthetic were high. Similarly, the level of academic performance of TLE students was also high. It was also found that the learning styles were significantly correlated to the academic performance. The relationship on the learning styles of students when analyzed according to academic performance was significant in terms of visual but not in terms of verbal, auditory and kinesthetic learning styles. Therefore, the TLE students were likely visual learners.

2017 TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION GRADUATES: A TRACER STUDY

Authors: Frenzy Joyce P. Bengil

Year: 2020

Rocelyn M. Relatado

Jenelyn C. Paring

Jeanilyn D. Bengil

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz

This study was conducted to determine the employment profile of Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) graduates of SPAMAST, Digos Campus who graduated last June 2017. Its objectives were to determine the demographic profile of T.L.E graduates in terms of age, gender, civil status, educational attainment, professional eligibility and National Certificate of Competency and to determine the graduate's employability in terms of their transition time from graduation to employment, employment status and job alignment to degree sought.

A descriptive research design was applied to this study with a revised CHED-Graduates Tracer Survey questionnaire as the main data gathering instrument. There were nineteen (19) respondents and complete enumeration technique was utilized in this study. Based on the findings of the study, most of the graduates were aged 21 and 22 years old, dominated by female and single at the time of the study. Moreover, all of the graduates only obtained Bachelor's degree but are licensed professional teachers and National Certificate II holders. In terms of graduates employability, most of them got a job six (6) months and below, after graduation and were employed locally as regular/permanent employees. Majority of the graduates' major line of present job was in education which was related to the course they took up in college and most of them stated that BSED TLE curriculum is relevant to the job they have sought.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF BSED TLE AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE PRESERVICE TEACHERS OF DAVAO DEL SUR STATE COLLEGE

Authors: Janiza B. Busano, Lendie A. Cluma
Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, Ph.D.

Year: 2020

The primary aim of this study is to describe the performance evaluation of the pre-service teachers of Davao del Sur State College. This study is conducted in Davao del Sur State College with a total of 30 respondents composed of two majors from Biological Science and Technology and Livelihood Education including the 30 cooperating teachers of the respondent of this study.

The study was conducted last December 2019 using a mixed-method research design that involved both quantitative and qualitative research in collecting the data. Quota sampling was used in the selection of samples. In quantitative evaluation, data were gathered using the classroom observation worksheet of the pre-service teacher containing the rating from the cooperating teachers, and in the qualitative evaluation, data were gathered using focus group discussion through paper and pen and analyzed using arithmetic mean and thematic content analysis. In terms of their performance, specifically the ratings of every behavior under five indicators which are the content organization, presentation, teacher-student interaction, instructional materials, environment, and content knowledge and relevance. It was observed based on the result that the overall ratings on the average mean of every indicator are all moderate. Moreover, the findings of this study hopefully make future pre-service teachers be more responsible and competent in the field in order to foster a positive change in the educational landscape.

FEEDBACKING OF TEACHERS: REVELATIONS OF GRADE 9 STUDENTS

Authors: Lani R. Cahansa
Cerilos S. Nabigo
Gary F. Española
Adviser: Fernand Fagutao

Year: 2020

This study was undertaken in to determine the effects of feedbacking of preservice teachers of Davao del Sur State College under the revelations of Grade 9 students. Specifically, the following objectives were sought to be answered: to determine the various feedbacking mechanisms applied by preservice in Science in the distance learning modality; to describe students' experiences on feedbacking in the accomplishment of the self-learning modules in Science and to describe the perspectives of students on feedbacking.

The study was conducted in Kapatagan National High School, a public high school located in Barangay Kapatagan, Digos City, Davao Del Sur. This study was conducted on January 2021-June 2021. This study adopted the qualitative research design. This qualitative inquiry employed ten Grade 9 students in Science of Kapatagan National High School as its research participants. The selection method that was used was purposive sampling, also known as judgmental, selective or subjective sampling, which is a type of non-probability sampling technique.

In this study, the interview responses of the Grade 9 students of Kapatagan National High School in Science were the qualitative data to be gathered. As the results revealed, it can be inferred that feedbacking is very effective in teaching Science among the Grade 9 students of Kapatagan National High School, however there were also challenges and difficulties in engaging to this new normal set-up education. Based from the results and conclusions, the researcher made the following recommendations: Department of Education (DepEd) must encourage all the teachers to give/write feedback to all learners specifically to their performances., School Heads must assists their teachers to know the needs of the learners in order to address the difficulties of every students., Teacher must motivate and employ positive feedback that encourage the learners to improve their performance in learning., Students must follow the teachers instruction and always give the best to answer the given activities/modules. Parents must guide their children to their learning needs specifically to their learning difficulties and also the use of internet sites.

EVALUATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE STUDENTS IN SCIENCE AND NON-SCIENCE SUBJECTS: A DESCRIPTIVE AND CORRELATIONAL STUDY

Authors: Charles Johann H. Canoy

Year: 2020

Rainel C. Dinopol

Rovie M. Amper

Darwin G. Devibar

Joey M. Cabillo

Adviser: Fernand F. Fagutao PhD

This study aimed to describe the performance of Bachelor of Secondary Education major in Biological science students of SPAMAST in science and non-science courses. The direct and indirect effects of the performances in various science and non-science courses were also analyzed using path analysis. Path analysis is a method employed to determine whether or not a multivariate set of non-experimental data fits well with particular causal models. The Science courses cluster include major biology subjects, chemistry, physics, science electives, mathematics and statistics while the non-science cluster include subjects in Education, Social Sciences, English, Filipino and Physical Education.

The research subjects of the study are the final grades in the various science and non-science courses of 40 BSED Biological Science students, which comprise the last batch of the Revised Basic Education Curriculum. The findings of the study suggest which science and non-science courses have significant direct and indirect paths which can be essential in curricular enhancement. Implications for further research like incorporating student profile as moderating variables is highly encouraged in order to address student individual differences.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ANXIETY: ISSUES IN THE MAINSTREAM CLASSROOM

Authors: Marguea C. Caran

Year: 2020

Narcisa Decena

Laiza May Diez

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT

The importance of this study is to delve into reasons why second language learners are having difficulties to acquire L2. Hence, by knowing the factors that could hamper students to utter a certain language (Tanveer, 2007). A language teacher's consideration of a language learner's anxiety reaction is thought extremely significant in order to aid learners in achieving the specified performance goals in the target language. With the knowledge of why L2 learners feel anxious every time they speak, teachers can be able to determine some ways to train students to speak without hesitation and they can give appropriate kinds of reinforcements to teach learners in regards of acquiring a second language. Based on the researchers mapping, they have found out that anxiety can really distract the performance of students—not just their oral competence, but also the performance of the student to communicate and to learn to speak L2. Students tend to become anxious for they are not comfortable of speaking the language due to nervousness, fear, and even of being conscious about what to speak.

ASSESSMENT OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COMPETENCIES AMONG COLLEGE FACULTY OF SPAMAST

Authors: Maria Angelica Raziel B. Carreon

Year: 2020

Julsan D. Diandan Jr.

Ariel C. Balio Jr.

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, PhD

In order to improve the capacity of faculty members in teaching technical courses under the Bachelor of Secondary Education major in Technology and Livelihood Education, the technical and vocational competencies must be continually evaluated. This study aimed to conduct an assessment of technical and vocational competencies among College Faculty of Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology. It was conducted on October to December 2018 and was carried out through descriptive research survey design. Respondents were the forty-two (42) faculty of SPAMAST Digos Campus who handled education subjects during First semester of school year 2018-1019. The data were analyzed with the used of Relative Frequency and percentage. The result revealed that majority of the college faculty were thirty-five (35) years and below, were dominated by female, had five (5) years and below length of service, were holders of masters and doctorate degrees, and holders of National Certificates (NC) II with specialization in Computer and Hardware Servicing (CHS).

