

借助东西方融合的国际教育 助力中国基础教育的现代化

北京三十五中借助国际合作课程项目
实现学校变革的实践与探索

**Promote Modernization of China' s Basic Education
through Integrated International Education**

**Practice and Exploration of School Innovation :
Beijing No.35 High School International Cooperative Curriculum**

北京市第三十五中学 朱建民校长
Beijing No.35 High School Principal:Zhu Jianming

2018年11月16日

北京三十五中始建于1923年，其前身为志成中学，李大钊先生曾任校董。1949年改名为新生中学，1952年定为北京市第三十五中学。从这里走出了包括宋平、王光英、王光美、邓稼先、陶西平、单霁翔等数以万计德才兼备的建设者。



Beijing No. 35 High School was founded in 1923, originally known as Zhicheng Middle school with Mr. Li dazhao as the President of the school. In 1949, it was renamed as Xinsheng Middle school, and in 1952, it was designated as Beijing No.35 High School. For nearly a decade, we have cultivated Song Ping, Wang Guangying, Wang guangmei, Deng Jiaxian, Tao Xiping, Shan jixiang and many other talents.



王光英 Wang Guangying

王光美 Wang GuangMei



宋 平 Song Ping

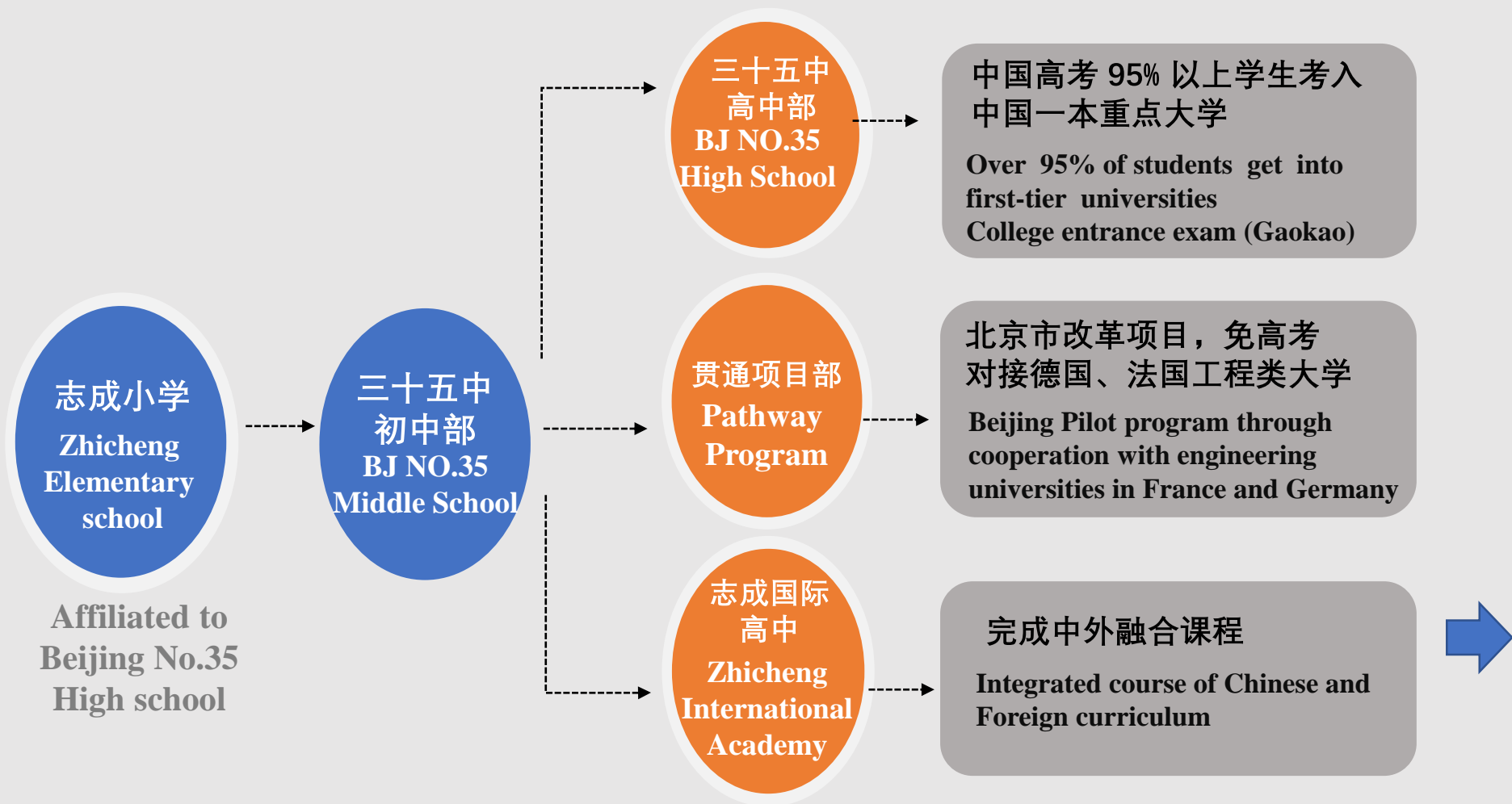
邓稼先 Deng Jiaxian

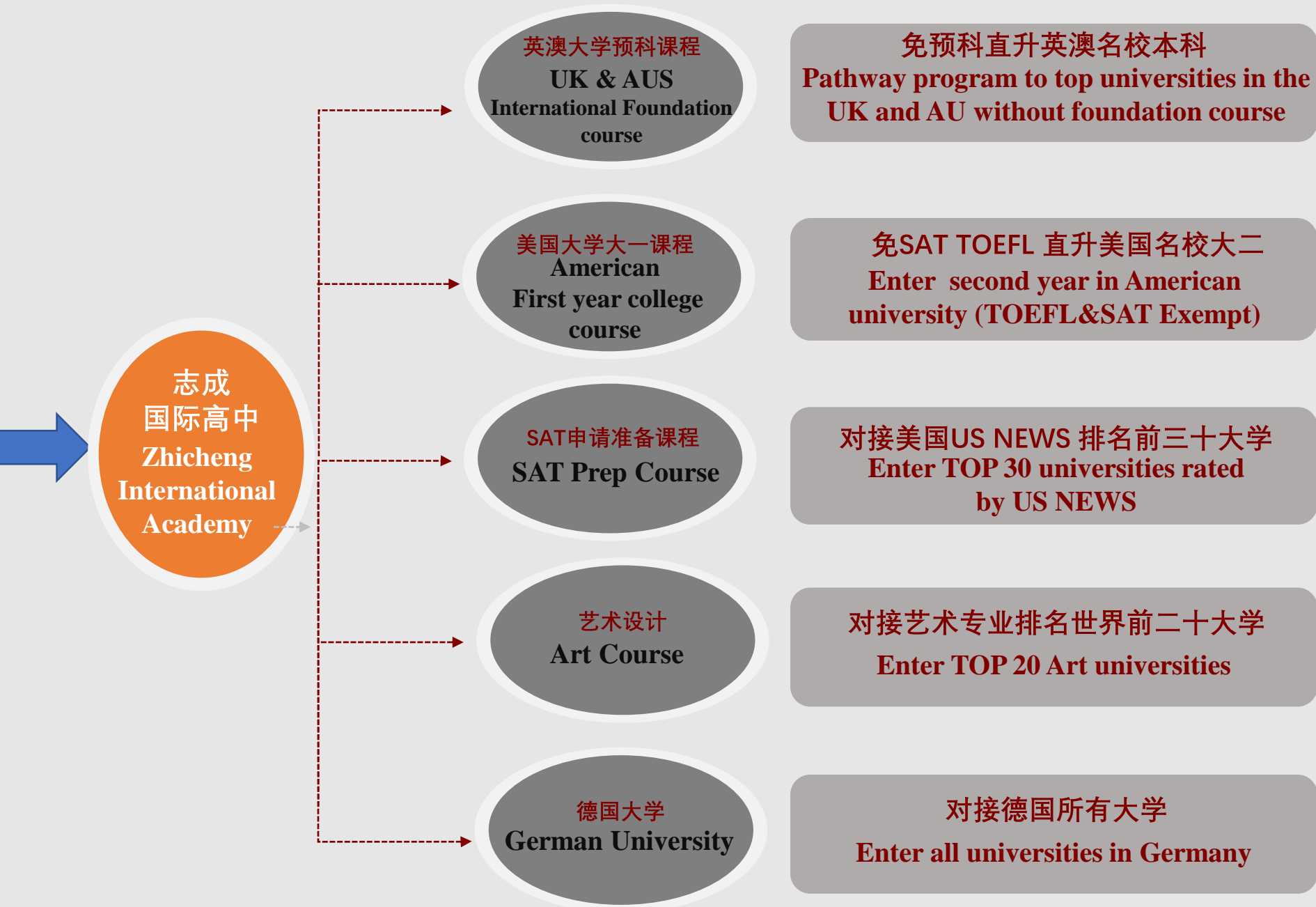


陶西平 Tao Xiping

王岐山 Wang Qishan







国际合作课程项目独树一帜

