# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY: APPLIED BUSINESS AND EDUCATION RESEARCH

2024, Vol. 5, No. 9, 3554 – 3560 http://dx.doi.org/10.11594/ijmaber.05.09.14

#### **Research Article**

### **Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students**

Patrick A. Palomeras\*

Graduate Studies, Marikina Polytechnic College, Marikina City, The Philippines

Article history: Submission 04 July 2024 Revised 07 September 2024 Accepted 23 September 2024

\*Corresponding author: E-mail: thanyatida@gmail.com

#### ABSTRACT

This study focused on the development and evaluation of the Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students of a public national high school in Antipolo City for the third quarter of the school year 2022-2023. In this study, weighted mean was utilized to ascertain how well the created digitalized learning module in cookery for Grade 11 students was received by instructors and expert responses. Independent-samples z Test was utilized to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the two sets of respondents' assessments of the created digitalized learning module in cookery for Grade 11 students. The study involved 30 respondents to complete the research investigation. It was revealed that both the TLE/TVL experts and TLE/TVL teachers agreed that the use of Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery among Grade 11 Students and its evaluation received very satisfactory ratings across multiple quality dimensions. Further, adopting a Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 students can help improve their academic performance even when learning online. The Digitalized Learning Module may be a very useful tool to facilitate teaching Cookery for Grade 11 TVL class that could prepare students to develop critical thinking which may lead to higher academic performance in the subject. The use of the strategy is recommended for further research and may be applied to other subjects.

Keywords: Digitalized learning module, Teaching strategy, Cookery

#### Introduction

The quality of education is impacted by the usage of technology in the classroom and how much interaction there is between the students and the course materials. Additionally, it offers a selection of platforms that can be used to meet the various learning preferences of students. There are many types of modalities to be used in case there are interruptions to continuing education, per DepEd Order No. 12, series 2020. The blended distance learning option is a fusion of any of the distance learning subcategories, including online distance learning and modular distance learning.

How to cite:

Palomeras, P. A. (2024). Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research*. *5*(9), 3554 – 3560. doi: 10.11594/ijmaber.05.09.14

Based on the Basic Education Learning Continuity Plan in the Time of COVID-19 Department of Education released on May 2020 as enclosure of DepEd Order No. 012, series 2022 stated that asynchronous and synchronous online learning should be used in the aforementioned learning delivery modality, according to the memorandum.

Synchronous learning is a type of online or remote learning that takes place in real-time and involves teachers and students interacting on a virtual platform at a predetermined time. Real-time contact is not necessary for asynchronous learning; instead, students can access the material whenever it best fits their schedules and complete the activities and tasks by the due date. Self-Learning Modules (SLMs), which can be used for offline and online learning, are encouraged by the Department of Education and should be made available in print and digital versions. In the study of Perdana, et.al (2021). entitled Digitalization of learning media through digital book development using the flipbook application discussed that is crucial to fully incorporate technology into the learning process because of the immense potential for use that the creation and advancement of information and communication technology, which permeates many facets of human existence, had.

Ramirez and Mercado (2019) identified and described the use of e-books as instructional materials in scientific learning among junior high students at the University of Batangas, Batangas City. In the paper, it showed that both teachers and students said that the curriculum covers a wide range of important topics, and that each section or unit provides a lot of tasks. The findings indicate that there are no significant differences in teachers' and students' assessments of the content, designs, and graphics of e-books used as science instructional tools. The use of an electronic book enables students to more successfully complete the content need, according to teachers and students alike. This means that the use of digital platform in teaching lessons can become an effective tool in facilitating learning among students.

The study's objective, according to Putri, (2020), is to develop a digital module based on mathematical communication skills. This development research is being conducted to determine how ineffective learning materials are employed and how well students understand relational and functional mathematics. One approach to solving this problem is to create a digital training module using media. This study was carried out using the Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation (ADDIE) research and development approach. The results showed that the digital module is highly valid, with a total expert validation of 95.1% and a rating of "very good." With a total, the students' response to the digital module is likewise considered to be extremely positive. What Putri did in their paper only proves that the use of digital module based on mathematical communication skills in learning math lessons may help students understanding and mastery of the subject.

# Purpose of the Study

This study focused on the development and evaluation of the Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students of Old Boso-Boso National High School, Antipolo City for the Third (3rd) Quarter of the School Year 2022 – 2023.

