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ABSTRACT BOOK



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DESIGNING OF A CNC TRAINING SET

SELAHATTİN ALAN, FARUK ÜNSAÇAR

Computer Numerical Control (CNC) is a system in where computer numerical control codes determine machining and sizing process of a work piece. Today, most of the products in manufacturing sector are produced by CNC lathes. Therefore, CNC lathes are indispensable parts of the manufacturing sector. In order to bring up operators who use CNC lathes, related courses are offered in our educational institutes. In different vocational high schools, faculties and vocational college, some knowledge such as basic lathe system, lathe usage, lathe programming, way of thinking three dimensional and work piece machining are offered to students who are candidates of being employed in this sector with the aim of reliable, effective and correct usage of these sensitive lathes that are so important for manufacturing. But, these learnings will be permanent and education will reach the target if and only if theoretical knowledge is followed by practical training session. In this study a training set that is low-cost, completely prepared in Turkish and educational has been designed and manufactured (produced) for the students who are getting CNC education. Training set consists of an electronics book that includes theoretical knowledge, a multimedia environment that includes usage, programming and structure of CNC, an editor that is used as programming environment, a simulation environment where written program's results can be viewed and a mini CNC lathe which has same functionality of original lathe and has the capability of processing work piece. Combination of all these materials made up training set and let the student to see the work piece from draft to production.

Keywords: CNC, Computer Based Numerical Control, Training Set, Turning Machine, Milling Machine, CNC Machine Training

USING COMPUTER AND ICT EQUIPMENT FOR E-TEACHING AND E-LEARNING: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FACING TEACHERS

SÍMÍN GHAVÍFEKR, AHMAD ZABÍDÍ ABD RAZAK, MOHAMMED SANÍ BÍN IBRAHÍM

Integration of computer and Information Communication Technology (ICT) in education has changed the conventional method of “Chalk and Talk” to “e-Learning and e-Teaching”. While ICT equipment has provided opportunities in open access to a wide variety of digitalized teaching- learning materials as well as speeding up communication and sharing of views among educators, it is yet to reach the desired level due to the current issues and challenges. This study analyses the challenges and issues faced by teachers in public primary schools while using computer and ICT-based teaching equipment in their daily classes. Three hundred (300) teachers in public primary schools in Kuala Selangor district of Selangor, Malaysia, were used as the sample for this study. A self-developed questionnaire which contains 4 different sections including (1) Background of Respondents, (2) The level of computer skills and use of ICT, (3) Barriers on the Use of Computers and ICT, and (4) Suggestion to overcome the barriers was used for data collection. Descriptive statistic and correlation analysis were used for data analysis. The findings indicate that computer and ICT operating skills of the teachers are still in satisfactory stage. Teachers tend to use computer and ICT for their own use rather than uses for teaching and learning process. Time, attitude, training and facilities were found to be among the main influential factors in ICT usage by the teachers. Suggestions to overcome the issues and challenges had been also included in this study that is significant in educational management especially managing ICT in schools.

Keywords: ICT, integration, Primary Education, Teaching & Learning

CRÈCHE AND SAFETY FACILITIES FOR INFANT DEVELOPMENT

FLORENCE A. UNDIYAUNDEYE

Infants learn new things through interaction with other children at home or a crèche where others are kept for safety by parents as they attend to various careers. Even though most parents may not know exactly the degree to which infants learn as they stay together at the crèche, this guides their development with proper facilities put in place by daycare centres. The crux here is the provision of safety facilities in the crèche for proper infant development during the first six months of child care in the crèche. The major question here is what is a crèche? Are crèches safe and reliable? What would the child do at the crèche? Finding out what infants learn and the safety of being a client at the daycare centre requires an understanding of the practice in the centre as regards the child ability to develop with reference to their stages of development which form coherence to a baby's world. Studying how crèche and safety facilities facilitate infant development needs an understanding of how crèches are run to stimulate baby's cognitive and social abilities for proper integration into the human world. The babies, toddlers and young children can play, learn, enjoy meals and rest under a safety facility provision with absolute strangers in a completely new environment with a feel of comfort and confident at the crèche.

Keywords: Crèche, Safety facilities, infant development, learning and social interaction, physical development.

PERSPECTIVES OF IRANIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS TOWARDS THE APPLICATION OF INTERACTIVE WHITEBOARDS TECHNOLOGY IN MATH CLASSES

MORTEZA BAKHTIARVAND, REZA GOLMORADI, MEHDI KEYHANI

This study explored the attitudes of teachers towards the use of interactive whiteboards (IWBs) in English Language teaching and learning contexts, and also sought insights into teachers' actual use of IWBs in English language classes. The study also investigated possible factors affecting teachers' positive and negative attitudes towards IWB technology. Data were collected through questionnaires distributed to 82 teachers in different institutions across Andimeshk, Iran, from Secondary schools. Questionnaire results revealed that teachers have positive attitudes towards the use of IWBs in Math instruction and are aware of the potential of this technology. Responses given in interviews indicated that all Math teachers are supportive of IWB technology in their classes, and observations revealed that IWBs are used with their basic functions in Math classes. The statistical analysis revealed that the more teachers use IWBs, the more they like this technology.

Keywords: Interactive whiteboard (IWB), attitude, Mathematic Teachers, Math Instruction.

THE EFFECT OF USING SMART BOARD TECHNOLOGY ON IRANIAN EFL

MORTEZA BAKHTIARVAND, REZA GOLMORADI, MEHDI KEYHANI

Related literature indicates that the use of technology including the Smart Board has an important role in foreign language learning. It is also obvious that attitudes of learners including their motivation affect learning processes significantly. This study aimed to investigate if there is any significant relationship between the use of Smart Board technology in Iranian EFL university classes and the students' motivation to learn English. To test this hypothesis a questionnaire developed by Binnur (2011) was distributed among a group of 60 Iranian EFL university students. Data gathered were analyzed statistically. The result indicated that Iranian EFL university students had a positive attitude towards the use of Smart Board technology in their English classes.

Keywords: Smart Board Technology, Motivation, EFL classrooms.

USEFULNESS OF SPSS SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

URBAN SEBJAN, POLONA TOMINC

Faculty of Economics and Business (University of Maribor) offers complex and useful knowledge in the field of statistics, so among other things the SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) is part of students' courses. SPSS is the most widely used statistical package that is applied by professionals as well as by higher education institutions, and it represents the important IT support. For that reason in this paper we present conceptual model of the usability of IT SPSS support, which was tested on a sample of 300 undergraduate and postgraduate students of economics and business. The basis for conceptual model developed in this paper represents the expanded TAM model (Technology Acceptance Model). The conceptual model was verified using structural equation modeling (SEM). Based on the set of basic models, we examined connections between formed constructs of the TAM model and in this way we presented the results of the conceptual models. The study reveals that there is a positive relationship between perceived usefulness of statistics and perceived usefulness of SPSS, perceived ease of use of SPSS, and attitude towards using the SPSS. Research model was analyzed by using the SmartPLS and WarpPLS approaches. The examination of the usefulness of statistical information support for educational institutions represents a starting point for further pedagogical and software development, and it also provides an opportunity to increase the value of SPSS in planning of IT support.

Keywords: TAM model, usefulness of SPSS, statistics, student, structural equation modeling (SEM)

COMPARISON OF DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH DEVELOPED WITH PURDUE MODEL IN TERMS OF ACHIEVEMENT

ESRA ALTINTAŞ, AHMET Ş. ÖZDEMİR

The aim of the research is to compare the differentiated approach developed by the researchers according to the mathematics education of gifted students who are at 5th grade with Purdue model developed for gifted students by Feldhusen and Kolloff and made its applications by the researchers according to the mathematics education of gifted students in terms of achievement of gifted students. The problem sentence of the study is as follows: Is there any effect of differentiated approach developed according to the mathematics education of gifted students on the achievement of gifted students compared with Purdue model? The subproblems of the research:

1. Is there any significant difference between achievement pre test scores of gifted students in control and experimental group?
2. Is there any significant difference between achievement post test scores of gifted students in control and experimental group?

In the present study it was used pre test -post test model with control group. The universe of the study consists of 5th grade gifted students who study at secondary schools included in Maltepe district of Istanbul. The sample of the study consists of 27 5th grade gifted students who study at a private school in Maltepe district of Istanbul. The data collecting tools are achievement test and multiple intelligence test.

It was concluded that there was a significant difference between pre test post test scores of gifted students in control group and experimental group. There was an increase both in control group and experimental group. But the increase in achievement scores are higher in the differentiated approach than Purdue model.

Keywords: Giftedness, Purdue model, Differentiated Approach

EDUCATION AND THE CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD IN EMERGING ECONOMIES: FOCUS ON RURAL ADULT EDUCATION FOR POVERTY REDUCTION IN NIGERIA

PETER A BETIANG, ELIZABETH ANIAH-BETIANG, S I AKPAMA

Merely asserting that education occupies the centre space in overall development of the individual and community is not only an understatement, but it is stating the obvious. It is known that the socio-economic imbalances and bondages that condemn a large percentage of the world population (80% for Nigeria) to live below the poverty line derives directly from the type, quantity and quality of skills acquired through education. The Education for All (EFA) initiative of UNESCO, sets out among other things to encourage the provision of a “Basic Education” for all citizens. This basic education is expected to stimulate an attitude of sustainable livelihood among its recipients, hence attempting to break the cycle of poverty –which is an inevitable accompaniment of a poor education. This paper examines the issues, problems and prospects of education for sustainability among rural poor illiterate and neo literate adults while attempting to chart a possible course for considered action in making adult basic education more meaningful and sustainable in the fight against poverty in Nigeria

Keywords: Education, Education for all, Adult basic education, sustainable livelihood, poverty reduction, illiterates and neo-literates

ROLE OF HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS ON EDUCATION OF MATHEMATICS

SAEED SEYED AGHA BANİHASHEMI

In history of mathematics we must study history of mathematics of all civilization because without study in this way we may do mistake .on basis of my project in Iran we collected about 6000 of mathematical manuscript of different libraries of about 1600 author. With these manuscript we came to know that fifth century of hijry was maximum activity of Islamic mathematician in the Islamic empire(indaeX1) % 30 of these are number theory and %30 is geometry and %30 is algebra and ten percent is application of mathematics. Intelligent people faced a religion, which in this religion science are most important phenomena

“ If today and tomorrow of Muslim are same they are not Muslim “

That means evry day Muslim must learn new things .So they studied Greek and Indian manuscript so a dry land was watered by Greek and Indian mathematics. In this condition Benmusa and their brothers employed Harni to translate these manuscript . So in other way they did history of mathematics the best one was Phage nasradin Tusi which in their manuscript we can see he state weakness and power point of Greek and Indian manuscript.

Keywords: education /mathemat/ history /

THE USE OF X-RAY ANALYSIS TO STUDY THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MICROSTRUCTURE AND IONIC CONDUCTIVITY OF CSAG_{2-x}TLX₃

SAMIR OSMAN, MOHAMMED HASSAN

The superionic conductor materials often have rather special structure that there are open tunnels or layers through which the mobile ions can move [1]. AgI is the most prominent superionic conductor which has the highest ionic conductivity in its α -phase that is stable above 420 K. Extensive efforts have been made to improve the conduction properties of this material by several methods [2, 3]. One of them is to modify the microstructure of the compound by introducing an iso- or an alio-valent cation into its lattice [4-6].

The microstructure of the solid is an important factor that determines its ionic conductivity in addition to the bonding characteristic of the material [7, 8]. The influence of the microstructure on the ionic conductivity of solids was studied by several techniques such as Impedance Spectroscopy (IS)[9], Transition Electron Microscopy (TEM) [10], and X-ray Powder Diffraction (XRPD) [11]. XRPD was found to be a powerful technique for the study of microstructure of materials [12], and has been used to investigate the relationship between the microstructure of the material and its ionic conductivity [13].

In this work, the microstructure properties of CsAg_{2-x}Tl_xI₃ ($x=0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$ and 0.4) samples were studied by XRPD. X-ray data were analyzed using different programs and software such as CHEKCELL program in order to refine the unit cell parameters, PEAKFIT software to identify and refining the peaks positions. The simple Williamson-Hall method was used to determine the crystal size and lattice strain. The relation between the microstructure of samples and their ionic conductivity was investigated.

Keywords: x-ray diffraction; crystal size; strain

INTERACTION EFFECTS OF TEACHER-PRESENCE AND STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL OF SCIENCE PHYSICS WITH COMPUTER-AIDED LEARNING

DR MOHD NOR JAAFAR, MUSTAFA ALHABSYAH

This research aims to identify the impact of computer-aided learning (CAL) on the level of achievement in the subject of science-physics among high school students. The findings of the research showed the main effect of the CAL teacher-presence (no teacher and with teacher) and performance level (low and high) is significant. CAL teacher-presence (no teacher and with teacher) give different effects on performance in science-physics. The mean post-test for students with teacher group (74.79) was significantly higher than the mean for student with no teacher group (71.25). Similarly, the mean for the upper level students (75.35) is higher than the mean for the lower level students (71.67). Two-way ANOVA test showed the presence of CAL teacher-interaction (no teacher and with teacher) and the level of achievement (low and high) are not significant. Simple correlation test is carried out to find out the relationship between learning skills and attitudes towards learning in science-physics performance. The correlation analysis achievement and learning skills were shown positive and significant at the 0.05 level. Similarly, the relationship between students' attitudes and their performance shows a positive and significant at the 0.05 level. The findings of this research also showed that students perceived CAL as positive. Students also felt convenient and fun due to the effectiveness of science-physics learning using CAL. Based on these research findings, CAL should be promoted in science education, particularly for students with low achievement. CAL can be done in the classroom with the teacher as facilitators alone, or even at the high school open-learning organized by the students themselves. CAL is claimed as effective towards learning among students either with no teacher or with teacher.

Keywords: Teachers' Attendance, Students' Achivement, Laerning, Science-Physics

EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS' STRATEGIES TO SOLVE NONROUTINE MATHEMATICS PROBLEMS

ALATTİN URAL

The aim of this research is to investigate 8th grade students' strategies to solve nonroutine mathematics problems, and their achievements on the basis of the divisions that they consider to select for high school. The participants are 57 students from 3 classes. 11 problems were asked to the students. Science-math, Turkish-mathematics and social sciences students averagely solved 5, 1.5 and 1 problem respectively. The differences between the Science-math students' average scores and the others were statistically meaningful. The science-math, Turkish-math and social sciences students used 69%, 24%, 7% respectively of all the strategies used. "Guess-check (GC)" (43%), "drawing a diagram (DD)" (24%), "writing an equation (WE)" (15%), "making an organized list (ML)" (6%), "working backwards (WB)" (6%), "looking for a pattern (LP)" (4%), "solving a simpler problem (SS)" (3%) are the strategies used. Science-math students generally used GC, DD, WE; Turkish-mathematics students used GC, DD; social-sciences students used only GC. SS and WB were used by only science-math students.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Problem solving strategies, nonroutine mathematics problems



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Keywords: problem çözüme stratejileri, rutin olmayan matematik problemleri

TEACHERS ' VIEW ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

CEYLAN ŐEN, HABİP BEDİR, ESRA SARAÇ

In line with the changing training programs in a variety of different work and research resources are published for informational purposes. Many studies are presented in different application instances to teachers about the renewed program. It is important that teachers follow these studies and practice in their classroom. For this reason, teacher's opinion that related to the new teaching methods and techniques in educational research is included in this study. The study data were collected into two sections. Data were collected that semi-structured interview form was used in the first chapter and Teacher Training Agency developed by Evertone et. al. (2002) and later translated by Beyciođlu et. al. (2010) was used in the second chapter. Research was conducted with 45 science and technology teacher that work in various secondary schools in İstanbul. SPSS 16 for the package program was used for the quantitative data; content analysis method was used for the qualitative data. It was landed up that teachers do not follow education research closely and do not have a lot of information about new teaching methods and techniques and do not take heed of educational research.

Keywords: Educational Research, Teachers' View, Qualitative Research, Quantitative Research.

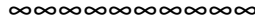
GEOGEBRA DESTEKLİ ORTAMLARDA ÖĞRENCİLER ARASI ETKİLEŞİMLERİN İNCELENMESİ

İLYAS YAVUZ, İBRAHİM KEPCEOĞLU, ABDULKADİR KERPİÇ

Özet: Matematik öğretiminde teknolojik araçların yaygın olarak kullanılmaya başlanmasıyla öğrenme ortamları değişmiştir. Dolayısıyla yeni öğrenme ortamlarında öğretmen-öğrenci arası ve öğrencilerin kendi aralarındaki etkileşimler de değişmiş, bunun yanı sıra öğrencilerin bilgisayarlar ile aralarında etkileşimler meydana gelmektedir. Öğrencilerin bilgisayar başında beraber bir geometri sorunun çözümünü yaparken birbirleriyle olan konuşmalarının ve birbirlerine müdahalelerinin incelenmesi öğrenme ortamlarının tasarlanması için önemlidir. Bu nedenle, araştırmanın amacı GeoGebra destekli matematik öğretimi ortamlarında öğrencilerin kendi aralarında meydana gelen etkileşimleri incelemek olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırmaya Marmara Üniversitesi ilköğretim matematik eğitimi anabilim dalında öğrenim gören 10 öğretmen adayı katılmıştır. Katılımcılar ikiye bölünmüş ve her grupta beşer tane geometri sorusunu çözmeye çalışmışlardır. Öğrenciler arası etkileşimleri incelemek için Sinclair'in (2005) müdahale stil ve yöntemleri modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda öğrenciler arası etkileşimlerin çeşitlilik gösterdiği sonucuna ortaya çıkmıştır.

Abstract:As technological tools have been widespread used in mathematics teaching, the learning environments have changed. Thus, in these new environments, the interactions between teacher and students and among students have also changed. Moreover, new interactions between students and computers have come into play. To investigate students' conversations, reactions and interventions during a geometric problem solving in computer based environments are important to design learning environments. Therefore in this study, the interactions among students in GeoGebra supported mathematics teaching environments have been investigated. Ten elementary mathematics pre-service teachers have participated to the study. They have worked in groups of two on five different geometric problems. The Sinclair's (2005) intervention styles and strategies model is used to analyze students' interactions. As a result of the study, it is revealed that there is a variety of the interactions among students.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğrenci etkileşimi, bilgisayar destekli matematik öğretimi, GeoGebra müdahale stil ve yöntemleri



GEOGEBRA DESTEKLİ ORTAMLARDA ÖĞRENCİLER ARASI ETKİLEŞİMLERİN İNCELENMESİ

İLYAS YAVUZ, İBRAHİM KEPCEOĞLU, ABDULKADİR KERPİÇ

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Keywords: student interaction, computer based math teaching, style and methods of GeoGebra intervention

THE STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF APPLYING THE CONSTRUCTIONAL APPROACH IN MATERIALIZING THE GOALS OF THE CURRICULUM OF THE INTELLIGENT SCHOOLS

SEYYED ABDOLLAH HOJJATÍ, SEYYEDEH FÍRUZEH HOJJATÍ, MORTAZA BARÍN

One the basic and the fundamental differences between the traditional and the intelligent schools, which has proposed in our country and has been conducted in some schools since 2005, is the method of learning and teaching in these schools which should be learnt by the teachers of these schools. But the constructional teaching approach, with regard to the features it possesses, can contribute to materialize the goals of the intelligent schools in case it is used by the teachers. Because the tasks of the teachers and the students in the schools match greatly with the tasks of the teachers and the students in the constructional approach if it is applied. Therefore in this article the author, by studying the features of the constructional approach of teaching and the principle bases of the intelligent schools concludes that if the teachers of the intelligent schools are well- familiar to the constructional teaching approach, they can be to large extent useful in materializing the goals of the intelligent schools and playing the teaching role.

Keywords: Constructional Approach, Curriculum of the intelligent Schools

A SURVEY OF INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT AS A MOTIVATOR ON SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE IN MATHEMATICS IN NIGERIA

BASHIR SULEIMAN

The study investigated the Influence of Environment on the Performance of Secondary School Students in Mathematics in some selected States of the Northwest of Nigeria. The study is a survey research type and the sample size is 1000 Secondary School Students from Three States of Kebbi , Sokoto and Zamfara . The self-developed questionnaire was used for data collection and the percentage and mean were used to answer the research questions while Chi-square was used to answer the hypothesis. The finding revealed that the Environment of the School and the Student's house has influence on the student's Academic Performance in Mathematics. The researcher recommended that School should be cited far away from noisy areas such as Market and Industrial estate. This will control the pollution of the Environment and distraction from Academic work. Research study like this can also be conducted using other Geo-political areas of the Country or any other part of the World.

Keywords: INFLUENCE, ENVIRONMENT, MOTIVATOR, STUDENTS, PERFORMANCE, MATHEMATICS

TEACHING THE FUTURE TEACHERS: MAKING SCIENCE RELEVANT, USEFUL AND MEANINGFUL FOR NEW ZEALAND PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS

STEVEN SEXTON

This self-study investigated how one teacher educator and his final-year pre-service teachers perceived the primary science classroom learning environment. The study utilized the Nature of Science as Argumentative Questionnaire (NSAAQ) and regularly scheduled focus group interviews. These tools investigated how the learning environment the teacher educator created effectively modelled the pedagogical approaches stated in The New Zealand Curriculum. The initial NSAAQ results indicated where the pre-service teachers' understanding of the nature of science were naïve and what aspects needed to be addressed over the course of the programme. Focus group sessions revealed how student teachers' science attitudes altered over their course of study. These pre-service teachers reported they are now more confident to teach science and that their teacher educator influenced their anticipated teaching practices. The findings support the explicit inclusion of the effective pedagogy approaches from the curriculum. This research supports the importance of self-study in initial teacher education.

Keywords: Primary Science, Mixed-methods, Perceptions, Curriculum, Teaching

NO YOUTH LEFT BEHIND: REFLECTIONS FROM UNDERGRADUATE MATHEMATICS

ERSİN İLHAN

With the initiative of Council of Higher Education (HEC), all graduates from high schools almost have a chance to take a place in undergraduate programs because of the newly founded universities in all cities in Türkiye. The problems arise in the first year of higher education for the students who have not enough competences in mathematics. The program's courses in universities are similar but the enrolled students in programs are not homogeneous in their mathematics backgrounds. No Youth Left Behind (NYLB) in placement is achieved for schooling purposes, but is it reasonable to say NYLB in first year mathematics is achieved. Thus, the aim of study is to find the way for achievement in transition and first year mathematics in higher education. In order to accomplish the aim, the head of mathematics department in citywide should be co-head with the head of departments at university.

Keywords: Undergraduate Mathematics, Function, Transition

THE DICHOTOMOUS MARKOV PROCESS WITH NONPARAMETRIC TEST APPLICATION; A DECISION SUPPORT METHOD IN LONG-TERM RIVER BEHAVIOURAL ANALYSIS

MOHAMMAD SEPEHRIFAR, SHANTIA YARAHMADIAN

We use the Dichotomous Markov Noise (DMN) model with constant transition rates to describe the dynamics of fluctuations in the water level as a stochastic process, which is imposed on river discharge changes. By applying this model, two different regimes are determined for the long-term behaviour of the river. Based on these regimes, we define two nonparametric classes of the overall increasing/decreasing nature of the water level in the long-term behaviour, which are separated by an exponential steady state regime. In this paper, we develop a nonparametric testing procedure to test exponentially (steady state regime) against an alternative overall decreasing level distribution. The proposed test predicts the long-term regime behaviour of the river. The mathematical tools introduced to handle the problem should be of general use and the testing procedure can be considered as a new mathematical tool in the study of water level dynamics. Under conditions of data austerity and as a case of study, we examine the stochastic characteristics of the Zayandeh Rud River (Isfahan, Iran) water level.

Keywords: DMN, Real-time River Management, Extreme events modeling, Nonparametric Test

FACILITATING STUDENTS' GEOMETRIC THINKING THROUGH VAN HIELE'S PHASE-BASED LEARNING USING TANGRAM

NYET MOI SIEW

The aim of this study was to determine the effects of Van Hiele's phases of learning using tangrams on 3rd grade primary school students' levels of geometric thinking at the first (visual) and second (analysis) level. The study further investigated if high, moderate, and low ability students acquire better mastery in geometric thinking at the end of tangram activities. Pre-test and post-test single group experimental design was employed in the study. A total of 221 students enrolled in Grade Three during the 2013 educational year formed the sample. The students learned Two-dimensional geometry and Symmetry through the Van Hiele's phases of learning using tangram. A geometric thinking test was administered to students before and after the intervention. The intervention took place for 3 hours. Paired samples t-tests comparing the mean scores of geometric thinking pre-test and the post-test were computed to determine if a significant difference existed. One-way Multivariate analysis of variances (MANOVA) was conducted to compare the students' pretest and posttest mean scores across the three groups:- high, moderate and low ability students. The results found that there were significant differences between pre-test and post-test in students' geometric thinking. It was also found that Van Hiele's phases of learning using tangrams was able to significantly promote geometric thinking in the van Hiele's first (visual) and second (analysis) level among high, moderate and low ability students. Low ability students were observed to have the greatest improvement score compared to moderate and high ability students. Thus, the Van Hiele's phases of learning using tangram can be applied in primary school mathematics to help students achieve better level of geometric thinking

Keywords: Geometric Thinking; Van Hiele's phases of learning; Primary school students, Tangram

EFFECT OF GENDER, AGE AND MATHEMATICS ANXIETY ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT IN ALGEBRA

OWOLABI J., ETUK-IREN O.A

Mathematics is a very important subject. It is the language of science and technology and so it is a force to reckon with in the development of any nation. Several studies on factors that affect mathematics achievement have been conducted. However, studies on factors that affect mathematics achievement among College students in Nigeria seems to be rare. This study therefore sought to investigate the effects of gender, age and mathematics anxiety of College students on their achievement in Algebra. The study adopted an ex-post-facto design since no variable was manipulated. The participants of the study are mathematics teacher trainees in the Federal Colleges of Education in Lagos and Ogun states of Nigeria. The data for the study was from a questionnaire which elicited information on gender and age of respondents, a mathematics anxiety scale ($r=0.82$) and participants' achievement score in an Algebra course coded MAT 111. The achievement score in Algebra is the dependent variable while gender, age and mathematics anxiety formed the independent variables of the study. The data collected were analysed using mean, standard deviation, independent t-test and One-way ANOVA. The results of the analyses showed average performance in the Algebra course. Besides, the differences in achievement across gender, age and mathematics anxiety groupings (low, medium and high) were all non-significant. Since the participants are on their first semester in the college and their performance is generally on the average, it is recommended that proper orientation be given to new students on how to be high achievers on the programme. Besides, their lecturers should be as simple as possible in their instructions.

Keywords: Gender, age, anxiety, mathematics, achievement.

“I AM UN/SUCCESSFUL IN MATHEMATICS BECAUSE...” : STUDENTS’ SELF-PERCEIVED COMPETENCE IN MATHEMATICS

HÜSEYİN ÖZDEMİR, NESLİHAN ÖNDER ÖZDEMİR

The present study aims to investigate 76 students’ self-perceived competence in Mathematics in a state vocational high school in Turkey. The data was collected from five different classrooms through a reflective journal each student kept anonymously after taking Mathematics course. Students assessed themselves concerning their competence in Mathematics. Content analysis was employed to analyse the data. Findings revealed that 26 students reported that they were successful by providing 25 different reasons, while 45 students stated that they are unsuccessful with 21 different perceptions as salient themes. Five students felt both successful and unsuccessful in different aspects. The most frequent three salient explanations for successful students were ‘teacher’ ability to teach the course effectively, good background in Mathematics, the love for the course’. The most frequent three salient reasons for unsuccessful students were ‘insufficient background, not studying and difficulty in understanding Mathematics’. The reports of the students and pedagogical implications are provided in light of the literature.

Keywords: Mathematics, competence, success, unsuccess

BRAID FOLDING AND BURAU REPRESENTATION

MOHAMMED MAHYOUB ALI AL-SHAMIRI

In this article we introduce the definition of braid folding, and braid graph ,the braid folding of braid is discussed, we prove that we can fold any braid graph by the graph folding, by using matrix Burau representation we describe the straight folding

Keywords: Braid, braid group, braid folding, graph folding

AN ASSESSMENT TOWARDS THE PUBLICATIONS OF UNESCO ABOUT MATHEMATICS EDUCATION (1989-2013)

HAKAN YAMAN, SEFA DUNDAR, ULKU AYVAZ

The word “UNESCO” was created by being taken the initials of “United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization” (Altun & Ata, 2013). UNESCO has undertaken two main objectives as it can be understood from the name of the organization. This organization is an international organization that works for the expedience of the world in long term and as a whole aims to serve to the aims of United Nations including humanitarian purposes. Moreover, the organization aims to support and develop all aspects of the concepts of education, science and culture (Huxley, 1946: 4). Based on these purposes, UNESCO has provided the preparation of many publications as book, journal, report, and article etc. in the field of education. It is seen that some of these publications are related with mathematics education.

The aim of this study is to examine the publications of mathematics education published by UNESCO from “Standards and Principles for School Mathematics” document of NCTM issued in 1989 to present. These publications are comprised of article, book, report and documents placed in the publications of education in the web site of the organization. 272 publications of UNESCO were examined with document analysis. In the study, document analysis method, one of qualitative research methods, was used. Investigated publications were analyzed in terms of publication years, publication types, subject areas, contents and related countries. Descriptive analysis method was used in the process of analysis of publications. As the result of investigation of these publications of UNESCO about mathematics education, it is revealed that the publications focused especially on mathematics education programs of countries, international measurement and assessment exams as TIMMS, PISA and subjects about teaching and learning mathematics.

Keywords: UNESCO, mathematics education, NCTM

INTEGRATING MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE WITH ICT: A PROBLEM-CENTERING STRATEGY IN A GREEK SECONDARY SCHOOL

KLEOPATRA NIKOLOPOULOU, DIMITRÍOS DIAMANTIDIS

This paper discusses a problem-centering strategy in integrating mathematics and science with ICT in a secondary school, in Greece. Integration involves establishing ties between scientific and mathematical sub-fields. The problem-centering strategy involves enlisting the knowledge in two or more disciplines to address particular tangible and real-world problems. In this pilot study, the problem-centering strategy was applied to two classrooms of a secondary school in Athens. Its advantage was that it brought together the disciplines of mathematics and science with ICT use (as a tool). Pupils, aged 13-14 years old, carried out learning activities integrating mathematics and physics in a computer environment using the “Geogebra” software. The learning activities focused on resolving tangible problems. This approach seemed to have improved pupils’ motivation to learn mathematics.

Keywords: mathematics, science, ICT, problem-centering strategy, interdisciplinary approach

SCIENCE TEACHERS' PERSPECTIVES ON BENEFITS AND PROBLEMS FACED USING TABLET COMPUTERS IN SCIENCE EDUCATION: THE STORY FROM A SECONDARY SCHOOL IN TURKEY

SILA KAYA, JOCELYN WISHART

Over the past decades, the importance of using tablet computers (TPCs) in science education has increased as it fulfils a goal common to both science education and Information and Communication Technology use in education. Teachers are the first implementers of the educational developments; therefore science teachers' perspectives on using TPC in science education play a key role. In this study, 9 science teachers are interviewed to gain a rich picture of the benefits arising from and problems faced in deploying TPCs in teaching. The TPCs were used mostly for time saving activities and whilst many findings were in line with the literature on obstacles such as infrastructure problems and their benefits such as supporting science classes through multimedia, especially visual images, there was a discrepancy, mainly based on the students' motivation. It was found that giving out TPCs without including a way of the teacher being able to monitor the students' activities caused pedagogical, technical and management problems. The literature regarding teachers' opinion on the relationship between teachers' prior knowledge and ease of use of a TPC has been extended by this exploratory study.

Keywords: Implementation of Tablet Computers; Science Education; Pedagogical, Technical and Management Issues; Teacher's Perspectives

years, text books used in our Country's schools consist a certain percentage of famous mathematicians and history of mathematics which is thought and accepted to increase the interest in mathematics. Still yet, it is a curious matter how pupils consider mathematics and mathematicians. In this study, the point of view of 6th graders has been considered. The work is carried out in Eskişehir, at a central school, with the participation of 40 6th grade students. The students were asked to tell a story containing at least four famous mathematicians. The stories told are investigated in terms of the mathematicians included, events, time spans, and the students' points of views has been tried to be determined.

Keywords: student's opinion, mathematics, math education,

A NEW METHOD FOR SOLVING BLACK-SCHOLES PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

ZIENEB ALI ELSHEGMANI

The closed-form analytical solution of the Black-Scholes of the arithmetic Asian options partial differential equation (PDE) is not known. This is due to the fact that, the arithmetic average of a set of lognormal random variables is not lognormally distributed. In this paper we study the analytical solution of the arithmetic Asian option PDE, that provide the Asian option pricing formula. we derive a closed-form solution for a continuous arithmetic Asian option by means of partial differential equations (PDEs). A new method for solving arithmetic Asian options PDEs using general transformation techniques is offered. The two dimensions PDE of the arithmetic Asian options are reduced to the classical Black-Scholes PDE with one dimension. In addition, Mellin transform is used to obtain the final solution to the arithmetic Asian option PDE. Using general transformation techniques, we transform the degenerate arithmetic Asian option PDE to the simplest heat equation, that has a known solution

Keywords: Black-Scholes PDE, arithmetic Asian option, Mellin transform

PREDICTING STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK : A CASE STUDY FROM FACULTY OF ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCES

SONJA ISLJAMOVIĆ, MILIJA SUKNOVIĆ

University students' retention and performance in higher education are important issues for educational institutions, educators, and students. Educational data mining is focused on developing models and methods for exploring data collected from educational environments in order to better understand and improve educational process. Analyzing and determining patterns among indicators of academic success (study grade point average) and their correlation to students' personal, high school, admission data can present be a good foundation in process to adapt and improve the curriculum of higher education institutions, according to the students' characteristics. In this paper we use different artificial neural network algorithms in order to find the best suited model for prediction of students' success at the end of their studies. Additionally, we identified which factors had the crucial influence on overall students' success. Data were collected from the graduated students of Faculty of Organizational Sciences, University of Belgrade.

Keywords: educational data mining, student success, neural network

METHOD OF PROTECTING EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES FROM FORGERY

NASHWAN ALMAJMAR

Protecting educational certificates from forgery in a modern society is a very important issue. That protection can be provided by using information cryptographic authentication methods based on digital signature schemes. The present paper suggests a system to issue such documents in a way that provide high security and this can be done through using two or more digital signatures based on different and difficult mathematical problems.

Keywords: information authentication, digital signature, forgery

INFORMING THE PRACTICE OF MATHEMATICS TEACHING IN THE UPPER PRIMARY CLASSES

MASITAH SHAHRILL, NOR AZURA HAJI ABDULLAH, HAJAH JAMILAH HJ MOHD YUSOF, HJ ADE SHAHRİN HJ SUHAILI

In a nationwide study conducted in Brunei Darussalam, a survey was given to 322 Mathematics teachers teaching upper primary classes in all government primary schools. One of the aims of the study was to examine the professional practice of teachers in relation to the teaching of Mathematics including the teachers' understanding of the curriculum and their sense of preparedness in the teaching of primary Mathematics topics. From the findings, 44.3% of teachers recorded a high understanding of the new reformed curriculum goals. However, only 20.2% indicated their degrees of success in the implementation. In relation to the teachers' sense of preparedness, the primary Mathematics teachers rated themselves as well prepared in teaching majority of the topic areas listed under Number and Operations, Measurement, Geometry and Statistics (between 83% to 96%). While the teachers' preparedness to teach Algebra (77.0%) and Mathematical Thinking and Problem Solving (65.2%) were not as encouraging.

Keywords: Mathematics teaching; Upper primary; Newly reformed education curriculum; Teachers' preparedness; Brunei Darussalam

ASSESSING TEACHER'S PERFORMANCE IN THE LIGHT USING TECHNOLOGICAL TOOLS IN TEACHING AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE STUDENT'S PERFORMANCE AND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

OTHMAN ALGHTANI

The main aim of this research was assessing Teacher's Performance in the light using Technological tools in teaching mathematics. To achieve this aim, literature and previous studies were analyzed to characterize the variables of the study, and building the tools of this search, that identified with the four dimensions: (Technological tools support the educational environment in a mathematics class- Technological tools in teaching plan and applying- evaluating the performance of students – reflective teaching and professional development for teachers of mathematics). also , the mathematics test and scale to assess the student's performance and their attitudes toward mathematics Education.

The research was based on descriptive analytical method, the sample consisted of (30) teachers of mathematics in primary school and their students (n=480)from Tabuk city schools, and after field Applying procedures, the main finding was 60% of math teachers have not perspective to use the technological in supporting educational environment in a mathematics class the technological tools to encourage the learner to interact positively, and using technological tools in the planning and implementation of teaching, evaluating the performance of the students, and employ them in order to self-professional development for teachers of mathematics. also There is a direct correlation between the use of positive mathematics teachers for the technological tools and the development of students' performance and positive attitudes towards mathematics. The recommendations of study are building training programs to employ technological tools in support of learning environment school mathematics and improve their performance teaching through the development of positive attitudes towards their relevance and effectiveness in mathematics.

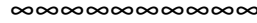
Keywords: teaching mathematics, Teacher's Performance

ŞİFRELEME ETKİNLİĞİNİN MATEMATİK DERSLERİNDE KULLANIMINA BİR ÖRNEK

SEVDA GÖKTEPE, AHMET ŞÜKRÜ ÖZDEMİR

Son yıllarda matematik eğitiminde çeşitli şifreleme teknikleri kullanılarak yapılan etkinliklere rastlanmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı araştırmacılara ve öğretmenlere matematik derslerinde kullanılabilecek bir şifreleme etkinliği örneği sunmaktır. Bu doğrultuda araştırmacılar tarafından “modern şifreleme” adı ile bir çalışma yapıldı ve oluşturularak iki ders boyunca etkinlik gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmaya bir devlet okulunda eğitim-öğretim görmekte olan 36 altıncı sınıf öğrencisi katılmıştır. Uygulamalar sırasında her öğrenciye çalışma kâğıdı dağıtılmış, öğrenciler bireysel olarak çalışmışlardır. Bu etkinlik üç adımdan oluşmaktadır ve her bir aşamada istenilenler bir önceki aşama ile bağlantılıdır. Etkinlikteki adımlar sırasıyla öğretmen rehberliğiyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Şifreleme etkinliği öteleme işlemini temel almaktadır. Her bir adım bir sonraki ile ilişkili olduğundan doğru şifreye ulaşabilmek için tüm adımlar hatasız bir şekilde tamamlanmalıdır. Bu da öğrencilerin dikkatli olmasını ve odaklanmasını gerektirmektedir. Nitekim etkinlik sonunda sadece beş öğrenci doğru şifreye ulaşmıştır. Matematik derslerinde eğitim-öğretim sürecinde şifreleme etkinliklerinin kullanılması öğrencilerin ilgisini çekmektedir. Dolayısıyla böyle etkinlikler öğrencilerin matematik dersine dikkatlerini çekmede ve motivasyonlarını arttırmada bir araç olarak kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: şifreleme etkinliği, matematik eğitimi, öteleme



AN EXAMPLE OF USING ENCRYPTION ACTIVITY IN MATHEMATICS CLASSES

SEVDA GÖKTEPE, AHMET ŞÜKRÜ ÖZDEMİR

In recent years, there are various encryption activities which are used in mathematics lessons. The aim of the study is to present an example which can be used in mathematics classes for teachers and researchers. For this purpose a worksheet was named “modern encryption” was prepared by researchers. This activity was carried out during two lesson time. 36 sixth grade students attended to study from a public university. The worksheet was handed out to each student and they worked individually. This activity consisted of three steps and operations in each step were associated with the previous step. The steps in the activity were performed by teacher guidance respectively. The encryption activity was based on translation process. Using of encryption in teaching-learning process has attracted the attention of students. Thus, such activities draw students' attention to mathematics and can be used as a tool to increase their motivation.

Keywords: coding efficiency, math education, translational,

EFFECTS OF PARENTAL ROLES IN STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL LEARNING: HOW DOES THE EDUCATION LEVEL OF PARENTS EFFECT THEIR INVOLVEMENT?

ŞULE ŞAHİN DOĞRUER

The purpose of this is qualitative study was to explain the parents' (specifically mothers' in this study) own experiences with mathematics, and how these practices affected beliefs and motivation about mathematics, their roles in involvement of their children's mathematics learning process. While explaining the phenomenon, the expectancy value and attribution theories were used. There were seven themes related to the obtained codes from the study. These were: Understanding of Mathematics, Importance of Mathematics, Knowing Mathematics, Nature of School practices, Mother Competency, Mother as Resource Provider, and Mother as Motivator. The study tried to explain whether their parental roles can be explained through the context of parental views of the importance of the subject and their involvement, through expectations for successful outcomes as a result of their involvement. Additionally, this study tried to investigate whether the education level of parents' effect their parental involvement their children's mathematical learning process.

Keywords: parental involvement, parents' roles, mathematics, learning, teaching, student motivation.

STUDENTS OPINION ABOUT EXTRA CURRICULAR EXERCISES WHICH PERFORMED WITHIN THE SCOPE OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING

ŞAHİN İDİN, PINAR ÖZDEMİR ŞİMŞEK

This research aimed to define the views that related to effects of the projects made by the secondary school students in their extracurricular exercises on their Science and Technology lesson's achievement. The study group is consisted of seven students in a secondary school in Ankara. In this research, the qualitative research technique has been internalized. The data has been consisted of the observation of the environments that the research made and the interview that made with the students. The structured interviews have been made with the 5 students who participated in the project study with the interview forms that consisted of the open ended questions. The 7 students who form the research have been observed. They defined that the project study brought positive contribution on their Science and Technology lesson; it made them develop positive attitudes and provided them to make the connection with the other disciplines. It has been among the other suggestions that these kinds of studies made as an extracurricular exercises within the concept of the Science and Technology lesson can be used during the class effectively.

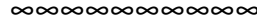
Keywords: fen ve teknoloji, proje tabanlı öğrenme, nitel araştırma

FEN BİLGİSİ EĞİTİMİ İÇİN WEB TABANLI ÖĞRENME ORTAMI

MUSTAFA ALİ AKCA, ESRA BARUT, RASİM ÖNDER

Bu çalışmada fen öğretiminde öğrencilerin uzaktan öğrenmelerini sağlayabileceği web tabanlı öğrenme ortamı tasarlanmıştır. Bu e-öğrenme ortamına çoklu öğrenme uygulamaları eklendi ve kalıcı öğrenmenin oluşması amaçlandı. Tasarlanan bu e-öğrenme ortamı ile öğrenciler istediği anda ve mekânda ders içeriğine erişebilecek ve kendini sınama imkânı yakalayabilecektir. Hazırlanan bu e-öğrenme ortamı bireysel öğrenmeye imkân tanımakta ve ihtiyaç halinde tekrarlanabilmektedir. Aynı zamanda fen eğitimi için hayati öneme sahip laboratuvar etkinliklerinin yapılmasına ve tekrarlanabilmesine olanak sağlamaktadır. Öğrenci velileri, öğrenci faaliyetlerini tablo ve grafikler üzerinde takip edebilmektedirler. Ortamın geliştirilmesinde konu anlatımları, sınavlar ve grafikleri için ASP tabanlı bir web ara yüzü, ders içerisindeki etkinlik ve deneyler için flash tabanlı etkileşimli animasyonlar, sistemin donanım alt yapısında ise Windows tabanlı bir sunucu kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: fen bilgisi, e-öğrenme, etkileşimli öğrenme, çoklu ortam



FEN BİLGİSİ EĞİTİMİ İÇİN WEB TABANLI ÖĞRENME ORTAMI

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Keywords: science knowledge, e-learning, interactive learning, multi-media

THE IMPACT OF LESSON STUDY ON PRIMARY MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' INSTRUCTIONS IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

HJ ADE SHAHREN HJ SUHAILI, MASITAH SHAHRILL, MADIHAH KHALID

This paper reports a study on the impact of "Lesson Study" on primary mathematics teachers' instructions in Brunei Darussalam. The purpose was to determine whether Lesson Study had a positive impact on teachers' instructions. Quantitative data were collected from; checklists from four research lesson classroom observations, and teachers' questionnaire that was distributed to 28 practitioners and qualitative data were collected from interviews, reflective journals and the study of lesson plans. From the results, four pathways were identified in which teachers' instructions had indeed improved, 1) Lesson plan development had broadened teachers' content and pedagogical knowledge; 2) Observation of students' learning helped teachers to be more conscious and sensitive towards students' learning needs and difficulties; 3) The development of teachers' self-confidence, teaching skills, questioning skills and classroom management skills; and 4) Feedbacks from peers and 'knowledgeable others' had made them more aware of the weaknesses and strengths on their own teaching.

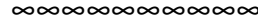
Keywords: Lesson Study; Primary Mathematics Teachers; Professional Development Program; Teachers' Instruction; Brunei Darussalam

ORTAOKUL 5. SINIF MATEMATİK DERS KİTABININ ÖĞRETMEN VE ARAŞTIRMACI GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

NADİDE YILMAZ, BAŞAK EROĞLU, SİNAN ERTEN

Bu araştırmada 2013 öğretim programına göre hazırlanmış ortaokul 5. Sınıf matematik ders kitabı incelenerek taşınması gereken özelliklere ne derece sahip olduğunun ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla literatür ve MEB'in belirlediği özellikler çerçevesinde biçimsel ve görsel tasarım, dil ve anlatım, içerik ve öğrenme alanları, konuların sunumu ve kazanımlar ile ders kitabının uyuma yeterliği açısından ortaokul 5. Sınıf matematik ders kitabı incelenmiş ve 7 öğretmenle yarı yapılandırılmış mülakatlar gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonuçları 5. Sınıf matematik ders kitabının genel olarak belirlenen niteliklere sahip olduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bunun yanında bazı özelliklerin bir kısmının göz ardı edildiği, bu nedenle bu açılardan geliştirilmesi gerektiği sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu bağlamda ön bilgilerin ortaya çıkarılmasına yönelik bazı eksikliklerin bulunduğu, teknoloji kullanımının yeterince dikkate alınmadığı, etkinliklerin azlığı ve ölçme değerlendirme sorularının üst düzey beceriler açısından geliştirilmesi gerektiği söylenebilir. Bu sonuçlardan yola çıkarak bazı önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 5. SINIF MATEMATİK DERS KİTABI, ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞÜ, DERS KİTABI İNCELEME



EVALUATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL'S 5TH GRADE MATHEMATICS TEXTBOOK ACCORDING TO THE VIEW OF TEACHERS AND EXPERTS

NADİDE YILMAZ, BAŞAK EROĞLU, SİNAN ERTEN

In this study the middle schools 5th grade mathematics textbook, prepared according to the 2013 curriculum, has been examined with the intention to reveal to what extent specialities are required. In terms of agreement adequacy the textbook was examined within the framework that is determined by literature and ministry of national education, which are formal and visual design, language and expression, content and learning areas, presentation of the subject and gains. In addition semi structured interviews were carried out with 7 teachers. The results of the research revealed that the 5th grade mathematics textbook possess the generally determined qualities. Also it was concluded that some qualities are ignored, which should be improved by these aspects. In this context it can be said that; there are shortcomings of revealing prior knowledge, using of technology is not sufficiently considered and the questions of assessment need to be improved in terms of high level skills. Based on these results some suggestions for improvements were made.

Keywords: 5th grade mathematics textbooks, teacher view, investigation of textbook

STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION IN FINLAND, ESTONIA AND ICELAND

OSSI AUTIO, MART SOOBİK, GÍSLÍ THORSTEINSSON, BRYNJAR OLAFSSON

This paper is based on a comparative study of craft and technology education curriculums and students' attitudes towards craft and technology in Finland, Estonia and Iceland. The study was undertaken by the Helsinki University, University of Tallinn and University of Iceland in the year 2012. Even though, the origins of craft education in Finland, Estonia and Iceland have many similarities, the Estonian and Icelandic national curriculum place greater emphasis on design and innovation, whereas the Finnish national curriculum focus on the development of students' personalities and gender issues. A quantitative survey was subsequently distributed to 493 school students in Finland, Estonia and Iceland. The questionnaire consisted of 14 questions, which aimed to ascertain students' attitudes towards craft and technology. The survey showed substantial differences in students' attitudes towards craft and technology education in the three countries. In addition, significant statistical differences were found between boys and girls. These differences may be explained by differences in the national curriculums and the different pedagogical traditions. However, these findings need to be examined further through research.

Keywords: attitudes towards technology, technology education, handicraft, pedagogical traditions

YAN ALANI MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ OLAN ÖĞRETMENLERİN MATEMATİK ÖĞRETİMİNE YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ

TUBA ADA, SELÇUK ALKAN

Bu çalışma yan alanı matematik öğretmenliği olan fen bilgisi veya sınıf öğretmenliğinden matematik öğretmenliğine geçen öğretmenlerin matematik öğretimine yönelik görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Öğretmenlerin matematik eğitimi olgusunu araştırdığımız için çalışmada olgu bilim (fenomenoloji) araştırma deseni kullanılmıştır. Olgu bilim araştırma deseni derinlemesine bilgi sahibi olmadığımız olguları açığa çıkarmak amacıyla yapılmaktadır. Bu çalışmaya 5 öğretmen katılmıştır ve katılımcıların seçiminde amaçlı örnekleme yöntem türlerinden benzeşik örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Öğretmenlerden üçü fen bilgisinden ikisi ise sınıf öğretmenliğinden matematik öğretmenliğine geçmiştir. Çalışmada veri toplamak amacıyla yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmış ve görüşmeler ses kayıt cihazı ile toplanmıştır. Görüşmelerden sonra elde edilen bulgular tematik analiz kullanılarak çözümlenmiştir. Bu çalışma sonucunda fen bilgisinden geçiş yapan öğretmenlerin sınıf öğretmenlerine göre daha az sorun yaşadıkları özellikle alan bilgisinde kendilerini yeterli gördükleri ancak pedagojik alan bilgisinde özellikle de program bilgisinde yetersiz oldukları belirlenmiştir. Sınıf öğretmenlerinin ise kendilerini hem alan hem de pedagojik alan bilgisinde kendilerini yetersiz gördükleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik öğretmenliği, matematik öğretimi

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Keywords: mathematics teachers, math teaching

THE AWARENESS OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS ABOUT LIVING THINGS AS A FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPT ON TEACHING SOCIO-SCIENTIFIC ISSUES

ADEM TAŞDEMİR, TEZCAN KARTAL

The pre-service teachers' acquisition levels are likely to have a direct effect on learning of students' concepts. Understanding the concepts in science and knowing the ways of concept learning and teaching provide invaluable knowledge and skills for teachers. Determining the students' levels of knowledge about the concepts and their misconceptions -if there are any - is very important. The opinions of pre-service teachers related to concept of living things and the relationship between independent variables were researched in this study. 384 pre-service teachers in Faculty of Education were taken as the study group which was composed randomly. To collect the data of this descriptive study, public survey was developed and performed by the researcher. As a result, pre-service teacher had misconceptions about living things. Pre-service teachers perceived animals as living things but they had difficulties to perceive plants as living. They were also observed that they feed living things for some reasons those are; interest, getting of stress and other family members' desire. On the other hand, training students weren't member of any organizations that try to protect living.

Keywords: Living things, living conscious, pre-service teachers.

PERCEPTIONS OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS ABOUT INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY: THE FINDINGS OF A QUALITATIVE STUDY

JACQUELINE T. MCDONNOUGH, ADEM TAŞDEMİR

The use of technology is actively situated in all levels of society in line with the requirements of today's highly technological world. Rapid changes in technology have necessitated new approaches in education. Many research findings indicated that using instructional technology (IT) of in-service and pre-service teachers is significantly limited. This study aimed to investigate the perceptions of pre-service teachers about IT as it relates to their current and future use. Determining of pre-service teachers perception about IT could be provide evidence in order to more clearly identify the barriers. In this study, qualitative data were collected in two different ways. While the focus interview was used to describe pre-service teachers' perceptions in the first stage, researchers secondly used metaphor technique to identify their perceptions from a different perspective. The study sample was comprised of selected students from a graduate education program in a mid-sized Mid-Atlantic city in the United States with using a homogeneous sampling method. The study sample included 10 pre-service teachers for the focus group interview and 43 different pre-service teachers for the metaphor. The Results of study showed that although pre-service teachers had positive perceptions with using of IT in general, some of them had concerns about it. For example, some pre-service teachers directly focused on negative experiences with technology in their courses. They had a negative attitude about their instructors' technology use. In addition, most of them emphasized inefficiencies and limitations with online courses. But, both interview and metaphors showed that pre-service teachers mostly perceived IT as facilitating the learning and teaching process, reinforcement for teaching, and helped students learn. Also, pre-service teachers wanted to enroll in IT courses to contribute the teaching career, to become a better.

Keywords: INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY, PERCEPTIONS, PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS.

THE ROLE OF BELIFS ON UNIVERSITY MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT

AZIMEHSADAT KHAKBAZ

This study aimed to explain the role of beliefs in university mathematics teachers' professional knowledge development. To this aim, a qualitative research was done. Data were gathered through phenomenological interviews with 27 mathematics university teachers in Iran and analyzed by coding and categorizing method. Analyzing data showed an explanation which included three main themes about beliefs: beliefs about the nature of mathematics, beliefs about mathematics teaching and learning and beliefs about professional teaching knowledge development. The first theme consists of three directions: mathematics as an abstract system, mathematics as tools and mathematics as a cultural coherent network. The second theme consists of two approaches: transmission of mathematics content and nurture of mathematics logic. The last theme included four orientations through professional teaching knowledge: inborn, experience without authority, skills and reflections.

Keywords: professional knowledge development, mathematics education, beliefs, higher education

TURKISH CHEMISTRY TEACHERS' VIEWS ABOUT SECONDARY SCHOOL CHEMISTRY CURRICULUM: A PERSPECTIVE FROM ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

ÖMER FARUK İÇÖZ

Teachers' views about environmental education (EE) have been regarded as one of the most important concerns in education for sustainability. In secondary school chemistry curriculum, there are several subjects about EE embedded in the chemistry subjects in Turkey. This study explores three chemistry teachers' views about to what extent the subjects related with EE should be integrated into secondary school chemistry curriculum at an individual level of analysis. The findings of the study indicate that there is a consensus among teachers on the inadequacy of secondary school chemistry curriculum for providing students an effective EE. However, there is an inconsiderable divergence among the teachers' views about the placement of subjects about EE in chemistry curriculum and the integration of subjects about EE into the curriculum. Through the results of the study, policy makers and curriculum developers would gain a comprehensive insight about deficiencies in chemistry curriculum for EE from the point of view of chemistry teachers and they would have opportunity to realize the ways for the remedy of this deficiency.

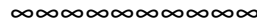
Keywords: Environmental Education, Chemistry Curriculum

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ BİYOLOJİ ÖĞRETİM YETERLİKLERİNE İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

GÜNTAY TAŞÇI, ZAFER ÇEPNİ

Bu çalışmada farklı kademelerde biyoloji öğretim hizmeti sunacak öğretmen adaylarının, biyoloji öğretim kalitesi değişkenleri bakımından yeterliklerinin araştırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini sınıf, fen ve biyoloji öğretmenliğine devam eden 232 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada biyoloji öğretiminin kuramsal yapısına göre ve toplam puan alma amacı gözetilmeksizin oluşturulan anket formu, uzman görüşleri alınarak hazırlanıp kullanılmıştır. Anket biyolojiye uygun çalışma yöntemleri, materyal teknolojiler ve öğrenme ortamlarına ilişkin öğretmen adaylarının bilgilerine ve öğretimde kullanabilmeye yönelik görüşlerini yetersiz, orta ve yeterli olarak üç düzeyde toplamaktadır. Veriler frekans tabloları ile analiz edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, genel materyaller ve teknolojilerle ilgili bilgi ve bunları biyoloji öğretiminde kullanma becerilerine dair yeterlik algılarının programlar arasında birbirlerine yakın, genellikle orta derecede oldukları gözlenmiştir. Ancak biyolojiye uygun çalışma yolları, araç, materyaller ve ortamlar için sınıf öğretmen adaylarının yarısından fazlasının yetersiz hissettikleri; fen öğretmen adaylarının ise aynı değişkende orta derecede oldukları belirlenmiştir. Genel olarak daha iyi durumda olan biyoloji öğretmen adaylarında % 50'ye varan yeterli olma görüşü hâkimdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: biyoloji öğretim kalitesi, biyoloji öğretmen yeterlikleri, öğretmen yetiştirme



OPINIONS OF PRESERVICE TEACHERS FOR SPECIAL TEACHER COMPETENCIES IN BIOLOGY

GÜNTAY TAŞÇI, ZAFER ÇEPNİ

The purpose of this study is to investigate the competencies of pre-service teachers who are going to provide biology teaching services regarding the quality of biology education. The sample of the study included 232 primary school, science and biology pre-service teachers. A questionnaire is developed using the theoretical structure of biology education and expert opinions. The questionnaire that is used as data collection device for the study is not intended to produce total scores. The questionnaire included items regarding self-efficacy of pre-service teachers for knowledge and ability to use it in teaching biology in the areas of study methods for biology, material technologies and learning environments. The participants coded their self-efficacy levels in three levels: insufficient, medium and sufficient. Data are analyzed using frequency tables. As a result, self-efficacy levels for knowledge of general materials and technologies and ability to use them in biology education are similar and around medium for different undergraduate programs. But, as for the study methods, tools, materials and environments for biology, pre-primary school teachers reported lower self-efficacy levels whereas pre-service science teachers reported medium levels of self-efficacy in these areas. Pre-service biology teachers reported generally higher levels of self-efficacy. Approximately half of them reported sufficient self-efficacy.

Keywords: quality of biology teaching, qualification of biology teachers, preservice biology teachers

APPLICATION FOR TRACKING STUDENTS' EFFICIENCY AND PREDICTING EXPECTATIONS BASED ON CURRENT RESULTS

SRDJA BJELADINOVIĆ, SONJA ISLIAMOVIĆ

Globalization and technological development are radically changing the landscape of higher education. Students increasingly expect to choose what they learn, how they learn and when they learn, according to their individual needs and interests. Computer applications in education system introduce unique technical, managerial and most importantly pedagogical issues. Using business discovery platform QlikView, application developed in this research, should be beneficial to both, students and professors at the university. The relation database model is based on data collected from student admission service of Faculty of Organizational Science, University of Belgrade. Application allows students to analyze current study success, but also to predict future performance success. In addition, students can use developed application as an advisor system, which can be useful in helping student plan for the upcoming semesters and also to be able to answer any questions that the student may have regarding his/her academic standing.

Keywords: knowledge-based application, student study success, higher education

SEKİZİNCİ SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN HİSTOGRAM GRAFİĞİNİ OLUŞTURMA, YORUMLAMA VE ANLAMLANDIRMA SÜRECİNE İLİŞKİN BİR DURUM ÇALIŞMASI

NADİDE YILMAZ, ZEYNEP SONAY AY

Bir durum çalışması olarak yapılandırılan bu araştırmada sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin histogram oluşturma, yorumlama süreci ve sütun grafiği ile karşılaştırma sürecindeki bilişsel durumları incelenmiştir. Araştırmanın teorik alt yapısını Mooney'in (2002) karakterize ettiği istatistiksel düşünme seviyeleri oluşturmuştur. Çalışmaya Ankara ili Polatlı ilçesinde yer alan bir devlet okulunda öğrenim gören altı sekizinci sınıf öğrenci katılmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler ile toplanmıştır. Görüşme soruları alanında uzman dört kişi tarafından incelenmiş ve pilot çalışması yapıldıktan sonra son haline getirilmiştir. Her bir öğrenciyle yapılan görüşmeler 40-60 dk arasında sürmüş ve ses kayıt cihazı ile kaydedilmiştir. Öğrencilerin verdikleri cevaplar analiz edildiğinde histogram oluşturma ve yorumlama sürecinde bazı sıkıntıların olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Sürekli ve süreksiz verileri ayırt etme konusunda sıkıntı yaşayan öğrencilerin histograma ilişkin kavramsal bilgilerinde eksikliklerin olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca öğrencilerin sütun grafiği ile histogram arasındaki en temel kavramsal farkları ayırt etmekte zorlandıkları ortaya çıkmıştır. Araştırmanın tüm bulguları ve ortaya çıkan birtakım eksiklerin giderilmesi için ortaya konacak öneriler detaylı bir biçimde sunum sırasında paylaşılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Histogram, sekizinci sınıf öğrencileri, istatistiksel düşünme

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A CASE STUDY OF EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS RELATING TO HISTOGRAM CHART CREATING, INTERPRETATION AND THEIR SENSE-MAKING PROCESS

NADİDE YILMAZ, ZEYNEP SONAY AY

In this case study a comparison between the eighth grade students creation and interpretation of a histogram and a bar chart was made. During this comparison the cognitive status was examined. The theoretical background of this research is inspired by Mooney's (2002) characterized levels of statistical thinking. This study was done with the participation of six eighth grade students in Ankara/Polatlı. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews. The interview questions were examined by four experts within the field and were finalized after the pilot study was made. Each interview with the students were between 40-60 minutes long and were recorded with a tape recorder. When the students answer's were analyzed, some difficulties appeared during the process of their creation and interpretation of the histogram. It has been identified that the students who have difficulties in distinguishing continuous and discontinuous data have a lack of conceptual knowledge related to histogram. In addition it has emerged that the students have difficulties in distinguishing the most basic conceptual differences between bar chart and histogram. All of the research findings and the recommendations how to overcome the deficiencies that has emerged will be shared in details during the presentation.