TAKING CONTROL: FOSTERING LEARNERS' AUTONOMY IN LEARNING ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Authors: Verny T. Cartajena

Year: 2020

Lucman B. Cabila

Jisiamar C. Geromo

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT PhD

This phenomenological-qualitative study cultivated the personal and meaningful experiences of the participants, on the use of autonomous learning in their studies. Sixteen freshmen students were purposively chosen, In-depth Interviews and Focus Group discussions were employed to gather the relevant information. The findings of the study revealed that; autonomous learning is seen as an essential tool for learners to engross their learning efficiency; it allowed the participants to take responsibility for their advancements; developed their planning and prioritizing skills; improved self-decision; motivation; willingness; determination; interest to learn; a heightened sense of accountability of their actions; allowed to understand their capabilities, and it was self-rewarding. However, careful planning and procedures were necessary for autonomous learning, such as: readying self to learn; securing complete materials; developing the ability to ask help; setting a conducive environment and marking specific timelines to be followed. The participants perceived these procedures were efficient to learn effectively. Moreover, they suggested that learners should not rely heavily on teachers rather learn to be self-directed, motivated, and delve beyond the learning horizon. It was implicated that autonomous learning is necessary, especially during this time of the pandemic, where students and teachers do not have face-to-face encounters, instead everything is done online.

THE EFFECTIVENESS AND APPLICABILITY OF INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES OF TEACHERS HANDLING TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION SUBJECTS

Authors: Joanna Mae Catigan

Year: 2020

Novee Mae Mamites

April Mie Pelicano

Jasmin Macapa-ar

Nestie Macalua

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, PhD

This study was conducted to determine the effectiveness and applicability of instructional strategies of teachers handling Technology and Livelihood Education Subjects in Matti National High School. The determining of instructional strategies TLE subject was conducted at Matti National High school located in Barangay Matti, Digos City. This covered the teachers handling the two Grade levels which are Grade 9 and Grade 10. Data were collected employing the matrix form of checklist to obtain data on students in terms of age, sex, and Grade Level. For teacher's profile to obtain data, the terms are age, sex, numbers of seminar attended and number of years in service.

The result of the study revealed that most of Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) students were dominated by female that was aged 15-16 years of age. For the teachers respondents were dominated also by female. It was also found that 50% of teacher's respondents attended seminars related to instructional strategies. The rating of every instructional strategy by the teachers was found to be at satisfactory work level.

LEARNING STYLES: THE USE OF MULTIMEDIA IN LEARNING ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Authors: Nazarito A. Catubig Jr.

Year: 2020

Sherlyn C. Laborada

Khazy Claire Sardido

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT PhD

The main goal of the research study was to figure out the use of multimedia among the First year BSED students major in English, Math, Science and Technology and Livelihood Education – Home Economics (TLE–HE) in learning their English vocabulary and to discover the students’ different experiences regarding technology-based instruction. The necessary information was gathered through an In-depth Interview (IDI) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Results divulged the application of multimedia was helpful in English vocabulary learning, makes the learning more convenient and at the same time builds interest of the student to develop confidence and simulate students’ interest in English learning. The approach also serves as gateway for students to share and expressed their perceptions regarding the matter. Students were able to increase their self-esteem since they recognized their accountability for the group’s achievement in class.

YOUTUBE APPLICATION IN TEACHING SCIENCE EXPERIMENTS: POINTS OF VIEWS OF GRADE 10 STUDENTS

Authors: Charis L. Colipano
Rene Boy M. Remando
Imari S. Niere
Adviser: Elias Norab, MAEd

Year: 2020

This study investigated the effectiveness of using YouTube application for Science Experiments Demonstration of Grade 10 students of Federico Yap National High School in the distance learning modality. Specifically, the following questions were ascertained: to what extent does watching YouTube videos facilitate Grade 10 learners understanding of science experiments and what are the challenges and opportunities in the use of YouTube for Science experiments during the distance learning modality. The study was conducted in Federico Yap National High School, a public high school located in Barangay Astorga, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur.

This study was conducted on January 2021 – June 2021. This qualitative inquiry employed ten respondents from Grade 10 students of Federico Yap National High School as its research participants. The selection method that was used were purposive sampling, also known as judgmental, selective or subjective sampling, which is a type of non-probability sampling technique. In this study the data collected were interpreted by the used of thematic analysis and the responses of the Grade 10 students of Federico Yap National High School were the qualitative data gathered.

Based on the qualitative data analysis, it was found that YouTube videos has significant impact in teaching and learning science experiments during this time of Learning Distance Modality among the Grade 10 students of Federico Yap National High School. However, there were also challenges and difficulties in using this application in the new normal set-up of teaching ang learning. It was further revealed that YouTube videos provides variety of ideas and concepts that will lead to meaningful learning. Watching YouTube Videos improves learning span and therefore improves learning performance. Through YouTube videos learners can discovers learning techniques and styles and encourages scientific Online Discussions. YouTube Improved learning Performance specially in understanding Science laboratory experiments.

ACCEPTABILITY OF COFFEE CUPCAKE FILLED WITH CREAM SEAWEED AS BASIS FOR PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Authors: Jovel Rose C. Coronel
Fregelyn Joy B. Ortega
Adviser: Arlyn J. Omboy, MAHE

Year: 2020

The primary purpose of this study was to determine the acceptability of coffee cupcakes filled with cream seaweed in terms of the five sensory characteristics: palatability, texture, color, odor, and appearance. Five treatments were used in the study – four of them utilized the coffee cupcake filled with cream seaweed and the other one is a commercial cupcake. The five treatments were replicated three times, 40 respondents were used in this study, 20 from Matti National High School and another 20 were from Davao del Sur State College.

The respondents of the study evaluated the finished product using a modified sensory evaluation score sheet based on the Likert Point Scale of 1-5. The statistical tools used were the mean, standard deviation, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and the T-test. The 0.5 alpha levels were used as the criterion for the acceptance and rejection of the null hypothesis.

This study revealed that in terms of palatability, odor, and appearance all treatments of coffee cupcakes filled with cream seaweed have resulted in a mean rating described as more acceptable. However, in terms of texture, treatment five obtained a mean rating described as most acceptable, and in contrast treatment 5 obtained a mean rating described as less acceptable in terms of color. Conversely, coffee cupcake filled with cream seaweed has a significant difference in terms of palatability, texture, color, and appearance, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. However, coffee cupcake filled with cream seaweed has no significant difference in terms of odor. Therefore, all the treatments have a comparable odor.

On the level of acceptability of the sensory characteristics of coffee cupcakes filled with cream, seaweed results indicated that both groups of students rated the product equally and the rating of students in the product was not significantly different. This means that the product is appropriate for both high school and college students and in preparing a product, cost volume profit analysis will always be considered.

It is recommended to study the shelf-life and the nutritional analysis of the product for the awareness of the consumers about the nutritional contents when it will be commercialized. Though treatment five (5) got the highest rank among all the treatments it is still

recommended to commercialize treatment three (3) which is composed of a mixture of 30grms coffee, 330grms cake flour, 4.5grms baking powder, 270grms eggs, 10grms cream seaweed, 70grms vegetable oil, 0.5grms salt, 190grms sugar, and 95grms evaporated milk.

