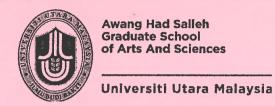
The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS (EFL) IN UNIVERSITIES IN YINCHUAN



MASTER OF SCIENCE (EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT) UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA 2018



PERAKUAN KERJA TESIS / DISERTASI

(Certification of thesis / dissertation)

Kami, yang bertandatangan, memperakukan	bahawa
(We, the undersigned, certify that)	

calon untuk ljazah (candidate for the degree of) WANG YANG MASTER OF SCIENCE (EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT)

telah mengemukakan tesis / disertasi yang bertajuk: (has presented his/her thesis / dissertation of the following title):

"THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS (EFL) IN UNIVERSITIES IN YINCHUAN"

seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit tesis / disertasi. (as it appears on the title page and front cover of the thesis / dissertation).

Bahawa tesis/disertasi tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan, sebagaimana yang ditunjukkan oleh calon dalam ujian lisan yang diadakan pada: 08 Januari 2018.

That the said thesis/dissertation is acceptable in form and content and displays a satisfactory knowledge of the field of study as demonstrated by the candidate through an oral examination held on: January 08, 2018.

Pengerusi Viva: (Chairman for VIVA)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arumugam s/o Raman	Tandatangan (Signature)
Pemeriksa Luar: (External Examiner)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aziah Ismail	Tandatangan (Signature)
Pemeriksa Dalam: (Internal Examiner)	Dr. Mohd Hilmi Hamzah	Tandatangar (Signature)
Nama Penyelia/Penyelia-penyelia: (Name of Supervisor/Supervisors)	Prof. Dr. Arsaythamby a/l Veloo	Tandatangan (Signature)

Tarikh:

(Date) January 08, 2018

Permission to Use

In presenting this thesis in fulfillment of the requirements for a postgraduate degree from Universiti Utara Malaysia. I agree that the University Library may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for the copying of this thesis in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purpose may be granted by my supervisor(s) or, in their absence, by the Dean of Awang Had Salleh Graduate School of Arts and Science. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this thesis or parts thereof for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to Universiti Utara Malaysia for any scholarly use which may be made of any material from my thesis.

Requests for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this thesis, in whole or in part, should be addressed to:

Dean of Awang Had Salleh Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

UUM College of Arts and Sciences

Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 UUM Sintok

Abstrak

Di peringkat antarabangsa termasuk China, latihan dalam perkhidmatan dalam kalangan guru EFL tidak mendapat perhatian yang lebih di peringkat universiti dan jarang mempertimbangkan keperluan dan keberkesanan latihan dalam perkhidamatan. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan faktor mana yang menjadi ramalan antara Kurikulum, Amalan, dan Latihan dalam perkhidmatan. Kajian ini juga meneroka kepercayaan guru-guru EFL dan isu-isu yang berkaitan dengan latihan dalam perkhidmatan untuk guru EFL di universiti-universiti di Yinchuan. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kaedah campuran; Data kuantitatif dikumpulkan daripada 128 guru EFL yang dipilih melalui teknik pensampelan tujuan menggunakan instrument tinjauan dalam talian, manakala lapan guru universiti EFL dipilih secara sengaja untuk temu bual menggunakan soalan separa berstruktur. Hasilnya juga menunjukkan bahawa terdapat hubungan positif antara Kurikulum, Latihan dalam perkhidmatan dan keberkesanan latihan dalam perkhidmatan untuk guru EFL. Tiada hubungan antara Latihan dalam perkhidmatan dan keberkesanan latihan dalam perkhidmatan untuk guru EFL. Kajian ini juga mendapati bahawa latihan dalam perkhidmatan harus mempertimbangkan keperluan guru EFL, memberi tumpuan kepada pengetahuan kandungan sunjek dan pedagogi, mengubah latihan tradisional kepada cara latihan reflektif, dan juga memberi lebih banyak peluang latihan untuk guru EFL di universiti di Yinchuan. Tujuan utama latihan haruslah membina keyakinan guru EFL, dan menjadikan mereka lebih banyak nafsu untuk mengajar bahasa Inggeris. Kajian ini menyumbang untuk menyokong teori teori pengetahuan guru Shuman dan amalan reflektif Wallace, serta menyumbang kepada bidang latihan guru EFL dalam kualiti pengurusan dan bagaimana membina keberkesanan latihan dalam perkhidmatan untuk guru EFL di peringkat universiti Yinchuan, juga menyumbang kepada kaedah campuran yang digunakan dalam bidang ini.

Kata Kunci: Latihan dalam perkhidmatan, Guru EFL, Kurikulum, Amalan, Aktiviti, kepercayaan guru EFL

Abstract

Previous studies showed that the in-service training for EFL teachers did not draw much attention at university level in China. The EFL teacher's needs, the curriculum designs, the implement of reflective practice, and training activities were rarely considered in service training. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine the curriculum, reflective practice, and activities of in-service training, which are the predictors in-service training for EFL teachers as well as to investigate the teachers' beliefs and the issues related to in-service training in universities in Yinchuan, China. In addition, mix-method approach was employed in this study. 128 EFL teachers were selected through a systematic sampling technique, using the on-line survey instrument in quantitative data collection; on the other hand, eight university's EFL teachers were selected for interviews, using semi-structured questions in qualitative data collection. The results showed that the curriculum, reflective practice were the predictors of in-service training. Activities of in-service training was not the predictor of in-service training. It also found that in-service training should consider the needs of EFL teachers, focusing on subject and pedagogical content knowledge, transforming the traditional training into the reflective training way, and providing more training opportunities to EFL teachers. Interviewees showed that the key purpose of training was to build up the confidence of EFL teachers to teach English. The main issue was that no department was in charge of the in-service training in universities in Yinchuan. Finally, this study contributed to supporting Shuman's theory of teacher knowledge and Wallace's reflective practice as well as contributed to building the effectiveness of in-service training for EFL teachers in universities in Yinchuan, and providing new insights, using mix-method applied in this field.

Keywords: In-service training, EFL teacher, Curriculum, Reflective Practice, Activities

Acknowledgement

All praises be unto God for his unending love in leading me through this incredible academic journey and this work cannot be accomplished without the support from so many people and to each I express appreciation.

First and foremost, I specially wish to express my appreciation to my supervisor, Prof. Dr. Arsaythamby Veloo for unfailing confidence and guidance, wise counsel, boundless encouragement, mentoring and unflagging support throughout the thesis process. You are indeed a bunch of blessing and your countless suggestions, dedication, time, interest, and standards of excellence has made this thesis a successful one. May God reward your good work.

My appreciation also goes to the panel for my proposal defence. I wish to acknowledge Dr. Abdul Halim Panel, Dr. Ismail Hussein Amzat, Dr. Khaliza Saidin and all other members of staff of School of Education and Modern Languages for their support throughout my study period. I want to thank Prof. Li Yuhong and Prof. Melisa from the Foreign Language Department, Ningxia University; for their expertise during the development of the instrument used for data collection.

A special appreciation to the management of Yinchuan University, for granting me study leave throughout my Master Programme and to all the members of staff of the Faculty of Foreign Language School, for their support and encouragement.

To my husband, Yang Tao and my parents, Mr & Mrs. Wang thank you for being supportive to my family. I appreciate all my family members, in-laws, friends, colleagues at UUM whose name are too numerous to be listed here. Thank you and God bless you all!

Table of Contents

Permission to Use	ii
Abstrak	iii
Abstract	iv
Acknowledgement	V
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	ix
List of Figures	X
List of Appendices	xi
List of Abbreviations	xii
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.	3
1.3 Research Objectives	
1.4 Research Questions	7
1.5 Hypotheses of Study	8
1.6 Conceptual Framework	9
1.7 Significance of the Study	11
1.8 Operational Definition	13
1.9 Summary	16
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW	18
2.1 Introduction	18
2.2 The concepts of in-service training for EFL teachers	18
2.3 Review of in-service training for EFL teachers	20
2.4 In-service training for EFL teachers in China	25
2.5 In-service training Model for EFL teachers.	29
2.6 Theories	31
2.6.1 Shulman's theory	32

2.6.2 Wallace's theory	33
2.6.3 Foord's theory	34
2.7 The Curriculum of in-service training for EFL teachers	36
2.8 The Reflective practice of in-service training for EFL teachers	44
2.9 The Activities of in-service training for EFL teachers	47
2.10 Teachers' beliefs toward in-service training	
for EFL teachers	54
2.11 The issues of the In-service training for EFL teachers	60
2.12 Summary	64
CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	66
3.1 Introduction	66
3.2 Research Design	66
3.3 Quantitative method	67
3.3.1 Population and sampling	69
3.3.2 Instrument	70
3.3.3 Pilot Test	73
3.3.4 Factor Analysis	76
3.3.5 Data collection	
3.3.6 Data Analysis	81
3.4 Qualitative method	82
3.4.1 Participants and Sampling	82
3.4.2 Data Collection	84
3.4.3. Data Analysis	86
3.5 Summary	88
CHAPTER FOUR FINDINGS	89
4.1 Introduction	89
4.2 Quantitative Findings	89
4.3 Qualitative Findings	94
4.3.1 Curriculum of in-service training for EFL teachers	94

