

Term 1 Mathematical Literacy 19 March 2014 Capricorn District Question Paper

A New Framework for Assessment, the first volume in the PISA series, provides the conceptual framework on which the PISA 2000 assessment is based.

This jargon-free book has been specially written for teaching assistants taking up posts in primary schools working at NVQ Level 2 and 3 of the National Occupational Standards of Teaching Assistants. It covers every area of primary education, including: an overview of primary education the qualities, knowledge and skills needed the curriculum managing behaviour evaluation and record-keeping professional development. Joan Dean knows primary education inside out and is well known in the field. She uses case studies based on real life scenarios to provide a detailed yet accessible book, making it essential reading for teaching assistants. This guide will also offer support and advice to staff working with teaching assistants and to those who provide their training.

This practical book provides teachers with techniques and suggestions to help dyslexic pupils. Written by a team of experienced practitioners who work in a specialist school, it offers clear guidance and tried and tested strategies to help those who need support in this area. The book addresses reading and spelling difficulties and also other aspects of pupils' learning difficulties, including: accessing the curriculum; dyspraxia and motor development problems; learning mathematics; the use of ICT; developing phonological coding; and understanding dyslexics' behaviour. Teachers and teaching assistants working in specialist and mainstream primary and secondary schools should find the book useful. It is also relevant to those doing specialist courses in dyslexia.

Although various arguments for integrated learning of mathematics and science exist, empirical evidence that integrated learning is as beneficial as anticipated is limited. Therefore this quasi-experimental study investigates the effect of integrated learning of mathematics and science on eight student variables by comparing it to a control group. Results show that integrated learning is no miracle cure but has positive and negative effects on specific student outcomes. Whereas integrated learning effects students' view of the relation between mathematics and science positively, it effects students' scientific self-concept negatively. Thus, integrated learning should not substitute but rather complement disciplinary learning. Obwohl zahlreiche Argumente für das integrierte Lernen von Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften existieren, ist die vorteilhafte Wirkung integrierten Lernens begrenzt empirisch belegt. Im Rahmen dieser quasi-experimentellen Studie wird der Effekt integrierten Lernens auf acht Schülervariablen durch Vergleiche mit einer Kontrollgruppe untersucht. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass integriertes Lernen kein Allheilmittel ist sondern positive und negative Effekte auf bestimmte Schülervariablen hat. Während integriertes Lernen die Sicht der Schülerinnen und Schüler auf die Beziehung zwischen Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften positiv beeinflusst, hat es einen negativen Effekt auf das naturwissenschaftliche Selbstkonzept. Daher sollte integriertes Lernen nicht stellvertretend sondern ergänzend zu disziplinärem Lernen implementiert werden.

Praise for 3rd edition: 'Experienced practitioners and students will find a host of new ideas to help them create interesting environments and starting points to promote young children's learning.' - Early Years Update, April 2009 'Planning for Children's Play and Learning includes practical guidance and ideas on creating stimulating learning environments indoors and outdoors, planning exciting learning experiences.' - Early Years Update, September 2009 This new edition of Planning for Children's Play and Learning has been fully updated to reflect the revised Early Years Foundation Stage and in line with current policy and practice. It recognises the importance of play as a context for teaching, learning and assessment and links theory with practical examples to show practitioners how they can best support the children in their care. With new material on learning stories, language development, ICT and the home learning environment, the book includes practical guidance and ideas on: • creating stimulating learning environments indoors and out • planning exciting focus activities and experiences • responding to children's individual interests and supporting personalised learning • sound observational practice and how to assess children's learning and development within the EYFS framework • developing genuine partnerships with parents and learning links with home. Incorporating 'Key Points for Good Practice' within each chapter, and direct links to the EYFS, this is a key text for all practitioners working with children in the later stages of the EYFS. It is also ideal for students pursuing Qualified Teacher Status in the Early Years and EYT Status, and for those enrolled in courses in Early Childhood Studies and Foundation Degrees in Early Years.

PISA = Programme for International Student Assessment.

