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Article abstract

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Is Blended e-Learning as Measured by an Achievement Test and Self-Assessment Better than Traditional Classroom Learning for Vocational High School Students?



Chi-Cheng Chang¹, Kuen-Ming Shu², Chaoyun Liang³, Ju-Shih Tseng¹, and Yu-Sheng Hsu¹
¹National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan, ²National Formosa University, Taiwan, ³National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of blended e-learning on electrical machinery performance (achievement test and self-assessment). Participants were two classes of 11th graders majoring in electrical engineering and taking the electrical machinery class at a vocational high school in Taiwan. The participants were randomly selected and assigned to either the experimental group ($n = 33$) which studied through blended e-learning or the control group ($n = 32$) which studied through traditional classroom learning. The experiment lasted for five weeks. The results showed that (a) there were no significant differences in achievement test scores between blended e-learning and traditional learning; (b) students in the experimental group obtained significantly higher scores on self-assessment than students in the control group; (c) students' scores on self-assessment were significantly higher after studying through blended e-learning than before. Overall, blended e-learning did not significantly affect students' achievement test scores, but significantly affected their self-assessment scores.

Keywords: Blended e-learning; self-assessment; electrical machinery; learning performance

Introduction

As information technology has developed over the past years, e-learning technology has shaped education. However, e-learning is not always appropriate to be implemented in all curricula. Some curricula are appropriate to be learned by traditional learning, but some curricula are appropriate to be learned by e-learning, depending on the purposes of each curriculum (Bolliger & Martindale, 2004). Blended e-learning keeps the advantages of both traditional learning (instructor-oriented) and e-learning (learner-oriented) (Bersin, 2004). The drawbacks of e-learning including reduced real interactions and high drop-out rates due to frustration can be covered by the advantages of traditional learning, so students' learning quality and performance can be enhanced (Cottrell & Robison, 2003; Singh, 2003). Hence, blended e-learning has become a trend in education (Bonk, 2006) and is appropriate to most learners who have different learning styles (Wakefield, Carlisle, Hall, & Attree, 2008).

In recent years, an increased number of researchers have been involved in studies about blended e-learning. Some of the study results revealed that blended e-learning enhanced students' learning performance (Gülbahar & Madran, 2009; Usta & Ozdemir, 2007; Vaughan & Garrison, 2005). However, different aspects of learning performance that were enhanced by blended e-learning were not further examined. Some studies (Bersin, 2004; Hofmann, 2008; López-Pérez, Pérez-López, & Rodríguez-Ariza, 2011) stated that blended e-learning had more positive effects than traditional learning, but they mostly focused on higher education or employment training, not on primary and secondary schools. Some studies examined the effects of individual differences or gender on learning performance, such as learning achievement, attitudes, and satisfaction, but they did not compare the results with a control group (Alshwiah, 2009; Lee et al., 2007; Méndez & González, 2010). Although some study results showed that blended e-learning facilitated students' attitudes toward the course with three aspects, cognition, skill, and attitude (CSA) (Chen & Lin, 2002), there was a lack of comparison among the effects on the three aspects.

The Employment e-Training Platform in the Project of Multi-Employment e-Training, proposed by the Council of Labor Affairs in Taiwan, focuses on the subjects of electricity, electronics, and food and beverage service, and so on. The learning unit, *transformer*, may be served as a complement of the *electrical machinery* course in vocational high schools. Electrical machinery plays an important role in electrical engineering; therefore it is a graduation requirement. The key feature for vocational high schools is practical training programs. Most practical training programs are *learning-by-doing*. Problems faced by instructors in practical training programs include large size classes and insufficient facilities. Such problems make teachers unable to cater to individual differences and students unable to reach learning goals (Roblyer, 2006). These problems can be overcome when practical training programs are delivered by blended e-learning, in which learning activities are extended outside the classroom (Garrison & Vaughan, 2008). Blended e-learning also promotes greater depth and breadth of learning. Furthermore, practical training programs that are delivered

through both traditional learning and e-learning will allow students to absorb knowledge and build skills due to repetitive reading and practice (Bersin, 2004). This will enrich and facilitate their learning experiences.

