編輯的話

國立臺中教育大學教育學系發行《教育理論與實踐學刊》,謝謝多年來編輯委員的付出與投稿者的貢獻,讓本學刊得以持續為我國教育學術領域奉獻心力。本期由投稿的文章中,經過嚴格的雙審制、編輯會議之討論以及作者反覆細心修訂,並在責任編輯的謹慎檢核後,決議刊登三篇文章。內容涵蓋兩篇大學教師之教學實踐研究與一篇實驗教育體制與運作之探討,希冀對教育理論與實踐的發展有所助益。

第一篇為黃振豊教授用英文撰寫的〈多元教學策略對大學生英文學習態度影響之行動研究〉,該研究針對不同英文程度的大學生透過多元的教學策略,進而探究其對於學生英文學習態度之影響情形。其中主要發現:正向的英文學習態度對語言習得上扮演重要角色、彈性使用教學策略可增進學生正向英文學習態度、英文能力分組教學可提升教學效能,其中桌遊與電影是對於大學生學習態度產生最大影響之教學策略,這有助於大學教授參考如何提升學生之正向學習態度。

第二篇為陳信宏助理教授的〈串接理論─實務─社會實踐課程設計的綜效分析〉,該論文為提升學生學用合一與社會責任知覺採行動研究法,運用「問題導向學習」教學法,在領導課程中設計為整學期需共同解決的「問題」,並加入企業參與,共同帶領學生進入社會場域,共同提出解決方案。作者透過多元資料的蒐集,獲致重要的研究成果與發現。該篇論文對於當前需要進行教學創新與實踐研究的跨領域學者而言,是值得參考的做法

第三篇則為葉明政博士撰寫之〈地方層級學校型態實驗教育審議會組織與運作初探:以公立實驗教育學校計畫審議為焦點〉,該研究旨在瞭解當前學校型態實驗教育審議會的組織概況與運作過程,以揭開從法規層次到實質審議行動之間的多元動態過程。研究發現個案縣市如何因應壓力妥善推動實驗教育、透過鼓勵與重視校長領導與學校團隊之經營、並建議審議會能健全評鑑機制。該篇論文對於當前地方政府與學校層級育推動實驗教育之實踐,能提出諸多重要之啟示。

本期得以順利出刊,首先感謝敬業的諸位匿名審稿者提供專業的意見,其次 要感謝諸位編輯委員、兩位執行編輯不辭辛勞的協助與參與會議,以及感謝本期 作者們針對審查委員之專業建議細心修改,且感恩編輯助理辛勤的連絡與支援。 期望諸位教育先進繼續給予本刊指教,與鼓勵更多有志者投稿本刊,讓本刊得以 持續為教育領域之發展提供微薄貢獻之力。

教育理論與實踐學刊總編輯 陳延興 謹誌 2021年6月

目 錄

• 3	多元教	(學)	策略当	對大	學生	英文	學習	態度	影	響之/	行動研	干究			
													黃振	豊	. 1
• 5	串接珥		, ,	. •			•		-				-h 1)		20
•		••••					••••		• • • •				陳信	宏	.29
						教育	審議	會組	L織兵	與運	作初招	渠: 以	公立實	【驗教	育
-	學校言 			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •									葉 明]政	.63
●復	数稿朔	辛法													

Contents

●The Effects of Multiple Instructional Strategies on College Students' Attitudes toward English Learning: An Action Research HUANG, Chen-Li
● A Synergy Analysis of the Design of the Theory–Practice–Social Implementation Curriculum
CHEN, Forrence HsinHung29
● TAn exploratory study on the organization and operation of the school-based Experimental Education Review Committee at the local government level: Focusing on review the public experimental education school plan YEH, Ming-Cheng
1211, Ting Cheng
• Call for Papers

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多元教學策略對大學生英文學習態度 影響之行動研究

黃振豊

摘要

本研究探討教學策略對學生英文學習態度的影響。研究對象為不同英文程度的大學生,但多數為英文能力有限的學生。研究工具包含學生英文學習態度問卷、學生訪談、研究筆記。本研究主要的發現:所有教學策略都對學生英文學習態度有正向影響;最有影響力的前兩項教學策略是桌遊與電影。然而,個別學生在開放性問題與訪談上則有不同反應。英文能力較好的學生喜歡密集使用英文互動的上課方式;英文能力較差的學生則喜歡英文互動較少的上課方式,如看英文電影。本研究對教育政策擬定者與教育工作者具有四項啟示:正向的英文學習態度對語言習得上扮演重要角色;彈性使用教學策略可增進學生正向英文學習態度;教學是一種含括多種因素的藝術;英文能力分組教學可提升教學效能。

關鍵詞: 英文學習態度、語言習得、教學策略

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The Effects of Multiple Instructional Strategies on College Students' Attitudes toward English Learning: An Action Research

HUANG, Chen-Li

Abstract

This research explores the effects of diverse instructional strategies on students' attitudes toward English learning. The participants are college students with diverse English proficiency levels, but most of them are limited English proficiency learners. The instruments of the present study include students' English learning attitudes questionnare, student interview, and research notes. The major research findings are that diverse instructional strategies all affect students' English learning attitudes positively, and the top two effective instructions are table games and movies. However, the individual participants act differently on the responses of the open ended questionnaire items and interviews. Students with higher English proficiency prefer intensive English interactions in class, while those with lower English proficiency like to enjoy the activities with less English interactions such as watching English movies. The research concludes with four implications for educational policy makers and educators: Equipping positive English learning attitudes play an important role in language acquisition, using instructional strategies flexibly can increase studetns' English learning attitudes positively, teaching is an art and it needs to include several complex factors, and grouping students with similar English proficiency levels will increase instructional efficiency.

