# 科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告 期末報告

# 實務導向模式用於發展師資生科技融入教學知能之研究

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中 文 摘 要 : 本研究在師資職前教育科技課程採用實務導向模式,結合實地學習 以及實務社群,讓師資生從實務經驗中學習,合計有44位參與者。 參與者被安排在國中補教教學班級進行觀課,並且在期末上台試教 ;少數參與者被安排針對特殊學生提供課業輔導。參與者在實地學 習的過程中撰寫日誌,並且與其他社群成員分享體驗與心得。國中 現場教師也受邀參與實務社群,提供教案及試教的諮詢與指導。綜 整量化與質性資料的分析結果,顯示實務導向模式顯著地提升參與 者的TPACK各組成,特別是大學生以及沒有教學經驗者。但是針對教 師的自我效能,參與者並沒有顯著地提升。整體而言,參與者高度 肯定實務導向模式,認為實地學習有助於現場實務以及學生特性的 了解,促使其更加關注學生的學習,並且對於教師的角色與甘苦有 更深層的體會。此外參與者也肯定實務社群對於實地學習活動的支 持,尤其是國中教師的參與及指導。本研究也發現實地學習的安置 需有很大的彈性,而安置的內涵不同,帶給參與者的體驗也不同 ,有收穫與成長,也有挑戰與壓力。最後綜整參與者的意見,本研 究針對實地學習的定位、現場活動的安排、實務社群的組成以及未 來研究等方面提供建議,以供師資培育參考。

中文關鍵詞: 師資培育、學科教學科技知能、實地學習、實務社群

英文摘要:We adopt a practice-based approach in an educational technology course for pre-service teachers so that they can learn from field experience. Our approach integrates fieldbased learning and communities of practice. There were a total of 44 participants. Most of the participants were placed in remedial classes for observing and teaching lessons. Some were placed in counseling rooms to provide one-on-one tutoring for special students. The participants were asked to write field journals, and to share their experience with their community members. School teachers were invited to join in the communities of practice to provide guidance. Based on the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data, the results indicated that the practicebased approach significantly increase the participants' TPACK, especially for college students and those with no teaching experience. However, no significant difference was found in terms of the participants' teacher efficacy. On the whole, the participants highly appreciated the practice-based approach because through field-based learning, they gained better understanding of real-world teaching and students' characteristics. Also, the participants became more concerned about student learning and had a deeply understanding of teachers' roles as well as both sweetness and bitterness of being a teacher. Moreover, the participants valued the support from the communities of practice, especially the participation of school teachers. We also found that field placements required flexibility, and different placements led to

different experiences consisting of gains and growth as well as challenges and tensions. On the basis of our findings, we presented relevant recommendations and future research at the end.

英文關鍵詞: Communities of practice, field-based learning, teacher education, technological pedagogical content knowledge (TPACK)

# 實務導向模式用於發展師資生科技融入教學知能之研究

The use of practice-based approach to develop pre-service teachers' technological pedagogical content knowledge (TPACK)

# 中文摘要

本研究在師資職前教育科技課程採用實務導向模式,結合實地學習以及實務社群,讓師資生從實務經驗中學習,合計有 44 位參與者。參與者被安排在國中補教教學班級進行觀課,並且在期末上台試教;少數參與者被安排針對特殊學生提供課業輔導。參與者在實地學習的過程中撰寫日誌,並且與其他社群成員分享體驗與心得。國中現場教師也受邀參與實務社群,提供教案及試教的諮詢與指導。綜整量化與質性資料的分析結果,顯示實務導向模式顯著地提升參與者的 TPACK 各組成,特別是大學生以及沒有教學經驗者。但是針對教師的自我效能,參與者並沒有顯著地提升。整體而言,參與者高度肯定實務導向模式,認為實地學習有助於現場實務以及學生特性的了解,促使其更加關注學生的學習,並且對於教師的角色與甘苦有更深層的體會。此外參與者也肯定實務社群對於實地學習活動的支持,尤其是國中教師的參與及指導。本研究也發現實地學習的安置需有很大的彈性,而安置的內涵不同,帶給參與者的體驗也不同,有收穫與成長,也有挑戰與壓力。最後綜整參與者的意見,本研究針對實地學習的定位、現場活動的安排、實務社群的組成以及未來研究等方面提供建議,以供師資培育參考。

關鍵詞:師資培育、學科教學科技知能、實地學習、實務社群

# **ABSTRACT**

We adopt a practice-based approach in an educational technology course for pre-service teachers so that they can learn from field experience. Our approach integrates field-based learning and communities of practice. There were a total of 44 participants. Most of the participants were placed in remedial classes for observing and teaching lessons. Some were placed in counseling rooms to provide one-on-one tutoring for special students. The participants were asked to write field journals, and to share their experience with their community members. School teachers were invited to join in the communities of practice to provide guidance. Based on the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data, the results indicated that the practice-based approach significantly increase the participants' TPACK, especially for college students and those with no teaching experience. However, no significant difference was found in terms of the participants' teacher efficacy. On the whole, the participants highly appreciated the practice-based approach because through field-based learning, they gained better understanding of real-world teaching and students' characteristics. Also, the participants became more concerned about student learning and had a deeply understanding of teachers' roles as well as both sweetness and bitterness of being a teacher. Moreover, the participants valued the support from the communities of practice, especially the participation of school teachers. We also found that field placements required flexibility, and different placements led to different experiences consisting of gains and growth as well as challenges and tensions. On the basis of our findings, we presented relevant recommendations and future research at the end.

Key words: Communities of practice, field-based learning, teacher education, technological pedagogical content knowledge (TPACK)

# 壹、前言

教育理論與實務的落差,是師資培育長久以來的困境之一(黃源河,2010; Darling-Hammond, 2006)。面對理論與實務的嚴重斷裂,教育部已明訂自 103 學年度起就讀的師資生必須到中小學現場見習、試教等實地學習至少 54 小時,以強化教育專業課程與任教學科專門課程的銜接,並轉化於現場教學能力。不過學者也提醒如果實地學習只是形式上增加師資生接觸實務的機會,未能進一步與理論對話,發揮檢驗或印證理論的功能,則難以達到預期目標。學者即建議將實地學習結合教育專業課程,在師資培育教授的引領之下,體察理論知識與特定情境脈絡的細節差異,進而銜接理論與實務,逐漸建構出自己的一套實踐智慧(符碧真、黃源河,2016;濮世緯,2015)。

同樣地,師資生的科技能力培育也常遭人詬病兩大缺失,一是師資培育提供的教育科技課程往往孤立於中小學教學現場,二是科技的應用未能針對特定學科或學習領域(Brush et al., 2001; Dexter & Riedel, 2003)。為彌補上述缺失,美國的師資培育機構相當注重將課程內容連結至中小學現場,亦即結合師資培育教授與師資生的科技應用理論與技能,以及現職教師的教學實務經驗,雙方協同合作,一起培育未來老師的科技能力(Hernandez-Ramos & Giancarlo, 2004),此即「現場本位」的科技能力培育模式(姚甫岳,2002;張雅芳,2005)。現場本位模式強調真實的情境或脈絡,以及使用科技來強化教學現場的學習,因此,師資生除了學習符合現場需求的科技外,更要到中小學教室內觀摩科技的使用,了解班上學生的學習需求,進而在班級老師與大學教授的指導下,發展科技融入教學的教案,並且付諸實施。綜合言之,教育科技課程若能結合教育部目前正大力推動的實地學習,正可以落實現場本位的培育模式,消除與現場實務脫節的缺失。

再者,學者指出教師的科技知能不只是熟悉新興科技而已,更重要的是能夠「融入」學科教學,將科技與教學有效的整合(integration)。Mishra 與 Koehler (2006)提出「學科教學科技知識」(technological pedagogical content knowledge, TPACK)的理論架構即指出教師的科技知能應該包含三個基本組成:科技知識、學科知識、教學法知識,以及彼此間的互動組成。TPACK的複雜組成凸顯教育科技課程,尤其是入門課,例如「教學媒體與運用」,在實施時面臨的困境或挑戰,包括修課學生大多是剛進入教育學程,尚未修習分科(領域)教材教法與實習,而且多數學生沒有中學現場的教學經驗。由於修課學生在學科知識、教學法知識以及學科教學知識的不足,往往影響了教育科技課程培育師資生達到有意義科技融入的目標。

雖然如此,有鑑於於教育學程修課學生具有多元的背景,例如,碩、博士生對於學科知識比較專精,有中小學代理或代課經驗的師資生對於教學現場比較熟悉,而大學部學生則習於使用電腦科技,本研究乃善用不同背景師資生具有的特長,組成以實務探究為核心的學科社群,讓社群成員彼此合作,分享現場實務經驗,並且針對特定學科或領域的科技應用,進行專業對話與討論,冀使每個人都能獲得最大的專業成長。

