

# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING MICROSOFT

# POWERPOINT IN SCIENCE SUBJECT AMONG YEAR SIX LEARNERS AND TEACHERS IN SEKOLAH KEBANGSAAN TUANKU BAGUS SEBUYAU SARAWAK

# DAYANG NORASHIKIN BINTIAWANG HAMDAN

Dissertation submitted For the degree of Bachelor of Education ( Primary Education ) With Honours

Faculty of Education **DECEMBER 2015** 

## UNIVERSITY TEKNOLOGI MARA

### ABSTRACT

Research conducted to examine the effectiveness of the teaching and learning of Science subject in Sekolah Kebangsaan Tuanku Bagus Sebuyau. Data will be obtained in the quantitative study, using questionnaires. A total of 30 respondents participated in this study suggested that consists entirely of teachers who teach the science subject in Sekolah Kebangsaan Tuanku Bagus Sebuyau and pupils. This study is to determine the effectiveness of using MS PowerPoint. The quantitative data obtained were analyzed using percentages and means may be necessary. The study found that most of the teachers have the option in this Science subject. The teachers also admitted that MS PowerPoint in teaching and able to help them in their learning tasks. The fact is they also acknowledged that there are many rooms for them to learn about the use of MS PowerPoint in teaching and learning have been able to strengthen their memory. Hopefully in the future this study will be able to help the parties involved, particularly the science teacher looking for a more practical method of conducting teaching and learning of science subject in primary schools.

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

DECLARATION ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ABSTRACT ABSTRAK LIST OF TABLE	ii iii iv v vi	
Table 1.1 Number of items of research according to the research element	23	
Table 1.2 Distribution of respondents by level	29	
Table 1.3 Percentage distribution of respondents by option	29	
Table 1.4 Percentage distribution of respondents by teaching experience	30	
Table 1.7 Profile of respondent (pupils)	27	
Table 1.5 The frequency distribution of readiness levelteachers teach science using MS PowerPoint	31	
Table 1.6 The frequency distribution of readiness level pupils to learn science	33	
Table 1.7 Profile of respondents (6.1)	27	
Table 1.8 The final examination in 2014	28	
Table 1.9 Indicator achievement	35	
Table 2 The result test of pre-test	36	
Table 2.1 Post-test score	37	
LIST OF FIGURE	vii	
Graph 1.1 The final examination in 2014	28	
Table of contents :		
CHAPTER 1 :		
INTRODUCTION		1-2

### CHAPTER 2:

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES, QUESTIONS, HYPOTHESIS	3
2.0 Rational of the study	3
2.1 The purpose and objectives	3
2.2 Research questions and hypothesis	3-4
2.3 Significance of the study	4-6
2.4 Definition of terms	6-8

# CHAPTER 3:

LITERATURE REVIEW	9-18

CHAPTER 4 :

#### **CHAPTER ONE**

#### INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Introduction

In the education system in Malaysia, the subject of science is one of the core subjects are taught in all schools. This situation is in line with the National Education Philosophy and education policy that makes the subject of science as a major subject in the birth of the scientific community and innovate. Accordingly, it is hoped the Ministry of Education in particular and the country in general to be the subject of science is at its best in order to attempt to produce creative and innovative people are on the right track. Therefore, trust is placed entirely on the teachers because they are the people who are directly involved in raising Malaysia to the world and become an agent of the pupils who support the State's progress in the future.

The core science subjects for primary and secondary schools are designed with emphasis on knowledge and understanding of science to pupils to be literate in science at a higher level. Core science subjects for upper secondary schools is to produce pupils who are literate in science, innovation and prepares pupils to enter the field of science more generally. Science Electives offer options to pupils according to their inclination, interest and ability in science to pursue

#### **CHAPTER 3**

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 3.0 Literature review

The main task of an instructor or teacher is to facilitate the pupils attend a session of formal teaching and learning in the classroom. To meet these demands, the teachers should be able to provide a conducive learning environment and meaningful, and so on can be catalysts in the process of teaching and learning. Obviously the teacher should strive to ensure ongoing learning environment can stimulate pupils interest while keeping in mind the welfare and needs of pupils.

In teaching and learning, like or not the teachers often deal with pupils who vary in their abilities. This situation requires the expertise of teachers in defining teaching and learning strategies that can be used to resolve such differences. This means that teachers can determine the approach, selecting methods and techniques to define the practical with the development and the abilities of pupils. The chosen strategy, in addition to the potential to motivate pupils to learn actively, it should also be able to help analyze the concept or idea and to attract pupils and can produce meaningful learning.