





# Unified questionnaire for students on new/innovated courses school year 2021/2022

August 2022



Project acronym: TeComp

Project full title: Strengthening Teaching Competences in Higher Education

in Natural and Mathematical Sciences

**Project No:** 598434-EPP-1-2018-1-RS-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

**Number of grant** 

contracts

2018-2467/001-001

Web address of project <u>www.tecomp.ni.ac.rs</u>

**Funding Scheme:** Erasmus+

**Coordinator Institution:** University of Nis

**Coordinator:** Prof. dr Jelena Ignjatović **Project duration:** 15.11.2018. – 14.11.2022

**Work package:** WP6 – Dissemination and Exploatation

**Lead organization of** University of Belgrade

**WP6:** Activity 6.7 A Unified questionnaire developed

**Version of the document:** 

**Status:** Final

**Dissemination level:** Institutional, National

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# **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STUDENTS**

# STRATEGY FOR TEACHING STUDENTS

#### Data on general characteristics of a sample

- 1. University you are studying on:
- 2. Faculty you are studying on:
- 3. Year of studies: a) first b) second c) third d) fourth e) fifth f) doctorial studies
- 4. Sex: a) male б) female

#### Remote teaching

New work conditions resulted in higher education teachers adapting their courses to remote teaching. Tell us how common are these different types of remote teaching on subjects you were listening to in this semester.

	I did not	Rarely	Often used	Dominant
	meet this	used type	type of	type of
	type of	of teaching	teaching	teaching
	teaching			
Teachers pointed us towards the literature of the	1	2	3	4
subject				
Teachers published additional learning materials (for	1	2	3	4
example videos, presentations, quizzes) to platforms				
such as Moodle or Google classroom				
Teacher were available for consultations in regard to	1	2	3	4
learning materials via email or other methods.				
Teachers realized lectures via video conferencing	1	2	3	4
apps (for example ZOOM)				

If you have experienced some other ways of realization for remote teaching, please state them:

#### Learning ambience

- 5. Did you change your learning ambient due to the innovation in study programmes?
- 1) Yes

2) No

- 6. In which way did the change in your teaching ambience impact your learning?
  - 1) Made it significantly harder
  - 2) Made it slightly harder
  - 3) Did not make a great impact
  - 4) Made it a bit easier
  - 5) Made it significantly easier

If there was an impact on your	learning activities,	state three key	changes that	happened in	your
surroundings, that impacted your lear	ning.				

1.			
2.			
3.			

#### **Teaching contents**

Some of the teachers adapted the teaching content to the current situation during the transition period, e.g., citing examples that are relevant to the current context, designing pre-exam tasks that are related to the current context. Did your teachers adapt the learning content to the current context?
 No

If you said yes, state an example of content adaptation:

From your point of view, how would you rate that content adaptation?

Adaptation of teaching contents to new methods							
Making easy	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	Making hard	
Interesting	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	Not interesting	
Useful	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	Useless	
Makes sense	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	Makes no sense	
Fun	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	Stressful	

#### Approach to teaching

Assess the demands of distance learning compared to regular classes. For each of the offered criteria, evaluate which learning approach is more demanding, requires more (regardless of whether it suits you personally) or makes no difference. Enter the number 1, 2 or 3 in the columns.

1. Remote teaching is harder; 2. Both approaches are equal in terms of difficulty; 3. Regular teaching is harder



	Teaching/learni ng remotely is harder	Both approaches are equally difficult	Regular teaching is harder
Time required for realization of before-exam exercises	1	2	3
Reading/writing in realization of before-exam exercises	1	2	3
The amount of planning on-your-own in realization of before-exam exercises	1	2	3
The amount of on-your-own learning	1	2	3
Corrections of teaching approach	1	2	3
Managing learning different subjects	1	2	3
Using literature and other sources of information	1	2	3
Something else:	1	2	3

Look back at the past period, which characteristics of remote teaching had positive effect of your teaching, and which had negative effects

Generally speaking, remote teaching compared to regular is:

- 1. Harder
- 2. Easier

Did the changes in realization method in this semester change your approach to learning?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

If you answered yes, do you see those changes as negative or positive?

- 1. Positive
- 2. Negative

How do these changes manifest?

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# **Motivation for learning**

How would you wage your average motivation for learning during regular classes?

Motivation for learning						
High	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	Low

In which ways did you motivate yourself during regular classes?

How would you wage your motivation for learning during remote classes?

Motivation for learning						
High	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	Low

In which ways did you motivate yourself to learn during remote classes?

If there was a change in learning motivation, which factors impacted that?

#### **Communication with teachers**

Assess communication with teachers in regular teaching/learning and distance teaching/learning. For each of the indicators of communication with the teacher, evaluate how it was implemented in the two approaches to learning. Enter the number 1, 2 or 3 in the columns.

1. The indicator of communication with the teacher is more present in distance learning; 2. The indicator of communication with the teacher is more present in regular teaching 3. The indicator of communication with the teacher is equally present in both approaches to teaching/learning.

	Communication with teachers is more present during remote classes
	2. Communication with teachers is more present during regular classes
	3. Communication with teachers is equally present during all classes
Giving instructions to before-exam exercises	
Giving explanations important for teaching	
Consultations for group works	
Explanation of content without student requests	
Explanation of content on student requests	
Sharing additional material (videos, images, digital textbooks, parts of own scientific work, etc) on modern learning platforms	
Giving feedback on finished exercises	

# **RESULTS OF THE PROVIDED SURVEY**

Moderators: Jelena Ignjatovic and Zorana Jancic

# **Evaluation of new teaching methods**

The aim of the research is to determine how students adapted their learning strategies to the newly modernised subjects and teaching methods.

The research used an online questionnaire that was distributed to several universities in Serbia (Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš, Kragujevac). 521 students from different faculties (Natural science-mathematical groups) participated in the research, for the school year 2021/2022.

#### Distribution across universities

University of Belgrade	248 (47,6%)
University of Novi Sad	21 (4,03%)
University of Kragujevac	211 (40,5%)
University of Niš	30 (5,76%)
Some other university	11 (2,11%)

#### Distribution by the years of study

154 (29,56 %)
108 (20,73 %)
113 (21,69 %)
102 (19,58 %)
34 (6,53 %)
5 (0,96 %)
5 (0,96 %)

#### Distribution by sex

Male	152 (29,17 %)
Female	369 (70,83 %)

#### Literature availabilty:

1. Teachers pointed us towards available literature via email

I did not encounter this way of teaching	42 (8,06 %)
Rarely used method of teaching	140 (26,87 %)
Often used method of teaching	217 (41,65 %)
Dominant method of teaching	122 (23,42 %)

2. (Platform materials) Teachers published additional learning materials (e.g. videos, presentations, quizzes) on platforms such as, for example, Moodle, Google classroom

I did not encounter this way of teaching	41 (7,87 %)
Rarely used method of teaching	149 (28,60 %)
Often used method of teaching	210 (40,31 %)
Dominant method of teaching	121 (23,22 %)

3. (Mail consultations) Teachers were available for consultations regarding the material via e-mail or other means.

I did not encounter this way of teaching	24 (4,61 %)
Rarely used method of teaching	75 (14,40 %)
Often used method of teaching	240 (46,07 %)
Dominant method of teaching	182 (34,93 %)

4. (Video Conferences) The teachers conducted classes through video conference platforms (e.g. Zoom).

I did not encounter this way of teaching	52 (9,98 %)
Rarely used method of teaching	145 (27,83 %)
Often used method of teaching	167 (32,05 %)
Dominant method of teaching	1570,13 %)

(Learning ambiance) Did the altering of the teaching process change your learning ambience?

Yes	302 (57,97 %)
No	219 (42,03 %)

In which way did the change to ambience impact your learning?

It made it significantly harder	81 (15,55 %)
It made it slightly harder	162 (31,09 %)
Did not make significant differences	205 (39,35 %)
It made it slightly easier	47 (9,02 %)
It made it significantly easier	26 (4,99 %)

Did your teachers adapt the subject content to implement new methods and tools?

Yes	224 (42,99 %)
No	2977,01 %)

Adaptation of content difficulty) -2 Harder; +2 Easier

(-2) - 2	78 (14,97 %)
(-1) -1	89 (17,08 %)
(0) 0	155 (29,75 %)
(1) +1	105 (20,15 %)
(2) + 2	58 (11,13 %)

Average: -0,05

(Adaptation of content fun factor) -2 Boring; +2 Interesting

(-2) - 2	62 (11,90 %)
(-1) -1	69 (13,24 %)
(0) 0	166 (31,86 %)
(1) +1	123 (23,61 %)
(2) +2	68 (13,05 %)

Average: 0,13

(Adaptation of content usefulness) -2 Useless; +2 Useful

(-2) - 2	38 (7,29 %)
(-1) -1	49 (9,40 %)

(0) 0	150 (28,79 %)
(1) +1	161 (30,90 %)
(2) + 2	88 (16,89 %)

Average: 0,41

(Adaptation of content meaningfulness) -2 Meaningless; +2 Meaningfull

(-2) - 2	43 (8,25 %)
(-1) -1	46 (8,83 %)
(0) 0	135 (25,91 %)
(1) +1	164 (31,48 %)
(2) + 2	96 (18,43 %)

Average:  $0.4\overline{3}$ 

(Adaptation of content stress induction level) -2 Stressful; +2 Fun

(-2) - 2	131 (25,14 %)
	78 (14,97 %)
(0) 0	143 (27,45 %)
(1) +1	66 (12,67 %)
(2) + 2	68 (13,05 %)

**Average: -0,26** 

Time required for before-exam excercises

Online teaching is harder	215 (41,27 %)
Oba pristupa nastavi su jednako zahtevna	191 (36,66 %)
Normal teaching is harder	115 (22,07 %)

Demandingness - Reading/writing in the realization of pre-exam tasks

Online teaching is harder	207 (39,73 %)
Both are equally difficult	219 (42,03 %)
Normal teaching is harder	95 (18,23 %)

Demandingness - Independence in planning learning activities

Online teaching is harder	195 (37,43 %)
Chimic teaching is maraci	173 (37, 13 70)

Both are equally difficult	210 (40,31 %)
Normal teaching is harder	116 (22,26 %)

Demandingness - Independence in learning

Online teaching is harder	219 (42,03 %)
Both are equally difficult	221 (42,42 %)
Normal teaching is harder	81 (15,55 %)

Demanding - a correction of the learning approach is required

Online teaching is harder	197 (37,81 %)
Both are equally difficult	259 (49,71 %)
Normal teaching is harder	65 (12,48 %)

Demanding - Coordinating the learning of different subjects

Online teaching is harder	169 (32,44 %)
Both are equally difficult	237 (45,49 %)
Normal teaching is harder	115 (22,07 %)

Requirement - Use of literature and other sources

Online teaching is harder	193 (37,04 %)
Both are equally difficult	238 (45,68 %)
Normal teaching is harder	90 17,27 %)

Generally speaking, online teaching compared to regular is:

More difficult	284 (54,51 %)
Less difficult	2375,49 %)

Did the changes in the ways of realization of teaching change your approach to learning?

	<u> </u>
No	238 (45,68 %)
Yes, positively	151 (28,98 %)
Yes, negatively	132 (25,34 %)

How would you rate your average motivation for learning during your studies? (-2 low motivation; +2 high motivation)

(-2) -2	50 (9,60 %)
(-1) -1	55 (10,56 %)
(0) 0	113 (21,69 %)
(1) +1	205 (39,35 %)
(2) + 2	98 (18,81 %)

Average: 0,47

How would you rate your motivation to learn in an online environment? (-2 low motivation; +2 high motivation)

(-2) -2	134 (25,72 %)
(-1) -1	118 (22,65 %)
(0) 0	93 (17,85 %)
(1) + 1	110 (21,11 %)
(2) + 2	66 (12,67 %)

Average: -0,28

Regular teaching	Online teaching
-2 Tense; +2 Relaxed	-2 Tense; +2 Relaxed
(-2) -2   72 (13,82 %) (-1) -1   108 (20,73 %) (0) 0   113 (21,69 %) (1) +1   161 (30,90 %) (2) +2   67 (12,86 %) Average: 0,08	(-2) -2 108 (20,73 %) (-1) -1 94 (18,04 %) (0) 0 79 (15,16 %) (1) +1 116 (22,26 %) (2) +2 124 (23,80 %) Average: 0,10

Regular teaching	Online teaching
-2 Angry; +2 Peaceful	-2 Angry; +2 Peaceful
(-2) -2 31 (5,95 %) (-1) -1 42 (8,06 %)	(-2) -2 71 (13,63 %) (-1) -1 65 (12,48 %)
( <b>0</b> ) <b>0</b>   190 (36,47 %)	(0) 0   161 (30,90 %) (1) +1   131 (25,14 %) (2) +2   93 (17,85 %)
(1) +1 (2) +2 86 (16,51 %) Average: 0,46	Average: 0,21

Regular teaching	Online teaching
-2 Away; +2 Concentrated	-2 Away; +2 Concentrated
(-2) -2   64 (12,28 %)   (-1) -1   85 (16,31 %)   (0) 0   104 (19,96 %)   (1) +1   193 (37,04 %)   (2) +2   75 (14,40 %)   Average: 0,25	(-2) -2   132 (25,34 %) (-1) -1   124 (23,80 %) (0) 0   86 (16,51 %) (1) +1   114 (21,88 %) (2) +2   65 (12,48 %) Average: -0,28

Regular teaching	Online teaching
-2 Tired; +2 Energetic	-2 Tired; +2 Energetic
(-2) -2 108 (20,73 %)	(-2) -2 114 (21,88 %)
<b>(-1) -1</b> 138 (26,49 %)	<b>(-1) -1</b> 85 (16,31 %)
<b>(0) 0</b> 127 (24,38 %)	<b>(0) 0</b> [148 (28,41 %)]
<b>(1)</b> + <b>1</b> 107 (20,54 %)	(1) +1 112 (21,50 %)
(2) +2 41 (7,87 %)	(2) +2 62 (11,90 %)
Average: -0,32	Average: -0,15

Regular teaching	Online teaching
-2 Warned; +2 Careless	-2 Warned; +2 Careless
(-2) -2   75 (14,40 %)   (-1) -1   129 (24,76 %)   (0) 0   162 (31,09 %)   (1) +1   106 (20,35 %)   (2) +2   49 (9,40 %)	(-2) -2   124 (23,80 %)   (-1) -1   114 (21,88 %)   (0) 0   105 (20,15 %)   (1) +1   95 (18,23 %)   (2) +2   83 (15,93 %)
Average: -0,14	Average: -0,19

Regular teaching	Online teaching
-2 Not willing; +2 Enthusiastic	-2 Not willing; +2 Enthusiastic
(-2) -2   66 (12,67 %) (-1) -1   70 (13,44 %) (0) 0   160 (30,71 %) (1) +1   165 (31,67 %) (2) +2   60 (11,52 %)	(-2) -2 111 (21,31 %) (-1) -1 96 (18,43 %) (0) 0 134 (25,72 %) (1) +1 119 (22,84 %) (2) +2 61 (11,71 %)

Average: 0,16	Average: -0,15

Regular teaching	Online teaching
-2 Bored; +2 Interested	-2 Bored; +2 Interested
(-2) -2 41 (7,87 %) (-1) -1 46 (8,83 %) (0) 0 106 (20,35 %) (1) +1 204 (39,16 %) (2) +2 124 (23,80 %) Average: 0,62	(-2) -2 96 (18,43 %) (-1) -1 70 (13,44 %) (0) 0 123 (23,61 %) (1) +1 151 (28,98 %) (2) +2 81 (15,55 %) Average: 0,10

Regular teaching	Online teaching
-2 Nervous; +2 Calm	-2 Nervous; +2 Calm
(-2) -2 76 (14,59 %) (-1) -1 110 (21,11 %) (0) 0 149 (28,60 %) (1) +1 118 (22,65 %) (2) +2 68 (13,05 %) Average: -0,02	(-2) -2 112 (21,50 %) (-1) -1 92 (17,66 %) (0) 0 116 (22,26 %) (1) +1 92 (17,66 %) (2) +2 109 (20,92 %) Average: -0,01

# 1. Giving instructions for before-exam excercises

More pronounced in online teaching	107 (20,54 %)
More pronounced in regular teaching	162 (31,09 %)
Equally pronounced in both approaches to teaching/learning.	252 (48,37 %)

# 2. Giving important notifications and organization news

More pronounced in online teaching	139 (26,68 %)
More pronounced in regular teaching	142 (27,26 %)
Equally pronounced in both approaches to teaching/learning.	240 (46,07 %)

# 3. Consulting on group work

More pronounced in online teaching	83 (15,93 %)
More pronounced in regular teaching	193 (37,04 %)
Equally pronounced in both approaches to teaching/learning.	245 (47,02 %)

#### 4. Content explanation without student requests

More pronounced in online teaching	114 (21,88 %)
More pronounced in regular teaching	219 (42,03 %)
Equally pronounced in both approaches to teaching/learning.	188 (36,08 %)

#### 5. Content explanation on student requests

More pronounced in online teaching	105 (20,15 %)
More pronounced in regular teaching	136 (26,10 %)
Equally pronounced in both approaches to teaching/learning.	280 (53,74 %)

6. Sharing of additional materials (video clips, additional interesting things related to the teaching content, articles from scientific journals, etc.)

More pronounced in online teaching	293 (56,24 %)
More pronounced in regular teaching	57 (10,94 %)
Equally pronounced in both approaches to teaching/learning.	171 (32,82 %)

#### 7. Giving feedback for finished exercises

More pronounced in online teaching	171 (32,82 %)
More pronounced in regular teaching	110 (21,11 %)
Equally pronounced in both approaches to teaching/learning.	240 (46,07 %)

The findings suggest that students have experienced the on-line learning as more demanding in compareson to face-to-face learning/teaching, indicating insufficient support from the HEIs in the process of
transition from the 'normal' to the 'new normal'. On-line learning, student wellbeing, motivation for
learning, and learning outcomes are enhanced by increasing the availability of HE support services.

Moreover, HEIs aimed for increasing knowledge on the pedagogical and psychological aspects of
teaching and learning is positively accepted by students. During the project we identified the knowledge
gaps, limitedresources, rigid structures of the educational systems, and underdeveloped parts of the social
network in Serbia nad Albania. It helped a lot in modernisation of study programmes. No significant
results can be recognised still but it is early and we hope that through future generations situation will be
much better.





Engagement of wide range of stakeholders, with the particular emphasis on students' engagement, is not important just at the data collection and systematization stage, but throughout the decision-making process related to the future interventions, its' implementation and monitoring. Moreover, it could be a step towards the intentional and planned long-term transformation of HE towards more resilient and more innovative HEIs.



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This project has been co-funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein