

D Division of Educational Psychology **國國** The Hong Kong Psychological Society (Ltd.) 香港心理學會



Hong Kong Psychological Society

由需要出發,助情緒行為發展

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學校適應 School adjustment

- ♦作為「學生」的角色
 - ◇在學校環境中,學生的應有表現
- ◈適應困難?
 - ♦上課困難
 - ♦拒絕上學

Lakhani, P. K., Jain, K., & Chandel, P. K. (2017). School adjustment, motivation and academic achievement among students. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 7, 333-348.

Hierarchy of Needs

自我實現 (Self-actualization)	運用個人潛力,具有創造力,能應付成長 上的挑戰
尊重(Respect)	自尊感、他人對自己的重視和認同
情感(Love & belongings)	被關懷和接納、與他人有情感連繫、有歸屬感、發展友誼
安全 (Security)	身體安全、受到保護、家庭穩定性、生活 規律
生理 (Physiological Needs)	生存的基本條件:食物、水、住所、空氣、 睡眠、如廁

Maslow, A. H. (1962). *Toward a psychology of being*. Princeton: D. Van Nostrand Company.

學生需要與老師互動

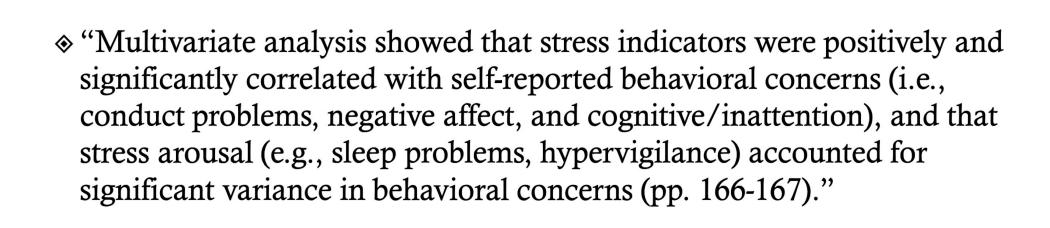
- 1. 先保持心平氣和的心境(調節自己的情緒)
- 2. 把有關情緒行為視為學生表達自己的需要的途徑
- 3. 明白良好的課堂氣氛,能有助學生感到穩定(secure),並能 提升學生對情緒概念的認識,促進他們在安全的環境下恰當地 表達情緒

張溢明、陳靜琼及黎子欣 (2020),《3Es 情+社同行計劃:情+社教師工作坊 (K2低班) 教學手冊》。香港:香港教育大學兒童與家庭科學中心。

行為目標與需要

目標	表面信息	隱含信息
權力鬥爭 Power Struggle	我的重要性,在於我控制一切	讓我幫手,給我選擇
尋求注意 Attention Seeking	我受關注,我才重要	請你注意我
能力不足 Inadequacy	我很差,請不要對我有期望	不要放棄我,請引領我進步
報復 Revenge	我不屬於這裡,我受傷,所以我 要傷害人	請正視我所受的傷

Dinkmeyer, D. C., McKay, G. D., & Dinkmeyer, J. S. (1990). Parenting young children: Helpful strategies based on Systematic Training for Effective Parenting (STEP) for parents of children under six. New York: Random House Inc.



Schwartz, K. D., Exner-Cortens, D., McMorris, C. A., Makarenko, E., Arnold, P., Van Bavel, M., Williams, S., & Canfield, R. (2021). COVID-19 and student well-being: stress and mental health during return-to-school. *Canadian Journal of School Psychology*, *36*(2),166-185. https://doi.org/10.1177/08295735211001653

pandemic-related worry on cognitive functioning

- ♦ Self-reported pandemic-related worry predicted deficits in information processing speed and maintenance of goal-related contextual information
- Worried individuals' choices were more sensitive to the described outcome probabilities of risky actions
 - underweighting likely probabilities and overweighting unlikely probabilities

