第十屆 師資培育國際學術研討會 雙語教育之全球在地化

屆

音教育之 全球在地化

The 10th International Conference A5 on Teacher Education

師資培育國際學術研討會

國立屏東大學民生校區

研討會手冊

14_{FRI.}—15_{SAT.}



研討會手冊

2022

第十屆師資培育國際學術研討會

會議手冊

會議日期 民國111年10月14日(星期五)、10月15日(星期六)

舉辦地點 國立屏東大學國際會議廳

主辦單位 教育部

承辦單位 國立屏東大學師資培育中心

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計畫緣起

本次研討會內容規劃,主要以教育論壇、專題演講、論文發表等形式辦理,在實施策略方面,結合地方主管機關及學校推動雙語政策經驗,促進中小學端實務經驗師資培育及大學端知識創新交流與對談,創造跨領域、跨區域、跨教育階段的交流學習平台,並藉由邀請國外學者,讓國內的師資培育能與國際接軌。

(一)活動目的

- 1. 針對師資培育課程在雙語教學與在地文化相融入,進行探討。
- 2. 透過對全球在地化的觀察及討論,來檢視臺灣目前的雙語教學現況,發展我國雙語教學模式與機制,提供學術面與實踐面的反思與啟示。
- 3. 增進大學師資培育機構對於雙語師資培育之互動,促進雙語師資 培育、雙語教學議題的學術討論與實務交流,以朝培育具備國家 認同及全球競合力之公民為目標。
- (二)研討會主題:雙語教育之全球在地化
 - 1. 子題一:雙語教育發展的現況、策略與願景
 - 2. 子題二:雙語/多語之師資培育
 - 3. 子題三:雙語教學共備社群及教師增能之施行與討論

活動流程

本研討會辦理專題演講 3 場次、論壇 3 場次、成果發表 3 場次及論文 發表 6 場次,詳述如下:

- (一) 活動時間:111年10月14(星期五)至10月15日(星期六)。
- (二) 活動地點:國立屏東大學民生校區(屏東市民生路4之18號)。
- (三)辦理方式:實體+線上同步直播

(https://nptuecc.wixsite.com/2022icte/blank) •

第十屆師資培育國際學術研討會

時間:111年10月14日(星期五)《第一天》

地點:國立屏東大學(民生校區)

	111 年 10 月 14 日(第一天)			
時間	1	議程		地點
0900- 0920	20		報到	
0920- 0940	20	開幕式	介紹貴賓: 蔡清華 政務次長/教育部 武曉霞 司長/教育部師資培育及藝術教育司 陳永森 校長/國立屏東大學 陳雅鈴 主任/國立屏東大學師資培育中心 長官致詞: 蔡清華 政務次長/教育部 陳永森 校長/國立屏東大學	
0940- 0950	10		團體照 Group Photo	
0950- 1000	10	中場休息 Break 五 5樓 4F		
1000- 1050	50	專題演講I Keynote Speech (I)	主持人:唐世陶講座教授/國立屏東大學國際學院 主 題:Pedagogical Translanguaging in Bilingual Education:Using the MEC to Plan a Unit of Work in Content & Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) 主講人:Angel Lin教授/加拿大/Simon Fraser University	國際會議廳
1050- 1150	60	全球夥伴協作論壇	主持人: 林芝立計畫長/臺灣傅爾布萊特學術交流基金會 主 題:高教與全英教學師資培育模式 與談人: 陳秋蘭院長/國立臺灣師範大學文學院 李翠玉主任/國立高雄師範大學全英語與雙語 教學推動中心	
1150- 1330	100		午餐	第一會議室 106、108、 504 教室
1240- 1310	30	報到		五育樓 1F 川堂

	111 年 10 月 14 日(第一天)				
時間	1	議程	說明	地點	
1320- 1420	60	專題演講II Keynote Speech(II)	主持人: 陳秋蘭院長/國立臺灣師範大學文學院 主 題: Exploring Factors that Can Localize the Global Implementation of Bilingual Education 主講人: Samantha Curle教授/英國/University of Bath	五育樓 4F 國際會議廳	
1420- 1458	自然領域 教學研究 中心期中 成果交流 中學組-陳育霖助理教授/國立臺 中學組-陳育霖助理教授/國立臺		主 題:落實新課綱的精進師培政策與教材教法研發 討論人:林煥祥講座教授/國立中山大學博雅教育中心		
1458- 1522	24	科技領域 教學研究 中心期中 成果交流	主 題:落實新課綱的精進師培政策與教材教法研發主持人:吳連賞校長/國立高雄師範大學討論人:吳聲毅副研發長/國立屏東大學與談人: 〔科技領域〕中學組-張玉山教授/國立臺灣師範大學 許庭嘉教授/國立臺灣師範大學	五育樓 4F 國際會議廳	
1522- 1537	15		茶敘/交流		
1537- 1615	38	數學領域 教學研究 中心期中 成果交流	主 題:落實新課綱的精進師培政策與教材教法研發主持人:黃政傑終身榮譽教授/靜宜大學教育研究所討論人:簡成熙院長/國立屏東大學教育學院與談人: 〔數學領域〕小學組-陳嘉皇教授/國立臺中教育大學 〔數學領域〕中學組-李錦鎣副教授/國立彰化師範大學		

	111 年 10 月 14 日(第一天)				
時間	1	議程 説明		地點	
1615- 1700	45	綜合座談	主持人:張玉山教授/國立臺灣師範大學與談人: [語文領域]小學組-張瑞菊助理教授/國立屏東大學王俊傑助理教授/國立屏東大學王俊傑助理教授/國立東華大學 林澄億助理教授/國立東華大學 林澄億助理教授/國立臺中教育大學 小學組-王雅茵副教授/國立臺灣師範大學 曾治乾助理教授/國立臺灣師範大學 曾治乾助理教授/國立臺灣師範大學 曾治乾助理教授/國立臺灣師範大學 中學組-范春源教授/國立臺灣師範大學 小學組-范春源教授/國立臺東大學 「綜合與生活領域」中學組-在愛鈴教授/國立高雄師範大學 方德隆教授/國立高雄師範大學 小學組-曾文鑑助理教授/國立高雄師範大學 小學組-曾文鑑助理教授/國立高雄師範大學 小學組-曾文鑑助理教授/國立高雄師範大學 小學組-常依仁助理教授/國立高雄師範大學 小學組-蔡依仁助理教授/國立臺南大學 小學組-蔡依仁助理教授/國立臺南大學 小學組-林小玉教授/臺北市立大學	五育樓 4F 國際會議廳	
1700-			賦歸		

第十屆師資培育國際學術研討會

時間:110年10月15日(星期六)《第二天》 地點:國立屏東大學(民生校區)

	111 年 10 月 15 日(第二天)				
時間		議程	說明	地點	
0840-	20		報到	五育樓	
0900			11.23	1F 川堂	
0900-		專題演講Ⅲ	主 題 :雙等於3:雙語教育的落地生根	五育樓 4F	
0950	50	Keynote	主持人:林曉雯副校長/國立屏東大學	國際會議廳	
		Speech III	主講人:鍾鎮城教授/國立高雄師範大學華語文教學研究所		
0950- 1000	10		中場休息		
			主 題 :雙語教學 行政與實務分享		
1000-	70	雙語教學	主持人:鍾一哲校長/高雄市美濃區廣興國民小學	五育樓 4F	
1110	/0	論壇	與談人:蘇詩涵老師/國立屏東大學附設實驗國民小學	國際會議廳	
			林承恩組長/臺北市立陽明高級中學設備組		
			主 題 :偏鄉多語背景下的學科教育		
		0 圓桌論壇	 主持人:嚴愛群副教授/國立東華大學英美語文學系	五育樓 4F	
1110- 1220	70		 與談人:李秉諺主任/苗栗縣銅鑼鄉興隆國民小學教導處		
1220			 陳虹月主任/臺東縣富山實驗小學課程研發處	國際會議廳	
			蘇巧畇組長/花蓮縣壽豐鄉溪口國民小學教務組		
1220-	60		 午餐	第一會議室	
1320	00			503-505 教室	
1220- 1310	50		報到	五育樓	
1310				1F 川堂	
			議題:CLIL、CBI等以學科內容為主的完全沉浸或部		
			分沉浸式教學模式 		
			主持人:簡雅臻副教授/國立臺北教育大學兒童英語教育學系		
1320- 1500 100	【口頭發	討論人:陳振宇教授/國立臺灣師範大學海外華語師資	五斉樓4F		
	100	表】場次1 (本時段共6	數位碩士在職專班	型	
		場次)	主 題 1:CLIL教學對高中學生學習動機之研究	· ¬irir — нэділію	
		,	發表人:吳蕙如助理教授/正修科技大學師資培育中心		
			沈龍安助理教授/正修科技大學師資培育中心		
			吳百祿教授/正修科技大學師資培育中心		

	111 年 10 月 15 日(第二天)				
時間	時間議程說明		地點		
			主 題 2:台灣小學四年級CLIL課程中的教師言談分析		
			· 發表人:紀釋雅碩士生/國立彰化師範大學兒童英語研究所		
			 賴政吉助理教授/國立臺中教育大學英語學系		
			 林愛恩助理教授/國立彰化師範大學兒童英語研究所		
			主題3: Harmony in music: CLIL teaching in tertiary		
			education of learning music and health		
			(音樂和聲:音樂與健康高等教育中的CLIL教學)		
			議題:偏鄉學校多語/雙語課程與教學發展現況		
			主持人:鄭雯副教授/國立中山大學教育研究所		
			討論人:張如慧教授/國立臺東大學教育學系		
			主 題 1:偏鄉國中雙語家政課程之實踐:以全球在地化之		
		【口頭發	「客家粄條」主題為例		
		表】場次2	發表人:林明芳英語教師兼教設組長/高雄市立杉林國民中學		
1320-			兼任助理教授/實踐大學高雄校區語言中心	五育樓 4F	
1500	100	`	主 題 2 : 法國語言教育的全球化衝擊 : 以布列塔尼地區為例	第三會議室	
		6場次)	發表人:辛明家碩士生/國立臺灣師範大學教育學系哲史組士 題 2 . 題		
			主 題 3:學校為學習落後生、資源生及特教生推動雙語 教育之初探		
			主 題 4:國小健康教育雙語教學之現況與問題分析		
			發表人:林佑真副教授/國立臺北教育大學教育學系		
			議 題 : 師資培育之大學多語師資培育課程與教學/教師		
			破 		
			主持人:徐偉民特聘教授兼系主任/國立屏東大學教育學系		
			討論人:鍾鎮城教授/國立高雄師範大學華語文教學研究所		
		【口頭發	主 題 1:中等教育原住民族語文專長師資培育之文字化		
		表】場次3	族語學習與評量路徑	五育樓 4F	
		(本時段共	發表人:王前龍教授兼主任/國立臺東大學教育學系及 師資培育中心	第六會議室	
		6場次)	主題2: Mentoring ESL Novice Teachers: Reflective		
			Practice (輔導 ESL 新手教師:反思練習)		
			發表人:朱曉薇助理教授/國立屏東大學大武山學院		
			Ibtesam Hussein/College of Letters Arts and Social		
			Sciences University of Idaho		

111 年 10 月 15 日(第二天)					
時間議程說明		說明	地點		
			主題3: Exploring the potential of translanguaging for		
			supporting subject teachers at higher education		
			(以跨語言教學支援高等教育學科教師之初探)		
			發表人:Jason Ho何萬寶講師/國立屏東大學大武山學院		
			主 題 4:雙閱讀素養之識字數位平台之探討		
			發表人:方金雅教授/國立高雄師範大學師資培育與就業輔導處		
			陳新豐教授/國立屏東大學教育學系		
			議 題:地方政策及學校行政提供教師雙語增能之支持與		
			挹注的成效評估		
			主持人 :劉鎮寧副院長/國立屏東大學教育行政研究所		
		【口頭袋	討論人:林官蓓副教授/國立屏東大學教育行政研究所		
			主 題 1:國家政策與地方實踐:桃園市國小雙語創新教學		
			實踐之個案研究		
1220			發表人:王淑芬教授/國立臺北教育大學社會與區域發展學系		
1320- 1500	100	表】場次4	蔡佩蓉/國立臺北教育大學社會與區域發展學系	五育樓 4F	
1300		(本時段共	廖珮甄/國立臺北教育大學社會與區域發展學系	第五會議室	
		6場次)	主 題 2:以政策工具觀點分析學校推動雙語教育現況與		
			困境 - 以新竹市某國民中學為例		
			發表人:張維庭碩士生、黃隆偉碩士生		
			/國立清華大學教育與學習科技學系		
			主 題 3:雙語教育知識圖譜分析-以web of science資料庫為例		
			謝傳崇教授/國立清華大學教育與學習科技學系		
			主持人:陳奕璇組長/國立屏東大學師資培育中心		
		主 題 1:新加坡與馬來西亞雙語教育成果對台灣推行雙語			
		【海報發 表】場次5	教育的啟示	五育樓 4F	
		(本時段共	發表人:吳立森博士生、劉嘉茹特聘教授 (周文京# 陳節士賢利恩教育既環境教育研究系)	408 教室	
		6場次)	/國立高雄師範大學科學教育暨環境教育研究所 主題2:雙語自然在國小教學實施之學生雙語學習態度之探討		
			王 越 2:雙暗自然任國小教學真施之學王雙暗學智態度之探討 發表人:林怡伶博士生/國立臺北教育大學 課程與教學		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	水水八,川川区内工工/岡工里和玖月八子		

	111 年 10 月 15 日(第二天)				
時間	ij	議程	說明	地點	
			研究所博士班		
			全中平教授/國立臺北教育大學自然科學教育學系		
			議 題:From Lego Bricks to All-Terrain Vehicles: EMI		
			Development at NPTU		
			主持人:廖宜虹主任/國立屏東大學大武山學院		
			與談人:唐世陶講座教授/國立屏東大學國際學院		
1320-	100	【口頭發	發表人:簡宏儒助理教授/國立屏東大學管理學院國際		
1500	100	表】場次6	經營與貿易學系	五育樓 4F	
		(本時段共	葉乃菁副教授/國立屏東大學人文社會學院音樂學系	第四會議室	
		6場次)	鍾儀潔助理教授/國立屏東大學教育學院特殊教育學系		
			林瑞興副院長/國立屏東大學理學院體育學系		
			呂欣澤助理教授/國立政治大學創新國際學院		
			廖宜虹副教授/國立屏東大學大武山學院		
1500-			賦歸		

會場資訊

(一)活動地點:國立屏東大學民生校區五育樓 4F 國際會議廳

(二)活動地址:屏東市民生路 4 之 18 號

(三)與會者須知

1. 請盡量搭乘大眾交通工具,本會提供接駁車:

時間	發車地點(起點)	目的地(迄站)
111年10月14日 (五)上午9:00	屏東火車站	屏東大學民生校區
111年10月14日 (五)下午12:40	屏東大學民生校區	屏東火車站
111年10月14日 (五)下午1:00	屏東火車站	屏東大學民生校區
111年10月14日 (五)下午5:45	屏東大學民生校區	屏東火車站
111年10月15日 (六)上午8:30	屏東火車站	屏東大學民生校區
111年10月15日 (六)下午12:40	屏東大學民生校區	屏東火車站
111年10月15日 (六)下午1:00	屏東火車站	屏東大學民生校區
111年10月15日 (六)下午3:30	屏東大學民生校區	屏東火車站(直達車)
111年10月15日 (六)下午4:10	屏東大學民生校區	屏東火車站(直達車)

- 2. 請準時參與議程、遵守議事規則發言、維持會場秩序。
- 3. 午餐時間,四樓會議廳外走廊將同時進行論文海報展之口頭解說, 歡迎參觀。
- 4. 請配合本校環境清潔與珍惜資源規定:

- (1) 請遵守無菸校園規定,勿於校園內吸菸。
- (2) 響應回保,請自行攜帶環保水杯,現場將提供茶包、咖啡粉,不 提供瓶裝水,若須飲水請至茶水間取用。
- (3) 國際會議廳內禁止飲食,請勿將食物攜帶進國際會議廳,並保持會場清潔。
- (4) 中午領取便當後請至第三會議室、第四會議室、第五會議室內用 餐,用餐完後請將便當盒、廚餘收拾乾淨,保持會場清潔。
- 5. 會議廳內冷氣開放,如有需要請自行攜帶薄外套。
- 6. 疫情期間,與會請配戴口罩。

(四)研討會聯絡資訊

國立屏東大學師資培育中心

聯絡人: 陳奕璇組長 電話: (08)766-3800 #22100

彭郁珊小姐 電話:(08)766-3800 #22104

(五)交通資訊





1. 自行開車:

- (1) 外縣市:可由行經國道三號屏東麟洛交流道下匣道,沿台一線接 民生路直行約8分鐘。
- (2) 行經高雄:走高屏大橋進入屏東市區,沿自由路轉民生路至本校。

2. 搭乘高鐵:

(1) 高鐵左營站位於高雄市左營區高鐵路 105 號,全臺車站分別為臺北中正、臺北南港、新北板橋、桃園青埔、新竹六家、苗栗後龍、臺中烏日、彰化田中、雲林虎尾、嘉義太保、臺南沙崙、高雄左營。

高鐵時刻表:https://www.thsrc.com.tw/

(2) 高鐵高雄左營站可連接臺鐵新左營車站,搭乘火車至臺鐵屏東車站,再從屏東轉運站乘搭 1773、1780、1839、1839A、1873、506A、8230、8231、8231A、8232、8232A、8233、8235、8235A、8236、8236A、8237、8238、8238A、8238B、8238C、8239 路客運,即可到達國立屏東大學民生校區站下車。

3. 搭乘臺鐵:

- (1) 屏東車站地址為 屏東縣屏東市公勇路 62 號,服務電話:08-7515140(服務時間:06:00~24:00)。 台鐵時刻表:https://reurl.cc/0pAzyM
- (2) 到達後可至火車站前的屏東轉運站·即可乘搭 1773、1780、1839、1839A、1873、506A、8230、8231、8231A、8232、8232A、8233、8235、8235A、8236、8236A、8237、8238、8238A、8238B、8238C、8239 路客運·即可到達屏東大學民生校區站。

4. 搭乘客運:

- (1) 屏東車站週邊有多家客運業者提供客運服務·路線遍及各縣市· 路線及票價查詢:
 - 國光客運(臺北、新北林口、臺中、臺中朝馬、雲林西螺、 屏東等)
 - 統聯客運(臺北、新北板橋、新北中和、臺中中港、屏東等)
 - 屏東客運(屏東)
 - 高雄客運(高雄、屏東)
- (2) 各路線客運之終點站均在屏東轉運站,到達後可搭乘 1773、1780、 1839、1839A、1873、506A、8230、8231、8231A、8232、8232A、 8233、8235、8235A、8236、8236A、8237、8238、8238A、8238B、 8238C、8239 路客運,即可到達屏東大學民生校區站。

議事規則

各場發言時間與規則提醒如下:

- 一、全球夥伴協作 論壇(60分鐘)
 - (一)主持人開場 5 分鐘
 - (二)與談人發表時間各 20-25 分鐘,共 45 分鐘
 - (三)來賓與與談人 Q&A 時間 10 分鐘
- 二、雙語教學 論壇(70分鐘)
 - (一)主持人開場 5 分鐘
 - (二)與談人發表時間各30分鐘,共60分鐘
 - (三)來賓與與談人 Q&A 時間 5 分鐘
- 三、專題演講場次 I (50 分鐘)、II (60 分鐘)、III (50 分鐘)
 - (一)主持人時間 5 分鐘
 - (二)主講人時間 40-50 分鐘
 - (三)來賓與主講人 Q&A 時間 5 分鐘
- 四、圓桌論壇-偏鄉多語背景下的學科教育(70分鐘)
 - (一)主持人開場 5 分鐘
 - (二)與談人發表時間各 20 分鐘,共 60 分鐘
 - (三)來賓與與談人 Q&A 時間 5 分鐘
- 五、論文發表 (3-4 篇·100-130 分鐘)
 - (一)各場主持人開場時間3分鐘。
 - (二)各**發表人**發表時間 20 分鐘,於 19 分鐘按一聲短鈴,於 20 分鐘 按一聲長鈴提醒並結束發表。
 - (三)每篇論文討論人評論時間各 10 分鐘。
 - (四)各場 Q&A 時間 7 分鐘。

專題演講I

Pedagogical Translanguaging in Bilingual Education: Using the MEC to Plan a Unit of Work in Content & Language Integrated Learning (CLIL)

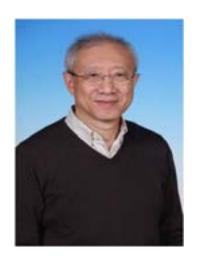
主持人: 唐世陶講座教授

國立屏東大學國際學院

主講人: Angel Lin教授/加拿大

Simon Fraser University

地點:五育樓4F國際會議廳



專題演講I主持人 唐世陶 講座教授 國立屏東大學國際學院

Dr. Keith Tong has over forty years' experience in language education in Hong Kong, being involved in school and university level English language teaching as well as teacher education.

Before retiring in September 2020, he was Director of the Center for Language Education at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, and was responsible for the development and implementation of language courses for both undergraduates and postgraduates at the university.