4.3.2 Practice of in-service training for EFL teachers	104
4.3.3 Activities of in-service training for EFL teachers	107
4.3.4 EFL teachers' beliefs for in-service training	119
4.3.5 The issues of In-Service training for EFL teachers	131
4.4 Summary	138
CHAPTER FIVE DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	139
5.1 Introduction	139
5.2 Research Summary	139
5.3 Discussion of Findings	145
5.4 Implications of the Study	153
5.4.1 Practical Implication	153
5.4.2 Empirical Implication.	155
5.4.3 Theoretical Implication.	156
5.5 Limitations of Study	158
5.6 Future Research	159
5.7. Summary	160
REFERENCES	161
BUDI BA	

List of Tables

Table 3.1 Population and Sampling	70
Table 3.2 Total items for each Dimension & Questionnaire Sources	71
Table 3.3 Reliability analysis for Views about the In-Service Programs Questionr	naire
predictors	76
Table 3.4 Factor loading for the Curriculum	77
Table 3.5 Factor loading for the Reflective Practice	78
Table 3.6 Factor loading for the Activities	79
Table 3.7 Factor loading for the Training factor	80
Table 3.8 The Basic information for Participants in Yinchuan University	84
Table 4.1 Regression result between Curriculum, Reflective Practice, Activities	
and In-service training for EFL teachers	93
Universiti Utara Malaysia	

List of Figures

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework	10
Figure 2.1 Shulman's theory	32
Figure 2.2 Wallace's theory	33
Figure 2.3 Foord's theory	34
Figure 4.1 Regression Standardized Residual	90
Figure 4.2 Scatterplot of standardized residual against predicted value	91
Figure 4.3 Normal probability plot of regression standardized residuals	92



List of Appendices

Appendix A Research Questionnaire (English Version)	172
Appendix B Research Questionnaire (Chinese Version)	179
Appendix C Evidences of Validated Instrument	188
Appendix D Research Interview Protocol	195
Appendix E Sample of Transcribed Interview	198
Appendix F SPSS Output	205



List of Abbreviations

EFL English as a Foreign Language

MOE China's Ministry of Education

EURYDICE Education Information Network in the European Union

TESOL Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The challenges that the 21st-century poses to college students, are globalization, competitiveness, communication and information technologies. These collectively demand that they develop a higher proficiency in English in order to have access to better opportunities in the labor market (Cubillo, Ramírez,& Gaubil, 2015). At the same time, the continuation of China's reform and opening-up policy, has led to a great increase in the political, economic, diplomatic, and cultural exchanges between China and other countries (Liu, 2015)

In a macro-level, the —One Belt and One Road" which refers to the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road policies mentioned by President Xi, are responses to these challenges and opportunities. Similarly, in order to fulfill the implementation of the Western China Development strategy in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, the —China-Arab States Economic and Trade Forum" is held by the Ningxia government every two years. Given this backdrop of increased globalization, _English' has been declared an issue of national interest in China, especially for the Yinchuan city, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, started in 2008.

Therefore, university students are encouraged and pressured to achieve higher levels

The contents of the thesis is for internal user only

REFERENCES

- Akbari, R. (2007). Reflections on reflection: A critical appraisal of reflective practices in L2 teacher education. *System*, *35*(2), 192-207.
- Akcan, S. (2016). Novice non-native English teachers' reflections on their teacher education programmes and their first years of teaching. *Profile Issues in TeachersProfessional Development*, 18(1), 55-70.
- Altan, M. Z. (2016). The Need for More Effective In-service Training for Professional Development of English Language Teachers. *British Journal of Education, Society & Behavioural Science*, 15(2), 1-12.
- Aubrey, R. F. (1986). Excellence, school reform and counselors. *Counseling and Human Development*, 19(3), 1-10.
- Bailey, K. M. (2006). Issues in teaching speaking skills to adult ESOL learners. *Review of adult learning and literacy*, 6, 113-164.
- Bansal, H. Dr.,(2007). Modern Methods of Teacher Training. New Dehli: APH Publishing Corporation.
- Bartlett, L. (1990). Teacher development through reflective teaching. *Second language teacher education*, 202-214.
- Bartels, N. (2005). Applied linguistics and language teacher education: What we know. In *Applied linguistics and language teacher education* (pp. 405-424). Springer, Boston, MA.
- Bezzina, C. (2006). Views from the trenches: Beginning teachers' perceptions about their professional development. *Journal of In-Service Education*, 32(4), 411-430.
- Birjandi, P., & Hesari, A. D. (2010). Teachers' perceptions of the present and optimum status of the in-service EFL teacher preparation programs. *English Language Teaching*, *3*(4), 47.
- Bolam, R. (1981). Evaluative research: a case study of the Teacher Induction Pilot Schemes project 1. *British Journal of Teacher Education*, 7(1), 70-83.
- Borko, H. (2004). Professional development and teacher learning: Mapping the terrain. *Educational researcher*, 33(8), 3-15.

- Borg, S. (2015). Researching language teacher education. *Research methods* in applied linguistics: A practical resource, 541-560.
- Chen, S., Yang, S., & Li, L. (2013). Southwest University's No-Fee Teacher-Training Model. *Chinese Education & Society*, 46(2-3), 16-29.
- Chen, S.J. 2007. —Shifansheng miande jiaoyu de peiyang moshi tanxi" [An Exploration of No-Fee Teacher-training models]. Xinan daxue xuebao (shehui kexue ban) [Journal of Southwest University (Social Science Edition)], no. 6: 7–11
- Chiang, M., 2008. Effects of fieldwork experience on empowering prospective foreign language teachers. Teaching and Teacher Education, 24(5): 1270-1287.
- Chong, S. N. Y., & Cheah, H. M. (2009). A values, skills and knowledge framework for initial teacher preparation programmes. *Australian Journal of Teacher Education*, *34*(3), 1-17.
- Cochran-Smith, M., Feiman-Nemser, S., McIntyre, D. J., & Demers, K. E. (Eds.). (2008). *Handbook of research on teacher education: Enduring questions in changing contexts*. Routledge.
- Córdoba Cubillo, P., Ramírez, X. R., & Hernández Gaubil, T. (2015). The Design and Implementation of an In-Service EFL Teacher Training Model in the Costa Rican Public School System (El Diseño e Implementación de un Modelo de Capacitación para Docentes de Inglés en Servicio en la Educación Pública Costarricense). GIST Education and Learning Research Journal, 10, 29-50.
- Coskun, A., & Daloglu, A. (2010). Evaluating an English language teacher education program through Peacock's model. *Australian Journal of Teacher Education*, 35(6), 2.
- Crandall, J. J. (2000). Language teacher education. *Annual review of applied linguistics*, 20, 34-55.
- Creswell, J.W. (1998). Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five traditions. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage
- Creswell, J. W. (2005). Mixed methods design. *Educational research: Planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research*, 509-59.

- Creswell, J. W. (2012). Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches. London: SAGE Publications, Incorporated.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches (4th ed.). Thousand Oaks: Sage publications.
- Daly, J., Kellehear, A., & Gliksman, M. (1997). The public health researcher: A methodological approach.
- Darling-Hammond, L. (1993). Reframing the school reform agenda; developing capacity for school transformation. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 74(10), 752.
- de Dios Martinez Agudo, J. (2017). What EFL student teachers think about their professional preparation: Evaluation of an English language teacher education programme in Spain. *Australian Journal of Teacher Education (Online)*, 42(8), 62.
- Dutto, M. G., Michelini, M., & Schiavi, S. (2003). Reinventing in-service teacher education and training: research grants for teachers. L'Educazione Plurilingue. Dalla ricerca di base alla pratica didattica, 213-226.
- Earley, C. E., & Kelly, P. T. (2004). A note on ethics educational interventions in an undergraduate auditing course: Is there an —Enron effect"? *Issues in Accounting Education*, 19(1), 53-71.
- Eisenman, G., Edwards, S., & Cushman, C. A. (2015). Bringing reality to classroom management in teacher education. *The Professional Educator*, 39(1), 1.
- Erozan, F. A. T. O.S. (2005). Evaluating the language improvement courses in the undergraduate ELT curriculum at Eastern Mediterranean University: A case study. *Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey*.
- Farrell, T.S.C. (2016). The practices of encouraging TESOL teachers to engage in reflective practice: an appraisal of recent research contributions. *Language Teaching Research*, 20(2), 223–247.
- Farrell, T. S. C. (2016). From trainee to teacher: Reflective practice for novice teachers. Equinox Pub. Limited.