Selected as an Outstanding Academic Title by Choice Magazine, January 2010 Classroom talk, by which children make sense of what their peers and teachers mean, is the most important educational tool for guiding the development of understanding and for jointly constructing knowledge. So what practical steps can teachers take to develop effective classroom interaction? Bringing together leading international researchers and drawing on the pioneering work of Douglas Barnes, this book considers ways of improving classroom talk. Chapters cover: - classroom communication and managing social relations; - talk in science classrooms; - using critical conversations in studying literature; - exploratory talk and thinking skills; - talking to learn and learning to talk in the mathematics classroom; - the 'emerging pedagogy' of the spoken word. With an accessible blend of theory, research and practice, the book will be a valuable resource for teachers, teacher-trainers, policy makers, researchers and students.

How can we increase mathematics achievement among all students? This book provides a straightforward explanation of how changing mathematics tracking policies to provide algebra instruction to all students by at least eighth grade can bring about changes in both student achievement and teacher performance. Spielhagen chronicles the success of a large school district that changed the way mathematics was delivered and increased success rates across all populations. Featuring interviews with students and teachers, the author shows how all stakeholders were brought into the process of changing policy from the ground up. Offering a model for success that can be replicated by other districts, this resource: Provides a comprehensive account of how mathematics policy that evolved in the United States over the last century has resulted in low math literacy among our population. Addresses the recommendations and counterpoints to the report of the National Mathematics Panel (2009). Includes real-life examples of how stakeholders responded to the policy change that revolutionized mathematics instruction in their district. Frances R. Spielhagen is associate professor of education and director of the Center for Adolescent Research and Development at Mount Saint Mary College, Newburgh, New York. "Offers an 'elegant solution' to a compelling problem in American society that has global implications: Who should study algebra and when? The best-practices approach should be required reading for pre-service and in-service educators and administrators alike. Readers will recognize that preparing students to learn algebra by 8th grade is as much a right as learning to read. It is a right upon which our future depends." —Susan G. Assouline, Professor of School Psychology, Associate Director, The Connie Belin & Jacqueline N. Blank International Center for Gifted Education and Talent Development, The University of Iowa "Frances Spielhagen's book offers a thoughtful and detailed response to one of the most important questions of our time—should all students take algebra in 8th grade? With impressive and thorough research, the author considers issues of teaching and learning, as well as curriculum and policy. For all those who care about the mathematical future of our nation's children, this book is a must read." —Jo Boaler, Professor of Mathematics Education, Stanford University, The School of Education "In The Algebra Solution to Mathematics Reform, Frances R. Spielhagen shows vividly and precisely how a public school system teaches children to master mathematics skills early—culminating in 8th grade algebra, a critical subject

for high school graduation and college admission. Spielhagen's book precisely demonstrates how to improve real sequential learning for students from the early grades to high school graduation, and successfully into college and life. Thus, this vital book has implications for instruction in all academic subjects, providing a living model for continuity and improvement of student learning." —Bruce S. Cooper, Professor, Graduate School of Education, Fordham University

This book describes the design, development, delivery and impact of the mathematics assessment for the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). First, the origins of PISA's concept of mathematical literacy are discussed, highlighting the underlying themes of mathematics as preparation for life after school and mathematical modelling of the real world, and clarifying PISA's position within this part of the mathematics education territory. The PISA mathematics framework is introduced as a significant milestone in the development and dissemination of these ideas. The underlying mathematical competencies on which mathematical literacy so strongly depends are described, along with a scheme to use them in item creation and analysis. The development and implementation of the PISA survey and the consequences for the outcomes are thoroughly discussed. Different kinds of items for both paper-based and computer-based PISA surveys are exemplified by many publicly released items along with details of scoring. The novel survey of the opportunity students have had to learn the mathematics promoted through PISA is explained. The book concludes by surveying international impact. It presents viewpoints of mathematics educators on how PISA and its constituent ideas and methods have influenced teaching and learning practices, curriculum arrangements, assessment practices, and the educational debate more generally in fourteen countries.

Includes a section called Program and plans which describes the Center's activities for the current fiscal year and the projected activities for the succeeding fiscal year.

Papers in this volume are based on the Workshop on Symmetries in Physics held at the Centre de recherches mathématiques (University of Montreal) in memory of Robert T. Sharp. Contributed articles are on a variety of topics revolving around the theme of symmetry in physics. The preface presents a biographical and scientific retrospect of the life and work of Robert Sharp. Other articles in the volume represent his diverse range of interests, including representation theoretic methods for Lie algebras, quantization techniques and foundational considerations, modular group invariants and applications to conformal models, various physical models and equations, geometric calculations with symmetries, and pedagogical methods for developing spatio-temporal intuition. The book is suitable for graduate students and researchers interested in group theoretic methods, symmetries, and mathematical physics.

