

Effect of Two Transactional Instructional Strategies on Primary School Pupils' Achievement in English Language Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria

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Abstract : Introduction: English vocabulary and reading comprehension are core to academic achievement in many school subjects. Deficiency in both accounts for dismal performance in internal and external examinations among primary school pupils in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria. Previous studies largely focused on factors influencing pupils' achievement in English vocabulary and reading comprehension. In spite of what literature has shown, the problem still persists, implying the need for other kinds of intervention. This study was therefore carried out to determine the effect of two transactional strategies Picture Walk (PW) and Know-Want to Learn-Learnt (KWL) on primary four pupils' achievement in English vocabulary and reading comprehension in Ibadan Metropolis. The moderating effects of gender and learning style were also examined. Methodology: The study was anchored on Rosenblatt's Transactional Reading and Piaget's Cognitive Development theories; pretest-posttest control group quasi-experimental design with 3x2x3 factorial matrix was adopted. Six public primary schools were purposively selected based on the availability of qualified English language teachers in Primary Education Studies. Six intact classes (one per school) with a total of 101 primary four pupils (48 males and 53 females) participated. The intact classes were randomly assigned to PW (27), KWL (44) and conventional (30) groups. Instruments used were English Vocabulary ($r=0.83$), Reading Comprehension ($r=0.84$) achievement tests, Pupils' Learning Style Preference Scale ($r=0.93$) and instructional guides. Treatment lasted six weeks. Data were analysed using the Descriptive statistics, Analysis of Covariance and Bonferroni post-hoc test at 0.05 level of significance. The mean age was 8.86 ± 0.84 years. Result: Treatment had a significant main effect on pupils' reading comprehension ($F(2,82)=3.17$), but not on English vocabulary. Participants in KWL obtained the highest post achievement means score in reading comprehension (8.93), followed by PW (8.06) and control (7.21) groups. Pupils' learning style had a significant main effect on pupils' achievement in reading comprehension ($F(2,82)=4.41$), but not on English vocabulary. Pupils with preference for tactile learning style had the highest post achievement mean score in reading comprehension (9.40), followed by the auditory (7.43) and the visual learning style (7.37) groups. Gender had no significant main effect on English vocabulary and reading comprehension. There was no significant two-way interaction effect of treatment and gender on pupils' achievement in English vocabulary and reading comprehension. The two-way interaction effect of treatment and learning style on pupils' achievement in reading comprehension was significant ($F(4,82)=3.37$), in favour of pupils with tactile learning style in PW group. There was no significant two-way interaction effect of gender and learning style on pupils' achievement in English vocabulary and reading comprehension. The three-way interaction effects were not significant on English vocabulary and reading comprehension. Conclusion: Picture Walk and Know-Want to learn-Learnt instructional strategies were effective in enhancing pupils' achievement in reading comprehension but not on English vocabulary. Learning style contributed considerably to achievement in reading comprehension but not to English vocabulary. Primary school, English language teachers, should put into consideration pupils' learning style when adopting both strategies in teaching reading comprehension for improved achievement in the subject.

Keywords : comprehension-based intervention, know-want to learn-learnt, learning style, picture walk, primary school pupils

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