Keywords: histogram, 8th grade students, statistical thinking

A REVIEW OF CRITERIA FOR CONTENT SELECTION IN PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM. (IN IRAN)

GHAHRAMAN MADADLOU, KHADIJEH RASULLI GHARAAINI

Content as an element of the curriculum plays a very important role in achieving the goals of education in society and is viewed as a key element in all approaches and perspectives. In view of the importance of content in curriculum decision-making, different criteria and measures have been offered by experts for its selection and development. This article was aimed at reviewing and analyzing these criteria and measures along with providing a set of practical criteria to select curriculum content in primary education. In this paper, after analyzing the content of books and articles available, criteria for content selection based on scientific principles of curriculum development was presented under three categories as consolidated content criteria. In philosophical criteria, appropriateness of content with the values and goals, scientific disciplines, and valid knowledge, in psychological criteria, overall growth including physical growth, etc., attention to specific learning problems, interests and talents, and the needs of learners, in social and cultural criteria, cultural heritage, issues and needs of the local and national community, ethnic and cultural characteristics and appropriateness with global issues and communications, and in economic criteria, fitness of content with the facilities available in the school and the region, appropriateness of content with the budget and operating costs have been recognized and presented as criteria for the appropriateness of content selection.

Keywords: Content, Content Selection, Curriculum Principles

THE DEVELOPMENT INQUIRY BASED LEARNING UNIT FOR INTEGRAL CALCULUS: THE CASE OF VOLUMES OF SOLIDS OF REVOLUTION

ERDAT ÇATALOĞLU, ÇİĞDEM ÖZDEMİR

The latest official national curriculum published by the Turkish Ministry of Education, now formally requires high-school mathematics teachers to actively incorporate computer software in their teaching. The primary purpose of this study is to demonstrate the development of an inquiry based learning unit especially geared for high school mathematics students and teachers for the general concept of integral calculus. The main theme chosen as a case for this proposed inquiry unit, is on volumes of solids of revolution of real life daily objects. As a result, the primary purpose will provide a report about a practical example of using pedagogically driven mathematics software, 3D digital modeling coupled with hands-on real life examples all embedded in a constructivist learning environment. A secondary goal of this study, is to expose prospective high school pre-service high-school mathematics teachers to this inquiry unit as a teacher and student. Finally, the shared experiences about the interconnected nature of knowledge construction through a double “lens”, that is as a teacher and students through collaboratively building, testing and reflecting on their learning process will be reported.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, inquiry, dynamic geometry software, modeling, teacher education

WEB TASARIMI VE PROGRAMLAMA DERSİ İÇİN WEB TABANLI EĞİTİMİN ÖĞRENME ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

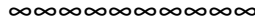
HÜSEYİN GÜLTEKİN VURAL, KUBİLAY TAŞDELEN

Bilişim Teknolojileri alanındaki gelişmeler sonucunda, insanoğlunun teknik, ekonomik ve toplumsal alanlardaki iletişimde kullandığı ve bilimin dayanağı olan bilgiye erişmesi çok hızlı bir hale gelmiştir. Bilgiye erişim yollarının ve hızının artması, eğitim alanında da kendini göstermiş ve bir uzaktan eğitim modeli olan web tabanlı eğitim uygulamaların geliştirilmesine başlanılmıştır.

Web tabanlı eğitim ile bireyler arası fırsat eşitliğinin sağlandığı bir ortamda bireylerin öğrenmelerini sağlamak ve istedikleri yer ve zamanda, kişisel gereksinimlerine en iyi şekilde karşılık verebilmek amaçlanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, web tasarımı ve programlama dersi için web tabanlı eğitim modülü tasarlanarak, öğrencilerin istedikleri zaman ve mekânda derslerin notlarına erişme ve uygulamalarını yapabilmelerine, derste aldıkları konular ile ilgili sonuçlarını hemen görebildikleri deneme yanımlar yapabilmelerine, eksiklerini tamamlamalarına olanak veren soruları sıklıkla çözebilmelerine, ders öğretmeni ile fikir alışverişinde bulunabilmelerine olanak sağlanmıştır. Çalışmanın sonunda öğrencilerden gelen geri bildirimler ve ders geçme notları değerlendirilerek, hazırlanan bu web tabanlı eğitim modülünün öğrenme üzerine etkisi incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: web tabanlı eğitim, web tasarımı ve programlama



THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF WEB-BASED TRAINING MODULE ON LEARNING FOR WEB DESIGN AND PROGRAMMING COURSE

HÜSEYİN GÜLTEKİN VURAL, KUBİLAY TAŞDELEN

As a result of the developments in instructional technologies, accesibility of the information by humanbeings that is used in communication in the technical, economical and social fields, and that forms basis for science, has become faster. The increase in speed and ways to access information makes itself visible in the educational field, and web-based training application, which is a distance education model, has started to be developed.

It is aimed to provide learning of individuals in the environment in which equal oppoortunities between individuals are provided, and to respond personal needs of them in the best way at the place and the time desired with web-based training.

In this study, a web-based training module for web design and programming course were designed and with this module it is provided to students to access lecture notes at desired times and places, to make applications, to make trials and errors by seeing their results about the topics in the courses instantly, to solve questions which provide to them completing their mislearnings, and to compare notes with instructors. At the end of this study, the effect of this web-based training module on learning of students is investigated by assesing students' grades and their feedbacks.

Keywords: web based education, web designing and programming

EXAMINATION OF VISUALS IN MIDDLE SCHOOL SCIENCE TEXTBOOKS

HASAN OZGUR KAPICI, FUNDA SAVASCI-ACIKALIN

Particulate nature of matter(PNM) is one of the crucial topics in science education owing to the fact that it constitutes fundamentals of many other subject such as chemical bonding and reactions,solutions and matter phases.For this reason,it is important to teach PNM effectively to middle school students.To teach the topic successfully,teachers and textbooks have vital roles through learning process.Textbooks are primary sources for most of teachers in classrooms(Chiappetta&Fillman,2007).Due to the fact that its importance in educational context,they should include accurate scientific knowledge as much as possible.Textbooks not only involve texts but also contain visuals.This is called multimedia learning which occurs when students receive information presented in more than one mode, such as in pictures and words(Mayer,1997).

On the other hand,Johnstone(1993) introduced three basic levels(macroscopic,submicroscopic and symbolic) in chemistry and Gabel(1993)emphasized that level of achievement in the science lectures,which include these three types of representations,is higher.While macroscopic level comprises things that can be observed by naked eyes,submicroscopic level involves that cannot be seen naturally such atoms,molecules and so on.Symbolic level implies that equations,symbols,etc.

In this study,researchers aimed to examine visuals in middle school textbooks and research questions were determined as below:

- 1)What kind of representations are there in the unit of PNM in middle school science textbooks?
- 2)In what degree are there relationships between text and visuals in the unit of PNM in middle school science textbooks?
- 3)Are there captions that were used for the representations appropriate in the unit of PNM in middle school science textbooks?

In the study,document analysis was used.1166 visuals in the 8 textbooks were examined.

Analyses of data are on progress.

Keywords: Multiple representations, Textbooks, Particulate Nature of Matter, Science Education

NON-MATHEMATICS STUDENTS' REASONING IN NON-ROUTINE CALCULUS TASKS

LJERKA JUKIĆ MATIĆ

This paper investigates reasoning of first year non-mathematics students in non-routine calculus tasks. The students in this study were accustomed to imitative reasoning during their schooling in primary and secondary education. In order to move from imitative reasoning toward more creative reasoning, the non-routine tasks were implemented as the part of the calculus course. Using qualitative strategy in a form of interview, we examined reasoning of six students in the middle of the calculus course and at the end of the course. Analyzed data showed that creative reasoning develops slowly even when students are exposed to the non-routine tasks. Also, we have found several negative met-befores and met-afters affecting students' knowledge and interfering with the reasoning process.

Keywords: calculus, reasoning, non-mathematics students

THE EFFECT OF INTERDISCIPLINARY NATURE EDUCATION PROGRAM ON GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS' PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS

YEŐİM İMAMOĐLU, HASRET NUHOĐLU

Aims of this study are a) to develop an interdisciplinary nature education program that will help children discover that learning is a part of daily life; develop consciousness for the environment and nature by actively participating to fun and educative activities, b) to examine the effect of this program on gifted students' problem solving skills.

This study has a one group pretest-posttest design. The program developed for this study was implemented with 20 voluntary primary school students who were identified as gifted. Implementation took place in Nezahat G6kyiĐit Botanical Garden, which is a natural life and teaching environment, and lasted a total of 30 hours; 6 hours a day for 5 days. The program is learner centered and based on active learning principle. It was differentiated and enriched via observations, workshops, nature themed games, empathy activities, experiments and thinking activities. Children worked individually and as a group during the activities.

The effect of the program was measured by a five point likert type scale called "Problem Solving Inventory for Primary School Children", developed by Serin, Serin and Saygılı (2010) who also conducted the reliability-validity analyses for the scale. Interviews conducted with children and observation reports written by the educators were taken into account.

Data analysis revealed that children's problem solving scores were improved significantly ($t=3,580$; $p = 0,002 < 0,05$). It was observed that the implemented program made a positive impact on children's problem solving skills.

Keywords: gifted and talented education, problem solving skills, interdisciplinary nature education

SYNTHESIS, SPECTROSCOPIC, AND BIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF CHROMIUM(III), MANGANESE(II), IRON(III), COBALT(II), NICKEL(II), COPPER(II), RUTHENIUM(III), AND ZIRCONYL(II) COMPLEXES OF N1,N2-BIS(3-((3-HYDROXYNAPHTHALEN-2-YL)METHYLENE-AMINO)PROPYL)PHTHALAM

AHMED AL-HAKIMI, MOHAMAD SHAKDOFA, AHMED EL-SEIDY, ABDOU EL-TAB

Novel chromium(III), manganese(II), iron(III), cobalt(II), nickel(II), copper(II), ruthenium(III), and zirconyl(II) complexes of N1,N2-bis(3-((3-hydroxynaphthalen-2-yl)methylene-amino)propyl)phthalamide (H4L, 1) have been synthesized and characterized by elemental, physical, and spectral analyses. The spectral data showed that the ligand behaves as either neutral tridentate ligand as in complexes 2-5 with the general formula $[H_4LMX_2(H_2O)] \cdot nH_2O$ ($M=Cu(II), Ni(II), Co(II)$, $X = Cl$ or NO_3), neutral hexadentate ligand as in complexes 10-12 with the general formula $[H_4LM_2Cl_6] \cdot nH_2O$ ($M=Fe(III), Cr(III)$ or $Ru(III)$), or dibasic hexadentate ligand as in complexes 6-9 with the general formula $[H_2LM_2Cl_2(H_2O)_4] \cdot nH_2O$ ($M = Cu(II), Ni(II), Co(II)$ or $Mn(II)$), and 13 with general formula $[H_4L(ZrO)_2Cl_2] \cdot 8H_2O$. Molar conductance in DMF solution indicated the non-ionic nature of the complexes. The ESR spectra of solid copper(II) complexes 2, 5, and 6 showed $g \parallel > g \perp$, indicating distorted octahedral structure and the presence of the unpaired electron in the $d_{x^2-y^2}$ orbital with significant covalent bond character. For the dimeric copper(II) complex $[H_2LCu_2Cl_2(H_2O)_4] \cdot 3H_2O$ (6), the distance between the two copper centers was calculated using field zero splitting parameter for the parallel component that was estimated from the ESR spectrum. The antibacterial and antifungal activities of the compounds showed that, some of metal complexes exhibited a greater inhibitory effect than standard drug as tetracycline (bacteria) and Amphotericin B (fungi).

Keywords: Complexes, Synthesis, Schiff base, Magnetism, Biological studies

IDENTIFICATION LOCAL MATTER TYPICAL SOUTH SUMATRA TO DEVELOP MODEL OF LEARNING BASED CONTRUCTIVISM FOR ENVIRONMENT LITERACY ON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT IN INDONESIA

MEILINDA MEILINDA, KHOIRON NAZIP, ERMAYANTI ERMAYANTI, EKAPTY TYAS PRADITHA, RAHMI ADILA PUTRI, Heni Indri

The main purpose of this research is to produce a prototype model of learning based typical local materials from South Sumatra to develop student environment literacy on junior high school in Indonesia. The purpose of the first year of the research one is identifying the material locally which are local wisdom, potential local and typical local problems of South Sumatra which can be utilized for the development students environment literacy model of learning which was done. Sampled area in this research is based on topography and demography divided into three district namely municipality Palembang represent urban areas, regency muara enim represent mountainous regions and regent Ogan Ilir represent of coastal marshes and transition. The result showed that on each sampled district for many local materials that could be used in learning biology especially to form characters environment literacy. Local content in the form of local wisdom are Tunggu Tubang, Lebak lebung, Siring System. Being locally potential are productive forest area, waterfalls Curug, Swamp forest, River, Musi River and other tributaries, Pundi forest wood, Kemaro island as well as the coal mining, petroleum. Local wisdom and local potential can be utilized for learning on learning topics (Interaction between living organisms, pollution, Global warming, Increasing population, technology products) which relate to develop environmental literacy

Keywords: LOCAL MATTER, SOUTH SUMATERA, LEARNING MODEL, ENVIRONMENT LITERACY

KO TE ARO WHAKAMURĪ KĪA ANGA WHAKAMUA. REFLECT ON THE PAST IN ORDER TO FORGE THE FUTURE.

LEEANA HEREWĪNĪ, ROSLYN BARTOSH

This paper is a critical reflection on our involvement and experience in Pāngarau Education (or Mathematics Education) in Aotearoa (New Zealand) which is how mathematics is constructed and taught through the medium of New Zealand's indigenous language, Māori. Pāngarau education has been described as contributing to and being firmly located within the overall context of Māori development which includes the maintenance and revitalisation of the Māori language (Christensen, 2002).

We have been actively involved in Pāngarau education for 15 years through our work as professional learning and development facilitators in schools throughout the country. Pāngarau education has undergone significant changes during this time. Some of the key highlights during the 15 years have been the focus given to mathematical literacies and the links to information and communication technologies. This paper examines some of these changes and highlights and proposes some ways for the continued growth and development of Pāngarau education in the future.

Keywords: Mathematics, reflection, language

INVESTIGATING THE DISTINCTIVE ROLE OF THE INTERACTIVE WHITEBOARDS FOR MATHEMATICS TEACHING

MAURO DE VITA, LIÈVEN VERSCHAFFEL, JAN ELEN

Interactive Whiteboards (IWBs) are a relatively new tool that provides interesting affordances in the classroom environment, such as construction of visualizations and multimedia. These affordances make IWBs an innovative tool with high potential for mathematics instructional environments. The research involved a small group of Italian mathematics teachers in secondary schools and aimed at exploiting the distinctive role of IWBs in mathematics teaching. Three essential elements were considered: the mathematical tasks on which students work, the discourse activities in the classroom and the support that IWBs give to the previous two elements. Analysing a first series of video recorded lessons, the teachers and the researcher engaged in a discussion about possible improvements relating the IWB use to enhance high-level mathematical tasks and productive discourse interaction. Outcomes of the discussion were used to design and enact a new set of lessons, again video recorded and analysed. Outcomes were compared with those of the previous set. Results show significant improvements in the tasks' quality, in the classroom dynamics and in the exploitation of IWBs affordances. What emerged from the study is that IWBs technology may be used to enrich the lessons' experience and that an attentive orchestration by the teacher leads to the construction of an effective and beneficial learning and teaching environment.

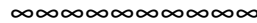
Keywords: Mathematics Education, Interactive Whiteboards, Best Practices in ICT Classrooms

FATİH PROJESİYLE İLGİLİ AMPİRİK ÇALIŞMALARIN ANALİZİ: BİR LİTERATÜR TARAMASI

FATİH SÜLEYMAN BİÇER, MUSTAFA KOÇ

Bu çalışmanın amacı 2010 yılı Kasım ayından itibaren Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı tarafından yürütülmekte olan teknoloji entegrasyonu "FATİH Projesi" kapsamında yapılmış bilimsel araştırmaların taranması ve irdelenmesi yoluyla projede ulaşılan ilk çıktılar, etkileri, sorunları ve paydaş görüşlerini değerlendirmektir. Literatür taraması metodu kullanılarak ulusal ve uluslararası dergilerden, lisansüstü tez veritabanlarından ve internet arama motorlarından ilgili çalışmalara ulaşılmıştır. Yapılan taramalarda "FATİH projesi", "bilişim teknolojileri", "Tablet PC" ve "akıllı/etkileşimli tahta" gibi anahtar kelimeler kullanılmıştır. Araştırmalar 2011-2014 yılları arasında yayınlanmış olan güncel çalışmalarla sınırlandırılmıştır. Tarama sonucunda elde edilen bütün ampirik çalışmalar içerik analizi yöntemiyle ayrıntılı bir şekilde incelenmiş ve gözden geçirilmiştir. Araştırmalar, konuları ve örneklemelerindeki benzerlikler dikkate alınarak (a) öğretmenler ve (b) öğrenciler üzerine yapılan çalışmalar olmak üzere iki ana tema altında toplanmıştır. Sonuç olarak, yapılmış araştırmaların genellikle donanımsal araçların kullanımına yönelik tutum ve algıların ölçülmesine yönelik olduğu görülmektedir. İleriki çalışmalarda projenin yöntem, içerik ve süreci bakımından daha kapsamlı ele alınmasına ve projede dağıtılmış olan teknolojilerin öğrencilerin motivasyon, başarı ve düşünme becerileri gibi bilişsel ve duyuşsal çıktılar üzerinde etkilerinin araştırılmasına önem verilmesi önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FATİH Projesi, Tablet PC, Akıllı Tahta, Teknoloji Entegrasyonu, Literatür Taraması



THE ANALYSIS OF EMPRICAL STUDIES RELATED TO FATİH PROJECT: A LITERATURE REVIEW

FATİH SÜLEYMAN BİÇER, MUSTAFA KOÇ

The aim of this study is to evaluate first outputs, problems and stakeholder's views reached in FATİH Project, a technology integration initiative carried out by Turkish Ministry of National Education since November, 2010. Literature review methodology was employed to obtain related research studies from both national and international journals, graduate thesis databases, and Internet search engines. Such keywords as "FATİH Project", "Tablet PC", and "Smardboard" were used in searching the literature. Since the project is relatively new, research studies were limited to those published from 2010 to beginning of 2014. A content analysis was conducted to deeply examine empirical studies gathered from the literature survey. Based on the similarities in their scopes and samples, the studies were categorized under two main themes as (a) research on students and (b) research on teachers. Overall, it was revealed that the studies conducted so far were devoted to measure mostly attitudes and perceptions about the use of hardware tools. The findings suggest that future studies should give priority to intensive examination of the method, content and process of the project as well as investigation of potential effects of technologies distributed within the project on students' cognitive and affective characteristics such as motivation, achievement, and thinking skills.

Keywords: Fatih project, Tablet pc, smart whiteboard, integration of technology, literature review

ADAPTATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (TPACK) AND TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION SELF-EFFICACY SCALE (TISE) INTO TURKISH

FİRDEVS İCLAL KARATAŞ, FATMA ASLAN TUTAK

Changes in technology directly affect educational process. Integration of technology into teaching and learning process is considered an important part of today's learning. In particular, teachers' role in the adaptation of technology into education and instruction is crucial. Teachers are responsible for preparing technologically literate students in the technology era. In order to achieve this, teachers should be technologically literate and integrate their technology, pedagogy and content knowledge (TPACK) into their instruction. Technology principle of National Council of Teachers Mathematics (2000) also emphasizes the role of teachers in technology integration because the effective use of technology in mathematics depends on knowledge and technological skills of mathematics teachers. However, technology knowledge is not enough. Teachers should make a decision about when and how to use technology in instruction effectively. In Turkey, there are some attempts to integrate technology into mathematics such as FATİH project.

Although the importance and necessity of technological pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK) are emphasized, there is currently no comprehensive survey to evaluate TPACK. Moreover, to integrate technology into their pedagogy and curriculum successfully, teachers must develop confidence in their abilities to integrate technology in the classroom because the integration of technology affects how much students learn in the classroom (Bunch et al., 2012b). So, the aim of the study is adaptation of the TPACK scale which was developed by Handal et al. (2013) and TISE scale developed by Wang et al. (2004) to Turkish. The former instrument consists of 30 items and three dimensions: TCK, TPK and TPCK. The latter scale included 21 items. In order to adapt the scales, firstly scale items were translated to Turkish by the researchers. Then, translation form was further modified by specialists. Also, back translation was done by experts. English and Turkish forms of scale were both filled by pre-service secondary mathematics teachers in education. Turkish version of the scale was applied the same group after 4 weeks. After that, the data was analyzed by using SPSS. In this paper, the results of the pilot study which is the first part of more comprehensive study will be presented.

Keywords: technological pedagogical content knowledge, secondary mathematics teachers, survey adaptation

DIVISIBILITY ON GRAPHS

FATİH KÜRŞAT CANSU, SİBEL KILIÇARSLAN CANSU

The aim of this paper is to transform the division operation to a graph where the students at primary, secondary and high school often make mistakes. By using these graphs we aim to help to teach the division operation both to Dyscalculia students and the attention deficit disorder students. Because students are forced to make the basic arithmetic operations and often make mistakes in both learning disorders. Those graphs will provide that students be more concentrated and reach the results easily.

Keywords: Division algorithm, graph, remainder

THE DERIVATIVE GRAPHS WITH NUMERIC AND GRAPHICS APPROACH

JOSE CARLOS CORTES ZAVALA

Several researchers point to the importance of introducing the concept of rate of change as a bridge to reach the intuitive concept of derivative . Based on this initial idea design and software development , which we called "Functions and Derivatives " . The proposed software activities that highlight difference, increments , and rationale increments aspects first with a numerical approach and subsequently using graphical approaches highlight visual ideas involving numerical - graphical relationship is incorporated .

The numerical and graphic treatment is rarely used and when it is only serves as an introduction without a proper connection to the algebraic process. Proposals such as Duval (1988.1993 and 1995) , withFry (1993) , Scher (1993) , Mejia (1997) , Hitt (2002) and Pluvinage (2005) mention the importance it has for the learner , the graph management and numeric. Numeric , graphic and algebraic aspects are representations of mathematical objects and each presents certain information object also allow certain types of cognitive activities in the subject. When only one type of representation is used there is a risk , as mentioned by Duval (1988) , to confuse the object representation , so as methodology, this research proposes the use of multiple representations of an object.

Each representation leaves visible types of information, but also hides another and each of them allows us to perform certain types of operations . Both textbooks and in classroom work , these representations are given partially concealing information that allows us to make the right connections ; Taking into account the above is that we propose the construction of the graph starting from the numerical , but emphasizing that there is hidden information in such numerical representation

Keywords: differences, ration of increments, derivative function

DEVELOPING INNOMATTS TO IMPROVE MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' PEDAGOGICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES: AN INDONESIAN PERSPECTIVE

MOHAMMAD ASIKIN, IWAN JUNAEDI

This project proposes an integrated model of mathematics teacher training which is developed based on the real need and potential of Indonesian mathematics teachers in improving mathematics learning. The main objective of this research is to develop the training model called INNOMATTS which has characteristics of independency, innovative, sustainable and problem solver in providing wider chance for mathematics teachers to improve their pedagogical and professional competences. This study employs R&D design using 10 steps of development model of Gall. This article describes the result of exploration study, model validation and practical testing. A sample of 30 mathematics teachers from various schools joined the INNOMATTS and were tested of pedagogical and professional competences. The results indicate that INNOMATTS is a promising training model for mathematics teachers' improvement in pedagogical and professional competences.

Keywords: professional development, mathematics teacher training model, INNOMATTS model

STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS CONCEPTS OF DOMAIN, CODOMAIN AND IMAGE OF DOMAIN

TUĞBA HANGÜL, İLYAS YAVUZ

The purpose of this study is to identify undergraduates' perceptions of domain, codomain and image of domain of functions and their preferences in using different representations of the function concept. To do this, an open ended questionnaire linked to the function concept was asked to 77 first graders at a university during the fall semester of the 2013-2014 academic year . In this paper, only results of the analysis of students' answers to one question is presented. The results of this study revealed that students preferred verbal, diagram, graph and numerical representations of functions. In addition, it was seen that students had lack of knowledge about the concept of function and classification of numbers as well as had problems translating among multiple representations of the function concept and using of mathematical language correctly.

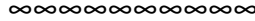
Keywords: Multiple representations, codomain, function concept, image of domain, domain

İLKOKUL 4.SINIF MADDEYİ TANIYALIM ÜNİTESİNE YÖNELİK BİR BAŞARI TESTİ GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI

MENŞURE ALKIŞ KÜÇÜKAYDIN, SEVİLAY KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU, ŞAFAK ULUÇINAR SAĞIR

Çalışmanın amacı, ilkokul dördüncü sınıf fen programında bulunan “Maddeyi Tanıyalım” ünitesine yönelik öğretmenlerin öğretim sürecinde ve araştırmacıların çalışmalarında yararlanabilecekleri geçerli ve güvenilir çoktan seçmeli bir ölçme aracı geliştirmektir. Bu doğrultuda ünitedeki mevcut kazanımlar Bloom Taksonomisi’ne göre analiz edilmiş, yetersiz olduğu düşünülen bazı kazanımlar eklenerek, bu kazanımları ölçecek çoktan seçmeli dört seçeneğe oluşan 30 soruluk Maddeyi Tanıyalım Başarı Testi (MTBT) hazırlanmıştır. İlgili kazanımların ve soruların belirtke tablosu düzenlenerek alan eğitimi uzmanlarına ve konu alanı öğretmenlerine sunulmuş ve onların görüşleri doğrultusunda kapsam geçerliği sağlanmıştır. Bundan sonra pilot çalışması yapılarak, teste son hali verilmiştir. Test 200 öğrenciye uygulanmıştır. Uygulama sonrasında her bir maddenin madde gücü, madde ayırt ediciliği, standart sapma, aritmetik ortalama, varyans gibi değerler hesaplanmıştır. Bununla birlikte yapılan diğer hesaplamalarla KR 20 güvenilirlik katsayı 0,89; KR 21 değeri 0,88 olarak bulunmuştur. Madde analizi ile testin ortalama madde güçlüğü ve ayırt edicilik endeksleri sırasıyla 0,51 ve 0,40 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Araştırmanın sonunda ilkokul 4. Sınıf düzeyinde Maddeyi Tanıyalım ünitesine yönelik öğretmenlerin ve araştırmacıların kullanabileceği geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme geliştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın yürütme sürecinde karşılaşılan durumlarla ilgili bazı önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Başarı Testi, Maddeyi Tanıyalım, Test Geliştirme, Geçerlik, Güvenirlik



AN ACHIEVEMENT TEST DEVELOPMENT STUDY FOR 'GETTING TO KNOW YOUR ITEM UNIT' (PRIMARY 4th Grade)

MENŞURE ALKIŞ KÜÇÜKAYDIN, SEVİLAY KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU, ŞAFAK ULUÇINAR SAĞIR

The aim of this study is to develop a reliable and valid measurement tool for primary school 4th graders by taking the course 'Properties of Matter' as the basis. For this purpose, the questions were prepared according to the achievements gained in the course together with the gains aimed. The questions prepared were presented to expert opinions first, and then the table of specifications of the test was created. After the pilot study, the final test was applied to 200 students. After the application of each item difficulty, item to distinguish the spur, the standard deviation is the arithmetic mean, the variance calculated values such as. The KR 20 reliability coefficient of the test results was found as 0.89, and the KR 21 value was 0.88. And the item analysis revealed the average item difficulty and differentiation indexes as 0.51 and 0.40, respectively. At the end of primary school survey 4 th the class level, getting to know the unit, use the current teachers and researchers for the item, and developed a reliable measurement. Based on the results obtained, we have made certain proposals.

Keywords: achievement test, matter and change, developing a test, validity, reliability

SOME RESULTS ON CYCLIC CODES OVER $F_2 + uF_2 + vF_2 + uvF_2$

MURAT GÜZELTEPE, EVREN SALKIM

In this paper, we investigate the structure and properties of cyclic codes over the ring $F_2 + uF_2 + vF_2 + uvF_2$ where $u^2=u$, $v^2=v$ and $uv=vu$. We first study the relationship between cyclic codes over F_2 and binary cyclic codes. We prove that cyclic codes over the ring are principally generated, and give the generator polynomial of cyclic codes over this ring.

Keywords: Cyclic code, gray map, generator matrix, finite rings.

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BİLİŞ ÜSTÜ YETİLERİ İLE MATEMATİK PROBLEMİ ÇÖZME TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ

FADİME GÜR, BERNA CANTÜRK GÜNHAN

Günümüz eğitim anlayışında ezberleyen bireyler yerine kendi öğrenmesinin farkında olan ve kendisini doğru bir şekilde algılayan bireyler yetiştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu nedenle bireylerden; bilişsel süreçlerinin farkında olmaları, ne öğrendiklerinden çok nasıl öğrendiklerinin üzerinde durmaları ve düşünmeyi düşünmeleri beklenmektedir. Yapılan çalışmalarda öğrencilerin, planlanmış öğrenme ve problem çözme durumlarında kendi düşünme süreçlerinin farkındalıklarını kullandıkları görülmüştür. Bu sebeple problem çözme sürecini ve kişinin bu süreçte kullandığı bilişsel etkinlikleri açıklamak için kullanılan biliş üstü kavramının matematik ile ilişkisinin araştırılması oldukça önemli görülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, ortaokul öğrencilerinin biliş üstü yetileri ile matematik problemi çözme tutumlarını incelemek ve çeşitli değişkenler açısından karşılaştırmaktır. Bu amaçla 2013-2014 eğitim-öğretim yılında Denizli ilinin Bekilli ilçesinde bulunan bir ortaokulda 5,6,7 ve 8. sınıflarda öğrenim gören toplam 204 öğrenci ile betimsel bir çalışma yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın verileri Aydın ve Ubuz (2010) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanan Biliş Üstü Yeti Envanteri ve Çanakçı (2008) tarafından geliştirilen Matematik Problemi Çözme Tutum Ölçeği ile toplanmıştır. Araştırma sürecinde elde edilen veriler SPSS 15.0 istatistik paket programı aracılığıyla analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma verilerinin analizinde İlişkisz Örneklem t- Testi, Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi (ANOVA), Pearson Momentler Çarpım Korelasyon Katsayısı kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda ortaokul öğrencilerinin biliş üstü yetilerinin sınıf düzeyine göre farklılık gösterdiği, öğrencilerin matematik problemi çözme tutumlarının cinsiyete ve sınıf düzeyine göre farklılık gösterdiği, öğrencilerin biliş üstü yetileri ile matematik problemi çözme tutumlarının, matematik ders notu arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca biliş üstü yeti ile matematik problemi çözme tutumu arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmıştır. Bu sonuçlar ışığında öğrencilerin matematik problemi çözme becerileri ve tutumlarının geliştirilmesi için kendi problem çözme ve değerlendirme süreçlerine dahil olacakları, kendi öğrenmelerinin sorumluluğunu alarak öz düzenlemelerini ve biliş üstü yetilerini geliştirebilecekleri öğrenme ortamları hazırlanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biliş üstü yeti, matematik problemi çözme tutumu, ortaokul öğrencileri

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AN EXAMINING OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' METACOGNITIVE SKILLS AND MATHEMATICS PROBLEM SOLVING ATTITUDE

FADİME GÜR, BERNA CANTÜRK GÜNHAN

In today's educational approach instead of memorizing individuals who are aware of their own learning and correctly perceives itself is aimed to train individuals. For this reason, it is expected from individuals to be aware of the cognitive processes, to think about thinking and how to stand on rather than what they had learned. In studies, it is showed that students were using awareness of their own thinking in problem solving situations and planned learning processes. For this reason, it is found to be very important for the relationship between mathematics and metacognition to investigate in order to explain the process of problem solving and cognitive activities that people use in this process. The purpose of this study is to examine mathematics problem solving attitudes of middle school students and their metacognitive skills and compare a variety of variables in terms. For this purpose, in the 2013-2014 academic year at a middle school in the province of Denizli with 5th,6th,7th and 8th grades studying a descriptive study was conducted with a total of 204 students. The data were collected using Aydın and Ubuz (2010) by adapted to Turkish on the "Metacognitive Awareness Inventory" and Çanakçı (2008) by developed "Mathematics Problem Solving Attitude Scale". The data obtained in the research process through the program SPSS 15.0 statistical package was analyzed. In the analysis of the survey data independent samples t-test, One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was used. At the end of the study, it was found that metacognitive skills of the middle school students differed across grade levels, and math problem- solving attitudes

of the students differed across grade levels and gender. Metacognitive skills of students with mathematics problem solving attitude, there is a significant relationship between success in mathematic course was observed. In addition, there was a significant correlation between metacognitive skills and mathematics problem solving attitudes. These results are based on students' mathematics problem solving skills and to develop their problem-solving attitude and will be included in the assessment process, taking responsibility for their own learning and metacognitive skills can develop self regulation , learning environment should be prepared.

Keywords: metacognition ability, solving math problem, middle school students

ENHANCING STUDENT LEARNING THROUGH USE OF ONLINE TECHNOLOGIES

ZEYNEP YURTSEVEN AVCI

This study focuses on using communication and collaboration technologies to facilitate and empower student learning of authentic mathematics problems. Two teachers and 35 students at a U.S. public high school participated in this study. A specific curriculum, which is called MINSET (Mathematics INstruction using Decision Science and Engineering Tools), was chosen for this study consists of contextual problems from business as well as from students' lives that employ multi-step mathematical problem-solving techniques to solve and interpret real life situations. Students were introduced two online technologies, Voice Threads and Google Documents, to practice problems, homework, and projects. This research has been designed using qualitative case study method. Data was collected through classroom observations, student and teacher interviews, and teacher reflections. Data was analyzed by open coding applying content analysis method. Results of this research suggest that using online technologies for communication and collaboration purposes might have potential to enhance student learning. Most of the students had positive perceptions about the impacts of using online technologies on their comprehension of the contents of the classes. Some students had also critiques about using online tools in their mathematics class. The reasons of positive perceptions and critiques by students; and teacher perceptions about the impacts of using online tools on student learning were analyzed in detail. It can be concluded that communication and collaboration with peers supported deepening of students' conceptual understanding by providing them access to each other's theories and perspectives on the mathematical problems posed. Students' 21st century skills were strengthened by using contemporary forms of communication and collaboration, participating in discussions, questioning each other's theories, and comparing ideas in the community of practice that they developed in online platforms.

Keywords: Online Tools, Mathematics Education, Collaboration

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MATEMATİK DERSİNE YÖNELİK TUTUMLARI VE GEOMETRİ DERSİNE YÖNELİK ÖZYETERLİK İNANÇLARININ İNCELENMESİ

HATİCE AÇAN, BÜŞRA ŞAHİN, SEVDE ÖZBAY, BERNA CANTÜRK GÜNHAN

Öğrencilerin matematik ve geometri dersinde yeni bir konuyu öğrenebilmeleri ve zihinlerinde anlamlandırabilmeleri için hazır bulunuşlukları tam olmalıdır. Bu nedenle hazır bulunuşluğun en önemli unsurlarından olan öğrencilerin derse karşı tutumlarının ve özyeterlik inançlarının yüksek olması gerekmektedir. Bu nedenle bu araştırma, ortaokul öğrencilerinin geometriye yönelik özyeterlik ve matematiğe yönelik tutum düzeylerini tespit etme amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma, ortaokulda öğrenim gören öğrencilerin geometriye yönelik özyeterliklerini ve matematiğe yönelik tutumlarını cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi ve en son aldıkları matematik notları değişkenleri açısından farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığını belirlemek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın evrenini 2013-2014 öğretim yılında İzmir'deki orta okullarda öğrenim gören öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Örneklemde ise 5. Sınıf düzeyinden 52, 6. sınıf düzeyinden 84, 7. Sınıf düzeyinden 93, 8. Sınıf düzeyinden 65 öğrenci olmak üzere rastlantısal olarak seçilen toplam 294 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin toplanması aşamasında öğrencilerin geometriye yönelik özyeterlik inançlarını ve matematiğe yönelik tutumlarını belirlemek için, Cantürk Günhan (2006) tarafından geliştirilen "Geometriye Yönelik Özyeterlik Ölçeği" ve Nazlıçipek ve Erkin (2002) tarafından geliştirilen "Matematik Tutum Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen verilerin analiz edilmesinde betimsel istatistikler, t-Testi, varyans analizi, korelasyon ve regresyon analizleri yapılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda, öğrencilerin cinsiyeti ile özyeterlik inancı arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farkın olmadığını ancak öğrencilerin cinsiyeti ile tutumu arasında ve öğrencilerin sınıf düzeylerine göre tutum ve özyeterlik inançları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farkın olduğunu göstermiştir. Özyeterlik, tutum ve matematik başarıları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu ve ayrıca özyeterlik ve tutumun matematik başarısını yordadığı saptanmıştır. Bu bağlamda çalışmada öğrencilerin özyeterlik inançları ve tutumlarının başarıları üzerinde önemli olan duyuşsal özellikler olduğu ve üzerinde önemle durulması gerektiğine dair çeşitli öneriler bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik dersine yönelik tutum, Geometriye yönelik özyeterlik inançları, Orta okul öğrencileri

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AN EXAMINING OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' SELF-EFFICACY TOWARD GEOMETRY AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS MATHEMATICS

HATİCE AÇAN, BÜŞRA ŞAHİN, SEVDE ÖZBAY, BERNA CANTÜRK GÜNHAN

The readiness must be enough in order to students can learn a new topic in mathematics and geometry courses and to make sense in the mind. Therefore, one of the most important aspects of readiness students' attitudes towards courses and self-efficacy beliefs should be high. Hence this research is made to determine self-efficacy of the middle school students toward geometry and attitude level for mathematics. The present study aims to reveal if the middle school students' self-efficacy toward geometry and attitude for mathematics differentiates in terms of gender, grade level and their latest math grades. The universe of the current study is composed of the students from secondary schools in Izmir studying in the 2013-2014 academic year. And the sample is consist of 294 randomly selected students including 52 from the 5th grade level, 84 from 6th grade level, 93 from 7th grade, 65 from 8th grade level. The data were collected through the "Geometry Self-Efficacy Scale" improved by Cantürk-Günhan (2006) and the "Scale of Attitudes towards Mathematics" by Nazlıçipek ve Erkin (2002) demographic information form designed by the researchers. For data analysis, t-test, analysis of variance, correlation ve regression analyzes methods were used. According to the findings; it was determined that there is no significant difference in geometry self- efficacy of students according to gender variable whereas the present study shows significant difference in attitude among gender variable and according to grade level between attitudes and self-efficacy beliefs. According to research

findings there is significant relationship between self-efficacy, attitudes and mathematics achievement also self-efficacy and attitudes has been identified as predictors of mathematics achievement. Findings support the importance of students self-efficacy and attitude on their academic achievement thus several suggestions were made according to research findings.

Keywords: math attitude, geometry self-efficacy beliefs, middle school students

THE EXPERIENCE OF TEACHING STATISTICS TO NON-SPECIALIST STUDENTS IN SAUDI UNIVERSITIES: THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY AND LANGUAGE

ABDULLAH ALOMIR, JOHN MCCOLL, CATHERINE BOVILL

The importance of statistics is not limited to statisticians but also impacts on non-statisticians who have to use statistics. One important issue is how statistics is best taught to, and learned by, non-specialist students. The pervasive use of the English language causes additional challenges to learners whose first language is not English, especially when technological resources that use English language, such as statistics software packages, are an integral part of the course. This paper presents research into the current position in Saudi universities, where there has previously been a lack of research into this topic. Mixed methods research has been used: a questionnaire survey of 1,053 students and qualitative interviews with 16 teachers of statistics from all colleges within all six universities where statistics is taught to non-specialist students in Saudi Arabia's Eastern Region. This presentation will discuss differences between the experiences of learners taught in the Arabic and English languages.

Keywords: Statistics Education, Introductory statistics course, Teaching and learning statistics, Non-specialist students, Statistical software packages

MODERN ICT SOLUTIONS TO BE TAUGHT IN TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY EDUCATION: EVALUATION AND IMPLICATIONS

EDINA AJANOVIC

While there are still short terms courses or one semester teaching on how to use software solutions for property management, technology continues with its rapid development. Introduction of cloud computing had a major impact on almost all sectors that are using ICT services and solutions. In tourism and hospitality industry cloud technology has made a revolution and moved their property management systems online.

It is necessary for tourism educational institutions to include the lessons of ICT usage into their academic curriculum. This is considered as a possibility for students to learn about modern ICT solutions, accept changeable nature of it and get better preparation for the real business world. In this study, current program for teaching desktop solutions and ICT developments in tourism and hospitality were analyzed and compared with new, web-based solutions and teaching methods. Implications on how this topic might be useful for all interested parties in education process were derived.

Keywords: ICT solutions, tourism, hospitality, cloud computing, teaching ICT usage, ICT practice

DEVELOPING AND EVALUATING PHYSICS TEACHING MATERIAL WITH ALGODOO (PHUN) IN VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT; ARCHIMEDES' PRINCIPLE

HARUN ÇELİK, UĞUR SARI, UNTUNG NUGROHO HARWANTO

This study examines pre-service teachers' computer-based learning (CBL) experiences through virtual physics program, Algodoo (phun). We took one specific physics topic for the 10th grade according to the physics curriculum in Turkey. Archimedes' principle is one of the most important basic concepts needed in the study of fluid mechanics. We decided to design a simple virtual simulation in Algodoo (phun) related to Archimedes' principle. Smart board was used in order to make clear demonstration. There were 37 participants in this study who are studying pedagogical proficiency at Kırıkkale University, Faculty of Education in Turkey. Case study method was used and the data was collected by the researchers. The questionnaire consists of 28 items and 2 open-ended questions that had been developed by Akbulut, Akdeniz & Dinçer (2008). The questionnaire was used to find out the teachers' perceptions toward Algodoo for teaching physics. The result of this research recommends that using Algodoo program in physics teaching has positive impact and can improve the students' understanding.

Keywords: Physics Teaching, Virtual Environment, Algodoo (Phun), Archimedes' Principle

AKADEMİSYENLERİN TABLET PC KULLANIMI HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİ: SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL ÜNİVERSİTESİ ÖRNEĞİ

ABDULLAH ÖZKALE, MUSTAFA KOÇ

Teknolojik gelişmelerin hızına yetişmenin oldukça zor olduğu bir dönemde teknolojinin kişiler tarafından nasıl algılandığı ve kullanıldığını araştırmak oldukça zor ve bir o kadarda önemli bir süreçtir. Kullanıcıların akademisyen ya da eğitimci olması bu durumun başka bireyleri de etkileyeceği anlamına gelmektedir. Bu çalışma; Türkiye’de araştırma sayısı oldukça az olan tablet bilgisayarların akademik çevrede nasıl benimsendiği ve kullanıldığı; bunun yanında algıları nasıl yönlendirdiğini ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmanın teorik çerçevesini Teknoloji Kabul Modeli (TKM) ve İnsan Bilgisayar Etkileşimi (İBE) oluşturmaktadır. Katılımcılar amaçlı ve kartopu örnekleme yöntemleriyle seçilmiştir. Veriler Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi’ndeki Tablet PC kullanıcısı bir grup akademisyenden yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme yoluyla toplanmış ve içerik analizine tabi tutulmuştur. Bu görüşmeler genel olarak akademisyenlerin Tablet PC kullanımına yönelik tutum, görüş, beklenti ve tecrübelerini ve diğer PC çeşitleri ile kıyaslamalarını içermektedir. İçerik analizi sonucunda bulgular; Tablet PC alma gerekçeleri, kullanım desenleri (sıklık, ortam, deneyim, amaç), kullanımında karşılaşılan kolaylıklar ve zorluklar, mesleki ve öğretimsel kullanımı, kullanımından doğan performans artışı, kullanımı üzerine düşünceler (verimlilik, memnuniyet, ilk tercih, diğer PC’lere ihtiyaçta azalma), diğer PC çeşitleri ile kıyaslanması, Tablet PC’ye yönelik beklentiler temaları altında düzenlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tablet PC, Akademisyenler, Görüşler, Teknoloji Kabulü, İnsan-Bilgisayar Etkileşimi



ACADEMICIANS’ OPINIONS ON USING TABLET PC: SULEYMAN DEMIREL UNIVERSITY CASE

ABDULLAH ÖZKALE, MUSTAFA KOÇ

It is a difficult and important process to explore how people perceive, adopt and use technology especially in the era of rapid and constant technological developments. When it comes to academicians or educators as being the users of technology, such process also impacts other users such as students. This qualitative study aimed to reveal how Tablet PCs are being adopted and used and how they shape perceptions in academic environments within the context of higher education. The theoretical framework of the study was grounded on Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and Human Computer Interaction (HCI). Participants were selected through purposeful and snowball sampling strategies from the academicians working at the Suleyman Demirel University in Isparta, Turkey. The main characteristic that made an academician eligible for participation in the study was being a Tablet PC user. Data were collected from 15 academicians through in-depth semi-structural interviews and analyzed by means of content analysis technique. The interviews generally contain academicians’ lived experiences, opinions, attitudes, and expectations germane to Tablet PC use as well as their comparisons’ of Tablet PC to other PCs including desktop and laptop computers. The findings were organized under these themes: reason for buying Tablet PC, usage patterns (frequency, context, experience, and purpose), ease and difficulty of use, professional and instructional use, perceived performance increase due to its use, opinions and expectations from Tablet PCs, and comparison of Tablet PC to other PCs.

Keywords: tablet pc, lecturers, views, human-computer interaction

VERİ MADENCİLİĞİ TEKNİKLERİ KULLANILARAK ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MATEMATİK ÖĞRENME STİLLERİ İLE MATEMATİK DERSİNE YÖNELİK TUTUMLARININ VE ARALARINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN İNCELENMESİ

FERİHA HANDE ÇIKRIKÇI, SERKAN NARLI, ESRA AKSOY

Bu araştırmada, ortaokul öğrencilerinin matematik öğrenme stilleri ile matematik dersine yönelik tutumları arasındaki ilişkinin veri madenciliği ile belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın kapsamında İzmir, Aydın ve Manisa illerinde öğrenim gören 702 ortaokul öğrencisinin matematik öğrenme stillerini belirlemek amacıyla "Matematik Sınıfta Nasıl Öğrenilir?" ölçeği ve matematik dersine yönelik tutumlarını ölçmek amacıyla tutum ölçeği uygulanmıştır. Veri madenciliği yöntemlerinden karar ağaçları ve birliktelik kuralları kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca ağ grafiği kullanılarak değişkenler arasındaki ilişki görselleştirilmiştir. Oluşturulan C5.0 karar ağacında öğrenme stillerini belirlemede en önemli değişkenin matematik dersine yönelik tutum olduğu görülmüştür. Birliktelik Kurallarından Apriori uygulanarak %76 güvenirlilik ile anne ve baba eğitim düzeyleri ortaokul olan kız öğrencilerin açıklayıcı öğrenme stiline sahip oldukları gözlenmiştir. Matematik dersine yönelik tutum ile matematik öğrenme stilleri arasındaki ağ grafiği incelendiğinde ise en kuvvetli ilişkinin açıklayıcı öğrenme stili ile matematik dersine yönelik çok yüksek düzeyde tutuma sahip öğrenciler arasında olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: veri madenciliği, matematik öğrenme stilleri, matematik dersine yönelik tutum

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USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUES TO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' MATHEMATIC LEARNING STYLES AND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS MATH LESSON

FERİHA HANDE ÇIKRIKÇI, SERKAN NARLI, ESRA AKSOY

The aim of this study is examining the relationship between middle school students' mathematic learning styles and their attitudes towards mathematic lesson with data mining. 'How do I actually learn?' inventory and attitude scale was applied to 702 middle school students studying in İzmir, Aydın and Manisa. Data mining techniques such as decision tree and association rules were implemented. Furthermore web graph was used for visualition of relationship between mathematic learning styles and attitude towards mathematic lesson. Constructed decision tree models with C5.0 algorithm revealed that attitude towards mathematic lesson was the most important attribute to identify learning style. Using association rules, several rules are constructed with %76 confidence. In network graph, it was found that the strongest relationship was between açıklayıcı learning style and very high level attitude towards mathematic lesson.

Keywords: data mining, style of learning math, attitude math lesson,

PROJECT MATHS IN IRELAND: THE EFFECT ON INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

MARK PRENDERGAST

Project Maths is an ambitious reform of Irish post-primary education. It involves changes to what students learn in mathematics, how they learn it and how they will be assessed. There is a much greater emphasis placed on student understanding of mathematical concepts, with increased use of contexts and applications that will enable students to relate mathematics to their everyday experiences. The assessment reflects the different emphasis on problem solving and applications in the teaching and learning of mathematics and there is a much greater emphasis on reading and understanding the problems. Hence there is a greater emphasis on student's English language proficiency. This study aims to investigate the effect of Project Maths on International students studying in Ireland who do not speak English as their first language.

Keywords: mathematics education; english language; international students

HİZMET ÖNCESİ FEN ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN LİSE ÖĞRENİMLERİNDEKİ LABORATUVAR YAŞANTILARI

EMİNE ÇİL, HAZEL KAR, FUNDA GÜL İRİ, SEDA ŞAHİN AKYÜZ, DURMUŞ YANMAZ,

Öğrencilerin fen kavramlarını derinlemesine ve anlamlı öğrenmelerinde laboratuvar uygulamalarının etkili bir yol olduğu sıklıkla vurgulanmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, hizmet öncesi fen öğretmenlerinin lise öğrenimlerindeki laboratuvar yaşantılarını ortaya çıkarmaktır. Çalışmaya 2012-2013 Eğitim-Öğretim yılında Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, İlköğretim Eğitimi Bölümü, Fen Bilgisi Öğretmenliği Anabilim Dalı 1. sınıfında öğrenim gören 120 öğrenci katılmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri öğrenci kompozisyonlarıyla toplanmıştır. Öğrenciler kompozisyonlarında açık uçlu soruları yanıtlamışlardır. Öğrencilerin kompozisyonlarında yazmış oldukları açıklamaları daha iyi anlamak için rastgele seçilen 10 öğrenciyle yarı yapılandırılmış mülakat yürütülmüştür. Elde edilen nitel verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz ve içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Okulda laboratuvar bulunmaması, var olan laboratuvarların fiziki koşullarının yetersiz olması, öğretmenlerin laboratuvar kullanımında yetersiz olması gibi nedenlerden ötürü öğrencilerin laboratuvar yaşantılarının çok az olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara dayalı olarak şunlar önerilebilir: Liselerde görev yapmakta olan fizik, kimya ve biyoloji öğretmenlerinin laboratuvarları daha etkili kullanmalarına yönelik eğitimler tasarlanıp uygulanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: fen öğretimi, hizmet öncesi fen öğretmenleri, laboratuvar yaşantıları

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PRESERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' LABORATORY EXPERIENCES DURING HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

EMİNE ÇİL, HAZEL KAR, FUNDA GÜL İRİ, SEDA ŞAHİN AKYÜZ, DURMUŞ YANMAZ,

It is highly emphasized that laboratory experience is an effective way to teach science notions deeply and substantially. The aim of this work is to reveal the laboratory experiences which the science teachers receive in preservice period during high school education. 120 First Grade students who study at The Faculty of Education, Primary School Education, Science Teaching Department in Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University attended in this work in 2012-2013 Academic Year. The data of the work was collected from the essays which were written by these students. The students answered some open ended questions in their essays. In order to understand these essays a semi constructed interview was conducted among 10 students that were chosen randomly. Descriptive analysis and content analysis were used while analysing the qualitative data that was gained. It is founded that laboratory experiences of children are very limited due to the reasons such as the lack of labs in schools, the inadequacy of the labs in schools or the inadequacy of the lab teachers. These can be offered according to the findings of this work: some seminars can be given to the high school teachers who give the science, chemistry and biology lessons in order to make them use the labs more efficeintly.

Keywords: science teaching, preservice science teachers, experiments of lab

INVESTIGATING PRE-SERVICE MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' VIEWS ABOUT VECTOR APPROACH TO GEOMETRY AND INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS DURING GEOMETRY TEACHING

VİLDAN KATMER-BAYRAKLI, HATİCE AKKOÇ

Recently, there have been curriculum changes in geometry in Turkey as well as in other countries. The most obvious change in geometry curriculum in Turkey is the introduction of “vector approach”. This study investigates pre-service mathematics teachers’ views about vector approach and instructional methods used by them during geometry teaching. Participants of the study are thirty-seven pre-service mathematics teachers who were at the last year of a teacher preparation program in secondary mathematics teaching during 2011-2012 academic years. At the first phase of the study, questionnaires with open-ended questions were administered to thirty-seven pre-service teachers to reveal their views about vector approach to geometry. Data obtained from questionnaires was analysed using content analysis. At the second phase of the study, four participants were selected using purposive sampling. Instructional methods used by these participants were investigated by analysing their lesson plans, micro-teaching lessons and semi-structured interviews. Data obtained from these sources was analysed using descriptive analysis. Findings from the data indicated that thirty-seven pre-service teachers had both positive and negative views about vector approach. In addition, all four participants used teacher-centred instructional methods during their lessons although they were in favour of vector approach since it prevented rote-learning and it could help students discover concepts for themselves.

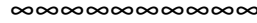
Keywords: Geometry teaching, vector approach, pre-service mathematics teachers

ORTAOKUL 7.SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN UZAY ARAŞTIRMALARI KONUSUNDAKİ ALTERNATİF KAVRAMLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

ELİF BÜLBÜL, ÇİĞDEM ŞAHİN, ÜMMÜ GÜLSÜM DURUKAN

Araştırmanın amacı, ortaokul 7. sınıf öğrencilerinin uzay araştırmaları konusunda sahip oldukları alternatif kavramları kavram karikatürleri ile belirlemektir. Araştırmanın örneklemini 2012-2013 eğitim öğretim yılında güz dönemi, Van'ın bir ilçesinde yatılı bölge ortaokulunda 7.sınıfta öğrenim gören 53 ortaokul öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Özel durum metodunun kullanıldığı bu çalışmada, veri toplama aracı olarak "Uzay Araştırmaları" konusu ile ilgili 11 kavram karikatürü hazırlanmış ve kullanılmıştır. Kavram karikatürleri hazırlanırken ortaokul 7. sınıf fen bilimleri dersi öğretim programındaki kazanımlarından ve literatürde belirlenen alternatif kavramlardan yararlanılmıştır. Kavram karikatürlerinin geçerliliği için 5 alan eğitimi uzmanının görüşleri alınmış ve kavram karikatürlerinin pilot uygulaması yapılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler betimsel olarak analiz edilmiştir. Öğrenci cevapları kategorileştirilmiş ve cevapların ifade edilme sıklıkları hesaplanmıştır. Araştırmada, ortaokul 7. sınıf öğrencilerinin "Uzay Araştırmaları" konusunda birçok alternatif kavramlara sahip oldukları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alternatif kavram, kavram karikatürleri, ortaokul 7. sınıf öğrencileri, uzay araştırmaları.



INVESTIGATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL 7th GRADE STUDENTS' ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS ABOUT SPACE RESEARCHES

ELİF BÜLBÜL, ÇİĞDEM ŞAHİN, ÜMMÜ GÜLSÜM DURUKAN

The purpose of this study was to determine the alternative concepts of the secondary school 7th grade students about space researches by concept cartoons. The sample of this study composed of 53 secondary school 7th grade students who study in a town of Van set in 2012-2013 academic years- fall term. At this study which was used case study method, 11 concept cartoons that are related to space researches were prepared and used as data collection tool. While concept cartoons are prepared, were used from acquisitions of secondary school 7th grade science lesson and alternative concepts were examined in the literature. For the validity of concept cartoons, 5 field education experts' views were taken and the pilot implementation of concept cartoons was done. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively. Students' answers were categorized and the sequence of finding voice in answers was calculated. It is determined that secondary school 7th grade students have many alternative concepts about "space researches" in this study.

Keywords: alternative concept, concept cartoon, 7th grade students, investigation of space

SAMPLE VISUAL ARTS ACTIVITIES INTEGRATED INTO PROBLEM BASED LEARNING METHOD IN SCIENCE COURSES

SEVİNC KACAR, ZELİHA YAYLA

The arrangement of science education program based on the constructivist approach methods and techniques enable students to be active constructors of knowledge. Problem-based learning (PBL) is one of these methods in which students develop a solving method about the problem by using the knowledge they gained from cooperative environments and as a result of their surveys. In this method students participate actively by solving a problem situation given to them during two or three sessions. Supporting PBL with different learning techniques to make PBL sessions and PBL activities more effective might increase students' motivation. Students' active participation is necessary for an effective PBL. It is thought that visual arts activities depict opinions on an event. It is thought that this method which requires students to be active and responsible for their own learning in the learning process may be more effective on the primary school students when it is used with the visual arts according to interdisciplinary understanding in teaching of science.

In this study the use of visual arts activities integrated into problem based learning method are explained and sample activities particulate nature of matter unit given. In these activities, real-life problem situations which can be explained by integrating art with science are discussed through problem-based learning scenarios. Art events in scenarios related to the problem situation are integrated with science subjects.

Keywords: Science and Technology, Problem Based Learning, Visual Arts

IS PREZI MORE USEFULNESS EDUCATION TOOL THAN POWERPOINT?

ANDREJA ŠPERNJAK

Using presentation software to support lectures and presentations has become ubiquitous in the whole vertical of education. The most applied presentation in our area is PowerPoint, but Prezi made a free-flowing presentation to give the effect of zooming. The Prezi application is combining creative thinking with facilities of modern technology, which leads to an interactive and highly customised presentation, structured approximately like a mind map. For education purposes, Prezi presentations are available free of charge. However, in our area, only a few students and teachers use Prezi presentation. They do not use it because they are familiar with PowerPoint presentation or they do not know the Prezi presentation.

Some significant differences in learning outcomes, self-efficacy, cognitive load and motivational variables between PowerPoint and Prezi presentation are presented in this paper. This paper also shows advantages and disadvantages of Prezi and PowerPoint presentations.

Keywords: education, PowerPoint, presentation, Prezi

DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LMS) AS AN EFFORT IN INCREASING LEARNING EFFECTIVENESS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS IN SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY

IDA SRİYANTI SRİYANTI, JAİDAN JAUHARİ JAUHARİ

The aim of this research was to develop LMS as an effort in increasing learning effectiveness and learning activities of students in Sriwijaya University. The method used in this research was development research method by applying a model proposed by Hanafin and Peck, with specific phases as analysis of necessities, design, development, and implementation. The subjects of this research were students in Physics Education Study Program in Sriwijaya University, Indonesia. Data collection techniques used in this research were questionnaire technique and observation. Validation result from media experts showed that mean of total validation score was of 4.41 indicating that our LMS used was absolutely valid. The effectiveness which was analyzed from students responses showed mean of total responses of 71.5% in one-to-one experiment phase, 82.32% in limited experiment phase, and 79.88% in class experiment; indicating that all of students responses was positive. Analysis of observational forms in term of active students learning showed that the total scores of observational forms was of 83.51%, which indicated that students were active in learning activities. We succeeded in developing LMS in Sriwijaya University.

