

# Education 2030 Preparation for the Future: Our Strength and Weakness

KIT-TAI HAU
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

### I. Background: Importance of Professionalism (clear right/wrong) "Legal" advice from a colleague in Law on Student boycotting class?







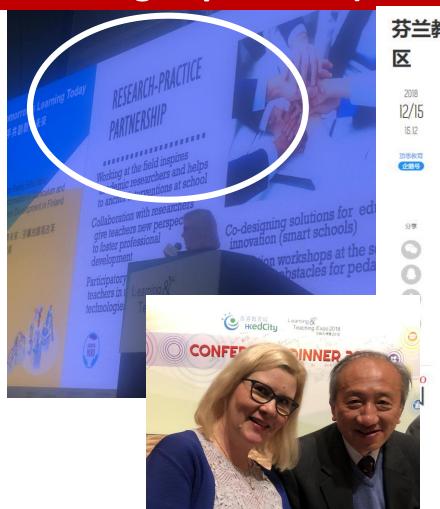




- Music/Art/Cookery: a craft, advancement from practitioners
- Medicine: a science, advancement from researchers rather than practitioners
- Education: ??

# I. Education: Working on "beliefs": Prof Kirsti Lonka – Learning & Teaching Expo 2018 (12 Dec opening keynote), U of Helsinki, wait....





芬兰教育心理学教授,纠正关于芬兰教育的7大误

芬兰的学生能力,长期位于国际评估PISA的十名以内,一直是全球教育的范例。有关芬兰教育的传说不绝于耳,芬兰人自己是如何看待的?

文 | Sarah

编 Jack

芬兰的学生能力,长期位于国际评估PISA的十名以内,一直是全球教育的范例。有关芬兰教育的传说不绝于耳,没有标准化考试,不对学校进行检查,不强调管控和竞争,甚至学校取 消分科、使用"现象教学"法……

这些因素究竟是促成全民教育成功的必然、亦或是偶然?芬兰人自己又是如何看待教育的: 带着这些疑问,笔者慕名聆听了赫尔辛基大学教育心理学Kirsti Lonka教授在香港学与教协会上的主旨演讲。



# What are the characteristics of Finnish teachers?

- Very professional?
- Like extensive project work?
- Value comments than marks?

# I. Education: Our Problems – sadly data/facts are NOT important:2019.10.20 OECD Director of Education, Andreas Schleicher said





- Post-truth world
- Young people do not rely on teachers to get information
- Truth/fact lose currency
- Like-minded people polarize
- Some said: Even renowned scientists rely on Facebook

# I. Education: Finland (2019.10.19 news) uses IT? Project learning useful? Beliefs? Facts? wait.....



推電子化教育 記錄學習過程

另外,Silander也建議香港推行電子化教育。他稱,芬蘭學校利用電腦為學生製作學習履歷,

學生可記錄整個學習過程,讓教師在過程予以協助和回饋。不過,雷子化並非只是一台手提雷

脳,作

主力推展電子化教育的芬蘭著名教育學者兼電腦科學家Pasi Silander,早前到港主持研討會,

他接受本報訪問指出《芬蘭運用「主題式教學」(或「現象教學法」),概念跟香港「跨學



科」學習相近,讓學生圍繞一主題研究,從中學到不同知識。他比喻學習為薄餅,不能只學習

其中一角,需拼合多塊才會完整。他舉例以「人類」為主題,當中涉及生物學、心理學和社會

學,每部分也環環相扣,教師不再劃分科目,單向提供資訊,反而讓學生發掘知識,「學會自

行學習」。

# I. Education: Finland Phenomenological Teaching Useful, Finland Dropping?



体育

汽车

房产

**依游** 

教育

时尚

科技

财经

女

芬兰最新研究: 现象式教学不适合所有学生, 数字化

课堂在阻碍学习

Finland Professo IT & project lear



Finland's education system is failing. Should we look to Asia?

