

# Facilitate Learning and Teaching through Online Environment

基督教宣道會宣基小學 C & MA Sun Kei Primary School 余耀忠老師 2020年3月13日

<u>-</u>			
	Web 1.0	Web 2.0	Web 3.0
Meaning is	Dictated	Socially constructed	Socially constructed & contextually reinvented
Technology is	Confiscated at the classroom door (digital refugees)	Cautiously adopted (digital immigrants)	Everywhere (digital universe)
Teaching is done	Teacher to student	Teacher to student & student to student	Teacher to student, student to student, & student to teacher
Schools are located	In a building	In a building or online	Everywhere & thoroughly infused into society
Parents view schools as	Daycare	Daycare	A place for them to learn, too
Teachers are	Licensed professionals	Licensed professionals	Everybody, everywhere
Hardware & software in schools	Are purchased at great cost and ignored	Are open source and available at lower cost	Are available at low cost and are used purposively
Industry views graduates as	Assembly line workers	As ill-prepared assembly line workers in a knowledge economy	As co-workers or entrepreneurs



## 網上教學模式 (錄製教學片段 VS 網上直播教學)

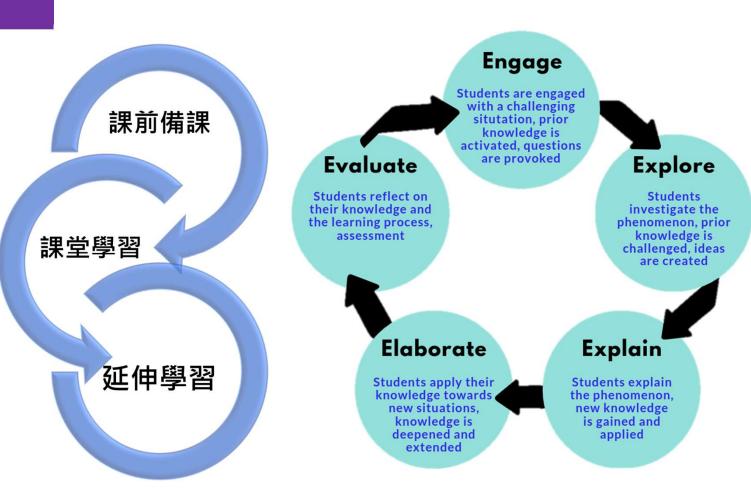
Pros	Cons
Students no longer struggle with challenging concepts alone outside of class time.	Making sure every student has a computer and Internet access.
Students can skip parts of the lesson they already understand and re-watch new or challenging ideas.	Students cannot ask questions for clarification during a recorded lesson.
Applied learning in the classroom.	Technology issues.
Differentiated instruction.	Designing and grading frequent quizzes.
Students are given ownership and responsibility for their own learning.	Students have trouble "buying in" to instruction, especially when it is not created by the instructor.
Students come to class prepped and ready to learn. No down time.	Determining how to handle students who do not complete the homework video.
Videos include links for deeper thinking and further learning.	Creating or finding quality videos for each lesson.
Teacher can spend class-time working one-on-one or in small groups with students.	



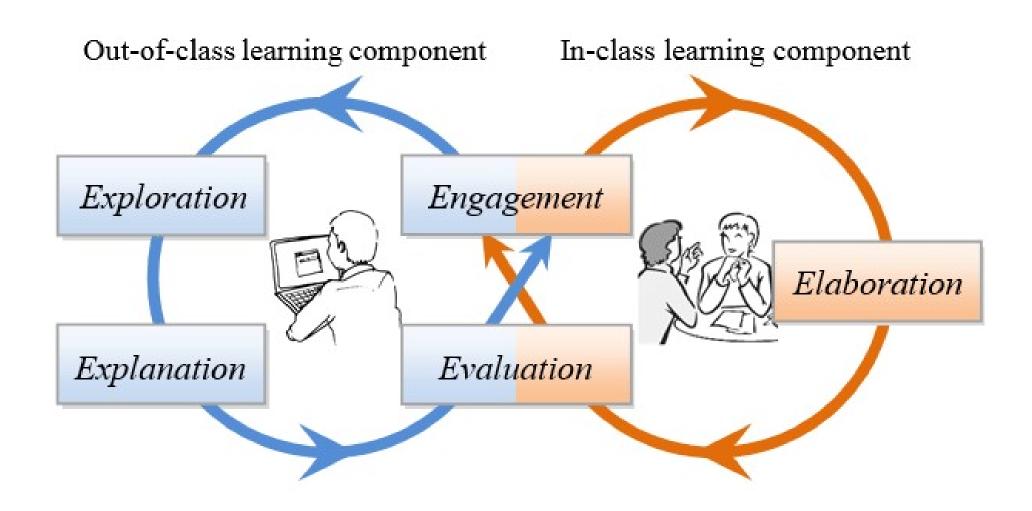
#### 網上教學模式

- •網絡限制?
- 教學設計?
- 課室管理?
- •功課安排?