Keywords: e-learning, development research, students activities, effectiveness.

TÜBİTAK WEB SİTESİNİN KULLANILABİLİRLİĞİNİN FARKLI YÖNTEMLER İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

SERKAN PELDEK, PINAR ONAY DURDU

Bu çalışma kapsamında Türkiye’de çoğunlukla akademisyenler ve araştırmacılar tarafından sıklıkla kullanılan TÜBİTAK Web sitesinin kullanılabilirlik analizi gerçekleştirilmektedir. Çalışmanın birinci aşamasında akademisyenlerden oluşan 30 kişiye TÜBİTAK Web sitesinin kullanım amaçlarını belirlemeye yönelik bir anket uygulanmıştır. Anket sonuçları doğrultusunda bir sonraki aşamada uygulanan kullanılabilirlik testi için görev listesi oluşturulmuştur. Kullanılabilirlik testine katılan 7 katılımcının görevlerin yapımı sırasında karşılaştıkları zorluklar, yaptıkları hatalar, sesli düşünceleri not edilmiştir. Görevler tamamlandıktan sonra kullanıcılara kullanılabilirlik anketi uygulanmıştır. Çalışmanın son aşamasında 4 kullanılabilirlik uzmanı sitenin sezgisel değerlendirmesini gerçekleştirmiştir. Kullanıcı testi ile sezgisel değerlendirmede bulunan kullanılabilirlik sorunlarının çoğu benzerdir. Ancak birinin bulup diğerinin bulamadığı sorunlar olmuştur. Kullanıcı testinde kullanılabilirlik problemi olarak menü isimlendirmelerinde ve yapısındaki karmaşıklık, sistem durumunun görünür olmaması ve sistemin geleneklerle tutarsızlığı listelenmiştir. Sezgisel değerlendirmede ise yine sistemin görünürlüğünün az olması ve kullanıcı kontrolü problemleri ağır kullanılabilir sorunları olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kullanılabilirlik, kullanılabilirlik testi, uzman değerlendirmesi, TÜBİTAK web sitesi

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USABILITY EVALUATION OF TUBITAK WEB SITE BASED ON DIFFERENT METHODS

SERKAN PELDEK, PINAR ONAY DURDU

In this study usability evaluation of TÜBİTAK website has been conducted. In the first phase of the study, a questionnaire was applied to 30 users to determine the intended use. Task list for the usability test was formulated based on its results. 7 participants were observed while performing these tasks. In the final phase, 4 usability experts conducted heuristic evaluation of the web site. The problems revealed by heuristic evaluation and usability testing were similar. However, there are some problems that one has found while the other cannot. Complexity in the structure and naming of the menu items, invisibility of system status and inconsistencies with conventions are listed as usability problems in usability testing. On the other hand, invisibility of system status and user control are stated as severe usability problems based on the heuristic evaluation.

Keywords: availability, availability test, expert evaluation, TUBITAK web site

DEVELOPING GEOMETRICAL THINKING THROUGH MATHEMATIZATION

ZEKERİYA KARADAG

This paper summarizes a research done at a graduate course. The researcher investigates the mathematization experience of three graduate students while solving a geometry problem. The participants were expected to go through a vertical mathematization derived from a real life example. However, only one of the participants was successful on exploration whereas the other two failed going further. Data exploring the possible reasons puts forward that their learning habits hindered them from exploring the problem although they agreed on their current knowledge was sufficient to solve the problem.

Keywords: Geometry, Geometrical Thinking, Mathematization

ASSESSING AND UPGRADING THE REALITY OF E-LEARNING AT TIKRIT UNIVERSITY

QASİM MOHAMMED Hussein, ESSA IBRAHİM Essa

At this time e-learning still need more experiments in Iraqi universities, including the Tikrit university, needs to be a major effort and intensive process of development towards scientific progress growing in all the Arab countries and the world, for the purpose in this paper we will try to assessing the level of e-learning at Tikrit university, and know that reality and ways to promote it. The teachers do not ask students delivery duties on CDs, and do not use e-learning facilities. Through a questionnaire was distributed to members of the sample of teachers and students totaling 150. The statistical analysis showed that the percentage of responses is (agree, strongly agree, agree somewhat, don't agree, strongly disagree). In front of computer among the most important requirements necessary to build a system of e-learning at the Tikrit university, must be provide financial allocations, training courses, and the adoption of the computer literacy project.

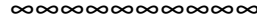
Keywords: Reality, E-Learning, Tikrit University

ORTAOKUL KADEMLERİNE YÖNELİK FEN VE MATEMATİK PROJE YARIŞMALARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: TRABZON ÖRNEĞİ

NİLGÜN MİSİR, MEHMET YEREKAPAN, EROL ŞAHİN

Araştırmada 2005-2006 eğitim-öğretim yılı itibarıyla fen ve matematik alanında uygulanan, ortaokul düzeyine yönelik "Bu Benim Eserim" proje yarışmasına katılan projelerin eksik yönlerinin belirlenmesi ve bu eksikliklerin giderilmesine yönelik öneriler sunulması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri 2013-2014 eğitim-öğretim yılı Trabzon ilinden yarışmaya katılan 209 fen ve matematik projesinin, tarama modeline göre incelenmesinden elde edilmiştir. Projelerin incelenmesinde, projenin il ve bölge düzeyindeki değerlendirme kriterlerine göre hazırlanan anket kullanılmıştır. Anketten verilerine göre;projelerin çoğunlukla daha önce benzer yöntemlerle çalışılmış olduğu, proje süreçlerinde bilimsel basamakların yeterince uygulanmadığı, projenin yazılmasında ifadelerin istenilen düzeyde bilimsel açıklanamadığı sonuçları elde edilmiştir. Araştırmada tespit edilen eksikliklerin giderilmesine yönelik önlemlerin belirlenmesi amacıyla, fen ve matematik branşından 10 uzmana yönelik yarı-yapılandırılmış mülakat hazırlanarak veriler betimsel olarak analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan mülakatlar sonucunda, alan öğretmenleriyle işbirliğine girilerek proje konusunun belirlenmesi, bilimsel basamakların uygulanması ve proje raporu yazılmasıyla ilgili öğrencilerin geliştirilmesi, bununla birlikte fen ve matematik ders etkinliklerine proje sürecine ait bilimsel beceri ve tutumların entegre edilmesi gerektiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fen ve Matematik Eğitimi, Bilimsel Süreç Becerileri, Proje Uygulaması



ORTAOKUL KADEMLERİNE YÖNELİK FEN VE MATEMATİK PROJE YARIŞMALARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: TRABZON ÖRNEĞİ

NİLGÜN MİSİR, MEHMET YEREKAPAN, EROL ŞAHİN

Araştırmada 2005-2006 eğitim-öğretim yılı itibarıyla fen ve matematik alanında uygulanan, ortaokul düzeyine yönelik "Bu Benim Eserim" proje yarışmasına katılan projelerin eksik yönlerinin belirlenmesi ve bu eksikliklerin giderilmesine yönelik öneriler sunulması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri 2013-2014 eğitim-öğretim yılı Trabzon ilinden yarışmaya katılan 209 fen ve matematik projesinin, tarama modeline göre incelenmesinden elde edilmiştir. Projelerin incelenmesinde, projenin il ve bölge düzeyindeki değerlendirme kriterlerine göre hazırlanan anket kullanılmıştır. Anketten verilerine göre;projelerin çoğunlukla daha önce benzer yöntemlerle çalışılmış olduğu, proje süreçlerinde bilimsel basamakların yeterince uygulanmadığı, projenin yazılmasında ifadelerin istenilen düzeyde bilimsel açıklanamadığı sonuçları elde edilmiştir. Araştırmada tespit edilen eksikliklerin giderilmesine yönelik önlemlerin belirlenmesi amacıyla, fen ve matematik branşından 10 uzmana yönelik yarı-yapılandırılmış mülakat hazırlanarak veriler betimsel olarak analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan mülakatlar sonucunda, alan öğretmenleriyle işbirliğine girilerek proje konusunun belirlenmesi, bilimsel basamakların uygulanması ve proje raporu yazılmasıyla ilgili öğrencilerin geliştirilmesi, bununla birlikte fen ve matematik ders etkinliklerine proje sürecine ait bilimsel beceri ve tutumların entegre edilmesi gerektiği belirlenmiştir.

Keywords: Science and Mathematics Education, Science Process Skills, Project Implementation

ANALYSIS OF MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESSES OF 6TH GRADE STUDENTS USING THE THINK-ALOUD PROTOCOL

ZEYNEP IĞDEM ÖZCAN, VİLDAN KATMER-BAYRAKLI, YEŐİM İMAMOĐLU

Problem solving is highlighted in many mathematics curricula and has recently become one of the most investigated topics in the field of mathematics education. There is an extensive amount of studies reporting that developing students' problem solving skills enhances their understanding of mathematics. Therefore, investigating problem solving processes of students is very important. One of the measurement techniques used in analyzing the problem solving process is the "think-aloud process".

This study investigates sixth grade students' think aloud processes while solving a mathematical problem verbally. The study group consists of 24 students (8 low, 8 moderate and 8 high achievers) selected from 69 sixth grade students according to the results of a problem solving test developed by the researchers. Think aloud process of each student was videotaped and transcribed. The collected data were first categorized as type (paraphrasing, elaborating, monitoring and identifying a problem) and then each type were coded as either facilitating or non-facilitating. The frequency of these categories were determined and compared according to students' success at solving the problem. Further analysis of students' problem solving process is continuing.

Keywords: Mathematical problem solving, think-aloud method, problem solving skill

EXAMINATION OF SCIENCE TEACHER'S PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE IN THE TOPICS RELATED TO ACIDS AND BASES

MUNİSE SEÇKİN KAPUCU

Since 1986, following the introduction of content knowledge concept by Shulman, many researchers tried to understand the nature of pedagogical content knowledge. In this study, it has been planned to examine pedagogical content knowledge of two science teachers who have different teaching experiences, using qualitative research method. One of the teachers is female and has 2 years teaching experience, and the second teacher is male and has 31 years teaching experience. Both teachers are working in a public school in Eskişehir, during 2013-2014 academic year. Case study technique, which is thought to fulfill the aims of the research, has been selected as the research tool. Purposive and appropriate sampling technique will be used for the selection of teacher. Research data will be collected using a combination of observation, interview and document review techniques. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with the science teachers at the beginning and at the end of the study. Moreover, teachers will be observed for 4 weeks, during the instruction of acids and bases topic. Descriptive analysis, content analysis and continuous comparison techniques will be used together to analyze semi-structured interviews conducted with teachers and documents. Following the completion of all analysis and interpretations, the results will be shared with the teachers and they'll be asked if these interpretations can be derived from his words (respondent's approval). Thus, the reliability of the analysis and interpretations will be increased. The data obtained from the study will be resolved in accordance with pedagogical components of the teachers. According to the findings, the recommendations which are thought to contribute to the pedagogical content knowledge of science and technology teachers will be given.

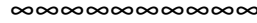
Keywords: Science Teachers, Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK), Acids and Bases.

İLKÖĞRETİM MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ LİSANSÜSTÜ EĞİTİME YÖNELİK TUTUMLARININ BULANIK MANTIK İLE BELİRLENMESİ

ELİF BAHADIR, ALİ BAHADIR, AHMET ŞÜKRÜ ÖZDEMİR

Bir kültür çalışanı olarak değerlendirilen öğretmenlerin niteliklerini arttırmak için günümüzde diğer alanlarda olduğu gibi eğitim alanında da gereklilik gibi görülen lisans üstü eğitim, geçmiş dönemlere nazaran daha önemli hale gelmiştir. Öğretmen adayların lisansüstü eğitime dair tutumları bu bağlamda oldukça önemlidir. Lisansüstü eğitime girişte Lisans mezuniyet ortalaması ve ALES puanı ağırlıklı olarak dikkate alınmaktadır. Araştırmamızda bu verilerin yanında öğretmen adaylarının tutumlarını da dikkate alarak, lisansüstü eğitime girişte bütün bu bileşenlerin bulanık mantık tabanlı bir değerlendirme ile yorumlanmasına yer verilmektedir. Bu çalışmada; öğrencilerin lisansüstü eğitime yönelik tutumlarının belirlenmesinde Ünal ve İter'in (2010) yılında 5'likert tipinde hazırladıkları "lisansüstü tutum ölçeği" ile elde edilmiş sonuçların yanı sıra öğretmen adaylarının lisans mezuniyet ortalamaları ve ALES puanları da dikkate alınarak lisansüstü eğitime uygun öğrencilerin değerlendirmesi, bulanık mantık kurallarıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma 155 ilköğretim matematik öğretmenliği öğrencisi ile yürütülmüştür. Eldeki verilerin değerlendirmesi bulanık mantık yöntemi ile yapılmış ve bu yaklaşımla daha etkin ve doğru sonuçlara ulaşılabileceği gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lisansüstü Eğitim, Bulanık Mantık, Tutum



DETERMINATION OF ATTITUDES FOR GRADUATE PROGRAM OF ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS TEACHER CANDIDATES WITH FUZZY LOGIC

ELİF BAHADIR, ALİ BAHADIR, AHMET ŞÜKRÜ ÖZDEMİR

To improve the quality of teachers who evaluated as an employee of a culture today as it was in other areas such as training requirements seen in the area of graduate education, has become more important than in the past period. The entrance to postgraduate education graduate degree and ALES are mainly taken into account. In our study, these data alongside the attitudes of teachers, taking into account all these components at the entrance to graduate education with an evaluation of the fuzzy logic-based interpretation is given. The analysis which was made with different components. In our study, we used the graduate attitude scale. The scale's findings with the baccalaureate and ALES are determined graduate education in consideration of eligible students by fuzzy logic 155 students applied to teaching elementary school mathematics scale assessment made by fuzzy logic method and results achieved with this approach was shown to be more effective and accurate.

Keywords: Graduate Education, Blurry Logic, Attitude

LİSELERDEKİ PERFORMANS GÖREVLERİ HAKKINDA ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ

YASEMİN DEVECİOĞLU, RECA Yİ KAYMAKCI

Bu çalışma, ortaöğretim kurumlarında görev yapan öğretmenlerin performans görevleri hakkındaki görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın verileri 2013-2014 Eğitim-Öğretim yılı Güz döneminde Bayburt il merkezindeki liselerde görev yapan öğretmenlerden elde edilmiştir. Bu amaçla hazırlanan sekiz açık uçlu sorudan oluşan anket 37 lise öğretmenine uygulanmıştır. Anket sorularıyla öğretmenlerin performans görevlerinin amaçları, öğrencilere katkıları, performans görevlerinin değerlendirilmesi, süreçte karşılaşılan güçlükler hakkındaki düşünceleri ve önerileri belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır.

Öğretmenlerin ifadelerinden performans görevlerinin hem öğrenci hem de öğretmen için sorumluluk isteyen uygulamalar olduğu; öğrencilerin araştırmaya nerden başlayacağını bilmesi için öğretmenlerin öğrencileri yönlendirmesi, araştırma tekniklerini göstermesi, mevcut kaynakların en etkin şekilde kullanılması ve velilerden doğrudan yardım almak yerine onların yol gösterici olması gerektiği yönünde durumlar belirlenmiştir. Öğretmenler, performans görevlerinin doğasına uygun olarak öğrencilerin araştırma yapmalarının önemini, aksi durumda bunun hiçbir katkısının olmayacağını vurgulamışlardır. Performans görevlerinin değerlendirilmesi konusunda sorunlar yaşadıklarını belirten öğretmenler, öncelikle yaşadıkları bölgede öğrencilerin imkânlarını dikkate aldıklarını, bu aşamada değerlendirme ölçeklerinden de faydalandıklarını söylemişlerdir.

Çalışmanın sonunda, performans görevlerinin öğrencilere daha yararlı olması konusunda öğretmenlerin görüşlerine ve bu alandaki çalışmalara dayalı bazı somut öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: performans görevi, öğretmen, lise, görüş

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ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE TASKS in HIGH SCHOOLS

YASEMİN DEVECİOĞLU, RECA Yİ KAYMAKCI

The aim of this study is to determine the teachers' opinions in high school about the performance tasks used newly. The study was conducted in the fall term of 2013-2014 academic year with the high school teachers from different branches such as physics, chemistry, mathematic etc. For this aim open-ended questions were applied to 37 teachers. By the open-ended questionnaire the teachers' perceptions about the aims of performance tasks, their contributions to students, evaluation of the tasks, problems during the task and suggestions about performance tasks were determined.

Research results showed that most of the teachers' have largely positive attitudes towards the performance tasks. They think that teacher and student have a great responsibility to perform the tasks successfully. The teachers believe the contribution of the performance tasks when it is performed with the aims of them.

The study was ended by the suggestions to realize the aims of the performance task in high schools.

Keywords: task performances, teacher, high school, opinion

PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' IMAGES OF PHYSICIST AND PHYSICS COURSE

EMİNE ÇİL, DURMUŞ YANMAZ, SEDA ŞAHİN AKYÜZ, FUNDA GÜL İRİ, HAZEL KAR,

The aim of this study is to investigate the pre-service science teachers' images of physicist and physics course. A total of 69 students, who were studying in primary science teaching at the Education Faculty of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University in Turkey. The data were collected using Word Association Test. Response words with the same meaning were classified under the most frequently repeated words. Words less than two times and those words that could not be associated were considered as irrelevant and were excluded. After contents have been analyzed, the frequency of the response words has been calculated and categorized. Participants' associations of the term physicist were arranged into four categories. Participants' associations of the term physics course were arranged into six categories. According to results, most of the participants related to personal character of physicist. More than half of the participants' images are that physics course is difficult and most of them have negative attitudes towards physics course.

Keywords: physicist, physics course, image, word association test

A PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR DYSCALCULIA IN SABAH, MALAYSIA.

KIN ENG CHIN, VINCENT PANG, KEN KEONG WONG, CHOON KEONG TAN, KEAN WAH LEE, Dr. Lay Yoon Fah

In Malaysia, it is reported that the number of registered students with learning disabilities increased from 7,919 in year 2000 to 20,814 in year 2006 (Teoh & Lim, 2007). It is estimated that the prevalence of Dyscalculia in the general population is 5-8% (Adler, 2008). This research intends to develop an instrument for measuring dyscalculia and identify the prevalence of Dyscalculia among primary school students in Sabah, Malaysia. The Dyscalculia instrument developed in this study is a computer-based assessment for children that aims to identify the characteristics of Dyscalculia by measuring response accuracy and response time to test items. The purpose of this paper is to report the results of a preliminary study for Dyscalculia which involved 91 students in three primary schools in Sabah, Malaysia. The results show that 5.5% of the primary school students in Sabah suffer from Dyscalculia.

Keywords: Prevalence, Dyscalculia

A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR DYSCALCULIA

KIN ENG CHIN, VINCENT PANG, KEN KEONG WONG, CHOON KEONG TAN, KEAN WAH LEE, Dr. Lay Yoon Fah

The purpose of this paper is to introduce a new theoretical framework which was formulated in a study of Dyscalculia. This framework is formulated based on the theory of making sense of mathematics through perception, operation and reason as proposed by Chin & Tall (2012). Additionally this framework evolves from the theory of cognitive development in mathematical thinking as suggested by Tall (1995 & 2004). There are three main constructs in this framework which involved seven tests namely simple reaction time, short term memory, number sense, matching Items, dot enumeration, number comparison and arithmetic. In general, this study is concerned with the development of an instrument for diagnosing Dyscalculia and the proposed framework has guided us to the development of the mathematical items for diagnosing Dyscalculia. The core idea of Dyscalculia in this study is based on the concept of numerosity as suggested by Butterworth (2002). The work of Murphy (2006), Geary (2006), Gersten et. Al (2008) and Shalev & Von Aster (2007) have contributed to the understanding of symptoms and causes of Dyscalculia in this study.

Keywords: Perception, Operation, Reason, Dyscalculia

THE EFFECT OF COMPUTER ASSISTED LABORATORY APPLICATIONS ON PRESERVICE TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS SCIENCE TEACHING

ŞEYMA ULUKÖK, UĞUR SARI

The aim of this study is to find out the effects of computer assisted laboratory applications on preservice science teachers' attitudes towards science teaching. The opinions of the preservice teachers about the conducted activities are also aimed to be determined. The sample of the study consists of 46 students studying Science Education at Kırıkkale University's Faculty of Education. These students are junior students who have enrolled for the course "Laboratory Applications for Science Teaching II". The data of the study are obtained after an application that lasts for eight weeks in the second semester of 2012-13 academic year. One sample pretest-posttest design which is one of the experimental methods is used in the study. A semi-structured interview form and the 'Science Attitude Scale' developed by Thompson and Shringley (1986) and adapted to Turkish by Özkan, Tekkaya and Çakıroğlu (2002) are used as data collection tools in this study. The statistical analysis of the obtained data reveals that the computer assisted laboratory applications have significant effects on preservice teachers' attitudes towards science teaching. The analysis result of the qualitative data shows that the preservice teachers generally give positive opinions about the applications.

Keywords: Computer Assisted Teaching, Laboratory Applications, Computer Simulations, Attitudes

RETHINKING THE MEANING OF INTERNATIONAL LARGE-SCALE ASSESSMENT

TSUNG-HAU JEN, KUAN-MING CHEN

The results of large-scale survey of education, for example, PISA and TIMSS, help in inspiring the revolution in education. By using a secondary analysis, the 15-year-olds' performances on mathematics literacy were examined according to their grade levels for ten participant countries of PISA 2012. By treating the confounding variables of mathematics literacy including the SES status, school repetition and the birthday month, as moderators, we argued that the 15-year-old students in a certain grade level and participated in PISA 2012 can be seen as a sample of all the students in the same grade level in the same country. Therefore, the slope coefficient of the grade variable can be seen as the learning progression per year. The results indicate that the learning progression from grade 9 to grade 10 is significant for all the analyzed countries except for Taiwan. The implications of this study will be presented in the conference.

Keywords: PISA, learning progression, mathematics literacy, grade difference

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A SCALE TO MEASURE CHEMISTRY LABORATORY ANXIETY LEVEL OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

N.İZZET KURBANOĞLU, EREN YÜCEL

The aim of this study is to develop a measuring tool for measuring the anxiety levels of university students for Chemistry Laboratory course. According to this purpose, the validity and reliability study of anxiety scale for Chemistry Laboratory course was carried out. Chemistry Laboratory Anxiety Scale includes 12 items that supporting anxiety. In anxiety scale items were prepared as 5-point Likert type and graded as "Never", "Rarely", "Often", "Usually" and "Always". Sample of the study has been consisted of 685 science teacher candidate including 235 male and 450 female that studying in three different Faculty of Education, enrolling chemistry and chemistry laboratory courses. Content validity was done by taking decisions of different experts. Explanatory Factor Analyses (EFA) was executed for structural validity of the scale. The results of the EFA showed that scale consisted of one factor. The total variance explained was 45% and factor loadings ranged from .52 to .77. It is found that for all the items in the scale Cronbach alpha is .88 and split half test correlation is .84.

Keywords: Chemistry laboratory, anxiety, reliability and validity

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A SCALE TO MEASURE BIOLOGY LABORATORY ANXIETY LEVEL OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

N.İZZET KURBANOĞLU, EREN YÜCEL

The aim of this study is to develop a measuring tool for measuring the anxiety levels of university students for Biology Laboratory course. According to this purpose, the validity and reliability study of anxiety scale for Biology Laboratory course was carried out. Biology Laboratory Anxiety Scale includes 15 positive items that supporting anxiety. In anxiety scale items were prepared as 5-point Likert type and graded as “Never”, “Rarely”, “Often”, “Usually” and “Always”. Sample of the study has been consisted of 685 science teacher candidate including 235 male and 450 female that studying in three different Faculty of Education, enrolling biology and biology laboratory courses. Content validity was done by taking decisions of different experts. Explanatory Factor Analyses (EFA) was executed for structural validity of the scale. The results of the EFA showed that scale consisted of one factor. The total variance explained was 53% and factor loadings ranged from .61 to .80. It is found that for all the items in the scale Cronbach alpha is .93 and split half test correlation is .85.

Keywords: Biology laboratory, anxiety, reliability and validity

KNOWLEDGES FOR EFFECTIVE INTEGRATION OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

PARAÍC TREACY, JOHN O'DONOGHUE

The level and complexity of knowledge held by a teacher affects what is done in classrooms and, as a consequence, also influences what students learn (Fennema and Franke 1992). Integrating mathematics and science requires the teacher in question to have a certain level of both content knowledge and pedagogical knowledge to educate students in both disciplines successfully (Frykholm and Glasson 2005). Consequently, the knowledges required to effectively instruct students in an integrated setting is a vital element of the successful implementation of such lessons. Research indicates that a teacher's content knowledge in the subjects he/she teaches is of utmost importance, this translates to an integrative setting – content knowledge and pedagogical content knowledge within both mathematics and science must be of a high standard to implement these lessons successfully. This can be achieved through provision of the relevant resources, a working support structure, and teacher training.

Keywords: Integration, teacher knowledges, mathematics, science

AN AUTOMATED SCORING APPROACH FOR ESSAY

FAWAZ ALARFAJ, ABDULKAREEM ALZAHIRANIMALEK ALRASHIDIKHALID ALMOHAMMADIAHMED ALZHARANI

The automated scoring or evaluation for written student responses have been, and are still a highly interesting topic for both education and natural language processing, NLP, researchers alike. With the obvious motivation of the difficulties teachers face when marking or correcting open essay questions; the development of automatic scoring methods have recently received much attention. In this paper, we developed and compared number of NLP techniques that accomplish this task. The baseline for this study is based on a vector space model, VSM. Where after normalisation, the baseline-system represents each essay by a vector, and subsequently calculates its score using the cosine similarity between it and the vector of the model answer. This baseline is then compared with the improved model, which takes the document structure into account. To evaluate our system, we used real essays that submitted for computer science course. Each essay was independently scored by two teachers, which we used as our gold standard. The systems' scoring was then compared to both teachers. A high emphasis was added to the evaluation when the two human assessors are in agreement. The systems' results show a high and promising performance.

Keywords: Automated Scoring, NLP, VSM

METHODICAL AND MULTIMEDIA ENVIRONMENT FOR THE ACQUISITION OF ICT COMPETENCES IN THE FIELD OF LOGO PROGRAMMING OF FUTURE COMPULSORY EDUCATION TEACHERS

NATAŠA ROGULJA, LJUBICA BAKIĆ-TOMIĆ, TOMISLAVA LAUC

The purpose of this paper was to propose and explore the methodical and multimedia environment required for the acquisition of ICT competences in the field of Logo programming of future compulsory education teachers. According to the student teachers' education curriculum, among other ICT competence requirements, the future teachers are to acquire relevant knowledge and skills in Logo programming. In order to determine the level of competence acquired, a methodical-qualitative evaluation of the environment, in the form of a web application, has been conducted by 50 students of The Faculty of Teacher Education of the University of Zagreb. Research results show that the environment contributes to the more effective acquisition of ICT competences of future teachers, especially in the field of computer programming.

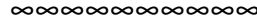
Keywords: ICT COMPETENCES, METHODICAL COMPETENCES, FUTURE COMPULSORY EDUCATION TEACHERS, LOGO PROGRAMMING, MULTIMEDIA ENVIRONMENT

ORTAOKUL FEN VE TEKNOLOJİ DERSLERİNDE LABORATUVAR KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK ÖĞRENCİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

BURCU ANILAN

Bu araştırmanın amacı ortaokul öğrencilerinin fen ve teknoloji derslerindeki laboratuvar kullanımına yönelik görüşlerini belirlemektir. Araştırma var olan durumu ortaya koymaya çalışan ve nitel yöntemle gerçekleştirilen betimsel bir araştırmadır. Araştırmanın verileri araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile toplanmıştır. Veriler Eskişehir il merkezindeki ortaokullarda öğrenim gören 20 yedinci sınıf öğrencisinden toplanmıştır. Veriler betimsel analiz tekniği ile çözümlenmiştir. Çözümlemede görüşme soruları ana tema olarak alınmış ve beş tema oluşturulmuştur. Verilerin çözümlenmesi sonucunda: derslerde laboratuvar kullanıldığı ancak bunun yeterli olmadığı; derslerde yapılan deneylerin ilgi çekici bulunduğu ve tümüyle beklentileri karşılamadığı; gerek laboratuvar koşullarının iyi olmaması gerekse öğretmenlerin tutum ve davranışlarındaki olumsuzluğun öğrencilerin hem derse olan ilgilerini hem de ders içindeki tutum ve davranışlarını olumsuz etkilediği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fen ve Teknoloji dersi, laboratuvar, laboratuvar kullanımı, ortaokul



STUDENTS' VIEWS FOR THE USE OF LABORATORY IN SECONDARY SCHOOL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COURSE

BURCU ANILAN

The purpose of this study of secondary school students in science and technology courses for laboratory is to determine their opinions. The research is a descriptive research which is trying to put out the existing state and is carrying out with qualitative research. The research data were collected by semi-structured interview form developed by the researcher. Data were collected from 20 seventh graders who study in secondary schools in the city of Eskişehir. Data were analyzed by descriptive analysis technique. Interview questions are taken as the main theme in the analysis and five themes were created. As a result of the data analysis: laboratory is used in class, but it is not enough; in the course of the experiments found interesting and which is not fully meet our expectations; both laboratory conditions are not good enough and the negativity of behaviors and attitudes of teachers effect adversely students and their attitudes and behaviors in lessons as well as affect their attention to the course.

Keywords: Science and technology, laboratory, lab use, secondary

EXAMINATION OF ATTITUDES OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION TEACHERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA TOWARD THE INTEGRATION OF ICT TECHNOLOGY IN DAILY WORK

LJUBICA BAKIĆ-TOMIĆ

There are a number of measurement instruments in the field of education the aims of which are to measure various aspects of educational technology. The instrument that we used in this study is a survey of social and technical factors affecting teachers' use of technology designed by E. Papanastasiou and C. Angeli in 2008. The sample of this study included 413 teachers teaching in public elementary schools in Zagreb. The aim of this study is to show social and technical factors that play an important role in the successful integration of ICT in schools and to answer the question to what extent and how each of these factors affects the successful integration of ICT in schools.

Keywords: TEACHERS' USE OF ICT, SOCIAL FACTORS AFFECTING TEACHERS' USE OF TECHNOLOGY, TECHNICAL FACTORS AFFECTING TEACHERS' USE OF TECHNOLOGY, PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN ZAGREB

BAZI ELEKTRİK KAVRAMLARI ÜZERİNE SEMİYOTİK YAKLAŞIMIN NASIL KULLANILDIĞINA İLİŞKİN BİR DURUM ÇALIŞMASI

YAŞAR EZGİ KARTAL, MUSA SARI

Bu çalışmanın amacı, fizik öğretmen adaylarının bazı elektrik kavramları konusunda sahip oldukları bilgilerin, kullanılan semiyotik kaynaklar (jest, mimik, söz) üzerindeki yansımalarını belirlemektir. Araştırma, nitel araştırma modellerinden durum çalışmasına örnektir. Çalışma grubu, ölçüt örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilmiş, beş fizik öğretmen adayından oluşmaktadır. Veriler, gözlem ve görüşme kayıtlarıyla toplanmış ve betimsel analize göre değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma sürecinde, belirtke tablosu oluşturularak on kavram seçilmiş ve araştırmanın geçerlik ve güvenilirliği için gerekli koşullar sağlanmıştır. Araştırma kapsamındaki kamera kayıtları ve gözlem analizlerine göre, öğretmen adayların çoğunlukla vurgu ve işaret jestlerine başvurdukları gözlenmiştir. Yaptıkları metaforik jestlerle ise soyut düşüncelerini açığa çıkarmışlardır. Örneğin, ellerini yuvarlak yaparak yükün küresel olduğunu belirtmişler, pozitif ve negatif yükleri modellerken ise farklı göstergeler kullanmışlardır. Yükü fazla olan cisim, az olana göre daha yukarıda tutarak sayı doğrusunun artan yönüne göre modelleme yapmışlardır. Araştırmada, konuşmalara eşlik eden semiyotik kaynakların anlam oluşturma ve düşünceyi aktarma sürecinin önemli bir unsuru olduğu gözlenmiştir. Çalışmanın analiz süreci devam etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: fizik, eğitim, semiyotik, jest, elektrik

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THE CASE STUDY THAT HOW TO USE SEMIOTIC APPROACHES IN SOME CONCEPTS FOR ELECTRICITY

YAŞAR EZGİ KARTAL, MUSA SARI

The aim of this study, prospective physics teachers who use semiotics resources determine in physics education how to use this approach. The method of this study is qualitative research. The study group selected by the Criteria Sampling Method, consists of five prospective physics teachers. The data gathered through observation and interview records and datas was evaluated according to descriptive analysis. In the research process, ten concepts was chosen with creating a table of specifications. Analysis according to the camera records, observations, deictic and beat gestures has been observed mostly by the prospective physics teachers. Metaphoric gestures have revealed the thoughts which is abstract. For example, they have said that electric charges have spherical shape. When modelling positive and negative charges, they use different indicators. In this study, we observed that gesture is an important element of the process of creating the meaning. The study is continuing the process of analysis.

Keywords: physics, education, semiotics, gesture, electricity

ÖĞRETMENLERİN CİNSEL SAĞLIK BİLGİ DÜZEYLERİ

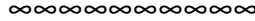
SİNAN ERTEN, İREM AKÇAM YALÇIN

Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, öğretmenlerin cinsel sağlık bilgi düzeylerini belirlemektir. Araştırmaya Türkiye’ de görev yapmakta olan 462 ilkokul, ortaokul ve lise öğretmeni katılmıştır. Araştırma, mevcut olan durumu saptamaya yönelik olduğundan ilişkisel tarama modelinde bir çalışma olarak yürütülmüştür.

Araştırma kapsamında ölçeğin güvenilirliğini belirlemek için cronbach alfa korelasyon katsayısı hesaplanmış ve 0,782 olarak bulunmuştur. Katılımcıların kişisel özelliklerine ilişkin bulgular yüzde ve sıklık istatistikleri ile çözümlenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde t-testi ve ANOVA kullanılmıştır 5’li likert tipi “Cinsel Sağlık Bilgisi” ölçeğinden alınabilecek puanlar 1 ile 5 arasındadır.

Öğretmenlerin cinsel sağlık bilgisi düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu söylenebilir. Ayrıca yapılan analizler sonucunda kadın öğretmenlerin erkek öğretmenlerden, evli öğretmenlerin bekar öğretmenlerden, lisansta cinsel sağlık bilgisi dersi alanların almayanlardan ve cinsel sağlık eğitimi alanların almayanlardan cinsel sağlık bilgisi düzeylerinin anlamlı derecede daha yüksek olduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cinsel sağlık, cinsel sağlık bilgisi, öğretmen



SEXUAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF TEACHERS

SİNAN ERTEN, İREM AKÇAM YALÇIN

The aim of this study is to examin the level of sexual health knowledge of teachers. The sample of the study is constituted of 462 teachers working at primary, secondary and high schools in Turkey. As the study is oriented at determining the current status, it was conducted as a relational screening model study.

The cronbach alpha correlation coefficient was calculated and determined to be 0.782. Findings regarding the personal details of the participants were analyzed with percentile and frequency statistics. In the analysis of data, t-test and ANOVA was used. The points that can be obtained from the 5 point likert “Sexual Health Knowledge” scale are between 1 and 5.

It can be observed that teachers have a high level of sexual health knowledge. It can be observed that the levels of sexual health knowledge of female teachers are significantly higher than those of male teachers. It can be observed that the levels of sexual health knowledge of married teachers are significantly higher than those of single teachers. It can be observed that the levels of sexual health knowledge of teachers that had sexual health lesson at university are significantly higher than those of other teachers. It can be observed that the levels of sexual health knowledge of teachers that had sexual health training are significantly higher than those of other teachers.

Keywords: Sexual health, sexual health knowledge, teacher

IMPACTS OF ERGONOMICS ON SUDANESE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS ICT CLASS ROOMS

NOUR ELDİN ELSHAİEKH, MAZİN BİLAL

Ergonomic computer field is the science concerned with creating safe and comfortable situations for the users of information and communication technology equipment's. In the computer field, ergonomics plays very important factor in the design of all computer equipment's, therefore in Sudanese higher education Institutions (HEI) ICT class rooms will be affected directly with how the equipment's will be arranged and the environments itself.

Due to the current situation of ICT class rooms, Sudanese higher education Institutions were facing problems in the learning activities as most of these class rooms were not equipped and arranged properly using ergonomic steps and processes due to the lack of perception of the importance of the ergonomics.

Research paper will focus on the impact of Ergonomics on Sudanese higher education Institutions ICT class. The researcher collected data from Different universities in Sudanese HEI. The research questionnaires will be analyzed using SPSS. Descriptive Statistics and the distribution of respondents and percentage of responses to the questions in the questionnaire analysis will be presented to find the results.

The Results of the paper will be presented based on the basic ergonomics roles and including the main issues of the ergonomics, which will help these institutions to improve the ICT class rooms and teaching accessibility, Support students /teacher to adopt better pedagogical and provide over all cognizance of the general knowledge.

Keywords: Knowledge management; Ergonomics; Sudanese Higher Education institutions, information and communication Technologies, ICT class Room.

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENTIATED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INSTRUCTION ON GIFTED STUDENTS' ATTITUDE

SEZEN CAMCI ERDOĞAN, NİHAT GÜREL KAHVECİ

The aim of study is to determine the effectiveness of a differentiated program on attitudes of gifted students. For this purpose, one unit in Science and Technology course named "Earth, Sun and Moon" was differentiated on the bases of scientific creativity skills, Parallel Curriculum Model and Grid Model. The study was conducted with a total number of 21 students, 11 of them being in the experimental group and 10 of them being in the control group. The subjects were 5th grade students of a school in which gifted and talented students instructed in Istanbul. In order to collect data, The Scale of Attitude towards Science developed by Baykul (1990) was used. In the statistical analysis of data collected from these tests, mean, standard deviation, Mann Whitney-U and Wilcoxon Signed-Ranks Tests were used. The results of the study revealed that the differentiated science program developed for the gifted and talented students increased the attitude scores of the subjects towards science.

Keywords: Üstün zeka ve yetenek, farklılaştırma, fen ve teknoloji öğretimi

PROSPECTIVE MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' PREFERENCES FOR INSTRUMENTAL ORCHESTRATION TYPES AND ENDORSED NORMS

TUĞÇE KOZAKLI, RÜYA ŞAY, HATİCE AKKOÇ

As a result of the emphasis on integrating technology into instruction, there is a growing need for research on teachers' and prospective teachers' choices, strategies, views and endorsed norms. This study aims to explore social and socio-mathematical norms embraced by prospective mathematics teachers during their technology-integrated lessons. Technology integration practices will be investigated through the lens of instrumental orchestration. With this aim, a case study was conducted. The participants of the study are two female prospective mathematics teachers who were enrolled in a teacher preparation course. Through collaboration, they prepared and taught a lesson on functions in one of the partnership schools using Graphics Calculus software. Data was collected through observations and semi-structured interviews. Findings will be discussed with regard to participants' preferences for orchestration types, social and socio-mathematical norms embraced by them and how these norms influence their preferences for using a particular orchestration type.

Keywords: Instrumental orchestration, social norms, socio-mathematical norms, prospective mathematics teachers

TURKISH VERSION OF STATISTICAL REASONING ASSESSMENT (SRA)

RABİA KARATOPRAK, GÜLSEREN KARAGÖZ AKAR

The purpose of this study is to adapt Statistical Reasoning Assessment (SRA) (Garfield, 2003) in Turkish context. SRA was developed in 1998 and was distributed in the field in 2003. SRA was also used as a valid and reliable instrument in some other studies (Garfield, 1998; Garfield, 2003; Templear, 2004). In order to adapt SRA, processes of i) translation, ii) determining equivalence of the items, iii) examining validity and reliability of the instrument were done (e.g. Hambleton & Patsula, 1998; Kılıçer & Odabaşı, 2010). For “i”, it is translated to Turkish language by three people including the first researcher. The first researcher and the second author edited the translated test independently and they discussed and reached upon an agreement about the final version of the test. For “ii”, three experts studying in the related area reviewed the original and adapted version of SRA to examine equivalency of the two forms. Also one measurement expert and graduate students discussed the equivalency of the items in a four hour period. For “iii”, experts agreed on both forms of SRA as equivalent. Since the original version was valid and both forms were equivalent, the adapted version was accepted as valid based on the judgmental decisions of the experts. Judgmental decisions about the validity of an instrument could be sufficient as long as cross-cultural comparison will not be done (Hambleton & Patsula, 1998). Then 73 monolingual university students taking undergraduate education in English took the original version and 3 weeks later they retook the Turkish version. Pearson-r correlation coefficient was calculated. Since test-retest reliability analysis was used in original study, test-retest reliability analysis is still to be conducted. Since this is an ongoing research study, in the full text submission, results of the analysis at a final stage will be provided.

Keywords: statistics education, statistical reasoning, assessment,

HOW DO THE PUPILS' PARENTS TAKE A STAND TO THE STUDYING OF THE CRAFTS IN FINLAND?

ANTTI HILMOLA

I carry out the research project of the crafts 2013-2014 in Finland at the moment. In Finnish basic education, the subject of crafts includes two different tracks, technical work and textile work. The curriculum is common in which technological know-how is emphasized. The research material consists of the parents' questionnaire, teacher questionnaire and pupil questionnaire. Except for the parents' questionnaire, the collecting of the research material is unfinished. In this paper the starting points and the results of the parents' questionnaire are examined. In the parents' questionnaire, the parents (N = 1390) of the pupils of the seventh grade in Finnish basic education took a stand both to the skills of the crafts of their children and to the interestingness and the usefulness of the crafts subject. The questionnaire was carried out as a Survey type electric questionnaire in the Internet at the end of the year 2013.

According to the parents of the pupils of the seventh grade, their children know the crafts well and they regard the subject as interesting. Furthermore, according to the opinion of parents, the crafts subject is a useful subject from the viewpoint of the future of their children. Results of this kind: Are opposite in relation to the Finnish education policy. According to the time allocated for lessons in basic education (Act of Finnish Government 2012), the number of classroom hours devoted to crafts will decrease in the upper grades beginning in 2016. The change is questionable from the viewpoint of educational policy. Pupils and the pupils' parents will not be listened to when the Finnish school system is developed. The school is developed as civil servant decisions.

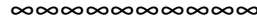
Keywords: crafts subject, parents' questionnaire, education policy,

OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİMDE STEM UYGULAMALARINA YÖNELİK ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ

SUAT ŞAHİN, BETÜL AKBULUT, BETÜL HASCANDAN, YEŞİM ÖZGENOL, AYŞECİK GÜLEY,

Çağımızın değişen şartlarına bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan ihtiyaçlar göz önüne alındığında, fen ve matematik eğitiminin salt teorik yaklaşımlardan ziyade disiplinler arası işbirliği yaklaşımı ile yürütülmesi kaçınılmaz bir gereksinimdir. Bu doğrultuda ortaya çıkan STEM eğitimi, klasik ve ezbere dayalı eğitim yaklaşımları yerine, disiplinler arası işbirliğini temel alan, ilişkilendirme, problem çözme becerileri ekseninde bir eğitim modelidir. STEM uygulamaları eğitimin her kademesinde kullanılabilir. Bu bağlamda bireyin öğrenmelerinin temelini oluşturacak okul öncesi eğitimi önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Okul öncesi STEM uygulamalarına yönelik öğretmen görüşlerini belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma Kayseri İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü tarafından yürütülen STEM projesi kapsamında pilot okul olarak belirlenen Melikgazi Anaokulunda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada veri toplanırken okul öncesi eğitimde STEM uygulamalarına yönelik anket ve gözlem tekniklerinden faydalanılmıştır. Etkinlikler 4 ay boyunca devam etmiş, elde edilen nicel veriler SPSS 17.00 paket programı aracılığı ile 0,05 anlamlılık düzeyinde değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, öğretmenlerin okul öncesi STEM uygulamalarına yönelik olumlu görüşlere sahip oldukları belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul öncesi, STEM, Öğretmen



OPINIONS OF TEACHERS ON STEM APPLICATIONS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

SUAT ŞAHİN, BETÜL AKBULUT, BETÜL HASCANDAN, YEŞİM ÖZGENOL, AYŞECİK GÜLEY,

The STEM education emerging with this motivation is an education model based on interdisciplinary cooperation focusing on reasoning and problem solving skills instead of classical and memorization based education approaches. STEM applications can be used in every stage of the education. In this context, preschool education, which lays the foundation for the personal development, is a very important phase. The goal of this study is to determine the opinions of teachers towards preschool STEM applications. Study is carried out in Melikgazi Kindergarten that is selected by the Kayseri Provincial Directorate for National Education. Surveys and observations are utilized for collecting data on STEM applications in preschool education. The activities are carried out for four months and the data is analyzed using the SPSS 17.00 software at 0.05 significance level. The study concluded that the teachers have positive opinion for STEM applications.

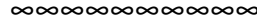
Keywords: Pre-school, STEM, Teacher

5. SINIFLAR İÇİN GELİŞTİRİLEN BİLİMİN DOĞASI ETKİNLİLERİNİN ETKİLİLİĞİ

MENŞURE ALKIŞ KÜÇÜKAYDIN, ÇİĞDEM AKKANAT, BÜŞRA BAKİOĞLU, ŞAFAK ULUÇINAR SAĞIR, MURAT GÖKDERE,
ASSOC.PROF.DR.ORHAN KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU

Bilimin doğası boyutuyla ilgili olarak yapılan gelişmeler kapsamında, konuyla ilgili literatür taranmış ve bilimin doğasını anlamaya yönelik etkinliklerin yeterli seviyede olmadığı görülmüştür. Bu amaçla 5.sınıf "Madde ve Değişim" ünitesi kapsamında yeni etkinlikler geliştirilmiş ve etkinliklerin etkililiği sınanmıştır. Çalışma Tokat il merkezine bağlı bir ortaokulda 5.sınıfta öğrenim gören iki sınıftan toplam 30 öğrenciyle gerçekleştirilmiştir.İlgili üniteye yönelik geliştirilen "Termoskoptan Termometreye", "Tombala Oyunu" etkinlikleri ve literatürden"Bilim Çarkı" etkinliği deney grubuna uygulanmış, kontrol grubuna ise bilimin doğası kazanımları ders kitabı içeriği ile bütünleştirilerek sunulmuştur. Deney ve kontrol grubuna ön-son test olarak VNOS-E anketi uygulanmış, uygulanan anketler üç araştırmacı tarafından kodlanarak tutarlılık katsayısı 0,78 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre, deney grubunda bilimin doğasına yönelik görüşlerinin tamamında pozitif yönde bir değişme olmuş, iki grubun son test puanları arasında deney grubu lehine anlamlı fark bulunmuştur. Çalışma sonunda ilgililere gerekli ve uygulanabilir öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilimin doğası, "Madde ve Değişim" ünitesi, 5. Sınıf Etkinlikleri, VNOS-E anketi



EFFECT OF NATURE OF SCIENCE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED FOR 5TH GRADES

MENŞURE ALKIŞ KÜÇÜKAYDIN, ÇİĞDEM AKKANAT, BÜŞRA BAKİOĞLU, ŞAFAK ULUÇINAR SAĞIR, MURAT GÖKDERE,
ASSOC.PROF.DR.ORHAN KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU

Within the context of new findings about nature of science, literature has been reviewed and it was seen that the activities to develop nature of science understanding were not adequate. For this reason, new activities were developed as a part of 5th grade 'Matter and Change' unit and their effectiveness was tested. The research was conducted with 5th grade students from two classrooms, who were attending to a middle school in Tokat city center. Activities developed about the unit; 'Thermoscope to Thermometer', 'Lotto Game' and 'Science Wheel' activity from the literature were applied to experimental group with textbook content, as for control group the nature of science concepts were integrated with textbook content. VNOS-E questionnaire was conducted both for pretest and posttest to experimental and control group, the questionnaires were coded by three researchers and the coefficient of consistency was calculated as 0,78. Results indicated that, experimental group's view of nature of science in all dimensions was changed in a positive way, a significant difference was found between the posttests of two groups in experimental group's favor. As a result, essential and applicable suggestions were made for those who concerned.

Keywords: The nature of science, "Matter and Change" unit, 5th Grade Activities, Vnose-E Survey

İLKOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNE YÖNELİK TEMEL BECERİ ÖLÇEĞİNİN TÜRKÇEYE UYARLAMA ÇALIŞMASI

BÜLENT AYDOĞDU, FATİH KARAKUŞ

Bu çalışmanın amacı, ilkokul öğrencilerine yönelik Padilla, Cronin ve Twiest (1985) tarafından geliştirilen “Temel Beceri Ölçeği”ni Türkçeye uyarlamaktır. Temel Beceri Ölçeği, gözlem, sınıflama, çıkarım yapma, ölçme, tahmin ve iletişim kurma becerilerinin her birine yönelik altışar sorudan ve toplamda 36 sorudan oluşan çoktan seçmeli bir ölçektir. Ölçeğin uyarlaması çalışmasında, dil geçerliği için öncelikle ölçek, uzmanlar tarafından Türkçeye çevrilmiştir. Üç uzman çevirisinin ortak noktaları dikkate alınarak ortaya çıkan Türkçe taslak ölçekte yer alan maddeler bir dil uzmanı tarafından tekrar İngilizceye çevrilmiştir. Ölçeğin orijinali ile İngilizceye tekrar çevrilmiş hali karşılaştırılarak ölçeğe son hali verilmiştir. Bu aşamadan sonra Afyonkarahisar ilinde yer alan 6 farklı okulda öğrenim gören 447 ilkokul (3. 4. ve 5. sınıf) öğrencisine ölçek uygulanmıştır. İstatistiksel analiz için Finesse Paket Programı kullanılarak madde analizi yapılmış ve her sorunun madde gücü ile ayırt edicilik indeksleri hesaplanmıştır. 36 maddeden oluşan bilimsel süreç becerileri ölçeğinin güvenirlik katsayısı (KR-20) 0.81, ölçeğin ortalama gücü ise 0.51 olarak belirlenmiştir. Dört sorunun ayırtıcılık indeksinin 0.20'nin altında olduğu görülmüş ve bu yüzden dört soru ölçekten çıkarılmıştır. Kalan 32 maddelik ölçeğin güvenirliği (KR-20) 0.82 bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Temel beceriler, ilkokul öğrencileri, bilimsel süreç becerileri, uyarlama.

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THE ADAPTATION STUDY TO TURKISH OF BASIC PROCESS SKILLS SCALE TOWARDS PRIMARY STUDENTS

BÜLENT AYDOĞDU, FATİH KARAKUŞ

The current research aimed to adaptation to Turkish of “Test of Basic Process Skills-BAPS” developed by Padilla, Cronin ve Twiest (1985) towards primary students. Basic skills scale consist of 36-item multiple choice i.e. observation, inference, prediction, measurement, communication, and classification (each of six questions). The basic skills scale for language validity was translated into Turkish by 3 experts. Draft scale has been translated again into English by a language expert. The scale was translated again into English by comparing with the original version. The revised scale was administered to 3th, 4th, and 4th grade primary students (n=447) attending 6 different elementary schools in Afyonkarahisar. Item analysis was undertaken using the Finesse Package Program for statistical analysis. Moreover, item difficulty and distinctiveness indexes of each question were calculated. As a result, the reliability coefficient was found to be (KR-20) 0.81, and the mean difficulty was found to be 0.51 for the 36 item basic skills scale. Four of the questions were found to have a distinctiveness index below 0.20; therefore, it was excluded from the scale. The reliability for the scale with the remaining 32 items was found to be (KR-20) 0.82.

Keywords: Basic skills, elementary school students, science process skills, adaptation.

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SOSYAL PAYLAŞIM SİTELERİNE YÖNELİK ALGILARININ İNCELENMESİ (FACEBOOK ÖRNEĞİ)

AYŞE İŞÇİOĞLU

Sosyal iletişim ağları, kullanıcılara kendilerini yeniden tanımladıkları ve çeşitli sosyal ilişkilere katıldıkları bir kimlik alanı olarak yapılanmaktadır. Özellikle de üniversite öğrencileri tarafından çok değişik amaçla ve yaygın bir biçimde kullanılan sanal ortam, üniversite öğrencilerinin yaşamlarındaki psikolojik ve çevresel faktörlerden kaçınma, diğer taraftan, karşı cinsten yaşlıları ile yakın ilişkiler kurma eğilimleri onlar için sosyal medya kullanımını cazip kılmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı üniversite öğrencilerinin Facebook algılarını incelemektir. Bu kapsamda, Facebook algıları arasındaki ilişkiler ve Facebook algılarının çeşitli değişkenlere göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği araştırılmıştır. Üniversite öğrencileri ile yapılan bu çalışmada Sinop Üniversitesi öğrencilerinden 180 kişiye anket formu uygulanmıştır. Üniversite gençlerinin, Facebook'a yönelik algıları bazı değişkenlere göre incelenmiş ve anlamlı farklılıklar bulunmuştur. Öncelikle genel frekans dağılımları dikkate alınarak değerlendirilmiştir. İki farklı grubun ortalamalarını karşılaştırmak için t-testi kullanılmıştır. Üniversite öğrencilerinin Facebook sosyal paylaşım sitesine üye olma nedenlerinin farklılık gösterip göstermediğini test etmek için tek yönlü varyans analizi kullanılmıştır. Aradaki farkın rastlantısal mı, yoksa istatistiksel olarak anlamlı mı olduğuna karar verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üniversite Gençliği, Facebook, Sanal Medya, Sosyal Paylaşım

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INVESTIGATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PERCEPTION ABOUT SOCIAL NETWORK SITES

AYŞE İŞÇİOĞLU

The social networks are constructed as an identification that the users define again themselves and participate to various social relations. According to university students, the social environment that is used commonly by university students is desirable to escape from psychological and environmental factors. The goal of this study investigates the Facebook sense of university students. Because of this aim, relation between the Facebook perceptions and whether the Facebook perceptions change according to various variables are searched. In this study, a survey is conducted to 180 students who are from the Sinop University. They are chosen between active Facebook users to get a good result. The Facebook perceptions of university students are examined as a basing on some variables which are gender, place where is accessed to internet, reason to join Facebook and so on. First of all, the general frequency is considered. The t-test is used to compare averages of the two groups. The one-way analysis of variance is used to test whether university students trust for internet, their reasons to use internet, their reasons to be a member of the Facebook are the same or not. Whether the differences coming from this analysis are accidental or statistically meaningful is decided.

Keywords: University of adolescents, Facebook, Virtual Media, Social Sharing

EXAMINING THE ITEM-WORDING EFFECT ON THE SELF-REPORT SCALE

KUAN-MING CHEN, TSUNG-HAU JEN

In any assessment negatively phrased items are initially used as a strategy to disrupt acquiescence or affirmation bias, and supposedly measure the same construct as positively phrased items do. There are two perspectives when the responses to the negatively phrased items deviate from the responses to the positively phrased items in an assessment. The first explanation attributes the deviation to the method effect or response bias. For example, the negatively phrased items require respondents' cognitive ability to apply inverse reasoning (e.g. Marsh, 1986). The other supports that the negatively phrased items represent a construct different from the positively phrased items (e.g. Spencer-Rodgers, Peng, Wang, Hou, 2004). By analyzing the Taiwanese 4th-grade and 8th-grade students' responses to TIMSS 2011 questionnaires on positive attitude toward mathematics and self-confidence of learning mathematics, the present research suggests that the negative wording items represent a construct different from the one reflected by the positive wording items.

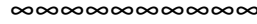
Keywords: item-wording effect, TIMSS, self-concept, self-confidence, self-attitude toward mathematics

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MATEMATİĞİN TEMELLERİNE İLİŞKİN FELSEFİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

ESRA YEMENLİ, PINAR ANAPA SABAN

Bu araştırmanın amacı, üniversite öğrencilerinin matematiğin temellerine ilişkin felsefi görüşlerini belirlemektir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu iki devlet üniversitesinin Fen-Edebiyat fakültelerinin Matematik bölümlerine ve Eğitim Fakültelerinin İlköğretim Matematik Öğretmenliği programlarına kayıtlı 486 öğrenci oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada yöntem olarak tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Öğrencilerin görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla araştırmacılar tarafından bir ölçek geliştirilmiştir. Ölçeğin kapsam ve yapı geçerliliği faktör analizi, güvenilirliği iç tutarlılık yöntemi ile sağlanmıştır. Araştırmanın verilerinin analizinde parametrik olmayan testler kullanılmıştır. Bu araştırmada, öğrencilerin farklı matematik felsefelerini benimsediği belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, öğrencilerin felsefi görüşleri, cinsiyet ve akademik başarıya göre farklılık göstermezken, Matematik felsefesi ve matematik tarihi vb dersleri alma durumlarına ve öğrenim gördüğü fakültelere göre farklılık göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik felsefesi, epistemoloji, ontoloji



UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS ABOUT THE FOUNDATION OF MATHEMATICS

ESRA YEMENLİ, PINAR ANAPA SABAN

The aim of this study is to determine the philosophical views of the university students. The research subjects consist of 486 students in the Mathematics Departments of Art&Science Faculty and Elementary School Mathematics Teacher programmes of Education Faculty in two State Universities. In this study, descriptive survey method is used as a research method. A scale is developed by the researchers in order to determine students' views. The validity and reliability of the scale are provided by factor analysis and internal consistency; respectively. Non-parametric tests are used at the data analysis stage. In the result of study, it is determined that students recognize different philosophy of mathematics. Also, there are not differences among the students' opinions about philosophy of mathematics in terms of gender and academic achievement whereas there are differences in terms of they take some lessons related to the nature of mathematics and faculties which they were students.

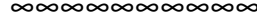
Keywords: The philosophy of mathematics, epistemology, ontology

BİREYSEL GELİŞİM DOSYASI, ÜSTBİLİŞSEL FARKINDALIK ve AKADEMİK BAŞARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

CANAN CENGİZ, AYŞEGÜL ASLAN, FAİK ÖZGÜR KARATAŞ

Günümüzde ölçmenin öğretimin bir parçası olması gerektiği görüşü performansa dayalı ölçme araçlarının önem kazanmasına sebep olmuştur. Bu araçlardan biri bireysel gelişim dosyasıdır. Bireysel gelişim dosyaları, öğrencilere derin öğrenme ve kendilerini değerlendirme imkanı tanımaktadırlar. Bu çalışmanın amacı, bireysel gelişim dosyası hazırlamanın Fen Bilgisi öğretmenliği programında öğrenim görmekte olan öğrencilerin üstbilişsel farkındalık seviyeleri üzerindeki etkisini ve üstbilişsel farkındalık seviyeleri ile akademik başarıları arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemektir. Bu amaçla öğrencilerden Genel Kimya Laboratuvarı-I dersi kapsamında bireysel gelişim dosyası hazırlamaları istenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular, öğrencilerin üstbilişsel farkındalık seviyelerinde uygulama sonunda anlamlı bir gelişme meydana geldiğini göstermiştir. Öğrencilerin akademik başarıları ile üstbilişsel farkındalık seviyeleri arasında anlamlı bir ilişki tespit edilememiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara dayanarak araştırmacılar tarafından yorumlar yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ürün Seçki Dosyası, Üstbilişsel Farkındalık, Akademik Başarı



EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PORTFOLIO, METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

CANAN CENGİZ, AYŞEGÜL ASLAN, FAİK ÖZGÜR KARATAŞ

Nowadays, the argument that assessment and evaluation should be a part of education has given the performance-based assessment tools prominence. One of these tools is portfolio. Portfolios provide students with the opportunity of deep learning and assessing themselves. The aim of this study is to determine the effectiveness of portfolios on meta-cognitive awareness level and the relationship between meta-cognitive awareness level and academic achievement of students' who are enrolled in a pre-service science teacher training program. For this purpose, students have been asked to prepare a portfolio within the General Chemistry Laboratory-I. The findings showed that significant improvement occurred in meta-cognitive awareness level of learners at the end of the application. There were no significant difference found between the academic success and the meta-cognitive awareness level of the students. Comments were made based on these findings.

