HONG KONG SCIENCE TEACHERS' JOURNAL

Journal of the



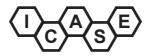
Hong Kong Association for Science and Mathematics Education 香港數理教育學會

The Association is a founder member of:

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR SCIENCE EDUCATION (ICASE)

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE PROFESSEUJRS DE SCIENCES (FIAPS)

FEDERACION INTERNACIONAL DE ASOCIACIONES DE PROFESORES DE CIENCIAS (FIAPC)



HKASME Council 2022-2023

President Professor Paul CHU

Hon. Auditor Mr. Alex WU

Mr. Lester HUANG Hon. Legal Advisor

Chairman Mr. LI Chi Man, Jimmy

Vice-chairman Mr. MOK Ming Wai, Michael

Mr. LEE Wai Hon Hon. Secretary

Hon. Treasurer Ms. Pauline IP

Mr. MUI Chi Man **Hon. Internal Affairs Secretary**

Hon, Journal Editor Dr. AU Siu Chung, Jeff

Chairlady of Primary Science

Committee

Ms. Pauline IP

Chairman of Secondary Mathematics Mr. HO Wai Lung

Committee

Chairman of Physics Committee Mr. NG Hon Hing, Harry

Chairman of Chemistry Committee Mr. YEUNG Wai Leung, Ricky

Chairmna of Biology Committee Mr. LUI Long Yin, Jensen

Chairman of Technology Committee Mr. LEUNG Chun Kit, Sam

Council Members Dr. LUI Bob

Mr. NG Bing, Ben

Mr. WONG Wai Kwun, Terry

Immediate Past Chairman Mr. LAU Kwok Leung, Gyver

Office Staff Secretary: Ms. CHU Bik Ha

Accounting Officer: Ms. Yvonne TSE

香港數理教育學會理事會 2022-2023

會長 朱經武教授

義務法律顧問 黄嘉純律師

主席 李志文先生

副主席 莫明偉先生

秘書長 李偉瀚先生

內務秘書長梅志文先生

編輯 區紹聰博士

小學科學組主席 葉寶蓮女士

中學數學組主席 何偉龍先生

化學組主席 楊偉樑先生

生物組主席 呂朗言先生

科技組主席 梁俊傑先生

理事會成員 呂思奇博士

吳賓先生

黄偉冠先生

上屆主席劉國良先生

會所職員 秘書:朱碧霞女士

會計:謝茵儀女士

Contributions to the Journal

Articles for the Hong Kong Science Teachers' Journal are welcomed from anyone interested in Science and Mathematics Education. Practising teachers are particularly encouraged to contribute. Articles may be submitted to the Editor at the address/email address given below in either English or Chinese. The next issue (Volume 39, September 2023) will be published in September 2023.

In particular references should be made using the name-date convention. Abstracts of articles are not required, but it will be usual for articles to begin with an introductory paragraph.

Authors should make clear the namestyle and institution which they wish to head the article. Long articles, or articles with many illustrations, must be **submitted on or before 30 June, 2023**, though short notes, book reviews may be considered later than this.

The views expressed in articles within this journal are authors' own and do not necessarily represent any official view either of the Association or any other public body.

Copyright of each article is co-owned by the author and the HKASME. The HKASME is willing, unless otherwise stated, to permit other similar educational, scientific associations to reproduce articles from this journal (for non-profit making purposes) without prior notification, by giving the usual acknowledgements. This does not apply to articles reproduced from other magazines.

會刊徵稿

《香港數理教育學會會刊》(下稱本刊)歡迎對數理教育有興趣的人士 — 特別鼓勵現職教師來稿。稿件可以中、英文字發表,來稿請寄本會的地址/電郵地址(後附),轉交本刊編輯。下一期的會刊(第39期,2023年9月號)將於2023年9月出版。

文章後的參考資料請按「人名 — 日期」的習慣附註。論文不一定有摘要,但 文章的開始宜有一段簡介。

作者須清楚表示他希望在文章前所用的作者名字、職銜及院校名稱,長論文請於2023年6月30日或之前遞交稿件,以便進行編輯及審閱的工作。但較短的文章如書籍評介、教學筆記等,可以稍遲一點遞交。

本刊內的文章只代表作者的個人觀 點,並不代表本會或其所屬團體的意見。

本會與文章的作者,共同擁有該文章的版權。本刊內的文章,除有特別聲明外,容許各教育、科學等團體複製作非牟利用途而毋須事前知會,惟須註明及鳴謝。但這條款並不適用於來自其他刊物的文章。

All correspondence should be addressed to 來稿請寄下列地址:

The Hon. Journal Editor, HKASME Room 114, 1/F, Po On Court,

1-15 Po On Road, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon. 香港數理教育學會會址:

九龍深水埗保安道寶安閣一樓114室 網址Website: http://www.hkasme.org

電話 Tel: 2333 0096 / 2333 7602 傳真 Fax: 2333 3355

電郵 Email: enquiry@hkasme.org

Editorial

Dr. AU Siu Chung Journal Editor, HKASME

Following the idea adopted in recent issues, this issue of Hong Kong Science Teachers' Journal consists of two main parts: 'Articles' and 'Newsletter'. We hope that our Journal can be academic, as well as informative about the HKASME.

There are 6 academic articles in the 'Articles' part. 5 of them were written in Chinese, while 1 of them was written in English.

The author of *the 1st article "資訊革命 - 工業革命3.0"* commented on the development and progressive changes leading to the industrial revolution 3.0. With the invention of computer, we had to deal with the concept of reality and virtuality since they were interconnected.

The authors of *the 2nd article "運用差異化教學照顧學習多樣性:以小學六年級百分率的應用為例"* used a case study in teaching probability to cater the learning diversity. Students were initially given open-ended question and applied their knowledge. Finally, students were invited to create questions for peers.

STEM education is still a hot topic in our education system, teachers are using various methods to achieve a better learning outcome. In this issue, we have 3 articles under this domain.

The authors of *the 3rd article "一個小學四年級的STEM專題研習 :蒸發與乾衣"* started an investigative study with students. Using an simulation experiment, students underwent 4 stages in STEM education: simulation experiments, scientific inquiry, production and reflection.

The author of *the 4th article "微藻STEM養殖"* shared sets of STEM-Teaching activities he designed in order to promote the STEM for students. STEM teachers who like to design these activities are highly recommended to read this article.

The author of *the 5th article "跨學科STEM創科教育的理論與實*踐" practiced innovation and technology education by one-stop experience production process. With an experiential learning approach, students were cultivated to solve problems and adapt to changes.

The authors of *the 6th article "Exploring Productive Failure as a Pedagogical Strategy in STEM Lessons"* discussed how a productive failure could be taught in schools. From rocket cars to circuits, students were promoted to generate and explore multiple representations and solutions methods.

In the 'Newsletter' part, a lot of information of the HKASME can be found. Members can revisit the activities held in the last academic year from the "Chairman's Report" and "Subject Reports". Among the activities held, the AGM Forum discussing STEM education is of course an important event. The article "香港數理教育學會周年會員大會2022" reminds us the highlights of various parts of the event.

The *cover photo of this issue* is a photo captured during the presentation of souvenir to Prof. Wong Kam Fai, from the Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management, CUHK by the Chairman, Mr. LI Chi Man, Jimmy, in the AGM this year. Dr. Wong was our guest to deliver the keynote speech in the AGM about Metaverse and Blockchain. HKASME is very grateful to Dr. Wong for sharing his insights with our members.

編者語

區紹聰博士 香港數理教育學會會刊編輯

今期會刊延續近期的製作方向,分爲「論文」和「會訊」兩個主要部分。這個做法務 求能使會刊具學術性之餘,也讓各會員能夠掌握更多有關本會的資訊。

今期的「論文」部分共刊登6篇文章,其中5篇以中文撰寫,1篇以英文撰寫。

第1篇《信息革命一工業革命3.0》的作者點評了引領工業革命3.0的發展和進步變化。 隨著計算機的發明,我們不得不處理現實和虛擬的概念,因爲它們是相互關聯的。

第2篇《應用差異化學習率:以小學六年級教學百分的應用為例》的作者以案例教學 迎合學習的多樣性。最初給學生開放式問題並應用他們的知識。最後,學生獲邀爲彼此擬 題。

STEM教育仍然是我們教育系統的熱門話題,教師們正在使用各種方法來達到更好的學習效果。在本期中,我們在此領域下有3篇文章。

第3篇《一個小學四年級的STEM專題研習:吸管與乾衣》的作者與學生展開調查研究。通過模擬實驗,學生在 STEM 教育中經歷了 4 個階段:模擬實驗、科學探究、生產和 反思。

第4篇論文《微藻STEM養殖》的作者分享設計及推動STEM活動的教學心得,藉此培養學生學習STEM。喜愛設計教學活動的STEM教師可參考此教案,以提升教學成效。

第5篇《跨學科STEM創科教育的理論與實踐》的作者以一站式體驗生產流程,實踐創新科技教育。通過體驗式學習方法,培養學生解決問題和適應變化。

第6篇文章《Exploring Productive Failure as a Pedagogical Strategy in STEM Lessons》 的作者討論如何在學校教授有意義、具生產力的失敗。從火箭車到電路,學生們獲鼓勵生成和探索多種表示和解決方法。 「會訊」部分刊登了有關本會的多項資訊。在《主席報告》和《科組簡報》中,各會員可以重溫上年度本會的會務及曾舉辦的一些活動和有關的花絮片段。在各項活動中,周年會員大會內有關討論 STEM 教育可算是本會的一項重點活動,《香港數理教育學會周年會員大會2022》可讓各會員重溫周年會員大會當日的盛況。

今期會刊的**封面圖片**正是本會周年會員大會當日本會主席李志文先生頒授紀念品予香港中文大學系統工程與工程管理學系黃錦輝教授。黃教授爲周年會員大會作主講嘉賓,主講講題爲元宇宙和區塊鏈。本會十分感謝黃教授向會員們分享真知灼見。

Contents 目錄

Articles 論文

1.	資訊革命 - 🗆	C業革命 3.0 1	
	庾劍財先生	退休人士	
2.	運用差異化教學照顧學習多樣性16		
	邵曉盈女士	香海正覺蓮社佛教正覺蓮社學校教師	
	張僑平博士	香港教育大學數學與資訊科技學系助理教授	
3.	一個小學四年級的STEM專題研習24		
	麥子彬先生	香港常識科教育學會	
	吳本韓博士	中大教育學院課程與教學學系專業顧問	
4.	微藻STEM養	達殖3 1	
	劉子健先生	香港科學創意學會理事	
		香港數理工程科技學會理事	
5.	跨學科STEM	1 創科教育的理論與實踐45	
	楊偉樑老師	香港數理教育學會化學組主席	
		東華三院甲寅年總理中學 STEM統籌主任	
6.	Exploring Pr	oductive Failure as a Pedagogical Strategy in STEM Lessons49	
	Wong Hing Yi, Carmel Alison Lam Foundation Secondary School		
	Wong Wai Keung, Carmel Alison Lam Foundation Secondary School		
	•	en, Carmel Alison Lam Foundation Secondary School	

Newsletter 會訊

1.	Chairman Report 2021 – 2022
2.	香港數理教育學會周年會員大會2022
3.	Hon. Internal Affairs Secretary's Annual Report for the Year 2021 – 202271 MUI Chi Man, Hon. Internal Affairs Secretary, HKASME
4.	科組簡報2021 - 2022 (Subject Reports 2021 - 2022)

資訊革命 - 工業革命 3.0

庾劍財先生 退休人士

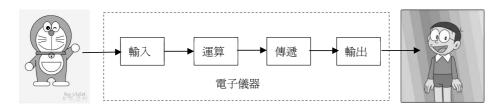
聯繫電郵: steveyuhk@yahoo.com

人類生活在現實環境之中,有兩個物理現象不受我們控制:

- 第一個是**時間**(Time),它獨立地流逝,在每一刹那,人類只可以在3維空間之中移動自己或者是其他物品。故此所謂「現實環境」在物理學上是一個 T+3維時空。
- 第二個是**地心吸力**(gravity),人類要移動任何物體都必須要產生足夠的能量去抵消地 心吸力。

電磁學的發展帶來大量電子器材,繼工業革命 2.0 之後又推動了工業革命 3.0。前兩波工業革命的特色是產生機械化動能,增強人類社會的動力,第三波工業革命的特點是利用電子器械模擬現實生活的活動,營造出一個虛擬環境。虛擬環境是一個 4 維時空,在這裡時間和地心吸力都不構成限制,而且一切活動都以電磁波的速度來進行。

電子儀器的模擬運作過程大概是這樣的:



有人在一端將一些資訊輸入接收儀器,儀器利用數理邏輯進行操作,再以電磁波形式傳送到另外一端,然後有人在輸出端讀取結果。

在工業革命 3.0 之前,如果我們要從香港寄一個郵包去美國,我們必須由香港橫越太平洋運送郵包,途中要「作古典力學上的工」去克服地心吸力的影響,改變郵包的位能,又要「作熱力學上的工」,向大氣散發熱量。不過,叮噹(現在叫多拉 A 夢,這裡借用日本電視劇角色以指出虛擬世界是理想化、簡化、美化的環境)向大雄[i]傳遞信息卻無須理會地心吸力的限制,瞬時作出空間轉移,省時省力。工業革命 3.0 的重點就是人類試圖將日常的活動變成叮噹與大雄的遊戲,做什麼事情都又快又省力。電信工業催生了信息論(information theory),運算工作催生了計算機科學(computer science)和電子產業(尤其是晶片製造業),這些發展又帶來衍生工具(derivatives),創造出虛擬經濟。人類將越來越多事物數碼化(digitized),建立一個畢達哥拉斯式——萬物皆數——的世界。

虚擬時空活動與現實生活有什麼不同?

法國古典物理學家拉普拉斯(法語:Pierre-Simon marquis de Laplace)完成了《天體力學》 巨著之後,在 1814 年滿有信心地提出一個假說:如果有一個智能生物能確定從最大的天體 到最輕的原子現在的運動狀態,就能按照力學原理推算出整個宇宙的過去和未来,後人稱這個生物為拉普拉斯妖(Laplace's demon)。拉普拉斯妖會否出現取決於收集資料的能力和運算的速度,到了 20 世紀下半頁,我們見不到能夠通曉整個宇宙的過去、現在和將來的神級拉普拉斯妖出現,不過人類已經能夠製造出一些可以稱為「拉普拉斯小精靈」的電子系統。

- 譬如我們幾乎知道一切關於航空力學的物理學法則,又知道一切飛機結構的細則,將這些資料輸入電腦,再計算飛機由地上起飛到降落回地面的過去、現在和將來,這樣就能夠在虛擬時空之中模擬發生在實在時空的事件。工程師只需要想像一只飛機的新結構,在虛擬時空裡面試飛,如果一切順利,才開始建造實物飛機;不幸墜機的話,只是花了模擬的錢,沒有飛機和人命損失。
- 農夫播種,種植小麥,在實在時空要每天澆水、除草,等半年才可以收割、運輸,到時小麥大豐收的話就會跌價,失收的話就會升價。農夫要賣小麥;勢粉廠要買小麥,賣勢粉;勢包廠要買麪粉。商人將資料輸入電腦,模擬出若干種升升跌跌的情況,訂下幾個月之後的虛擬小麥價格,我們叫這種商品做期貨(futures)。農夫、麪粉廠、麪包廠都可以利用這個市場預早鎖定成本或收入,降低風險。投資者可以選擇去承擔風險,從中獲利。期貨是一種衍生工具,建築在對某種商品對象(underlying)的未來價值的描述,過程之中,很多人買賣小麥多次,到最後以現金結算,不受時間進程的限制,不用日曬雨淋做農夫的工作,沒有太陽的光合作用,花的只是電能而不是動能和熱能。

工業 2.0 社會與工業 3.0 社會有什麼不同?

工業革命 2.0 為人類帶來工廠,產生集體勞動的群體主義,無法適應死板群體生活的青少年變成「街童」,整日群聚街頭,形成工業 2.0 的社會問題。

工業革命 3.0 帶來虛擬時空,活化個人思想,令許多人變成叮噹與大雄,個人主義和集體主義凸顯了兩種社會的對比。

- 爲了設計虛擬模型,結構主義哲學思想應運而生:想像一個在現實世界很難實現的結構, 用模擬測試去探究結果,然後說服政府或投資者參與,將幻想變成真實,成功的人會變 成商業家喬布斯(Steve Jobs)之類人物。
- 無法適應工業 3.0 社會的人被稱爲「宅男」,驅體留在家中,靈魂卻可以馳騁縱橫在遊 戲機的虛擬空間裡面,成爲叮噹與大雄一族。群聚的街童消耗的卡路里多,對公共財物 破壞力大;獨處的宅男消耗的卡路里少,破壞力也較輕,社會能夠負擔的宅男數目比街 童多。

人類在虛擬經濟體裡面的活動能力十倍於實物經濟體(叫損桿作用,leverage),於是率先進入虛擬經濟的資本主義國家富裕起來,自此美國輕視實物產業,將工業 2.0 的產業先轉移到亞洲四小龍,之後又轉移到中國,令這些地區迅速地由農業加工業 1.0 的社會模式轉入工業 2.0 社會。在 20 世紀末,富裕的資本主義國家更壓倒社會主義國家,結束了「美蘇冷戰」,香港則追隨歐美進入工業革命 3.0 時代,成爲世界上最富裕(人均計)經濟體之一。

比特——打造人類新文明的「物料」

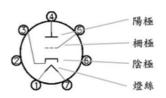
伴隨人類由古猿進化到現代人的新事物是石器和肢體語言或口語文化;伴隨人類建立古文明的新事物是青銅、鐵器和文字文化(詩歌、哲學);伴隨人類第一次工業化的新事物是熱機(蒸汽及後來的柴油機)、印刷書籍和科學;伴隨人類第二次工業化的新事物是發電機、電動馬達和大工廠;伴隨人類第三次工業化的新事物是電子儀器和信息。從科學的角度來看,我們用年月日、時分秒來量度時間,用米(meter)來量度空間,用克(gram)來量度質量,用焦耳(joule)來量度能量。到底我們應該用什麼來量度信息呢?香農(Shannon)在1948年引入了電子計算機的**比特**(bit)來量度信息,成為物理學繼時間、空間、重力、能量之後的一個新基本量。

1. 製造比特的電子儀器

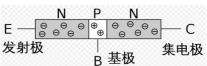
• 1880年,愛迪生(Thomas Alva Edison)改良了電燈泡的設計,並且取得專利^[ii]。燈泡有一個玻璃容器,外面有兩個電極,接上良好的導電體,中間有一小段大電阻的導線,電流通過時,導線會發光,照亮周圍,這是我們想要的效果。不過導線同時也會發熱,最後燒斷自己,這是我們不想要的副作用。愛迪生將玻璃容器裡面的空氣抽走,同時測試過很多種不同的導線(今天我們用鎢絲),延長燈泡的壽命,終於能夠商品化,奪得專利權。



- 愛迪生繼續拿着電燈泡做研究,他嘗試放一些箔片進燈泡裡面,並且加多一個電極,發現將這個電極接上正電源和負電源時,箔片有不同的反應。這件事對工業 2.0 時代的愛迪 生沒有多大意義,不過這種燈泡後來發展出改變世界的真空管(vacuum tube)。
- 1904 年,弗萊明(John Ambrose Fleming)發明了真空二極管。1907 年,德富雷斯特(Lee De Forest)發明真空三極管,被譽爲「無線電之父」。二極管好像一個電燈泡,再加上一個陽極和一個陰極。通電之後,發熱線激發電子從陰極流向陽極。三極管[iii]在陰、陽二極之間再加上一個栅極,接上負電壓,因爲同性相拒,可以阻擋電子流向陽極,調節栅極的負電壓就可以控制電流的出現和大小。
- 1947 年,布拉頓 (Walter Houser Brattain) 與肖克 利(William Shockley)發明了電晶體(transistor)。



膀熱式陰極 三極管 (eg: 6C41,6C45)



電晶體[iv]利用半導體材料(如矽、鍺、砷化鎵)造成三個極:發射極輸入、集電極輸出、基極調控。它擁有三極管的功能,兼具體積小、耗電量小和發熱量低等優點。

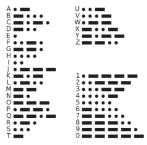
• 電晶體最重要的功能是做一個**閥門**(gate),通電或斷電可以模仿哲學上的是與非,回答 邏輯命題。閥門夠多就能夠回答複雜的問題。1958 年,基爾比(Jack Kilby)和諾伊斯 (Robert Norton Noyce)分別發明將電晶體「印刷」在矽片上的方法,稱爲**積體電路** (integrated circuit, IC)或晶片(chip)。自此之後,製造納米(nanometer)尺度的 IC 就成了晶片製造商的競爭目標。今天由平面 IC 走向立體 IC 又成爲新的方向。

1948 年,香農(Shannon)發表了一篇題爲《通信的數學理論》的論文,用比特(bit)來代表閥門能夠裝載的信息容量,一個閥門在物理學上{通電、斷電}可以代表數學上的{1、0}或哲學上的{是、非}。老子《道德經》描述的宇宙:「道生一,一生二,二生三,三生萬物。萬物負陰而抱陽,沖氣以爲和。」與「閥門的世界」不謀而合:一個三極管「負陰而抱陽」,靠着調節「沖氣」(柵極的負壓)就可以產生是非之道,顯示萬物變化的法則,再由三而生萬物。