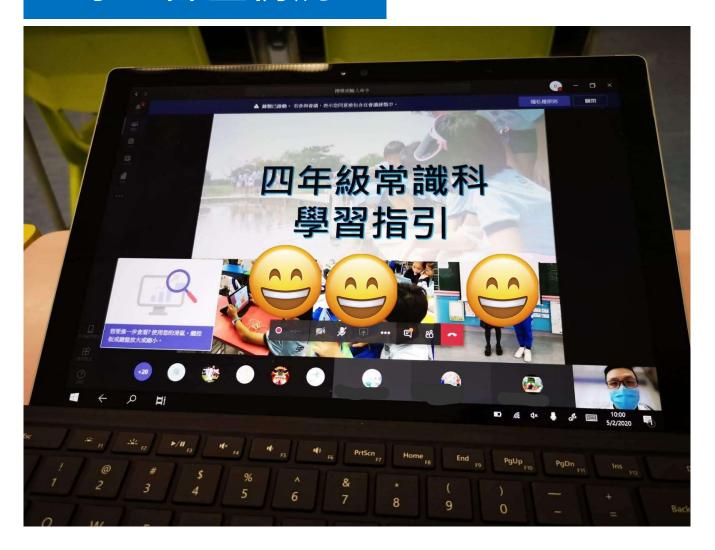
• 互動性?

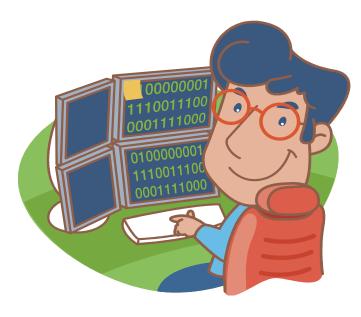


#### 網上教學模式



## 學生課堂情況





#### 課前備課



## 課前備課

lStudies > →£

檔案 課程筆記本 作業 學習資源 四年級常語

#### ieneral

↑增 1 上傳 ② 取得連結 十 新增雲端儲存

類型	名稱▼
	Class Materials
î	自主學習問
lin .	參觀香港歷史博物館相片
P	簡報 4下BCH5_病毒知多少.ppt
P	簡報 4下BCH5_認識細菌.ppt

#### 一般 > Class Materials

F増 🗗 上傳 © 取得連結 🦚 在 ShareF

類型 名稱

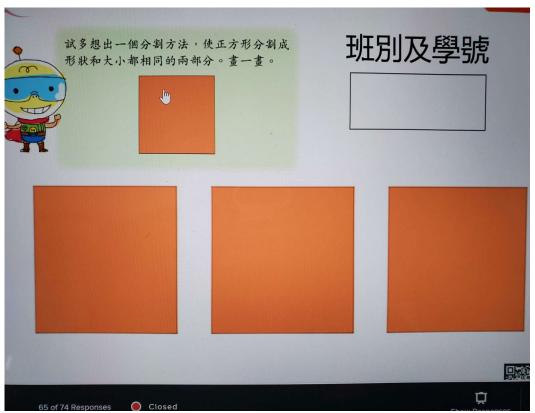
	4.4 CH4 備課內容
-	4.4 CH3 備課內容
	4.6 CH2 備課內容
	4.6 CH4 備課內容
	4.6 CH1 備課內容
Dia .	4.4 CH1 備課內容

#### 課堂學習

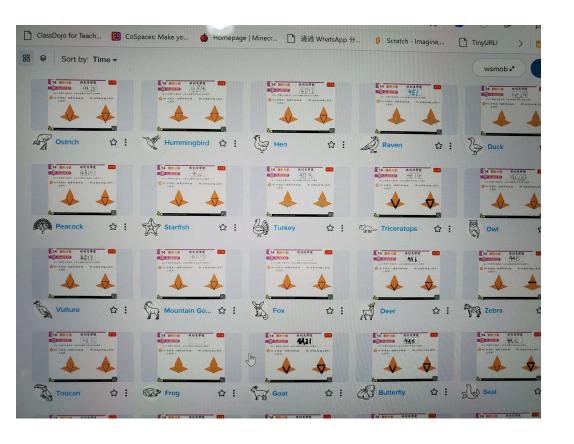
[1920] 4B-Math Notebook 4-LA Ch1倍數的認識 4-LA Ch2 因數的認識 4-LA Ch3 倍數和因數 4-LA Ch4 公倍數和最小公倍... 4-LA Ch5 公因數和最大公... 4-LA 單元一 複習 因數的認識 一。認識因數 园 圈 文軒正在把6輛玩具車分成若干份。看看他怎樣做。 ¶每1輛分成1份,可分成6份。 6 ÷ (1)= 6 2 每 2 輛分成 1 份,可分成 3 份。  $6 \div (2) = 3$ = 2×3 ❸ 每3辆分成1份,可分成2份。 = 3×2  $6 \div (3) = 2$ =6×1 △ 每 4 輛分成 1 份,可分成 1 份,還餘 2 輛。 图第二(1) 2, 3, 6)  $6 \div 4 = 1 \cdots 2$ 