Based on the study background above, the purpose of the present study was to compare the effects of blended e-learning and traditional learning on electrical machinery performance (achievement test and self-assessment). Thus, the statistics were applied in the present study to analyze the differences in learning performance (achievement test and self-assessment) between blended e-learning and traditional learning. The learning material in the present study was the learning unit, transformer, from the Employment e-Training Platform (<http://el.evta.gov.tw/>). The learning intentions for the learning unit included: cognition, skill, and attitude. Blended e-learning that covers the advantages of both e-learning and traditional learning enables students to learn at their own pace and to practice repeatedly, so it is beneficial to utilize blended e-learning on electrical machinery. The research questions are as follows:

1. Are there any significant differences in electrical machinery achievement test scores between blended e-learning and traditional learning?
2. Are there any significant differences in self-assessment scores with three aspects including cognition, skill, and attitude between blended e-learning and traditional learning?
3. Are there any significant differences in self-assessment scores with three aspects including cognition, skill, and attitude before and after studying through blended e-learning?

Research Method

Participants

Participants were two classes of 11th graders, with a total of 65 students, majoring in electrical engineering and taking the electrical machinery class at a vocational high school in Taiwan. The participants were randomly selected and assigned to either the experimental group ($n = 33$) or the control group ($n = 32$). The two groups were taught by the same teacher who had more than 10 years teaching experience and two years experience with blended e-learning.

Experimental Design

The pretest-posttest nonequivalent-group quasi-experimental design was employed in the present study. The experimental design is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Experimental Design

Group	<i>N</i>	Pretest	Treatment	Posttest
Experimental	33	Average score of last two midterms	Blended e-learning	Achievement test
Control	32	Self-assessment	Traditional learning	Self-assessment

Experimental Procedure

Preparation.

The teaching schedule and method in the experiment were discussed with the teacher. Before the experiment, an orientation on e-learning and learning guidance was provided to students, so students were ready to take the course through the Internet.

Pretest.

Students' scores on the last two midterms were collected for examining the homogeneity of both groups. The pretest on self-assessment was administered to students for understanding the assessment on their own performance.

Learning activity.

The experiment lasted for five weeks, as shown in Table 2, and at three hours per week; so there was a total of fifteen hours. The learning unit was transformer, including its principles, structures, characteristics, connections, tests, and maintenance.

Table 2

Experimental Procedure

Week	Learning method	Number of class	Topic	Learning objectives
1	Traditional learning	2	Principles of transformer	Understanding its principle, equivalent circuit and per-unit value
	e-Learning	1		
2	Traditional learning	2	Structure and characteristics of transformer	Understanding its structure, characteristics and various computing methods
	e-Learning	1		
3	Traditional learning	2	Connections of transformer	Understanding its polarity test, three-phase connection and parallel operation
	e-Learning	1		
4	Traditional learning	2	Tests and maintenance of transformer	Being familiar with its measurements of winding resistance and insulation resistance, temperature,
	e-Learning	1		

				breaking down and impulse voltage tests, and maintenance
5	Traditional learning	2	Comprehensive review & supplementary explanation	Being familiar with each chapter
	e-Learning	1	Review based on students' needs	

The differences between the learning methods of both groups were as follows: a) the control group received face-to-face lectures, paper-based handouts, and teaching materials, with three in-class hours per week; b) the experimental group received two in-class hours per week and one class hour in the computer classroom per week. Students who spent one class hour in the computer classroom logged into the website, Employment e-Training Platform, for access to the learning unit, transformer. The experimental group was supported by review and repeated practices using the website. The activity for blended e-learning was based on the eight learning phases proposed by Baldwin-Evans (2006) and Bielawski and Metcalf (2005), as shown in Table 3. The differences between both groups are shown in Table 4.

