mLang — 讓香港少數族裔學生參與 共同開發中文學習內容的工具

mLang - a tool for Hong Kong ethnic minority students to participate in the development of Chinese learning content

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mLang HKU



動中文 mLang HKU



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Centre for Advancement of Chinese Language Education and Research (CACLER) Faculty of Education, The University of Hong Kong

Sponsored by 贊助研究經費







香港大學教育學院中文教育研究中心

Centre for Advancement of Chinese Language Education and Research (CACLER) Faculty of Education, The University of Hong Kong

- 致力研究愉快而有效地學習中文的教學法,促進中文學習 aims to develop pleasurable & effective Chinese pedagogies & their uses across the curriculum
- 2006年起,開始支援香港少數族裔學生的中文第二語言 教與學
 Since 2006, it also supports the teaching & learning of Chinese as a Second Language (CSL) to ethnic minority (EM) students in Hong Kong

2014/2015年少數族裔和全港學生人數

EM & HK student population (2014/2015)

	全港學生人數 HK population	少數族裔學生人數 No. of EM students	少數族裔學生 所佔的百分比 % of EM students
幼稚園 Kindergarten	176,397	11,933	6.8%
小學 Primary	280,992	8,697	3.1%
中學 Secondary	350,378	8,224	2.3%
總數 Total	807,767	28,854	3.6%

資料來源:《審核2015-16年開支預算》,答覆編號EDB129。

(中小學指官立、津貼、按位津貼、直資學校。)

Source: Audit of Expenditure 2015-16, Doc. No. EDB219

(Primary & secondary schools included Government, Aided, Caput & Direct Subsidy schools)

少數族裔學童的升學機會明顯較少

Smaller chance of advanced education...

年 齢 Age	南亞裔/少數族裔數字 Southeast Asian/ EM population	華人/全港學生 Chinese/HK Average
13-19歲輟學率 Dropout rates: Aged 13-19 years	南亞裔學生: 13.1%	華人: 6.4%
15歲或以上,修讀全 日制專上教育課程 Aged 15 years or above, attending full-time tertiary education courses	少數族裔學生: 1.3%	全港學生: 12.5%

資料來源:2011年人口普查,統計處

Source: Hong Kong 2011 Population Census

Source: Oxfam HK

5

(林偉業、張慧明、許守仁,2013;

祁永華、岑紹基、叢鐵華,2012; 謝錫金, 祁永華、岑紹基, 2014;

EM students' difficulties in learning CSL 關之英, 2012; Loh & Tse, 2012)

1. 不同性質的語言系統

Different language systems

字多筆劃多、難以牢記、遺忘率高 Can't remember large number of characters & words; **poor retention**



- 無直接顯示語音 Non-phonetic cues
- 家庭不懂中文 Parents don't know Chinese
- 要同時學習母語、英文和中文 Need to learn heritage languages, Chinese & English at the same time

少數族裔學生學習中文的困難 EM students' difficulties in learning CSL

(林偉業、張慧明、許守仁,2013; 祁永華、岑紹基、叢鐵華,2012;

祁永華、岑紹基、叢鐵華,2012; 謝錫金,祁永華、岑紹基,2014;

關之英,2012; Loh & Tse, 2012)

2. 缺乏有效支援 Lack of adequate support

- 教師缺乏訓練和經驗,缺乏本地中文第二語言課程
 Untrained & inexperienced teachers; no CSL curriculum
- 學生依賴中文課堂學習中文
 Chinese lesson is the only way for students to learn Chinese Language
- 學習困難<-->學習動機低落
 CSL learning is difficult < -- > low learning motivation