Finl que

く搜狐首页・教育



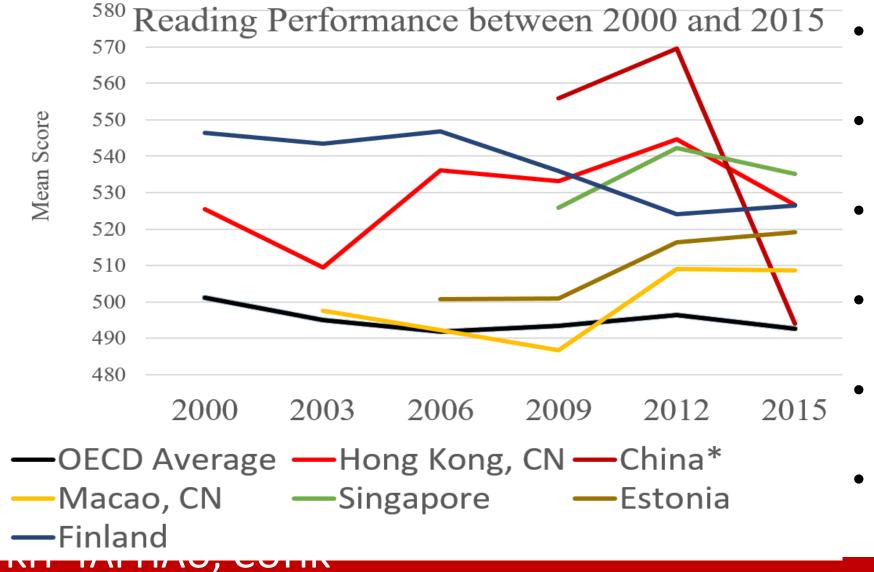
KEVI



【环球】芬兰正在从世界最佳教育体系走向 衰落?教育专家回应新课改12大质疑

# II. HK Problems: Data showedReading -- HK and other high performing economies

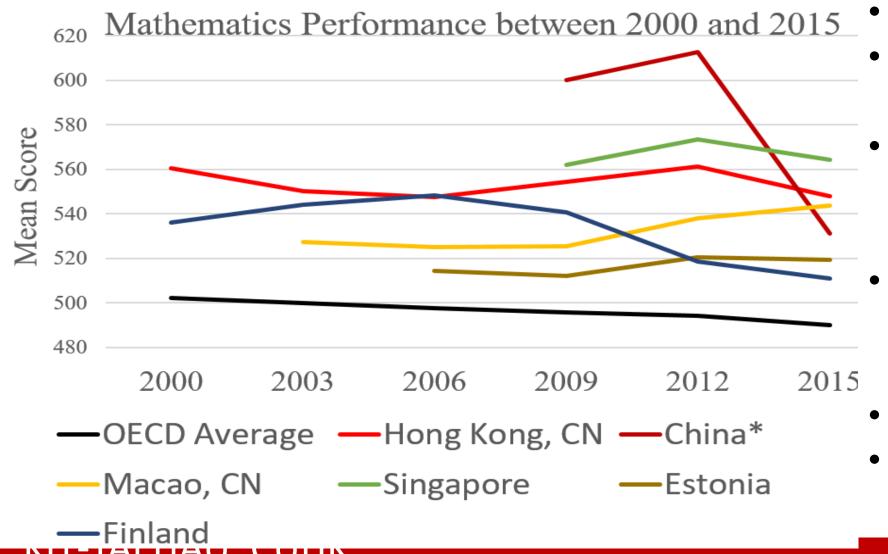




- HK: high, max at 2012, fluctuate
- Singapore: rising, took over HK
- Macao, Estonia: rising, easily catching
- Finland: dropped, dropping = HK
- Our Problem: 学如逆 水行舟
- Only political debate, nothing Educational