Unique International Program



首页 综合 学前 基教 高等 职业 家庭 +

亮出国际教育的中国方案

作者：王红军 发布时间：2018.04.26

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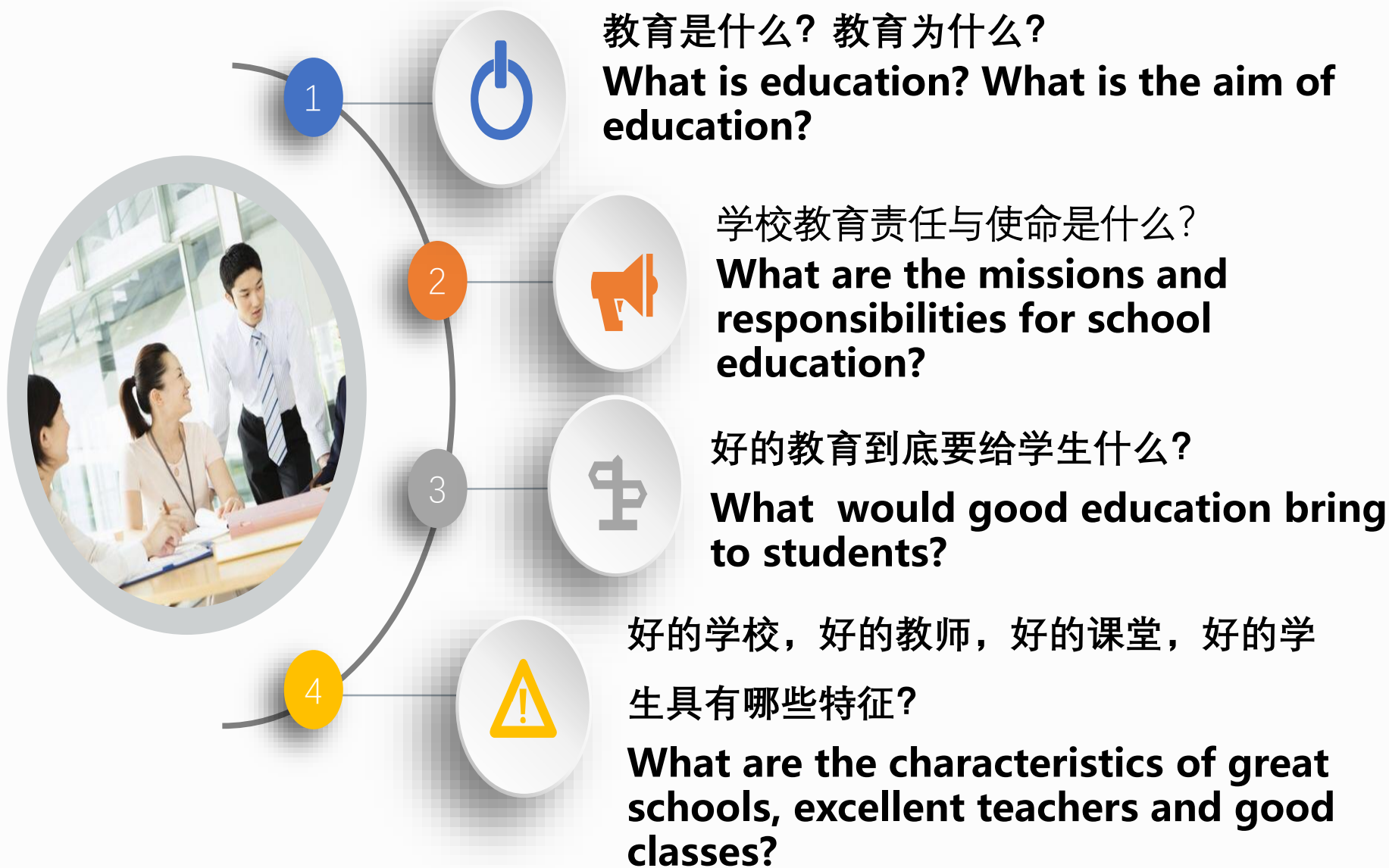
作为中国新时代的教育工作者，我们要不断拓展国际视野，在全球教育的前沿领域加快创新步伐，在中西合璧的基础上提出中国教育方案，无愧于新时代教育人的责任与使命。

2018年4月，国家主席习近平再一次在博鳌亚洲论坛发声，中国进一步深化改

革，扩大开放，为亚洲和世界带来新机遇。



对教育的反思 Rethink on Education





国际 合作 课程 项目

International Programs

思考
Think



实践
Practice



成果
Harvest



展望
Prospect



北京三十五中
BEIJING NO.35 HIGH SCHOOL

思考

Reflections



➤思考1. 为什么要办国际合作课程项目？

Reflection 1: Why did we start international programs?

➤思考2. 怎样办国际合作项目？

Reflection 2: How should we manage international program?

➤ 思考1. 为什么要办国际合作课程项目?

Why did we start international programs?

(1) 追问教育的本质 The Essence of Education:

——为谁培养人? 培养什么人? 怎样培养人?

We educate people for what? What kind of people should we educate? How should we educate?



- 教育不仅关系一个国家、一个民族的今天，更决定着一个国家和一个民族的未来。
Education is not only about a nation's today, but a nation's future.