#### 學生課堂情況



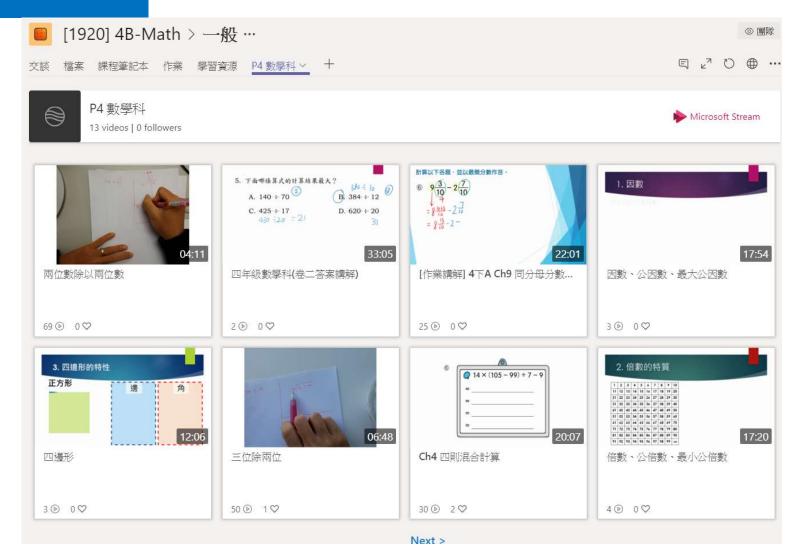


## 學生課堂情況





#### 延伸學習



### 延伸學習

故學老師 +

#### て章 (一) 2019-11-13

20日 上午 08:47

#### 失明數學家——歐拉

t (Leonhard Euler, 1707-1783), 18世紀瑞士數學家及自 4學家,生於巴塞爾。他的父親是一位牧師,在巴塞爾大學唸 寺,修讀過一些數學課程,有良好的數學基礎。所以歐拉自幼 **E**父親身上得到基本的數學訓練,亦能夠自行閱讀一些數學書

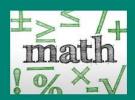


#### 白努利的一段緣

 C親的安排下,年僅 14 歲的歐拉進到巴塞爾大學唸書。在這段時期,歐拉的數學天份 引數學家約翰·伯努利 (J. Bernoulli) 教授的發掘,因而對他作私人教授。在哲學碩 任裏,歐拉的論文題目為笛卡兒 (Decartes) 與牛頓 (Newton) 的思想比較。碩士畢 ć,歐拉在伯努利教授的鼓勵下,轉修數學。

養人、歐拉一直從事數學及科學研究工作。他畢生撰寫論文多篇,對數學貢獻良多, 皆代史家譽為四大數學家之一,與阿基米德 (Archimedes)、牛頓和高斯 (C.F. uss) 齊名。

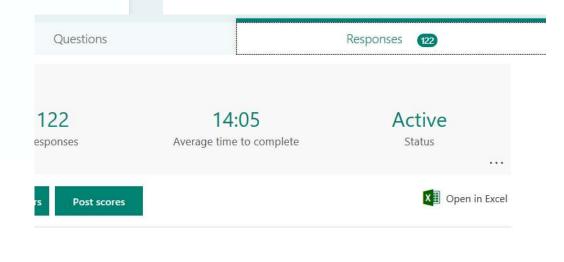


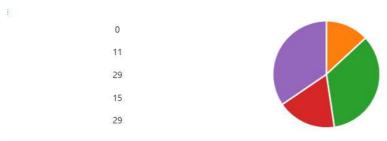


#### 因數和倍數後測 🖺

嗨 Yiu Chung,提交此表單後,擁有者將能看到您的名稱與電子郵件地址。

- 1.51 可以被 17 整除,所以 51 是 17 的 。
- 〇 倍數
- 〇 因數
- 合數
- 乘數
- 2.5×8=40,從上列算式得知
- 5 是 40 的倍數









## 基督教宣道會宣基小學

