

教育国际化的核心 ---中美中小学教育的比较

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三个上位的的问题

一、在未来的社会当中，学校教育能为学生准备什么生存的关键能力；

二、学生需要具备哪些良好的行为习惯、优秀品格和道德观念；

三、学生需要何种思维方式与思维能力。

“必备品格与关键能力”。（立德树人）

Design thinking

“Design thinking is a human-centered approach to innovation that draws from the designer's toolkit to integrate the needs of people, the possibilities of technology, and the requirements for business success.”

— *Tim Brown, CEO of IDEO*

ENGINEERING DESIGN PROCESS

Identify the Problem



Brainstorm

Design



Redesign

Build

Test &
Evaluate

Share Solution

Thinking like a designer can transform the way organizations develop products, services, processes, and strategy. This approach, which IDEO calls design thinking, brings together what is desirable from a human point of view with what is technologically feasible and economically viable. It also allows people who aren't trained as designers to use creative tools to address a vast range of challenges.



Service-learning

- ***Service-learning*** is an educational approach that balances formal instruction and direction with the opportunity to serve in the community in order to provide a pragmatic, progressive learning experience.
- ***Service-Learning*** must properly connect the traditional classroom experience with the real life lessons that come through service.



to persuade using
Strong details.

QUESTION



When you Wonder
about something
as you are Reading:

- Text
- Characters
- Author

CONNECT



When you Connect
the Text to:

- Your Own Experiences
- Events in the World
- Other Text

RECALL



When you Retell,
Summarize and
Remember
Important
Information

ANALYZE



When you Notice
Elements of the
Author's Craft:

- Text Structure
- Language
- Style
- Point of View

VISUALIZE



When you make
Mental Pictures
or Visual Images
as you Read

EVALUATE



When you
Determine
Importance,
Make Judgments
and Critique Text

SELF-MONITOR



When you Recognize,
Troubleshoot,
Adjust, and Fix
Your Understanding
as you Read Text

INFER



When you Predict,
Hypothesize,
Interpret and
Draw Conclusions

Critical thinking --思维品质

- Drawing conclusions
- Understanding cause and effect
- Making connections
- Comparing view points
- Evaluating ideas
- Reading between the lines
- Making judgments

Critical thinking --思维品质

- Making comparisons
- Interpreting meaning
- Making inferences
- Comparing characters
- Reading a map
- Interpreting graphs and charts
- Making calculations
- Examining reasons

Critical thinking --思维品质

- Separating facts from opinion
- Identifying the main idea
- Organizing information
- Sequencing
- Summarizing
- Recalling details
- Synthesizing



AGES 8 TO 9:PRIDE IN PERSONAL BELONGINGS.

- By this time, your child should take pride in her personal belongings and take care of them properly. This includes being able to:
 - fold her clothes
 - learn simple sewing
 - care for outdoor toys such as her bike or roller skates
 - take care of personal hygiene without being told to do so
 - use a broom and dustpan properly
 - read a recipe and prepare a simple meal
 - help create a grocery list
 - count and make change
 - take written phone messages
 - help with simple lawn duties such as watering and weeding flower beds
 - take out the trash

BE KIND

Sounds Like...



"please", "thank you", "you're welcome",
and "I'm sorry"^{also} Give a compliment

Looks like...

- * smiling at someone
- * holding the door open for someone else
- * including others
- * sticking up for others
- * seeing the best in people even when they are struggling to be their best.
- * forgiving someone who has hurt you
- * treat people the way you want to be treated
- * allow yourself to make and learn from your mistakes

Yu Ying Kids are IB Kids, Yu Ying Teachers are IB Teachers,
Yu Ying Parents are IB Parents

IB in the Bathrooms

IB	In our own words (First Grade Students)	Looks like.... 	Sounds like.... 
Caring	"We are quiet." "We wash our hands." "We remember to flush."	People using the toilets, flushing and washing their hands. People using quiet voices and whispery voices.	whispers toilets flushing water running
Communicator	"Take turns."	People quietly waiting for their turn.	"I can wait till you are done."
Principled	"Respect the sink." "Turn the water off completely." "Don't play in the water."	People running the water only to wash their hands. Tap is turned on and turned off.	running water
Reflective	"Don't stay too long" "We don't waste paper."	People use the bathroom, and then leave to go back to where they should be.	footsteps
Open-Minded	"Leave the lights on."	People leaving the lights on for other people in the bathroom.	
Inquirer	"Knock on the stall door."	People knocking on the stall door to see if someone is already in there.	"knock, knock" "Is somebody already in there?"
Balanced	"We don't pee on the floor." "No playing in the toilet."		liquid hitting the toilet bowl or the urinal
Thinker	"We clean up messes"	People clean up after themselves by throwing trash into the trash can.	
Knowledgeable	"We use the sink correctly."	People washing their hands in the sink.	water running
Risk Taker	"Leave the stall door unlocked when you leave it."	People walking out of the bathroom stalls and leaving the bathroom stall doors open.	footsteps

8 Ways to Calm Down

Count back from
5.