# II. HK Problem: Datq showedMaths -- HK stagnant, bypassed by others

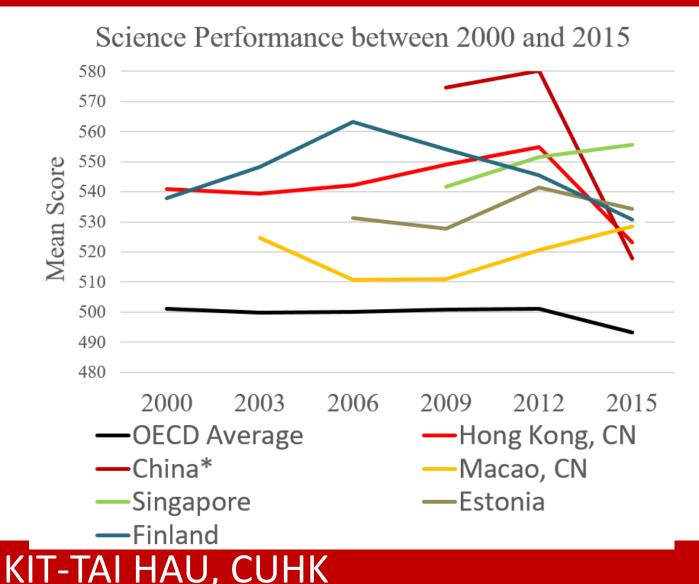




- HK: high, fluctuates
- Singapore: rising, took over HK
- Macao, Estonia: rising, catching /may take over
- Finland: dropped, dropping, much lower than HK
- 学如逆水行舟
  - HK Stagnant, turns engine to other things

# II. HK Problem: Data showedScience – Serious drop after reform



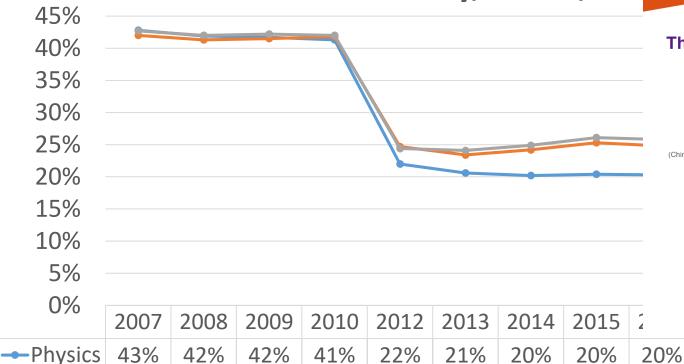


- HK: high, max at 2012, dropped substantially recently, too few students study Science
- Singapore: rising, took over HK
- Macao, Estonia: rising, taking over
- Finland: peaked 2006, still dropping, = HK
- No energy to reform
- Overridden by other political interest

### **II. Data Shows:** Problems of Science, LS and Chinese Language







42%

42%

25%

24%

23%

24%

24%

25%

25%

26%

The Learning & Teaching **Critical Thinking Skills: Scenario Analysis** (Senior Secondary)

(Translated version) (Chinese version produced by Kelly KU, Kit-tai HAU, and Irene T

### **Core competence:** Chinese language (as mother tongue)

- 语文结构与运用
- 思维发展与提升
- 审美鉴赏与创造
- 文化传承与理解

Personal, Social and Humanities Education Section Curriculum Development Institute, Education Bureau