- Farrell, T. S., & Kun, S. T. K. (2007). Language policy, language teachers' beliefs, and classroom practices. *Applied Linguistics*, *29*(3), 381-403.
- Fernandez, C. (2014). Knowledge base for teaching and Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK): some useful models and implications for teachers training. *Problems of Education in the Twenty First Century*, *1*(60), 79-100
- Ferguson, R. F. (1991). Racial patterns in how school and teacher quality affect achievement and earnings. *Challenge*, 2(1), 1-35.
- Fontana, A., & Frey, J. H. (2000). The interview: From structured questions to negotiated text. *Handbook of qualitative research*, 2(6), 645-672.
- Foord, D. (2009). The Developing Teacher. Published by Delta Publishing Freeman, B., & McHenry, S. (1996). Clinical Supervision of Counselors- in- Training: A Nationwide Survey of Ideal Delivery, Goals, and Theoretical Influences. *Counselor Education and Supervision*, 36(2), 144-158.
- Freeman, D., & Johnson, K. E. (1998). Reconceptualizing the knowledge-base of language teacher education. *Tesol Quarterly*, 32(3), 397-417.
- Freeman, D (2002). The hidden side of the work: Teacher knowledge and learning to teach. A perspective from North American educational research on teacher education in English language teaching. Language Teaching 25,1-13
- Freeman, J., & Magerko, B. (2016). Iterative composition, coding and pedagogy: A case study in live coding with EarSketch. *Journal of Music, Technology & Education*, 9(1), 57-74.
- Grayling, A. (2003). Meditations for the Humanist: Ethics for a Secular Age. New York, NY: Oxford University Press
- Grossman, P. L. (1990). The making of a teacher: Teacher knowledge and teacher education. Teachers College Press.
- Grossman, P., Hammerness, K. M., McDonald, M., & Ronfeldt, M. (2008). Constructing coherence: Structural predictors of perceptions of coherence in NYC teacher education programs. *Journal of Teacher Education*, 59(4), 273-287.

- Gu.Peiya (2008). The theory, research and practice of education and development of foreign language teachers. China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House.
- Guan Qiong(2011). English teacher training "new map" (NUMAP) model research. Education research, 7, 83-87.
- Gu, Y., & Johnson, R. K. (1996). Vocabulary learning strategies and language learning outcomes. *Language learning*, 46(4), 643-679.
- Hair, J. F., Black, W., Babin, B., & Anderson, J. (2010). Multivariate data analysis: A global perspective. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Hansen-Thomas, H., Casey, P. J. & Grosso, L. (2013). Multiplying the Effect of Professional Development: Teachers Training Teachers. TESOL Journal, 4(1), 129–150. doi:10.1002/tesj.54
- Huang, J., & Brown, K. (2009). Cultural factors affecting Chinese ESL students' academic learning. *Education*, 129(4), 643-654.
- Impedovo, M. A., & Malik, S. K. (2016). Becoming a Reflective In-Service Teacher: Role of Research Attitude. *Australian Journal of Teacher Education*, 41(1), 6.
- Johnson, K. E., & Golombek, P. R. (2003). —Seeing" teacher learning. *Tesol Quarterly*, 37(4), 729-737.
- Johnson, K. E. (2006). The sociocultural turn and its challenges for second language teacher education. *Tesol Quarterly*, 40(1), 235-257.
- Johnson, A. T. (2009). Mobilizing Higher Education for Development in Africa: A Case Study of the Association of African Universities. (DP19041 Ph.D.), Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, United States -- Virginia. Retrieved from database. http://eserv.uum.edu.my/docview/1020575670?accountid=42599
- JOHNSON, K. (2016). Language teacher education. *Routledge handbook of English language teaching. New York: Routledge*, 121-134.
- Kaplan, R. M., & Saccuzzo, D. P. (2017). *Psychological testing: Principles, applications, and issues*. Nelson Education.
- Karakas, A. (2012). Evaluation of the English language teacher education program in Turkey. *ELT Weekly*, *4*(15), 1-16.

- Karakaş, A., & Sariçoban, A. (2012). The impact of watching subtitled animated cartoons on incidental vocabulary learning of ELT students. *Teaching English with Technology*, *12*(4), 3-15.
- Kazemi, A., & Ashrafi, M. (2014). In-service training programs for Iranian EFL teachers revisited. *International Journal of Asian Social Science*, 4(10), 1062-1076.
- Korthagen, F.A.J. (1993) Two models of reflection, *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 9, pp. 317-326
- Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities. *Educational and psychological measurement*, 30(3), 607-610.
- Kusumoto, Y. (2008). Needs analysis: Developing a teacher training program for elementary school homerrom teachers in Japan. *University of Hawai'l Second Language Studies Paper 26 (2)*.
- Lampert, M. (2010). Learning teaching in, from, and for practice: What do we mean?. *Journal of teacher education*, 61(1-2), 21-34.
- Larsen-Freeman, D. (1990). On the need for a theory of language teaching. *Georgetown University Round Table on Languages and Linguistics*, 261-270.
- Liu, Li. (2015) The Research on Autonomous Development model for English teachers in Private Universities Based on Reflective teaching practice *Journal of Bei Jing University*.
- Locke, R. R. (1984). The End of the Practical Man: Entrepreneurship and Higher Education in Germany, France, and Great Britain, 1880-1940 (Vol. 7). Elsevier Science.
- Mann, S., & Walsh, S. (2013). RP or _RIP': A critical perspective on reflective practice. *Applied Linguistics Review*, 4(2), 291-315.
- Mann, S. (2017). Reflective Practice in English Language Teaching: Research-based Principles and Practices. Taylor & Francis.
- Manning, B. H., & Payne, B. D. (1993). A Vygotskian-based theory of teacher cognition: Toward the acquisition of mental reflection and self-regulation. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, *9*(4), 361-371.

- Maye, D., & Day, B. (2012). Teacher identities: The fingerprint of culturally relevant pedagogy for students at risk. *Delta Kappa Gamma Bulletin*, 78(2), 19-26.
- Mehlmauer-Larcher, B. (2012). The EPOSTL (European Portfolio for Student Teachers of Languages): A tool to promote reflection and learning in Pre-Service teacher education. na.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). Qualitative data analysis: A sourcebook. *Beverly Hills: Sage Publications*.
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2013). *Qualitative data analysis*. Sage.
- Mustafa, K. O. C., & Bakir, N. (2010). A needs assessment survey to investigate pre-service teachers' knowledge, experiences and perceptions about preparation to using educational technologies. *TOJET: The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology*, 9(1).
- Musset, P. (2010). Initial teacher education and continuing training policies in a comparative perspective. *OECD Education Working Papers*, (48), 0 1.
- Nunan, D. (1990). Second language teacher education. J. C. Richards (Ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Özyürek, L. (1981). *Öğretmenlere yönelik hizmet-içi eğitim programlarının etkinliği*. Ankara Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi.
- Patton, M. (1990). Purposeful sampling. *Qualitative evaluation and research methods*, 2, 169-186.
- Pawan, F., & Fan, W. (2014). Sustaining expertise through collaborative/peer-mediated and individual reflections: The experiences of Chinese English language teachers. *Teacher Education Quarterly*, 41(4), 71.
- Pawan, F., Wiechart, K. A., Warren, A. N., & Park, J. (2016). *Pedagogy and Practice for Online English Language Teacher Education*. TESOL Press. Available from: TESOL International Association. 1925 Ballenger Avenue Suite 550, Alexandria, VA 22314.

- Pawan, F., Fan, W., & Miao, P. (2017). Teacher Training and Professional Development of Chinese English Language Teachers: Changing from Fish to Dragon. Taylor & Francis.
- Pawan, F., & Yuan, N. (2017). NEW CHINESE EDUCATION REFORM TARGETS ENGLISH. Teacher Training and Professional Development of Chinese English Language Teachers: Changing From Fish to Dragon, 141.
- Peacock, M. (2009). The evaluation of foreign-language-teacher education programmes. *Language Teaching Research*, 13(3), 259-278.
- Pei, M., Pawan, F., & Jin, W. (2017). FILLING THE PAIL BEFORE THE CUP. Teacher Training and Professional Development of Chinese English Language Teachers: Changing From Fish to Dragon, 10.
- Pennington, M. C. (1995). The teacher change cycle. *Tesol Quarterly*, 29(4), 705-731.
- Percy, W. H., Kostere, K., & Kostere, S. (2015). Generic qualitative research in psychology. *The Qualitative Report*, 20(2), 76.
- Perron, M. (1991). Vers un Continuum de Formation des Enseignants: Elements D'Analyse. Recherche et Formation, 10, 137-152.
- Poblete, D. P. (1999). A reflective teaching model: An Adventist assessment. In 24th International Faith and Learning Seminar Held at Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan, US A. June (Vol. 20).
- Richards, J. C., & Nunan, D. (Eds.). (1990). Second language teacher education. Cambridge University Press.
- Richards, J. C. (1998). Beyond training: Perspectives on language teacher education. Cambridge University Press.
- Richards, J. C. (2008). Second language teacher education today. *RELC journal*, 39(2), 158-177.
- Sachs, G. T., M. Brock and R. Lo (eds.) 1996. Directions in second language teacher education. Hong Kong: City Polytechnic of Hong Kong.
- Sandholtz, J. H. (2002). Inservice training or professional development: Contrasting opportunities in a school/university partnership. *Teaching and teacher education*, 18(7), 815-830.

