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2022 教育行政與政策學術研討會計畫

壹、 緣起

大學教育的任務是學術研究與創新教學及其扮演教育推廣與服務為宗旨,然發揮大學教育的應有功能與本身教學特色是今天大學存在的核心價值,何況大學負有社區或地方教育輔導的責任。尤其當因應教育鬆綁理念與地方自主變革的趨勢,中央與地方教育發展的關係密切,教育部如何透過每一所大學,協助強化中等學校以下的政策宣導與教育輔導措施,成為開創地方教育發展的新思維。目前教育部已推動各項計劃,但這些政策缺乏有系統性與科學性之研究,產生問題包含:對整體弱勢教育課業輔導政策執行與評估現況的瞭解十分有限、偏遠地區執行成效上之困境、各類補助未能反應社會需求等等。換言之,當前弱勢者的教育政策缺乏一套整體的規劃。本方案旨在廣邀各級教育行政機關主管、專家學者、第一線的教育工作者,以及關心教育之民眾等,共同研討相關議題,俾增進我國教育行政與教育改革論述及實務的發展。

貳、 辦理目的

本次學術研討會的舉辦,擬邀請國內外專家學者與教育實務工作者等相關 人士進行學術與實務的研討,具體目的如下:

- 一、探討學校領導與教育行政策的思潮與論述,深化學術研究。
- 二、激發東部地區對於教育行政與學校改革之關懷與參與。
- 三、營造開放有效的教育對話平台。

參、 研討主題

研討會主題:人機協作與教育決策

肆、 主協辦單位:

主辦單位:國立東華大學花師教育學院、中華民國學校行政研究學會

承辦單位:國立東華大學教育行政與管理學系

協辦單位:國立東華大學研究發展處

伍、 計畫內容

一、辦理時間:中華民國 111 年 10 月 29 日(星期六)

二、辦理地點:東華大學花師教育學院 A109 洋霞講堂

三、參加對象:

本研討會預計參與對象包括教育領域相關研究人員(60人)、學校

及教育實務工作者(140人)、大學部學生及研究生(100人),共計約300人。

四、研討會議程:詳如附件一

五、研討會方式與內容

- (一)教育對談:邀請教育行政主管或教育學者專家針對大會研討主題進行專題演講。
- (二)研究論文徵稿:對外徵求符合研討會主題之研究論文,研究論文採全文審查(詳如徵稿啟事),8月19日截稿,9月15日公告審查結果。審核標準包括與大會主題符合程度(25%)、原創性(20%)、嚴謹程度(20%)、對理論或實務的貢獻(20%)、組織架構與文筆流暢程度(15%)。
- (三)研究論文發表:邀請錄取論文之作者與研討會中進行發表,並由教育 學者專家與教育行政機關等擔任評論人,評析論文相關內容,並進 行意見與經驗交流。
- 六、經費本活動所需經費,由東華大學花師教育學院及教育行政與管理學系 相關經費項下支應。

陸、 預期成效

- 一、能擴大弱勢教育行政學術基礎。
- 二、能增進教育改革之認識與實踐。
- 三、能凝聚教育革新共識。

2022 教育政策與行政學術研討會

議程



專題演講一

AI 科技教育的政策與實施

筆記欄位

圓桌論壇一

教育 4.0 時代對人機協作與教育決策之看法

筆記欄位

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圓桌論壇二

教育 4.0 時代之人機協作與教育決策:學校及家長的因應

学記欄 位

圓桌論壇三

教育 4.0 時代之人機協作與教育決策對大學教育推動之影響

筆記欄位

數位教學應用於職業安全衛生教育訓練 實務精進之策略探討

李宗憲

Tzungh-Hsien Lee

國立東華大學花師教育學院教育與潛能開發教育學系博士班研究生

摘要

本研究嘗試協助專業的職業安全衛生講師面對數位化時代的來臨,找出一套精進教學策略,首先回顧電腦化評量測驗以及 Covid-19 疫情導致數位化教學時代的普及帶來的改變,其次再整理出職業安全衛生教育訓練有哪些訓練項目、科目,已經從事電腦化測驗以及數位化線上教學帶來改變脈絡的探討,進行五大面項(人、機械、材料、方法、環境)的 5M 分析,最後提出 SMART (聰明)的精進教學策略。

關鍵字:數位學習、電腦化測驗、精進教學策略

Abstract

This study attempts to assist professional occupational safety and health lecturers to find a set of advanced teaching strategies in the face of the advent of the digital age. First, review the changes brought about by computerized assessment tests and the popularization of the digital teaching age caused by the Covid-19 epidemic. Secondly, I will sort out the training items and subjects of occupational safety and health education and training. I have been engaged in computerized testing and digital online teaching to bring about changes in the context, and conduct 5M of five aspects (man, mechanical, material, method, and medium). Analysis, and finally put forward SMART (smart) advanced teaching strategy.

