On Instructional Materials: The Pre-Service Teachers Preferences in Time of Pandemic

Lynn M. Besa¹*, Richard E. Parcon²

¹English Department College of Education, Rizal Technological University Mandaluyong City 1550, Philippines
²English Department, Tanong High School, DepEd Marikina, Metro Manila1800, Philippines

ABSTRACT

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic did not only surprise many but also caught most of the academic institutions unprepared. As such, the best option to continue the academic year is to go distance education through flexible learning modes. However, several issues are tied to the implementation of the different modes of learning. To find the most appropriate materials in teaching, this study tried to assess the voice of the learners as one of the considerations in the learning system. Using a descriptive method in which the textual responses from 130 English Major Students were converted to quantitative data to establish patterns and qualitative response analysis to capture the implications of the participants' responses, the researchers analyzed the proposals of the pre-service teachers and their implications to teaching and learning. Findings reveal that the participants implicitly based their preferences on some considerations. Hence, the diversified instructional materials imply their capability and willingness to use various sources and are in favor of engaging in the hybrid form of instructions. Results also indicate that teachers' preparations should be parallel to the preferences of the learners to meet the demands of the new normal teaching set up.

Keywords: Distance education, Hybrid learning, Instructional materials, Pre-service teachers, Preferences

Introduction

Education is an avenue of constant change and improvement in the teaching and learning process. Over the years, a lot of approaches have been implemented not only to affect quality education but to catch up with the ever-changing trends in education especially in the so-called 21st-century industrial revolution. Thus, despite the pandemic, Tria (2020) in his review cited that learning should not be hampered [1]. Several programs are being introduced to push the education cycle, one of which is through distance education. Distance education or distance learning is a field of education that highlights the dominant use of technology in the delivery of instruction to learners.

How to cite:
in a non-physical environment. The CHED Memorandum Order (CMO) No. 62 S. 2016 defines distance education as a model of educational delivery whereby teacher and learner are geographically separated and instruction is delivered through materials and methods using communication technologies and supported by organizational and administrative structures and arrangements. Thus, distance education allows flexible learning opportunities and open access to education as it frees the learners of the constraints of time and place [2]. Distance education programs and courses have unlimited opportunities and will surely stay as they increase in the next years.

Furthermore, distance learning is becoming an essential part of the mainstream educational systems in both developed and developing countries. According to Ainin et al. (2015) and Gagne & Shepherd, (2001) growing literature indicate that in the last two decades, there has been a significant increase in the establishment of distance education [3,4]. Findings reveal that in terms of academic achievement, there is no difference in the performance of the learners taking distance learning as compared to those who are taught in the traditional classroom setting. However, the proliferation of the programs also involves many emerging issues and challenges which need to be addressed. Despite the attempts to include online learning, most of the learning institutions in the Philippines are utilizing face to face class interaction in the delivery of lessons due to many reasons. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced many institutions to abruptly shift from the traditional mode of teaching to distance, flexible, even remote learning approaches to control the spread of the virus and safeguard the health of all stakeholders. Thus, the pandemic triggered a major shift in the teaching and learning approaches.

The Department of Education (DepEd) and Commission on Higher Education (CHED) including Technical and Vocational Institutions like Technical Education Skills Development Authority (TESDA) have been busy finding solutions on how to best implement the school year 2020. A lot of consultations and surveys had been conducted to arrive at the best approach. DepEd emphasizes that during the no face to face interaction, several modalities will be devised [5]. While CHED suggests the strengthening of online platforms and blended learning [6]. Even UNESCO (2020) introduces online learning platforms to boost the delivery of instruction [2]. However, one of the many realities faced by the teaching force is the rushed implementation of distance education.

One of the many preparations to be considered by the teacher is the selection of instructional materials to be used. According to Adelowo & Babatunde (2015), the input are one of the components of education by which human and material resources should be prepared. These instructional materials play an essential role in arousing the learners’ interests and motivations, helping them understand the lessons, and enhancing their performance [7].

Consequently, the desire to prepare for the new normal teaching set-up led to the conduct of this study. While the education sector is busy figuring out the most appropriate method to be used, the researchers tried to explore the voice of the pre-service teachers both as learners and aspiring teachers as to their preferences of instructional materials to be used during the transition period. Assessing the preferred instructional material of the learners will guide the teachers in preparing the appropriate tools and approaches to teaching while aiming to match their styles and capabilities towards learning. Thus, exhausting the implications of their responses will aid not only the teachers but also the administration in finding the remedy to solve the impending gap between teaching, learning, and quality education. Moreover, this study will serve as a source of data in the planning, decision, and policymaking of the institution.

**Methods**

This study utilized a mixed-method approach where it has been described to understand empirical-based research that involves collection and analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data [8]. The descriptive method was specifically used in assessing the responses of the participants by which the textual responses were converted to quantitative data to establish consolidated data. While the qualitative section included content analysis to
capture the implications of the participants’ responses.

**Description of the respondents**

The participants in the study were second-year major students from both campuses who during the conduct of the study were taking the course Preparation and Evaluation of Language Teaching Materials. Most of them are between 19-26 years old. The table below shows their profile in terms of the campus of enrolment and sex (Table 1).