- Sapp, T. M. (1996). Teacher perceptions of the components of effective inservice training in the fine arts and their relationship to the implementation of curriculum improvement innovations (Doctoral dissertation, Georgia State University).
- Saiti, A., & Saitis, C. (2006). In- service training for teachers who work in full- day schools. Evidence from Greece 1. *European Journal of Teacher Education*, 29(4), 455-470.
- Schon, D. A. (1984). The reflective practitioner: How professionals think in action (Vol. 5126). Basic books.
- Seferoğlu, G. (2006). Teacher candidates' reflections on some components of a pre-service English teacher education programme in Turkey. *Journal of Education for Teaching*, 32(4), 369-378.
- Shulman, L. (1987). Knowledge and teaching: Foundations of the new reform. *Harvard educational review*, 57(1), 1-23.
- Shulman, L. S., & Shulman, J. H. (2004). How and what teachers learn: A shifting perspective. *Journal of curriculum studies*, 36(2), 257-271.
- Siti Nur Aisya Sugumarie Bt Abdullah, A. Z. (2016). MALAYSIAN ONLINE JOURNAL OF. EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT
- Sun.Ping-hua, (2004). Principles, Problems and Strategies Associated with INSET. Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press.
- Strauss, A., & Corbin, J. (1998). Basics of qualitative research: Procedures and techniques for developing grounded theory.
- SuperSurvey. (2007). Why survey? Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://knowledgebase.supersurvey.com/survey-goals.htm
- Tang, S. Y., Wong, A. K., & Cheng, M. M. (2012). Professional learning in initial teacher education: Vision in the constructive conception of teaching and learning. *Journal of Education for Teaching*, 38(4), 435-451.
- Wallace, M. J. (1991). Training foreign language teachers: A reflective approach. Cambridge University Press.

- Wallace, M. 1995. —When is experiential learning not experiential learning". In *Liberating the Learner*, Edited by: Claxton, G. New York: Routledge.
- Wang Haixiao & Zhang Liping (2008). EFL Teacher Development Model and In-service Training and Professional.
- Wati, H. (2011). The Effectiveness of Indonesian English Teachers Training Programs in Improving Confidence and Motivation. *Online Submission*, 4(1), 79-104.
- Wayne, A. J., Yoon, K. S., Zhu, P., Cronen, S., & Garet, M. S. (2008). Experimenting with teacher professional development: Motives and methods. Educational Researcher, 37(8), 469-479.
- Weisberg, H. F. and Bowen, B. D. (1977) An introduction to survey research and data analysis. San Francisco: Freeman.
- Widdowson, H. G. (1997). Approaches to second language teacher education. *Encyclopedia of language and education*, *4*, 121-129
- Widdowson, H. (2003). *Defining issues in English language teaching*. Oxford University Press.
- Xiao Fulong. (2012, 3). New century college English teachers' professional development present situation research in China pr. *Journal of Shanghai university of science and technology, social seciences*, p. Vol. 34 No. 1.
- Xu zhujun, Zhang yan, & Xu ling. (2012). Investigation and revelation of the current situation of on-the-job English teacher training. Professional education BBS, (16), 52-56.
- Yan zengli, & zhang zhijie. (2014). Research on the constraint factors of the professional development of English teachers in colleges and universities, taking the transformation and development of universities as an example. *The technology and economic market*, (12), 225-225.
- Ye, F. 2008. —Guanyu shifansheng mianfei jiaoyu de kecheng mubiao sheding de jichu fenxi" [A Basic Analysis of Setting Curriculum Goals for No-Fee Teachers Education]. Jiaoyu kexue [Educational Science] 24, no. 1: 34–37

YU, T. (2013). Teacher Education in China: Current Situation & Related Issues. Zhejiang Normal University.

Zhao.shanshan, (2015, 10). Analysis on the Models of College English Teacher Development. Journal of North China University of WaterResources and Electric Power (Social Science Edition), Vol. 31 No. 5.



Appendix A

Research Questionnaire

Views about the In-Service Programs Questionnaire

(English Version)



Dear colleague,

This questionnaire is part of a study on the status of the in-service EFL teacher preparation programs in China, and the EFL teachers' perceptions of the aims of these programs. Odd-numbered items ask about the present in-service programs and even-numbered items inquire about your personal beliefs about an optimum in-service program. The researcher would be highly grateful if you kindly fill out the below questionnaire carefully. The data will be used for research purposes only. Please, read the following statements and express your views by marking the appropriate choice.

1- Gender:	1. Iviaie		
2- Age:			
3- Profession	al years of exper	ience:	
4. Academic l	evel		
1. Bachelor		2. Master	

5.	Job title.			
	1. Teacher	2. I	nstructor	
	3. Administrator	4.	Others	
6.	Professional qual	ifications		
	1. Assistant		2. Lec	eturer
	3. Associate profes	ssor	4. Prof	essor
	5. Others	7		

Directions: This questionnaire is designed to help us gain a better understanding the kinds of things that in-service training for EFL teacher in universities. Please indicate your opinion about each of the statements below. Your answers are confidential.

1: Strongly Disagree. 2: Disagree. 3: Moderately Agree 4: Agree.

5: Strongly Agree.

Section A: Curriculum

NO		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
•	UniveITEMS Utara Malaysia	S	D	M	A	SA
序号	项目	D	反	A	同	强
		强烈	对	适	意	烈
				度		同
		反 对				意
1	The aims and_curriculum_of the present in-service programs are					
	determined on the basis of teachers' needs and local situations.					
2	The present in-service programs update teachers' knowledge in					
	terms of the most recent theories of language teaching and learning.					
3	The present in-service training deal with general content knowledge is necessary.					
4	·					
4	The present in-service training deals with subject content knowledge is important and necessary					

5	In the current in-service training deals with_the subject content knowledge aspect of English Listening skills.				
6	I believe the in-service program should_improve the EFL teachers' Listening skills.				
7	In the current in-service training deals with the subject content knowledge aspect of English Speaking skills.				
8	I believe the in-service program should improve the EFL teachers' Speaking skills.				
9	In the current in-service training deals with the subject content knowledge aspect of English Reading comprehension skills.				
10	I believe the in-service program should improve the EFL teachers' Reading comprehension skills.				
11	In the current in-service training deals with the subject content knowledge aspect of English writing skills.				
12	I believe the in-service program should improve the EFL teachers' writing skills.				
13	The present in-service training improves teachers' proficiency in English.				
14	The present in-service training deal with pedagogical content knowledge is necessary.				
15	I believe in-service training should deal with pedagogical content knowledge because it is necessary for EFL teacher				
16	The present in-service programs in addition to theoretically updating teachers deal with the actual problems teachers may face in their teaching.				
17	I believe in-service programs in addition to theoretically updating teachers should deal with the actual problems teachers have in their teaching.				
18	The present in-service programs help teachers with general teaching skills such as classroom management.				
19	I believe in-service programs should help teachers with general teaching skills such as classroom management.				
	I	L	L		

Section B: Practice

NO		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	ITEMS	S	D	M	A	SA
序号	项目	D 强烈 反	反对	A 适 度	同意	强烈 同意
		对				,_,
1	The present in-service training deal with practical aspects of language teaching because teachers are already familiar with the basic theories and approaches in languages teaching.					
2	The present in-service training provide teachers with opportunities to share and exchange their views and experiences.					
3	The present in-service training practice deal with the reflective practice is important and necessary for EFL teacher.					
4	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with the reflective practice because it is important and necessary.					
5	The present in-service training provides teachers with opportunities to reflect their own teaching.					
6	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with opportunities to reflect their own teaching.					
7	The present in-service training provides teachers with opportunities to develop confident and self-motivated EFL teachers through reflective practice					
8	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with opportunities to develop confident and self-motivated EFL teachers through reflective practice					

Section C: Activities

NO		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
•	ITEMS	S	D	M	A	SA
序 号	项目	D 强烈 反对	反对	A 适度	同意	强烈同意
1	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with a variety of training programs (activities).					
2	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with the satisfied training programs (activities).					
3	The present in-service training provides the qualifying programs are necessary for novice EFL teacher.					
4	The present in-service training provides the general programs are necessary for EFL teacher.					
5	The present in-service training provides the job refresher programs are necessary for EFL teacher.					
6	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with the job refresher programs (activities).					
7	The present in-service training provides the special programs are necessary for EFL teacher.					
8	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with the special programs (activities).					
9	The present in-service training provides the oversea programs are necessary for EFL teacher.					
10	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with the oversea programs (activities).					