2. 遙距通信

- 中國古代有「烽火戲諸侯」的傳說,烽火台是邊疆的建築物,由士兵把守,敵人入侵時, 日間燒起狼煙,夜間點起大火,一站傳一站,向中央示警。一個烽火台能夠傳遞一比特的信息:無煙火代表安全,有煙火代表危險。
- 據說非洲有些民族流行「鼓語」,他們的鼓有兩面,被敲打時會發出不同的聲音,因此 一下鼓聲可以傳遞一比特的信息。透過一連串不同的聲響,可以和遠方的人通話,譬如 族長可以召集族人:黃昏…河邊…聚會。
- 摩斯(Samuel Finley Breese Morse, 1791 1872)是一位藝術家, 他在航海旅行時接觸 到電磁學,知道遙距通訊對航海業的重要性,於是在 1837 年創立了一套編碼法,包括
 - ▶ 點(•): 通電一個時間單位
 - ▶ 劃(一):通電三個時間單位
 - ▶ 在點和劃之間的停頓:斷電一個時間單位
 - ▶ 透過右圖[v]的「點—劃」組合構成字母(alphabet)
 - ▶ 字母之間的停頓:斷電三個時間單位
 - ▶ 單詞(word)之間的停頓:斷電七個時間單位

由於摩斯不懂工程學,他請維爾(Alfred Vail,1807-1859) 製造了一部電報機來申請專利。電報機通電或斷電若干個時 間單位可以發出一個比特的信息,若干個比特就可以用來輸送英語。



• 電話到底是誰發明的?一直爭議到 21 世紀,不過貝爾(Alexander Graham Bell, 1847 – 1922)在 1876 年獲得專利,成爲贏家。電話的兩端是喇叭,輸入端將聲波轉爲電磁波,利用導線傳輸,在另外一端還原爲聲波。電話傳遞的是連續的能量波動,中間容易受到外界電磁場干擾,形成雜音(noise)。電報傳遞的是被一個單位時間斷電割開的離散(discrete)信號,與電話的連續(continuous)信號構成兩大類型的通信方式。

信息論

在第二次世界大戰時,美國數學家香農(Claude Elwood Shannon,1916 – 2001)主要從事破解密碼和防空火炮的計算工作,1948年他發表了一篇論文,開創了信息論。在阿里士多德的年代,關於大自然的知識是屬於心靈上的哲學(形上學)範疇的。到了伽利略的時代,雖然物理學已經是屬於物質性的科學,但是關於物理學的知識還是心靈上的學問。香農從一切信息都使用代碼(code)的角度來看問題——因爲他的工作就是解碼(decoding),引入二元編碼的比特(bit)爲單位去量度信息量,將抽象的信息和建築在信息上的知識量化(quantify)爲一個物理學的量,對自然哲學觀產生重大影響。

1. 通信模型

香農在論文中指出:**通信是在一個地方準確地,或近似地複製在另一个地方選出的訊息**,他 提出一個通用的通信模型:

- 信源 (information source) 是 訊息 (message,中國喜歡譯 爲消息)產生的源頭。
- 傳送器(transmitter)將資訊編碼,變更成適合傳送的信號(signal),如果不希望別人掌握訊息,信號必須先行加密(encrypted)才傳送出去。

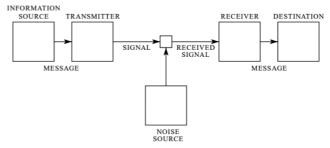


Fig. 1 - Schematic diagram of a general communication system.

- 中間的地方可以稱爲信道(channel),外界可能對信道有干擾,產生嘈音(noise)。
- 接收器(receiver)接到信號,需要考慮傳輸過程有沒有出錯、外界的嘈音和對信號的解密(decryption)等問題,將信號還原爲原來的訊息。
- 信宿(destination)是訊息的最終獲得者。在技術上香農並不強調訊息內涵的意義,但是我覺如果信宿是一個人的話,他會將**機械的訊息**(message)解讀成爲對他**有意義的信息**(information),這樣才能顯出兩者的差別。

2. 信息的不確定性

信息論要處理的事情是:收信人想確定某件事,因此他希望收到更多信息,而當收信人接收到原始訊息時,新來的**訊息**可能改變他對不



確定性的看法,這就是他希望獲得的**信息。**我們可以如何科學地思考這類不確定性的問題呢? 我用以下這個例子來解釋關於信息論的一些技術性名詞:有8個燈泡以串聯連接,客戶來電 告知維修員,這串燈泡不亮了,爲了減短篇幅,這裡假設當中只有一個燈泡壞了。由於疫情 關係,維修員不能親自上門檢查,他怎樣才能夠找出壞燈泡呢?

- 上圖代表一個信源,由8個燈泡組成,每個燈泡可能是好的,也可能是壞的,機會均等。
 在數學上,我們會用概率和概率空間來描述:
 - Arr 事件牽涉集合 X = $\{a_i : i=1,...,8\}$, 即是 8 個燈泡, a_i 代表第 i 個燈泡。
 - ▶ 每個燈泡有同等機會是壞的,第 i 個燈泡壞的概率是 P(a_i)=1/8。
 - ▶ 整個概率空間是 $\sum P(a_i) = 1/8 + ... + 1/8 = 1$ 。
 - 概率=0代表絕對不會發生,概率=1代表一定會發生,這串燈泡必定無法通電。概率在0至1之間存在不確定性。因爲直到目前爲止,我們還未曾進行任何檢測,因此前面假設的的概率又叫先驗概率。
- 維修員叫客戶將電路移到灰色虛線位置,只連接前面4個燈泡,客戶回報前4個燈泡不 亮。維修員接到這個訊息之後,他對概率和概率空間的看法改變了。
 - ightharpoonup 新情况底下,燈泡的集合是 $X=\{a_i:i=1,...,4\}$ 。
 - ▶ 第 i 個燈泡是壞的概率是 P(a_i)=1/4。
 - 一個訊息(message)帶來維修員看法的改變,這個訊息必然攜帶着**信息含量** (information content)。香農用方程式 $I(P(a_i)) = -log_2 P(a_i)$ 來求取信息量,驗一次燈泡之後,維修員得到 $[-log_2(1/8)]-[-log_2(1/4)] = 1$ 比特,這個量又稱爲某個訊息的**自信息**(self-information)。
 - ▶ 下一步,維修員可以叫客戶試試最前面兩個燈泡,他又會獲得1比特的信息量。最終他只需要3比特的信息量就一定能夠找出那個壞燈泡。
- 香農又提出整件事件(與個別訊息實際出現無關)的**平均自信息量**, $H = -k \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i \log p_i$ 可以用來量度不同事件的總體不確定性。古典熱力學有一個熵(**玻爾茲曼熵**)用來量度 分子擴散的**無序性**,香農的方程式用來量度收信人對事件的**不確定性**,與玻爾茲曼熵方程十分相似,因此他將這個量也稱爲熵,後世稱爲**香農熵**或**信息熵**以茲識別。

3. 信息時代

信息論加上後面講的電子計算機作爲輔助工具開創了信息時代,在技術上用代碼思考問題,在哲學觀上將信息實物化,這種想法是現代物理學與古典物理學的重大差異。

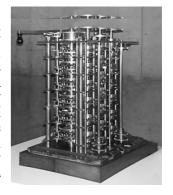
- 考古學家利用信息論的解碼原理解讀了幾種古代遺物上的文字,對古文明增加了認識。
- 人類發現 DNA 雙螺旋體之後,隨即採用信息論去解讀生命的密碼。生命的不確定性可以用香農熵來量度(比特)。人類的遺傳基因含有31億個鹼基對,每個可以用代碼A、T、G、C來表示,組成兩萬多個基因。當一個卵子受精之後,基本上就是一個信源X,卵子將來會長成一個甚麼樣的人呢?可以用香農熵H(X)來研究當中的平均不確定性。
- 信息論成爲現代智慧工程(AI)的工具,用於模式辨認、深度學習等。
- 信息論進入金融科技,用於計算價值(pricing)。
- 當物理學家提出黑洞假說之後,隨之而來的問題是連光也逃脫不掉黑洞的引力,我們能 否探測到黑洞,研究黑洞呢?我們雖然「看不見」黑洞,但是黑洞對周圍的空間必定有 影響,因此黑洞還是會向外界「發放」「信息」。「信息」不再是形而上的,而是切切實 實地屬於物理學的(可以稱爲黑洞熵)。

計算和計算機科學

歐幾里得幾何是古希臘最豐碩的文化成果之一,因爲只用到圓規和角尺,除了直線和圓形之外,要處理其他曲線較爲困難。到了伽利略的年代,大家要處理的是橢圓形和拋物線等曲線,笛卡兒幾何學就是要應用幾何學的方法去處理更多的算法和曲線問題。古典力學帶來大量的計算工作,中國人很早就設計出算盤,不過算盤僅方便計加減數(+, -)。我讀中學時,每個理科生手上都要有一本「數學常用表」或一把計數尺,協助完成(\times , ÷, \checkmark , 三角函數)等計算工作,設計一部會計數的機器成爲很多人的夢想,計算科學(computing science)和計算機科學(computer science)應運而生。

1. 巴貝奇和他的差分機

35.28×16.75=?;√28=?;sin35°=?要求出答案並不容易,18世紀,有些數學家設計了一些通用算表,讓大家查一下數表,或者是量一下刻尺就能得出答案。不過,要造一本精準的數表或一把刻尺卻不容易。數學家巴貝奇(Charles Babbage,1791 – 1871)設計了一部機器^[vi](差分機一號,Difference Engine No.1),可以計算這些答案,減少人爲錯誤。不過他只造了七分之一部機器,已經重達 4 噸。後來他又改良了設計(差分機二號),不過地方政府認爲太過昂貴,終止支助他的計劃。巴貝奇的計數機原意是用來生產通用數表的,但是半途而廢,有趣的是到真正的計數機出現



之時,第一件事就是淘汰了通用數表。

2. 萊布尼茲的二進制數學

德國數學家萊布尼茲(Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz,1646 – 1716)與牛頓大概同時發明了微積數學理論。因爲牛頓在物理學方面聲名顯赫,英國人都說萊布尼茲是抄襲的。萊布尼茲閒來設計了另外一種數學遊戲:二進制數學,只包含 0 和 1 兩個數字,1+1=10(沒有 2)。他發明了二進制之後,自己也看不到這門數學有什麼用處,直到 1701 年他與一位長期在中國宣教的耶穌會傳教士鮑威特(Fr. Joachim Bouvet)通信,看到中國的先天八卦圖,他說:「我向你承認,即使是我自己,如果未曾建立我的二元算術的話,對伏羲圖哪怕研讀良久也未必能夠理解。早在 20 年前我腦中就已有這種 0 和 1 的算術的想法。 …… 但我保留著我的發現,除非我能證明它有巨大用處。 …… 正是在這個時候,您爲它找到了像用於解釋這座中國的科學豐碑的用處,真使我萬分高興。」「你可於是他發表了這學說。不過,他並不知道中國的陰陽學說是早在中國文字初初出現之時就已經建立起來的符號系統,自此一直停留在哲學領域,從來都沒有進入過科學領域。

二進制數學閒置了一個世紀,很少人知道它的存在。18世紀的巴貝奇設計差分機時並不認識二進制數學,因此他的機器仍然採用十進制,十進制需要的齒輪數目遠比二進制多,令機器龐大無比,製作困難。快速而有應用價值的計數機還要等待更多的計算理論和電磁學的成熟。

3. 布爾代數 (Boolean algebra)

1847年,喬治·布爾(George Boole, 1815 – 1864)發表了《邏輯的數學分析》(The Mathematical Analysis of Logic),提出一種與邏輯學密切相關的數學。1854年,他在《思想規律的研究》(An Investigation of the Laws of Thought)中更完備地提出了邏輯代數(或稱布爾代數)。有了布爾代數之後,回答一條哲學問題就等於計算一條代數題,因此這種數學將阿里士多以來的邏輯學從哲學範疇搬到數學範疇,成爲計算科學的一個分支。

4. 電子計算機 (computer)

- 第一代電子計算機: 1946 年,美國賓賓夕法尼亞州大學的毛琪雷(Dr.John W.Mauchly)與愛克特(J.Presper Echert)共用了接近兩萬個**真空管**製造出世界上第一部通用電腦,體積是 2.4m×6m×30.48m^[viii],重約 30 噸 , 稱爲電子數值積分計算機(Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator,ENIAC)。
- 第二代電子計算機:1948 年美國的貝爾實驗室成功製造出**電晶體**,耗電量及散熱量都 比真空管低得多。自20世紀50年代後期到60年代前期的電子計算機都使用電晶體製 造。
- 第三代電子計算機: 1964 年美國 IBM 公司向全世界宣佈,採用**積體電路**研製成功 IBM 360 型電腦,是第三代的開始。

Output

Device

Central Processing Unit

Control Unit

Arithmetic/Logic Unit

- 1964 年 6 月,馮·紐曼(John von Neumann,1903-1957)發表了一篇文章(The First Draft Report on the EDVAC)奠定了電子計算機(stored-program digital computer^[ix])的基本結構。
- 第四代電子計算機:1970年以後,已經能在一片積體電路晶片上容納數千個甚至數萬個電子元件,稱爲超大型積體電路(Very Large Scale Integrated Circuit, VLSI)。

Input

• 第五代電腦:日本在 1982 年發佈正在研究可以處理聲音,具有人工智慧,能夠累積知識的電腦,稱為人工智慧(Artificial Intelligence, AI)時代。

數碼化——建立新文化時期

英特爾公司(Intel)總裁摩爾(Gordon Earle Moore, 1929年)提出摩爾定律(Moore's law), 指積體電路上可以容納的電晶體數目,每隔 18 個月便會增加一倍,說明有關資訊科技的工 具,每兩年就可以效能翻一倍,這是人類演化史從未出現過的速度。

1. 回顧人類文明史:

- 考古學家在美索不達米亞平原找到7千年前刻印在泥板上的文字,在埃及找到5千年前寫在莎草紙(Papyrus)上的文字,在中國找到5千年前刻印在龜甲、骨頭上的文字,各地人士因地制官,製造了不同的文字載體。
- 3 千年前全球大量出現的詩文體,與及 2 千年前形成的哲學體系標示着文字文化的成熟。
- 東漢(2千年前)蔡倫造紙,據說唐玄宗與大食國(波斯)發生戰爭,節度使高仙芝在 怛羅斯戰役中大敗,軍中隨行工匠被大食國俘虜,造紙術西傳,由於價廉物美,最終淘汰 了埃及莎草紙。
- 北宋(1千年前)畢昇發明活板印刷,德國人古騰堡在15世紀(700年前)發明活字印刷,書籍迅速成為流行的文字載體,由文字出現到資訊普遍上載到書本經歷了幾千年。
- 我的一生基本上屬於電子計算機年代。年幼時背《九因歌》,努力練習心算;中學學常用對數 log10,查對數表,好像進入了新石器時代;高中時得到一把計數尺,就如得到一柄青銅寶劍;工作時應用電腦就如進入了鐵器時代。我一生主要參與工業 3.0 系統自動化工作(system automation)。退休之後回顧一下,人類已經將大部份資訊數碼化,普遍上載到磁碟機,只花 50 年就完成一次新文化演進。人類先有肢體語言、口語,但無

法紀錄,最後文字文化成爲主流。在新載體工具支援之下,肢體語言和口語文化復興,多媒體文化變成主流,屬於文字文化時代的吟詩作對成爲老人家的懷舊娛樂。

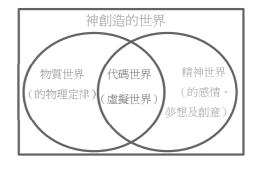
2. 新的世界觀

阿里士多德的世界觀是神創造宇宙(恆星天球),宇宙 包含兩部份:物質的(或者是用《物理學》去理解的), 和精神的(或者是用《形上學》去理解的)。世人普遍 這樣理解,一直到工業社會出現了無神論,認為神並不 存在。又有唯物反映論認為精神祇是去理解物質世界的 工具,好像鏡子裡面的鏡像如實地反映物質世界的活動。



工業 3.0 創造了一個「代碼世界」, 又稱爲「虛擬世界」, 它裡面的「實體」(entity)由代碼 (code, 數字的一種形式)構成, 「實體」的活動完全依循數理科學定律進行。現在我們面 對 4 個世界的觀念:

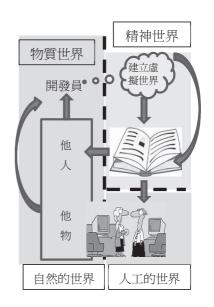
- 神創造的世界,不同的宗教有不同的形式,無神論者會否定它的存在,懷疑論無法肯定或否定,不花時間去談。
- 物質世界就是你踢到一塊石頭,它會將你的腳彈開,而你會感到痛楚的那個世界。現代科學 (modern physics,如相對論、弦論)認爲這只是能量呈現出來的相互作用現象而矣。



- 虛擬世界對許多人來說屬於精神世界的一部份,對於發展工業 3.0 產業的人來說,它也屬於物質世界的一部份。現代物理學家也越來越傾向接受信息有物理學屬性。
- 精神世界屬於心靈感覺,有神論者認爲不與物質世界相交。唯物反映論者輕視心靈感覺,認爲它只是物質世界的鏡像。現代的腦神經和人工智能科學則認爲感覺只是大腦某些位置受到刺激,精神世界描述的是一部智慧機器(人)運行生成的產物,既反映物質世界,但是裡面的事物完美到我們無法在物質世界找到,譬如數學的點、線、面;物理學的理想氣體和輻射黑體都是創作物,既不是毫無根據的幻想物,卻不存在於物質世界。

3. 建立新文化載體

我是一個電腦系統開發員, 軀體生活在物質世界, 面對 他人或他物, 靈魂則活在精神世界。他人或他物構成一 個社會環境, 進行一些社會活動。我聽了別人描述他們



的活動,由懷疑一切開始,最後完成一本無可置疑,大家不得不接受的系統手冊(system specification)。系統手策構想圖中的數碼世界,將整件事情之中出現的人和物分拆成許多個數碼實體(entities),每個實體都擁有許多數據,存放在數據庫(database)裡面。又將活動分拆,順序排列,規劃出實體關係圖(entity-relationship diagram)。最後根據手冊製造出實物的機器。

20 年前我曾經爲一個金融機構建立一個電子文書系統。金融機構有一個部門聘用了大概 100 人,分成 10 個小組,每組有一個組長,幾個專業人員,兩三個文書人員,另外還有一些特 別的專業小組。

- 公司每天收到700封郵件,信差分發給各組的文書人員,文書拆信、影印、釘裝、中央存檔(紙質),再分發給專業人員。
- 公司每天收到 700 封傳真,文書人員影印、釘裝、中央存檔(紙質),再分發給專業人員。

我建立一個電子文書系統,外界可以直接傳遞信件,但是由於不能強迫外界短時間之內改變習慣,必須要繼續支援前述的工作。於是建議公司買一部大型的傳真伺服器(fax server),將所有傳真機指向伺服器,再經伺服器自動將傳真中央電子存檔及打印一份文件出來。又買了兩部高檔影印機,影印信件之後可以自動電子存檔。自此,文書人員的文件存檔工作可以由機器電子存檔,派件工作可以由信差完成,二三十個文書可以減少10個。

下一步,公司可以安裝一個工作流程軟件(workflow system)追蹤文件的流程,讓高層檢查各個項目的進度,這樣一個主管能管理更大群專業人員,減少小組的數目,當然小組主管也會被裁減。當時的光學認字(Optical Character Recognition,OCR)和智識工程軟件(knowledge engineering)還未成氣候,留待後話,成事的話,文書和專業人員的數量又可以酌減。這樣能夠數碼化的就一步步數碼化,能夠由機器取締人類的工作也一步步進行。幾十年來機器步步進逼,人類可以分爲能夠超越機器的和完全受制於機器的兩類,前者越來越富有,不過人數不斷減少,後者越來越貧窮,人數卻不斷增加。一個有錢人帶著一小群能夠超越機器的人,製造出一大群貧窮的人,這是先進資本主義國家的基本社會結構。當整體經濟不斷膨脹之時,這種結構不會出現問題,但是當經濟一慢下來,很多問題就會出現。

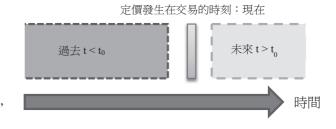
實體經濟 vs 虛擬經濟

經濟講買賣雙方的交易、交換媒介物、貨品定價的問題,我嘗試用自然哲學觀去比較舊社會制度之下的實體經濟和資訊革命帶來的新社會制度之下的虛擬經濟。

1. 牛頓 vs 愛因斯坦的宇宙觀

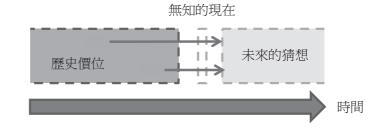
實體經濟理論建基於古典物理學的宇宙觀,牛頓是這種宇宙觀的代表人物。牛頓認爲時間獨立地流逝,不受外界干預。人類活在一個3維空間裡面,在遵循物理學原則底下,可以自由活動。時間 $t < t_0$ 屬於過去,只是精神上的記憶。時間 $t > t_0$ 屬於未來,只是精神上的想像。