- 当今世界上没有哪个国家不重视本国的教育，也没有哪个民族不关注本民族的未来。 There is no country in the world that pay less attention to national education and no nation wouldn't care about their future.
- 好的教育，应该向前眺望30年。应该思考，在未来20年、30年，中国需要什么样的人？世界需要什么样的人？ Good education should look forward 30 years and we are thinking about what kind of talents are China and world expecting in 20 or 30 years.
- 中国现在已经成为世界第二大经济体。对于中国这样的世界大国，需要用一個什么样的大国教育来支撑？ China is now the 2nd largest economy in the world and how should Chinese education develop to meet future trend?
- 目前，中国的经济也在转型。经济转型的背后，是人才的转型。而人才的转型背后，说到底 是教育的转型。而教育转型的背后，是教育思想、教育观念、教育内容、教育方式、人才培养模式和教育评价方式的改变和更新。 China's economy is transforming behind which is the transformation of talents. This will all deep down to the fact of educational transformation which involves the change and innovation of educational ideas, concepts, content, methods, models and assessment.
- 过去，我们习惯于从中国的视角看中国，从中国的视角看世界。今天，我们更应该学会从世界的角度看中国，学会从世界的角度看世界。这样才能使我们发现许多问题，并引发我们许多的思考。 We used to see the world from Chinese perspectives but now we are learning to see the world and China from international perspectives, which provoke us to have more ideas and thoughts.