綜合言之,結合實地學習以及建立實務社群,其目的都在促使教育專業課程連結至教學現場與實務,強化師資生的實務教學知能,本研究將上述的組合統稱為實務導向模式,其中實地學習可以提供現場實務經驗,實務社群則可以支援實務探究的進行。然而實地學習牽涉的層面較廣,必須尋覓適合的場所,並且與現場老師協同合作,在實施上有一定的複雜度,而且授課教師與修課學生均需投入更多的時間與精力,能否獲得學生肯定,值得探討。

本研究旨在探究實務導向模式用於「教學媒體與運用」課程的實施與成效,其研究成果 將可提供其他師資培育機構借鏡參考。具體而言,本研究探究的問題如下:

- 一、實務導向模式在「教學媒體與運用」課程的實施過程為何?遭遇那些難題?
- 二、師資生在科技融入教學知能上有那些成長?教師自我效能是否有所提升?
- 三、師資生對於實務導向模式有何體驗、感受與建議?
- 四、國中現場教師對於實務導向模式有何看法與建議?
- 五、實務導向模式應用於師資職前教育課程有哪些效益?在實施上有哪些建議?

# 貳、文獻探討

# 一、教師的科技知能與職前培育

Mishra 與 Koehler (2006) 認為教師的科技能力不只是熟悉新興科技而已,更要發展出對於使用者、科技、方法與工具之間複雜關係的瞭解。他們認為教師的科技知識不應與教學的情境脈絡分離,如同 Shulman (1987) 提出「學科教學知識」(pedagogical content knowledge, PCK),他們提出「學科教學科技知識」(technological pedagogical content knowledge, TPACK),其組成如圖 1 所示。

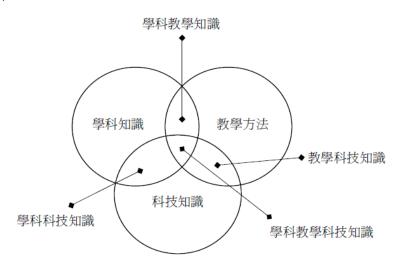


圖 1 學科教學科技知識 (TPACK) 之組成概念圖

他們認為TPACK包含三種基本組成:一為學科知識(CK),亦即要教的或要學的內容; 二為科技知識(TK),包括現代科技,例如,電腦、網際網路、數位攝影,以及較為傳統的投 影機、書本等媒體;三為教學法知識(PK),亦即教學與學習策略、方法、程序、與過程的集 合體。他們特別強調三個組成之間的關係與互動,例如,學科科技知識指的是如何應用科技 以轉換學科內容知識,例如,將模擬用於物理;而教學科技知識指的是如何應用科技以達成 教學目標的知識,例如,促進協同合作。至於TPACK則是能夠了解與協調三種組成之間的 關係,他們認為這樣才能真正做到科技融入。TPACK理論架構已被廣泛地應用於評估師資生 的科技融入教學知能(Chai, Koh, & Tsai, 2013; Horzum, 2013),張雅芳、徐加玲(2013)也參 考國內外學者根據TPACK架構發展出的評鑑工具(Koh, Chai & Tsai, 2010; Schmidt, et al., 2009;何昭儒,2010),針對實習生編製科技融入教學能力問卷,並且經專家審查及預試的過 程而後正式使用,成為本研究科技知能問卷的來源。 多位學者即指出,大部份教育科技課程只著重於電腦基本技能與操作的訓練,與中小學教學現場有著極大的落差(Chang, Hsu, & Chen, 2011; Parker, 1997)。為避免職前教師科技能力培育常見的兩大缺失:一是課程孤立於中小學教學現場,二是科技的應用未能針對特定學科或學習領域,美國的師資培育機構相當注重將課程內容連結至中小學現場,亦即結合師資培育教授與學生的科技應用理論與技能,以及現職教師的教學實務經驗,雙方協同合作,一起培育未來老師的科技能力(Hernandez-Ramos & Giancarlo, 2004),此即「現場本位」科技能力培育模式(姚甫岳,2002;張雅芳,2005)。張雅芳(2005)認為相較於傳統的「技術本位」訓練方式注重實作練習,以熟悉科技的使用,「現場本位」培育模式則強調使用科技來強化教學現場的學習。

例如,Dawson與Norris(2000)的科技融入計畫(TIP),針對電腦應用的入門課程,前 半個學期安排師資生每週二與週四在大學電腦教室熟練教育科技技能,同時必須參觀指定的 中小學教室,每週至少一小時,分享大學課堂所學,並與該班的現職教師探討可能的教學科 技應用。在後半個學期,師資生每週在指定的班級兩個半到三小時,在課堂老師的協助下, 實施科技融入教學計畫。結果顯示職前教師對科技融入發展出正面的態度,而且在知識與技 能上有顯著的進步,此外對科技在特定領域的應用更加了解,以及更能體察班級經營的相關 議題。

綜合言之,現場本位模式強調真實的情境或脈絡,能夠培育出符應中小學現場需求的科技知能。不過要採行現場本位模式並不容易,因為涉及到大學與中小學的夥伴關係,必須與教學現場老師密切合作,才能有效地支持師資生進行科技融入教學的活動(Brush et al., 2001)。 為縮短理論與實務的差距,近年來教育部力推實地學習於師資職前培育,如此可以強化大學與中小學之間的互動。配合實地學習的實施,教育專業課程連結至中小學現場不再遙不可及。

# 二、結合教育專業課程的實地學習

為提升師資培育素質,縮短師資培育課程之學用落差,教育部規定自 103 學年度起教育專業課程應包含至擬任教類科的中小學「實地學習」至少 54 小時,包括見習、試教、實習、補救教學、課業輔導或服務學習。事實上,之前的教育專業課程已有必修「教學實習」課程,以及半年的教育實習,讓師資生可接觸現場實務。不過,整體而言,顯然還不足夠,或者是不夠早。許多研究即指出師資生提早接觸實務現場,亦即早期階段的實地學習有助於學科教學的理解、提升教學效能、對於教學有較正面的態度以及增進對於教學專業的認識(Davis, Petish, & Smithy, 2006; Thomson, Beacham, & Misulis, 1992),尤其是將教育方法學課程結合實地學習(Flores, 2015; McDonnough & Matkins, 2010)。

國內則有將「教育測驗與評量」結合實地學習的研究,希望師資生能從現場評量施測中瞭解弱勢學生的學習問題,進而思考合宜的補救教學與多元評量活動(濮世緯,2015)。檢視該課程的實施過程凸顯夥伴學校教師的重要性,因此與夥伴學校及其教師互動頻繁,包括:在進行課程之前,與夥伴學校聯繫,進行前置作業;期初規範各組進入學校現場,與現場輔導老師進行第一次相見歡活動;各組完成測驗試題後,與輔導老師修正確認,並且到該校進行施測,課後並與師傅老師進行檢討;以及與輔導老師共同討論設計「多元評量」,然後進行單元設計、班級實施與檢討修正等。藉由親入教學現場觀察以及輔導老師的經驗傳授,師資生得以體會學生在學習上的困難與需要協助的地方,進而培養師資生的教育熱忱與責任感。

在實施結果上,濮世緯(2015)指出,就課程內容而言,師資生在進行評量檢討時,會

更加注意國中階段的學習反應,確保學生能真正清楚題意,知道如何解析,以達到評量的成效。就實地學習的成效而言,師資生認為頗具意義,從教學現場的老師與學生中學到了很多實貴經驗。另方面,師資生也認可「與師長的互動中,讓我學會人際上的互動與對答進退」,對「弱勢區域教育問題有更多的關懷」,未來也會樂於參與和區域學校結合的實地學習課程。不過也有師資生表示「到現場的次數太多了,讓我覺得難以負荷」,以及質性回饋中顯示部分組員不夠積極,需要組長的督促與規範。

McDuffie、Akerson 與 Morrison (2003) 把數學教學法課程結合實地學習,實施結果顯示能夠增進師資生評量與診斷學生想法的技能,而更大的效益是師資生開始理解評量是形成性的過程,而不僅僅是打成績而已。同時他們也指出專業課程結合實地學習的最大挑戰是時間不夠,包括師資生、輔導老師以及大學授課老師,這與濮世緯(2015)的研究結果相似。其他的挑戰包括課業負擔較重,教學現場時間難排定,以及很難找到可以充分支援師資生的輔導老師等,因此他們建議在實施時要保持一定的彈性。

