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前言

以行求知之旅 — 轉變中的實踐與思維

小學校本課程發展組

時間過得真快!轉眼間,我們已踏進了爲小學提供校本專業支援服務的第十個年頭。在與老師緊密協作的過程中,我們深深感受到他們對教育的承擔,更珍惜大家在提升學生學習成效這共同目標上所付出的時間和心力。這些經歷和感受驅使我們不斷思考「到校支援服務」的意義、支援服務的角色以及教師知識的產生和建構等問題。除了參考有關的教育研究文獻外,我們不斷蒐集教師的意見,有系統地觀察共同備課會議和課堂教學的變化,並利用這些數據,進行自評和反思。

一直以來,校本支援服務的目標都十分明確:「提升教師的專業能量,促進學與教的效能」。不過,隨着不同階段的發展步伐,支援的針對點便各有不同。 在提供校本專業支援服務的初期,爲了回應學校解決教學問題的訴求,大家都很容易會把「教師專業能量」的提升,簡單地詮釋爲「教學技術」的支援。因此,初期的共同備課會,多集中在「備」教材、「備」教法、「備」活動等方面。支援者與教師的共同目標,很多時就落在設計一些步驟式的教案和教材配套上。

然而,當檢討到校支援服務的成效時,我們和一些老師都察覺到「共同備課」與「課堂實踐」之間的差距。於是,在得到教師的同意下,我們開始走進課室進行觀察。經驗告訴我們:如果大家的注意力仍然只集中在「技術」的層面,觀課的焦點便很自然落在教師身上,包括秩序管理、教材使用和提問技巧等。結果,這些「評課式」的觀察,既將複雜的課堂問題探討縮窄到「教學技術」這單一範疇,更將支援者與教師的關係塑造成「評核者」與「被評核者」。

我們無意低估「教學技巧」對課堂學習的重要性。相反,作爲教師的支援者, 我們需要從多角度去探究和瞭解這些重要知識的產生、掌握和使用,才能確保它 們能有效解決教學問題。然而,有別於一些工業製造過程,教育是人影響人的複 雜過程;教學不是單向的傳遞,而是多元化的互動。在這樣一個動態而多變的課 堂環境中,我們相信教師所需要的知識與一般以「技術爲本」的知識 (technical-based knowledge)有很大分別。

綜觀最近二十多年的教育研究文獻,發現不少學者⁽¹⁾以「反思型實踐者」 (reflective practitioner)來形容教師。他們認爲教師專業知識的產生,源於教師在教 學過程的實際經驗和他們對這些經驗的總結、反思和再探究。這種不斷探究和反 思的能力,正是來自教師對教育專業的責任感和承擔。在反思的過程中,教師們



可以用更多角度去檢討、分析和判斷一些在實際環境中遇到的疑難和解決方法。這些學習經歷正是教師建構實踐知識 (practical knowledge) 的重要歷程。在一個有關「專家教師」(expert teachers)的研究裏,學者^②更指出「專家教師」的特色,不單在解決疑難的能力,而是他們樂意對一些看似沒有疑難的現象進行探究 (problematizing the unproblematic)。這種求真的精神和態度,正是教育的意義和價值。

這些啓示幫助我們反思到校支援者的角色、任務和意義,也開拓了我們支援教師的空間。共同備課和觀課的目的不光是從技術的層面,去提升教師設計某個教學活動的技巧(instructional effectiveness),而是與他們共同面對一些實際的教學問題,在真切的環境中分析和解決問題,總結經驗,從而提升彼此的實踐智慧(practical wisdom)。從2001年開始,我們借用了社會科學的研究方法和工具,比較有系統地蒐集學生學習的證據,特別是他們在課室的對話和課堂外的習作。通過細緻的分析和詮釋,支援者和教師更能掌握學生的學習需要、學習經歷和成果。這些重要的數據既驗證了我們與教師對教學的一些假設,也啓發了我們對學生學習一些盲點再作探討。這種以「數據爲主導」(data-driven)及以「證據爲本」(evidence-based)的支援方法,不單提升了教師的課程組織及教學技巧,更加強了他們的敏覺力、判斷力、解決問題及面對問題的能力。

爲了讓教師們可以分享這些從實際課堂經驗中建構的教學知識,我們在每年的三、四月都會以「以行求知」爲題舉辦經驗分享會。舉辦分享會的目的不在展示一些學校的「良好實踐」,讓與會者可以直接採用,因爲每間學校的具體情況不同,在甲校行之有效的方法,未必能夠在乙校成功實施。事實上,在一個知識不斷湧現和快速更新的時代,我們不可能再相信光從一些「範本」或「範例」中便可得到知識。只有通過不斷的探索、分析和反思問題,才能在已有的經驗上建構新知,才是真正的掌握知識的鑰匙。因此,我們鼓勵分享經驗的老師們不單是平面地描述或報告某個有效的教學設計和策略,更要深入分析教學過程,從多角度驗證教學數據,懷着批判精神進行探究和反思自己的教學實踐。

或者有人會擔心,坦誠的自我批評,有可能被斷章取義,又或被錯誤理解。因此,教師之間的互相信任、認真開放的態度對於建立專業對談和集體反思的文化至爲重要。有學者[©]認爲這種態度正是來自教師對教育的承擔和道德價值。我們期望小學校本課程發展組舉辦的經驗分享會可以成爲教師開展專業對談的平台,讓這種集體反思的能量,成爲大家改善教學和建構教學知識的動力。

註:

- (1) 例如 Schön, D.A. (1983). The Reflective Practitioner: How Professionals Think in Action.

 New York: Basic Books; Parsons, R., Brown, S.(2002). Teacher as Reflective Practitioner and Action Researcher, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning
- (2) Tsui, A.B.M. (2003). *Understanding Expertise in Teaching: Case Studies of ESL Teachers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- (3) Elliott, J. (2000). Doing Action Research: Doing Practical Philosophy. *Prospero* 6, pp.82-100.

小學校本課程發展組服務簡介

小學校本課程發展組自 1998 年開始到校與教師合作發展校本課程,以主要學習領域(中、英、數、常)或專題作爲切入點,從不同層面促進學校全面發展:

1. 促進校本課程發展(定期到校支援服務)

推動教研文化

藉著共同備課、觀課、課堂教學研究及蒐集學習的顯證,深入探討有效的學 與教策略,從而提升教學效能

發展促進學習的評估策略

- 善用校內「進展性評估」、「總結性評估」以及校外的「全港性系統評估」的 數據,回饋學與教
- 設計多元化的評估模式,分析學生的習作及課業,多方面評估學生的學習進度及成效
- 協助學校建立校本評估政策,落實「促進學習的評估」

照顧學習差異

透過編訂適當的課程、設計多元化學習材料及運用有效的教學策略,照顧學生的學習差異

提升教師專業發展

- 協助學校檢視校本學科專業發展內容,制訂配合專科教學的策略性計劃
- 籌劃全校性的教師發展模式,包括安排教師發展日、校本學科研討工作坊, 推展教學探究

促進中層管理及課程領導的持續發展

- 協助學校制訂中層管理發展策略,培育課程領導人員
- 提供學科課程領導發展計劃,協助此等教職員領導、管理及評鑑學校課程及 教學的轉變

支援範圍	支援重點
中國語文	規劃及落實能力導向的校本中文課程
一个四 四人	● 因應學校需要,發展能力導向的校本中文課程,並兼顧各級
	學習內容「縱」的發展及各單元學習內容「橫」的連繫,設
	計完整連貫的校本教材,以幫助學生奠定良好的語文基礎
	● 運用多元化的學習策略,提升學生讀、寫、聽、說及思維等



能力

- 閱讀節疇: 識字教學法、閱讀策略、提問技巧、圖書教學
- 寫作節疇: 全語文寫作、創意寫作、寫作基礎訓練(審題、 選材、組織結構、記敍、描寫、說明、議論)
- 聆聽範疇: 聆聽技巧,如邊聽邊用圖像或符號記下重點
- 說話範疇:個人說話、小組討論、朗誦及辯論的技巧、粵 音辨析等
- 加強文學學習:兒童文學、小說、戲劇教學、詩歌欣賞 發展跨科協作

按學校需要發展跨科協作,統整學習重點,例如:設計「中」 「常」結合的專題研習

英國語文

發展均衡和連貫的課程

以課業爲本模式設計學習單元,綜合訓練各種技能,並透過多元 化的學習材料和教學方法,策劃跨學習階段的縱向學習進程

推動「從閱讀中學習」的文化

將不同文體及文學素材融入英語課程內,並以閱讀工作坊指導學 牛適切運用各種閱讀技巧及策略,提升學習語文能力

培養學生學習語文的技能和策略

布置生活化的學習情境及歷程,協助學生發展聽、說、讀、寫的 能力(例如:認字識詞、語音辨析、閱讀技巧、故事創作、過程 寫作等)

培養學生的共通能力、價值觀和態度

透過全方位學習、專題研習和語文藝術賞析等活動,營造語言環 境,豐富學生的學習經歷

數學

均衡發展學生的數學能力

- 提升運算及解決問題的能力
- 建構清晰的數學概念
- 分析學生的學習難點,籌劃對應的教學設計及作出課程調適 實踐多元化的教學策略,促進學與教的成效
 - 有效地運用操作活動(例如:量度活動、圖形拼砌)、探究活 動、開放式問題、解答應用題等策略
 - 透過多元化的渠道,蒐集學生學習的顯證

擴闊學生的學習經歷,以發展他們的共通能力

- 透過生活化情境、專題習作及自擬問題等策略,鼓勵學生運 用數學語言表達思考,發展學生的溝通、創意和批判性思考 等能力
- 透過小組解難活動,讓學生從探究和驗證假設中建構數學概念

