

## 宣道會鄭榮之中學

### 1. 背景

學校秉承基督精神，透過合一的教職員團隊，推行靈、德、智、體、群、美六育並重的全人教育，讓學生在滿有鼓勵和支持的環境中，建立自信、自律和自學的精神，同時使他們認識福音、明道守禮、慎思明辨、敏捷強健、懂得欣賞別人、具備藝術情操，並愛護家庭、服務社會、貢獻國家及榮神益人。

學校在初中推行 STEAM 專題研習，培養學生的設計思維及跨學科知識整合與實踐的能力。中一級以「智能農夫」(i-Farmer) 為主題，學生根據使用者需求，設計及製作自動澆水系統，包括設計保護殼的外觀，訂定售價，並探究光強度對植物生長的影響。中二級以「沙田友」(Shatin's Friends) 為主題，強調自主探究，學生基於沙田社區的需求，遵循設計過程，包括同理心、問題定義、方案構思、原型製作及測試，設計及製作產品以解決問題。

### 2. 優化專題研習的規劃

學校在 2024/25 學年接受教育局校本支援服務，檢視初中 STEAM 專題研習的實踐，發現學生雖然掌握基本設計過程，但未能深入辨識使用者的需要，提出的解決方案亦過於粗疏，缺乏創意。

學校與支援人員協作，優化中一和中二級專題研習的設計，加強縱向連繫，有系統地規劃課程內容和學與教策略，幫助學生逐步加強創造力、解難能力及自主學習能力。

	中一級「智能農夫」	中二級「沙田友」
自主性	教師引導為主	學生自主規劃與執行
材料及設備	學生主要使用教師提供的材料及設備	學生自選合適材料及設備
技術難度	基礎 (如積木編程、簡單傳感器)	高階 (如人工智能影像辨識、WiFi 模塊)
問題來源	教師設定 (植物澆水)	學生自主發現 (社區真實問題)
解決方案	學生提出一個解決方案	學生提出及比較不同解決方案
價值觀和態度	培養積極主動、勇於承擔責任	培養創新精神，包括積極主動、勇於承擔責任、堅持創新

### 3. 課程實施與評鑑

#### (a) 運用擴散性思考和聚斂性思考

學校針對學生在辨識使用者及提出解決方案的難點，加強引導中二級學生運用擴散性和聚斂性思考，以提升創造力和解難能力。例如學生辨識不同問題，判斷最迫切需要解決的問題，然後提出並評估多個解決方案，最終選擇並實施最佳方案。

## (b) 加強設計上的考慮

學校加強學生掌握設計上的不同考慮因素，引導他們從多角度思考，以有效地解決問題，制訂及實踐最佳解決方案，從而激發創意並強化解難能力。中一級以能性 (Functionality)、可行性 (Feasibility)、安全性 (Safety)、外觀 (Appearance) 為焦點，而中二級的設計考慮因素則擴展至易用性 (Usability)、成本效益 (Cost effectiveness)、維護性 (Maintenance)、倫理 (Ethics)、法律 (Law) 等，幫助學生能夠在更廣泛的範疇內探索設計問題，為未來的創新和實踐奠定堅實基礎。