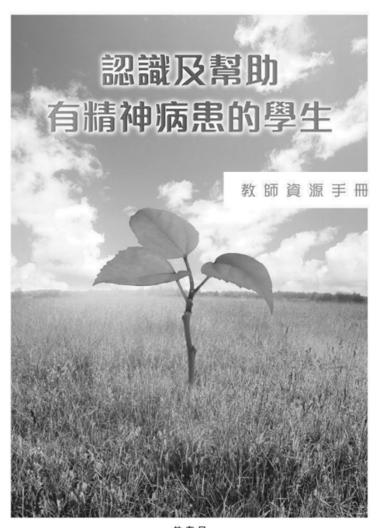
da Silva Castanheira, K., Sharp, M., & Otto, A. R. (2021) The impact of pandemic-related worry on cognitive functioning and risk-taking. *PLoS ONE*, *16*(11): e0260061. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0260061

- ♦ The prevalence of suicidal ideation were 24% and 21% among the participants before and during COVID-19, respectively. In particular, 897 (65.0%) remained non-suicidal, 193 (14.0%) recovered from being suicidal, 148 (10.7%) newly reported being suicidal, and 143 (10.4%) remained suicidal.
- Multinomial logistic regression showed that anxiety, trait anxiety and life satisfactory in baseline were associated with suicidal ideation at follow-up.

"Lockdown relief"/ "opportunity to decelerate"

- ♦ It is a surprise to find that the prevalence of SI among the young people in the follow-up survey (21%) was lower than baseline (24%), although it is still above the percentages among young people in many countries. The most recent findings of the Global School-Based Health Survey conducted in 83 countries found that young people aged 12 to 15 had thought about (16.5%), planned for (16.5%), and attempted suicide (16.4%) in the past 12 months (Tang et al., 2020).
- ♦ From another perspective, it seems that the poor mental health status... reached its peak. In return, having a momentary break from the unrest may have given young people an opportunity to maintain more focus on their school and family life. Nonetheless, the high SI rate among the participants is still alarming.

Zhu, S., Zhuang, Y., Lee, P., & Wong P. W. C. (2021). The changes of suicidal ideation status among young people in Hong Kong during COVID-19: A longitudinal survey. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 294, 151-158. https://doi.org/47410.1016/j.jad.2021.07.042



教 育 局 醫院管理局「兒童及青少年精神健康社區支援計劃」及「思覺失調服務計劃」 聯 合 編 寫

- ◈ 為教師提供基本知識、教學原則和處理的方法
- ◈ 協助及早識別有需要的學生
- ♦ 給予學生適切的支援和輔導,以促進他們康復的進程



https://mentalhealth.edb.gov.hk/tc/support-at-the-indicated-level/resources-and-guidelines/59.html

學生表現

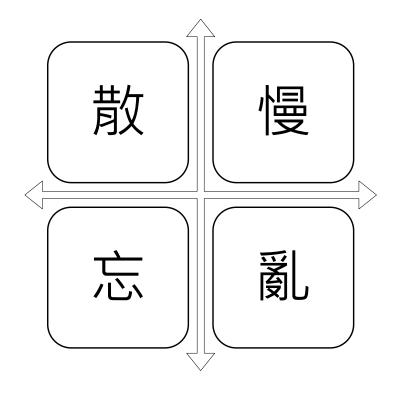
- ◆成績下滑,與該學生一貫的表現不一樣
- ♦長期或頻密缺課
- ◆不能集中完成功課及日常事務
- ♦長期感到疲乏和倦怠

- ♦持續一段時間出現行為和/或 情緒問題
- ♦情緒容易失控
- ◈表現畏縮、難與朋輩相處
- ◈被朋輩孤立

學習上的困難

處理訊息速度	需要較長時間處理訊息,以致工作效率較慢
注意力	難以專注聽課或完成課業,也較難長時間集中精神
工作記憶	難以提取或儲存記憶中相關的資訊,經常遺忘指示,或難以跟 從較複雜的指令
計劃及組織	難以有系統地應付學習上的要求,例如:在整理筆記和個人物品、 計劃完成課業和編配温習時間等方面出現困難
語言流暢度	語言表達和溝通方面出現困難,較難檢索和處理有關語言方面的 資料,或以語言清晰的表達意見
語言學習/記憶	較難組織及記住透過語言傳遞的訊息
視覺記憶	文字和圖像方面的記憶力較差,容易忘記剛接觸過的視覺資訊

學習上的困難



張溢明、黎子欣及何倩婷 (2020),《疫境童行-兒童及青少年應對病毒心理支援手冊》。 香港:香港教育大學兒童與家庭科學中心、香港心理學會教育心理學部。

Future - A.R.T.

