



Title	Use of animation in engaging teachers and students in assessment in Hong Kong higher education
Author(s)	Chan, CKY
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Use of animation in engaging teachers and students in assessment in Hong Kong higher education

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Use of animation in engaging teachers and students in assessment in Hong Kong higher education

Animations have long been perceived as an effective tool in teaching and learning. While students' reception towards animations has often been studied, there is also literature covering how teachers perceive and incorporate animations into their classes. At a research intensive university in Hong Kong, animations on the topic of university assessment policy, such as rubrics and grade descriptors, have been produced so that teachers can understand the latest policy quickly without attending lengthy workshops. It was found that a striking 95% of teachers reported gaining better understanding of assessment rubrics after watching the animation. This paper will present the findings [from a small study on](#) how teachers perceive the use of animations for their own professional development, and how they perceive the incorporation of animations into their own disciplines to engage students. Despite positive attitude towards the use of animation for teaching and learning, academics expressed practical and technical concerns.

Keywords: assessment; animation; youtube; learning technologies; technology enhanced learning

Introduction

It is believed that assessment drives students to learn in education. "Students can escape bad teaching: they can't avoid bad assessment" (Boud, 1995). However, in the pedagogy of assessment, often there are theories, practices and policies which even teachers find hard to understand, agree and put into practice such as standards of assessment, grading descriptors, rubrics, constructive alignment (Biggs, 1999), direct and indirect evidence of student learning, grade inflation and moderation of grading. These are growing concerns for higher education reforms as we enter into a new era where teaching and learning is of [increasing](#) importance for our students (Chan & Luk, 2013).

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At a research intensive university in Hong Kong, an assessment policy has been approved at the institutional level to provide quality assurance and standards for both teachers and students (Chan, 2012a). With the implementation of such an important teaching and learning policy, it is crucial to ensure that teachers can fully comprehend the meaning of each approved recommendation so they can put the policy into practice. This requires them to attend teaching and learning professional development workshops and seminars which they are often too busy to do so. To quickly engage teachers and allow them to effectively grasp the meaning of some of these practices, cartoon animations were developed to illustrate the main themes of the assessment policy.

With the advanced development in multimedia technology over the last decade, animation has been increasingly employed for teaching and learning. This is evidenced by the escalating number of users on 'youtube' or 'teachertube' (Snelson & Elison-Bowers, 2009). In fact, animation is a useful and effective teaching tool. It can be humorous and engaging, short and yet concise, allowing teachers to demonstrate an idea in minimum time. Previous studies showed that animations can effectively illustrate abstract and complex concepts (Barak, Ashkar, & Dori, 2011; Ong & Mannan, 2004). It can deliver knowledge in both 2D and 3D visual and audio, and allows users to experience the simulation of a real-world scenario which may be difficult to explain without illustrations or actual practices. Furthermore, the use of animation can help students to develop their critical thinking, problem solving skills and their engagement to the subject content (Keogh, 1999; Mayer & Moreno, 2002).

With animations on the assessment policy developed, a few brief pilot studies were carried out to demonstrate the effectiveness of these animations towards the understanding of assessment concepts during the teaching and learning academic professional

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8 development workshops at the university. Using a classroom response system “clickers”,
9 two multiple choice questions on teachers’ understanding of the assessment concept were
10 asked before and after they watched an animation on assessment rubrics (Chan, Tam & Li,
11 2011). The value-added benefits of the assessment rubrics can often be difficult to grasp by
12 teachers as they are not used to showing clarity on their marking schemes; such
13 transparency and indeed, added workload can be quite a turnoff. A sharp contrast was
14 observed such that around 95% of the teachers who attended the workshop reported better
15 understanding of the assessment rubrics after watching the animation. This shows that
16 animation can be an effective teaching tool to explain some difficult theoretical framework
17 in an interesting and entertaining way.