常識

規劃及落實以探究爲本的校本常識科課程

• 設計及實施主題式課程單元



- 實踐相關的學與教策略,包括探究式學習活動、科學與科技 探究、專題研習及服務學習等
- 配合學校發展情況,協助學校加強校本課程縱向及橫向的連繫

共通能力的發展

通過多樣化的學習活動,發展學生的共通能力,包括批判性 思考能力、創造力及溝通能力等

推動全方位學習

善用各種校內和校外的學習資源(例如:博物館、農場及社區 設施等),讓學生在真實環境中體驗課堂以外的學習經歷

加強與其他學習領域的連繫

透過學習重點的統合,把不同學習領域中相關內容與經驗連繫,使學生在跨學科的環境下進行有效的學習,如發展「中」、「常」的協作課程

規劃多元化的校本評估策略

協助學校規劃常識科的評估策略,透過多元化的評估模式, 以評估學生在知識、共通能力及價值觀和態度各方面的表現

專題研習

- 透過與老師協作,共同規劃及發展常識科或跨學科專題研習
- 加強老師推行專題研習的專業能力
- 透過專題研習發展學生的研習能力(包括蒐集及分析資料的 技能)和其他共通能力(例如:溝通、協作及解難等)
- 協助學校建立專題研習的縱向架構

2. 課程領導學習社群小組會議

我們會因應小組成員的需要,定期舉行會議,共同探討與學校課程發展有關的議題

課程領導 學習社群

- 協助課程統籌主任發揮統籌角色,促進學校整體課程發展
- 協助學校培育更多課程領導,以建立學校發展課程的專業團隊
- 根據學習社群的概念,成立學習小組,探討與學校課程發展 有關的議題

聯絡我們:

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程序表

日期: 二零零八年三月八日(星期六)

時間: 上午八時四十五分至下午十二時十五分

地點: 仁濟醫院靚次伯紀念中學

新界將軍澳毓雅里十號

. h -m			
時間	程序		
8:45 – 9:00	登記		
9:00 – 9:20	#開會辭 教育局 總學校發展主任(小學校本課程發展) 羅鄧艷文博士		
	場地:禮堂		
9:20 – 10:30	第一節分組專題分享場地:參閱附件一		
10:30 - 10:45	休息		
10:45 - 12:15	第二節分組專題分享 場地:參閱附件—		

[#] 請於十五分鐘前入座

第一節專題分享分組一覽表

第一節分組				上午 9:20 - 10:30
學習領域	編號	主題		講者
中文	C01	「從學語文到用語文」— 追 蹤學生中文學習歷程	\$	李淑儀女士(高級學校發展主任) 馬鞍山循道衛理小學老師
中文	C02	初小縱向寫作課程 — 審題與選材	\$ \$ \$	羅綺蘭女士(高級學校發展主任) 陳美華女士 (借調老師) (中華基督教會基慈小學老師) 中華基督教會基慈小學老師
中文	C03	怎麼「改」作文?	\$ \$	許孫安先生(高級學校發展主任) 福德學校老師
英文	E01	Putting thoughts on paper — the what, how and why in process writing	\$	Ms FUNG Ho-kwan, Jeanda (SSDO) Teachers from St Francis' Canossian School
英文	E02	Reading information texts with joy and tears	\$	Ms KWOKWing-ki, Judy(SSDO) Teachers from T.W.G.Hs. LEO Tung-hai Lee Primary School
英文	E03	Opening a treasure chest — experiences in "reading weeks"	\$	Ms CHAN Yeung-ming, Eve (SSDO) Teachers from T.W.G.Hs. Tam Shiu Primary School
數學	M01	數學探究 — 分數分類、擴 分、約分及通分	\$ \$	周偉志先生 (高級學校發展主任) 嘉諾撒聖瑪利學校老師
數學	M02	乘法 — 點祇「唸乘數表」咁 簡單?	\$	陳子陽先生 (高級學校發展主任) 鳳溪第二小學老師
數學	M03	小四學生數學解難能力的培 養	\$	曾倫尊女士 (高級學校發展主任) 天主教柏德學校老師
數學	M04	小數除法的理解	\$ \$	蕭霞萍女士 (高級學校發展主任) 中華基督教會基慧小學(馬灣)老師
常識	GS01	專題研習與「2008年北京奧運」	\$ \$	黎允善先生 (高級學校發展主任) 沙田循道衛理小學老師 聖公會聖米迦勒小學老師
常識	GS02	科學探究日 = 愉快 + 學習	\$ \$ \$	李淑莊女士 (高級學校發展主任) 鐘聲學校老師 將軍澳循道衛理小學老師
常識	GS03	常識科科務發展的路徑	\$	吳木嘉先生 (高級學校發展主任) 天水圍循道衛理小學老師

第二節專題分享分組一覽表

第二節分組			上午 10:45 -下午 12:15	
學習領域	編號	主題		講者
中文	C04	思前想後 — 寫作基礎訓練	<!--</td--><td>黄綺玲女士(高級學校發展主任) 軒尼詩道官立下午小學老師 聖公會聖提摩太小學老師</td>	黄綺玲女士(高級學校發展主任) 軒尼詩道官立下午小學老師 聖公會聖提摩太小學老師
中文	C05	讓興趣帶動學習 — 文學教 學新思維	\$ \$ \$	李淑儀女士(高級學校發展主任)順德聯誼總會何日東小學(上午)老師順德聯誼總會何日東小學(下午)老師
中文	C06	 情感與情節 — 記事文寫作 	\$\$	羅綺蘭女士 (高級學校發展主任) 聖公會置富始南小學老師
中文	C07	「以問促思」— 中文科高階 思維的拓展	\$\$	梁淑群博士 (高級學校發展主任) 聖文德天主教小學老師
英文	E04	Enhancing competencies, broadening minds — how assessment supports learning	\$ \$	Ms FUNG Ho-kwan, Jeanda (SSDO) Teachers from SKH St Peter's Primary School (AM,PM)
英文	E05	Poetry writing and appreciation in action	\$	Ms WONG Sau-yim, Josephine (SSDO) Teachers from Pat Heung Central Primary School
英文	E06	Write right — rubrics as criterion-referenced learning tools	\$ \$	Dr TSE Kwok-keung, Ernest (SSDO) Teachers from Lok Wah Catholic Primary School
英文	E07	Can junior primary students go beyond sentence writing in English?	\$ \$	Ms WONG Kit-mei, Gladys (SSDO) Teachers from SKH Lui Ming Choi Memorial Primary School
數學	M05	數學學習難點對數學教學的 啓示 — 分數與四邊形的特 性	\$ \$	吳沛榮先生 (高級學校發展主任) 天主教善導小學老師

第二節分組				上午 10:45 -下午 12:15
學習領域	編號	主題		講者
			\$	周偉志先生 (高級學校發展主任)
		 「捨易取難」? — 小五面積	\$	文美玉女士 (借調老師)
數學	M06	括勿以難」: 八五回傾 教學的另類嘗試		(香海正覺蓮社佛教正慧小學老師)
		教学的力與首的 	\$	北角官立小學老師
			\$	聖公會奉基小學老師
數學	M07	初小學解題 — 認真審題、提	\$	李潤強先生 (高級學校發展主任)
数字	NIO /	升解題能力	\$	秀明小學老師
數學		從「量度」活動看學生學習	\$	陳影菲女士 (高級學校發展主任)
	M08		\$	黃健英女士(借調老師)
数字 	IVIOO			(馬頭涌官立小學老師)
				香港南區官立小學老師
	GS02	科學探究日 = 愉快 + 學習	\$	李淑莊女士 (高級學校發展主任)
常識			\$	鐘聲學校老師
			\$	將軍澳循道衛理小學老師
		常識科多元化評估的實踐	\$	黎允善先生 (高級學校發展主任)
常識	GS04		\$	中華基督教會拔臣小學老師
				聖公會聖米迦勒小學老師
	GS05	透過專題研習建構「能力爲本」的縱向課程	\$	余忠權先生 (高級學校發展主任)
常識				香港九龍塘基督教中華宣道會台山
				陳元喜小學老師
常識	GS06	以博物館活化學生學習	\$	吳木嘉先生 (高級學校發展主任)
				中華基督教會基道小學(九龍城)老
त्म सम्				師
			\$	香港浸信會聯會小學老師

分組內容簡介

中文學習領域

C01 「從學語文到用語文」— 追蹤學生中文學習歷程

一個小六學生在畢業時的語文能力應達至怎樣的水平?

教育改革的願景是希望培養我們的新一代能夠「學會學習」,成爲樂 觀積極、追求卓越的終身學習者。學校的語文教師非常認同這理念, 更深信小學教育是個人成長重要的起步點。爲此,教師特別爲自己的 畢業學生準備一份重要的升中禮物:裝備他們成爲一群能「用語文學 語文」,喜歡學習及具反思能力的學習者,爲未來的學習打好基礎。

參考中文新課程對第二學習階段課程設計的建議,學校從發展學生語 文能力及學習策略出發設計校本中文課程。三年來,學生在學習過程 中掌握了不少有效的讀寫策略。例如在閱讀方面,學會運用不同方法 作閱讀預測,能採用圖示及自擬問題等方式提取及綜合篇章重要信 息。寫作方面除學會不同文體圖式外,亦掌握不同的發展及組織寫作 思維的策略。學生通過做預習、單元檢討及活動準備,有很多機會發 展獨立學習的能力及熟習有關技能。至於有趣及具挑戰性合作學習活 動更培養出他們學習語文的興趣及溝通協作的能力。從課堂觀察及學 生的作品均顯示他們已發展了基本的語文能力,可以運用所學的策略 作進一步的學習。

小六畢業前,在教師的引導下,學生嘗試將自己一年的學習成果及反 思整理成學習歷程檔案,這份訓練學生反思能力的特別習作,最終成 爲同學間流傳的一本另類「畢業紀念冊」。從學生在檔案上的自我表 現分析及學習感想所見,同學學習態度認真,分析有理,同儕間能互 相鼓勵,令教師深感欣慰。

在設計教學的過程中,由於目標明確,教師更能擺脫教科書設計的框架,針對本校學生的學習需要及步伐,重編教學進度,靈活選取可用的教材及設計校本活動,實踐了「以學生爲中心」,「用教材而非教教材」的教學理念。