真實的人祗活在"當下"($t = t_0$,reality)。亞當·斯密(Adam Smith, 1723 - 1790)也屬於牛頓的年代,他不是一個物理學家,我們不知道他的宇宙觀,不過可以假設他也擁有牛頓宇宙觀。賣方擁有一件物品,買方擁有以某種實物爲表徵的交



換媒介物 (通常稱爲貨幣),買賣雙方現在要進行交易,大家按供求關係定價,完成交易。

現代物理學由愛因斯坦開始,他改變了牛頓{時間→:人在3維空間中活動}(T+3維)的宇宙觀。愛因斯坦的宇宙觀是{人在時間與3維空間中活動}(4維),他認爲時間並不是一個獨立的物理量,它

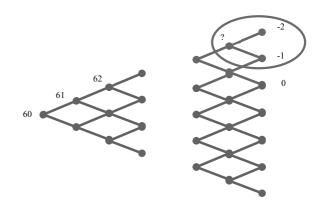


建基於光的運動,而光是一種電磁波,傳遞信息需時。以股票市場爲例子,雖然所有人都覺得自己活在 $\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{t}_0$ 的現在,但是我們接收股價會有時間上的延誤,免費報價網頁的股價通常延遲 $\mathbf{15}$ 分鐘才發放,收費網頁則號稱實時(real-time)報價,不過「實時」也可能有若干秒的延遲。如果我用手來落盤買賣,由報價到完成交易,中間可以有十分鐘的空白時區,那就是「市場的現在」,如果是專業投資者用電腦程式買賣,仍有幾秒到幾十秒的空白時區。我們既然無法知道「當下」,就只能猜想時間 $\mathbf{t} > \mathbf{t}_0$ 的未來。引用香農的信息論,未來充滿不確定性,因此交易定價表面上看似是依據供求關係,但是在操作上實際是建基於我們對信息熵(事件在未來的平均不確定性)的理解,資訊不斷以光速傳播,交易則以兔子的速度進行,而人對市場狀況的看法更以龜速改變,因此短期股價與實體供求經常脫節。

2. 期權 (Options) 的定價

期權定價的方法很能說明在 4 維時空虛擬系統上的操作。航空公司需要大量燃油,但自己不能無限量地儲存。假設航空公司有 3 個月的存量,現貨油價是 60 美元 1 桶,公司希望在 3 個月後能夠以不高於 62 美元買到營運所需要的燃油,市場提供一種叫做期權(options)的衍生產品(derivative),以燃油爲關連資產(underlying asset)。期權是一張合約(contract),買賣雙方訂明,現價(spot price,60 美元),行使價(exercise price,62 美元),到期日(maturity date,3 個月後的某日),買方現在即時支付賣方一筆期權金(premium),到期有權以 62 元 向賣方買燃油,賣方必須履行合約。到時如果燃油升到 100 美元 1 桶,買方當然行使自己的權利,如果燃油市價低於 62 元就可以選擇放棄權利,轉往市場購買。買方可能願意付出 5 元期權金,保證無論市場怎樣變化,它都可以在 67 元之內買到燃油。賣方則需要一種計算理論去判斷自己的風險,這時信息論的香農熵觀念就派上用場了。

設想油價每天有p的機會上升1元, (1-p)的機會下跌1元,繪畫3個 月後走到第n步時,賣家可以得到一個完整的圖像。最終油價>62元他就 虧損,油價≤62元他就白賺了對方的 期權金。由圖中的右端開始,如果最 後一天我會損失1或2元,前一天我 會損失多少呢?這樣由右至左可以 利用概率論的數學方法計算出今天 我對損失的估值(expected value), 期權賣方要收取的期權金不能少於



這個數目。1973年美國數學家布雷克(Fischer Sheffey Black,1938 – 1995)和經濟學家舒爾茨(Myron Scholes,1941 -)將交易市場看成是一個帶有布朗運動的熱力學體系,利用伊藤引理(Ito lemma)推導出條一方程式,稱爲 Black-Scholes 方程式,後來另一位經濟學家默頓(Robert Cox Merton,1944 –)將這條方程式應用來計算期權金。1995年,布萊克去世,餘下兩位在 1997 年獲得諾貝爾獎。

由此可見,在虛擬經濟之中,我們經常會用信息論的香農熵或熱力學的玻爾茲曼熵去定價。期權價格(price)當然由期權市場之中買賣雙方的供求關係決定,但是對於旁觀者來說,成交價反映的熵(在期貨市場大家用引伸波幅(implied volatility)這個專業名稱,是市場交易者對未來市場的平均不確定性的評價)是最有價值的信息。我們學過 3 個關於熵的概念,熱力學的克勞修斯(Clausius)熵建基於熱機運作,可以導出熵增原理($\Delta S \geq 0$),熱力學的玻爾茲曼(Boltzmann)熵建基於分子擴散運動,反映分子分佈的無序性,熵增只是長時間運動之後的結果,香農(Shannon)熵反映的是信息的不確定性,這個熵不須依循熵增原理。期權金的價格可升可跌,其中一個決定性的因子(factor)是關連資產的市價,在我們的例子是油價升跌,另外一個因子是市場信息的混亂程度,引至引伸波幅的升跌,當然保證期越長,保險金也越貴。

3. 比特幣 ___ 釘鐺與大雄的金本位貨幣制

政府大量發鈔,貨幣天天貶值,大雄覺得大人的世界實在不公平,他問叮噹如何可以讓世人生活得公平一點。叮噹想一想,不如就讓我們恢復較爲公平的黃金本位貨幣制吧。於是叮噹就設計了一個虛擬金礦遊戲,邀請靜香、胖虎等一眾小朋友來掘金,小朋友又可以用手上的金幣做買賣,互相交換零食或自己玩厭了的玩具。叮噹在小朋友的烏托邦裡面不時寄出郵包(叫做區塊,block),小朋友嘗試拆解密碼鎖,誰先成功就收到一個金幣的獎賞,可以用來購買別人的玩具,交易都紀錄在區塊鏈上。因爲叮噹的世界完全用「信息」建造出來,因此金幣也叫「比特幣」。叮噹一早就訂下了金礦總含量,而且密碼越來越難解,逼使小朋友更努力學好數學。

釘鐺與大雄的金本位貨幣遊戲太好玩了,吸引大人也來參加。原本比特幣只爲滿足小朋友交

換玩具而設,大人卻用來買賣汽車,比特幣的供應量不足以應付大量的交易,幣值就開始急速上升。貪婪的大人買來巨型的電腦,又請製造商設計專門用來拆解密碼的晶片,電腦 24 小時運行,很快小孩子都被拒諸門外,成爲科技大比拼的戰場。爲了減輕操作成本,有人開始尋找沙漠或河流地區那些人煙稀少而鄰近發電站(產油區、風力、太陽能、水力發電區)的地方來安裝電腦,因爲那些地區租金和電費較低廉,「掘比特幣」成爲發達國的電子業和發展中資源生產國的新冒起行業。金融機構也來參與發行衍生產品,結果成了一門龐大的金融產品生意,這時比特幣的定價已經完全由信息熵決定。

黃金買賣屬於實體經濟,有人用金磚來拷打你的頭,你會頭破血流,黃金主要持有者是各國央行、基金經理、金行和愛好金飾的人,日常買賣的量不大,因此「交換價值」相對穩定。比特幣買賣屬於虛擬經濟,電視上見到的「比特幣」只是爲了滿足人類視覺需要(visualization)而設計。雖然比特幣也有「交換價值」,但是從交換媒介物的角度看,比特幣價格波動得「不真實」。換一個角度去看,從信息的不確定性來說,當前的世界是不是信息混亂?故此比特幣的價格是不是波動得很合理?

結語

古典物理學時期由 16世紀伽利略的**古典力學**開始,**古典熱力學**在 18世紀帶來工業革命 1.0, 19世紀**古典電磁學**理論成熟。20世紀是人類文化史一個重要的轉捩點,一開始古典電磁學推動了工業革命 2.0,另一方面普朗克(Planck)和愛因斯坦開啓了現代物理學時期(量子學說和相對論)。到二次大戰時期,電子工業開始出現,推動了工業革命 3.0(資訊革命)。

在資訊革命之前,人類一直生活在一個牛頓式的 T+3 維時空裡面:

- 時間獨自流逝,不受外界左右。
- 人在物理學定律和社會制度限制底下,可以自主決定如何在3維的實體空間之中生活。 所謂「現實」的「現」是指時間,「實」是指空間,只有「現在」才是「實際」。

資訊革命是人類開始利用數碼技術仿造實體空間,而我們叫這個仿製品做虛擬時空。虛擬時空是一個拉普拉斯宇宙(Laplace world),在那裡我們不單活在當下,我們能夠計算過去和將來,好像前面計算期權金的例子,我們可以利用今天的油價計算到3個月後的油價,再利用3個月後可能出現的盈虧計算出今天的保證金,這是一次愛因斯坦4維時空的旅程,工業3.0之前人類完全不會以這種方式去思考問題。

換另外一個角度看,人類也打造了一個柏拉圖理想國,現實世界裡面每一匹馬都不一樣,但 我們爲什麼能夠分出什麼是「馬」呢?柏拉圖認爲人類心靈中必然先驗地存在一個馬的「理 念」,讓我們有分辨馬的能力。在現實世界裡面有許多球體,但是沒有一個圓球是真正的「圓 球形」,如果我們要完成拉普拉斯的計算工作,在虛擬世界裡面的「球」必須是絕對完美的, 球面的每一點與圓心的距離都是 r,這樣計算結果才不會出現誤差。在這個理想國之中,一 切都以電子流、電磁波的速度進行,不受地心吸力的限制。 在工業革命 3.0 的時代,一個國家的生產力繫於它能夠將多少工序由實體世界搬去虛擬世界, 越多就越強。工業 3.0 發展了 50 年,我們已經建立起一個覆蓋面十分寬廣的虛擬世界。時 至今天,工業革命 4.0 開始出現,人工智慧和機械人學的出現令人類希望反方向發展,就是 從虛擬世界發出 4 維時空指令,利用智能機器去改變物質世界的「現實」。

[[]i] 圖片來自互聯網。

[[]ii] 圖片來自維基百科。

[[]iii] 圖片來自維基百科。

[[]iv] 圖片來自維基百科。

[[]v] 圖片來自維基百科。

[[]vi] 圖片來自維基百科。

[[]vii] 《國際易學研究》第二輯 朱伯崑主編,華夏出版社,1996年4月第一版

[[]viii]數字來自維基百科。

[[]ix] 圖片來自維基百科。

運用差異化教學照顧學習多樣性: 以小學六年級百分率的應用為例

邵曉盈女士 香海正覺蓮社佛教正覺蓮社學校教師 張僑平博士 香港教育大學數學與資訊科技學系助理教授 聯繫電郵:zqiaoping@eduhk.hk

前言

學校裏每一位學生都會存在能力與學習風格上的差異,因應不同的學習興趣,他們對學習也會有不同的需求。如何處理課堂中的學習差異,是每一位教師都需要面對的問題。數學科是學校課程的主要科目,不少學生在初小階段已經表現出對數學感到害怕和出現學習困難,也有不少學生思維活躍,在數學課堂上積極投入。加上數學科的學習領域眾多,即便是同一個學生,面對不同的學習範疇也會有不同的表現。因此,在課堂教學中,要照顧學生的數學學習差異,對教師的挑戰也是頗大的。如果教師對所有學生都採用相同的教學模式,難免會進一步擴大差異。

首筆者所在學校是北區一所津貼小學,推行小班教學。其中,一至三年級設一班普教中班,這班學生能力普遍較高;四至六年級設 2 班精英班,其餘是普通班。學校按學生能力設不同的課後小組照顧不同學生的學習需要,包括資優、拔尖、精進、提升、輔導及 SEN 支援小組。全班集中授課始終是學校的主要形式,個別化輔導畢竟是針對少數學生以及會佔用額外的資源。有鑑於此,我們開始探索如何在教學觀念和教學方法上作出轉變,做到能適合全班課堂教學的處理學生差異的策略,以幫助每一位學生成功地學習數學。

增加學生學習機會:差異化的教學設計

要處理學生差異,教師首先需要理解差異產生的來源,並能有針對性地在教學上做出調整。美國學者 Tomlinson(1999,2001)指出,差異化課堂教學需要教師能根據學習個體在學習特徵(learning profile)、學習準備度(readiness)以及學習興趣(interest)等方面的不同,從課程的三個要素即學習內容(content)、學習過程(process)及學習成果(product)入手,透過多元的教學設計,達到學生的學習參與最大化的目的。無論是哪一種教學模式,學生的學習內容、過程和結果構成了他們在課堂上的完整學習體驗。這些體驗包括作爲學習內容的知識和技能,作爲過程的思維方式和問題解決的方法,以及口頭表達、動手操作、視覺觀察、書寫作答等表現出來的學習結果。

每一個學生都是不同的,差異化教學不是要消除學生之間的差異(張僑平,2020)。務實而有效的差異化教學,需要教師能夠基於課堂的現實情境,針對同一班級絕大多數不同學習需求、學習方式、學習興趣及學習程度的學生,盡可能地提供學習的機會,讓他們在同一時間能參與課堂活動,發展自己的思維,達至其最近發展區(the zone of proximal development)(Vygotsky, 1978)。這種差異化教學設計理念的背後,正正是相信學生,尊重和重視學生的自主思考和自主學習的能力。

要在數學課堂上增加學生的課堂參與,我們借鑑 Small 博士提出的《基於課程標準的數學差異化教學法》(Small, 2017),在教學上主要採用診斷性測試(pre-assessment)、開放式提問(open-ended questions)、結合平行任務題(parallel tasks)以及學生自擬題(problem posing)、課後評估(evaluation)的模式,爲學生提供不同的學習機會,讓高能力的學生能夠激發潛能,作高層次思考、發展創造力及培養個人社交能力;讓中等能力的學生能夠受到啓發,嘗試從多角度思考、提升思維及創意能力;讓能力稍遜的學生能夠保持學習數學的動機及興趣,樂於參與課堂活動。以下我們具體介紹在小學六年級實施的差異化教學設計,也希望能夠爲正在進行或擬嘗試進行差異化教學的同工提供一些啓示。

教學設計與實施:百分率的應用

是次差異化教學的課題爲六年級百分率的應用,一般教科書都以「求數與數之間的百分率」及「解百分率應用題」爲教學重點。如果老師在教學上讓學生重複操練不同形式的題型,能力高的學生便給予一些挑戰題目;能力較弱的就將問題的難度調低,相信大部分學生都能夠「大致掌握」學習內容。這樣帶出的一個結果常常是,會解決難題的同學還是那些,而基礎弱的學生仍在較低水平徘徊,難以爬升。另外,從學生的視角來想,他們爲甚麼要學習百分率的應用呢?他們是否能夠從生活中「應用」到百分率嗎?學生能夠有學習的「話事權」感受到學習是與自己有關、需要自己投入嗎?對於這些問題,過往的教法甚少涉及。再者,從老師的角度反思,學生能夠成功完成題目是否就代表真的掌握和理解學習內容嗎?教課書上有沒有遺漏了的細節舖排可以讓學生掌握得更透徹呢?以上的問題讓我們反思自己在教學上是否可以跳出以往的框架,讓不同能力的學生能夠按自己的興趣及需要,自行決定學習的內容,教師提供多樣的學習機會,提升他們學習的動機。

教學流程

百分率應用的課題一共設計了 4 個教節,每節 40 分鐘。整個教學設計包括幾個不同的步驟。圖 1 中簡單列出了教學的流程,後面我們再逐一分別介紹。

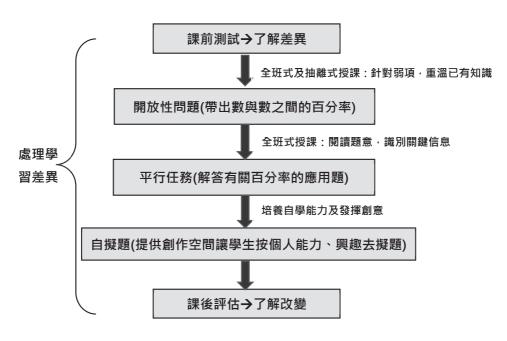


圖 1: 差異化教學流程簡圖

一、 課前測試 (pre-assessment)

要處理學生的差異,首先要了解學生的差異在哪裏,難點是甚麼。所以,我們利用學校提供的電子學習平台 PowerLesson2 來設計課前測試(現時不同學校也會有各自校內的電子平台),以便即時了解學生對先備知識的掌握程度,針對學生的弱項進行補救式教學,並設有自學影片,讓學生在課前先進行預習,節省課堂上的講解時間,令整個教學能夠更順暢。



圖 2: 利用電子學習平台進行前測診斷

二、開放性問題(open-ended questions)

正式教授本課題時,教師會先提出開放性的問題,促進學生從不同角度思考。比如下圖3,「請比較圖A及圖B有甚麼相同及不同之處。」並鼓勵不同能力的學生自由發表意見。



圖3:開放性問題

在課室裏,總會有一批沉默的學生,他們是否真的沒有任何想法?抑或是害怕表達?我們相信後者機會更大。那是甚麼原因令他們不願意主動回答問題呢?很多時候因爲他們怕答錯會被同學取笑,又怕答錯會被老師責備,心中的無形負擔令他們選擇沉默。開放性問題具備思維過程和結果的多種可能性,不同能力的學生都可以基於自己的觀察或者思考,提出自己的看法。這樣的處理,能避免在常規教學中學生不願回答、害怕表達的情況。在課堂中,學生們表現出多樣的思維:

▶ 同學 A: 圖 B 所分的格數較多。

▶ 同學 B: 圖 A 和圖 B 的著色部分一樣。

▶ 同學 C: 圖 A 的著色部分佔全圖的幾分之幾,而圖 B 的著色部分佔全圖的幾分之 幾。

▶ 同學 D: 圖 B 的白色部分是全圖的百分之幾,而圖 A 的白色部分是全圖的百分之幾,所以...

除了開放地提問,從與學生的問答過程中,老師還需要給予學生正面的回饋。教師還可以透過追問,引導學生不斷思考。老師的鼓勵對學生而言是非常重要的。然而只有鼓勵並不足夠,我們在佈題時可給予學生更大的作答空間,學生不用怕答不中「標準答案」而選擇逃避。開放性問題正好打破了數學問題只有標準答案的框架,可以讓學生放膽作答,只要肯嘗試,解答合理便是一種成功。倘若聽到不同的意見和想法,更是能增進學生之間的交流和激發數學思維的碰撞。

三、平行任務(parallel tasks)

爲了照顧學生學習上的差異,我們針對學習難點去設計了不同程度的平行任務配合小步子教學,讓學生逐步建構學習內容。Small (2017)指出,設計平行任務有兩大原則: (一)設計平行學習任務時,宜有適量變化,一方面讓能力稍遜的學生有機會選擇較易的任務,另一方面能挑戰能力較高的學生; (二)設計問題和任務時,須確保所有學生能一起參與後續的討論。

在是此百分率課題的教學中,教師以兩至三題組成一個學習任務,每個任務均聚焦在相同的學習目標,內容相近但深淺難度不同。讓學生能夠按自己的興趣、能力及需要去選擇部分或全部題目作答(見下圖 4)。由於任務內容相近,無論學生選擇完成哪一項任務,教師所提供的回饋,也能引領學生在課堂內作進一步討論。

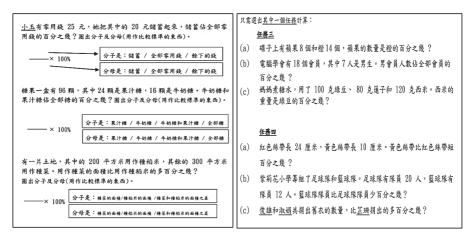


圖 4: 平行任務

四、學生自擬題 (problem posing)

擬題是依據自己的看法想出一個題目來。在擬題的過程中,擬題者會用自己的數學知識和生活經驗把情境、人物、事件、數字、圖形等建立關係並組織起來,擬出一個數學題目(梁淑坤,1994)。學生從過程中必須利用自己的觀點去思考數學問題,然後想出如何解決問題。自擬題不單能夠訓練學生思考數學,培養分析、創造及解決問題的能力(楊惠如,2000)。在本次百分率應用問題教學中,我們選擇由學生常見的數粒入手,讓他們自行發揮創意,爲自己設計題目所需的數粒填色,然後自擬最少1條題目。爲了增加趣味性及創作動機,一組學生出題後會邀請其他組別作答,各組都希望互相考倒對方,各出其謀,務求將題目出得更深更難。不過,學生擬題後需要自行解答,考人前必須先考自己,考贏自己才可考別人。

在課上,我們觀察到同學們接到其他組員的題目後都落力作答,成功解答後便紛紛露出 洋洋得意的笑容,之後便認真地爲題目設計評分。不論任何能力的學生都可以出題,而且題 目難度可以自行調節。他們不再被動地坐著接收知識,而成爲真正按自己的需要、能力及興 趣去掌控自己學習的「話事權」。下圖 5 是學生的創意擬題:

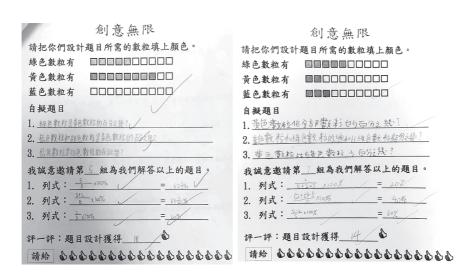


圖 5:學生自擬題

五、課後評估(evaluation)