5...4...3...2...1

Take a deep
breath.

Put my hands
in my pockets.

Blow in my
hands

I can relax
my muscles

Pay attention
to my body.

Ask for a hug.

I can make a
fist and then
relax.

BE RESPECTFUL

Looks Like...

- self control
- showing mental and emotional flexibility
- everyone waiting their turn
- careful listening
- sharing materials and space
- being supportive
- 5 things ready
- appreciating someone else's effort

Sounds Like...

- "I'm sorry."
- "Please."
- "Excuse me."
- "Thank you."
- "No, thank you."
- using an inside voice
- using kind and appropriate language
- speaking clearly
- words, expression, body language, and tone match

16. 一个国家的政府部门有什么?

人物: 元首. 政府发言人.
议员. 人民. 警察.

1. 国土安全部

2. 军队 (空军. 海军. 陆军)

3. 高等法院. 4. 议会. 5. 外交部

~~政府.~~ 6. 财政部. 7. 教育部

8. 劳工部. (医疗部) 9. 卫生部

14. 农业部. 15. 工业部. 10. 交通部.

国家
行的制度
制

选一位现实中的民主制
国家元首, 介绍.....

1. George Washington 乔治·华盛顿

美国第一位总统 (1732.2.22 ~ 1799.12.14)

美国之父, 选举产生 将军 英法战争

2. 中国国家主席 席习近平
2013年当选 (1953 ~ 64岁)

3. 美国第44位总统 奥巴马 (64岁)

出生在夏威夷 曾在印尼居住
1983年入读大学, 在法律学校教课
2008年当选 欢迎移民 医疗政策

4. 台湾第一位 民进党 蔡英文 (1956.8.31 ~ 61岁)
2016年当选

5. 法国最年轻的总统 马克龙

巴黎出生, 2017年当选, 击败对手
在法国上大学, 以前是律师 银行家

6. 美国总统 川普 (1946.6.14 ~ 72岁)

现任总统, 以前是商人





7. 美国前总统 克林顿 (1946.8.19 ~)

大学主修法律

8. 总统 林肯 (1809.2.12 ~ 1865.4.15)

在南北战争期间当选
解放黑奴, 被反对派刺杀

The **ZONES** of Regulation®

			
BLUE ZONE Sad Sick Tired Bored Moving Slowly	GREEN ZONE Happy Calm Feeling Okay Focused Ready to Learn	YELLOW ZONE Frustrated Worried Silly/Wiggly Excited Loss of Some Control	RED ZONE Mad/Angry Mean Terrified Yelling/Hitting Out of Control

今后的方向

- 超越语言技能的英语教育
- 超越文化沟通的英语教育

将品格道德、思维能力、语言能力
三者结合的，多元目标的英语教育

Lee: We need to clean the table.

Tony: Let me wipe the table.

Feifei: I'll take out the trash.

Lisa & Jack: Let us help!



学会自己主动的来承担家务

Taotao: Dad, do you need help?

Dad: Yes, Taotao. Can you help
clean the sink?

Taotao: Sure.