Keywords: attitudes toward English learning, language acquisition, instructional strategy

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串接理論—實務—社會實踐課程設計的 綜效分析

陳信宏

摘要

過去在領導相關的課程中缺乏整合應用的課程設計,致使學生無法學習程序性知能,且所學與產業及社會需求脫節。因此本課程為提升學生學用合一與社會責任知覺,採「問題導向學習」教學法,在領導課程中設計為整學期需共同解決的「問題」,並加入企業參與,共同帶領學生進入社會場域,共同提出解決方案。採行動研究法,搭配課程助教與企業代表,共同帶領17位修課學生,針對鄰近高齡化社區,共同企劃銀髮長者戶外健走活動。透過小組分組、團隊建立、企業及場域需求調查、活動籌畫與設計、以及行銷宣傳與活動實施,學生實際操作並經歷領導課程蘊含的要義。過程中透過多元資料的蒐集,包含學生課程回饋、學生訪談與觀察、助教訪談與會議紀錄、以及教師教學手札等,搭配問卷調查與教學評鑑成果,發現達到「學以致用」、「產學合一」、「社會實踐」以及「培植軟實力」等目標。

關鍵詞:學用合一、社會實踐、問題導向學習

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A Synergy Analysis of the Design of the Theory– Practice–Social Implementation Curriculum

CHEN, Forrence HsinHung

Abstract

Past leadership courses have not integrated application in their curriculum design, which prevented students from learning procedural expertise. Students were often out of touch with industry and social demands. Thus, to enhance students' integration of learning and application as well as their awareness of social responsibility, this course adopts the "problem-based learning" method and is designed to present "problems" to be solved collectively as a team throughout the semester. Businesses are invited to participate and lead students into social environments to propose solutions collaboratively. The study applies the action research, connecting teaching assistants with business representatives in leading 17 students of the course to plan outdoor walking activities for the elderly in neighboring aging communities. Through group work, team building, business and industry demand surveys, event planning and design, marketing, and event execution, students can run the programs themselves and experience the essential meaning of the leadership course. In the process, a diversified range of data is collected, including student feedback on the course, student interviews and observations, teaching assistant interviews and meeting minutes, and teachers' notes. Together with the outcomes of questionnaire surveys and teaching evaluations, results indicate that the course successfully achieves the goals of "application of acquired knowledge," "industry-academia collaboration," "implementation in society," and "cultivating soft power."

Keywords: application of acquired knowledge, implementation in society, problembased learning

以公立實驗教育學校計畫審議為焦點

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地方層級學校型態實驗教育審議會組織與運作 初探:以公立實驗教育學校計畫審議 為焦點

葉明政

摘要

依據「學校型態實驗教育實施條例」第 5 條之規定,地方政府應成立學校型態實驗教育審議會,負責學校型態實驗教育之審議、監督及政策與資源協調等相關事項。本研究旨在瞭解當前學校型態實驗教育審議會的組織概況與運作過程,以揭開從法規層次到實質審議行動之間的多元動態過程。為達此目的,本文先分析學校型態實驗教育審議會相關法規之設計內涵,次以「文達市」學校型態實驗教育審議會為研究個案,透過訪談與文件分析,逐一分析其所處的背景脈絡、相關參與者投入狀況與審議會運作過程,並對審議成果進行整體評估,以呈現學校型態實驗教育審議會當前運作現況。研究發現:一、文達市以漸進不急躁的方式處理推動實驗教育不壓力,且充分運用審議會成員資源協助推動實驗教育。二、文達市審議會對實驗教育採取鼓勵態度,並重視校長領導能力與學校團隊的永續經營。三、部分成員希望審議會能增加引導陪伴及健全評鑑機制。最後,根據研究所得提出對學校型態實驗教育之啟示。

關鍵詞:學校型態實驗教育、學校型態實驗教育審議會、試探性研究

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An exploratory study on the organization and operation of the school-based Experimental Education Review Committee at the local government level: Focusing on review the public experimental education school plan

YEH, Ming-Cheng

Abstract

According to the article 5 of "Enforcement Act for School-based Experimental Education", the local government should establish the school-based Experimental Education Review Committee (SEERC), which to review, supervision, coordination of policy and resources, and other relevant matters of school-based experimental education. The main purpose of this study is to inquiry the organization and operation of the SEERC at the local government level. The laws and policy contents of the SEERC were analyzed first. Secondly, this study selects the SEERC in "Wenda City" (anonymous) as the case, using interviews and document analysis to realize the current operation of SEERC. The conclusions of this study are listed as follows: (a) Wenda City adopted a gradual manner to handle the pressure of promoting experimental education, and used the SEERC members' resources within promoting experimental education. (b) The SEERC kept an encouraging attitude to experimental education, and attached great importance to the principal's leadership and the sustainable team development. (c) Some members hope that the SEERC can increase guidance and companionship and improve the evaluation mechanism. Finally, further suggestions were offered basing on the research findings. Hopefully, this study will provide valuable reference for school-based experimental education.

Keywords: school-based experimental education, school-based experimental education review committee (SEERC), exploratory study