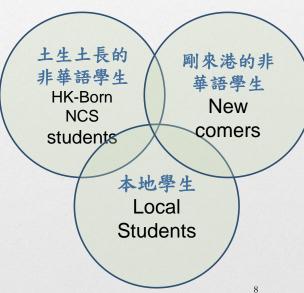


EM students' difficulties in learning CSL

(林偉業、張慧明、許守仁,2013; 祁永華、岑紹基、叢鐵華,2012; 謝錫金,祁永華、岑紹基,2014; 關之英,2012; Loh & Tse, 2012)

3. 學習差異大 Great learner diversity

- 學生在港的年期不同
 Time of living in Hong Kong
- 缺課問題problems of absenteeism
- 分班安排 grouping arrangement



EM students' difficulties in learning CSL

(林偉業、張慧明、許守仁,2013; 祁永華、岑紹基、叢鐵華,2012; 謝錫金,祁永華、岑紹基,2014; 關之英,2012; Loh & Tse,2012)

4. 缺乏學習動機 Low learning motivation

- 文化差異 Cultural differences
- 家庭背景 Family background
- 日常生活中使用中文的頻率 Frequency of using Chinese in daily life
- 與主流學生接觸的機會 chances of communicating with local students 日常生活不 艱深難學

影響學生學習中文的動機 No Need

affect student's motivation to learn Chinese

9

Too hard

EM students' difficulties in learning CSL

(林偉業、張慧明、許守仁,2013; 祁永華、岑紹基、叢鐵華,2012; 謝錫金,祁永華、岑紹基,2014; 關之英,2012; Loh & Tse,2012)

5. 缺乏合適的學習材料 Lack of suitable learning materials

- 坊間的教材大多不合適 Most of the textbooks are inappropriate:
 - 教材深淺程度不配合非華語學生的學習特點 The depth of teaching materials doesn't match EM students' learning features
 - 少有針對學習差異而進行調整的教材
 Few adjusted teaching materials catering the learning differences
 - 未能連繫生活語境 Failed to link with their life context
 - 未能連繫非華語學生的生活、文化背景
 Failed to link with EM students living and cultural background



- 設計/調適校本教材 Designing or adjusting the school-based materials
 - 仍然要面對學生學習動機的問題 problems of low learning motivation
 - 教師的工作量大增 Increasing teachers' workload



中文二語學生的學習需要 Learning Needs of the CSL Students

要求有系統的教材,但未必貼近學生生活和心智,學習進展會較緩慢



Students need systematic curriculum & materials; yet the content may not related to their life experiences & mental age; learning progress may be hampered

• mLang 主要是提升學生中文詞彙的接觸和積累 mLang primarily aims to provide purposeful exposure to Chinese words for vocabulary accumulation



受資訊科技教育和第二語言習得理念啟發 Inspired by major concepts in ICT education & SLA

無縫學習 Seamless Learning

(Chan et al., 2006)

- 打破課堂和世界的分隔,把生活經驗帶進課堂作深度學習
 Bridge the gap between classroom & real world; bring life scenarios into the classroom for learning
- 打破學習和應用的分隔
 Bridge the gap between learning & applying

協作學習 Collaborative Learning

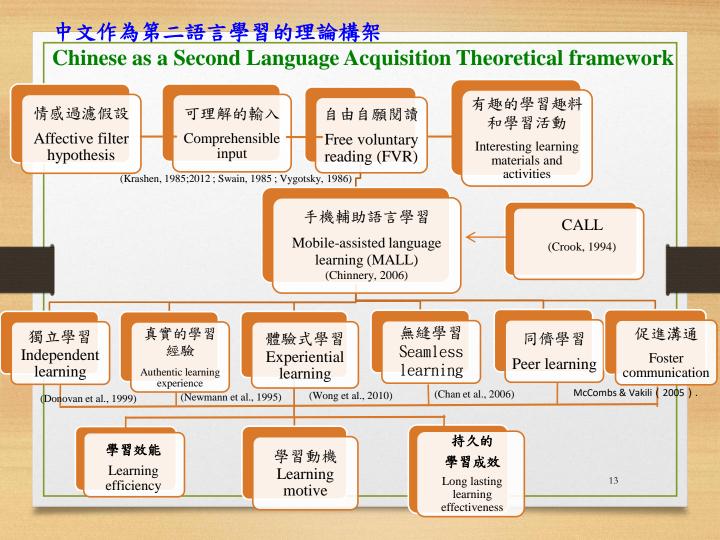
(McCombs & Vakili, 2005)