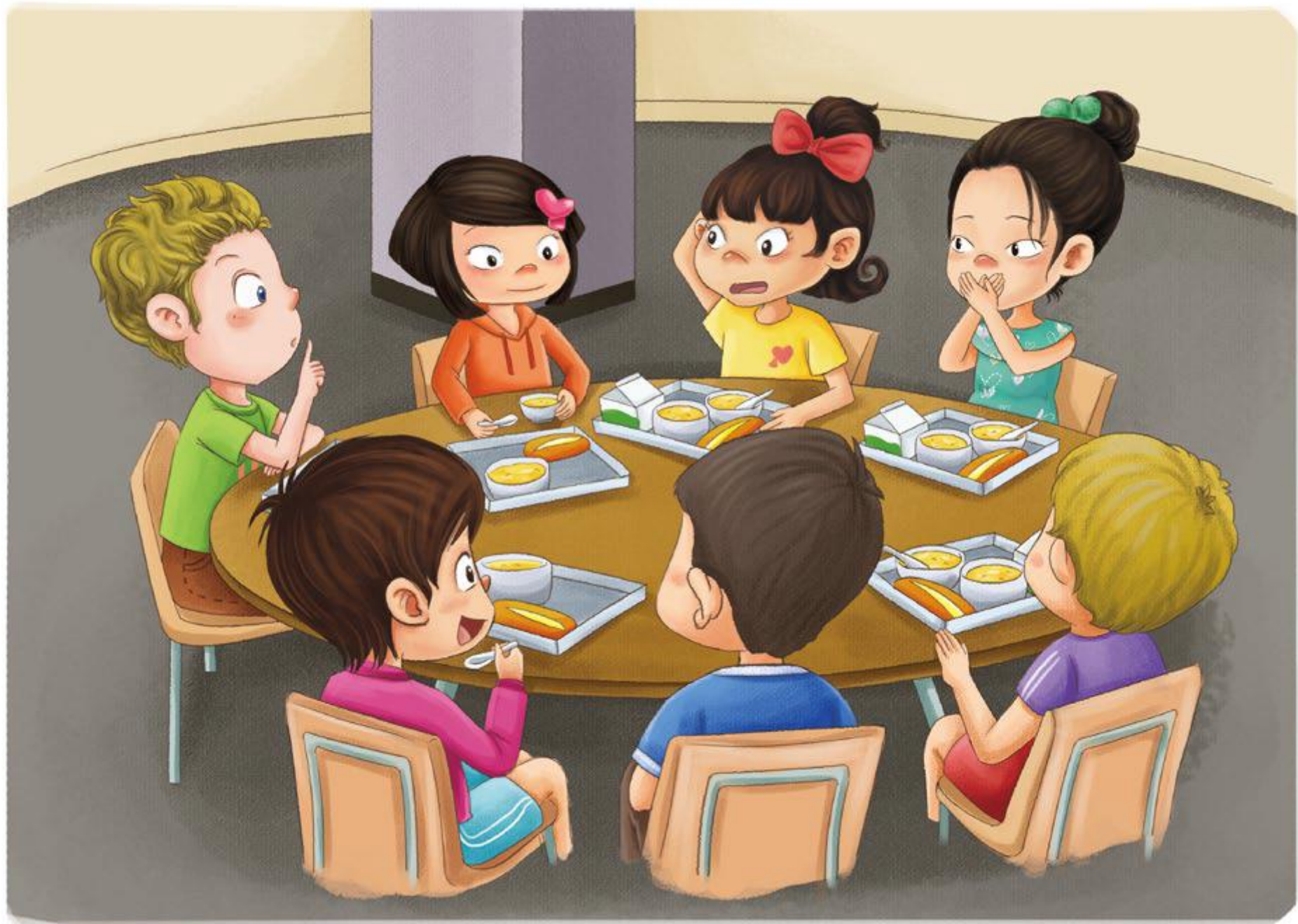
Dad: Thanks.



Taotao: Dad, check out the sink!

Dad: Wow! That's clean!

Taotao: Thanks.





Dog



Cat



语块输入：猫狗习性

need more space

don't like to be alone

don't eat much

love treats and toys

stay indoors most of the time

walk him twice a day

need to go outside for a

语块输入：家庭条件

help from the family

a park nearby

no park

busy parents



Yang's Home



Tan's Home



Lee: Stop fighting! Guys! Let's talk it out.

Jack: I don't want to talk with him.

Taotao: Me either!

Lee: Clam down! Wait for a moment and then say "Sorry" to each other.



Jack: Maybe it's my fault. I should not go through his bag. I should ask him first.

Taotao: I should not break his ruler.

Lee: Come on now.

Jack: Yeah. It's my fault. I am sorry for going through your bag.

Taotao: That's silly. I am sorry about your ruler.

Jack: Let's forget about it.

解决同学间的矛盾（矛盾冲突）

重新认识英语教育的价值

通过语言学习---

- 养成良好文明的行为习惯;
- 培养优秀品格与伦理道德;
- 发展健康积极地心理态度;
- 构建审辩与创造思维方法;
- 锻炼解决问题的能力;
- 认识世界的多样性与变化

Thanks!

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