課堂教學結束後,教師於 PowerLesson2 對學生學習進行評估。評估內容爲已教授的學習重點,評估的結果也可用作收集及檢視差異化教學的數據,即時了解學生的表現,適時回饋教學。因應授課的時間安排,教師會就學生弱項於全班授課時進行講解,確保學生掌握後才深化學習內容。PowerLesson2 中的問題形式多元,包括基礎練習,遊戲問題以及分層評估(如基礎題、進階題和挑戰題)。

反思:檢視差異化教學成效

相比傳統教學,差異化教學讓每位學生更能夠自主決定學習內容,在不同的層面參與課堂活動,選擇性也更大。對學生而言會否有更大的學習成效?我們曾經訪談了部分學生,他們一致表示喜歡可以在任務中選擇問題作答,這也是與平日課堂最大的分別。學生起初並不習慣,甚至還有一點不相信,「我真的不需把所有題目完成?」學生開始學會跳出過往固有的、教師設定好的框架(比如教師講,學生聽;教師出問題,學生依次完成),學習做自己學習的主人。作爲教師,我們也需要跳出框架來重新思考教學:讓學生重複做類似的題目,對學生真的好嗎?我們發現,當課堂減省了計算的時間,反而騰出較多空間讓師生進行更多、更深入的討論。學生學得更透徹,並能將學習到的知識在生活中運用出來。

有效的討論,能帶領學生思考。我們以往設計的題目主要都是由淺入深,帶領學生逐步作答,假若學生答不到,老師便會再提問或追問,希望引導他們說出標準的正確答案。當學生能夠成功計算及解釋,我們便相信學生能夠掌握。這樣的教學,一切都在老師掌控之內。經過差異化教學實踐後,我們認爲開放性題目有很大的教學優勢。雖然沒有標準答案,老師要從學生不同的回應中,即時作出回饋、整理、引導及總結出重點,甚至教學技巧的需求比

以往高。但正因爲開放題有更大的作答空間,老師既能有效啓發學生從多方面思考,令不同能力的學生從討論中有所裨益,也能讓老師從學生的回應中,更了解他們的思路、想法及需要,大大提高了彼此的互動。

以往在教學上,我們都以教科書的教學重點爲中心,針對學生的難點去設計教學,但現在我們還會考慮學生的需要,從學生的角度去考量:爲甚麼要學習這些內容呢?他們明白甚麼又有甚麼不明?設計平行任務的挑戰題及高階題的其中一個原因,就是想以不同方法去測試學生是否真正掌握百分數的應用。比如,在平行任務的進階問題中,我們設計了與捐款有關的情境問題,除了比較百分比和分數、小數之間的大小關係,還要求學生根據個人每月捐款的信息找出「捐款最多的人」,不少學生能判斷出並非百分比越高捐款越多,也能指出是因爲題目中並沒有提供各人所得的月薪是多少,所以無法得知誰的捐款最多。由於這條題目有別於平日做補充或作業的題型,不需要做任何計算便能夠找出答案,而且數學題的答案可以是「無法確定」。學生有感被老師「欺騙」卻又覺得有趣,印象特別深刻。所以,非常規的問題對學習有很大幫助,或許在無形中也拓闊了學生的數學觀念,知道數學問題並不是一定有固定答案。

學生在自擬百分率應用題時,我們發現學生的參與率及答對率都很高。這也說明當教師把機會留給學生,學生是能夠將所學知識靈活運用。各組所自擬的問題普遍都具備程度上的變化,這樣反映出不同能力的學生都有參與。爲了考倒別人,不少學生都會想盡辦法將問題加深。學生真要做到這一點,其實也深化了自身對數學知識的理解。不過,在這次教學實踐中,我們設計時提供了數粒去讓學生設計題目,可能局限了他們的創意,結果普通班與精英班學生所創作的題目都很相似。因此,教師將來設計自擬題,或可以平行任務方式讓學生能夠選擇,或提供更多創作空間給學生加以發揮。

結語

相信絕大多數教師在自己的教學過程中,都會問自己:哪一種教學策略對學生最好、最具教學成效?學校初次實踐差異化教學是在2018年下半年。在多年的實踐中,我們不斷調整和改進。實踐差異化教學後,我們欣喜地看到學生在課堂上的表現較以往積極投入,學習氣氛漸趨濃厚。從前沉靜的學生都開始活躍起來,肯思考願表達;中游份子學得更具自信,學習內容都能控制在掌握之內;班中尖子喜歡透過挑戰題去表現自己腦筋靈活的一面。相信世上並未有一種靈丹妙藥的教學法,可以教到每一位學生都同樣地優秀。差異化教學的出發點,需要我們接受學生的差異,尊重他們的多樣性,以適切的任務,給學生提供學習的機會,讓不同的學生都能投入課堂活動,激發他們的思考,從而促進他們的發展。

參考文獻

- 1. 張僑平(2020)。數學科差異化教學的理念和設計。《學校數學通訊》,第二十三期,頁 15-27。
- 2. 梁淑坤(1994)。「擬題」的研究及其在課堂的角色。載於台灣省國民學校教師研習會(主編)《國民小學數學科新課程概說(低年級)》(頁 152-167)。台北市: 台灣省國民學校教師研習會。
- 3. 楊惠如(2000)。《擬題活動融入國小三年級數學科教學之行動研究》。國立嘉義大學國 民教育研究所碩士論文。
- 4. Small, M. (2017). Good questions: Great ways to differentiate mathematics instruction in the standards-based classroom (3rd Edition). New York, NY, U.S.A.: Teachers College Press.
- 5. Tomlinson, C. A. (1999). The differentiated classroom: Responding to the needs of all learners. Alexandria, VA, U.S.A.: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- 6. Tomlinson, C. A. (2001). How to differentiate instruction in mixed ability classrooms (2nd ed). Alexandria, VA: ASCD.
- 7. Vygotsky L. S. (1978). Mind in society: The development of higher psychological processes. Cambridge, MA, U.S.A.: Harvard University Press.

一個小學四年級的 STEM 專題研習:蒸發與乾衣

麥子彬先生 香港常識科教育學會 吳本韓博士 中大教育學院課程與教學學系專業顧問

聯繫電郵:phng@cuhk.edu.hk

摘要

這專題研習主要有兩部分,第一部分是學生在老師引導下自行設計和進行模擬實驗,目的是驗證一些影響蒸發的因素,並從中鞏固學生對公平測試的認識,此外還讓學生了解何謂模擬實驗,與及一些實驗上的操作,例如如何使用電子磅?如何從測量重量的變化來比較蒸發的速度等?第二部分是學生根據第一部分的實驗結論,設計及製作一台「乾毛巾機」,最後測試它的成效並反思在過程中的一些體驗。本文首先介紹各活動的設計和目的,然後重點討論當中涉及 STEM 教育的四個重要元素:模擬實驗、科學探究、製作活動及學生反思。

活動的設計和目的

這是一所小學的校本課程發展計劃,在完成課本裏「水的世界」這單元後,學生以小組形式進行實驗和製作。以下是學生的已有知識及活動的預期學習成果:

學生的已有知識

- ▶ 水的三熊。
- ▶ 蒸發是水變成水氣的其中一個過程。
- 濕衣服經過一段時間晾晒會變乾,不過晾晒的時間受環境因素影響。
- ▶ 曾在低年級觀察和進行過一些簡單的比較實驗(公平測試)。

預期學習成果

學生能:

- 知道其麼是模擬實驗。
- ▶ 設計及進行模擬實驗來驗證一些影響蒸發的因素。
- ▶ 設計、製作及測試一台「乾毛巾機」。
- 反思於製作過程中的一些體驗。

整個專題研習共需六個教節,第 $1 \cdot 2$ 和 $5 \cdot 6$ 教節是連堂,下表列出各教節的活動及其內容重點。

*************************************	nannannannannannannannannannannannannan
1 • 2	 知道甚麼是模擬實驗。 了解如何驗證「有陽光」是影響蒸發的一個因素。 設計實驗來驗證影響蒸發的其他因素。
模擬實驗與乾衣	學生的課前準備工作: 回家問父母,不用電器用品(例如抽濕機、冷氣機等)來幫助,怎樣晾濕衣服才會使衣服快些乾?
	<u>教學流程</u>
	1. 小組討論:分享父母們建議的方法,然後選出最常用的三種方法,並寫在 A3 紙上。
	2. 老師把各組的答案張貼於黑板上,討論及歸納出最常用的方法後,指出 因爲課室的資源有限,只會深入研究以下三種情況: (a) 晾晒在有陽光的地方 (b) 晾晒在有風的地方 (c) 要張開衣服(或不要摺疊起來)
	3. 因爲模擬陽光要用檯燈(功率:40 W 或以上)和市電電源,在資源限制和安全考慮下,不可能作爲學生活動。所以教學的編排是先以(a)作爲示範實驗。老師帶領全班討論「如何驗證陽光可助乾衣?」,這包括如何模擬、如何確使實驗公平、如何使用電子磅及計時器等,最後由老師示範各實驗步驟。
	4. 接著由學生分組討論如何用模擬實驗來驗證情況(b)和(c)的其中一項,即 是:
	如何驗證「風」會使濕衣服快些乾?如何驗證「把衣服張開」會使濕衣服快些乾?
	5. 最後提醒學生於下一堂帶備有關用品。
3 進行	儀器/用具:兩張抹手紙巾、計時器(可用課室的掛鐘)、小針筒(5 cc)、電子磅(0.1 克,因重量的變化非常少,所以不能用沒有小數位的電子磅)。 其他用品由學生自行預備。
模擬實驗	教學流程
	1. 學生以小組形式各自進行在上一教節設計的模擬實驗。 2. 匯報實驗結果及作出總結。

4	<u>教學流程</u>
設計 乾毛巾機	 講解乾毛巾機在製作上的限制。(見附錄) 學生以小組形式作初步的設計。 老師給予學生適當的建議。
5 · 6	學生的課前準備工作:以小組形式製作乾毛巾機
製作及測試	<u>教學流程</u>
乾毛巾機	1. 呈交製成品進行測試 2. 老師講解「工作手記」(見附錄)

模擬實驗

在和學生討論「如何驗證陽光可助乾衣?」時,老師指出將會遇到的困難:

- 1. 課室不方便晾整件濕衣服。
- 2. 課室沒有陽光,怎樣比較有光和沒有光的分別?

經小組討論後,得出類似以下的建議:

- 1. 用濕的紙巾(或小手巾)代替濕衣服
- 2. 用兩張濕的紙巾,一張被檯燈照射,另一張沒有被檯燈照射。(圖1)



圖 1:驗證陽光可助乾衣的模擬實驗

從觀察所得,經小組討論後,學生很容易便設計出隨後的兩個模擬實驗:以小風扇吹來模擬風;以摺疊抹手紙來模擬摺疊衣服。最後老師總結:「模擬是一個在科學研究時經常用到的方法,它是指以一些特性相似或相同的簡單設計,替代要探究的情境。」

事實上,採用模擬也是一個很好的教學策略,它可解決一些受課室環境及條件限制的難題,例如課室內沒有陽光、課室的空間不方便晾大型衣服、更不能控制風向和風速等。此外,使用模擬實驗較容易精準地控制某些變項,例如用檯燈代替太陽,就更容易控制照射的時間和強度;用抹手紙模擬衣服,較易剪裁,使燈照射或吹風的面積更容易受到控制。用模擬實驗會更容易控制某些控制變量而達致公平測試,例如當我們要做風對乾衣速度的影響時,我們

只須用小型風扇吹其中一件「衣服」,另一件則沒有風扇吹,當兩者同時進行時,其他需要 受控制的變量則自然完全相同,無須再作調控。

科學探究

在設計探究活動時,模擬實驗無疑解決了很多器材上的問題,而是次活動的流程,也參考了建構學習理論(蘇詠梅、吳本韓,2005),特別是先裝備學生需要的先備知識(prior knowledge)和技巧,然後才提供機會讓學生自行建構。例如在討論「如何驗證陽光可助乾衣?」時,老師提出了以下問題:

把濕衣服完全晾乾要用很長時間,現在如何只用 10 分鐘來完成這實驗?

接著老師讓學生小組討論解決的方法,並提示可用一台電子磅。從觀察所得,所有組別都能 建議用電子磅找出兩張濕紙巾在 10 分鐘內分別輕了多少(圖 1)。老師利用這實驗先讓學 生了解:如何模擬、如何使用小針筒來加相同體積的水於兩紙巾上、如何使用電子磅及計時 器等先備知識和技巧,然後才讓學生設計和進行接著的模擬實驗及乾毛巾機的測試。

如何確使實驗公平是科學探究重要的一環,事實上學生曾觀察或進行過一些簡單的比較實驗(公平測試),例如比較透明體與不透明體(一年級)、比較不同物質的導熱程度(三年級)等,所以不需要重新教授什麼是公平測試。在這次活動中,老師用了對比(contrast)這教學策略,即是以「不公平」來凸顯「公平」的重要性,例如在進行圖1的實驗時,老師先用兩張不同大小的紙巾和加不同分量的水,學生即時便能指出老師做錯的地方。

製作活動

這個活動介乎「設計與製作」和「仿照製作」之間,特別適合初次接觸、不具備太多製作經驗的小學生。原因是:他們一方面不會完全茫無頭緒,不知從何入手去處理問題,另一方面,也不會流於只照著本子,「食譜」式的製作工序來完成任務。在學習上是較平衡的教學方案。

在製作之前,先進行相關科學知識的學習(甚至是讓學生自行進行相關的科學探究),是十分好的 STEM 教學方案,把科學與工程自然地結合起來,能提升學生綜合知識的能力。因為是次校本課程發展並不是一個實證研究,沒有收集有關學生在學習成效方面的任何數據,不過據觀察所見,學生對相關科學知識的理解,相比於一般的教學方式,如單純由老師講解或只給學生做一些實驗,此教學方案所取得的效果顯然較好。

在學生進行製作乾毛巾機時,我們注意到一些特別的事項:

- 有數組學生在乾毛巾機中加入多個暖包,其意念可能是源於他們的一個已有知識:「提高溫度能加快蒸發速度」。可是在測試時,效果卻強差人意,原因是其所用的暖包對毛巾遠遠未達可以產生明顯蒸發作用的溫度,個別小組別甚至沒有把暖包與毛巾作近接觸。這個現象一方面顯示學生的思考方式已受到先前做的模擬實驗所影響,他們正是想著一些模擬高溫環境的情況,而他們並不知道 40 W 檯燈和暖包在溫度上有著明顯的差別。
- 有數組學生在其乾毛巾機中用上了兩台或以上的小型風扇,其本意可能是認爲加強吹風, 自然能提高蒸發速度,可是其結果卻反而不及只使用一台風扇的,其原因是他們的通風 設計不佳,有些純粹把風扇放在盒內,有些沒有開足夠大的通風口或通風的方向不佳。 這個現象說明了學生可能是受到模擬實驗的影響,因爲在那裡,他們獲得的知識是「吹

風」對蒸發的影響,而不是「通風」對蒸發的影響,因而作出了這個加強蒸發效果的做法。

以上兩點給了我們一個啓示:就是在進行模擬實驗的教學時,老師要注意模擬背後的「同」與「異」,並在教學中,於適當的時間引導學生分辨這些「同」與「異」。

學生反思

整個專題研習包含了知識、技能、態度各方面的學習元素,可以肯定,學生一時間未能消化這麼多資訊。因此,引導學生反思和寫下曾做過的工作,可幫助學生更深入體會各學習內容,並能爲學生保存紀錄,方便日後有需要時參考。是次專題研習以下方「工程師的工作」作爲引子,要求學生完成一份「工作手記」(見附錄)。

一個出色的工程師能夠不斷改良自己的產品和把自己的工作成果與人分享,因此,在工作的過程中,對自己的思考和解決問題的過程有完整和有系統地作出記錄,便顯得十分重要。所以工程師大多有一本手記,用以對自己的工作作出記錄。我們要求你在做這個專題研習時,也有這樣的一本手記。

「工作手記」給了學生一個鷹架,引導學生有系統地把工作記錄下來,也指引學生需要關注 和反思的方向。對於初嘗試設計與製作的學生來說,相信是一項不錯的學習輔助工具。

參考

蘇詠梅、吳本韓 (2005):《小學科學教育:建構式探究學習》。香港、香港教育學院。

鳴謝

本文所載的資料,來自優質教育基金資助,香港常識科教育學會舉辦的「通過跨學科課程策略,加強小學常識科 STEM 教育的實踐」計劃(計劃編號:2017/0675)

<u>附錄</u>

「工作手記」樣版和撰寫提示

1.	我們要解決的問題是
	製作一台乾毛巾機,以便…
2.	我們所受到的規定和限制
	· 要用一個 A4 紙箱來造乾毛巾機,紙箱的尺度不能改變。
	· 測試時用的毛巾由學校提供,大少為 20 cm x 20 cm。
	· 毛巾放置在乾毛巾機內,毛巾不能觸踫到紙箱。
	· 製成後,整個製成品的重量不得超過 600 g (未計毛巾的重量)。
	• 製成品中不能使用任何用市電推動的裝置。
3.	我們應用了甚麼科學知識?
	· 流動的空氣能加速水分的蒸發
	•
L	
4.	我們找到了甚麼參考資料及/或有甚麼類似的產品可作模仿?
	哪些資料或用品最有參考價值?
	小从之业次则由但引力甘麻原产村以外知为之何用取入
	我從這些資料中得到了甚麼靈感幫助我解決這個問題?
5.	我們設計的乾毛巾機的草圖(附加標註)
	AND AND COLUMN TO COLUMN T

6. 設計的特點和運用的科學知識的說明

- · 模型內我們設置了一台用乾電池的小型風扇…
- · 紙箱上會開一些孔,使空氣更易流通
-

7. 製作材料、及工具、過程和方法

- · A4 紙箱一個
- 切紙刀
-

8. 製成品的測試結果

- · 利用我們所製作的乾毛巾機,我們進行了三次測試
- 在第一次測試中…
-

9. 改良建議

我們的乾衣器有甚麼需要改善?

- 乾衣效能方面
- · 方便使用方面
- · 耐用性方面
- 製作成本方面

微藻 STEM 養殖

劉子健先生 香港科學創意學會及香港數理工程科技學會理事 聯繫電郵:tkdickson@gmail.com

本人以此教案參加「香港青少年科技創新大賽 2021-2022」,並獲頒發「優秀 STEM 教師」 優異獎,可見教案的成功及可供老師作設計教案時參考之用。

1. 方案背景

「紅潮」即是說微藻在海面爆發,它的出現是因爲海面上突然出現大量無機營養污染物,微藻利用這些無機營養污染物作大量生長及繁殖之用,最後微藻覆蓋海面,而因常見海面上的微藻物種是紅色,故以「紅潮」爲名。微藻,只是一種浮游植物,它會於日間吸收太陽的光能轉化爲化學能,並以有機營養素的形式儲存其化學能,同時釋出氧氣作爲副產物平衡空氣的氣體成份,它亦會吸收無機營養污染物作生長之用,這的確是對我們的生態環境有益。但是,由於它覆蓋於海面上的數目太多,加上它在晚間的呼吸作用大於光合作用,因此令到水的溶氧量下降,不利水中的生物生長及最後缺氧而死亡,死亡後屍體被分解亦會釋出毒素,危害其他水中的生物。以上分享是中學課程需要教授的內容,學生們只認知以上的生態現象及問題,但這樣是無助他們解決以上的問題。長此下去,他們根本是不懂得如何把所學到的知識靈活運用及應用於生活之中。因此,要妥善處理以上的問題,本人設計《微藻球 STEM養殖》教學活動,融合 STEAM 的框架設計,以分子料理技術,讓學生可體會製作微藻球的科學原理及樂趣,把其想法及製成品與人分享。本教學活動相信一定吸引到對種植水生植物及飼養魚的人士,同時亦可加強大家認識微藻的未來生活價值及使用的相關知識,最後讓他們培養可持續發展及保育的態度。





活動及製作過程

2. 教學內容分享

STEAM 原理

S科學	✓ 海藻酸鈉與氯化鈣的化學反應✓ 碳酸氫鹽指示的顏色變化
	✓ 紅、藍光對微藻光合作用速率的影響
	The state of the s
T科技	✓ 監察微藻的生長情況
E工程	✓ 利用分子料理技術製作微藻球
	✓ 設計微藻的養殖裝置✓
A 藝術	✔ 利用分子料理技術製作不同形狀的微藻球
M 數學	✓ 養殖微藻的營養液配方

製作工具:

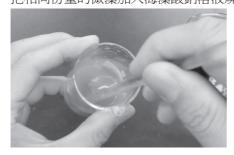


- 2%海藻酸鈉
- 2%氯化鈣
- 2%碳酸氫鹽指示
- 洗滌瓶
- 玻璃棒

- 燒杯
- 滴管
- 膠樽連蓋
- 鑷子
- 細膠袋
- 篩子

製作步驟:

1. 把相同份量的微藻加入海藻酸鈉溶液燒杯中,利用玻璃棒攪拌。





2. 利用滴管抽取混合溶液, 慢慢把溶液逐滴至氯化鈣溶液內。



3. 靜待 1-2 分鐘後,將成形的微藻球和氯化鈣溶液分隔開



4. 使用清水沖洗微藻球。



5. 利用滴管把碳酸氫鹽指示劑加入膠樽裡。(1 樽 4 次)