Table 3

Learning Activity for Blended e-Learning

Activity	Topic	Description	Learning Phase
Preparation	Syllabus	A syllabus was emailed to students for them to get to know about the course.	Prepare me
	Orientation of blended e-learning	An introduction of blended e-learning was delivered for guiding students how to learn by providing learning guidance and supporting students to acquire learning mechanism and user guide.	Prepare me Tell me
Traditional learning (two class hours)	In-class course	Lecture on textbook material and opportunities for students to practice were provided	Tell me Show me Let me
	Paper-based test	Understanding students' learning progress	Check me
e-Learning (one class hour)	Online course	The course content was similar to the textbook material in traditional learning, which provided teacher-led instructions and assisted students to review.	Tell me Show me Let me
	Online practice and test	Online practice and test were available for each unit, which enabled students to practice	Check me

		repeatedly, collect information and receive feedback for getting to know their learning progress.	
After-class tutoring	Discussion board and email support	An opportunity for students to ask questions via discussion board or email after the class.	Support me Coach me Connect me

Table 4

Differences Between Both Groups

Learning method	Learning activity
Traditional learning	Lecture (three in-class hours per week) with paper-based handouts, teaching materials and teaching aids.
Blended e-learning	Lecture (two in-class hours per week) with paper-based handouts, teaching materials and teaching aids. The Employment e-Training Platform (one in-class hour per week) Students could review the course material flexibly through the learning platform based on their schedule and proficiency. Students could understand the transformer more through online practices (Figure 1) . Online test was given after each chapter for students to assess their own learning condition and discuss with peers and the teacher.

The screenshot shows an online training interface for a transformer. At the top, it indicates the user is in 'Chapter 3 / Exercise: 3φ 4W 110/220V Y-V'. The main area features a circuit diagram of a transformer with two windings and a core. The primary winding is connected to a three-phase power source (A, B, C) and the secondary winding is connected to a three-phase load (R, S, T). A legend identifies the connection types: N (Connection), A (Power flow), B (Power flow), and C (Power). A question box asks the user to find the connected point between two nodes in the circuit. A description box explains that a V connection is used when a Δ connection is abnormal and that a Δ connection means the tail connects to the head. A 'Next page' button is visible in the bottom right corner. A speech bubble at the bottom states: 'Students can understand the operation of the transformer through the online practice.'

Figure 1. The Employment e-Training Platform Website.

Posttest.

The experiment lasted five weeks. After the experiment was over, students in both groups were required to take the posttest, including both achievement test and self-assessment.

Validity and Reliability of Instruments

1) Achievement test

The achievement test was designed by the teacher based on the course material. The teacher had ten years of teaching experience on electrical machinery in the vocational high school. The achievement test was used for many years and modified based on the changes to the course materials and students' learning conditions. Therefore, the achievement test applied in the present study contained face validity.

There were 25 multiple-choice questions in the achievement test. The 25 questions were related to the transformer and were categorized into four dimensions, including its principles, structures and characteristics, connections, and tests and maintenance. Item analysis was performed for examining the reliability of the achievement test. The top 27% of the total scores was assigned to the high score group, whereas the bottom 27% was assigned to the low score group (Kelley, 1939). A *t*-test was conducted to examine the differences in the score of each question between the high score group and the low score group. The results showed that there were two insignificant questions, which should be deleted. Pearson's correlation was then performed to examine the relationships between the score of each question and the overall score of the test. The result showed that there was only one insignificant question, which should be deleted.

The difficulty index refers to the percentage of students who answered the item correctly, whereas the discrimination index refers to how well the item discriminates between low and high score groups (Ebel & Frisbie, 1991). The calculating formula for the difficulty index (P) is $(P_h + P_l)/2$ and the discrimination index (D) is $P_h - P_l$.