His key competencies lie in the following areas:

- English for Academic Purposes (EAP)
- Content & Language Integrated Learning (CLIL)
- Professional Development for EMI Education
- Management of Language Centers

He has shared his insights in language learning and teaching in various contexts in Hong Kong, Taiwan and China, and at international conferences, and has served on adjudicating panels of teaching awards.

His is currently Visiting Chair Professor at National Pingtung University, Taiwan, supporting the implementation of EMI education and EAP development.



專題演講I主講人 Professor Angel Lin Simon Fraser University

EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Language Education, Modern Language Centre, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto, Canada Canadian Commonwealth Scholar (1991-1996)
Ph.D. Thesis Title:

Doing-English-Lessons in Secondary Schools in Hong Kong: A Sociocultural and Discourse-Analytic Study

Thesis Supervisor: Professor James L. Heap Thesis Committee Members:

> Professor Jim Cummins, Professor Monica Heller, Professor Birgit Harley

M.Phil. (Applied Linguistics), University of Hong Kong M.Phil. Thesis Title:

Teaching In Two Tongues: Language Alternation of Bilingual Teachers in English Lessons in Hong Kong Secondary Schools

Thesis Supervisor: Dr Kang Kwong Luke

B.A. (Hons.) (English Linguistics),Winner of Prize in Linguistics,University of Hong Kong

Diploma in Women's Health Studies, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COMMUNITY WORK & LEADERSHIP

- 1. Member, Review Committee, LPP2020 Conference, McGill University, Canada.
- 2. Member, Review Committee, Sociolinguistics Symposium 23, University of Hong Kong, June 2019.
- 3. Director-at-Large (elected), September 2010- August 2013; September 2013- August 2016 (re-elected); September 2016- August 2019 (re-elected), Executive Board, International Society for Language Studies (ISLS), U.S.A.
- 4. Member, Scientific Committee, the 2nd Postgraduate Conference in Sociolinguistics, University of Hong Kong, 2017.
- 5. External Judge, British Association of Applied Linguistics (BAAL) Book Prize, 2009.
- 6. Member-at-Large (elected), Executive Committee, American Association of Applied Linguistics (AAAL), 2006-2009.
- 7. Member, Academic Programme Sub-committee, Crossroads—International Conference on Cultural Studies, 2010.
- 8. Member, TESOL Research Standing Committee, TESOL (The International Association of Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages), 2006-2010.
- 9. External Judge, The TESOL Research Interest Section/Thomson Heinle Distinguished Research Award for 2006, TESOL, USA.
- 10. Advisor to the Organizing Committee, Second International Conference On Gender Equity Education, 22-24 June 2006, Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong
- 11. Chair, Nominating Committee, International Society for Language Studies (ISLS), 2005-2006.
- 12. Chair, Nominating Committee, American Association of Applied Linguistics (AAAL), 2004-2005.
- 13. Member, Nominating Committee, American Association of Applied Linguistics (AAAL), 2003-2004.
- 14. Treasurer-Secretary of the International Society for Language Studies (for the term of 2003-2006)
- 15. Abstracts Reviews Coordinator for the Foreign Language Education and Teacher Education Strand, AILA 2005 Conference.

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Pedagogical Translanguaging in Bilingual Education: Using the MEC to Plan a Unit of Work in Content & Language Integrated Learning (CLIL)

Dr. Angel M. Y. Lin

Professor & Tier 1 Canada Research Chair Faculty of Education Simon Fraser University, Canada Email: angellin_2018@sfu.ca

> Un, A. M. Y. Pedagogical Translanguaging. Keynote for the 10th ICTE, NPTU, Talwan

Overview

- Translanguging Pedagogy in Bilingual Education/ Content-based Language Education/ CLIL:
 - Why, What, and How?
- Using the MEC as a guiding tool to plan a unit of work in CLIL
- An Example: "A healthy diet"

Lin, A. M. Y. Pedagogical Transferguaging. Reynote for the 53th 8CTL, NPTU. Schools

What is Content-based Language Education?

- Content-based Language Education is an umbrella term to cover a range of Bilingual Education approaches that focus on teaching both content and language or using content to provide an authentic context to teach and learn language (Lin, 2016)
- Recently also known as "Soft" CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) (Ikeda, 2021)

Lin, A. M. N. Pedagogical Translanguaging, Reynold for the 10th ACTL NPTU, Science

Pedagogical Translanguaging

"Pedagogical translanguaging is a theoretical and instructional approach that aims at improving language and content competences in school contexts by using resources from the learner's whole linguistic repertoire. Pedagogical translanguaging is learner centred and endorses the support and development of all the languages used by learners. It fosters the development of metalinguistic awareness by softening boundaries between languages when learning languages and content. [P]edagogical translanguaging can be applied in language and content classes and how it can be valuable for the protection and promotion of minority languages" (Cenoz & Gorter, 2021, p. 1)

Lin, A. M. Y. Pedagogical Trendanguaging, Reynold for the 10th RCTL NPTU, Tolwari

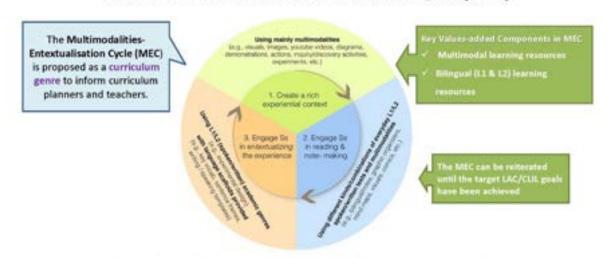
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A Common Question Regarding Pedagogical Translanguaging

 "Translanguaging theory runs contrary to the defining principle of immersion education: that L2 be used exclusively to increase students' exposure to and use of the target language. Translanguaging theory and pedagogy has the danger of opening up 'the flood gate': teachers and students in L2 classrooms use too much L1 and never get the chance to actually use L2 for communication." (Lin, Wu, Lemke, 2021, p. 15)

> In. A. M. 9. Pedagogosi Translanguaging, Reynote for the 10th ACTL NPTU, Talwan

The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC)



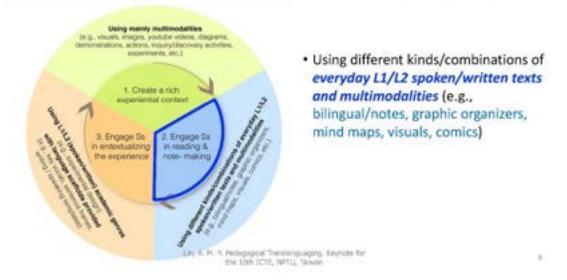
The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC) Developed by Lin (2010) (Diagram designed by Karen Lai; modified by Vera Nim in 2017) (Key; Ss = students)

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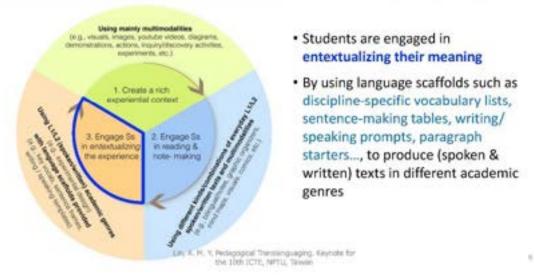
EXAMPLES OF MEC-INSPIRED CLIL MATERIALS

Lin, A. M. Y. Pedagogical Translanguaging. Raytobs for the 10th ICTE, NPTU, Tawas

Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC)



Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC)



Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC)

Designing parallel tasks

- · tasks that are similar in terms of content and linguistic demands, but with some meaningful variation
- Teacher demonstrates how to produce a text in a given genre, and then engages students in guided writing (co-constructing a text with students)

Lin, A. M. Y. Pedegogical Translanguaging, Keynote for the 37th ICTE, NFTS), Totalist

Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC)

Designing parallel tasks

Teachers' concern:

If they show students how to attempt a task, students may simply copy their answers, and so teachers may not know if the students have achieved the target objectives

IV., A. M. 1: Pedigogical Translanguaging, Keynotii for the 13th ICTE, WTI,

77

Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC)

Designing parallel tasks

Our argument:

- If students are not supported in the linguistic aspect and hence cannot express their content knowledge accurately with language, it will be impossible for teachers to know if students have achieved the target.
- "Scaffolding is not cheating" (Coyle et al., 2010, p.131)

In, A. M. Y. Pedigogical Translanguaging, Reynole for the 33th 4CTL.
Talware

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Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks

The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC): An Example

Parallel Tasks	Task 1	Task 2
	Food Detective: Identify food items and determine whether they are healthy or unhealthy	Lunchbox creator: Create a healthy and an unhealthy lunchboxes
Repetition with variation	Teacher does the first task with students (joint construction)	Students are asked to attempt the second task on their own (i.e. independent construction)

Lin, A. M. Y. Pedigogical Translanguages, Reynold for the 13th ICTL, MPTLI Talanto

Integrate CLIL tasks into school syllabuses (e.g. in the Taiwan school curriculum)

Grade	健康與體育	-0.0			
4	1. 短陣來玩球 2. 危機總動員 3. 跳躍樂無朝 4. 飲食奧運動 5. 滾跳好體能 6. 口腔保衛戰 7. 舞動一身	- 5	1. 球類運動和游泳 2. 安全新生活 3. 田徑跑跳接 4. 做自己爱自己 5. 舞蹈和關键 6. 健康防護單	6	1.球類全能王 2.人際加油站 3.舞躍大地樂悠遊 4.聰明消費學問多 5.跑接好功夫 6.非常男女大不同 7.好球開打* 8.青春進行曲 9.食在安心 10.健康醫點通 11.健康醫點通

Lin, A. M. It Pedagogod Translanguaging, Remote for the 10th ICTL; NPTI.

Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks

The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC)

Intended learning outcomes

English (language) learning objectives:

- 1. Identify and name some food items
- Provide reasons (using the linking word "because")

Health education (content) learning objectives:

- 1. Identify food items and their food groups
- Determine whether a meal is healthy or unhealthy
- Create a food plate reflecting a healthy or an unhealthy meal

Target

- vocabulary: lunchbox, sausage, fried drumstick, pearl milk tea, broccoli, carrot, sesame, tofu, lettuce, mushroom, pea, shelf, healthy, balanced, diet, the Food Pyramid, contain, nutrient
- sentence patterns:
 - ✓ S + V + O because S + is/are + [ADJ]
 - √ S+V+O because S+V+O
- · genre: a descriptive report

Lin, A. M. Y. Pedigogical Trendenguaging, Keynote for the 13th KTE, NPTU, Tolean.

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Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC): An Example





Students are provided with language support through bilingual notes.

Students are given the pictures of food items which are commonly seen in their daily life.

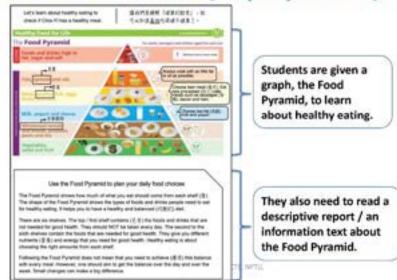
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Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC): An example





Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC): An example



En, A. M. Y. Pedegogical Translanguaging, Keynote for the 12th ICTL NPTU.

Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC): An example



Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC): An example



Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC): An example



While students are engaged in entextualizing their experience, they may be given a parallel task, a task similar in terms of content and linguistic demands, but with some interesting variation. Teacher does Task 1 with the students to determine that Chia-Yi has an unhealthy lunchbox, while in Task 2, students will independently evaluate whether Ms. Kao has a healthy meal.

Lin, A. M. Y. Pediagogical Transferinguaging, Roysons for the SIRS ICTE, NIPTU.

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Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks The Multimodalities/Entextualization Cycle (MEC): An example



Another parallel task asks students to create one healthy lunchbox and one unhealthy lunchbox. They need to draw on their knowledge of certain food items and evaluate whether they are healthy or unhealthy.

> Lin, A. M. Y. Redigngical Translenguaging, Keynotic for the 33th ICTS, NPTU, Totalin

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Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks

Reiterating the MEC





What is this? Have you tried it? How often do you drink it? Let's watch a news video clip about it!

https://youtu.be/XvirOC2Xqo8 台灣的手搖杯飲料店可以說到處都 有,但您知甾嗎?光是一杯飲料的 糖分就可能超過一天應攝取的難分 的數倍!像是珍珠奶茶,含糖量高 達60公克,相當於12類方機,若锡 假每天場1杯,2個月下來將胖約5.1



 A. M. Y. Pedegogical Translanguaging. Reynold for the 12th ICTS, NPTU, Toward

'n

Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks

Reiterating the MEC



How to make pearl milk tea?

Pearl milk tea has been popular since the 1980s. In fact, making pearl milk tea is simple. You will need five ingredients and just follow the three steps below.

First, prepare the tapioca (水量) balls, also known as the pearls. They are dry and hard so you need to boil them for 30 minutes and let them cool for another 30 minutes. Make sure they are not too soft, or they will stick (能) together in the cup. You also need to make sure they are not too hard, or tivill be impossible to chew (性間) them. Next, keep them in syrup (能質) for as long as possible so that they become sweet and stay chewy until they are ready for use.

Second, prepare the liquid base. Make a cup of tea and add some sweeteners such as 10 teaspoons of white sugar. To get a rich and creamy flavour, add creamers (吃情). Finally, mix (混合) a scoop of tapioca balls with the milk tea. Shake them well and a cup of nice peerl milk tea is ready!

In sum, with five ingredients and in three steps, you can make a cup of nice pearl milk tea.

Ion, A. M. B. Popagogical Translanguaging, Reynole for the ERN ACE, NYSI.
Talware

Introduction:

Introducing pearl milk tea and how to make it

Description:

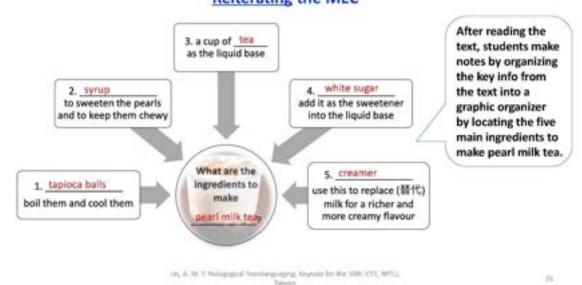
a list of ingredients needed and the steps to follow, with some tips

Conclusion:

a summary of the recipe for making pearl milk tea

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Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks Reiterating the MEC



Scaffolding students to attempt challenging tasks Reiterating the MEC



Acknowledgements

Special thanks go to Ms. Sally Kao for her assistance in designing some of the MEC lesson materials.

In, A. M. Y. Redigogical Translanguaging, Keynote for the 13th ICTE, NPTU

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Discussion & Lesson Planning Activities

- What are the three stages in the MEC?
- · What is MEC?
- What teaching and learning activities can teachers design at each MEC stage?
- Why should CLIL lessons be designed following such stages?
- Work individually and/or better still, collaborate with your colleagus and start planning your CLIL Unit of Work using the MEC framework ©!

全球夥伴 協作論壇

高教與全英教學師 資 培 育 模 式

主持人: 林芝立計畫長

臺灣傅爾布萊特學術交流基金會

與談人:陳秋蘭院長

國立臺灣師範大學文學院

李翠玉主任 國立高雄師範大學全英語與 雙語教學推動中心

地點:五育樓4F國際會議廳



全球夥伴協作論壇主持人 林芝立 計畫長 臺灣傅爾布萊特學術交流基金會 赴美獎助金暨華語教育計畫

學歷

美國聖地牙哥州立大學經濟學碩士/國立政治大學政治學碩士

經歷

於學術交流基金會服務逾13年,執行美國國務院多項獎助計畫,致力於臺美教育交流合作,包括中小學教師赴美從事教案研究或華語教學、學者或專業人員赴美研習、學生攻讀碩博士學位或擔任華語教學助教,以及美籍大學畢業生來台於中文授課之研究所攻讀碩士學位。



全球夥伴協作論壇與談人 陳秋蘭 院長 國立臺灣師範大學文學院

學歷

澳洲昆士蘭大學教育學院語言教育博士

經歷

國立臺灣師範大學文學院院長

國立臺灣師範大學英語學系教授。

曾執行過多項教育部教師專業成長計劃。研究專長為閱讀教學、閱 讀研究、英語教學、語言政策、及語言師資培育。



全球夥伴協作論壇與談人 李翠玉 主任 國立高雄師範大學 全英語與雙語教學中心

學歷

國立臺灣大學外國語文博士

經歷

高雄師範大學研究發展處處長 高雄師範大學國際事務處處長 高雄師範大學英語系系主任 高雄師範大學語文教學中心主任

專題演講Ⅱ

Exploring factors that can localize the global implementation of bilingual education

主持人: 陳秋蘭院長

國立臺灣師範大學文學院

主講人: Samantha Curle教授/英國

University of Bath

地點:五育樓4F國際會議廳



專題演講II主持人 陳秋蘭 院長 國立臺灣師範大學文學院

學歷

澳洲昆士蘭大學教育學院語言教育博士

經歷

國立臺灣師範大學文學院院長

國立臺灣師範大學英語學系教授。

曾執行過多項教育部教師專業成長計劃。研究專長為閱讀教學、閱讀 研究、英語教學、語言政策、及語言師資培育。



專題演講 II 主講人 Professor Samantha Curle University of Bath

EDUCATION

Doctor of Philosophy, University of Oxford

1 Sep $2014 \rightarrow 30 \text{ Oct } 2018$

Award Date: 30 Oct 2018

Research Methods, Master of Science, University of Oxford

1 Sep $2013 \rightarrow 30$ Aug 2014Award Date: 30 Aug 2014

Applied Linguistics, Master of Science, University of Oxford

1 Sep $2012 \rightarrow 30$ Aug 2013Award Date: 30 Aug 2013

Linguistics, Bachelor of Arts, The Open University of Hong Kong

1 Sep $2006 \rightarrow 30$ Aug 2010 Award Date: 30 Aug 2010

Education, Bachelor of Education, The Open University of Hong

Kong

1 Sep $2006 \rightarrow 30$ Aug 2010Award Date: 30 Aug 2010

Research interests

My research interests are in the vast implications of the use of a second/third/fourth language to teach and learn academic subjects in higher education across the globe; including English Medium Instruction (EMI), and Integrating Content and Language in Higher Education (ICLHE). My current research projects focus on Success in EMI.

Teaching interests

Alongside my interest in teaching topics in Applied Linguistics, I am passionate about teaching Advanced Quantitative Research Methods (AQM) and the statistical computing software R. I teach on the MRes in AQM, MA in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL), MA in Education, and EdD programmes. I am also the Pathway Lead of the South West Doctoral Training Partnership for the MRes AQM, and the Director of Studies of the Master of Research in Advanced Quantitative Methods.



Speaker Introduction





- Lecturer, Assistant Professor (Applied Linguistics)
- Director of Studies, MRes in Advanced Quantitative Research Methods
- University website: https://tinyurl.com/4ebb42b7
- Research Interests: English Medium Instruction
 - Success in EMI
- All papers: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Samantha-Curle

Presentation Overview



Overarching theme:

Exploring factors that can localize the global implementation of bilingual education

- Defining Bilingual Education (English Medium Instruction)
- Models of EMI
- English Proficiency Does English proficiency increase when studying through EMI?
- Academic Subject do results differ according to academic subject studied?
- Q&A Discussion

Definitions



- Defining Bilingual Education:
 - "education that aims to promote bilingual (or multilingual) competence by using both (or all) languages as media of instruction for significant portions of the academic curriculum" (<u>Fred Genesee</u>, 2004)
- Defined with respect to three features:
 - linguistic goals
 - · pedagogical approaches
 - · levels of schooling

Definitions



- Basically: the use of two or more languages for education
- William Mackey (1970): Typology of bilingual education
 - Based on the distribution of these languages throughout the entire learning environment (structured and unstructured)
 - The languages are distributed in time and space (home-school-area-nation)
 - · Five types of school-home relation
 - Nine types of school-environment relation
 - Provides curriculum patterns
 - Covers all theoretically possible types of bilingual education

Definitions



Pokrivčáková (2013) provides the possible combinations of languages applied in bilingual education:

Table 1: Language combinations in bilingual education

Combination	Explanation
L1 + L2	instruction that combines L1 (a mother language; the first language, a native language) with L2 (a second language; the language of instruction that is not a learner's mother language but is used as an official, state language in the country)
L1 + FL	instruction given in both L1 and FL (a language that is neither a learner's mother language nor an official language used in the country)
L2 + FL	instruction provided in L2 and FL
FL1 + FL2	instruction given in two different foreign languages that are neither a learner's mother language nor an official language used in the country

Definitions



English Medium Instruction (EMI):

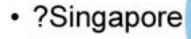
'The use of the English language to teach academic subjects (other than English itself) in countries or jurisdictions where the first language of the majority of the population is not English.'

(Macaro, 2018:18)

Definitions



- Example contexts:
- Brazil
- Ethiopia
- South Korea



?England



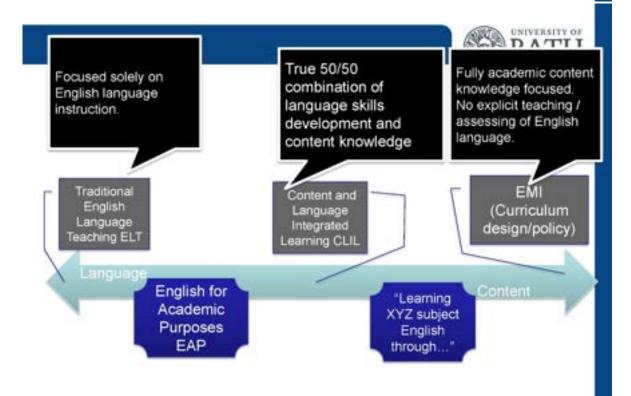
Definitions



Continuum: Content-focused ←→ Language-focused



Figure 1 Continuum of additive bilingual programs that integrate content and language.