♦A: Alternative 其他辦法

◈R: Reappraisal 正面重估

◈T: Talking about feelings 分享情緒

認知重估 Cognitive Reappraisal

◈事件如何令我更強大?



林俊彬及張溢明(2020),《父母童行:75個實證為本的家教貼士》。香港:香港教育大學兒童與家庭科學中心。

(S)tudy showed that reappraisal was positively related to perceived control, whereas suppression was negatively related to perceived control. Reappraisers perceived more learning, whereas suppressors experienced more anxiety. Anxiety was significantly and negatively related to perceived learning.

Zhao, T., Fu, Z., Lian, X., Ye, L., & Huang, W. (2021). Exploring emotion regulation and perceived control as antecedents of anxiety and its consequences during Covid-19 full remote learning. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12(July). https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.675910

... an optimal fit of the proposed model in which cognitive reappraisal was significantly related to engagement in more pleasant activities during the lockdown. In turn, these pleasant activities were related to more affective happiness during the lockdown (compared with pre-pandemic levels), and this affective happiness was associated with greater cognitive happiness.

Gutiérrez-Cobo, M. J., Megías-Robles, A., Gómez-Leal, R., Cabello, R., and Fernández-Berrocal, P. (2021). Is it possible to be happy during the COVID19 lockdown? a longitudinal study of the role of emotional regulation strategies and pleasant activities in happiness. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 18:3211. doi: 10.3390/ijerph18063211

重新建構 Reconstrual

- 另一種方式解讀或思考當前處境會帶來不一樣的情緒
- 告訴自己:「現在的情況只是**暫時**的」、「**再過一陣子**就可以 打疫苗了」
- "Washing hands, avoiding touching my face, keeping a safe distance...There are simple and effective things I can do to protect myself and my loved ones from getting sick and to stop the spread of the virus"
- "I know from world history that keeping calm and carrying on gets us through tough times."

Wang K, Goldenberg A, Dorison C, Miller J, Lerner J, Gross J. **2021**. A multi-country test of brief reappraisal interventions on emotions during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Nat. Hum. Behav.* 5(8):1089–110

重設目標 Repurposing

- 嘗試找到能帶來正向感受的目標
- 告訴自己:「這樣一來就有了更多時間去做以前無法做的事情,像是閱讀,繪畫、或者陪伴家人。」
- "This situation is helping us realize the importance of meaningful social connections, and helping us understand who the most important people in our lives are."
- "Medical systems are now learning to deal with amazing challenges, which will make them much more resilient in the future."

Wang K, Goldenberg A, Dorison C, Miller J, Lerner J, Gross J. **2021**. A multi-country test of brief reappraisal interventions on emotions during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Nat. Hum. Behav.* 5(8):1089–110

疫境童行:

兒童及青少年應對病毒心理支援手冊

張溢明 黎子欣 何倩婷 香港教育大學兒童與家庭科學中心 香港心理學會教育心理學部









https://www.dep.hkps.org.hk/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/CCFS-DEP-PsySupportInDiseaseOutbreak.pdf



張溢明、黎子欣及何倩婷 (2020),《疫境童行-兒童及青少年應對病毒心理支援手冊》。香港:香港教育大學兒童與家庭科學中心、香港心理學會教育心理學部。

S – Sense of Security

應該

- 保持冷靜;
- 傾談時,與涉事學生的眼神保持水平線;
- 説話語調宜溫和,音量和語速宜適中;
- 細心聆聽有關學生的説話,並表示願意 與他一同解決問題;
- 直接給予學生指示,例如:「不要這樣做」、「站在那裡跟我說話」、「我在聽」;
- 若涉事學生出現傷害他人的行為,應疏 散其他同學離開事發地點,並聯繫社工 或其他教師,以作支援。

不應該

- 用責備的口吻,挑撥涉事學生的情緒;
- 表現出煩躁不安,或與涉事學生爭辯;
- 試圖搶奪其手上的物件武器;
- 提供手提電話,以免有關學生與可能令他情緒升溫的人士通話。

A:「低風險」習作

- ♦簡單小測、簡短寫作、短文閱讀、解難堂課
- ♦大 project 化成小環節
- ◇密集:為回饋學習進度,不結合總分數
- ♦師生有效互動回饋

F: Familiarity 熟識感

學校方面:

- 復課後盡量維持學校生活的穩定性,如課堂的常規、課室的環境、 任教的老師等
- 當重新開學時,學校在安全許可下,盡可能盡快恢復早前停頓了的 各項學生或課外活動
- 即使有些活動因防疫需要而取消,也可以嘗試安排類似的活動取代
 - 例如:水運會需要取消,學校以其他運動項目,或與學生制 訂運動及獎勵計劃取代

3R of Student-Centred Discipline

◈Reminding 能提醒

◈Redirecting 能指引

◈Reinforcing 能強化

Reminding 能提醒

- ◈假設:學生是**有能力**的學習者,**有良好的意圖**
- ◆能自我控制和有內在動機
- ◈幫助學生記住期望
- ◈提示學生自己記住期望
- ◆基於明確確定的期望
- ♦簡短**問題**或陳述

提醒說話

- ◆ **積極**使用**提醒**(提前考慮即將到來的活動,並預測這將對學生 具有挑戰性)或**被動**地(當行為開始偏離軌道時)
- ◈「你現在需要做什麼?」
- ◇「讓我們看看在我數到十的時候,每個人都能排隊。」
- ◇「告訴我你搬動桌椅時怎樣照顧椅子。」

Reminding 能指引

- 1. 示範
- 2. 回想
- 3. 選擇

回想 Recall

- 引導學生回想自己最近的成功例子,或其他人的例子
 - 老師:「上星期你跌了自己的茶點不開心,你去**拿顏色筆填色**。」
 - 老師:「前天你的好朋友小嘉被恩恩不小心弄濕了畫紙,她很憤怒, 她最後慢慢深呼吸,使自己平伏。」

選擇 Choose

■ 平日跟學生一同**選擇**一些**大家均覺得可行**的**行為方法**來 平伏情緒

當學生出現情緒時,就提醒學生採用之前已選的方法, 加以應用

Reinforcing 能強化

- ◆適用於**所有**學生
- ♦指出具體的行為(不提學生名稱避免比較)
- ◆表達對學生的能力及努力有信心 (我見到你……)
- ◈指出學生近似的行為(我發現同學開始.....)
- ♦接下來是問一個問題來擴大學生的思維(你如何做得到……)
- ◆強調老師個人認可的描述
- ♦反映了重要的目標和價值

E - 認知重估 Cognitive Reappraisal

◈事件如何令我更強大?



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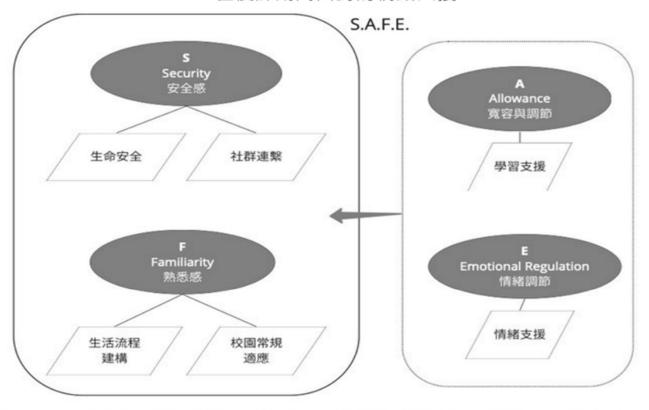
Courage is not the lack of fear; it is acting in spite of it.

Mark Twain (1835-1910)

張溢明、黎子欣及何倩婷 (2020),《疫境童行-兒童及青少年應對病毒心理支援手冊》。香港:香港教育大學兒童與家庭科學中心、香港心理學會教育心理學部。

幫助學生正面迎復課的《資源包》

根據 S.A.F.E. 及相關文獻,老師可從以下四方面支援學生 在復課期間面對的情緒困擾



(教育局,2022)





https://www.eduhk.hk/ccfs/%e7%ab%a5%e8%a1%8c%e6%8a%97%e5%a3%93/