從嘗試摸索到整理檢討,教師本身對校本課程設計、教學方法、教學 評估以至同儕協作都有很多反思。在本節中,他們將與同工一同分享 不同時期的教學設計及學生作品,以及三年教學實踐的心路歷程。 講者

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語言 粤語

C02 初小縱向寫作課程 — 審題與選材

考試及評核局在 2007 全港性系統評估報告指出,「學生因審題不慎而導致不切題或內容有疏漏的情況時有出現」,更建議「在第一學習階段中,宜加強學生審題的技巧」。

以寫作教學來說,不論是命題寫作或是情境寫作,題目中的字詞起了關鍵性的作用。學生若能掌握關鍵詞,就能明白題目的要求,具備了審題能力。學生掌握了題目的要求後,繼而是立意與選材的過程。在此過程中,學生要從生活中選取合適的關鍵性素材,如果未能掌握審題能力,便會將腦內的所有片段全都寫在文章,出現文不對題,詳略不宜的情況。

中華基督教會基慈小學將上述的審題及選材能力定爲校本課程的優化目標,並在推展新課程的共同備課會中作出焦點式的研教及研學。老師更在初小階段,結合讀、寫及說的能力發展,建立寫作縱向課程,無論是續寫句子、看圖寫作、補段成篇,又或是短文寫作,都滲入審題與選材的學與教活動。是次的主題會就學校處理這個學習難點中的課程內容、教學活動以及課堂訓練作出分享及研討,當中還會展示如何善用寫作評講課,達到提升初小學生比較、分析作品的選材能力。

講者

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語言 粤語



C03 怎麽「改」作文?

在 2003 至 2007 這數年間,福德學校的教師在寫作教學方面嘗試引進各種改變,推行了「創意寫作」、「重點批改」、「修改病句」、「讀寫結合」及「以評促寫」,希望可以提高學生的寫作表現。是次分享會的主要目的是分享教師們在這數年間的改革經驗及他們事後所作的反思。分享會目的並不在於介紹成功經驗或教學策略,而是希望藉此引起大家對寫作教學重新思考,或者提出一些問題進行更深層次的討論。

在進行寫作改革前的一段日子裏,福德學校的教師發覺學生的寫作表 現並不理想,學生對作文不感興趣,上作文課態度散漫,所寫文章內 容貧乏,字數很少,相對於閱讀能力,他們的表現實在令人擔心。為 此,學校曾經於 2002 年邀請一些專家協助發展了個別的寫作教學單 元。經實踐後,發覺頗具成效,因此學校於 2003 年正式申請校本課 程發展支援計劃,希望在寫作教學方面進行較全面的改革。

面對學生寫作動機薄弱的問題,教師們的分析結果是以往「命題寫作」 局限太大,學生未必能夠寫一些自己喜歡或熟識的事物,因此對寫作 興趣不高,表現自然不如理想。當時,本港一些語文教學專家大力推 動「創意寫作」和「全語文寫作」。為此,學校在2003年也開始推行 「創意寫作」,改變傳統的命題方式,改用一些較為開放的題目或子 母題,讓學生的寫作內容可以有更大的空間。

其次,教師們在批改學生作文方面也作了一些改革,他們引進了「重點批改」法。教師在批改學生的作文時,不再鉅細無遺地指出學生的錯誤,而是針對每一次作文的訓練重點(每次寫作約有三個)作批改,與重點無關的錯誤,教師會暫緩處理。對於學生的錯誤,教師盡量少改動,而嘗試用問題或其他提示,讓學生知道自己所犯的錯誤。

此外,教師們也改用「星星」代替傳統的寫作評分來評估學生的表現 (三顆星星表示出色、兩顆星星表示合格、一顆星星表示未如理想)。 這些改革的基本理念是,鉅細無遺地指出學生的錯誤會令學生產生強 烈的挫敗感,這可能會摧毀學生的信心和興趣,令他們害怕寫作、討 厭寫作。

在構思上述改革時,教師們還有一個假設,由於批改作文時不必將所有錯誤都指出,批改的時間可望節省。然而,經過實踐,他們發覺改革後的批改模式不但不能節省時間,反而會花費更多的時間。因爲教師在批改作文時需要判斷學生的錯誤是否屬於是次寫作的訓練重點,同時,教師又要用問題或提示指導學生發現自己的錯誤,這比較以往的批改需要更多的時間。因爲這個緣故,學校的寫作進度也受到

影響,由原有的每個學期十篇作文,修訂爲七篇。

對於批改後謄文的做法,教師們也有不同的想法。經過多年的實踐和觀察,大家都認爲謄文對提升學生的寫作能力作用不大,因爲絕大部分的學生都是「搬字過紙」,對教師批改甚少關注,也不會有特別的跟進。因此,教師以「修改病句」取代機械式的謄文。教師從學生的作文中選出若干個有語誤的句子編製成工作紙,在評講課時利用實物投影器,與學生進行分析、討論及修改。修改病句的形式包括課堂上的集體及小組訂正,以及課後以家課形式進行的個人訂正。

經過實踐和檢討,教師發覺學生漸漸培養了修改句子的能力,雖然他的作文仍然有病句,但數量已經減少。同時,學生對語法的認識也比以前豐富,因爲教師在分析和討論語誤時已將有關的語法知識滲透於其中。然而,教師卻發覺「修改病句」經過若干年的實踐,對提升一些能力較高的學生效用不大,因爲學生的寫作問題並不局限於句子層面,而是涉及整篇文章的立意及謀篇布局。這便需要更進深入的考慮。

教師開始意識到寫作的問題不可能單憑寫作教學的改革而得到解決。因此由 2004 年開始,學校便嘗試以「讀寫結合」的模式發展語文科課程。學生的寫作不再獨立於讀文教學,而是緊緊地結合在一起。教師在教授課文時,除了注意文章的內容理解和主題深究外,還會著重分析其結構組織和寫作手法,然後要求學生寫作同類的文章,及應用所學的組織和寫作技巧。這種「範文引路,讀寫結合」的策略,對提升學生的寫作表現,的確具有一定的成效。

及至 2006 的學年,學校的寫作教學受到「全港性系統評估」(簡稱系統評估)的影響,再次進行改革。系統評估以「內容」、「結構」、「文句」、「用詞」、「錯別字」及「標點」六個評審準則評定學生的寫作能力。因此,校方亦作出配合,改以這六個評審準則評定學生的作文。根據考評局的資料及學校內部測考的結果,本校學生在「內容」和「結構」的表現均未如理想,因此,教師們針對上述兩個範疇,進行了改革,包括加強審題及組織段落的訓練,業已取得初步的成果。

總的來說,福德學校的「寫作教學之旅」,雖然開始的時候便有了明確的目的地,但在旅程中卻不斷因應主觀及客觀條件的變化而採用不同的「交通工具」,我們不知道這些「交通工具」最終能否帶領我們到達目的地,還是還有其他更有效的方法,但我們抱著靈活開放的態度,小心觀察沿途的「景物」,並不時留意自己的進程,我們是有信心可以到達目的地的。

講者

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語言 粤語

C04 思前想後 — 寫作基礎訓練

教師批改學生作文時,會發現離題、不分段或分段不當、文句欠通順、 多錯別字等問題。據教師瞭解,一般學生在寫作前均沒有仔細構思, 多是邊想邊寫,於是便出現很多毛病。而且,他們在草擬了寫作文稿 後,便視爲定稿,少有檢視和修改,又或是沒有能力修改。那麼我們 可以怎樣改善學生這些作文通病呢?我們可以從學生寫作的思維過 程去探討這問題。

謝錫金(1984)及謝錫金、林守純(1992)的研究總結了學生的寫作 思維過程。影響學生寫作思維過程的因素有三大項:環境因素、內在 因素及操作因素。操作因素就是整個寫作思維過程內的每個步驟,包 括:寫前構思、設計、寫作以及回顧與修訂。

基於此,我們與聖公會聖提摩太小學和軒尼詩道官立下午小學在寫作前和寫作後嘗試了一些優化教學計劃,希望能改善學生以上的寫作問題。

聖公會聖提摩太小學教師主要分享在四年級嘗試了的一系列寫前構 思和設計的指導,包括:(1) 教導學生審題的策略,以避免離題;(2) 教 導學生以腦圖的方法提取資料,以增加寫作內容;(3) 教導學生對應 題目選材及分配詳略,使內容更貼題;(4) 教導學生擬寫大綱及分段, 使能有條理地組織材料。

軒尼詩道官立下午小學老師則主要分享寫作後回顧與修訂的計劃。在 學生完成初稿後,教師會進行評講及讓學生互改,希望學生從中學習 同學寫作的優點,避免犯他們的毛病,並能提高自己對文字的敏覺力 和批判力。他們去年度作了初步嘗試,本年度便在三年級至六年級全 面推行。

我們通過觀察和課業分析,發現兩所學校的寫作計劃初步已見成效。 例如:部分學生已能自動自覺圈出題目的關鍵詞;表現較佳的學生開 始懂得自行修改同學的作品,就算平日表現稍遜的學生,亦能在老師 的帶領下開始嘗試修改同學作品中的錯字及用詞。同時,由於學生知 道自己每一篇作文都有不同讀者閱讀,所以都寫作得比以前用心。

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講者

黃綺玲女士高級學校發展主任黎月英老師軒尼詩道官立下午小學許佩玉老師軒尼詩道官立下午小學羅理瑩老師軒尼詩道官立下午小學毛倩華老師聖公會聖提摩太小學就必求老師聖公會聖提摩太小學全計學表別全計學

語言 粵語

C05 讓興趣帶動學習-文學教學新思維

加強文學學習是小學中文新課程改革重要的一環。事實上,在語文學習的材料當中,存有不少既能提升學生語文能力,又能讓學生學習中華文化,培養品德及發展思維能力的文學佳作。

文學閱讀著重個人的體驗。如何吸引學生主動學習?如何讓學生對作品的內容產生感悟,從而作人格的薰陶?處理文學教材和語文教材有何不同?以上都是目前小學教師在處理文學作品的教學時腦海裡常常出現的問題。