Keywords: Product Selection File, metacognitive awareness, Academic Success

THE INVESTIGATION OF CONTENT KNOWLEDGE OF PRESERVICE ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS TEACHERS ABOUT PROBABILITY

GAMZE KURT

Change in the middle school curriculum in Turkey necessitates the study of examination of knowledge of preservice elementary mathematics teachers about these highlighted subjects, namely probability. So, this study is significant in the needs of the Turkish mathematics education literature as well as it contributes to the consequences of curriculum efforts. In order to possess an understanding of probability and statistics concepts for preservice mathematics teachers and develop a comprehension, they must have both conceptual and procedural knowledge (Hiebert & Lefevre, 1986), where it is the main concern of this study. While using an instrument which considers probability knowledge as described in those two types of knowledge, researcher aims to understand to what extent preservice teachers are capable of conceptual and procedural knowledge of probability and statistics teaching. This paper deals with a part of data collected for the dissertation of the researcher.

Keywords: statistical knowledge, probability teaching, preservice mathematics teachers

AN EFFECT OF HAVING INTERNET ACCESS ON PROSPECTIVE EARLY CHILDHOOD TEACHERS' INNOVATIVENESS PROFILES

NURSEL YILMAZ, REFIKA OLGAN

Innovativeness is seen as the prior condition of the adoption and diffusion of the innovations (Rogers, 2003). Therefore, identifying individuals' innovativeness would be crucial in order to understand their tendency towards newness. Thus, this study aimed to investigate innovativeness profiles of pre-service early childhood teachers. Specifically, their level of innovativeness was examined within the four sub-dimensions namely, resistance to change, opinion-leading, openness to experience, and risk-taking. In addition, an effect of having Internet access on the sub-dimensions of innovativeness was explored as the second aim of this study. For this purpose, data were collected from 436 prospective early childhood teachers by using Turkish Individual Innovativeness Scale (TIS) (Kılıçer & Odabaşı, 2010). The gathered data were analyzed by conducting Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA). Based on the self-reported data, the results of the study indicated that pre-service early childhood teachers are open to experience and opinion leaders. On the other hand, they are neutral in risk-taking and resistance to change dimensions. Moreover, it was also found that having the Internet access has a statistically significant effect on the three sub-domains of innovativeness namely, resistance to change, opinion-leading, and openness to experience.

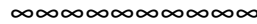
Keywords: Innovativeness, prospective early childhood teachers, Internet access, diffusion of innovation

BİR DURUM ÇALIŞMASI: ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ORANTISAL AKIL YÜRÜTME PROBLEMLERİNİ ÇÖZME SÜREÇLERİNİN, STRATEJİLER VE PROBLEM DEĞİŞKENLERİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

EMİNE ŞİMŞEK, ZEYNEP SONAY AY, ALİ ŞİMŞEK

Orantısal akıl yürütmenin cebirsel akıl yürütmeye, geometrik akıl yürütmeye ve matematiğin birçok konusuna temel oluşturduğu bilinmektedir. Alan yazın incelendiğinde öğrencilerde orantısal akıl yürütmenin varlığının ve orantısal akıl yürütme düzeylerinin tespit edildiği araştırmalara sıklıkla rastlanır. Ancak, öğrencilerin gelişim özelliklerine göre orantısal akıl yürütmenin değişimi ve gelişiminin incelendiği araştırmaların az sayıda olduğu görülür. Bu araştırma ile 9 ortaokul öğrencisinin toplamsal ve orantısal problemleri çözerken kullandıkları stratejiler ve problem değişkenlerinin kullanılan bu stratejiler üzerindeki etkisi araştırılmıştır. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden durum çalışması deseni ile yürütülmüştür. Çalışma grubunu Ankara İli Yenimahalle İlçesi'nde bir devlet ortaokulunda öğrenim gören farklı dokuz ortaokul öğrencisi (2'şer tane 5, 6, 7.sınıf, 3 tane 8.sınıf) oluşturmaktadır. Veriler klinik görüşme yoluyla toplanmıştır. Görüşmelerde kullanılan problemler için alan yazındaki farklı çalışmalardan (Lamon 1995; Modestou ve Gagatsis 2010; Fernandez, Llinears, Modestou ve Gagatis 2010) yararlanılmış, adaptasyon ve uyarlama çalışmaları yapılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimsel yaklaşımlardan yararlanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda sınıf düzeyi ilerledikçe, öğrencilerin orantısal ve toplamsal durumları ayırmakta daha başarılı olduğu; ancak öğrenilen içerikler-dışlar çarpımı algoritmasının toplamsal problemlere de genellendiği gözlenmiştir. Öğrencilerin çözüm için uyguladıkları strateji seçiminde en etkili faktör problemdeki nicelikler arasındaki oranın çeşidi (tam sayı/tam sayı olmayan oran) olmuş; ancak öğrencilerin problemin orantısal ya da toplamsal oluşunu ayırt etmeden çözüme ulaşmaya çalıştıkları görülmüştür. Öğrenciler problemde nicelikler arasında oran tam sayı ise, probleme orantısal, nicelikler arasındaki orantı tam sayı değil ise probleme toplamsal bir problemmiş gibi davranma eğilimindedirler. Bununla birlikte problemdeki niceliklerin doğasının (sürekli ya da kesikli olması) strateji seçimine etki etmediği görülmüştür. Bu bulgular ışığında okullarda öğrencilerin orantısal akıl yürütme becerilerini geliştirmelerine yardımcı olabilecek ortamların nasıl yapılandırılabilirliği tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: orantısal akıl yürütme, toplamsal ve orantısal stratejiler, problem değişkenleri



A CASE STUDY: THE INVESTIGATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' PROPORTIONAL REASONING PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESSES IN TERMS OF STRATEGIES AND TASK VARIABLES

EMİNE ŞİMŞEK, ZEYNEP SONAY AY, ALİ ŞİMŞEK

Proportional reasoning is known the basis of many topics and skills like trigonometry, algebraic reasoning, geometric reasoning etc.. Analyzing the literature, research that determine existence of proportional reasoning and the levels of proportional reasoning in students is quite common. However, there are few studies which investigate the change and development of proportional reasoning according to development of students. In this study, middle school students' strategies from 5th grade to 8th grade when solving proportional and additive problems and the effects of the problem variables on these strategies have been investigated. Its goal is to identify characteristics of the development of proportional reasoning and how the use of integer and non-integer ratios and the discrete or continuous nature of quantities influence this development. This research was one of the qualitative research methods and case study model was used in this study. The sampling of the research consisted of 9 students (2 5th grade students, 2 6th grade students, 2 7th grade students and 3 8th grade students) from an elementary school located in Yenimahalle, Ankara. Data were collected through clinical interviews. The data of the study was collected by the use of proportional and additional problems which was developed in previous research (Lamon 1995; Modestou ve Gagatsis 2010; Fernandez, Llinears, Modestou ve Gagatis 2010). With comments of experts, problems were adapted to Turkish. Descriptive approach was utilized to analyze the data. Depending on grade level progress, students were observed to be more successful in separating the proportional and additive situations. However, it

was observed that in grade 8 students focus on the application of the cross multiplication strategy even in additive problems. Because students (especially 8th grade students) failed to determine the additional nature of the task and therefore applied proportional strategies for its solution. Similarly, it was seemed that the opposite is also true for 5th-6th grade students. The most effective factor effected the selection of the strategies applied for the solution was the type of ratio (existence of an integer or a non-integer ratio) between quantities. Besides, the discrete or continuous nature of quantities does not seem to have an influence on the characteristics of the development of students' strategies from 5th to 8th grade. Based on these findings, the ways to help students develop proportional reasoning skills were discussed.

Keywords: proportional thinking, additive and proportional strategies, problem variables

THE USE OF ADOBE CONNECT AND OPENMEETINGS IN DISTANCE EDUCATION

MEHMET BESKIRLI, AHMET OGUZ AKTURK

Education is a process aimed at changing behaviors in the way desired and planned. It is expected to see some changes at the end of the education process in the behaviors, qualities and knowledge of the persons. Some answers are sought for the question; how to give better education or instruction to keep these expectations up. As a result of the researches, there has appeared the concept of “education everywhere” (distance education) due to developments in new technological instruction techniques. Distance education is a platform where lessons are done in a total virtual world by videos, sounds in interactive way. There have been some drastic changes in education arena due to developments in mobile devices and internet. These technological developments changed the roles of teaching personnel and put them into mediator role of presenting meaning construction and interaction. In distance education, students and lecturers are not in the same place. However, teaching and learning process is better as the process is maintained online and interactive. At the end of this process, students are expected to be self-producing and self-managing persons. Integrating distance education into mobile devices does not only provide a way for unlimited access to required information but also makes distance education independent of time and place. There are several software products to form online classes in distance education. In this paper, strong and weak aspects of Adobe Connect and OpenMeetings software used for online classes in distance education will be examined together with their mobile uses.

Keywords: Distance Education, Mobile Learning, Adobe Connect, OpenMeetings

AN ANALYSIS OF MATHS LEARNING SUPPORT FOR MATURE STUDENTS IN ENGINEERING: ENGAGEMENT AND EFFECT

CORMAC BREEN, MICHAEL CARR, MARK PRENDERGAST

The Maths Learning Support Centre (MLSC) in the Dublin Institute of Technology (DIT) provides free mathematical support to all DIT students. This support is primarily delivered through a drop-in service, where students can receive one to one tuition in any area of mathematics. In the first semester of the 2013/14 academic year, a significant proportion of students enrolled in engineering programmes that availed of this drop-in service were mature students (approximately 42%) This is despite the fact that mature students constitute a relatively small proportion of the total student body (approximately 15%). This motivated the authors to examine the support offered to these students by the MLSC and also consider their attitudes towards this support. To this end focus groups were conducted in order to ascertain the attitudes of mature students in Engineering towards the MLSC. In addition some quantitative analysis was carried to determine what effect the MLSC had on student's academic performance.

Keywords: Maths Education, Maths Learning Support. Mature Students

WEB BASED EDUCATIONAL SOFTWARE FOR ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

MEHMET BİLEN, TUNCAY YİĞİT, ALİ HAKAN IŞIK

Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) is an important data processing algorithm for students, researches, scientist, mathematicians, academicians and engineers which is inspired by human brain and human brain's learning methods. Complex nature and mathematical structures of ANN makes it difficult to learn. Due to this reason, new methods have to be employed to teach ANN. In this study, we design and develop web based educational software which combines advantages of examined works to teach artificial neural networks with the support of multimedia course content. In addition, relevant studies such as Neuro-Lab, EasyLearnNN, NeuroFuzz and related most popular professional commercial tools such as MATLAB, Statistica, Mathematica, NeuroSolutions, JOONE are also examined. Developed software will help researchers from students to scientist to train, test an ANN model and understand fundamentals of ANN.

Keywords: : teaching artificial neural networks, artificial neural networks simulation tool

MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ ALAN BİLGİSİ SINAVLARINDAKİ SORULARIN MATH TAKSONOMİ ÇERÇEVESİNDE ANALİZİ

H.SEVGİ MORALI, HAKAN KARADUMAN, IŞIKHAN UĞUREL

Öğretmenlerin mesleğe adım atmadan önce ve mesleğe başladıktan sonra tabi tutuldukları alan bilgisi sınavlarının mesleki yeterlilik açısından önemli yer tuttuğu bilinmektedir. Söz konusu sınavlarda yönlendirilen soruların içerikleri ve kategorik olarak dağılımları bu sınavların amacına ulaşmasında belirleyici unsurlardandır. Dolayısıyla alan bilgisini ölçmeye yönelik yapılan sınavlarda yer alan soruların incelenmesi hem yapılan sınavların genel durumunu betimlemek hem de ileride yapılacak olan sınavlar için öneriler sunmak adına araştırılması gereken bir konudur. Bu çalışmada ülkemizde yapılan ve matematik alan bilgisini ölçmeyi amaçlayan sınavlardaki sorulara dönük bir analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir. Soruların analizi için Smith ve ark. (1996) tarafından geliştirilen MATH Taksonomi'den yararlanılmıştır. Çalışmanın birinci aşamasında, her üç sınavın matematik soruları iki yazar tarafından tek tek bireysel olarak taksonomi çerçevesinde analiz edilmiştir. İkinci aşamada üç yazar bir araya gelerek analizleri üzerinde ortak inceleme yapmış ve tutarlılık seviyesine bakarak var olan ayrışmalar üzerinde tartışmışlardır. Yazarların bireysel incelemelerindeki soru dağılımlarının tutarlılığı %80 civarında bulunmuştur. Çalışmadaki temel sonuç üç sınavda da soruların büyük oranda A kategorisinde sorulmuş olmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: matematik öğretmeni, alan bilgisi, alan bilgisini ölçme, MATH taksonomi.

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ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONS OF SUBJECT-RELATED EXAMS IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION IN TERMS OF MATH TAXONOMY

H.SEVGİ MORALI, HAKAN KARADUMAN, IŞIKHAN UĞUREL

It is known that the field knowledge exams that teachers are subjected to, before and after they enter the profession, play an important role in assessing professional competence. The categorical range of said questions according to their content is a determining factor in the success of these exams. Therefore, examining the questions asked in field knowledge exams is necessary, both to acquire a general understanding of the current exams and to offer suggestions for the future. In this study we have produced an analysis of the questions intending to evaluate mathematical field knowledge in our country. The MATH (Mathematical Assessment Task Hierarchy) Taxonomy developed by Smith et. al., (1996) was used for the analysis of the questions. In the first stage of the study, the questions of all three exams have been analyzed separately by two writers within the framework of the taxonomy. In the second stage the three writers have come together for a joint examination of their analyses and discussed the differences with regards to the level of coherency. The coherency of the separate examination of the writers has been found to be around 80%. The main result is that to a high extent the questions have been asked in the category of A.

Keywords: math teacher, content knowledge, measurement of content knowledge, MATH taxonomy.

BİÇİMLENDİRİCİ DEĞERLENDİRMEİNİN MATEMATİK BAŞARISINA VE HATIRLAMAYA ETKİSİ

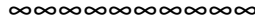
EMİNE GÜLEN TEKİN, AHMET ŞÜKRÜ ÖZDEMİR

Bu araştırmada matematik eğitiminde biçimlendirici değerlendirme öğrencinin matematik başarısına ve hatırlamasına etkisini araştırmak amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda İstanbul ilinde bulunan bir ilköğretim okulunun 8. sınıf öğrencileri ile uygulama yapılmıştır. Uygulamada matematik başarı testi ve hatırlama testi veri toplama aracı olarak kullanılmıştır.

Araştırmada “ön-test son-test kontrol grublu” deneme modeli kullanılmıştır. 47 katılımcıdan oluşan araştırmada (deney grubu 24, kontrol grubu 23 öğrenci) deney grubuna, uygulamaya katılmak için gönüllü öğrenciler seçilmiştir. Veri toplama aracı olarak 7 açık uçlu sorudan oluşan başarı testi kullanılmıştır. Başarı testi öğrencilerin hazırbulunuşluk düzeylerini belirlemek için ön-test, uygulamanın etkisini belirlemek için son-test ve hatırlama düzeyini belirlemek için hatırlama testi olarak kullanılmıştır.

Araştırmada elde edilen veriler bağımlı örneklem t-testi, bağımsız örneklem t-testi ve Pearson korelasyonu analizleri yardımıyla yorumlanmıştır. Sonuçlara göre başlangıç düzeyleri arasında anlamlı farklılık bulunmayan iki gruptan birine uygulanan biçimlendirici değerlendirme matematik başarısı ve hatırlama düzeyine olumlu etki yaptığı kanısına ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: biçimlendirici değerlendirme, geri bildirim, matematik başarısı, hatırlama



EFFECT OF FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT ON MATHEMATICS SUCCESS AND RETENTION

EMİNE GÜLEN TEKİN, AHMET ŞÜKRÜ ÖZDEMİR

The purpose of this study is to investigate effects of formative assessment on students' success and retention in mathematics education. An intervention had been made with the 8th grade students of a middle school, in İstanbul. In that intervention, mathematics achievement test and retention test were used as data collection tools.

“Pre-test, post-test with control group” model is used as a model of study. In the research, 47 applicants (experiment group: 24 students, control group: 23 students) had been chosen to experiment group in order to attend the application. Mathematics achievement test was used, in turn, as pre-test to determine students' academic level, as post-test to investigate effects of intervention and last, as retention test to specify retention level.

Data analyzed with t-test statistical methods. Considering results of analyses, formative assessment's positive effects on mathematics success and retention on groups which have same academic level before intervention had seen.

Keywords: formative assessment, feedback, mathematics achievement, remember

THE OPINIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES ABOUT THEIR TEACHER TRAINING COURSES

GAMZE YAYLA, HANDAN DEMİRCİOĞLU

This study was aimed to determine opinions of teacher candidates about their teacher training courses. Research sample consisted of 222 senior, who studied Science Education (n=170) and Mathematic Education (n=52) Departments. The data collected by asking courses that teacher candidates think they will not contribute to the teaching profession and think they should be in teacher training program. Teacher candidates' answers were analyzed by using content analysis. After content analysis, courses are considered that they do not contribute to the teaching profession were examined under four categories which are field, field training, liberal education, pedagogical knowledge. Also, courses are considered that should be in teacher education were examined under six categories that are art, personel development, sport, technology, field/ field training, foreign language. In the conclusion, it was seen teacher candidates in both departments want to learn basic concepts that they will use when they are teacher in their field.

Keywords: Teacher Candidates, Teacher Training Courses, Mathematics Education, Science Education

The study is conducted in 2012-2013 fall semester, Chemistry teaching department of an education faculty with 24 pre-service teachers. Throughout the lesson each pre-service teachers prepared and presented a previously chosen topic from the chemistry teaching program for 40 minutes. The classes were conveyed according to the micro-teaching method and at the end of the class pre-service teachers were asked to fill an evaluation form with 10 prompt questions which is prepared by one of the researchers in order for the pre-service teachers to evaluate and reflect on their own teaching methods and the way that the class is conducted. The evaluation form is also used as the data gathering device of this study. The answers given by the pre-service teachers in the evaluation forms were analyzed by content analysis method.

Pre-service teachers' problems that they encountered during their teaching practices in SEM II Course are identified in five themes as problems related to the teaching process, problems related to planning, problems related to communication, problems related to classroom management and problems related to content knowledge. Also the findings shows that pre-service teachers have positive opinions about using micro teaching method in SEM II course. The pre-service teachers said that they get experienced and their excitement decreased and their self-confidence increased. Based on the finding of this study it can be said that using microteaching method in SEM II course effects pre-service teachers' development positively.

Keywords: special teaching methods lesson, micro teaching, reflective teaching

SOLVING A NUMBER PLACEMENT GAME USING RECURSIVE BACKTRACKING ALGORITHM ON THE GRAPH MODEL

SEVCAN EMEK, SEMA BODUR

In this study, a number placement game has been developed. This application is designed on a graph model. Recursive backtracking algorithm was used in the solution of this game. Numbers on a board of $n \times n$ will be placed in a certain order under specified rules in finite time. With backtracking algorithm based on depth first recursive search method, finite number of possible solutions has been revealed. In this application that was inspired by 8-Queen problem, Knight's Tour, coloring a map, Knapsack problem and other search problems, advantages and disadvantages of this method have been discussed. The larger the board size, the much more the number of placement complexity. In further studies, the solution of this problem can be possible with the use of heuristic or informative search techniques.

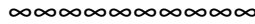
Keywords: Graph, Recursive Backtracking, Algorithm

BİYOLOJİ DERSLERİNDE AKILLI TAHTA KULLANIMINA İLİŞKİN ÖĞRENCİ TUTUMLARI

İ.ÜMİT YAPICI, MURAT HEVEDANLI

Bu araştırmada; lise öğrencilerinin biyoloji derslerinde akıllı tahta kullanımına ilişkin tutumlarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Tarama modelinin kullanıldığı araştırmada; çalışma grubunu 200 lise öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, Elaziz (2008) tarafından hazırlanan “Akıllı Tahta Kullanımına İlişkin Öğrenci Tutum Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Ölçeğin güvenirlik katsayısı 0,78; bu araştırmada ise 0,87 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Verilerin analizi sonucunda; öğrencilerin genel anlamda olumlu tutuma sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Sonuç olarak; akıllı tahta kullanımının biyoloji derslerinde özellikle; konuların daha kolay ve hızlı anlaşılması, zaman tasarrufu, görsel öğelerin etkisiyle ilgi ve motivasyonun artması vb. gibi avantajlar sağladığı söylenebilir. Öğrencilerin tutum puanları; “cinsiyet” ve “akıllı tahtanın kullanım süresi” değişkenlerine göre istatistiksel olarak farklılık göstermemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoloji, akıllı tahta, tutum



STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF INTERACTIVE WHITEBOARDS IN BIOLOGY COURSE

İ.ÜMİT YAPICI, MURAT HEVEDANLI

The present study aims to determine the high school students' attitudes towards the use of interactive whiteboard in biology course. The survey model was used as research model. The study group included 200 high school students. As the data collection tools; students' attitudes scale towards the use of interactive whiteboard. Reliability coefficient of the scale was found Cronbach Alpha=0,87. For the analysis of the data, mean scores, t-test and ANOVA were used. The research results revealed that the use of interactive whiteboard especially in biology classes provide some advantages such as; understanding of the issues easier and faster, saving time, increasing interest and motivation with the effect of visual elements and so on. There was no significant difference between students' attitudes towards the use of interactive whiteboard in biology course with respect to gender and duration of use.

Keywords: Biology, smart boards, attitudes

THE EFFECT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TEACHING PROMOTED WITH CONCEPT CARTOONS ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

RAMAZAN DEMİREL, OKTAY ASLAN

THE EFFECT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TEACHING PROMOTED WITH CONCEPT CARTOONS ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Ramazan DEMİREL , Yrd. Doç. Dr. Oktay ASLAN

SUMMARY

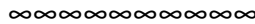
The aim of this study is to determine the effect of concept cartoons on 7th grade students' academic achievement in "Solar System and Beyond" unit.

The study was conducted with 31 students in total, 15 of whom were in the experiment grup and 16 of whom were in the control group, who were studying at a primary school in Bozkır district of the city of Konya in the second term of the 2012 - 2013 academic year. For this purpose, semi-experimental pattern with pre-test and posttest control group were used in the study. The data of the research was collected via The Solar System and Beyond Achievement Test. The experimental practice was administered for four weeks on the issues of solar System and Beyond unit. While the lectures were given in line with the current Science and Technology curriculum in the control group, they were supported with concept cartoons in the experimental group. The Solar System and Beyond Achievement Test prepared according to unit is applied as a pre-test. And then, The Solar System and Beyond unit is studied with prepared concept cartoons on student. At the end of the study, Achievement Test is applied to the students as a post-test.

Data obtained were analyzed by using the analysis program SPSS16. Mann-Whitney U test which use nonparametric analysis was used for group points obtained from academic achievement test.

According to the results of the analysis, there is no significant difference between the experimental and control groups on the according to the academic achievement post-test grades. There is no significant difference between The Solar System and beyond unit supported by the processing program

Anahtar Kelimeler: kavram karikatürleri concept cartoon



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RAMAZAN DEMİREL, OKTAY ASLAN

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Keywords: concept cartoon

EXAMINATION OF TEACHER CANDIDATES' METAPHORS RELATED TO TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

GAMZE YAYLA, HANDAN DEMİRCİOĞLU

This study was aimed to determine teacher candidates' metaphors related to teacher education programs. Research sample consisted of 230 seniors, who studied programs in Elementary Science and Technology Education (n=170) and Secondary Mathematics Education (n=60) Departments. The data were collected by means of the teacher candidates' completion of the statement "Teacher education programs are like ... because ...". In this research phenomenological research design was used and data were analyzed by means of content analysis. In the analysis, it was eliminated invalid metaphors and determined categories which are thought to represent metaphors. In the light of the findings, It were shown that teacher candidates produce 168 valid metaphor, and this metaphor collected in six categories in for action, tool, environment, professional, time/activity, associated with life.

Keywords: Teacher Education Programs, Teacher Candidates, Metaphor

DETERMINATION OF STUDENT TEACHERS' VIEWS ABOUT REACT STRATEGY

NESLİHAN ÜLTAY, ÜMMÜ GÜLSÜM DURUKAN, ESER ÜLTAY

The purpose of this study is to determine student teachers' views about REACT strategy. In the study, data gathered quantitatively by the clinical interviews in the academic year of 2012-2013 at the spring term. The clinical interviews were carried out with 11 student teachers from two different classes in elementary education department. In both classes, REACT strategy was used as a teaching method by the same researcher in General Chemistry Course. In the clinical interviews, students were asked that "What are your favorite aspects of the teaching method?", "What are the aspects that you do not like about the teaching method?", "What stage of the teaching method do you like most?", "What conveniences does the teaching method provide for your understanding of the topic?", and "What do you suggest about the teaching method?". The findings suggest that student teachers liked performing experiments at most, facilitating learning and making the topic concrete. Most of student teachers did not suggest anything for REACT strategy as a pitfall, a small number of student teachers complained about an increase in students responsibility, e.g. early class preparation and overcrowding classes. As a conclusion, it can be said that student teachers liked REACT strategy because it facilitates learning by providing science experiments.

Keywords: REACT strategy, student teachers, context-based approach

IN-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHER PROFILES FROM THE EYES OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS: WHAT DID THEY OBSERVE?

DEKANT KIRAN, MEHMET ŞEN

The purpose of this study is to portray in-class implementations of in-service science teachers from the eyes of the pre-service science teachers. Specifically, this study examines various science teaching components such as overcoming misconceptions, assessment of science learning, integrating nature of science aspects, using different science teaching methods etc. that science teachers use during instruction. Additionally, classroom management strategies of science teachers are also included. The data are obtained from the observations of pre-service science teachers. Thirty three pre-service and thirteen in-service teachers participated in the study. The observation protocols that pre-service science teachers filled will be analyzed to document the findings. A content analysis approach and descriptive statistics were used for the data analysis. The data revealed that science teachers have low levels of PCK and they generally use traditional teaching methods, strategies and traditional assessment techniques. Their NOS understandings are limited and classroom management strategies rely on discipline.

Keywords: Pre-service science teachers, in-service science teachers, practice teaching course, science teaching

STUDENTS' TALK DURING COLLABORATIVE GROUP DISCUSSION

MUSTAFA CANSIZ, NURCAN CANSIZ

“Language is, historically and individually, the foundation of being human. And talk—direct exchange between humans who can attribute intentionality and understanding to each other—is the foundational act of language” (Resnick, Michaels, & O’Connor, 2010, p.163). Resnick et al. further stated that “without talk, minds can neither grow nor become disciplined. Without disciplined talk, scientific, mathematical, and humanistic knowledge remains static and unused” (p.163). From ancient times to present, human beings tried to understand the world, communicate with others, shared ideas, emotions, and wishes through language and talk. Dialogue and talk are inevitable in our daily lives as in classroom environments. Structured and disciplined talk can enable learners to improve their reasoning.

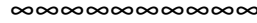
Keywords: exploratory talk, disputational talk, cumulative talk

BİYOLOJİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ MEMELİLER HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

GÜLCAN ÇETİN, FUNDA BEKAR, AYSUN ÖZCAN, ESRA PEKDAĞ

Bu araştırma, biyoloji öğretmen adaylarının memeliler hakkındaki görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma grubu, Balıkesir Üniversitesi Necatibey Eğitim Fakültesi Biyoloji Öğretmenliği 2. sınıfta öğrenim gören 23 öğretmen adayından oluşmaktadır. Veriler, 6 açık uçlu sorudan oluşan Memeliler Anketi ile toplanmıştır. Veriler, içerik analizi tekniğine göre analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, biyoloji öğretmen adaylarının memelileri gruplandırma bazı sorunlar yaşadıkları gözlenmiştir. Öğrenciler özellikle gagalı memeli kavramında sorun yaşamaktadırlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Memeliler, gagalı memeli, keseli memeli, plesentalı memeli, biyoloji öğretmen adayı



VIEWS OF PROSPECTIVE BIOLOGY TEACHERS ABOUT MAMMALS

GÜLCAN ÇETİN, FUNDA BEKAR, AYSUN ÖZCAN, ESRA PEKDAĞ

This research aimed to determine the views of prospective biology teachers about mammals. Study group consisted of 23 students who studying at the second grade of biology teaching in Necatibey Faculty of Education in Balıkesir University. Data were collected by Mamals Questionnaire including six open-ended questions. Data were analyzed using by content analysis technique. According to the results, it has been observed that prospective biology teachers had some problems in classification of mammals, especially regarding the concept of ornithorhynchus.

Keywords: Mammals, platypus, marsupial mammals, mammal plesental, pre-service teachers of biology

ARGUMENTATION IN PEER-GUIDED VERSUS TEACHER-GUIDED GROUP DISCUSSIONS

NURCAN CANSIZ, MUSTAFA CANSIZ

It is important for individuals to be competent in science content knowledge, to have argumentation skills, and to make informed decisions to be responsible citizens. These are key elements of scientific literacy. This is supported by Science for All Americans and The National Science Education Standards. Scientific literacy is defined as a multidimensional construct including “being able to use scientific knowledge and ways of thinking for personal and social purposes” (AAAS, 1990, pp. xvii-xviii). It is important to be a scientifically literate person in this century which is full of scientific and technological developments. Scientifically literate individual is the one who “use appropriate scientific processes and principles in making personal decisions” and “engage intelligently in public discourse and debate about matters of scientific and technological concern” (NRC, 1996, p. 13). To sum up, scientific literacy is related to one’s knowledge about science, technology, society and the relationship between them and scientifically literate person is the one who uses his/her scientific literacy in order to make decisions for complex issues which are not only scientific but also social and technological. These issues are called as socioscientific issues (SSI) and defined as intricate and open-ended having no certain answers (Sadler, 2003). They are controversial in nature and likely cause an argument. Being questionable makes SSI debatable therefore opposing ideas emerge against those issues. Dawson and Venville (2010) emphasized that school science should focus on necessary skills, knowledge, and comprehension to deal with socioscientific issues since they should be able to evaluate their pros and cons, ask questions, assess the information in terms of different perspectives and finally reach balanced, reasonable, and informative decisions. In light of this, this study investigates the argumentation patterns and quality of argumentation in grade seven students’ small group discussions about different SSIs with and without teacher guidance. The specific research question is: What are the argumentation patterns and the quality of argumentation within teacher-guided and peer guided small group discussions?

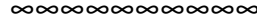
Keywords: argumentation, peer-guided discussions, teacher-guided discussions, socioscientific issues

REHBERLİKLİ KEŞFETME VE ETKİLİ ÖĞRENME

ŞEYDA BİRNİ, ZEKERİYA KARADAĞ

Dönüşüm geometrisi öğrenirken ve öğretirken birçok zorluğun yaşandığı bir konudur. Yaşanılan zorlukların temelinde öğrencilerin yeteri kadar görsel ile desteklenmemeleri ve öğrencilerin kendi bilgilerini kendilerinin inşa edememesi yatabilir. Öğrencilerin görsel öğrenmelerine ve dönüşüm geometrisini daha etkili öğrenmelerine yardımcı olmak için Dinamik ve Etkileşimli Matematik Öğretme Programı olan GeoGebra'yı kullanarak hazırladığımız ders modelini eylem araştırması ilkeleriyle araştırdık. Çalışmamızda, verileri video kaydı ile topladık ve daha sonra verileri içerik analiz yöntemi ile analiz ettik. Analiz sonucunda bulduğumuz temalar rehberlikli öğretim, rehberlikli keşfetme (açınsama) , rehberliğin miktarı, dikkat ve etkili öğrenmedir. Başlangıçta rehberlikli öğretimin baskın olduğunu zamanla azalıp yerini rehberlikli keşfetmeye (açınsamaya) bıraktığını ve katılımın zaman içinde arttığını gözlemledik. Rehberliksiz öğretimin kavram yanlışlarına ve eksik bilgilere sebebiyet verme ihtimali olduğu için rehberlikli öğretimin olması gerektiğini destekleyen bulgulara ulaştık. Rehberlikli öğretimin yerini rehberlikli keşfetmeye (açınsamaya) bırakması ile öğrencilerin derse katılımının daha da arttığını ve en önemlisi onlara keşfetme imkânı bulmalarına yardımcı olduğunu gösteren ipuçları elde ettik. Bunlara ek olarak açınsamaya fırsat verildiği için etkili öğrenmenin gerçekleştiğini gözlemledik.

Anahtar Kelimeler: rehberlikli keşfetme, etkili öğrenme, rehberlik miktarı ve derse katılım



GUIDED EXPLORATION AND EFFECTIVE LEARNING

ŞEYDA BİRNİ, ZEKERİYA KARADAĞ

Learning and teaching of transformation geometry is an issue that has many challenges One reason of the case could be that in the class they have limited access to visual learning. Other reason could be that students lack constructing their own knowledge even if they have opportunities to interact with visual materials. In order to help students improve visual thinking and better learn transformational geometry we prepared lesson model using a Dynamic and Interactive Mathematics Learning software GeoGebra. We used action research method. Data was collected by videotaping and analyzed qualitatively. After analyzing, we found guided instruction, guided exploration, effective learning, amount of guidance and involvement. At the beginning we found that guided instruction was dominant in time it decreased and guided instruction increased. By this, we got that students' involvement increased and most importantly we obtain that students can get opportunity to explore and effective learning.

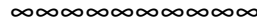
Keywords: Discovering guidance, effective learning, the amount of guidance and attendance

ÇEVRE EĞİTİMİ PROJESİNİN ÖĞRENCİLERİN BİLİŞSEL YAPILARI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

SACİT KÖSE

İçinde bulunduğumuz yüzyılın en büyük sorunların biri de hiç şüphesiz çevre ve çevre kirliliğidir. Bu sorun ülkemizde de her geçen gün istenmedik boyutlara ulaşmaktadır. İnsanlığın yaşam biçimi, doğal kaynakları sınırsız ve dikkatsiz bir şekilde kullanması, atıkların bilinçsizce çevreye atılması ve eğitimsizlik bu sorunun temel nedenleri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu sorunun farkına varıp çözümler üretebilme ancak iyi bir çevre eğitimi ile mümkün olacaktır. Bu çalışma; TÜBİTAK 4004 - Doğa Eğitimi ve Bilim Okulları proje grubunda yer alan 113B141 nolu "Çevre Dedektifi Horoz İş Başında -2" isimli projenin, 5. sınıf öğrencilerinin içinde yaşadıkları çevre ve çevre sorunlarına yönelik bilişsel yapıları üzerine etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışmada deneysel desenlerden "Tek grup ön test-son test modeli" kullanılmıştır. Çalışma grubunda, Denizli il merkezindeki bir okulda 5. sınıfa geçen 25 öğrenci, velileri ve iki sınıf öğretmeni yer almıştır. Projede öğrencilerin yaparak-yaşayarak ve eğlenerek öğrenmelerini sağlamak amacıyla, seviyelerine uygun olarak hazırlanmış çevre ve çevre sorunlarına yönelik 45 etkinlik farklı öğretim yöntemleri (senaryo, oyun, gezi-gözlem, deney) kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada öğrencilerin çevre ve çevre sorunları ile ilgili bilişsel yapılarını ve bundaki değişimi belirlemek amacıyla kelime ilişkilendirme testi proje başında ve sonunda ön test ve son test olarak uygulanmıştır. Bu testi oluşturmak amacıyla konulara uygun 11 tane anahtar kavram (çevre kirliliği, erozyon, toprak kirliliği, atık pil, geri dönüşüm, su kirliliği, hava kirliliği, çöp, sera etkisi, asit yağmuru, enerji) seçilmiştir. Bu kavramlar konunun üzerine inşa edildiği ve konu için en önemli olduğu düşünülen kavramlardır. Elde edilen bulgular, proje uygulandıktan sonra tüm anahtar kavramlarla ilişkilendirilen cevap kelimelerin sayısında büyük oranda artış olduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca ön testte görülen kavram yanlışlarının belirli oranda son testte giderildiği belirlenmiştir. Çalışma sonunda, uygulanan çevre eğitimi projesinin öğrencilerin anlamlı öğrenmelerine katkıda bulunduğu ve bilişsel yapılarını geliştirdiği sonucuna varılabilir. Bu sonuç yürütülen projenin etkililiğini ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çevre sorunları, çevre eğitimi, proje, bilişsel yapı, 5. sınıf öğrencileri



EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROJECT ON STUDENTS' COGNITIVE STRUCTURES

SACİT KÖSE

Without a doubt, In our century, of the biggest problems is the environment and environmental pollution. every day this problem in our country has reached a undesired size. This research was conducted to determine the project of 'Environmental Detective Roosters at Work -2 ' (grouped in TUBITAK 4004 - Nature Education and Science Schools with 113B141 id number) effect on the 5th graders cognitive structures in terms of environmental problems in their environment. In the study, experimental design of 'One group pre-test-post-test model' was used. In the study group, 25 5th grade student, their parents and two school teacher at a school in Denizli took place. In this project, to provide learn-by-doing and amused by live to the students and support their learning experience was aimed. According to the students level, 45 of environmental issues activities were prepared and in this activities, the environment and different teaching methods (scenario, game, trip-observation, experiment) was performed. After the application of the project, all the key concepts associated with the number of answer words had a large increase. More, it was determined that the misconceptions in preliminary tests, corrected in the final test at a certain rate. At the end of the study, it can can be concluded that implementation of environmental education projects contribute meaningful learning to the students and develop their cognitive structure.

Keywords: environmental problems, environmental education, project, cognitive structure, 5th Grade students

ANALYSIS OF PRESERVICE ELEMANTARY TEACHERS VISUAL MATHEMATICS LITERACY

SELCEN ÇALIK UZUN, SEDEF ÇELİK

Features expected from individuals by today's world, which keeps step with scientific developments, changes day by day. It becomes more important to adapt and use acquired information in daily life and individuals who are equipped with interpretation, analysis, problem solving abilities are needed more. This situation is reflected to education programs, and it is seen that at the end of learning process, students are expected to have mental process skills. It is possible to gather these significant points under the title of 'literacy'. It is known that the meaning of the concept of literacy has been broadened and today literacy means having the above mentioned abilities besides acquiring reading-writing skills. When it is thought that learning occurs in different disciplines, branching of the concept of literacy specifically in some disciplines becomes inevitable. Computer literacy, mathematics literacy, television literacy, science literacy and visual literacy are some of these branches. This research focuses on visual mathematics literacy, which is the intersection of mathematics and visual literacy and the goal of this research is to analyze visual mathematics literacy levels of classroom teacher candidates.

The research is designed as a survey model. Participants of this research are 2nd grade students in Education Faculty, Classroom Teaching Department of a university in Eastern Black Sea Region. They are determined as candidate teachers who take the lessons of Basic Mathematics-, Basic Mathematics-2.

Data are obtained through ten open ended questions which are prepared according to the Mathematics I or II classes topics' learning outcomes that are proper for determining mathematics visual literacy; expert opinions on these questions are taken. After the pilot study, aiming at determining if questions are clear and understandable, 1 question is removed from the study. Reliability of the study is attempted to be ensured by analyzing separately by two researchers with the help of evaluation form prepared by researchers. According to the obtained data, it can be said that, preservice elementary teachers can not completely and accurately express visual mathematic expressions verbally as they can not use the mathematical terminology successfully.

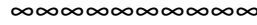
Keywords: Görsel Matematik Okur Yazarlığı, Matematiksel İfade, Sınıf Öğretmeni Adayları

TEKNOLOJİ DESTEKLİ ÇOKLU TEMSİL TEMELLİ ÖĞRETİME ÖRNEK BİR UYGULAMA

DİLEK İZGİOL, CENK KEŞAN, DENİZ KAYA

Bu araştırmanın amacı ilköğretim matematik öğretmen adaylarının lisans düzeyinde aldıkları lineer cebir dersine yönelik teknoloji destekli çoklu temsil temelli bir öğretim uygulaması hazırlamaktır. Çalışma, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Buca Eğitim Fakültesi, İlköğretim Matematik Öğretmenliği Bölümü'nde öğrenim görmekte olan 45 öğretmen adayı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu öğretim uygulamasında, çoklu temsil temelli öğretime uygun olarak bilgisayar ortamında hazırlanan videolar ve derse ilişkin konu anlatımı kaynakları uzaktan eğitimde kullanılmak üzere öğrencilere internet üzerinden erişime açılmıştır. Öğrencilerin sistemdeki kaynakları incelemeleri için belirtilen süre sona erdikten sonra, kararlaştırılan zaman diliminde internet ortamında uzaktan eğitim ile öğrencilerle birlikte dersin işleniş gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu öğretim uygulaması sonucunda, teknoloji destekli çoklu temsil temelli öğretimle lineer cebir dersinin uzaktan eğitim ile başarılı bir şekilde uygulanabileceği görülmüştür. Ancak uzaktan eğitim sırasında tüm öğrencilerin derse katılımını sağlama sürecinde bazı güçlüklerin yaşanabileceği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: teknoloji, çoklu temsil, çoklu temsil temelli öğretim



AN EXAMPLE APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY-ASSISTED MULTIPLE REPRESENTATION-BASED INSTRUCTION

DİLEK İZGİOL, CENK KEŞAN, DENİZ KAYA

The purpose of this study was to prepare and implement an application of the technology-assisted multiple representation-based instruction for linear algebra that primary mathematics pre-service teachers take at undergraduate education. The study was performed with 45 pre-service teachers receiving education at Dokuz Eylül University, Faculty of Education, Department of Primary Mathematics Education. In this education mode, videos prepared in accordance with multiple representation-based instruction in computer environment and resources related to the lessons uploaded to internet to be used in distance education. After the expiration of the time given students to examine the resources in the distance education environment, the linear algebra course was carried out with pre-service students via distance education environment at the appointed time. As a result of this education mode, it was seen that linear algebra course can be successfully carried out via the distance education. On the other hand, it was determined that teachers can have some difficulties about the students' participation of the distance education course.

Keywords: technology, multiple representations, multiple representations based teaching

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MATEMATİK DERSİ BAŞARILARINI EN ÇOK ETKİLEYEN ÖĞRETMEN NİTELİKLERİ İLE İLGİLİ ALGILARI

NURHAYAT GÜREL, RAMAZAN GÜREL

Eğitim sisteminin amacına uygun bireyler yetiştirebilmesi, alanında iyi yetişmiş ve mesleğinin gerektirdiği niteliklere sahip olan öğretmenlere bağlıdır. İyi yetiştirilmiş nitelikli öğretmenler öğrencilerin başarılarının artırılmasında en önemli faktör olarak gösterilmektedir. Öğrenci başarıları arasındaki farklılıkların önemli nedenlerinden bir tanesi öğretmen nitelikleri olarak görülmektedir. Nitelik bir öğretmenin sınıf içi davranışları, yaptıkları, söylemleri gibi eylemlerini içeren, onu farklı kılan ve ölçülebilen özellikleridir. Bu nedenle öğrencilerin başarılarını etkileyen öğretmen niteliklerinin önemi birçok çalışmada vurgulanmıştır.

Literatürde beden eğitimi, fizik ve fen ve teknoloji alanlarında öğretmen niteliklerini irdeleyen çalışmaların yapıldığı ancak matematik alanında böyle bir çalışmaya rastlanmadığı görülmüştür. Bu nedenle öğrencilerin kendi başarılarını etkileyen etkili öğretmen niteliklerine yönelik görüşlerinin belirlenmesi, öğretmenlerin bu nitelikleri dikkate alarak öğretim süreçlerini düzenlemeleri ve öğrencilerinin başarılarını artırmaları açısından önem arz etmektedir. Ayrıca ülkemizde matematik öğretmen nitelikleri üzerine yapılan bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu çalışma ile öğrencilerin kendi matematik dersi başarılarını en çok etkileyen öğretmen niteliklerine yönelik algılarının belirlenmesi ve bu algılarının bazı değişkenler (öğrencilerin cinsiyeti, sınıfı, matematik başarıları) açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışmanın amacına yönelik olarak nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın evrenini 2013–2014 eğitim-öğretim yılında Akdeniz Bölgesinden küçük ölçekli bir ilin devlet okullarında öğrenim gören öğrenciler oluşturmuştur. Araştırmanın örneklemini oluştururken okulların seçiminde maksimum çeşitlilik ve evreni temsil niteliğinin artırılması açısından tabakalama yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu okulların 5-6-7-8. sınıflarından rastsal olarak seçilen birer şubesinde okuyan öğrenciler çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada kullanılan tek veri aracı Korur (2001) tarafından geliştirilen ve Gürel, Korur ve Gürel (2013) tarafından revize edilen “matematik öğretmen nitelikleri” anketidir. Bu anket aracılığıyla öğrencilerin, öğretmen niteliklerinin matematik dersi başarılarına etkileri ile ilgili algıları belirlenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde SPSS 20.0 programından yararlanılmış olup, araştırma problemlerine yönelik olarak t-testi ve varyans analizi gibi istatistiksel yöntemler kullanılmıştır.

Verilerin analizi ve yorumlama süreci devam ettiği için araştırma bulguları ve sonuçları sunum sırasında paylaşılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ortaokul öğrencileri, Öğretmen Nitelikleri, matematik başarıları,

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STUDENTS PERCEPTIONS ABOUT EFFECTS OF TEACHERS' CHARACTERISTICS ON STUDENTS MATH ACHIEVEMENT

NURHAYAT GÜREL, RAMAZAN GÜREL

The purpose of this study is to investigate students' perceptions of the common and differing effective characteristics of teachers on students' mathematics achievement and to explore whether the effects of these characteristics were significantly associated with certain variables (gender, grade level, mathematics achievement and mother and father education level). Relational survey method was used. Participants of the study was selected randomly and consisted of 320 students from 5th through 8th grades. Data were collected by “Mathematics Teacher Characteristics Scale”. The data were analyzed for descriptive statistics, t-test and ANOVA. According to findings, the

most effective characteristics were about teachers' subject matter and pedagogical knowledge. Furthermore, students' gender, math achievement and grade level were important variables correlated with the teachers' characteristics. Female students declared more than male students that teachers characteristics affecting students' achievement. 5th grades declared more than 6th, 7th and 8th grades. It was found that, there was no statistically significant main effect for mother and father education level. You need to insert an English abstract into this section by taking into account exactly the same format.

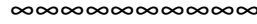
Keywords: Secondary School Students, Teachers Qualifications, mathematics achievement

HAZIRLIK SINIFI ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN YABANCI DİL DERSLERİNDE BİLGİ VE İLETİŞİM TEKNOLOJİLERİ KULLANILMASINA YÖNELİK TUTUMLARI

MEHMET KOÇYİĞİT, CAHİT ERDEM, ABDULLAH SAYKILI

Bu araştırmada üniversite kademesinde İngilizce hazırlık sınıflarında öğrenim gören öğrencilerin yabancı dil derslerinde bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri kullanılmasına yönelik tutumlarının belirlenmesi ve Saykılı ve diğ. (2013) tarafından geliştirilen BİT tutum ölçeğinin farklı bir örneklem grubunda uygulanarak faktör yapısının geçerliğinin sınanması hedeflenmiştir. Araştırma nicel, betimsel bir tarama araştırmasıdır. Araştırmanın evrenini Türkiye'nin batısında bir devlet üniversitesinin hazırlık sınıfında 2013-2014 akademik yılında öğrenim görmekte olan 623 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada amaçlı örnekleme tekniği kullanılarak 353 gönüllü öğrenci örnekleme alınmıştır. Elde edilen veriler üzerinde ilk olarak ölçeğin faktör yapısını sınamak amacıyla doğrulayıcı faktör analizi yapılmıştır. Sonraki aşamada veriler üzerinde gerekli istatistiksel işlemler yapılarak öğrencilerin tutumları belirlenmiş ve farklı demografik değişkenlere göre incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilgi ve İletişim Teknolojileri, Hazırlık Sınıfları, Tutum Ölçeği, Yabancı Dil Eğitimi



LEARNER ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

MEHMET KOÇYİĞİT, CAHİT ERDEM, ABDULLAH SAYKILI

This study aims to investigate learner attitudes toward the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in foreign language classes at tertiary level testing the validity of factor structure of ICT scale developed by Saykili et al. (2013). A distinct sample of 353 volunteering participants studying English as a foreign language at a preparatory school of a western public university in Turkey in the academic year of 2013-2014 took part in the study. The study follows a quantitative descriptive survey research design. Confirmatory factor analysis was carried out on the data to test the validity of factor structure of the scale. Next, learner attitudes were investigated depending on various demographic variables using the required statistical processes.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology, Preparatory classes, Attitude Scale, Foreign Language Education

ARAŞTIRMAYA DAYALI FEN LABORATUARI UYGULAMALARININ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ YARATICI DÜŞÜNME DÜZEYLERİNE ETKİSİ

HATİCE BAYKARA, ZEHA YAKAR

Bu çalışmada Fen Laboratuar Uygulaması dersinde uygulanan araştırmaya dayalı öğrenme uygulamalarının öğretmen adaylarının yaratıcı düşünme düzeylerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini Pamukkale Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi ilköğretim fen bilgisi öğretmenliğinde okuyan 36 öğretmen adayı oluşturmuştur. Bu araştırmada veriler Torrance Yaratıcı Düşünme Testi (TYDT) ile toplanmıştır. Araştırmaya dayalı laboratuar uygulamaları ile öğretmen adaylarının yaratıcı düşünme düzeylerindeki gelişim TYDT’de yer alan akıcılık, esneklik ve özgünlük düzeylerinde incelenmiştir. Veriler, SPSS 13 paket programı ile amaca uygun olarak aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma ve T testi değerlerine göre analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin analizi sonucunda öğretmen adaylarına uygulanan araştırmaya dayalı laboratuar uygulamalarının yaratıcı düşüncelerini geliştirmede etkili olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca bu çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre öğretmen adaylarının araştırmaya dayalı laboratuar uygulamaları ile yaratıcı düşünme boyutlarından olan özgünlük boyutunda en çok gelişme gösterdikleri ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Araştırmaya dayalı laboratuar, yaratıcı düşünme, akıcılık, esneklik, özgünlük.

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THE EFFECT OF INQUIRY BASED SCIENCE LABORATORY ACTIVITIES ON PRESERVICE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS' CREATIVE THINKING LEVELS

HATİCE BAYKARA, ZEHA YAKAR

The purpose of this research is to analyse the effects of Inquiry Based Laboratory Instructions on the development of creative thinking skills of pre-service teachers. In this study, one sample pre-test and post-test design which is non-experimental research model of quantitative analysis methods. The sample of the research is composed of thirty-six pre-service teachers in Science Education Program of The Faculty of Education at Pamukkale University. In this study, “Torrance Creative Thinking Test” is used in order to find out the development of their creative thinking levels. In the analysis of the data, frequency, arithmetic mean, standart deviation and t-test are used. At the end of the study it is found out that Inquiry Based Laboratory Instructions are effective in developing the all creative thinking aspects of the pre-service teachers such as fluency, flexibility and originality.

Keywords: Research-based laboratory, creative thinking, fluency, flexibility, originality.

SINIF ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ İLKOKUL MATEMATİK ÖĞRETİMİNDE TEKNOLOJİ KULLANIMINA İLİŞKİN ALGILARI

NURHAYAT GÜREL, OSMAN EROL, RAMAZAN GÜREL

Amerikan Ulusal Matematik Öğretmenleri Birliği matematik eğitiminde teknoloji kullanımını okul matematiği ilke ve standartları içerisinde belirtmekte ve "teknoloji matematik öğrenme ve öğretiminde önemli bir esastır: Öğretilen matematiği etkiler ve öğrencinin öğrenmesini zenginleştirir" şeklinde vurgulamıştır (NCTM, 2000). İlkokul 1-4 kademesinde soyut olan matematiğin öğrencilerin bilişsel seviyesine uygun bir şekilde somut hâle getirilmesine katkı sağlayacağı düşüncesiyle matematik öğretiminde eğitim teknolojilerine dayalı uygulamaların yoğun olması beklenmektedir.

Öğrenme-öğretme sürecini belirleyen faktörler arasında öğretmen, özellikle sınıf içi öğretim etkinliklerini planlama ve sürdürmede önemli bir role sahiptir. Öğretmenin sahip olduğu algı, nitelik, yeterlik ve deneyimler bu rolü şekillendirir. Bir başka ifadeyle öğretmenlerin kararları, deneyimleri, yaklaşımları, inançları ve tutumları öğretimde teknolojiyi kullanmalarını etkilemektedir. Ülkemizde öğretmenlerin/öğretmen adaylarının teknolojiyi derslerin işlenişinde etkin bir şekilde kullanmaları konusunda yapılan araştırma sayısı çok sınırlıdır. Öğretmenlerin bu konudaki düşüncelerini belirlemek, teknolojinin öğretime entegrasyonunu sağlayıcı stratejilerin oluşturulması ve bu stratejilerin öğretime öğretmen eğitim programlarında yer verilmesi açısından yönlendirici olacaktır. Bu yüzden geleceğin öğretmenleri sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının matematik derslerinde teknoloji kullanımına ilişkin algılarının belirlenmesi önemli görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada ilkokul matematik öğretiminde sınıf öğretmenlerinin teknoloji kullanımına ilişkin algılarının belirlenmesi ve bu algılarının bazı değişkenler (cinsiyete, mezun oldukları lise türüne, sınıf seviyesine, öğrenim türüne ve bilgi iletişim araçlarının kullanım sıklığı) açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın amacına yönelik olarak nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmanın evrenini 2013–2014 eğitim-öğretim yılında Akdeniz Bölgesinde yer alan devlet üniversitelerinden birinin sınıf öğretmenliği bölümünde öğrenim gören öğretmen adayları, örneklemini ise her bir sınıf düzeyinden rastsal olarak seçilen ikişer şubesindeki öğretmen adayları oluşturmuştur. Bu çalışmada kullanılan tek veri aracı Öksüz, Ak ve Uça (2009) tarafından geliştirilen "İlköğretim Matematik Öğretiminde Teknoloji kullanımına İlişkin Algı Ölçeğidir". Verilerin analizinde SPSS 20.0 programından yararlanılmıştır.

Verilerin analizi ve yorumlama süreci devam ettiği için araştırma bulguları ve sonuçları sunum sırasında paylaşılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sınıf öğretmeni adayı, matematik öğretimi, teknoloji kullanımı

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PROSPECTIVE ELEMENTARY TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF USING TECHNOLOGY IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS

NURHAYAT GÜREL, OSMAN EROL, RAMAZAN GÜREL

Technology is an essential tool for learning mathematics in the 21st century, and all schools must ensure that all their students have access to technology. In this study, it was aimed to determine the perceptions of preservice elementary school teachers on the use of technology in mathematics teaching and explore whether these perceptions were significantly associated with certain variables (gender, grade level, and frequency and adequacy ICT use). The sample of the research was composed of 252 prospective elementary school teachers. A "a perception scale for technology use in the teaching of mathematics" which was composed of requirement, advantage and disadvantage sub-dimensions, was used as the data collection tool. The data were analyzed for descriptive statistics, t-test, Mann-Whitney U, ANOVA and Kruskal-Wallis H test. Preliminary analyses indicated that the perceptions of

prospective teachers on the use of technology in mathematics teaching were positive in the general perceptions, requirement and advantage sub-dimensions whereas their perceptions on the use of technology in mathematics teaching were negative in the disadvantage sub-dimension.

Keywords: Pre-service teacher candidate, teaching mathematics, technology usage

USING SLOWMATION AS A TEACHING APPROACH AND ITS EFFECT ON BIOLOGY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS

FATMA TAŞKIN EKİCİ, NİMET ÇAKMAK, ERHAN EKİCİ

Digital technologies offer increasing opportunities for students in primary or secondary schools to create their own digital media. "Slowmation" (abbreviated from "Slow Motion Animation") is a simplified way of making an animation so that students, themselves, can create it as a new way of learning about some science concepts.

In this study, pre- and post-test quasi-experimental design with control group was used with retention test. During the study, for the experimental group of students, additionally to biology instruction, slowmation has been used as a teaching approach. The implementation lasted 9 weeks. The data gathered by an 18 question-multiple choice test. It was developed by researcher and used as pre-, post- and retention test in order to measure students' biology course achievement. As a result of the research, it was determined that using slowmations as teaching approach for biology instruction increased the students' biology course achievement more significantly for post- and retention implementations.

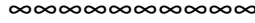
Keywords: Slowmation, Science Teacher, Pre-service Teacher

ÇOCUKLARIN TEMİZ VE KİRLİ ÇEVRE ALGILARI

GÜLCAN ÇETİN, NEŞE BADEM

Bu çalışma, iki yıllık bir çalışma olup, öğrencilerin ikinci ve üçüncü sınıftaki temiz ve kirli çevre ile ilgili görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma grubu, 2007-2008 Eğitim-Öğretim Yılı Güz Dönemi'nde Balıkesir'e bağlı bir köy ilköğretim okulunda öğrenim gören 11 ikinci sınıf öğrencisinden oluşmaktadır. Veriler, doküman analizi, resim çalışması ve yapılandırılmamış görüşme teknikleri kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Çalışmanın ilk yılında; çevre ile ilgili kavramlar, konular ve etkinliklerin belirlenmesi amacıyla 2. ve 3. sınıf Hayat Bilgisi ve Türkçe Ders Kitapları ile Öğrenci Çalışma Kitapları incelenmiştir. Daha sonra, ikinci sınıf öğrencilerine temiz çevre ve kirli çevre konulu resimler yaptırılmıştır. Son olarak, öğrencilerle yaptıkları resimler hakkında yapılandırılmamış görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Çalışma, aynı öğrenciler üçüncü sınıfa geçtiklerinde tekrar edilmiştir. Veri analizinde, doküman analizi ve içerik analizi teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre, öğrencilerin temiz çevre ve kirli çevreye ilişkin görüşlerinin yaşa göre değiştiği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Temiz çevre, Kirli çevre, Resim çalışması, Görüşme, İlköğretim



STUDENTS' VIEWS ABOUT CLEAN AND UNCLEAR ENVIRONMENTS

GÜLCAN ÇETİN, NEŞE BADEM

The aim of the study was to investigate the second and third grade students' views about clean and unclean environments. This study was a two-year longitudinal study. Study group included 11 second grade students in a rural primary school in Balıkesir in 2007-2008 academic years. Data were collected by document analysis, drawing pictures and unstructured interview techniques. In the first year of the study, 2 and 3 grade Social Studies and Turkish Textbooks and Students Workbooks were examined in order to determine the concepts, subjects, and activities related to environment. Then, second grade students were asked to draw pictures of clean and unclean environments. Finally, unstructured interviews were conducted with students about their pictures. The study was again conducted with the same group of the students when they were in the third grade. Data were analyzed by using content analysis and descriptive analysis techniques. The study results showed that the students' perceptions related to clean and unclean environments varied by age.

Keywords: Clean environment, dirty environment, Study of Picture, Interviews, Primary

ERADICATING MATHEMATICS ANXIETY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS USING COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURS THERAPY (CBT)

PHILOMINA .I. ONWUKA, PAULINE I. TIBI

Achievement in Mathematics to a large extent, is a function of examination anxiety, teachers' instructional strategy, among other variables. The Onus of this paper is to empirically document the effectiveness of CBT in curbing mathematics anxiety in students in Nigeria. A sample of 154 students was composed. The instrument used is Mathematics Anxiety Test Scale (MATS). The reliability coefficient of 0.83 was obtained. The 154 students were pretested and those (68) who scored 24 and above were assigned to experimental group. Two research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. Research questions were addressed using mean and standard deviation while hypotheses were tested with t-test, ANCOVA. The result indicates a therapeutic significant difference in reduction of Mathematics anxiety of students and in terms of gender, no score differential. It was recommended that workshops/Seminars on psychological techniques on examination anxiety be organized for mathematics teachers.

Keywords: -

EFFECTS OF CONSTRUCTIVIST – BASED INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY ON STUDENTS’ LEARNING OUTCOME IN MATHEMATICS

PHILOMINA .I. ONWUKA

This paper examines the impact of constructivist –Based instructional strategy on students’ achievement in Mathematics. The study employed a quas:- experimental design carried out in Delta State, Nigeria. The researcher generated one research question and one hypothesis which were answered/tested with mean, standard deviation and t-test respectively. A sample of 215 was composed with 104 assigned to experimental and 111 control group. The instrument for the study was Mathematics Achievement Test (MAT). The reliability coefficient of 0.81 was established using Crombach’s Alpha method. The result of the experiment indicates that those in experimental group performed significantly better. It was recommended that Mathematics teachers should be retrained in modern instructional strategies such as constructivist Based Instructional Approach.