綜合言之,教育專業課程結合實地學習確實有助於師資生專業知能與專業態度之增長,不過,在實施上要比其他講授課程複雜許多,必須投入更多的時間與心力,事前做好規劃與協調,尤其是與夥伴學校的協同合作,因為實地學習的推展,其實也涉及到大學與中小學夥伴關係之發展(孫志麟,2009)。

# 三、實務社群應用於師資職前課程

「實務社群」(community of practice)係指一群人藉由持續的互動,分享 利害與共的事情、共同的問題或熱情,以獲得更深入該領域的知識和專業(Wenger & Snyder,2001)。Wenger 與 Snyder(2001)進一步指出實務社群是由三種基本因素結合而成的,一是領域(domain):指特定的議題或某個知識領域,社群內的成員因分享和了解其共同領域,而產生對社群之認同感;二是社群(community):指的是由關心這個領域的人所組成的團體,成員會投入於共同的活動和討論,並幫助他人以及分享訊息。三是實務(practice):指的是成員會對這個領域內做事的方法有相同的作法及共有的標準,同時他們也分享共同的資源,包括經驗、故事、工具與處理問題的方法(引自王為國,2008)。

應用於師資職前培育的學習社群,有學者就稱為「實務社群」。Sim(2006)就認為師資培育的教學需要將焦點從課程轉移至學習者身上,師資生需要學習和同儕一起工作,而由師資生組成的實務社群,具有相似的需求、經驗與背景,可以讓師資生在複雜的教學情境中,以有效的方式來檢視及反省自身的教育理念與方式。Dinsmore 與 Wenger(2006)也指出師資培育學程採用團隊結構(cohort structures)的方式來培養社群意識,可以避免教師在智識及專業上的疏離,因此在團體模式中融入強烈社群意識的師資培育學程可以支持職前教師的學習,增進學習成效。易言之,透過社群的運作,可以激盪師資生更多的思考,並促進師資生將理論與實務加以結合,此外師資職前培育階段的社群經驗,更可以延續至實習期間以及初任教師階段(王為國,2010;陳美玉,2005)。

國內外有許多針對學習社群應用於師資職前教育的研究,例如,Hoffman-Kipp (2003)將實務社群應用於教學實習課,以探討教學、學習、社會正義教育及課堂中語言的運用等課題,結果發現社群中的討論可以進一步協助師資生思考個人的教學策略、哲學及信念,以及關注教學現場中的學生心理。Bond (2013) 檢視中等學校師資生在實地導向教育課程組成的學習社群,結果發現這些師資生樂於與同儕見面、提供情感上的支持、並且分享大學課堂與中學

現場的所見所聞;同時他也發現一些挑戰,包括關注的是教學,而不是中學生的學習,時間管理以及提供有建設性的回饋給其他成員等。Cavanagh與Garvey(2012)針對中等學校數學科師資生在教育方法學課程應用學習社群,結果發現學習社群有助於將理論與實務建立有力的連結,彼此相互學習,以及更能反思問題解決教學法。

王為國(2010)則針對國內幼稚園師資生在「幼稚園課程設計」應用實務社群,結果發現實務社群對師資生有許多助益,包括增加對課程內容的理解、學習合作與人際互動、增進表達與溝通能力、培養統整與反省能力、減輕課業壓力與負擔、理論與實務相結合、以及共同建構與修正實務知識等;同時他也發現實務社群在運作上有共同時間難以安排以及社群成員參與程度不一等困難。張雅芳、徐加玲(2016)針對中等學校師資生的學習社群研究也有類似的發現,他並且建議拓展社群討論的主題並且邀請校外業師或專家參與社群,以充分發揮社群的功能。根據其建議,本研究結合實地學習,使得現場實務經驗成為社群討論的焦點,而協助師資生的現場老師也成為社群的一份子。為探求現場問題的解決,社群成員彼此密切合作,因而對社群產生認同感,使得成員更加努力投入,相互支援,如此將使社群中的每個人都能獲得最大的專業成長。

# 參、研究方法

# 一、研究設計

為了解實務導向模式應用於教育科技課程的實施與成效,本研究採用質量混合的研究取徑,根據問題性質的不同,採用不同的資料蒐集方式。針對研究問題一與三,研究者採用社群的活動記錄、實地學習日誌、以及期末的試教心得報告、課程感受問卷與焦點訪談等多元方式,檢視實務導向模式的實施過程,同時深入了解師資生的親身體驗與想法。針對研究問題二,研究者採用前後測的問卷調查,包括科技知能(TPACK)問卷與教師自我效能問卷,再輔以前述的質性資料加以佐證等。最後,針對研究問題四與五,研究者將訪談支援本課程的國中現場教師,蒐集有關實務導向模式的看法與建議,最後再統合全部的資料,評估實務導向培育模式的整體效益,並且提出可行的建議。

### 二、課程簡介

「教學媒體與運用」為教育部規定的兩學分必修課程,本校開設於中等教育學程一年級第1學期。授課範圍雖然包含非放映性視覺媒體,但重點放在資訊科技。課程的目的不只是讓師資生熟悉各種教學媒體的特性及設計原則,更重要的是要能善用於個人的教學,因此本課程除了理論與原則的講授與示範之外,也安排媒體實作活動,針對師資生未來任教的學科編寫教案、製作媒體教材以及進行教學演示等。

# 三、實地學習之規劃

有鑑於本課程的實作活動若能連結至中學現場,不但更有意義,而且教學現場的複雜性 與挑戰性,更能促使社群成員針對學科教學專業進行深入探究,易於達成相互學習、共同成 長的社群目標,因此研究者決定 106 學年度的「教學媒體與運用」採用實務導向培育模式, 要求修課學生另外花時間至中學進行實地學習,至少一週一節課,完成後,同時能夠取得教 育部規定的中學實地學習時數。實地學習的場所乃選定與本校師資培育中心有長期合作關係 的鄰近國中,距離本校約步行 15 分鐘,簡稱 T 國中。近幾年,研究者不僅擔任該校實習生的 指導教授,也與該校老師有多次合作的經驗,培養出很好的默契,彼此的配合度高。有鑑於普通班級的課程有進度壓力,學生人數也較多,不適合進行長時間的實地學習。研究者於是鎖定課後的補救教學班級,因為在課程與教學上較具彈性,而且學生人數不超過12人。雖然學生的殊異性極大,而且是學習動機與成就較為低落的學生,這樣教學媒體正好可以派上用場,讓師資生在教學現場觀察或體驗科技的實際應用與成效。國中階段獲得政府經費補助的補救教學只有國文、英文、數學三科,因此本課程針對國文、英文、數學分別組成實務社群,針對現場經驗進行對話與分享,彼此合作、相互學習。

為獲得最大的專業成長,本課程要求師資生填寫實地學習日誌,並且上傳至網路平台,提供其他成員觀看;每週課堂上也預留時間,讓社群成員交流互動,分享實地學習的經驗,研究者再綜整各組的討論結果,進行全班討論;此外在學期中與學期末分別邀請現場老師到課堂上與社群成員對話,並且解決成員提出的疑難問題;修課學生在期末錄製自己在實地學習現場的試教影片,並且撰寫試教心得報告;在最後一次課堂上,全班分享整學期的實地學習體驗與心得。

# 四、參與者

本校的中等教育學程非常重視師資生的科技能力,不但將教育部規定的「教學媒體與運用」訂為校訂必修,並且採取小班教學,一班 30 名學生。106 學年度由研究者開設兩個班級,一班在週三,一班在週四,本研究的參與者即是 106 學年度「教學媒體與運用」的修課學生。或許是本課程搭配實地學習,課業負擔較重,修課人數比往年少,當中還有三人來自其他學校。週三班的有效樣本 20 人,週四班 24 人,合計 44 人,其背景分布情形,如表 1 所示。

由表1可知,修課學生當中女多於男,大學生占多數,但也有許多碩士生,甚至有兩位博士生;此外修課學生的背景相當多元,包含多個系所,不過未來的任教學科仍以國文、英文、數學、歷史等占大多數;超過九成的學生覺得自己的科技能力尚可或不錯,大約四分之一的學生已有教學經驗,或是曾經在中小學代理或代課,不過多數學生則沒有。

表 1 有效樣本之背景資料分布情形

(n=44)

			`
變項名稱	變項分類	人數	百分比(%)
사 다	男	19	43.18
性別	女	25	56.82
	大學	25	56.82
學歷	碩士	17	38.63
	博士	2	4.55
	第一年	28	63.64
就讀教育學程	第二年	8	18.18
	第三年及以上	8	18.18
	國文	6	13.64
未來任教科別	英語	7	15.91
不不住教杆剂	數學	10	22.72
	歷史	10	22.72
	0		