Keywords:Occupational Safety and Health Administrators, Skills Certification Reform, Teaching and Learning Strategies

運用電腦支援協作學習進行國小社會領域教學之個案研究—以全球關連為例

國立東華大學 教育行政與管理博士生 陳俞含、林克銘國立東華大學 教育行政與管理碩士生 陳思妤、俞品任

摘要

本研究旨在探究於知識經濟、網路科技盛行的時代中,學生學習的模式已與傳統的方式截然不同,知識量正以高倍數的速度增加,學習不再是單打獨鬥,獨善其身,而是運用雲端、虛擬、大數據的網路科技,與同儕進行協作學習, 集思廣益,解決問題,達成學習目標。

偏遠地區國民小學因學校位置、學生人數的關係,專業師資招募不易,無 法讓具有該領域專業的師資來進行授課,導致非專長授課、甚至配課的窘境一 再重演,行之有年,對原本就屬於地域弱勢、文化不利的偏遠地區國小學生學 習更加不利,應亟思改進之道。

本研究以巴阿尼豐國小教師及六年級學生為研究對象,探究師生透過電腦 支援協作學習的策略,以問題解決導向學習法為主軸,進行社會領域全球關連 議題的學習歷程,對於學習動機、學習成就、同儕互動、載具操作、平台運用 等方面的認同度,並獲致以下結果:

- 一、電腦支援協作學習策略能激發學生學習社會領域的動機。
- 二、學生能透過電腦支援協作學習達到教學目標。
- 三、電腦支援協作學習能提昇學生溝通互動能力。
- 四、學生能有效使用行動載具與平台進行學習活動。

關鍵字:電腦支援協作學習、問題解決導向學習法、社會學習領域、全球關連

A case study on the use of computersupported collaborative learning in social field teaching in elementary schools: Take global connections as an example

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Doctoral Students Lin Ke Ming Chen Yu Han
National Dong Hwa University Educational Administration and Management
postgraduate Chen Si Yu Yu Pin Ren

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to explore in the era of the knowledge economy and the prevalence of Internet technology, the mode of students' learning is completely different from the traditional way, the amount of knowledge is increasing at a high speed, and learning is no longer a one-man, independent, it is to use cloud, virtual, and big data network technology to conduct collaborative learning with peers, brainstorm ideas, solve problems, and achieve learning goals.

Due to the relationship between the location of the school and the number of students in the national primary schools in remote areas, it is not easy to recruit professional teachers, and it is impossible to let teachers with specialties in this field to teach. The primary school students in remote areas with disadvantaged regions and unfavorable cultures are even more disadvantaged in learning, and they should urgently think of ways to improve.

This research takes teachers and sixth graders of Baanifong Primary School as the research object, explores the strategies of teachers and students through computer-supported collaborative learning, takes problem-solving-oriented learning as the main axis, and conducts the learning process of global related issues in the social field.

Motivation, learning achievement, peer interaction, vehicle operation, platform use, etc., and the following results were obtained:

- 1. Teachers:
- (1) Computer-supported collaborative learning can enhance teachers' willingness and ability to integrate information into teaching.
- (2) Computer-supported collaborative learning can promote the criticism and improvement of teachers' in-depth teaching reflection.
- 2. For students:
- (1) Computer-supported collaborative learning strategies can stimulate students' motivation to study social fields.
- (2) Students can achieve teaching objectives through computer-supported collaborative learning.
- (3) Computer-supported collaborative learning can enhance students' ability to communicate and interact.
- (4) Students can effectively use mobile vehicles and platforms for learning activities.