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19 While students’ reception and student learning towards animations have often been
20 studied, and there is also literature covering how teachers perceive and incorporate
21 animations into their classes, teachers’ reception towards animations for academic
22 professional development has not been fully documented. Thus, the present small study
23 aims to contribute to the literature on how teachers perceive the use of animations for their
24 own learning towards the understanding of assessment concepts and if they may be as
25 receptive as their students to digital media, as well as how teachers perceive ~~for~~ using
26 animations to engage students in their own disciplines.

27 **Literature review**

28 ***Literature Review***

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30 With the advanced development in technology over the last decade, multimedia has been
31 increasingly perceived as an effective tool in teaching and learning. Students nowadays are
32 growing up with multimedia technology, such as video games, 3D animations, online
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8 videos and colorful graphics. Since technological visual abilities have been sharpened,
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10 students have become primarily visual learners (Roberto, 2010). Students in this generation
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12 are often known as the “digital generation”. One of the characteristics of digital learners is
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14 that they prefer receiving information from multiple multimedia sources and processing
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16 pictures, sounds and videos before text (Jukes, McCain, & Crockett, 2010). In contrast,
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18 traditional teaching and learning resources that often deliver knowledge through static
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20 images and texts might not be as appealing and as effective to accommodate the learning
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22 enthusiasm of these digital learners. Thus, multimedia technology offers teachers an
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24 alternative means to facilitate teaching and learning to the digital generation. Studies have
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26 shown that integrating these digital resources with teaching can stimulate the learning
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28 interests and motivation of students (Burke, Snyder, & Rager, 2009; Duffy, 2008).

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30 Among the various types of multimedia resources, video is most commonly used as
31
32 a pedagogical material. Cartoon animations, YouTube, virtual simulations, and other digital
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34 devices and software that used to broadcast these videos, such as smart phones and tablet
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36 computers are all toys of the digital generation.

37 38 *Animation*

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40 Animation such as cartoons or 3D virtual reality simulations is usually defined as computer
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42 generated moving imageries that have integrated various components of conventional
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44 media, such as video, graphics, audio in 2D or 3D illustrations (Szabo & Poohkay, 1996).
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46 Many scholars have researched and concluded that the usage of animations in teaching is
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48 beneficial to student learning. In various studies, improvements can be seen in areas
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50 including abstract thinking, communication skills and problem-solving skills, thinking
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52 skills and learning engagement. It was also shown that animation can assist students to
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achieve the expected learning outcomes. Animation was found to be a learning tool with significant positive effects on the learning process (Fralinger & Owens, 2009).

A review of literature shows that one of the most agreed benefits of animations for student learning is that animations enable the visualization of abstract concepts, particularly in science and mathematics (Lipeikiene & Lipeika, 2006; Yang, Andre, & Greenbowe, 2003). Scholars, such as Ong & Mannan (2004) and Dalacosta et al. (2009), argue that creating visualizing abstract concepts can be a challenging cognitive process for science learners. In the past, students might find it hard to comprehend some abstract and complicated concepts in their minds from texts and static pictures. However, the use of animation, such as 3D virtual reality and real-world simulation, it has provided visual cues for students to enhance their cognitive processing. In fact, animation was found to be able to reinforce the process of visualization as an effective cognitive strategy to enhance conceptual understanding (Marbach-Ad, Rotbain, & Stavy, 2008; Williamson & Abraham, 1995). Mayer & Moreno (2002) further elaborated that animations are effective as they are designed in ways that promote the human cognitive process – to have corresponding pictorial and verbal (narrations) representations in the human memory at the same time. Barak and colleagues (2011) echoed such thought, stating that animations allow students to engage in three learning styles simultaneously – visual, auditory and kinesthetic – which increases their knowledge comprehension.

