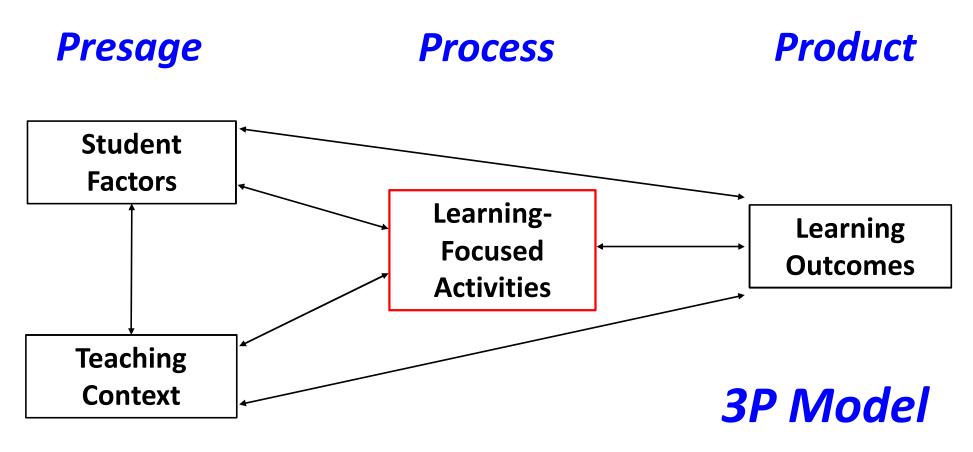
# Adaptation and validation of the revised two-factor Study Process Questionnaire (R-SPQ-2F) for tertiary English writing courses in Japan

CGCS: John Solomon Maninang, James Ellinger, Diego Tavares Vasques (CGCS)

DALT: Lui Yoshida (DALT)

The University of Tokyo

(Biggs, 1993; Entwistle & Waterston, 1988)



**Deep Approach:** 

seeking meaning& connections

Vs.

