### 資訊科技教育教學法系列: 在中學策略性運用資訊科技工具設計教學活動 以提升學生以電腦為本的協作解難(CPS)能力



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### <u>中學 AA 班</u> 第一節 日期:2018/01/03 (星期三) 時間:18:30 - 21:30 地點:香港中文大學崇基校園信和樓614室

#### 第二節

- 日期:2018/01/10 (星期三)
- 時間:18:30-21:30
- 地點:香港中文大學崇基校園信和樓614室







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- 專研: 網絡探究 WebQuest

資訊素養 Information Literacy 教育遊戲 Game-based Learning 網誌教學 Blog-based Learning 移動學習 Mobile Learning 翻轉教學 Flipped Learning 自主學習 Self-directed Learning

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本課程旨在介紹教師如何運用資訊科技工具和創新教學法, 以提升學生以電腦為本的協作解難(CPS)能力。透過本課程 讓學員:

- a) 了解CPS和以<mark>電腦為本的CPS的定義</mark>,及相關社交和認 知技能;
- b) 了解以電腦為本的CPS活動的學習機會、特點、優勢和 限制;
- c)透過有關社會及科學的CPS活動案例,了解如何運用資 訊科技工具和創新教學法,以提升學生以電腦為本的 CPS能力;



運用各種資訊科技工具(思維導圖工具等創造性工具、 d) 網上論壇等知識建構工具、交流工具和協作工具) 創 建與科目有關的簡單CPS活動; 設計和整合以電腦為本的CPS課堂活動; e) 運用常用網上協作平台(進展性和總結性電子評估) **f**) 監察和評估學習成果;及 了解由CPS延伸的技巧及才能(例如領導技巧、團隊 g) 管理、時間管理和項目管理),並介紹如何使用資訊 科技培育學生相關才能(例如使用翻轉教室和協作講 故事)





# <u> 第一節:</u>

- 1. 以電腦為本的協作解難(CPS)能力的理論基礎
- 2. 課室設置、環境及學生分組
- 3. 於現時學校網絡環境中應用CPS流動應用程式/平台
- 4. 整合CPS應用程式/平台的介紹及實際操作(如realtime whiteboard、 Google for Education、Microsoft Office 365等)
- 5. 課業討論



# 課程詳情

#### <u> 第二節:</u>

- 1. 課業討論及回饋
- 2. 網上CPS應用程式/平台的介紹及實際操作(如 AnswerGarden、Coggle、Cacoo等)
- 3. 社交學習平台(如Edmodo)和翻轉課堂
- 4. 案例:於不同學習領域實踐CPS
- 5. 常見的CPS誤解
- 6. 介紹遊戲化的概念以促進協作學習
- 7. 討論、問與答及課程總結



#### 1. Theoretical background of Computer-based Collaborative Problem Solving (CPS) skills

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PISA 2015的研究結果已於2016 年12月公布(即以電腦評 估學生的閱讀、數學和科學能力)。

中心於2015年4至5月期間,以隨機抽樣方式,邀請了就讀 於138間中學1,600名15歲學生參加電腦化評估協作解難,

在電腦程式提供的<mark>模擬互動情景中</mark>搜尋和探索,從而<mark>解決</mark> 難題。中心亦要求學生家長和學校填交一份有關背景資料 的問卷。

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<u>研究結果</u> PISA 2015的電腦化評估協作解難共有52個國家或地區約 125,000 名學生參加。

香港學生的成績名列前茅,協作解難能力位列第三(圖表1)。 香港學生的平均分為541分,稍遜於新加坡(561分)及日本 (552分)學生,與韓國(538分)、加拿大(535分)、愛莎 尼亞(535分)及芬蘭(534分)分數無顯著分別,

比其他華人地區包括澳門(534分)、中華台北(527分)及 中國四省(496分)為佳。女生的協作解難能力均較男生為佳; 香港女生較男生高出36分,達顯著水平。本地學生協作解難能 力顯著高於第一代及第二代移民學生,差距為18及11分。

協作解難能力的級別共分五級,第四級為最高能力級別,第一級以下屬 最低能力級別。

香港學生達到第四級水平的有13.0%,高於經濟合作與發展組織 (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development,簡稱 OECD)的平均百分比(7.9%),但低於表現較佳的新加坡(21.4%) 和日本(14.0%),稍高於韓國(10.4%)。



<u>學生對協作解難的態度</u> PISA 2015學生問卷量度了學生對協作解難態度的兩個維度:

- 一、重視關係(Valuing relationships)及
- 二、重視團隊(Valuing teamwork)
- 「重視關係」是指參與協作活動時不求自己的利益的利他精神。
- 「重視團隊」是指著重團隊工作過於單獨工作帶來的效果。

香港學生<mark>重視關係指數</mark>為-0.04,而<mark>重視團隊指數</mark>為0.05(圖表3),不及 同樣成績優異新加坡及中華台北。

- 整體而言,香港學生對協作解難的態度與OECD平均指數相若,但與其 優異的成績比較,香港學生的協作解難態度只達一般水平,在這方面仍 有很大的改善空間。
- 就性別差異來看,絕大部分參與國家或地區的女生較男生具更高的重視
  關係指數,但男生較女生具更高的重視團隊指數。
- 香港男女生對協作解難態度的兩個維度均無顯著分別。