THE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SKILLS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION STUDENTS

Authors: Gracechelle Bebs P. Coyoca

Year: 2020

Justine J. Rizaldo

Alberth A. Siaron

Elvira V. Gaquit

Jaira C. Otacan

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almerex, PhD

This study was conducted to determine the level of Information and Communication Technology skills of Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) students of SPAMAST- Digos Campus Matti, Digos City, Davao del Sur. Complete enumeration of 38 respondents of 3rd year Bachelor Secondary Education major in Technology and Livelihood Education was utilized in the selection of the students who were included in this study. An adopted questionnaire was utilized in obtaining data. Data were treated using mean arithmetic mean, standard deviation and Pearson-r. Based on the result, majority of the Technology and Livelihood Education students were female with the age of 20-21 and the level of ICT skills described highly capable. There was no significant relationship between the ICT skills and Academic performance of the Technology and Livelihood Education students. The levels of ICT skills is highly capable while Academic performance of Technology and Livelihood Education students was described as good work performance in terms of mean. Results further shows that there was no significant relationship between ICT skills and academic performance of Technology and Livelihood Education students.

**ASSESSMENT ON EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY
INTEGRATION AMONG TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD
EDUCATION SUBJECTS IN SPAMAST**

Authors: Stephanie E. Cuyag
Raziel Love A. Endar
Angelika S. Regidor
Sheina G. Villaroza

Year: 2020

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, PhD

The study primarily aimed to conduct assessment on the educational technology integration in Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) subjects. Respondents were the 2nd year and 3rd year TLE students who were enrolled during First Semester of School Year 2018-2019 in SPAMAST Digos Campus. Descriptive survey design was utilized in the study. Data gathered were treated using Mean. The level of educational technology integration in TLE subjects in terms of modern technology was Moderate with Smart Phone and Whiteboard as the leading integrated modern technologies.

On the other hand, the level of educational technology integration in TLE subjects in terms of traditional technology was Low with Textbooks as the leading integrated traditional technology. Moreover, the overall level of educational technology integration in TLE subjects was Low. On the other hand, the satisfaction level of the students on the integration of modern technology in TLE subjects was Moderate while low in traditional technology. The overall level of integration on educational technology in TLE subjects was Low.

LEVEL OF ACCEPTABILITY OF COFFEE AND WINE CANDY BASIS FOR PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Authors: Aiza H. Daug
Shaira Gay M. Villegas
Adviser: Arlyn J. Omboy, MAHE

Year: 2020

This study was primarily conducted to accept the level of coffee and wine candy. The sensory characteristics in terms of palatability treatment 3, 4 & 5 obtained the highest mean rating of all the five (5) treatments. However, all the five (5) treatments described as more acceptable. In terms of its color the five (5) treatments obtained the highest mean rating, and it described as more acceptable. In terms of odor treatment 1 obtained the highest mean rating among all treatments. However, all five (5) treatments described as more acceptable. in terms of texture treatment 4 obtained the highest mean rating among all treatment. However, all five (5) treatments described as more acceptable, and in terms of appearance treatment 1 obtained the lowest mean rating and described as acceptable. However, the rest of the treatments obtained the highest mean rating and described as more acceptable.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION (TLE) STUDENTS WITH AND WITHOUT NATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY

Authors: Cathrine Mae C. De vera

Year: 2020

Josephine L. Mendoza

Jeanua Mae G. Limasa

May Ann B. Villa

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, PhD

This study was conducted to determine the relationship between the National Certificate of Competency and the academic performance of the second year Bachelor of Secondary Education (BSED) students major in Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) in SPAMAST Digos Campus who were enrolled during the school year 2018-2019. Data were collected employing the matrix in the form of checklist to obtain data on students' profile in terms of age, gender, and National Certificate of Competency. However, records of students' General Point Average (GPA) were obtained from the Office of the Registrar in SPAMAST Digos Campus.

A descriptive-comparative research design method was used to interpret the data of the total of fifteen (15) respondents of the study. Results of the study revealed that most of the Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) students were dominated by female. Most of them were about 19 years of age. It was also found that majority of the respondents were holders of National Certificate of Competency which comprised of more than half of the total population. Moreover, academic performance of the students was found to be at satisfactory work level based on qualitative ratings which implies that most of the respondents are doing well on their academic performance. Generally, the result reflected that there is no significant difference between the academic performance of students' with and without National Certificate of Competency.

MOTIVATION AND INTEREST IN THE USE OF RADIO-BASED INSTRUCTION OF FRESHMEN BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION STUDENTS OF DAVAO DEL SUR STATE COLLEGE

Authors: Glenda Dumagpi
Daisy Mae Dianito
Rowena Aguilar

Year: 2020

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, PhD

Following the notion of Dale's learning experience, other flexible learning modalities like radio-based instruction are being used nowadays. This study aimed to discover the perceptions and experiences of college students on how radio-based instruction improves their motivation and interest during this pandemic.

The study employed a qualitative research design. The main method of collecting data from research participants was through semi-structured interview using the validated and pilot-tested interview guide. Freshmen students under the Bachelor of Technical and Livelihood Education were the participants of the study at Davao del Sur State College. Thematic analysis was used to come up with themes. Among the major themes that emerged were: absence of student-teacher interaction; reflective learning on new modalities; student's learning continuity; audio setting in radio-based instruction; technology inclination; decreased motivation in comparison with traditional setting added; eagerness in pursuing the course were the themes gathered from the respondents. This study disclosed that the experiences and perceptions of the respondents toward radio-based instruction are varied.

LEARNING STYLES AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF BSED BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE STUDENTS

Authors: Mohammad Habibolla I. Esmael

Year: 2020

Jobell F. Villagonzalo

Marjorie C. Pagente

Nikki N. Escabarte

Mariel C. Canono

Adviser: Meliza P. Alo PhD

This study aimed to determine the correlation of learning style and academic achievement of the BSEd Biological Science Students of SPAMAST Digos Campus. There were 72 respondents with 35.7% were males and 65.3% were females; most of the students were from the age group of 18-20.

The study employed descriptive correlation method to determine the relationship between learning style and academic achievement. The learning styles of the students were evaluated using the Barsh Learning Style Inventory with the result having the visual learning style as the most preferred learning style of the respondents. The academic achievement of the students was based on their GPA in the last semester they have enrolled, using the mean and standard deviation it was found out that most of the students have an academic achievement of "satisfactory work".

The findings of the study suggest that there is no significant relationship between the learning style and academic achievement of the study, thus the learning style does not affect their academic achievement. The results suggest that future researchers may make follow-up study on the topic under investigation exploring other variables that may affect students' academic achievement.

EXTENT OF UTILIZATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS AMONG TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION FACULTY

Authors: Rezly E. Florentino

Year: 2020

Romelyn Mondejar

Herlyn C. Patonial

Noreen C. Lunas

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, PhD

As part of the continuous improvement of the Technology and Livelihood Education program, the extent of use of instructional materials of the faculty members of the program needs to be ascertained as a prerequisite to faculty development programs. This is the intent of this study, which described the demographic profile of TLE faculty, commonly used instructional materials and extent of utilization of instructional materials among faculty handling TLE major subjects.

This study was conducted in Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology, Digos Campus with five (5) respondents handling TLE major subjects. A descriptive survey method was used. Data were gathered and analyzed using descriptive statistics particularly frequency and mean. Majority of the faculty handling TLE major subjects were male, belonged to age bracket of 36-55 years old, married, with instructor 1 and assistant professor 1 position title and were in teaching profession for 1-10 years. Most of them commonly utilized instructional materials such as books, chalkboard, manuals/workbook, record book and student manual. Moreover, the extent of the utilization of instructional materials was moderate.