If the difficulty index of an item is close to .5, the item has a moderate level of difficulty; if it is less than .25, the item is difficult; and if it is greater than .75, the item is easy (Ebel & Frisbie, 1991). The difficulty index for items in the achievement test ranged from .17 to .64. The overall difficulty index for the achievement test was .36, meaning that the difficulty level of the test was between moderate and difficult.

On the other hand, if the discrimination index of an item is greater than .4, the item is excellent; if it is greater than .3 and less than .4, the item is good; and the minimum standard for the discrimination index is .25 (Ebel & Frisbie, 1991). The discrimination indices for items in the achievement test were greater than .25, with three items greater than .3 and five items greater than .4. The overall discrimination index for the achievement test was .43, meaning that the discrimination level of the test was excellent.

2) Self-assessment

According to the literature review, a self-assessment questionnaire about blended e-learning developed by the study contained three aspects: cognition (5 items), skill (5 items), and attitude (6 items) (see Appendix). In total, there were 16 items in the questionnaire. The self-assessment questionnaire was revised several times by the researcher and the teacher, so it possessed content validity.

a) Item analysis

The top 27% of the total scores was assigned to the high score group, whereas the bottom 27% was assigned to the low score group (Kelley, 1939). Independent samples *t*-test was conducted to examine the differences in the score of each item between both groups. The results revealed that *t* values of all items were significant, indicating that the questionnaire possessed a good discrimination level. Pearson's correlation was then performed to examine the relationships between the score of each question and the overall score of the test. The result was consistent, so no item was deleted.

b) Factor analysis

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) index was greater than .5 and the Bartlett test of sphericity was significant (see Table 5), indicating that factor analysis could be performed (Gravetter & Wallnau, 2008; Kaiser, 1974). Principal component analysis (PCA) with an orthogonal rotation was conducted to examine the construct validity. The result showed that factor loading for each item was greater than .5, indicating that there was no need to delete items (Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, 2010). Factors with eigenvalues greater than 1 were extracted, including cognition, skill, and attitude. The explained variances of the three aspects were all greater than 50%, revealing that the questionnaire possessed good construct validity (Hair et al., 2010), as shown in Table 5.

c) Reliability

Cronbach's α for each aspect in the questionnaire was greater than .7, indicating that the questionnaire had a good reliability (Bryman & Cramer, 2011).

Table 5

Validity of Self-Assessment Questionnaire

Item	KMO	Explained variance	Bartlett test of sphericity		Cronbach's α
			Chi-square	Sig.	
Cognition	.681	54.267%	115.460	.000***	.779
Skill	.738	58.676%	125.995	.000***	.821
Attitude	.538	63.149%	98.776	.000***	.700

*** $p < .001$

Results

The Differences on the Achievement Test Scores Between Blended e-Learning and Traditional Learning (Research Question 1)

The average score of the last two midterms on electrical machinery was applied as the covariance for preventing the interruptions of prior knowledge. ANCOVA was performed to examine the differences on achievement test scores between blended e-learning and traditional learning. Levene's test of equality of covariance was insignificant ($p = .858$), meaning that the variance of pretest score was equal across groups and the homogeneity assumption was sustained, as shown in Table 6. Furthermore, regression slope appeared insignificant, suggesting that the relationship between the covariance and the dependent variable (posttest score) would not be affected by the independent variables, and the homogeneity assumption was sustained.

Table 6

Test of Homogeneity for Achievement Test Scores of Both Groups

Levene's test		Regression slope	
F	Sig.	F	Sig.
.032	.858	.151	.699

The average score on the achievement test for the experimental group was slightly higher than that for the control group, but ANCOVA showed an insignificant result ($p = .825$), as shown in Table 7 and 8. This result revealed that the difference between both

groups was not significant, indicating that blended e-learning did not significantly affect achievement test scores.