Section D: In-service training for EFL teacher

NO		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	ITEMS	S	D	M	A	SA
序号	项目	D 强烈 反对	反对	A 适 度	同意	强烈同意
1	In the current in-service training, the instructors are theoretically well-versed and have the experience of teaching at the levels teachers are teaching.					
2	I believe the instructor of an in-service training should be theoretically well-versed and should have the experience of teaching at the levels teachers are teaching.					
3	The present in-service courses help teachers to gain insights into how to become efficient teachers.					
4	I believe the in-service courses help teachers to gain insights into how to become efficient teachers.					
5	In the present in-service programs, the instructors act as models so that teachers can see how the theory is actualized in practice.					
6	I believe in in-service programs, the instructors should act as models so that teachers can see how the theory is actualized in practice.					
7	In the present situation, teachers are highly motivated to take part in in-service programs.					
8	I believe teachers need to be motivated to take part in in-service programs.					
9	In the present situation, teachers with different levels of experience and education receive different in-service programs.					
10	I believe teachers with different levels of experience and education should receive different in-service programs.					
11	In the present in-service programs, teachers are informed of their weaknesses and they are helped to improve these weaknesses.					

12	I believe in in-service programs, teachers should be informed of			
	their weaknesses and they should be helped to improve these			
	weaknesses.			



Appendix B

Research Questionnaire

Views about the In-Service Programs Questionnaire

(Chinese Version)



大学英语教师在职培训调查

各位英语教师:

大家好!感谢您能在百忙之中参与此次问卷调查。本次调查问卷主要是用于研究大学英语教师在职培训情况以及大学英语老师对在职培训的态度和期望。本问卷的奇数项目是有关目前在职培训项目的调查,偶数项目是英语教师个人对在职培训的态度和期望。感谢您的热诚参与。本次调查所收集的数据仅用于研究目的。请您认真阅读以下项目,并作出选择,谢谢!

1. 性别		
O ₁ .男		
O 2.女		
2. 年龄		

- 3. 工作年限
- 4. 学历
- 01.本科
- O₂. 硕士
- **O**3. 博士
- O4.其它
- 5. 职位
- O₁. 教师
- O2. 辅导员
- O3.行政人员
- O4. 其它
- 6. 职称
- **O**1. 助教
- O₂. 讲师
- O3. 副教授
- O4. 教授
- **O**5. 其它



7. 课程

	强烈反对	反对	适度	同意	强烈同意
1. 目前英语教师在职培训的课程是基于本校实际和教师自身发展需求而设计的	0	0	0	0	0
2. 目前英语教师在职培训的内容有对英语知识的更新并且设计到了最新的英语教学理念	0	Ο	0	0	0
3. 目前英语教师在职培训涉及到的通用知识对英语教师是必要的	0	0	0	0	0
4. 目前英语教师在职培训涉及到的专业知识对英语教师非常重要		0	0	0	0
5. 目前的英语教师在 职培训涉及到专有知 识特别是英语听力方 面的培训	Uni	versiti U O	Itara Mal O	aysia O	0
6.我认为英语教师在 职培训应该涉及到提 高英语听力水平和能 力的专有知识的培训	0	0	0	0	0
7.目前的英语教师在 职培训涉及到专有知 识特别是英语口语方 面的培训	0	0	0	0	0
8. 我认为英语教师在职培训应该涉及到提高英语口语水平和能力的专有知识的培训	0	0	0	0	0

9. 目前的英语教师在 职培训涉及到专有知 识特别是英语阅读方 面的培训	0	0	Ο	0	0
10. 我认为英语教师在职培训应该涉及到提高英语阅读水平和能力的专有知识的培训		0	Ο	0	0
11. 目前的英语教师 在职培训涉及到专有 知识特别是英语写作 方面的培训	0	0	0	0	0
12. 我认为英语教师在职培训应该涉及到提高英语写作水平和能力的专有知识的培训	0_	0	0	0	0
13. 目前的英语教师 在职培训帮助教师提 高了英语语言水平		o versiti U	tara Mal	o avsia	0
14. 目前的英语教师在职培训涉及到的英语教育教学方面的内容很有必要性	101	0	0	0	0
15. 我认为英语教师在职培训应该涉及到英语教育教学方面的内容,因为这对英语老师很重要	0	0	0	0	0
16. 目前的英语教师在职培训除了丰富理论知识以外还涉及到了处理教师课堂实际问题的培训	0	0	0	0	0

17. 我认为英语教师在职培训应该有丰富的理论知识和能够帮助老师处理课堂实际问题的实践内容	0	0	0	0	0
18. 目前的英语教师在职培训可以帮助教师普遍提高其掌控课堂的能力	0	0	0	0	0
19. 我认为英语教师在职培训应该帮助教师提高其掌控课堂的能力	0	0	0	0	0

8. 实践

(2)	强烈反对	反对	适度	同意	强烈同意
1. 目前英语教师在职培训涉及到有英语教学实践,因为教师已近基本掌握了英语教学理论和方法	Uni	o versiti U	tara Mal	o aysia	0
2. 目前英语教师在职培训给教师提供了交流英语教学经验的机会	0	0	0	0	0
3. 目前英语教师在职培训中个教学反思实践环节对英语教师很重要	0	0	0	0	0
4. 我认为英语教师在 职培训中应该涉及教 学反思实践环节,这对 英语教师的发展很重 要	0	0	0	0	0

5. 目前英语教师在职培训给教师提供了反思自己教学的机会	0	0	0	0	0
6. 我认为英语教师在职培训应该给教师提供反思自己教学的机会	\cap	0	0	0	0
7. 目前英语教师在职培训通过教学反思时间环节提高了教师的自信和自我发展的动力	0	0	Ο	0	0
8. 我认为英语教师在 职培训应该通过教学 实践环节来达到提高 教师自信和自我发展 的目的	0	0	0	0	0

9. 活动

	强烈反对	反对	适度	同意	强烈同意
1. 我认为英语教师在 职培训应该提供多种 培训项目和活动	0	0	0	0	0
2. 我认为英语教师在 职培训应该提供更多 能让教师满意的项目 和活动	0	0	0	0	0
3. 目前英语教师在职培训中的新进教师培训是很必要的	0	0	0	0	0
4. 目前英语教师在职培训中的对通用知识的培训活动是很有必要的	0	0	0	0	0

5. 目前英语教师培训中的对专业知识的培训是非常有必要的	0	0	0	0	0
6. 我认为英语教师培训应该提供的专业知识的培训非常重要	0	0	0	0	0
7. 目前英语教师培训 提供的外出到其它高 校进修的项目很重要	0	0	0	0	0
8. 我认为英语教师培训应该提供外出更多到其它高校进修的机会	0	0	0	0	0
9. 目前英语教师在职培训提供的海外培训项目对英语教师的培训很重要	0	0	0	0	0
10.我认为英语教师在职培训应该为英语教师提供更多的海外培训项目和活动	J.O Un	o iversiti U	o Itara Mal	o aysia	0

10. 英语教师在职培训的有效性

	强烈反对	反对	适度	同意	强烈同意
1. 在目前的英语教师 在职培训中,培训专家 能够熟悉英语教学理 论并能结合各级英语 教学进行培训	Ο	0	0	0	Ο
2. 我认为英语教师在 职培训的培训专家应 该熟悉英语教学理论 并能结合各级英语教 学实际进行培训	0	0	0	0	0

3. 目前英语教师在职培训课程能够帮助英语教师更加明晰如何成为有效的老师	0	0	0	0	Ο
4. 我认为英语教师在 职培训课程应该能帮 助英语教师更加明晰 如何成为有效的老师	0	0	0	0	0
5. 在目前的培训中,培训专家采用了较为恰当的例子把教学理论和实际联系在一起	\cap	0	0	0	0
6. 我认为在英语教师 在职培训中,培训专家 应该能用恰当的例子 把教学理论和实际联 系在一起	0	0	0	0	0
7. 目前的英语教师在 职培训,教师的参与积 极性都很高	1121	0	0	0	0
8. 我认为教师需要自 我发展的动力来提高 参与在职培训的积极 性	0	versiti U O	ltara Mal O	aysia O	0
9. 根据目前的培训,不同层次的英语教师在培训中都能有所收获	\cap	0	0	0	0
10. 我认为不同层次的英语教师在培训中都应该有所收获	0	0	0	0	0
11. 在目前的英语教师培训中,教师都了解自己的弱点并且能通过培训来改善自己的弱点		0	0	0	0