Another widely perceived benefit of animation is that it increases students' motivation to learn. It is a useful tool which increases attention and academic interests of students towards learning (Dalacosta, et al., 2009; Wang & Reeves, 2006). Barak and colleagues (2011) found that students who use animations to learn have higher motivation for categories of self-efficacy, enjoyment, connection to daily life and importance to their

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8 future compared to those who do not. Other studies indicated that animation can be an
9 icebreaker to initiate class discussion and facilitate interesting, interactive and even
10 entertaining lecture without putting in a huge amount of work and time spent on teaching
11 preparation (Fralinger & Owens, 2009).
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16 The benefits of animation have been widely perceived to be positive. However,
17 whether the use of animations can contribute to teaching and learning is determined by how
18 it is used. To incorporate animations into teaching and learning, teachers need to be aware
19 of the practical, technical and pedagogical aspects of animations. Practical aspects refer to
20 the usability of animation as a means in the educational context. This may include the
21 choice of animation, length of the class and classroom environment. Technical aspects can
22 be the making of animations, computing competency of teachers, technical support and
23 resources. Pedagogical aspects may cover the academic value of the content, and the
24 alignment of animations with the expected learning outcomes. The amount and timing of
25 add-ons such as narrations and on-screen text should be appropriately matched to the
26 animation pictures to avoid overloading the audiences.
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37 Teachers should not perceive animation as a replacement for traditional teaching
38 methods, but as a means of supporting and enhancing learning within the traditional
39 classroom environment (Tan & Pearce, 2011). For example, static form of vague or unclear
40 questions could be misread or misinterpreted in a way that could be much easily clarified
41 by animations (Dancy & Beichner, 2006). Animations can effectively reinforce traditional
42 teaching and learning to achieve learning objectives.
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49 In order to develop a deeper understanding in the pedagogy of assessment, cartoon
50 animations were developed to inform, interpret and unveil the more mythical concepts of
51 assessment for the academics at a research-intensive university in Hong Kong. Five
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humorous cartoon animations were created with common animated characters; the cartoon animations included “Aligning Assessment”, “Norm Vs Standard Referenced Assessment”, “Why Rubric and what is that?”, “Understanding Grade Descriptors” and “Introduction to the Assessment Policy”. Each cartoon animation is about three to four minutes in length and is narrated in English by the different characters. The animation software used to create these cartoon animation was an open-source 3D animated software called Muvizu. [The recording equipment for the narrative characters was done through a normal microphone and the characters were lip-synched to dialogue tracks. A full-time research assistant with a multimedia education background and work experience was employed to develop the animations; the story, contents and narrations were created by the author. It took 3 weeks to create each animation, thus, it was time-consuming and expensive.](#)

A survey was designed to explore the effectiveness of these animations towards the understanding of assessment concepts, and to investigate teacher perception and reception of using animations for their professional development and for student engagement in their own discipline. In this paper, we will present the survey findings and discuss the implications of using animation for teachers’ professional development and in teaching practice.

Methodology

The survey aimed to gauge teachers’ perception towards: 1) the benefits of applying animations in teaching and learning, 2) whether using animations can align with learning outcomes and 3) its effectiveness in teaching and learning. The survey was divided into two sections. In the first section, participants were asked to express their opinions on the assessment animations in terms of its ability to achieve learning outcomes. The section also

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8 collected data on teachers' attitudes towards the perceived benefits of animations. The
9
10 second section aimed to gauge teachers' perception in using animations in their own
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12 courses. Teachers were asked about what constitutes good animation design, the usefulness
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14 of animations and ways to improve animations in pedagogical aspects. The survey
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16 consisted of five 'Yes/No' questions, four open-ended questions, and six questions
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18 measured on a 5-point Likert Scale.

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20 The survey was piloted with five teachers who attended the teaching and learning
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22 workshops and some wordings were consequently revised in the survey. The survey was
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24 posted on an open source online survey system (Lime Survey). An email invitation
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26 explaining the nature and purpose of the study was sent to teaching staff and research
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28 members who participated in the three different teaching and learning workshops at
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30 university. The email attached links to access the online survey and the cartoon animations
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32 on assessment concepts. For those who preferred not to complete the survey online, an
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34 electronic copy of the survey was also attached in the email. Participants had two weeks to
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36 complete the survey.