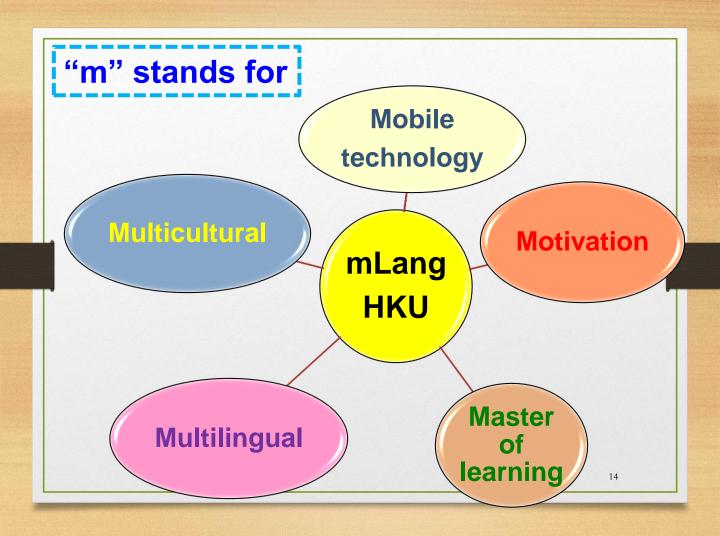
- 共同建構知識和知識產物 Collaborative knowledge building
- 環繞共同的事物交流彼此看法
 Dialogic learning around shared objects or their construction

第二語言習得理論 Second Language Acquisition Theory

(Krashen, 1985; 2012)

- 可理解的輸入
 Comprehensible input
- 情感過濾假說
 Affective Filter Hypothesis
- 自由和自願的閱讀 Free voluntary reading
- 第二語言學習者動機、 學習者身份建構、
 多語文綜合素養
 L2 learners' motivation, their identity & plurilingualism





幫助非華語學生學習中文的教材和教學設計——「動中文」智能詞彙卡

Teaching Materials & Designs to Support NCS Students
Learning CSL – mLang e-Flashcards

• 香港大學教育學院中文教育研究中心主辦,

優質教育基金贊助

Organized by CACLER HKU; Sponsored by QEF HKSAR

• 參與計劃的學校: 3所

No. of pilot schools: 3



香港大學教育學院 中文教育研究中~

Centre for Advancement of Chinese Language Education and Research (CACLER)
Faculty of Education, The University of Hong Kong

• 進行時間: 2015年6月至2017年5月

Project period: June 2015 to May 2017



「中學非華語學生的中文教與學支援計劃 (2016-18)」 Supporting the Learning and Teaching of Chinese Language for NCS students in Secondary School

香港大學教育學院中文教育研究中心主辦, 語文教育及研究常務委員會贊助 Organized by CACLER HKU; Sponsored by SCOLAR



- 計劃內其中一項支援及研究教學法
 One of the research pedagogies in the project
- 使用mLang的學校數目 No. of schools using mLang HKU:

種子學校 Seed school: 5 網絡學校 Network School: 4

• 進行時間: **2016年6月至2018年6月** Project period: June 2016 to June 2018



Centre for Advancement of Chinese Language Education and Research (CACLER) Faculty of Education, The University of Hong Kong