- **思考1. 为什么要办国际合作课程项目? Why did we start international programs?**
- (2) 学校开展国际合作课程项目的目的到底是什么? Our purposes:**
- 送学生出国留学? To send students abroad?
 - 适应市场需求? To meet market' s demand?
 - 好招生? To facilitate enrollment?
- 追问教育的本质, 不忘教育的初心, 提升教育者的责任与使命。**
- Stick to the essence of education and follow the mission and responsibility of educators.**



➤ 思考1. 为什么要办国际合作课程项目?

➤ Reflection 1: Why did we start international programs?

结论：交流互鉴，发展创新——学校管理模式创新实证研究

在国际交往日渐频繁、民间往来日益丰富的今天，中国的国际教育应该肩负起为国家培养具有深厚家国情怀、人类担当、学贯中西、善于处理国际事务的国际化人才重任。作为公立学校的国际合作课程项目，更应该具有这一新时代的责任感和使命感。

Conclusion: Exchanges and mutual learning, development and innovation —— an empirical study on the innovation of school management model

Nowadays, there are increasingly frequent international exchanges at both country and civil level. The international education in China should shoulder heavy responsibility of cultivating international talents with deep patriotic feelings, humane responsibility, domestic and foreign knowledge and being good at handling international affairs. The international cooperative course project in public schools should have a sense of responsibility and mission in this new era.



- 思考2. 怎样办国际合作项目?
- Reflection 2: How should we manage international program?

—— 教育的本质是什么?

教育的“初心”是什么?

—— What is the nature of education? What is the "initial goal" of education?



➤ **思考2. 怎样办国际合作课程项目?**

➤ **Reflection 2: How should we manage international program?**

中国基础教育改革与发展已经进入了新的历史阶段。

The reform and development of China's basic education has entered a new historical stage.

一方面需要坚定自信，自觉传承与弘扬中华民族优秀传统文化与教育优势。

On the one hand, we need to be firm and confident, and consciously inherit and carry forward the excellent Chinese traditional culture and educational advantages.

另一方面必须积极稳妥地扩大对外开放，吸收和借鉴人类文明的先进技术与教育成果。

On the other hand, we must actively and steadily expand opening up and absorb as well as draw on the advanced technologies and educational achievements of human civilization.

在经济全球化时代，缺乏民族文化滋养的孩子，哪怕自诩为“世界公民”，终归是肤浅片面的，既难奉献独特价值，也难真正飞高走远。断绝了民族文化根基的孩子注定是个“空心”孩子；只有这样孩子的民族，未来定会成为“空壳”民族。

In the era of economic globalization, children who lack the nourishment of national culture, even if they profess to be "global citizens," are ultimately superficial. It is difficult for these students to form unique values or to truly develop. Children who have been cut off the foundation of national culture are destined to be a "hollow" children; the country with such children will become an "empty shell" in the future.

只有深厚的民族文化底蕴才能塑造中国学子鲜明的文化身份和人文素养，才能在国际舞台上以更加自信的姿态进行跨文化交流并提升国际理解力。

Only with profound national cultural heritage can we shape Chinese students' distinctive cultural identity and humanistic qualities, so that they can conduct cross-cultural exchanges and enhance international understanding more confidently on the international stage.



实践 Practice

1. 顶层设计

1. Top-level design

2. 比较研究

2. Comparative research

3. 借鉴融合

3. Learning and integration

北京市第三十五中学与美国Kaplan.Keystone High School
Beijing No.35 High School and Kaplan. Keystone High School

中美双文凭国际高中课程项目签约仪式
Sino-US Dual Diploma Signing Ceremony for High School International Program

2012年3月5日 北京·舞台



北京三十五中

Kaplan. Keystone
High School



实践 Practice

1. 顶层设计 ——国际部定位

1. Top-level design

——The role of International Department

- 三十五中初高中课改的实验田
- The experimental field of curriculum reform for the middle school and high school education of No. 35 High school
- 新课程的孵化器
- New curriculum incubator
- 优秀教师的培训基地
- Training base for excellent teachers





实践 Practice

1. 顶层设计——人才培养目标： Top-level design ——Talent training goal

培养具有中国情怀的世界人
具有世界胸怀的中国人

Cultivate global citizens with Chinese spirit
Cultivate Chinese with international outlook

中國情懷的世界人
世界胸懷的中國人

郭沫若



实践 Practice

2. 中美基础教育比较研究

A Comparative Study on Basic Education
between China and the United States

- 教育理念 ➤ Educational concept
- 课程内容 ➤ Course content
- 教学方式 ➤ Teaching methods
- 评价方式 ➤ Evaluation method
- 培养模式 ➤ Training mode





实践 Practice



3. 借鉴 融合

Learning
and
fusion

- 对“优秀”的重新定义;
- Redefining "excellence";
- 哈克尼斯教学法与小组合作式学习;
- Harkness pedagogy and group cooperative learning;
- 教师培训
- Teacher' s training and development
- 走班的实质意义与生涯规划;
- The essence of 'optional-class' system and career planning;
- 与走班制匹配的学校管理模式的重建;
- Reconstructing school management model to match the optional-class system;