Keywords: -

ARAŞTIRMAYA DAYALI FEN LABORATUARI UYGULAMALARININ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ YARATICI DÜŞÜNME DÜZEYLERİNE ETKİSİ

HATİCE BAYKARA

Bu çalışmada Fen Laboratuar Uygulaması dersinde uygulanan araştırmaya dayalı öğrenme uygulamalarının öğretmen adaylarının yaratıcı düşünme düzeylerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini Pamukkale Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi ilköğretim fen bilgisi öğretmenliğinde okuyan 36 öğretmen adayı oluşturmuştur. Bu çalışmada veriler Torrance Yaratıcı Düşünme Testi (TYDT) ile toplanmıştır. Araştırmaya dayalı laboratuar uygulamaları ile öğretmen adaylarının yaratıcı düşünme düzeylerindeki gelişim TYDT’de yer alan akıcılık, esneklik ve özgünlük düzeylerinde incelenmiştir. Veriler, SPSS 15 paket programı ile amaca uygun olarak aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma ve T testi değerlerine göre analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin analizi sonucunda öğretmen adaylarına uygulanan araştırmaya dayalı laboratuar uygulamalarının yaratıcı düşüncelerini geliştirmede etkili olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca bu çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre öğretmen adaylarının araştırmaya dayalı laboratuar uygulamaları ile yaratıcı düşünme boyutlarından olan özgünlük boyutunda en çok gelişme gösterdikleri ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknolojik pedagojik alan bilgisi, pedagojik alan bilgisi

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THE EFFECT OF INQUIRY BASED SCIENCE LABORATORY ACTIVITIES ON PRESERVICE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS' CREATİVE THINKING LEVELS

HATİCE BAYKARA

The aim of this research was to determine elementary science and technology teacher’s technological pedagogic content knowledge self-confidence level. The study population was 2012-2013 academic year, total of 200 students in Pamukkale University Faculty of Education in 1st, 2nd and 3rd and 4th science education class. The research data was collected with Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge Self-Confidence Scale (TPABÖGÖ). In this research, in addition to screening model , descriptive statistical analysis, independent samples t-test and ANOVA test were applied. As a result of analysis of the research data, surveyed candidate teacher’s self confidence to the TPAB’s were not statistically significant different between gender, class and the graduated school variable. The other result of the research was candidate teachers self confidence score to the TPAB’s weren’t differ according to their ages.

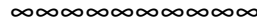
Keywords: Technological pedagogical content knowledge, pedagogical content knowledge

ELEKTRİK AKIMI VE İLGİLİ KONULARA AİT ÖĞRETME DURUMLARININ PRAKSEOLOJİK ANALİZİ

ÜMMÜ GÜLSÜM DURUKAN, AYŞEGÜL SAĞLAM ARSLAN

Chevallard (1998)'in ortaya attığı Didaktiğin Antropolojik Kuramı içerisinde yer alan praxeolojik yaklaşım bilimsel bilginin yapısını sorgulamaya ve analiz etmeye fırsat tanımaktadır. Bu yaklaşım, gerçekleştirilen bir eylem kapsamında araç-amaç ilişkilerini dikkate alarak ders kitaplarında veya sınıf içerisinde oluşturulan veya oluşturulmak istenen bilimsel bir bilginin betimlenip tartışılmasına olanak sağlamaktadır (Chevallard, 2006). Ders kitaplarının praxeolojik yaklaşım ile analiz edilmesi, uygulamaların, problem türlerinin, problem çözüm stratejilerinin belirlenmesine yardımcı olmakta ve böylelikle diğer çözümlerde (özellikle öğrenci çözümlerinin de) referans çözüm ile kıyaslayarak analiz edilebilmektedir. Ayrıca, öğrenme süreçlerinde formüllere odaklanılması, öğrencileri formülleri ezberletmeye yöneltmektedir (Kurnaz & Sağlam-Arslan, 2010) ve bu tür öğrenme ortamlarının öğrencilerin yüzeysel öğrenmeler gerçekleştirilmesine sebep olduğuna inanılmaktadır (Kurnaz & Sağlam-Arslan, 2009). Bu bağlamda, çalışmanın amacı üniversite eğitimi sırasında Fizik alanında ağırlıklı olarak takip edilen ve kaynak kitap olarak kullanılan yedi kitapta yer alan elektrik akımı ve ilgili konulara ait öğretim durumlarını praxeolojik yaklaşımdan yararlanarak analiz etmektir. Kitapların analizi sonucunda, öğrenenlerden yapılması istenen aktivite durumları belirlenmiş ve sınıflandırılmıştır. Genellikle hesaplama ve açıklama aktivitelerinin, belirlenen aktivite durumları arasında ağırlık kazandığı görülmektedir. Öğretme durumlarının öğrencilerin öğrenme durumları üzerindeki etkileri göz önüne alınarak kaynak kitaplardaki aktivitelerin hesaplama ve açıklama aktiviteleri ile sınırlandırılmaması ve daha üst düzey becerileri gerektiren (analiz, sentez, değerlendirme gibi) aktivitelere yer verilmesi önerilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda, praxeolojik analiz yaklaşımı kullanılarak öğrenme-öğretme durumları ve arasındaki ilişkilerin analiz edilmesi ile öğrenme ortamlarının eksikliklerinin giderilmesi ve bu ortamların zenginleştirilmesi de sağlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrik akımı, Praxeolojik analiz yaklaşımı, Öğretme durumları



PRAXEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE TEACHING CONDITIONS OF THE ELECTRIC CURRENT

ÜMMÜ GÜLSÜM DURUKAN, AYŞEGÜL SAĞLAM ARSLAN

In the Anthropological Theory of Didactics, which was introduced by Chevallard (1998), the praxeological analysis approach gives opportunity to analyze and question the nature of scientific knowledge. This approach allows to discuss the scientific knowledge which is created or will be formed in the textbooks or classroom by taking into account the means-end relationships within the scope of an action performed (Chevallard, 2006). Analyzing the textbooks via the praxeological analysis helps to determine the practices, the types of problems and problem solving strategies. In this way, the other solutions (especially students' solutions) can be analyzed by compared with the reference solution. In addition, focusing on the formulas in the learning process has been forced the students memorizing these formulas (Kurnaz & Sağlam-Arslan, 2010) and it is believed that this type of learning environments cause superficial learning for students (Kurnaz & Sağlam-Arslan, 2009). In this context, the purpose of the study is to analyze the teaching conditions of the electric current in the seven textbooks that following and using as the source book the during university education by using the praxeological analysis approach. As a result of the textbooks' analysis, the activity situations are identified and classified. It is seen that the calculation and the description activities are generally used in the all activity types. By taking into consideration the teaching conditions' effects on the students' learning conditions, it is recommended that the activities in the source books wouldn't be limited with only the activities of calculation and description and the activities required using the higher-level skills (analysis, synthesis , evaluation, etc.) should be included. In this respect, overcoming the deficiencies of the learning environments and enrichment of these environments are provided by analyzing the teaching-learning conditions and the relations between them with praxeological analysis approach.

Keywords: Electric current, Praxeological analysis approach, Teaching conditions

CONCEPT CARTOON SAMPLES INTEGRATED INTO PROBLEM BASED LEARNING IN SCIENCE COURSES*

ALİ GÜNAY BALIM, SEVİNÇ KAÇAR, ERKAN ÖZCAN, ÜMMÜHAN ORMANCI

It is expected that science education will enable students to question, think analytically and creatively, make effective decisions and be scientifically literate individuals. This will only be possible through the use of teaching methods that allow the active participation of students in the learning process. One of these methods is the problem-based learning in which real life issues are presented as scenarios. Problem-based learning can be supported by the use of other techniques in order to increase students' interest, identify their misconceptions and overcome them. One of the techniques to be used is concept cartoons which can make the scenarios used in problem-based learning more understandable and meaningful. The present study aims to explain the use of concept cartoons integrated into problem-based learning in science education, and to present sample activities. For this purpose, concept cartoon activities prepared in relation to 6th grade science units "Substance and Heat" and "Heat Insulation" are presented. These activities include scenarios and concept cartoons that deal with everyday problems. To sum up, the use of concept cartoons integrated into problem-based learning is explained through sample activities.

Keywords: Science and technology course, Problem based learning, concept cartoons

EFFECTS OF PROBLEM BASED LEARNING ON PROSPECTIVE SCIENCE TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS BIOLOGY LABORATORY

ALİ GUNAY BALİM, ERKAN OZCAN

This study's aim was to research effects of problem based learning on prospective teachers' attitudes towards biology laboratory. Experimental practice was made with science prospective teachers who were studying second grade in Dokuz Eylul University Buca Faculty of Education. This study was conducted with pre test post test quasi experimental research design. Courses of experiment group continued with problem based learning while courses of control group continued with general biology laboratory instruction program.

Attitude Scale Towards Biology Laboratory applied on prospective teachers in experiment and control groups. Analysis of obtained data made with SPSS program. After data analysis, a significant difference found in attitudes towards biology laboratory between experiment

and control group in favor of experiment group. It's thought that this study will lead to new researches and will help determining effects of problem based learning on prospective teachers.

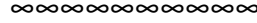
Keywords: Problem based learning, attitude towards biology laboratory, prospective science teacher.

GÜNEY KORE VE TÜRKİYE'DEKİ ÖĞRENCİLERİN MATEMATİK BAŞARILARI İLE AİLE İŞLEVSELLİĞİ ALGILARININ İLİŞKİSİ

HATİCE NUR ERBAY, MEHMET KEREM KARAAĞAÇ

Araştırmanın amacı öğrencilerin aile işlevselliği algısı ile matematik başarıları arasında bir ilişki olup olmadığını, varsa bu ilişkinin Güney Kore ve Türkiye için farklılık gösterip göstermediğini incelemektir. Türkiye verilerini İstanbul'daki 13-14 yaş grubu öğrenciler yani 7. ve 8.sınıf öğrencilerinden 319 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Güney Kore verilerini ise Seul'deki 13-14 yaş arasındaki öğrenciler yani ortaokulların 1. ve 2.sınıf öğrencilerinden 298 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama araçları olarak "Matematik Başarı Testi" (Çanakçı, 2008) ve "Aile Değerlendirme Ölçeği" (Bulut, 1990) kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada Aile Değerlendirme Ölçeğinin alt boyutlarından "Genel İşlevler" alt boyutuna ait veriler sunulmuştur. Analizler Türkiye ve Güney Kore verileri için ayrı ayrı yapılmıştır. Hem Türkiye hem Güney Kore verilerinde aile işlevselliğinin alt boyutlarından "Genel İşlevler" ile matematik başarıları arasında pozitif yönde bir korelasyon bulunmuştur. Ayrıca ki-kare testi öğrencilerin ailelerini sağlıklı veya sağlıklı algılamaları ile matematik başarıları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: matematik başarıları, aile işlevselliği, fonksiyonel aile



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STUDENTS' MATHEMATICS SUCCESS AND FAMILY FUNCTIONING PERCEPTION IN SOUTH KOREA AND TURKEY

HATİCE NUR ERBAY, MEHMET KEREM KARAAĞAÇ

The purpose of the research is to determine the relationship between the students' family functioning perception and mathematics success and it is inquired whether this relationship differentiate between South Korea and Turkey. The sample of the study consists 319 students from 7th and 8th grades (ages 13-14) of state schools in Istanbul and 298 students from 1st and 2nd grades of secondary schools (ages 13-14) in Seoul. The questionnaire which is developed by Çanakçı, (2008) is used to collect information about mathematic success level of the students. Family Evaluation Scale developed by Bulut, (1990) is used to determine the family functioning, as a data collection instrument. In this paper data from 'General Functions' subscale of Family Evaluation Scale is presented. The data analysis of Turkey and South Korea are has been carried out separately. The results of this study indicated that there is a significant and positive relationship found between mathematic success and the perceptions of students about their family (whether healthy or unhealthy) in terms of family functioning.

Keywords: mathematics achievement, family functioning, functional family

10. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÖTELEME VE DÖNME DÖNÜŞÜMLERİYLE İLGİLİ MATEMATİKSEL ANLAMALARININ GELİŞİMİNDE SANAL MANİPÜLATİFLERİN ROLÜ

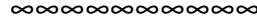
HİLAL GÜLKILIK, HASAN HÜSEYİN UĞURLU, NEJLA YÜRÜK

Bu araştırmanın amacı, 10. sınıf öğrencilerinin, öteleme ve dönme dönüşümlerine ait matematiksel anlamalarını şekillendirirken sanal manipülatiflerle geçirdikleri deneyimlerin nasıl bir rol oynadığını belirlemektir. Bir durum çalışması olarak tasarlanan araştırmada veri, öteleme ve dönme dönüşümlerine ait görev temelli görüşmeler ve bu dönüşümlerle ilgili derslerde gerçekleştirilen katılımcı gözlemlerle elde edilmiştir.

Araştırmanın yürütüldüğü sınıfta dönüşümlere ait dersler başlamadan önce, altı hafta boyunca pilot çalışma yapılmıştır. Pilot çalışmanın ardından, sınıftan amaçlı olarak belirlenen dört öğrenci ile dönüşümlere yönelik ön bilgilerini belirlemek amacıyla görev temelli bireysel görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Daha sonra, sırasıyla, öteleme ve dönme dönüşümlerine yönelik dersler uygulanmıştır. Dersler, dönüşümlere yönelik çoklu temsillerden sözel, grafiksel ve cebirsel temsillere ek olarak sanal ve fiziksel manipülatiflerle zenginleştirilmiştir. Her bir dersin ardından, öğrencilerin dönüşümlerle ilgili matematiksel anlamalarını belirleyebilmek için bu dönüşümlere yönelik görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Katılımcıların söz konusu dönüşümlerle ilgili anlamalarındaki kalıcılığı belirleyebilmek amacıyla 18 hafta sonra tekrar bir araya gelmiş ve kavramlara yönelik görev temelli görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Farklı kaynaklardan elde edilen veri, araştırmanın kavramsal çerçevesini belirleyen Pirie-Kieren ve temsil teorisi temel alınarak analiz edilmiştir. Sonuçlar, öğrencilerin öteleme ve dönme dönüşümleriyle ilgili matematiksel anlamalarını şekillendirirken sanal manipülatifleri farklı anlama seviyelerinde, geriye katlama hareketlerinde, ortamdaki müdahaleleri anlamlandırmada kullandıklarını göstermektedir. Ayrıca sanal manipülatifler, öğrencilerin kavramlara ait farklı temsilleri anlamlandırmalarına ve kullanmalarına yardımcı olmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematiksel Anlama, Sanal Manipülatifler, Öteleme, Dönme



10. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÖTELEME VE DÖNME DÖNÜŞÜMLERİYLE İLGİLİ MATEMATİKSEL ANLAMALARININ GELİŞİMİNDE SANAL MANİPÜLATİFLERİN ROLÜ

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şekillendirirken sanal manipülatifleri farklı anlama seviyelerinde, geriye katlama hareketlerinde, ortamdaki müdahaleleri anlamlandırmada kullandıklarını göstermektedir. Ayrıca sanal manipülatifler, öğrencilerin kavramlara ait farklı temsilleri anlamlandırmalarına ve kullanmalarına yardımcı olmaktadır.

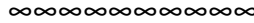
Keywords: Mathematical Understanding, Virtual manipulative, Shift, Rotation

FEN BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ALTERNATİF ÖLÇME DEĞERLENDİRME ARAÇLARINI KULLANMA DURUMLARI

UMMUHAN ORMANCI, SALİH CEPNİ

Fen bilimleri programı incelendiğinde; öğretmen ve öğrencilerin öğrenme-öğretme sürecince kavram karikatürü, rubrik, yapılandırılmış grid, günlük, tanılayıcı dallanmış ağaç gibi alternatif ölçme değerlendirme araçlarını etkin şekilde kullanmaları beklenmektedir. Alan yazın incelendiğinde; öğretmenlerin alternatif ölçme-değerlendirme araçlarını kullanma durumlarına ilişkin çalışmalar olmasına rağmen, bu çalışmaların genellikle öğretmenlere anket, görüşme vb. yöntemlerle direk iletişim kurularak yapıldığı anlaşılmaktadır. Buna karşın öğretim süreci boyunca öğretmenleri gözlemleyerek yapılan çalışmaların yeterli sayıda olmadığı düşünülmektedir. Bu bağlamda; öğretmenlerinin alternatif ölçme değerlendirme araçlarını kullanma durumlarının sınıf ortamında gerçekleştirilen gözlemlerle belirlenmesinin önemli olacağı düşünülmektedir. Yapılan çalışmada; fen bilimleri öğretmenlerinin alternatif ölçme değerlendirme araçlarını sınıf ortamlarında kullanma durumlarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada; nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden özel durum çalışması kullanılmıştır. Bu amaçla çalışma, Bursa ilinde yer bir ortaokulda, üç fen bilimleri öğretmeni ve sınıflarıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma sekiz hafta boyunca ve her hafta 4 ders saati gözlem yapılarak sürdürülmüştür. Bu süreçte veri toplama aracı olarak; alternatif ölçme-değerlendirme araçlarına ilişkin kontrol listesi ve gözlem formu kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca süreç sonunda üç fen bilimleri öğretmeniyle görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmadan elde edilen veriler; frekans-yüzde değerleri ve betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilecektir. Veriler şu anda analiz aşamasında olmakla birlikte, analiz sonucunda fen bilimleri öğretmenlerinin kullandığı alternatif ölçme-değerlendirme araçları belirlenecek, bunları kullanma sıklıkları hakkında bilgi verilecektir. Gözlem notlarından elde edilen veriler, öğretmenlerin alternatif ölçme değerlendirme araçlarını nasıl kullandığına ilişkin derinlemesine bilgi verecektir. Ayrıca yapılan gözlemler ve öğretmenlerle yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda, öğretmenlerin sınıflarında kullandıkları alternatif ölçme-değerlendirme araçları açısından karşılaştırması planlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fen bilimleri, öğretmen, alternatif ölçme değerlendirme



FEN BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ALTERNATİF ÖLÇME DEĞERLENDİRME ARAÇLARINI KULLANMA DURUMLARI

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bilgi verilecektir. Gzlem notlarından elde edilen veriler, ğretmenlerin alternatif lme deęerlendirme aralarını nasıl kullandığına ilişkin derinlemesine bilgi verecektir. Ayrıca yapılan gzlemler ve ğretmenlerle yapılan grşmeler sonucunda, ğretmenlerin sınıflarında kullandıkları alternatif lme-deęerlendirme araları aısından karşılaştırmaları planlanmaktadır.

Keywords: Science, teachers, alternative assessment

zorlukları literatür taraması, öğretmenin deneyimleri ve öğrencilerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri yanıtlar aracılığıyla tespit edilmiştir. Bu olumsuzlukların giderilmesi için araştırmacılar hem yabancı literatürde var olan grafik hesap makinesi destekli etkinlikleri uyarlamış, hem de grafik hesap makinesi destekli etkinlikler tasarlamışlardır. Uygulamalar aynı okulda görev yapan matematik öğretmeni araştırmacı tarafından bu etkinlikler kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada veri toplama araçları olarak araştırmacı günlükleri, çalışma yaprakları, açık uçlu sorular ve klinik görüşmelerden yararlanılmıştır. Verilerin analizi ile elde edilen bulgular, uygulamaların öğrencilerin öğrenme düzeylerine katkı sağladığını göstermiştir. Bu bulgular ışığında okullarda trigonometri konusunda etkili öğrenme-öğretme ortamlarının nasıl yapılandırılabileceği tartışılacaktır.

Keywords: Teaching Trigonometry, Graphing Calculator, Action Research

MATEMATİK DERSİNE YÖNELİK TUTUM GELİŞTİRME İLE İLGİLİ YAPILMIŞ ARAŞTIRMALARA BİR BAKIŞ

ÖZLEM ÖZER

Matematik dersine yönelik öğrenme öğretme süreçlerinde tutumun başarı üzerindeki etkisi yadsınamayacak kadar fazladır. Tutum, her bireyin yaşamında sürekli bir etkidir. Bu, herhangi bir durumda, kişinin algılama şeklini etkilemektedir. Yaşam boyu öğrenme ile olumlu tutum arasındaki ilişkilerde bu yaklaşım önem taşımaktadır. Bu yaklaşım ile bireyler yaşamlarındaki olumlu tutum ile çabaladıkları işler üzerinde daha büyük başarılar kazanmaktadırlar. Öğrencilerin matematik dersinde başarılı ya da başarısız olmalarında, matematiği sevmelerinde tutumların rolü büyüktür. Tutumlar başarıyı, başarı da tutumları etkilemektedirler. Matematik korkusu ve kaygısı üzerine yapılmış araştırmalar, öğrencilerin matematikle ilgili yaşantıları arttıkça, matematiğe karşı olumlu tutumlarında azalmalar gözlemlendiğini ortaya koymuştur. Bu düşünceden hareketle bu çalışmada, son yıllarda matematiğe yönelik tutumlar ile ilgili durumların ele alındığı çalışmalar incelenmiştir. Çalışmada kullanılacak makaleler yabancı literatürden seçilmiştir. 1999-2011 yılları arasındaki yapılmış araştırmalar “ mathematics” and “ attitude” anahtar sözcükleri temel alınarak taranmıştır. Matematiğe yönelik tutum geliştirme ile ilgili 14 araştırma incelenmiştir. Araştırma, tarama modelinde gerçekleştirilen betimsel bir çalışmadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: matematik eğitimi, tutum, öğrenme

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A LOOK AT THE RESEARCHES WHICH WERE MADE ABOUT “IMPROVING THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE MATHEMATICS LESSON”

ÖZLEM ÖZER

Attitude has an undeniable effective role in successfully teaching and learning process of mathematics lessons. Attitude has continous effects on one’s life and will effect an individual’s perception in different occasions. This approach has an important role in the relation of long life learning and positive attitude. With this approach and with the positive attitude individuals gain better success on the jobs they are working on. Attitude has an effective role on students acedemic success in mathematics and even like or dislike mathematics lessons. Attitude triggers success and success triggers attitude. Reasearches made on “The fear and worry of mathematics” showed that the more the students exposed to mathematics the lesser positive attitudes they had. Based on this thought in the recent years researches made on “Attitudes towards mathematics” examined. The articles used in the resarch will be chosen from the foreign sources. “Mathematics and attitude” key words were used in scanning the resources and formed the base of reseaches which were made between the years 1999-2011. A total of 14 researches done with improving the attitude towards the mathematics lesson studying were examined. This research is a descriptive study realized with screening method.

Keywords: mathematics education, attitude, learning

PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' IDEAS ABOUT WHERE CHILDREN ARE CONFUSED AND WHY: THE CASE OF DESCRIBING INTEGERS

AYŞENUR KUBAR, ERDİNÇ ÇAKIROĞLU

In this study, the researchers attempted to explore prospective teachers' current knowledge about elementary students' alternative conceptions and errors while they are describing integers and their reasons of why elementary students have such conceptions and errors. Data were collected from 38 Turkish prospective teachers at the end of 2010 – 2011 academic years. A case study design was used. Data were collected through an open-ended question. The data of our study indicate that prospective teachers suggested varied alternative conceptions and errors and the conceptions and errors are derived from students' negative transfer of former knowledge on number sets, students' general insufficiency, and the teaching approach. Being capable of suggesting them is important that prospective teachers design their lessons considering such background knowledge. However, each of them is suggested by few participants that in this regard prospective teachers need to become better equipped.

Keywords: Concept definition, prospective teachers, teacher knowledge, integers, misconceptions

Bilişim Teknolojileri ve Yazılım Dersi Programının Öğretmen Görüşlerine Göre Değerlendirilmesi (Konya-Ereğli Örneği)

YAKUP YILMAZ

Teknolojide yaşanan gelişmeler ile birlikte öğretim-öğrenme teknolojileri bilim dalı olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Mevcut gelişmeler ışığında yeniden yapılandırılan bilişim teknolojileri ve yazılım dersi programı bilgi okuryazarlığı, teknoloji kullanımı ve üretiminde etik değerler, estetik, gizlilik, bilgi güvenliği ve siber suçlar gibi kişisel ve toplumsal açıdan önemli olan konuları içine alacak biçimde yeniden oluşturulmuştur. Buna göre Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı (MEB) Talim Terbiye Kurulu Başkanlığı, yeni bir “Bilişim Teknolojileri ve Yazılım Dersi Öğretim Programı” hazırlamıştır. 2012 yılında yürürlüğe giren bu program ile ilgili olarak Konya ili Ereğli ilçesinde ortaokullarda görev yapan bilişim öğretmenlerinin yeni program hakkındaki görüşleri alınarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilişim Teknolojileri ve Yazılım Dersi, Öğretmen Görüşleri, Program

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Assessment of Information Technology and Software Lesson Program upon Instructor's Reviews (Konya-Ereğli Case)

YAKUP YILMAZ

In conjunction with improvements in technology, learning and education technology is appeared as a discipline. Information technologies and software lesson program reconstructed under current improvements have been reformed as including personally and socially important subjects like information literacy, ethics in technology usage and production, aesthetics, privacy, information security and cybercrime. Accordingly, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı (Ministry of Education) Talim Terbiye Kurulu Başkanlığı prepared “Information Technology and Software Lesson Instruction Program”. In terms of this program issued in 2012, IT instructors', in secondary schools in Ereğli, Konya, reviews of about new program is assessed.

Keywords: Information Technology and Software Courses, Teachers Opinions, Program

HOW WELL PREPARED MATHEMATICALLY ARE OUR ENGINEERING STUDENTS WHO TRANSFER FROM AN ORDINARY DEGREE INTO AN HONOURS DEGREE

MICHAEL CARR, LLORENS MARISA, DOMHNALL SHERIDAN, SORBY SHERYL, O SAUGHNESSY SUSAN, Dr Brian Bowe

Students who have received a C3 (55%) or higher in Higher level mathematics in the Irish Leaving Certificate (the terminal secondary examination in Ireland) may enter directly onto a 4-year Honours degree in engineering. Students who have not achieved this level of mathematics have the option of entering onto a 3-year Ordinary degree (Level 7). Upon completion of this students may progress to the third year of the Honours degree.

Relatively little work has been done on the transition (articulation) from an Ordinary degree to an Honours degree and in particular the mathematical preparedness of these students. In the third and fourth year of many Honours engineering courses within the DIT it is not unusual to have 30-50% of the students coming from an Ordinary degree background. The majority of these students come from within the DIT while others transfer in from other Institutes of Technology in Ireland. Previous work has shown that students from an Ordinary degree background are more than twice as likely to fail mathematics in their third year of the Honours degree when compared with students who have proceeded directly through an Honours degree programme. In this study we analyse students' performance across all subjects and examine if there is a relationship between mathematical performance in the final year of the Ordinary degree and overall performance across all subjects in the third and fourth year of the Honours degree. In addition, a similar comparison is made with these students mathematics grade on entry to first year and whether this is a determining factor in their success in the Ordinary degree and their ability to transfer to the Honours degree.

Keywords: Engineering Mathematics, Honours degree

AN EVALUATION ABOUT TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMS: FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PRESERVICE TEACHERS

GÜLÇİN OFLAZ, DUYGU ALTAYLI

The aim of this study is to explain the preservice primary mathematics teachers' reasons of preferring this department and to define their opinions about mathematics and mathematics teaching lessons. For this reason it has been worked with 40 preservice teachers who are seniors at a state university's Department of Primary Mathematics Education. In this study, in which qualitative research approach has been applied, the data is gathered by a questionnaire form including open-ended questions. Preservice teachers are asked their reasons of choosing this department, their ideas about ideal university lecturers, their opinions about mathematics and mathematics teaching lessons, their suggestions about teaching process. The data gathered from the answer sheets has been analyzed by content analysis technique. Most of the students have chosen this department because of their love of mathematics. They have stated that they won't use mathematics lessons in their professional life but still mathematics lessons are important for thinking in mathematical way. On the other hand, they have stated that mathematics teaching lessons have got great importance in their professions.

Keywords: Teacher Training Programs, Preservice Primary mathematics Teachers, content analysis

EVALUATION OF ALGORITHM IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT METHODS BASED ON DATA STRUCTURES COURSE WITH C PROGRAMMING

UMUT TEKGÜÇ, ÇAĞIN KAZIMOĞLU, KAMİL YURTKAN

Algorithm implementation is essential for a computer programmer. Initial steps in problem solving which are the understanding of the problem, developing algorithms, and then selecting the best algorithm under certain circumstances, are followed by algorithm implementation process. For a computer programming student, learning how to implement an algorithm is often challenging. On the other hand, assessment results may be confusing under varying methods. In this paper, we analyze the methodologies employed for the evaluation of algorithm implementation. The pilot course has been selected as Data Structures and Data Organization course underlying in the fifth semester of the Computer Engineering Department curriculum. In this course, the basic data structures are implemented in C programming language. The study considers and compares the theoretical and the practical assessment methods including written exams, oral exams and practical exams. Statistical analyses are performed on examination results of 100 randomly selected students. The relation between students' programming capabilities and their theoretical knowledge are analyzed in order to state whether or not their performance in written exams are authentic.

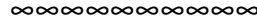
Keywords: algorithm implementation, programming assessment, assessment methodologies, data structures, c programming

DİĞİTAL BOŞLUK: KIRSAL ALANLARDA GÖREV YAPAN SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN BİLGİ İLETİŞİM TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN KULLANIMINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

ŞENGÜL S. ANAGÜN, NURHAN ATALAY

21. yüzyılda, bilginin kapsamı, bilgiye erişim şekli ve hızı değişmekte, bilgiye erişimde yeni yollar ortaya çıkmakta ve bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri (BİT) ilerlemektedir. BİT'lerin ilerlemesi doğrultusunda eğitim politikaları da değişmektedir. Dolayısıyla BİTlerin eğitimle bütünleştirilmesi, öğretmenler tarafından öğretme- öğrenme sürecinin her aşamasında etkili bir biçimde kullanılması, eğitim araç-gereçlerinin BİT'lerdeki gelişmelere paralel olarak yenilenmesi önemlidir. Böylece toplumdaki tüm bireylerin, BİT'leri kullanarak istediği bilgiye, bilgi yığınları arasından seçmeleri, daha kolay ve daha hızlı ulaşabilmeleri ve ulaştıkları bilgiyi günlük yaşamlarında kullanabilmeleri sağlanmış olur. Bireylerin BİT becerileri ile donanık olarak yetiştirilmesinde ister şehir ister kırsal alanda görev yapsın öğretmenlerin rolü büyüktür. Özellikle de kırsal alanda görev yapan öğretmenlerin öğrenme-öğretme sürecinde BİT'leri kullanması, öğrencilerinin BİT ile karşılaşmalarını ve kullanma becerilerine sahip olmalarını sağlaması toplumdaki dijital boşluğun giderilmesi açısından önemlidir. Bilgi ve iletişim alanındaki olanaklar, kaynaklar ve erişim dağılımındaki eşitsizliği ifade eden dijital boşluğun giderilmesinde kırsal alanlarda görev yapan sınıf öğretmenlerin rolü büyüktür. Bu bağlamda kırsal alanda görev yapan sınıf öğretmenlerin bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini sınıflarında kullanması ile ilgili deneyimlerinin, görüşlerinin ve yaşadıkları sıkıntılarının belirlenmesi, BİT'lerin öğretme-öğrenme sürecinde daha işlevsel olarak kullanılması ile ilgili olarak paydaşlara bilgi vermesi açısından önemlidir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmanın amacı da kırsal alanlarda görev yapan sınıf öğretmenlerinin, BİT'leri bir öğretim aracı olarak kullanımı ile ilgili görüşlerini ve karşılaştıkları sorunlarının ortaya çıkarılmasıdır. Araştırmada, fenomenoloji yaklaşımından yararlanılmıştır. Fenomenoloji, katılımcıların deneyimlerini nasıl anlamlandırdıkları ve yorumladıklarını, yine katılımcıların algı ve açıklamalarına dayalı olarak, anlamaya çalışan nitel bir araştırma yaklaşımıdır. Araştırmanın katılımcıları amaçlı örnekleme türlerinden ölçüt örnekleme ile seçilmiştir. Araştırmaya kırsal alanda görev yapan 11 sınıf öğretmeni katılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler ile toplanmıştır. Araştırmanın bulgularına göre kırsal alanda görev yapan sınıf öğretmenlerinin BİT'leri kullanımlarının, yeterli olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: BİT, kırsal alan, dijital boşluk



DIGITAL SPACE: THE RURAL AREAS OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY USE OF WORKING FOR CLASSROOM TEACHERS' VIEWS

ŞENGÜL S. ANAGÜN, NURHAN ATALAY

21. yüzyılda, bilginin kapsamı, bilgiye erişim şekli ve hızı değişmekte, bilgiye erişimde yeni yollar ortaya çıkmakta ve bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri (BİT) ilerlemektedir. BİT'lerin ilerlemesi doğrultusunda eğitim politikaları da değişmektedir. Dolayısıyla BİTlerin eğitimle bütünleştirilmesi, öğretmenler tarafından öğretme- öğrenme sürecinin her aşamasında etkili bir biçimde kullanılması, eğitim araç-gereçlerinin BİT'lerdeki gelişmelere paralel olarak yenilenmesi önemlidir. Böylece toplumdaki tüm bireylerin, BİT'leri kullanarak istediği bilgiye, bilgi yığınları arasından seçmeleri, daha kolay ve daha hızlı ulaşabilmeleri ve ulaştıkları bilgiyi günlük yaşamlarında kullanabilmeleri sağlanmış olur. Bireylerin BİT becerileri ile donanık olarak yetiştirilmesinde ister şehir ister kırsal alanda görev yapsın öğretmenlerin rolü büyüktür. Özellikle de kırsal alanda görev yapan öğretmenlerin öğrenme-öğretme sürecinde BİT'leri kullanması, öğrencilerinin BİT ile karşılaşmalarını ve kullanma becerilerine sahip olmalarını sağlaması toplumdaki dijital boşluğun giderilmesi açısından önemlidir. Bilgi ve iletişim alanındaki olanaklar, kaynaklar ve erişim dağılımındaki eşitsizliği ifade eden dijital boşluğun giderilmesinde kırsal alanlarda görev yapan sınıf öğretmenlerin rolü büyüktür. Bu bağlamda kırsal alanda görev yapan sınıf öğretmenlerin bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini sınıflarında kullanması ile ilgili deneyimlerinin, görüşlerinin ve yaşadıkları sıkıntılarının belirlenmesi, BİT'lerin öğretme-öğrenme sürecinde daha işlevsel olarak kullanılması ile ilgili olarak paydaşlara bilgi vermesi açısından önemlidir. Dolayısıyla bu

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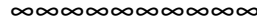
Keywords: ICT, rural areas, the digital gap

LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN “AKILLI TAHTA” KAVRAMINA İLİŞKİN METAFORLARI

SİNEM MIHÇI, AHMET OĞUZ AKTÜRK, İSMAİL ÇELİK

Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, lise öğrencilerinin “Akıllı Tahta” kavramına ilişkin sahip oldukları algıların, metaforlar aracılığı ile ortaya çıkarılmasıdır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden birisi olan olgubilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu bir Anadolu Ticaret lisesinin Bilişim Teknolojileri bölümünün 9, 10, 11 ve 12. sınıflarında öğrenim gören toplam 162 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verilerin toplanabilmesi için çalışma grubundaki her öğrenciye “Akıllı Tahta ... gibidir; çünkü ... ” cümlesi yöneltilmiş ve boşlukların doldurulması istenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde içerik analizi tekniğinden yararlanılarak öğrenciler tarafından oluşturulan metaforların ortak özelliklerine göre gruplandırılması amaçlanmıştır. Toplanan verilerin analizi sonucunda katılımcıların 41 geçerli metafor ürettiği ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu metaforlar özellikleri bakımından 6 kavramsal kategori altında toplanmıştır. Sonuç olarak, öğrencilerin “Akıllı Tahta” hakkında oldukça olumlu kavramlara sahip oldukları ortaya çıkmıştır. Bunun yanında bazı öğrencilerin ise “Akıllı Tahta”yı gereksiz bir araç olarak algıladıkları görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı Tahta, Metafor, Akıllı Tahta algısı



METAPHORS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ON THE CONCEPT OF “SMART BOARD”

SİNEM MIHÇI, AHMET OĞUZ AKTÜRK, İSMAİL ÇELİK

The main purpose of this study is to reveal the perception that high school students' have on the concept “Smart Board”. In this research phenomenology which is one of a qualitative research, is used. The study constitutes totally 162 students in an Anatolian Trade High School of Information Technology classes. In order to collect research data, the question “ Smart Board is like, because” is asked to he studens in the groupand want them to fill in the gaps. We aimed to have groups according to common characteristics of metaphors by using the technique of content analysis to analyze the data. As a result of the analysis of the data collected, it has emerged that the participants have produced 41 current metaphors. These metaphors are grouped as six conceptual categories in terms of their features. As a result,we have emerged that studentst have quite positive concepts about smart boards, besides some students' thoughts as an unnecessary tool fort hem.

Keywords: Smart Board, Metaphor, Perceptions of Smart Board

CORRELATIONS AMONG ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES USED IN AN INTRODUCTORY PROGRAMMING COURSE

UMUT TEKGÜÇ, ÇAĞIN KAZIMOĞLU, KAMİL YURTKAN

Learning computer programming is often perceived to be a difficult task by novice programming students and there have been several studies into the failure rate of students learning to program. This study explores the correlations between introductory programming students' ability to program and their theoretical knowledge in computer programming in order to analyze whether or not their performance in written exams are genuine and accurate. A rigorous statistical analysis was conducted with 400 introductory programming students who were randomly selected without considering whether or not they had a good programming background. The findings of the study used inferential statistics in order to define the correlations between students' practical and theoretical exam results. Additionally, the correlations between students' department and their exam results were investigated in order to define whether or not students' departments have an impact on their success in exams.

Keywords: programming, computer programming, programming assessment, introductory programming students.

PRESERVICE PRIMARY MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' VIEWS ABOUT QUALITIES OF A GOOD TEACHER

DUYGU ALTAYLI, GÜLÇİN OFLAZ

The opinions of preservice primary mathematics teachers about the qualities that a good teacher need to have and how they can use these qualities in teaching programmes have been searched at this work. The research has been held with 6 students who attend the 4th grade at Primary Mathematics Teaching Department on the educational curriculum of 2012-2013. Case study method, which is a design of qualitative research design, has been used in this research. The data have been gathered by using the semi-structured interviewing technique and semi-structured interview forms. The interview with the preservice teachers has taken place before the Teaching Practice Lesson, and then their teaching samples have been observed. The correlation between what they have cited during the interview and the observation results have been examined. The in data analysis process and descriptive expressions have been used when analysing the data. It has been identified that a good teacher should have these qualities: communicative skills, material usage, improving himself/herself, time management, eradicating contential mistakes, attracting the students' interest in conclusion of the research. According to the findings from the observation, it has been seen that the preservice teachers have problems at time management.

Keywords: Self-efficacy belief, preservice teachers

THE EXPLORATION OF QUICK POLLS QUESTIONS' LEVELS WITH THE BLOOM'S TAXONOMY: A CASE STUDY

SEVKET CEYHUN CETİN, MEMET T. BULUT

Questioning has been identified as a crucial aspect of teachers' work (Boaler & Brodie, 2004). In traditional classrooms, the common form of questions is open-ended questions that are asked by teachers and answered by students. With the development of technology, the increasing integration of handheld devices into mathematics classrooms has provided mathematics teachers an opportunity to pose different types of questions more than open-ended ones. Texas Instrument (TI) Navigator System with TI N-spire Computer Algebra System (CAS) is one of the handheld devices that began to be widely used across the US nation. The Quick Poll (QP) feature of the system provides teachers an opportunity to ask questions (as called QP questions) and collect students' responses instantly. Numerous studies have been conducted to show how the system increases students' engagement and participation by allowing all students to answer asked questions. However, there is a gap in the literature in terms of assessing the difficulties of QP questions. The qualitative case study is intended to close the gap in the literature by assessing the levels of the QP questions based upon the Bloom's Taxonomy. To fulfill the aim, a total of 6 middle school mathematics teachers' videotaped lessons will be observed. In addition, the lesson plans and "I can statement" of these lessons will be used additional data sources in the study. The following overarching research questions and sub-questions will be answered;

What are the relationships among the levels of QP questions, lesson objectives, and lessons' "I can statement?"

The implications of the study will be informing in-service middle school mathematics teachers, administrators, and district personnel about the need of professional development on how to formulate QP questions and proposing ideas for pre-service mathematics teacher preparation programs.

Keywords: QUESTIONING, QUICK POLLS

CONTINUING TEACHER EDUCATION COURSES OF COMPUTATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS: CREATION, APPLICATION AND STUDY

ITALO GABRIEL NEIDE, MARIA MADALENA DULLIUS, MARLI TERESINHA QUARTIERI

Research indicates that the use of the computer can become an ally in the cognitive development of students, allowing them new ways of thinking and acting. However, this potential has not yet been fully integrated into everyday Brazilian school practice. Considering this context, we aimed to investigate how continuing teacher education courses, involving the use of computational resources in the processes of teaching and learning of Mathematics and Physics can impact the pedagogical practice of teachers. We have developed and are executing two projects with interconnected actions, allowing the oriented work with several teachers and international collaborators. The main objective is the inclusion of computational resources in the processes of teaching and learning. The main expected results is that the actions developed will stimulate and encourage more teachers to use technology in their classrooms, allowing students to experience new experiences in Mathematics and Physics.

Keywords: computational resources, continuing education, teaching

A PROBLEM GENERATOR SYSTEM TO LEARN FIRST-DEGREE EQUATIONS

MİR MOHAMMAD REZA ALAVI MİLANİ, HÜSEYİN PEHLİVAN, SAHEREH HOSSEIN POUR

Problem-based learning enhances academic productivity, and improves long-term memory. Thus it is better than traditional instruction. Meanwhile, the teaching of mathematics education is more important than others. Much software is developed for visual learning mathematics, but there is a great need for problem-based systems. This is more visible, due to the increasing proliferation of e-learning education. On the other hand, first degree equations are a uniquely important topic in high school and collage algebra classes, for the simple reason that mastery of a preponderance of later topics requires a student's ability to solve these equations. Such topics include absolute value equation, equation containing fractions, radicals, and an abundance of applications. Proficiency at solving first degree equations in one variable is literally essential to success in an algebra class. Students often do not clearly understand the concepts of these topics and make mistakes when they write homework's or use these concepts in the other topics. In order to help the students to learn these concepts by solving problems, we have proposed a system that generate problems and evaluate learner's answers. In this paper we propose a methodological approach for automatic solving of mathematical equations, especially in terms of the first degree equations in one variable, with the aim of the practicing of mathematics subjects, by using of Computer Algebra System (CAS) tools. The paper also addresses some specific fields such as the simplification and automatic production of mathematical equations.

Keywords: First-degree equation, Problem-based learning, Computer Algebra System, Problem generator, Problem solver

MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' VIEWS ABOUT TEACHING GENERALIZATION OF NUMBER PATTERNS

BURCU NUR BASTURK, SIBEL YESILDERE IMRE

The present study reports on middle school mathematics teachers' views about teaching generalization of number patterns. Teachers' approaches to teach generalizing and their point of views on using strategies were also examined. Interviews were conducted with sixteen middle school mathematics teachers. Data qualitatively analyzed in terms of Radford's (2008) architecture of algebraic pattern generalization theoretical framework. Analysis of the data indicated that teachers' uses of representations were not effective and teachers' subject matter knowledge on generalization of number patterns is weak. It was found that teachers' commonly used strategy is trial-error. Findings also suggest that although teachers' mostly use strategies and examples in teaching process, they did not use them in order to develop students' understanding, mathematical thinking and reasoning.

Keywords: Number patterns, generalization, task design and implementation

EXAMINING MIDDLE SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' IMPLEMENTATION OF PATTERN GENERALIZATION TASKS

SIBEL YESILDERE IMRE, BURCU NUR BASTURK

The fidelity of task implementation and the features of an implementation process have received increased attention in recent years. This article focuses on the use of pattern generalization tasks in mathematics classrooms; particularly middle school mathematics teachers' implementation of tasks were examined. Purposefully selected four middle school teachers' were asked to teach number pattern generalization with given tasks. Given tasks were designed based on Radford's (2006) "architecture of algebraic generalizations of patterns" framework. Teachers' lessons were videotaped and qualitatively analyzed. Data analyzed in terms of (i) teachers' understanding of the pedagogical value of tasks, (ii) using representations and (iii) developing students' understanding, mathematical thinking and reasoning. The findings suggest that same tasks were implemented differently by different teachers. It was observed that differences emerged from the understanding of pedagogical value of the tasks and the nature of generalization process. It was also observed familiarity with the content knowledge is also one of a necessary elements of implementation process.

Keywords: generalization, number patterns, task implementation

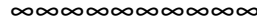
OTOMOTİV SEKTÖRÜNDE YENİ TEKNOLOJİLER İÇİN ÇOK BOYUTLU EĞİTİM-ÖĞRETİM PLATFORMU

YAVUZ SOYDAN, PER-HENRİK PERSSON, LUCIAN GRIGORE, M. SAİT SOYDAN

Batarya Elektrikli Taşıt (BET) teknolojileri, günümüzde en hızlı gelişen alanlardan birisidir. İnovatif, ekolojik, teknolojik, ekonomik ve sosyal katma değeri yüksek olan BET alanında; yüksek verimli, sürdürülebilir, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini aktif olarak kullanan bir eğitim programı/platformu oluşturulması gerekmektedir. AB destekli VEMEV projesi kapsamında, ilköğretimden doktora seviyesine kadar, örgün, yaygın, e-öğrenme ve mobil-öğrenme araçlarını kullanacak eğitim-öğretim platformu oluşturularak, pilot uygulamaları gerçekleştirilmektedir. BET alanı, makine, elektrik, elektronik, bilgisayar mühendislerinin, fizikçilerin, kimyacıların, endüstrinin ve yatırımcıların birlikte çalışmalarını gerektirir. BET teknolojisindeki hızlı gelişme eğitim-öğretim alanında da paydaşların altyapı, uygulama ve deneyim paylaşımını zorunlu kılmaktadır.

Bu makalede çok disiplinli BET alanında “entegre/bütünleşik” bir eğitim-öğretim programı ortaya çıkarmak için temel bilgilerinin anlaşılmasından, uygulanmasına, daha ileri düzeyde araştırılmasına ve geliştirilmesine yönelik modüler bir program önerilmiştir. Çalışmada, BET alanında farklı aktif öğrenme teknikleri ve öğretim stratejileri incelenmiş, karşılaştırılmış, tartışılmış, bütünleştirilmiş, sürekli iyileştirilmeye, güncellenmeye ve geliştirilmeye açık aktif bir eğitim-öğretim program mimarisi sistematik olarak sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otomotiv, elektrikli taşıt teknolojileri, eğitim platformu



MULTIDIMENSIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PLATFORM FOR NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

YAVUZ SOYDAN, PER-HENRİK PERSSON, LUCIAN GRIGORE, M. SAİT SOYDAN

Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) technologies field is one of the fields that is rapidly developing in today's world. In the field of BET having high innovative, ecological, technological, economic and social added value; an education program/platform that actively uses the highly efficient, sustainable information and communication technologies must be developed. Within the scope of EU supported VEMEV project, an education platform that uses the formal, non-formal, e-learning and mobile learning tools are being formed from the primary school to the doctorate level and the pilot implementations are being realized. The field of BET requires the cooperation of machine, electric, electronic, computer engineers, physicians, chemists, industry and the investors. The rapid development in BET technology entails the substructure, implementation and experience sharing of the stakeholders in the education platform.

In this article, a modular program has been recommended from the understanding of the basic information to their implementation, advanced level of research and improvement for the purpose of revealing an education and training program that is 'integrated' in the field of BET. In the study, different active learning techniques and educational strategies in the field of BET have been reviewed, compared, discussed, and an active education program architecture open for integration, continuous improvement, update and development has been presented systematically.

Keywords: Automotive, electric vehicle technology, education platform

THE LIFE AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF MEHMED TAHİR FROM BURSA

FATMA KORKMAZ HAZAR

Mehmet Tahir from Bursa was Mustafa Kemal's teacher from Thessaloniki Military Junior High School. At the period he lived, he was called as "the greatest bibliography scholar of the Turks". Mr. Tahir was born in Bursa in 1861. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1883 with the rank of Infantry Lieutenant. He had worked in Skopje, Bitola and Thessaloniki Military Junior High Schools not only as a teacher but also a principal. He took place in Motherland and Liberty Association as one of the founders whose Thessaloniki department was opened by Mustafa Kemal in 1906. After participating in The Committee of Union and Progress between the years 1908 and 1911, he worked as a deputy in the National Assembly. After having retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel, He was brought to Topkapı Palace Library Management as the manager. He died in 1925 in İstanbul. He has got 25 masterpieces and the most famous masterpiece of him, "Osmanlı Müellifleri (Ottoman Authors)", has still been used at the Harward University as one of the sources. He paid attention to the usage of maps in Geography courses. So, he brought French atlases to his classrooms. He was against rote learning in History and Geography courses. He used to teach a country's borders, regime and population first. He made his students draw the map first and he used to talk about old and existing relationships between countries then. He accepted Geograpy as the basis of the History. In his History courses, he requested his students to write some extra questions and give him back. By means of this he made himself become eager to search. He was in favor of the renewal and the purification of the language. In his Literature courses, he used to explain the terminologies first and then used to broaden all. He used to examine the text which was written by his students and ask for corrections according to the spelling rules. Then he himself used to do the corrections by looking at the papers. He was against rote learning (memorization), but he used to ask his students to memorize moral and national poems as well as proverbs. Mehmet Tahir was one of the founders Thessaloniki Department of the Motherland and Liberty Association which is secretly founded by Mustafa Kemal. Mustafa Kemal paid 500 Liras and bought some parts of Mehmet Tahir's books called "Ottoman Authors" and saved from the printing house while Mehmet Tahir was suffering from powerty in his last years, Mehmet Tahir's tombstone was built in 1935 by Atatürk.

Keywords: Mehmed Tahir from Bursa, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Osmanlı Müellifleri (OM)

ON COMPLETION IN PSEUDO-QUASI-N-NORMED SPACE

ELIDA HOXHA, SILVANA LIFTAJ

The concept of 2-metric spaces and 2-normed spaces were initially introduced by Gähler S., in 1960's. Since 1963, S. Gähler, Y. J. Cho, R. W. Frees, C. R. Diminnier, R. E. Ehret, K. Iséki, A. White and many others have studied on 2-normed spaces, 2-metric spaces, and on n-normed spaces. It is well-know that R is complete, but Q is nor complete, Since Q is dense in R is said that R is completion of Q . it is very important that an incomplete space can be completed in similar sense. Complete spaces, in other words Banach spaces, play quite important role in many branches. Park C. has investigate the completion of generalized quasi-normed spaces. In this paper we treated the completion of pseudo-quasi-n-normed spaces. Our result generalized the results of M. Kir and M. Acikgoz, which solved the problem of completion quasi-2-normed space.

Keywords: 2-normed spaces, pseudo-quasi-n-normed space, n-normed space, completion

RATES ASSOCIATED PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITY WITH PROGRAMMING IN COMPUTER STUDENTS

ALÍ HABÍBÍ, MÍR MOHAMMAD REZA ALAVÍ MILANI

In this study, we investigated the relationship between problem-solving ability and scores of programming, in computer students. In order to prove this claim, we design a questionnaire consisting of 15 questions. The gathered answers from student were categorized as “right”, “wrong” and “no responded”. Survey of 100 students of computer in qualitative and quantitative is performed. Also we considered scores of programming course for related students as parameter in evaluation research. for enhance the accuracy of these questionnaires we were interviews with 6 students. The result of this investigation, show that there is Significant relationship between problem-solving ability and programming. Based on the results obtained from this study suggestion were presented to enhance problem-solving ability.

Keywords: Problem-Solving, programming, computer student

CONTEXTUALIZED LEARNING SETTINGS FOR MEANINGFUL NATURE OF SCIENCE UNDERSTANDING

KADER BİLİCAN, JALE ÇAKIROĞLU, CEREN ÖZTEKİN

It was claimed that reaching the goal of totally scientific literate people could be achieved by in science courses if students were taught about nature of science (NOS). Even though nature of science understanding has been claimed to be an important learning outcome for science education for a long time, research studies have consistently have indicated both pre- and in-service science teachers' naïve NOS ideas ((Abd-El-Khalick, 2005). Yet, science teachers' naïve understanding of NOS has been crucial factor keeping them emphasizing NOS explicitly and reflectively which also lead students acquiring undesired NOS views (Akerson, Buzelli, & Donnely, 2008). Thus, developing more desired views of NOS for science teachers has been first step to ensure more appropriate NOS emphasize in classes. Considering the success of explicit reflective NOS instruction for improving NOS views, it has often has been undertaken through decontextualized settings to improve pre-service science teachers' NOS views. Although decontextualized explicit reflective NOS instruction provided learners with opportunities to revise their NOS views without struggling science content, they were not alone sufficient to help develop deeper NOS understanding (Clough, 2006). Although there has been some evidence related to impact of contextualized settings on NOS views, it is still unknown how the designing combination of different contextualized settings coupled with explicit-reflective NOS would work for pre-service science teachers' NOS views. Therefore, this study aimed to reduce lack of information related to contribution of contextualized settings to gain deeper NOS understanding for pre-service science teachers. The present study focused on helping pre-service teachers develop their NOS views within a combination of different contextualized settings coupled with explicit reflective NOS instruction. It was concluded that contextualized settings had a huge contribution to promote NOS views. Further results and implications of study will be discussed

Keywords: nature of science understanding, pre-service teacher education

THE INFLUENCE OF INITIAL TEACHER TRAINING IN FUTURE TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT MATHEMATICS TEACHING AND LEARNING

ISABEL CLÁUDIA NOGUEIRA

Assuming that teachers' knowledge about mathematics teaching and their beliefs and conceptions about mathematics and about mathematics teaching and learning are related (Ball, 1991; Thompson, 1997), that future teachers' beliefs act as previous knowledge in their formative experiences (Tardif, 2002) and that those beliefs are dynamic, once its confrontation with others beliefs can modify them (Vila and Callejo, 2006), we are developing a longitudinal study which intends to determine the influence of undergraduate degree on Primary Education in conceptions that students, future teachers, have about mathematics and about mathematics teaching and learning processes.

In this paper, we present preliminary data obtained in academic year 2012/2013 from two different groups of students, future teachers, of the undergraduate degree on Primary Education of Paula Frassinetti School of Education: a students' group at the beginning of its teacher training studies and a students' group at the end of this study cycle.

Keywords: Teachers Training, Primary Education, Mathematics, Conceptions

EXAMINING THE CONCEPT CARTOONS BY PRE-SERVICE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

ŞULE BAYRAKTAR

In this study, examples of concept cartoons created by pre-service primary teachers related to certain science topics were presented. The concept cartoons created by student-teachers were examined in terms of topics they were related to, type of the characters, forms of expressions in presenting different claims of the characters. Results of the study showed that student-teachers were well aware of the misconceptions that primary school students might have in various science subjects and they have gained adequate skills to create appropriate concept cartoons to diagnose these misconceptions.

Keywords: misconceptions, concept cartoons, science education, pre-service primary teachers

THE EFFECT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING PHYSICS COURSES

ZAHRA HABIBI, ALI HABIBI

In this study, we investigated the effect of information technology in teaching physics course, in students. In order to prove this claim, we design a questionnaire consisting of 12 questions. The gathered answers from student were categorized as “right”, “wrong” and “no responded”. Survey of 150 students from high school in qualitative and quantitative is performed. Also we considered scores of physics course in previous and later of use information technology in teaching for related students as parameter in evaluation research. For enhance the accuracy of these questionnaires we were interviews with 25 students. The result of this investigation, show that there is Significant relationship between information technology and teaching physics courses. Based on the results obtained from this study suggestion were presented to enhance use of information technology.

Keywords: Information Technology, teaching physics course

EXPLORING THE RESULT OF THALES THEOREM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SHAPES AMONG IRANIAN MATHEMATIC HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

ROGHAYEH AKHBARI

This paper sheds more lights on finding out a new methodology in teaching Thales theorem results and working with fractions in similarity to help students analyze Thales theorem and come up to some solutions with solving any problems related to the pieces of Cross Chords of Circle, Right Triangle and Right Trapezoid. In this regarding, I have come to a conclusion, from fourteen years of teaching experience in mathematics to Iranian high school students, that the best way could be starting from theorem statements to hypotheses as well as using properties of fractions. Therefore, in this study pre test-post test experimental design with control group was used and sample of the study was composed of 44 Iranian second graders at high school. It was concluded that meaningful differences in favor of experimental group and success in pre test-post test comparisons were obtained.

Keywords: Thales theorem results; fraction properties; similarity

SOLVING A GEOMETRICAL EXERCISE FROM FOUR PERSPECTIVE

ROGHAYEH AKHBARI

This paper sheds more lights on finding four different ways for solving a geometrical exercise which refers to any Right trapezoid having two diagonal which are vertical and its altitude is geometry average between two bases of Right trapezoid. It is nice to mention that I have come up to these four solutions from fourteen years of teaching experience in mathematics and geometry to Iranian high school students. The first way is dividing the surface of two right triangles that exist in Right trapezoid. The three other ways can be analyzed by considering the different triangles in the trapezoid. The three other ways can be analyzed by considering the different triangles in the trapezoid. That is to say, we can change these similar triangles by considering three pairs of them. Finally this study puts more focus on this conclusion that teaching students these four different ways for solving such an exercise will provide more opportunities to have better digestion.

Keywords: Geometrical average; similarity; fraction properties; right triangle surface.

A SOFTWARE SIMULATION FOR MULTI-CHANNELS WDM BY HYBRID EDFA/RA SYSTEM

ESSA İBRAHİM ESSA

In this paper we provide a software simulation to enhancement performance system using hybrid Erbium doped fiber amplifier EDFA/RA, by the way Raman amplifiers (RA) provides a continuous amplification along the fiber. The (8 × 10Gb/s) wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) system show successful transmitter work at (1552.52, 1551.72, 1550.92, 1550.12, 1549.32, 1548.51, 1547.72, 1546.92nm) all input channels have the same power with (-6.6666dBm) these signal are amplified through EDFA and RA of (20km), two pump laser used with wavelength and power is (1450nm, and 800nm, 980nm, and 100mw) respectively. The total output signal is (29.3643dBm), total output noise is (-13.5326dBm), and output optical-signal-to-noise ratio (OSNR) is (0dB). The average maximum Q-factor for all 8-channels is (4.7962), and the average of minimum BER is 3×10^{-7} . This mean the optical network is exploiting for high speed network communication with low error rate, and the major contribution is the development of the multi-destination communication over the lightwave WDM system. The system is simulated, tested, and verified using OptiSystem Software Package.

Keywords: EDFA, RA, pump laser, WDM, OSNR, and BER.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE MATHEMATICS RANKINGS WITH THE OVERALL SUCCESS RANKINGS OF THE STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

ŞEYDA İLDAN

Tüm dünyada ve ülkemizde yetişmiş ara eleman gücüne ihtiyaç artmaktadır. Ara eleman gücünü ve yetişmiş kalifiye eleman açığını karşılayacak en iyi kurumlar meslek yüksekokullarıdır.

İleri teknolojinin kullanıldığı sanayide, görev yapan kalifiye elemanların fiziki becerilerinin yerini zihinsel becerileri almakta, iş gücünde yeterliliğin çeşitlendiği bilgi-işlem kullanımının vazgeçilmez nitelikler arasına girdiği görülmektedir. Bu nedenle de meslek yüksekokulları kapsamındaki sosyal ve teknik alanlarda matematik dersinin önemi artmıştır. Meslek yüksekokullarındaki matematik derslerinin temel amacı, öğrencilere analitik düşünme ve doğru karar verebilme yeteneğini kazandırmanın yanı sıra matematiksel düşünme yoluyla zihinsel esnekliğe sahip olmalarını sağlamaktır.

Bu çalışmada yetmiş bilgisayar programcılığı öğrencisinin matematik dersi dönem sonu başarı sırası ile dönem sonu genel not ortalamasını sıralanmıştır ve toplanan verilere “ Spearman Brown Sıra Farkları Korelasyon Katsayısı” kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir.