Table 7

Descriptive Statistics for Achievement Test Scores of Both Groups

Experimental group		Control group		Experimental group		Control group	
M	SD	M	SD	Adjusted M	Adjusted SD	Adjusted M	Adjusted SD
35.394	20.990	33.750	19.141	35.092	3.252	34.061	3.302

Table 8

ANCOVA Summary on Achievement Test Scores of Both Groups

Source	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.	Effect size
Covariance (average score of the last two midterms)	3823.814	1	3823.814	10.967	.002**	.150
Between-group (learning mode)	17.250	1	17.250	.049	.825	.001
Within-group (error)	21618.065	62	348.678			
Total	25485.785	64				

The Differences on the Self-Assessment Between Blended e-Learning and Traditional Learning (Research Question 2)

The MANCOVA with the pretest score of self-assessment as the covariance was performed to examine the differences on self-assessment scores between blended e-learning and traditional learning. As shown in Table 9, Box's test of equality of covariance matrices and Levene's test of equality of covariance were insignificant, meaning that the variance of cognition, skill, and attitude was equal across groups and the homogeneity assumption was sustained. Furthermore, Wilk's Λ ($p = .250$) and regression slope appeared insignificant, suggesting that the homogeneity assumption was sustained and the covariance had the same degree of impact to the participants.

Table 9

Test of Homogeneity for Posttests on Self-Assessment of Both Groups

Dependent variables	Box's <i>M</i> (Sig.)	Levene's test		Wilk's Λ (Sig.)	Regression slope	
		<i>F</i>	Sig.		<i>F</i>	Sig.
Cognition	6.614 (.802)	.606	.439	.913 (.250)	1.714	.195
Skill		.621	.434		2.951	.091
Attitude		.045	.833		1.115	.295
Overall		.285	.596		2.495	.119

As shown in Table 10, Wilk's Λ ($p < .01$) showed a significant result, indicating that students in both groups had significant differences in at least one dependent variable (cognition, skill, and attitude). The result revealed that there were significant differences in cognition ($F = 13.309$; $p < .01$) and skill ($F = 6.246$; $p < .05$) between the two groups, but there was no significant difference in attitude ($F = 3.455$; $p = .068$). The experimental group had significantly higher adjusted means on cognition, skill, and overall self-assessment than the control group, as shown in Table 11, indicating that blended e-learning students were significantly better than traditional learning students in cognition and skill.

Table 10

MANCOVA Summary on Self-Assessment Scores of Both Groups

Wilk's Λ (Sig.)	Source	Dependent variables	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	<i>F</i>	Sig.	Effect size
.791 (.007**)	Covariance	Cognition	3.860	1	3.860	13.593	.000***	.180
		Skill	5.671	1	5.671	15.238	.000***	.197
		Attitude	5.387	1	5.387	16.621	.000***	.211
		Overall	4.964	1	4.964	20.770	.000***	.251
	Between-group	Cognition	3.779	1	3.779	13.309	.001**	.177
		Skill	2.325	1	2.325	6.246	.015*	.092
		Attitude	1.120	1	1.120	3.455	.068	.053
		Overall	2.196	1	2.196	9.186	.004**	.129
	Within-group	Cognition	17.605	62	.284			
		Skill	23.074	62	.372			
		Attitude	20.094	62	.324			
		Overall	14.818	62	.239			
Overall	Cognition	24.138	64					
	Skill	30.041	64					
	Attitude	25.938	64					
	Overall	21.038	64					

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table 11

Descriptive Statistics for Self-Assessment of Both Groups

Aspects	Experimental group		Control group		Experimental group		Experimental group	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Cognition	3.62	.52	3.21	.64	3.66	.09	3.17	.10
Skill	3.36	.65	3.08	.70	3.41	.11	3.03	.11
Attitude	3.45	.58	3.28	.69	3.50	.10	3.23	.10
Overall	3.48	.50	3.20	.57	3.52	.09	3.15	.09

The criteria for determining the effect size of MANCOVA are: η^2 of .010 is a small effect, η^2 of .059 is a medium effect, and η^2 of .138 or above is a large effect (Cohen, 1988). Among the effect sizes for the three aspects of self-assessment, cognition had the largest effect ($\eta^2 = .177$), indicating a high correlation, and skill had a medium correlation ($\eta^2 = .092$). In other words, blended e-learning had a high effect on students' cognition and a medium effect on students' skill. After the five-week experiment, there were significant differences on cognition and skill between both groups, but there was no significant difference on attitude.