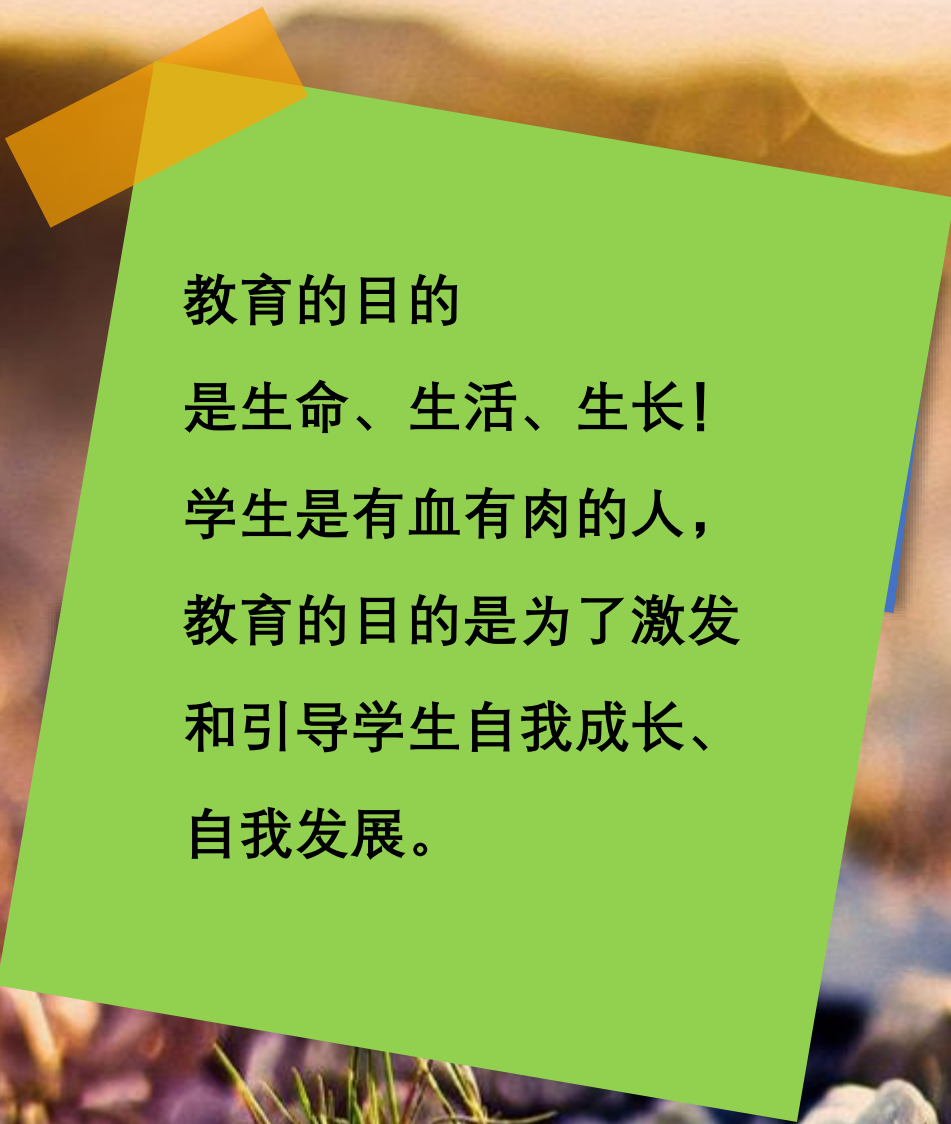
成果

Harvest

1. 从干部到教师的理念变革


The change of ideas from cadres to teachers





教育的目的
是生命、生活、生长！
学生是有血有肉的人，
教育的目的是为了激发
和引导学生自我成长、
自我发展。

**The aim of education:
to live, to develop, to
discover
Motivate students to
pursue
self-development**



The starting point and foothold of all work in the school should promote the self-development of students. Let students feel the goodwill of the teacher and feel the expectation of life growth.

学校一切工作的出发点和立足点都应该促进学生的自我发展。
让学生能够时刻感受师长的善意，感受学校对生命成长的期待。



什么是基础教育？

- - 就是为人一生的发展打基础的教育。身心健康发展的基础，终身学习的基础，走向社会的基础。

What is basic education?-- It is the education that lays the foundation for development of people' s whole life. The foundation of healthy mental and physical development, the foundation of lifelong learning, and the foundation of living in



1、教会学生“向上”，做一个积极勇敢的人

Vigor, to be a brave and positive man

2、教会学生“向善”，做一个好人。

Virtue, to be a good man

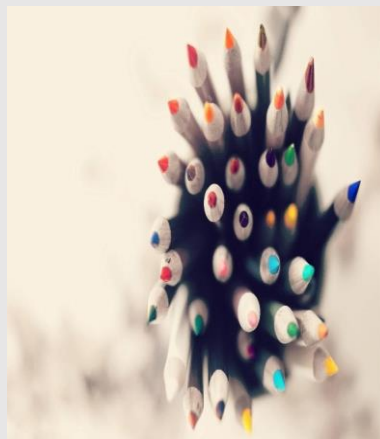
好的学校教育
应该教会学生两件事
Successful school
education
teaches student two
things

五大办学理念

Five Philosophy of Running school

教师观
“教师第一”
Teacher View
Teacher first

教育观：
“成长比成功更重要，
成人比成绩更重要”
Education concept: “Growth
is more important than
success. Integrity
is more important than
grades”



教学观：
“会学比学会更重要，
学会思考比学会知识更重要”
Teaching concept: “It is more
important to learn how to do
than learning itself. Learning how
to think is more important than
just acquiring knowledge.”