TELEVISION- BASED MULTIMEDIA INSTRUCTION: VIEWPOINTS OF FIRST YEAR BTLED STUDENTS OF DAVAO DEL SUR STATE COLLEGE

Authors: Ramonito C. Flores, Jr.

Year: 2020

Jessela Joy Z. Daus

Adviser: Elizabeth C. Quinones, MAEd

This study explored the effectiveness of television-based multimedia instruction implemented by the Teacher Education Department to the motivation and interest of first year BTLED students of Davao del Sur State College. This was carried out by employing the qualitative action research approach. For the qualitative data gathering of the study, ten students of first year BTLED- Home Economics were interviewed using a validated interview guide with the appropriate ethical protocols. From the interviews with the students of Davao del Sur State College qualitative responses of the participants were recorded, transcribed and coded. Thematic analysis revealed three themes classified as general, typical and variant.

Based on the data gathered it come up with the eight themes namely: Positive perception on Instructional Content, Positive experience on Instructional Content, Positive perception on the structure, Positive experience on the structure, Challenges, Creativity, Learn new methodology, and Retrieval of knowledge. It was found out that using television-based multimedia instruction in the presentation of the lesson was well- delivered because the learners easily understand the lesson. The words used were very familiar and easy to understand. Thus, TBI motivates learners for better understanding and learning new concepts because it is direct, concise, and less time consuming. In fact, students are able to immediately and accurately grasp the essence of the topic. They compared that TBI is much better than the modular mode of instruction. Furthermore, learning using TBI improves students learning through Television/computers and phones in contrast with the usual mode of instruction which is module based, students tend to decrease their interest in the lesson because the modules were just composed of words alone.

ASSESSMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL COMPETENCE AND FIELD STUDY PERFORMANCE OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS IN DSSC

Authors: Diosdado M. Gimang Jr.

Year: 2020

Allan L. Quiapo

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almeraz, Ph.D.

The study aimed to determine the relationship between the pedagogical competence of pre-service teachers and their field study performance. The study employed a descriptive correlation research design. Data used in this study came from a survey of self-assessment of the preservice teachers (n=30) in DSSC and the assessment of cooperating teachers to their pre-service teachers handled (n=30) in DiCNHS. A questionnaire consisting of the specific indicators of National Competency-Based Teacher Standards was the main data gathered to describe the level of pedagogical competence of the pre-service teachers and the Grade Point Average (GPA) of the pre-service teachers along their field study courses were used to measure their field study performance.

The study revealed that in terms of pedagogical competence using the NCBTS as a framework, generally, the pre-service teachers are very competent. In terms of field study performance, it disclosed very good performance with a mean rating of 1.71. The cooperating teachers have significantly higher perceptions of the pedagogical competence of the pre-service teachers than the perception of the pre-service teachers themselves on the domains of Social Regard for Learnings, Diversity of Learners, and Planning, Assessing, and Reporting. There is no significant relationship between the level of pedagogical competence of the pre-service teachers and their field study performance of all indicators of National Competency Based Teacher Standards.

SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING IN ENHANCING STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILLS

Authors: Gingo, Mary Anne A.

Year: 2020

Anit, Judee Anne G.

Ceniza Margaret

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT

The main thrust of the study was to determine the use of self-directed learning among BSED English Major students in enhancing students' speaking skills using English. Focus group discussions were used to gather the data that was needed. Based on the results, self-directed learning is a very effective way of teaching English as a second language. Based on the results that the influence of self-directed learning is an effective method of learning to improve students English speaking skills.

Results revealed that students were able to communicate using English without inhibitions as well as they gain confidence to face many people. It is a gateway to the students to hire directly in a field of work because they can speak fluently that English language is very in demand today.

CAUSES OF STRESS AND MANAGEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION STUDENTS

Authors: Geraldine O. Generalao

Year: 2020

Cleramae O. Generalao

Fely Jean A. Solitrino

Procesa T. Dabbilani

Ashley P. Creer

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, PhD

The study was conducted at Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology, Digos Campus at Matti, Digos City. A total of thirty-six (36) students officially enrolled in Bachelor in Secondary major in Technology and Livelihood Education comprised the respondents of the study. It is focused on how the students managed their stress and what are the causes of stress. An adapted survey questionnaire was used in the study. It was administered to the respondents in order to determine the causes of their stress and how they manage stress.

Results disclosed that studies, financial and friend's highly accounted causes of stress among the students however family and Club Organization have moderately causes stress among students, whereas health and partner contributed less impact of stress among students. Moreover, students preferred most to manage their stress by diverting themselves such as eating, meditating and seek God at most time, hanging out with friends, staying positive while they preferred less reading books and sleeping in managing their stress.

LEARNING STYLES: USE OF MUSIC AND SONGS IN ENHANCING LISTENING SKILLS

Authors: Ma. Claribel Astrid D. Idong

Year: 2020

Apple Grace F. Pansacala

Stephanie O. Solanon

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT

Listening is following the sound and understanding the meaning of the sound. The purpose of this research was to establish whether or not the use of music and songs can enhance listening skills. To obtain the necessary information, a focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted. Through the Qualitative-Phenomenological method, the researchers found out that music and songs benefit the brain through auditory processes by enhancing their intelligence, learning and cognition. Listening to music and songs emits peace in the surroundings thus; it gives strong sense of relaxation which leads to mental freedom. People are aware that they hear a sound without understanding it hence, assumptions and misunderstanding occurs. Thorough discussion and implications have been shown.

HOME VISITATION: PERSPECTIVES OF GRADE 10 STUDENTS IN LEARNING SCIENCE

Authors: Ryan Lloyd D. Labartine

Year: 2020

Novie James D. Ligue

Jozel Ann G. Mativo

Riva A. Suelo

Adviser: Cindy B. Rosil, EdD

Home visitation have a large influence on the academic achievement of the students and the relationship between teachers and students. The purpose of the study was to investigate the perspectives of Grade 10 students towards home visitation in learning Science. It sought to determine influence of home visitation on students in learning Science and to find educational insights that can contribute to the implementation of home visitation and Science learning.

This study employed a qualitative action research approach in collecting the data. The respondents of the study were the Grade 10 Science students of Marber National High School. Data were gathered through the validated interview guide with appropriate ethical protocols as its main research instrument. The results of the thematic analysis showed that the Grade 10 Science students in general, have a positive perspective and responses on the home visitation program. The Grade 10 Science students experienced great impact on their performance and behavior in Science learning after home visitation. Students sometimes encountered problems with the limited time allotment. Moreover, the interventions were offered to address the problem.

THE RELATION OF HANDS-ON EXPERIENCE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL TENDENCIES OF FOURTH YEAR BSED TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION STUDENTS IN SPAMAST

Authors: Ana Paula N. Lañas

Year: 2020

Jelaiza M. Ambat

Judy S. Bautista

Jhea A. Clarion

Lanilyn T. Patac

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, PhD

This study was conducted to determine the relation of hands-on experience and entrepreneurial tendencies of fourth year TLE students. The respondents were the fourth year TLE students of SPAMAST- Digos Campus Matti, Digos City, Davao del Sur. Complete enumeration of respondents was utilized in the selection of the students who were included in this study. An adopted questionnaire was utilized in obtaining data. Data were treated using mean arithmetic mean, standard deviation and Pearson.