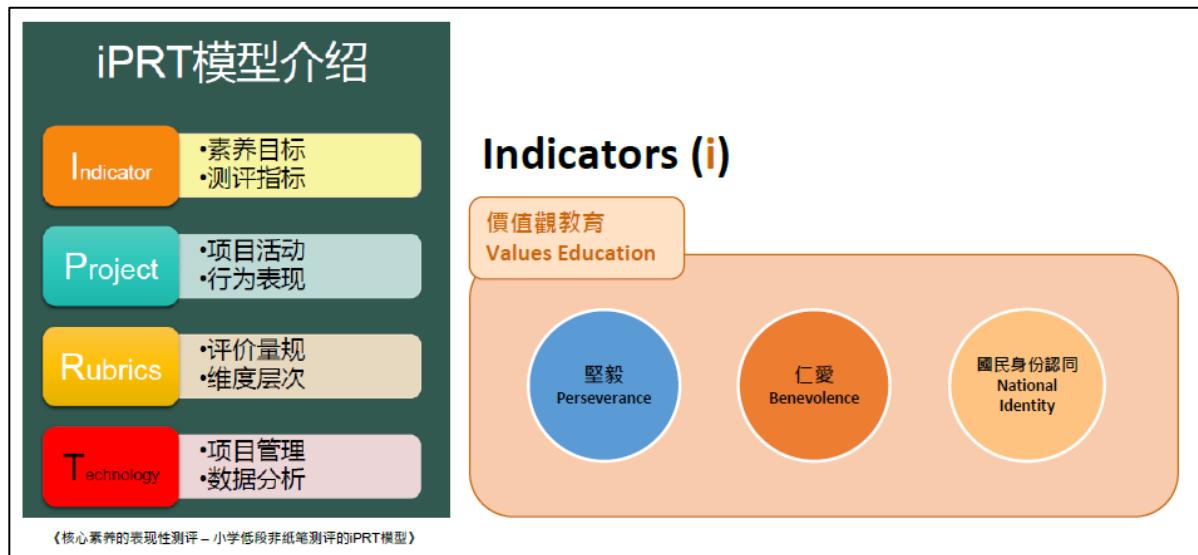
### (c) Propose a product design

Design considerations:

Aspects	Design consideration
Functionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The functions can meet the user's needs</li></ul>
Usability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Materials (e.g. size &amp; weight, properties)</li><li>Ease of use</li><li>Comfort (e.g. ergonomics)</li></ul>
Feasibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Technology</li><li>Availability of resources (e.g. materials, time)</li></ul>
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Identify hazards and evaluate risk</li></ul>
Appearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Shape</li><li>Colour</li><li>Aesthetics</li></ul>
Cost effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cost and profit analysis</li><li>Risk assessment and continuous improvement</li></ul>
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Environmental impact of materials and production processes</li></ul>
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Techniques, parts replacement and disposal, maintainable design</li></ul>
Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ethical issues</li></ul>
Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Legal issues</li></ul>

## (c) 優化學習評估，了解學生的綜合表現

教師應用由內地專家教師研發的 iPRT (Indicator-Project-Rubrics-Technology) 模型，設計中一級專題研習的評估，了解學生在學習過程中反映的共通能力及價值觀和態度，從而更全面掌握學生的綜合表現。



## (i) 價值觀導向

加強連繫培養的價值觀和態度與學習過程中的學習表現				
Rubrics (R)				
Task	First Dimension	Second Dimension	Learning Performance (Excellent, Average, Need Improvement)	Mode
Task 1: Design and make an auto-watering system in group, including the automatic sprinkler system and outlook appearance	Perseverance	Problem solving (Design and make)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop design concept</li> <li>Make, test and modify</li> </ul>	Learning Portfolio P.15-20
	Benevolence	User requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand the users</li> <li>Empathy</li> </ul>	Learning Portfolio P.13-14
		Team collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active Listening</li> <li>Provide support</li> <li>Create an inclusive environment</li> </ul>	Observation
Task 2: Set the price of the smart flowerpot and assesses potential risks in group	Perseverance	Problem solving (Price setting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set the selling price</li> </ul>	Learning Portfolio P.23-24
Task 3: Conduct a fair test to explore the impact of light intensity on plant growth in group	Perseverance	Problem solving (Fair test)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a plan</li> <li>Record information</li> </ul>	Learning Portfolio P.25-26
	Benevolence	Team collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support</li> <li>Create an inclusive environment</li> </ul>	Observation
Task 4: Organize planting experience and share it online	Perseverance	Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation</li> </ul>	Observation
	National Identity	Interflow and sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication and sharing</li> <li>Teamwork</li> </ul>	Observation

學校將第一評估維度的堅毅 (Perseverance)、仁愛 (Benevolence) 和國民身份認同 (National Identity)，連繫第二評估維度，如「解難」、「使用者需求」等學習表現，將抽象價值觀和態度轉化為可觀察的行動指標，幫助學生理解和內化相關學習期望。例如在設計及製作自動灑水系統 (任務一) 時，「堅毅」可對應設計及製作中解難的學習表現；「仁愛」則對應「使用者需求」及「團隊協作」的學習表現。