Sonuçlara göre, öğrencileri matematik dersi başarı sırası ile genel not ortalaması başarı sırası arasında bir ilişki gözlenmiştir.

Buna göre, matematik dersinde başarılı öğrencilerin, genel olarak tüm derslerde de başarılı olduğu söylenebilmektedir.

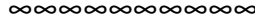
Keywords: Vocational schools, Mathematics, Spearman Brown Rank Correlation Test.

FARKLI EĞİTİM DÜZEYİNDEKİ KİŞİLERİN MATEMATİK YAPMA ETKİNLİKLERİ

YUNUS GÜDER

Bu çalışmanın amacı, matematik biliminin farklı yaş gruplarından ve farklı eğitim düzeyindeki kişiler tarafından nasıl kullanıldığını ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla matematik tarihiyle ilgili literatür ayrıntılı bir şekilde incelenmiş ve günümüzdeki kullanımla karşılaştırılmıştır. Çalışmanın katılımcıları; okuma-yazma bilmeyen ve hiçbir formal eğitime tabi tutulmayan 4, okuma-yazma bilen ve çeşitli formal eğitimden geçen 4, son olarak da okula yeni başlayan ama dört işlem becerisine sahip olmayan 4 anaokulu öğrencisi olmak üzere toplam 12 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada özel durum çalışması (case study) yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veriler çeşitli görüşmeler ve gözlemler yoluyla elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler analizinde genellikle dört işlemin farklı şekillerde kullanıldığı, insanların kendilerine göre bir yöntem geliştirdikleri, hesaplamalarda herhangi bir sembol ya da formülün kullanılmadığı sonuçları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik tarihi, gündelik matematik



MATHEMATICS ACTIVITIES OF PEOPLE AT DIFFERENT LEVEL

YUNUS GÜDER

The purpose of this study, the mathematical sciences in different age groups and different levels of education is to reveal how it is used by people. For this purpose literature on the history of mathematics has been examined in detail and compared with the use of today. Study participants consists of illiterate and not subject to any formal education 4 people, literate and formal education through a variety of 4 people, finally started school but do not have the skills to four operations a total of 12 people including four kindergarten students. In the study, case study method was used. Data were obtained through various interviews and observations. As a result of this study, it was determined that, four operations are often used in different ways, people have developed a method that suits them and any symbol or formula is not used in the calculations.

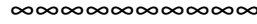
Keywords: History of mathematics, everyday mathematics

ORTAOKUL 5.SINIF FEN BİLİMLERİ DERSİ ETKİNLİKLERİNİN LABORATUVAR KULLANIM TEKNİKLERİ VE KAZANIMLARA UYGUNLUĞU AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

CEMİL AYDOĞDU, HALİL İBRAHİM AKILLI

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Ortaokul 5. Sınıf fen bilimleri ders kitabındaki etkinliklerin laboratuvar kullanım teknikleri ve Fen bilimleri kazanımlarına uygunluğu açısından incelenmesidir. Çalışmada, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Ders kitabındaki etkinlikler laboratuvar kullanım teknikleri açısından ve kazanımlara uygunluk açısından incelenmiş; ulusal ve yerel basından laboratuvarlarda meydana gelen kazaların sonuçları ayrıca değerlendirilmiştir. Sonuçta bazı etkinliklerin kazanımları karşılamadığı ve laboratuvar kullanım teknikleri açısından uygulanmasının sakıncaları olduğu belirlenmiştir. Laboratuvardaki kazaların önlenmesi ve konuların daha iyi anlaşılabilmesi için kazanımlarda laboratuvar kullanım teknikleri ile ilgili bölümlerin de olması gerektiği ve öğretmenlerin yapılan etkinlikler sırasında kullanılan malzemelerin özellikleri hakkında daha fazla bilgi sahibi olmaları gerektiği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fen ve Teknoloji etkinlikleri, kazanım, laboratuvar kazaları, öğretmenlerin davranış tarzı



INVESTIGATION OF APPROPRIATENESS OF ACTIVITIES FOR LABORATORY TECHNIQUES AND OBJECTIVES IN 5TH GRADE SCIENCE EDUCATION CLASS OF MIDDLE SCHOOL

CEMİL AYDOĞDU, HALİL İBRAHİM AKILLI

The purpose of this study , 5 Secondary Class activities in science textbooks and science laboratory techniques is to analyze the suitability of the gains . In this study, document analysis techniques of qualitative research methods were used. In the textbook activities and achievements in terms of the use of laboratory techniques examined in terms of compliance with the national and local press, the result of accidents that occur in the laboratory were also evaluated . The result does not meet some of the activities and achievements of the use of laboratory techniques in terms of implementation it was determined that the drawbacks . In the laboratory accident prevention and issues better understanding gains for the use of laboratory techniques related departments also should be teachers and the activities used during the properties of materials Learn more about owning the products need to be .

Keywords: Science and technology activities, gain, laboratory accidents, teachers, behavioral style

2005 VE 2013 FEN BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMLARININ 4. VE 5. SINIF DÜZEYLERİNİN BİLİMSEL SÜREÇ BECERİLERİ AÇISINDAN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

YAKUP SABAN, BÜLENT AYDOĞDU, RIDVAN ELMAS

İki öğretim programı temel ilkeler, içerik, hedefler, öğrenme-öğretme süreci ve değerlendirme olmak üzere beş boyutta bilimsel süreç becerileri (BSB) açısından karşılaştırılmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yaklaşımlarından doküman incelemesi ve içerik analizi yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre temel ilkeler boyutunda her iki öğretim programında da BSB'ye yer verildiği; içerik boyutunda ise her iki öğretim programında da BSB'nin diğer öğrenme alanları ile örüntülü bir şekilde ele alındığı; hedefler boyutunda sadece Fen ve Teknoloji dersi öğretim programında BSB kazanımlarının sınıflandırılarak verildiği ve bazı bilgi kazanımlarıyla eşleştirildiği Fen Bilimleri dersi öğretim programında ise böyle bir durumla karşılaşılmadığı; ancak öğrenme-öğretme sürecinde Fen ve Teknoloji dersi öğretim programında bazı etkinlik örneklerinin BSB kazanımlarıyla eşleştirilse de Fen Bilimleri dersi öğretim programında böyle bir uygulamayla karşılaşılmadığı; değerlendirme boyutunda ise her iki öğretim programında BSB'ye doğrudan yapılan bir atıfla karşılaşılmadığı görülmüştür. Her iki öğretim programında verilen etkinlik örnekleri ve kazanımlardaki BSB vurgularından BSB'nin ihmal edilmediği ama özellikle güncellenen programda BSB vurgusunun daha müphem olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilimsel Süreç Becerileri, Fen Programı, Öğretim Programı

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THE COMPARISON OF 2005 AND 2013 SCIENCE CURRICULA FOR SCIENCE PROCESS SKILLS IN 4TH AND 5TH GRADES

YAKUP SABAN, BÜLENT AYDOĞDU, RIDVAN ELMAS

A content analysis was made for both curricula in terms of core principles, content, aims, teaching and learning processes, and evaluation for science process skills. Both curricula emphasized reaching the goal of possessing science process skills for all elementary students in their visions. In addition both curricula were interweaved science process skills with other learning domains. In Science and Technology curriculum (2005), mentioned science process skills were also matched with the sample activities in the curriculum document. Science process skills were not emphasized in the evaluation parts of the both curricula. Both curricula highlighted science process skills but the stress was vague in the updated science curriculum (2013).

Keywords: Science Process Skills, Science Curriculum, Curriculum

solids by using everyday objects. In addition, misconceptions lead to over generalization and giving direction to image had been also found. As a result, some teaching implications about solids were raised.

Keywords: geometric objects, concepts, images, geometry teaching

by grouping and matching. It is suggested that the practical methods resulting from research should be added to the primary and secondary school mathematics curriculum and then different thinking techniques should be gained for students in math.

Keywords: Everyday mathematics, mathematics education.

DYSLEXIA AND DIFFICULTIES IN MATHEMATICS

GORAN NEDOVIĆ, IVANA SRETENOVIĆ

Dyslexia is a permanent disorder of written language, specifically in acquiring reading and writing, and computing. Children with dyslexia have difficulty in decoding and understanding the symbols of written language, and in the mathematics this is transferred to the numerical symbols, mathematical operations with symbols and understanding of mathematical language.

This paper presents examples of difficulties in mathematics that children with dyslexia may have. Because of the difficulty in reading and understanding the instructions and tasks presented with words, the child often does not solve the problem or can not learn a new concept, as it is not able to read instructions from a collection of tasks. The next difficulty is reflected in the poor understanding of mathematical vocabulary. In fact, many children with dyslexia have poor vocabulary of general terms and it is difficult to master specific mathematical vocabulary. Then, there are difficulties in adopting the concept of numbers and relationships among numbers and difficulties in the use of number sequence, difficulty in remembering and automation and reproduction of all types of numerical sequences, difficulty in learning, in memory and in reproduction of arithmetic tables, rotation, inversion, omission and addition of digits in numbers, and the difficulties in adopting the visual appearance of individual symbols. Procedural errors in simple arithmetic are consequence of the difficulties in learning, memory and reproduction sequence of procedures in the algorithms.

Difficulties which in mathematics have children with dyslexia can be removed by using custom methods. When a student has a good teacher who knows mathematics, methods of work and the nature of the child's difficulties, problems begin to slowly disappear.

Keywords: mathematics, learning difficulties, dyslexia, methods of work

6. SINIF MATEMATİK DERSİNDE PROBLEME DAYALI ÖĞRENME YAKLAŞIMININ MATEMATİĞE İLİŞKİN TUTUMA ETKİSİ

GÜLCAN UYAR

Bu çalışma, 6. sınıf matematik dersinde probleme dayalı öğrenme yaklaşımının matematiğe ilişkin tutuma etkisini ortaya çıkartmak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmancın çalışma grubunu Düzce ili İsmetpaşa İlköğretim okuluna devam eden 79 altıncı sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmuştur. Araştırma, ön test-son test kontrol gruplu deneme modelinde tasarlanmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak “Matematiğe Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği” uygulanmıştır. Araştırmada tutum ölçeğinden elde edilen veriler kovaryans analizi ile sınılanmış ve anlamlılık düzeyi $p < .05$ olarak alınmıştır. Araştırma sonunda elde edilen verilere göre, tutum ölçeği son test puanları açısından deney grubu lehine anlamlı bir fark bulunmuştur. Bu bağlamda, probleme dayalı öğrenme tekniğinin matematiğe yönelik olumlu tutum geliştirmeye fayda sağladığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Öğretimi, Matematiğe Yönelik Tutum, Probleme Dayalı Öğrenme

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THE EFFECTS OF PROBLEM BASED LEARNING TECHNIQUE ON SIXTH GRADE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD MATHEMATICS COURSE

GÜLCAN UYAR

This study aims to find out how problem based learning approach effects on the attitudes of sixth grade mathematics students. The study has been conducted in İsmetpaşa Primary school in the district of Düzce with 79 students. The courses have been taught by the researcher both in experimental and control group. “Mathematics Attitude Scale” developed by Baykul (1990) have been administered at the beginning of the study as pre-test, at the end of the study as post-test to both experimental and control groups. Covariance analysis has been conducted on the data obtained from the attitude scale. The level of significance has been taken $p < .05$. Regarding the findings obtained from the “Mathematics Attitude Scale”, there has been a significant difference among the groups in favour of the experimental group. Students stated that they found the courses more interesting and different, so they loved the course. They performed enduring learning with the real life stories and they were more motivated to be involved in the courses. They also added that this technique has enabled them to communicate well with their friends and to help each other.

Keywords: Teaching Mathematics, Mathematics Attitudes, Problem-Based Learning

SOCIAL WORK AND ICT-SOME ETHICAL ISSUES

MIRSADA ABDURRAHMANI, JOZEF BUSHATI, EDIT LEZHA, BUJANE TOPALLI

There is a tendency to see a new development in the field of ICT-s, and possibly taking advantages of this new technology can be brought to social work. Social work faces a critical need to incorporate ICTs into training social workers, delivering social work services, and the conduct of social work research. The increasing use of ICTs in social work raises some new questions in relation with confidentiality, privacy and data security. Regardless of the level of practice, ICTs will continue influencing the careers of social workers and the clients they serve. Social workers recognize the central importance of human relationships but in the same time social workers need to have an understanding of the roles that such ICTs may play in the lives of their clients. This paper also identifies potential pitfalls and challenges with respect to the adoption of ICT, with recommendations for advancing their use in practice, education. Social workers also need ICT competencies in order to effectively lead different types of social change initiatives or collaborate with professionals of other disciplines who are using ICTs as part of existing strategies.

Keywords: ICT, social work, practice, ethic

SEVERAL VIEWS of TEACHING PHYSICS

SOTÍRAQ MARKO, LORENA KELO, SUELA SERANI

The science of physics neither raises nor solves the “problems” of teaching the laws of nature discovered so far.

Ways of conveying knowledge of physics to the student are considered by the methodology of teaching physics.

In this presentation we will consider the methodology of active learning based on a problematic situation set up by me, the lecturer of physics.

To explain this methodology of teaching I have used my personal experience in teaching physics as well as my personal results in the process.

The structure of knowledge in physics requires a variety of aspects such as recognition, meaning, application, analysis, as well as generalization of phenomena, connection of sizes-amounts, finding out laws, condition of application, basic principles of physics, etc.

Problematic situation should:

a.involve students thoroughly and intensively deeper than the traditional methodology, especially during the teaching process in schoolrooms;

b.emphasize the cognitive ability before conveying knowledge;

c.Insist that the student find arguments before finding the right answer;

d.Convince the student that physics is coherent rather than a set related with concepts and problems;

e.Clarity that learning process happens via research and active understanding.

Keywords: teaching, development of individuality, physics, scientific methodology, research methodology, physical model, formulae, hypothesis, analyse data, apply, conclusion

THE PHENOMENON OF CYBER BULLYING IN ALBANIAN CONTEXT: AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY OF STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS.

JOZEF BUSHATË, EDIT LEZHA, GEZIM DIBRA, ARDIAN TANA

Exponential growth of technology usage has further expanded the concept of an information age. In the prolonged transition of Albania society the perception of the virtual freedom has changed radically. During the last years the Albanian government implemented the extension of Internet connectivity in the rural and urban schools. On the other hand, private cell mobiles companies extended the internet connectivity offering it with affordable fees for the mass population. These initiatives changed the usage of virtual freedom making its usage massive for everyone. Despite the variety of age frequencies everybody can have access to virtual communication by simple gadgets to sophisticated ones. This freedom of communication has affected many social aspects which one of them is cyber bullying. Cyber bullying is defined as using electronic communication to torment others through devices such as Internet, e-mail, text messages or even social networking sites. Most people do not recognize the symptoms of being stalking online and the techniques a cyber stalker employs to target them. The purpose of this exploratory study is to give a brief overview of current knowledge in the literature about cyber bullying. Also, this paper will look at the perceptions of Albanian college students regarding issues related to cyber-bullying phenomenon based on descriptive data gathered out from a comprehensive questionnaire. Alternative tactics for preventing this phenomenon in the field of education were discussed in this study.

Keywords: : technology, transition, internet extension, cyber bullying, education

CATEGORIZING MATHEMATICS KNOWLEDGE TO USE ICT IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

REZA HOSSEINGHOLIZADEH, EBRAHIM POURREZA

This paper makes an attempt to investigate the nature of mathematics knowledge and ICT-information and communication technology-potential. It proposes that mathematics knowledge be categorized into two parts, Meta knowledge and executive knowledge. Each type of the knowledge requires entirely different planning from the instructors, if they wanted to use ICT in mathematics education. To this end, it is proposed that the class instructor be substituted with a class director, who has been trained by mathematics education system for this purpose. The class director duties will be briefly discussed. When the class director executes the model, the mooted method, s/he is going to produce a valuable lecture which is called evolved-lecture.

Keywords: evolved-lecture, Meta knowledge, executive knowledge

MATHEMATICS TEACHER CANDIDATES' METAPHORS ABOUT THE CONCEPT OF "MATHEMATICS"

AHMET ERDOĞAN, DERYA OZLEM YAZLIK, CENGİZ ERDİK

The main purpose of this study was to research mathematics teacher candidates' perceptions about the concept of "mathematics" through the use of metaphors. The research is conducted during 2012-2013 academic year, on a group of 111 mathematics teacher candidates at Necmettin Erbakan University. Of the participants 76 (68%) were female and 35 (32 %) were male. To collect the research data, each participant was asked to complete the prompt "Mathematic is like . . . because . . ." The content analysis technique was used in this study in order to evaluate the data collected. As a result of the data analysis, it was found that 67 valid metaphors were developed by the participants. Out of 67 metaphors, 9 were related to the living beings (3 human, 2 animal, 3 plant and 1 virus) while the rest 58 were related to the inanimate (such as, see, building and tree).

Keywords: Metaphors about the concept of "mathematic"; mathematics teacher candidates; attitudes towards mathematics

FATİH PROJESİ İL KOORDİNATÖRLERİ VE EĞİTMENLERİNİN, FATİH PROJESİ KAPSAMINDA VERİLEN EĞİTMEN EĞİTİMLERİNE İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

HALİT ARSLAN, İSMAİL ŞAHİN

Bu araştırmanın amacı; FATİH Projesi il koordinatörlerinin, il eğitici formatörlerinin eğitimcilerinin FATİH Projesi kapsamında verilen eğitimci eğitimlerine ilişkin görüşlerini tespit etmektir. Nitel olarak desenlenen bu araştırma 2013 – 2014 eğitim öğretim yılında görev yapan 20 katılımcıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Görüşme tekniği ile elde edilen veriler, içerik analizi yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilen bulgulara göre; katılımcıların yarısından fazlasının FATİH eğitimlerinin eksik yanının olmadığını belirterek sayı, eğitim saati ve içerik bakımından yeterli buldukları sonucuna ulaşmıştır. Ayrıca katılımcılar FATİH eğitimlerinin; sosyal etkileşim, yeni bilgi öğrenme, projeyi tanıma, gezi gibi mesleki ve kişisel açıdan kendilerine katkı sağlayacak yönleri olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. FATİH eğitimleri esnasında karşılaşılan zorluklar ise kursiyerlerdeki isteksizlik, yorgunluk, donanımsal problemler ve kurs saatlerinden kaynaklanan problemler şeklinde belirtilmiştir. Katılımcıların görev aldıkları FATİH eğitimlerinin sonunda, kendi kursiyerlerinin aldıkları eğitime yönelik dönütleri ise bu eğitimlerin gerekli ve faydalı olduğu yönünde olmuştur. Katılımcıların büyük çoğunluğu FATİH Projesi kapsamında verilen eğitimlerin zorunlu olması gerektiğini belirtmişlerdir. Çalışmada elde edilen veriler analiz edilmiş, bulgular doğrultusunda tartışılmış ve öneriler getirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FATİH Projesi, Hizmetiçi Eğitim, FATİH Eğitimcileri

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VIEWS OF CITY COORDINATORS AND INSTRUCTORS OF FATİH PROJECT ON INSTRUCTOR TRAINING GIVEN IN THE SCOPE OF FATİH PROJECT

HALİT ARSLAN, İSMAİL ŞAHİN

The purpose of this study is to determine the views of city coordinators and trainers of the FATİH Project on instructor training given in the scope of FATİH project. The study was designed in qualitative method and was performed with 20 participants who were at active duty in the 2013 – 2014 academic year. The data obtained with interview technique were analyzed with content analysis technique. According to the findings of the study, more than half of the participants stated that the FATİH project trainings had no missing points and that they found these trainings successful in terms of training frequency, hours and contents. The participants also stated that the FATİH Project trainings had useful vocational and personal contributions to them in which social interaction, learning new information, recognizing the project better and traveling were involved. The challenges during the FATİH trainings were stated to be the unwillingness in the participants for the trainings, weariness, software problems and course hours. At the end of the FATİH trainings in which the participants took part, the feedbacks they received stated that the trainings were useful and necessary. Most of the participants stated that the trainings provided in the scope of the FATİH Project should be compulsory. The data obtained during the study were analyzed and the findings were discussed and suggestions were made.

Keywords: Fatih Project, Inservice Education, Fatih Trainers

SELF-CONCEPT AND SELF-EVALUATION IN THE TRANSITION FROM PRIMARY TO LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION

PRANVERA KRAJA

In this article I'll present theoretical concepts and empirical results of self-concept and self-esteem of the children in transition from primary school to lower secondary education (LSE). Through the evidences from research literature, this article, aims to provide answers to such questions: How and what aspects of self-concept and self-esteem of children develop and change during childhood and adolescence? Is there a correlation between levels of self-concept and self-assessment that the child has for him and his academic achievements? Why is it important to maintain high levels of self-concept and self-esteem of the child for the life in general, and for the school life in particular? Studies of the last two decades have shown that changes in self-concept and self-esteem of the child are strongly correlated with pupils' academic achievements. Keeping positive levels of self-concept and self-esteem, would facilitate the difficulties of the child's adjustment at the new school.

Keywords: school transition, self-concept, self-esteem, impact, lower secondary education.

ASSESSING THE CLIMATE FOR CREATIVITY IN MATHEMATIC'S LESSONS

ALEXANDRE TOLENTINO DE CARVALHO

In relationships established at school, it creates an psychological climate in this environment that can both promote the development of the creative potential of individuals, as may hinder it. However, in the literature consulted, lacks empirical studies that address the constituent factors of the classroom climate for creativity in mathematics and there are no validated instruments to measure statistically this climate. This article describes an empirical-analytic study realized with 324 students from public and private schools in the age range from 9 to 14 years devoted to understanding the factors present in the formation of the classroom climate for creativity in mathematic's lessons. Shows the Scale of Climate for Creativity in Mathematics lessons, instrument resulting from this study that serves as a tool for teachers, managers, researchers and students can assess strengths and weaknesses involved in the constitution of the favorable climate to creativity in mathematic's lessons.

Keywords: creativity in mathematics, mathematics education, classroom climate for creativity

Ülkemizde okutulmakta olan lise matematik ders kitapları incelendiğinde, irrasyonel sayılarla ilgili bölümün soruları ile birlikte beş sayfadan az olduğu görülmektedir. Bu durum öğrencilerin irrasyonel sayılar hakkında yeterince bilgi sahibi olmasına ve irrasyonel sayılarla ilgili özellikleri içselleştirmeleri için yeterli olmadığı düşünülmektedir.

Keywords: Irrational numbers, the engineering students

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MATEMATİK TERİMLERİNİ SÖZEL VE MATEMATİKSEL TEMSİL BECERİLERİ

NURAY ÇALIŞKAN DEDEOĞLU, ZEHRA GÖKÇE

Matematiğin semboller ve şekillerden oluşan soyut yapısından dolayı terimlerin, kavramı temsil gücü her zaman yeterli olmamaktadır. Kavramların sözel ve matematiksel temsillerinin birbirine çağrışım yapabilmeleri öğretimde kolaylık ve kalıcılık açısından önemlidir. Matematik terminolojisi ile öğrenme arasındaki ilişkiyi ele alan uluslararası çalışmalarda, terimlere anlam yüklemeyi etkileyen çeşitli faktörler belirlenmiş ve kavram öğretiminde terimler üzerinden özel öğretim yöntemlerine ihtiyaç olduğu vurgulanmıştır. Çalışmamızda, öncelikle matematik terimlerini anlamayı etkileyen dilsel faktörler tespit edilerek, bu faktörler bazında ortaokul 8. sınıf öğrencilerinin terimlere yüklediği anlam ve matematiksel örnek verme becerilerinin ne düzeyde olduğunu belirlemek amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaçla geliştirilen matematik terimleri ölçeği öğrenciler tarafından doldurulduktan sonra elde edilen veriler içerik analizi tekniği ile nitel olarak incelenmiştir. Bulgular, öğrencilerin matematik terimlerini sözel açıklama becerilerinin, matematiksel temsil becerilerine göre oldukça zayıf olduğunu ve anlam yüklemeye olumsuz yönde etki eden en önemli faktörlerin yabancı kökenli terimler ile matematiksel anlamı ile günlük dildeki anlamı farklı olan terimler olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: matematik terimleri, ortaokul matematik öğretimi, matematik öğretiminde temsiller

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SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' SKILLS IN VERBAL AND MATHEMATICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE MATHEMATICAL TERMS

NURAY ÇALIŞKAN DEDEOĞLU, ZEHRA GÖKÇE

As mathematics consists of abstract symbols and shapes, the terms are inefficient to represent the concept and mathematical representations. From the point of view of easiness and sustainability of the teaching, it is important that verbal and mathematical representations of concepts associate with each other. International studies that treat the relationship between mathematical terminology and learning have identified various factors attributing terminology its meaning and in the concept teaching of terms, and have emphasised the need of special teaching techniques. In our study, first, the linguistic factors affecting the understanding of mathematical terms in our language have been identified and on the view of these, it is aimed to find out the level of skills of 8th grade students of secondary school in giving mathematical examples and in attributing meanings to the terms. After the mathematical terms scale developed for this aim has been filled in by the students, the results have been evaluated in a qualified way by the content analysis technique. Findings reveal that students are weak in verbal explanation skills of mathematical terms when compared with their mathematical representation skills. Foreign-originated terms and the terms having different meaning in daily language and mathematical usage, are among the most important factors affecting negatively in attributing meanings to mathematical terms.

Keywords: terms of mathematics, secondary mathematics teaching, mathematics teaching representations

FEN BİLGİSİ VE SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN FEN KAVRAM ÖĞRETİMLERİ, KAVRAM YANILGILARINI SAPTAMA VE GİDERME ÇALIŞMALARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

TUĞBA ECEVİT, PINAR ÖZDEMİR ŞİMŞEK

Öğrencilerin önceki bilgileri ile yeni bilgileri arasında ilişki kurabilmeleri, ancak anlamlı öğrenmeleriyle mümkün olmaktadır. Bu nedenle öğrencilerin ön bilgilerinin tespit edilip kavram yanlışlarının belirlenmesi ve giderilmesi kavram öğretiminde önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada öğretmenlerin kavram öğretimi için hangi yöntemi kullandıkları, kavram yanlışlarını nasıl saptadıkları, hangi kavram yanlışları ile karşılaştıkları ve nasıl gidermeye çalıştıklarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma grubunu 2013-2014 eğitim-öğretim yılında Sivas ilinde görev yapan 5 fen bilgisi ve 5 sınıf öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma nitel bir çalışma olup betimleyici bir araştırmadır ve veri toplama aracı olarak yapılandırılmış görüşme, gözlem ve doküman analizi yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre öğretmenlerin özel öğretim yöntemlerinden bazılarını uyguladıkları ama sunuş yoluyla kavram öğretimini de kullanmaya devam ettikleri gözlemlenmiştir. Öğretmenlerin karşılaştıkları kavram yanlışları ısı-sıcaklık, kütle-ağırlık, kuvvet-hareket, elektrik, ışık-ses, madde, hücre, solunum-fotosentez, kalıtım konuları ile ilgilidir. Öğretmenlerin büyük çoğunluğu yaparak yaşayarak öğrenme yolları ile kavram yanlışlarını gidermeye çalıştıklarını belirtmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kavram öğretimi, kavram yanlışlarını saptama, kavram yanlışlarını giderme

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THE EVALUATION OF SCIENCE TEACHERS' AND PRIMARY TEACHERS' CONCEPT TEACHING AND THEIR ACTION TO DETERMINE AND ELIMINATE MISCONCEPTIONS

TUĞBA ECEVİT, PINAR ÖZDEMİR ŞİMŞEK

It can only be possible for students to relate their new knowledge with the old one through meaningful learning. Therefore, in teaching of the concepts it is important that the students' preliminary information be identified and their misconceptions be determined. It is aimed in this study to determine which methods teachers use for concept teaching, how they determine misconceptions, which misconceptions they encounter and how they try to resolve these. The study group consists of 5 science teachers and 5 primary teachers working in Sivas city during 2013-2014 academic year. The study is a qualitative one and a descriptive study and structured interview, observation and document analysis methods were used as the data gathering tool. The data obtained was analyzed by means of content analysis method. According to the obtained data, it has been observed that the teachers use some of the special teaching methods but also continue to use concept teaching through presentations. Misconceptions that teachers encounter are related to the subjects of heat-temperature, mass-weight, force-motion, electricity, light-sound, substance, cell, respiration-photosynthesis, heredity. A great majority of the teachers have stated that they try to eliminate misconceptions through learning by experience.

Keywords: teaching concepts, identify misconceptions, to avoid misconceptions

It was determined that candidate teachers' mean score of "Lifelong Learning Tendencies Scale" is lower than the mean score of the scale. It can be stated that lifelong learning tendencies of candidate teachers are low. The lifelong learning tendencies of candidate teachers has not been showed statistically any significant difference in terms of variables of internet usage time, gender and alma mater department. However, according to the average score of sub-dimension called "Learning in Regulation Deprivation" of "Lifelong Learning Tendencies Scale", a significant difference has been found between departments. The average score of sub-dimension called "Learning in Regulation Deprivation" of candidate teachers from biology education department was found lower then the other departments.

Keywords: Lifelong learning, Teachers, Learning tendency survey, Internet usage

IMPACT OF EXPLICIT-REFLECTIVE AND HISTORY BASED INSTRUCTION ON PRESERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' UNDERSTANDING OF NATURE OF SCIENCE

VOLKAN GÖKSU, OKTAY ASLAN, MURAT ÖZEL

In this study, it was investigated the impact of explicit-reflective and history based instruction on preservice science teachers' (PSTs) understanding nature of science (NOS). One-group pretest-posttest experimental design was used. In this design, differences between pre and posttests scores were assessed. The participants of this research consisted of 62 preservice science teachers who enrolled a public university in Turkey. To assess PSTs' understandings of NOS, 17 items which were purposefully selected from the Views on Science- Technology-Society (VOSTS) Questionnaire were used. In the experimental course, activities prepared based on explicit-reflective, and histories of science were taught throughout 10 weeks. After experimental instruction, the items selected from the VOSTS Questionnaire were administered as pre and posttest. Based on data analyses, it was found that explicit-reflective and history based instructions impacted positively PSTs' understandings of NOS. In particular, PSTs' views on nature of observations, nature of scientific models, hypothesis, theories, laws and epistemological status of scientific knowledge significantly changed from naive to realistic. In light of findings, implications for teaching the nature of science will be discussed.

Keywords: Nature of Science, Explicit-Reflective and History Based Instruction, Preservice Science Teachers' Understandings

BİR PROBLEMİ BEŞ FARKLI YOLDAN ÇÖZMEK, BEŞ PROBLEMİ BİR YOLDAN ÇÖZMEKTEN DAHA MI İYİDİR?

EMRE EV CIMEN, KURSAT YENİLMEZ

Problem çözme, matematik eğitiminin en temel amaçlarından birisidir ve öğretim programının içerisinde yer alan her konu için geliştirilmesi gerekli bir beceri olarak ele alınmaktadır. Problem çözme “bir matematik sorusuna cevap vermek, kısa yoldan ve hızlı işlem yaparak sonucu bulmak” şeklinde basite indirgenemeyecek kadar önemli bir düşünme becerisidir. Matematik öğretmeni adaylarının problem çözmenin yapısı ve süreci hakkında doğru bilgilerle donatılmaları, mesleklerinde öğrencilerinin problem çözme becerilerinin geliştirilmesinde doğru yol yöntem ve yaklaşımı kullanmaları açısından önemli görülmektedir. Bu düşünceden hareketle, araştırmada, ilköğretim matematik öğretmenliğinde okuyan öğretmen adaylarının George Polya tarafından söylenen “Bir problemi beş farklı yoldan çözmek, beş problemi bir yoldan çözmekten daha iyidir” sözü hakkındaki düşüncelerini belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma öğretmen adaylarının görüşlerini betimlemeye yönelik nitel bir çalışmadır ve 41 matematik öğretmen adayı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sonuçta öğretmen adaylarının yaklaşık %75’i bir problemi farklı yollardan çözmenin birden çok problemi bir yolla çözmekten daha faydalı olduğunu söyleyerek Polya’nın sözüne katılmışlar ve farklı stratejileri öğrenmenin çok yönlü düşünme becerisini geliştirdiğini belirtmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Eğitimi, George Polya, Problem Çözme, Standart / Standart Olmayan Problemler

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IS IT BETTER TO SOLVE ONE PROBLEM BY FIVE DIFFERENT WAYS THAN TO SOLVE FIVE DIFFERENT PROBLEMS BY ONE WAY?

EMRE EV CIMEN, KURSAT YENİLMEZ

Problem solving is one of the essential objectives of mathematics education and is considered as a skill to be developed in almost all subjects within mathematics curriculum. Problem solving is a significant thinking skill that can not be reduced to simply “answering a mathematics question or obtaining the result using a shorter way or via quicker processing”. We think it is important to train mathematics teacher candidates with correct information on the structure and process of problem solving so that they can use the correct methods to improve students’ problem solving skills in their future teaching career. Having this idea as our motivation, we aimed to determine what elementary mathematics teacher candidates think about George Polya’s famous saying: “It is better to solve a problem by five different ways than to solve five different problems by one way”. This research is a qualitative study realized with 41 teacher candidates. As a result, %75 of the teacher candidates agreed with Polya’s saying by stating that “solving a problem by five different ways is better than solving many problems by one way” and also stated that learning different strategies improves multi-faceted thinking skill.

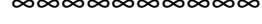
Keywords: Mathematics Education, George Polya, Problem Solving, Standard / Non-Standard Problems

f-CEBİRLERİNDE SIRALI İDEALLER

SERAP ÖZCAN

Çeşitli kaynaklardan derlenerek oluşturulan bu çalışmada, f-cebirlerinin genel özellikleri verilerek, f-cebirlerinde ideal teoriden bahsedilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: f-cebiri, Riesz uzayı, ideal teori, sıralı ideal



ORDER IDEALS IN f-ALGEBRAS

SERAP ÖZCAN

In this study which was formed by collected several works, general properties of f-algebras were given and ideal theory of f-algebras was mentioned.

Keywords: f-algebra, Riesz space, ideal theory, order ideal

THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS

ASIYE BAHTIYAR, BILGE CAN

Developments in knowledge, science and technology cause some problems for individuals to adapt to new situations. For this reason, improving problem solving skills of individuals to cope with those problems became one of the most important objectives of education. Teachers should help students not only by just giving information how to solve a problem but also by assimilating this skill. Undoubtedly, firstly they should have problem solving skills to be able to help their students. In this context, the aim of the study is to find out the perceptions of pre-service science teachers' problem-solving skills. The sample of the study was consisted of 76 freshmen, 81 sophomore, 117 junior and 69 senior in total 343 pre-service science teachers who study in Department of Science Teacher Education in 2012-2013 academic year. Problem solving inventory (PSI) which was developed by Heppner and Petersen (1982) and adapted into Turkish by Şahin, Şahin and Heppner (1993) was used as a data collection tool. Data obtained in the study was analysed with SPSS (version 16.0). In the data analysis process; beside descriptive statistical methods, One Way ANOVA was used to determine whether or not there is any significant difference among grades and their points of all the PSI and its dimensions. According to the results of analysis, a significant difference was found between sophomores and juniors and also between sophomores and seniors. Moreover, when data was examined according to "impulsive style" dimension and "avoidant style" dimension; it was also found that there was a significant difference among grades.

Keywords: Problem Solving Skills, Pre-service Science Teacher

BİR KAMPÜS AĞINDA EN KISA UZUNLUKLU HAMILTON ÇEVRELERİN BULUNMASI

CANAN ÇİFTÇİ, PINAR DÜNDAR

Bir öğrenci bir duraktan başlayarak tüm duraklara tam bir kez uğrayıp başladığı durağa dönecek şekilde minimum ağırlıklı bir tur yapmak istemektedir. Burada i durağı ile j durağı arasındaki ağırlık bu iki durak arasındaki uzaklığı gösteren w_{ij} pozitif tamsayıdır. Bir G grafinin tüm tepelerinden geçen bir çevrenin olup olmadığını bulma problemi Hamilton çevre problemi olarak, minimum ağırlıklı Hamilton çevrenin bulunması ise gezgin satıcı problemi olarak bilinmektedir. Bu çalışmada, ayrıt ağırlıklandırılmış bir grafin minimum uzunluklu Hamilton çevresini bulan bir algoritma tasarlanmış ve bu algoritma kullanılarak Ege Üniversitesi kampüsünde minimum ağırlıklı Hamilton çevrelerin varlığı araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hamilton çevre, gezgin satıcı problemi, ayrıt ağırlıklandırılmış graf, ağ.

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FINDING MINIMUM LENGTH HAMILTON CYCLES IN A CAMPUS NETWORK

CANAN ÇİFTÇİ, PINAR DÜNDAR

Starting from a vertex, a student is willing to visit each city once and only once and then return to the starting city with minimal weight. Let w_{ij} be the distance between the cities i and j . The problem of determining whether there exists a cycle passing through all the vertices of a graph G or not, is known as Hamilton Cycle Problem. The problem of finding the Hamilton cycle with minimum weight, is also known as Travelling Salesman Problem. In this study, an algorithm is designed for finding Hamilton cycle with minimum length of an edge-weighted graph and with this algorithm, Hamilton cycles with minimum length are examined of Ege University Campus.

Keywords: Hamilton cycle, travelling salesman problem, edge-weighted graph, the network.

PSEUDOSCIENTIFIC BELIEFS OF UNIVERSITY SCIENCE EDUCATION STUDENTS

DUYGU METIN, JALE CAKIROGLU, CEREN OZTEKIN, YASEMIN OZDEM, KADER BILICAN,

The development of scientific literacy is fundamental goal of every country. According to Hurd (1998), distinguishing theory from dogma, understanding the ways in which scientific research is done, and distinguishing science from pseudo-science such as astrology are some skills characterizing scientific literate individual. For this reason, the existence of pseudoscientific beliefs would be stated as fundamental obstacle to developing scientific literacy. However, consistent evidence are available showing that pseudoscientific beliefs are widespread among general population, students, and even among science educators (Martin, 1994).

Although science and pseudoscience seem to have some similarities, they are absolutely different from each other in their assumptions, process, and context. Shermer (1997) explained pseudoscience as claims that they appear scientific although they lack supporting evidence and plausibility. Investigating pseudoscientific beliefs is a newly emerging research field in Turkey, and research studies held in pseudoscience are very limited.

The purpose of the present study was to investigate university science education students' pseudoscientific beliefs. Participants were 1805 university students attending science teacher education program in 16 different universities across Turkey. The methodology of the study is survey. Pseudoscientific Belief Scale and some demographic questions were used to collect data. Pseudoscientific Belief Scale includes four factors that are Superstitions, Paranormal Beliefs, Socio-cultural Beliefs Related to Religion, and Pseudoscientific Beliefs.

The results showed that university science education students believe in superstition stated in scale such as broken mirror, black cat, and unlucky numbers. They had beliefs based on religious ritual such as wearing amulet, and going to religious places before an important issue such as exam. They also had some pseudoscientific beliefs such as "the solar eclipse triggers an earthquake". The mode values of the most of the items are 5 indicating the students were absolutely agree about most of the pseudoscientific beliefs.

Keywords: pseudoscientific beliefs, science education

STUDENTS' INTERNET AND WEB 2.0 USE: A CASE OF BURDUR'S MIDDLE SCHOOLS

VESİLE GUL BASER GULSOY, BERRİN DOGUSOY TAYLAN, ILKER YAKIN

This study focused on students' use of Internet and web 2.0 technologies for general and educational uses in terms of gender, technologies ownership, Internet connection, Internet and computer skills levels and years of use. 350 middle school students and two IT teachers were participated to the study. Descriptive data collected through a survey that designed by the researchers and based on these results, semi-structured interviews were conducted with their teachers. The results indicated that students with high confidence on computer and Internet use preferred to use social networking, video sharing and game sites than blogs, wikis e-mail services and cloud technologies like google drive for their general Internet and computer use. They use these technologies for homework and practice the previous content than communicating with their peers and teachers and also for educational games and educational videos. The findings obtained through teachers supports the data gathered from the students.

Keywords: Middle school, Web 2.0, Internet

FEN VE MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ “EŞİTLİK, EŞİTSİZLİK, DENKLİK, DENKLEM, ÖZDEŞLİK” KAVRAMLARINA İLİŞKİN ALGILARI

EMRE EV CİMEN, KURSAT YENİLMEZ

Yapılan çalışmalar öğrencilerin bir kısım cebirsel kavramları birbirleri ile karıştırdıkları; pek çok cebirsel kavram ve yöntem hakkında ortak hatalar ve temel yanlışlar taşıdıklarını göstermektedir. Bunlar arasında matematiğin temel kavramlarından olan “eşitlik, eşitsizlik, denklik, denklem ve özdeşlik” öğrenciler tarafından çoğunlukla birbirleri ile karıştırılmakta, yanlış algılanmakta ve yanlış yorumlanmaktadır. Bu kavramlar fen ve matematik öğretiminde pek çok konu ve kavrama kaynaklık etmektedir ve her biri ilk ve ortaöğretim matematik öğretim programında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu bağlamda, bu araştırma öğretmen adaylarının birbirleri ile ilişkili söz konusu beş kavrama ilişkin algılarını betimlemeye yönelik nitel bir çalışma olup özel durum çalışmasıdır. Araştırma genelleme amacıyla değil genele ışık tutma amaçlı yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklem grubu 64 Fen Bilgisi, 60 ilköğretim Matematik olmak üzere toplam 124 öğretmen adayından oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada her bir kavrama ilişkin öğretmen adaylarının görüşleri alınmış ve verilerin analizinde içerik analizi uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler kavramların doğru algılanıp algılanmadığı ve hangi kavramla karıştırıldığı yönü ile incelenmiştir. Sonuçlar öğretmen adaylarından seçilen örnek ifadelerle birlikte sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Eğitimi, Eşitlik-Eşitsizlik, Denklik, Denklem, Özdeşlik Kavramları

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THE PERCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS TEACHER CANDIDATES TOWARDS THE CONCEPTS OF “EQUALITY, INEQUALITY, EQUIVALENCE, EQUATION, IDENTITY”

EMRE EV CİMEN, KURSAT YENİLMEZ

Studies show that students confuse algebraic concepts with each other, make common mistakes and have fundamental misconceptions about many algebraic concepts and methods. The concepts of “equality, inequality, equivalence, equation and identity” that are among the fundamental concepts of mathematics are usually confused with each other, misperceived and misinterpreted by students. These concepts form the basis of many concepts and subjects in science and mathematics education and they have an important place in primary and secondary mathematics education curriculum. In this context, this research is a qualitative study aimed to describe teacher candidates' opinions about these five interrelated concepts and is a special case study. The research was not done to make any generalization but rather was done to shed some light on the general. The research sample group consist of 64 science teacher candidates and 60 elementary mathematics teacher candidates, totalling 124 candidates. In the research, teacher candidates' opinions about each concept were taken by interview for analysis and then content analysis method was applied. The data obtained after analysis were examined according to whether the underlined concepts are perceived correctly or not and which concept was confused with which other concept. The results were presented with some selected opinions of teacher candidates.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, Equality-Inequality, Equality, Equation, Identical Concepts

THE INVESTIGATION OF PRESERVICE TEACHERS' MEDIA AND TECHNOLOGY USAGE AND ATTITUDES

ILKER YAKIN, VESİLE GUL BASER GULSOY, BERRİN DOGUSOY TAYLAN

Advances in information and communication technologies have dramatically altered the way people do their daily tasks and the way their personal usage of technology-based activities are managed. Therefore, measuring recent technology and media behaviors has received a great amount of attention from researchers and practitioners in the area of education. This descriptive study aims to explore preservice teachers' technology and media usage and attitudes. The online questionnaire was administered to students from CEIT (Computer Education and Instructional Technology) department from a state university in Turkey. The questionnaire includes two sections; the first part consists of 42 items with 10 point frequency scale, and the second part includes 16 items with 5 point-likert type scale. The findings will be presented in the paper with eleven subheadings regarding smartphone usage, general social media usage, Internet searching, e-mailing, media sharing, text messaging, video gaming, online friendships, Facebook friendships, phone calling, and watching television in addition to four subheadings - positive attitudes, anxiety/dependence, negative attitudes, preference for task switching - with respect to attitudes towards technology. The results of the paper will be discussed with the recent research studies in the conclusion section. Lastly, some suggestions based on these findings will be also offered to conduct further studies and researches.

Keywords: Media and technology usage, Attitudes towards technology, preservice teachers

VERİ MADENCİLİĞİ İLE 7.SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SAYILAR ÖĞRENME ALANINDAKİ PROBLEM ÇÖZME STRATEJİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

YUSUF EMRE ERCİRE, SERKAN NARLI, MUSTAFA ZEKİ AYDOĞDU, CENK KEŞAN

Problem çözme bir düşünme yolu olup öğrenilenleri muhakeme etmede ve bütün matematik aktivitelerinde kullanılmaktadır. Bu yüzden de problem çözme stratejileri, birçok matematik eğitimi çalışmasında göze çarpmaktadır. Bu çalışmada farklı olarak öğrenme stratejileri arasındaki ilişkiler veri madenciliği ile araştırılmıştır. Veri madenciliği bir veri kümesinde kalıpların veya ilişkinin bulunması için çeşitli algoritmaların uygulaması olarak ifade edilebilmektedir. Çalışmada veriler, 2013-2014 eğitim öğretim yılının 2.döneminde Manisa Kargın Ortaokulu ve İstanbul Söğütlüçeşme Ortaokulunda 7.sınıfta öğrenim gören 50 öğrenciden toplanmıştır. Öğrencilere açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan “sayılar öğrenme alanı 7. sınıf problem çözme stratejileri belirleme formu” dağıtılmıştır. Bu formlardan ve bu form doğrultusunda gereken tüm öğrenciler ile yapılan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerden elde edilen veriler ile problem çözme stratejileri belirlenmiş ve bu stratejiler arasındaki ilişkiler veri madenciliği teknikleriyle irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: matematik, problem çözme, problem çözme stratejileri, veri madenciliği

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INVESTIGATION OF 7TH GRADE STUDENTS' PROBLEM SOLVING STRATEGIES IN NUMBERS LEARNING AREA BY USING DATA MINING

YUSUF EMRE ERCİRE, SERKAN NARLI, MUSTAFA ZEKİ AYDOĞDU, CENK KEŞAN

Problem solving which is a way of thinking is used in reasoning and all mathematical activities. Therefore, problem solving strategies stand out in many mathematics education studies. In this study, unlike the others, the relationships between learning strategies were investigated with data mining. Data mining can be expressed as the application of different algorithms for determining the patterns or the relationship in a dataset. The data of the study was obtained from 50 students attending 7th grade at Manisa Kargın Secondary School and İstanbul Söğütlüçeşme Secondary School in the 2nd term of 2013-2014 educational year. “The form of determining 7th grade problem-solving strategies in numbers learning area” consisting of open-ended questions were distributed to students. Problem solving strategies were determined with the data obtained from these forms and the semi-structured interviews conducted with all the students required in accordance with this form and the relationships between these strategies were examined with data mining techniques.

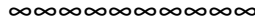
Keywords: mathematics, problem solving, problem-solving strategies, data mining

ORTAÖĞRETİM ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KUVVET VE HAREKET KONUSUNDAKİ KAVRAM İMAJLARI

GÜLŞAH ALTUNTAŞ, PERVİN ÜNLÜ YAVAŞ

Çalışmanın amacı ortaöğretim öğrencilerinin kuvvet kavramına ve kuvvet ile hareket kavramları arasındaki ilişkiye ait kavram imajlarını belirlemektir. Araştırma amaçlı örneklem tekniğine göre belirlenmiş dokuzuncu sınıfa devam eden yedi öğrenci ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veriler yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerle elde edilmiştir. Görüşmelerde beşi kuvvet kavramı diğerleri ise kuvvet ile hareket arasındaki ilişkiye ait olmak üzere toplam dokuz soru sorulmuştur. Derinlemesine bilgi edinmek için görüşmeler sırasında ara sorular sorulmuştur. Ses kayıt cihazı kullanılarak kaydedilen konuşmalar metne dönüştürülmüştür. Metinler incelenerek kategoriler belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak kavram imajlarının bireyden bireye farklılık göstermesine rağmen öğrencilerin kuvveti genellikle temas kuvveti olarak algıladıkları ve cisimlerin hareket durumlarında yaptıkları değişiklikler ile açıklamaya çalıştıkları görülmüştür. Bu durumun ortaya çıkmasında öğrencilerin aldıkları eğitimin ve günlük hayat tecrübelerinin etkili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Araştırmada öğrencilerin kuvvet ve hareket kavramları ile ilgili kavram yanılgıları da belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kavram İmajı, Kuvvet ve Hareket



FORCE AND MOTION CONCEPT IMAGES ON SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

GÜLŞAH ALTUNTAŞ, PERVİN ÜNLÜ YAVAŞ

This study aimed to find out the concept images of high school students about the concept of force and the relation between the concepts of force and motion. The participants of the study are seven students from ninth grade students were chosen through a purposeful sampling technique. Data were obtained using semi-structured interviews. During interviews, five questions on force concept and four questions on the relationship between the concept of force and motion were asked. Search for questions were asked during the interviews to obtain in-depth knowledge. The interviews recorded by audio recording device were converted into the text. Categories were created by examining these texts. Consequently, although this varies widely person to person images of the concept, the students often perceive the concept of force as contact force and were trying to explain the changes in the case of body motion. It is thought that the education students have acquired and daily life experiences they have gained play an important role over emerge of this result. According to research data about the concept of force and motion, misconceptions of the students are also identified.

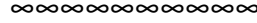
Keywords: Concept image, Force and Motion

MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ MATEMATİKSEL KANIT YAPMAYA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ

ÇİĞDEM ARSLAN, YASEMİN DERİNGÖL KARATAŞ

Matematik öğretiminin her kademesinde matematiksel kanıtın önemi bilinmekte olup tüm dünyada matematik öğretim programlarında ayrı bir yere sahiptir. Matematiksel kanıtı öğretecek olan öğretmen adaylarının bu konudaki görüşlerini öğrencilerine yansıtacakları gerçeği ve kanıtlamanın matematiksel düşünmenin gelişimindeki yeri göz önünde bulundurularak bu çalışmanın amacı öğretmen adaylarının matematiksel kanıt yapmaya yönelik görüşlerinin tespiti ve öğrenim gördükleri bölüme göre farklılık gösterip göstermediğini ortaya koymak olarak belirlenmiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının matematiksel kanıtla yönelik görüşlerini tespit etmek için İskenderoğlu, Baki ve Palancı (2011) tarafından geliştirilen “Matematiksel Kanıt Yapmaya Yönelik Görüş Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Ölçek 27 maddeli 5’li likert tarzıdır. Bu bağlamda araştırmamızın çalışma grubunu Eğitim Fakültesi İlköğretim Matematik Öğretmenliği Bölümü öğrencileri ile Fen Fakültesi mezunu olup öğretmenlik sertifikası almak üzere Eğitim Enstitüsüne devam eden lise matematik öğretmen adayları oluşturmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: matematiksel kanıt, matematik öğretmen adayı



PROSPECTIVE MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' VIEWS ABOUT MATHEMATICAL PROOF

ÇİĞDEM ARSLAN, YASEMİN DERİNGÖL KARATAŞ

Mathematical proof has an important and distinct place at all levels of mathematics curriculum in mathematics teaching all over the world and considered crucial to the development of mathematical thinking. Prospective mathematics teachers' views on mathematical proof who will teach on this subject is of importance ,because thier views will reflect to students. The purpose of this study was to investigate and compare prospective secondary and elementary school mathematics teachers' views on proving. “Questionnaire for Constructing Mathematical Proof ' developed by İskenderoğlu, Baki and Palancı (2011)administrated to teacher candidates to determine their views about proof. The scale is 5-point Likert-Type and consists of 27 items. In this context, the study group of the research consisted of prospective elementary school mathematics teachers enrolled to Faculty of Education and prospective secondary mathematics teachers enrolled to pedagogical education program of Institute of Education Sciences.

Keywords: mathematical proof,candidate of mathematics teacher

PRESERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS: A METAPHOR ANALYSIS

ISIL KOC, MELTEM KUVAC

The purpose of this research was to determine preservice science teachers' perceptions of "genetically modified organisms" through the use of metaphors. The research was conducted with 54 preservice science teachers from Istanbul University in the Fall term of 2013-2014 academic year. The qualitative research method with phenomenology pattern was utilized in this research. For the data collection, a form that included the phrase "Genetically modified organisms(GMOs) are like; because" was given to participants and required to complete to articulate their conceptualizations of GMOs. Data were analyzed with the content analysis technique. According to results, participants produced 31 distinct and valid mental images grouped into six distinct conceptual categories that characterize GMOs. Based on findings, most frequent metaphors utilized by participants were obese people, imitation, and mystery box. Overall, the results indicate that metaphors can be utilized as a strong research tool to reveal the preservice science teachers' perceptions on the concept of GMOs.

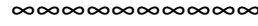
Keywords: Genetically modified organisms, metaphor, metaphor analysis, teacher education

MATEMATİK ETKİNLİKLERİ OLUŞTURMAK İÇİN ÖĞRENME YÖNETİM SİSTEMİ KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK ÖNERİLER

CELAL MURAT KANDEMİR

Günümüzde geleneksel öğrenme ortamlarında yüz yüze eğitim, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri ile desteklenmekte ya da bilgi iletişim teknolojilerine dayalı eğitimle yavaş yavaş yer değiştirmektedir. Hem öğrenciler hem de öğretmenlerin öğrenme nesnelерinin sağlanması ve kullanılmasında yeni yöntemleri kullanabilme yeteneklerinin olması bu yüzden önemlidir. Bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerine dayalı eğitimde yaygın olarak kullanılan öğrenme yönetim sistemleri ders ve etkinliklerin oluşturulduğu, ders materyallerinin paylaşıldığı, sınav notları ve diğer değerlendirilebilir etkinliklerin öğrencilere atanabildiği bir web tabanlı uygulama olarak tanımlanabilir. Ayrıca öğrencilerin forum ya da wiki aracılığıyla çevrimiçi işbirliği yapabildikleri bir ortamdır. Öğrenme yönetim sistemleri, hazırlanan ders materyallerinin öğrencilere iletilmesi, ödevlerin çevrimiçi olarak toplanması ve çoktan seçmeli sorular üzerinden değerlendirme etkinliklerinin yapılması amacıyla yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bununla birlikte görseller ile zenginleştirilmiş bir şekilde tasarlandığında öğrenme yönetim sisteminde bulunan değerlendirilebilir etkinlikler tek başlarına bir e-öğrenme içeriği olarak da kullanılabilir. Bu çalışmada, birinci sınıf matematik dersi öğretim programının sayısal öğrenme alanında önerilen etkinliklerin bir öğrenme yönetim sistemi üzerinde etkileşimli olarak nasıl gerçekleştirilebileceğine yönelik öneriler sunulmuştur. Bu amaçla farklı öğrenme yönetim sistemlerinde bulunan etkinlik araçlarının ne şekilde kullanılacağı incelenmiştir. Etkinliklerin oluşturulmasında kullanılacak olan resimlerin nasıl elde edilebileceğine ve telif hakları ile ilgili bilgilerin kontrolleri yapılırken dikkat edilmesi gerekli durumlar hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Matematik dersi öğretim programı birinci sınıf sayısal öğrenme alanında bulunan toplam 27 etkinlik içinden seçilen etkinlikler öğrenme yönetim sistemi üzerinde değerlendirilebilir etkinlikler olarak tasarlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğrenme Yönetim Sistemleri, Matematik Eğitimi, E-Öğrenme



MATEMATİK ETKİNLİKLERİ OLUŞTURMAK İÇİN ÖĞRENME YÖNETİM SİSTEMİ KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK ÖNERİLER

CELAL MURAT KANDEMİR

Günümüzde geleneksel öğrenme ortamlarında yüz yüze eğitim, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri ile desteklenmekte ya da bilgi iletişim teknolojilerine dayalı eğitimle yavaş yavaş yer değiştirmektedir. Hem öğrenciler hem de öğretmenlerin öğrenme nesnelерinin sağlanması ve kullanılmasında yeni yöntemleri kullanabilme yeteneklerinin olması bu yüzden önemlidir. Bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerine dayalı eğitimde yaygın olarak kullanılan öğrenme yönetim sistemleri ders ve etkinliklerin oluşturulduğu, ders materyallerinin paylaşıldığı, sınav notları ve diğer değerlendirilebilir etkinliklerin öğrencilere atanabildiği bir web tabanlı uygulama olarak tanımlanabilir. Ayrıca öğrencilerin forum ya da wiki aracılığıyla çevrimiçi işbirliği yapabildikleri bir ortamdır. Öğrenme yönetim sistemleri, hazırlanan ders materyallerinin öğrencilere iletilmesi, ödevlerin çevrimiçi olarak toplanması ve çoktan seçmeli sorular üzerinden değerlendirme etkinliklerinin yapılması amacıyla yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bununla birlikte görseller ile zenginleştirilmiş bir şekilde tasarlandığında öğrenme yönetim sisteminde bulunan değerlendirilebilir etkinlikler tek başlarına bir e-öğrenme içeriği olarak da kullanılabilir. Bu çalışmada, birinci sınıf matematik dersi öğretim programının sayısal öğrenme alanında önerilen etkinliklerin bir öğrenme yönetim sistemi üzerinde etkileşimli olarak nasıl gerçekleştirilebileceğine yönelik öneriler sunulmuştur. Bu amaçla farklı öğrenme yönetim sistemlerinde bulunan etkinlik araçlarının ne şekilde kullanılacağı incelenmiştir. Etkinliklerin oluşturulmasında kullanılacak olan resimlerin nasıl elde edilebileceğine ve telif hakları ile ilgili bilgilerin kontrolleri yapılırken dikkat edilmesi gerekli durumlar hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Matematik dersi öğretim programı birinci sınıf sayısal öğrenme alanında bulunan toplam 27 etkinlik içinden seçilen etkinlikler öğrenme yönetim sistemi üzerinde değerlendirilebilir etkinlikler olarak tasarlanmıştır.

Keywords: Learning Management Systems, Mathematics Education, E-Learning

In addition, teachers' mathematics anxiety increased with increasing class size. Also, math anxiety of fourth-grade teachers was more than teachers of other grades. However, math anxiety of teachers who follow publications related his/her job were lower than those not follow.

Keywords: classroom teachers, level of anxiety, mathematics anxiety

ANALYSIS OF PRESERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' QUESTIONING SKILLS ABOUT STEM CELL ACCORDING TO REVISED BLOOM TAXONOMY

ISIL KOC, MELTEM KUVAC

The purpose of this research was to analyze preservice science teachers' questioning skills about stem cell according to Bloom's Revised Taxonomy. The research was conducted with 160 preservice science teachers from Istanbul University, during 2011-2013 academic year. This research was carried out in scope of Special Topics in Biology course and for the data collection, preservice science teachers were requested to prepare questions about stem cell before the topic is discussed in the class. The qualitative research method was utilized in this research. Data were analyzed with the content analysis technique using Bloom's Revised Taxonomy of Cognitive Objectives. According to results, the majority of preservice science teachers' questions revealed lower-order cognitive skills (76.19%). In addition, most of the questions required understanding of factual knowledge (37.14%). Overall, the results indicate that more consideration be given to improve preservice science teachers' questioning skills.

Keywords: Bloom's revised taxonomy, questioning skills, preservice science teachers, teacher education

İKİ AŞAMALI TEST KULLANILARAK ÖĞRENCİLERİN “MADDENİN TANECİKLİ YAPISI” ÜNİTESİ İLE İLGİLİ ALTERNATİF KAVRAMLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

OSMAN KENAN, HALUK ÖZMEN

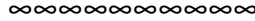
Çalışmanın amacı, öğrencilerin maddenin tanecikli yapısı ünitesinde yer alan kavramlarla ilgili sahip oldukları alternatif kavramların iki aşamalı kavram testi ile belirlenmesidir.

Çoktan seçmeli testlerle öğrencilerin alternatif kavramaları hakkında bilgi sahibi olunabilirken, verilen cevapların nedenleriyle ilgili bilgi sahibi olunamamaktadır. Bu nedenle çoktan seçmeli testlerin olumlu yönlerini taşıyıp olumsuz yönlerini azaltan iki aşamalı teşhis edici testler geliştirilmekte ve kullanılmaktadır. Bu testler öğrencilerin sahip oldukları kavramların ve bu kavramların nedenlerinin ortaya çıkarılmasında kolaylık sağlamaktadır. Temelde iki bölümden oluşan bu tür testlerde, birinci bölüm öğrencilerin durum hakkında tahminde buldukları, ikinci bölüm ise birinci kısımda verilen cevabın nedeninin araştırıldığı bölümdür.