This volume uniquely links educational theories and the practice of GIScience in higher education contexts to guide classroom practice, present effective practical implementations from peers, and provide resources and strategies for effective teaching methods. The book offers a comprehensive exploration of GIScience education, including current trends and future educational needs in GIScience, and will act as a resource to prepare learners for a world that demands more intensive investment in present-day education and technological literacy. Additionally, the indirect benefit of merging the fragmented literature on GIScience literacy will provide a basis to examine common techniques and enable a new wave of research more rooted in learning theories. In ten chapters, the book is designed to attract an audience from geographic information systems science, geomatics, spatial information science, cartography, information technology, and educational technology as focus disciplines.

This book provides two conceptual frameworks for further investigation of map literacy and fills in a gap in map literacy studies, addressing the distinction between reference maps and thematic maps and the varying uses of quantitative map literacy (QML) within and between the two. The text offers two conceptual frameworks and uses specific map examples to explore this variability in map reading skills and knowledge, with the goal of informing educational pedagogy and practices within geography and related disciplines. The book will appeal to cartographers and geographers as a new perspective on a tool of communication they have long employed in their disciplines, and will also appeal to those involved in the educational pedagogy of information and data literacy as a way to conceptualize the development of curricula and teaching materials in the increasingly important arena of the interplay between quantitative data and map-based graphics. The first framework discussed is based on a three-set Venn model, and addresses the content and relationships of three literacies map literacy, quantitative literacy and background information. As part of this framework, the field of QML is introduced, conceptualized, and defined as the knowledge (concepts, skills and facts) required to accurately read, use, interpret and understand the quantitative information embedded in geographic backgrounds. The second framework is of a compositional triangle based on (1) the ratio of reference to thematic map purpose and (2) the level of generalization and/or distortion within maps. In combination, these two parameters allow for any type of map to be located within the triangle as a prelude to considering the type and level of quantitative literacy that comes into play during map reading. Based on the two frameworks mentioned above, the pedagogical tool of word problems is applied to map literacy in an innovative way to explore the variability of map reading skills and knowledge based on specific map examples.

This a complete, integrated course for the Foundation Phase. It develops Specific Outcomes from all eight learning areas in each of the three workbooks and includes a teacher's resource book packed with ideas and activities. Workbooks for Grades 2 and 3 are fully compatible with Curriculum 2005.

Contemporary American youth live in a culture that ignores or denigrates labor unions. Mainstream media cover labor issues only sparingly and unions no longer play much of a role in popular culture texts, films, or images. In our schools labor has been limited to a footnote in textbooks instead of being treated seriously as the most effective force for championing the rights of working people—the vast majority of the citizenry.

Comparing Learning Outcomes provides an insider's look at the policy and practical issues in conducting and using the information from international assessments of education and is a key resource for researchers and policymakers in education. This book covers a variety of important topics related to international comparative assessment including: * History of international assessment, the factors contributing to its growth and the impacts of such growth * What it means to assess different domains * How information from international assessments has been used by policy makers in different countries * Technical considerations in analysing and using assessment data. Reflecting the increasing involvement of policy makers in the field of international education assessment Comparing Learning Outcomes brings together the collaborative research of professionals in 11 countries working on a project for the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development), gathering cross-national, comparative information on education for use for governments.

Provides a comprehensive introduction to teaching and learning mathematics in today's classrooms.

Kate Ripley's work in the topical area of Emotional Literacy has shown that children must first learn to discriminate and label their

own emotions before they can focus on understanding other people's. This comprehensive programme is designed to assist early years practitioners help children to achieve these first important steps, the pack consists of: theoretical rationale – long and short version how the programme fits within the current legislative framework baseline assessment details practical strategies to support the programme evaluation from pilot study bibliography and recommended materials. In addition to the book there is a CD-ROM containing a twenty minute video film showing behaviour to be addressed and intervention in action, a demonstration in powerpoint to show to colleagues and stories to use for baseline assessment.

Presents the conceptual framework underlying the PISA 2006 survey.