Keywords: Computer Supported Collaborative Learning, Problem Solving Oriented Learning, Social Learning Domain, Global Connectivity

探索CSCL中含而不露的光譜 一社會互動論的視角

吳正成 國立東華大學教育行政與管理 / 博士候選人 張志明 國立東華大學教育行政與管理學系教授兼系主任

摘要

縱然運用電腦支持協作學習(Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning,CSCL)模式所進行的研究中,多數都能獲得預期的正向結果,然而,CSCL的協作成果是如何產出和構成的?這個問題的回答似乎大多聚焦於ICT環境的協助,而鮮少看到學習者之間互動的詮釋。從社會互動論(Social Interaction Theory)的視角來看,學習活動由CSCL的腳本所塑造,而CSCL腳本則透過所有參與學習者與ICT環境來加以改變及創造;其中,參與CSCL的學習者藉由ICT環境創建一個存有信任關係、社群意識和人際關係緊繫的社會空間,對滋養學習者的學習動機,鷹架CSCL腳本之預期,以及最後呈現出符合預期的正向結果埋下潛在的必要條件。在CSCL的學習模式中,參與其中的學習者、協作社群及各協作社群中的學習者之間,會經由ICT環境而形成虛擬的社會互動空間,並在其中產生動態關係,此應為研究人員所需關注之層面,尤其是教育人員或教師。

原則上,ICT環境在CSCL中應該扮演著支持「協作共享」與建立「共同協作目標」的角色。但當我們在CSCL模式中談論「協作共享」時,所指的是將同背景的人聚集在一起進行單純個人的經驗分享?還是學習者在生活中深層文化中進行心智交疊的分享?「協作」的含義雖然會因研究人員所採取的理論視角和哲學立場而有所不同,但不可諱言的,這也應該是CSCL研究中一個需要驗證的成果,不該因理論假設及數據分析的重要性而無視。這也意喻著,在CSCL研究中,研究人員應該要有更深入的假設才能挖掘到CSCL的價值。

本文欲藉由筆者在臺東縣偏遠地區學校運用 CSCL 模式所進行之二個不同個案研究,綜合二者研究結果來探索其中隱含的社會文化脈絡之證據。筆者透過對參與研究之人員所進行之訪談、研究過程中之觀課紀錄、線上錄影及學生學習成果等研究資料進行比對,發現在 CSCL 的過程中,學習者、CSCL 腳本與 ICT

環境之間的交互作用會形成「學習」、「協作」與「社交」三個面向,這三個面向間的概念具有關聯,筆者從社會互動的角度來針對該三個面向探討了預期與非預期的「學習」與「協作」,並與 CSCL 領域聯結進行分析並提出個人見解。

關鍵字:電腦支持協作學習、社會互動論

Exploring the Spectra which Implicit but not Reveal in CSCL

- Social Interaction Theory Perspective.

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National Dong Hwa University. 1

Chihming Chang 2

Professor and Chair, Department of Educational Administration and Management.

National Dong Hwa University. 2

Abstract

Even though most of the studies utilize the Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning (CSCL) model can achieve the expected positive results, but how are the results produced and constituted? The answers seem to focus mostly on the assistance of the ICT environment, but rarely focus on the interpretation of interactions between learners. From the perspective of Social Interaction Theory, learning activities are shaped by the scripts of CSCL, and the scripts of CSCL have changed and created by all participating learners and the ICT environment. The ICT environment creates a social space with trusting relationships, sense of community, and interpersonal ties, nourishing motivation to learn for learners', scaffolding the expectations of the CSCL script, and ultimately presenting positive outcomes that meet expectations buried potential necessary condition. In the model of CSCL, a virtual social interaction space will be formed through the ICT environment among the learners involved, collaborative communities and the learners in each collaborative community, and will be generated a dynamic relationship in it. This should be concerned for researchers, especially educators or teachers.

In principle, the ICT environment should play a role in supporting "collaborative sharing" and establishing "common collaborative goals" in CSCL. But when we talk about "collaborative sharing" in the CSCL model, what do we mean by bringing together people from the same background for purely personal experience sharing? Or

are learners sharing minds that overlap in the deep culture of life? Although the meaning of "collaboration" will vary depending on the theoretical perspective and philosophical standpoint adopted by researchers, it cannot be denied that this should also be a result of CSCL research that needs to be verified, but the importance should not be omitted from theoretical assumptions and data analysis. This also means that in CSCL research, researchers should have more in-depth assumptions to tap the value of CSCL.