On the basis of the analyses and interpretations of the data gathered, results revealed that the students obtained overall mean is 4.26 with standard deviation of 0.68 described as very high. Result indicated that the remaining indicators were manifested and observed in all occasions. Indicators stated were always felt and occurring. 5 out of 5 times the behavior is practiced. As to the level of entrepreneurial tendencies of the students, the data showed a mean score and a standard deviation of 4.38 and 0.68, respectively, which was manifested and observed in all occasions. The levels of hands-on Experience were very high while Entrepreneurial tendencies are also very high in terms of mean.

Results further showed that the Hands-on experience significantly influenced Entrepreneurial tendencies of Fourth Year BSED- TLE students. Finally, there was a significant relationship between Hands-on Experience and Entrepreneurial Tendencies of TLE Students in SPAMAST-Digos Campus. As a learning insight, it can be said that the student's entrepreneurial tendencies varies on how actively

TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING NEEDS ANALYSIS OF SENIOR STUDENTS IN TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION

Authors: Wilmer P. Lapiz

Year: 2020

Loreza M. Masgit

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almerex, Ph.D.

The primary aim of the study was to determine the technical skills training needs analysis of senior students in Technology and Livelihood Education. Complete enumeration was utilized in this study for all the students enrolled in the 4th year of BSED major in Technology and Livelihood Education in DSSC, Matti, Digos City. This was conducted during the first semester of the School Year 2019-2020. The profile of BSEd-TLE seniors in DSSC revealed at DSSC that 54.1% of senior students are between 20 to 21 years old. There are 20 or 54.1% of the seniors' family monthly income have an income from P4,001 to P7,000.

In terms of the level of training needs of BSEd-TLE seniors of DSSC, seniors obtained an overall mean of 4.21 with a standard deviation of 0.54 which is defined as slightly needed, which means that the seniors' have little background/skills and training in all areas of the TLE program. The F-value of -2.039 obtained a p-value of 0.049 in relation to the difference in the level of training needs when it comes to sex. It indicates that there is a significant difference between male and female BSEd-TLE seniors' training needs, which signifies that female must be trained rather than males. Therefore, on age, the F-value of 1.082 obtained a p-value of 0.460. It denotes there is no significant difference between the training needs of BSEd-TLE seniors when classified by age. This means that age does not matter when it comes to the training needs of BSEd-TLE seniors of DSSC.

Moreover, on family monthly income, the F-value of 1.135 obtained a p-value of 0.424. It denotes there is no significant difference between the training needs of BSEd-TLE seniors when classified by family monthly income. This signifies that family monthly income does not matter when it comes to the training needs of BSEd-TLE seniors of DSSC.

Moreover, the study revealed that the needs of DSSC BSEd-TLE seniors for training do not have a significant relationship when classified according to age. In addition, age is not valuable in terms of training needs.

I DO IT MY WAY: STUDENTS STUDY STRATEGIES IN PREPARING FOR EXAMINATIONS

Authors: Judy Ann C. Lelis

Year: 2020

Jelwin L. Mamac

Alfresah M. Resola

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT

Study Strategies are approaches applied to learning. This Study was conceptualized to determine the different study strategies used by students in preparing for examinations, as well as to find out the various difficulties they encounter, and the significance of the utilization of such study strategies through qualitative-phenomenological approach. The study was conducted in Davao del Sur State College using Focus Group Discussion method and In-depth Interview wherein sixteen students were purposively chosen to become participants.

The findings of the study revealed that despite the technology, note taking was the most common technique employed by students among other study strategies. Identified barriers while using note-taking were environmental distractions and physiological barriers. Interestingly, the participants had diverse techniques in addressing the barriers. Furthermore, the researchers have come to realize that the students' utilize these study strategies not just mainly to prepare and pass examinations but also to attain academic excellence.

PERCEPTION OF STUDENTS' MOTIVATION AND THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Authors: Edrobert John N. Lestino

Year: 2020

Irish D. Billones

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almeraz, Ph.D.

This study aimed to determine the influence of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation on the academic performance of IV-BSED TLE students of Davao del Sur State College, Mati, Digos City for the School Year 2019-2020. A total of 36 students were taken as respondents and answered the survey questionnaire conducted from November to December 2019. Data gathered were collected, tabulated, and analyzed using mean and standard deviation, Pearson's correlation coefficient, and multiple linear regression analysis using the forward estimation method.

Results revealed that the level of intrinsic motivation was rated as high and the level of extrinsic motivation was rated as moderate. The mean of academic performance (GWA) of the students was 1.71 denoting a satisfactory level. Significant relationships were not found between the level of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation and the academic performance of the IVBSED TLE students. However, the R-value was 0.14 which denoted as very low, and the p-value was 0.42 which was higher than the 0.05 level of significance and the decision was failed to reject the null hypothesis.

SECOND LANGUAGE SPEAKING PROFICIENCY OF STUDENTS IN RURAL AREA

Authors: Hannah Faye E. Macalinao

Year: 2020

Mary Jane G. Albaracin

Kent Josell A. Tansiongco

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT

English is a universal language and speaking is our way of conveying our thoughts and expresses oneself. Speaking skill is believed that to be the most difficult skills for language learners. This study was conducted to determine the proficiency of the High School Students in a rural area. Using Focus Group Discussion (FGD) from the data analysis of the participants of this phenomenological qualitative research; this study shows that most of the students learned through effort and self-determination such as reading novels, watching videos with the help of their teachers and other external factors. Moreover, students' bad experience motivated them to learn more. These factors made them to become proficient in the language in terms of speaking for they can join competition and eventually won.

THE ENGAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS TOWARDS LEARNING SCIENCE SUBJECTS

Authors: Kyra N. Magunot
Ritchel O. Alquizar
Cheenita Shane B. Deyto
Cristine P. Limbao
Mariel N. Galvez
Adviser: Marilou C. Sabud, EdD

Year: 2020

The main purpose of this study was to determine the students' engagement and performance towards learning Science subjects adding their age and year level profile as determinants to their performance. This was conducted in all the students enrolled in 2nd year and 4th year of BSED major in Biological Science in SPAMAST, Digos Campus, Mati, Digos City. This was conducted during the first semester of the School year 2018-2019 from October 2018 up to December 2018.

On the basis of the analyses and interpretations of the data gathered, results revealed that the students' performance matters in accordance to the level of students' engagement. As to the age and year level profile of the BSED Biological Science students, majority of them ages 20 years old, followed by 19 years of age and the rest are above 20 years of age and the respondents are more from the fourth year level.

As to the level of students' engagement towards learning Science subjects, the students obtained a mean rating of 4.08 in the overall level of students' engagement with a standard deviation of 0.51, which is described as high. It denotes that the indicator is observed and practiced most of the times.

As to the level of students' performance towards learning Science subjects, the data showed a mean score and a standard deviation of 1.68 and 0.19, respectively, which was described as good work. Furthermore, there was a significant difference on the students' performance in learning Science subjects in terms of age and year level. Finally, there was a significant relationship between the level of students' engagement and performance towards learning Science subjects. Finally, students' performance also differs with age and year level.

MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCE OF UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER EDUCATION STUDENTS: BASIS FOR PEDAGOGICAL ENHANCEMENT

Authors: Glenn Stephen L. Mahinay

Year: 2020

Boniver V. Maglasang

John Mark G. Yuarata

Daphne L. Gabihan

Gilsar D. Pacle

Adviser: Meliza P. Alo, PhD

The International Society for Technology in Education (2000) emphasizes the crucial role of the educator to design authentic, learner-driven activities and environments that recognize and accommodate learner variability, which includes multiple intelligences. This study aimed to describe the multiple intelligences of first year Education students of SPAMAST.