For the overall self-assessment, there was a significant difference between both groups. The effect size (η^2) of the overall self-assessment was .129, indicating a medium correlation between blended e-learning and students' overall self-assessment score.

The Differences on the Self-Assessment Before and After the Blended e-Learning (Research Question 3)

Paired-samples *t*-test was conducted to examine the differences before and after the blended e-learning. As shown in Table 12, there were significant differences on the overall self-assessment, including three aspects, cognition, skill, and attitude, before and after blended e-learning. This result implied that blended e-learning had a significant impact on students' self-assessment, which confirmed the study done by Chen and Lin (2002).

The effect size of the *t*-test on each aspect of self-assessment is shown in Table 12. Cohen (1988) proposed an effect size coefficient, called Cohen's *d*, for examining the difference in outcome before and after the treatment. The formula for Cohen's *d* was the mean score of the pretest (μ_1) subtracted from the mean score of the posttest (μ_2), and then divided by the standard deviation (σ_1) of the pretest, as shown in the following:

$$\text{Cohen's } d = (\mu_2 - \mu_1) / \sigma_1$$

The criteria for determining the effect size of t -test are: η^2 of .2 or below is a small effect, η^2 between .5 and .8 is a medium to large effect, and η^2 of .8 or above is a large effect (Cohen, 1988). The effect sizes for the three aspects of self-assessment and the overall self-assessment were medium to large, revealing that blended e-learning enhanced students' self-assessment scores on electrical machinery (cognition, skill, attitude, and overall).

Table 12

Paired-Samples t-Test on Self-Assessment Scores for the Experimental Group

Aspects	Pretest		Posttest		t	Effect size	Sig.
	M	SD	M	SD			
Cognition	3.24	.58	3.62	.52	2.801	.66	.009**
Skill	2.88	.60	3.36	.65	3.294	.81	.002**
Attitude	2.76	.49	3.45	.58	5.766	1.40	.000***
Overall	2.95	.38	3.48	.50	5.742	1.40	.000***

** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Discussion

For research questions 1 and 2, there were no significant differences on achievement test scores between both groups, but there were significant differences on self-assessment scores. The experimental group had significantly higher self-assessment scores than the control group, indicating that the experimental group had more positive perceptions of blended e-learning but did not significantly outperform the control group in the achievement test. A possible explanation is that it was the first time for the experimental group to experience blended e-learning which led to significantly higher scores on the self-assessment than the control group. However, the course implemented in the study lasted only five weeks which was not enough time for students to get used to blended e-learning, so there was no significant difference in achievement test scores between both groups. The effect of blended e-learning on achievement test scores should be examined in the long run, so that students have enough time to get used to blended e-learning which can be a complement to traditional learning. The differences on achievement test scores between both groups can be further understood when the course lasts two or more months.

For research questions 2 and 3, there were significant differences on self-assessment scores between both groups; and there was also a significant difference on self-assessment scores for the experimental group before and after the blended e-learning. This result confirmed that blended e-learning can enhance students' self-assessed

learning performance (Chen & Lin, 2002; Garrison & Vaughan, 2008; Kim, Bonk, & Teng, 2009; Usta & Ozdemir, 2007; Vaughan & Garrison, 2005).

