

# Foreword and Editorial

## Asia-pacific Journal of Education Management Research (AJEMR)

We are very happy to publish this issue of an Asia-pacific Journal of Education Management Research by Global Vision Press.

This issue contains 3 articles. Achieving such a high quality of papers would have been impossible without the huge work that was undertaken by the Editorial Board members and External Reviewers. We take this opportunity to thank them for their great support and cooperation.

In the paper “Science Education and Student Results in Spain: A Multivariate Approach”, science education is considered one of the key elements for the development of skills and competencies for the economy and society of the 21st century. Beyond its economic dimension, the quality of science teaching in compulsory education has a fundamental civic dimension: in the new context, it is necessary to adopt scientific reasoning and approaches and be able to position it in the face of political proposals whose evaluation will quite often require future scientific knowledge. In this context, for the first time PISA 2015 provides the results of all the Spanish autonomous communities on statistically representative samples at the regional level. This allows a territorialized diagnosis to be made on different aspects related to science education. In this work, we have identified a set of variables related to instruction whose influence on student performance in Sciences has been significant. For this reason, a multiple linear regression model has been used. This model has first been applied to the national sample and then to the samples from the seventeen autonomous communities. Moreover, based on PISA 2015 data, a dependent variable of a dichotomous nature has been defined, centered on predicting if 15-year-old students will or will not have STEM professions at 30 years of age. An analysis of Multivariate Binary Logistic Regression has been carried out at both the national and autonomous community level. The discussion of the results provides some reflections of interest for educational policies and teaching practices.

Jihye Lee’s paper “A Discussion on the Importance of Functionality in Passive Voice with Discourse and Meaning” explored that a core of language acquisition is to communicate properly between speaker and listener and send a message correctly. To do so, we should know discourse function and pragmatic language process. In this discussion, to learn passive voice in accordance with the discourse function and context, we analyze what passive voice is and what connection lies between passive voice and discourse and pragmatic function and meaning. There are many principles about it but in this study there are three principles here. First is End-weighting. As we usually have an interest in and can easily accept the ‘new information’ it is recommended for us to use passive form. Second, each element such as subject or object in the sentence has a hierarchy. Therefore, it is necessary to understand their hierarchy in the sentence that is expressed with passive voice. Depending on the speaker’s intention, the agent of sympathy is different. Lastly, there is an argument that topic is totally different from subject. Syntactic Subject in English has a dual function. Its primary function is to encode thematic information.

The purpose of the study “The Learning Styles of Middle School Student for Solving Technological Problems” is to derive the learning styles for solving technological problems and to develop learning styles inventory for the learning styles. In order to achieve the purpose of the study, the literature review, focus group interviews and grounded theory study were used and derived learning styles. The conclusions based on the results of the study were as follows. First, learning styles that reflects the characteristics of solving technological problems could be derived. Second, the learning styles of solving technological problems, it covers cognitive, affective and impressive area. Third, the learning styles were divided into five dimensions and two types of each dimension. Based on the conclusions of this study, the suggestions were made.

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