It specifically sought responses to the following questions:

- 1. What were the least mastered cookery competencies of Grade 11 Students based on the results of Mean Percentage Score (MPS) during the third (3rd) quarter Periodical Examination?
- 2. What was the evaluation of TVL/TLE teachers and TVL/TLE/ICT expert respondents on the Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students with respect to the following criteria?
  - a. Content quality
  - b. Instructional Quality
  - c. Technical Quality
  - d. other findings
- 3 Was there a significant difference between the evaluations of the two groups of respondents on the Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students in terms of the abovementioned criteria?

4 What were the comments and suggestions of the respondents for further improvement of the Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 students?

#### Scope and Delimitations of the Study

The third (3rd) quarter of the academic year 2022-2023 was the focus of this study's development and evaluation of the digitalized learning module in cookery for Grade 11 students of a public national high school in the City of Antipolo. In the study, selected competencies were chosen because these are the most important skills in cookery that must be developed among the learners. The results of the Mean Percentage Scores (MPS) from the Third (3rd) Periodical Examination of the School Year 2021–2022 served as one of the primary references for developing the DLM in which researcher requested for a copy of the MPS results from teachers who handling Cookery subject, all competencies were ranked with poor proficiency ratings.

### Method of Research Used

This study utilized the descriptive method of research to evaluate the use of the Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students.

### Sources of Data

The respondents of the study were thirty (30) selected TVL/TLE teachers who are public school teachers in the City Schools Division Office of Antipolo who handle cookery subjects and thirty (30) TVL/TLE/ICT Experts in the City Schools Division Office of Antipolo who were chosen by means of purposive sampling. Purposive sampling was used to involve participants with specific set of criteria who are needed in the study.

### Data Gathering Instruments

The main instrument used in this study was a survey questionnaire. Results of the Mean

Percentage Score (MPS) during the 3rd Periodical Examination School Year 2021-2022 and the developed Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students.

The survey questionnaire used by the researcher is adapted from City Schools Division Office of Antipolo. The said tool was used by the Division for evaluation of non-print learning materials. In this study, the researcher adapts and customize the tool with 4 Likers- Scale to be suited in the current study. The research instrument that was used in the study were validated by experts in the field from whom the researcher sought help from.

### Data Gathering Procedure

In the process of gathering, a letter of request to conduct the study was prepared. The first data needed of the researcher is the results of Mean Percentage Scores (MPS) during the Third (3rd) Periodical Examination for School Year 2021-2022 of the public national high school involved in the study. The researcher prepared a request letter to ask the permission of TVL Grade 11 teacher to had a copy of the results of the Mean Percentage Score (MPS) result during the Third (3rd) Periodical Examination for School Year 2021 – 2022. The second data is the evaluation, comments and suggestions of the two groups of respondents, thirty (30) TLE/TVL teachers and thirty (30) TLE/TVL/ICT experts.

### Statistical Treatment of Data

In this study, weighted mean was utilized to ascertain how well the created digitalized learning module in cookery for Grade 11 students was received by instructors and expert responses. Independent-Samples z Test was utilized to determine whether there was a significant difference between the two sets of respondents' assessments of the created digitalized learning module in cookery for grade 11 students.

### **Results and Discussion**

Table 1. Least Mastered Competencies for Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Stu-<br/>dents Based on the Result of Mean Percentage Scores during the 3rd Periodical Examination<br/>School Year 2021 – 2022

LEAST MASTERED COMPETENCIES	MPS PERCENTAGE	RANK
LO 3. Prepare sauces required for menu items	33.43	1
LO 1. Prepare poultry and game dishes	34.86	2
LO 2. Prepare soups required for menu items	40.00	3
LO 2. Cook poultry and game bird dishes	48.00	4
LO 1. Prepare stocks for menu items	49.71	5

Table 1 contains the least mastered competencies from the result of 3rd Quarterly test of School Year 2021-2022 and served as basis to develop Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students. It also shows the list and rank of the least-mastered skills of Grade 11 students in Cookery that could be developed into Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students based on the results of Mean Percentage Scores (MPS) during the 3rd Periodical Examination 2021 – 2022 Quarterly Test.