By comparing with traditional learning, students who learned through blended e-learning had more positive perceptions of cognition and skill because blended e-learning can make up for the drawbacks of traditional learning. The explanation for it is that blended e-learning provides both a traditional learning and an e-learning environment at the same time, which enables students to review the material repeatedly and discuss with peers online. However, there was no significant difference on attitude between both groups because the development of attitude was slower, which confirmed the viewpoint proposed by Linn and Miller (2005).

Conclusion and Implication

Implication for Practice

For blended e-learning, teachers need to put more efforts into and spend more time on interactions with students (including classroom and the Internet) than teachers in traditional learning (Rovai & Jordan, 2004). Students in the experimental group did not have prior experience of blended e-learning. Peer discussions and interactions were less frequent on the Internet because students did not get used to an e-learning environment. Therefore, teachers are not only required to encourage students to discuss issues with peers, but they are also required to engage in students' discussions for enhancing peer interactions (Hiltz & Goldman, 2005).

The purpose of the Employment e-Training Platform was to fulfill students' workplace needs and remove employment barriers. Hence, the platform was revised each year by interacting with industry. In order to help vocational high school students meet requirements in the workplace, it is recommended that the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training in Taiwan communicates and cooperates with industries and academics. By doing so, teaching materials from both vocational high schools and employment training organizations can be shared with each other, and vocational high school teachers can employ the learning materials in the Employment e-Training Platform for blended e-learning and hence enhance students' knowledge and skills.

The study results revealed that blended e-learning had significantly positive effects on self-assessed cognition and skill. It is recommended that the Employment e-Training Platform adds more course content and materials with animated simulation. It was found that blended e-learning had no significant impact on students' achievement test scores, but significantly affected self-assessment scores. Therefore, it is suggested that teachers who engage in blended e-learning should not only assess students' learning

performance by achievement tests, but also by self-assessment, so students' learning performance can be assessed both objectively and subjectively.

Limitation and Future Work

The sequence of the learning activities in the present study was traditional learning followed by e-learning, because e-learning was considered as a supporting learning tool that was provided after class. However, the role of e-learning can be considered differently, such as a learning tool for the course preview. It is suggested that the sequence of the learning activities in future studies can be that e-learning comes before traditional learning. Finally, the study results from both learning sequences (traditional learning comes before e-learning vs. e-learning comes before traditional learning) can be compared and examined in a future study.

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Appendix

Questionnaire for Self-Assessment on Electrical Machinery Course

	Extremely Disagree / Disagree / Neutral / Agree / Extremely Agree
1. Cognition	
1. I think this course is helpful to me in improving knowledge about electrical machinery.	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
2. I think this course is helpful to me in retaining knowledge about electrical machinery	□ □ □ □ □
3. I think this course is helpful to me in understanding the structure of electrical machinery	□ □ □ □ □
4. I think this course is helpful to me in understanding the characteristic of electrical machinery	□ □ □ □ □
5. I think this course is helpful to me in understanding the principle of electrical machinery	□ □ □ □ □
2. Skill	
6. I think this course is helpful to me in improving my skill of electrical machinery.	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
7. I think this course is helpful to me in keeping retaining my skill of electrical machinery.	□ □ □ □ □
8. I think this course is helpful to me in operating electrical machinery.	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
9. I think this course is helpful to my data collection ability.	□ □ □ □ □
10. I think this course is helpful to me in doing electrical machinery assignments.	□ □ □ □ □
3. Attitude	
11. I think this course is helpful to me in enhancing my interest in electrical machinery	□ □ □ □ □
12. I think this course is helpful to me in enhancing my learning efficiency for electrical machinery	□ □ □ □ □
13. I think this course is helpful to me in facilitating my thinking about electrical machinery.	□ □ □ □ □
14. I think this course is helpful to me in discussing the homework for electrical machinery.	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
15. I think this course is helpful in interacting with peers.	□ □ □ □ □
16. I think this course is helpful in interacting with teachers.	□ □ □ □ □