25%

26%

42%

43%

Chem

--- Biology

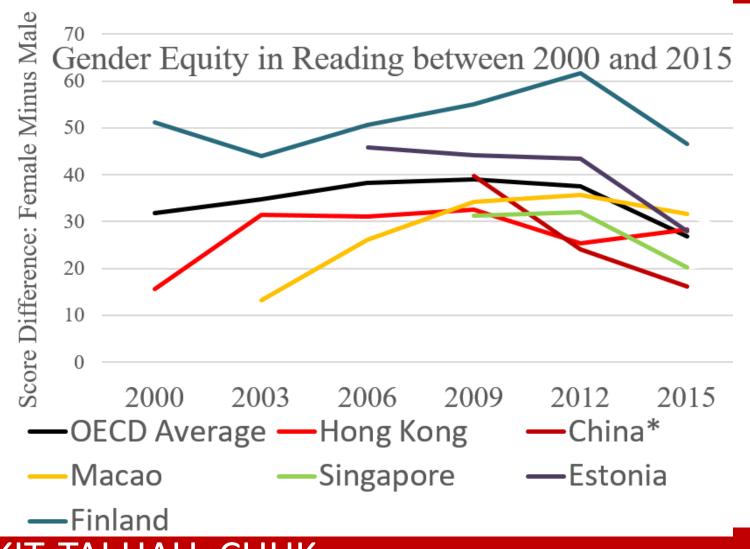
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# III. Data Shows: HK good in gender equity but worrying: boys' less focus/hard working now

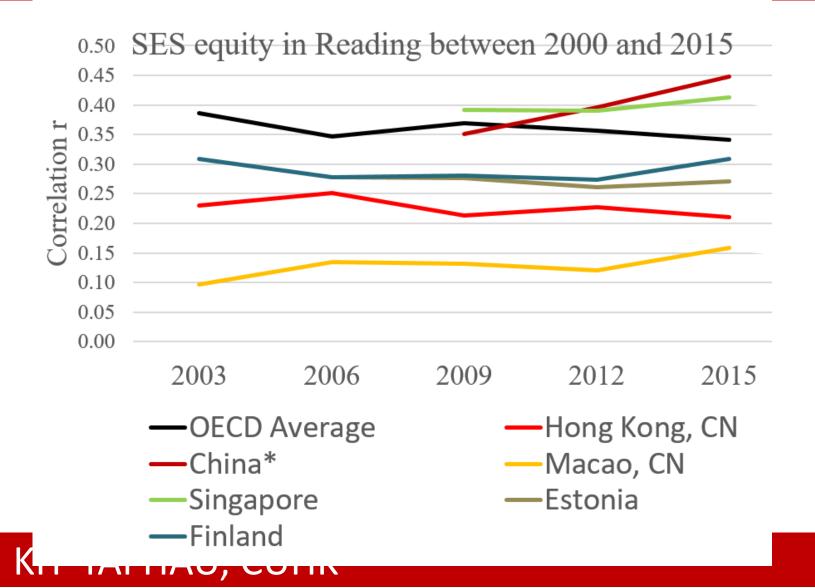


### Reading

- HK: F > M by 30
- Similar to Macao/Singapore
- Finland F>M by 50-60
   Maths/Science
- HK: M=F (or F>M) in recent years
- despiteMacao/Singapore M > F
- HK boys NOT focused/hard working