## (ii) 評估量表設計

Performance descriptors (examples)				
Task	First Dimension	Second Dimension	Learning Performance	
			Excellent (3 marks)	Average (2 marks)
Task 1: Design and make an auto-watering system in group, including the automatic sprinkler system and outlook appearance	Perseverance	Problem solving (Design and make)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Develop design concept:</b> Actively propose and evaluate different solutions to come up the final solution and explain it from different aspects.</li> <li><b>Make, test and modify:</b> Carefully select and use appropriate materials and equipment to make products and record results, and perform appropriate tests on products. Carefully identify the important issues encountered and show the modifications made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Develop design concept:</b> Can propose limited or superficial solutions, and briefly explain the final solution selected.</li> <li><b>Make, test and modify:</b> Can select appropriate materials and equipment to make products and perform simple tests, but does not record the results in a systematic manner. Some problems can be identified, but there is no specific record of the directions for modification.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Understand the users:</b> Gain a deep understanding of the needs of users and collect data through surveys, interviews or observations.</li> <li><b>Empathy:</b> Think carefully from the user's perspective, understand their feelings and challenges, and design based on these.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Understand the users:</b> Understand the needs of users and collect relevant information.</li> <li><b>Empathy:</b> Try to think from the user's perspective, but the understanding of emotions or challenges is superficial. The design partially reflects the needs but does not fully fit the actual situation.</li> </ul>
		Team collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Active Listening:</b> When team members share their ideas or difficulties, listen attentively and respond to them so that they feel valued.</li> <li><b>Provide support:</b> Actively give a helping hand when team members in need both in work and emotions.</li> <li><b>Create an inclusive environment:</b> Respect others' opinions and background, encourage diversity, and allow them to speak freely.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Active Listening:</b> Able to listen to team members' sharing, but feedback is brief, rarely asks for details, rarely makes team members feel cared for, and communication is one-way.</li> <li><b>Provide support:</b> Give help when requested, but are less likely to proactively recognize the needs of others, and support is limited.</li> <li><b>Create an inclusive environment:</b> Less receptive to minority opinions, tend to be dominated by mainstream, and occasionally ignore marginal voices.</li> </ul>
	Benevolence	User requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Understand the users:</b> Understand the needs of users, but relevant information is not collected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Understand the users:</b> Understand the needs of users, but relevant information is not collected.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Empathy:</b> Less consideration is given to user experience, and the design is mainly based on personal preference or convenience, failing to effectively reflect the real needs of users.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Empathy:</b> Less consideration is given to user experience, and the design is mainly based on personal preference or convenience, failing to effectively reflect the real needs of users.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Active Listening:</b> Often interrupts team members or appears distracted and provides responses that lack substantive content. Group members feel ignored and even reduce their willingness to participate due to communication barriers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Active Listening:</b> Often interrupts team members or appears distracted and provides responses that lack substantive content. Group members feel ignored and even reduce their willingness to participate due to communication barriers.</li> </ul>
		Team collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Provide support:</b> Rarely take the initiative to help others, and ignore others even if they are in need. The support is passive, and the attitude is indifferent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Provide support:</b> Rarely take the initiative to help others, and ignore others even if they are in need. The support is passive, and the attitude is indifferent.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Create an inclusive environment:</b> Ignored or belittled others' opinions, and there is a phenomenon of small-circle exclusion in team interactions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Create an inclusive environment:</b> Ignored or belittled others' opinions, and there is a phenomenon of small-circle exclusion in team interactions.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Create an inclusive environment:</b> Ignored or belittled others' opinions, and there is a phenomenon of small-circle exclusion in team interactions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Create an inclusive environment:</b> Ignored or belittled others' opinions, and there is a phenomenon of small-circle exclusion in team interactions.</li> </ul>

學校制訂評估量表的等級描述，分為「卓越」、「普通」和「待改進」三級，幫助學生了解各等級的具體要求，並根據等級描述進行自我評估，識別自己的強項和需要改進的地方。教師根據等級描述提供具體的反饋，幫助學生理解自己的學習進展和不足之處。

學校在評量表學習表現的描述中，突顯期望學生展現的正確價值觀和態度。例如在解難過程，學生需仔細選擇和使用適當的材料和設備製作產品，記錄結果，並對產品進行適當的測試；在團隊成員有工作或情感上的需要，會主動提供支援。

#### 4. 學生學習

學生的學習表現在以下方面有所提升：

- **設計思維**：以中二級為例，學生辨識殘障人士面對的問題，如「穿衣困難」和「出行需求」，並針對「出行需求」提出及比較應用不同技術的開門方法。最終，他們使用機械原理，並應用人工智能技術辨識殘障人士與普通人，通過編程自動調整開門時間。

**學生運用擴散性思考辨識不同使用者的問題**

Christian Alliance Cheng Wing Gee College – S2 STEAM Project

2. Define the problem (A)

Target group (Who needs help?)