與OECD成員國情況相若,香港學生對協作解難「重視關係」的 態度與協作解難能力呈正面關係(圖表4),尤其是學生自覺 「我是一個好的聆聽者」、「我喜歡考慮不同的觀點」及「我會 考慮別人感興趣的事」,其協作解難能力更高

可是香港學生對協作解難「重視團隊」的態度與協作解難能力呈 **負面關係**,尤其是學生自覺「我發現團隊工作能提高我的效率」, 其協作解難能力愈低。 由此看來協作解難的態度上,能真誠欣賞多元觀點比借助他人的 功利態度更為可貴。

- 「重視關係」是指參與協作活動時不求自己的利益的利他精神。
- 「重視團隊」是指著重團隊工作過於單獨工作帶來的效果。



<u>家庭及家長因素</u> 家庭因素方面,家長在子女年幼時為其安排科學活動、現時<mark>與子 女的聯繫溝通</mark>,以及給予子女情緒上的支持,均與子女的協作解 難表現息息相關。

家長在子女約十歲時為其安排科學活動(例如觀看有關科學的電 視節目),對其協作解難表現有正面的影響。

家長與子女的聯繫溝通愈多(例如與子女閒談),及在情緒上給 予子女更多支持(例如當子女在校內遇到困難時予以支持),子 女的協作解難能力表現愈佳(圖表5)。

這些家長參與的影響與2016年公布的科學能力表現十分一致。



PISA 協作解難 能力整體排名			港生協作解難能力(平均分數)						
		性		身	男		差異		
	國家或	別因	香港	52	523		36(有顯著差異)		
排名	名經濟體系		OECD*地區	副 48	486		29		
1	新加坡	我		本地	第二代	第一代			
2	日本 2	R		420	移民	移民	本地和第二代移民,以及本地和第		
3	香港	因表	香港	547	536	529		移民比較,都	
4	韓國	जार	OECD*地區	显 505	482	459		著差異	
5	加拿大	家中	家中有沒有		沒有		差異		
6	愛沙尼亞		電腦	545	505		40(有顯著差異)		
7	芬蘭	家長因素							
8	澳門			家長最	家長有	家長較	家長很	備註:	
9	新西蘭 4			少參與	參與	多參與	多參與	(呈正比,	
10	澳洲		子女社交上 購通	530	540	545	551	く 顯示非常 重要)	
11	 		子女學術上 購通	542	550	545	528	· T→→/ 註: · OECD 為「經	
26		與子	子女科學活動	533	542	549	543	濟合作暨發	
資料來源	資料來源:		子女情緖支援 長報告)	533	537	547	545	展組織」 資料來源:	
PISA(國際學生能力 評估計劃)									



從 PISA 的分析中,協作解難能力 Collaborative Problem Solving Skill (CPSS) 和 協作解難態度 Collaborative Problem Solving Attitudes (CPSA) <重視關係 及 重視團隊 >, 你可以看到:

- 1. 協作解難能力較高的學生 ,協作解難態度 傾向
- 2. 協作解難能力較弱的學生 ,協作解難態度 傾向
- 為甚麼 女生的協作解難能力均較男生為佳 女生較男生具更高的重視關係指數, 但男生較女生具更高的重視團隊指數
- 為甚麼 本地學生協作解難能力顯著高於第一代及第二代 移民學生

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- This theory focuses on developing content knowledge in complex domains, problem-solving and critical thinking skills, and collaboration skills.
- The theory offers a comprehensive set of instructional methods and guidelines for problem-solving and collaborative learning.





- The theory addresses four types of collaborative environments guidelines including
  - Instructor-implemented,
  - Learner implemented,
  - Instructor- and Learner-implemented, and
  - Interactive methods.
- Also nine process activities are provided as instructional strategies which apply to particular phases and process during the learning event.

Specification of Theory :

#### **Collaborative Problem Solving (CPS)**

a) Goals and preconditions
 Primary goal of the theory is to develop content
 knowledge in complex domains, problem-solving and
 critical thinking skills, and collaboration skills.

- b) Principles
  - 1) Maximize the <u>natural collaborative process</u> of learners;
  - 2) <u>Create learning environments</u> which are situated, learnercentered, integrated, and collaborative, versus ones which are decontextualized, isolated and competitive;
  - Develop authentic, relevant learning experience with regard to the content to be learned and the process by which it is learned;
  - Allow students to learn by doing as active participants in their own learning processes;

- b) Principles
  - 5) Foster the development <u>of critical thinking</u> and <u>problem-</u> <u>solving skills</u>;
  - 6) Encourage <u>the exploration and analysis</u> of content from multiple perspectives;
  - Acknowledge the importance of <u>rich social contexts</u> for learning;
  - 8) Cultivate <u>supportive</u>, <u>respectful relationships</u> among learners, as well as between learners and the instructor;
  - 9) Develop a desire for <u>life-long learning</u> and the skills to sustain it. (Nelson, 1999, pp. 245-246)

- c) Condition of learning
  - Type of Content: <u>Heuristic tasks</u> made up of a complex system of knowledge and skills & Conceptual understandings and cognitive strategies including critical thinking, learning strategies, and metacognitive skills.
  - 2) Learning Environment encourages an open exchange of ideas and information during collaboration, experimentation, and inquiry based learning with provided well-conceived problem or project scenario.
  - 3) Self-directed learner and Instructor's coaching for group discussion and just-in-time instruction.