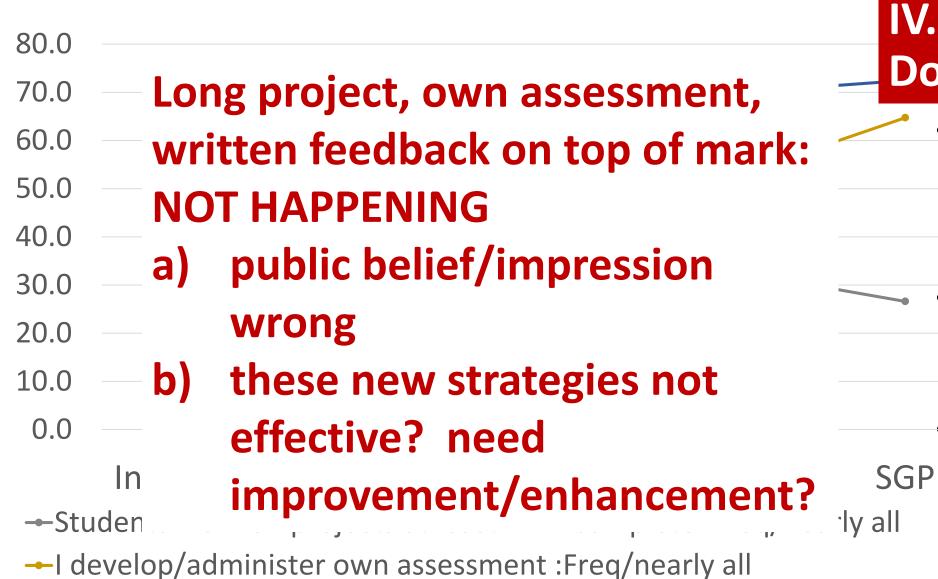


### III. Data Shows: HK good in SES Equity across years



- very stable across years,
- Macao best (.10-.16), HK second (.21-.25)
- Estonia (.25-.28)
- Finland (.27-.31)
- Singapore (.36-.41)
- BSJG (.35-.41)

15



# IV. Future: Project Doubtful

- Not work on long project (EST FIN, JPN, KOR)(except SHA, SGP)
- NOT administer own assessment (JPN, KOR, SHA, EST)
- NOT provide written feedback on top of mark (FIN, JPN, EST, KOR)(SHA, SGP provided fdbk)
- →I provide written feedback on S work add'n to <mark> :Freq/nearly all

# IV. Future: Project Learning -- Perhaps we should be familiar with Literature on....



EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST, 41(2), 75–86 Copyright © 2006, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.

Why Minimal Guidance During Instruction Does Not Work:

An Analysis of the Failure of

Constructivist, Discovery, Problem-Based, Experiential, and

Inquiry-Based Teaching

Paul A. Kirschner

Educational Technology Expertise Center Open University of the Netherlands Research Centre Learning in Interaction Utrecht University, The Netherlands

KIT-TAI HAU, CI

John Sweller

### You might have interest to read....



Journal of Educational Psychology 2011, Vol. 103, No. 1, 1-18

Journal of Educational Psychology 2011, Vol. 103, No. 1, 1–18 © 2010 American Psychological Association 0022-0663/10/\$12.00 DOI: 10.1037/a0021017

Does Discovery-Based Instruction Enhance Learning?

Louis Alfieri, Patricia J. Brooks, and Naomi J. Aldrich City University of New York Harriet R. Tenenbaum Kingston University

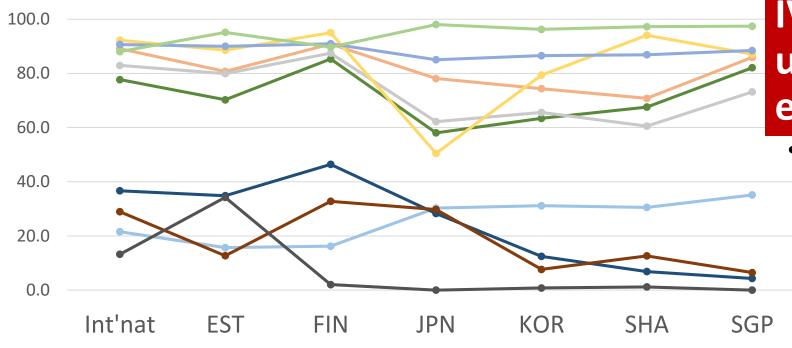
# The findings suggest that unassisted discovery does

not benefit learners, whereas feedback, worked examples, scaffolding, and elicited explanations do.

discovery under most conditions (d = -3.38, 95% CI [-.44, -.31]). In contrast, analyses of 360 comparisons revealed that outcomes were vorable for enhanced discovery when compared with other forms of instruction (d = 0.30, 95% CI [.23, .36]). The findings suggest that unassisted discovery does not benefit learners, whereas feedback, worked examples, scaffolding, and elicited explanations do.