6. 把30粒微藻球加入樽裡。



7. 蓋下樽蓋,便能完成。將樽放置於不同的地方,觀察碳酸氫鹽指示劑顏色的變化和微藻 球的表面。







3. 各活動的方案建議

實踐 1:中一資訊日	進行年度	
	2021	
創新點及重點	● 學生及家長親手製作微藻球探究檢測膠樽,參與者可	丁帶回家中進行
	進一步的科學探究,檢測哪一地方適宜種植植物,有	可助其進一步生
	長。	
	● 學生利用光學顯微鏡觀察微藻細胞,體會光學顯微錄	竟的使用方法及
	對生物學研究的重要性。	
	● 學生介紹利用模具製作微藻球樹葉,淨化室內的空氣	承及作擺設。
涉及的科學知識	● 可參考 2 教學內容分享的 STEAM 原理	
及技能		
可能出現的問題	● 小學生及家長部分未接觸過實驗儀式及裝置,故需	有學生指導下完
及	成。	
解決預案	● 微藻球製作體積大小不一,有機會影響在家時的檢	測結果。故需要
	使用較細及膠滴管,讓小學生及家長可容易掌握。	
	● 微藻數量需要使用大量,故需三星期前把微藻放置塔	培養液中大量繁
	殖。	
效果評核標準及	● 學生成功完成製作品	
方式	● 公開展示學習成果海報	
或		
活動花絮		







實踐 2:養殖裝置語	2計及微藻球製作工作坊	進行年度 2021
創新點及重點	學生及家長親手製作微藻球探究檢測膠樽,討論後期的科學探究,檢測哪一地方適宜種植植物,有助其過深入介紹微藻的科學及好處、製作微藻球的科學原理學生及家長深入了解養殖裝置的設計,明白課程所學討論微藻球的創新製作及生活上使用。	進一步生長。 里。
涉及的科學知識 及技能	● 可參考 2 教學內容分享的 STEAM 原理	
可能出現的問題 及 解決預案	 工作坊分為兩組進行,故海藻酸鈉、氯化鈣及量要預先準備。 部分小學生欠缺使用實驗用具的技巧,故需件協作完成 微藻數量需要使用大量,故需三星期前把微藻量繁殖。 	中间的家長一同
效果評核標準及 方式 或 活動花絮	✓ 學生成功完成製作品 ✓ 學生及家長問卷 ².你今天學了甚麼?請最少寫出最少2項。•	
们到1亿余	2. 你今天學了甚麼? 請最少寫出最少	
	/ 微藻 班,可吃用,可做的 微藻的好處和製造微藻球 《 微藻环可做用具	校杰并
	2. 你今天學了甚麼? 請最少寫出最少2項。*	录少2項。 *
	可制作水球人 可制作水球人 可用作用红内	
	5. 你對今次的科學科體驗課有	可得著? *
	5.你對今次的科學科聯驗課有何得著?。 完成實驗後可構成品回家,為監續觀察及研究。原來是起係	R M

科學科 體驗課堂 問卷2021

完成課堂後,請交回給老師。

- 1. 你是學生,還是家長? *
- 學生
- () 家長
- 2. 你今天學了甚麼? 請最少寫出最少2項。*

微藻的好品,也:净处展,生的燃料。(超级展的)

微藻对红. 蓋充紅吸收量士. 历3. 料理的技巧

3. 你喜歡今天的科學堂教學内容嗎?*

1 2 3 4 5

4.老師講解清楚嗎?。 先節知識豐富,落解清晰並有該厭性

5. 你對今次的科學科體驗課有何得著? *

科鲁岛生活的结后,科鲁岛科技的简係,科学怎樣在个股朋友開鬧服务





進行年度 實踐 3:以微藻球實驗教授教本評核實驗 2021 學生動手做微藻球實驗,體會及掌握實驗變項處理。 創新點及重點 學生能對碳酸氫鹽指示顏色變化作出適當的解釋。 每一同學需完成獨立的製作及自行在家中完成科學探究。 涉及的科學知識 可參考 2 教學內容分享的 STEAM 原理 及技能 每一同學需完成獨立的製作,故海藻酸鈉、氯化鈣及碳酸氫鹽指示 可能出現的問題 及 份量要預先準備。 解決預案 需要大量微藻,故需三星期前把微藻放置培養液中大量繁殖。 學生完成評核及掌握學習要點 效果評核標準及 方式 2. 子健同學進行以下實驗,研習微藻的光合作用及呼吸作用的效應,他把碳酸氫鹽 或 指示劑及微藻球加進樽內,然後把樽放置不同的地方。以下圖 1 及表 1 顯示其實 活動花絮 驗裝置及結果: 微藻球 樽Α: 樽Β: 放在陽光下 剛放入 放在盒子裡 24小時 指示劑 24小時 (*顏色請參考表 1) 圖1展示實驗裝置 裝置 樽Α 樽Β 樽C 處理 放在陽光下 24 小時 剛放入指示劑 放在盒子裡 24 小時 碳酸氫鹽指示劑顏色 紫色 紅色 黃色 表1展示實驗裝置處理及結果

(1分)

(a) 根據圖 1,指出實驗中一個最主要的控制變項。 (1分)

(b) 根據圖1,指出實驗中的應變項。

下表 2 顯示二氧化碳濃度及碳酸氫鹽指示劑顏色的變化:

二氧化碳濃度(%)	< 0.04	~ 0.04	> 0.04
碳酸氫鹽指示劑顏色	紫色	紅色	黃色



實踐 4:學生設計養殖 STEM 微藻球裝置		進行年度
貝図・学工収引き	<u> </u>	2021
創新點及重點	● 學生動手製作微藻養殖裝置,解決養殖微藻出現的	問題
	● 每一同學需完成獨立的製作及自行在家中完成科學	探究。
	● 善用混合式學習的不同模式,包括學習環境、學習	方法等,讓實體
	課與網課互補,促進學習成效	
	● 透過 STEM 學習活動,讓學生綜合和應用跨學習領	域的知識與技
	能,提高學習興趣,培養創造力及解決問題能力	
	● 應用了 micro:bit MakeCode 程式設計程式,如下:	
	• API	
	API 是一種計算接口,它定義多個軟體中介之間	
	介面讓元件之間可以溝通,在這個作品中擔任了	了發送信息以及
	計算數據的功能幫助養殖儀運行。	
	• IoT	
	IoT 是一種計算裝置、機械、數位機器相互關	
	養殖儀中我們也應用 ESP8266 開發板來將養殖	直儀鏈接到彑聯
	網以調用 API 實現各種功能。	
	● 水位傳感器	t forfer
	用於感測水位,然後把數據回傳到系統進行選	9.
	● 數據可視化平臺	七年四号陈时 未
	在本養殖儀中,我們接入了數據可視化平臺,	
	看儀器在各個時間段微藻需要的生長參數變化	么, 對附
가는 그가 선산 국가 등의 선수들이	長有實際需要。	
涉及的科學知識	● 可參考 2 教學內容分享的 STEAM 原理	
及技能 可能出現的問題	學生疫情下在家中進行製作,老師需在線上給予學	大 <u>旁目</u> 及改美
7 形山坑山川越 及	● 學生需要的配件及套件需由老師協助下尋找及購買	土息兄汉以音
解決預案	学工而安明癿什及去什而口名即册切 学以及辨真	
效果評核標準及	✓ 學生完成評核及掌握學習 STEAM 的要點	
方式	S = Science: 設計這個發明品的時候充分參考了微藻剂	
或	T = Technology:用了不同科技、例如 iot, api, 水位傳感	
活動花絮	這個發明品,以致製作程式及運作正常	
	E = Engineering:特地考慮外殼設計,在經過實測後,其	
	都不容易破損。	
	A=Art: 設計發明品的時候充分考慮了美術的	元素。
	M = Mathematics:編寫的程序當中使用了很多的數學演	算。



進行年度 實踐 5:網上教具設計及改善教學分享 2021 創新點及重點 學校教師利用微藻球輔助學生有效學習植物的氣體交換速率 學生學習該生物學概念更有效 利用微藻球設計實驗比教科書的傳統實驗效果更理想 透過跨校交流,拓寬相關的發展經驗,例如:規劃及管理、課程調 適、學教評策略等,進一步提升學生的學習成效 涉及的科學知識 可參考2 教學內容分享的 STEAM 原理 及技能 老師對微藻的養殖較陌生,故要先作簡易介紹,才容易讓他們容易 可能出現的問題 及 理解當中使用的科學原理。 解決預案 ● 微藻營養液、海藻酸鈉、氯化鈣及碳酸氫鹽指示濃度要準確,故要 教導相關的實驗技術人員準備及處理。 需要大量微藻,故需三星期前把微藻放置培養液中大量繁殖。 老師成功養殖微藻球及改良教科書實驗裝置 效果評核標準及 方式 利用碳酸氫鹽指示劑探究光強度對植物氣體交換的影響 或 活動花絮 1 如圖所示,裝置4支大試管。須確保葉片沒有接觸指示劑和大試管 實驗9.2 是密封的。 10 cm² 碳酸氫鹽指示劑 2 把装置放在強光下約5小時,然後觀察每支大試管中碳酸氫鹽指示 *效果做不到 劑的顏色變化。 2022年1月26日 用了你的分子料理藻來做光對光合作用效應實驗,取代葉片 早上8:01 Good _{早上8:16} ៕

44 微葉STEM養殖

4. 總結

無疑,STEM 或 STEAM 教育有助學生把知識統整及應用,建立學習 STEM 的氛圍有助學生培養學習興趣,只要學生可按照其興趣自主地發展,最終必能帶動經濟產業。因此,STEM 教案著重一系列的持續性教授及推廣,同時著重分享氛圍的建立及進行老師的培訓工作教授學生 STEM,最後還配合初中更新科學科課程及《學校課程持續更新-聚焦、深化、持續》概覽推動 STEM 教育的宗旨和目標,強化科學、科技及數學教育,讓學生培養對 STEM 的興趣及有良好及穩固的根基發展 STEM 香港產業,這正是此教案的設計目的。

多年來一系列的 STEM 教學活動可順利完成,本人非常感謝校長、副校長、科學學會幹事及實驗室技術人員的支持。希望通過多年來的 STEM 教案及活動、公開展示及分享,能讓大家體會 STEM 教育的真正意義及把 STEM 教育承傳下去,給予她們正確的方向實踐,讓她們及其學生懂得欣賞及明白其 STEM 教育的重要性。

跨學科 STEM 創科教育的理論與實踐: 自熱飯盒的小型初創企業

楊偉樑老師 香港數理教育學會 化學組主席 東華三院甲寅年總理中學 STEM 統籌主任 聯繫電郵: rickyywl@connect. hku. hk

近年,香港致力成爲國際創新科技中心。創科教育,將會是未來 STEM 教育發展的新方向。 跨學科 STEM 創科教育,採用跨科專題研習模式,能有效綜合數理、科技、商業及語文的應用。配合小型初創企業的專題情境,學生能夠經歷創科產業的生產流程,成長爲具有人本關懷的科創企業家。

實踐創科教育 一條龍體驗生產流程

在設計校本創科教育專題研習時,教學團隊希望以動手兼動腦的教學模式,在小型初創企業的情境設計下,通過科技實踐過程去解決現實的困難。參與學生能夠從人本關懷、科研、動手製作、營商考慮及產品推銷,一條龍體驗創科產業的生產流程(圖 1)。最後,路演招商環節是在試後活動進行,同學分別以投資者及初創產品推銷員的身份,透過互相觀摩初創產品,考慮投資於哪一項的項目,不但發揮了同儕互評的效果、亦讓同學對整個初創過程留下深刻的體會。

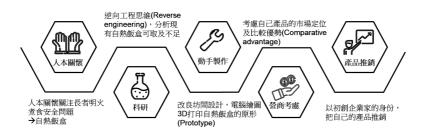


圖 1: 一條龍體驗創科產業的生產流程

普及化跨學科創科課程 設計合適長者的自熱飯盒

這是一個小型初創企業主題的跨學科協作計劃,協作科目有化學科、物理科、設計與科技科和經濟與公共事務科、家政科及數學科(表 1)。此計劃以人本關懷爲切入點,關注長者煮食安全,學生能夠運用課堂所學習的知識和創意,設計適合長者使用的自熱飯盒取代用明火煮食,減低長者在煮食中受傷的風險。同學會以逆向工程思維分析現有的自熱飯盒中,可取的科技設計及安全性能上的不足。由此,同學會改良坊間現有的自飯盒設計,考慮自己

產品的市場定位及比較優勢,再利用電腦繪圖軟件,3D打印自熱飯盒的原形(圖2)。在設計完成後,學生更會利用在化學科的科研數據和真空吸塑技術,動手製作發熱包和自熱飯盒實物,然後測試安全性及發熱性能,過程需要經過反覆試驗,培養創業家思維(圖3)。同學亦會就老人家的營養需要設立餐單,再考慮自熱飯盒的溫度是否能夠徹底翻熱食物,最後會以初創企業家的身份,學習把自己的產品進行推銷(圖4)。

表	1	:	各科的教與學策略
~~	-		

參與科目	教與學策略
物理科	以實驗建構學生有關熱傳導的理論知識,從而設計出更有效率的自熱飯盒。
化學科	在實驗中認識發熱包中的化學反應,以電子學習平台收集實驗數據。學習聚合物的特性,協助他們選擇 3D 打印的合適物料。
設計與科 技科	以情景-受眾-行動-問題(SOAP) 的框架進行設計,利用 CAD 軟件畫出自熱飯盒的設計圖,利用 3D 打印原型。
家政科	學習食物安全知識,從人本關懷角度,設計長者的健康餐單。
經濟與公 共事務科	學習商業決定的因素外和進行企業推銷,透過個案研究(Case study)進行企業分析,學習商業推銷(Business Pitching)的技巧。
數學科	學習如何閱讀和解釋圖表,為他們在化學科量度自制發熱包的溫度變化打好基礎。

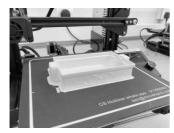


圖 2:3D 打印設計原型



圖 3: 以石灰粉製作發熱包



圖 4:推銷產品路演招商

模擬初創計劃資助評審 實施多元化進展性評估

正如初創計劃在申請資助時需要面對各個階段的評審,老師在不同的科目範疇亦會爲各組學生的學習成果作各階段的進展性評估。老師著重評核學生設計思維並從設計實踐改良各階段評估學生的技術掌握,並就各組的成品作出指導。在 STEM Day 的展示和海報匯報中不單只老師能夠對不同學生的學習作總結性評估,同學之間也能互相欣賞及互相評價他們的製作成果。爲照顧同學的學習差異,教師團隊亦在專題計畫中設計了多元化的評估模式,務求讓組內的同學也能因材施教,發揮所長。

體驗式教學的教學理念與實踐 推動 6Cs 六大能力發展

根據經驗學習圈的體驗式教學理論,學習由四個階段組成循環,從具體經驗、省思觀察、抽象概念到主動驗證,不斷重複(表 2)。課程整體以體驗式教學進行,體驗創立小型初創企業經歷的過程從市場規劃、產品設計、製作到推銷產品吸引投資者,讓學生在團隊中擔任不同崗位,合作克服所面對的困難。此計劃涉及不同學科,所應用到的教與學策略及教學法技巧亦有所不同。

教育學家 Michael Fullan 的「深度學習嶄新教學法」中提出培養學生六大能力範疇的「6Cs」架構,包括創造力(Creativity)、明辨思維(Critical thinking)、溝通(Communication)、合作(Collaboration)、品格(Character)與公民意識(Citizenship)(表 3)。這些能力範疇能讓學生在畢業後能夠適應社會科技變遷,具備學習及就業競爭力。

學習過程	學習重點	對應中三 STEMaker 小型初創企業計 劃的學習課題
具體經驗 (Concrete Experience)	強調以個人的感覺 進行學習	從新聞中了解長者明火煮食的危險 日常生活中接觸到的自熱飯盒
省思觀察 (Reflective Observation)	強調用看與聽等觀 察來學習	自熱飯盒的逆向工程
抽象概念(Abstract Conceptualization)	強調以思考來進行 學習	學習自熱飯盒的科學及科技原理
主動驗證 (Active Experiment)	強調以實際操作來 進行學習	設計及動手製作自熱飯盒的原型,進行 反覆測試及改良並製作實物

表 2:經驗學習圈的體驗式教學理論

「6Cs」六大能力範疇	學生的學習體驗
創造力與想像力	在設計循環中,想像如何解決問題,利用 3D 打印及
	真空吸塑,製成品原型。
批判思維與解難能力	逆向工程分析坊間自熱飯盒的不足。在設計循環中測
	試,改良及優化產品。
溝通	學生團隊內部有效溝通。推銷產品及設計意念予投資
	者。
合作	團隊合作,按照組內同學的能力有效分工
品格教育	人本關懷、科藝素養、創業家精神
公民意識	關懷社會弱勢社群,照顧長者需要

表 3: 小型初創企業計劃推動學生的 6Cs 六大能力發展

參考文獻

Fullan, M., & Scott G. (2014). *Education Plus: New Pedagogies for Deep Learning Whitepaper*.

Collaborative Impact SPC, Seattle, Washington. Retrieved from https://www.michaelfullan.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Education-Plus-A-Whitepaper-July-2014-1.pdf

Kolb, D. A., & Wolfe, D. M. (1981). Professional Education and Career Development: A Cross Sectional Study of Adaptive Competencies in Experimental Learning. Lifelong Learning and Adult Development Project. Final Report. Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH. School of Management. Retrieved from https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED209493.pdf

Exploring Productive Failure as a Pedagogical Strategy in STEM Lessons

Wong Hing Yi Wong Wai Keung Mak Wai Kuen Carmel Alison Lam Foundation Secondary School Contract Email: wwk@ge.calfss.edu.hk

A. Introduction

STEM is a buzz term in local education sectors in which cross-disciplined technological adventures for students are often highlighted. However, an appropriate pedagogy for STEM lessons is seldom put into attention. The nature of STEM activities is somehow not the same as those in the usual learning designs in the Science lessons. In a STEM class, students engage in hands-on STEM projects in which failures are frequently experienced.

From the perspective of developmental science, assimilation and accommodation of simple facts are necessary in the advancement of knowledge base with complex links. Yet, the difficulty of making scientifically meaningful connections has been well documented (Bransford et al., 2000). Traditional Science teaching instructed students step-by-step to guarantee results (Henry et al., 2019; Chi & Wylie, 2014). But the aim of science teaching is to help students form a coherent connection between normative concepts (Linn & Eylon, 2006).

An innovative pedagogy, called Productive Failure (PF), has been introduced to our Science teachers in the STEM curricula since 2019. Instead of teaching the syllabus chapters-by-chapters, an engineering design-based STEM task was introduced ¹. Students immersed in hands-on minds-on activities, which were challenging enough to probe creative thinking. Initial observation was that students in PF classes were motivated to develop novel artifacts, which required the support of subject knowledge. Such a moving back and forth process of doing, thinking and learning was repeated until an optimal solution arrived, problem solved, and task accomplished (de Vries, 2021). In the course of which failure is an inevitable outcome when the task is impasse driven.

In the past few years, the first two authors have explored whether disciplined failing experiences in the classrooms could enhance the assimilation of science concepts, especially for struggling learners. Two pedagogies were under investigation: 1) direct instruction; and 2) productive failure. The first study was conducted in 2019 (Wong & Wong, 2019). The pedagogy of productive failure was compared with that of direct instruction in a quasi-experiment with a) a

Hong Kong Science Teachers' Journal 2022 Volume 38 香港數理教育學會會刊2022年總第38期

¹ The first task under trial was rocket car competition. Now, the problem-based tasks have been extended to other areas of the syllabus.

treatment group of PF in a normal-ability class; b) a comparison group of Direct Instruction (DI) in a normal ability class; and c) a control group of DI in an elite class. Results found that the average normalized change score was the highest in the elite class who received DI (0.39, SD = .31). As for the struggling learners, the treatment class who received PF, a higher gain (0.31, SD = .33) as compared with the comparison class with similar treatment (0.23, SD = .41), suggesting that PF might benefit struggling learners more. The seemingly promising results might have been benefitted from a streaming class structure in 2019. PF's effect on mixed ability class was unknown by then.

In 2021, class structure in the junior forms in the same school changed. The streaming class structure was replaced by mixed ability ones. There was no more elite class and students with different capacity were placed in the same class. All four classes in S2 shared similar intake. So, the same study was conducted again to explore whether disciplined failing experiences in a mixed ability classroom could enhance the learning of scientific concepts, especially for struggling learners in mixed ability class.

An interesting observation so far, was that in both studies in 2019 and 2021, those students who participated in the quasi-experiments of PF showed positive feedback towards hands-on minds-on work activities. However, the short-term results in traditional assessments might not be equally promising. This prompted the team to think whether assimilation and accommodation of knowledge and experience could be effectively manipulated in the process of knowledge construction. And if yes, would it be more effective in a direct instruction class or a PF class?

This paper briefly reported the trial out of PF, and its comparison with DI on mixed ability classes in 2021. A follow-up case study in 2022 reported how PF was implemented within the junior Science curriculum. Its effectiveness was evaluated and some recommendations on diversity management was recommended.