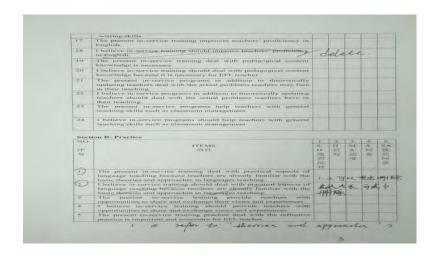
12. 我认为在英语教					
师在职培训中, 教师					
应该清楚自己的弱点,	0	0	0	0	0
并通过培训来改善自					
己的弱点					



Appendix C

Evidences of Validated Instrument

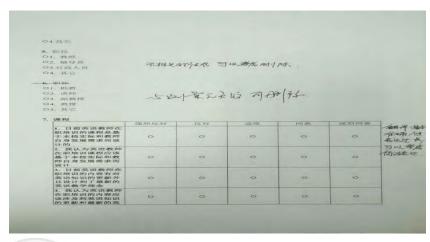
	Views abou	t the In-Service (English V	Programs Questionna ersion)	ure		
		(English V	ersion)			
		Awana 8	and Stations			
	16	Univers	School nd Sciences 181 Uters Malaysia			
	Dear colleague,					
	preparation programs in covern sumbred items in program. The research questionnaire carefully designed in the control of the covern sumbred items in program. The careful is professional years 4. Academic level 1. Bachelor 3. Administrator 3. Administrator 3. Administrator 5. Frofessional Spanis.	of china, and the EFL of the china, and the china of experience and the china	Master Others Described Formation of the authors present in-service protection of the author present in-service protection of the author of th	ims of ograms in-se it the l Please, ite choi	and rvice selow	p,++
	3. Associate professo 5. Others	4. Profe	assor	ra-te-	-	
		and the second second second				
1.3	kinds of things that in-s	ervice training for EF	help us gain a better under L teacher in universities. Ple	standin	icare	
TAR						
	your opinion about our 1. Marinaly Glongron. 5: Strongly Agree.	h of the statements be	low. Your answers are confile	described.		
	Section A: Curriculus		Marie States			
The second secon	144.4	PERMIS		1	2 3 D M	4 5 A SA
	#17/	101 101		100	X1 3.5	101 SE
	// 0 /			150	152	100
No. of the last of	The aims and or the	urriculum of the pres-	ent in-service programs accede and local situations. In-service programs shruld needs and for all attractors are teaching to change in of language teaching and			
	1 believe the nie	ns and corriculum of a the basis of feachers	in service programs should needs and local atmations	0.4	010	2101
17	The present bed	cost resent theories	of language templifier and	24	20222	VSI
BUDI BU	1 believe in mir	vice programs should	aim to applate teachers in		47124	-
	5 The present is	reservice training d	cal with general content	4 3	A DEL	
45	6 I believe in ser	vice training should	deal with general content			
	The present in	e-service training de	mis with subject content	7-12	9.	
	D 1 believe in and	vice training should	deal with subject content necessary for EPL teacher.	52	typest o	Correcans
	9 In the current is knowledge uspect	n-service training des at of English Listening	of lamptone banking and some stead with general content stead with general content of the south	379	18255	
	10 I believe the in- Listening skills. 11 In the current is	n service training des	is with the subject system	80	5 4 AM	24
	to the current to knowledge aspe-	et of English Speaking service program should	is with the subject content skills. I improve the EFL teachers			
	13 In the current is	n-agreice training des	In with the subject content			
		of English Reading service program should benetice skills	comprehension skills. d improve the EFL teachers.			
		The second secon	is with the subject content			
	15 In the current is	or English writing a	kills.			
	In the current is knowledge aspect	refer with " use beep "	is with the subject content kills, and a 3 8 4	, 1		



-0	I believe in service training should provide teachers with the reflective practice because it is important and necessary.					
7	The present in-service training provides teachers with opportunities to reflect their own teaching.					
8	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with opportunities to reflect their own teaching					
9	The present in-service training provides teachers with opportunities to develop confident and self-motivated EFL teachers through reflective practice		П			
10	I believe inservice training should provide teachers with opportunities to develop confident and self-motivated EFL teachers through reflective practice					
Sect	on C: Activities					
NO		11-	2.	13.	1.4.	
	FFEMS	55	13	M	A	1 3
194	70(1)	D	150	1	[es]	
63		695	205	100	355	10
		3591		/ CF	1000	16
		58				10
		701				
1	The present in-service training provides a variety of training				-	-
-	programs (activities).	+0	in .	gans	enal	
(3)	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with a variety	To	minim C	1	-	-
2	of training programs (activities).	mire	cl	ear.	4	
(3)	The present in-service training provides training programs			-		
2	(activities) for EFL teachers are satisfied.	13,4	+ 24	1	长龙与	14
(4)	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with the	-		-		-
	satisfied training programs (activities).					
9.	The present in-service training provides the qualifying programs				-	-
2	are necessary for novice EFL teacher.					
6	I believe in-service training should provide novice teachers with	-	_			-
0	the qualifying programs (activities).					
.7	The present in-service training provides the general programs are		_	-		-
15	necessary for EFL teacher.					
8	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with the		_	_		-
9	general programs (activities).					
0	The present in-service training provides the job refresher		_	-		-
9						
10	programs are necessary for EFL teacher.	-	_	-	-	
10	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with the job					
	refresher programs (activities).					
1.1	The present in-service training provides the special programs are			_		
12	necessary for EFL teacher.					
	I believe in-service training should provide teachers with the					

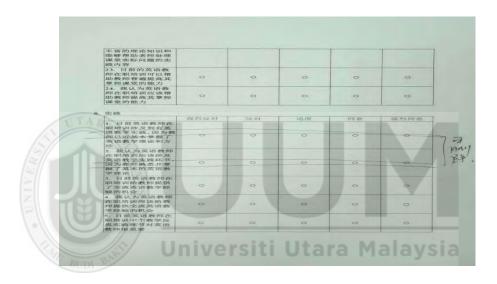


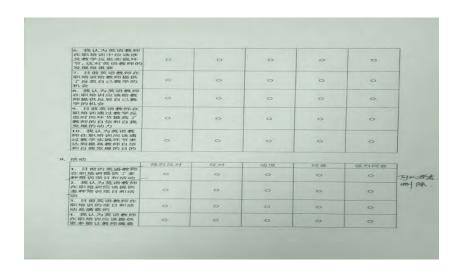




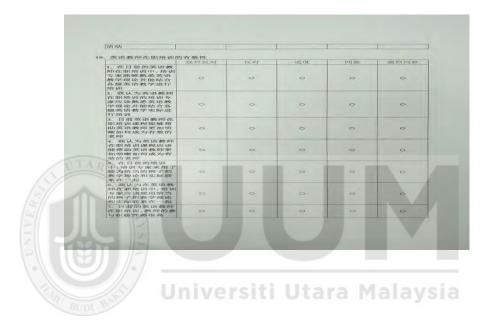
	的項目和認為 5. 目前英语教师在 取婚训中的新班教 和新训史程必要的 6. 我认为故语教师	0	0	0	0	0
	全部注册UII 中的新进 教师的教师所被称为 UII 是相看。必要的	Ö	0	0	0	0
	7. 目前交话教师在 取场到中的大加州 知识的场别则所必是 报场必要的	nive	rsiti	Uta	ra ·Ma	alavsi
BUDI	新、我认为英语教师 在取特训应该提供 对题用知识将训的	0	0	0	0	0
	9. 目前英语教师将 训中的对专业知识 的培训是非常有必	0	0	0	0	0
	10. 我认为英语教师培训应该提供的专业知识的培训市	0	0	0	0	0
	11. 目前英语教师 培训想供的外出到 其它高校进修的测 目很重要	0	0	0	0	0
	12. 我认为英语教师培训应该提供外 班培训应该提供外 出更多到其它高校 进修的机会	0	0	0	0	0
	13. 目前忽勝數即 在取締別機供的額 外培別項目対策语 數節的培別相關緊	0	0	0	0	0
	14. 我认为英语教 即在取培训应该为 英语教师提供更多 的海外培训项目和	0	0	0	0	0