參考學者們的意見:讀者接受文學,主要始於讀者閱讀心理圖式所形成的閱讀期待視野,例如對文本體裁或類型的期待、文本展現的形象的期待,以至切合自已主題思想的期待。因爲有閱讀期待視野,讀者成了接受的主體,才會扮演積極的、主動的、創造性的角色。至於閱讀期待視野的構成,主要集中在能力和興趣兩方面。

由於前備知識及經驗所限,兒童的閱讀期待視野包含更多興趣成份。 他們對文學的理解,主要通過情感上與作品結合,閱讀時往往訴諸感 覺。另外兒童接受文學,往往抱有「玩」的態度,追求快樂體驗。 針對低小學生學習文學的特性和需要,教師在設計文學單元教學時,



一方面從興趣出發,靈活選材,組織有趣的教學活動:如美讀、繪畫、唱歌等,引領學生從做中學、從遊戲中感受文學之美;另方面亦讓學生通過欣賞作品,學好語文及認識中華文化,豐富學生的文學知識, 爲未來的學習打好基礎。

兩所學校的教師會在本節和大家分享他們的教學設計及教學反思。

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語言 粤語

C06 情感與情節 — 記事文寫作

老師往往會發現學生在初小階段雖已掌握記敍事物的基本能力,亦能簡單地描述自己的感受;然而,當要學習第二階段記事能力中需就事件抒發深刻的感受時,就較難突破以往的水平,形成無論在創作記事文或日記、週記等文章時,會常出現「流水賬式」的寫作問題。

由寫作能力的進階指標來看,高小的寫作教學要針對圍繞文章的中心 思想作情節的挑選及提煉。以學習角度來說,學生須爲文章中確立自 己的寫作意圖或思想情感,亦即是「立意」。學生還以「立意」過程 去導引跟後的情節鋪排及修辭上的表達技巧。

爲此,聖公會置富始南小學在高小的共同備課會中,就「立意」及情

節的能力發展作仔細的討論及按照學生的進度重整寫作活動。他們會 將學校以情感記事爲主線的校本中文科課程設計作詳盡的分享,展示 如何從學習單元內的教學內容編置、學習材料的活用、教與學流程中 的讀寫聽說結合,以至合作學習模式的運用,去改善學生「中心欠明 確,篇章卻冗長」的毛病,達致提升學生「意在筆先」及利用「情節」 帶出文章中心思想的以事抒情能力。

講者

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語言 粤語

C07 「以問促思」— 中文科高階思維的拓展

不少校外評核報告均指出:普遍教師課堂上未能善用提問技巧發展學生的高層次思維,以落實溝通、批判性思考及創造等共通能力的培養。至於 2006 年實施的中文新課程,除了強調訓練學生讀寫聽說的語文能力以外,同時也期望發展學生的高層次思維。由於一般中文教科書課後練習的提問,多是認知記憶性的問題,對事物從事評斷性或批判性的問題,則比較少。爲此,聖文德天主教小學的中文科教師期望自行設計一個高小校本課程,透過讀寫聽說的訓練,培養學生不同層級的思維能力,從而提升學生的探究精神及發展他們的高層次思維、批判性思考及創造等共通能力。

要發展學生的高層次思維,可以藉著「提問」來刺激學生去思考。事實上,「提問」不單是教師的教學技巧,也是教改所強調「培養學生探究精神及訓練學生基本能力」的有效工具。閱讀教學方面,該校的教學設計採用了「以問促思」的策略,透過不同層次的提問技巧(如複述、解釋、重整、伸展、評鑑及創新等),從而促進學生對文章不同層次的思考。此外,藉著多元化的學習活動 — 課前預習、課堂上教師不同層次的提問、培養學生善於發現問題、鼓勵學生自設問題互相提問、分組討論、匯報、寫作練習以及撰寫課後反思等,學生的學習興趣明顯較前提高,對課堂的投入感也大大加強了。教師在課堂上佈置了大量的學習活動讓學生參與,讓他們成爲課堂的主人。教師的角色由講授者轉變爲促進學生自主學習的啓導者;教師不再全盤肩負知識傳授的責任,而是交由學生自己去發現及探求,教師只從旁支援和協助。



提問策略方面,教師可利用以下的原則,設計訓練創意思維能力的提 問:例舉、比較、替代、可能、結合、六何法、類推、改編、改裝、擴 大、擴張、修改、改用途、消除、縮小、重新安排等提問策略,從而 鼓勵學生從多角度去思考。

透過不同層次的提問,學生的思維層次不但被激發,他們的閱讀深度 也得以開拓;而學生在協作學習、彼此觀摩、同儕互評下,更能建構 知識及展示能力,因而促進課堂的互動及照顧學生的學習差異。整體 而言,透過多元化的提問及學習活動,學生的思維及讀寫聽說等方面 的能力也得以提升。

雖然提問創造性的問題能有助發展學生的高層次思維,但亦不能憑空 發展,仍須以認知、記憶性問題爲基礎,作爲準備;此外,推論性及 批判性問題亦不可少,彼此相輔相成,而後創意性問題始可發揮高度 效能。一般而言,記憶性問題爲先,創造性問題在其他各類問題之後。 這樣的設計可以做到由易到難,由較低認知層次往較高認知層次的方 向發展。

此外,培養學生高層次思維,我們在教學上還需要作出一些配合,例 如:支持並鼓勵學生天馬行空的想法和回答;接納學生的錯誤和過失; 照顧學生的個別差異;允許學生有足夠的時間思考;促進師生間、同 學間相互尊重和接納的氣氛;重視學生所提出的意見,不立刻下判斷。 等,也是創造性思維教學的原則。

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語言 粵語

英文學習領域

E01 Putting thoughts on paper – the what, how and why in process writing

Many students are struggling with writing and may become afraid to write for fear of failure. This fear is often genuine because they may have limited expressions, cannot organize their thoughts, are afraid to spell words incorrectly, have trouble with syntax, do not know how sentences go together, or have trouble retrieving vocabulary. Some students may have never been taught the necessary steps to begin or complete the writing process. Writing calls on active working memory and the ability to keep a series of steps in mind and execute them at the same time. It is a juggling act of ideas, vocabulary, mechanics, letter formation, spacing, spelling, and organization — all are difficult for students with little confidence in writing.

Teachers at St Francis' Canossian School found that some of their students did not write with confidence. Students followed very closely the writing frames and answered the guiding questions faithfully when writing their composition. The products were very similar in content and presentations. The prime purpose of writing for students was to complete a piece of class work or homework. The highly structured guided writing experiences put constraint on students' writing development. In order to enhance students' writing proficiency and meet the changing requirements in writing at system level, teachers searched for alternatives to guided writing. They adopted process writing.

What matters most to the teachers at St Francis' Canossian School at the start of their shift to the new teaching approach is how to incorporate process-writing skills into the writing process. As the new approach was different from their conventional practice in using structured guided questions to help students write, teachers needed to lead students through a series of steps – brainstorming, drafting, revising and publishing. They also needed to take into consideration that process writing focus on allowing students – especially young learners - to write with plenty of room for error. Standard correction began slowly, and children were encouraged to communicate through writing regardless of language accuracy. Teacher intervention and peer feedback would be captured to



illustrate how students improved during the process.

As far as peer feedback in process writing at St Francis' Canossian School is concerned, students received feedback from their peers as well as from the teacher. This allowed them to have a deeper reflection on their own writing. They were more able to monitor the quality of their own work when they commented on the work of others. Yet, teachers found that their feedback would not necessarily help students learn better or produce better work. Students did not often treat teacher feedback seriously and no action for improvement was taken. Though some students did not understand the feedback they received, they seldom initiated to ask their teachers for clarifications or explanation. On recognizing the gap, teachers invited students to respond to their feedback. This practice ensured that the feedback was received, attended to, and acted on. It also helped to promote interaction between students and teachers and enhance the feedback process.

During the course of development, teachers doubted whether or not the new approach would work for all; whether the old approach still had its benefits for some of the students, whether there was the need to integrate the old and the new practices; and whether they could find time for process writing in the tight teaching schedule. In this session, teachers will share with the audience their insights and experiences on how they used the process writing approach to enhance students' writing proficiency, and how the new practice impacted on their teaching and student learning.

Speakers

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Language English

E02 Reading information texts with joy and tears

What do teachers think about information texts?

Generally speaking, teachers agree that text types make up a significant part in the English Curriculum Guide (2004). According to the Curriculum Guide (p. 17), students need to learn six categories of text types. They are narrative texts, information texts, exchanges, procedural texts, explanatory texts and persuasive texts.

Information texts are a broad and general category. They share the common purpose of imparting information. However, when compared with other text types, most teachers found that information texts were more difficult to handle. Unlike cards, notes, messages, letters, postcards and emails in exchanges which share similar format and text features like date, salutation, complimentary closure, writer's signature, information texts seldom share common features and format. Unlike directions and instructions in procedural texts where imperatives like turn left, add some salt are widely used, information texts share minimal common language structures. Another difficulty is the overlapping nature among various text types. For example, posters, which are currently categorized under persuasive texts in the Curriculum Guide, can be placed under information texts as well.

Disregarding the complexity of information texts, most textbook writers give each text type more or less the same exposure. Most teachers acknowledged textbooks' deficiencies and made appropriate supplements in different ways. Some teachers introduced non-narrative texts into the Reading Workshops, while some introduced supplementary exercises that consisted of a bewildering variety of texts into the GE Program.

School Context: Our students needed more than that in the textbooks

Teachers at T.W.G.Hs. Leo Tung-hai Lee Primary School recognized that their students did not have much chance to come across information texts in the community or at home, and what was available in the textbooks was insufficient. To address the insufficiency, teachers chose information texts purposefully for the Reading Workshops and introduced supplementary exercises into daily teaching. Having done that, teachers gradually realized that their repertoire of teaching non-narrative texts was not enough.



Puzzlement of teachers: Why didn't we enjoy teaching information texts?