Factor 1: Model of EMI (Macaro 2018)



- 'Selection Model' in the final stages of secondary education students have to demonstrate a certain proficiency level in English to study an EMI course (e.g. China, Japan) → teach to pass the proficiency test
- 'Preparatory Year Model' students graduating from secondary school are not sufficiently
 proficient in English, need to study an intensive bridging programme to then go on to
 study an EMI course (e.g. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and
 Turkey) → take bridging programme
- 'Concurrent Support Model' upper-secondary schools are eligible to enroll in EMI programmes in a university, provided that they have the appropriate content specialism background. However, in this model it is assumed that the complexity or intensity of the subject they now face requires them to be offered language support in addition to some EAP or ESP courses (e.g. Hong Kong, Italy) → more support
- 'Multilingual Model' irrespective of the models above, MModel also features:
- Some subjects / sessions / modules / units / courses taught through English and some through the first language (L1) Medium Of Instruction
- AND/OR within sessions high levels of switching between languages
- (perhaps) ensuring no content comprehension problems, or 'eased into' EMI with the L1 MOI gradually tapering off. ISSUE: International students, do not share L1
- 'Ostrich Model' managers and teachers simply bury their heads in the sand and pretend that the problems do not exist. (not recommended!) → no monitoring / evaluation

Factor 2: English Proficiency & Subject



DE GRUYTER MOUTON

Applied Linguistics Review 2021: 1-20

Doğan Yuksel, Adem Soruç, Mehmet Altay and Samantha Curle*

A longitudinal study at an English medium instruction university in Turkey: the interplay between English language improvement and academic success

https://doi.org/10.1515/applirev-2020-0097 Received August 28, 2020; accepted April 5, 2021; published online May 18th, 2021

Study 1 in Focus



- Does English proficiency increase when studying through EMI?
- · Quantitative empirical study
- Investigated whether English language proficiency increases over time when studying academic content through English Medium Instruction (EMI).
- Also investigated whether an increase in proficiency predicts EMI academic achievement

Study 1 in Focus



- Public university in Turkey
- Four-year period
- Student English language test score data
- Grade Point Average (GPA) data
- · Compared two academic subjects
- Business Administration
 - (a Social Science subject, n = 81)
- 2. Mechatronics Engineering
 - (a Mathematics, Physical and Life Sciences MPLS subject, n = 84).

Study 1 - Results - Business Administration



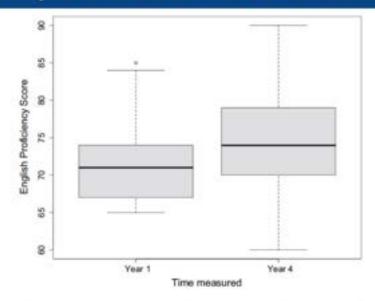


Figure 1: Increase in Business Administration English language proficiency scores over time.

 Statistically significant increase in English language proficiency scores in a Social Science subject after four years

Study 1 - Results - Mechatronics Engineering



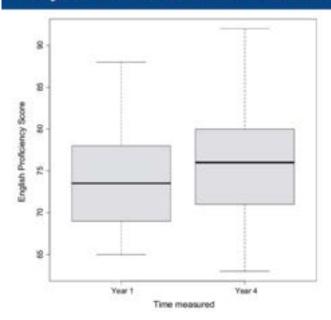


Figure 2: Increase in Mechatronics Engineering English language proficiency scores over time.

 Statistically significant increase in English language proficiency scores in an MPLS subject after four years

Study 1 - Results - Success & improv.



- Business Administration
- EMI Success
- English Proficiency Increase

Table 4: Linear regression output: improvement in English proficiency and EMI Business Administration success.

	ΔR^2	В	Standardised β	R	t value	p valu
Constant	0.2716	60.07			35.339	<0.000**
Improvement in English proficiency		1.47	0.531	0.28	5.023	0.000**

 Improvement in English proficiency statistically significantly predicted success in EMI Business Administration courses

Study 1 - Results - Success & improv.



- Mechatronics Engineering
- EMI Success
- English Proficiency Increase

Table 5: Linear regression output: improvement in English proficiency and EMI Mechatronics Engineering success.

	ΔR^2	В	Standardised β	R	t value	p valu
Constant	-0.014	62.46			30.790	<0.000**
Improvement in English proficiency		0.168	0.054	0.002	0.416	0.6

 Improvement in English proficiency <u>did not</u> statistically significantly predicted success in EMI Mechatronics Engineering courses

Study 1 - Discussion - English Improv.



Overall Finding:

- Students' general English language proficiency statistically significantly improved after four years of EMI study (MPLS and Social Science subjects)
- These results support perception research:
 - EMI lecturers (Belhiah and Elhami 2015; Dearden and Macaro 2016)
 - EMI learners (Macaro and Akıncıoğlu 2018)
- Further Research (still unknown):
 - · improvement in English proficiency leads to
 - students getting 'better' jobs after graduating from EMI programmes (Uçar and Soruç 2018)
 - improves students' career prospects (Huang and Curle, 2021) and therefore their 'social standing' (Macaro and Akıncıoğlu 2018)

Study 1 - Discussion - Success



English improvement and EMI Success

- Significant predictor of success in Business Administration (Social Science)
- Not a significant predictor of success in Mechatronics Engineering (MPLS)
- EMI might not 'kill two birds with one stone' (Hu and Lei 2014: 552); that is, increase academic content knowledge, as well as increase English language proficiency, particularly in an MPLS subject.

Study 1 – Implications for local context



- · Policy Makers:
 - · Avoid a 'blanket' EMI policy
 - · Should be subject-specific

EMI Lecturers:

- MPLS lecturers: an improvement in English proficiency may not be a key determining factor of students' academic success.
- Conceptual knowledge (abstract concepts / formulae) might contribute more to Success

Questions to ponder





Food for thought



- How does student proficiency affect your teaching experience?
- 2. How does your own proficiency affect your teaching experience?
- 3. How do you handle any challenges that a lack of English proficiency creates?
- Do you think your students' English improves while/after studying through EMI? Share your experience.
- 5. Do you think more interaction in EMI classes would increase proficiency?
- 6. How do we create opportunities for students to interact more in class?

Factor 3: Career Prospects





Journal of Education and Work



ISSN: (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/cjew20

Higher education medium of instruction and career prospects: an exploration of current and graduated Chinese students' perceptions

Hongdu Huang & Samantha Curle

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To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1080/13639080.2021.1922617

Motivation to implement EMI



- Rapid increase of EMI to teach academic subjects in universities globe universities (Hu 2019)
- Attract international students / academics
- Increase local student English proficiency & employability
- Raise university profile: research, ranking (Curle et al, 2020)
- EMI is viewed as an important strategy for developing a modernised Higher Education system and strengthening a nation's cultural, academic and economic competitiveness in the world (Hu and Lei 2013)

Study 2: Research Questions



- Do students think EMI affects their career prospects?
- (1a). Do students perceive EMI as improving their English proficiency, and therefore positively affects their career prospects?
- (1b). Do students perceive EMI as negatively affecting content learning, and therefore negatively affecting their career prospects?
- 2. How can the EMI Finance programme in focus be improved to benefit students' career development?

Study 2: Context



- · Public University (i.e. state funded) in China
- Business School
 - Finance Programme
 - 'Chinese-English bilingual programme': 70% through EMI
 - Partial EMI programme, categorised by Macaro (2018) as a 'Multilingual Model': a hybrid rather than 'English only' use of language

Study 2: Sample and Method



- · 50 current undergraduate students
- 50 alumni (i.e. students that had already graduated from this EMI programme)
- Mixed Methods
 - Questionnaire
 - · A six-point Likert scale
 - Participants' demographic information
 - Participants' perceptions of EMI and career prospects
 - Participants' evaluation of the EMI programme
 - Semi-structured interviews
 - 20 students (10 current UGs, 10 alumni)

Study 2: Interview Results



- Do students think EMI affects their career prospects?
- (1a). Do students perceive EMI as improving their English proficiency, and therefore positively affects their career prospects?

Theme	Code	Frequency
English Proficiency and Career Prospects	Expands career choices	18 (90%)
	English is 'One more skill'	12 (60%)
	Enables further study abroad	12 (60%)
	Preference for English-demanding jobs	9 (45%)
	Globalisation	7 (35%)
	Professional qualification	6 (30%)
	Access to advanced information in English	6 (30%)
	Development of finance industry	5 (25%)
	Potential for promotion	5 (25%)
Content Learning and Qareer prospects	Efficiency	11 (55%)
	→ English proficiency creates comprehension issues	8 (40%)
	Curriculum provision	8 (40%)
	Enables further study	8 (40%)
	Students' low English proficiency	6 (30%)
	Other abilities	4 (20%)
	→ GPA	3 (15%)

Study 2: Questionnaire Results



- 1. Do students think EMI affects their career prospects?
- (1b). Do students perceive EMI as negatively affecting content learning, and therefore negatively affecting their career prospects?
 - Both Current and Alumni students:
 - EMI beneficial to career prospects (M = 4.05, SD = 0.84)
 - Most agreed: studying content knowledge through English could improve their English proficiency.
 - 97% believed English proficiency
 - · brings better career prospects
 - · expand career choices
 - Agreed less content was taught but denied this negatively affect career prospects

Study 2: Results



- 2. How can the EMI Finance programme in focus be improved to benefit students' career development?
 - Most participants agreed this EMI Finance programme is/had prepared them well for their future/current job
 - 60% suggested increasing content courses in timetable
 - Increase opportunities for English language production (e.g. embedding oral presentations into course assessment)
 - Replace currently used Chinese translated textbooks with original English versions
 - Improve EMI teachers' English proficiency through further training (or by hiring foreign content teachers)
 - Teach 'deeper' content knowledge by using the first language (L1, i.e. Mandarin Chinese) when explaining content
 - Initially divide students into different classes according to their English competency

Study 2: Discussion & Future Research



- EMI improves English proficiency → boosts career prospects
 - Finding in line with previous studies that have argued this to be the case (see Belhiah and Elhami 2014; Ellili-Cherif and Alkhateeb 2015; Li and Wu 2017) – direct correlation studies are needed
- Benefit of EMI and increased English proficiency: expanded career choices - companies for which they can work, or being able to work in other industries unrelated to Finance.
 - Similar to findings in Zhang's (2017) study: EMI teachers and students said it afforded them the opportunity to work in varied international businesses and organisations
 - Further longitudinal studies are needed: tracking students after graduation

Study 2: Discussion Cont.



- Increased English proficiency due to EMI → greater opportunities to study abroad
 - Finding in line with EMI motivation studies in China: Jiang, Zhang, and May 2016).
 - In contrast with European studies: working abroad is an important perceived benefit of EMI (Dearden and Macaro 2016; Rhodes 2018).
 - Overall, these findings highlight a perceived connection between increased English proficiency (due to EMI) and career advancement.
 - However, we echo participants in Hu, Li, and Lei (2014) study who
 question this presumption and call for further empirical studies to be
 conducted on this.
 - · Replicated studies in different contexts
 - · Comparative context studies are needed

Study 2: Pedagogical Implications



- Curriculum design should be re-evaluated
 - examine whether the curriculum is effective in fulfilling students' expectations:
 - improving English competency without compromising content learning
 - · Career aspirations are being met
 - Content course curriculum should be adjusted ensure that EMI graduates are not at a disadvantage compared to their CMI peers.
 - A thorough needs analysis of the curriculum and how it may or may not be meeting students' needs is necessary.
 - Adjustments then need to be made accordingly.

Questions to ponder





Food for thought



- Do your students think EMI increases their career prospects?
- 2. How does this affect their motivation to learn through EMI?
- 3. Do you think job prospects is a good motivator to teach through EMI? Why or why not?
- 4. How does the rationale of increased career prospects and implementing EMI affect teaching and learning in the classroom now?
- 5. Do you feel you teach 'less content' because you are teaching through EMI?
- 6. How can we solve this issue/problem?

Resources Slides



The remaining slides are for reference

- sharing some useful resources ©

Collaboration: Content-Language Learning



Content subject teachers

This is what content subject teachers are responsible for

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

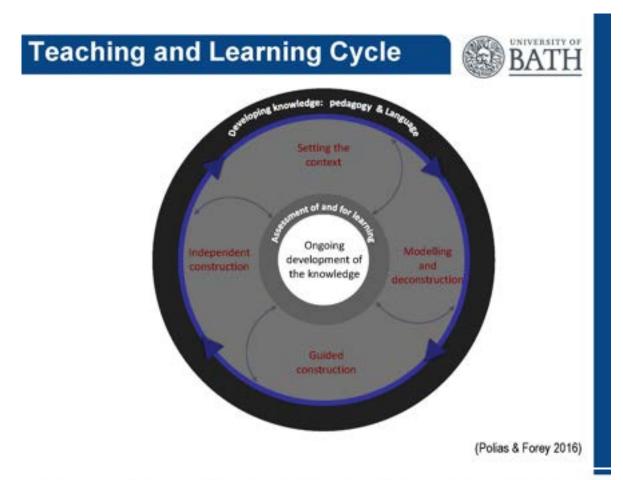
Who does what, when, where, how and why? Pedagogies that are based in seeing language as a resource for making meaning

> A metalanguage Research

Professional development

English language teachers

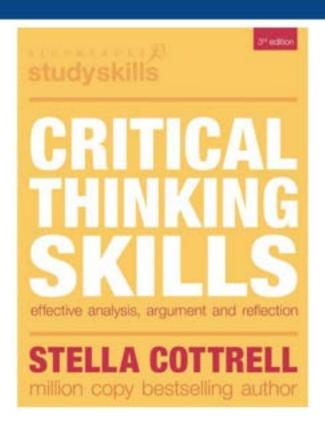
This is what English language teachers are responsible for



Language Across the Curriculum Professional Developme







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自然領域教學研究中心 期中成果交流

落實新課綱的精進師培 政策與教材教法研發

主持人:林曉雯副校長

國立屏東大學

討論人:林煥祥講座教授

國立中山大學博雅教育中心

與談人:

【小學組】周金城教授/國立臺北教育大學 何慧瑩副教授/國立臺北教育大學

【中學組】陳育霖助理教授/國立臺灣師範大學 賈至達教授/國立臺灣師範大學

地點:五育樓4F國際會議廳



自然領域教學研究中心期中成果交流 主持人 林曉雯 副校長 國立屏東大學

學歷

國立臺灣師範大學科學教育博士

經歷

國立屏東大學學術副校長(2017.02~)

國立屏東大學大武山學院院長(2020.08~)

國立屏東大學研究發展處處長(2017.02~2018.07)

國立屏東大學理學院院長(2014.08~2017.07)

國立屏東大學科學傳播學系教授(2014.08~)

科學教育學會理事長(2015)

Vice President of East-Asian Association for Science Education (2014~2015)



自然領域教學研究中心期中成果交流 討論人

林煥祥 講座教授 國立中山大學博雅教育中心

學歷

University of Minnesota, USA, 科學教育博士

經歷

高中教師12年

高雄師大化學系教授, 系主任, 理學院院長

花蓮教育大學校長

科學教育學會理事長

科學教育學刊總編輯

國科會複審委員、學門召集人、諮議委員

國科會甲等研究獎 (1993-1999)

國科會傑出研究獎 (2000-2001)

國科會傑出研究獎 (2003-2005)

University of Minnesota傑出校友獎

中山大學西灣講座教授(2008-2011)

科技部傑出研究獎 (2011-2013)

中山大學中山講座教授(2012-now)

PISA 2006,2015 National Project Manager

科技部傑出特約研究員獎 (2018)

Editor-in-Chief, International Journal of Science and Mathematics

Education (2013-2021)

通識學刊- 理念與實務 主編 (2022-now)

第十屆師資培育國際學術研討會-自然領域教學研究中心成果海報

维大量的数型大学及照料学数字形在計劃本层电視车子指 PETANGUANT OF SHEARSHEY- (OFW) - 111年及本中公共行工程有更合理企業 CHRYSA DEVENOUS AND ENJOY AND ENJOYMENT AND ADDRESS AN

- (一)「干計畫一:建立部功能校具備於群良國小牧學規構專家也條係活動」:
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- · AMMERICAN CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PART AND BORRNSONANAS.









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(二) 子价重二: 國小自然科教科技法事業發展性階較需购稅計

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(四)子計畫四:建置嚴小雙語自然實驗較學之影片。辦理變語自然實驗較學提供 我事:我是有什么然的专家都有意识(其前)在父母的心土没有,其他可怜心土里的人只要知识等 ...

本中心式建置之果及放弃材质器、相关效应型类、上等及2700%(股柱类对表面研修中心

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報告手会:https://rest.mil.atm.ch.te/ Facebookを基準を計せた。/ves.facebook.ma/MPSSc





第十屆師資培育國際學術研討會-自然領域教學研究中心中學組成果海報

子計畫一雙語科學教學與國際教育

子計畫二 數位e化遠距公民科學教學





因立高雄師蘇夫學理學院教師祖 群分享交通



国立臺灣部範大學雙語數學研 完中心教師核群交談会專



A.MECHINICA



雙端板學交流分享影片上傳網路



設科學本質者STIM雙端/全異語核學」關立高維科學大學報師社群分享交流



配合課例學習內容研發跨模域雙 誘數學·音樂科雙係數學交流



臺南市開放輔等關豐婦及國際教 實數鄉聯盟,雙語數學交流分享



内有小球的不均匀器社管仿真實 驗使用者介面







探究與實作實驗議器及流程研修

科技領域教學研究中心 期中成果交流

落實新課綱的精進師培 政策與教材教法研發

主持人:吳連賞校長

國立高雄師範大學

討論人:吳聲毅副研發長

國立屏東大學

與談人:

【中學組】張玉山教授/國立臺灣師範大學 許庭嘉教授/國立臺灣師範大學

地點:五育樓4F國際會議廳



科技領域教學研究中心期中成果交流 主持人 吳連賞 校長 國立高雄師範大學

學歷

中國文化大學地理系研究所博士 國立台灣師範大學地理學系研究所碩士 國立台灣師範大學地理學系學士

經歷

國立高雄師範大學教務長、副校長、校長國立高雄師範大學文學院長國立高雄師範大學地理系主任金門縣政府顧問、高雄市政府顧問教育部大學校務評鑑、學門評鑑召集人、委員中華民國地理學會常務理事、理事、監事、理事長高雄都會發展文教基金會理事、監察人高雄市卓越政策研究協會理事長高雄市臺灣地理學會理事長中華經濟研究院顧問國立大學校院協會理事



科技領域教學研究中心期中成果交流 討論人 吳聲毅 副研發長 國立屏東大學

學歷

國立中央大學網路學習科技研究所

經歷

STEAM教育學分學程召集人 研究發展處副研發長兼學術發展組組長 科普傳播學系(含數理教育研究所)副教授 教育部5G新科技學習示範學校輔導計畫主持人



第十屆師資培育國際學術研討會-科技領域教學研究中心成果海報

111-112年度教育部補助師資培育之大學科技領域教學研究中心設置計畫

主将人:張玉山教授

共同主持人:許庭嘉教授

承辦單位:國立臺灣師範大學

科技應用與人力資源發展學系

執行期間:111年1月至112年12月

1.中學科技领域數學研究中心社群推動與運作。

2.科技领域教材教法研發與推廣。

3.科技課程推動與教授實證教學。

4.科技STEAM跨领域教育推動與執行。

5.素養導向課程及數學設計。

6.數位教學能力培育。

實施成果

-、推動社群運作與公開發表教學成果

中學教師願意辨本中心研發的創新教學活動帶到教 學現場實施,並定期於杜群內分享研習課程、教材設 **计等成果以持續推動科技领域間交流。**



二、教材教法研發與推廣

舉辦劍新教材設計工作坊、教材教法專書讀書會。 並鼓勵師培種子教授共同投入教材研發、參與創新教 材板法课程。



三、教授實證教學推動科技課程

張玉山教授-錦和高中AI人工智慧創意應用 許庭嘉教授一仁党獨中新與科技教學示範





四、STEAM時候域教師研習與教案設計

結合STEAM發展問題等向及探究試教學教案辦理教 師研習,並實質結合生活議題設計數案。



五、素養導向課程及數學設計

透過經驗分享鼓勵教師根據該領域的價值定位與學 生的转性,逐步研擬核心素養的雙語教案。



六、數位教學能力素養培育

召開數位教學能力素養工作坊進行同步提訊教學。 双鼓勒教部使用问步教學平臺並增進其數位教學素養



未來展望

一、發展雙語師資培育:預計規劃雙語師資培育教授杜群座談會,研發編擬雙語教材模組,提供

在職教師以及師資生練習雙語教學使用。

發展方向:課室英語、雙語教材、數學方法、種子數師

二、數位數學能力培育:致力師資生以及在職科技教師的數位教學能力養成、促進其使用數位工

具與新與科技作為教學輔助工具。

發展方向:研發媒體素養軟材、蒐集非同步平量軟學素材、發展數位軟材軟學模式

數學領域教學研究中心 期中成果交流

落實新課綱的精進師培 政策與教材教法研發

主持人:黃政傑終身榮譽教授

靜宜大學教育研究所

討論人:簡成熙院長

國立屏東大學教育學院

與談人:

【小學組】陳嘉皇教授/國立臺中教育大學

【中學組】李錦鎣副教授/國立彰化師範大學

地點:五育樓4F國際會議廳



數學領域教學研究中心期中成果交流 主持人 黃政傑 終身榮譽教授 靜宜大學教育研究所

學歷

美國邁迪遜威斯康辛大學(UWM)哲學博士國立臺灣師範大學教育學系碩士、學士。

經歷

靜宜大學教育研究所講座教授 國立臺灣師大教育系所教授及教育研究中心主任 哈佛大學訪問學者 中華民國課程與教學學會 中華民國工業科技教育學會 中國教育學會理事長 教育部技職司長高教司長暨學審會執秘 國立臺南師院及國立臺南大學校長 明道大學講座教授 中州技術學院及中州科大校長

台灣教育研究期刊、臺灣教育評論月刊、課程與教學季刊、教科書研究、教育科學研究期刊、教育研究集刊、教育研究與發展期刊、教育政策論壇、嘉大教育研究學刊等編輯或諮詢委員。



數學領域教學研究中心期中成果交流 討論人 簡成熙 院長 國立屏東大學教育學院

學歷

國立高雄師範大學教育研究所博士

經歷

國立屏東大學教務長 國立屏東教育大學教育行政研究所所長 國立屏東教育大學學生事務長 國立屏東師範學院人文教育研究中心主任





第十屆師資培育國際學術研討會 —數學領域教學研究中心(中學組)成果海報

數學師培課程 雙語教材模組研發團隊 中學數學雙語教學教材





图隊教師討論本年度計畫目標及預計研發 數學雙語教材的國、高中主題單元。



國中組教材研發-乘法公式





機率統計之探究教學 — maxima教案 结合數位科技的多元遊修數學課程研發團隊



綜合座談

落實新課綱的精進師培 政策與教材教法研發

主持人:張玉山教授

國立臺灣師範大學

簡佑宏教授

國立臺灣師範大學

地點:五育樓4F國際會議廳



綜合座談 主持人 張玉山 教授 國立臺灣師範大學

學歷

臺灣師範大學工業科技教育系博士

經歷

自造大師創客中心執行總監教育部領域教研中心總召學校計畫主持人教育部科技領域教研中心計畫主持人科技部VR/AI腦波教學計畫主持人科技部STEAM課程產學計畫主持人產學合作計畫主持人(臺灣知識庫、威盛電子、貝登堡Lego、南一書局)教育部科技領綱委員



綜合座談 主持人 簡佑宏 教授 國立臺灣師範大學

學歷

國立臺灣科技大學設計研究所博士

經歷

中華民國設計學會理事 中華民國工業科技教育學會理事 教育部自造與科技中心北區輔導中心協同主持人 臺北市國民中學科技輔導團諮詢教授



第十屆師資培育國際學術研討會

- 國語文領域教學研究中心(小學組)成果海報



計畫主義人 張瑞菊助理教授



计畫共同主持人



推光明教授



林型項教授



亚中教育大學



并考查副教授



高敬商助理教授



黄碧智主任



要情報來報

執行規劃



陳怡祥孝師



林准备老师



一、連升「集り間談文教學事業出現」、進行機論・實際を研究的研究及

都至王老師





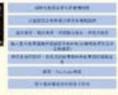
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二、發展握小國際文教學教材教法負折示例、引導原則



二、發展獨小國語文數學教材教法良好示例、引導原則





三、推動教授臨床教學、進行個小國語文教學研究

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B. T.

四、個小網路文獻培養部及在職專家教師協用教學

STATISTICS STREET, STREET, ST. **希腊家主任、林本和公園的小老田安全地區行り換**次化





四、國小鐵链文即培教師及在職專案教師協同教學

SEASTREADERSHEESEN SERENGISCHEREN ER



四、器小器語文師培教師及在職專家教師協同教學

SANCESCHERE DISERVE SANCESCHERE SERVICE TERCOMPRESSOR ASSESSMENT





四、据小据协文知场教师及在職專家教师協同教學 REATLEMENTARISMENT LAND



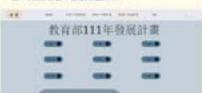


N: NESS-481-255480 'BA-SECRETAL DE SERRE PRINCE





五、攻動祈發・核果效益



五、流動研發、推廣效益

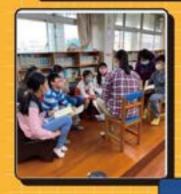
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第十屆師資培育國際學術研討會 外語領域教學研究中心(小學組)成果海報



計畫成果說明

臺中教育大學外語領域教學研究中心(小學組): 111年度主持 人王雅茵及范莎惠教授推動素養導向英語師資培育,包括整 合領域及跨領域雙語、探究式問題導向、科技融入英語學習 之教學研究。111年主要成果依各子計畫項目羅列如下。

精進師資素質事項

子計畫A

要中教寫大學權志堅教授規劃與研發 其遊師培護報「學習評量」1 門



子計畫B

增補優化現有線本資料庫:7季科領域 推廣此資源供師均生規劃課程參考

-	Africano
1886	Secret de Nove Page William
1884	Office of the Notice Section Street August 1989
LEW	the facility begans
1999	Non-Trape In

子計畫C

師培社群議書會監社群會議 長期參與社群成員達 15 名



精進師資素質事項

子計畫D

10年3月:開閏1号英級教學研習:發行國小馬特角老師一素養等向科技報入 101年9-10月:接別經 8 場(問題等向、探究式、素養等向)研覧





子計畫E

111年:丁玟祥教授之臨床教學實驗 影化市大超編小



特色發展事項

子計畫F

規劃發展問題等向採究式時貨均跨護程模組 規劃發展一系列之跨領域數材數法

子計畫G

級劃發展國際教育議路教學之 外籍教師特色教材教法示例



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第十屆師資培育國際學術研討會 社會領域教學研究中心(小學組)成果海報

中心荒介

本中心系统100年至106年之「國民小學科黃揚灣聯盟社會學習领域中心」在 部站教育之研究、培用指推理,以及地方教育领等工作的成致。於1008年本中心與 中等教育階段社會領域教學研究中心模型合併為「社會領域教學研究中心」(小 學帐)

111任将重點仍終聚集於「課程時責培育」與「神培課程研究」 項執行目標;(一)指大者知時校性教授教材教法教師協作社群、持續構造學科 與課輕我學專軍和能; (二) 預勘大學神場教授與關小伙伴學校合作,透過臨 承、協同數學及實務性研究、均資雜子部均數投與個小社會協域數付數法投資辦 資: (三) 遗赠專家學者·蘇市輔導團或員及國小規屬教師,以新酬要重要科 色、效应為主輪、腳壓漩構、工作坊、研討會等注動、以促進、擴大協作社群的 交流互動。本中心成立家、歐化師給大學課程與數學研究、驗動調小社會領域機 部專業發展、並場官大學核會領域教材教法按課部查與實務研究人才。



本中心擴大等班跨校性般財政法院授稿作技群、以討論會、教財授係工作時 的形式,环份符段新明条折色的国小社会领域数种数值、持重重點包括二(一) 研划日本東京書籍株式會科2020年發行購小社會(新しい社会・3-6年級)教料 書與我鄉祖學手術、並檢討九年一貫、十二年國民教育課教授科書植材報法的優 缺點; (二) 研诊兩一、康軒及翰林出版技能版本教料書的教材就注料色; (三) 研讨文化资道的因小林會保城就材款法的研修。

子計畫二:國小社會領域協同、臨床教學實務性研究

本中心透過跨程性協作社群的教授、課程程學專家學者、顯示輔導實及混合 教师的操作。提大鄉理謂小社會領域效在、協同教學與實得性研究、並研打「楊 助跨校性臨床、協同教學辦法餐實務研究辦法」,落實經費申請程序、以致驗辦 均大學教授投入職展,協同教學與實得性研究,計畫量點包括:(一)販證部結 教授我小學現場教師協問教學,以推動現場教學的創新; (二)歸稿教授,即堪 生是小學教師進行教學交流討論、以了解新編核會構成教料書教材就送精色; (二) 郑坞教校至小华现场进行路编载学成雄上载学。

子計畫三:國小社會領域教學案例的研發與推廣

本中心透過演講,工作坊產網路平台資源推廣單多元的辦理方式、邀請各大 學知治教授、課程教學專家學者、顯市輔導開或員及國小夥伴學校教師隨行專案 交流與實務對話,並以新網簽的重查科色「素養等价、跨领城學習、觀究實情。 镇超融人,但為研討核心,計畫重點包括: (一)研討保定我學法的稱色,過程 以及如何應用於社會領域的較學; (二) 明計 (十二年國民基本教育課程調要社 分领域强程手持) 病 (館小社會教行教法 (106課網)) 的数學書何、並病規屬数 郑進行組驗交流,以強化對新網查收學案例的理解: (三)報討跨領域數學的繁 例、黑進行程開業到明發。

综合性系務

- 」 署徵研發社群與蝴蝶工作會議:本年度計有8枚歸坊教校李與編作社群,並織 大邀請臺北市、新北市、基隆市、桃器市、宣請縣 (5縣市) 謂小杜會領域輔 容賴或義知入協作社群、促進教育理論與實務的結合。自輸已於373年7月辦理 第一届社群工作会議、後情視割在汽车6月至12月辦理互編社群会議研討。
- 2. 建置Pacebook粉核專頁並持續更新活動試息及推模社會領域較學知能。
- 1 即發並推廣社會模域教材程法研究:預計於九月初等發南一、磨料及輸採出 版社新版本批科書予社群成員,以利進行實務性探究。
- THEFT OF STREET OF STREET



Factork和林多耳 城作平台



6001日開第一次批解工作會議



据小社会领域教材表法的研讨



106维胡茵小红金领域中年级教科者的明封



据小社会领域报學案例的研讨



本中心規模之Facebook特殊專員





第十屆師資培育國際學術 研討會-健康與體育領域 教學研究中心成果海報

一、計畫目標

配合十二年國教課程實施,以十二年國民基本教育總網為依據,健康與體育領域素養等 的為監本,推動健康與體育領域素養等向,進行小學師培課程之研究及健康與體育領域素 養導向課程小學師資培育研究,以促進十二年國教健康與體育領域素養等向課程之實施。

二、1111年度重點任務

- 培育師培大學教材教法教授與授課師資。 強化教材教法授課教師精進教學專業及夥 伴學校協作機制。
- 建立跨校之學科領域教授杜群其體推動跨校 合作。
- 推動大學端教授至教學現場進行教材教法 課程實務研究。
- 鼓励及補助5所師培夥伴學校教授參加臨床 教學。
- 協助辦理健康與體育領域、山林海洋教育 學衡研討會及成果分享。

三、學術研討會

提升教學與學術研究風氣,並藉由師資培育 大學問師生參與相互觀摩課程與教學實務, 分享與交流規劃健體相關與戶外教育的經驗 ,達到精進健體與戶外教育中小學師資教學 理論與實務之能力。



四、活動講座

應108年因教新課網開始實施,讓師培學生更加瞭解新課網的理念與內涵,及面對現況問題新課 網的因應之道,辦理多場相關講座,內容具備健康與體育素養的課程轉化與設計,及數學設計實 例分享,解決學生最實際與困惑的問題。

















第十屆師資培育國際學術研討會-綜合活動領域教學研究中心成果海報

111年度國立高雄師範大學綜合活動領域教學研究中心(中學組)

曾怡菁老師-綜合活動課程實務分享



111/04/22

魏麗敏處長交流參訪與專題演講 周立至中於官大學師首項官學就常議等成





自主學習問卷編製諮詢小組 時校総合活動教授杜群



111/07/21 × 07/25 × 08/02 × 08/15

指導單位:教育部

承辦單位:國立高雄師範大學

主持人:丘爱岭教授 共同主持人:方德隆教授

(綜合活動領域教學與評量) 專書作者







彰師大羅家吟教授

臺師大吳祭撰教授

嘉大岛暖泡教授







慈濟大學何臨環院長 慈濟大學張景诚教授 全師大劉另類教授



侵民教案及我材教其微遐活動

20% 総合 自身

2022 綜合活動領域 自我興生獲發展研討會

2022年综合活動領域「综合活動領域「综合活動領域自我與生涯發展」研討會





綜合活動與生活課程領域 教學研究中心111年度期中執行亮點與分享

一、整合領域教材教法之課程大綱、學習目標及學習評量



在中心在17[-17]年度府聚集於整合上述198-11[宋成於松曆工作及核關研究、資光為所 關關關城上市局上的行程或其與相關研究在微立物面傳統的模式(17]年度不作實施)。 五大支持管令的核果確實或一學和受工學程形合工物相談批批批批批批批批於 國學並、即任中心,同时使學媒作與研究(17]2年工作重點)

二、連用學研議教學難為對提升師實生學習成效之行動研究— 以給合活動領域教材教法為何



李母株有州南寺原教 (LOI乗号原教)

查311-31字年直前建用参可编数参价各级打研究。以配合同物组成包材数全域股份保证 组形均衡明定。每提二小研制超数每一据单位。每次管理原"大原道"个表明是提入参。 的多元制整理。以验证指数参传系的标言主带显的者处性。反内值考生指数原明 通数参信系的循环。同刊的未集的故事工作。

三、助籍教育-公民應有的條義教助雜教育的釐清、定義、數學 國研究

|別議機構設工機械的改議等質表現在分泌・支付額近的形能・不単足要報別等者・過音 専心的機・程解的機・記憶的機・分割的機・緩和到機・打薦回機・肝慢的機和機質的 機・提展||Investill (1996) 的「ILINEX」、即機械式・機有異由代不之秒・

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拉模	対文事務	中义事務	大坡梯序
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U	Studenstanding	TEM.	
	Remembering	10:6	
1	Interpreting	(2) 100	7
- 1	Evaluating	.5918	7
	Responding	(0.6	1

本中心[1] 与度则對時職教育的作法為先就確Browtell. (2018) 并供的專書 "Lincolng ; principles, and chill (100 ml)",其與專案學者無理,提供相關意思,以免實實 好越教育如定義,即翻於質於認識基礎,發起就質的內涵,即翻較質的較學原也,所能 我可對重方法是人工化化物越教育,有了這份基礎知識,但先進門維持的以及於學 及理例或最知識,在等种實主要及新起較實施學校計(發度),其計劃所發展的故學版 於及確實機關格。

[12年度上年本·財政力提議等生正治物議的協議:[12年度下半年終以間各分批等生主 出資務的成立,以對於申請教育教育的實施成成。

在者。III-IIII平底和肾生核學符合,則以III中医共管疾病神量使用品高調,但如學生 种量物學質 (assessment in learning) 机械性,最合多数的含果管表度数,提供用理計量。 当我种量相多元种量方法,用基學生物體,於應、理解、神理、神應與確實的物觀生產。

四、國民小學綜合活動領域與生活課程額床數學研究

111-112年宣列股及股票研究外及供令犯疑合于充填機能力的「環境教育」、「人權教育」 施行二份的股份教育研究、其研究工业施行、其研究发體和下下。







第十屆師資培育國際學術研討會 藝術領域教學研究中心(小學組)

臺北市立大學

111年度成果海報

計畫主持人

共間主持人

臺北市立大學音樂學系教授

臺北市立大學视覺藝術學系教授

研究藝術領域教學知識體系

12.9-10 2022第二屆藝術教育研究國際學術研討會@北市大 素養導向教材教法專書分析:小學藝術教材教法、中學音樂

強化夥伴學校機制 組織跨校師培師生社群

18 個跨官學機構藝術領域學者專家組織跨校社群

教學專題討論 教材教法專書應用分析 師培與臨床教學觀摩分享

國家教育研究院 臺北市政府國民教育輔導團

東蘇大學藝術創意產業學系 屏東大學音樂學系 清縣大學藝術與設計學系 彰化師範大學美術學系 臺中教育大學音樂學系 臺北市立大學舞蹈學系

臺北藝術大學藝術與人文教育研究所 臺東大學通識教育中心

臺南大學戲劇都作與應用學系 臺灣師範大學音樂學系 臺灣藝術大學藝習 新北市光仁高級中學 臺北市光復闊小 臺北市南門龍小 臺北市胡適園

跨地域學科構連 結盟2所師培大學夥伴學校 臺灣藝術大學 X 表演藝術教育 臺東大學 X 音樂教育 5.10 中数大X東大 音樂教學觀摩專家討論會@臺東大學 8.30 北市大X東大X臺藝 夥伴學校交流會議並Google Meet 111-1 李其昌 表演藝術關係教學參新北市大親國小

開辦增能活動與展演

3.30 郭芳玲 音樂教學:胺體基本拍@臺藝大

4.20 嚴婉瑜 主題式跨學科統整課程分享:疫情下的異想世界@臺藝大

精進藝術領域師培師生專業

5月 臺北市立大學視覺藝術學系成果展面剝皮寮

5.10 陳曉耀 Jazz up! 樂動人生@東大

5.24 邦美女 臺灣課程改革與推動——美越教育新思維@東大

6.07 陳盈君 教師性試模擬工作坊參北市大







事北市立大学藝術領域教学研究中心網站

專題演講皿

雙等於3: 雙語教育的落地生根

主持人:林曉雯副校長

國立屏東大學

主講人:鍾鎮城教授/國立高雄師範大學

華語文教學研究所

地點:五育樓4F國際會議廳



專題演講 III 主持人 林曉雯 副校長 國立屏東大學

學歷

臺灣師範大學科學教育博士

經歷

國立屏東大學學術副校長(2017.02~)

國立屏東大學大武山學院院長(2020.08~)

國立屏東大學研究發展處處長(2017.02~2018.07)

國立屏東大學理學院院長(2014.08~2017.07)

國立屏東大學科學傳播學系教授(2014.08~)

科學教育學會理事長(2015)

Vice President of East-Asian Association for Science Education (2014~2015)



專題演講 III 主講人 鍾鎮城 教授 國立高雄師範大學華語文教學研究所

學歷

美國亞利桑那大學語言與文化研究所博士

經歷

正執行數項多年期大型計畫,且擔任國際學校華語文教育國際研討會暨工作坊(ISCLE)發起人主席、華語文教學研究期刊(THCI一級)主編、國科會語言學門複審委員、教育部華語文教育機構境外招生資格及優華語計畫審查委員、香港大學教育學院中文課程外審委員、台灣華語文學會常務理事、世界華語文學會常務理事、台灣來去華語協會常務理事、行政院客家委員會諮詢顧問等多項職務。

雙等於 3: 雙語教育的落地生根

在 2030 雙語政策下‧國教現場是推動以英語為軸心的華英雙語教育樞紐場。而在國家語言發展法下‧國教也是台灣本土自然語言(含手語)習得與傳承生態圈的關鍵場。不過‧至今仍鮮少研究或語言教育政策‧提及當本土語、通用語(華語)、外國語(英語)依序(sequential)或是同時(simultaneous)添加於國教現場時‧我們能有哪些可供應對的做法‧據以理出合宜的學校語言決策;更重要的是‧讓身處其中的學生‧真能透過這樣的語言規劃成為具有跨文化理解與行動能力的雙/多語人。在此次的專題演講中‧我將以蹲點 10年的國中小雙語教育驗證場-美濃經驗-為例‧透過實際的數據及語料說明如何: (1)建置客語、華語及英語三者之間的語言依存性;(2)推動合適於不同目的及學習階段的雙語教育模式與師資培育;(3)面對雙語教育所帶來的學校階級再製及語言生態重構挑戰。我個人認為‧21世紀必然是雙/多語人的世紀‧但是必須體認到雙語教育是個跨世代、教育及學習階段的多面向長期整合工程‧執行、轉化、等待、育成是走在雙語教育推動之路的日常風景。

關鍵字:雙語政策、雙語教育、國家語言發展法、語言規劃、美濃

此次演講之大部分資料及場域背景,可掃描參閱以下此篇文章。



鍾鎮城、陳雅琴 (2021)。親愛的,您把雙語教育做小了: 美濃 (客華+英)的雙語教育模式。載於財團法人黃昆輝教授教育基金會主編,**台灣的雙語教育:挑戰與對策面向** (頁 449-469)。台北: 財團法人黃昆輝教授教育基金會(ISBN:978-986-99036-6-0)。 另提供此次演講之 PPT,將於 10 月 12 日至 20 日開放下載。



雙語教學論壇

雙語教學行政與實務分享

主持人:鍾一哲校長

高雄市美濃區廣興國民小學

與談人:蘇詩涵老師

國立屏東大學附設實驗國民小學

林承恩組長

臺北市立陽明高級中學設備組

地點:五育樓4F國際會議廳



雙語教學論壇主持人 鍾一哲 校長 高雄市美濃區廣興國民小學

學歷

臺南大學數理教育學系碩士班

經歷

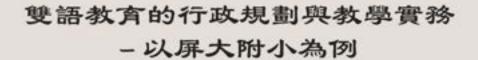
高雄市教育局國民教育輔導團課程督學



雙語教學論壇與談人 蘇詩涵 老師 國立屏東大學附設實驗國民小學

學歷

澳洲昆士蘭科技大學哲學博士 澳洲麥覺理大學兒童文學碩士 國立臺東大學語文教育學系學士



國立屏東大學附設實驗國民小學 閱讀推廣組 蘇詩涵 sushihan.teach@gmail.com

About the Speaker

• 學歷

PhD in Queensland University of Technology, Australia MA in Macquarie University, Australia 國立臺東大學語文教育學系學士