年份 Year	學校名稱 School Names		
自 2015	香港管理學會李國寶中學 HK Management Association David Li Kwok Po College 用於:中文、法文、資訊科技科 Teaching CSL, French and IT		
	佛教筏可紀念中學 Buddhist Fat Ho Memorial College		
	地利亞修女紀念學校 (百老滙) Delia Memorial School (Broadway)		
自 2016	德愛中學 Tak Oi Secondary School		
	嗇色園主辦可譽中學暨可譽小學Ho Yu Secondary College & Primary School(Sponsored by Sik Sik Yuen)		

年份 Year	學校名稱 School Nar	nes
自2016	港青基信書院 YMCA of Hong Kong Christian College	The Author was concerned to the Author of th
	明愛胡振中中學 Caritas Wu Cheng Chun Secondary School	
	伯裘書院 Pak Kau College	
	佛教黃鳳翎中學 Buddhist Wong Fung Ling Secondary School	Berrier des front hand the state of the sta
新增	何東中學 Ho Tung Secondary School	
	迦密中學 Carmel Secondary School	

年份 Year	學校名稱 School Na	ames	
新增	樂道中學 Lock Tao Secondary School Hong Kong		
	裘錦秋中學 Ju Ching Chu Secondary School		AND IN COLUMN
	中華基督教青年會中學 Chinese YMCA Secondary School		The second secon
	啟思中學 Creative Secondary School	CALATIVE BOOKER	, MA
	靈糧堂怡文中學 Ling Liang Church E Wun Secondary School		

年份 Year	學校名稱 School Names	P. Tarana
新增	李陞大坑小學 Li Sing Tai Hang School	
	仁濟醫院陳耀星小學 Yan Chai Hospital Chan Iu Seng Primary School	- A
	林村公立學校黃福鑾紀念學校 Lam Tsuen Public Wong Fook Luen Memorial School	
	中華基督教會望覺堂啟愛學校 C.C.C. Mongkok Church Kai Oi School	

最新數字:

16 間中學 及 4 間小學 約 2000 名師生使用

Up to now:

16 Secondary Schools & 4
Primary Schools
About 2,000 users

研究目標 Research Objectives

- 1.提高少數族裔學生學習中文的動機 Enhance NCS students' motivation in learning Chinese
- 2.增加他們學習及運用中文詞彙的機會 Provide more opportunities for vocabulary learning & practice
- 3.增強學習效能,鞏固中文詞彙形音義的聯繫和記憶 Strengthen the linkage between meaning, shape & pronunciations
- 4.提高自學能力 Strengthen their independent learning ability
- 5.促進同儕學習,提升中文能力 Promote peer collaborative learning

動中文的功能

Basic functions of mLang HKU

- 可從Play Store及Apple Store下載 Free download from Play Store or Apple Store
- 由非華語中學生自製詞彙卡
 Students create their own e-flashcards
- 充分運用拍照、錄音和文字輸入功能 Make use of photo taking, audio recording, text input functions of digital devices
- 結合: 義、形、音 Each e-flashcard carries meaning, shape & pronunciations
- 學習:中文、英文、學生的母語/其他語言
 Good for learning Chinese, English or mother tongue or other languages