37 38 **Results**

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40 A total of 51 staff members across 19 different departments responded to the survey. A
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42 summary of the result of teachers' responses to items on the assessment animations is
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44 provided in Table 1 below.

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46 [Insert Table 1 here]

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48 Most of the participants indicated that the cartoon animations achieved their
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50 objectives and learning outcomes of demonstrating the assessment concepts (68.6%
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52 'Agree' and 13.7% 'Strongly Agree'). They also reported that their colleagues would
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benefit from the animations on teaching and learning (58.8% 'Agree' and 7.8% 'Strongly Agree'). These participants suggested that watching animations was an entertaining and practical way to learn about assessment concepts particularly when compared to lectures or written pedagogical methods. Selected quotes from respondents included that

"Understand the teaching & learning methods in an interesting ways. Sometimes a little bit boring just listening to lecture."

"They communicate important messages in a clear, easy and enjoyable way."

"It is a much more enjoyable way to learn by looking at animations than reading papers."

In the open-ended response, words and descriptions such as "fun", "lively", "enjoyable" were repeatedly used by respondents to describe the animations.

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[Insert Table 2 here]

Table 2 above presents teachers' perception of a good animation. Many of them strongly agree that a good animation needs to be able to achieve the following: explain and illustrate abstract and complex concepts more effectively (34.9% 'Agree', 53.5% 'Strongly Agree'), deliver teaching content in a more interesting and entertaining way (30.2% 'Agree', 60.5% 'Strongly Agree'). Participants also agree that good animations should be short (51.9% 'Agree', 11.1% 'Strongly Agree'), precise (61.8% 'Agree', 35.3% 'Strongly Agree'), humorous (57.6% 'Agree', 30.3% 'Strongly Agree') and able to demonstrate practical skills to students with real world scenarios (57.6% 'Agree' and 33.3% 'Strongly Agree').

Some participants responded that their most important concerns when using animations for teaching are: 1) whether animations can facilitate the interaction among students; 2) whether complex ideas can be effectively explained by animations; 3) whether

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animations can motivate students to be interested in the subject. Some of the qualitative comments indicated that teachers recognized the benefits of animations:

“They [animations] can serve, for instance, as a nice ice-breaking activity in briefing students on the assessment of the course.”

“I would like to use it to provide variety and humour into teaching.”

“I think it attracts the attention of the audiences. It is more interesting to learn by visual stimulation.”

Participants’ reported use of animation is presented in Table 3 below. More than half of the participants (82.9%) never used animations for teaching because they did not have the resources (e.g. time) and technical knowledge to produce their own animations. Some teachers also commented that it is hard to find animations explaining specific complex concepts at a professional level for some disciplines, such as science. Therefore, some of them suggested that there should be more support on animation or video production. When asked whether they will consider using animations in their courses in future, only around one-fifth (33.3%) of the total respondents answered ‘yes’ while the majority (61.1%) answered ‘maybe’. The open-ended comments indicated that teachers are willing to try if such resources are readily at hand.

“In general my courses are at a very scientific level and I do not know any animations adapted to the taught materials.”

“It seems that the making of it will be quite time-consuming from a non-IT person.”

“I really want to, but it requires time to know how to produce animation clips, and I have no confidence in doing it well.”

“Not using because no such material a/v.”

“[I] haven't found appropriate animation clip.”

[Insert Table 3 here]

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Finally, participants were asked to provide any suggestions for improvements of the teaching and learning animations. Some participants suggested improving the interactivity of the animations to stimulate class discussions, such as segmenting animations into smaller sessions so that teachers can ask questions during the process and students can express their opinions at different intervals. Other recommendations were on issues such as technical improvements (quality, dubbing, English language, length, graphics) and production/marketing strategies for the animations. One participant was interested to find out more about using animation as in-class pedagogy to improve student engagement.