Keywords: discovery learning, explicit instruction, scaffolding

Supplemental materials: http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0021017.supp



- → If decide again, would still choose to a teacher :Agree/S agree
- —would like change to another school if possible :Agree/S agree

## Students high performance;

Teachers hate/not satisfied.

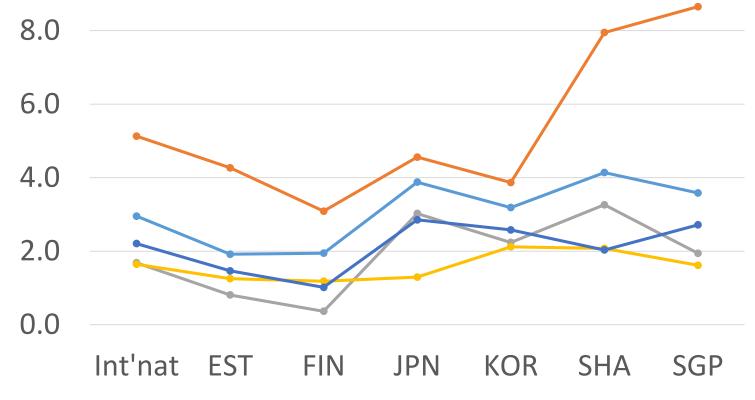
### Implication: Who should take course?

- Insumcient internet :some extent/A lot
- → students Cheating Weekly/ Daily

# IV. Future: Teachers very unhappy in high ach economies

- Don't want to be teacher,
   want to change sch, don't
   enjoy work this sch, don't
   recommend my sch gd place
   to work, don't satisfied with
   performance, not satisfied
   with work, (EST, JPN, KOR,
   SHA, SGP)(FIN int'n mean)
- But P: T common beliiefs about schooling (FIN int'n mean); no shortage of IT, internet; no cheating (other than EST)

### KIT-TAI HAU, CUHK



- Team work and dialogue with colleagues
- Marking/correcting of student work
- Participation in school management
- Commut'n co-op'n parents
- **—**others

# IV. Future: marking -- low return

- JPN, SHA, SGP spent time on team work (but EST, FIN low)
- SHA, SGP spent time mark/correct student work, but FIN, KOR low
- JPN, KOR, SHA spent time on sch management, but EST, FIN seldom
- KOR, SHA work with parents, but EST, FIN, JPN v low
- EST, FIN little other tasks, JPN, KOR, SGP a lot

# IV. Future: Marking, perhaps we should be familiar with literature on other strategies to replace marking





如何(死)個別評改專題報告

侯傑泰教授 香港中文大學教育心理學系主任

1999年7月

TOC通訊 newsletter (volume 5 香港·香港教育署

利用專題報告等作為學習或評核學生能力的方法,在香港或世界各地漸受重視及流行,但對頗多教師來說,如何評改這些報告以協助學生學習,確是一個難題。

本文主要是介紹這考核改革的潮流,並引用Goodrich(1998)所建議的方法,描述如何以最少的批改,或甚至不作極為費時的個別評閱,但更能促進學習,也真正發揮以專題報告等學習的優點。我們希望指出很多時候學生主動個別學習的機會及時間,比被動聽教師講授更能促進學習;個別評改可能力,本文提出一套更省儉,且能真正發揮專題報告教學果效的方

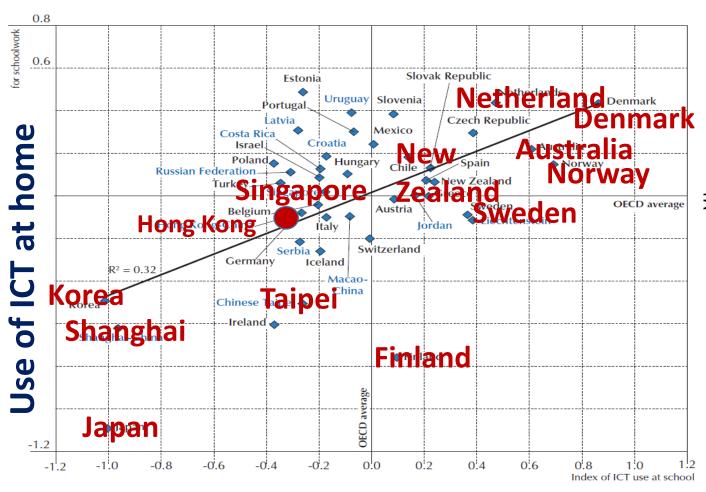
### 20 years ago I wrote:

表現性、真確/另類 (performance, authentic/alternative) 評估

### IV. Future: Cautious use of IT in Education



#### Relationship between use of ICT outside of school for schoolwork and use of ICT at school

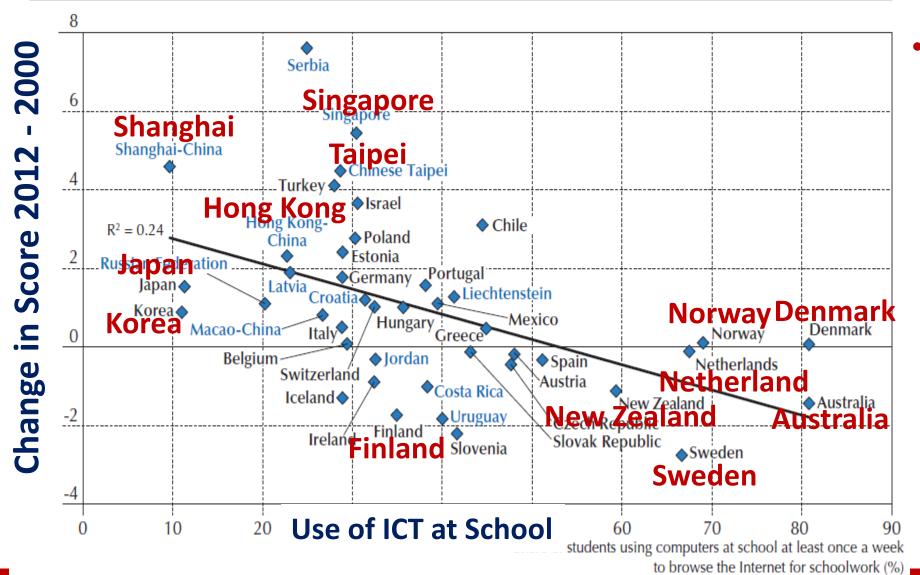


- More use in School ---
  - More use at Home

5.com>







 More Use of Computer → Academic Results Dropped more from 2000-2012



### IV. Future: Reexamine West/Asian Motivation Theories

#### Western:

- indirection to the contraction of the contraction
- . mo Consequences:
- Tas
   Students centre of the world
  - Egoistic
- but aim "Over"-confidence (praised too much)
- Ene
   Learn Jargons/ but less deep learning

cacy, self-

ooling imposed

- teachers make learning meaningful/relevance, choices, interest, expectancies
- minimize competition (mastery goal) to minimize negative ability implication



### IV. Future: Reexamine West/Asian Motivation Theories

#### Chinese Scenario

- Interdepen
- Undermine acceptable
- Schools no difference
- Li (2002): "I
- Failure: effc striving, per

**Consequences:** 

- Collectivistic Students
- Work hard despite failure
- Humble
- Eager to learn
- Competition not a problem

learning

dividual

tinuous

 Self-determination less important, prefer to be told by authority (seen as care/ nurture) rather than control



### IV. Future: Reexamine West/Asian Motivation Theories



### 芬兰 "国际失

蓝橡树 • 2018-12-

教育的国度。

# 千金難買少年窮

We have too many "rich" students 来越迷恋成功。 tell us what to do



### V. Professionalism: W. Edwards Deming said:

Without Data, You're Just anther Person with an opinion – W. Edwards Deming