This article intends to explore the evidence of the underlying social and cultural context by synthesizing the results of two different case studies using the CSCL model in schools in remote areas of Taitung County. By comparing the interviews with the participants in the research, teaching observation records, videos, student learning outcomes and other research data, the author found that in the process of CSCL, the social interaction will form the three aspects of "learning", "collaboration" and "socialization", and they are related between learners, CSCL scripts and the ICT environment. The author discusses the expected and unexpected aspects of the three aspects from the perspective of social interaction about "learn" and "collaborate", and connect with the CSCL field to analyze and provide personal insights.

Keywords: Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning, CSCL; Social Interaction Theory

CSCL 結合概念性探究教學的跨領域課程 設計

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國立東華大學教育行政與管理學系博士生黃烽榮
國立東華大學教育行政與管理學系博士生

摘要

學習是一種不斷深究與探究過程,隨著資訊時代爆炸發展學習過程,教師 教學方式與工具使用如何相結合?成為新型課題。本研究以藝術領域為研究科目, 研究對象國小六年級學生,以探究策略學習階段,引導學生透過小組討論來發現、 分享、體會,了解圖案多元的表現方式,進而學習創作,建構創作作品。其次, 結合電腦支援的協作學習(computer-supported collaborative learning))作 為教學媒介形成教學新模式。本研究透過質性研究以實際觀察、文件收集,結果 歸納如下:1. CSCL 模式讓學生學習協作,共同創作、2. 培養與提升學生的解決 問題能力、3. 設計課程活動能幫助孩子做學習遷移、4. 培養學生的創客精神, 促進習動機。研究者根據研究研究過程的省思,提出以下幾點建議如下: 1. 本研 究僅限於國小六年級藝術領域的設計,可能因為地區不同,性別差異以及學生素 質不同而有所差異。2. 日後教師若有興趣可以按照研究策略學習(教育部,2019) 以廣泛教學主題。3. 由於材料及工具較為特殊,若能持續發展一套製作工具流程 讓學生觀摩學習,應能讓有興趣學生主動探索及開發更多材料的應用以及生活工 具的使用。4. 因爲學生採用 Padlet 線上工具進行分組討論,所以參加這些活動 之前學生必要擁有電腦基礎技能。另外學生需要老師介紹 Padlet 軟體介面及功 能,並如何使用 Padlet 線上工具以進行討論與報告。5. 本研究在設計課程的階 段剛好遇到 COVID-19 新冠肺炎疫情全球大爆發,原本預計施測的時間全部被打 亂,政府宣布停課情況下學生無法如期進行研究。所以未來研究者可以繼續進行 研究課程及實施以測量學生學習成果及態度。

關鍵字:探究教學法、電腦支援合作學習

CSCL interdisciplinary curriculum design combined with conceptual inquiry teaching

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Abstract

Learning is a process of continuous research and inquiry. With the explosive development of the information age, how should teachers combine teaching methods and tools? It has become a new topic for teachers. The art field of this research is a research subject. The research object is the sixth grades students of elementary school. In the learning stage of inquiry strategy, students are guided to discover, share, and experience through group discussions, and to understand the diverse expressions of patterns, and then learn to create and construct creative works. In learning, computer-supported collaborative learning (computer-supported collaborative learning) is used as a teaching medium to form a new teaching model. The results of this study are summarized as follows: 1. The CSCL model allows students to cooperate in learning and co-creation, 2. Cultivate and improve students' problem-solving ability, 3. Design curriculum activities to help learning, 4. Cultivate students' maker spirit and use their brains. According to the reflection in the research process, the following suggestions are put forward: 1. Promote the national primary sixth grade students to study the design

in the field of art, which may be different in different regions, gender differences and students due to different qualities. 2. In the future, if teachers are interested, they can study a wide range of teaching topics according to the research strategy (Ministry of Education, 2019). 3. Since the materials and tools are more special, if the production tool process can be continuously developed, allowing students to observe and learn, so that students can have more exploration plans and the application of development materials and life applications. 4. Students need to have basic computer skills before participating in these activities due to the use of the Padlet online tool group for discussions. Other students need the teacher to introduce the Padlet body and function, and discuss the report with the Discussion Padlet online tool. 5. How to conduct research and use the COVID-19 new pneumonia global survey at the stage of designing the course. The time for continuous testing due to the coronavirus epidemic has been disrupted. All students under the suspension of classes can conduct research as scheduled. Therefore, in the future, the government can study the research courses and implement the results and attitudes in the name of students as scheduled.