The teachers were well familiar with various teaching strategies like storytelling, reading aloud and shared reading. These instructional strategies worked very well with narrative texts. However, when it came to the teaching of non-narrative texts, these strategies seemed rather inappropriate.

On one occasion, the teachers learned about KWL. It is an instructional strategy for teaching information texts. The letters KWL are an acronym for "what we know", "what we want to know", and "what we learned". The teachers decided to give it a try. This strategy worked well. But on reflection, it worked well only with high achievers. Asking average students to tell what they wanted to know in English proved to be a bit demanding.

What were the difficulties?

This "half-success half-failure" experience drove the panel heads to re-think about other possible strategies. Before moving on, they decided to conceptualize their previous experience. They identified two basic problems teachers and students faced when teaching and learning information texts. These problems included (i) unfamiliar text types and (ii) new vocabulary.

(i) Unfamiliar text types

Teachers found that students simply did not have a solid idea of each genre. Students could not tell crossword puzzles from a play. They thought crossword puzzles were plays because they could play them. They identified cartoons as stories because they recognized the overlapping nature of cartoons and stories (both cartoons and stories have storylines) but failed to notice the distinctive feature of cartoons (more ideas were expressed in pictures rather than in words).

Nonetheless, even after students learned to identify the text features and text types, they tended to forget quickly. One good reason is that they do not have such knowledge in their first language. This is understandable as the focus of Chinese teaching is more on ideas than on text features or text types. Given such background and the "exotic" nature of some text types

(e.g. program of speech day, letter to parents, invitation card); the panel heads believed that they needed more than just instructional strategies to tackle this issue.

The panel heads decided to devise a regular self-learning activity to increase students' exposure to various text types. They started with P.5 students. The teachers collected a variety of authentic reading matter (usually bilingual in nature) and designed follow-up worksheets (mainly focus on text features) to aid students' comprehension and to increase their awareness. Students checked their answers and circulated the materials among themselves.

(ii) Unfamiliar vocabulary

One thorny problem the teachers faced was that information texts usually involve a lot of unfamiliar vocabulary. Some vocabularies or expressions are text-specific. For example, "on sale, buy one get one free" go with advertisements, "narrator, scene" go with plays, "ticket, event, venue, fee, information" go with posters/leaflets. Some expressions like "If interested... If you have any questions, please contact..." or "tickets available at the General Office" appear frequently in certain type of genres. Since most of their students did not have parental support in learning, teachers believed that they needed to teach this kind of vocabulary explicitly. They needed to recycle them in lessons and use innovative ways to encourage their students to learn.

The panel members had lots of ideas for teaching vocabulary, this included strategies like picture cards, realia, elaboration and word webs. However, they were puzzled when it came to contextual issues like integrating it with other reading skills, catering for learner diversity, and promoting student-centered teaching. Teachers worried that if they focused too much on word explanation, they would turn themselves into a "walking dictionary". To explore this topic further, teachers finally decided to make 'teaching information texts' the focus of their peer observation.

To start with, teachers of the same level selected suitable information texts and co-planned the lessons. They identified teaching focus and devised follow-up activities. Since students' learning difficulty was expected to be



vocabulary-related, teachers made extra preparation to tackle this issue. After observing one another's lesson, teachers then conceptualized their experiences and conducted an in-house sharing.

What to expect in the sharing session?

The teachers will share with the audience their reflections on the first loop learning (i.e. KWL instructional strategy). They will then proceed to their 'second loop learning' (Kember & Kelly, 1993). The focus will be on how the self-learning activity ran in class, how they handled unfamiliar vocabulary in information texts, and how they assessed students learning in the lessons. Most importantly, the teachers are going to share their reflections on modular planning and integration, the balance between teaching skills and knowledge, and the joy and tears they found in teaching information texts.

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Language English

E03 Opening a treasure chest—experiences in "reading weeks"

T.W.G.Hs. Tam Shiu Primary School has incorporated English readers into the curriculum for many years. Yet teachers often met looks of incomprehension in classrooms. The impact of the situation has been getting more intense as the school is facing shrinking student population. Grouping students of very mixed abilities into a class has been an unavoidable decision. Facing the challenge, the teachers attempted different curriculum planning and pedagogies to stimulate these students' interests in reading and enhance their understanding of different readers. Over the years, the school progressed from treating readers as a curriculum option which teachers could leave aside when there was too much to cover for assessments; from scheduling readers in reading cycles which students could only get a slight flavour of a reader in once-a-week lessons, meaning that it might take almost one month to finish a reader; to finally settling on reading weeks which provide a sustained favourable atmosphere for reading, instant feedback on students' comprehension, focused teaching and learning of reading skills, and appropriate language knowledge for students at different levels of language proficiency.

The reading weeks have a prime goal to engage students of different abilities in reading. Breaking away from the convention of providing graded worksheets to cater for learner diversity and drawing on the premise that intelligence is multiple rather than singular (Gardner, 1984), teachers were of the opinion that integrating multiple multi-sensory learning tasks to cater for different learning styles could be another way out.

With reference to the proposition that students can learn more effectively when they are taught with methods and approaches responsive to their perceptual strengths (Dunn, 1990), teachers collaborated to design tasks matching students' auditory, visual, tactile and kinaesthetic learning style preferences. They found that the developmental role-play tasks and rapping activities could involve both low-achieving and high-achieving students who needed active whole-body movement and real-life experience. Engaging students in discussion tasks of self-initiating questions on readers shed light on auditory and visual learners' differentiated understanding. Such tasks were teachers' important assets for giving students immediate and necessary feedback for deeper comprehension. The combination of writing and authentic experience and



using diagrams to trace development of plots for presentations were other student-centred activities. Teachers found that the situational interest (Guthrie, Wigfield, Humenick, Perencevich, Taboada and Barbosa, 2006) generated from the stimulating multi-sensory tasks in conjunction with guided reading motivated a wider range of learners to process text in a deeper way.

Teachers also reflected that scaffolding the multiple multi-sensory tasks at progressive levels of difficulties may be just as helpful to accommodate individual differences. A simple role-playing task could be developed into various tiers beginning with a whole-class reading aloud activity focusing on word-level language understanding to a small group role-playing activity targeting at reading with appropriate feelings and intonation at text level. Students could pick up a new rapping task with teachers' guidance from reading aloud slowly to rapping rhythmically and briskly; from understanding the text to interacting with the text and from attending to language accuracy to fluency. Meticulous scaffolding in the reading weeks provides students with opportunities to find their favourite gem embedded in readers according to their interest.

In this session, the teachers are going to share with participants their curriculum planning and reflection on the teaching of readers with elaboration on why they opted for reading weeks after gauging the strengths and weaknesses of different modes of reader instruction. Strategies of designing tasks and worksheets in reading weeks to match the perceptual strength of different students will be shared and discussed. Classroom videos and students' work will be shown to the participants to illustrate different tasks of the reading week. Audience may be invited to rap along in the session to experience how students learn through multi-sensory ways.

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Speakers	
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Language	English

E04 Enhancing competencies, broadening minds - how assessment supports learning

We are all aware of the influence assessment has on the learning and teaching process. Assessment impacts on what learning contents our students focus on, their approaches to learning, and their study patterns of when and how they revise those contents. What students do in the classroom and in their home assignments, how they prepare for dictations/tests and examinations, and how they perceive or follow up on the results of the tests and examinations, have profound impact on them as learners. Students receive feedback teachers give them through assessment and this helps them to move onto the next step of learning. Therefore, the assessment design needs to be undertaken carefully to maximize the positive impact of assessment on students.

Seeing that assessment has such a powerful backwash effect on student learning, teachers at SKH St Peter's Primary School re-examined and reflected on their practices and views towards assessment in their English KLA curriculum. They identified some of the challenges they faced in the school that carries a rather long history: the traditions of the school; the practice and culture of marking among teachers; the multiple demands of assessment itself; the issues of mark/grade distribution and standards; and the ways in providing feedback to large classes and managing the logistics of individual assessments. To the teachers, the challenge is that assessment is about doing several things at a time (Ramsden, 2003). It is about learning and at the same time it is about grading. It is about summarizing students' achievements and at the same time about teaching them better. It is talking about criterion referencing but invoking comparisons between individuals. It reflects what students can do now and what they might be able to do in the future.

Bearing the multiple demands of assessment in mind, teachers dealt with



these challenges by making sense of the data and evidence emerged from TSAs, internal assessments, collaborative lesson planning meetings, and whole panel discussions. They began to try out new ways of marking students' work and gradually developed their own scoring criteria on writing. They made good attempt in using new means of giving timely feedback to their students. The initial feedback and discussion focused on ideas rather than on marks was provided at a time when the ideas were still fresh in students' minds. Students received feedback from their peers and teacher during group discussion. Seeing and critiquing other's work heightened their awareness of standards required and helped develop their ability to evaluate their own work. Student gained feedback from a different perspective other than just from the teacher, thus allowing them to have a deeper reflection on their own writing. They became more able to monitor the quality of their own work when they were given opportunities to comment on the works of others. The provision of peer feedback also required students to come to a clearer understanding of standards and criteria as they prepared their comments for their fellow classmates.

In this sharing session, authentic curriculum materials and assessment papers will be shown to illustrate the connection and coherency between formative and summative assessments. Student work and learning episodes will be examined and discussed to help illustrate the assessment-feedback loop. This session aims to prompt reflection in the audience on the connection between learning, teaching and assessment, and to work on practical ways of implementing Assessment for Learning in the English language.

Speakers

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Language English

E05 Poetry writing and appreciation in action

How to help struggling and reluctant pupils to find success and acceptance in writing and speaking is always a teacher's great concern. Using activities that offer pleasurable learning and an awareness to language development can be an entry point. Research findings (Oczkus, Baura, Murray and Berry, 2006) indicate how poems and rhymes help pupils learn to appreciate the sound, words and patterns of the English Language. Writing short pieces such as poems and rhymes using words that students liked or knew does help struggling pupils write with increased confidence. Such a practice also encourages able pupils to experiment with language, thus enhancing their creativity. With such an idea in mind, the P4 English language teachers of Pat Heung Central Primary School explored using simple poems to stimulate their pupils to read and write. They attempted to find out if their pupils could improve in these two areas through structured learning procedures.