B. Race to the Line

In our school, science teachers usually focus on drilling and memorization rather than the enhancement of problem-solving skills. The assessments are explicitly designed for the recall of factual concepts. Thus, students, especially those from the struggling classes, performed unsatisfactorily in the acquisition of abstract concepts. Under this premise, an innovative design was proposed to implement in the "Race to the Line" course as a STEM-for-all curriculum. Secondary 2 students had to learn data logging technique and the interpretation of travelling graphs in the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Mathematics lessons respectively. Science teachers would equip the students with the knowledge-base of force and motion. Students were expected to apply such knowledge and skills to construct foam-made racing cars with the help of the Design and Technology (D&T) teacher. Figure 1 illustrates the cross-disciplinary attempt in curriculum change:

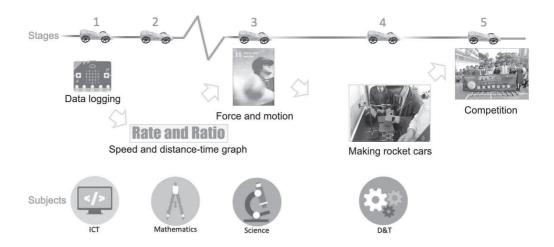


Figure 1: Race to the Line, a cross-disciplinary STEM-for-all curriculum

The observations in these Science lessons persuaded us that teachers might not have acquired an appropriate STEM pedagogy for problem-based tasks within a tradition Science curriculum. For example, the STEM lessons immersed students in hands-on minds-on activities while the Science lessons explored through a series of well-structured experiments, which might/might not allow for "multiple right answers and reframe failure as a necessary part of learning" (Jolly, 2014). Within a traditional Science class, students were expected to be precise and careful when they carried out scientific investigations. It then came up to our mind a question: Can we design failing experiences for our students in these well-structured lessons?

Failure is usually set in the class of negative mindset. Kapur's definition of failure is some sort of no big deal. "By failure, I simply mean that students are rarely able to solve the problems and discover the canonical solutions by themselves" (2013). Maltese et al. (2018) defined in the context of making that failure is "an experience where the result does not match the outcome expected by the maker". The real situation is that teachers have not much room for their students the discovery of wonders. Chi & Wylie (2014) pointed out that the Science class is sometimes designed in which "information is repeated, and solution steps are copied". Our observation illustrated this argument that a science teacher might introduce the concept of "streamline" solely by repeating the lines of explanation in the textbook: "the shape of an object affects the air resistance acting on it ... the air resistance is reduced if the object has a streamlined shape ... high-speed vehicles usually have streamlined shapes", so on so forth. We wondered how our students might understand and apply this abstract ill-informed concept without hands-on experiences. Jurow & Mcfadden (2011) commented that "these classrooms are neither teacher-centred nor student-centred". Students had no chance to explore the streamlined-shaped objects. They have no concrete definition of the term "streamline" so they could not design their own streamlined objects.

Our interest is to understand how the struggling students learn in the STEM activities of rocket car development. Literature has found that different students have different learner styles. Kolb (1984), for example, has found that struggling students adapted more in kinesthetic thinking and they were more able to assimilate and accommodate new experiences into the existing knowledge base through experiential learning. Can an appropriate STEM pedagogy cater the need of this group of students? The following session traced the literature base for theory development.

C. Literature review

This paper explores a learning design based on hands-on activities that may suit well for the development of the STEM curriculum. In these kinds of activities, students are encouraged to acquire knowledge and skills in a trial-and-error mode, and they can generate resolutions of the task after a lot of failures. Can such failing experience be productive in the long run?

Kapur answered this question by introducing the Productive Failure (PF) pedagogical design. He commented that "students are rarely able to solve the problems and discover the canonical solutions by themselves" (2013). He analyzed the incommensurability between learning and performance and suggested four possibilities in the learning design: a) productive success; b) productive failure; c) unproductive success; and d) unproductive failure (2016). In contrast to the use of traditional Direct Instruction (DI) in the classroom, Kapur stated that PF "afforded the students the opportunities to generate suboptimal or incorrect solutions to a novel problem by preparing them to learn better from subsequent instruction" (2016). In this way, students' performance in the short run might not be satisfactory but their learning optimized in the long run.

This paper focuses on how PF interventions may enhance students' ability to link up concepts by complex logical reasoning in Science. It is an essential ingredient of innovative product in the STEM context. The analysis is based on a latent construct called the "Knowledge Integration Categories (KIC)" (Table 1). It is a process of "adding, distinguishing, evaluating, and sorting out accounts of phenomena, situations, and abstractions in science" (Liu et al., 2008). Liu and her team had built up a knowledge scaffold for the science concepts. We shall analyze students' knowledge acquisition in two categories which are common in the STEM activities: Complex Link and Factual Concepts. For the former, students are required to "elaborate two or more scientifically valid links among relevant ideas" but no valid links are necessary in the problems about factual concepts.

Table 1: Knowledge Integration Categories (KIC) (Liu et al., 2008)

Knowledge Integration Categories	Score	Reponses Characteristics
Systemic Link	Not applied	Compare similarities and differences between
Students have a systemic understanding of scientific		contexts and apply concepts relevant to each context.
concepts.		
Complex Link	<u>5</u>	Elaborate two or more scientifically valid links
Students understand how more than two scientific concepts		among ideas relevant to a given context.
interact in a given context.		
Full Link	<u>4</u>	Elaborate a scientifically valid link between two
Students understand how two scientific concepts interact in		ideas relevant to a given context.
a given context.		
Partial Link	<u>3</u>	Indicate a link between relevant ideas but do not fully
Students recognize potential connections between concepts		elaborate the link in a given context.
but cannot elaborate the nature of the connections specific		
to a given context.		
No Link (Factual Concepts)	<u>2</u>	Make links between relevant and irrelevant ideas.
Students have non-normative ideas and/or make		Have non-normative ideas.
scientifically invalid links in a given context.		
Off Task	1	
Students make statements about non-scientific situations.		
No Answer	<u>0</u>	Blank

Such an expert knowledge framework, however, might not be applicable to all students alike. From a system control point of view, students have different capacity cognitively speaking in knowledge integration. They also had different disposition. A pre-test on scientific facts and application of kinetics in 2021 had found that some students performed according to the expert construct of the KIC model (Liu et al., 2008) and were able to scaffold knowledge gradually by building on scientific facts (Wong & Wong, 2021). These students, given clear direct instruction, were able to memorize facts and retrieved them at a later stage for knowledge integration, thus fitting a direct mode of instruction in traditional classrooms.

Other students, however, might have developed a challenge engaging disposition and were more adapted to failures. Memorization might not be as challenging as self-exploration (Henry et al., 2019). For them, factual questions and complex link questions shared the same level of difficulty (Wong & Wong, 2021). Although these students did not perform according to the expert construct of knowledge integration, they revealed hallmarks of a successful scientist. The former type of students might fit both DI instruction and PF model well. The latter, however, might excel more under a PF framework. How to match learner styles with tailored-made curriculum and relevant pedagogy hence become a challenging task.

D. Methodology

It is complicated to measure the effect of the PF pedagogy. Past studies usually focused on the improvement of specific learning abilities with the implementation of the PF instructional design (see Kapur, 2014; Song & Kapur, 2017; Song, 2018). Our research followed similar arguments that the PF pedagogy is a kind of design conducive to developing students' acquisition of science concepts and its effective application in the STEM context.

The study by the first authors in 2021 was a mixed-method approach including statistical analysis of quasi-experimental pre-posttest scores, semi-structured interviews with stakeholders, audio-video records and students' work in their log sheets. It was conducted in two Secondary 2 struggling classes, one in the use of DI and the other PF respectively (Table 2). The intervention in the treatment class lasted for six lessons in two phases: generation and exploration of multiple representations and solutions methods (RSMs), then the consolidation and knowledge assembly in comparison of the RSMs and the canonical solutions (Kapur & Bielaczyc, 2012).

Class \ Lesson	1	2	3	4	5	6
Treatment (PF)		Phase 1:			Phase 2:	1
	test	Generation and exploration of RSMs			Consolidation and	-test
Comparison (DI)	Pre-	Lecture the concepts of Making of		knowledge assembly	Post-test	
		kin	etics	rocket car		

Table 2: Lesson design for PF and DI classes

The comparison class was lectured directly the concepts of kinetics in Lesson 2 and 3. They made their racing cars in Lesson 4 under teacher's guidance. The teacher discussed with the students ways to refine the rocket cars and, at the same time, enhanced science knowledge scaffolding in Lesson 5.

The treatment class adopted PF in a different way. Students learnt how to make their racing cars in the Engineering Design Process with the provision of some log sheets (Figure 2). These worksheets had minimal guidelines and were designed as task components according to Song's suggestion: (1) explore and understand, (2) represent and formulate, (3) plan and execute, and (4) monitor and reflect (Song, 2018).



Figure 2: Snapshots in the "Race to the Line" curriculum (from left to right):

Group discussion, shaping, polishing and assembling

During the making process, the teacher provided minimal advices and let the students fail. Students had to find their own way to solve the problems. In Lesson 5, the teacher consolidated the work as that in the comparison and control classes. We believed that the struggling students would outperform in the long run after they have learned to solve novel problems with disciplined failures in hands-on STEM activities.

The quantitative study in this research was based on the pre- and posttest with 10 identical multiple-choice questions on force and motion. They were classified into factual concepts (FC) and complex link (CL) questions according to the KIC construct (Table 3).

Question Question Testing items Types Testing items **Types** No No 1 CLNature of force 7 FC Reducing friction 3 CL 8 FC 4 FC Properties of friction 12 CLAction and reaction 5 CL 13 FC 6 FC Air resistance 14 CL Inertia

<u>Table 3: Classification of pre-posttest questions:</u>
<u>Factual Concept (FC) and Complex Link (CL) questions</u>

The results of the pre- and posttest were analyzed within class and among classes by paired *t*-test and independent-sample *t*-test respectively. Rasch analysis was conducted to examine whether the PF design may change students' perception in item difficulty (Boone et al., 2017). Qualitative analysis was provided on the students' log sheets, audio-visual records of the lessons and the semi-structured interviews with two Science teachers and selected groups of students from two classes.

E. Results and discussion

Based on the evidences and analysis, our hypothesis in this study was partially confirmed: (1) PF is an effective pedagogy for STEM learning and teaching; (2) Students have greater conceptual understanding of tacit knowledge.

Short term results, however, showed no significant gains in pre-posttest comparison across four mixed ability classes: $t_{(120)} = .486$; p = .630 (Wong & Wong, 2021). Yet, programme effectiveness became more prominent in the final Science examination. We found that failures happen frequently in an engineering design process which is considered a common framework for STEM curriculum. On the whole, students may learn better in the long run after they have overcome the difficulties; and this enhanced knowledge scaffolding for the abstract Scientific concept ("streamline"). Even the struggling students could outperform the elite ones in the formal assessment afterward. One reason might be that the proportion of factual, complex link and

systemic link questions were different in the exam as compared with the pre- and posttest. Second, knowledge gains were consolidated in the final revision before the examination, suggesting that failure-focused experiential learning may catalyze the formation of more concrete knowledge scaffolded on abstract scientific concepts. Third, the PF pedagogy may require the support of knowledge scaffolding and knowledge integration in the revision time. Our results supported literature findings that students' learning will be productive in the long run after PF intervention (Kapur, 2016).

From a programme evaluation perspective, the effect size measurement in 2021 focused more on a between-subjects design across four mixed ability classes, for the advancement of developmental diversity science, this paper advocates the measurement of within-subjects longitudinal growth. A classical expert construct of knowledge integration highlights on a process of developing Scientific concepts from non-normative ideas to normative links (Liu et al., 2008). However, one might also access such a process of knowledge integration from failure-based experiential learning given that they have different capacity in acquiring, memorizing and integrating knowledge for change. Such an alternative pathway in knowledge application is not well documented. The following session reported a follow-up case study of the attempts of the team to breach the literature gap in 2022.

F. A case study

Previous research in rocket car development has demonstrated how our teachers could implement the PF pedagogy in the STEM lessons and how our students scaffold Scientific concepts according to the theory of Knowledge Integration (Liu et al., 2008). The process was well-designed for intervention under professional consultation. The successful attempts in 2019 and 2021 encouraged us to invite our colleagues to trial out the PF instructional design in other Science topics and to expand the team to a learning circle. The third author, as the key curriculum developer of Integrated Science (IS), joined hands in exploring possibilities in the discipline in 2022.

The third author taught IS in Secondary 2 and Chemistry in senior forms. He would like to explore different pedagogical approaches that enhance student's motivation towards Science learning and provide more meaningful tasks in student-centred Science lessons. In this case study, he and the IS panel members had adopted the PF pedagogy and designed an IS lesson for a class of 29 Secondary 2 students. Students were divided into groups to investigate the making of electric circuits under the topic "Making use of electricity". They were required to construct a simple (series) circuit as a learning outcome. Students had to understand the concept of a complete circuit and identify its basic components. Hands-on activities would be provided, and the students had to complete a task as an application of the knowledge they learnt. In a traditional classroom with the DI pedagogy, the teacher would first display all the circuit components and then demonstrate how to connect a light bulb with an electric cell. The teacher would provide a circuit board and ask the

students to repeat what he/she had done. This approach ensures that most students are able to make the light bulbs glow. However, students might not wonder the work of electricity in the task.

The team of the third author co-designed a lesson that allows students to discover how to construct a circuit on a circuit board. The objectives and skills required are listed in Table 4:

Table 4: Knowledge and skills objective of the target lesson study

Knowledge Objectives	K1: To identify the key components of a circuit
	K2: To identify the essential conditions under which electricity can flow
	K3: To recognize that the positive terminal of an electrical appliance is normally
	connected to the negative terminal of another appliance
	K4: To understand how a switch work
Skills Objective	S1: To be able to construct a complete circuit that satisfies certain criteria

The teachers realized that K1 and K2 had been achieved in the primary school level. They decided to flip the learning by providing a pre-lesson video. After watching the video before the lesson, students would be able to 1) list out the components of a circuit: electric cell, some wires and a load, and 2) recognize how a complete circuit looks like.

K3, K4 and S1 were the focus of the designated lessons. K3 and K4 fell into the lower cognitive levels (remembering and explaining phenomenon) of the Bloom's Taxonomy, while S1 required the integration of both the cognitive and motor domains, and it involved the formation of CL. To achieve these objectives, teachers adopted the idea of the PF pedagogy and designed a hands-on activity in the lesson. The design of the activity consisted of two phrases based on the principle proposed by Kapur & Bielaczyc (2012). In phrase 1, students were told to finish the following 3 tasks:

- Task 1: Make a light bulb glow and a buzzer emit a sound.
- Task 2: Use a switch to control the on and off of the light bulb and the buzzer.
- Task 3: Use an ammeter to measure the amount of electricity. Record the reading.

Students were provided all the circuit components and they were free to explore how to finish Task 1 - Task 3 without any direct instruction from the teacher. They were asked to record every attempt on an online platform Padlet (Figure 3), no matter it was successful or not. The teacher would walk around the groups to give feedbacks to the students' work. In phrase 2, a debriefing session was followed to consolidate the experiences that the students encountered in the preceding sessions.

In the hands-on activity, the teacher found that some students failed to complete the circuits. Some have come to the barriers that the students might generate RSMs



Figure 3: The online platform Padlet

Observations:

1. In Task 1, the teacher expected that the light bulb and the buzzer were connected in a series circuit. However, 3 out of 10 groups connected them in two separated circuits (Figure 4). One reason for the deviated model might relate to unclear instructions. In Task 1, students were instructed to "Make a light bulb glow and a buzzer emit a sound". The task might well be modified as "Make a light bulb glow and a buzzer emit a sound simultaneously".

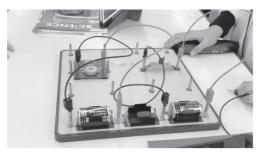


Figure 4: Students connected the circuits separately

- 2. The teacher expected that the students would connect all the circuit components in series. Nevertheless, more than half of the groups connected them in parallel. Series circuit and parallel circuit had not been introduced until the next section of the learning unit. All were new to the students, but they could discover the ways in the hands-on activity.
- 3. In the lesson, the teacher visited 2 groups and recorded the following conversations.

Scenario 1

The students in one group constructed a parallel circuit as shown in Figure 5(a). Then the teacher showed a series circuit to them and asked: "Do you know the difference between the circuit you created and the circuit that I showed you?" One of the students in this group answered: "I have tried to connect in the way you showed but it does not work. Then I try this method." The teacher asked: "What do you mean when you said it did not work?" The student replied: "Only the buzzer emits sounded, but the light bulb did not glow." The student later figured out that there was not enough electricity for the light bulb to glow in a series circuit and thus, identified this to be a constraint which forced him/her to use a parallel circuit as intended.

Scenario 2

The students in Group B constructed a parallel circuit as shown in Figure 5(b). The teacher asked: "If you press the switch, what will happen?" A student in this group replied: "The light bulb will not glow." The teacher then asked: "Does the switch function normally?" The students answered: "Yes!" This was a "wrong" answer. Although the switch functioned normally, meaning that it could be switch on/off, it was not considered "normal" in a circuit

where the light bulb and the sound buzz should be on simultaneously when the switch was pressed. In this case, the constraint is on the given task.



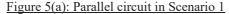




Figure 5(b): Parallel circuit in Scenario 2

4. Some students found difficulties in assigning a component on the circuit board correctly. There were some junctions on the board for inserting different components. The students ignored those junctions and simply connected two components with a wire clip (Figure 6). They were able to make partial, but not full link of knowledge base in a given context.

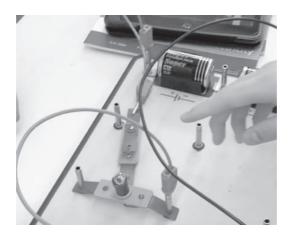


Figure 6: Students were capable to simple connection of two nodes

Reflection and inspiration:

It was the first time that the third author designed a PF lesson on a new topic which he has not taught before. The inspiration and impact could be summarized in three aspects:

1. The effectiveness of the PF pedagogy

Applying the PF pedagogy in this case study stimulated the creativity of students. This finding aligned with the literature that during the problem-solving phrase, students activated their prior knowledge to generate a suboptimal solution (Kapur, 2014). Based on Observation 1 in the

previous section, the teacher was surprised by the solutions generated by the students. Even though the students might not realize the difference between a single circuit and two separated circuits, they did finish the requirement of the task. The teacher then consolidated their solutions and prompted a follow-up question to check whether the students' understanding might facilitate task completion as required by the given instruction.

Another obvious advantage of using PF was the atmosphere of active learning. Through visiting each group, the teacher discovered that even the struggling students in the class actively participated in the activity. In some occasions, weaker students would seek help from other groups. The PF instructions encouraged peer collaboration and active engagement in a Science lesson.

On the contrary, the main difficulty of implementing a PF lesson was that the teacher had to handle a variety of students' failures in the hands-on activity. Some failures are expected and could be predicted based on the learning objectives. By focusing on these "expected failures", the teacher might help students to encode the key features of new scientific concepts. The unexpected failures, however, were some novel problems beyond the original learning design. It might hinder the learning process of the new concepts. Such hurdles might be a result of lacking in technical skills; and/or a lack of specific task instruction (e.g. parallel vs serial circuit). This led to an argument, to what extent detailed instruction was needed in a PF class? For the teacher, for example, the "bad connection" problem illustrated in Observation 3 was a kind of "unexpected" failure, and therefore, "sidetracked" students in task completion. Students failed to make the light bulb glow even though they correctly arranged all the components. What failed them was not the problem of system control, but rather, the system produced required a higher energy level than expected. Thus, connection between system control and energy level should be mapped precisely onto the task before task completion was plausible. It remains the challenge of a PF teacher to decide the extent to which detailed instruction might help/hinder the development of complex link between different nodes in different ability groups.

The teacher reflected that a PF lesson should help eliminate potential problems before introducing the task. But for a PF class, the real challenge might lie in a) the degree of sophisticated instruction; b) the critical time of intervention; c) the time frame allowed for students' exploration and d) whether instruction should be captured on students' performance as the lesson goes or be précised enough on the outset before the lesson starts. This paper holds the view that to conduct a smooth PF lesson and to maximize its effectiveness, proper and timely feedbacks are essential. An inspiring question could be a catalyst for the student during the problem-solving phase. Also, teachers could examine the cognitive reasoning of a student through prompting questions. In the long run, developing a problem-based template and

feedback system based on students' cognitive levels would help reinforce a mixed ability class with diversified intake.

2. Minimizing the unexpected difficulties

In the case study, the teacher discovered that the students did not know how to use the given instrument: a) the circuit board and b) the ammeter. The teacher might need to clarify if the aim of the PF lesson was to let students explore the use of a "new" tool or the completion of a given task, in the current case, the task focused on connecting a series circuit such that the light bulb might glow and the buzzer emitted sound at the same time. To better manipulate the second task, some prior knowledge of the use of the instrument should be introduced beforehand.

3. Rescheduling the teaching sequence of the curriculum

In a DI class, the teaching sequence are normally unidirectional. On the contrary, in a PF class, the sequences might be squiggled to cater for problem-based learning. Observation 2 revealed that the concept of parallel and series circuit would be unavoidable in the task. The teacher should take this as a critical point of intervention or grasp the chance to introduce a concept which would be taught normally at a later stage.

G. Discussion

Reflecting on the pedagogy of PF, we asked the extent to which "minimum instructions" was applicable to a PF task or not. The teacher interpreted that instructions should be minimum in a PF lesson, which led to unexpected deviation. The three deviated groups in Observation 1 connected two circuits in a circuit board. The problem was that the students were only instructed to connect the nodes on the board, and this could be attained from multiple routes. Indeed, in a PF class, multiple routes for task completion were an "expected" result. As a PF teacher, we need to ask ourselves the extent to which we want to "manipulate" the results. And if "unexpected deviation" would, in certain scenario, lead to "novel" developments.