The distribution of the multiple intelligences in terms of linguistic, musical, logical-mathematical, spatial, bodily-kinesthetic, intrapersonal, interpersonal, existential and naturalist was also described relative to students' profile variables like sex and major.

The research subjects comprise of pioneer graduates of the K to 12 curricula enrolled in the programs Bachelor of Elementary Education and Bachelor of Secondary Education majors in Mathematics, Sciences, English and Technology and Livelihood Education in the 1st Semester of SY 2018-2019. This descriptive research utilized the Multiple Intelligence survey (MIS) designed by McClellan and Conti (2008). Results showed that in all the section/program, except for the Science major students, the Musical Intelligence Type got the greatest number of students. In the case of English major students, it tied with the Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence. In terms of sex, more males are Bodily-Kinesthetic while more females are Musical. A matrix of teaching and learning strategies were later formulated to serve as a basis for pedagogical enhancement.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF TEST ANXIETY TO THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SPAMAST STUDENTS

Authors: Charity April C. Mancera

Year: 2020

Cris John S. Torrenueva

Evelyn May Q. Buhian,

Christine T. Compra, Rio Ordaneza

Adviser: Meliza P. Alo PhD

This study aimed to describe students' test anxiety and performance and determine the causality between them. It also intended to compare the levels of test anxiety and performance and the correlation among male and female students. This descriptive study is both correlational and comparative in nature. The research subjects comprised of 33 second year BSED students majoring in Technology and Livelihood Education and Biological Sciences enrolled in the 1st semester of school year 2018-2019 in SPAMAST. The revised Suinn Test Anxiety Behaviour Scale (STABS), a 20-item, 5-point scale instrument was used to assess student test anxiety. Midterm exam performances of the students in the courses enrolled this semester were used to indicate academic performance. As both data sets were found to be normal, the t-test for independent samples and the GLM were used to address the objectives of the study. Findings suggest implication for further research and student development like conduct of interventions to address test anxiety.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND BIOLOGY ACHIEVEMENT OF BACHELOR OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN SPAMAST-DIGOS CAMPUS

Authors: Pathma Allysa R. Maruhom

Year: 2020

Aime Jean T. Samonte

Akil G. Indatuan

Lanie M. Posas

Fe E. Medilo

Adviser: Kris Kristofferson T. Tan MA

The primary goal of this study is to investigate the relationship between self-efficacy and biology achievement of biological science student utilizing descriptive-correlation type of research. The respondents were 56 fourth year BSEd Biological Science Students from SPAMAST-Digos Campus.

Based on the result, the level of self-efficacy of BSEd Biological Science students enrolled has an overall mean of 2.77 and the level of biology academic achievement of BSEd Biological Science student has a mean of 12.36. The significant relationship between self-efficacy and biology achievement has a moderately low positive correlation with a p-value of less than 0.05, and the significant difference in the self-efficacy and biology achievement of the students when classified by sex has no significant different in self-efficacy and biology achievement of students' according to sex with a p-value greater than 0.05. The null hypothesis stating that there is no significant relationship between biology self-efficacy and biology achievement of students' was rejected. The null hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference in the self-efficacy and biology achievement of the students when classified by sex was accepted. Since most of the students have moderate level of biology self-efficacy, they may gain confidence and develop positive attitude in order to combat biology self-efficacy through improving of study habits. The students may utilize the ideas and insights on how to overcome their biology self-efficacy and may realize the importance of biology in their daily life and the degree they pursuit. For future researchers, the relationship between biology achievement and, self-efficacy, may be examined in different approaches.

LEVEL OF ACCEPTABILITY OF COFFEE AND WINE ICE CREAM WITH SEAWEED

Authors: Angelica I. Mascardo

Year: 2020

Jhoevert F. Rendon

Adviser: Arlyn J. Omboy, MAHE

This study was conducted to develop Coffee and wine ice cream with seaweed and to test its sensory characteristics in terms of its palatability, texture, odor, color, and appearance. A completely randomized design was one of the basic types of experimental research design and was used in this study to determine the acceptability of Coffee wine ice cream with seaweed in terms of its palatability, texture, odor, color, and appearance of the product. There were 25 students from Matti National High School and 25 students from Davao del Sur State College who were randomly selected to evaluate the sensory characteristics in terms of their palatability, texture, odor, color, and appearance. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to describe the level of sensory characteristics of Coffee and wine ice cream with seaweed as evaluated in terms of palatability, texture, color, odor, and appearance by the evaluators. If found significant, Scheffe was used to determine which treatment was the best treatment and a t-test to determine whether there is a significant difference between the educational level of the evaluators.

The sensory evaluation conducted among the selected respondents revealed that treatment 3 which has a mixture of 20% coffee, 15% wine, 20% milk, 15% butter, 15% whip cream, 10% seaweed, 5% matling is acceptable to the taste of high school students than college students. The result of the study showed that all five (5) treatments were acceptable to the evaluators. However, the highest rating on sensory characteristics such as palatability, texture, color, odor, and appearance was treatment 2 compared to the other treatments. Most acceptable of this product be expected as the results show positive reviews on palatability, texture, color, odor and appearance. High school students rated higher among the respondents. Thus, it is therefore recommended to introduce the mixture of 20% coffee, 15% wine, 20% milk, 15% butter, 15% whip cream, 10% seaweed, 5% matling (cassava starch) of coffee and wine ice cream with seaweed.

RELATIONSHIP OF TRAINING NEEDS, COMPETENCY LEVEL, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN HANDICRAFT IN BSED TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD, EDUCATIONSTUDENTS IN SPAMAST

Authors: Cherry Jane W. Mateo

Year: 2020

Krystal G. Gallarde

Rejean R. Mellejor

April Lyn S. Boon

Jesiry M. Biñan

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, PhD

This study was undertaken to determine the relationship of training needs, competency level, and academic performance in handicraft in BSED Technology and Livelihood Education students in SPAMAST. This study was conducted in SPAMAST Digos Campus with a total of 53 respondents for the School Year 2018-2019. A mean and standard deviation and correlation analysis used in this study. Data were gathered and analyzed with the use of descriptive statistics particularly frequency, relative frequency for the profiling and mean and standard deviation for the relationship of training needs, competency level, and academic performance in handicraft. There was no relationship of Training needs, Competency level, and academic performance. Since the academic performance consists of laboratories, exam, and quizzes while the training needs and competency level are just a perception. However, the result of the training needs and competency level was high 2nd and 3rd year were comparatively equal in terms skills in handicraft. It is then recommended that teachers should promote additional training as a tool to improve their skills. Students should be monitored by teachers and parents on how to improve their grades.

INVESTIGATION ON THE APPLICATION OF INQUIRY-BASED LEARNING INSTRUCTION IN BSED-BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN SPAMAST-DIGOS CAMPUS

Authors: Sheryl Anne B. Mendoza

Year: 2020

Jennifer M. Cababayao

Rodceal Malinao

Lesmy C. Caballes

Jenney S. Dayday

Adviser: Michelle Autentico MS

Inquiry-based learning (IBL) is a student-centered method that creates a learning environment where students work independently or in collaborative groups to develop knowledge by exploration. This study aimed to investigate the application of IBL in the instruction of Biology courses in SPAMAST Digos Campus. Teachers' application of IBL were based on four dimensions namely perception, implementation, difficulties and activities while students' application of IBL in Biology courses was measured in the various stages of inquiry namely exploring, questioning, identifying a statement to test, designing a procedure for an investigation, using an investigation plan, collecting data for evidence, communicating results, researching for scientific knowledge and extending investigations.