• 行政/教學經歷

閱讀推廣組、實習輔導組、教學組 雙語教師、閱讀教師、英語教師、中低年級導師

• 研究興趣

雙語教學、雙語數學教學、兒童文學、圖像理解策略

Background Analysis

英語師資

8

※英語系畢業·加註英語專長。 英語學分班或與CEFR C1以上 之教師

雙語師資

110年 位

※均為前列有英語相關商景教師 ※111年培訓中再4位,均為無 英語相關跨景之領域教師

※以上數據以屏大附小111學年度師資結構為例

※學生部分每學年四班·每班約28人·學校位於屏東市區· 學生來源主要為學區內學生。

Administration and the Goals

- 建立專責窗口
 - 校長、教務主任統籌・組長專賣協助。
- 擘劃雙語課程
 - 籌組雙語課程(共備)小組、雙語教學社群。
- 規劃短中長程目標
 - 建構全校性雙語教學基本知能並取得共識。
 - 建立雙語核心團隊與培訓校內種子教師。
 - 英語教師全面升級,領域教師逐步升級並可獨立授課。
 - 逐步建構1-6年級雙語課程,納入多個領域實施雙語。

Professional Development

- •全校性/社群雙語教學知能之增能安排
 - 109學年度 雙語教育(鄒文莉教授主講)
 - 110學年度 課室英語(余彗鍹老師主講)
 - 111學年度 雙語數學教材的研發與探究(袁媛教授主講) 數學素養與探究(徐偉民教授主講) 素養導向科技融入雙語教學 – 平板教學實務(沈志平老師)

Glocalized Processes - 109

基本資料

- 二年級一個實驗班級
- 英語教師+領域教師

共備模式

- 領域教師說明領域概 念與重點提示
- 英語教師設定語言概念並規劃教學流程

執行方式

- 揀選每個大單元下的 一個子單元進行雙語 教學
- 英語教師配合領域教師教學進度人班進行協同教學(英語教師主教・領域教師協同)

Glocalized Processes - 110

基本資料

- 一年級四班全面實施
- 領域教師+雙語教師
 + 英語教師

共備模式

- 鄒文莉教授帶領共備 兩個單元
- 爾後自行共備時以提供語言概念列表為主

執行方式

- 揀選合適單元整個單 元完整實施
- 以領域教師為主實施 雙語教學
- 較有困難的班級人班 進行示範教學
- 執行單元結束後由雙 語教師入班進行總結 式雙語教學

Glocalized Processes - 111

基本資料

- 低年級八班全面實施
- 領域教師+雙語教師
 +英語教師

共備模式

- 張育萍教授帶領共備 確認數學概念與語言 使用的交互關係
- 開放全校參與討論

執行方式

- 延續110揀選的單元 概念接續執行
- 以領域教師為主實施 雙語教學
- 執行單元結束後由雙語教師入班進行總結 式雙語教學或學習效果評估
- 教學省思與修正討論

[雙語課程] 推動可行模式

授課内容

- 領域科目
- 校訂本位
- 議題融入
- 班級經營課室用語

年段/班級數

- 四班
- 二班
- 一班

協同模式

- 不協同:
 雙語教師
- 協同: 英語教師 領域教師
- ↑上列為主 要教學者

執行頻率

- 每週固定從 領域節數據 撥一節
- 不固定僅挑 選合適單元
- · 融入任何課 堂教學中

配課方式

- 固定課表
- · 浮動課表 (巡廻模式)
- 領域節數內 執行,無配 課需求。
- 外加活動, 無配課需求

[雙語課程] 學校主導推動層級

授票内容

- 領域科目
- 校訂本位
- 議題融入
- 班級經營課室用語

年段/班級數

- 四班
- 二班
- · 一班

協同模式

- 不協同:
 雙語教師
- ·協同: 英語教師 領域教師
- ↑上列為主 要教學者

執行頻率

- 每週固定從 領域節數挪 撥一節
- 不固定僅挑 選合適單元
- · 融入任何課 堂教學中

配課方式

- 固定課表
- 浮動課表 (巡遍模式)
- 領域節數內 執行,無配 課需求。
- 外加活動 · 無配課需求

[雙語課程] 學校輔導推動層級

授課内容

- 領域科目
- 校訂本位
- 議題融入
- 班級經營課 室用語

年段/班級數

- 四班
- 二班
- · 一班

協同模式

- 不協同:
 雙語教師
- ·協同: 英語教師 領域教師
- ↑上列為主 要教學者

執行辦率

- 每週固定從 領域節數挪 撥一節
- 不固定僅挑 選合適單元
- 融人任何課 堂教學中

配課方式

- 固定課表
- 浮動課表 (巡過模式)
- 領域節數內 執行,無配 課需求。
- 外加活動, 無配課需求



雙語教學論壇與談人 林承恩 組長 臺北市立陽明高級中學設備組

學歷

國立臺灣大學地質科學研究所碩士 國立臺灣師範大學地球科學系

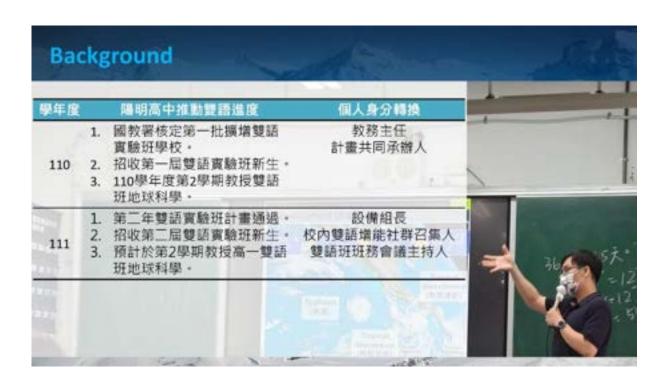
經歷

2022.08- 本校招收第二屆雙語實驗班、第一屆海外攬才子女專班·擔任雙語地球科學授課教師。

2021.08-2022.06 本校招收第一屆雙語實驗班,擔任雙語地球科學授課教師。

2015.08- 臺北市立陽明高中地球科學教師。





If You are... You Can Get Some New Ideas

- ▶學校高層/行政端推手:思考如何在校內推動雙語。
- ▶教學現場尚未加入雙語的老師:燃起鬥志。
- ▶教學現場已經在進行雙語的老師:尋求新靈感。
- >師培端的師生:如何提早準備。

Why Do I Want to Teach in Bilingual?

- Have been to cram schools, learning English during 2nd year in elementary school and 2nd year in junior high school.
- Sister is a role model –Smart and independent.
- Interesting in learning English from high school.



Why Do I Want to Teach in Bilingual?

- ▶For fun! (內在動機)
- >Speak in English!

Hint: 行政的高度(考量)不一定是老師的動機‧找到 老師的內在動機比較容易推動。

But For Who's not A Teacher Yet - 教甄戰場

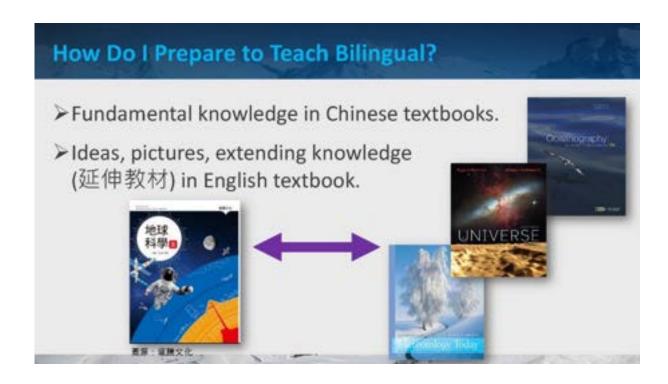
111北市國小教甄

二、考生成境得採計英語能力及最近5年服務年資(105 帶年度至100 帶年度), 報考異語 料及雙語教育服料以外之考生、聽、說、體、寫4項檢測或贖達到本市自訂之(EFE 解 聽 EE 級 [附件 1-1] 所列標準者 和試驗或贖加5分、聽、說、贖、寫4項檢測或贖 達到本市自訂之(EFE 解構 BI 級 [附件 1-2] 所列標準者、初試總或贖加1分, 約不 限於同一測驗工具或檢定考試:最近5年服務年資,採計說明詳見 [附件 2·3]。

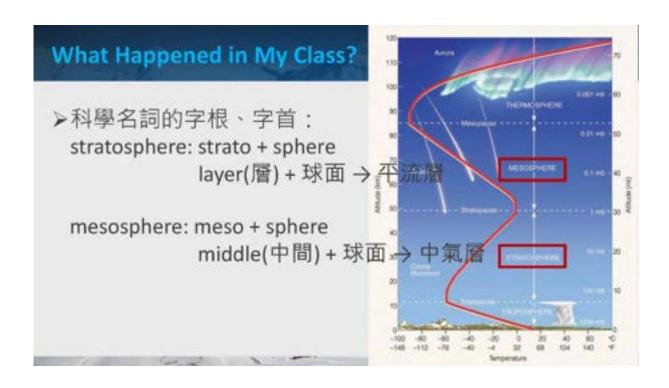
111 北市國中教甄

- 1. 報名一般額料者、於報名前已取得聽、說、讀。寫皆達到量先率政府 稅實局 111 年 1 月 11 日第 2 次修訂之額民中小學及納兒園教師英語 能力符合相當於 CEFR 語言參考能構 B2 級之各項英語檢定考試標準 参照表 【附件一之 (二)】以上證書 (或其他依證資料 「得 2 分」聽、 說、讀、寫皆達 B1 級之各項英語檢定考試標準參照表 【附件一之 (一)】證書 (或其他依證資料) 得 1 分、本項最高得 2 分。
- J. 報名雙語輔料者,於報名前已取得聽、說、讀。寫皆達到臺北市政府 報書局 111 年 1 月 11 日第 2 次修訂之國民中小學及幼兒園教師英語 能力符合相當於 CEFR 語言參考解構 B2 級之各項英語檢定考試標準 爭照表【附件一之(二)】以上證書(或其他依證資料)得 2 分。

But For Who's not A Teacher Yet - 教甄戰場 111新北市高中聯招 25, 高中英文龍騰版(第1冊~第2冊) 英文件 明德高中 高中英文三民族(第3時~第4時) 退 18 擔任國際 高中英文龍橋版(108課例) * (第1冊~第4冊) 教育・会 第1冊: 110年5月長期 英語技術 新店高中 1 Æ 第2冊: 110年11月 寿坂 及雙語教 第3冊: 110年4月 初版2例 學重點對 第4時: 110年10月 标覧2刷 1.高麗中 课程要投 2. 可进行 壁场教學 培養第二(甚至更多)的專長才有競爭 者為佳 高中藝術生活華興版(表演藝術 藝術生活 其) 高限中華 料-表演藝 安康高中 1 D-10 程兼校 (登事字第108085號)













Find Good Partners to Walk With

善用「社群」(高中)、「讀書會」(大學)的功能

- ▶充實個人英文能力:會話、尋找語文學習資源。
- >建立教材資料庫:打團體戰的時代。
- ▶試教觀課(教學實習)、開放教室(學校現場)。

Little Conclusions for Now

- ➤確認動機、擬定個人與團隊目標。
- ▶營造一個舒服、安全的空間。
- ▶「同科」「共備」優先、放下偶包!

圓桌論壇

偏 鄉 多 語 背 景 下 的 學 科 教 育

主持人:嚴愛群副教授

國立東華大學英美語文學系

與談人:李秉諺主任

苗栗縣銅鑼鄉興隆國民小學教導處

陳虹月主任

臺東縣富山實驗小學課程研發處

蘇巧畇組長

花蓮縣壽豐鄉溪口國民小學教務組

地點:五育樓4F 國際會議廳



圓桌論壇主持人 嚴愛群 副教授 國立東華大學英美語文學系

學歷

英國諾丁罕大學英語研究學系

經歷

國立東華大學 英美語文學系



圓桌論壇與談人
李秉諺 主任
苗栗縣銅鑼鄉興隆國民小學教導處

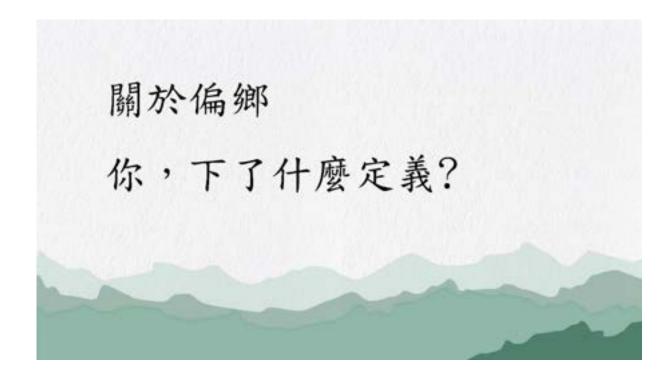
學歷

英國約克大學教育研究所

經歷

雙語學科領域授課-社會(107)、自然(108迄今)













全英語1.0



雙語2.0版



雙語3.0版

實施階段

	107學年度		108學年度		109學年度		110學年度	
	Learning Areas	Grade level	Learning Areas	Grade level	Learning Areas	Grade level	Learning Areas	Grade level
	Math	G6	Math	G5	Math	G6	Math, Art	G6
	Social Studies Information	G5	Math	G3	Math	G5	Math, Science Art, PE	G5
			Social Studies		Math	G4	Math, Science Art, PE	G4
	Technology Education				Science and Technology		Math, Science Art, PE	G3
	Health &	G4	Science and		Math	G3	Math, Life	G2
	Physical Education		Technology		Science and Technology		Math, Life	G1
	目標放師絞向實施		目標年級 横向實施/新唱自然		・ 以極子数師為主 ・ 普及化雙語實驗A		全體較師普及化雙語實驗B	

實施階段 - 全英語1.0



107-全英語 1.0 教師 學生 教學態度 課程設計 學習施度 學習內容 焦慮與質疑 全文翻譯 焦慮與恐懼 語言程度不足

教師增能:全英語師資培訓。

實施時間:部分內容。

實施內容:教師共備-課程挑選、課程設計。

課程設計:內容概念化、語言簡單化、學習操作化為方向。

課程配套:學科用語庫與句型庫。

實施階段 - 全英語1.0





實施階段 - 雙語2.0

108-全英語 - 雙語

教師培訓與推廣

課程設計與執行

教師培訓

計畫推廣

課程設計

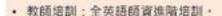
課程執行

時間不足

種子教師為主

教學素材需求

實施對象分散



• 計畫推廣:社群分享。

課程設計:研發並彙整教材。

課程執行:以種子教師為主·採目標年級。

課程配套:成立英語增能班、英語檢定班。



實施階段 - 雙語2.0

實施成效

學校發展:確認發展主軸。

學科樣貌:語音≥學科。

教學輔助: PPT、簡素、學習單。









概念步驟化

實施階段 - 雙語2.0

109-雙語 2.0

教師培訓與推廣

課程設計與執行

教師培訓

計畫推廣

課程設計

課程執行

時間不足

種子教師為主

教學素材需求

實施對象集中

教師培訓;社群共備課。

計畫推廣:社群分享。

課程設計:研發並彙整教材。

課程執行:以種子教師為主·採目標普及化雙語實驗。

課程配套:申請應用型專案。

實施階段 - 雙語2.0

實施成效

學生態度:熟悉以英語教授學科模式。

教師態度:雙語教學減緩教師焦慮。

計畫推廣:以種子教師為主之教師專業分享

課程設計:量整教材出版書籍。

課程執行:以種子教師為主。

進行普及化雙語實驗。

課程評量:雙語評量。

競賽成果:苗栗縣英朗、英聽雙項特優。

學力檢測:目標班級高於全縣平均9.33分







實施階段 - 雙語2.0











實施階段 - 雙語3.0



110-雙語 3.0

教師培訓與推廣

資源業整

課程執行

外部資源

内部資源

教師語言程度

教師培訓

教師意願

HOW

教師培訓:校內教師社群增能。

課程執行:非英語專長教師以課室語言出發。

課程設計:共作·採階段撰寫。

計畫執行:任務聯向4+1。

資源量整:課程導向·創造應用機會。



實施階段 - 雙語3.0

實施成效

教師態度:願意嘗試。

課程執行:非英語專長教師以課室語言出發,完成雙語教學。

· 課程設計:每人完成4份雙語教案。

計畫執行:任務導向4+1。

內部資源:課室語言資料庫、雙語廣播。

外部資源:企業英語志工課程、雙語實圖課程、雙語活動。

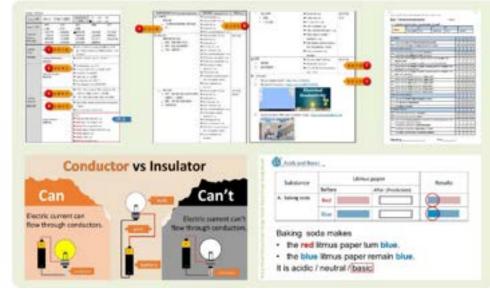






實施階段 - 雙語3.0









圓桌論壇與談人 陳虹月 主任 臺東縣富山實驗小學課程研發處

學歷

國立東華大學 110國小雙語教學在職教師增能學分班 國立臺東大學兒童文學研究所

國立臺東師院美勞教育學系

經歷

國際日本粉彩希望藝術協會(JPHAA)正指導師

TMFAA靜心流彩準指導師

INCA中級國際論碼師

臺東縣富山國小教師兼課程研發處主任

臺東縣地方培力團仟務學校相關業務











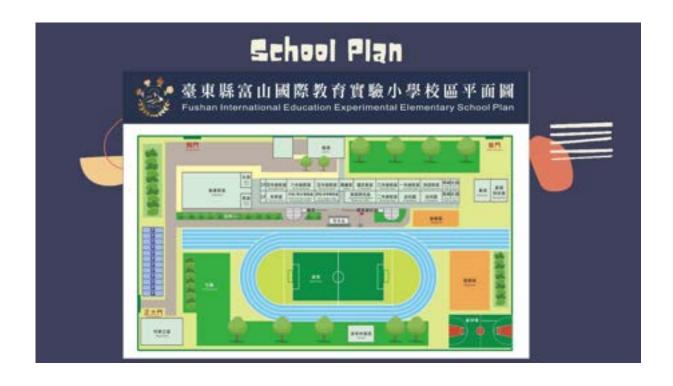












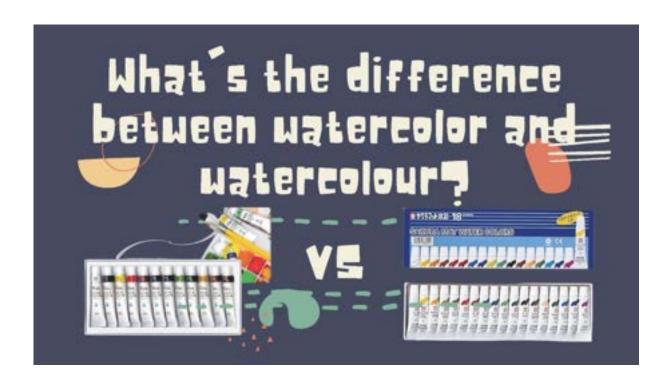
















































































圓桌論壇與談人 蘇巧畇 組長 花蓮縣壽豐鄉溪口國民小學教務組

學歷

國立東華大學 科學教育研究所 博士班國立東華大學 教育與行政管理 碩士

經歷

花蓮縣溪口國小 教務組長108-NOW 屏東縣長樂國小 教導主任105-108

花蓮縣壽豐鄉溪口國小 雙語課程實踐

與談人 蘇巧畇老師



蘇巧畇 SU

- 東華大學 教育與行政管理 碩士
- 東華大學 科學教育研究所 博士班
- 屏東縣長樂國小 教導主任105-108
- · 花蓮縣溪口國小 教務組長108-NOW





連三屆畢業生 原住民族語阿美語 認證中級通過率 100%

溪口雙語足跡...



In the beginning...

· Bilingual is English teacher's business.



Then...

• 領域老師加入





Then...

• 雙語是全校的事...



109.01-政大教育所陳癸正-當雙語來敲門



110.10-東華英美系嚴豐餅-雙語教育初採

教師英語口說、英檢班...





Teach Health in Bilingual









一堂特別的健康課~學生的跨語言實踐

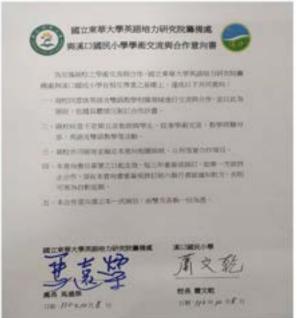




增加語言使用機會

與東華大學國際處簽訂合作同意書





與東華國際志工長期合作,讓學生有更多使用英語的機會











有國際觀的雙語

International Culture Night Children's Day~Stand for Ukraine

International Culture Night~Before

























International Culture Night~ After



A special Children's Day

由于成款的建立建筑工可能實施此名等,並在1272分數含化等與其數字。 2. Nikon night maket。 现在收款人民令辦计,于土造物狀<u>清禮使召集于</u>總数代等,并

3-克提馬克蘭定量期間海動:玻璃構改<u>用價值</u>。當人标及用尺效率人士使用稅金體驗的 均費用全裝開於。.