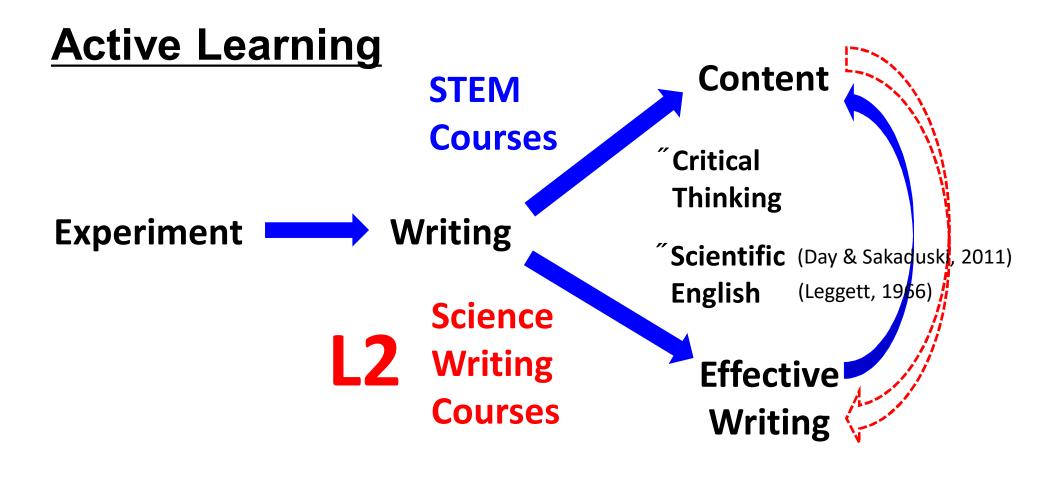
**Surface Approach:** 

rote learning

# **Active Learning**

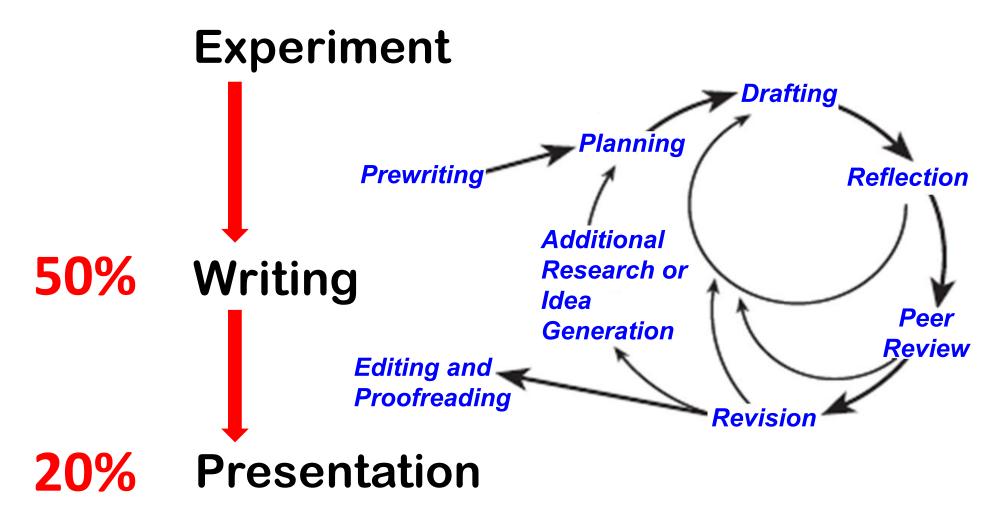
**Deep Approach:** 

seeking meaning & connections

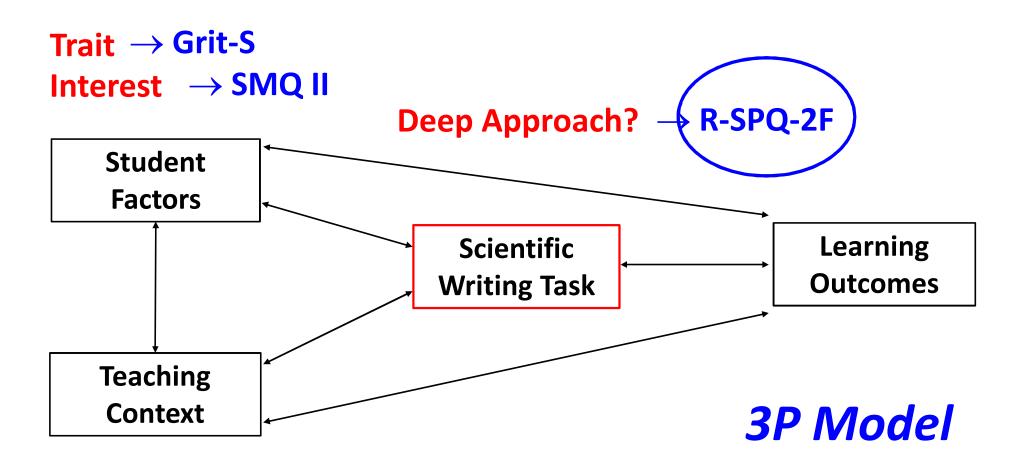


# Active Learning of English for Science Students

- "Compulsory course
- "1st year university students
- "Scientific communication course



Modified from the writing process of Coffin et al. (2003).



# Goal

Adapt and validate a tool for measuring students' approach to learning scientific writing.

# Methodology

Adaptation & Translation of questionnaires

Piloting to ALESS students

Analysis and comparison

"Task of Scientific

Writing

"Translation to

Japanese

"N = 210

"Freshmen in Science

Path

"L2 English Speakers

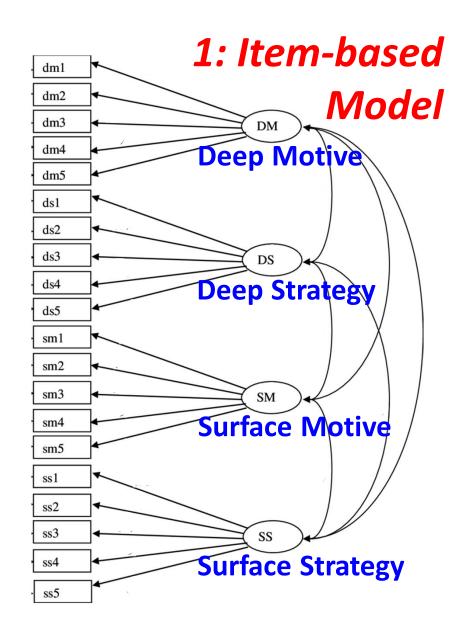
"Reliability = Chronbach's alpha

"Validity = CFI, RMSEA, SRMR

# Tool for measuring Study Approach

" R-SPQ-2F (Biggs, 2001)