Bu çalışmada, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen, seçeneklerde cevabın nedeninin yer aldığı iki aşamalı çoktan seçmeli (two-tier multiple choice) sorulardan oluşan “Maddenin Tanecikli Yapısı Kavram Testi (MTYKT)” Trabzon ilindeki bir ortaokulda, 6. sınıfta, iki farklı şubede öğrenim gören toplam 81 öğrenciye uygulanmıştır.

Çalışma sonucunda öğrencilerin “Maddenin Tanecikli Yapısı” ünitesi ile ilgili birçok alternatif kavramaya sahip oldukları görülmüştür. İki aşamalı testlerin kullanılmasının, öğrencilerin alternatif kavramalarının nedenleriyle birlikte ortaya çıkarılmasında etkili olduğu ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Maddenin Tanecikli Yapısı, İki Aşamalı Testler, Alternatif Kavramalar



İKİ AŞAMALI TEST KULLANILARAK ÖĞRENCİLERİN “MADDENİN TANECİKLİ YAPISI” ÜNİTESİ İLE İLGİLİ ALTERNATİF KAVRAMLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

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Keywords: Particulate Structure of Matter, Two-Stage Tests, Alternative Clutches

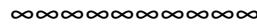
ÖĞRENCİLERİN FONKSİYON KAVRAMINA İLİŞKİN KAVRAM YANILGILARINA YÖNELİK ÖĞRETMEN YAKLAŞIMLARI

BERNA TATAROĞLU TAŞDAN, AYTEN ERDURAN, ADEM ÇELİK

Matematik öğretmenlerinin sahip olması gereken bilgi türlerinden biri pedagojik alan bilgisidir. Pek çok araştırmacı tarafından farklı modellerle ve bileşenlerle ele alınsa da pedagojik alan bilgisi kapsamında hem fikir olunan bilgi bileşenlerinden birisi öğrencileri anlama bilgisidir. Öğrencileri anlama bilgisi; öğrencilerin ön bilgilerinin farkında olmayı, öğrencilerin kavrayışlarını ve nasıl düşündüklerini bilmeyi, öğrencilerin kavram yanlışlarını ve öğrenme güçlüklerini belirlemeyi kapsar. Bu bilgiye sahip olmak öğretmene öğretimini planlamada, uygun kararlar almada ve öğretim uygulamalarını geliştirmede yardımcı olur. Matematikte öğrencilerin en çok yanlışya düştükleri kavramlardan biri de fonksiyon kavramıdır. Temel bir matematiksel kavram olan fonksiyon kavramı trigonometri, limit, süreklilik, türev ve integral gibi pek çok kavram için temel nitelik taşıması nedeniyle oldukça önemlidir. Bu kavram ileri matematik ya da diğer bilim dalları için de gerekli görülmektedir. Bu bağlamda matematik öğretmenlerinin fonksiyon kavramına ilişkin öğrenci düşüncelerini bilmeleri ve öğrencilerin kavram yanlışlarını giderebilmeleri bu kavramın anlamlı öğrenilmesinin sağlanması açısından yarar sağlayacaktır.

Bu araştırmada amaç matematik öğretmenlerinin öğrencilerin fonksiyon kavramına ilişkin kavram yanlışlarına yönelik yaklaşımlarının incelenmesidir. Araştırma bir hizmet içi eğitimin katılımcıları olan sekiz matematik öğretmeni ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Hizmet içi eğitimde katılımcı öğretmenlerin pedagojik alan bilgilerini geliştirmek hedeflenmiştir. Araştırmada belirli bir grup hakkında konu ile ilgili derinlemesine bilgi edinilmesi amaçlandığından nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan özel durum çalışması kullanılmıştır. Veriler araştırmacılar tarafından, literatürde belirlenen kavram yanlışlarından yararlanılarak geliştirilen 4 senaryo durumu aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Öğretmenler senaryo durumlarındaki açık uçlu soruların her birine yazılı olarak yanıt vermişlerdir. Veriler içerik analizi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın bulguları katılımcı matematik öğretmenlerinin öğrencilerin kavram yanlışlarını gidermede çözüm yolu olarak sorularla yönlendirme, karşıt örnekler verme, ön bilgileri hatırlatma ve farklı gösterim şekillerinden yararlanmaya başvurduklarını göstermiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar matematik öğretmenlerinin öğrencilerin fonksiyon kavramına ilişkin yanlışlarını belirleme ve gidermede olumlu yaklaşımlar sergilediğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: fonksiyon kavramı, kavram yanılığı, matematik öğretmeni



TEACHERS' APPROACHES TO STUDENTS MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT FUNCTION CONCEPT

BERNA TATAROĞLU TAŞDAN, AYTEN ERDURAN, ADEM ÇELİK

One type of knowledge that teachers need to have is pedagogical content knowledge. However it is dealt by many researchers with different models and components, knowledge of students' thinking is one of the components that is agreed on. Knowledge of students' thinking include to be aware of students' prior knowledge, to know students' conceptions and how students think, to determine students' misconceptions and learning difficulties. To have this knowledge helps a teacher for planning her/his instruction, appropriate decision making and improving her/his teaching practices. A concept in mathematics which students usually have misconception is function concept. A basic mathematical concept, function concept, is so important because of being a basic for many concepts like trigonometry, limits, continuity, derivatives and integrals. This concept is seen critical for advanced mathematics or other sciences. In this context, when the teachers know students' thinking about function concept and remove their misconceptions, it will contribute a lot to ensure a meaningful learning.

The purpose of this research is examining the mathematics teachers' approaches to students' misconceptions about function concept. The research was realized with eight mathematics teachers that were the participants of an in-service training. The aim of the training was developing participant teachers' pedagogical content knowledge. Case study, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study because of aiming to get in-depth knowledge about the group regarding the subject. Data were collected via 4 scenarios that were developed by the researchers on benefitting the misconceptions reported in the literature. The teachers gave responses to each of the open-ended questions in scenarios. The data were analyzed by using content analysis. Findings of the research showed that the participant mathematics teachers apply routing with questions, giving opposite examples, reminding prior knowledge and drawing on different representations for removing students' misconceptions. The obtained results showed that the mathematics teachers exhibited positive approaches for determining and removing students' misconceptions about function concept.

Keywords: function concept, misconceptions, mathematics teachers

İLKOKUL 1. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DRAMA TEMELLİ ÖĞRETİM İLE TOPLAMA İŞLEMİ İLE İLGİLİ ÖĞRENME SÜREÇLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

MESUT ÖZTÜRK, YAŞAR AKKAN, ABDULLAH KAPLAN, EMRE OKTAY, MUHAMMET DORUK, Asst. Prof. Dr. Tacettin ŞİMŞEK

Doğayı anlama çabasının bir sonucu olan ve yapısı gereği soyut prensip ve kuralları içeren matematikte, bu soyut prensiplerin ve kavramların keşfedilmesi, ancak bir takım somut deneyimler yoluyla gerçekleşebilir. Bu nedenle matematikte öğrencinin aktif durumda olduğu drama temelli öğretim yöntemi ile daha anlamlı ve kalıcı öğrenmenin gerçekleşeceği bir öğrenme ortamı yakalama fırsatı öğrencilere sunulabilir. Drama temelli öğretimin ilkokul birinci sınıf öğrencilerinin toplama işlemi ile ilgili öğrenme süreçlerini nasıl etkilediğini ortaya çıkarmayı amaçlayan bu çalışma 2013-2014 eğitim öğretim yılı bahar döneminde yapılmıştır. Bu bağlamda ilkokul birinci sınıf öğrencilerine toplama işlemi ile ilgili altı farklı drama uygulanmış, uygulama esnasında gözlemler yapılmış ve veri kaybı yaşanmaması için kamera kayıt cihazı ile kayıt yapılmış, uygulama sonunda ise öğrencilerle yarı yapılandırılmış mülakatlar yürütülmüştür. Elde edilen verilerden, öğrencilerin drama etkinliklerine katılmada istekli oldukları, toplama işlemini kavramsal olarak anlayabildikleri, toplama işleminin günlük hayatta kullanımının önemli olduğunun farkında oldukları, drama etkinlikleri içinde yer almaktan mutlu oldukları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Drama temelli öğretim, toplama işlemi, ilkokul 1. sınıf, drama

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ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION 1ST GRADE STUDENTS' ADDITION LEARNING PROCESSES THROUGH DRAMA BASED EDUCATION

MESUT ÖZTÜRK, YAŞAR AKKAN, ABDULLAH KAPLAN, EMRE OKTAY, MUHAMMET DORUK, Asst. Prof. Dr. Tacettin ŞİMŞEK

In mathematics, which is a result of the efforts to understand nature and which includes abstract principles and rules by nature, discovery of these abstract principals and concepts can be ensured only through some tangible experiences. This is why, with drama based education method, in which student is active in mathematics, it is possible to present a learning environment which ensures more meaningful and permanent learning to students. This study aims at revealing the effect on drama based teaching on primary education 1st grade students' learning processes about addition in mathematics; the study is carried out in 2013-2014 academic year, spring semester. In this context, six different dramas about addition are applied on 1st grade students, observations are done and in order to prevent any loss of information, the process is recorded with camera; after the application, semi-structured interviews with students are carried out. On the basis of these data, it is determined that students are willing to participate in drama activities, they can understand addition conceptually, they are aware of the importance of using addition in daily life and they are happy to participate in drama activities.

Keywords: Drama based instruction, collection, Grade 1 class, drama

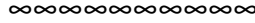
MATEMATİKTE ÜSTÜN ZEKÂ VE ÜSTÜN YETENEK KAVRAMLARI ÜZERİNE ALAN YAZIN İNCELEMESİ

ŞULE GÜÇYETER

Üstün zeka ve üstün yetenek kavramlarına yönelik ilginin artmasıyla birlikte, üstün zekalı ve yetenekli bireylere yönelik sunulacak eğitim-öğretim seçenekleri, eğitim öğretim hizmetlerinin neler olabileceği, en etkili yöntemlere nasıl başvurulacağı da önem kazanmaktadır. Genel alanlarda üstün zekalı ve yetenekli olarak tanı almanın yanında, üstün zeka ve yeteneğin spesifik bir alanda kendini göstermesi ile birlikte farklı disiplinlerde üstün zekalı ve yetenekli olma kavramı da ön plana çıkmaktadır. Üstün zeka ve yeteneğin spesifik olarak kendini gösterdiği en temel alanlardan biri de matematiktir. Matematikte üstün zekalı ve yetenekli bireylerin tanılanmaması, dolayısıyla uygun eğitim fırsatlarıyla karşılaştırılmaması neticesinde bu öğrencilerin yetenek gelişimleri bu durumdan olumsuz etkilenecek hem öğrenci hem toplum için kayıplara neden olabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, matematik alanında üstün zeka ve yetenek kavramlarıyla ilgili alan yazında yer alan tanımlar ve bu kavramlara yönelik alan uzmanlarının bakış açıları incelenecektir. Bu noktadan hareketle matematik alanında üstün zeka ve yetenekle ilgili alan uzmanlarının önemli gördüğü özellikler ile bu öğrencilerle etkileşimde olan öğretmenler, eğitimciler, akademisyenler vb. ilgililerin bakış açılarını inceleyen araştırmalardan derlenen önemli bulgular da paylaşılacaktır.

Çalışma matematikte üstün zekâlı ve yetenekli bireylere yönelik farkındalık oluşturması; bu alanda yetenekli bireylerin doğru tanılanması; matematikte yetenekli bireylerin yeteneklerini geliştirecek uygun eğitim fırsatlarıyla buluşturulması, öğretmen eğitim programlarında bu alanda yetenekli bireyler için yapılması gerekenler üzerine yeni araştırmaları teşvik etmesi açılarından önem arz etmektedir. Alan yazın incelemesi neticesinde ulaşılan sonuçlar kongre katılımcılarıyla paylaşılarak tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: matematikte üstün zeka, matematikte üstün yetenek



ABOUT MATHEMATICS SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE AND SUPERIOR SKILL CONCEPT LITERATURE SURVEY

ŞULE GÜÇYETER

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arařtırmaları teřvik etmesi aılarından nem arz etmektedir. Alan yazın incelemesi neticesinde ulařılan sonular kongre katılımcılarıyla paylařılarak tartıřılacaktır.

Keywords: In mathematics, superior intelligence, superior ability in mathematics

Bu çalışmada kesirlerin karşılaştırılmasında görülen kavram yanlışlarına yeni biri daha eklenecektir. 2013-2014 yılının ilk döneminde Konya İli Karatay İlçesinde 32 tane 7. Sınıf öğrencisinin katılımı ile gerçekleşen çalışmada nitel araştırma tekniklerinden görüşme tekniği ve doküman incelemesi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Öğrencilere günlük hayatla ilgili bir problem, araba benzin göstergesi, üzerinde verilmeyen noktaların kesir değerinin ne olduğu sorulmuştur. Bu soruyu yanlış cevaplayan 27 öğrencinin verdiği farklı cevaplar ve sahip oldukları kavram yanlışlarına konferanstaki sunumda ayrıntılı değinilecektir.

Keywords: Mathematics, Fractions, Misconceptions

THE IMPORTANCE OF LIFELONG LEARNING FOR TURKEY AND EU RELATIONSHIP IN THE GLOBAL AND CHANGING WORLD

SAHIRE DOGRU

The relationships between Turkey and European Union has a longer process of

crucial discussion to become a member of European Union for Turkey over two decades. There is not enough and satisfied improvement of progress during years. However, Turkey's hope to entering the EU has not been ended with help of globalizing networks of communication tools, social media, technologic improvements that helps lifelong learning. Turkey needs a lots projects for the EU Acquis throughout the adaptation process to represent Turkey's performance. Also, social awareness and adaptation is required by Turkish citizenship towards full membership of EU. Lifelong learning, technology and social media has substantial contribution to develop projects concerned with the public and civil society for introducing EU to more masses in Turkey, increasing efficiency of project and allowing better understanding and awareness of EU progress and objectives. This paper emphasizes that the importance of lifelong learning programs, projects and initiatives for Turkey to attend the EU. Because lifelong learning provide achievement in field like personal fulfillment, active citizenship, social inclusion, employability and adaptability.

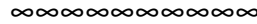
Keywords: Lifelong learning, EU and Turkey, technology, EU projects

UYARLANMIŞ BİRİNCİL LİTERATÜRE DAYALI YÖNTEMİN BİYOLOJİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ BİLİM İNSANI İMAJLARI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

SULTAN ÇIKRIK, MUSTAFA YEL

Bu araştırmanın amacı, uyarlanmış birincil literatüre dayalı yöntemin biyoloji öğretmen adaylarının bilim insanı imajları üzerine etkisini incelemektir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2013-2014 eğitim yılında Gazi Eğitim Fakültesi, Biyoloji Öğretmenliği programında 3. sınıfa kayıtlı 26 öğretmen adayı oluşturmuştur. Araştırma ön-son test tek gruplu deneysel desen modelinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada, öğretmen adaylarının bilim insanı imajlarının belirleyebilmek için, Chambers (1983) tarafından geliştirilen Bir Bilim İnsanı Çiz (DAST) ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Deneysel uygulamada sitoloji alanında 6 tane uyarlanmış bilimsel makale kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda, öğrencilerin bilim insanları ile ilgili olarak laboratuvar önlüklü, gözlüklü, sadece çalışan ve kendisini işine adan ve erkek bilim insanı gibi imajları benimsedikleri gözlenmiştir. Deneysel uygulama sonucunda, cinsiyet ve kullanılan laboratuvar araçları gibi bilim insanı imajı kategorilerinde değişiklikler gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uyarlanmış Birincil Literatür, Bilim İnsanı İmajı, Biyoloji, Öğretmen Adayı, Sitoloji, DAST.



THE EFFECT OF ADAPTED PRIMARY LITERATURE ON BIOLOGY PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' IMAGES OF THE SCIENTISTS

SULTAN ÇIKRIK, MUSTAFA YEL

The aim of this study, to investigate the effect of adapted primary literature on biology prospective teachers' images of the scientists. The sample of this study includes 26 prospective teachers from 3rd grade in Gazi Faculty of Education, Biology Education Department in the educational year of 2013-2014. The research was conducted in the pre-post test with single group design of experimental research model. In the research, to determine the prospective teachers' images of the scientists, DAST (Draw a Scientist) test developed by Chambers was used. Six adapted scientific articles in the cytology were used in experimental implementation. As a result of the study, it is observed that the students adopt images about scientists such as scientists with lab coats, glasses, just working and dedicating themselves to the work, and male scientists. As a result of the experimental implementation, changes were observed in categories of images of scientists, such as gender and use laboratory tools.

Keywords: Adapted primary literature, images Scientist, Biology, Teacher Candidate, Cytology, DAST.

STUDENTS' OPINIONS ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES BASED ON CONCEPTUAL CHANGE STRATEGIES

GÜLİZ AYDIN, ALİ GÜNAY BALIM

This study has been implemented in a secondary school in Izmir, Turkey. By means of the conceptual change strategies based on constructivist approach, students were taught the unit of "Cell Division and Heredity"; from the curriculum of 8th grade Science and Technology course. Students in the control group were taught along with the activities in the Science and Technology Curriculum; and students in the experimental group were taught with activities based on the constructivist approach (such as conceptual change texts, concept maps, mind maps, concept cartoons, analogies and models). The experimental study lasted for 8 weeks. Semi-structured interviews were conducted on the experimental group to understand their opinions about the method practiced. 8 students from the experimental group were interviewed and the interviews were recorded with the permissions of the students. Later, the interviews were written down and their qualitative analysis was made. The questions asked to students, the categories formed based on their answers, percentages and frequencies regarding these categories and students' statements are presented in tables. It has been observed that students find learning the lessons with techniques based on conceptual change strategies more useful and they also think that not only the activities that they did were educative and fun but also they would like to study the other units in Science lesson through similar activities.

Keywords: Student opinions, science education, conceptual change strategies

AKILLI TAHTA KULLANIMININ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MATEMATİK VE GEOMETRİ ÖZ-YETERLİLİK DÜZEYLERİNE ETKİSİ

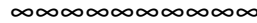
FATİH KALECİ, HABİP MEHMET SEVGİ, İBRAHİM ÇETİN

ÖZET: Bu araştırmanın amacı, akıllı tahta kullanımının öğrencilerinin matematik ve geometri derslerine yönelik sahip oldukları öz-yeterlilik inanç düzeylerine etkisini belirlemektir. Çalışmanın gerçekleşmesinde ön test-son test kontrol gruplu yarı deneysel desen modelinden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2013-2014 eğitim-öğretim yılında Konya ilindeki bir devlet okulunda 10. Sınıf düzeyinde eğitim gören 68 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma için 10. Sınıf matematik ders programında yer alan “İkinci Dereceden Denklemlerin Grafiği” konusu ve geometri ders programında yer alan “Doğrular” konusu seçilmiştir. Bu amaçla 3 hafta süren uygulamada, 34 öğrencinin yer aldığı deney grubunda akıllı tahta kullanılarak ders işlenmiş, diğer 34 öğrencinin yer aldığı kontrol grubunda ise geleneksel öğretim yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada verilerin toplanması aşamasında öğrencilerin matematik dersine karşı özyeterlilik düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla, Umay (2001) tarafından geliştirilmiş olan “Matematiğe Karşı Öz-yeterlilik Algısı Ölçeği” ve öğrencilerin geometriye yönelik öz yeterlik inanç düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla da Cantürk-Günhan ve Başer’in (2007) geliştirmiş oldukları “Geometri Öz-yeterlilik İnanç Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistiklerden, t-testinden ve tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) yöntemlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Veriler, SPSS 19.0 istatistik paket programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir.

Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, uygulama öncesinde deney ve kontrol gruplarındaki öğrencilerin matematik dersine karşı öz-yeterlilik algıları ve geometri dersine yönelik öz-yeterlilik inanç puanları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmazken, yapılan uygulama sonrasında gruplardaki öğrencilerin matematik dersine karşı öz-yeterlilik algıları ve geometri dersine yönelik öz-yeterlilik inanç puanları arasında deney grubu lehine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı Tahta, Matematik Eğitimi, Öz-yeterlilik, Matematiğe Karşı Öz-yeterlilik Algısı, Geometriye Yönelik Öz-Yeterlilik.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı Tahta, Matematik Eğitimi, Öz-yeterlilik, Matematiğe Karşı Öz-yeterlilik Algısı, Geometriye Yönelik Öz-Yeterlilik.



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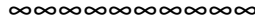
Keywords: Smart Board, Mathematics Education, Self-efficacy, self-efficacy in mathematics Perception, Self-Efficacy !Toward! Geometry.

GELECEĞİN SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİ VE FENİN GÜNLÜK HAYATLARINDAKİ YERİ

YASEMİN BÜYÜKŞAHİN, PINAR ÖZDEMİR ŞİMŞEK

Ülkemiz fen bilimleri ders kapsamında sorgulayan, araştıran, bilimi hayatını kolaylaştırmada kullanabilen bireyler yetiştirmek esastır. Bu nedenle araştırmada geleceğin bilim adamlarını yetiştirecek olan sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının günlük hayatlarında bilimsel bilgileri kullanma düzeyleri ve fenin günlük hayattaki yerine verdikleri önem hakkındaki görüşlerinin tespiti amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada amaçlı örnekleme yöntemiyle tespit edilmiş Bartın Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi İlköğretim Bölümü Sınıf Öğretmenliği 1. ve 2. sınıfta öğrenim görmekte olan 9 öğretmen adayı çalışma grubunu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada nitel yöntem kullanılmış, çalışma 'durum çalışması deseni' ile yürütülmüştür. Veriler, formu araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen yarı-yapılandırılmış görüşmeler kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Toplanan veriler içerik analizi yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Görüşme analizlerine göre sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının fen okuryazarlığına dair bilgi sahibi olmalarına ve fen eğitiminde model olma için fenin günlük hayatla ilişkilendirilmesi gerektiğine inanmalarına rağmen bilinçli olarak feni günlük hayatlarında kullanmadıkları tespit edilmiştir. Sınıf öğretmeni yetiştirme programının fen okuryazarlığını geliştirmede yeterli olmadığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Öğretim programının geliştirilmesi ve uygulama derslerinin artırılması gibi önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sınıf öğretmeni adayları, günlük hayat, fen bilgisi



PRIMARY TEACHER OF THE FUTURE AND THE LOCATION OF SCIENCE IN THEIR DAILY LIVES

YASEMİN BÜYÜKŞAHİN, PINAR ÖZDEMİR ŞİMŞEK

It is essential to educate individuals who can use science in daily life, investigate and research in our country's science course. Therefore, the research is intended to identify the pre-service primary teachers' who will train scientists of future, the level of scientific knowledge use in their daily lives and the importance they attach science in daily life. The sample group, which is selected through the purposive sampling method, included nine teacher candidates enrolled in Primary Teacher Program of Faculty of Education in Bartın University. In the study was used qualitative methods and carried out 'case study design'. The data, form developed by researchers was obtained using half-structured interview. The collected data were analyzed by the content analysis method. According to the analysis of interview pre-service teachers have knowledge about science literacy and believe it should be associated with daily life for being a model for science education despite it is identified they don't use the science consciously use in everyday life. Teacher training program is not sufficient in improving science literacy has been concluded. Suggestions have been made, such as development of the curriculum and increase implementation lessons.

Keywords: Class teacher candidates, everyday life, science

INTERACTIVE E-LEARNING MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND SAMPLE APPLICATIONS IN THE FIELD OF MATHEMATICS

CELAL MURAT KANDEMİR

Today, thanks to rapid developments in the information and communication technologies (ICT), learning styles of the students have been getting more and more changes. There is a few time less than 20 minutes in order to attract attention of the new learners named as digital generation, and to keep their motivations at the same levels. Thus, the course materials are offered to the students through being prepared in small pieces instead of in one batch. After giving fundamental information intended to teach, preparing interactive e-learning materials, which enable students to learn by themselves in order to reinforce the learning, can be carried out easily by using today's information and communication technologies. To provide more benefits from information and communication technologies in education, the Act of Increasing Opportunities and Improving Technology called briefly "FATİH project" was introduced with the 52 pilot schools in 2011. Under the scope of the project, e-learning content is required in order to be used inside and outside of the classroom by the teachers and the students. These contents play an important role in the use of information and communication technologies in education, and the success of FATİH project. Using of Information and communication technologies to support learning by teachers, preparing e-learning materials by the teachers themselves, and being able to update existing materials, when it is required are important. In this study, a road map is proposed for the teachers in order to develop interactive e-learning materials, which can attract new learners' attentions, and sample applications are developed for the different subjects in the field of elementary mathematics through using this proposed road map. When developing interactive e-learning materials, some information about the selection of free or open source software and about how to use them are given in there.

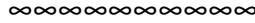
Keywords: e-öğrenme, etkileşimli içerik, bit okur yazarlığı, eğitim teknolojileri

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ SABİT FONKSİYONLARIN PERİYODU İLE İLGİLİ KAVRAM İMAJLARI

ABDULKADİR ÖNER, ERHAN ERTEKİN

Bu çalışmanın amacı, ilköğretim matematik öğretmen adaylarının sabit fonksiyonların periyoduyla ilgili kavram imajlarını belirlemektir. Çalışma, 2011-2012 eğitim-öğretim yılında bir devlet üniversitesinin ilköğretim Matematik Öğretmenliği programının 1.sınıfına kayıtlı 58 öğretmen adayı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının kavram imajları periyot özelinde detaylı incelendiğinden araştırmanın deseni nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden örnek olay çalışmasıdır. Araştırmanın amacına uygun olarak öğretmen adaylarına grafik temsili verilen sabit bir fonksiyonun periyodik olup olmadığı sorulmuştur. Gerek bu soruya verilen cevaplar gerekse maksimum çeşitlilik örnekleme ile belirlenen katılımcılarla yapılan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerden elde edilen veriler içerik analizine tabi tutulmuş ve öğretmen adaylarının sabit fonksiyonların periyoduyla ilgili imajları Tall ve Vinner'in (1981) kavram imajı-kavram tanımı teorisi çerçevesinde belirlenmiştir. Shama'ya (1998) göre sabit fonksiyon periyodik değildir. Dormolen ve Zaslavsky'ye (2003) göre sabit bir fonksiyonun değerlerinin değişmemesi ve periyodunun olmaması nedeniyle buna dayanak gösterilebilir. Bu yaklaşım kabul edildiğinde, araştırmaya katılan öğretmen adaylarının %36'sı fonksiyonun periyodik olduğunu belirtip soruyu yanlış cevaplamış, %55'i ise doğru cevaba ulaşmıştır. Öğretmen adaylarından cevabını açıklayanların %55'i fonksiyonun "sabit" olduğu ve %10'u "belirli bir aralığa sahip olmadığı" için periyodik olmadığını belirtmiştir. Öte yandan, %18'i "düzenli tekrarlara sahip olduğu" ve %15'i "sabit" olduğu için periyodik olduğunu belirtmiştir. Fonksiyonun sabit olmasının hem periyodik olmasına hem de olmamasına gerekçe olarak gösterilmesi, Dormolen ve Zaslavsky'nin (2003) sabit fonksiyon tanımının matematikte bir dejenerasyon olduğu düşüncesini desteklemektedir. Matematiksel tanımların uygun olmayan örneklerle neden olmayacak şekilde kapsayıcı nitelikte olması gerektiği; aksi takdirde yanlış imajlara neden olabileceği çıkarımında bulunabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kavram İmajı, Kavram Tanımı, Periyot, Sabit Fonksiyon



PRESERVICE TEACHERS' CONCEPT IMAGES RELATED TO THE PERIOD OF CONSTANT FUNCTIONS'

ABDULKADİR ÖNER, ERHAN ERTEKİN

This study has been conducted to investigate preservice elementary mathematics teachers' concept images related to the period of constant functions'. The sample consists of 58 freshmen preservice elementary mathematics teachers who were registered to a Turkish state university in 2011-2012 academic year. This qualitative study's design is case study. A constant function has been asked whether it is periodic or not by giving its graph. After collecting data by this question and semi-structured interviews done with some selected participants, content analysis was examined to investigate period images in the spotlight of Tall and Vinner's (1981) concept image-concept definition theory. According to Shama's (1998) approach that constant function is not periodic, 36% of participants misanswered while 55% of them answered correct. Constancy of function has been a reason for periodicity (with 55%) and also for nonperiodicity (with 15%) of it, which supports for Dormolen and Zaslavsky's (2003) assertion that a constant function is a degeneration of the period concept. Finally, mathematical definitions have to be done "well" in order not to cause counter-examples and unsuitable concept images.

Keywords: Concept image, Concept Definition, Period, Fixed Function

KHALIFA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH (KUSTAR) STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS MATHEMATICS IN THE LIGHT OF VARIABLES SUCH AS GENDER, NATIONALITY, MATHEMATICS SCORES AND THE COURSE THEY ARE ATTENDING

YOUSEF ABOSALEM

This study was aimed at identifying the attitudes of the students of Khalifa University towards mathematics. The sample of this study consisted of 88 (out of 216) students distributed evenly according to gender. 56.9% of the sample were Emiratis and 53.1% were expatriates. The Attitude Towards Mathematics Inventory (ATMI) was implemented in collecting the data.

The results of this study indicated that there were slight statistically significant differences between students' attitudes towards mathematics and mathematics achievement scores, age, the course they are attending, students' high school type, gender and their academic level. Additionally, the results indicated that there were statistically significant differences between self-confidence, enjoyment and value with and students' nationalities. Expatriates students showed higher positive attitudes towards mathematics than the Emirati students. Also, the results showed that there was a slight statistical relationship between enjoyment and students' academic level.

Finally, this study revealed that 62.67% of the sample have self-confidence in dealing with mathematics, 84.4% felt that mathematics has a great value to them, and 75.49% showed enjoyment in dealing with mathematics.

Keywords: Attitudes, mathematics, age, gender, nationality, course attending

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FACTORS AFFECTING THE FREQUENCY OF ICT USAGE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS TEACHING

VASILKA VITANOVA, TATJANA ATANASOVA-PACHEMSKA, SANJA PACHEMSKA

Intensive and rapid development of ICT lead to popularization and necessity of its use, and changes in all spheres including education as a process.

A research was conducted in order to ensure valid and reliable assessment of the extent and nature of ICT knowledge and skills of teachers in primary schools, to identify the factors that affect the frequency of use of ICT in teaching and to identify strategies for enhancing development effectiveness future.

The research surveyed 214 teachers from 10 primary schools in the Southeast region of Macedonia. Technique Modeling of Structural Equations was used to determine the relative strength of the factors affecting the frequency of use of ICT in teaching. The results show that the highest percentage of 58.4 % of the teachers often use ICT in teaching, 33.6 % rarely use ICT, 7 % of respondents use ICT at all times, and only 0.9 % do not use ICT for teaching purposes. ICT competencies of teachers, number of training, years of computer use, possession of personal computer and having Internet at home proved as influential factors for ICT usage frequency in teaching.

The survey results were analyzed using SPSS 19, Excel and Amos Graphics 18.

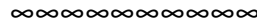
Keywords: ICT knowledge and skills, ICT in teaching, modeling with structural equations.

ÖĞRENCİLERİN PROBLEME DAYALI ÖĞRENME YÖNTEMİNİN UYGULANMASI HAKKINDAKİ DEĞERLENDİRMELERİ

AHMET ELBİSTANLI, CENGİZ TÜYSÜZ, BİLAL YILDIRIM, ERDAL TATAR

Bu çalışmada 11. sınıf kimya dersi kimyasal denge konusunun probleme dayalı öğrenme (PDÖ) yöntemi ile işlenmesi hakkındaki öğrenci görüşlerinin elde edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla; 30 öğrencinin bulunduğu bir sınıfta kimyasal denge konusunun PDÖ yöntemi ile işlenmesinin ardından öğrencilere PDÖ değerlendirme ölçeği, grup çalışmalarını değerlendirme ölçeği ve öğrencilerin kendini değerlendirme anketi uygulanmıştır. PDÖ değerlendirme ölçeğinden elde edilen verilerin analizi sonucunda yüksek bir ortalama elde edilmiştir. Ölçeğe verilen cevaplar incelendiğinde; öğrencilerin PDÖ yöntemi ile kendilerine olan güven duygusunun arttığını, araştırma yapıp bunları derslerde kullanabilmeyi öğrendiklerini, karşılaştıkları problemlere çözümler üretebilme ve bu çözümleri analiz edebilme yeteneklerinin arttığını ifade ettikleri görülmektedir. Öğrenciler bu ölçekteki açık uçlu sorulara kimyayı bu şekilde öğrenmenin zevkli olduğunu düşündüklerini ve araştırma yapmayı ve konuların kitap dışında da olduğunu görmeyi olumlu buldukları cevaplarını vermişlerdir. Bununla birlikte öğrenciler araştırma imkânlarının sınırlı olduğunu, konunun uzadığını, az soru çözüldüğünü, araştırma süresinin yetersiz olduğunu belirtmiştir. Grup çalışmalarını değerlendirme anketinden elde edilen verilerin analizi sonucunda yüksek bir ortalama elde edilmiştir. Öğrenciler ölçekteki sorulara; grup çalışmalarında karşılıklı saygı ve işbirliği geliştirdikleri, grup halinde öğrenmeyi olumlu buldukları cevaplarını vermelerinin yanında, grup içi işbirliğinin ve görev paylaşımının istenen seviyede olmadığı ve grupların öğrenciler tarafından oluşturulmasının daha iyi olacağı yönünde cevaplar da verilmiştir. Öğrencilerin kendilerini değerlendirme anketinden elde edilen verilerin analizi sonucunda öz başarı hususunda yüksek bir ortalama elde edilmiştir. Öğrenciler ölçekteki sorulara, süreç boyunca derslere ilgi gösterdikleri ve kendilerine verilen görevleri yerine getirdikleri, genel olarak kendilerini başarılı olarak buldukları cevabını vermekle beraber bazı öğrenciler grupta sadece kendisinin çaba sarf ettiklerini bazıları ise geri planda kaldığını belirtmektedir. Ayrıca kimya dersini anlayamadığı için kendisinin başarısız olduğunu düşünen öğrenciler de vardır. Sonuç olarak öğrencilerin PDÖ yöntemi hakkında bazı geliştirilmesi gereken hususların olduğunu düşünmeleriyle beraber olumlu görüşlere sahip oldukları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: probleme dayalı öğrenme, grup çalışması, kimyasal denge, kimya öğretimi



DETERMINATION OF STUDENTS' REVIEWS ABOUT APPLICATION OF PROBLEM BASED LEARNING

AHMET ELBİSTANLI, CENGİZ TÜYSÜZ, BİLAL YILDIRIM, ERDAL TATAR

In this study it has been aimed to obtain the 11th grade students' opinion about carrying out the problem-based learning (PBL) method in chemical equilibrium topic in chemistry. For this purpose; PBL assessment questionnaire, group study assessment questionnaire and self-assessment questionnaire have been applied to 30 students after chemical equilibrium topic has been studied. Analysis results of the PBL questionnaire have shown a high average. According to the answers given to the questionnaire, students have had more self-confidence with PBL method, have learned how to search and use the findings in the class, and have had more ability to produce and analyze solutions to problems which they have faced. According to the responses to open-ended questions in this questionnaire; students think that learning chemistry with PBL is entertaining, and they take a bright view of searching for the lesson and discerning the topics not only in the book, but also in elsewhere. Nevertheless, students have pointed out that research opportunities and period were limited; PBL was taking more time and limiting problem solving activities. Analysis results of the group study assessment questionnaire have shown a high average. Students have answered to the questionnaire that they have enhanced collaboration and mutual respect, and have approved to learn with the group. Despite, they have pointed out that cooperation and task-sharing among the group member weren't at the desired level and it would be better to create the groups by themselves. Analysis results of the self-assessment questionnaire have shown a high average in self success. However, students have

answered that they have shown interest in course along the process, fulfilled the tasks given to them and found themselves successful, some students have stated that only they made an effort and some others expressed that that they remained in the background. Also some students thought themselves as unsuccessful because of they couldn't understand the chemistry. As conclusion, it has been determined that students have positive opinions about PBL method while they think that PBL method has some matters must be developed.

Keywords: Problem based learning, teamwork, chemical equilibrium, chemistry education

THE ANALYSIS OF THE ATTENTION LEVELS OF INDIVIDUALS PLAYING GOLF

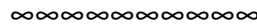
AHMET TUNÇ, MEHİBE AKANDERE, GÜLSÜM BAŞTUĞ

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether the golf exercises effect the attention level of the individuals in 14-15 years of age. The sample group of the study is occuring 60 students in 14-15 age group from Hekimoğlu Ticaret Meslek High School located in Selçuklu District of Konya. The mean age of the subjects participating in the study as the experimental group is 14.80 ± 1.38 years, mean age of the control group is 14.90 ± 1.39 years. Before and after the 8 weeks process Bourdon (1955) attention test is applied.

SPSS 16.0 programme is used in evaluation and using the calculated values. Datas are summarized in the percentage and frequency tables. The test of the datas distribution is normal or not made by One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test method and fixed that datas have normal distribution. Because of the datas have normal distribution, to fix the differences of the groups independent sample t test is applied. For the pre-test – post test comparisons in the group paired samples t test is used. In this study the error level is set as 0.05. it is fixed that there is a significant difference between experimental group and control group in the final test ($p < 0,05$). It is fixed that there is a statistically significant difference between pre test and post test values in the comparison of the pre test and post test of the subjects who participated to the survey. ($p < 0,05$). In this comparisons it is found that the post test values are higher then pre test values. In the comparison of the monthly income status of the pre test and post test values of the participants, it is fixed that there is statistically significant difference between monthly income statuses of the participants in terms of experiment group. ($p < 0,05$). However for the control group there is not any statistically significant difference between monthly income statuses. ($p > 0,05$).

As a result, in the survey made for inspecting the attention levels of the individuals in 14 – 15 age group who are making golf excersises, it is fixed that the golf excersise applied to the test gruop effects the attention level of the kids significantly. In this context, we can say that the golf excersise positively effect the attention properties of the kids in 14-15 age group.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, dikkat, egzersiz, golf sporu



THE ANALYSIS OF THE ATTENTION LEVELS OF INDIVIDUALS PLAYING GOLF

AHMET TUNÇ, MEHİBE AKANDERE, GÜLSÜM BAŞTUĞ

Bu çalışmanın amacı, golf sporu egzersizinin 14-15 yaş grubu bireylerde dikkat düzeyini etkileyip etkilemediğinin araştırılmasıdır. Çalışmanın örneklem grubu Konya ili Selçuklu ilçesi Mehmet Halil İbrahim Hekimoğlu Ticaret Meslek Lisesinde okuyan 14-15 yaş grubu 60 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmaya deney gurubu olarak katılan deneklerin yaş ortalaması $14,80 \pm 1,38$ yıl, kontrol gurubunun yaş ortalaması ise $14,90 \pm 1,39$ yıldır. 8 haftalık sürecin öncesinde ve sonrasında hem kontrol hem denek gruplarına Bourdon (1955) dikkat testi uygulanmıştır.

Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde ve hesaplanmış değerlerin bulunmasında SPSS 16.0 istatistik paket program kullanılmıştır. Veriler yüzde ve frekans tabloları erilerek özetlenmiştir. Verilerin normal dağılım gösterip göstermediği One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov testi ile test edilmiş ve verilerin normal dağılım gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Veriler normal dağılım gösterdiği için guruplar arasındaki farklılığın tespiti için inepended sample t testi kullanılmıştır. Gurup içi ön test – son test karşılaştırmalarında ise, paired samples t testi kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada hata düzeyi 0.05 olarak alınmıştır.

Arařtırmaya katılan deney ve kontrol grubu arasında son test bakımından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık olduđu tespit edilmiřtir ($p<0,05$). Arařtırmaya deney grubu olarak katılan deneklerin ön test – son test karşılařtırılmasında, ön test ve son test deđerleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık olduđu tespit edilmiřtir ($p<0,05$). Bu karşılařtırmalarda son test deđerlerinin ön test deđerlerinden yüksek olduđu bulunmuřtur. Arařtırmaya katılan deneklere iliřkin ön test ve son test deđerlerinin aylık gelir durumu bakımından karşılařtırılmasında, aylık gelir durumları arasında deney grubu bakımından ön test ve son test sonuçları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiřtir ($p<0,05$). Ancak kontrol gurubu bakımından aylık gelir durumlar arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilememiřtir ($p>0,05$).

Sonuç olarak, golf sporu egzersizi yapan 14-15 yař grubu bireylerin dikkat düzeylerinin incelenmesi amacı ile yapılan arařtırmada, deney grubuna uygulanan golf sporu egzersizinin çocukların dikkat düzeylerinde anlamlı farklılıđa neden olduđu bulunmuřtur. Bu bağlamda golf sporu egzersizinin 14-15 yař grubu çocuklarda dikkat özelliklerini olumlu yönde etkilediđini söyleyebiliriz.

Keywords: Child, attention, exercise, golf sport

9-16 age range for 16 weeks which is 2 hours in a week. As a result of 16 weeks basic football training, It was observed that whether there were any changes in reaction time or not.

SPSS 16.0 Statistical packet program was used in evaluating data and finding calculated values. Data were summarized in light of average and standard deviation. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used in order to test whether there were any normal distribution in data and it was ascertained that data did not show normal distribution. Because data did not show normal distribution, Man Whitney-U test was used in order to determine variety among independent variables, and Wilcoxon test was used to determine variety among dependent variable. Error was taken as 0.05 in this study.

It was not observed semantic variety statistically in terms of body weights, body mass index, visual reaction time left variables in comparing pre-final test values of experiment group involved in research($P>0,05$). Despite that fat%, in terms of visual reaction time sağ variable , was determined to be semantic differences between pre - final test values statistically ($P<0,05$). In this comparison fat% was found to be significantly higher than final test values obtained for visual reaction time right. ($P<0,05$)

It was observed semantic difference statistically in terms of visual reaction time right, visual reaction time variables in comparing pre-final test values of experiment group involved in research($P>0,05$). In spite of that, in terms of body weights, body mass index and fat% variables, it was determined to be semantic differences between pre - final test values statistically ($P<0,05$). In this comparison, body weights, body mass index and fat% pre-test values were found meaningfully lower than body weights, body mass index and fat% final-test values ($P<0,05$).

In this study; it was concluded that it is necessary to apply regular reaction program as well as severities and intensity of training in soccer or different branches.

Keywords: Reaction time, football, anthropometry

THE EFFECT OF PRACTICES IN THE LABORATORY COURSE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC PROCESS SKILLS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES

EYLEM EROĞLU DOĞAN, YUNUS ÖZYURT

The purpose of science education is to train learners as science literate individuals. It is fundamental to have students gain essential knowledge about science as well as learn how to access knowledge during this process. As it is known that scientific process skills (SPS) of individuals can be developed starting from the early ages so the importance of classroom teachers having sufficient knowledge about this issue becomes more clear. The aim of this research is to examine the effect of the course designed to improve scientific process skills of classroom teacher candidates on redounding these process skills. In the study, survey and document analysis methods are used and one group pretest-posttest experimental design was adopted. The research sample is composed of 2nd year undergraduate elementary teacher candidates (N=41) at Abant İzzet Baysal University . In the study, Integrated SPS Test (Geba, Aşkar & Özkan, 1992) and rubrics prepared by the researcher with the aim of assessing lab reports and experiments designed by the participants were used as data collection instruments. Teacher candidates having been done experiments designed for the development of their science process skills for seven weeks and lab reports written by them were collected and assessed. SPS test was administered as pretest-posttest before and after the experiments having been performed. After the intervention, teacher candidates were asked to design experiments that can be used in elementary school grade 3 level science lessons for developing science process skills. The use and content of the experiments designed by teacher candidates were assessed in terms of overlap with science process skills. In the analysis of data obtained, frequency distributions and paired samples t-test were used. The findings revealed that science process skills of teacher candidates in this laboratory course were improved and they could applied them into practice.

Keywords: Scientific process skills, laboratory practice, teacher candidate

INQUIRY-BASED LEARNING IN CHINA : LESSON LEARNED FOR SCHOOL SCIENCE PRACTICES

PRASART NUANGCHALERM

This study aims to explore inquiry-based learning in teacher preparation program in China. Data were collected by qualitative methods; classroom observation, videotape recording, photography, and interviewing were employed. The results can be explained in terms of lesson learned for school science practices. It can be understandable, simply to incorporate for general science classroom, and also be implied to instructional science practices. The findings help us to understanding what inquiry-based classroom is and how inquiry-based learning are.

Keywords: inquiry-based learning, science teaching, scientific inquiry

APPLICATION OF MATHEMATICS TO TRANSPORT PHENOMENA

NORMAN LONEY

In the delivery of advanced engineering and science courses, it appears that the most common deficit in undergraduate students' preparation is the lack of exposure to the applications of mathematics. In order to succeed in graduate studies chemical engineering students must have more than an adequate understanding of the science of transport phenomena. However, transport phenomena are acutely coupled to the application of mathematics. While practitioners of advanced transport phenomena (Slattery, Bird et. al) frequently use mathematics as a tool to expose the behavior of complex systems this approach is not prevalent in undergraduate programs. Addressing this deficit in the undergraduate programs could have immediate positive impact on interdisciplinary and cross disciplinary communities as mathematics is the common language between all of the physical sciences. Material has been developed that is aimed at improving the level of understanding and the application of mathematics as a tool for chemical engineers. This material consists of brief descriptions of given mathematical methods followed by several complete examples demonstrating the previously described mathematical approach. There is an abundance of examples that can be adopted from current or recent physical science and engineering research literature to constitute teaching portfolios. As an example, a book was published by CRC Press in 2000) and was adopted in various chemical engineering programs in the USA. Applied Mathematical Methods for Chemical Engineers, has been adopted by 9 (nine) schools and is currently in its 2nd Ed. (January 2007). This one example indicates the need and strong opportunity for such mathematical applications to be produced and delivered to the various engineering and technology communities through existing undergraduate programs.

Keywords: transport phenomena, mathematics, applications

A NEW E-LEARNING PARADIGM: TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

JULIET OKPO

Technology we believe can place a greater range of tools and resources at the disposal of teachers and students and one of the by-products of the speed with which things change in the era of the ICT revolution is that there is a lot of new paradigms which is explored in this work. Several of the tools and techniques available for the delivery of electronic learning are presented. Also, basic IT tools are shown to possess considerable capabilities alongside the discussions of specialized tools such as symbolic, computer algebra and graphical simulation packages and their contributions to learning. Presented in this paper also is the adaptation of hardware which was originally designed for recreation and entertainment to e-learning.

Keywords: e-learning,paradigm, hardware, tools, techniques

POTENTIAL USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN MATHEMATICAL MODELING THE FIRST STEPS OF RESEARCH

MORGANA SCHELLER, MARIA SALETT BIEMBENGUT

This article presents and analyzes one practice of scientific initiation developed from the use of modeling and digital technologies on basic research projects as a way to stimulate the art of research. The empirical study was conducted in a public agricultural institution in southern Brazil, in which high school students develop research papers at school, during one year. Data were collected through observation of the students activities, field reports, articles and the socialization material. They were analyzed using content analysis of Bardin (1979). Results points that the use of digital technologies enhances the work of mathematical modeling and, both articulated with discussions related to the reality of those involved, promote students: motivation in learning and research; autonomy; reflexion and knowledge to the expression of their own actions and even math itself.

Keywords: Modeling, digital technology, project, scientific initiation

EFFECT OF GENDER-RELATED DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND RETENTION OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TAUGHT GEOMETRY USING PROBLEM SOLVING APPROACH

ABBAS MUHAMMAD GUMEL, HABU GALADIMA

This study investigates the effect of gender related differences on Geometry Achievement and retention of senior secondary school students. A pretest-posttest experimental control group research design was used. A total of 70 SS3 students were selected from about 9,540 students of Jigawa state using stratified random sampling techniques. Both male and female group were treated using problem solving approach. The instruments used for data collection were Researchers Made Test (RMT), Geometry Achievement Test (GAT) and Geometry Retention-Test (GRT). Data collected were analyzed using t-test statistic. Finding statistically showed the existence of significant difference between male and female students 'performance in Geometry Achievement Test, while there is no significant difference in male and female performance in Geometry Retention-Test. Based on the findings, Mathematics Teachers are encouraged to use problem solving approach (polya model) in teaching Mathematics.

Keywords: : Gender Related Difference, Achievement, Retention, Geometry, Secondary school

FAILURE IN MATHEMATICS

LAMIN SAIDY

The learning and teaching of mathematics in our schools cannot be over emphasized. Its importance is quite enormous and so vital to our daily lives in this 21st century.

But, in my part of the World, Africa, to be specific, The Gambia, West Africa, it is a very big concern to both partners in education, that is parents, educators, teachers, donors and all those in the training of teachers, that is University of The Gambia and The Gambia College-School of Education, pupils are every year failing Mathematics at both internal and external examinations for both the Lower Basics Schools, Upper Basic Schools and Senior Secondary Schools.

At the Lower Basic Schools, pupils in grade threes and fives sit to the National Assessment Test NAT and according results given by West African Examination Council WAEC, the number of candidates failing Mathematics is on the increase at an alarming rate.

In the upper Basic School level, pupils in grade nines nationwide, the number candidates failing Mathematics is also very high each year after The Gambia Basic School Certificate Examination results are released by WAEC.

Also in the Senior Secondary School sector, it is more pathetic because this is the transition stage to University and in The Gambia, before a candidates gets admission into The University of The Gambia, you must have a credit of a minimum of six 6 grade in both English and Mathematics and i want to belief, it is the requirement if not all Universities in the entire World. Now tell me if candidates or pupils fail Mathematics at these levels, then what will happen to the future of our education sectors, because these will be the teachers and stake-holders in the education, it will be detrimental then since the World cannot go without Mathematics, its concerning.

Keywords: TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS IN SCHOOL

content knowledge. This knowledge is seen in the models as terms like knowledge of learners and their characteristics, knowledge of students' understanding, knowledge of students' cognitions in mathematics. In the definitions although there are some different points, they generally indicate the same content.

In this study it is aimed to present a literature review on knowledge of students' thinking which is one component of pedagogical content knowledge. First, the components of pedagogical content knowledge and the place of knowledge of students thinking in the models were examined. Then, knowledge of students' thinking was examined thoroughly. In the light of the literature the subcomponents of knowledge of students' thinking were organized as: eliciting students' current knowledge, connecting prior knowledge to new knowledge, valuing students' questions and thinking, foreseeing students' thinking, determining students' misconceptions and considering students individual differences.

Keywords: teacher pedagogical content knowledge, the information about students understanding

SERVICE LEARNING IN SCIENCE TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM: CONCEPTS AND PRACTICES

PRASART NUANGCHALERM

Service learning is now challenging higher education in the 21st century. The concepts of service learning influenced to science teachers preparation program in terms of outcome-based education. The purpose of this paper aims to represent concepts relevant to service learning in science teacher preparation program and also practices of how service learning meet the 21st century skills. Documentary analysis and empirical study are employed for qualitative explanation. Finding revealed that service learning is an important instructional strategy in science teacher preparation program and it needs to be incorporated into curriculum for developing 21st century science teachers.

Keywords: service learning, preservice teacher, science teacher, teacher preparation

ORTAÖĞRETİM MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN HATALI ÇÖZÜMLERİNİ ÖNGÖRME BECERİLERİ

GÜLCAN ÖZTÜRK, GÖZDE AKYÜZ

Öğrencilerin matematiksel düşüncelerini geliştirmek için yapılması gerekenleri vurgulayan matematiksel düşünme odaklı öğretim uygulamasına katılan 40 ortaöğretim matematik öğretmen adayı ile gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada, öğretmen adaylarının yapmış oldukları planlarda öğrencilerinin hatalı çözümlerini öngörme becerilerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada deneysel araştırma desenlerinden tekrarlı ölçümler deseni ile nitel veri toplama yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesini içeren karma araştırma deseni kullanılmıştır. Öğretim uygulaması öncesinde, sonrasında ve bir yarıyıl sonrasında öğretmen adaylarına üst düzey düşünme süreçlerini içeren bir problem verilerek bu problem çerçevesinde planlar yapmaları istenmiştir. Planlar araştırmanın dayandığı teorik çerçeveye uygun bir araç olan ders planlama öğeleri rubriği ile incelenerek analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda öğretim uygulaması öncesindeki planlarda teorik çerçevedeki öğelerden biri olan öğrencilerin hatalı çözümlerini öngörmede öğretmen adaylarının yetersiz oldukları görülmüştür. Öğretim uygulaması sonrasında ve bir yarıyıl sonrasındaki planlarda ise öğrencilerin yapabilecekleri hatalar açıkça ifade edildiği için öğrencilerin hatalı çözümlerini öngörme ögesinde öğretmen adaylarının başarılı oldukları ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: matematiksel düşünme, matematik öğretimi, matematik öğretimini planlama

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PRESERVICE SECONDARY MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' SKILLS IN ANTICIPATING THEIR STUDENTS' INCORRECT THINKING

GÜLCAN ÖZTÜRK, GÖZDE AKYÜZ

In this study, it is aimed to determine the preservice teachers' skills in anticipating students' incorrect thinking. The study was performed with 40 preservice teachers who participated in the instruction focused on mathematical thinking and emphasized what needs to be done to improve students' mathematical thinking. Mixed methods research including repeated measures design and content analysis was used in the research. The preservice teachers were asked to plan lessons that used a task with a high level of cognitive demand before, right after and one semester after the instruction. These plans were assessed and analyzed with scoring rubric for attention to students' thinking which is a tool compatible with the theoretical framework of the research.. As a result of analysis, it was observed that the preservice teachers' skills in anticipating students' incorrect thinking, which is one of the components of the theoretical framework of the research, were inadequate before the instruction. In the plans right after and one semester after the instruction, it was emerged that the preservice teachers were successful in anticipating students' incorrect thinking because the errors that might be done by students were stated clearly.

Keywords: mathematical thinking, teaching mathematics, mathematics education planning

BAYES RISK FOR SELECTION THE MEDIAN CATEGORY FROM EVEN SAMPLE SIZE IN K-NOMIAL DISTRIBUTION

KAWTHER HAMZA

Bayes risk procedure is proposed for selecting the median (middle most value) in multinomial cell when the number of observation is even. Bayesian decision –theoretic approach with linear loss function and conjunction prior Dirichlet distribution is used to construct this procedure for it we need to deriving . Some concluding remarks and suggestions for future work are also included.

Keywords: bayesian procedure ,ranking and selection approach ,medain

THE IMPACT OF SOCIOCULTURAL DIALECTICAL METHOD ON STUDENTS' BEHAVIORAL, COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL ENGAGEMENT

PINAR GÖKSU, YILMAZ SAGLAM

This study aimed to determine the impact of sociocultural dialectical method (SCD) on students' behavioral, cognitive and emotional engagement. The study adopted an AB quasi-experimental model in gathering and analyzing data. The sample involved three teachers' classroom practices. The study has two main stages. In the first stage, the teachers' classroom practices were video recorded. In the second phase, the teachers were asked to use sociocultural dialectic method in their practices and those practices were also video-recorded. The practices were then analyzed according to the table, which demonstrated operational definitions for codes. The teachers' classroom practices were examined separately and each of which became a sample for analysis. The results indicated that SCD had a positive impact on students' behavioral, cognitive and emotional engagement and, compared with teachers' way of instructions, SCD caused an increase in the number of students engaged.

Keywords: Sociocultural Dialectical Method, Motivation, Behavioral Engagement, Cognitive engagement, Emotional Engagement.

EXPECTATIONS TOWARDS ADEQUACIES OF NEW IT GRADUATES BASED ON SECTOR AND EXPERIENCE OF THE EMPLOYERS

ÇİĞDEM TURHAN, İBRAHİM AKMAN

This study analyzes the employer's expectations for new IT graduates in terms of employer's sector and experience level differences. A survey has been conducted among senior professionals and managers working in the IT sector for this purpose. For the analysis, multivariate regression technique has been used. The results indicate significant differences in the adequacies of new IT graduates working in public and private sectors in terms of adapting to new methods and techniques, software development background, software development processes, ethical responsibilities and competency in communication. The experience levels also show significant difference in terms of developing solutions to problems, software development background, using time effectively, ethical responsibilities and competency in communication.

Keywords: Employer expectations, Multivariate regression analysis, Adequacies of graduates

THE USAGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA FOR LEARNING AND TEACHING PURPOSES: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF EXTENDED THEORY OF REASONED ACTION MODEL

AKMAN İBRAHİM, TURHAN ÇİĞDEM

The growing popularity of the social networking sites has presented new options for the development of learning and teaching environments to provide informal learning. In this study, the usage of social networking sites for the purpose of learning and teaching has been analyzed using the extended Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) model. A survey has been conducted to analyze the behavior in regard to the acceptance of social media for learning and teaching and the results were systematically analyzed with linear univariate and multivariate regression analysis techniques to apply the path analysis approach. The test results indicated that TRA has significant predictive power regarding the usage of social media for learning and teaching purposes. Among external variables, only PRB showed significant influence on the research model.

Keywords: Social media, Social Networking, Informal learning, Theory of Reasoned Action

ÖĞRENCİLERİN ÖĞRENME YAKLAŞIMLARI İLE DÜŞÜNME STİLLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

AGAH TUĞRUL KORUCU, YUSUF ZİYA OLPAK

Günümüzde bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinde gerçekleşen gelişmeler, eğitim alanında ki bilgi miktarlarında ve teknoloji kullanımına büyük miktarda katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu gelişime ayak uydurabilmek için, öğrencilerin öğrenmeye ihtiyaçları vardır ve ihtiyaç duydukları bilgileri öğrenebilmeleri gerekmektedir. İhtiyaç duyulan bilgiye ulaşmada önemli olan değişkenlerden birisi düşünme stiliyken bir diğeri öğrenme yaklaşımıdır. Öğrenme yaklaşımı; ihtiyaç duyulan öğrenmeyi gerçekleştirmek için gözetilen amaç ve seçilebilecek etkinliklerdeki farklılaşmadır. Öğrenme yaklaşımı öğrencilerin ders çalışırken kullandıkları stratejileri ve bu stratejileri seçme amaçlarını kapsamaktadır. Öğrenme yaklaşımının, öğrenci başarısını doğrudan etkilemesinden dolayı yaşam boyu öğrenme sürecinde de önemli ölçüde etkisi olan değişkenlerden bir tanesidir. Öğrenme yaklaşımları, “derin öğrenme” ve “yüzeysel öğrenme” olarak ifade edilebilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, ön lisans programlarındaki öğrencilerin öğrenme yaklaşımlarının belirlenmesi ve düşünme stilleri ile olan ilişkisinin incelenmesidir. Tarama modeline göre yürütülen bu araştırma, kullanılan veri toplama araçlarındaki sorulara uygun şekilde yanıtlar veren 234 ön lisans öğrencisinden elde edilen veriler ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin toplanmasında Yılmaz ve Orhan (2011) tarafından Türkçe’ye uyarlanan ders çalışma yaklaşımı ölçeği, Sünbül (2004) tarafından Türkçe’ye uyarlanan düşünme stilleri ölçeği ve yazarlar tarafından geliştirilen kişisel bilgi formu kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin çözümlenmesinde SPSS (The Statistical Package for The Social Sciences) paket programı kullanılmıştır. Verilerin çözümlenmesinde ise; betimsel istatistikler ve basit korelasyon kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: öğrenme yaklaşımı, derin yaklaşım, yüzeysel yaklaşım, düşünme stili

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THE EXAMINATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN STUDENTS' LEARNING APPROACH AND THINKING STYLE

AGAH TUĞRUL KORUCU, YUSUF ZİYA OLPAK

Today developments in information and communication technologies contribute to information amount and using technology very much. So as to keep in step with this development students need learn and it is need that they should learn the information they need. While one of the variables that required in reaching the information is thinking style the other one is learning approach. Learning approach is differentiation in activity and aim to realize the learning which is need. Learning approach include the strategies which are used by students while studying and their aims in choosing these strategies .Learning approach affects student’s success directly so it is one of the variables which has a great effect in life-long learning process. Learning approaches are explained as “deep learning” and “surface learning”. The aim of this studying is determining the learning approaches of pre-licensing students’ and examining the connection with thinking styles. The research carried out according to survey model was realized with data from the 234 pre-licensing who answer the questions conveniently in data collection tools. The study process questionnaire adapted to the Turkish language by Yılmaz and Orhan (2011), thinking styles scale adapted Turkish language by Sünbül (2004), personal information form developed by writers was used in collection of data. In analyzing of data SPSS (the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) packet program was used. In analyzing the data descriptive statistics and simple correlation was used.

Keywords: learning approach, deep approach, surface approach, thinking style

EXPLORING PRESERVICE EARLY CHILDHOOD TEACHERS' MATHEMATICS-RELATED EMOTIONS

DENİZ MEHMETLİOĞLU, ÇİĞDEM HASER

Drawings have been used to understand meanings preservice teachers attached to mathematics (Burton, 2012). In this study we focused on the preservice early childhood teachers' views regarding mathematics. Forty-seven preservice early childhood teachers were asked to draw a picture to respond the question "What is Math?" at the beginning and at the end of the "Teaching Mathematics in Early Childhood" course focusing on mathematics concepts and teaching methods for preschool classrooms. Participants were also asked to explain their drawings with some descriptive sentences. Both drawings and written statements were analyzed through open coding with focus on emotions. Comparison of pre- and post-drawings indicated that participants had negative emotions towards mathematics at the beginning of the class while these negative emotions were replaced with positive emotions at the end of the course. Our findings suggest that preservice teachers might bring negative emotions related to mathematics. However, mathematics teaching courses have the potential for developing positive mathematics-related emotions.

Keywords: preservice early childhood teachers, mathematics-related emotions, teacher education

COMPLETENESS IN DISLOCATED QUASI-METRIC SPACE

ELIDA HOXHA, SËDËTE DURAJ

In this paper we will discuss completeness of dislocated quasi metric space not in the terms of Cauchy sequences but in the terms of existence of fixed point for ϕ - ψ weakly contractive mappings. This result generalizes the result of Z.Liu

Keywords: dislocated quasi-metric space , completeness, weakly contractive mappings.

COMPLETENESS IN DISLOCATED QUASI-METRIC SPACES

ELIDA HOXHA, SËDËTE DURAJ

As a generalization of metrics where the self distance for any point need not to be equal to zero, Hitzler and Seda, introduced the notion of dislocated metric spaces [3,7] and generalized the celebrated Banach Contraction Principle in such spaces. These metrics play a very important role not only in topology but also in other branches of science involving mathematics especially in logic programming and electronic engineering.

Zeyada initiated the concept of dislocated quasi-metric space and generalized the result of

Hitzler and Seda in dislocated quasi-metric spaces.

Characterization of metric completeness have received much attention in recent years. Hu show that a metric spaces is complete if and only if any Banach contradiction on closed subset thereof has a fixed point. Taskovic also obtained a result similar to Hu using the notion of diametral ϕ -contraction. Zhang proved that a metric spaces is complete if and only if each Kannan type contraction on it has a fixed point. Z. Liu extend the result of Zhang and Park and Kang replacing Kannan type contraction with more general conditions and give characterizations of the metric completeness using single valued and multivalued mappings.

The purpose of the present paper is to contribute in this field. We have considered a family of generalized ϕ - ψ weakly contractive mappings and will discuss completeness of dislocated quasi metric space not in the terms of Cauchy sequences but in the terms of existence of fixed point for weakly contractive mappings.

Keywords: dislocated quasi-metric space , completeness, weakly contractive mappings.

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÇEVRESEL TUTUM, DAVRANIŞ VE DÜŞÜNCELERİNİN DOĞA EĞİTİMİ PROJESİNE BAĞLI DEĞİŞİMİ

ÖZDEN TEZEL, ERSİN KARADEMİR

Bu çalışma, TÜBİTAK tarafından desteklenen doğa eğitimi projesi çerçevesinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, “Fenin Araştırmacı Doğasını Anlıyorum” projesinin, çevreye yönelik tutum, davranış ve düşünce üzerindeki etkililiğini; öğrencilerin fen ve doğa hakkındaki görüşlerini; uygulama öncesinde öğrencilerin projeden beklentileri ve sonrasında da projenin kendilerine olan katkılarını belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma grubunu, 12 Ağustos-08 Eylül 2013 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilen doğa eğitimi programına katılan 108 ortaokul öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Her gruba, uygulamanın başlangıcında ön-test ve bitiminde son-test ölçek uygulaması gerçekleştirilmiş ve açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan bir ölçme aracı da kullanılmıştır. Ölçeklerden elde edilen bulgulara göre; gruplarda ön-test ve son-test uygulamalarında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık saptanmamakla birlikte, gruplar arasında yapılan tek yönlü varyans analizine göre; 5. ve 6. sınıfı bitirmiş öğrencilerin çevresel tutumlarının, diğer gruplara göre daha yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır. Öğrencilerin görüşlerinden elde edilen bulgulara göre; öğrencilerin fen ve doğaya ilişkin görüşlerinin, proje çalışmaları esnasında gerçekleştirdikleri uygulamalı etkinliklerle ve doğada yaşamı tecrübe etmeleriyle, olumlu yönde değiştiği söylenebilir

Anahtar Kelimeler: araştırmacı fen eğitimi, fenin araştırmacı doğası, çevre bilinci

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THE CHANGE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDE, BEHAVIOR AND THOUGHTS WITH NATURE TRAINING PROJECT

ÖZDEN TEZEL, ERSİN KARADEMİR

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the project “I Understand the Researching Nature of Science” supported by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) on environmental attitudes, behavior and thought; the opinions of the students about science and nature; expectations of the students before the project and contributions of the project at the end of the Project.

The study group consists of 108 secondary school students who participated in this nature education project carried out on 12 August-08 September 2013. For each group, a pretest-scale application was made at the beginning of the application and post test-scale application was made at the end of the application. Based on the findings obtained from the opinions of the students about science; it can be stated that opinions of the students about science have changed favorably by applied activities made during the project studies and by experiencing life in the nature.

Keywords: science education researchers, investigators nature of science, environmental !awareness!

FİZİK ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÖĞRENME STİLLERİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

ŞEBNEM KANDİL İNGEÇ, ALİ CAN KARADENİZ, SERAP AĞA, TUĞÇE COŞKUN, MİNA ŞAHİNGÖZ, student, LEYLA SONDUK

Araştırmanın amacı, Eğitim Fakültesi OFMAE Bölümü Fizik Öğretmenliği programında öğrenim gören Fizik öğretmen adaylarının, Kolb Öğrenme stilleri içerisinde tercih ettikleri baskın öğrenme stillerini belirlemek; motivasyon türü, cinsiyet, akademik başarı, bilgi iletişim becerileri gibi demografik değişkenler açısından incelemektir. Bu çalışmada genel tarama modellerinden tekil ve ilişkisel tarama modelleri kullanılmıştır. Çalışma 50 fizik öğretmen adayıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veriler iki bölümden oluşan bir anket aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak kullanılan anket formunun birinci bölümünü; öğrencilerin kişisel bilgilerini, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini kullanma durumlarını betimsel olarak ortaya çıkartacak demografik bilgiler, ikinci bölümünü ise Kolb Öğrenme Stili Envanteri oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma sonunda öğrencilerin sırasıyla değiştiren, yerleştiren, ayrıştıran ve özümseyen öğrenme stiline sahip oldukları sonuçlar alan yazınında yer alan araştırmaların çoğunluğunun sonuçları ile farklılık göstermiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre bireylerin öğrenme stili, cinsiyet, motivasyon, akademik başarı, bilgi iletişim becerilerine göre farklılaşmamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğrenme stilleri, fizik öğretmen adayı, bilgi iletişim becerileri

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THE INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICS TEACHER CANDIDATES' LEARNING STYLES IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES

ŞEBNEM KANDİL İNGEÇ, ALİ CAN KARADENİZ, SERAP AĞA, TUĞÇE COŞKUN, MİNA ŞAHİNGÖZ, student, LEYLA SONDUK

In this study, department of physics teacher candidates' dominant learning styles, academic success, gender, motivation information and communication technology were examined. Singular and relational survey model used in this study. The sample composed of 50 physics teacher candidates'. The data were collected through a paper based survey composed of two parts. In the first part of the survey there are fifteen items about personal information and demographic information about students'. In the second part is "Kolb Learning Style Inventory". The data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics and chi-square test. At the end of the study it has been found that physics teacher candidates' have learning styles in order of diverger, accomadator, converger and assimilator. These results have displayed difference to the results of majority studies in literature. According to the data collected, individuals' learning styles do not differ in gender, motivation, academic success and information communication technology

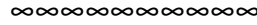
Keywords: Learning styles, physics teachers, information communication skills

iOS PLATFORMU İÇİN TIBBİ ETKİNLİK VE KONGRE UYGULAMASI

GÖKÇE HAYTA, EMRE SÜMER

Her gün bir yenisinin eklendiği mobil uygulamalar günümüzün en popüler teknolojisi olarak görülmekte ve giderek yaygınlaşmaktadır. Bu nedenle teknolojik çözümlerin mobil cihazlar için geliştirilmesi bir zorunluluk haline almıştır. Bu çalışmada, ulusal ve uluslararası tıp kongreleri ve etkinlikleri için katılımcıların etkinlik öncesi, sonrası ve sırasında kullanabilecekleri iOS tabanlı bir mobil uygulama geliştirilmiştir. Böylece tıp kongrelerinde katılımcılara, kongre deneyimlerini arttıracak akıllı mobil çözümler üretilmesi hedeflenmektedir. Kongre esnasında katılımcıların ihtiyaçları ve gereksinimleri ile piyasada var olan örnek uygulamalar incelenmiş, kullanıcılara yeni çözümler ve hizmetler üretmeye yönelik çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Uygulama iOS tabanlı (iPhone ve iPad) cihazlar için geliştirilmiş olup uygulama yazılımı XCode kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. İçerikler için JSON web servisi kullanılmış olup uygulama ana menü üzerinden ulaşılacak birçok sayfadan meydana gelmektedir. Sonuç olarak, geliştirilen bu uygulama ile eğitim amaçlı düzenlenen kongrelerde verilere erişim hızı ve eğitim kalitesi önemli ölçüde arttırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mobil Uygulama, iOS, Mobil Kongre



MEDICAL ORGANIZATION AND CONGRESS APPLICATION FOR iOS PLATFORM

GÖKÇE HAYTA, EMRE SÜMER

Mobile applications, in which a new one emerged each day, appear to be the most popular technology and have become increasingly common. Therefore, development of the technological solutions for mobile devices becomes an obligatory. In this work, an iOS based mobile application was developed, which can be used by participants for national and international medical congresses before-after and during the activity. So, it is aimed to produce an intelligent mobile solution that will raise the congress experiences of the participants. To do that, the needs and requirements of the participants were examined during the congress. Besides, the model applications that are available in the market were also investigated. Further, preliminary studies were conducted on producing new solutions and services to users. The application was developed for devices running on iOS (iPhone and iPad) platform. The software of the application was implemented by using Xcode development environment. For the context of the application, JSON web service was used. The application is composed of several pages that can be reached over main menu. Consequently, the access speed to data was increased and the education quality during the congresses was improved.

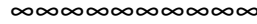
Keywords: Mobile Apps, iOS, Mobile Congress

BİLİM İÇİN BİR BULUŞMA NOKTASI: CAFÉ SCIENTIFIQUE

SULTAN ÇIKRIK, MUSTAFA YEL

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Café Scientifique ile ilgili alan yazını incelenmek, bilgileri sentezlemek ve uygulama örneklerini sunmaktır. Café Scientifique, kafe gibi informel bir ortamda, her yaştan ve seviyeden katılımcıların güncel ya da sosyo-bilimsel konularda dinleme, soru sorma, konuşma ve tartışma gibi aktiviteleri yapabileceği bilimsel bir programdır. Rahat bir atmosferde, daha önceden belirlenmiş bir soru ya da konu üzerinde rehberli bir tartışma yürütülmektedir. Bu programda herhangi bir sunum ya da resmi bir anlatım yapılmamaktadır. Café Scientifique programının, bilimsel okuryazarlık için alternatif bir etkinlik olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Café Scientifique, Bilim Kafe, Bilim, Bilim insanı, Bilimsel okuryazarlık, Bilimin doğası.



A MEETING POINT FOR SCIENCE: CAFÉ SCIENTIFIQUE

SULTAN ÇIKRIK, MUSTAFA YEL

The aim of this study, to investigate the literature on Café Scientifique, to synthesize information and to present application examples. Café Scientifique is a scientific program in which participants from all ages and levels can realize activities such as listening, asking questions, talking, and, debating about actual or socio-scientific issues in an informal environment such as café. A guided discussion about predetermined question or subject is conducted in a relaxed atmosphere. In this program, any presentation or formal lecture is made. It is thought that, Café Scientifique could be an alternative activity for scientific literacy.

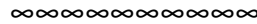
Keywords: Café Scientifique, Science Café, Science, Scientist, Scientific literacy, the nature of science.

FEN BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ORGANİK BİLEŞİKLERİ IUPAC SİSTEMİNE GÖRE ADLANDIRMADA KARŞILAŞTIĞI ZORLUKLAR

DOĞAN DOĞAN

Organik kimya, fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının mezuniyetleri için almaları gereken temel alan derslerinden biridir. Fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarından bir kimyager ya da kimya öğretmeni kadar organik kimya bilgisine sahip olmaları beklenmez. Ancak organik kimyanın günlük yaşamdaki yeri ve organik kimyada temel kavramlar hakkında yeterli bilgiye sahip olmaları ve organik bileşikleri IUPAC kurallarına göre adlandırabilmeleri gerekir. Yapılan çeşitli araştırmalar, organik kimya konularının farklı öğrenim düzeyindeki öğrenenler tarafından zor veya çok zor olarak algılandığını göstermiştir. Örneğin, İrlanda da farklı eğitim düzeyindeki öğrencilerle yapılan bir araştırmada (Childs & Sheehan, 2009), organik tepkime mekanizmaları ve organik sentez konularının çok zor, organik bileşiklerin adlandırılmasının ise ortanın üzerinde zor bir konu olarak algılandığı belirlenmiştir. Yakın zamanda yapılan başka bir araştırmada (Adu-Gyamfi, 2013) ise, lise öğrencilerinin organik bileşikleri IUPAC sistemine göre adlandırmadaki performansları belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Mevcut literatür incelendiğinde, organik bileşikleri IUPAC kurallarına göre adlandırmada karşılaşılan güçlükler ile ilgili herhangi bir çalışmaya rastlanılmamıştır. Bu nedenle araştırmada, fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının organik bileşikleri adlandırılma zorlukları tipleri belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu amaçla, 2012-2013 akademik öğrenim yılı bahar döneminde, ülkemizin kuzey batısında yer alan bir üniversitede öğrenim gören toplam 125 gönüllü öğretmen adayına, adlandırma konusunun bitiminde araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen toplam 25 maddelik Organik Bileşikleri Adlandırma Zorlukları anketi yöneltilmiştir. Verilerin analizinden, katılımcıların organik bileşikleri adlandırmada zorlandıkları noktalar tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın, organik bileşiklerin adlandırılmasının öğretime katkı sunacağı umulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: organik bileşikler, adlandırma, öğrenme zorlukları, fen öğretmeni adayı



DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY PRESERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS IN NAMING ORGANIC COMPOUNDS ACCORDING TO IUPAC SYSTEM

DOĞAN DOĞAN

Organic chemistry is one of the main course of preservice primary science teachers as a requirement for their major. Preservice science teachers cannot be expected to have mastered in the knowledge of organic chemistry as a chemistry teacher or chemist. However, they should have enough knowledge about the place of organic chemistry in daily life, basic concepts in organic chemistry, and be able to name the organic compounds according to IUPAC rules. Various studies have showed that organic chemistry topics perceived as difficult or very difficult by learners at different educational levels. For example, it was determined that organic reaction mechanisms and organic synthesis topics were perceived as very difficult, and naming organic compounds as moderately difficult in a study carried with students at different educational levels in Ireland (Childs & Sheehan, 2009). Also in another study carried out recently (Adu-Gyamfi, 2013), performance of a group of high school students in naming organic compounds according to the IUPAC system was tried to be determined. The available literature was examined, but it was not found any study about the difficulties encountered in naming organic compounds according to the IUPAC rules. Therefore, in this study, types of difficulties preservice science teachers encountered in naming organic compounds were tried to be determined. To this end, in the spring semester of 2012-2013 academic year, a 25-item Likert-style questionnaire (Organic Compounds Naming Difficulties Questionnaire) developed by the researcher was given to a total of 125 volunteer preservice primary science teachers studying at a university located in the north west of Turkey after completing the nomenclature unit. From the analysis of the data, difficult points in naming the organic compounds encountered by the participants have been identified. It is hoped that the current study will contribute to the teaching of organic compounds nomenclature.

Keywords: organic compounds, nomenclature, learning difficulties, preservice science teacher

TEACHING AND LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

MUWAFAK AL-TAI

The success of Higher Education (HE) Institutions depends on the success of their students and the quality of the student learning experience will increasingly be a key determinant HE institutions success in the context of the emerging competitive higher education landscape. The HE institution's Strategic Framework for Learning and Teaching reflects the HE institution's ambition to support students to be successful at each stage of their engagement with them - from first contact through to successful entry into employment.

This paper explores effective ways of teaching and learning in higher education. It focuses especially on teaching and learning to achieve equality in diverse student access, and to achieve equity and fairness in student success and outcomes from higher education.

This paper will also deal with the current higher education teaching and learning issues and challenges. It will consider issues relating to various methods of learning including class room based learning (face to face learning), e-learning, work-based learning and distance learning. E-learning is well suited to distance learning and flexible learning, but it can also be used in conjunction with face-to-face teaching, in which case the term blended learning is commonly used. HE institutions may explore these learnings in order to improve their students' success.

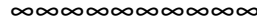
Keywords: Teaching, Learning, Higher Education

KAVRAMSAL DEĞİŞİM METİNLERİNİN MADDENİN AYIRT EDİCİ ÖZELLİKLERİNİ ANLAMAYA ETKİSİ

SERTAÇ SIĞA, GÖKHAN ÖZDEMİR

Bu çalışmanın amacı, öğrencilerin ‘Maddenin Ayırt Edici Özellikleri’ konusundaki kavram yanlışlarının kavramsal değişim metinleri kullanılarak giderilmesini sağlamaktır. Bu deneysel çalışmanın örneklemini kavramsal değişim metinleriyle dersi alan 24 beşinci sınıf öğrenci ile geleneksel öğretim yöntemiyle dersi alan 24 beşinci sınıf öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulmuş kavram yanlışları testi deney ve kontrol grubu öğrencilerine ön ve son test olarak uygulanmıştır. Bu uygulamaların ön test ve son test sonuçları Mann-Whitney U ve Wilcoxon İşaret Sıraları Testleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçları değerlendirildiğinde, kavramsal değişim metinleri ile dersi alan öğrencilerin kavram yanlışlarının giderilmesinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde gelişme gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Maddenin Ayırt Edici Özellikleri, Kavram Yanlışları ve Kavramsal Değişim Metinleri.



THE EFFECTS OF CONCEPTUAL CHANGE TEXTS ON THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF THE SUBSTANCES

SERTAÇ SIĞA, GÖKHAN ÖZDEMİR

The purpose of this study is to remedy the students’ misconceptions on the topic of distinguishing features of the substances by using conceptual change texts. The sample of this experimental study was consisted of 24 fifth grade students who took the course within conceptual change texts as the experimental group and 24 fifth grade students who took the course within traditional methods as the control group. A conceptual change test who developed by the researchers was assigned to the groups as pre and post tests. The data obtained from the results of pre and post tests were analyzed via Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon Signed Rank Tests. The result of the study indicated that the students who took the course within conceptual change texts displayed statistically meaningful development in remediation of their misconceptions.

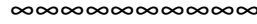
Keywords: Distinctive Properties of Matter, Misconceptions and Conceptual Change Texts.

MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ ALGORİTMALARI KULLANILARAK KALP HASTALIĞI TESPİTİ

ÖMER FARUK BOYRAZ, VOLKAN SEYMEN, MEHMET RECEP BOZKURT, ÖZDEMİR ÇETİN

Başlıca görevi vücuda kan pompalamak olan kalp, metabolizma faaliyetleri sonrası oluşan artık ürünlerin vücuttan uzaklaştırılması, vücut ısısının düzenlenmesi, asit-baz dengesinin korunması, hormonlar ve enzimlerin vücudun gerekli bölgelerine taşınması gibi görevleri yapar. Hareketsiz yaşam tarzı, aşırı yağlı yiyecek tüketimi, alkol, sigara kullanımı gibi etmenler kalbin çalışmasını olumsuz etkileyerek kalp hastalıklarının oluşmasına neden olabilmektedir. İnsan vücudu için birinci derecede hayati öneme sahip kalpte oluşan hastalıkların erken bir aşamada tespit edilmesi oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada kalp damar hastalıklarının teşhisi için Yapay Sinir Ağları (YSA) tabanlı bir sistem kullanılmıştır. Bu sistem ile bir veri setinde bulunan kalp hastası olan ve olmayan katılımcılardan alınan veriler başarılı bir şekilde eğitilip sonrasında YSA ve Bayes Sınıflandırma yöntemleri ile test edilmiştir. Ardından iki farklı test çıktılarından elde edilen sonuçlar doğruluk performansı açısından karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kalp, hastalık tespit, bayes algoritması, yapay sinir ağları, sınıflandırma



DIAGNOSIS OF HEART DISEASE BY USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

ÖMER FARUK BOYRAZ, VOLKAN SEYMEN, MEHMET RECEP BOZKURT, ÖZDEMİR ÇETİN

The purposes of your heart are to pump fresh blood to the organs and tissues of your body, after metabolism activities occurs to remove waste products from the body, regulation of body temperature, protection of acid-base balance, hormones and enzymes to move to the necessary parts of the body. The motionless life, making excessive and chronic alcohol, smokes, excessive consumption of fatty foods can cause heart diseases. Diagnosis of the heart diseases at an early stage is important for human body. In this study, a system depend on artificial neural network (ANN) is used for analyse of heart diseases. The heart disease dataset have been classified as absence or presence of heart disease. Furthermore, results of ANN have been compared with Naive Bayes classification results and than obtained test results from the output were compared in terms of performance.

Keywords: heart, disease detection, Bayesian algorithm, neural networks, classification

KNOWLEDGE OF CURRICULUM OBJECTIVES AND POSSESSION OF THE SUBJECT – NECESSITY FOR ALBANIAN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION FROM STUDENTS

AÏMIR OSMANI

Abstract

This paper addresses the importance of theoretical knowledge of the subject objectives of the Albanian language in its practical application within the 9 - year-old school curriculums. Albanian schools after '90, was faced with a new reality and didactic concepts that should be included in the teaching process. So as curriculums , textbooks also began to be developed on the basis of a new concept, having undergone changes both in content and in structure, guided by the experience of our school with a history more than a century, but in especially the new developments of the Albanian society. In these circumstances, the work should focus on two aspects: firstly; the work of teachers, his preparation and ability to teach this subject more clearly, to achieve the main objective of communication, as well as the preparation of students for the learning Albanian language, to see the advantage that it helps to throw in society. Two goals are: To achieve communication skills, to help the whole cycle of communication and given and collated knowledge to Albanian language and its system. These lines are carried through listening, speaking, reading and writing. Knowledge of the curriculum by the teacher is a necessity, since there are clearly marked by class objectives that must arrive. Conception of a class in accordance with the standards, based on the most successful achievements related the scientific and didactic, using a contemporary literature, but not excluding threesome teacher - student - family, will create all the chances of achieving a compelling linguistic background and accepted for Albanian society today. Therefore the main task before the school remains active and practical possession of the Albanian language.

Keywords: teaching, curriculum, objectives, Albanian language, acquisition

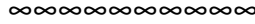
Keywords: teaching, curriculum, objectives, Albanian language, acquisition

6-7-8. SINIF MATEMATİK DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMINDA YER ALAN ARA DİSİPLİNLERE YÖNELİK ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ

ŞULE AKYOL, ESED YAĞCI

Bu çalışma 6-7-8. sınıf matematik dersi öğretim programında yer alan ara disiplinlere yönelik öğretmen görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma gurubunu Burdur ili merkez ve ilçelerindeki devlet ve özel okullarda görev yapan 91 matematik öğretmeni oluşturmuştur. Öğretmenlere, araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen ve uzman görüşleriyle nihai şeklini alan anket uygulanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma, Mann Whitney U- Testi ve Kruskal Wallis H-Testi kullanılmıştır. Öğretmen görüşlerinde anketin bazı maddelerine verilen cevaplar arasında cinsiyete, kıdeme ve mezuniyet durumuna göre .05 düzeyinde anlamlı farklar bulunmuştur. Öğretmenlerin çoğunluğu, ara disiplinlerin matematiği diğer derslerle ve yaşamla ilişkilendirmede öğrencilere yardımcı olduğunu düşünmektedir. Öğretmenler ara disiplinler konusunda bilgilendirmeye ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Öğretmenler, ara disiplin kazanımlarının kazandırılabilir nitelikte olduğunu düşünmektedir

Anahtar Kelimeler: ara disiplinler, ara disiplin kazanımları, 6-7-8.sınıflar matematik dersi öğretim programı



THE OPINIONS OF SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADE MATHS TEACHERS ABOUT CROSS CURRICULUM DISCIPLINES

ŞULE AKYOL, ESED YAĞCI

This study was conducted to take teachers opinions about cross curriculum approach which taken part in 6, 7, 8. grade maths curriculum. The group of study is formed by 91 maths teachers who work in the nation and private elementary schools which is placed in Burdur. The data was gathered from survey, is developed by the researcher and taken last form by the expert's opinions. Mean, standard deviation and Mann Whitney U-Test, Kruskal Wallis H-Test were used. It was found significant difference at .05 level in teacher's opinions among the some answers of survey according to gender, seniority and graduation situation. Most of the teachers thought that cross curriculum disciplines are assisting students about overarching maths with life and other disciplines. Techers need information. Teachers thought that the attainments of cross curriculum disciplines are attainable qualification.

Keywords: intermediate disciplines, inter-discipline gains, 6-7-8th grade mathematics curriculum

HARMANLANMIŞ ÖĞRENME ALANINDA TÜRKİYE'DE YAPILMIŞ YÜKSEK LİSANS VE DOKTORA TEZLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

MURAT GÖKCÜL

Bu araştırmanın amacı; harmanlanmış öğrenme ortamları hakkında ülkemizde şimdiye kadar yapılmış yüksek lisans ve doktora tezlerini inceleyerek, araştırma eğilimlerini ortaya koymak ve gelecekte yapılacak çalışmalara ışık tutmaktır. Çalışmada herhangi bir örneklem yöntemine başvurulmamış ve çalışma evreninin tamamı incelenmiştir. Bu kapsamda, YÖK Tez Merkezi'nin web sayfasında yapılan taramalarda; 25'i yüksek lisans ve 18'i doktora seviyesinde olmak üzere toplam 43 adet teze ulaşılmıştır. Bu tezler; türlerine, araştırmanın yürütüldüğü yıllara, üniversitelere, yazım dillerine, danışmanların unvanlarına, danışmanlara, anabilim dallarına ve araştırılan değişkenlere göre incelenmiştir. İnceleme sonuçlarına göre, Harmanlanmış Öğrenme alanında; en fazla tez yürüten üniversitenin Gazi Üniversitesi olduğu (n=12), en fazla tez hazırlanan yılların 2009 ve 2011 olduğu (n=10) görülmüştür. Ayrıca Bilgisayar ve Öğretim Teknolojileri Eğitimi ana bilim dalı da, bu alanda en fazla tez hazırlayan anabilim dalı (n=16) olarak öne çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Harmanlanmış Öğrenme, Yüksek Lisans, Doktora, Tezler

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EXAMINATION OF MASTER AND DOCTORATE THESES ON THE FIELD OF BLENDED LEARNING IN TURKEY

MURAT GÖKCÜL

The purpose of this research is to identify research trends by analyzing master and doctorate theses which have been made about blended learning in our country so far and to enlighten future studies. None of sampling methods is applied in the study and all of studying group are analyzed. In this context, 25 master and 18 doctorate, totally 43 theses have been accessed during scans at webpage of YÖK Thesis Center. These theses are analyzed according to the type, year, university, written language, supervisor, title of supervisor, master of science and research variables. According to the results of the research; Gazi University has the maximum number of theses on blended learning (n=12), 2009 and 2011 are the years when maximum number of thesis are studied (n=10). In addition, Computer and Instructional Technology Education is the master of science where maximum number of theses have been studied (n=16).

Keywords: Blended Learning, M.Sc., Ph.D., Thesis

PROSPECTIVE MIDDLE SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' COMPUTATIONAL ESTIMATION STRATEGIES FOR ADDITION

SEÇİL YEMEN-KARPUZCU, RUKİYE AYAN, MİNE İŞIKSAL-BOSTAN

Computational estimation (CE) tasks of number sense are important for understanding numbers and quantities as conceptual environments (Greeno, 1991). To develop students productively in CE, mathematics teachers also need to have skills to make CEs and understand conceptually the numbers and operations. The aim of this study was to identify the prospective middle school mathematics teachers' CE strategies regarding addition operation. Data were collected from 37 junior prospective teachers who were attending to the methods of teaching mathematics course in a public university in Turkey as a part of the methods of teaching mathematics course. Data collection instrument involved 3 open-ended CE tasks. In different contexts, the tasks (1, 2, 3) included adding 7 numbers between 5 and 13, 7 numbers between 26 and 76, 8 numbers between 35 and 92, respectively. Participants were required to estimate the sum of the numbers and explain their strategies in detail. The data were analyzed using Sowder and Wheeler's (1989) skill components in CE and Dowker's (1992) strategy classification. The researchers analyzed the written responses until full consensus was reached on categories that strategies fall into. The responses for both the strategies and the interval of estimation values were identified to catch the trend of strategies. In task 1, most of the students had a good estimation using averaging strategy or using both compatible numbers and rounding strategies. Most of the students had a good estimation using rounding strategy in task 2. Lastly, some students had a good estimation using rounding strategy in tasks 3. Another group of students had a moderate estimation using averaging or rounding strategy. The findings indicated that while averaging strategy was highly preferred for task 1, rounding strategy was preferred for tasks 2 and 3. Therefore, the strategies were not quite diversified for estimation.

Keywords: Computational Estimation; Prospective Middle School Mathematics Teachers

EVALUATING EFFECTS OF AN EXHIBITION VISIT ON PRE-SERVICE ELEMENTARY TEACHERS' UNDERSTANDINGS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

DENİZ SARIBAŞ, ZERRİN DOGANCA

This research aims to investigate to what extent a visit to climate change-oriented exhibition embedded within an environmental education course has effects on pre-service elementary teachers' understandings about climate change. Sample of the study includes 58 pre-service teachers, enrolled in Environmental Education course offered in the 2011-2012 academic year in Elementary Education Program at a private university in Turkey. The course lasted 13 weeks and the context is composed of various environmental issues as well as an exhibition visit and student reflections. Pre-service elementary teachers' pre- and post-reflections were analyzed and coded for examining effects of visit on their understandings about climate change. It was found that the course seem to have an impact on pre-service elementary teachers' understanding of climate change. Besides, the exhibition visit resulted in increased understanding in consequences of climate change and the participants were able to make more individual-oriented suggestions for the climate change problem.

Keywords: Environmental Education, teacher training, climate change

ASSESSING STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

BILGE SULAK, SEMA SULAK

Expected student behaviors are anticipated to be different as a result of education. Especially in outcome-based education, learning outcomes is a product of the education process. Outcome-based education (OBE) is a widely accepted educational approach from elementary school to higher education. The questions “What are some traits of a successful educator?”, “What kinds of educators will the training produce?”, “How competent will educators-in-training be as a result of the training?” are some of the questions that are tried to be answered. It can be attributable that it is challenging to assess student learning outcomes. Student learning outcomes explore the effects of the education on the student, and how they are different as a result of interacting with the program. There is a need to have a comprehensive assessment model to evaluate competence because each individual has a different development level. In literature there is a big gap concerning how to assess student learning outcomes as well as lack of reliable and valid assessment methods. Hence, this paper aims to offer a systemic framework for student learning outcomes and their assessment. Further this paper will provide an overview for benefits of utilizing technology as well as several innovative techniques can be used during assessment phase.

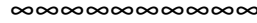
Keywords: student learning outcomes, technology, assessment

ÖĞRETMENLERİN TEKNOLOJİK PEDAGOJİK ALAN BİLGİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

CEMAL HAKAN DİKMEN, VEYSEL DEMİRER, HALİT ARSLAN

Teknolojinin hızla ilerlemesiyle birlikte, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin hayatımızın her alanında önemli bir yer tuttuğunu söyleyebiliriz. Bu nedenle bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin eğitime entegrasyonunu sağlamak için dünyada ve ülkemizde çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Bu çalışmaların donanım, alt yapı hizmetleri, içerik, öğretim programları, teknoloji bilinci, hizmet içi eğitimler gibi birçok boyutu olmasına rağmen, en önemli boyutu eğitimde teknoloji entegrasyonunu sağlamada kilit rol üstlenen öğretmenler ve onların eğitime teknoloji entegrasyonundaki bilgi ve becerileridir. Bu bağlamda öğretmenlerin teknolojik pedagojik alan bilgileri (TPAB), eğitime teknoloji entegrasyonunda önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Bu alanda yapılan çeşitli çalışmalara baktığımızda TPAB yüksek olan öğretmenlerin, eğitime teknoloji entegrasyonunda diğer öğretmenlere oranla daha başarılı olduğu görülmektedir. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada öğretmenlerin TPAB çeşitli değişkenler açısından incelenecektir. Bu amaçla veri toplama aracı olarak Sahin'in (2011) geliştirmiş olduğu 'Öğretmenlerin Teknolojik Pedagojik Alan Bilgisi Ölçeği' kullanılmıştır. Öğretmenlerden elde edilen veriler bu amaçlar doğrultusunda analiz edilerek, bulgular eğitime teknoloji entegrasyonu boyutunda tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknolojik Pedagojik Alan Bilgisi, Eğitime Teknoloji Entegrasyonu



INVESTIGATION OF TEACHERS' TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE

CEMAL HAKAN DİKMEN, VEYSEL DEMİRER, HALİT ARSLAN

It can be said that ICT have an important place in every area of our lives with the rapid advancement of technology. Therefore, studies are done in our country and around the world to ensure the education integration of information and communication technologies. Although these studies have many dimensions as the hardware, infrastructure services, content, education programs, technology awareness, in-service training, the most important aspect of the study is that the teachers play a key role in ensuring the integration of technology in education, and their knowledge and skills have a great importance in technology integration in education. In this context, teachers' technological pedagogical content knowledge (TPCK) has a great importance in the integration of technology in education. When we look at the various studies done in this area, teachers with a high TPCK are seen to be more successful than other teachers in the context of the integration of technology in education. Therefore, in this study, teachers' TPCK will be examined in terms of several variables. As data collection tool for this purpose, "Teachers' Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge Scale" which was developed by Sahin (2011) is used. By analyzing data obtained from teachers for these purposes, results were discussed in terms of technology integration in education.

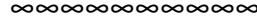
Keywords: Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge, Education Technology Integration

AZERBAJCAN VE TÜRKİYE'DE OKUTULAN 1.SINIF MATEMATİK DERS KİTAPLARININ İÇERİK AÇISINDAN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

NİMET PIRASA

Ders kitapları hem öğretmenlerin ders işleyişinde, hem de öğrencilerin ders çalışırken başvurdukları birincil eğitsel kaynaklardır. Yapılan çalışmalarda, 2005 İlköğretim 1-5. Sınıflar Matematik Dersi Öğretim Programı doğrultusunda hazırlanan ve MEB tarafından basılan ders kitaplarının öğretmenlerin öğretim programını anlama ve yorumlamada onlara yol gösterici olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Azerbaycan ve Türkiye'de okutulan 1.sınıf matematik ders kitaplarının içerik açısından karşılaştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Bunun için Azerbaycan'da okutulan Radius Yayıncılık tarafından 2012 yılında basılmış 1.sınıf ders kitabı, Türkiye'de okutulan matematik ders kitaplarından biri olan MEB tarafından 2013 yılında basılmış İlköğretim 1. Sınıf Matematik Ders Kitabı ele alınmıştır. Bu kitapların içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Bu kitaplar içerik düzeni, öğrenme alanlarına verilen ağırlık, konu başlıkları, konuların sunuluşunda hâkim olunan yaklaşımlar vb. açılardan karşılaştırılmıştır. Bu doğrultuda matematik ders kitaplarının içerik açısından düzenlenmesi konusunda önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik ders kitabı, Azerbaycan, Türkiye



THE COMPARISON OF TURKISH AND AZERBAIJAN MATHEMATICS TEXTBOOK BASED ON THEIR CONTENT

NİMET PIRASA

Textbooks are primary educational resources for teachers while teaching and for students while studying. It is stated that the textbooks are prepared in accordance with Elementary Mathematics Education Program for 1-5. Grades (2005) and published by Turkish Ministry of National Education (MNE) were the guidance of the teachers to understand and interpret the curriculum. In this study, it is aimed to compare Azerbaijan and Turkey mathematics textbooks at grade level 1. Thus, the mathematics textbooks for grade level 1 published by Radius Publishing in 2012 in Azerbaijan and MNE Publishing in 2013 in Turkey are analyzed. The comparisons focused on their organization of chapters, the relative weights of learning domain, content topics covered, styles of presentation, etc. In this respect, it is made suggestions regarding the regulation of the content of mathematics textbooks

Keywords: Mathematics textbook, Azerbaijan, Turkey

SPATIAL SKILLS AS PREDICTORS OF SUCCESS IN MATHEMATICS

SHERYL SORBY

The ability to visualize in three dimensions is a cognitive skill that has been shown to be important for success in engineering and other technological fields. For engineering, the ability to mentally rotate 3-D objects is especially important. Unfortunately, of all the cognitive skills, 3-D rotation abilities exhibit robust gender differences, favoring males. The assessment of 3-D spatial skills and associated gender differences has been a topic of educational research for nearly a century; however, a great deal of the previous work has been aimed at merely identifying differences. For nearly two decades, the author has been conducting research aimed at identifying practical methods for improving 3-D spatial skills, especially for women engineering students. This presentation details the significant findings obtained over the past several years through this research and identifies strategies that appear to be effective in developing 3-D spatial skills and in contributing to student success. Data obtained for students enrolled in introductory mathematics courses will also be presented.

Keywords: spatial skills, gender differences, student success

TURKISH AND ISLAMIC SCIENTISTS IN TURKISH SCIENCE TEXTBOOKS

ŞAHİN İDİN, YALÇIN YALAKI

The purpose of this study was to investigate the proportion of Turkish and Islamic scientists, who had significant contributions to science in history, that were mentioned in textbooks based on the current and past science and technology curriculums. For this purpose, science textbooks that were prepared based on the 1994, 2000, 2005, and 2013 National Science / Science and Technology Curriculums were investigated. One of the qualitative techniques, document analysis was used for data collection and analysis. Results showed that very few Turkish and Islamic scientists were mentioned in science textbooks, if any. We argue that more Turkish and Islamic scientists should be mentioned in science textbooks in a Turkish and Islamic state. We made suggestions on which Turkish and Islamic scientist may be mentioned in which textbook unit and how they should be mentioned as a conclusion.

Keywords: Turkish Islamic scientists, science text book

AN ANALYSIS OF NUMBER SENSE OF THE HIGH-ACHIEVING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

SARE ŞENGÜL, HANDE GÜLBAĞCI DEDE, MEHMET ÖZCAN

Number sense is described as having a good understanding with the numbers and operations and also using this understanding flexibly and effectively in mathematical situations. Students with good number sense can use numbers and operations flexibly, have mental computation and estimation ability, recognize the relative effect of operation on numbers, develop benchmarks. The earlier studies about number sense show that students have an inclination to use rule based methods and standard written algorithms and generally have low number sense. The aim of this study is to find out the number sense of high school students who are high-achieving. 112 students (54 girls, 58 boys) from public science high school in Istanbul participated the study. As an instrument, multiple-choice test including 12 number sense problems is used. Three components of number sense were included in the test. These are; understanding the meaning of the numbers, recognizing relative number size and judging the reasonableness of computational results. Each participant is given the number sense test and asked to explain their solution strategy in written form. In data analysis, the answers of the problems are analyzed in both mathematical correctness and solution strategy (number sense strategy or rule-based strategy). According to the analysis, the success of the students in the number sense test was %87.5 and 66% of the solutions included number sense aspects. The results of this study showed that high-achieving high school students can use number sense strategies efficiently.

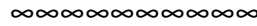
Keywords: number sense, number sense strategy, high-achieving

FEN VE TEKNOLOJİ ÖĞRETMENLERİN TEKNOLOJİ DOĞASI HAKKINDAKİ DÜŞÜNCELERİ

SİNAN ÇINAR

Bu çalışmanın amacı fen ve teknoloji öğretmenlerin teknolojinin doğası ve fen ve toplumla olan ilişkisi hakkında görüşlerini ortaya çıkarmaktır. Araştırma var olan durumu betimleme amacı taşıdığından araştırma yöntemi olarak özel durumu çalışması benimsenmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklem grubunu Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesinde öğrenim göre 100 fen ve teknoloji öğretmen adayları oluşturmaktadır. Örnek grubunda veriler anket ve mülakat teknikleri kullanarak toplanmıştır. Anket verileri yüzdeler olarak analiz edilirken ve mülakat verilerinde içerik analiz tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada kullanılan Teknoloji Doğası Anketi- TDA, View on Science, Technology, Society-VOSTS anketinin adaptasyonundan elde edilmiştir. Anket beş alt kategori içermektedir; 1) teknolojinin tanımı, 2) teknolojinin fen ile olan ilişkisi, 3) toplumun teknoloji üzerine etkisi, 4) teknolojinin toplum üzerine etkisi ve 5) teknolojinin sosyal yapısı şeklindedir. Diğer bir veri toplama aracıda mülakattır; mülakat soruları anket sorularından elde edilen verilerin güvenilirliği sağlamak için 5 alt kategoriyi kapsayacak şekilde beş sorudan oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada elde edilen veriler; fen ve teknoloji öğretmen adaylarının teknolojiyi fennin uygulaması olarak tanımlamakta teknoloji ile fennin bir birinin aynı olduğu ve teknolojinin fenedeki bilgi yapısı üzerine geliştiğini savunmaktadır. Toplumun teknolojiyi sadece teknolojik çalışmaları maliyet bakımından destekleme boyutunda etkilediği, teknolojinin ise toplumu rahatlık, huzur ve ahlak gibi birçok yönden etkilediğini düşünmektedir. Teknolojik çalışmaların uygulanabilirliği hakkında ise kesinlikle bu duruma bilim adamlarının karar vermesi gerektiğini düşünmektedir. Mülakattan elde edilen verilerde bu durumu desteklemektedir. Yaşamımızın teknolojiye dayalı olduğu bu çağda öğretmen adaylarının özellikle fen ve teknoloji öğretmen adaylarının teknolojinin yapısı hakkında yeterli bilgiye sahip olmaması oldukça manidardır. Bu bağlamda fen ve teknoloji öğretmen hizmet öncesi ve hizmet-içi eğitim programlarına teknoloji ile ilgili derslerin ve seminerlerin düzenlenmesi ve koyulması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: fen ve teknoloji öğretmen adayları, teknolojinin doğası, fen ve teknoloji öğretimi



TURKISH PROSPECTIVE ELEMENTARY SCIENCE TEACHER'S VIEWS ABOUT NATURE OF TECHNOLOGY

SİNAN ÇINAR

Technology's effects on human life a new research area has occurred and attitudes towards technology have started to develop. It is related with the development in content knowledge to become a knowledge society technological literacy us defined as individual s' understanding, using, directing and evaluating technology. This study explores the Turkish prospective elementary science teachers' views of technological nature. We collected data from 100 prospective elementary science teachers. Data were collected using an adopted "Views on Science – Technology– Society (STS)" instrument. Analysis revealed that Turkish prospective elementary science teachers viewed technology as an application of science, and some viewed science as explanatory and an interpretation of nature. They viewed individual value and confidence more important than technological information and practice in decision making process interested to daily life.

Keywords: Prospective Turkish elementary science teachers, nature of technology, science and technology teaching.

BİLGİSAYAR MÜHENDİSLİĞİNE GİRİŞ DERSİNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRENCİ GÖRÜŞLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ABDULLAH ERDAL TÜMER

Bu araştırmada, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği bölümlerinin temel derslerinden olan Bilgisayar Mühendisliğine Giriş (BMG) dersine ilişkin öğrenci görüşlerinin belirlenmesi ve değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla, Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi Mimarlık ve Mühendislik Fakültesi Bilgisayar Mühendisliği 1. Sınıf öğrencilerden bu dersi alanların derse ilişkin görüşlerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla nitel bir araştırma yapılmıştır. Bu kapsamda veriler, öğrencilerden açık uçlu sorularla toplanmıştır. Öğrencilerden elde edilen verilerin analizi betimsel analiz yoluyla yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak, dersten başarılı olan öğrencilerin ilgili dersten genel olarak istifade ettiklerini ve diğer dönemlerde görecekları derslere bir ışık tuttuğunu belirtmişlerdir. Buna ek olarak, dersten başarılı olan öğrenciler BMG dersinin birçok açıdan yararlar sağladığı konusunda olumlu görüşler bildirmişlerdir. Dersten başarısız olan öğrencilerin ise zaten ileride ayrıntılı bir şekilde görecekları derslerin önceden kendilerine özet olarak sunulmasının gereksiz olduğunu belirtmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilgisayar Mühendisliğine Giriş, Öğrenci görüşleri

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EVALUATION THE COURSE OF INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER ENGINEERING ACCORDING TO THE STUDENTS VIEWS

ABDULLAH ERDAL TÜMER

The aim of this study is to evaluate the course of introduction to computer engineering which is one of the basic lessons of computer engineering according to the students' views. A qualitative study was conducted in order to determine the opinions of the students. Students who are successful in this course reported that they benefited from this lesson in many ways but students who failed reported that the course is unnecessary as they will take this lesson more detailed in the following years.

Keywords: Introduction to Computer Engineering, students' opinions

SOME RESULTS ON CYCLIC CODES OVER $F_2+UF_2+VFA_2+UVF_2$

EVREN SALKIM

In this paper, we investigate the structure and properties of cyclic codes over the ring $F_2+UF_2+VFA_2+UVF_2$ where $U^2=U, V^2=V$ and $UV=VU$. We first study the relationship between cyclic codes over $F_2+UF_2+VFA_2+UVF_2$ and binary cyclic codes. We prove that cyclic codes over the ring are principally generated, and give the generator polynomial of cyclic codes over this ring.

Keywords: Cyclic code, gray map, generator matrix, finite rings.

CONCEPTUALIZATION OF PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (PCK) FOR TEACHING MATHEMATICS IN UNIVERSITY LEVEL

AZIMEHSADAT KHAKBAZ

The aim of this study is conceptualization of pedagogical content knowledge (PCK) in the field of teaching mathematics in university level. This is a qualitative research which has done in mathematics discipline in Iranian higher education system. The data of this research were gathered through semi structured interviews with some PhD mathematics students and professors. They were analysed through coding and making themes. Data analysis showed that we could explain concept of PCK in a model with 4 main elements and 3 themes which influenced on that.

Keywords: pedagogical content knowledge, mathematics education, university mathematics teaching

SELF-CONCEPT AND SELF-EVALUATION IN THE TRANSITION FROM PRIMARY TO LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION

PRANVERA KRAJA

In this article I'll present theoretical concepts and empirical results of self-concept and self-esteem of the children in transition from primary school to lower secondary education (LSE). Through the evidences from research literature, this article, aims to provide answers to such questions: How and what aspects of self-concept and self-esteem of children develop and change during childhood and adolescence? Is there a correlation between levels of self-concept and self-assessment that the child has for him and his academic achievements? Why is it important to maintain high levels of self-concept and self-esteem of the child for the life in general, and for the school life in particular? Studies of the last two decades have shown that changes in self-concept and self-esteem of the child are strongly correlated with pupils' academic achievements. Keeping positive levels of self-concept and self-esteem, would facilitate the difficulties of the child's adjustment at the new school.

Keywords: school transition, self-concept, self-esteem, impact, lower secondary education.

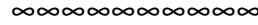
ÇEVİRİMİÇİ ÖĞRENME ORTAMLARINDA KULLANILABİLİRLİK: BİR LİTERATÜR TARAMA ÇALIŞMASI

İSMAİL ŞAHİN, İSMAİL ÇELİK, MUSTAFA TEVFİK HEBEBCİ

Bilgisayar ve internet teknolojilerindeki hızlı değişim insanların hayatlarında bir takım değişikliklere neden olmuştur. İnsanlar günlük hayatta yaptıkları işleri bilgisayarlar aracılığıyla artık daha kolay ve kısa yoldan gerçekleştirebilmektedir. Tüm bu kolaylıkların yanı sıra geliştirilen sistemlerin kullanıcı odaklı olmaması kullanıcıların bu sistemlerde sorun yaşamalarına sebep olmaktadır. Bu sorunlar kullanılabilirlik kavramını ortaya çıkarmıştır. Kullanılabilirlik, bir ürünün belirli kullanıcılar tarafından belirli amaçlar doğrultusunda etkili, verimli ve belirli bir kullanım çerçevesinde memnuniyetle kullanılabilme derecesi olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada kullanılabilirlik değerlendirme yöntemleri ve türleri ile literatürde yer alan çevrim içi öğrenme ortamlarında yapılmış olan kullanılabilirlik çalışmaları ele alınmıştır. Yapılan araştırma sonucunda incelenen çalışmalarda kullanılan kullanılabilirlik değerlendirmelerinin birçoğunun uzman temelli ve kullanıcı testleri yaklaşımlarıyla gerçekleştirildiği görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kullanılabilirlik, insan bilgisayar etkileşimi



USABILITY IN THE ONLINE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW STUDY

İSMAİL ŞAHİN, İSMAİL ÇELİK, MUSTAFA TEVFİK HEBEBCİ

Rapid changes of computer and internet technology has led to a number of changes in people's lives. People can perform their daily work through computers easily. Despite all this convenience, users may experience problems in the system for lack of systems developed user-oriented. This problems has revealed the concept of usability. The usability is extent to which a product can be used by specified users to achieve specified goals with effectiveness, efficiency, and satisfaction in a specified context of use. In this study, usability evaluation methods and types are investigated. Also, usability studies in online learning environments in the literature are reviewed. As a result of research conducted, many of usability assessment are made with based on expert and user testing approaches.

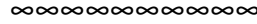
Keywords: usability, human computer interaction

ORTAOKUL BEŞİNCİ SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN GELECEKTE BİLİM İNSANI OLMA İSTEKLERİNE ETKİ EDEN FAKTÖRLERİN BELİRLENMESİ

SEMA ÖZDEŞ, OKTAY ASLAN

By this research it is aimed to determine the factors which have affects on the wishes of five-class students to become scientists in the future. At the end of the study it is understood that the things told by the teachers about the scientists and “the figure of asocial and mad scientist continuously studying in the lab” formed by the visual and written media have caused some girl and boy students to wish to become scientists in the future. However, the findings obtained from this study disprove the claim that the preference of the girls taking place in the literature to draw male scientist has been caused by the apprehension that girl students cannot become scientists and so they do not want to be scientists in the future. The girl students specified that they do not sympathize with the thought of being a scientist in the future because of their various interests or of the “figure of asocial and mad scientist continuously studying in the lab”.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Scientist Perception, Television, Five-class students, Written Media



DETERMINING THE FACTORS HAVING EFFECT ON THE WISHES OF FIVE-CLASS STUDENTS TO BE SCIENTISTS IN THE FUTURE

SEMA ÖZDEŞ, OKTAY ASLAN

By this research it is aimed to determine the factors which have affects on the wishes of five-class students to become scientists in the future. At the end of the study it is understood that the things told by the teachers about the scientists and “the figure of asocial and mad scientist continuously studying in the lab” formed by the visual and written media have caused some girl and boy students to wish to become scientists in the future. However, the findings obtained from this study disprove the claim that the preference of the girls taking place in the literature to draw male scientist has been caused by the apprehension that girl students cannot become scientists and so they do not want to be scientists in the future. The girl students specified that they do not sympathize with the thought of being a scientist in the future because of their various interests or of the “figure of asocial and mad scientist continuously studying in the lab”.

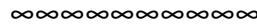
Keywords: bilimsel Algı, Televizyon, Beş sınıf öğrencileri, Yazılı Medya

FEN DERSLERİNDE BİLİMSEL AÇIKLAMA KAVRAMININ “SOSYOKÜLTÜREL DİYALEKTİK YÖNTEM” İLE ÖĞRETİMİ

EMRE HARUN KARAASLAN, YILMAZ SAĞLAM, ALİPAŞA AYAS

Bilimin en temel işlevlerinden biri olgu, kavram veya durumları bilimsel bir bakış açısıyla açıklamaktır (Türkmen ve Yalçın, 2001). Bilim insanları açıklama yaparken niçinlerin yanında hangi durumlarda ve nasıl sorularını da neden-sonuç ilişkisi içerisinde açıklamaya çalışmaktadırlar (Rudolph ve Steward, 1998; Yaşar, 1998). Bu açıdan bakıldığında açıklanacak olgu, kavram veya durumların niçin ve nasıl oluştuklarını ifade etmek önemlidir. Bu nedenle, son zamanlarda fen eğitimi ile ilgili yapılan çalışmalarda, öğrencilere çevremizde meydana gelen olayların veya durumların açıklamalarının nasıl yapılabildiğinin öğretilmesi gerektiği üzerinde durulmaktadır (Osborne ve Dillon, 2008). Bununla birlikte eğitim ile ilgili yapılan gerek uluslararası raporlarda (American Association for the Advancement of Science [AAAS], 2009; National Research Council [NRC], 1996), gerekse ulusal düzeyde hazırlanan öğretim programlarında (MEB, 2007; 2013) fen eğitiminde sorulan sorulara öğrencilerin basit cevaplar verme yerine onların daha geniş açıklamalar yapacakları bilimsel açıklama becerisi kazanması gerektiği vurgulanmaktadır. Ancak ülkemizdeki öğrencilerin bilimsel açıklama yapmada yetersiz oldukları birçok çalışma ile ortaya konmuştur. Bu açıdan bakıldığında okullarda yapılan öğrenme-öğretme etkinliklerinde, öğrencilerin bilimsel kavramları açıklama becerilerini geliştirmelerine yönelik bazı yöntemlerin kullanılması gerektiği fikri ön plana çıkmaktadır. Öğrencilerin bilimsel açıklama yapabilme becerilerinin geliştirilmesi için öncelikli olarak bir bilimsel açıklamanın ne olduğunun onlara öğretilmesi gerektiği ifade edilebilir. Buradan hareketle bilimsel açıklama kavramının öğretiminde Sosyokültürel Diyelektik Yöntemin etkili olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Teorik kavramların zihinde oluşması için kişilerin sadece çevre ile etkileşime geçmelerinin yeterli olmadığını, aynı zamanda daha bilgili kişilerin yeni perspektifleri kişilere sunması gerektiğini savunan Sosyokültürel Diyelektik Yöntem, bağlam, bağlamsal aksiyon ve etiketleme olmak üzere üç bölümden oluşmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacını Sosyokültürel Diyelektik Yöntemin tanıtılması ve bu yöntemle bilimsel açıklama kavramının nasıl öğretilebileceğinin tartışılması oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: bilimsel açıklama, sosyokültürel diyelektik yöntem, kavram öğretimi



TEACHING THE SCIENTIFIC EXPLAINING CONCEPT THROUGH “SOCIO-CULTURAL DIALECTIC METHOD” IN SCIENCE COURSES

EMRE HARUN KARAASLAN, YILMAZ SAĞLAM, ALİPAŞA AYAS

One of the basic function of the science is explaining the phenomenon, concept, and occasions in a scientific point of view (Türkmen ve Yalçın, 2001). Scientist has been trying to explain not only “whys” but also “in which situation” and “how” in the framework of reason-result relationship (Rudolph ve Steward, 1998; Yaşar, 1998). When considered from this point, it is essential to state why and how the phenomenon, concept, and occasions to be explained has occurred. Because of this reason, in the researches that has been done recently related with science education, it has been put emphasis on teaching how the explanations of events and occasions taking place around us are made (Osborne and Dillon, 2008). Moreover, it was stressed in not only international reports related with education (American Association for the Advancement of Science [AAAS], 2009; National Research Council [NRC], 1996) but also in national curriculums (MEB, 2007; 2013) that instead of giving simple answer to the questions asked students in science education, it is necessary for students to gain the ability of scientific explanation that students make broader explanations. However, it was found that students in our country are inadequate about making scientific explanations. When evaluated from this point of views, in the teaching and learning activities that take place at schools, it comes into prominence that the idea of using some techniques in order to develop students’ skills to explain the scientific concepts. Initially, to improve students’ ability to make scientific explanation, it can be said that what the scientific explanation is must be taught to them. From this point, it is thought that socio-cultural dialectic method might be effective in teaching the concept of scientific explanation. Socio-cultural dialectic method, claiming

that to form theoretical concepts in the mind not only the interaction with the environment but also presenting the new perspectives to individuals by experienced people is necessary, consists of three dimensions; context, contextual action, and labelling. The aim of present study is introducing socio-cultural dialectic method and discussing how to teach the concept of scientific explanation by using this method.

Keywords: scientific explanation, socio-cultural dialectic method of teaching concepts

BAYES RISK FOR SELECTION THE MEDIAN CATEGORY FROM EVEN SAMPLE SIZE

KAWTHER HAMZA

Bayes risk procedure is proposed for selecting the median (middle most value) in multinomial cell when the number of observation is even .Bayesian decision –theoretic approach with linear loss function and conjunction prior Dirichlet distribution is used to construct this procedure for it we need to deriving . Some concluding remarks and suggestions for future work are also included.

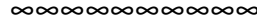
Keywords: Ranking and selection, median approach, Bayes risk

OTİZMLİ BİREYLERİN EĞİTİMİNDE KULLANILAN TABLET UYGULAMALARI

KÜRŞAT ÖĞÜLMÜŞ, NEVZAT ULUTEPE

Otizimli bireylerin eğitim sürecini daha işlevsel hale getirmek amacıyla bazı yardımcı teknolojiler kullanılmaktadır. Bunlardan en yaygın olarak kullanılanlardan biri de tablet bilgisayarlar da kullanılabilen eğitim uygulamalarıdır. Uluslararası düzeyde özellikle otizmli bireylerin eğitiminde oldukça yaygın kullanım alanlarına sahip olan bu uygulamalar ülkemizde her geçen gün daha da yaygınlık kazanmaktadır. İlgili alanyazını incelendiğinde görsel ve işitsel öğelerin eğitim sürecinde kullanıldığı zaman daha işlevsel davranış değişikliklerine sebep olduğu ile ilgili çalışmalar mevcuttur. Ancak ülkemizde otizmli bireylerin eğitiminde kullanılan tablet uygulamalarıyla ilgili çalışmaların sınırlı düzeyde olduğu görülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; 1) Otizmli bireylerin eğitiminde kullanılan tablet uygulamalarının kullanım alanlarının belirlenmesi ve 2) mevcut uygulamaların derlenerek özel eğitim öğretmenlerinin kullanımına sunulmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otizm, Otizmde Kullanılan Tablet Uygulamaları, Yardımcı Teknolojiler



TABLET APPLICATIONS USED IN EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH AUTISM

KÜRŞAT ÖĞÜLMÜŞ, NEVZAT ULUTEPE

Some assistive technologies are being used in order to make the education process of individuals with autism more functional. One of the most widely used is tablet applications designed for educational purposes for individuals with autism. At the international level, especially in the education of individuals with autism these applications are quite common. In our country it is becoming increasingly more widespread. When the related literature analyzed, it is seen that the audio-visual images used in the educational processes is more functional than other methods. However, this kind of technologies seems to be limited in our country. The purpose of this study is; 1) to identify the usage areas of tablet applications for individuals with autism and 2) to compile the existing applications for the use of special education teachers.

Keywords: Autism, Tablet Applications Used in Autism, Assistive Technologies