動中文的功能

Functions of mLang HKU

理念考慮要全面深入; 設計要簡單易明

留空和靈活性給使用者

Thorough theoretical & practical consideration; simple design & user friendly

Minimalist design that offers users maximum space of learning & flexibility



動中文的功能

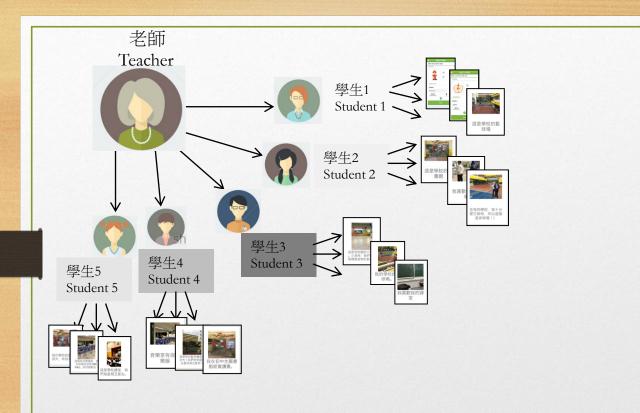
Basic functions of mLang

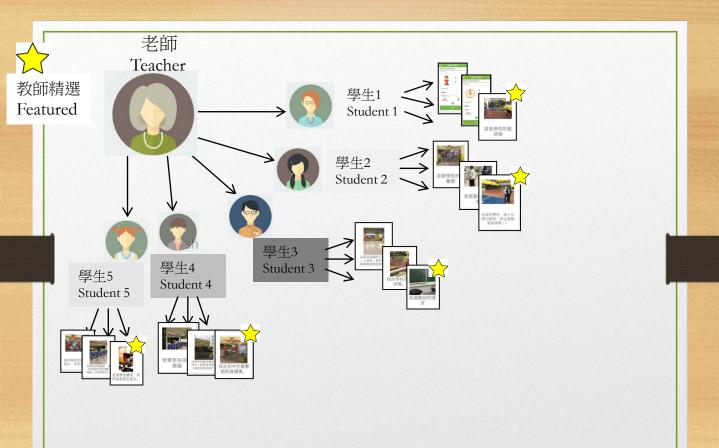
- 內容由學生提供,可作跨文化交流和學習
 Students create their own content, easy for cross cultural sharing
- 幻燈片供學生表達更豐富的內容
 Students can create rich and more complex content by slide show
- 老師給予書面和口頭回饋
 Students get written & oral feedback from teacher for modifications
- 同學互相分享
 Share cards with other classmates
- 可用於課堂進行討論、協作和互動學習
 Use the cards for discussion, collaborative & interactive learning activities
- 作為跟進教學的參考
 Reference for subsequent teaching plan