Second, the "deviated models" also presented a problem: To what extent a completed task by the students should be regarded as deviation? In fact, in certain scenarios, "deviated models" are models that leads to creativity. As a PF teacher, we need to ask ourselves how much deviation is allowed and modify our instructions accordingly.

Third, Sinha & Kapur (2021) proposed specific fidelity criteria for a PF lesson and suggested that "instruction should be built on students' solutions". This prompted a question: should instruction be "clearly" stated such that an "expected" result could be manipulated; or that the initial instruction should be open enough and be narrowed down based on students' work at a later stage?

Fourth, in Scenario 1, the teacher assessed the product of Group A to be a "failure" case as it deviated from the sample the teacher showed to the students. The students later figured out that the electricity provided could not power up their parallel circuit. And that under such constraint, a series circuit was the optimal solution. It remained the teacher's role to support students in identifying constraints and thereby, attaining an optimal solution.

Referring again to the PF study in 2021 (Wong & Wong, 2021), students have different learner styles. Some students were better at remembering facts, whereas for the others, factual knowledge shared the same level of difficulty as that of complex link concepts. So, the degree of knowledge base required for students might be different and that by matching learner style with a PF task would allow one to decide on the level of pre-requisites required and be "taught" in a flipped classroom before the actual implementation of a PF lesson.

In Scenario 2, the students had "invented" a "new" method to complete the circuit (i.e. a parallel circuit). This was quite "unexpected" as the teacher "expected" that the student would complete a series circuit. One reason for such expectation was that a series circuit was the teaching point of this lesson and that parallel circuit would not be taught until a later stage in the curriculum. Given a PF scenario, however, both a series/ parallel circuit had not been taught before the task was assigned to the student. So, there was an equal chance for the student to figure out a parallel/ series circuit on their own. In that case, connecting a parallel circuit was not a "failure". The real issue lied in the constraint of the given task, i.e., the light bulb and the sound buzz should be on simultaneously. It would be good if the teacher instructs the students to explore the constraints or pointed out the constraint to them. In this way, the PF lesson would fulfill one of the fidelity criteria proposed by Sinha & Kapur (2021): "Instruction should be built on students' solutions".

In Observation 4, the teacher noticed that the students found it hard to figure out how to put a component on the circuit board "correctly" when there was more than one junction for different components. This showed that connections of more than two pieces of information requires a bigger knowledge base or an ability to consider things from ALL perspectives. It remained how much "more" information should be imparted to students, and when in a PF lesson.

H. Conclusion

In the reflection session, the teacher capitalized on the importance of "minimizing the unexpected results" by clearer and more specific instructions. This paper would open this to re-consideration in a PF class. In a PF class, we ask the following questions:

- 1. The extent to which we want to "manipulate" the results. And if "unexpected deviation" would, in certain scenario, lead to "novel" developments;
 - 2. The extent to which a completed task by the students should be regarded as deviation.
- 3. If instruction should be "clearly" stated such that an "expected" result could be manipulated.

4. Whether students' prerequisite should be carefully analyzed/ tested before a PF lesson is implemented.

In short, a student's learner style would determine the extent to which he/she would "fail" the teacher's expectation. While one might seek to "eliminate" obstacles for the students so that they might succeed, one might also ask, along the way as the PF lesson exposed, why the light bulb was not on despite all necessary conditions have been fulfilled? These ongoing questions/ instructions based on the product of the students would allow students to identify the conditions for a specific outcome under certain given constraints (e.g., the level of electricity provided). Thus, leading students to identify, and to differentiate between necessary and sufficient conditions, which, in the end, would help develop their scientific mind.

This paper starts by exploring the effectiveness of PF in a STEM class where hands-on minds-on activities seek to replace that of direct instruction across four mixed ability classes with diversified cognitive capacity and learner styles. Our results, in the quasi-experimental studies in 2019 and 2021, have established that PF supported the accommodation and assimilation of scientific facts to complex link concepts for user application. The follow-up case study in 2022 fine tunned how such a PF lesson should be conducted. The paper has adapted a macro-PF strategy to a micro one where teachers scaffold knowledge base by capturing on students' response as the lesson unfolds. This, together with students' learner style analysis would inform teachers what kind of knowledge input is necessary for what kind of students and at what time might such input be optimized. In the long run, the team aims at developing problem-based templates for the identification of activities that suit a diversified student intake. The team, currently comprising front-line teachers and university researcher, would hopefully develop into a bigger learner circle such that a recommendation system might be developed for the development of a problem-based curriculum in the Science subject with STEM application in the long run.

I. References

- Bransford, J.D., Brown, A.L., & Cocking, R.R. (2000). *How people learn: Brain, mind, experience, and school* (Expanded ed.). Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- Boone, William J, & Noltemeyer, Amity. (2017). Rasch analysis: A primer for school psychology researchers and practitioners. Cogent Education, 4(1), Cogent education, 2017-12-18, Vol.4 (1).
- Chi, M. T. H., & Wylie, R. (2014). The ICAP framework: Linking cognitive engagement to active learning outcomes. Educational Psychologist, 49(4), 219–243.
- de Viries, M.J. (2021). Design-based learning in science and technology as integrated STEM. In I. Henze & M.J. de Vries (Eds.). Design-based concept learning in science and technology education (pp. 14–24). Brill Sense.
- Henry, M. A. Shorter. S, Charkoudian, L., Heemstra, J. M., & Corwin, L.A. (2019). FAIL is not a four-letter word: a theoretical framework for exploring undergraduate students' approaches to academic challenge and response to failure in STEM learning environments. CBE–Life Science Education, 18(1), arl1.
- Jolly, A. (2014, June 17). Six Characteristics of a great STEM lesson. Education Week. Retrieved from https://www.edweek.org/tm/articles/2014/06/17/ctq_jolly_stem.html
- Jurow, A. S., & McFadden, L. C. (2011). Disciplined improvisation to extend young children's scientific thinking. In Structure and Improvisation in Creative Teaching (pp. 236-251). Cambridge University Press.
- Liu, O.L., Lee, H.S., Hofstetter, C. & Linn, M.S. (2008). Assessing knowledge integration in Science: Construct, measures, and evidence. Educational Assessment, 13(1), 33-55.
- Kapur, M. (2013). Comparing learning from productive failure and vicarious failure. The Journal of the Learning Sciences, 23(4), 651–677.
- Kapur, M. (2014). Productive failure in learning math. Cognitive Science, 38(5), 1008-1022.
- Kapur, M. (2016). Examining productive failure, productive success, unproductive failure, and unproductive success in learning. Educational Psychologist, 51(2), 289-299.
- Kapur, M., & Bielaczyc, K. (2012). Designing for productive failure. Journal of the Learning Sciences, 21(1), 45-83.
- Kolb, D. A. (1984). Experiential learning. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Linn, M. C., & Eylon, B.-S. (2006). Science education: Integrating views of learning and instruction. In P. A. Alexander & P. H. Winne (Eds.), Handbook of Educational Psychology (pp. 511–544). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.
- Maltese, Adam V, Simpson, Amber, & Anderson, Alice. (2018). Failing to learn: The impact of failures during making activities. Thinking Skills and Creativity, 30, 116-124.
- Sinha, T., & Kapur, M. (2021, May 26). From problem-solving to sensemaking: A comparative meta-analysis of preparatory approaches for future learning. https://doi.org/10.35542/osf.io/83p7e

- Song, Y., & Kapur, M. (2017). How to flip the classroom "productive failure or traditional flipped classroom" pedagogical design? Journal of Education Technology & Society, 20(1), 292-305.
- Song, Y. (2018). Improving primary students' collaborative problem solving competency in project-based science learning with productive failure instructional design in a seamless learning environment. Education Technology Research and Development, 66(4), 979-1008.
- Wong, H.Y., & Wong, W.K. (2019, July). A study on productive failure as a STEM pedagogy. Poster session presented at the First Ocean Park International STEM education conference 2019, Hong Kong, China.
- Wong, H.Y., & Wong, W.K. (2021, December). Probing the teacher's role in knowledge acquisition. Paper presented at the meeting of the International Conference on Learning and Teaching 2021, Hong Kong, China.



COUNCIL REPORT 2021-2022

Mr. Li Chi Man, Jimmy Chairman, HKASME

1. Executive Committee

Position	Name
Council Chairman	Mr LI Chi Man, Jimmy
Council Vice-chairman	Mr MOK Ming Wai, Michael
Council Vice-chairman	Vacant / Dr Humphrey LAU
Hon. Secretary	Mr LEE Wai Hon
Hon. Treasurer	Ms WONG Ka Wai, Winnie /
	Ms LAU Ka Hoi, Audrey
Hon. Internal Affairs Secretary	Mr MUI Chi Man
Hon. Journal Editor	Dr AU Siu Chung, Jeff
Chairman of Primary Mathematics	Vacant / Mr NG Tak Keung, George
Committee	
Chairlady of Primary Science Committee	Ms WONG Ka Wai, Winnie
Chairman of Secondary Mathematics	Mr WONG Tak Ming, Jensen
Committee	
Chairman of Physics	Mr Ng Hon Hing / Dr Humphrey Lau
Chairman of Chemistry Committee	Mr YEUNG Wai Leung, Ricky
Chairlady of Biology Committee	Mr Lui Long Yin, Jensen /
	Ms LAU Ka Hoi, Audrey
Chairman of Technology Committee	Mr LEUNG Chun Kit, Sam
Chairman of Engineering Committee	Dr CHEUNG Chak Chung, Ray
Council Members	Dr Bob LUI
	Mr NG Bing, Ben
	Mr WONG Wai Kwun, Terry
	Mr CHU Wai Man
Immediate Past Chairman	Mr LAU Kwok Leung, Gyver

2. Major Events held in 2021-22

With the effort of our members, we organized different professional events and students activities so as to enhance our professional participation and promote Science and Mathematics education with scope on:

- Pedagogy Study Groups
- Science and Mathematics Inter-schools Competitions
- Publications
- HKDSE Paper Review Seminars
- International Assessment Tests/Competitions

- Focus Group Meeting on revision of curriculum, review of laboratory technology establishment
- Dialogue with Education Bureau on the review of the Science and Mathematics Education

Date	Subject	Title	Co-organised / In support
2021/10/02	Chemistry	2021 Chemistry Public Exam Paper Review Rerun	
2021/10/29	Secondary Mathematics	數學教學研習小組 2021-22 (第一次聚會)	
2021/11/06	Chemistry	Briefing on Hong Kong Chemistry Olympiad for Secondary Schools (2021-2022)	Hong Kong Chemical Society; Royal Society of Chemistry
2021/11/06	Secondary Science	Briefing on "Digi-Science" Video Production Competition for Hong Kong Secondary Schools 2021- 2022	НКСТС
2021/11/20	Primary Science	Creative Science Story Competition For Primary Schools 2021	
2021/12/17	Secondary Mathematics	新教師數學研習課程 2021-2022	
2021/12/24 +25+27+28	Chemistry	2022 HKDSE Chemistry Mock Exam	
2021/12/30- 31	Physics	2022 HKDSE Physics Mock Exam	
2022/01/15	Biology	Hong Kong Biology Literacy Award (2021-22) - 1st Round: Heat	Royal Society of Biology – HK Branch, The Education University of Hong Kong and The University of Hong Kong
2022/01/15	Physics	2022 趣味科學比賽 - 順流逆流 (簡報會)	The Society of Hong Kong Scholars
2022/02/19	Biology	Hong Kong Biology Literacy Award (2021-22) - 2nd Round: 3-mins presentation contest	Royal Society of Biology – HK Branch, The Education University of Hong Kong and The University of Hong Kong
2022/06/22- 07/20	Chemistry	2022 International Chemistry Quiz (ICQ) (H. K. Section)	The Royal Australian Chemical Institute
2022/07/09	Physics	2022 趣味科學比賽 - 順流逆流 (決賽)	Hong Kong Association for Science & Mathematics Education
2022/07/15	Secondary Mathematics	數學教學研習小組 2021-22 (第二次聚會)	
2022/08/06	Biology	第3屆生物醫學工程創意競賽之 「愛·創耆樂」	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University & Department of Biomedical Engineering

2022/08/13	Chemistry	Hong Kong Chemistry Olympiad	The Hong Kong Chemical
		for Secondary Schools (2021-2022)	Society and the Royal
		- Final	Society of Chemistry
2022/08/13	Secondary	"Digi-Science" Video Production	
	Science	Competition for Hong Kong	
		Secondary Schools 2021-2022	
		-Ceremony	

3. Chairman's participation to meetings / activities with other educational or related bodies

Steering Committee & Assess Work Gp on Chief Ex Award for Teach Excellence (Sci Ed)

Learning and Teaching Expo 2022 Programme Committee

Master Code Competition 2021 Committee

CDCC STEM Standing Committee

CDCC Science Education Committee

International Junior Science Competition Steering Committee (HK Screening)

Hong Kong Budding Science Award Steering Committee

HK STEM Education Alliance Council

PISA 2021 Steering Committee (HK)

International Biology Olympiad Steering Committee (HK Screening)

4. HKASME AGM Forum

It is our pleasure to have the following speakers to share views on "Metaverse and Blockchain" in our AGM Forum 2022.

Topic: "Metaverse and Blockchain"

Prof. WONG, Kam Fai

(The Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management, CUHK)

Finally, we would like to thank our members for your continuous support to HKASME. We would also like to thanks our President, Professor Paul CHU, our Hon. Legal Advisor, Mr. Lester HUANG and our Hon. Auditor, Mr. Alex WU for their invaluable advice and support over the years



香港數理教育學會周年會員大會 2022

區紹聰博士 香港數理教育學會會刊編輯

本年度香港數理教育學會周年會員大會於 2022 年 7 月 23 日於潔心林炳炎中學舉行。當日有幸獲數理界精英及部份會員抽空出席,但因疫情關係,不少會員未能現場參與。本會很榮幸邀請到香港中文大學系統工程與工程管理學系黃錦輝教授為周年會員大會作主題演講,講題為「元宇宙和區塊鏈」。

黃錦輝教授活躍於資訊科技界及社會工作,同時是中文信息處理方面的專家。縱使近日大眾對「元宇宙和區塊鏈」的熱情有所減退,兩者仍是資訊和金融科技的重要議題。

黃教授指出資訊科技已在日常生活中普及應用,例如:還原城市景色、及故宮博物院 AR 智慧導覽等。然而,發展也不是一蹴即至。由 1992 年小說《雪崩》出現「元宇宙」一詞,到九十年代的《廿二世紀殺人網絡》中,人物角色深度沈浸在母體中生活,到 2018 年《挑戰者 1 號》的虛擬和現實自然結合,黃教授道出當中發展正正受市場和資金喜好所影響。

2021 國家「十四五」規劃中提及「數碼經濟」和「雲生活」,上海、深圳、杭州等地方和應, 黃教授提到香港也參與其中。例如香港中文大學籌辦「非同質化代幣(NFT)」賣物籌款, 以百萬大道的相片表達中大人團結之意。

「元宇宙」的概念可算是社會網路(Social Network)的進階版。由咖啡廳內面對面談天到電郵通訊,面書和推特已是第三代交際方式。《第二人生》是第四代,繼而是《機器磚塊》等「元宇宙」沈浸性科技體驗。

既然是沈浸性科技體驗,當中自然涉及買賣。黃教授認爲要成立買賣,最基本是要「貨真價實」。NFT 正正是其中一個數碼資產交易的解決辦法,而當中展示出虛擬貨幣的特色:驗證、去中心化及碎片化。BTC 和 ETH 的價格大幅浮動,佐證這些新興資產和傳統金本位的差異。

黃錦輝教授提到在未來元宇宙發展過程中,不單有機遇,也有挑戰。私隱和保安問題當然要解決,才能保障用家。硬件配備也要追上用家對質素的要求。錯誤資訊在資訊發達的現代極易散佈,用家常常要用警惕的心去看待事物。所以黃教授相信由教育入手,才能避免或減少數碼鴻溝。

黃錦輝教授最後提到作爲教師,應該以認識「元宇宙和區塊鏈」爲起點,因爲這能幫忙我們自身和協助。主題分享後,觀眾們的提問亦引發更多的討論和反思,氣氛熱烈。論壇完結後,本會的周年會員大會便緊接開始,期間主席李志文先生向各會員報告會務及公佈新一屆理事會投票結果,大會於下午十二時三十分順利閉幕。

- **5111** = -

Hon. Internal Affairs Secretary's Annual Report for the Year 2021 – 2022

Mr. MUI Chi Man Hon. Internal Affairs Secretary, HKASME

The year 2021-2022 is inevitably a fruitful year worth looking-back.

Our staff, members and friends have always been, and will continue to be the greatest asset of the HKASME. Let me borrow this column to offer my heart-felt gratitude to Ms B.H. Chu, our full time (Secretary), Ms Yvonne Tse, our part time (Accounting Officer) and Mr Tony Chan, our IT-support who are beyond dedicated to their jobs. Mr Alex Wong is very supportive volunteers who have kindly given their own time and effort to the work of HKASME. One must not forget Mrs Yau who has never failed us in maintaining the order and hygiene of our office.

We vow to keep listening to the feedback from our staff so that the quality of our office can be improved, hence the efficiency and quality of our work as well.



科組簡報 2021-2022 Subject Reports 2021-2022

1. Primary Mathematics Subject Report (2021 – 2022)

黃嘉蕙女士 香港數理教育學會小學科學組主席 Ms. Wong Ka Wai, Winnie, Chairlady of Primary Science Committee, HKASME

A. Summary of the activities held (2021 - 22)

Date	Activity	Remarks
20 Nov 2021	Creative Science Story Competition For	合辦:香港大學、
	Primary Schools 2021 小學科學故事創作比賽 2021	香港城市大學
	小子科子或事例作比賽 2021	對象:小學生
		(小四至小六)
12 Jan 2022	2022 香港小學科學奧林匹克	合辦:香港大學、
	Hong Kong Science Olympiad	香港教育大學
	For Primary SchoolsCreative Science Story Competition For Primary Schools 2022	對象:小學生
	(CANCELLED)	(小五至小六)

B. Creative Science Story Competition For Primary Schools 2021

比賽結果 及 得獎名單

∞ 個人獎項(Gold Award) ∞			
Gold	中華基督教會協和小學(長沙灣)	任倬楠	
Gold	軒尼詩道官立小學	黄靖韜	
Gold	靈 糧堂秀德小學	劉諺羲	
Gold	聖方濟各英文小學	吳幸洳	
	∞ 個人獎項(Sliver Award) ∞		
Sliver	中華基督教會協和小學(長沙灣)	蔣欣晴	
Sliver	聖方濟各英文小學	劉焯朗	
	○ 個人獎項(Bronze Award) 🔊		
Bronze	樂善堂梁黃蕙芳紀念學校	薛竣文	
Bronze	軒尼詩道官立小學	吳荻軒	
Bronze	聖方濟各英文小學	姚廷灝	
Bronze	樂善堂梁黃蕙芳紀念學校	鍾凱彤	

Bronze	保良局陸慶濤小學	劉宗平	
Bronze	保良局香港道教聯合會圓玄小學	謝樂心	
Bronze	保良局陸慶濤小學	李穎晞	
Bronze	啓基學校(港島)	蔡景旭	
Bronze	中華基督教會協和小學(長沙灣)	梁浩俊	
	∞ 個人獎項(Merit) ∞		
Merit	元朗官立小學	楊懿	
Merit	樂善堂梁黃蕙芳紀念學校	蘇國峰	
Merit	靈糧 堂秀德小學	顏甄	
Merit	靈糧 堂秀德小學	廖海俊	
Merit	軒尼詩道官立小學	傅學賢	
Merit	保良局香港道教聯合會圓玄小學	黄璇	
	N. P. O. C.	2 1,70 2	

C. Primary Science Sub-Committee Members:

Ms. Wong Ka Wai, Winnie (Chairlady	HKASME
of Primary Science Committee)	
Mr. Li Chi Man, Jimmy	HKASME
Mr. Ng Tak Keung, George	HKASME
Mr. Mak Tsz Pun	Lingnam University Alumni Association (Hong Kong)
	Primary School
Ms. Wong Wai Yee	TWGHs Ko Ho Ning Primary School
Ms. Lau Kin Yan, Candice	Christian Alliance Toi Shan H C Chan Primary School
Ms. Mak Wing Yi	St. Bonaventure Catholic Primary School
Ms. So Wing Yee	Alliance Primary School (Whampoa)

2. Mathematics Subject Report (2021-22)

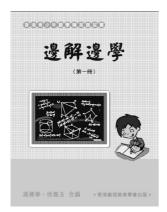
黃德鳴先生香港數理教育學會數學組主席 Wong Tak Ming, Jensen, Chairman of Secondary Mathematics Committee, HKASME

A. Summary of the activities held (2021 - 22)

Date	Activities (2021-22)
29 Oct 2021	數學教學研習小組第一次聚會
17 Dec 2021	2021-2022 年新教師硏習課程
15 Jul 2022	數學教學研習小組第二次聚會

B. Publications:

The name of the series of book <<香港青少年數學精英選拔賽--邊解邊學>> was given by Prof SIU Man Keung, the honorable advisor of the Mathematics Subcommittee, HKASME. It is hoped to encourage students to learn Mathematics through solving mathematics problems.