14. 我认为英语教师在职培训应该涉					
及到提高英语阅读 水平和能力的专有 知识的培训	0	0	0	0	0
15. 目前的英语教 师在取培训涉及到 专有知识特别是英 语写作方面的培训	0	0	0	0	0
16. 我认为英语教师在职培训应该涉及到提高英语写作水平和能力的专有知识的培训	0	0	0	0	0
17. 目前的英语教 师在取培训帮助教 师提高了英语语言 水平	0	0	0	0	0
18. 我认为英语教 师在职场UI成该教					3 stre
助教师提高英语语言水平	0	0	0	0	0
19. 目前的英语教 卵在职培训涉及到 的英语教育教学方 面的内容很有必要 性	0	0	0	0	0
20. 我认为英语教 即在职培训应该涉 及到英语教育教学 方面的内容。因为这 对英语者即很重要	0	0	0	0	0
21. 目前的英语教 师在职培训除了丰 宿理给知识以外还 涉及到了处理教师 课堂实际问题的培 训	0	0	0	0	0
22. 我认为英语教师在职培训应该有	0	0	0	0	0





65 KN EI FURG 85					
5. 目前炎语教师在 取缔切中的新进教 即编切是我必要的	0	0	0	0	0
6.我认为英语教师 在职培训中的新进 教师的教师资格培 训量很有必要的	0	0	6	0	0
7. 目前类语教师在 取缔切中的对通用 知识的特别语动是 程有必要的	0	0	0	0	0
8. 我认为资源器教师 在现场的形成流播供 对通用知识以将则的	0	0	0	0	0
9、目前宽语教师将 切中的对专业经知证 的新见证	0	0	0	0	0
10. 我认为英语教 师培训应该提供的 专业知识的培训非	0	0	0	0	0
11. 目前英语教师 培训器供的外出到 其它高校进售的测 日程度型	0	0	0	0	0
12. 我认为英语教 师培训应该提供外 出更多到其它高校 进修的机会	0	0	0	0	0
13. 目前交语教师 在联络训提供的海 外海训项目对关语 教师的海则组集	0	0	6	ō	0
14. 我认为英语教 师在职培训应该为 英语教师提供更多 的海外培训项目和	0	0	0	0	0



8. 我认为教师需要 自我发展的动力来 提高参与在职培训 的积极性	0	0	0	0	0
9. 根据目前的培训,不同层次的英语教师在培训中都能 有所收获	0	0	Ö	0	0
10. 我认为不同层 次的英语教师在培 训中都应该有所收 获	0	0	0	0	0
11. 在目前的英语 教师培训中, 教师都 了解自己的弱点并 且能通过培训来改 善自己的弱点	0	0	0	0	0
12. 我认为在英语 教师在职培训中, 教师应该清楚自己 的弱点,并通过培训 来改善自己的弱点	0	0	0	0	0

其思翻河中文艺术被约原意。沒有知知问是理解的政感和本教。 新年英之问题,为中心是基本保持承急,这有政动。 言于江 至文问卷《初译为中的意思术有英子。





宁夏大学 (Ningxia University)

May 25, 2016

Dear Wang Yang:

Per your request, I read your introductory letter and the questionnaire for your research. The content seems to be relevant to your study and the items included are comprehensive and well organized. I have no doubts that it meets your purpose and therefore, it is suitable to be used. Good Luck.

Yours sincerely

Prof. Li Yuhong

Director of teaching and research section

School of Foreign languages and Cultures

Ningxia University

Tel: +8613995115283

Email:yuhong_li64@163.com.

Appendix D

Research Interview Protocol

Project: In-service training Based on curriculum, practice and activities for EFL teacher in Universities in Yinchuan

Time of Interv	view	•	_		
Date	:		_		
Place	A R S		-		
Interviewer					
Interviewee		Uni	versi	ti Utar	lavsia
Position of Int	terview		00101	otar	 10 9 510

Instruction: This interview aims at exploring your own opinions and attitude about in-service training for EFL teacher in university. The interview will use 10 to 30 minutes. Please respond the question based on your most convenient way

$\mathbf{\alpha}$	4 •	
()11	estions	•
Vu	Couding	4

1. A	ccording to	your own	experience,	how do you	evaluate t	he in-service	EFL
tea	acher traini	ng in your	university?				

- 2. Based on your opinion, how do you think that the in-service training is important and essential for EFL teacher in university system? Why?
- 3. Please describe your own experience with the in-service teacher training and self-professional development in your university.
- 4. .Based on the curriculum, practice and activities, please talk about your views on the in-service EFL teacher training in your university.
- 5. According to the present situation, what are the current issues for in-service EFL teacher training? In your view, how to improve?

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Answers:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Thank you very much for your time and patience.

May I contact you again if I have more questions?

Signature:	Date:	
------------	-------	--



Appendix E

Sample of Transcribed Interview

Interviewer: According to your own experience, how do you evaluate the in-service EFL teacher training in your university?

Interviewee: I really don't think there is much of training program in the university. There are occasional workshops offered. But as I was known that they just let you know how to use the text book as they wish. But it's ok I think it could be more. And I think that workshop usually focus on the conscious knowledge, and very little parts focus on teaching skills and classroom management. So I don't think there is much in-service training.

Interviewer: Based on your opinion, how do you think that the in-service training is important and essential for EFL teacher in university system? Why?

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Interviewee: I think it is important first. Every teacher not just English teacher, because the education is in general. And also it is very important for every English teacher in University. But we can focus on the EFL teacher first. I will use the word vital. It doesn't matter how long the teacher had been teaching, they can always want something new about teaching and right now in China. I see that the teachers are here, and the students here are slowly to speaking English and the situation becoming more and more dissatisfied with learning, because the teachers are teaching in the old way, and the students are ready for the new way. So I think it is vital for the teachers to be training, how to move for the communicative or the facilitated side of t continue rather than continue in the traditional way and when they do, because some of my teacher friends are here they try new ideas. When they try those new ideas, they see a change the attitude of their students. Their students were more motivated and more excited to coming their class, they were interested in learning, so I think they were more improved for those teachers there were more to the other side and to continue it and can really make a change and students. So I will say vital.

Interviewer: Please describe your own experience with the in-service teacher training and self-professional development in your university.

Interviewee: I have done some training by myself and I was given some workshop over the years, but most of done is the teachers' English corner. I don't know how long ago,,, I think more than five years ago, and my goal from the beginning, to help those teachers have the passion of English and the passion for teaching those two passion. So the English corner starts out. We speak only English, the groups are small, usually normal than 10 teachers. And every teacher should be participating and I make sure every teacher participate, because someone doesn't like to talk and I call their name, and I join them into conversation. No one gets to keep silent. I really careful about the constant what was the teacher, so when someone new came, I won't calling them very much, or if I know someone was be afraid. I will be very gentle with them and after ask questions of two people then I will come to the teachers who were afraid, and because they could listen to the two different ideas before they can share their idea. So I try to be very careful. In that, I hope they are will be so excited about English language and feel more confidence and will be passion about English. I mean I will develop them for teaching and the big part of it, opening their hearts to their student. If you can love your students, then you can love your teaching, because you want to help your student, so the big part is that give them to have the love for student and also it explore the new ideas, it is not just me I telling them. English corner is set up in the way that they learn in the facilitated way. So they can feel the model for facilitated teaching and they can take the idea and use it in the classroom in the facilitated way. So in that way, I want them feel excited about teaching to be passion it about teaching. I have discovered that the English teachers in China. Sometimes feel like they are second class, because they are not native speakers as English as so I want build their confidence in English, so they will feel confidence in teaching, and build the passion for teaching and help them to see they are the better teachers than native speaker, because they know what is they like to learn the English as the second language. So I try to develop their passion for teaching.

Interviewer: Based on the curriculum, practice and activities, please talk about your views on the in-service EFL teacher training in your university.

Interviewee: Well, I will think of their training happened at the university, usually they will focus on the theoretical knowledge, so they might name about same aspect of English language. As far as I know, they are very little focus on professional knowledge and I think that training is more focus on general knowledge and theoretical knowledge and forget the professional knowledge. And I think they are all important, but the professional knowledge might be more important than anything else. I mean if you have the professional knowledge without theoretical knowledge, it will be the problem. But the teachers need have the huge foundation in theoretical knowledge. Some foundation is in General knowledge, it's time for them do develop their professional knowledge. Just recently, in my workplace, Ningxia University, they have made the teaching methodology course elected rather than required courses for the undergraduate and graduate students. I think that sounds the huge mistake they only have one class and the future English teachers don't know how to teach and now they don't have to take that class, they can choose to or not to. When the teachers going to the class and begin teaching, It all based on their own experience for learning English and also use the traditional way, so the traditional way get around and around, and get stuck, the traditional way has some positive sides, has some advantages but the student could learn so much more if we can teach them in facilitated way, because they not only learn what they need to learn, but they also learn how to learn. So they could never too old to learn.

Interviewer: As far as you know, please talk about the English listening skills, speaking skills, reading skills and writing skills for English teacher, and also which one is the most important one?