The research subjects include three teachers handling BSED-Biology courses and 64 BSED Biological Science students in the 2nd and 4th year levels enrolled in the 1st semester of school year 2018-2019. This quantitative descriptive study employed survey instruments from the Program for International Student Assessment. Descriptive measures like frequency and mean were used to describe the application of IBL in Biology courses of SPAMAST. The level of implementation of IBL among the BSED Biology teachers was considerably high; however, there were difficulties that teachers had seen with respect to the implementation of IBL. The level of implementation of IBL among the BSED Biology students was neither high nor low since the students are somewhat confident on the following inquiry-oriented practices. In the light of foregoing findings, the following are recommended: ample time on conducting the study, other factors affecting IBL and other departments should be included.

INFLUENCE OF FREE EDUCATION ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF DSSC BSED TLE STUDENTS

Authors: Michael M. Monteza
Carmela A. Denuna

Year: 2020

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, Ph.D

This study determined the influence of free education on the academic performance of the Davao del Sur State College (DSSC) BSED TLE students in School Year 2019-2020 by employing a quantitative-descriptive research design. The participants of this study were 3rd Year and 4th Year BSED TLE students. Data gathering was performed in November 2019. Data were gathered, collated, and analyzed using relative frequency, mean, standard deviation, and regression analysis.

Finding disclosed that the level of influence of free education was high which means that the students believe that free education has a solid influence on their academic performance. Also, it was analyzed that students' academic performance based on their GWA were satisfactory work which means students have developed inadequate fundamental knowledge and core understanding in all subject areas. Finally, it was interpreted that free education has no significant influence on students' academic performance thus, it failed to reject the null hypotheses. Such that, policies and guidelines should strictly be applied to effectively implement free education that could benefit and give opportunities for students to learn more.

LEARNING LANGUAGE THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

Authors: Carla A. Nisnisan

Year: 2020

Rofel A. Otom

Hannah Jane B. Sumabat

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT

The study was conducted to determine whether the students really learn the language through social media. It also sought the positive result of using social media in learning the language using Focus Group Discussion (FGD) among the second year English Major in Davao del Sur State College. The researchers found out that the students were able to learn the language they wanted to learn using social media such as Facebook, YouTube, E-mails and etc. as their medium but with a good internet connection. Moreover, social media is one of the great helps because it easily transmits information by browsing through it.

The study also revealed that having a good internet makes it easier for them to use social media in communicating with other people who have other language. Constant communication through video calls and e-mails helps them to learn language. It is highly recommended that if you want to learn language without paying for a tutor then just use social media. It is very convenient to use because as well all know the 21st century learners are so engrossed with this thing called social media. Most of the students commonly used social media as their medium of learning language which implies that it has a positive effect.

MNEMONICS STRATEGY: TIME SPENT TO STUDY BEFORE THE FINAL EXAMINATION

Authors: Antonette E. Noran
Chelie Joy E. Makiling
Jonessa M. Labor

Year: 2020

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT

The primary goal of this study was to determine how much time was spent studying before the final examination influenced the use of Mnemonics among the second year BSED students majoring in English, Mathematics, Science and Technology and Livelihood Education-Home Economics (TLE-HE). This phenomenological-qualitative research utilizes In-depth Interview to gather depth of information and uses Focus Group Discussion to get the information and experiences relevant to the study. Results revealed that the time is essential in learning, makes the learner to be prepared, recall, and comprehend the topic much easier. It makes the learner concentrate, boost their confidence, and stimulate learning without feeling pressure, cramming, hesitation and palpitation during examination. Students who utilize longer time spent in studying scores higher than short term time studying using mnemonics strategy.

ACCOMMODATING STUDENTS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DYSLEXIA: A CASE STUDY

Authors: Ramcel Pearl B. Pacarat
Anna Marie A. Sentillas
Eljean N. Salas

Year: 2020

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT

This study sought to scrutinize how primary school teachers accommodate students with developmental dyslexia in a mainstream classroom. The researchers thoroughly examined the cases of two generalist teachers from various schools in the Municipality of Magsaysay; the researchers utilized validated questions for the interviews thoroughly to collect the necessary data. The study revealed that the teachers performed reading assessments and extended reading sessions for students with this learning difficulty. Accommodating diverse learners in a classroom setting, specifically those who need attention comes with great patience, passion for teaching, and love for the child.

TECHNICAL SKILLS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE BACHELOR OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MAJOR, IN TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION STUDENTS

Authors: Ma. Felinela O. Palmero,

Year: 2020

Aira Mae S. Daligid

Chie Ann E. Noran

Nely Jean Alcaín,

Syvel R. Laniba

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almeréz, PhD

Technical skills require a combination of specific knowledge and skills of the work done using the body to achieve the target. Learners in the 21st Century are more exposed in the learning by doing activities which is generally considered as the most effective way to learn. With this, the study aimed at finding out the significant relationship between technical skills and academic performance of students at Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology, Digos Campus. Fourth year Technology and Livelihood Education enrolled during First Semester School Year 2018-2019 were the respondents of the study and were asked to evaluate their technical skills by the use of questionnaires. Questionnaires were submitted to experts for correction and validation. The correlational method of research was employed. Results revealed that the level of technical skills of students in TLE major subjects was high while the level of their academic performance was moderately average. However, there is no significant relationship between the technical skills and academic performance of students.

CHARACTERIZING KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER IN TELEVISION-BASED INSTRUCTION AMONG THIRD YEAR BTLED STUDENTS IN HOME ECONOMICS AT DAVAO DEL SUR STATE COLLEGE

Authors: Donnamae Faith F. Paran

Year: 2020

Geralden B. Valdez

Aljon B. Bayawan

Adviser: Maricel Egos, MVE

The main objective of the study was to explore the effectiveness of television-based multimedia instruction implemented by the Teacher Education Department of Davao del Sur State College by determining the experiences and perceptions of students. The participants of this qualitative study were students who underwent television-based instruction in their Technology and Livelihood Education course. Semi-structural interview guide was prepared, validated and pilot tested. Thematic analysis was employed to process the student's perceptions, insights, and experiences to construct meanings that can be used to describe and evaluate television-based instruction conducted by teachers and preservice teachers in the College under the Multimedia Instruction program launched by the Teacher Education Department.

This study revealed that the results had both positive and negative perspectives towards Television Based Instruction. The Television Based Instruction had almost negative results towards students increased of knowledge transfer the reasons were they mainly focuses on graphics, text and animation. Some of the BTLED students are ashamed to asked questions and difficult to comprehend the topic. Moreover, students mostly focused on the presentation and not on the context which made students not to be able to grasp the lesson completely. The negative perspectives of respondents can help the school to oversee the effectiveness of Television Based Instruction and help inculcate all the teachers in service to cater and student's queries after the presentation and validate students' comprehension level on the subject matter presented in the TBI.

RADIO-BASED INSTRUCTION: PERSPECTIVES OF SECOND YEAR BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION STUDENTS AT DAVAO DEL SUR STATE COLLEGE

Authors: Jessie Jane D. Patoy

Year: 2020

Almera S. Ramos

Almira D. Tanggan

Adviser: Ariel C. Balio Jr.