#### **Collaborative Problem Solving (CPS)**

d) Required media

Computer based programs or multimedia to support problem presentation and scaffold cognitive process including knowledge-representation, knowledge-modeling, informationgathering, and problem solving performance

#### e) Role of facilitator

Facilitator can be <u>instructor</u> or <u>computer-based tools</u> (e.g., database, multimedia, Internet). Facilitator should take the instructional roles including modeling, coaching, and scaffolding.

- (f) Instructional strategies
  - Process activities throughout the entire learning event as follows:
  - 1) Instructor and learners build their readiness to engage in collaborative group work
  - 2) Either the instructor or the learners form small, heterogeneous work groups, and then the groups engage in norming processes.
  - 3) Group engage in a preliminary process to define the problem they will work on.
  - 4) Each group defines what roles are necessary to accomplish the design plan and then assigns them.

- (f) Instructional strategies
  - Process activities throughout the entire learning event as follows:
  - 5) The group engages in the primary, iterative CPS process
  - 6) Groups begin to finalize their solutions or projects
  - 7) The instructor and learners engage in activities to help them reflect and synthesize their experiences
  - 8) The instructor and the learners assess their products and processes when appropriate.
  - 9) The instructor and learners develop an activity to bring closure to the learning event.

- g) Assessment method
  - Evaluation of learners should be taking place during the entire learning experience, taking a variety of forms, both informal and formal (e.g., group conversation, observations of the groups at work, assessment of individual progress reports, and reports from each group's formative evaluation and usability tests).
  - Evaluation focuses on
    - 1. learning gains (content knowledge and skills, group-process skills, and metacognitive strategies),
    - 2. the solutions or projects developed by each group, and
    - 3. group processes of each team.
  - The final grade should be a combination of assessments of the group project and individual contributions.

- Collaborative learning refers to an instructional method whereby students are encouraged or required to work together on problem-solving or learning tasks.
- In its ideal form the collaboration involves the mutual engagement of learners in a coordinated effort to solve a problem together or to acquire together new knowledge (Lehtinen et al., 1998).





- Collaborative learning is a method that is in line with the new conceptions of learning and opposed to the traditional 'direct transmission' model
- Learners are assumed to be passive, receptive, isolated receivers of knowledge and skills delivered by an external source (De Corte, 1996; Verschaffel et al., 1998).







- Collaborative learning is not a method because of the low predictability of specific types of interactions.
- Collaborative learning takes the form of instructions to subjects (e.g. "You have to work together"), a physical setting (e.g. "Team mates work on the same table") and other institutional constraints (e.g. "Each group member will receive the mark given to the group project").





# **Collaborative Learning**

- Qualitative learning method
- Student centered
- Respects and highlights team abilities and contributions
- Focused on the process of working together
- Student talk is stressed as a means of working together, sharing of authority, and group consensus

### **Cooperative Learning**

- Quantitative learning method
- End product is content specific
- Teacher controlled and centered
- Tasks are divided and students are only responsible for his or her own piece
- Involves competition, usually between team members
- An "I" mentality instead of "we"

Panitz, T. (1996). A definition of collaborative vs cooperative learning. Retrieved January 24, 2007, from Deliberations Web site: http://www.londonmet.ac.uk/deliberations/collaborative-learning/panitz-paper.cfm

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#### Differences and Similarities between Cooperation and Collaboration

#### **Similarities**

- Both are used as a learning tool in today society to facilitate learning
- Both acquire knowledge and social skills.
- These methods involve the placing of individuals into teams

#### **Differences**

- Cooperative learning is more teacher oriented
- Collaborative learning the students are in control of their own learning
- Cooperative learning tends to facilitate competition between members

- New Knowledge
- Knowledge Building Principles
- Scardamalia (2002) identifies twelve interrelated principles of Knowledge building





#### Zone of Proximal Development Vygotsky (1978)

Zone of proximal development (Learner can do with guidance)

Learner can do unaided

Learner cannot do



# The learning pyramid relates to Vygotsky's theories of learning through social interactions



#### Scardamalia (2002) Twelve interrelated principles of Knowledge building



#### **Knowledge Building Principles (1)**

#### Real ideas and authentic problems

Unlike textbook problems, authentic problems in real life are ones that students really care about. In the knowledge building community, students gain understanding by producing real ideas based on authentic problems.

#### <u>認識從生活中真實的問題出發</u> 真正能引起學生關注的是生活中的真實問題,而不單是 課本中的問題。在知識建構的群 體當中,學生透過處理 真實的問題,建立深刻的想法和概念,以達至建構新知。