Poetry writing and appreciation was, therefore, integrated into the learning modules. In the first stage, pupils were introduced some shape poems about animals for recitation. They were guided to observe the use of adjectives for an accurate description. They learned to clap the rhythm and do the actions while reciting. Then the reading texts in the textbook and small readers were used to provide pupils with the necessary language knowledge such as nouns, adjectives and verbs for describing animals. Scaffold materials and activities were used to support pupils to create a three-lined poem in the structure of:

Noun

Adjective (and) adjective

Action

The pupils learned to discriminate these three elements in a shape poem. Then the teachers introduced the shape poem in the structure of:

Adjective, adjective, noun

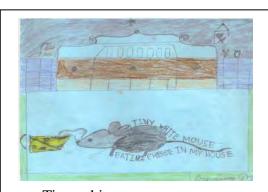
Action

Following this structure when creating their shape poems, pupils learned how details were built up with the use of appropriate adjectives and verbs to add power. Pupils' work indicated that they managed to describe the characteristics of animals as in the following samples:





Strong, powerful elephant Playing with water in the river.



Tiny, white mouse Eating cheese in the house.

Their poems were then recited in class and posted up for sharing.

In the next stage, the teachers decided to add more details and depth to their poetry teaching. They encouraged the pupils to move from word-level to sentence level poem writing. The application of language forms, phonics and writing skills was attempted. With teacher guidance, the pupils were provided input of a target language structure and a list of rhyming words. The pupils attempted to create their simple poems on the basis of a structured framework that allowed them to express their feelings, ideas and experiences with greater confidence. They enjoyed reciting their own poems in class. It was found that most of the pupils could read, spell and use words like 'enormous', 'powerful', 'terrible', 'wonderful', 'fantastic' etc. accurately. They were able to beat the rhythm correctly and voice out the rhyming words when reading aloud the poems. Poems composed by pupils were compiled into poem books (e.g. Animal Poems, Food Poems, Beautiful Places) for sharing. Their work was introduced to other class levels as well.

It was also found that poetry writing helped to improve the pupils' ability

in writing. Pupils' writing tasks throughout the rest of the school term showed that they could use varied sentence structures and vivid descriptions to talk about people and things. The struggling pupils, in particular, showed their improvement and effort in both writing and reading aloud as observed in their performance. Such kinds of learning activities were also shared with other teachers in the school. Poetry writing and appreciation has become one of the learning foci in the school-based curriculum.

In this sharing session, teachers from Pat Heung Central Primary School will share with the audience how they helped pupils comprehend simple poems, the strategies to teach poetry writing and poems recitation, and the ways to develop pupils' semantic, syntactic and graphophonic knowledge and skills. Audience will be invited to interact with the presenters in poem recitation.

Reference:

Oczkus, L., Baura, G., Murray, K. & Berry, K. (2006). Using the love of "poitchry" to improve primary students' writing. *The Reading Teacher. Vol.* 59, No. 5, pp 475-479. Heinemann.

Speakers

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Language English

E06 Write right — rubrics as criterion-referenced learning tools

Writing is clearly a complex, multifaceted process requiring the ability to manipulate many sub-skills simultaneously (Evans 2001). Teachers at Lok Wah Catholic Primary School are aware of the inadequacies in the writing of their students. They found that students generally fell short of ideas in their writing. There was evidence of attempt by students to respond to the prompt but the writing focus was not consistently sustained. Only a few of them were able to provide relevant ideas with supporting details. Why do students always write something short of their expectations? How can



they help students to write right?

Research findings indicate that reading and writing should be connected since reading has a powerful impact on writing, and vice versa (Tierney & Shanahan, 1996). If students can read the appropriate topic before writing, it helps them develop an understanding of the content and context, thus enhancing their writing performance. Teachers at Lok Wah integrated substantial reading input of various text types in the learning modules and designed reading tasks to equip students with the skills in reading for understanding of the specific text types before writing. Emphasis was put on establishing a strong link between reading and writing. The 'to', 'with' and 'by' continuum (Hornsby, 2000) was taken into consideration to give indication of how much support and guidance teachers needed to give at various stages when students were learning to write. Starting from modeled writing, students gradually progressed through the shared reading and writing of a particular genre. Students were immersed in the genre during reading and then composed a text in that genre through shared writing before they were guided to write their own text.

When it came to assessing students' writing, the practice of criterion-referenced marking was introduced and refined through adopting and developing writing assessment and evaluation rubrics for expository and narrative writing. Performance indicators were devised to assess the composing skills and mechanical skills. These writing rubrics helped teachers identify and deliver to students the prerequisite language input in vocabulary building, language forms and functions appropriate to specific genres, and appropriate thinking tools like graphic organizers.

However, when reflecting on their initial attempt using writing assessment and evaluation rubrics for marking test and examination papers, teachers came to one important observation. They found that they constantly overlooked the fact that assessment on the writing task should assess what it claimed to assess, and, more importantly, its correlation to what had been taught. There was clear mismatch between what were stipulated in the rubrics and students' writing performance. The practice of using the rubrics only as an assessment tool for marking test and examination papers revealed a very loose link between teaching, learning and assessment. The rubrics as tools for assessment had little impact on students' writing.

To make better use of the rubrics as learning tools in writing, teachers shared with students the writing rubrics in terms of content, audience, purpose, and appropriateness of style. They made sure that students knew the criteria for good writing and how their writing would be scored. They provided specific and timely feedback to inform students of their performance and areas needing improvements throughout the writing process. It was evident that students made quantitative and qualitative differences in their writing.

This sharing session aims to illustrate how teachers scaffold and supported students' reading and writing as they taught, demonstrated, guided, and modulated the amount of support they provided to help students with different abilities; how pedagogical considerations on writing assessment and evaluation rubrics were solicited, and how they analyzed and used students' learning evidence to help them reflect on the teaching of writing. They will also highlight the match and mismatch in teachers' and students' expectations they identified when putting the writing rubrics in practice, and how these discrepancies were addressed.

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Hornsby, D. (2000). A closer look at guided writing. Melbourne: Eleanor Curtin Publishers.

Tierney, R.J., & Shanahan, T. (1996). Research on the reading-writing relationship: Interactions, transactions, and outcomes. In R. Barr, M.L. Kamil, P.B. Mosenthal, & P.D. Pearson (Eds.), *Handbook of reading research: Volume II* (pp. 246-280). White Plains, NY: Longman.

Writer's Choice - Writing Assessment and Evaluation Rubrics. Glencoe: McGraw-Hill

Speakers

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Language English



E07 Can junior primary students go beyond sentence writing in English?

What can we do to improve our students' writing? This is a question frequently raised by Principals and English language teachers. Many ESL research in the last two decades informs us that writing ability could never be naturally acquired. It will not improve simply because students come of age (Liberman and Liberman, 1990). Writing is a set of skills that can only be learnt through training, instruction, practice, and experience (Grabe & Kaplan, 1996).

For emergent writers at junior primary level, coherent text writing is always a hurdle to overcome. They are acquainted with substituting words in structured writing frames to produce a number of repetitive but discrete sentences. Parallel and highly structured guided writing are the general practice in writing lessons. However, junior primary students need to cope with the demand of the Primary 3 TSA writing papers that require them to demonstrate proficiency in producing a piece of writing with "relevant ideas" and "coherency". This is always an area of concern for English language teachers at SKH Lui Ming Choi Memorial Primary School. In view of the need to give an early start to P.2 students in the training of writing coherent texts, teachers initiated a writing program to develop students' writing skills at the end of the 2006-2007 school year.

Making text coherence the object of learning in the writing program, teachers introduced model paragraphs to increase students' exposure to coherent texts with similar themes. Mind maps were used to illustrate the structure and organization of coherent paragraphs. Guiding questions and key words were designed to help students grasp what were normally included in a coherent paragraph. Students were then taught to brainstorm and select relevant ideas to put in their own mind maps. They were expected to model on the graphic organizer when planning for their own writing. On completion of the initial training program on writing, it was found that most students could write a paragraph on some of the important activities of the day. To teachers' surprise, most students could finish writing the paragraph in about 15 minutes without much teacher intervention.

In the course of development, one interesting finding identified was that while some classes could come up with a more coherent piece, others

could not. What made the difference? Despite the same starting point discussed and agreed upon in the collaborative lesson planning meetings, teachers handled the writing lessons differently. The informal sharing after each lesson opened up possible strategies for teachers' consideration. Major revision in subsequent lesson was made. For instance, when one teacher was not satisfied with students writing only about important activities in a day, she prompted her students to write more about what happened in a place. This gave students an opportunity to add details to the activities. Another teacher regarded the teaching process too 'guided' and 'teacher-centred'. She discussed with students on the order of the sentences they wrote and attempted to help them build up an understanding of a coherent paragraph.

This positive experience has been carried through to Primary Three in 2007-08 school year. Teachers reflected that students were used to drawing mind maps to plan and organize their writing. They were more willing to write. As practitioners and observers, teachers will share with the audience their understanding of the students' learning process, their belief and rationale behind their choices of approach, and some 'teaching tips' generated from the experience.