	公民	4	9.09
	理化	3	6.82
	日文	2	4.55
	音樂	2	4.55
	非常不好	1	2.27
	不好	2	4.55
資訊科技能力	普通	29	65.91
	很好	8	18.18
	非常好	4	9.09
<b>参加史懷哲服務</b>	有	7	15.91
参加艾လ省版符 	無	37	84.09
<b>光热热</b>	有	10	22.73
補救教學經驗	無	34	77.27
<b></b> 羽 切 址 舆 颁 氐	有	11	25.00
補習班教學經驗	無	33	75.00
	有	14	31.82
1、14以1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1	無	30	68.18
·		•	

## 五、研究工具

- 1. 科技融入教學知能問卷:簡稱科技知能問卷,目的在於測量師資生的科技融入教學知能,本研究採用的問卷源自於張雅芳、徐加玲(2013)設計的「實習生科技融入教學知能」問卷,合計 38 題。問卷的內容主要建構在 Mishra 與 Koehler (2006)提出的「學科教學科技知識」(TPCK)理論架構,由七個分量組成,分別為科技知識(TK)1-7 題、學科知識(CK)8-12 題、教學法知識(PK)13-18 題、學科教學知識(PCK)19-23 題、學科科技知識(TCK)24-27 題、教學科技知識(TPK)28-33 題、學科教學科技知識(TPACK)34-38 題。各題的選項從「完全不符合」到「完全符合」分為七個等級,圈選「完全不符合」得一分,依序遞增,圈選「完全符合」得七分;此外研究者考量有些問題新進師資生可能無法填答,因此增加「0」的選項,表示「不知道」,圈選「不知道」,得零分(見附錄一)。該份問卷已於103 學年度第1學期期中考試之後,請研究者教授的「教學媒體與運用」兩個班級學生填寫,並採用 Cronbach α係數來檢驗問卷的信度,結果各分量的信度分別是.91、.92、.89、.88、.89、.88、.89,顯見達一定水準。本問卷在學期初以及最後一次上課時,發給師資生填寫。
- □ 2. 教師自我效能問卷:目的在於測量師資生的教師自我效能,亦即師資生作為一位教師,在從事教學工作時,對其本身所具有的教學能力能夠對學生產生影響的主觀評價(周新富,1991;謝百亮,2006)。因此教師自我效能至少包含兩種概念:一是教師自我教學能力的知覺與信念,一是正向影響學生學習的知覺與信念。本計畫採用的教師自我效能問卷合計 20 題(見附錄二),上述兩種概念各佔一半的題數,並且有9題為反向題,選項從「非常同意」到「非常不同意」分為五個等級。針對正向題目,若勾選「非常同意」得五分,然後依次遞減,勾選「非常不同意」得一分;針對反向題目,計分方式則相反,若勾選「非常同意」得一分,然後依次遞增,勾選「非常不同意」得五分。因此,整份問卷的總分為 100 分。本問卷在學

期初以及最後一次上課時,發給師資生填寫。

- 3. 社群活動記錄:目的在於蒐集各社群在課堂上的活動成果,特別是針對實地學習。社群活動的內容由研究者事先擬定,並且登錄時間與地點,然後印出記錄單,在課堂上發給每個社群一張,請其填寫社群名稱、參與人員、活動紀錄與疑難問題等。結束後,可將填好的紀錄單拍照或是電腦輸入之後,上傳至教學平台所屬的社群資料夾內,供其他社群成員檢視。
- 4. 實地學習日誌:目的在於蒐集師資生在中學現場從事的實地學習活動與心得,日誌內容包含學生學習狀況、學習活動概述以及心得與省思等三大項,師資生下載電子檔案,每次完成實地學習後,即登錄內容,然後上傳至教學平台所屬的社群資料夾內,與其他社群成員分享。
- 5. 期末試教心得報告:目的在於蒐集師資生期末在中學現場試教的過程與心得,報告內容包含試教者、時間/地點、學習主題、學生人數、學生反應/學習狀況、師長/同儕回饋、疑難問題、以及心得/省思(含期中教案之修改)等項目。師資生在試教結束後,加以撰寫,再上傳至教學平台所屬的社群資料夾內,與其他社群成員分享。
- 6. 課程感受問卷:目的在於了解參與者對於本課程結合實地學習的評價,由研究者自行設計,合計 15 題,均為正向題目,如表 2 所示。選項從「非常同意」到「非常不同意」分為五個等級,若勾選「非常同意」得五分,然後依次遞減,「非常不同意」得一分。問卷另有兩題開放式問題,讓學生針對本課程安排的實地學習與實務社群等相關活動,填寫心得與建議。本問卷在最後一次上課時,發給師資生填答。
- 7. 期末訪談:分為兩種:一是焦點訪談,在本學期最後一次上課進行。師資生依所屬的實務社群分組受訪,目的在於引發受訪者說出實務導向模式的真實體驗,並且針對其實施與效益提出看法。一是個別訪談,在本課程結束後進行。邀請支援本課程的T國中教師參加,國文、英文及數學各一位,目的在於檢討實地學習與實務社群的實施,並且提供相關建議。

# 肆、結果與討論

本研究從實務導向模式的實施過程、實施成效、以及看法與建議等三方面分析資料,由 於實施成效又可分為量化分析與質性分析,因此以下分四部份呈現分析結果,並且加以討論。

### 一、實務導向模式之實施過程

以下依時間先後描述實務導向模式在本課程的實際運作,包括實地學習之安置、實務社群之建立與活動、實地學習之活動、以及期末實地教學與省思等,最後再加以討論。

## (一)實地學習之安置

開學前已先與T國中的行政主管溝通有關安排本校師資生至該校實地學習之事宜,等T國中安排好國、英、數補教教學的上課時段,研究者再與該校的補教教學老師溝通協調,然後在課堂上公告,請修課學生擇一時段參加。雖然提供的時段含括週一至週五,但T國中的補教教學時間固定安排在下午3:55至4:40,有的師資生早已排定其他的課程或活動,無法參加。因此,對於各時段均無法參加的學生,研究者採取兩種措施:一是請其填寫學科專長及空堂時間,再請T國中的輔導室針對師資生的個別狀況,安排該校的特殊學生,給予個別課業輔導;一是允許修課學生自行安排實地學習,例如,目前在中學代課的師資生可直接在其

代課學校進行實地學習。經過大約三週的協調之後,終於完成實地學習的安置。兩班學生一 共 44 人,其中參加 T 國中補教教學實地學習的有 33 人,參加 T 國中課業輔導實地學習的有 6人,自行安排至其他場所的有5人。

# (二) 實務社群之建立與活動

有鑑於教學現場的複雜性與挑戰性,同儕間的相互合作與支援相當重要,因此本課程依 據實地學習的學科以及場域組成實務社群。週三班一共組成五個社群,包括兩個國文(編號 為 A-C1 與 A-C2)、兩個數學 (編號為 A-M1 與 A-M2) 以及一個英文社群 (編號為 A-E), 每個社群大約有3至6個成員(編號依序為S1、S2、S3等);週四班則有六個社群,包括兩 個國文(編號為 B-C1 與 B-C2)、兩個數學(編號為 B-M1 與 B-M2)、一個英語(編號為 B-E) 以及一個跨科社群(編號為B-O),每個社群有2至6個成員(編號依序為S1、S2、S3等)。

為凝聚社群成員的向心力,並且發揮社群集思廣益的功能,研究者在課堂上安排 15 分鐘 的社群活動時間。研究者先提出與實地學習相關的社群活動或討論問題,各社群進行討論之 後發表意見,研究者再梳理出重點,引領進一步思考,庶幾有助於實地學習的順利進行,並 使參與者能獲得更多的專業成長。各社群將討論結果填寫在社群活動紀錄單內,並且上傳至 網路平台。研究者並且數次邀請Т國中補救教學教師(國文、英文、與數學各一位)參與社 群討論以及提供諮詢與指導,如下圖所示。



圖 2T國中老師參與週三班國文社群的討論



圖 3T國中老師參與週三班英文社群的討論



圖 4T國中老師參與週四班國文社群的討論 圖 5T國中老師參與週四班數學社群的討論



社群活動的安排依序為成員相互認識、實地學習的準備、觀課或課業輔導的經驗分享與 問題討論、以及期末實地教學的準備、經驗分享與回饋等。茲以週四班國文1社群的活動紀 錄為例,說明活動的內涵與成果:

9月28日活動內容:1. 成員自我介紹;2. 討論實地學習的準備,包括進入教學現場,

自己的行為舉止要注意什麼?以及在教學現場要觀察些什麼?

成果摘錄:1. 成員來自不同科系,S1 與S2來自中文系,S3歷史系,S4公行系,以及S5來自他校的音樂系。除了S5 曾參加史懷哲服務之外,其餘都是教育界的新手。2.(進入教學現場)衣著要整齊、不要滑手機、要準時、用詞言語要注意、認真觀摩老師教學、不要干擾學生學習和老師教學;要觀察教學環境、學生狀況(反應、吸收程度)、突發狀況的應變能力(備用課本、學生問題等)。

10月5日活動內容:1.進行實地學習時,成員要相互提醒那些事項?2.討論實地學習的中學生有哪些特性?需要蒐集些什麼資料?

成果摘錄:1. 不要穿拖鞋與過短的裙褲,避免學生們的分心;也盡量避免使用手機,專心聽講上課內容。2. 成員的發現包括:(1) 學生快到下課時,比較容易分心;(2) 學生上課不夠專注,容易受到其他同學的影響,偶爾也有打鬧的情形發生;(3) 有的學生學習速度較緩慢,需要多教幾次;(4) 女生的個性較為內向,不敢主動回答問題。針對學生的專注度問題,可以在下次觀課後請教授課老師。

10月19日活動內容:1. 分享在中學現場觀課或進行課業輔導時發現的疑難或問題;2. 將問題彙整,與獲邀至課堂上的T國中老師進行討論,並且記下討論結果。

成果摘錄: 1. 疑難問題包括: (1) 老師要如何拿捏提醒學生專心,使學生不會感到不耐煩?(2) 如果學生回答錯誤,導致之後沒有自信回答問題時,該如何處理?(3) 遇到學生反應不佳時,例如點到名,還不回答問題,老師該如何應對?(4) 老師上課時採用競賽加分的方式,會不會使學生忽略了學習內容? 2. T 國中老師的回應: (1) 不要在課堂上處理,私底下詢問學生上課的動機,站在學生的立場,如果真的沒有興趣,可以與老師或家長溝通,不一定要上補救教學,但如果學生決定繼續上課,就必須拿出態度;(2) 還是會鼓勵學生回答,強調「答錯是正常的」,答對的話,可以放大獎勵;(3) 不斷地鼓勵學生,給學生自信,讓他們有膽量回答問題;(4) 基本上,加分的情形都與學習內容有關,補救教學的學生平時比較沒有加分的機會,所以加分算是一種鼓勵。

11 月 16 日活動內容: 1. 成員寫下實地教學的日期、時間與地點; 2. 依序呈現實地教學的教案與教材,並請獲邀至課堂上的 T 國中老師提供相關建議。

成果摘錄: 1. 預定在 12 月 14 日下午 3 點 50 分開始實施,在補救教學教室旁邊的閱讀空間; 2. 由於時間上的限制,決定將兩個教案融合在一起,講解史記中實際運用到敬謙詞的故事。此外原本打算以情境劇的方式作為最後的學習成果,考量到學生的參與度問題,改採海報加上字卡的填空方式,並且將歷屆考題融入其中,讓學生在學習過程中有成就感。

12月21日活動內容:1.分享實地教學的經驗,包括最滿意的地方以及最需要改進的地方;2.提出具體中肯的實施建議。

成果摘錄:1. 實地教學經驗分享:S1:學生會主動與我互動,氣氛熱絡,教學過程中比較輕鬆,可以清楚地去講解,不過講解的速度可以放慢,多講些延伸的內容;S2:學生雖然覺得題目有些困難,但還是努力回答問題,讓我覺得很感動,不過我很緊張,導致忘了下一步要做什麼;S3:學生會回應我的問題,並且跟著寫學習單,讓我覺得備課沒有白費,不過我有時節奏太快,學生無法跟上;S4:學生很認真地完成活動及學習單,覺得設計沒有白費,不過我有時會忘記下一步要做什麼。2. 相關建議:(1) 充分準備,以減少緊張感;(2) 實施競賽活動要確認學生都能參與,而且了解競賽方式,在競賽前要多次複習題目內容;(3) 教具

的使用可以增強學生的專注力與參與度,例如,字卡比學習單更吸引學生。

1月4日活動內容:分享在中學現場進行課業輔導或教學後發現的疑難或問題,再將問題彙整,與獲邀到課堂上的T國中老師進行討論,並且記下討論結果。

成果摘錄:問題一:教學節奏太快,學生無法跟上;老師回應:上台放輕鬆,慢慢說話,可以適當地使用教具當作輔助工具;問題二:緊張導致忘了下一步要怎麼教學;老師回應:態度大方一點,如果真的忘記的話,可以請學生再一次複習所學的內容;總結:經過討論後,發現備課相當重要,教學前確實需要多些時間來準備,這樣比較清楚自己所要教的內容是什麼,內容準備充分了,上台教學時就不容易緊張,或者是忘記該教什麼。

# (三)實地學習之活動

依據不同的安置,而有不同的實地學習活動。整體而言,分為兩大類:一是在補教教學 班級進行觀課,一是針對特殊學生進行課業輔導。

### 1. 補教教學觀課

如前所述,國中目前開設的補救教學班級只有國、英、數三科,茲以參與學生撰寫的實地學習日誌為例,說明其活動內涵。編號 B-C1S1 師資生在 2017 年 10 月 4 日於國文科補救教學班級的觀課日誌,其內容摘錄如下:

學生學習狀況:學生先練習寫詞語,有位學生遲到了5分鐘,而且有位男學生的學習狀況不是很投入。今日學生的學習專注力比上次低落,有時候學生會插入無關上課內容的話題,老師需要多次提醒學生專心上課。不過學生的回答還是積極主動的,老師也提醒學生們要記得準時上課。

學習活動概述:主要是讓學生練習詞語與解釋,加深他們對詞彙的印象,複習上週所教的內容,同時,也教了關於古詩與近體詩的差別。詞語練習活動由學生先練習寫詞語,再由老師批改,並且當場糾正他們的錯誤。之後隨堂測驗考了兩題字音字形,驗收學生們是否真的學會,再讓學生使用小黑板寫出詞語的解釋,老師挑出寫錯的學生,讓他們學習自己糾正錯誤。接著,進行古詩與近體詩的教學,先簡單講解關於詩歌的時代背景和興起原因,詩歌在句數、字數以及押韻、平仄上的規定,並且發給學生學習單,一邊教學,一邊讓學生寫上答案,學生動手寫,印象會比較深刻。

心得與省思:這次觀課,我發現學生在上課時會有各種狀況發生,像是專注力不足的問題,也看到了老師如何解決這類的問題,帶領學生們更加投入在課程中。我也學習到每位學生的學習問題有所不同的,需要針對不同的狀況,尋找不一樣的解決辦法,這讓我對於教育領域又有更深一層的理解了。

另一位編號 A-C2S3 師資生則在日誌內附上相關照片,以下即是 2017 年 10 月 16 日以及 11 月 13 日的觀課照片。



圖 610月16日T國中國文補教教學

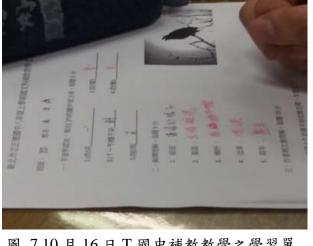


圖 710月16日T國中補教教學之學習單



圖 811 月13 日 T 國中國文補教教學



圖 9T 國中國文補教教學使用之圖卡

在數學方面, B-M1S5 師資生於 2017 年 9 月 28 日的補救教學日誌內容摘錄如下:

學生學習狀況:學生人數不多,比較能專心上課,學生的個性與學習程度差異大,有的 學生能針對疑惑提出問題,有的學生即使疑惑卻因害羞而不敢提問。

學習活動概述:老師先用投影片複習上次的教學內容,再以板書講解指數律,然後以各 種例題向學生提問,接著利用拆解乘法或除法來解釋與指數的關係,並以撲克牌設計指數運 算活動,最後以小組競賽結合小處罰(跑操場)激勵學生上台。

心得與省思:老師能夠善用黑板、PPT、撲克牌等多種教學媒材維持學生的注意力,也能 適時地變換教學活動。老師與學生的互動也十分良好,在學生有疑問時,老師能給予適切的 解答與協助。雖然提問的學生不多,但多數學生皆能獲得老師良好的學習回饋,結合有趣活 動的教學設計很值得我們學習。

# 2. 特殊學生的課業輔導

茲舉兩位師資生撰寫的實地學習日誌內容說明其課業輔導的過程,以下摘錄 A-ES1 師資 生在2017年10月3日進行一對一英文課業輔導的日誌內容:

學生學習狀況:學生很認真投入,大致說來,對於文法結構很清楚,但是寫句子的時候 容易有文法錯誤,例如:忘記將動詞改成過去式,或是主詞搭配錯誤的動詞。但稍微提醒他 之後,他能很快地找到錯誤並改正之。

學習活動概述:一開始讓學生寫課本第一課的句型練習,在寫句型的時候,看出他對文

法還是有不熟悉的地方,所以我先讓他暫時停筆,並且幫他複習文法句型,他很快就能理解,並且接續完成剩下的句型練習。完成句型之後,我覺得他對於過去式規則及不規則動詞並沒有背得很熟,所以我帶他看課本中提到的過去式動詞變化,並且解釋變化規則,以便他能更有系統的記下來。

心得與省思:我覺得我的學生很安靜,也比較怕生,因此在輔導的過程中,我會盡量不 打擾他思考,讓他安靜完成作業。我知道他可能不敢問問題,所以必須要盯著他,發現他停 頓較久的時候,先主動詢問是不是這裡的文法不熟,之後再帶他重新學習。面對這樣的學生, 老師應該要有更敏銳的觀察力去發現學生的需求,而不是等著學生提出問題。

另一位A-M1S4師資生在2017年10月25日進行數學科個別輔導的日誌內容,摘錄如下: 學生學習狀況:態度積極, 肯學、肯思考, 不過有點心急。

學習活動概述:學生在指數律中的錯誤主因是單位方面的混淆,因此我特別釐清觀念,讓他了解不同單位的東西不能放在一起比較。我主要是以引導的方式,讓學生自我察覺錯誤,並且給予適當提示,讓他發覺問題所在。學生的學習態度相當積極,因此我多以鼓勵的方式,讓他具有信心。

心得與省思:特殊學生的學習不一定不如一般生,只要適度地給予鼓勵,便能增加他們的信心,讓他們知道自己也行。

### (四)期末實地教學與省思

本課程要求修課學生在期末繳交個人在實地學習現場進行教學或課業輔導的影片,並且 提供多部平板電腦,讓修課學生可借至實地學習現場使用,以鼓勵科技的應用。以下即針對 國文、英文、數學各舉一例說明科技的現場應用,並且呈現教學後的心得報告。

在國文方面,B-C2S4師資生在其他成員的支援下,發給全班七位學生一人一台平板電腦, 利用 kahoot 網路平台,以遊戲競賽方式複習字音、字形,如下圖所示。



圖 10 請學生輸入遊戲密碼



圖 11 呈現問題與選項







圖 13 呈現每位學生的答題累計

# 該生的心得報告摘錄如下:

教學前沒有把 kahoot 的內容完整準備好,所以過程中會邊看學習單邊講解,這是需要改進的地方。但站上台之後,我覺得很喜歡與學生互動。比較積極主動的學生,我會多跟他互動,較不主動積極參與的學生,我也會點他的名字,讓他能有參與感,同時讓他加入討論,並發表自己的意見。藉由科技的幫助,學生變得更加熱情參與學習,之前比較少在課堂上參與的學生也變得較為主動。

在英文方面,A-ES1 師資生針對「Japanese Table Manners」的教學主題精心製作了 50 張電子簡報,內含相關影片的連結,用來幫助課業輔導學生複習單字與片語,其製作的教材與上課情形如下圖所示。



圖 14 A-ES1 設計的 PPT 畫面 1



圖 15 A-ES1 設計的 PPT 畫面 2



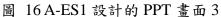




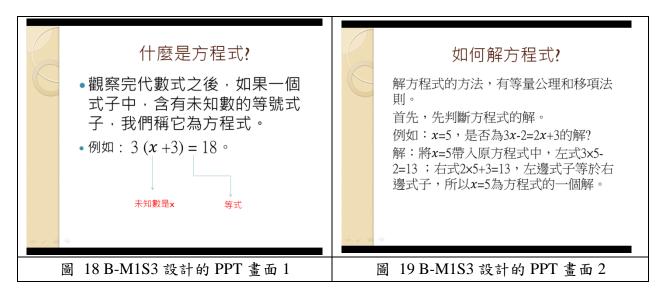
圖 17 A-ES1 播放 PPT 進行課業輔導之情景

# 該生的心得報告摘錄如下:

我花了很長的時間準備這次試教,也準備了很豐富的內容。雖然學生之前已經上過這課, 但我想用不同的方式,再複習一遍這課內容。因此將影片中所呈現的日本餐桌禮儀、文化衝擊的部分,跟課本內容做結合,讓學生可以了解課本提到的並不是沒有根據,而是真的會在 日本人生活中出現,讓她可以有更深刻的印象。不過可能因為準備的東西較多,怕時間不夠, 因此說話的速度比較快,這點應該要改進,因為說話快,可能會讓學生有壓力或聽不懂。

大致來說,課程內容不會太難,學生的學習情況也不錯。但是因為學生對於背單字較為被動,因此在學習單中有一些需要單字記憶的活動,學生就顯得力不從心。其實我也不喜歡逼著學生背單字。而是希望透過不斷地朗誦方式,將單字記起來。這次試教後,我一直在反思這個問題,我的方法真的有效嗎?若無效,那我一定要逼著學生背單字嗎?還是有更好的方法呢?我想這個問題,可能需要透過更多的教學經驗來找到答案。

在數學方面,B-M1S3 師資生與其他兩位社群成員合作完成一節課的「移項法則」教學, 他使用電子簡報以為輔助,他製作的教材與上課情形如下圖所示。



# 加法等量公理 假設,左邊有兩個 三角形,其重量為 6公克,2個重方形 重量為2x,如果我 左邊加入了2個三 角形,為了要保持 平衡狀態,所以右 邊就要再加入兩個 三角形。

圖 20 B-M1S3 設計的 PPT 畫面 3

圖 21 B-M1S3 期末上台試教之情景

### 該生的心得報告摘錄如下:

這是我第一次上台試教,雖然有點緊張,過程還算順暢。我講解得很詳細,而且也複習了以前的觀念,像是倒數還有正負號的運算。學生剛開始反應積極,不過快到下課時,學生有點疲累,學習意願慢慢地減少,甚至出現分心的狀態。經過這次試教,我覺得有三點可以改進,第一點是多用例題教學,重點部分可以快速帶過,這樣才有足夠的時間讓學生練習題目。第二點是移項法則的部分,可以用物體來進行講解,把抽象的觀念具體化。第三點是可以利用遊戲方式,增加學生的學習動機,因此針對原先的教案,可以增加團體活動時間以及學生課堂練習時間。

## (六)討論

綜合言之,本課程由於採用實務導向模式,授課老師與修課學生都需要投入更多的時間與精力。檢視整個實施過程,有四點值得注意:一是配合修課學生的有限時間以及夥伴學校能夠提供的場域,實地學習的安置必須很有彈性,這與濮世緯(2015)的研究一致。因此,實地學習的活動內容可能大不相同,例如,本研究大部分的師資生是在補救教學現場觀課,與學生互動較少,但有的是給予特殊學生課業輔導,不但與學生互動頻繁,而且有教學行為。參與的活動不同,獲得的體驗與心得自然有所差異。二是實地學習的學科僅限國文、英文與數學三科,無法兼顧其他學科的實地學習需求。三是實務社群的建立主要是依據實地學習的學科及場域,將有共同或類似實地經驗的成員集結一起,利於分享與討論。不過有的社群人數過少,一有成員缺席,社群活動就很難進行,只能與相同的學科社群合併,一起討論。最後是本課程積極鼓勵修課學生應用科技,但是受限於中學現場環境與設備,並未要求實地學習的活動一定要使用科技,因此難以完全落實 Brush 等人(2001)或張雅芳(2005)所提倡的「現場本位」培育模式,亦即使用科技來強化教學現場的學習。

### 二、實務導向模式之成效:量化分析

以下依序呈現科技融入教學知能、教師自我效能以及課程感受的量化分析結果,最後再加以討論。

# (一) 科技融入教學知能

科技融入教學知能問卷的前、後測資料經過分析處理,各組成的平均數與標準差如表 2

所示。前測結果顯示 TCK 的平均數最低 (M=4.63),而且標準差最大 (SD=1.53);其次是 TPK (M=4.66);相反的,PK 的平均數最高 (M=5.20),其次是 PCK (M=5.10)。由此可知,參與者在修課之前對於教學法知識較具信心,但是對於科技知能中較為複雜的組成,例如 TCK、TPK 或 TPACK 的信心則較低。後測結果顯示參與者在各組成均有顯著的成長 (p<0.001),平均數都高於 5.00,其中以 TCK 的成長幅度最大,平均數提升 0.91,其次是 TPK 與 TPACK。由此可知,實務導向模式有助於科技融入教學知能中複雜組成的成長。

表
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细土	前	測	後	測	<ul><li>t 檢定</li></ul>	n は
組成 <del>-</del>	平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差	1 饭人	<i>p</i> 值
TK	4.70	1.52	5.08	1.39	4.56***	0.000
CK	4.94	1.50	5.42	1.10	4.89***	0.000
PK	5.20	1.30	5.55	1.11	4.55***	0.000
PCK	5.10	1.21	5.47	1.07	4.43***	0.000
TCK	4.63	1.53	5.54	1.22	6.72***	0.000
TPK	4.66	1.33	5.21	1.18	6.51***	0.000
TPACK	4.84	1.30	5.42	1.04	6.35***	0.000
整體平均	4.87	1.40	5.34	1.19	14.21***	0.000

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> p < 0.001

進一步針對參與者的背景資料分析比較在科技融入教學知能的成長差異情形。首先是性別方面,由表 3 可知,男、女生在 PCK 前測的平均數是相同的 (M=5.10),在 PK 前測的平均數是女生高於男生,在其餘五個組成則都是男生高於女生。女生的 TK 平均數最低 (M=4.42),PK 的平均數最高 (M=5.34);男生的 TCK 平均數最低 (M=4.82),CK 的平均數最高 (M=5.34)。在後測方面,除了 PK 的平均數依然是女生略高於男生,其餘六個組成都是男生高於女生;此外女生在 CK 的成長幅度顯著地高於男生 (p<0.05),不過女生的 TK 平均數雖有成長,但仍是所有組成中最低的 (M=4.71),也是唯一未高於 5.00 的組成。整體而言,女生對於自己的科技融入教學知能不如男生有信心,尤其是科技方面。不過相較於男生,實務導向模式顯然更有助於女生在科技融入教學知能中 CK 的成長。

表 3 性別與科技融入教學知能前後測差異分析表

				X1411 - 17C	1 >: 110 111 12	ZMZ N	17 17 17 2	
組成	性別	人數	前	測	後	測	t 檢定	n は
組以	生加	八数	平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差	1 饭及	<i>p</i> 值
TK	男	19	5.05	1.55	5.56	1.33	-1.51	0.132
1 K	女	25	4.42	1.43	4.71	1.32	-1.51	0.132
CK	男	19	5.34	1.25	5.57	1.23	2.31*	0.022
CK	女	25	4.64	1.49	5.31	0.98	2.31	0.022
PK	男	19	5.18	1.35	5.50	1.26	0.38	0.756
r K	女	25	5.34	1.13	5.66	0.94	0.36	0.730
PCK	男	19	5.10	1.31	5.55	1.26	-0.21	0.409

	女	25	5.10	1.13	5.41	0.90		
TCK -	男	19	4.82	1.42	5.57	1.40	0.02	0.984
ICK	女	25	4.48	1.60	5.20	1.04	0.02	0.984
TPK -	男	19	4.90	1.40	5.40	1.42	0.54	0.592
IFK	女	25	4.48	1.24	5.06	0.94	0.34	0.392
TPACK -	男	19	4.92	1.46	5.52	1.21	0.12	0.000
IPACK	女	25	4.78	1.15	5.35	0.88	-0.13	0.898
整體平均 -	男	19	5.05	1.41	5.52	1.31	0.20	0.945
<b>金</b> 版十月	女	25	4.73	1.36	5.21	1.07	0.20	0.845
Ψ.								

<sup>\*</sup> p<0.05

其次,針對參與者的學歷進行比較,由表 4 可知,無論是前測或是後測,大學生在七個組成的平均數都明顯地低於研究生,差距大約 1.00。在前測方面,大學生的 PCK 平均數最低 (M=4.19),PK 的平均數最高 (M=4.98);研究生的 TPK 平均數最低 (M=5.16),PK 的平均數也是最高 (M=5.72)。在後測方面,雖然大學生的 TK 平均數最低 (M=4.81),不過在 TK、CK 以及 TPACK 的成長幅度均顯著地高於研究生 (p<0.05 或 p<0.01),整體而言,大學生在科技融入教學知能的成長幅度顯著地高於研究生 (p<0.001)。由此可知,大學生對於自己的科技融入教學知能較不具信心,但是實務導向模式可以有效地幫助其成長。

表 4 大學生與研究生在科技融入教學知能前後測差異分析表

組成	大學生/	人數	前	測	後	測	· <i>t</i> 檢定	<i>p</i> 值
組成	研究生	八数	平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差	1 极足	<i>P</i> 但
TK	大學生	25	4.25	1.62	4.81	1.50	-2.29*	0.023
1 K	研究生	19	5.28	1.18	5.43	1.15	-2.29	0.023
CK	大學生	25	4.43	1.47	5.19	1.16	-3.50**	0.001
CK	研究生	19	5.61	1.08	5.73	0.95	-3.30	0.001
PK	大學生	25	4.98	1.16	5.34	1.10	-1.30	0.194
	研究生	19	5.72	1.08	5.96	0.83	-1.50	0.194
PCK	大學生	25	4.64	1.18	5.17	1.14	0.21	0.409
rck	研究生	19	5.70	0.97	5.86	0.83	0.21	0.409
TCK	大學生	25	4.18	1.58	5.04	1.31	-1.52	0.129
ICK	研究生	19	5.21	1.23	5.78	0.94	-1.32	0.129
TPK	大學生	25	4.28	1.32	4.94	1.29	-1.58	0.117
	研究生	19	5.16	1.17	5.55	0.92	-1.56	0.117
TPACK	大學生	25	4.46	1.28	5.26	1.13	-2.69**	0.008
ITACK	研究生	19	5.33	1.15	5.63	0.86	-2.09	0.008
整體平均	大學生	25	4.44	1.41	5.08	1.27	-5.59***	0.000
正阻1円	研究生	19	5.43	1.15	5.69	0.96	-3.37	0.000

<sup>\*</sup> p<0.05; \*\* p<0.01; \*\*\* p<0.001

接著,針對參與者有無教學經驗進行分析比較,由表 5 可知,無論是前測或是後測,無教學經驗者在七個組成的平均數都明顯地低於有教學經驗者。在前測方面,無教學經驗者的 TK 平均數最低 (M=4.17),PK 的平均數最高 (M=5.00);有教學經驗者的 TPK 平均數最低 (M=4.95),CK 的平均數最高 (M=5.54)。在後測方面,雖然無教學經驗者的 TK 平均數依然是各組成中最低 (M=4.73),不過其成長幅度顯著地高於有教學經驗者(p<0.05),整體而言,無教學經驗者在科技融入教學知能的成長幅度高於有教學經驗者(p=0.05),雖然有教學經驗者在各組成也有一定的增長。由此可知,無教學經驗者對於自己的科技融入教學知能較不具信心,但是實務導向模式可以有效地幫助其成長。

表 5 教學經驗與科技融入教學知能前後測差異分析表

4n J	如照加叭	1 由4	前		後	測	4	/±
組成	教學經驗	人數	平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差	- <i>t</i> 檢定	<i>p</i> 值
TV	無	21	4.17	1.58	4.73	1.51	2.05*	0.041
TK	有	23	5.17	1.29	5.26	1.16	-2.03	0.041
CK	無	21	4.49	1.50	5.11	1.11	-1.43	0.155
CK	有	23	5.54	1.24	5.63	1.00	-1.43	0.133
PK	無	21	5.00	1.17	5.14	1.19	0.63	0.533
ΓK	有	23	5.52	1.18	5.91	0.83	0.03	0.333
PCK	無	21	4.69	1.21	5.09	1.07	-0.31	0.758
rck	有	23	5.47	1.08	5.75	0.93	-0.31	0.736
TCK	無	21	4.19	1.65	4.88	1.30	- 0.37	0.711
ICK	有	23	5.02	1.29	5.74	0.92	0.37	0.711
TPK	無	21	4.34	1.36	4.91	1.27	-0.30	0.768
IFK	有	23	4.950	1.23	5.36	0.99	-0.30	0.708
TPACK	無	21	4.46	1.36	5.21	1.17	-1.73	0.086
IFACK	有	23	5.18	1.13	5.53	0.82	-1./3	0.080
整體平均	無	21	4.45	1.45	5.00	1.29	-1.96	0.050
正短丁均	有	23	5.24	1.23	5.564	0.98	-1.70	0.050