か対表)・ 適位記点: 由単位取項別を選抜・かエガを記表・-

利用代替利各個社館除一(物開機性內容及使用之英語情情与型-



















語言是一種情感流動的媒介 溪口的雙語有<mark>溫度</mark>

Thanks for listening

論文發表

【口頭發表】 場次1

CLIL、 CBI 等 以 學 科 內容為主的完全沉浸或 部分沉浸式教學模式

主持人: 簡雅臻副教授

國立臺北教育大學兒童英語教育學系

討論人: 陳振宇教授

國立臺灣師範大學海外華語師資

數位碩士在職專班

地點:五育樓4F 國際會議廳

CLIL 教學對高中學生學習動機之研究

吳蕙如¹、沈龍安²、吳百禄³
¹正修科技大學師資培育中心助理教授
²正修科技大學師資培育中心助理教授
³正修科技大學師資培育中心教授

摘要

鑒於全球化與國際化是世界各國的發展趨勢,且英語係當前國際溝通最重要的語言,為「厚植國人英語能力」與「提升國家競爭力」,我國行政院於2018年12月提出《2030雙語國家政策發展藍圖》。配合雙語國家政策,教育部國民及學前教育署於2021年6月公布50所高級中等學校,並自110學年度進行雙語教學實驗。有鑒於此,研究者對高中學生在雙語教學課程中,其學習動機如何?深感興趣。因此,本研究旨在探討學科內容與語言整合學習(CLIL)教學對高中學生之學習動機,研究目的包含:1.了解高中學生 CLIL 教學之學習動機現況;2.分析不同背景變項之高中學生CLIL 教學之學習動機的差異情形。

關鍵字:CLIL 教學、學習動機、高中學生、ARCS 動機理論

Senior High School Students' Motivation to Learn in CLIL Instruction

Hui-Ju Wu¹, Lung-An Shen², Pai-Lu Wu³

Abstract

In line with the "Bilingual Nation 2030 policy", the Ministry of Education announced 50 senior high schools in June 2021 to conduct bilingual instruction experiments in the 110 academic year. In light of this, the researchers are interested in the senior high school students' motivation to learn in Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) instruction, and therefore conducted this study. There are two research purposes. First, it is to understand the current situation of senior high school students' motivation to learn in CLIL instruction. Second, it is to analyze the differences in students' motivation to learn in CLIL instruction with different background variables.

Keywords: CLIL instruction, motivation to learn, senior high school students, ARCS motivation theory

¹Assistant Professor, Center for Teacher Education, Cheng-Shiu University, Taiwan

²Assistant Professor, Center for Teacher Education, Cheng-Shiu University, Taiwan ³Professor, Center for Teacher Education, Cheng-Shiu University, Taiwan

台灣小學四年級 CLIL 課程中的教師言談分析

紀釋雅,國立彰化師範大學 兒童英語研究所, 賴政吉,台中教育大學 英文學系 林愛恩,國立彰化師範大學,兒童英語研究所

摘要

在台灣,雖然目前部分學校已實施雙語教育,但如何以有效教學提升學習成果,仍面臨不少挑戰。學科內容和語言整合教學(CLIL)是一種將學習內容與外語相結合的教育方法(Mehisto et al., 2008)。目前,CLIL 教師還沒有標準的教學言談,是本研究的突破點。因此,重要的是要注意教師的語言使用,因為 CLIL 教師通常是目標語言的非母語人士,這使得這種教育形式,不僅對學生,而且對教師都具有挑戰性(Dalton-Puffer, Nikula, Smit, 2010)。對於 CLIL 作為外語教學和學習方法的進展,常引起在適用性和功能性方面的擔憂(Dalton-Puffer, 2021)。為趕上國家 2030 年雙語政策目標,很多關於CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning)的雙語實驗教育,正在教學現場中,如火如荼地進行著,包括合適的教材規劃與整合研發計畫。對於關心教師言談使用的重要性部分,源於 CLIL 教學法和許多其他形式的雙語教育的區別:CLIL 教師通常是目標語言的非母語人士,這使得這種教育形式不僅對學生,也對教師具有一定的挑戰性(Dalton-Puffer, Nikula, & Smit, p.106, 2010)。

關鍵字:學科內容與語言整合教學,社會科,教師言談,教室互動語言,實作教學

Teacher Discourse in a CLIL Course for Fourth Graders in Taiwan

Chi, Shih-Ya. Graduate Institute of Children's English
Lai, Cheng-Ji. Department of English,
Lin, Vivien. Graduate Institute of Children's English

123 National Changhua University of Education

Abstract

Although bilingual education has been implemented at some schools in Taiwan, there are still many challenges on how to enhance learning outcomes with effective teaching. Content and language integrated learning (CLIL) is an educational approach that integrates learning content along with a foreign language (Mehisto et al., 2008). At present, there is no standard teaching discourse for CLIL teachers, making it a gap to fill for this study. It is therefore important to pay attention to teachers' language use because CLIL teachers are usually non-native speakers of the target language, which make this form of education challenging not only for students but also for teachers (Dalton-Puffer, Nikula, & Smit, 2010).

Keywords: CLIL, Social Studies, Teacher Talk, Classroom Discourse, hands-on teaching

音樂和聲:音樂與健康高等教育中的 CLIL 教學

Dr. Evangeline Cheng

Assistant Professor, Department of Music, National Pingtung University
Email: evangelinecheng@gmail.com

Abstract

Research background

Due to the Bilingual 2030 policy in Taiwan, the National Development Council and the Ministry of Education work together to raise the public and the young generation's English proficiency and international competitiveness. One of the policy's six goals is 'accelerating the development of bilingual higher education'

(https://www.ndc.gov.tw/en/Content_List.aspx?n=BF21AB4041BB5255). Therefore, majority of the universities start to encourage faculty members to use English to teach undergraduate and postgraduate students in their professional subjects in recent years. In order to promote internationalisation for our university and to improve students' communication skills in English, the researcher has been teaching various courses using CLIL (content and language integrated learning) as a main classroom delivery method in a range of subjects since 2020. Although the researcher has working experiences in London for 7 years as a college lecturer and music therapist, the teaching task is not an easy one at all due to major differences of cultural background and students' mother tongue. This study aims to investigate the students' learning in content knowledge, English communication skills and other aspects during a course named 'music and health' in general education in 2021 to 2022. It also aims to help the researcher's understanding and utilisation of different course delivery methods and their effects to better equip oneself lecture preparation in the future. The students come from all different majors in the university in a wide range levels of English abilities.

This research is a mixed method action research. The designed research questions are: how does CLIL affect undergraduate students' learning and comprehension on the content subject and on the English communication? What are the other perspectives of the students' learning experiences when providing CLIL environment in the music and health course in general education? In order to answer the research questions, the researcher utilised an end-term questionnaire, students' progress work portfolio, students' feedback document and the lecturer's own reflection journal entry for empirical data collection. For data analysis, the researcher uses descriptive statistic and documentary analysis to generate themes from the data.

There are totally 54 students enrolled in the course and 34 students filled in the end-term

questionnaire. The response rate is 63%. The initial research findings indicate that: (1) singing is an important motivation for the students to learn English and to building up group belonging in the course; (2) team working and presentation have influenced the students' English communication and peer learning; (3) situated in CLIL environment seemed to help with the students' openness towards participation, group co-operation, acquisition of a new content body of knowledge and reduce resistance of learning a foreign language.

This research contributes to tertiary music education in CLIL teaching. The research findings may be of interest for faculty members in the universities, the management teams in higher education and for the policy makers.

Keywords: CLIL, music and health, higher education, bilingual education

【口頭發表】 場次2

偏鄉學校多語 雙語課程與教學發展現況

主持人:鄭雯副教授

國立中山大學教育研究所

討論人:張如慧教授

國立臺東大學教育學系

地點:五育樓4F第三會議室

偏鄉國中雙語家政課程之實踐:以全球在地化之「客家叛條」主題為例「

林明芳

高雄市立杉林國民中學 英語教師兼教設組長實踐大學 高雄校區 語言中心 兼任助理教授

摘要

「十二年國民基本教育課程綱要」與「2030 雙語國家政策發展藍圖」之推行,使得國內中小學雙語教育廣受學界重視,現職教師們也多採取學科與語言整合學習(CLIL)教學法實施雙語教學。為了因應全球化並顧及在地之特色與需求,「全球在地化」已成為目前雙語教育之新興議題(鄒文莉,2021;鄒文莉、黃怡萍,2022)。然而,偏鄉學生英語程度普遍低落(王萸芳,2021a,2021b;洪榮昌,2019;Lin et al.,2022),雙語教育之推行是否仍適合國內偏鄉學校,此議題目前仍鮮少學術研究進行深入探討。有鑑於此,本研究旨在探討偏鄉國中學生對於全球在地化的雙語家政課程之看法。

本研究採行動研究法,研究對象來自高雄市一所特偏國中,共 29 位八年級學生。雙語家政課程以在地「客家叛條」為主題,依據 Coyle (2015)的 4Cs 架構為課程設計基礎,以 CLIL 教學法實施教學活動,包含客家叛條英語文本閱讀、叛條料理成分與製作步驟介紹、英語電子郵件美食邀請函撰寫、客家炒叛條實作、利用 Canva 之視覺資訊圖表製作客家叛條成果、小組口頭報告及 Padlet 同儕回饋等教學活動,共計 10 堂課,為期 10 週。課程結束後,研究者實施教學活動回饋問卷調查。此問卷共計兩部分:第一部分為李克特五點量表,共計 21 題;第二部分為 5 題開放式問題。資料分析方式採取描述性統計與質性分析並行。

研究結果顯示,偏鄉國中生對於此課程給予正面與肯定的態度,並指出課程優點, 包含可同時學習家政料理知識與相關英語、認識客家文化、透過實作課程增進學習樂趣。 此外,學生亦提出課程中之較困難的教學活動,包含英語電子郵件寫作與小組同儕口頭 報告。最後,本研究提出相關教學建議,供偏鄉學校實施全球在地化雙語教學之參考。

關鍵字:偏鄉、雙語家政、全球在地化、學科與語言整合學習、學生態度

•

¹ 本研究獲財團法人語言訓練測驗中心「語言教學實踐與研究計畫」專案經費補助。本文提出之任何意見、發現、結論或建議由作者負完全責任,不必然代表財團法人語言訓練測驗中心及其附屬機構之觀點及立場。

Bilingual Education in Rural Taiwan: A Glocalized Course Design and Practice*

Ming-Fang Lin

Kaohsiung Municipal Shanlin Junior High School Language Center, Shih Chien University (Kaohsiung Campus)

Abstract

The launch of the new twelve-year curriculum and the 2030 bilingual policy have promoted the implementation of bilingual education in Taiwanese primary and high schools. Most teachers adopted content and language integrated learning (CLIL) approach to teaching different subjects. However, whether this teaching approach is appropriate for the bilingual education in rural areas remains unclear because most students there tend to be English low achievers. Since bilingual education in rural Taiwan has received relatively less attention, to bridge this gap, this study aimed to explore rural junior high school students' perceptions towards a glocalized course design on Hakka rice noodles in the bilingual home economics classroom.

Participants were 29 eighth graders from a special remote junior high school in Kaohsiung. The course was designed according to Coyle's (2015) 4Cs framework, and involved 10 sessions implemented in 10 weeks. CLIL was adopted to execute the teaching activities, such as English reading on Hakka rice noodles, introduction to ingredients and steps of making Hakka rice noodles, writing English invitation emails, making Hakka rice noodles, making the infographics for Hakka rice noodles, group oral presentation, and peer feedback. After the 10 sessions, all the participants were asked to fill in a perception questionnaire, adapted from Lin et al.'s (2022) study. This questionnaire included two parts: 21 items of 5-point Likert-type scale and 5 openended questions. The collected data were both qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed.

Results showed that the participants had a positive attitude towards this course. They indicated the strengths of this glocalized course, such as learning both subject content and English at the same time, having a chance to understand Hakka culture, and getting a lot of fun through the hands-on activities. On the other hand, the participants also indicated their learning difficulties in writing English invitation emails and group oral presentation. This study concluded with several pedagogical implications for the bilingual education in rural Taiwan.

Keywords: rural area, bilingual education, glocalization, CLIL, learners' perceptions

法國語言教育的全球化衝擊:以布列塔尼地區為例

辛明家 國立臺灣師範大學 教育學系哲史組

摘要

2030 年雙語政策的國家前景,直接影響政府機構、教育體系語言的採用,在教育領域更是吹起雙語教育的號角,提倡融合中、英語的教學趨勢,進而主導多數課程的設計,而生存空間受到威脅的國內少數民族語言也成為新的國家課題。事實上,國外不乏相關探討,而本研究以法國語言政策的背景作為借鑑,舉偏鄉布列塔尼地區為例。目的是探究法國的官方語言在確立的過程,政府、主流民意與偏鄉布列塔尼地區的互動關係。在二十一世紀前後,法國政府的立法曾歷經多次波折,也受到歐盟少數民族委員會與法國民眾持續且高度的關切,因而始終掙扎於禁用或採用英語,放棄或保全法語在國內的優勢地位,以及布列塔尼語應壓抑或存續的複雜議題。隨著法國官方語言的確立,繼之影響的是教育體制課堂與教學的語言選擇,以及少數民族語言在國內存續的問題。本文將採歷史社會學的研究方式,關注法國在二十一世紀前後,杜邦法案、菲奧拉索法案的內容與其歷程,以及在這些政策推行下,法國內布列塔尼地區的處境。希冀透過法國案例的了解,帶給台灣雙語教育推行過程實質的啟示。

關鍵字:法國高等教育、杜邦法案、菲奧拉索法案、語言政策、布列塔尼

Globalization in France: The changing of Breton language

Ming-Chia Hsin

Master, Department of Education, National Taiwan Normal University

Abstract

French University's Language policy has been over turned for the past three decades. Beyond it, Globalization is such an encompassing change in French polity, economy and society. In this study, globalization as strong trends have challenged the principle of French university's language policy. Since the Toubon Law came into force in 1994, it means that professors and students were forbidden to use foreigner languages in French universities' lectures, only French would be allowed in education system. The main purpose of this law was to oppose Globalization trends in France, which became a notable model for anti-Globalization. However, in the closing decade of the twentieth century, with the growth of global business and trade, improved technology, and higher education institutions were increasingly becoming corporatized and were developing closer ties with industries in market ideology. The pressure came out from the global marketplace that forced French government reconsider their situation and change their attitude to deal with Globalization. In 2013, The Fioraso Law was taken effect, which purposed to ease The Toubon Law by allowing universities' faculty and students to use other languages in teaching. It symbolized that French government had made a policy U-turn in language issue. Besides, French government also want universities to move forward into competitive global higher education market. In this period, almost 20 years, French government, companies and citizens have quite different perspectives in language policy. The purpose of this study is to analyze their reaction and reasons by using historical sociology method, focusing on the process of two language policy, The Toubon law and The Fioraso Law, in France.

Keywords: French higher education, the Toubon Law, the Fioraso Law, language policy.

學校為學習落後生、資源生及特教生推動雙語教育之初探

陳冠英

臺北市松山區松山國民小學

摘要

我國雙語政策為 2030 年國家既定的教育政策之一,然而在師資上的到位,以及目前學校規劃推展,政府雖透過各大學師培機構及願意嘗試的學校,已有一定的雙語教育推動進展,但尚有一段路需要繼續努力。

當學校因應縣市政府雙語政策績效要求,如火如荼轉型為雙語學校,又各縣市政府 教育局處依年度政策進度為各級學校推動雙語教育,學校的學習落後生以及資源生、特 教生,是否成為教育的邊緣人、遺忘者,如何學習雙語及保有學力將成為這群學生最大 的困難之一。故是否因雙語政策,造成學習落後的孩子學力更加落後,而班級特殊生成 為教室的客人,這是值得探索的教育課題。

其次,本研究除了想探究雙語政策對學習落後生及資源生、特教生的可能影響,另欲以學習落後生以及資源生、特教生的角度,從任教老師、家長及行政主管對雙語政策的想法,和學生特教需求的思維,了解從學習落後生以及資源生、特教生學習雙語教育的實質困難,研議適合教學方式以及規劃適性的學習環境,以期能真正讓學校所有的學生都能因學校執行雙語教育政策,實質做到一個都不少,沒有落後的學生的教育目標。最終進一步讓學習落後生以及資源生、特教生順利接軌下一階段學習階段,並能適應及生存於未來的雙語國家。

本研究採用訪談法,從學生、教師、家長及學校行政主管,探索雙語政策在學校學習落後生以及資源生、特教生現況,並透過訪談彙整訪談者研擬可行的學校對學習落後生以及資源生、特教生之雙語教育推動具體策略,以作為學校推動雙語教育之參考,以及縣市教育局處提升學習弱勢的雙語教育實質作為參考。

本研究結論為雙語教育的推動,沒有妥適的規劃將造成學生學習成效差距加大,因為雙語而產生學科學習的阻礙,影響下一學習階段。建議雙語老師的培育需要兼顧學科和雙語能力,其次,從理解學生的角度來安排教材以及教學才是最重要的,因材施教,才是最好的政策及方法。

關鍵字:學習落後生、特殊教育、雙語教育

The Exploratory Research on Schools Promoting Bilingual Education for Laggard Students, Resource Class Students and Special Education Students

Chen, Kuan-Ying

Abstract

It is the National Policy to develop Taiwan into a bilingual nation by 2030. The authorities have been carrying out the Bilingual Education through Teacher Education Centers as well as schools willing to participate in the projects; yet, there is still a long way to go in terms of progress and the availability of qualified teachers.

When schools have decided to transform themselves into bilingual schools to meet the government's policy, those laggard students, resource students and special education students are concerned: will they suffer from even greater difficulties in learning?

The purpose of this study is to explore the influences the Bilingual Policy may bring to the laggard students, resource students and special education students. In addition to that, this study also intends to understand the practical difficulties of carrying out Bilingual Policy from the perspectives of laggard students, resource students and special education students. The anticipation is to develop a proper teaching method and a better learning environment so that all students can benefit from such a policy and no one will be left behind.

Interviews were adopted in this study. The students, teachers, parents and the administration supervisors were interviewed. Their opinions were collected and analyzed for Bilingual Policy implementing strategies.

The findings are as follows. The practicing of Bilingual Policy without proper planning will widen the learning gap between the regular students and the students with special needs. Moreover, languages will hinder students from learning professional subjects. It is best to teach students in accordance with their aptitudes.

Keywords: Laggard students, Special education, Bilingual education

國小健康教育雙語教學之現況與問題分析

林佑真

國立臺北教育大學教育學系 Email: yclin@tea.ntue.edu.tw

摘要

英語融入「健康教育」教學,被認為能使學生於生活情境中自然而然的接觸、使用英語,進而提升其英語聽、說的能力。教師在健康教育的教學過程中,能否以英語清楚地傳授健康知識?雙語教學是否會影響原本學科的學習?均是英語融入「健康教育」令人質疑與擔憂之處。本文採用文獻分析的方式,分別從英語融入國小「健康教育」的常見迷思、教學方式、融入內容與教材選擇、學習成效以及雙語教學的持續性等面向,探討國小「健康教育」雙語教學之困境與挑戰。關於英語融入「健康教育」教學的實踐方式,研究者提出四項建議做為相關政策規劃與師資培育的參考,分別是:視教學內容與學生程度,適度調整中、英文的使用比例;多元管道培育雙語健康師資;善用專業輔導資源、營造英語學習的自然校園情境;確立學科與語言教學目標,發展適切教學活動與評量指標。

關鍵字:健康教育、國小、雙語教學

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師資培育之大學多語師資 培育課程與教學/教師在 職進修及雙語教學增能

主持人:徐偉民特聘教授兼系主任

國立屏東大學教育學系

討論人:鍾鎮城教授

國立高雄師範大學華語文教學研究所

地點:五育樓4F第六會議室

中等教育原住民族語文專長師資培育之文字化族語學習與評量路徑

王前龍

國立臺東大學教育學系教授兼師資培中心主任

E-mail: wcl@nttu.edu.tw

摘要

本文基於聯合國教科文組織對於「嚴重瀕危語言」之界定,以及指出族語文字化對於瀕危狀況之改善,先探討加拿大、紐西蘭、夏威夷等英語系國家或地區的原住民族語文字化的概況。事實上,台灣在 1995 年即依法發展出原住民族語的書寫系統,並據以發展各式原住民族語文教材,是為實施原住民族語文教學的基礎,並據以發展嚴謹的原住民族語此力認證。2019 年公布實施的國家語言發展法,規定 2022 年之後原住民族語文納入中等學校的部定課程,因而須培育年輕世代原住民族語文專長師資,但是「族語高級認證」形成其取得教師資格之門檻。師資培育之大學必須重點式邀請已具中高級認證之師資生,自主強化聽、說、讀、寫的能力,使能實現原住民族語文專長師資培育的理想。

關鍵字:師資培育、原住民族語文、國家語言發展法、族語能力認證、瀕危語言

The Pathway of Literalized Language Learning and Evaluation for Teachers Education Specialized in Indigenous Languages for Secondary Education

Chien-Lung Wang
Professor/Department of Education/ National Taitung University
E-mail: wcl@nttu.edu.tw

Abstract

Based on UNESCO's definition of "critically endangered languages" and the improvement of the endangered status by developing writing system of the languages, this article first discusses the writing systems of Indigenous languages in Canada, New Zealand, and Hawaii. In fact, Taiwan developed the writing systems of indigenous languages according to law in 1995, and developed a variety of relevant teaching materials and the rigorous Indigenous language proficiency certification based on it. The National Language Development Law promulgated in 2019 stipulates that after 2022, Indigenous languages will be included in the formal curriculum of secondary schools, so it is necessary to cultivate young teachers with expertise in Indigenous languages. However, "National Language Advanced Certification" forms the threshold for obtaining teacher qualifications for them. The related university for teacher education needs to invite student teachers with intermediate and advanced levels of language proficiency certification to strengthen their listening, speaking, reading, and writing abilities, and must enable the realization of the ideal of cultivate teachers specializing in Indigenous languages.