This newly updated, user friendly Primary English Encyclopedia addresses all aspects of the primary English curriculum and is an invaluable reference for all training and practising teachers. Now in its fifth edition, entries have been revised to take account of new research and thinking. The approach is supportive of the reflective practitioner in meeting National Curriculum requirements in England and developing sound subject knowledge and good classroom practice. While the book is scholarly, the author writes in a conversational style and includes reproductions of covers of recommended children's books and examples of children's writing and drawing to add interest. The encyclopedia includes: over 600 entries, many expanded and entirely new for this edition, including entries on apps, blogging and computing; short definitions of key concepts; input on the initial teaching of reading including the teaching of phonics and the other cue-systems; extended entries on major topics such as speaking and listening, reading, writing, drama, poetry, non-fiction, bilingualism and children's literature; information on new literacies and new kinds of texts for children; discussion of current issues and input on the history of English teaching in the primary years; extended entries on gender and literacy; important references for each topic, advice on further reading and accounts of recent research findings; and a Who's Who of Primary English and lists of essential texts, updated for this new edition. This encyclopedia will be ideal for student teachers on BA and PGCE courses preparing for work in primary schools and primary school teachers. Anyone concerned with bringing about the informed and imaginative teaching of primary school English will find this book helpful and interesting.

Why do so many learners, even those who are successful, feel that they are outsiders in the world of mathematics? Taking the central importance of language in the development of mathematical understanding as its starting point, *Mathematical Literacy* explores students' experiences of doing mathematics from primary school to university - what they think mathematics is, how it is presented to them, and what they feel about it. Building on a range of theory which focuses on community, knowledge, and identity, the author examines two particular issues: the relationship between language, learning, and mathematical knowledge, and the relationship between identity, equity, and processes of exclusion/inclusion. In this comprehensive and accessible book, the author extends our understanding of the process of gaining mathematical fluency, and provides tools for an exploration of mathematics learning across different groups in different social contexts. *Mathematical Literacy's* analysis of how learners develop particular relationships with the subject, and what we might do to promote equity through the development of positive relationships, is of interest across all sectors of education—to researchers, teacher educators, and university educators.

This wrap-up volume of the PISA 2000 project presents key and fascinating findings on reading performance, characteristics of successful students, differences between the interests and study habits of boys and girls and the effect of school climate and autonomy on student performance.

The book consists of 16 chapters and 2 commentaries describing long term R&D projects in science and mathematics education conducted in the Department of Science Teaching, The Weizmann Institute of Science. Almost all the chapters describe long-term projects, some over the period of 50 years.

Don't let the revolution in math education pass your teachers by! Individually, the Common Core and RTI are formidable enough. Together, they create a "perfect storm" of challenges, with most teachers left wondering where to turn first. Finally, here's a resource that distills the central elements of the Common Core and RTI into a single, manageable instructional strategy for serving all students. It provides:

- Real-world scenarios
- Classroom-ready work samples
- Content-area applications
- Recommended online resources
- Guidance on special-needs students, behavioral issues, ELLs, and parent involvement

Basil Bernstein began to develop his theory of social structure and power relations during the 1950s and 1960s. Early in the 1960s he met M. A. K. Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan, who were developing the first formulations of what would become known as systemic functional (SF) linguistic theory. A far-reaching dialogue began. Bernstein recognized the significant role that language plays in the construction of social experience and social inequality. Halliday and Hasan were actively seeking a theory of language that would explain the nature of the social. In different ways, they acknowledged the powerful role of language in the social construction of experience. Their resulting enquiries brought both theories and scholars into dialogue. Contributors to this volume (including Hasan and Bernstein) continue this dialogue in a range of papers that draw on both SF linguistic theory (with special reference to genre) and Bernstein's sociological theory, particularly with reference to his later work on pedagogic device and pedagogic discourse. Several authors describe the influence of these theories on classroom practice, including English and mathematics, and literacy teaching in indigenous schools. *Pedagogy and the Shaping of Consciousness* is an important contribution to the explication of the two theories, the dialogue which they continue to provoke, and their contribution to the provision of more equal access to education.

