EXAMINING STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARD THINKING AND LEARNING IN COMPUTER-ASSISTED CONCEPT MAPPING AMONG UNDERGRADUATE THINKING SKILLS CLASS

Nicholas Ling Sui Chong PhD student in Educational Psychology University Putra Malaysia nikosamen@gmail.com

Learning without Thinking leads to confusion; Thinking without Learning ends in danger. \sim Confucious





Introduction

Malaysian Education Blueprint (Higher Education) (2015-2025) to produce a personalized learning

Flexible and Blended instructional approaches that able to catering to the needs of 21st century graduates

Blended Learning with Concept-mapping



 \bullet

There is still great lack of students' involvement in active and meaningful learning



 Incorporation of concept map into the blendedlearning using the Moodle platform



 Promote the interactivity learning among the students.

Literature Review

- Concept map is a tool for conceptualizing, organizing and presenting knowledge developed by Novak and Gowin (Novak, 1990). It is based on Ausubel's (1960) assimilation theory of meaningful learning.
- The Attitudes Towards Thinking and Learning Survey (ATTLS) is an instrument developed by Galotti et al. (1999) to measure the extent to which a person is a 'connected knower' (CK) or a 'separate knower' (SK).
- Being a "separate learner" involves a preference for objective and analytical behaviour, and a desire for argument and debate.
- Being a "connected learner" involves trying to see things from the other person's perspective, and trying to understand their reasons and arguments.

Ways of knowing

Separated Learning

- Prefer self-directed learning
- Challenging others ideas
- Convincing other through logic
- Maintaining order through explicit agreement and rules
- Resolving conflict through detached imposition of rules
- Doubting others ideas until being proven
- Attempting to reveal truth that is general, impersonal, grounded in **rational thought**
- Objectivity through reference of **discipline**
- Holding though and feeling separate

Connected knowing

- Prefer collective activities
- Listening when knowledge is uncertain
- Convincing others through sharing
- Maintaining order through implicit agreement to avoid conflict
- Resolving conflicts through reconciling differences
- Believing others' ideas
- Attempting to create truth that is personal, particular and grounded in personal experience
- Objectivity through reference of other persons
- Keeping though and feeling together

Methods

Participants

80 undergraduate students majoring in Mathematics and Statistics enrolled in the Thinking Skills class. 50 respondents partook in this survey and became respondents to this study.

Instruments

Attitude Toward Thinking and Learning Scale (ATTLS). The 20-item Attitude Toward Thinking and Learning Scale measures connected procedural knowing and separate procedural knowing.

Procedures

14 weeks layout and students were required to construct the concept map based on the topic. Begin with week 1 on briefing of concept map and how to use the Cmap tool. End with the final online survey

RESULT

Figure 1: Overall student ATTLS scores

It show that most of the students are connected learners



Figure 2 – Scores ranges in the connected learning

Most of the students' response is at the range of somewhat agree toward connected learning



Figure 3 – Score ranges in the separate learning

Most of the students' response is at the range of neither agree nor disagree to somewhat agree toward the separated learning.



Conclusion

Discussion

- Higher scores in connected knowing means that students value in actively seeking interactions with others who are different from themselves.
- Strong separate knowers are critical thinkers; they are able to construct concept maps based on evidence and logic.
- Connected knowers are more cooperative and will be more willing to help out one another to construct concept maps.

Implication

- Promote the concept mapping by intrinsically separated learning and extrinsically connected learning.
- Concept mapping sue to the types of personality that's introvert or extrovert.

Thanks: Connecting ideas by connecting peoples



References

- Ausubel, D. P. (1960). The use of advance organizers in the learning and retention of meaningful verbal material. Journal of Educational Psychology, 51(5), 267–272.
- MacKeracher, D. (2004). Making sense of adult learning. University of Toronto Press.
- Galotti, K. M., Drebus, D. W., & Reimer, R. L. (2001). Ways of knowing as learning styles: Learning MAGIC with a partner. Sex Roles, 44(7–8), 419–436.
- Galotti, K. M., McVicker Clinchy, B., Ainsworth, K. H., Lavin, B., & Mansfield, A. F. (1999). A new way of assessing ways of knowing: The attitudes toward thinking and learning survey (ATTLS). Sex Roles, 40(9–10), 745–766.
- MacKeracher, D. (2004). Making sense of adult learning. University of Toronto Press.
- Novak, J. D. (1990). Concept maps and Vee diagrams: two metacognitive tools to facilitate meaningful learning. Instructional Science, 19(1), 29–52.