

A Study on the Learning Efficiency based on Information Media Applications for Undergraduate Students

(Jae Yong Park)*

106 , t=2.990(p=0.003),
 sig=0.05, t=41.758(p=0.000), sig=0.05
 , t=-1.756(p=0.082), sig=0.05.

ABSTRACT

This study analyzed the difference of learning efficiency by using information media applications for undergraduate students. The survey samples for research were 106 and the results showed significant by simple regulation analysis on computer applications and information media applications with $t=2.990(p=0.003)$, $sig=0.05$ and on information media applications and learning efficiency with $t=41.758(p=0.000)$, $sig=0.05$. Otherwise, the result showed no significant on computer applications and learning efficiency with $t=-1.756(p=0.082)$, $sig=0.05$. As a result, this study provided basic materials on more effective teaching methods than a class using information applications. As providing facts to be consider a class using information media this study found to be new directions on effective information education and teaching methods.

information media application, learning efficiency, computer application, undergraduate student

* e- (jypark@silla.ac.kr)
 :2007 11 16
 :2007 12 13

1.

1.1

(ICT: Information & communication Technology)

, , ,

, , .

,

(learning) (teaching)

가

가

가

가

1.2

가

2.

2.1

(information media)

가

가

SPSS V.12K

. . . , 가
 (yahoo dic. 2007).
 , 가 , 가 ,
 , , 가 , 가 ,
 (New Oxford Dictionary of English, 1998) . 가
 , , 2.2
 TV, ,
 . 가 , ,
 가 , ,
 . (2002)
 가 가
 . 1 가 , (2005)
 , 가 가
 . 2 가
 가 가 (2006)
 . 3 가
 가
 4 ,
 가
 . (2005)
 5
 (Ubiquitous Sensor Network) 가 가
 . (2006)
 7 8
 , 가

< 1>

120	106	88.33%	0	106

가 . S 7 , .

가 (2005) 2007 10 10 10 23

ACRL .

ACRL . < 1>

가 . , ACRL 1:1

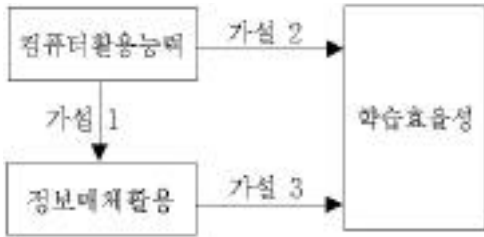
120 106 가

3 88.33%

3.1 3.2 가

4 3

< 1>



< 1 >

3.3

120

5

가“

, 가

가

Ver.12.0k for Windows

가

가 1 :

.(H₁ : u1 u2)

가 2 :

.(H₁ : u1 u2)

가 3 :

: u1 u2)

가 .(H₁

3.4

< 2>

		1-3	3	
	PC, Internet, OA	4-6	3	Likert 5
		7-10	4	
		11-14	4	

가 (nominal scale)

11 가 ,

< 2> (interval scale)

(Likert) 5 (five scale)

< 3>

(: /%)

			%	
		49	46.2	
		57	53.8	
		106	100.00	
	1	29	27.4	
	2	27	25.5	
	3	30	28.3	
	4	20	18.9	
		106	100.00	
	D	37	34.9	
	K	29	27.4	
	S	40	37.7	
		106	100.00	

4. 가 S 가가 40 (37.7%)

4.1

106

< 3>

4.2

57

(53.8%) 49 (46.2%)
 1 29 (27.4%), 2
 27 (25.5%), 3 30 (28.3%) , 4
 20 (18.9%)

4.2.1

가

D 가 37 11
 (34.9%), K 가 29 (27.4%)

< 4>

	(PCA)	(IMA)	(LER)
PC(A1)	.937	-.008	.044
Internet(A2)	.971	-.011	.030
OA(A3)	.978	.058	.068
(B1)	.083	.977	.008
(B2)	-.253	.685	.156
(B3)	-.051	.842	.020
(B4)	-.215	.748	.097
(C1)	.003	.007	.973
(C2)	-.035	-.115	.909
가(C3)	.125	-.275	.745
(C4)	.073	.005	.954

78.32%

(Kaiser)

4.3 가

4.3.1

< 4>

4.2.2

106

(mean)

(st.d)

Cronbach's alpha

< 6>

(internal consistency

reliability)

3.32(st.d .931),

3.54(st.d .749)

4

3.08(st.d .547)

< 5>

4.3.2

" 0.7895,"

가

" 0.7844," "0.7602

가 0.7

, Cronbach's Alpha

0.6

0.7496

< 5>

		Cronbach's Alpha		
		.7895	.7146	78.32
		.7844		
		.7602		

< 6>

	N					
	106	352	3.32	.931	-.110	-.081
	106	375	3.54	.745	-.553	1.409
	106	326	3.08	.547	.050	.371

< 7>

		1		
	()			
		.284(**)	1	
	()	.003		
		.042.	.200(*)	1
	()	.670	.040	

*** p<0.001

** p<0.01

* p<0.05

< 7>

0.284 (p-value)
 p<0.01 0.003 5%
 5% 가 " 가 1

4.3.3 <가 1> :

가 1

4.3.3 <가 2> :

가 2

가 1

< 8>

4.3.4 <가 3> :
IMS

가 2 < 9>

가 3

, (p-value) 0.082 가
5% “
가 가 3 < 10>
” 가 2

, (p-value) 0.000
5% “
가 ” 가 3

PC DVD,
가

< 8> 가

		B		t		
1	()	2.849	.091		31.186	.000
	PCA	.089	.030	.281	2.990	.003**

*** p<0.001 ** p<0.01 * p<0.05

< 9> 가

		B		t		
1	()	3.131	.061		50.923	.000
	PCA	-.057	.032	-.170	-1.756	.082

*** p<0.001 ** p<0.01 * p<0.05

< 10> 가

		B			t	
1	()	.021	.044		.477	.000
	IMA	.978	.023	.971	41.758	.000***

*** p<0.001

** p<0.01

* p<0.05

4
120
5 (frequency analysis)
(factor analysis)
21 3
가 (simple regression)
DVD
가 가 1
U-Class t=2.990 (
p<0.01)
가 PC
가
가 2
t=-1.756
가 (p<0.05) 가 2

PC,

가
가

가

가 가 3
t=41.758
(p<0.001) 가 3 , 1:1 가

가

가

가

가

가

(, ,),

가

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