五大办学理念

Five Philosophy of Running school



学生观：

“为学生全面而有个性的发展奠基”

Student view: "To lay the foundation for a comprehensive and individualized development of students"

课程观：

“学生是教育教学的主体，也是一种鲜活的课程资源”。

Course view: "Students are the main body of education and teaching, and they are also fresh resource of curriculum."



教师角色的转变

从传统的知识传授、答疑解惑者，转变为课堂教学的设计者、组织者、指导者、陪伴者和评价者。

Excellent teacher

should be the designer of the class, instructor, companion and evaluator for students.



成果:

Harvest:

2. 全校“五制”改革顺利推行

Results:

2. The “five-system”
reform of the school



助力三十五中“五制改革”的教育创新

Five Systems Reform

学部制

Department
System

学分制

Credit System

学长制

Senior Student
System

导师制

Mentor System

走班制

Optional Class
System



北京三十五中

BEIJING NO.35 HIGH SCHOOL

三十五中的五制改革说到底是一项育人模式的改革。

从传统学校向现代学校的转型，是建立现代学校制度的历史性标志。

The five-system reform in No. 35 High School is basically a reform of the education model. It is a transition from traditional schools to modern schools and a historic symbol of establishing a modern school system.

涉及课程形态变化、班级组织形式的变化、授课形式、学生教师的管理方式、教师的育人职责、学校的组织结构、运营机制发生变化，是全方位、多角度的改革。Changes in the form of the curriculum, the organization of the class, teaching methods, the management of the students, the responsibilities of the teachers, the organizational structure of the school, and the operating mechanism are all-round and multi-faceted.





2015年5月《上海教育》以《**行进中的变革**》为题，深度报道北京三十五中的“**五制改革**”，并配发一篇评论员文章《**变革力的生成**》。

In May 2015, “Shanghai Education” gave an in-depth coverage of the “five-system reform” in Beijing No.35 High School named “Transformation in Progress”, and published a commentator’s article called "Generation of Change".

北京市第三十五中学“五制改革”添活力

2015-06-29 06:42 来源：光明网-《光明日报》 [我有话说](#)

日前，北京市第三十五中学进行了“五制改革”，成立四大学部。四大学部以纵向学段贯通、横向课程选择为主要改革设计思路，学部学生群则契合学校传统优势（科技和艺术）、社会现实需求（定制课程和精准教学）进行组合。

6月29日《光明日报》：在“综合新闻”一栏，以《**北京三十五中“五制改革”添活力**》为题做了报道。June 29th, Guangming Daily made a special report on Five-System Reform of Beijing No. 35 High School.

近年市区教委给予示范校的所有特殊政策，三十五中无一落下，科技创新人才、翱翔基地、雏鹰基地、自主排课自主会考、金帆、金鹏示范校、城乡一体化、小升初体育科技艺术特长生的招生政策、2008年起的六年一贯制的举办、拔尖创新人才实验项目等，使三十五中的生源结构发生了重大变化，走入了良性循环。In recent years, 35 high school has enjoyed all special policies offered by municipal education commission include innovative talents, hover base, eyas base, independent curriculum examination, golden sail brand, the integration of urban and rural areas, admission policies of sports, art and science talents from primary to junior middle school, six-years pathway program from 2008 and the experiment project for top creative talents, All of these changed students structure into a virtuous circle.