Table 2. Summary of Evaluation of the Two Groups of Respondents of the Developed DigitalizedLearning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students for an Enhanced Performance

	Respondents			
CRITERIA	Teachers		Experts	
	OWM	VI	OWM	VI
a. Content Quality	3.85	VS	3.80	VS
b. Instructional Quality	3.88	VS	3.79	VS
c. Technical Quality	3.74	VS	3.74	VS
Grand Weighted Mean	3.82	VS	3.78	VS
d. Other Findings	3.63	NP	3.58	NP

Note: OWM - Overall Weighted Mean

The evaluation of the two groups of respondents on the created digitalized learning module in cooking for Grade 11 students is summarized in Table 2 in terms of the content quality, with overall weighted means of **3.85** and **3.80**, instructional quality, with overall weighted means of **3.88** and **3.79**, and technical quality, with overall weighted means of **3.74** and **3.74** as revealed by the **grand weighted mean of 3.82** and **3.78**, while other findings.

This only implies that the use of digitalized learning module is highly favored by the teacher respondents and the experts involved in the study. This means that the use of the aforementioned materials will have a better chance of helping improve learners' academic achievement in Cookery.

Meanwhile, the evaluation of the two groups of respondents on the created digitalized learning module in cooking for Grade 11 students is summarized in Table 2 in terms of the content quality, with overall weighted means of **3.85** and **3.80**, instructional quality, with overall weighted means of **3.88** and **3.79**, and technical quality, with overall weighted means of **3.74** and **3.74** as revealed by the **grand weighted mean of 3.82** and **3.78**, while other findings showed overall weighted means of **3.63** and **3.58**.

Table 3. Summary of Test of Difference in the Evaluation of the Two Groups of Respondents on theDeveloped Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students

Criteria	Teachers		Experts				
	OWM	S	OWM	S	Computed z Value	Decision	Interpretation
Content Quality	3.85	0.25	3.80	0.36	0.63	Fail to Reject the H0	Not Significant
Instructional Quality	3.88	0.25	3.79	0.37	1.09	Fail to Reject the H0	Not Significant
Technical Quality	3.74	0.36	3.74	0.35	0.00	Fail to Reject the H0	Not Significant
Other Findings	3.63	0.62	3.58	0.62	0.36	Fail to Reject the H0	Not Significant

Note: α = 5%

Based on Table 3, the evaluations of the teachers and expert respondents on the developed Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students regarding content quality, instructional quality, technical quality and other findings do not indicate significant difference with the corresponding computed z values which are lesser than the critical z value. This implies that the respondents' evaluations are the same. This means that even those who are adept in creating and implementing instructional materials see that the use of the Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery will meet its purpose of educating learners and help in improving their academic achievement in learning cookery topics.

### Conclusions

Based on the results of this study, the conclusion derived was:

- The identified least mastered skills/competencies of Cookery Grade 11 students could serve as basis for the development of Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students.
- 2. Both the TLE/TVL experts and TLE/TVL teachers agreed that the Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students are very satisfactory in terms of content quality, instructional quality, technical quality, and the other findings give remarks not present.

Critical z Value = 1.96

- 3. Adopting a Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 students can help improve their academic performance TLE/TVL even when learning online.
- 4. The Digitalized Learning Module may be a very useful tool to facilitate teaching Cookery for Grade 11 TVL class that could prepare students to develop critical thinking for higher academic performance.

# Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions drawn, the following are recommended:

- 1. It is recommended for use in blended modality that suits students individual learning pace and increase students' achievement in Cookery 11 not only in Old Boso-Boso National High School instead it can be use by the all-public schools in Division of Antipolo.
- 2. Specifically, the Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery may be used in times of class suspensions and other interruptions which are beyond the control of the school.
- 3. Implementing the Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students is highly encouraged as long as it is utilized properly and does not divert students from their academic work.
- 4. Future researchers may work on other aspects of the instructional material for the improvement and enhancement of the Digitalized Learning Module in Cookery for Grade 11 Students.