Since 1989, with the publication of Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for Mathematics by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, standards have been at the forefront of the education reform movement in the United States. The mathematics standards, which were revised in 2000, have been joined by standards in many subjects, including the National Research Council's National Science Education Standards published in 1996 and the Standards for Technical Literacy issued by the International Technology Education Association in 2000. There is no doubt that standards have begun to influence the education system. The question remains, however, what the nature of that influence is and, most importantly, whether standards truly improve student learning. To answer those questions, one must begin to examine the ways in which components of the system have been influenced by the standards. *Investigating the Influence of Standards* provides a framework to guide the design, conduct, and interpretation of research regarding the influences of

nationally promulgated standards in mathematics, science, and technology education on student learning. Researchers and consumers of research such as teachers, teacher educators, and administrators will find the framework useful as they work toward developing an understanding of the influence of standards.

Becoming an accomplished mathematics teacher requires not only a thorough understanding of content but also a familiarity with mathematics standards and research. However, a strategy for translating standards and research into instructional practice has been lacking since the advent of standards-based education reform.

This book presents the conceptual framework underlying the fifth cycle of PISA, which covers reading, science and this year's focus: mathematical literacy, along with problem solving and financial literacy.

For well over a half century, American Universities and Colleges has been the most comprehensive and highly respected directory of four-year institutions of higher education in the United States. A two-volume set that Choice magazine hailed as a most important resource in its November 2006 issue, this revised edition features the most up-to-date statistical data available to guide students in making a smart yet practical decision in choosing the university or college of their dreams.

In addition, the set serves as an indispensable reference source for parents, college advisors, educators, and public, academic, and high school librarians. These two volumes provide extensive information on 1,900 institutions of higher education, including all accredited colleges and universities that offer at least the baccalaureate degree. This essential resource offers pertinent, statistical data on such topics as tuition, room and board; admission requirements; financial aid; enrollments; student life; library holdings; accelerated and study abroad programs; departments and teaching staff; buildings and grounds; and degrees conferred. Volume two of the set provides four indexes, including an Institutional Index, a subject accreditation index, a levels of degrees offered index, and a tabular index of summary data by state. These helpful indexes allow readers to find information easily and to make comparisons among institutions effectively. Also contained within the text are charts and tables that provide easy access to comparative data on relevant topics.

In the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, a world of continuous alterations is glimpsed where science and technology are at the base of economic competitiveness and where innovation plays a strategic role in global competition, so that they are forced to cover a series of requirements to compete successfully in an increasingly globalized economy, including high investments in both education and research. Along these lines, the formation of mathematical learning is important because it is oriented towards the development of a set of skills with the aim of resolving situations of daily and professional lives. It focuses on the acquisition of employing the different ways of representing information in the form of models, constructions, and graphs to determine the best decision making. In this sense, it includes the mastery of the handling of numbers, measures, and structures to carry out the interpretation of operations and representations of a quantitative nature on personal and professional situations. For a society to favor innovation, the use of mathematical information is an essential condition that allows the development of creativity and analysis of information. Mathematics education plays a vital role in this development. *Developing Mathematical Literacy in the Context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution* studies the formation of mathematical abilities in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution regarding its development of both teaching and learning strategies, as well as the use of ICT and its use in the development of this discipline in students. It is important that teachers of any educational level reorient their teaching strategies and their role as educators. Therefore, the chapters discuss up-to-date and relevant information on teaching and didactic tasks in the subject of mathematics. This book highlights mathematical pedagogies, ICT in mathematics learning, teacher training, and classroom strategies for mathematics. It is intended for teachers, pedagogical advisors, business trainers, higher education staff, administrators, teacher educators, practitioners, stakeholders, researchers, academicians, and students interested in mathematical literacy in the fourth industrial revolution.

Using case-studies and analysis, this book shows how the needs of dyslexic children at various ages and levels differ, and presents alternative strategies and approaches in dealing with their specific problems.

What are learning disorders? How can schools endeavour to address these disorders in today's inclusive classrooms?

This book answers these important questions in practical terms and discusses in detail the instructional needs of students with dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, dyspraxia and other significant disorders that affect learning. Peter Westwood draws on international research literature to provide supporting evidence of best practices. The book is unique in linking the teaching methods recommended for overcoming learning problems directly to each of the three tiers of support in the Response-to-Intervention Model. It presents examples of effective whole-class teaching, intensive small group instruction and individual tutoring, as well as addressing key topics such as: educational progress of students with learning disorders; principles for teaching dyslexic students; difficulties with writing and spelling; developing students' numeracy skills; specific intervention strategies; nonverbal learning disabilities. *Learning Disorders* will be of interest to practising teachers, trainee teachers, teaching assistants, educational psychologists, school counsellors and parents. It will also provide valuable insights for any school planning to upgrade its support system for students with special educational needs.