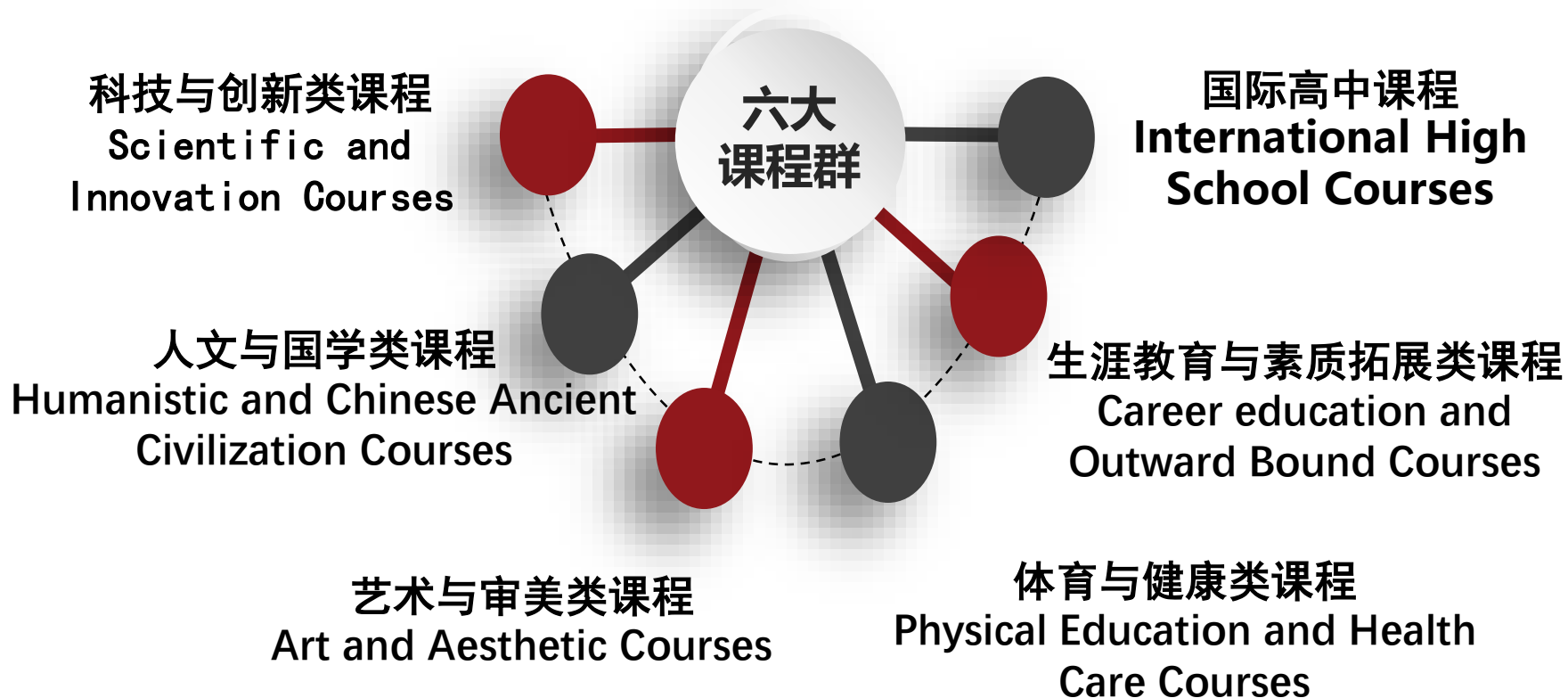


成果 Harvest

3. 六大课程群 - - 课程是学校的核心竞争力

Six curriculum group-course is the core competence

科技、人文、艺术、生涯、体育、国际等六大课程群



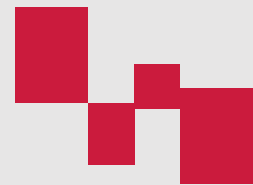
科技与创新类课程

Scientific and Innovation course

依托中科院十大高端科学探究实验室开发

With the help of high-end exploration laboratories .



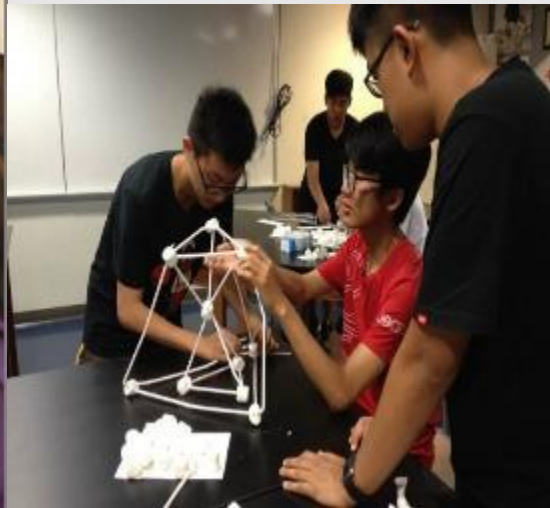


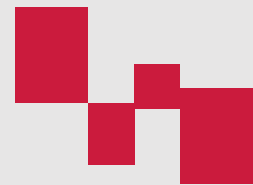
生涯教育让学生在“自信”中拼搏 Students grow up in a more confident way



基于责任的生涯教育与素质拓展类课程

Career education and Outward Bound courses





依托音乐厅开发系列艺术与审美类课程

三十五中成为国内非艺术类普通中学里第一个在自己的音乐厅里安装管风琴的学校

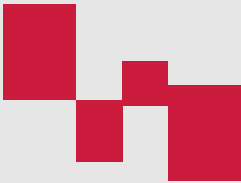
也是世界同类学校中为数不多的佼佼者

Beijing Golden Sail Concert Hall is the first concert hall that established for students in Xicheng District. Inside it contains 764 seats and is equipped with Germany Klais organs. Beijing No.35 High School is the first non-art public school that has its own concert hall with organs on campus.



人文与国学类课程

Courses on Humanities and Studies of Chinese Ancient Civilization



依托八道湾11号周氏兄弟旧居和鲁迅书院，以及志成书画院、国学馆开发。

Ly Xun Academy and No.11 Courtyard on Badaowan Hutong (Alley)



体育与健康类课程

Physical Education and Health Care courses



体育游泳类课程





志成国际高中课程 Zhicheng International Academic Courses (ZIA)