Keywords: Computer-supported collaborative learning \, Inquiry method

新冠疫情中大學體育課網路教學現狀及 對策—以中國臨沂大學為例

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摘要

本研究目的為自 2019 年新冠疫情暴發以來,病毒不斷在全國各地蔓延。因而疫情對人民的生活造成巨大的改變,也對各大學的學生學習造成影響。因學生大都來自各地,為了不影響學生正常學習,網路教學已經成為大學生學習主要方式。尤其是體育課程,通過網路教學打破了傳統教學,但也存在很多的不足。因此,本研究以大學現況為例,採用文獻分析與調查方法,發現體育課網路教學中的狀況及缺失及對產生的問題,提出改善對策,期以體育課程中網路教學,建立有效教學模式,以促進大學體育教學績效。

關鍵字:新冠疫情、大學體育、網路教學

Current situation and countermeasures of online college PE teachingin the context of COVID-19

A case study of Linyi University in China

Abstract

The purpose of this study is that since the outbreak of the novel coronavirus in 2019, the novel coronavirus has continued to spread across the country. Therefore, the epidemic has caused huge changes in people's lives, and also affected the study of students in various universities. Since most of the students come from all over the world, in order not to affect the normal learning of students, online teaching has become the main way for college students to learn. Especially in physical education courses, the traditional teaching is broken through online teaching, but there are also many shortcomings. Therefore, this study takes the current situation of the university as an example, adopts the method of literature analysis and investigation, finds the current situation and deficiency in the online teaching of physical education courses, and proposes improvement countermeasures for the problems, in order to establish a school-based online teaching in physical education courses. Teaching models to promote college physical education teaching performance.

Keywords: new crown epidemic, college sports, online teaching

疫情之下通訊諮商 在國中輔導工作之探討

Tele-Counseling in the Junior High School during the COVID-19 Epidemic

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邱孟華 Meng-Hua Chiu

摘要

新冠肺炎 COVID-19 疫情造成了全國學校「停課不停學」,學生居家學習,輔導人員透過教育部公布的《嚴重特殊傳染性疾病期間各級學校及學生輔導諮商中心通訊關懷與輔導諮商參考原則》,在疫情期間利用通訊諮商方式持續關懷學生。國中的介入性輔導、發展性輔導和處遇性輔導工作,通訊諮商提供了遠距輔導諮商的一種方式。通訊諮商在國中輔導工作裡具有以下優勢:(一)個案類型不同,效果不同;(二)避免被貼標籤與隱匿性;(三)符合國中生的生活型態;(四)家庭關懷與合作。也有其限制:(一)偏鄉與都市的數位落差;(二)家庭中多人使用同一個房間,缺乏隱私性;(三)通訊諮商為國中輔導工作眾多方法之一;(四)難以判斷學生當下的狀態;(五)倫理議題與保密原則;(六)輔導人員自身通訊諮商之能力。輔導工作充滿彈性,通訊諮商的經驗能夠在未來做輔導工作的另類參考。

關鍵字:COVID-19、通訊諮商、學校輔導工作

Abstract

The COVID-19 epidemic has caused all students under the policy "Leaning Never Stops." During the epidemic, counselors has cared for all students by the "Tele-Counseling Reference for Schools and Student Counseling Centers during the Period of Severe Special Infectious Diseases" published by the Ministry of Education. Tele-counseling provides a way of remote counseling. Tele-counseling has the following advantages in junior high school. 1) Different case types have different effects. 2) Avoid labeling and concealment. 3) Conform to the lifestyle of the junior school students. 4) Family care and cooperation. It also has its limitations. 1) The digital gap between villages and cities. 2) Lack of privacy due to the family members use the same room. 3) Tele-counseling is one of the many methods for school counseling. 4) Difficult to judge the students' mood. 5) Ethical issues and confidentiality principles. 6) The ability of counselors to communicate and consult. The counseling work is full of flexibility. The experience of tele-counseling can be an alternative reference for counseling work in the future.