Interviewee: I think they are all equal important for English teacher. But I think in china, in general, they are much more focus on reading, than anything else, and then they are focus on listening and writing, and then the oral get ignored. I think they could be less focus on reading, keep the same

focus on listening and writing, but add more oral practice. So it will be balance. And in the teachers training, they always focus on reading, that was the teachers teaching and they always get together mostly talking about the reading, the vocabulary and English grammar, they talk about reading most, especially for intensive reading, but they don't talk about reading skills and that part is to teach student how to learn on their own. You teach them the reading skills no matter what they read, they can read. You teach them reading and they only can read the reading you teach them. And for writing, it is the same. They just focus on examination, if you just teach them the examination, what they learn is too limited. But if you teach those reading skills, writing skills, listening skills and speaking skills, then you train them for many different strategies. If you just teach them the content that was they learn is limited. If you teach them the skills, that is broad, really broad, what they learning is how much more they can learn.

Interviewer: How about the pedagogical knowledge? Do you think it is important?

Interviewee: Yes, of course, is important, it is vital. I think it comes up. Likes the teachers talk to each other when they need. They do talk about the class management and other questions they met in their teaching and they have to try to solve the problems together. I think it should be come up, it should be planned, it should be part of the training program. It should be discussion that the people planned and then they reading and ask teachers what problems you have in this year for everyone. What kind of the strategies could to solve the problem? It should be more broad and planned.

Interviewer: What is your opinion about reflective part of teaching and do you think the reflective practice also involved in the in-service teacher training?

Interviewee: Not really, for example, in Ningxia University, the English teachers have the observation class activities. Every two weeks, one English teacher will arranged to do the demonstration lesson. And the other teachers will go watch and get the feedback. But in my idea, the feedback is more focus on content than skills of teaching. They just

give the feedback, nobody could ask questions, because the reflective is refers to the question, and you have to ask the teacher question and let the teacher think about it. And think about it, think about it, and think about it, this is about the reflection. So I don't think that observation class could encourage the reflective practice. And individually, I think some teachers reflect it and I think the teachers who come to my English corner reflect it, because I ask them to do it. It will make me reflective. I don't think that is really value or it happened naturally for some people, but it doesn't happened naturally for no one encourage them to really reflect it. And also it is depending on the different people, some people reflect their life, but some people don't. so if you naturally reflect than you naturally reflect the teacher. Probably, and if you don't naturally reflect on life, you don't naturally reflect the teacher, you need someone to help you to reflect and no one to help them to reflect. And now in teacher training, they always use traditional way to train,, they don't use the facilitate way, if they use facilitate way, they will more focus on the reflective practice, but I found the English teacher now in China is also grow up through the in-service teacher training, but it is very slow, they also like use in the traditional way and part of the problem is changing the teachers' belief. Actually if they will teach the skills instead of content, they may prepare the student even better than the examination, because you never know for the reading content for examination, but if you teach them the reading skills, it doesn't matter what the content is on the exam, they can still pass it. So part of the problem is to changing the teachers' belief.

Interviewer: What kind of training program you know in your university?

Interviewee: Well, we were talk about workshop sometimes and also have the demonstration class or observation. Those are only things that I know, but I just know their observations are always focusing on their content. When I do training, it is all training activities based. The teachers should do the demonstration class and reflection, and also I require them to speak it. Just ask questions, what do you think what the work with your student, why or why not? How could you change it in order to make your student change? I will always let them to reflect their own teaching.

Interviewer: Do you know some training program for new teachers?

Interviewee: I don't think it is happen in my university. (laughing,,,,) but I know some new teachers should know the policies for their university. But in my idea, the policy training could be part of the training, but the most part should be the teaching skills.

Interviewer: Do you know other training program?

Interviewee: I just know some projects for teachers who can go oversea for short or long term. I think that are great opportunity for English teachers to apply. I don't know other universities in Yinchuan, but in my workplace, they have more projects offer for teachers and also the teachers have more opportunities for apply, and it is easy to go and get this kind of project, it is easier than other university. And also when the teachers come back with new idea, they come back with some research and also come back with passion for teaching, because they also get improve for their English speaking. In Ningxia University, every year, they have two or three teachers could go aboard and two or three teachers can go to another university that is in China. I will say that has huge percent teachers could go oversea, it rely on some program, maybe some is the short time, some is the long time. I think it is really good for them, they will learn the western culture, their English will be improve and also it could have a rest too.

Interviewer: According to the present situation, what are the current issues for in-service EFL teacher training? In your view, how to improve?

Interviewee: I think the things we already talk about. They need more pedagogical training and more focus on teaching skills and also they need to move focus on teaching student skills instead of content. The students will get less satisfaction with traditional teaching, and the teachers have to change, they have no choice. So they should try something new, and their colleges don't judge them and make them feel doing something wrong.

Interviewer: Can you describe the teachers' motivation for training and their satisfactions for training?

Interviewee: I think it depends on the teacher. Some teachers just so busy with teaching and their life, especially when they are children in primary school, they could feel tied, because they have so many responsibilities. Maybe it depends on the person. Some teachers really want to know the new things about teaching and try to use them in their classroom. But some teachers just want to do the same thing over and over again. Because doing something new, it too hard and also too much work to do. So it is really depend on the person. But I think we should motivate the teachers to want to learn the teaching. We should motivate the student to learn English. So I think they should have this kind of attitude for in-service training.



Appendix F

SPSS Output

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Curriculum	3.2410	.50515	128
Practice1	3.3203	.54695	128
Activities1	3.9805	.46872	128
Training	3.5189	.41360	128

Correlation	ıs		
	Training		
Curriculum	.804		
Practice1	.723	iversiti Uta	ara Malaysia
Activities1	.300		
Training	1		

Correlations

REGRESSION

/DESCRIPTIVES MEAN STDDEV CORR SIG N

/MISSING LISTWISE

/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL CHANGE

/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)

/NOORIGIN

/DEPENDENT Training

/METHOD=ENTER Curriculum Practice1 Activities1

/SCATTERPLOT=(*ZRESID ,*ZPRED)

/RESIDUALS HISTOGRAM(ZRESID) NORMPROB(ZRESID)

/SAVE MAHAL.

Regression

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Training	3.5189	.41360	128
Curriculum	3.2410	.50515	128
Practice1	3.3203	.54695	128
Activities1	3.9805	.46872	128

Correlations

		Training	Curriculum	Practice1	Activities1
Pearson Correlation	Training	1.000	.804	.723	.300
	Curriculum	.804	1.000	.634	.225
	Practice1	.723 /ers	.634	1.000	.464
	Activities1	.300	.225	.464	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Training		.000	.000	.000
	Curriculum	.000		.000	.005
	Practice1	.000	.000		.000
	Activities1	.000	.005	.000	
N	Training	128	128	128	128
	Curriculum	128	128	128	128
	Practice1	128	128	128	128
	Activities1	128	128	128	128

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Activities1, Curriculum, Practice1 ^b		Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Training

b. All requested variables entered.

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	15.706	3	5.235	107.843	.000 ^b
	Residual	6.020	124	.049		
	Total	21.725	127			

a. Dependent Variable: Training

b. Predictors: (Constant), Activities1, Curriculum, Practice1

Coefficients^a

		Unstand Coeffi		Standardized Coefficients	a M	lalay	sia	
Mode	I	В	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Toleranc e	
1	(Constan t)	1.076	.190		5.65 1	.000		
	Curriculu m	.474	.050	.579	9.41 9	.000	.591	
	Practice 1	.267	.051	.353	5.22 6	.000	.489	
	Activities 1	.005	.047	.006	.104	.917	.776	

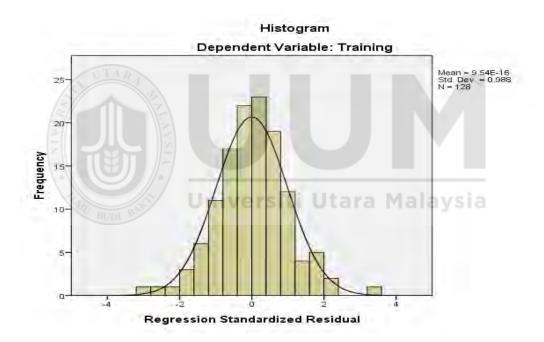
a. Dependent Variable: Training

Collinearity Diagnostics^a

			Condition	Variance Proportions			
Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Index	(Constant)	Curriculum	Practice1	Activities1
1	1	3.967	1.000	.00	.00	.00	.00
	2	.017	15.061	.13	.26	.13	.17
	3	.011	19.413	.18	.39	.51	.10
	4	.005	27.302	.69	.36	.35	.73

a. Dependent Variable: Training

Charts



Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual

