

Learning and Teaching Strategy - Catering for Learning Diversity

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Maximizing student potential with different levels of accounting task

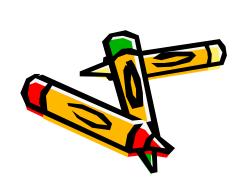
透過不同難度的會計課業發揮學生潛能



Catering Learners' Diversity

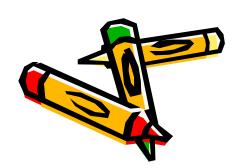
From: HKCEE & HKALE

To: HKDSE



Different Levels of Accounting Task

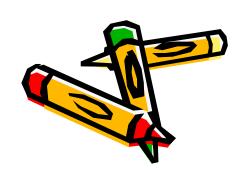
- **Advance**
- Challenging tasks edited from other higher level exams
- **Intermediate**
- Meeting the general requirement of HKDSE (HKCEE & HKALE)
- Elementary: Understanding the basic knowledge of the topic learned

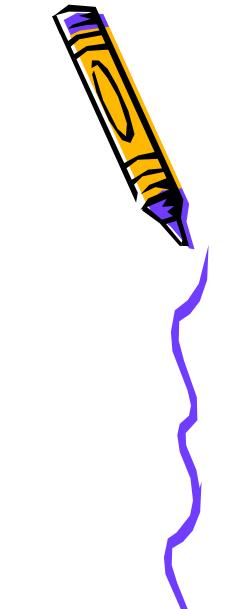




Scaffolding Effect

Mastery Learning





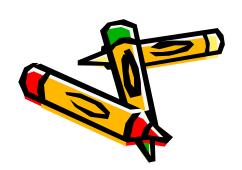
Task Setting

From Curriculum to Assessments

Illustration

Financial Statement

RProvision for Depreciation





s\03 Final accounts\Final accounts - Ex\Final accounts - with adj

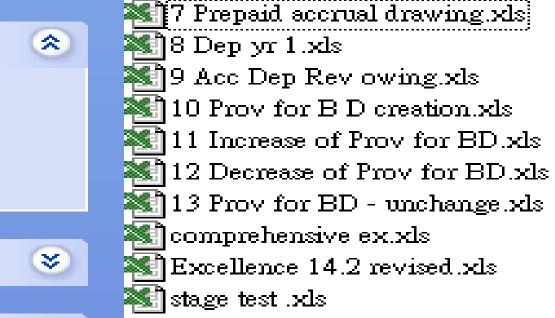


Illustration: Provision for Depreciation

Illustration 2...

Acquired machinery for \$13 000 at 1 Jan Year 5. It was expected that the machinery can be used for 3 years and the scrapped value estimated was \$1 000. ...

- a Show the **depreciation** charged **for the year** ended of **Year 5-7**.
- b Complete the **double entry** for the Provision for Depreciation ...
- Dr P&L
- Cr Provision .for Depreciation ...
 - g Prepare an extract for the P & L account and the Balance Sheet for the **Year 5 8**...

Depreciation for the year (首年) . = ...

rovision for Depreciation-	Machinery.	
Year 5.1		
Year 6.1		
Year 7.1		
Year 8 anwards		

Balance Sheet as at 31 December (extracted)						
Fixed Assets.	Cost	Acc. Dep.	N.B.X	. 1		
Machinery.			.1	.,		
Voor 5			a nnn			

Year.1	5.1	.1	\$		Year		-1	\$
Dec.	31.1	Balance (A).	4000	ď	Dec.	31.	P & L.1	
. 1	.1	-1			-1	. 1	.1	
Уеат . г	6.1	.1			Чеат.	6	.1	
Dec.	31.1	Balance (Al.,			Jan. 1	1.1	Balance b/d.	4000
.1	.1	-1			Dec.	31.	P & L.1	
. т	.1	-1	8000		.1	.1	.1	8000
.n	.1	.1			.1	.1	.1	
Year .	7.1	-1			Year	7.1	-1	
Dec.	31.1	Balance (A), 1			Jan. 1			
.1	.1	-1			Dec.	31.	P & L.1	
.1	.1	.1		÷	-1	.1	.1	
.n	.1	-1			.1	.1	.1	
Year .	8.1	-1			Year	8.1	-1	
Dec.	31.1	Balance (A).		÷	Dec.	31.	Balanceb Al.	
.n	.1	-1			-1	.1	-1	
-1	.1	.1			Year.	9.1	-1	
.1	-1	-1		7	Dec.	31.	Balanceb/d.	

Illustration: Provision for Depreciation

Provision for Depreciation p.d.

Mustration 6...

A \$200,000 motor van having **\$1 000 estimated residual value** was acquired at the **beginning of the year on 1 April Year 2**. A rate of 60% depreciation was charged at the end of the year with **diminishing balance method (詳報证法).** Calculate and charge the depreciation to the Profit and Loss
account for the year ended of the **first four years from acquisition**. Also show the net book value of the motor van in the Balance sheet...