- "Deep & surface approach
- Each approach composed of motive and strategy



### Defining items of the Task-adapted R-SPQ-2F

### **DEEP APPROACH**

### Deep Motive

- 1. I find that at times writing the report using scientific English gives me a feeling of deep personal satisfaction.
- 5. I feel that writing virtually any research report using scientific English can be highly interesting once I get into it.

### **Deep Strategy**

- 2. I find that I have to do enough work on writing the report using scientific English so that I can form my own arguments before I am satisfied.
- 18. I make a point of looking at many references to write the report.

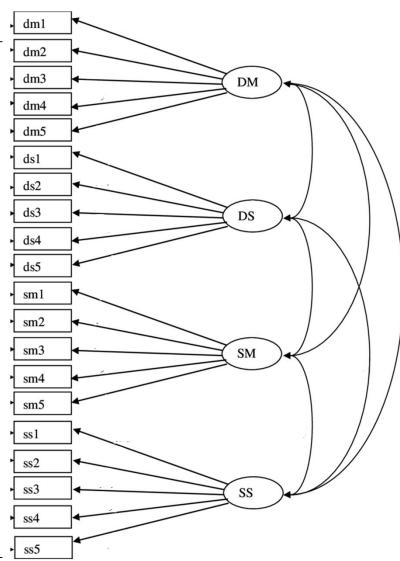
### **SURFACE APPROACH**

### Surface Motive

- 3. My aim is to write the report while doing as little work as possible.
- 11. I find I can get by in the assessment by just writing in any way rather than trying to write the report using scientific English.

### Surface Strategy

- 8. I blindly follow some of the rules for writing the report using scientific English and don't even bother trying to understand them.
- 16. I believe that teachers shouldn't expect students to spend significant amounts of time writing a report using scientific English since we do not need such skill in the near future anyway.