**Table 1. Profile of the respondents in terms of the campus of enrolment and sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campus</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandaluyong City</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasig City Campus</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Gathering Procedure**

In the conduct of the study, all the respondents were required to submit proposals of instructional materials to be utilized in the distance education classes as their final requirement in the course. After the students submitted the output, the researchers tallied the output and presented them in tables. Afterward, the responses were analyzed qualitatively in to close the learning implications.

**Results and Discussion**

Based on the submitted proposals, the following data reveals the preferences of the students. The data were sorted and classified according to categories.

Table 2 shows that there are four (4) types of instructional materials extracted from the proposals of the respondents categorized as a print, electronic, online media platforms and other media sources. In terms of print materials, 50% of the Mandaluyong campus respondents preferred modules while 37.78% of the Pasig campus respondents preferred books. Data shows that 40% of the total population preferred modules.

Table 3 reveals that among the proposed instructional materials to be used in distance learning, 94 or 72.31% of the total population prefer online media platforms. It was followed by print materials with 65 or 50% of the total population. Electronic sources ranked 3 with 34 or 26.15% of respondents while other media sources ranked fourth with 37 or 28.46% respondents.

The data reveals that print, electronic, online media, real-time media platforms and other media sources are the extracted categories of proposed instructional materials of the respondents. Thus, it could be surmised that print materials and other media sources pertain to be used in remote learning while electronic sources and online media platforms are used in asynchronous learning. However, notice also that several respondents included real-time online platforms which are categorized as synchronous learning.

The data further implies that three approaches to learning are unraveled. These are remote, asynchronous, and synchronous approaches, making teaching and learning diversified. Panchabakesan (2011) defines distance education or remote learning as a situation where communication between the teacher and learners occurs via certain systems like electronic or other modalities to promote learning, conduct the assessment and provide support to learners [9]. While in the article of Tavukcu et al. (2011) discussed that distance education is a field of education focusing on pedagogy, technology, and instructional design which aim to provide learning to students who are not physically present in the classroom [10]. The study conducted by Owens et al. (2009) on the experience of remote undergraduate and graduate students revealed three key issues: the sense of isolation, the attitudes and knowledge of the teaching staff; and the students’ knowledge and use of learning technologies in which researchers suggested that educational institution should enhance of the existing programs regarding remote learning and it should increase students’ knowledge regarding information and communication technology for them to abreast themselves in gradual development in teaching and learning [11]. In terms of synchronous learning, Salmon (2014), stated that it provides an online learning environment that can serve as a collaborative process.
between the teacher and students. It also requires simultaneous discussion and conversation integrated with online activities [12]. Also, Shahabadia & Uplaneb (2015) described it as live, real-time (usually scheduled), facilitated instruction, and learning-oriented instruction [13]. On the other hand, Perveen (2016) described asynchronous learning as time-free learning where learners can do their activities at their own pace [14]. Asynchronous learning provides the learners with readily available materials for instruction and assessment through the learning management system of the institution or in other online platforms. Asynchronous learning is the most adapted modality because students are not time-bound and can respond during their leisure time. The delayed response makes the learner utilize their higher-order thinking skills as they can keep thinking about the activity for an extended period and may develop divergent thinking as they go along with the process [15].

Findings also imply that despite the present pandemic condition, the learners are not only capable but are also very much willing to engage in different modes of learning. On the other hand, it could be gleaned that the proposed instructional materials were based on accessibility or availability and economy of the materials. Moreover, the participants’ convenience and familiarity with the learning tools which mark a practical mindset were considered in selecting instructional materials.

Bandalaria (2007) and Islam and Hasan (2016) classified technology use as hardware or software [16, 17]. Print and other media sources are examples of hardware while electronic sources and online media platform are categorized as software technologies which could cater remote learning. On one hand, synchronous learning environments provide real-time interaction, which can be collaborative incorporating e-activities and provides an opportunity of teacher-student and student-student interaction while asynchronous e-learning is the most adopted method for online education and the most prevalent form on online teaching [12, 14, 15, 18]. The opportunity of delayed response allows them to use their higher-order learning skills, provide more time for thoughtful contributions, leads to socialization and real-time interaction while creating independent, student-centered learning [19].

Table 2. Preferences of print instructional materials of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Preferences</th>
<th>Mandaluyong City Campus</th>
<th>Pasig City Campus</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Ranking</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Ranking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Modules</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>35.55%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>37.78%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WorkSheets/Activity Sheet</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26.67%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Sources</td>
<td>Offline printed materials/OER</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PDF copy of modules</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E-books</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E-Journal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BAERJ | Basic and Applied Education Research Journal 26 | Volume 2 | Number 1 | June | 2021
Table 3. Summary of instructional materials preferences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of IM Preferences</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Print materials</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic sources</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26.15%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online media platforms</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>72.31%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other media sources</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>28.46%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*No. of population = 130

Conclusion

Instructional or teaching materials are as important as teaching and learning, the participants’ preferences unveil that as both learners and aspiring teachers, they agree on the use of various instructional materials in distance learning which are based on several factors. Hence, in the conduct of language learning, the hybrid approach is implicitly revealed as an option to teach.

Findings entail that in language teaching, designing, preparing, and providing instructional materials that integrate meaningful content and language objectives while addressing a particular need especially in times of crisis should be the utmost considerations. As such, it is recommended that instructional materials should be as authentic as those from real-life language situation to maximize learning.
Acknowledgement
The authors thanked to College of Education, Rizal Technological University, Philippines and Tanong High School, DepEd Marikina Philippines.

References