Discussion and conclusions

Both quantitative and qualitative results indicated that academics who participated in our study perceive animations to be effective in introducing assessment concepts and assessment policy of the university. The results showed that the teachers believe that the animations have achieved their objectives and learning outcomes, and benefited their colleagues on teaching and learning. Some teachers agreed that the animations can deliver knowledge in an entertaining and practical way. Our findings thus suggest that animations can be used effectively to introduce assessment concepts to academics at the teaching and learning workshops.

Our study also pointed out teachers' perceived characteristics of -good animation in teaching and learning. The results suggested two criteria which academics consider as extremely important for animation to be effective. First, teachers perceive a good animation as one which must be able to explain and illustrate abstract and complex concepts effectively.

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Second, teachers perceive a good animation as one which is able to deliver teaching content in a more interesting and entertaining way. Some teachers in our study believe that introducing ideas, particularly complex and abstract concepts and theories, to students through the use of fun and attractive animation will enhance their attention and motivation towards the subject. Their belief is supported by findings from previous studies showing that animations effectively increase attention, interests and motivation of students towards learning, and eventually enhance attitudes, productivity, creativity, interaction and divergent thinking. With the support of audio effect and visual cues, animations enable academics to illustrate the teaching content in a lively and even humorous way. This reinforces the learning process by attracting students' interests and attention, and even directs them to the expected learning outcomes. Animation is also perceived as an interesting tool which makes the teaching approach and classroom environment more engaging and entertaining as a whole. In contrast, traditional teaching tools, such as transparencies and static graphics, are often considered as passive forms of learning and fail to sustain interests for a longer time. Therefore, the use of animation has advantage in delivering knowledge in a more interesting and enjoyable way particularly among the digital generation.

Generally, the pedagogical values of animations are positively recognized to be effective and significant. However, participants expressed concerns on the practical and technical issues in incorporating animations in their teaching. In fact, such issues play a significant role in promoting the use of animations in the educational contexts. If teachers do not have easy access to resources and technical support to develop animations, they would not apply it to their teaching practice. This is very true as mentioned before; the cost of our animation development was resource intensive – it required technical experts and

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8 [good storyboard combined with pedagogical values](#). Technology can be used to facilitate
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10 learning process but it can also be an expensive waste of time if it is not appropriately
11 instructed and used. Some academics might be novices at using animation and videos for
12 their teaching. They may need guidance and support to prepare the animations. Therefore,
13 usage feasibility and support significantly determines whether teachers are able to utilize
14 animations in their teaching.
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20 While the findings of the study demonstrated that most participants regard
21 animation as a useful tool for teaching and learning, they also indicated that more than half
22 of the participants never used animations for teaching. In fact, the proportion of participants
23 who actually utilizes animations in their teaching is much lower than the proportion of
24 participants who regards animations as beneficial to teaching and learning in this study.
25 These contradictive findings could be explained by the qualitative results. The results
26 revealed that time and resources are the main reasons which discourage teachers from using
27 animation in their teaching. This might imply that even though animations are perceived to
28 contribute to their teaching, practical and technical issues could prevent them from
29 applying it to practice. Therefore, if more extensive animation usage is to be promoted,
30 technical support and resources should be offered to teaching staff to tackle their workload
31 concerns. [One of the suggestions from the teaching and learning centre of the University of
32 Hong Kong was to pilot the production of animations, videos or lecture capture teaching
33 materials for faculties to use in their teaching, if this takes off, a multimedia central support
34 centre may be setup to develop and to provide resources. This will reduce individual costs,
35 provide a central support and community of practices for faculties. Lecture capture videos
36 or Massive Open Online Courses \(MOOCS\) are becoming increasingly popular in higher
37 education around the world as a teaching and learning tool for teachers. However, the](#)
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author likes to point out that at this research intensive university in Hong Kong, this has not yet been the case. In fact, it was noted at several teaching and learning workshops, teachers' perceptions towards the idea of lecture capture were rather negative, they indicated that they would feel uncomfortable to share their materials and lectures with the public or even with their own students and being videoed. Panopto – a lecture-capture software has been installed into 30% of the classrooms at the university, this is currently being piloted and pedagogical benefits of using the software are being introduced to teachers. The traditional mentality of teachers would require time to adapt.