Keywords: Teacher Education, Indigenous Languages, National Language Development Law, Indigenous Language Proficiency Certification, Endangered Languages

輔導 ESL 新手教師:反思練習

報告者:朱晓薇,國立屏東大學大武山學院

共同作者: Ibtesam Hussein, College of Letters Arts and Social Sciences, University of Idaho

摘要

在實習期間輔導 ESL 新手教師是邁向成功教學生涯的重要的第一步。擁有有效的輔導可能會對新手老師、輔導老師和學習者產生持久的影響。輔導者使用過往的教學經驗與被輔導者分享,這對雙方都具有重要意義。為了使 ESL 新手教師順利進入教學現場,輔導應被視為受輔導者和輔導老師之間的支持和協作關係,因為新手教師和有經驗的教師都可以相互受益。根據 Schwille (2008) 的說法,當輔導老師和新手教師共同計劃、教授和反思時,輔導老師將"更深入地了解他們自己的教學"(第 164 頁)。換句話說,新手教師(學員)應該願意與他們的輔導老師一起工作,而不僅僅是依賴他們的經驗解決問題。儘管如此,由於缺乏結構良好的實習課程,輔導老師在支持和輔導新手教師方面可能

面臨許多挑戰。最常見的挑戰包括不切實際的期望、輔導老師/新手老師的不公平操縱、對輔導老師/新手老師的過度依賴、輔導老師/新手老師無效溝通等等。同時,行政支持和協助應該為輔導老師和新手教師制定一個結構良好的計劃。制定這樣一個支持性計劃將幫助輔導老師了解新手教師的需要及做什麼才能滿足他們的需求。

Hudson (2007) 提出了影響指導過程的五個因素,包括個人屬性,即在輔導者和被輔導者之間建立信任關係;制度要求是指幫助被輔導者了解新學校的制度和文化;教學知識表明被輔導者需要了解的教學實踐;建模是輔導者如何為他們的被輔導者提供高質量的建模;反饋是輔導者給被輔導者的反饋的頻率。儘管這五個因素被認為是有效的(Cartwright,2008),但輔導老師-新手老師的關係可能會遇到一些影響輔導過程的困難。例如,師徒關係缺乏對學習成果的聯繫的顯著貢獻。

Mentoring ESL Novice Teachers: Reflective Practice

Presenter: Shiao-Wei Chu, Mount Dawu College, National Pingtung University Co-Author: Ibtesam Hussein, College of Letters Arts and Social Sciences, University of Idaho

Abstract

Mentoring ESL novice teachers during practicum is a vital first step towards a successfulteaching career. Having an effective mentoring experience might have a lasting impact onmentees, mentors, and learners. The role of mentors is significant in making the mentoring experience effective for their mentees. To make the transition to workforce for ESL graduates, mentoring should be perceived as a supportive and collaborative relationship between thementees and the mentors because both novice and experienced teachers could benefit from each other. According to Schwille (2008), mentors will "gain deeper insight into their own teaching when mentors and novices together plan, teach and reflect" (p. 164). In other words, beginning teachers (mentees) should be willing to work with their mentors and not only rely on them. Still, mentors might face many challenges in their efforts to support and guide mentees due to the lack of well-structured practicum courses. The most common challenges include unrealistic expectations, unfair manipulation on the part of the mentor/mentee, overdependence on the mentor/mentee, ineffective mentor-mentee pair, and so on. Meanwhile, administrative support and assistance should have a well-structured plan for both mentors and mentees. Having such a supportive plan would help mentors know what mentees need to work on to meet their needs.

Hudson (2007) suggested five factors that affect the mentoring process, including Personal attributes which refers to building a trusting relationship between the mentor and their mentees; System requirements refers to helping mentees understand the system and the culture of the new school; Pedagogical knowledge indicates teaching practices that mentees need to know; Modeling is how mentors can be exabit a high-quality modeling to their mentees; Feedback refers to how often mentors give their mentees feedback. Even though these five factors are found to be effective (Cartwright, 2008), the mentor-mentee relationship might encounter some difficulties that impact the mentoring process. For example, the mentor-mentee relationship lacks significant contribution of bonding to the learning outcomes.

The purpose of this study is to examine the perspectives of ESL mentors on the challenges they have faced mentoring novice teachers during their practicum. Five ESL instructors who are from two different universities have extensive experience mentoring novice ESL teachers in different programs. A narrative research approach will be used, and one-on-one interview will be conducted via Zoom. Researchers will use narrative analysis to understand how

participants construct story and narrative from their own personal experience. That is, a thematic analysis will be used to analyze the data to identify certain patterns and themes emerging from the interviews.

Thus, the aim of this study is to understand the struggles and difficulties ESL mentors have faced in their attempt to make the mentoring process effective for their mentees, particularly there are not many studies that have investigated the challenges that ESL mentors might face during the mentoring process. It would also help gain a better understanding of what might impact the mentoring process. Therefore, within a supportive and collaborative mentoring relationship, mentors employ practices including coaching, facilitation, guidance and reflection on experiences. By doing these, learning takes place through the sharing and transmitting of knowledge and experience between mentors and mentees.

Keywords: mentor-mentee relationship, narrative research, mentoring challenges, practicum courses, thematic analysis.

Exploring the potential of translanguaging for supporting subject teachers at higher education

以跨語言教學支援高等教育學科教師之初探

Presenter: Dr. Jason Man-bo Ho (jasonhmb@gmail.com)

Affiliation: EMI Development Center, NPTU (September 2022 onwards)

Abstract

From its origins in English/Welsh education, translanguaging is no longer considered to only refer to the linguistic behaviour of bi/multilingual speakers. Scholars of bilingualism, including Ofelia García, Angel M. Y. Lin, Jasone Cenoz, Durk Gorter and Li Wei, have expanded the original Welsh concept from linguistic into theoretical, pedagogical, social and political dimensions. Translanguaging, "the ability of multi-lingual speakers to shuttle between languages, treating the diverse languages that form their repertoire as an integrated system" (Canagarajah, 2011, p. 401), has attracted quite a number of educators from primary to tertiary levels. Studies have shown that translanguaging practices in the classroom contribute to increased student participation, better interpersonal relationships and a deeper understanding of the material (Arthur & Martin, 2006; Creese & Blackledge, 2010; Lin & Martin, 2005).

García and Kleyn's (2016) argued that translanguaging recognises and leverages the whole of students' linguistic repertoires, responds to the linguistic reality that their multilingual abilities form one integrated system, allows educators to develop pedagogical practices that build on learners' abilities, and empowers students through the ownership of their linguistic abilities and use. After observing 100 lessons, of which about one-third of them involved the use of translanguaging in the classroom, Lewis et al. (2013) concluded that such integrated use of languages is effectively conducive to 'understanding, speaking, literacy, and, not least, learning' (2012, p. 1).

As Caruso (2018) points out, literature on applying translanguaging in primary and secondary education has only started to emerge in the last decade. For example, CUNY has published a guide on the use of translanguaging to teach writing to students from early years to high school (Espinosa, Asceni-Moreno & Vogel, 2016). Li and Zhu's (2013) ethnographic study looked at the translanguaging space that Chinese university students in the UK actively created in their interactions and found that their translanguaging practices played an important role in

identity articulation and negotiation. Wang (2016) investigated what teachers and foreign learners of Chinese in China's universities thought about translanguaging practice. While teachers seemed to have mixed attitudes towards the practices, students were more welcoming of translanguaging pedagogy.

The aim of the presentation is to introduce a research plan for a classroom study to investigate subject teachers' and students' perceptions of translanguaging practice in the tertiary classroom in a Taiwan university. One of the intended outcomes of the research project is to create a pedagogical strategy that leverages translanguaging as a strategy for teachers and students to use their diverse linguistic, cultural, and social capital for the benefit of learning inside and outside the classroom. The proposed study is expected to be a year-long longitudinal study to be conducted at a Taiwan university. To understand the learning process and experience of students and to explore the effectiveness of translanguaging, I will adopt Blommaert and Dong's (2010) ideas to collect ethnographic fieldwork data through classroom observation, field notes, and interviews. It is hoped that the proposed study on translanguaging can contribute to Taiwan's commitment to developing into a bilingual nation (according to National Development Council's 2018 blueprint). Findings from the proposed study on translanguaging scaffolding, as Pineda and Tsou (2021) propose, along with transmodal scaffolding and Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL), would also be of value to school administrators, curriculum designers, and content and language educators in the planning and implementation of professional development.

Keywords: Translanguaging, higher education, EMI, bilingual/multilingual education, teacher education

雙閱讀素養之識字數位平台之探討

方金雅¹,陳新豐² 1國立高雄師範大學師資培育與就業輔導處 2國立屏東大學教育學系

摘要

新冠病毒來勢匈匈,在去年 2021 年,先是雙北宣布停課,接著便是全台中小學皆停課。今年 2022 年,在全台確診數突破萬人,並接近十萬人的狀態下,停止實體上課。然而停課不停學的需求下,教師進行線上授課,同時也要有數位學習的進度平台檢核,來瞭解學生學習情形。同時,在疫情之下,雖然數位閱讀、遠距教應運而生,然結合紙本與數位的雙閱讀素養的閱讀教學更適合目前的學習。

本研究採用事後回溯的調查方式,瞭解全台各地採用本團隊所開發的識字學習平台識字 金銀島的「學習島嶼」的使用情形,包含使用地區、教師身份別、教師使用意見等回饋 分析,得到使用者的回饋,統整使用者對識字數位平台的設計之特色、並可從所提出的 網站設計待改進意見中,瞭解教師與學生的需求,未來可使網站更貼進師生的學習需求。

關鍵字: 雙閱讀素養、識字教學、數位平台

A discussion of digital reading and paper reading on word-recognition

Chin-Ya Fang1, Shin-Feng Chen2

Teacher Education and Careers Service /National Kaohsiung Normal University1

Department of Educatino/ National Pingtung University 2

E-mail fangchinya@gmail.com

Abstract

The Covid-19 virus is coming soon. In 2021, last year, New Taipei City announced the suspension of classes first, and then all the primary and secondary schools in Taichung were suspended. In 2022 this year, with the number of confirmed cases in Taiwan exceeding 10,000 and approaching 100,000, physical classes will be stopped. However, under the need of non-stop learning, teachers conduct online teaching, and at the same time, there must be a digital learning progress platform to check to understand the students' learning situation. At the same time, under the epidemic, although digital reading and distance education have emerged as the times require, reading teaching that combines the dual reading literacy of paper and digital is more suitable for current learning.

This research uses a retrospective survey method to understand the usage of the "Learning Island" in the literacy learning platform Literacy Treasure Island developed by the team in all parts of Taiwan. Feedback from users, to unify the features of the design of the digital platform for literacy, and to understand the needs of teachers and students from the suggestions for improvement of the website design. In the future, the website can be more tailored to the learning needs of teachers and students.

Keywords: digital reading and paper reading • the instruction of word-recognition • digital platform

【口頭發表】 場次4

地方政策及學校行政提 供教師雙語增能之支持 與挹注的成效評估

主持人:劉鎮寧副院長

國立屏東大學教育行政研究所

討論人:林官蓓副教授

國立屏東大學教育行政研究所

地點:五育樓4F第五會議室

國家政策與地方實踐:桃園市國小雙語創新教學實踐之個案研究

蔡佩蓉、廖珮甄、王淑芬 國立臺北教育大學社會與區域發展學系

摘要

本研究以桃園市國小雙語創新教學實踐為主題,選擇一所實施雙語教育的公立小學為研究場域,研究方法則以深度訪談法為主。探究後發現,個案學校雙語教學重要特色包括:以實作型學科為主實施全英語教學(EMI)、由英語專長教師獨立授課教學、教材教法自行規劃設計、課堂使用的中、英語比例不一,以及實施形成性評量為主。對雙語教學的建議與評價則有四大項:雙語教師認為應建立共同備課機制,以增進學科概念、知識與教學能力。其次,行政端要提供充足的教學資源與全力支持,才能減低龐大的教學壓力。還有,小學課堂實施全英語教學困難度極高,也無法完全執行。最後,建議雙語教育目標與師資培育應儘早規劃並建立方向。

關鍵字:雙語教學、全英語教學、內容與語言整合式學習、桃園市國小

National policy and local practice: A case study of the practice of bilingual instruction in Taoyuan City's elementary school

Tsai Pen Jung, Liao Pei Chen, Wang Shu fen

Department of Social and Regional Development, National Taipei University of Education.

Abstract

This article focuses on the practice of bilingual instruction in elementary schools at Taoyuan City, and selects a public elementary school that implements bilingual education as the research field. The study employed in-depth interviews and yielded thenfollowing findings. The important characteristics of bilingual instruction in case schools include: the implementation of English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI) based on practical subjects, bilingual instruction depended by English-specialized teachers, self-planning and design of teaching materials, and the proportion of Chinese and English used in classrooms is not equal, and the implementation of formative assessments. There are four main items in the suggestion and evaluation of bilingual instruction: In-service bilingual teachers believe that the procedure of teaching preparation should be established to enhance subject concept, knowledge and teaching ability. Secondly, the administrative side must provide sufficient teaching resources and full support in order to reduce the huge teaching pressure. In addition, the implementation of EMI in primary school classrooms is extremely difficult and cannot be fully implemented. Finally, it is suggested that the goals of bilingual education and pre-service teacher education should be planned and established as soon as possible.

Keywords: bilingual instruction, English as a Medium of Instruction, content and language integrated learning, elementary schools at Taoyuan City

以政策工具觀點分析學校推動雙語教育現況與困境— 以新竹市某國民中學為例

張維庭、黃隆偉 國立清華大學教育與科技學習學系

摘要

自 2018 年行政院國家發展委員會發布《2030 雙語國家政策發展藍圖》後,全國各級學校在中央政策的推進下,開始投入雙語教育的規劃與實施。然雖有政策大方向與願景目標,關於雙語教育如何在學校推行,各學校對於雙語政策的理解及其衍生出雙語教育推進策略各有不同,在探索與實施的過程中,也面臨理想與現實衝突之困境。基於此,本研究希望藉由個案國民中學實施雙語教育的現況、困境及改善策略進行研究,並以政策工具理論分析,嘗試為雙語教育在學校的發展及實施探尋可行之路。

本研究採個案研究法,訪談個案國民中學校長、主任、教師等數人,輔以文件分析 法進行資料搜集與分析及觀察法實地觀察個案學校實施雙語教育實際情況,並以政策工 具的理論檢視所選用的政策工具與目標之間的關聯性。

研究結果發現個案學校選用的政策工具與政策目標之間的連結尚可,許多實務面的 細節需要修正,並作成建議以提供其他學校推行雙語教育的參考

關鍵字:政策工具、個案研究法、雙語教育

A Case Study on the Promoting Implementation and Dilemma for Bilingual Education in school, on The Perspective of Policy Instruments: A National Junior High School of Hsinchu City as an Example

Chang Wei Ting, Huang Lung Wei Department of Education and Learning Technology, National Tsing Hua University

Abstract

Since the National Development Council released the "Blueprint for Developing Taiwan into a Bilingual Nation by 2030" in 2018, schools have begun to invest in the planning and implementation of bilingual education under the promotion of the central policy.

Although there are general policy directions and visions, as for how to implement bilingual education in schools, each school has different understandings of bilingual policy and its derived bilingual education promotion strategies. In the process of exploration and implementation, it also faces the dilemma of conflict, ideals and reality are different.

Based on this, this research hopes to study the current situation, predicament and improvement strategies of implementing bilingual education in national junior high schools, and use the theoretical analysis of policy instruments to try to find feasible ways for the development and implementation of bilingual education in schools.

By interviewing the principals, directors, and teachers of a national junior high school of Hsinchu City, supplemented by document analysis for data collection and analysis, the results of the research are listed as follows:

Based on the above preliminary research findings, the researchers will try to analyze the implementation of bilingual education in national secondary schools by using five types of policy tools proposed by Schneider & Ingram (1990): Authority, Incentive, Capacity, Symbolic or Hortatory and Learning. Analyzing the current situation and predicament, and try to put forward feasible improvement strategies for the implementation of bilingual education in the school of this case, hoping to provide a reference for schools to implement the improvement strategies of bilingual education.

Keywords: Bilingual education, Case study, Policy tools

雙語教育知識圖譜分析-以 web of science 資料庫為例

沈芷嫣,謝傳崇 國立清華大學教育與學習科技學系

摘要

雙語教育是一種在全世界傳播的教育現象,本研究動機為了理解雙語教育研究的進展與趨勢,建立學術知識基礎及指引未來研究方向;研究方法以 Web of Science 資料庫為資料搜尋範圍,運用 Histcite、VOSviewer 軟體進行分析;研究目的為瞭解雙語教育研究的數量和成長趨勢、關鍵字共現分析以及探究雙語教育最具影響力的文章。

研究結果發現:雙語教育研究的成長趨勢,在 1968 年開始的十年間屬於萌芽、醞釀的階段;1978-1988-2007 年的時期,是緩步成長的階段,2017 年之後,屬於百家爭鳴的時期。雙語教育關鍵字之共現分析,在 2007 年以前是以「bilingual education」、「language」、「education」為主題向外拓展;2008-2016 年間多了「bilingualism」的出現,其目標是發展雙語/雙語主義和跨文化能力;2017-2021 年間更值得注意的是「Translanguaging」的出現,在跨語言學習的概念下,除了是一種語言教學方法外,也是一種複雜而流暢的動態語言實踐。

綜合上述討論結果,提出下列建議:我國現有雙語教育偏重教學實務研究,宜開展深化理論研究,並營造公平的場域,永續的雙語環境,其次雙語教育以在地化、社區化的核心素養出發,運用動態式「跨語言學習」教學法,激發學生創造力,最後為雙語教育的實踐,提供批判性思考邏輯的演繹。

關鍵字:雙語教育、雙語主義、跨語言、文獻計量分析

A Bibliometric Analysis of Bilingual Education Research ——Taking the Web of Science as an Example

Jr-Yan Shen, Chuan-Chung Hsieh National Tsing Hua University

Abstract

Bilingual education is an educational phenomenon that spreads all over the world. The motivation of this study is to understand the progress and the trends of bilingual education, establish an academic knowledge-based and guide future research direction. The method of this study uses Web of Science as the database and use Histoite VOSviewer for analysis. The research purpose of the study is to understand the number, the growth trend and keyword co-occurrence analysis of bilingual education research.

The results of this study found the growth trend of bilingual education research was in the develop stage from 1968-1978; the period from 1978 to 1988 to 2007 was a stage of growing gradually; and after 2017 was an explosive phase. The keywords co-occurrence analysis of bilingual education was expanded with the themes of "bilingual education", "language", and "education" before 2007; between 2008 and 2016, the themes of "bilingualism" appeared, and its goal was to develop bilingualism and cross culture ability. It's worth noticing that the theme of "Translanguaging" appeared, the concept of translanguaging learning is a language teaching method and a complex but fluent dynamic language practice.

According to the results, the following suggestions are as follows: First, bilingual education focuses on teaching practice in Taiwan nowadays, and it is suitable to develop indepth theoretical research. Then, create an equality bilingual environment also integrate bilingual education with localization and community. Moreover, use translanguaging teaching to inspire students' creativity. Last but not the least, foster critical thinking by bilingual education.

Keywords: bilingual education, bilingualism, translanguaging, bibliometric analysis

【海報發表】 場次5

地方政策及學校行政提 供教師雙語增能之支持 與挹注的成效評估

主持人: 陳奕璇組長

國立屏東大學師資培育中心

地點: 五育樓4F 408教室

新加坡與馬來西亞雙語教育成果對台灣推行雙語教育的啟示

吳立森,劉嘉茹 國立高雄師範大學科學教育暨環境教育研究所

摘要

台灣於 2018 年釋出 2030 年台灣成為雙語國家的目標,其中兩大目標為「提升國家競爭力」、「厚植國人英語力」。借鏡其他國家發展雙語的軌跡,可更有效的施行雙語政策。新加坡與馬來西亞為東南亞鄰近國家中,雙語政策推行較早且有具體成效的國家。兩個國家在歷史背景與民族組成相似,人口都以華人,馬來人與印度人種族為主,並接受過英國的殖民統治,因此在推行雙語政策之初,有相近的基礎,而政策推行成果卻不相同。

新加坡在 1965 年獨立之後,將英語訂為新加坡官方語言,各族母語華語 (Mandarin Chinese),馬來語 (Malay) 與坦米爾語 (Tamil) 為第二語言。在 1966 年,新加坡政府全面實施於 Primary 1 以英文教學數學與科學學科,1987 年全面實施各學科以英文授課。在實施雙語政策時,同時調整新加坡師資培訓結構,教師培育與通過考試成績篩選出適合的教師,並統一編纂學校教材。依據新加坡的國家考試資料,實行雙語政策之後,除了英文能力表現優異之外,數學與科學學科表現和其他鄰近國家相較相當突出,表示學生利用英文學習學科知識也具有一定成果。

馬來西亞獨立後的官方語言為馬來語,視其為國家主義與識別的重要指標;英語為一門學科,主要用於經濟,旅行與學術如數學或科學等。雙語政策於推行之初一直未明確公開宣示,是一個較為隱晦的政策。2003年,馬來西亞推行以英語教授數學與科學等學科的政策(Teaching and Learning of Science and Mathematics in English,馬來語簡稱PPSMI),然而此政策只維持到 2012年,且數學與科學學科表現不如預期。2013年起,以數理雙語課程(Dual-Language Programme,DLP)取代,即學校可選擇使用以英語或馬來語學習或教授數理科,2017年開始透過系統性多種英文培訓課程以提升教師的英文程度。

經由此文獻後設分析 (Meta analysis) 發現,新加坡與馬來西亞雙語推行成果主要與兩國的語言政策制定與實行,教師培訓的機制等層面有關。台灣在語言使用與沿革起點和馬來西亞具有相似背景,然而新加坡雖成功成為以英語為官方語言的國家,但卻也面臨各民族母語使用率大幅下降的問題,在文化保存與傳承上造成威脅,期望本研究探討能借鏡鄰近國家的政策實施經驗,進一步了解雙語推行的成效與爭議,讓國家的雙語政策實施更加順利,並避免雙語政策推動後浮現的問題。

關鍵字: 雙語教育, 雙語政策, 教師培訓

新加坡與馬來西亞雙語教育成果 對台灣推行雙語教育的啟示



What can Taiwan learn from bilingual education in Singapore and Malaysia?

吳立森1,劉嘉茹2*

1. 高雄邱範大學科學教育暨環境教育研究所 博士生

2. 高雄師範大學科學教育暨環境教育研究所 特聘教授

Abstract

為東西亞獨立後的官方將官為馬東語,從英為國家主義與議別的重要指揮:英語為一門學科。主要因於維持,維行與學術如數學或科學等,雙跨政策於推行之初一直來明確公開宣示。是一個較為團時的政策 第、2003 年,為東西亞推行以英語教授數學與科學等學科的政策 (Teaching and Learning of Science and Mathematics in English,為東 (Teaching and Learning of Sci 語閱稿PPSNII), 然而此政策只维持到 2012 年,主教學與科學學科表 圖一左與右:分別為為東西亞,新加坡,臺灣八年數學生於1999-2019 現 不如 預 期 。 2013 年 起 ,以 數 理 雙 語 鞭 我 (Dual-Language 年TINSS 數學與科學成績趨勢關。 Programmer · DLP) 取代,即學校可選擇使用以英語或為東語學習或較 2003-2011年數理趨勢研究 (TIMSS) 數據顯示八年級為東西亞學生在科 授款理料 · 2017 年間始遺過系統性多種英文培訓課程以提升教師的英 學或續上大幅潛落。

文程度。 超出此文數後設分析 (Meta analysis) 發現,新加坡與馬來而亞雙語 推行成果主要與兩國的語言政盟制定與實行,被助培訓的機制等層面 有關。台灣在語言使用與沿岸越點和馬來而亞異有相似實景,然而新 加坡路成功成島以與諸島官方語言的國家,但卻也函臨各民族母語使 用率大幅下降的問題,在文化保存與律承上造成或實,期宣本研究框 對能傳鐵鄭透園家的政監實施經驗,進一步了解雙語推行的或效與專 議,護國家的雙語政監實施更知順利,並避免雙語政策推動後洋現的 短期。

篇鏡字: 雙路教育, 雙語政策, 教師培訓

Materials & methods

本研究擬核複效分析 (Meta analysis)法迪行研究。蒐集國內外有關新 加坡、馬米西亞與臺灣雙接較育政策、師實培育與較學制度之之單 書及期刊論文。通過文獻閱讀與整理、瞭解各國雙語較育發展服飾 現代以及未來趨勢。

一、從政策制定與實施而限制分析雙語政策實施規范與影響(一)新加坡政策制定的實景與影響

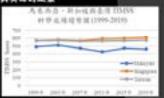
新加坡1965年獨立、訂定英語、 華語,馬東語典經來關語等四個 語言為官方語言。其中英語是各 施之間通用的語言,而華語,馬 桑绍典担求葡绍岛各族希绍 (Mother Tongues)。1987年實施 各學科以英文授權·馬東語·坦 米爾語與華語到成為必修學科之

1957年的友	25%	的制力	域人
组织英语·器			
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(4-) .			

-	300	300	38			
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181	211	10.6	#1			
1.80	46.0	4CT	40.1			
70.7	100	19.3	10.4			
11.	14	-(1)	114			
1899	10%	100%	1979			
16	7.9	- 12	.39			
167	911	10.4	0.1			
1.11	13-	114	111			
100%	197%	100%	198%			
	35.6	4.70	34			
143	21.6	111				
40.0	419	36.7	20			
1.0	71	1118	51			
	81 10% 61 61 10% 51 10%	100 100	200 200 200 100			

(二) 馬北西亞政策制定的實景與影響





(三)查灣雙級政策制定的實施 因應查灣的服實差官会課化。接近英語與雙語教育的實施的需求與 可學說來問斷。行政院於2018年發表「2030雙語國家政策發展監測」 2021年發表「2030雙語政策整體推動方案」。 查灣教育部科對臺灣9年級與12年級抽查發現。有三分之一的高三學

生英文程度进CEFR R2等級。其中进到 R2 的程度比例分别高端: 27.68%。横:27.32%。寓:19.81%。就:8.27%。由上述数据可管理。 臺灣學生的英文能力在寫作和口貌上,則會遭遇較多問題。

二、就雙跨部資均額、教材選擇與丹學者試過機模對各國雙時故事

服教材的訂定到評量方式 服務清楚單一。	:	\$48-/	**	**	****	****
為東西亞在 PPSMI 上路 制定教師訓練計畫·開設 多類植期在職教師研習課	***	##/## ##	# E.E19	#44-4 #44-4	04548 #44-4 88488	
据。以增進点批判典數學 斜較鮮的語言能力。 臺灣自2020年開始。各報 均模機開始權施培訓豐粹	4400	4	8-9-2-4-7 8-9-2-6 4-1-1-1-1-1 0-2-2-4-11	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	0.044 0.044 044	•
数師,以別監達到國家教 實政集日標。	44	**/**	*****	****	****	•

- 機器對應查理學及点生活中經過期的機能 經覽新知效與馬拿西亞的雙語實施或經、不斷發現語言的要或和日常使用息息相關。臺灣目前的主要以英語作為學科教學,日常學生的用語為專項,雙聽的關及與使用實在太少。

臺灣教師進行雙語教學各自編纂之教材育正確性、難易度等問題。 維由課酬編定、通過專業自張拉編構、與國家教育研究院審查過後的 教材、能更新對臺灣目前學科與語言專業求。

钟量能確認學習效果與引發學習動機,而人學寺試更是決定學生的 習比重、新加坡人學考試以英語命題,撰定學生學習的主要語言。

雙語自然科學在國小教學實施之學生學習態度之研究

林怡伶1、全中平2

¹國立臺北教育大學 課程與教學研究所博士班研究生 ²國立臺北教育大學 自然科學教育學系教授

摘要

內容與語言整合學習(Content and Language Integrated Learning, CLIL)指的是學生以自己學習內容和外國語言結合作為在教育環境中的領域學習。由於 CLIL 在各個不同學校進行學科內容與英語整合的實踐,它可以分為"硬"CLIL 及"軟"CLIL,無論哪一種教學形式,國小雙語自然科學教學就應該要用來促進學生以雙語進行自然科學的學習素養;在這樣的教學環境中,老師就要協助學生接受並產生交替的語言使用,其中包括跨語言(translanguaging)概念及語碼轉換(code switching)的教學。但是有關雙語自然科學教學的內容大多是以國外相關的理論基礎作為出發點,卻很少進行有關以學生學習觀點進行調查活動。因此本研究是以學生在進行雙語自然科學教學之後,進行有關學生自己對於英語的感受,以便作為學生的'學習態度的調查內容。

本研究以臺北市一所甲校及新北市一所乙校分別代表"硬" CLIL 及"軟" CLIL 的教學形式,在學期末進行學生自陳量表調查活動,以便了解學生學習雙語自然科學之態度。其中甲校有81位六年級學生及乙校有56位四年級學生,分別進行有效問卷填答,然後進行次數分配統計分析,並進行同質性之獨立性考驗。結果發現兩校都有大致相同喜歡及不喜歡的理由,然而甲校有高達45.7%學生及乙校有高達58.9%學生自認聽不懂英文。針對學生對於學習雙語自然科學的英文聽不懂及其他不喜歡理由中,可以發現台灣國小學習雙語自然科學的學生有點類似美國的新移民,並且還處於不利的地位,因為學生都是處於中文的環境。那麼進行雙語自然科學教學的老師應該要以學生先前知識經驗為主,在介紹新的英文自然科學概念時,老師應該使用視覺的補助器材,以及進行實驗的過程時,提供雙語自然科學學生有關自然科學內容及相關的學習資料,當然也可以讓學生使用他們的母語來分享資料所代表的概念內容,然後再用英文來介紹和解釋其中自然科學內容的含意。

由於雙語自然科學教學除了日常生活的英文(Daily language)學習,還需要進行有關學術語言(Academic language)的學習要求。因而在雙語自然科學教學,需要先確定學生應該知道和能夠做的具體內容目標(Content Objectives)及語言目標(Language Objectives),使得老師能夠據此進行教學和指導學生學習,並且教師要能夠容易編輯它們,因為它們通常直接來自自然科學領域的課程架構。不僅如此,老師在進行雙語自然科學的教學時,老師需要多示範說話技巧,同時需要解釋並重複一些自然科學單詞發音與其意義,並且還須簡化英語句子的結構。有效的雙語自然科學教師會以循序漸進的方式來進行教學的說明,最好使用模型或演示的方法,以及相關的教學概念圖(concept

map),以便組織教學的內容,使得學生能夠進行有意義的雙語自然科學學習。

關鍵詞:雙語自然科學教學、學科內容與語言整合學習(CLIL)、學習態度

A Study on Students' Learning Attitude in the Implementation of Bilingual Science Teaching in Elementary Schools

林怡伶¹、全中平²

¹國立臺北教育大學 課程與教學研究所博士班研究生

²國立臺北教育大學 自然科學教育學系教授

Abstract

Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) refers to the combination of students' own learning content and foreign language as a field of learning in an educational environment. Due to the practice of CLIL integrating subject content and English in different schools, it can be divided into "hard" CLIL and "soft" CLIL, no matter which teaching form, bilingual science teaching in elementary schools should be used to promote students' bilingualism Scientific learning literacy; in such a teaching environment, teachers must assist students to accept and produce alternate language use, including the teaching of translanguaging concepts and code switching. However, most of the content of bilingual science teaching is based on the theoretical basis of foreign countries, but few investigations are carried out from the perspective of students' learning. Therefore, this study is based on the students' own feelings about English after bilingual science teaching, to be the survey content of the students' learning attitude.

In this study, a School A in Taipei City and a School B in New Taipei City represent "hard" CLIL and "soft" CLIL, respectively, and conduct a student self-report questionnaire at the end of the semester to understand students' attitudes toward bilingual science. Among them, 81 sixth-grade students from school A and 56 fourth-grade students from school B completed valid questionnaires respectively, and then conducted statistical analysis of frequency distribution, and conducted a homogeneity test of independence. The results showed that the two schools had roughly the same reasons for their likes and dislikes. However, 45.7% of the students in School A and 58.9% of the students in School B said they could not understand English. For students who do not understand English and other reasons for their dislike of studying bilingual science, it can be found that the students who study bilingual science in elementary schools in Taiwan are somewhat like the new immigrants in the United States, and they are still in a disadvantageous position, because the students are all in a native language environment. Then teachers who teach bilingual science should focus on students' prior knowledge and experience. When introducing new English scientific concepts, teachers should use visual aids, and when conducting experiments, they should provide bilingual science students with relevant scientific content and related information. It also allows students to share the conceptual content

represented by the material in their native language, and then introduce and explain the implications of the scientific content in English.

Because bilingual science teaching requires academic language learning in addition to daily English learning. Therefore, in bilingual science teaching, it is necessary to first determine the specific content objectives and language objectives that students should know and be able to do, so that teachers can teach and guide students accordingly, and teachers can easily edit them., as they often come directly from the curriculum structure in the sciences. Not only that, when teachers teach bilingual science, teachers need to demonstrate speaking skills, explain and repeat the pronunciation and meaning of some scientific words, and simplify the structure of English sentences. Effective bilingual science teachers provide instructional instructions in a step-by-step manner, preferably using models or demonstrations, and associated instructional concept maps, to organize instructional content so that students can engage in meaningful bilingual science study.

Keywords: bilingual science teaching, content and language integrated learning (CLIL), learning attitude

雙語自然科學在國小教學實施之學生學營態度之研究

A Study on Students' Learning Attitude in the Implementation of Bilingual Science Teaching in Elementary Schools

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From Lego Bricks to All-Terrain Vehicles: EMI Development at NPTU

主持人:廖宜虹主任

國立屏東大學大武山學院

與談人:唐世陶講座教授

國立屏東大學國際學院

地點:五育樓4F第四會議室

EMI 課程對非英文母語教師及學生的影響

簡宏儒 國立屏東大學國際經營與貿易學系

Abstract

In the context of globalization, business activities often involve interaction with stakeholders from different countries. It is in these circumstances that English is the language of choice for communication. Consequently, students majoring in business are expected to have a certain level of proficiency in reading, writing, listening, and speaking English. Further, English-as-a-medium-of-Instruction (EMI) courses are becoming more popular in countries that do not speak English due to the demand for international mobility of talent. The popularity of EMI courses in Taiwan has grown rapidly with the support of government policy, particularly in higher education.

For lecturers teaching and communicating with academic subjects internationally, EMI courses provide an all-English learning environment. As neither instructors nor students speak English as their first language, there are several obstacles set in the way of implementing EMI, such as the explanation of course requirements, subject content lecturing, and even mutual communication. The language barrier may also cause concerns about the student's learning outcomes and the instructors' teaching performance.

This paper seeks to investigate how the EMI affects Mandarin-speaking professors and students majoring in business. Students learning attitudes and in-class performance are impacted, as are lecturers' class preparation and course lecturing. Through class observations, data have been collected and analyzed, with a view to improving the quality of EMI courses in Business and Management.

Keywords: EMI, Teaching Performance, Learning Performance

Ice-breaking strategies applicable to EMI teaching on Music-related courses in Higher Education

Gloria Nye-Gin Yeh 屏東大學人文社會學院音樂學系

Abstract

Various reports pointed out that English has become an important international language (McGovern, 2019). It strongly influences business, commerce, science, medicine, diplomacy, tourism, and many other key areas of a country. In order to achieve English proficiency improvement for the public and the country's overall national competitiveness, the Executive Yuan in Taiwan has been aiming to transform Taiwan into a bilingual nation by 2030, since December 2018.

The researcher taught a collegiate-level class for the Music Department at NPTU while being an administrative educator in the department. Her EMI teaching journey started in the academic year of 2009 when an international student from Belize enrolled due to political factors. Unfortunately, the [Art of Music Performance] course which was conducted in English throughout the course was called to an end only after two weeks due to the little participation and minimal engagement from local students.

Echoing the 2030 Bilingual Policy proposed by the Executive Yuan to boost the competitiveness of Taiwan's young generation to the world, NPTU has made all-out efforts to promote the cultivation of bilingual talents in higher education, both from the top-down and bottom-up policies. With continuing pedagogical and administrative support from the panuniversity EMI professional development community, the researcher, who was also one of the main EMI course instructors in the Music Department, has benefited linguistically, pedagogically, and interdisciplinarily throughout this EMI teaching and learning journey. This EMI course would be critically reviewed, starting with course background information, teaching philosophy, and concerns, followed by the professional training in EMI, curriculum planning, and finally with reflections and student feedback.

Keywords: EMI teaching, strategies, college-level Music Institutes

Using stimulus and response prompts to enhance self-management and academic presentation skills in graduate students: An example of English medium instruction in Southern Taiwan

Yi-Chieh Chung National Pingtung University

Abstract

In Taiwan, bilingual education mainly takes place through two modes: "English as medium of instruction" (EMI) and "content and language integrated learning" (CLIL). While EMI is widely used at the university level, research has shown that there are two main obstacles to EMI teaching confronted by subject professors in higher education. First, most college students are afraid to express their opinions or ask questions in public. Secondly, EMI teachers in university have difficulty in balancing instructional tasks to promote both high-level (e.g. independent and critical thinking and active learning skills) and low-level thinking (e.g. concept understanding and knowledge acquisition). Using an empirical method, this current study aims to examine the effectiveness of systematic prompting strategies on graduate students' learning outcomes in an EMI course. This study was conducted with a mixed research method. Regarding the English improvement goals set by graduate students, the quantitative data collection and analysis occurred first (obtained from a reversal design of single-subject research), followed by qualitative methods. In terms of the course objectives predetermined by the researcher, action research including quantitative and qualitative data was used to analyze and interpret students' learning outcomes. The preliminary results suggested that stimulus and response prompting strategies enhanced all post graduate students' self-management and academic communication skills. The implication of this study includes: accumulating empirical evidence for university EMI teaching and learning; enhancing the subject teacher's EMI instructional approaches, improving graduate students' self-management and academic communication skills.

Keywords: prompts · EMI · self-management · academic presentation

Teaching and Learning Improvement in EMI: Starting from the Department of Physical Education

林瑞興 國立屏東大學體育學系

Abstract

In response to the trend of internationalization and globalization, a growing number of colleagues in higher education have started to engage in the EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction) program and participate in relevant teacher training workshops every semester. Effective faculty support for EMI teaching is greatly promoted in our university, aiming not only to enhance subject teachers' professional development and pedagogical practice but also to strengthen students' English proficiency and global competencies. I would like to share my personal learning journey from a PE coach to an EMI coach.

- 1. From why to why not.
- 2. Step out of your comfort zone.
- 3. Don't be afraid to make mistakes.
- 4. Build confidence and enthusiasm.
- 5. Enjoy self-training anytime.
- 6. Through one-on-one online courses.
- 7. Enhance EMI skills from multiple sources.
- 8. Teachers and students learn and grow together.
- 9. Dreams come true.
- 10. Passing the torch from generation to generation.

Keywords: EMI, comfort zone, confidence, enthusiasm.

Learnings from an EMI "Artificial Intelligence" course co-taught by an academic and a professional from industry

> Hsin-Tse (Owen) Lu ICI, NCCU

> > **Abstract**

To prepare today's students for a career in industry, one way is to involve professionals from relevant industry areas in the teaching and learning process. This represents an attempt to have an IT course co-taught by a Computer Science professor and a working professional, who collaborated in designing a curriculum taught EMI and assessing students' learning

outcomes.

Two lecturers are involved in this project. The first lecturer, from NPTU, taught foundational knowledge in machine learning for about two-thirds of the semester. lecturer, who specializes in medical image processing, would address the challenges in realworld practice. The two lecturers co-designed and co-assessed the six image processing tasks

among the six different groups.

In this paper, we will describe the background and motivation and raise two research We will give a short Literature Review and describe our experimental design, before presenting and discussing our findings.

Keywords: Co-teaching, EMI, learning outcomes

The Two-Way EMI Practitioner and Goal Matrix for Quality EMI Teaching

廖宜虹 屏東大學大武山學院

Abstract

Echoing the 2030 Bilingual Policy, many universities in Taiwan have been currently implementing a comprehensive decade-long project with the active promoter of EMI (English-medium instruction) as part of an internationalization drive in higher education. The call for a university-wide EMI teaching at a quick pace creates a need for hierarchical communication among institutional management supports and vertical collaboration between different disciplinary specialists. Grounded in Bakhtin's dialogism, this paper presents the result of a qualitative action research pilot study to explore the EMI teachers' experiences and perspectives as they implement EMI teaching and EML (English as Medium learning) at a local national university. By revealing the discursive practices and strategies in EMI teaching, this paper also proposes an EMI Goal Matrix, with the framework of Harada method adopted by Shohei Ohtani, the MLB superstar two-way player, to help EMI teachers achieve self-reliance that in turn facilitates the teaching process and promote professional development in setting and achieving personal and institutional goals in implementing EMI in higher education.

Keywords: Dialogism, English as Medium of Instruction, English as Medium of Learning, Professional Development in Higher Education