Keyworks: COIVD-19, tele-counseling, School counseling

外國留學生對線上漢語教學 滿意度之研究 —以中國山東理工大學為例

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摘要

本研究目的是在線上漢語學習的外國留學生,對其線上漢語學習滿意度調查,探究留學生在線上漢語教學存在的問題,期建立適合留學生在線上漢語教學的課程體系,提升留學生在線上漢語教學的滿意度。

本論文採用文獻分析、問卷調查等方法,進行對收集到的資料進行統計分析。本研究結果:一是影響留學生線上漢語教學滿意度的因素是教師、線上交互、線上課程資源和線上教學環境。二是在被調查的留學生中,有超過 85%的人對於自己的線上漢語教學滿意度達到了基本滿意度。三是在差異分析中只有不同生源地的留學生對線上漢語教學滿意度存在顯著差異。四是對研究假設進行驗證分析並修正了留學生線上漢語教學滿意度指數模型。

關鍵字:留學生、線上漢語教學、滿意度

The Study of the satisfaction of foreign students for online Chinese teaching —An example from Shandong University of Technology

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to investigate the satisfaction of foreign students studying Chinese online, to explore the problems existing in online Chinese teaching for international students, to establish a curriculum system suitable for online Chinese teaching for international students, and to improve the online Chinese teaching for international students. satisfaction.

This paper adopts the methods of literature analysis and questionnaire survey to carry out statistical analysis on the collected data. The results of this research: First, the factors that affect the satisfaction of international students in online Chinese teaching are teachers, online interaction, online course resources and online teaching environment. Second, among the international students surveyed, more than 85% have achieved basic satisfaction with their online Chinese teaching. Third, in the difference analysis, there are significant differences in satisfaction with online Chinese teaching only among international students from different origins. The fourth is to verify and analyze the research hypothesis and revise the online Chinese teaching satisfaction index model for international students.

Keywords: International students, Online Chinese teaching, Satisfaction

實施公開授課歷程中使用科技設備 的困難與因應

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摘要

本研究擬由新課綱實施校長及教師公開授課的角度,蒐集國內外公開授課以及國內新課綱實施校長及教師公開授課的相關資料,透過相關的文獻探討與現場教師對話訪談,瞭解推動新課綱實施校長及教師公開授課歷程中使用科技設備,教師的看法與困難為何?最後,並提出具體建議,從而提升教師推動運用科技設備於校長及教師公開授課的動力與士氣,做為未來推動教育制度之參考。

關鍵字:12年國民基本教育課程綱要、公開授課、科技設備

Coping Strategies And Difficulties on the Process of Lesson Study with Technology Equipment

Abstract

A study to collect literature and information and talk with teachers on the implementation of lesson study process with technology equipment at Curriculum Guidelines of 12 Year Basic Education knows what is the teacher's opinion and difficulties? Finally, put forward specific suggestions, so as to enhance the motivation and morale, and serve as a reference for promoting the education system in the future.

Keyworks: Curriculum Guidelines of 12 Year Basic Education, lesson study, technology equipment

國小食農教育推動歷程之個案研究

林宛萱

LIN, WAN-SYUAN

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摘要

在重視健康及食安問題頻頻出現的大環境下,各國接連開始了食農教育的推動,臺灣也不例外。然目前臺灣的食農教育推動模式多為短期的體驗式課程,缺少長期規劃,導致學生在學習上無法有系統地深入學習。故本研究以個案研究法進行半結構式訪談,探究個案學校推動食農教育中,所遭遇的困難與應對方式為何,以供未來想推行食農教育之學校作參考。

關鍵字:食農教育

Abstract

More and more countries have started to promote food and agriculture education, in a health-conscious environment and frequent food safety issue, and Taiwan is no exception. However, the current promotion model of food and agriculture education in Taiwan is mostly short-term experiential courses, lacking long-term planning, resulting in students unable to study systematically and deeply. Therefore, this study uses a case study method to conduct semi-structured interviews to explore what difficulties they encountered and how they solved them, when the school promoted food and agriculture education. As a reference for schools that want to promote food and agriculture education in the future.

Keyword:food and agriculture education

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2022 國立東華大學教育行政與政策學術研討會論文摘要集

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出版機關:國立東華大學教育行政與管理學系碩士班

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國立東華大學教育行政與管理學系碩士班

中華民國 111 年 10 月初版