# References

- Abuloum, A., Farah, A., Kaskaloglu, E., & Yaakub, A. (2019). College Students' Usage of and Preferences for Print and Electronic Textbooks. International Journal of emerging technologies in learning, 14(7).
- Agbunag, M. R. (2022). Contextualized and Localized Supplementary E-Learning Materials in Science 8 Physics. International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research, 3(11), 2378-2396. https://doi.org/10.11594/ijmaber.03.11.22
- Aniciete, R. L. N., Cabigao, A. M., Tagala, M.
  L. M., Perez Jr, A. G., & Javier, E. M.
  (2022). Development of Offline EModules to Improve Learners' Academic Performance in Disciplines and
  Ideas in the Social Sciences. Applied
  Quantitative Analysis, 2(2), 66-94.
- Billings, D. M., & Halstead, J. A. (2019). Teaching in nursing e-book: A Guide for Faculty. (p.184) Elsevier Health Sciences.
- De Las Peñas, M. L. A. N., Verzosa, D. M., Aberin, M. A. Q., Garces, L. P. D. M., Francisco, F. F., Bautista, E. P., ... & Tabares, W. C. (2019). Digital simulations for grade 7 to 10 mathematics.
- DePoy, E., & Gitlin, L. N. (2019). Introduction to research E-book: understanding and applying multiple strategies. Elsevier Health Sciences.Patra, N. (2017). Digital disruption and electronic resource management in libraries. Chandos Publishing.
- Fraillon, J., Ainley, J., Schulz, W., Friedman, T., & Duckworth, D. (2020). Preparing for life in a digital world: IEA international computer and information literacy study 2018 international report (p. 297). Springer Nature.
- Mulhayatiah, Purwanti, Setya, Suhendi, Kariadinata, Hartini (2019). The Impact of Digital Learning Module in Improving Students' Problem-Solving Skills Journal article.

- Penwarden, Rick. (2009). Defining descriptive research and drawing conclusions. Retrieved from (http://fluidsurveys.com/university/ descriptiveresearch-defining-respondents-drawing-conclusions/)
- Perdana, M. A., Wibowo, D. E., & Budiarto, M. K. (2021). Digitalization of learning media through digital book development using the flipbook application. Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran, 54(2), 263.
- Perocho, A. M., Ampong, I., & blazer, a. (2023). Digitalized Modules Through Kotobee Application: A Teaching Intervention on Improving Pupils' Performance Level in Science Subject. Sprin Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, 2(03), 01-11.
- Putri, D. P., Ferdianto, F., & Fauji, S. H. (2020). Designing a Digital Teaching Module Based on Mathematical Communication in Relation and Function. Journal on Mathematics Education, 11(2), 223-236.
- Rahayu, S., Usman, H., Sugito, S., & Herwin, H. (2022). The Digital Module Encourages Expression to Develop the Social Competence of Early Childhood Education Teachers. World Journal on Educational Technology: Current Issues, 14(3), 682-691.
- Rahmawati, Y., & Taylor, P. C. (Eds.).
  (2019). Empowering Science and Mathematics for Global Competitiveness: Proceedings of the Science and Mathematics International Conference (SMIC 2018), November 2-4, 2018, Jakarta, Indonesia. CRC Press.
- Ramirez, M. R. B., & Mercado, J. L. (2019). Use of E-Book in Science Learning of Junior High Students in The University of Batangas. IOER International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 1(1), 132-142.
- Rogayan Jr, D. V., & Dollete, L. F. (2019). Development and Validation of Physical Science Workbook for Senior High School. Science Education International, 30(4), 284-290.

- Stokel-Walker, C. (2023, October 24). Listen up. Time. <u>https://time.com/collection/best-inventions-</u> 2023/6324762/project-gutenbergopen-audiobook-collection
- Tolentino, J. C. G., Miranda, J. P. P., Maniago, V. G. M., & Sibug, V. B. (2020). Development and evaluation of localized digital learning modules for indigenous peoples' health education in the Philippines. Universal Journal of Educational Research, 8(12), 6853-6862.
- Trilestari, K., & Almunawaroh, N. F. (2021, January). E-Module as a solution for young learners to study at home. In 4th Sriwijaya University Learning and Education International Conference (SULE-IC 2020) (pp. 364-369). Atlantis Press.
- Widyawati, A., Listiyani, L. R., Arigiyati, T. A., & Ernawati, T. (2023). Digitalization of the laboratory management module for strengthening the laboratory skills of prospective science teachers. Jurnal Pijar Mipa, 18(1), 6-12.
- Wyels, C. (2018). Engaging Students via In-Class Worksheets. Mathematical Association of America. Retrieved from: https://www.maa.org/programs/faculty-and-departments/curriculumdepartment-guidelines-recommendations/innovative-teaching-exchange/in-class-worksheets.
- Yulando, S., Sutopo, S., & Franklin Chi, T. (2019). Electronic Module Design and Development: An Interactive Learning. American Journal of Educational Research, 7(10), 694-698.