In this pandemic time, most of the students have encountered difficulties in adapting to the modular-learning approach due to a limited assistance from their teachers. In consideration to these learning circumstances, teachers are encouraged to venture from technology-based instruction: one of these is Radio-based Instruction. Radio-Based Instruction is used in radio programs on stations dedicated to provide learning content to learners as a form of distance education. Malipot (2020) stated that the DepEd proposed the implementation of DepEd Television and Radio as long-term strategy for education because of the current situation.

This study aimed to unfold the perspectives of the 2nd Year BTLEd students towards Radio-Based Instruction at DSSC. It was conducted on January to June 2021 and was carried out through qualitative research design. Respondents were eight (8) Second BTLEd Students at Davao del Sur State College during the second semester of school year 2020-2021. The collected data were analyzed with the use of Thematic Analysis. The findings from the interviews conducted to the students of Davao del Sur State College (DSSC) were recorded, transcribed and coded. Thematic analysis revealed eight themes classified as general, typical and variant.

LEVEL OF ACCEPTABILITY OF COFFEE MACAROONS

Authors: Francis V. Pilapil

Year: 2020

Jelimae S. Tapulado

Adviser: Arlyn J. Omboy, MAHE

The study was conducted to determine the acceptability in terms of palatability, color, odor, texture, and, the appearance of the coffee macaroons. Accordingly, the level of acceptability of coffee macaroons in terms of its palatability and texture obtained a higher mean rating described as more acceptable except for treatment 5. Since treatment 5 obtained the highest mean rating and was described as the most acceptable. In terms of its color and odor, all the treatments obtained a high mean rating and were described as more acceptable. For appearance, all treatments obtained a higher mean rating and were described as more acceptable except treatment 5 for treatment 5 obtained the highest mean rating. Thus, treatment five which has the controlled ingredients got the best rank, and treatment four got the second rank. There was a significant difference in the level of acceptability of coffee macaroons in terms of its palatability, texture, color, odor, and appearance.

Results revealed that there was a significant difference between high school and college students in terms of its palatability, texture, and appearance. Diversely, in terms of its color and odor results revealed that there is no significant difference between the two respondents. Based on the result of the cost volume profit analysis, the price of the coffee macaroons to be sold in the market with a price of ₱3.00 pesos per piece. Moreover, the researchers suggested treatment four rather than the commercial macaroons, because it was the second-highest treatment most popular by the respondents.

LEARNING ENGLISH LANGUAGE WITH MUSIC: STUDENTS' PRONUNCIATION IN FOCUS

Authors: Rhea Jane M. Pitpit
Jesly G. Delos Santos
Cejay Lou Alaon

Year: 2020

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT

The main purpose for the conduct of this qualitative phenomenological study was to know whether listening to music has any significant influence on the L2 pronunciation of Bachelor of Secondary Education major in English students of Davao del Sur State College (DSSC). The Participants of this study involved 16 purposively selected students who underwent In-depth Interview and Focus Group Discussion with the researchers. After the separate discussions with the four groups of students, the researchers were able to find out that music has great contribution to the students' English pronunciation, vocabulary and memorization skills. Moreover, the following themes emerged: Listening to genre of preferences, Activities and Variety of Significant Experiences.

The results have concluded that fun and effective strategy to becoming competent and confident speakers of English. Furthermore, it has been suggested that L2 learners should utilize music listening as a strategy to have fun, interesting, relaxing learning environment. Moreover, teachers are also suggested to apply acquiring information. Other aspects of language learning not covered in the findings of this study are also suggested for future research.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS RESEARCH OF BSED TLE STUDENTS IN DAVAO DEL SUR STATE COLLEGE

Authors: Clouie Potestas

Year: 2020

Razel Jane T. Bartolaba

Adviser: Queenie Lyn G. Almercz, Ph.D.

This study aimed to investigate Bachelor of Secondary Education Major in Technology and Livelihood Education students' attitudes towards research at Davao del Sur State College. In addition to focusing on the overall attitude scores, the study examined students' scores on the individual dimensions of the Revised Attitude towards Research (R-ATR) scale –research usefulness in the teaching profession, research relevance in life, anxiety about research, positive attitude towards research and research competence. In uncovering the students' research attitudes, the study sought to understand the role of selected demographic variables as well as generalized self-efficacy in influencing these attitudes including sex and year level.

The quantitative approach was adopted to explore students' attitudes towards research. The researchers employed two research designs: (1) descriptive, (2) comparative research design in gathering the necessary information needed in the study. The research aimed at capturing some of the students' beliefs and perceptions which signified attitudes towards research. The data were obtained with the use of student questionnaires representing various attitude variables or themes. The students' response was organized and analyzed by quantitative approaches then summed up in a descriptive manner according to the themes.

Based on the analysis and interpretations of the data gathered, the following findings were drawn in a logical sequence. On the demographic profile of the respondents, the majority are female with a total frequency of 48 or a relative frequency of 78.7%. When realized according to year level, 40 or a relative frequency of 65.6% are in the fourth-year level while the remaining frequency are in the third year. In general, the study established that the attitudes of students were moderately negative. However, there were a number of variations observed, both within the dimensions of the attitude scale and between subject groups. First, the Anxiety about Research and the Research Competence dimension had a moderate mean score compared to the other three dimensions. The result indicated that there is not enough evidence in rejecting the null hypothesis (H_0). This means that there is no significant difference in the level of attitudes towards the research of education students when compared to sex, and in the year level.

TELEVISION-BASED INSTRUCTION AND TRANSFER OF LEARNING IN A CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT COURSE IN DAVAO DEL SUR STATE COLLEGE

Authors: Davie Jane A. Rubio

Year: 2020

Zarally B. Roda

Juvilly B. Roda

Adviser: Ariel C. Balio Jr.

This study explored the effectiveness of television-based instruction conducted by the Teacher Education Department to improved transfer of learning of students in a Curriculum Development course in Davao Del Sur State College. The research design used in this study is qualitative. It was conducted on January to June 2021 and it was carried out through qualitative research design. Respondents were third year English of Davao del Sur State College (DSSC) during second semester of school year 2020-2021. The data were analyzed with the use of thematic analysis. The data collected were then encoded and classified into 8 themes.

Qualitative research is a method for examining and comprehending the meaning attributed to a social or human situation by individuals or groups. Emerging questions and processes are part of the research process, data acquired in the participant's environment, data analysis that builds inductively from specifics to broad themes, and the researcher's interpretations of the data. The interview guide was used to conduct semi-structured interviews with research participants as the primary method of data collection. The respondents' experiences and perspectives of television-based instruction are varied. The results revealed according to the thematic analysis.

The results revealed Contextualization; Attitudes; Innovativeness; Effectiveness; Attitudes; Autonomy; Importance of Distant Learning; and Transmission. Some students have improved transfer of learning, while others have expressed dissatisfaction with the lesson. This study disclosed that the experiences and perceptions of the respondents toward television-based instruction are varied.

CAN'T SAY A WORD WITH YOU; OVERCOMING GLOSSOPHOBIA

Authors: Apple Gay Ambit
Mary Rose Pandayan
Archel Limbao

Year: 2020

Adviser: Galileo B. Flores, Jr., LPT

Glossophobia or commonly called as speech anxiety where mostly suffer from strong fear in social performances and even in academic performance. The researchers used in-depth interview. Where the researchers found out that culture have a big impact for being glossophobic. Also being not open-minded and discrimination hinders someone to develop the communication skills. And in order to overcome glossophobia, you must be motivated and inspired. The participant also stated that his goals drove him to fight this kind of fear that made him speak in public thoroughly and express his thoughts through speaking. Therefore, glossophobia is possible to overcome.



Davao del Sur State College
Matti, Digos City

www.dssc.edu.ph