While the findings on incorporating animations in teaching and learning were largely positive, a few negative opinions were noted. Apart from technical issues, such as clarity of dubbing and duration length, a few academics mentioned that animation is not educative because it may trivialize the teaching content. In fact, whether the use of animation can direct students to a deeper level of knowledge or trivialize the teaching content is really determined by how it is utilized within the education context. Previous research pointed out that the purpose of using animation needs to be 'selectively' and 'critically' applied within the context, such as subject discipline, class size and resource availability. This is proposed as an important principle to promote on the use of animations in teaching and learning.

The primary purpose of the current study was to examine teachers' perceptions towards animations in engaging teaching and learning. The survey findings showed that academics perceive animations as an effective means of introducing assessment concepts and policy which will help enhance their professional knowledge and skills, suggesting that animation can be used as a powerful tool in teaching and learning. Apart from the use of

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9 animation for professional development, academics also believe that animation can be
10 effectively used to engage students in their learning, especially when they are carefully
11 designed to present information in an interesting manner and to explain abstract and
12 complex concepts effectively. It was believed that the implementation of animation might
13 create a relaxing and entertaining learning environment in which students are more
14 comfortable and motivated to engage in class. Our animations did not include any
15 interactive two-way feedbacks or inputs from the participants. This can easily be
16 implemented and allow more teacher-participants and participant-participant interactions,
17 to further engage them with learning.

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26 In conclusion, the current study deepened the understanding of the pedagogical and
27 practical aspects of animation in teaching and learning. Furthermore, usage feasibility and
28 support were found to be significant in facilitating teachers in utilizing animations in
29 teaching and learning. Further research should be carried out to look into the types of
30 resources and practical support for teachers to incorporate animations into teaching and
31 learning effectively and appropriately. The author has recently created a youtube channel
32 "Cecilia KY Chan Education Channel" to broadcast all the animations created, these
33 animations have been disseminated among the academic community worldwide and have
34 received very positive feedback. She will continue to develop, create and share educational
35 resources using this channel.

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Table 1. Teachers' responses to items on the assessment animations

Items on the assessment animations	<i>n</i>	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly Agree (%)
1. I enjoyed the animation.	51	5.9	5.9	5.9	56.9	25.5
2. The animation achieved its objectives and learning outcomes.	51	7.8	2.0	7.8	68.6	13.7
3. The length of the animation is appropriate.	50	6.0	4.0	8.0	56.0	26.0
4. My colleagues will benefit from these animations on teaching and learning.	51	9.8	2.0	21.6	58.8	7.8

Table 2. Teachers' responses to items on the criteria of a good animation

Items on the criteria of a good animation	<i>n</i>	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly Agree (%)
A good animation must be...						
a) Short	27	0	7.4	29.6	51.9	11.1
b) Precise	34	0	0	2.9	61.8	35.3
c) Humorous	33	0	0	12.1	57.6	30.3
d) Able to deliver the Learning Outcomes	33	0	0	18.2	42.4	39.4
e) Able to demonstrate some practical skills to students with real world scenarios	33	0	6.1	3.0	57.6	33.3

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f)	Able to explain and illustrate abstract and complex concepts more effectively	43	0	0	11.6	34.9	53.5
g)	Able to deliver teaching content in a more interesting and entertaining way	43	0	0	9.3	30.2	60.5
h)	Able to facilitate in-class interaction among students and teachers	43	0	0	25.6	39.5	34.9
i)	Convenient to use	43	0	2.3	14.0	37.2	46.5

Table 3. Teachers' responses to items on the use of animation

Items on the use of animation (<i>n</i> =51)	<i>n</i>	Yes	No	Maybe
I have used animation in my own course.	35	17.1	82.9	0
I will use animation in my own course in the future.	36	33.3	5.6	61.1