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Speakers

Language

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Ms CHU Siu-lin, Alice	SKH	Lui	Ming	Choi	Memorial
	Primary School				
Ms LEUNG Kin-mong, Christine	SKH	Lui	Ming	Choi	Memorial
	Primary School				
Ms LO Mun-fong, Rachel	SKH	Lui	Ming	Choi	Memorial
	Primary School				

English



數學學習領域

M01 數學探究 — 分數分類、擴分、約分及通分

四年級的「分數」課題中,包含了一些重要的數學概念,例如:分數的分類、擴分、約分、通分等。學生學習這些概念時,往往感到抽象難明,也難以表達及解釋其含意,學習時多偏重計算,卻忽略了概念的理解及計算背後的意義。老師期望改善這情況,讓學生從探究活動中嘗試自行把分數分類,並思考擴分、約分及通分的意義,以及發現帶、假分數互化和擴分、約分及通分的計算方法。老師在設計課堂時加強了解難元素,學生在共同解決問題時,往往要進行深入的討論與思考,從而加深對課題的認識。在學習過程中,學生需要表達及解釋思考過程,讓老師從中了解她們對概念的掌握情況;老師更鼓勵學生採用不同的方法(例如:圖像及情景)去表達他們的想法及概念。

在教學的過程中,老師反思到探究和解難有著密切的關係,學生在共同解決問題時,往往要進行深入的討論與思考,以釐清一些概念和想法。此外,老師更發現到讓學生表達及解釋思考過程會直接影響學習成效,例如:

- i. 在分數分類中,學生在講述分類原則時,起初會表達得較含糊,當想法變得較具體時,則會表達得較清晰及準確;
- ii. 在帶分數及假分數互化中,雖然學生猜想的計算方法很多都不準確,但她們在解釋時卻會發現問題所在,並作出修訂;
- iii. 在擴分和約分中,老師發現推想到計算方法的學生,很 多都從其意義出發,並以圖像及情景等方式表達;
- iv. 在通分的初步認識中,老師發現學生會以不同形式進行 探究,例如畫圖及摺紙等,這些多樣化的表達方式,豐 富了學生對概念的認識。

老師認為進行數學探究,能加強學生對分數概念的理解,也能藉學習數學提升學生的解難及表達能力。

講者

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語言 粤語

M02 乘法 — 點祇「唸乘數表」咁簡單?

「基本乘法」是小二的學習課題,一般人以爲懂得「唸乘數表」便是懂得乘法,而教懂學生背誦乘數表並不困難,沒甚麼好探討的。可是,鳳溪第二小學的老師卻遇上小二學生掌握乘法概念的問題:部分學生未能運用乘法概念去建構新知識和解難,例如部分懂得唸乘數表的同學在計算「6x7=?」時,往往需由6x1,6x2……背起,這顯示同學只會倚賴背誦公式或牢記某種計算方法的答案去處理問題。此外,在第二學習階段中,有不少數學概念都是建基於乘法概念,例如:「擴分」、「通分」、「面積」、「速率」等,所以基本乘法對高年級學生學習較高層次的數學課題有著深遠的影響,不容輕視。於是,老師便進行有關乘法的課研,嘗試幫助學生把乘法的「概念」與「應用」連繫起來。

在本分享環節中,鳳溪第二小學的老師會分享如何透過不同的教學策略,例如:運用擬題活動去澄清乘法概念、利用討論開放題目來鞏固乘數法則、透過問題辯解去分辨乘法問題等,幫助該校二年級學生建構、掌握乘數計算技巧、深化乘法概念及釐清乘法「概念」與「應用」之間的連繫。

講者

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M03 小四學生數學解難能力的培養

去年,天主教柏德學校小四數學科老師有計劃地培養學生的解難能力,在四邊形、周界、乘法、四則混合計算等課題引入開放性問題,並讓學生掌握常見的解難策略。此外,老師爲了更進一步探討學生如何有效地運用所學的解難策略,於是揀選了「分數的比較」及「周界與面積的關係」等課題進行課研。

在處理「分數的比較」時,老師透過小組及大課討論,有意識地逐步帶領學生認識及經歷解難過程,並鼓勵同學運用不同的策略比較「分數」的大小。在過程中,老師發現大部分同學雖然都十分投入以解難爲中心的學習模式,卻未能驗證及反思所用的策略。因此,在設計「周界與面積的關係」的教學活動時,老師再次讓學生運用解難策略,自行理解問題、分析問題,再擬訂求解計劃,並試用所選取的方案,驗證及回顧解決方案,然後向全班同學匯報。經過各階段的課堂實踐,老師對如何培養學生的解難能力有更深的認識。

講者

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語言 粤語

M04 小數除法的理解

小數在數的發展過程中扮演了一個重要的角色,並在小學數學課程有 其相當的份量。然而,小學生處理小數的表現普遍不理想,他們所獲 得的小數知識似乎都偏向程序性的了解或以記憶性的居多。

在小數的課題中,小數除法是最難掌握的部分,因爲很多學生對當中 過程的理解有困難,他們常犯的錯誤包括:

- 1. 有「乘會變大,除會變小」的迷思;
- 2. 以「大的數」÷「小的數」來解題;
- 3. 在求餘數問題中常以四捨五入法求商;
- 4. 在求有餘數的除法中,會忽略餘數的小數點,或是將餘數的小數 點對齊移位後的被除數小數點。

老師針對學生的學習問題,嘗試透過一連串的探究活動,幫助學生連結已有的概念,拆解當中的迷思,釐清潛藏的謬誤,並建構正確的概念和運算規則。

此外,老師認爲最抽象和複雜的部分,要算是小數除以小數中處理餘數的問題。爲了方便計算,學生會把除數和被除數同時倍大,然而由此計算得來的餘數也被倍大了,但商的值卻沒有改變。如何令學生理解箇中的關係?具體的探究及討論活動對學生的學習又有多少幫助呢?

爲了能深入探討上述問題,讓老師更了解學生的學習模式,從而提升 學與教的成效,我們特意錄影了有關課堂,透過分析課堂片段及學生 習作,一同透視學生獲取知識的過程,探索他們在小組及全班的互動 中,如何達至相互交流、相互啓發和相互幫助的學習氣氛。

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語言 粤語

M05 數學學習難點對數學教學的啟示—分數與四邊形的特性

由於老師發現在過去兩年的全港性系統評估報告中,學生在小三分數及小四四邊形特性的學習表現,尚有改進的空間,加上這兩個課題的學習內容對學生來說較爲抽象,較難於掌握,所以老師認爲有必要在教學及課程上作出調適。他們把這類較爲抽象的課題,透過三個學習步驟(概念的建立、分辨和應用),令學生可以循序漸進地進行學習,藉以提升學習表現。

老師在教授小三分數時,不難發現學生對於理解分數這個概念上感到困難,原因是在日常的生活中,學生在應用分數的機會比較少,縱使是有所聽聞,但對於分數的認識還是一知半解。而學生在學習分數作為整體的部分時,對於等份概念的理解並不清晰,所以容易和一組物件的部分的概念混淆,直接影響學生學習分數的成效。爲此,天主教



善導小學的老師在教授分數時,便先讓學生操弄具體的物件,進行了不同的摺紙、劃圖及數數粒等學習活動,然後透過觀察、思考及討論,建立及分辨分數中整體與部分的關係以及等份的概念,最後才進行分數應用的學習。

當這班學生升上四年級後,老師以這次優化分數課程的經驗去處理四年級另一個較難理解的課題——「四邊形的特性」。同樣地,藉著實物的操作、觀察和互相討論的過程,學生可以建立概念,分辨出各圖形的特性,並應用在不同的情景。此外,老師更協助學生進行不同的探究活動,對各種四邊形的特性進行分析及歸納,使他們能夠更有效地認識及分辨各種四邊形的特性。

老師在教授這兩個不同學習範疇的課題時,當中所處理的學習內容和性質雖然並不相同,但處理有關概念的建立、分辨和應用的手法卻是一致。他們在處理這兩個課題的教學過程中,對數學概念的教學有著更深的體會,並且認同在數學的學習上,概念分辨的過程起著關鍵性的作用。

講者

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語言 粵語

M06 「捨易取難」? — 小五面積教學的另類嘗試

在五年級的「面積」課題中,學生需要學習平行四邊形、三角形、梯 形及多邊形的面積。老師在討論此課題時有以下疑問:

- 1. 學生能否從探究中自行找出以上圖形面積的公式?
- 2. 學生能否從不同的計算方法中判斷出最有效的方法?
- 3. 學生完成此課題後能否靈活運用分割、補足或其他方法,自行 從量度中找出日常生活中多邊形的相關資料,並找出它們的面 積?

爲了解答以上的問題,老師設計了一些學習活動,讓學生從量度及圖

形拼砌中自行找出不同圖形面積的方法,並鼓勵學生從多角度思考, 以及運用不同方法解決問題。過程中,學生多了思考機會,但也浮現 出一些學習上的問題,例如:學生不甚掌握以垂直線畫出圖形的高 度。這雖然增加了教學時的困難,卻讓老師更了解學生的學習問題所 在,知道要適當地處理。

在以上的教學設計,老師捨棄了簡單直接的慣用方法,嘗試採用另一種教學形式,當中著實有不少掙扎與反思,期望借此機會與大家一起 分享及交流,並就一些教學上的共同問題進行討論。

講者

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語言 粤語

M07 初小學解題 — 認真審題、提升解題能力

初小學生理解文字能力薄弱,審閱題目的技巧不高,故計算應用題時 出現只看關鍵字及數字便得出算式的情況。另一方面,課本及作業常 集中同類運算方法的應用題給學生練習,所以學生無需仔細思考便能 寫出正確的算式。

秀明小學的老師明白學生能寫出正確的算式不代表他們真的理解整 道題目的意思,因此,老師從課程規劃及教學策略出發,著重培養學 生認真審題的態度與解題的能力。過去兩年,老師培養學生朗讀題目 的習慣,繼而讓學生細心思考,主動解釋題目的意思,找出他們對文字理解的誤差,從而提升學生的理解能力。另一方面,老師亦引進不同的教學策略,如設計思考性的應用題、透過小組討論及自擬應用題等活動,刺激學生思考。

在這個環節中,老師會分享他們的實踐經驗,以及從中引發的反思。



講者

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語言 粤語

M08 從「量度」活動看學生學習

「度量」範疇教學看似容易,但學生的表現卻一般;而「全港系統性 評估報告」更指出學生在使用工具和閱讀刻度上出現困難,例如未能 準確讀出資料。究竟我們可以怎樣協助學生有效地學習呢?兩所官立 小學的老師嘗試以度量範疇的「長度和距離」進行課研,以提升學與 教的成效。