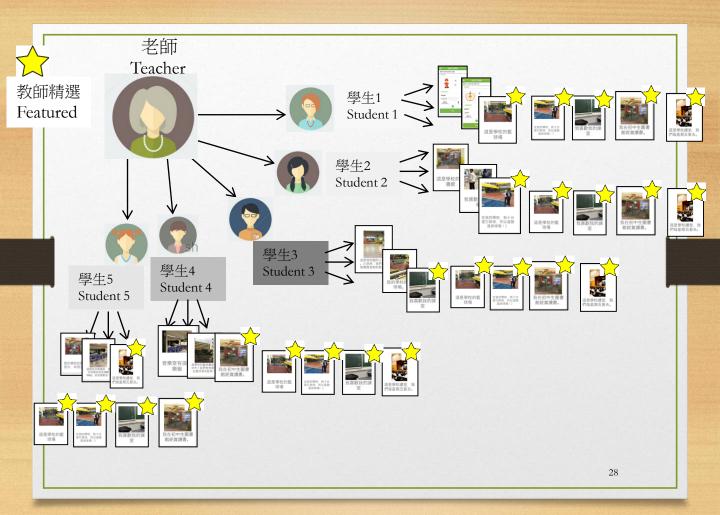
動中文的教學特色

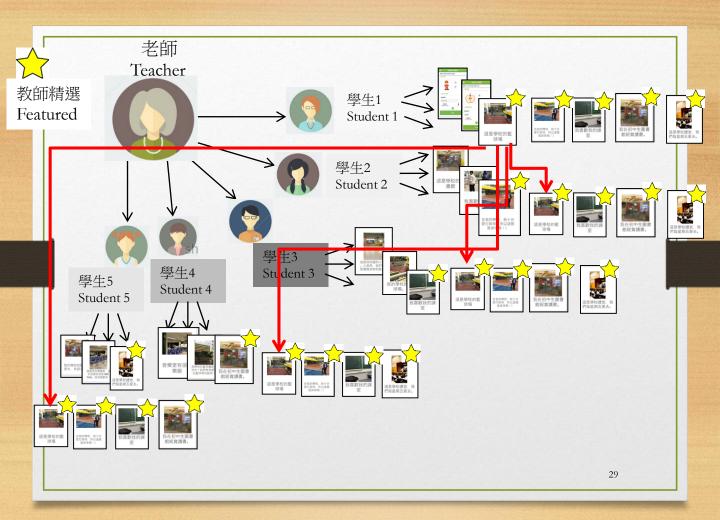
Pedagogical features of mLang HKU

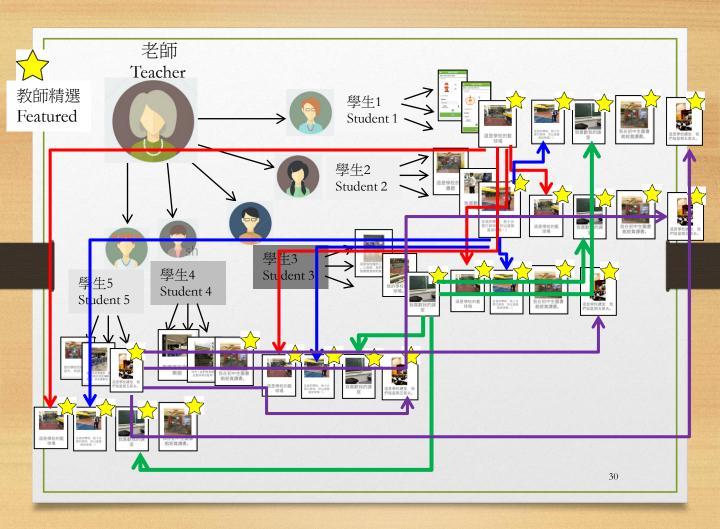
- 內容由學生創作,製作屬於他們的詞彙卡 Students-centered; create their own learning materials
- 建構心理詞彙網絡
 Accumulate mental lexicon & build up semantic network
- 結合真實的生活經驗,拓展學習內容
 Related to authentic life experiences & expand learning content
- 正向處理學生差異
 Cater for learner diversity & interests in a positive way
- 發展自學和解難能力
 Develop problem-solving & independent learning ability
- 提高學生的成就感
 Enhance students' sense of achievement











mLang Projects

老師根據教學需要,設計不同的學習主題 Teachers can design different projects based on teaching objectives



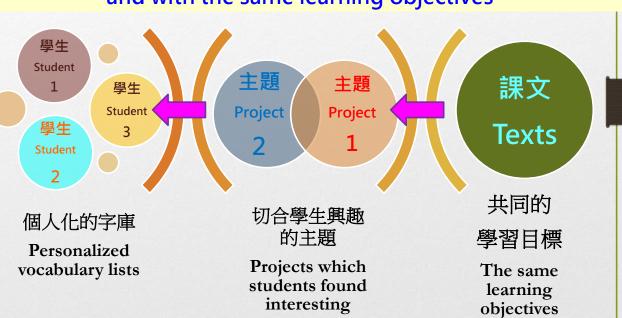
從真正的語言環境中搜集學習材料,為學生製造擁有感和成功感!

Students learn from the real language environment, and create sense of achievement and ownership for them

31

既緊扣課程,有共同的學習目標下,為學生開放 學習的空間,共同建構知識庫

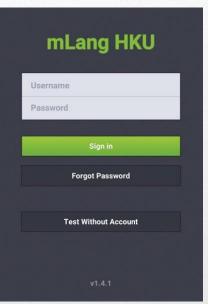
Open up the space of learning for the students, build up the pool of knowledge together, which is closely related to the curriculum, and with the same learning objectives





動中文 mLang HKU





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如 貴校或閣下對mLang HKU感興趣,歡迎電郵至 *mchinesehku@gmail.com* 查詢 For those interested in mLang HKU, please email us at *mchinesehku@gmail.com*

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