Depreciation for Year ...

Year ...

Year...

Year ...

Illustration: Illustration 6. A \$200,000 motor van having \$1 000 estimated residual value was acquired at the beginning of the year on 1 April Year 2. A rate of 60% depreciation was charged at the end of the year with Provision for diminishing balance method (餘額逐跃法). Calculate and charge the depreciation to the Profit and Loss account for the year ended of the first four years from acquisition. Also show the net book value of the motor van in the Balance sheet... Depreciation for Year. Depreciation Year .. Year. Year . Provision for Depreciation p. 1 a., Mustration 6₽ A \$200,000 motor van having \$\frac{\$1 000 estimated residual value}{}\$ was acquired at the **beginning of** the year on 1 April Year 2 A rate of 60% depreciation was charged at the end of the year with diminishing balance method (餘額張誠法). Calculate and charge the depreciation to the Profit and Loss account for the year ended of the first four years from acquisition. Also show the net book value of the motor van in the Balance sheet.↓ Depreciation for Year 2-3: $200,000 \times 60\% = 120,000 + 120,000$ Year 3-4: $(200,000 - 120,000) \times 60\% = 48,000$ Year 4-5: $(200,000 - 120,000 - 48,000) \times 60\% = 19,200$ Year 5-6: $(200,000 - 120,000 - 48,000 - 19,2000) \times 60\% = 7,680$ Provision for Depreciation - Motor Van (Acc. Dep.) Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31 March (extracted)... Year 3.1 .1 Provision for Depreciation-Mar. 31. Balance 120,000 Mar. 31 P& L. 120,000 c/d. Motor Van. 1 (200,000-0)60%120,000 Year 3. Year., 4., Year 3. Mar. 31. Balance 120,000 168,000 $\mathbf{Apr}_{-1}[\mathbf{1}_{-1}]\mathbf{Balance}|\mathbf{b}/\mathbf{d}_{-1}|$ Year 4.1 48,000 $\mathbf{c}/\mathbf{d}_{-1}$ Year 4.. 19,200 Year 5. Mar. 31 P & L. 48,000 7.680 Year 6 🖫 (200,000-120,000);#40% 168,000 168,000 Balance Sheet as at 31 March (extracted)... Year . 5. Year | 4.1

N.B.V.

Cost | Acc. Dep.

Fixed Assets.

Mar. 31. Balance

c/d

187,200

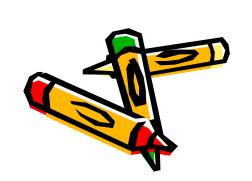
 $|\mathbf{Apr}_{A}|\mathbf{1}_{A}|\mathbf{Balance}|\mathbf{b}/\mathbf{d}_{A}|$

168,000

Provision for Depreciation p.

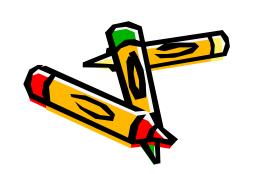
Catering for Elite

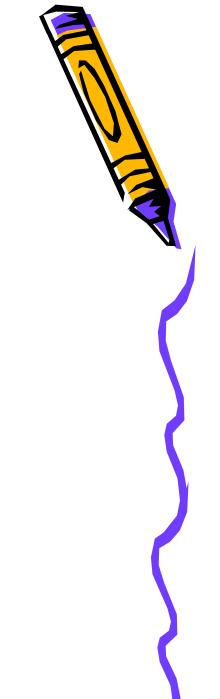
Advance Organizer
Scaffolding Effect



Catering for:

the Elite, the Ordinary and the Slow

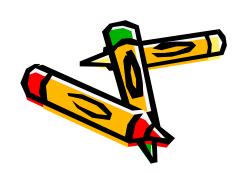




Catering for Slow Learners

Psychological Need > Cognitive Need

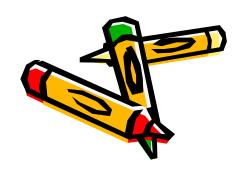
Mastery Goal Orientated > Performance Goal Orientated





Catering for Learner Diversity

- >Ascertain individual differences
- > Make use of individual differences





Build up a Learning Community

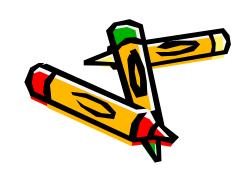


小結:

「就照顧小學生在學習能力上的個別差異尋求有效策略而進行的研究」 課程發展處

照顧學生學習差異的五個不同策略

- 1. 從「差異」開始
- 2. 跨級編組
- 3. 高動機學習模式
- 4. 建立學習群體
- 5. 運用資訊科技



Enjoy the New Era of NSS Thank you!!!