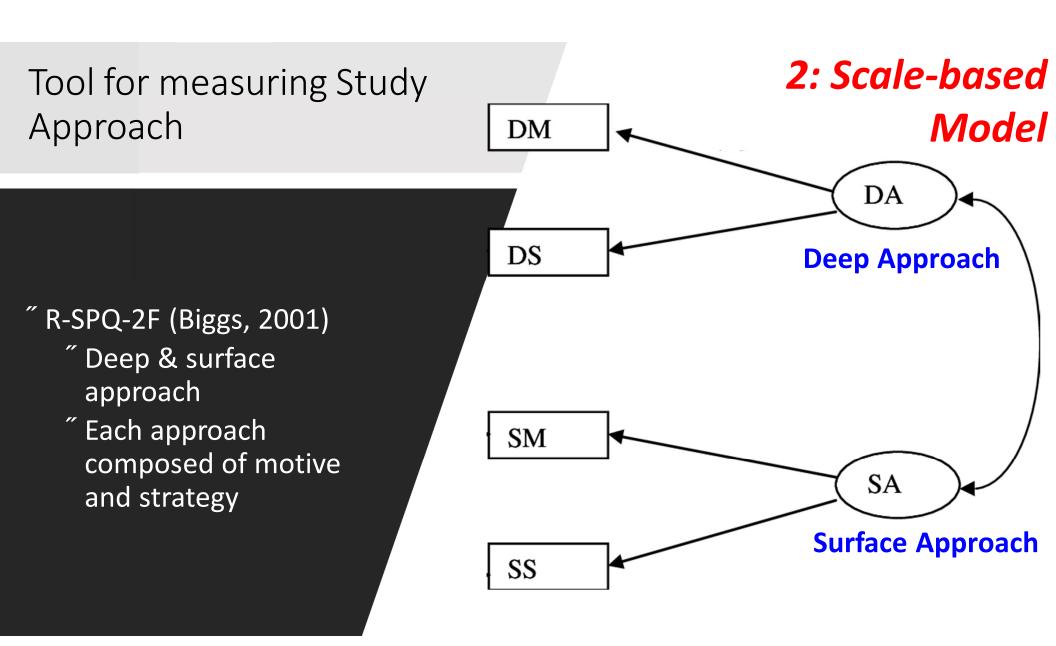


Table 1. Task-adapted R-SPQ-2F displayed acceptable internal consistency

Scale	No. of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Biggs et al.	Fryer et al.
Deep Motive (DM)	5	0.74	0.62	0.56
Deep Strategy (DS)	5	0.83	0.63	0.66
Surface Motive (SM)	5	0.82	0.72	0.45
Surface Strategy (SS)	5	0.79	0.57	0.36
Deep Approach (DM+DS)	10	0.88	0.73	0.76
Surface Approach (SM+SS)	10	0.90	0.64	0.60

Note: Biggs et al. (2001); Fryer et al. (2012)

Table 2. Goodness-of-fit to the hypothesized model (item-& scale-based). Comparison to indices reported by Biggs et al. (2001) and Fryer et al. (2012).

	CFI			RMSEA		SRMR
Model	Present Study	Biggs et al.	Fryer et al.	Present Study	Fryer et al.	Biggs et al.
Item-based	0.825	0.904	0.78	0.10	0.063	0.058
Scale-based	1	0.998	1	0	0	0.015

*Note:* CFI = comparative fit index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = standardized root mean squared residual

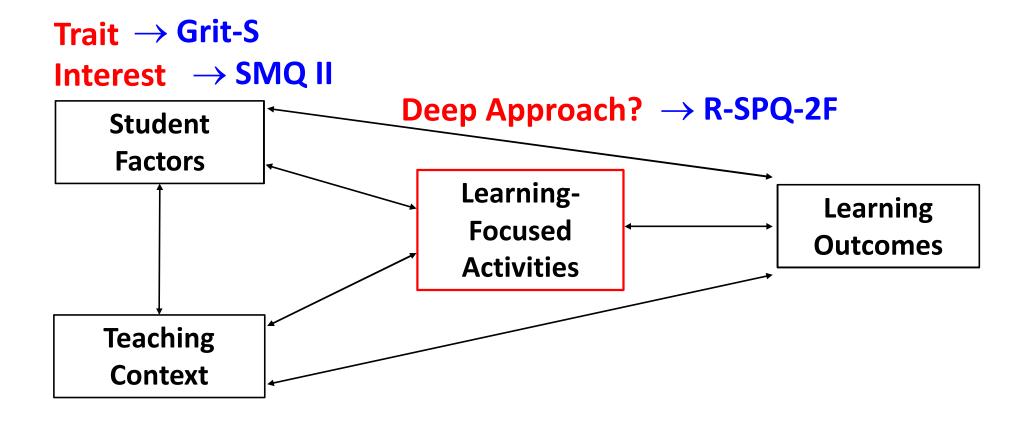
Table 3. Goodness-of-fit to the hypothesized model at the item level).

Scale	CFI	SRMR
Deep Motive (DM)	0.983	0.0314
Deep Strategy (DS)	0.994	0.0236
Surface Motive (SM)	0.806	0.0931
Surface Strategy (SS)	0.988	0.0301

Note: CFI = comparative fit index; SRMR = standardized root mean squared residual

# Summary

The psychrometric indices of the task-adapted and translated R-SPQ-2F suggests applicability for assessing the study approach of students in a writing task.



## **Future Work**

Correlate R-SPQ-2F scores to OVIs (i.e. quality of students' output) and student factors (i.e. trait & motivation)

# **Application**

By applying these questionnaires we can:

- "Have indicators as basis for adjusting class activities,
- "Understand the learning preference of students, and
- "Modify teaching approaches accordingly