深度融合的志成国际高中课程

**Deep integration: International Academic Courses
of Senior High School**



北京三十五中

BEIJING NO.35 HIGH SCHOOL



课程框架体系与分层教学

——从学生需求和发展角度出发

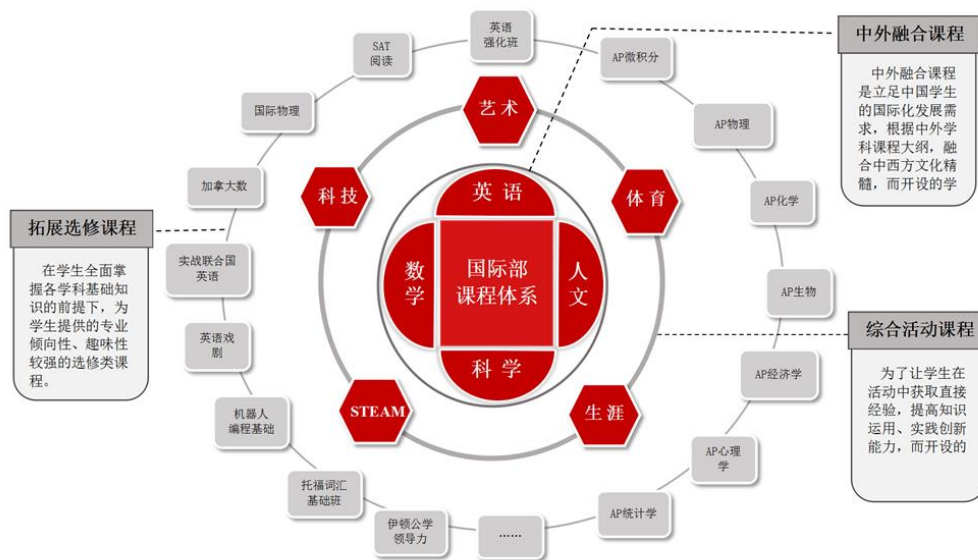
Curriculum framework and layered teaching

——all from students' demand and development

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北京市第三十五中学国际部课程体系

德育学分制：日常行为规范——量化赋分——及时反馈

Credit System of Moral Education:

Daily code of conduct—— evaluate by points——feedback

健康卡

Health Card

体检报告Physical examination report

体质测试physical test

运动手环exercise bracelet

心理咨询预约 psychological counseling

心理测试积分psychological test points

激励卡

Encouragin Card

导师评价 Mentor

首席评价 Head Teacher

学长评价 Senior Student

同学评价 Classmate

评价方式

Evaluation

Method

积分卡

Point Card

获得奖项Receive awards

正面评价positive
evaluation

参与活动participating in
activity

组织管理 organization and
management

信用卡

Credit Card

预约信用记录

Appointment Record

违纪信用记录

disciplinary
violation



3

成果 Harvest

4. 课堂教学模式转变

Change of Teaching Mode

合作式

Collaborative learning

项目式

Project-based Learning

STEAM

STEAM



成果 Harvest

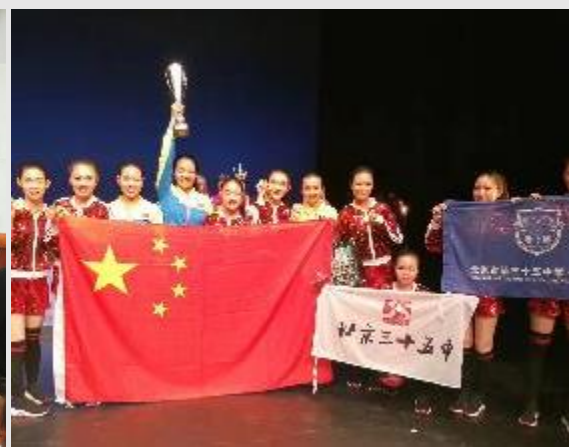
5. 学生文化与学校文化 Student Culture and School Culture



社团活动 Club Activities

学术思辨、义工实践、音乐艺术、体育竞技等创意社团

国旗下演讲、导师导生交流、志成师生讲堂、月主题设计等主题活动将兴趣变成特长，用特长激发潜能 Student clubs like academic debate, volunteer work, music and art, sports event and school speech, mentor activities, lectures have made interests become future potentials.



展望

2018年4月，中国国家主席习近平再一次在博鳌亚洲论坛发声，中国进一步深化改革、扩大开放的承诺掷地有声，新时代的大国开放姿态令人振奋，同心共筑人类命运共同体的美好愿景举世瞩目。其中，如何更好地实施中国的开放国策，服务于中华民族的伟大复兴，将是考验中国智慧的一个重大契机。In April, 2018, Chinese President Xi Jinping said in Boao Forum for Asia that China's committed to further deepen reform and opening up with exciting power. A community of shared future for mankind is what we are striving for. Among them, how to better implement China's open policy to serve for the revival of the nation is a great opportunity for Chinese wisdom.

新时代中国智慧在教育领域的重要体现，就是如何培养大批具有国际竞争力的人才。现阶段的中学生，到21世纪中叶，也就是“两个一百年”奋斗目标实现的时候，正值青壮年，业已成为建设祖国的中坚力量。为了适应并推动全球化的发展，我们需要培养具有深厚的中华文化根基、通晓国际规则的国际化人才。How to cultivate more international talents is the task for Chinese wisdom. Today's middle school students will become the backbone for the society in the middle of the 21st century, In order to adapt to and promote the development of globalization, we need to develop international talents with profound Chinese



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作为中国新时代的教育工作者，我们要不断拓展国际视野，在全球教育的前沿领域加快创新步伐，在中西合璧的基础上提出中国教育方案，无愧于新时代教育人的责任与使命。As the educator of new era, we need to broaden our international horizons, speed up the innovation in world education research, work out Chinese scheme based on integration of Chinese and foreign education and shoulder the responsibility as a modern teacher.

The background is a grayscale photograph of a large, two-story brick building with a traditional Chinese architectural style, featuring a tiled roof and arched windows. A balcony with a white railing is visible on the second floor. In the foreground, there are some bushes and a paved area. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid on the image.

谢谢倾听！ Thanks

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