Problem 1

Problem (What can help?)

Point Of View Statement

(User) **Disabled people** needs **Washing clothes** because **their limbs were difficult to move and stretch.**

**Insight:** **there are many clothes that are difficult to move and stretch.**

I will design and make a **washing robot** for **disabled people (user)** to help them **get dressed**. It will stretch the clothes and set them **to put them in the clothes dryer**.

Christian Alliance Cheng Wing Gee College – S2 STEAM Project

2. Define the problem (B)

Target group (Who needs help?)

Problem 2

Problem (What can help?)

Point Of View Statement

(User) **Disabled people** needs **keeping the door open at the entrance of the shopping mall** because **they are sitting on the wheelchair, it is hard for them to hold the doors themselves**.

**Insight:** **they are sitting on the wheelchair, it is hard for them to hold the doors themselves**

I will design and make a **Automatic door** for **disabled people (user)** to help them **to open the door and keep it open for enough time in order to let them in and out comfortably**.

**學生運用聚斂性思考確定最迫切需要解決的問題**

2. Define the problem (C)

Conclusion:

I will solve Problem 1 / Problem 2 (delete where appropriate)

because the cost and complexity of the making robots for Problem 1 is higher than Problem 2.

**學生運用擴散性思考提出不同的解決方案（門的開關）**

3. Ideate

• Design 1

3. Ideate

• Design 2

學生運用聚斂性思考制定最終解決方案（運用準則比較解決方案）

### 3. Ideate

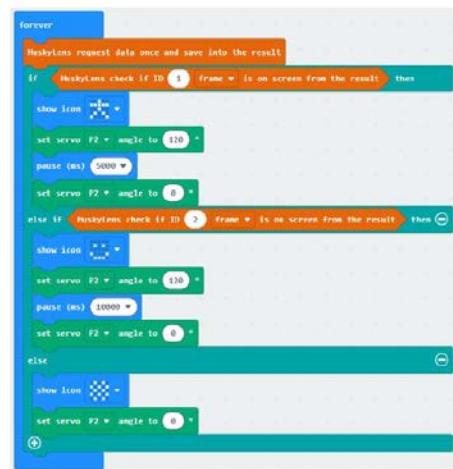
- Comparison

	Design 1	Design 2
Functionality 功能		✓
Usability 可用性		✓
Feasibility 可行性	✓	
Safety 安全性	✓	
Appearance 外觀		✓
Others 其他		✓
		✓

學生改良程式設計，展現解難能力。原本的設計是根據辨識的人士類別，以不同時間顯示相應的圖案，例如殘障人士 10 秒、普通人士 5 秒，然後門會閉上。改良後，學生採用倒數設計。對於普通人士，每秒減少一排亮起的 LED，而對於殘障人士，每兩秒減少一排亮起的 LED。這樣的設計能讓使用者清楚了解剩餘時間。

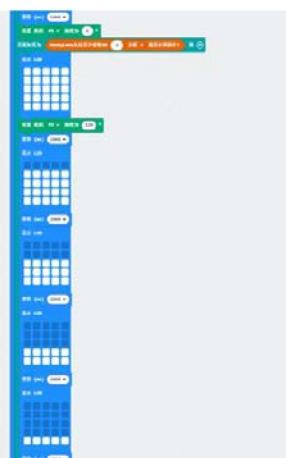
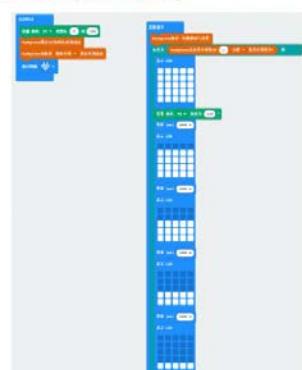
### 4. Prototype

- Program code (Original)