不同的學者皆指出知識學習宜在情景下發生,不然,知識便會變成孤立的原則或程序步驟,在缺乏脈絡意義支持的情況下,在學習後的描述、回憶與應用表現也相對較弱。因此,兩校老師從小二課程開始便著重發展校本教材,設計適當的教學活動,以增加學生量度日常物品的經驗。礙於課時不足及人手調配困難問題,往年在「長度和距離」課題後只做了紙筆評估。爲了更有效審視教學成效,本年度的老師在單元教學後悉心組織了聯課活動,有計劃地讓學生量度學校的設施,以評估他們對不同種類量度的掌握情況,特別是較大距離和長度的量度,進一步了解及糾正學生的謬誤,提升教學效能。老師期望藉這次經驗與大家分享及探討「度量」範疇的教學。

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常識科及跨學習領域

GS01 專題研習與「2008年北京奧運」

沙田循道衛理小學及聖公會聖米迦勒小學於常識科以「2008 北京奧運」爲主題,進行專題研習。學校將六級專題研習擬定爲三個重點:一、二年級「奧運吉祥物與中國文化」;三、四年級「奧運象徵物與中國文化」及「奧運馬術」;五、六年級「我國的奧運發展」。

老師按不同年級學生的研習能力,設計不同程度的研習活動:初小讓學生多觀察,從提供的資料找重點,也讓他們設計心目中的「奧運吉祥物」;中小要求學生做簡單的資料組織和分析,並對親友進行訪問,最後綜合一、二手資料,做結論和提出建議;高小則引導學生自行蒐集及處理二手資料,進行問卷調查和分析。老師除了藉「2008 北京奧運」專題研習發展學生上述的研習技能外,更期望增強學生對國家的認同感及自豪感。

兩所學校的課程統籌主任過程中扮演不同角色,包括協調不同學科進行「2008 北京奧運」主題活動的統籌者,個別年級專題研習的實施者及「2008 北京奧運」資訊的提供者。他們將在本環節中分享是次「2008 年北京奧運」專題研習的規劃和實踐經驗。

講者

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GS02 科學探究日 = 愉快 + 學習

科學教育近年在小學愈來愈受關注,形形色色的科學探究日及不同主題的科學探究活動在學校相繼出現。到底怎樣形式的科學探究日才能有效促進學生在科學範疇的學習呢?在選擇與安排科學探究活動時,怎樣才能令學生學得又愉快又有效呢?

鐘聲學校以「探索水世界」作爲全校主題,按小一至小六學生的能力與興趣,設計了不同的探究活動。學生在科學日除能「合法」地「玩水」外,還透過完成「水世界通行証」,對水的三態、浮力、表面張力及其他特性有了更深入的了解。將軍澳循道衛理小學則選擇以「空氣變變變」作爲主題,令不同年級的學生皆能在愉快的氣氛下,對空氣的特性進行深入的探究與學習。學生更有機會在「科學小手工」的環節內透過動手做以進一步掌握科學探究的技能。這兩次的科學探究日都能成功地令學生在愉快的氣氛下學習到科學探究的原理、技巧以及培養出科學精神。

本環節以工作坊形式舉行,前半部分由兩所學校的負責教師介紹「科學探究日」的安排與理念;後半部分則安排參加者一同經歷兩所學校 為學生設計的探究活動,從而體會有關的經驗與心得。

講者

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語言 粵語

GS03 常識科科務發展的路徑

作爲一個照顧三個學習領域的綜合學科,常識科在小學學校教育中實在是肩負重任,學校在人手及工作策略上也需相應的安排。

在這個環節中,天水圍循道衛理小學的老師會分享有關常識科科務發 展的經驗,當中包括課程領導的培養、發展焦點的釐訂及人力支援的 招募等。

在課程領導方面,學校成立了常識科級聯絡會,由六位教授不同級別的老師共同分享及承擔領導的工作,使課程領導不單集中在個別科主任的身上,而六位領導的參與亦有助更全面掌握各級課程的具體發展情況。在推動常識科整體發展的過程中,級聯絡會起了協調各級課程的作用,促進了課程的縱向發展,以及全校性活動的推行。

級聯絡會是一個較新的發展模式,各級聯絡員在實踐過程中也作過多方面的嘗試,回顧兩年多經驗,老師發現某些工作(如共同訂定各級專題研習能力架構和各級的評估制度)較能有策略地促進常識科的整體發展,而這些經驗也同時成爲聯絡員的成長經驗,故此恰當地訂定發展焦點對級聯絡會的成長,以至常識科的整體發展甚爲重要。

學校近年推動了多項與常識科關係極為密切的新嘗試(如全方位學習活動、跨學科主題課程和新的評估模式等),需要大量的人手支援。學校採納較新的思維,引進家長直接參與教學活動,而非只負責事務和秩序管理,例如在考察活動中,家長在接受扼要的重點訓練後,成為活動指導員。這類家長參與為推行學習活動提供人手之餘,亦能讓家長更了解學生的學習,可說是一種較新的家校合作模式。

在這個環節中,老師會分享以上的經驗之餘,亦會檢討從這些經驗所 引發的反思。可能這所學校實施的具體方案並不適用於其他學校,但 教師在過程中遇到的挑戰和他們的心路歷程卻可誘發其他學校同工 的作更深入的思考。

講者

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GS04 常識科多元化評估的實踐

常識科課程強調知識、共通能力及價值觀和態度的緊密聯繫。然而,老師大多感到共通能力難於評核,面對以紙筆測考評估學生對課程內容記憶的主流形勢下,兩所學校科任老師爲實踐「學習與評估互相配合」的原則,分別將思考技能、研習技能和生活技能落實成爲常識科的評估項目。

中華基督教會拔臣小學分享三年以來小二至小四年級在紙筆評估規劃與實踐的經驗,藉題型展示學生思考技能和研習能力的學習成果,突破了以往側重知識及概念理解的測考題目。三年以來,科任老師將高階思維元素、擬定問題技能及問卷分析等題目逐步加入紙筆測考裏,並持續地對該類題目作出跟進,從分數及答題內容評核學生的學習情況。

聖公會聖米迦勒小學爲切實促進初小年級學生生活技能的發展,將生活技能列爲一至三年級的常識科評估項目;此外,各級按照課程內容選定課堂活動,例如時事分析、科學及科技活動等,作爲日常學習的評核項目。學校課程主任將分享上述評估的規劃和實踐經驗。

在落實過程中,老師面對不少困難,例如:確實理解高階思維技巧的 具體含意、掌握相關的命題技巧、釋除家長對評分的疑慮。兩所學校 的老師會分享他們的實踐經驗,希望可以引發與會同工對常識科評估 的思考。

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語言 粵語

GS05 透過專題研習建構「能力為本」的縱向課程

建構學習能力,讓學生學會學習,是教育同工關注的重點。究竟如何培訓學生的學習能力?怎樣才可建構有系統的能力課程呢?宣道會台山陳元喜小學嘗試以專題研習作爲策略,建立「能力爲本」的縱向課程(下稱「能力課程」),透過每級上下學期各一次的專題研習活動,發展學生的研習能力及其他共通能力。「能力課程」內的12次專題研習活動的主題,涵蓋了常識科課程的六個範疇,從初小以關注個人發展爲主的課程(如小一的「我的家」),到小三至四年級擴展到關心香港及本地社區(如小四「香港今昔」),及至高小擴展至關心祖國培養國民身份認同(如小五「做個小小歷史家」)的層次,與常識科課程「關注個人發展→認識本地社區→關心香港社會→關心祖國」的目標配合。此外,學校亦會按主題的內容及配合學生的需要,增設技巧課的訓練,部分專題研習更加入跨科的元素,有系統地培養學生的研習能力、溝通能力、協作能力、解難能力、批判性思考能力、創造性思考能力及運用資訊科技的能力。

「能力課程」的設立除為提升學生的共通能力外,亦配合常識科新課程強調的探究式學習的精神,透過專題研習的經歷有系統地提升學生的探究能力及培養他們的探究精神,讓他們在探究的過程與結果中對有關主題的內容與知識加深了認識。

分享的學校會從「能力課程」構思到實踐的過程,以校本課程實例、 學生作品及教學反思,與大家分享建立「能力課程」的實作經驗。

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GS06 以博物館活化學生學習

中華基督教會基道小學(九龍城)的老師在設計「香港故事」這個單元 時,決定安排學生到香港歷史博物館參觀,藉此增進學生對昔日香港 的認識。但老師打從心底裡明白「放羊式」的自由行對促進學生學習 的作用不大,而博物館導賞團除在安排上困難外,亦未必能配合校本 課程的重點,老師因而決定自己設計參觀的路線,選定與單元相關的 學習重點,結合著意發展學生學習技能的活動,編訂相配的素材,以 引導學生的學習。爲了達成上列目標,老師事前做了資料蒐集,並親 身到博物館考察,選定與單元目標關係較爲密切的場景(如公屋單位 和涼茶店等),並引導學生以五感觀察特定的事物,從而訓練學生的 觀察能力。以上的活動設計在發展學生的觀察力之餘,亦同時讓學生 感受昔日香港的情懷。

香港浸信會聯會小學的老師在教授相同課題時,除參考了以上的經 驗,亦親身到博物館考察,因應對學生的了解及對教學重點的不同考 慮,修改了當中的設計,使參觀活動更能促進學生於所訂重點的學 習。例如,老師著重發展學生建基於證據的推論,故此悉心爲學生營 造活用觀察所得資料的機會,讓學生能提出有理據的觀點;而這種資 料分析的技能,亦爲其後的專題研習播下種籽。

兩所學校的經驗突顯了校本課程的彈性和活力,同樣的題材在不同的 學校發展出各自不同的重點,以促進學生的多元化學習。在本節中, 以上兩所學校的老師會分享他們在設計上述課程所經過的歷程,分析 學生在不同安排中的學習表現,從而總結他們在籌劃這類全方位學習 的經驗。

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