The diversity of research domains and theories in the field of mathematics education has been a permanent subject of discussions from the origins of the discipline up to the present. On the one hand the diversity is regarded as a resource for rich scientific development on the other hand it gives rise to the often repeated criticism of the discipline's lack of focus and identity. As one way of focusing on core issues of the discipline the book seeks to open up a discussion about fundamental ideas in the field of mathematics education that permeate different research domains and perspectives. The book addresses transformation as one fundamental idea in mathematics education and examines it from different perspectives. Transformations are related to knowledge, related to signs and representations of mathematics, related to concepts and ideas, and related to instruments for the learning of mathematics. The book seeks to answer the following

questions: What do we know about transformations in the different domains? What kinds of transformations are crucial? How is transformation in each case conceptualized?

This book focuses on the role of the state in promoting a country's long-term technological progress and industrial leadership. Throughout history, a nation's rise to dominance has invariably been followed by its fall; the dominant powers of today are not the same ones that controlled the world three hundred years ago. In the same manner, economic dominance has usually been fleeting, as leading nations have routinely been caught up and surpassed by challengers. This study looks at Schumpeterian growth - currently the most important source of economic growth - which credits the ability to use technological progress for the benefit of industrial leadership as the key motor of national development and economic success. Contrasting the experiences of five great powers (Britain, France, Germany, the USA and Japan) during five periods of technological and industrial leadership, from the Industrial Revolution to the beginning of the twenty-first century, the book draws on historical and comparative methods to draw causal inferences about international progress and leadership. It explores various factors that promote or hinder technological advancement and how these can in turn effect national development. It concludes that where states have forged ahead and maintained a lead over their rivals, it is because consensus and cohesion prevented vested interests from growing powerful enough to block structural economic change. By applying economic theory to long-term historical models, this book offers a fascinating perspective on the causes and effects of national growth and industrial leadership. It will be invaluable reading for anyone with an interest in international relations and global economic trends, both modern and historical.

We are delighted to introduce the Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Progressive Education (ICOPE) 2020 hosted by the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Lampung, Indonesia, in the heart of the city Bandar Lampung on 16 and 17 October 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we took a model of an online organised event via Zoom. The theme of the 2nd ICOPE 2020 was "Exploring the New Era of Education", with various related topics including Science Education, Technology and Learning Innovation, Social and Humanities Education, Education Management, Early Childhood Education, Primary Education, Teacher Professional Development, Curriculum and Instructions, Assessment and Evaluation, and Environmental Education. This conference has invited academics, researchers, teachers, practitioners, and students worldwide to participate and exchange ideas, experiences, and research findings in the field of education to make a better, more efficient, and impactful teaching and learning. This conference was attended by 190 participants and 160 presenters. Four keynote papers were delivered at the conference; the first two papers were delivered by Prof Emeritus Stephen D. Krashen from the University of Southern California, the USA and Prof Dr Bujang Rahman, M.Si. from Universitas Lampung, Indonesia. The second two papers were presented by Prof Dr Habil Andrea Bencsik from the University of Pannonia, Hungary and Dr Hisham bin Dzakiria from Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia. In addition, a total of 160 papers were also presented by registered presenters in the parallel sessions of the conference. The conference represents the efforts of many individuals. Coordination with the steering chairs was essential for the success of the conference. We sincerely appreciate their constant support and guidance. We would also like to express our gratitude to the organising committee members for putting much effort into ensuring the success of the day-to-day operation of the conference and the reviewers for their hard work in reviewing submissions. We also thank the four invited keynote speakers for sharing their insights. Finally, the conference would not be possible without the excellent papers contributed by authors. We thank all authors for their contributions and participation in the 2nd ICOPE 2020. We strongly believe that the 2nd ICOPE 2020 has provided a good forum for academics, researchers, teachers, practitioners, and students to address all aspects of education-related issues in the current educational situation. We feel honoured to serve the best recent scientific knowledge and development in education and hope that these proceedings will furnish scholars from all over the world with an excellent reference book. We also expect that the future ICOPE conference will be more successful and stimulating. Finally, it was with great pleasure that we had the opportunity to host such a conference.

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