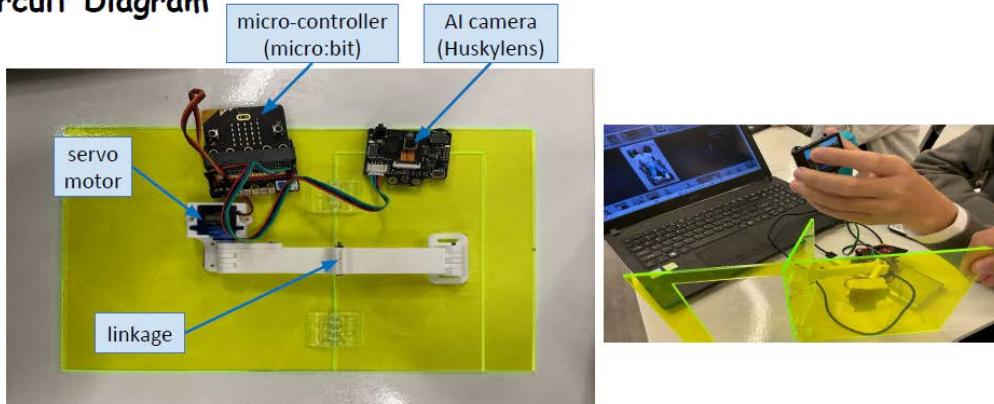
### 4. Prototype

- Program code (Modified)



## 4. Prototype

### • Circuit Diagram



## 5. Test

### • Procedure:

- Put different photos with different type of people in front of the AI camera.
- Observe the changes of the door.

### • Results:

Test Cases	Expected results	Actual Results
Disabled people	Open the door for 10s	Open the door for 10s
Normal people	Open the door for 5s	Open the door for 5s
No people	Close the door	Close the door

- **綜合應用**：中一級學生在自動澆水系統的情境下，綜合應用不同學科的知識和技能，包括：
  - 科學教育：植物生長、公平測試；
  - 科技教育：設計上的考慮、編程；
  - 藝術教育：運用視覺藝術知識、技巧及創作過程去傳達意念及感情；
  - 數學教育：百分法。

學生設計並制作自動灑水系統和外觀，訂定售價及進行公平測試，探究光強度對植物生長的影響。中二級學生根據社區問題和使用者需求，綜合應用所學知識和技能解決問題。以「智能開門系統」為例，學生運用設計上的考慮、人工智能和編程，以及「滑塊曲柄結構」，將伺服馬達固定並連接到滑塊曲柄結構，以實現門的開關功能。

- **人工智能**：部分學生應用 AI 技術解決實際問題，展現創新思維。例如：
  - 長者安全：學生利用 AI 姿態識別功能，構思出「天空生命守護系統」(Sky Life Guardian System)，通過 AI 識別跌倒狀態觸發報警，從而能夠迅速通知家人或護理人員，確保長者在發生意外時能獲得及時的幫助，減少潛在的傷害風險。
  - 殘障人士出行：學生應用 AI 姿態識別功能，設計「智能開門系統」，區分殘障人士與普通人，並自動調整開門時間，從而確保殘障人士能夠有足夠的時間安全進出，減少他們的焦慮和不便。

學生可進一步訂定視覺人工智能需要辨識的不同狀態，並運用優質數據訓練人工智能模型，以提升其準確度。

- **自主學習能力**：專題研習以真實場景問題為起點（如中二級「沙田友」中長者與殘障人士的需求），學生需主動調查（分析地理信息系統數據），篩選核心問題（如跌倒報警、殘障人士出行），確定自己的研究方向。這個過程讓學生從「等待教師布置任務」轉為「主動發現值得探究的問題」，逐步建立「以需求為導向」的學習意識。學生在面對技術難題時主動尋找解決辦法，減少對教師的依賴，展現自主學習能力。

## 5. 課程領導的專業成長

- **加強掌握目標與策略**：教師分享彼此的教學經驗和成功案例，促進相互學習與合作。同儕觀課和評課讓教師在教學中獲得即時反饋，並能深入探討有效的教學策略。這些專業交流不僅增強教師對 STEAM 教育目標的理解，還幫助他們靈活應用各種教學方法，以回應不同學生的需求，最終提升學生的學習動機和成效。例如學校建基於本學年的實施經驗，將持續運用 iPRT 模型優化中二級專題研習的評估，以及在中一級專題研習中，有系統地引入發散性和聚斂性思考訓練。
- **推廣創新科技的學習**：學校將創新科技學習元素推廣到不同年級的專題研習中，提升學生的科技素養和創新能力。學校計劃在不同年級的專題研習中引入更多創新科技的學習元素，如人工智能、數據分析及編程基礎，激發學生的學習興趣，以及幫助他們掌握現代科技的核心技能。通過實際的專案實作和跨學科的學習方式，學生將能夠運用所學解決真實世界中的問題，進一步提升他們的科技素養和創新能力，為未來的學習和職業生涯做好準備。