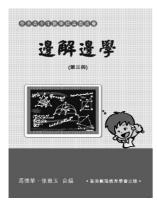


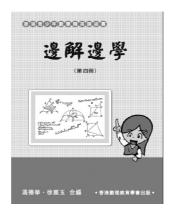


2014年6月修訂出版

2010年6月出版

2011年6月出版





2012年6月出版

2013年8月出版

*** All the income obtained will go to the association HKASME for professional development

C. HKASME Mathematics Committee member list 2021—22

Mr. Wong Tak Ming (Chairman of	黃德鳴先生	Sheung Shui Government Secondary School
Secondary Mathematics Committee)		
Dr. Lee Man Sang, Authur	李文生博士	The University of Hong Kong
Ms. Tsui Fung Ming, Karin	徐鳳鳴女士	Hon Wah College
Mr. Chow Lai Sum	周禮深先生	STFA Cheng Yu Tung Secondary School
Mr. Fung Tak Wah	馮德華先生	HKASME
Mr. Tam Chi Leung	譚志良先生	EDB
Mr. Ronald Leung	梁寶麟先生	Hon Wah College
Mr. Wong Wai Kwun, Terry	黃偉冠先生	HKFEW Wong Cho Bau Secondary School
Mr. Chu Wai Man	朱偉文先生	Wah Yan College, Kowloon
Ms. Ho Lei Kwan	何麗君女士	Hong Kong Red Cross Hospital Schools
Mr. Lam Pui Tak	林培德先生	HKASME
Mr. Kwok Koon Lun	郭觀麟先生	Lingnan Hang Yee Memorial Secondary
		School
Mr. Tsui Ming Yan	徐銘恩先生	United Christian College
Mr. Kwok Yiu Kei, Christopher	郭耀麒先生	Hon Wah College
Mr. Yang Nang Fuk	楊能福先生	Sheung Shui Government Secondary School

Honorary Advisor: Prof. Siu Man Keung 蕭文強教授

3. Physics Subject Report (2021-2022)

伍漢興先生 香港數理教育學會物理組主席 Mr. Ng Hon Hing, Harry, Chairman of Physics, HKASME

A. Summary of the activities held (2021 - 22)

Date	Activity	Remarks
15 Aug 2021	2021Assessment for Learning (Physics)	Participants: Physics Teachers of
		all secondary schools.
6-31 Dec 2021	小學常識百搭 - 甄選入圍作品	Participants: Primary students of
		all primary schools
Dec 30 2021	2022 HKDSE Physics Mock Examination	Participants: S6 Physics Students
– Dec 31, 2021		
15 Jan 2021	Fun Science Competition – Briefing	Sponsored by Tin Ka Ping
	趣味科學比賽 - 簡介會	Foundation
		Participants : Physics Teachers &
		Students of all secondary schools
9 Jul 2022	2022 Fun Science Competition –Up &	Sponsored by Tin Ka Ping
	Down Stairs	Foundation
	趣味科學比賽 – 順流逆流	Participants: Physics Teachers &
		Students of all secondary schools
11 Aug 2022	小學常識百搭 - 決賽	Participants: Primary students of
		all primary schools

B. Physics Sub-Committee Members:

Mr. Ng Hon Hing, Harry, Chairman of Physics	YLPMSAA Tang Siu Tong Secondary School
Dr. Humphrey Lau	SKH Tang Siu Kin Secondary School
Mr. Kwok Leung, LAU	Chinese Y.M.C.A. College
Dr. Pun Hon, NG	HKASME
Mr. Chi Leung, CHENG	HKASME

C. 2022 趣味科學比賽《順流逆流》 - 比賽結果

由香港學者協會、香港數理教育學會、香港教育工作者聯會和康樂及文化事務署香港科學館合辦,田家炳基金贊助的 2022 趣味科學比賽【順流逆流】已於7月9日(星期六)在香港科學館舉行。

高級組的參賽隊伍共有 44 隊,而低級組則有 58 隊參賽隊伍。 經過一輪激戰後,低級組在『低班組天宮組』、『低班組北斗組』及高級組在『高班組天宮組』、『高班組北斗組』的比賽結果如下:

低年級「天宮組」組別

學校	隊員1	隊員 2	獎項
新生命教育協會平安福音中學	林慧汶	林慧茵	一等獎
皇仁舊生會中學	許綽藍	王靖懿	一等獎、最佳設計圖獎
五育中學	張言	葉子匡	一等獎
王肇枝中學	鄭惠文	鍾展鵬	二等獎
福建中學	譚學禧		二等獎、最佳設計獎
救恩書院	李詠詩		二等獎
馬錦明慈善基金馬陳端喜紀念中學	黄芷敏	李樂禧	三等獎
香港浸會大學附屬學校 王錦輝中小學	李堃丞		三等獎
中華基督教會扶輪中學	余昳潼	蔡龍怡	三等獎
保良局李城璧中學	林若愚	李逸軒	三等獎、最佳工藝獎

低年級「北斗組」組別

學校	隊員1	隊員 2	獎項
元朗公立中學	許思哲	趙家銘	一等獎
迦密愛禮信中學	彭凱輝		一等獎、最佳設計獎
皇仁舊生會中學	余坤	蕭頌霖	一等獎
福建中學	蔡桂熙		一等獎
香港仔工業學校	呂柏樂	黎寯謙	一等獎
保良局何蔭棠中學	郭家豪		二等獎
聖公會李炳中學	李禮豪	蔡旻熹	二等獎、最佳設計圖獎
馬錦明慈善基金馬陳端喜紀念中學	鄺謙恩	戴希懿	二等獎
文理書院(香港)	王國城	魏潤生	二等獎
新生命教育協會平安福音中學	成好	林曉鈞	二等獎、最佳工藝獎
迦密愛禮信中學	何嘉芸	蔡翠苑	三等獎
潔心林炳炎中學	鄭子欣	馬晞童	三等獎

高年級「天宮組」組別

學校	隊員1	隊員 2	獎項
迦密愛禮信中學	任振康	何家傑	一等獎、最佳設計獎
廠商會中學	梁國立	黃凱寧	一等獎、最佳工藝獎
五育中學	曾子風		一等獎
元朗公立中學	文綽熹	尹建宗	二等獎
文理書院(香港)	周智銳	吳治權	二等獎
五育中學	李嘉圳	朱家泓	三等獎
福建中學	劉家軒		三等獎
廠商會中學	李哲鴻	潘季興	最佳設計圖獎

高年級「北斗組」組別

學校	隊員1	隊員 2	獎項
保良局何蔭棠中學	劉珈謙		一等獎
文理書院(香港)	姚凱晞	黎進熙	一等獎
順德聯誼總會梁銶琚中學	林芝婷	戴思樂	一等獎、最佳工藝獎
福建中學	范竣喬	陳藍珠	一等獎、最佳設計圖獎
香港仔工業學校	盧駿諾	黎海桐	一等獎
中華基督教會銘基書院	李鴻傑	陳柏丞	二等獎、最佳設計獎
潔心林炳炎中學	林佳頤	林可悠	三等獎
香港仔工業學校	林涎楓	陳兆熙	三等獎

低年級得獎同學與訣評判合照



高年級得獎同學與訣評判合照



4. Chemistry Subject Report (2021-2022)

楊偉樑先生 香港數理教育學會化學組主席 Mr Yeung Wai Leung, Ricky, Chairman of Chemistry Committee, HKASME

A. Summary of the activities held (2021 - 22)

Date	Activity	Remarks
02 Oct 2021	2021 HKDSE - Chemistry Paper Review	Participants : Chemistry teachers
02 Oct 2021	Rerun	of all secondary schools
	Briefing on "Digi-Science" Video	Participants : Science teachers &
06 Nov 2021	Production Competition for Hong Kong	Junior S.1-3, Senior S.4 or above
	Secondary Schools (2021 – 2022)	students
	Briefing on Hong Kong Chemistry	Participants: F.3-F.6 Chemistry
06 Nov 2021	Olympiad for Secondary Schools (2021-	students, Science subject
	2022)	teachers
24 Dec- 25 Dec	2022 HKDSE - Chemistry Mock	Organized by HKASME
2021;	Examination	Participants : S.6 Chemistry
27 Dec -28 Dec	Examination	students
2021		students
		Organized by The Royal
22 Jun – 20 Jul	2022 International Chemistry Quiz (ICQ)	Australian Chemical Institute &
2022	(H. K. Section)	HKASME
2022	(H. K. Section)	Participants : Secondary schools
		students in over 15 countries
	Digi-Science Video Production	Participants : Science teachers &
13 Aug 2022	Competition for Hong Kong Secondary	Junior S.1-3, Senior S.4 or above
	School 2021-2022 - Ceremony	students
	Hang Vang Chamistry Olympiad for	Organized by The Hong Kong
13 Aug 2022	Hong Kong Chemistry Olympiad for	Chemical Society and the Royal
	Secondary Schools (2021-2022) - Final	Society of Chemistry

B. Chemistry Sub-Committee Members:

Mr. Yeung Wai Leung	TWGHs Kap Yan Directors' College
(Chairman of Chemistry Committee)	
Dr. Bob Lui	King's College
Mr. Wong Chun Yin, Roi	Ho Lap College (Sponsored by Sik Sik Yuen)
Dr. Lam Siu Yan, Tara	St. Paul's Convent School

T.W.G.Hs. Wong Fut Nam College
HKASME
HKASME
DMHC Siu Ming Catholic Secondary School
HKASME
HKASME
HKASME
Marymount Secondary School
St. Paul's Co-educational College
HKASME
Valtorta College
HKASME
HKASME
The Mission Covenant Church Holm Glad College
HKASME

C. Digi-Science Video Production Competition for Hong Kong Secondary School 2021-2022 – Ceremony

Theme of Year: Materials Testing Science in Daily Life "日常中的物料檢測科學"

Senior Secondary Division

Champion: St. Paul's Convent School

Title of Video: Burn and Pollute? No! We have BioPlastics!

Team Members: Lam Pui Ying Jasmine, Chan Hang Kei Crispina, Wong Wing To Chloe

First Runner-up: Shun Lee Catholic Secondary School

Title of Video: You May Get Poisoned Using Medocated Olis Team Members: Lam Wai Hong, Wong Ho Fan, Wong Tsz Ying

Second Runner-up: South Tuen Mun Government Secondary School

Title of Video: Why shouldn't we use DIY masks

Team Members: Cheng ka Po, Ran Meng Xuan Alice, Wang Man Nga

Merit: STFA Leung Kau Kui College

Title of Video: Calcium Carbonate Presented in Paper Team Members: Wu Siu Ching, Leung Ho, Li Yau Kwan

Merit: Maryknoll Convent School

Title of Video: Stone paper: Is it better for writing?

Team Members: Leung Wai Yan, Lin Sze Wun, Liu Tian Yun



D. Hong Kong Chemistry Olympiad for Secondary Schools (2021-2022)

Theme of Year: Chemistry of alcohol (醇.化學)

Final Competition cum Award Ceremony was completed on 13/8/2022 and below list out our 2021-2022 HKChO Champion, 1st and 2nd Runner Ups and all those merited.

Award	School	Topic
Champion	8. Carmel Pak U	Chemistry of alcohol in the production of
	Secondary School King's	Edible Disposables of Kombucha of Fruit
	College	Skins
1st Runner-up	29. South Island School	How does the length of the carbon chain in
		primary alcohols affect the potential
		difference of a voltaic cell?
2nd Runner-up	13. St. Paul's Convent	The production of biodegradable plastics
	School	using starch-based



5. Biology Subject Report (2021-2022)

呂朗言先生 香港數理教育學會生物組主席 Lui Long Yin, Jensen, Chairman of Biology Committee, HKASME

A. Summary of Activities held (2021-22)

Date	Activity	Remarks
	Hong Kong Biology	Participants: Biology & Teacher F.3 to F.6 students
15 Jan 2022	Literacy Award (2021-22)	of all secondary schools
	1st Round	
	3-minute presentation	Participants: F.3 to F.6 students of all secondary
	contest cum Prize	schools
	Presentation (19/02/2021)	
	9 TEAMS with	SKH Tsang Shiu Tim Secondary School
	HIGHEST AVERAGE	Ning Po College
	SCORES in the Heat	St. Paul's Co-educational College Group 1
10 F 1 2021	entered the 3-minute	St. Paul's Co-educational College Group 2
19 Feb 2021	presentation	Shatin Pui Ying College
		Cheung Chuk Shan College
		Po Leung Kuk Centenary Li Shiu Chung Memorial
		College
		Po Leung Kuk Centenary Li Shiu Chung Memorial
		College
		Madam Lau Kam Lung Secondary School Of Miu
		Fat Buddhist Monastery
0.6.1	第三屆生物醫學工程創意	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University &
06 Aug 2021	競賽之「愛・創耆樂」	Department of Biomedical Engineering

B. Highlights of Activities

Three-minute Presentation Contest cum Prize Presentation Ceremony Results

Winning Teams	Topics	<u>Awards</u>
St. Paul's Co-educational	AI in biology	Champion
College - Group 1		
St. Paul's Co-educational	Biometric authentication	First-runner up
College - Group 2		
Madam Lau Kam Lung Sec Sch	Sustainable Diet	Second-runner up
of Mui Fat Buddhist Monastery		
SKH Tsang Shiu Tim	4D printing and Tissue	Third-runner up
Secondary School	engineering	
Shatin Pui Ying College		Best Response
SKH Tsang Shiu Tim		Best Response
Secondary School		
<u>School</u>	Student name	<u>Awards</u>
St. Paul's Co-educational	Ng Lawrence	
College - Group 1		Best Questioning
St. Paul's Co-educational	Chan Sum Yin	
College - Group 2		

C. Biology Sub - Committee Members:

Dr. Yip Wing Yan, Valerie (Honorary Advisor)	The University of Hong Kong
Mr. Lui Long Yin, Jensen (Chairman of Biology	HKASME
Committee)	
Ms. Lau Ka Hoi, Audrey	Leung Shek Chee College
Mr. Tong Ling Poon, Andrew	Cheung Chuk Shan College
Ms. Chan Wing Man, Idy	Fanling Rhenish Church Secondary School
Ms. Lee Hoi Man, Sarah	The Education University of Hong Kong
Mr. Li Chi Man, Jimmy	HKASME

2022 Mock Examination Physics HKASME

Mr Leung Kar-yau

Contact Email: lkypfl@yahoo.co.uk

Students' Performance

A total of 1468 students sat for this mock examination. Students generally performed better in Section A (MC) than in Section B (Structured questions). Their mean score in Section A was 51.4% with marks in the range of 0-97%. In Section B, the average score was 49.1% with marks in the range of 0-94%. It was noted that the average marks in Section A was 5.6% lower than that of last year while the average mark in Section B was higher than that of last year by about 18%.

Section A

Students' performance in individual items is shown in appendix.

In Q. 7, 21, 23 and 27, less than 30% students were able to select the correct answers. It seems that students are quite in ignorance of the order of magnitude of common objects around them, as is reflected by Q.7 in which students were asked to suggest the order of magnitude of thickness of an A.4 sheet. Only 18% students got the right answer. Another point to note is that some students may think that a straight line implies direct proportional relationship, as was reflected by their choice in Q.23.

Section B

Question number	Max. mark	Average score	Average % score	Performance in general
1	11	4.3	39	This is a very straight forward question,
				requiring direct recall of knowledge. It is quite
				surprising that majority of students failed to
				draw the correct experimental set-up. On the
				other hand, fanciful proposals were observed,
				such as putting a gas syringe on an electrical
				heating device.
				Instead of getting the absolute zero from
				extrapolation of the line drawn, some students
				simply stated that the absolute zero is -273 °C.
				Not too many students were able to give
				correct reasons for deviation of real gases from
				ideal gas behaviour. Some students had the idea
				that at 0K, molecules possess zero K.E.

2	7	3.5	51	Quite a number of students took normal force beside force of gravity as the two forces acting on a skydiver. Some stated that weight and gravitational force were the two forces. Not too many students realized that there were two stages where a skydiver attained terminal speed. Many students did not read question carefully enough and noted that question requires them to draw the graph up to the time when skydiver reached the ground.
3	5	1.5	30	The average score of students was unexpectedly low. A number of students were unable to draw the force diagram correctly. The errors observed include drawing the uplifting force and the weight of plane as though they were a pair of couple or the two arrows were of different lengths. In calculating the speed, some students erroneously took the angle concerned to be 67.5°, while some resolved the weight (mg) instead of the uplifting force. The explanatory part given was not to the point in many cases.
4	12	4.8	40	Instead of giving the change of height of the C.G. as required, some students gave the new height of the C.G. as answer. A sizeable number of students took the magnitude of the difference in momentum to calculate the answer in part (a) (iii) instead of taking the sum. Teachers might have already aware that this is a common mistake of students in vector addition. Not many students could manage to give the correct answer for part (b). Students were fully aware of the effect of change of density on mass but they forgot. that the change in radius would also affect the mass.

5 8 3.2 41 Students gave very satisfactory answer in part (a). Quite a number of students cited the following as an explanation for (b)(i):	ι	
	 Due to effect of air resistance or 	
	Ball was not thrown at ground level. I (1)(1) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	
	In (b)(ii), two mistakes committed by students	
	were:	
	• Forget to give a minus sign to h when they	
	took u to be positive	
Use $s = \frac{1}{2} gt^2$ to get the range.		
	It is a bit disappointing to see many students	
	did not abide to rules in drawing ray diagrams,	
	including no arrow head accompanying each	
	ray; extrapolation of rays made in solid lines	
	and virtual image drawn in solid lines.	
	It was not uncommon to observe students took	
	the vertical line from focus F to the ray through	
	the optical centre as the image.	
	As in (1) (a), part (d) was very unsatisfactorily	
	answered. Many students suggested drawing	
	something on the paper and use it as an object.	
Then either move lens until a clear image wa	Then either move lens until a clear image was	
observed or placed it at a given distance and	_	
locate its image with eye. Then measure v an	locate its image with eye. Then measure v and	
calculate f by the lens formula.	calculate f by the lens formula.	
7 8 3.6 45 Satisfactorily answered.	Satisfactorily answered.	
Some students seemed not aware that in a		
	given medium, v is not affected by frequency	
nor they were aware of speed of wave in	nor they were aware of speed of wave in	
	shallow water was depth of water dependent.	
In part (c), most students failed to note that the	In part (c), most students failed to note that the	
wavelength for middle line remained	wavelength for middle line remained	
unchanged.	unchanged.	
8 7 7.8 41 Satisfactorily answered.	Satisfactorily answered.	
It was observed that some students wrote	It was observed that some students wrote	
V = E + Ir instead of $V = E - Ir$ and a few		
simply use $V = IR$.	simply use $V = IR$.	

9	8	3.4	43	It is a bit surprising to note that some students	
				wrote split ring or slit ring for slip ring The	
				function of Y seems unclear to many students.	
				Some students were not quite aware when the	
				coil was in vertical or horizontal position.	
				Many knew that increase in frequency would	
				increase the amplitude but without knowing	
				this also changed the period of the wave.	
10	8	4.6	57	The best answered question.	
				However, students tended to give no unit to the	
				decay constant, or took its unit as Bq.	

Other Observations

- As noted last year, the writing of some students was hardly legible. The proportion is
 increasing in this year. They should note that they will take the risk that their good answers
 mat not be recognized. Furthermore, it was sometimes necessary to jigsaw the various parts
 of students' answer to understand how they arrived at their answer; their presentations were
 sometimes highly un-systematic.
- 2. Spelling mistakes of physical quantities/words commonly used in Physics were observed. These are some more common examples: condence (condense), verticle (vertical), minize (minimize), distanct (distance), creat (create), negletable (negligible), wavelenght (wavelength), resistant (resistance), Boyle guage (Bourdon gauge).
- 3. Students occasionally gave numerical answers without accompanied by their units.
- 4. $g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ is provided on data sheet. Yet some students took $g = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ in their computation.
- 5. Students in general seemed not yet prepare to answer questions related to experiments. They provided rather poor answers to the two experimental parts asked in the paper.
- 6. There are rooms for improvement in their experimental and descriptive skills.
- 7. Some students tended to state the formula for calculation and went straight to the answer.

General Recommendations

Students are advised:

- 1. to give more attention to the practical aspects of the subject;
- 2. to put down suitable intermediate steps to support their calculation;
- 3. to acquire the good habit of planning and organizing their materials before they write out their answer.
- 4. to have more practice in questions pertaining to graphical presentation and interpretation of

- graphical information;
- 5. to have more thorough revision on refraction through lenses;
- 6. to get familiar to the experiments leading to the gas laws and the reasons for non-ideal gas behaviour of real gases.

Appendix

Section A

Question No.	Key	% Correct	Question No.	Key	% Correct
1	D	46%	21	D	32%
2	С	50%	22	В	54%
3	В	57%	23	D	20%
4	D	77%	24	С	47%
5	A	37%	25	A	40%
6	С	50%	26	A	57%
7	A	20%	27	С	27%
8	A	43%	28	В	53%
9	В	36%	29	A	40%
10	D	50%	30	D	47%
11	A	64%	31	С	75%
12	D	38%	32	С	70%
13	С	38%	33	С	46%
14	В	51%			
15	A	55%			
16	В	71%			
17	В	66%			
18	D	60%			
19	В	48%			<u> </u>
20	В	83%			