<sup>\*</sup> *p*<0.05

最後,本研究綜合學歷與經驗兩個背景變項,抽取無教學經驗的大學生(A 組)以及有教學經驗的研究生(B 組)進一步分析比較,結果如表 6 所示,顯見無論是前測或是後測,A 組在七個組成的平均數都明顯地低於 B 組,有些組成的差距大於 1.00。在前測方面,A 組的 TCK 平均數最低 (M=4.10),PK 的平均數最高 (M=4.96);B 組的 TPK 平均數最低 (M=5.14),PK 的平均數也是最高 (M=5.82)。在後測方面,A 組的 TK 平均數最低 (M=4.72),不過其在 TK 與 CK 的成長幅度均顯著地高於 B 組 (p<0.05)。整體而言,無教學經驗的大學生在科技融入教學知能的成長幅度顯著地高於有教學經驗的研究生 (p<0.001),雖然有教學經驗的研究生也有一定的增長,例如在 PK 與 PCK 的後測平均數都高於 6.00。由此可知,無教學經驗的大學生對於自己的科技融入教學知能較不具信心,但是實務導向模式可以有效地幫助其成長。

表 6 無經驗大學生(A)與有經驗研究生(B)之科技融入教學知能前後測差異分析表

加上	/m 17.1	1 由/-	前	測	後	測	4 1A P	<i>I</i> +
組成	組別	人數	平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差	· t檢定	p 值
TV	A	20	4.12	1.60	4.72	1.55	-2.46*	0.015
TK	В	16	5.45	1.19	5.58	1.15	-2.40	0.015
CV	A	20	4.47	4.53	5.09	1.12	2.22*	0.021
CK	В	16	5.70	1.12	5.84	0.97	-2.32*	0.021
DV	A	20	4.96	1.18	5.25	1.13	0.61	0.546
PK	В	16	5.82	1.11	6.06	0.81	-0.61	0.546
DCV	A	20	4.64	1.22	5.09	1.10	1.00	0.221
PCK	В	16	5.76	1.02	6.04	0.75	-1.00	0.321
TCV	A	20	4.10	1.64	4.88	1.34	0.26	0.719
TCK	В	16	5.20	1.31	5.89	0.95	-0.36	0.718
TDV	A	20	4.27	1.35	4.91	1.30	0.96	0.201
TPK	В	16	5.14	1.23	5.62	0.97	-0.86	0.391
TDACV	A	20	4.38	4.35	5.22	1.20	1 76	0.070
TPACK	В	16	5.30	1.23	5.76	0.87	-1.76	0.079
整體平均	A	20	4.40	1.46	5.00	1.29	2 66***	0.000
正短十月	В	16	5.49	1.20	5.81	0.96	-3.66	0.000

<sup>\*</sup> *p*<0.05; \*\*\* *p*<0.001

# (二)教師自我效能

教師自我效能問卷的總分為 100,前、後測資料經過分析處理,結果如表 7 所示。由表 7 可知,參與者的自我效能在中上水準,不過後測的平均數比前測增加不到一分,沒有顯著的 差異。整體而言,實務導向模式對於參與者的自我效能沒有顯著地提升。

表7教師自我效能前後測差異分析表

前	測	後	測	- 4 4人 它	n.估
平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差	- <i>t</i> 檢定	<i>p</i> 值
69.98	5.56	70.93	5.72	0.794	0.429

進一步針對參與者的背景資料分析比較教師自我效能的成長差異情形。在性別方面,由表8可知,無論是前測或後測,女生在教師自我效能的平均數都高於男生,而且達到顯著水準(t=3.66, p<0.01; t=2.73, p<0.01)。不過男生與女生的前、後測平均數差異不大,由此可知,實務導向模式對於男、女生的自我效能成長沒有顯著的不同。

表 8 性別與教師自我效能前後測差異分析表

性別	人數	前	測	後	測	t 檢定	n 估
生剂	八数	平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差	1 饭尺	p 值
男	19	65.05	5.59	66.79	7.04	0.741	0.464

-					
女	25	71.04	4.75	71.80	3.88

在學歷方面,由表 9 可知,大學生在教師自我效能的前後測差異不大,至於研究生則在前測的平均數略低於大學生,但後測的平均數則是高於大學生,而且前後測的平均數差異大於四分,雖然未達顯著水準。由此可知,相較於大學生,實務導向模式對於研究生的自我效能提升較多。

<b>花,八十工六,九工在秋叶日秋</b> 然船从及内差六分初秋							
大學生/	人	前測		後測		4 IA P	n は
研究生	數	平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差	t 檢定	<i>p</i> 值
大學生	25	69.12	6.47	69.73	5.53	-1.778	0.088
研究生	19	68.16	8.70	72.47	5.73		

表 9 大學生與研究生在教師自我效能前後測差異分析表

在教學經驗方面,由表 10 可知,無教學經驗的參與者在教師自我效能的前後測差異不大, 有教學經驗者在前測的平均數略高於無教學經驗者,其後測的平均數也高於前測的平均數, 雖然差異不到兩分。由此可知,相較於無教學經驗的參與者,實務導向模式對於有教學經驗 的參與者在自我效能上提升較多。

	1	K 10 12 1 1	エー・ハベン・イグート	H 1/////		2 171 16	
教學經驗	人數	前測		後測		4 払 🖒	n は
		平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差	t 檢定	<i>p</i> 值
無	21	69.52	6.43	69.71	5.81	-1.092	0.281
有	23	70.39	4.45	72.04	5.26		

表 10 教學經驗與教師自我效能前後測差異分析表

最後,針對無教學經驗的大學生(A組)以及有教學經驗的研究生(B組)進一步分析比較,結果如表 11 所示,顯見無論是前測或是後測,無教學經驗的大學生在教師自我效能的前後測差異不大,有教學經驗的研究生在前測的平均數高於無教學經驗的大學生,其後測的平均數也高於前測的平均數,雖然差異不到兩分。由此可知,相較於無教學經驗的大學生,實務導向模式對於有教學經驗的研究生在自我效能上提升較多。

前測 後測 組別 人數 t 檢定 *p* 值 平均數 標準差 平均數 標準差 69.40 Α 20 6.56 69.60 5.93 -0.940 0.355

73.44

5.38

表 11 無經驗大學生(A)與有經驗研究生(B)之教師自我效能前後測差異分析表

# (三)實務導向模式之感受

16

71.69

3.75

В

課程感受問卷的封閉式問題經由統計分析,結果如表 12 所示,整體的平均數為 4.46 (最高分為 5),標準差為 0.69,由此可知參與者對於實務導向模式抱持著正面的評價;此外各題的平均數均大於 4,顯示實務導向模式的各項活動均獲得參與者肯定。其中得分最高的是第 15 題「T 國中輔導老師有助於我在中學現場教學」,平均數為 4.66,其次是第 2 題「實地學習讓我更關注於學生的學習」,平均數為 4.59,以及第 1 題「實地學習增進了我對教學現場實務

的了解」,平均數為 4.57。反之,得分最低的是第 8 題「實地學習讓我在未來教學上更有彈性」, 平均數為 4.32,其次是第 11 題「實地學習讓我更關注於學生的學習」,平均數為 4.34,以及 第 10 題「社群成員的支持提升了我在進行課業輔導或試教的自信心」,平均數為 4.36。

綜合言之,參與者認同實地學習的效益包括對於現場實務以及學生特性更加了解,更關注學生的學習,更有信心與學生互動,也有助於教案與教材的設計。不過在「未來教學上更有彈性」的同意度最低,可能是因為參與者目前多為教育學程一年級學生,尚未修習「教學原理」或「教材教法」,因此能採用的教學方法有限。針對實務社群方面,雖然參與者表示與社群成員積極互動,也有所助益,但是整體而言,得分稍低,平均數最高才 4.41,不如現場老師的輔導來得有幫助,平均數最高達 4.66。這可能是因為現場老師有多年的實務經驗,能夠提供有用的具體建議,另方面是現場老師經常接觸學生,因此也比較了解班上學生的特性與教學需求。

表 12 課程感受問卷之平均數與標準差統計表

題號	題目	平均數	標準差
1	本課程安排的實地學習增進了我對教學現場實務的了解。	4.57	0.58
2	本課程安排的實地學習讓我更關注於學生的學習。	4.59	0.54
3	本課程安排的實地學習讓我更了解學生在學習上的困難點。	4.48	0.69
4	本課程安排的實地學習讓我在教學上更能回應國中生的特性。	4.52	0.58
5	本課程安排的實地學習增進了我與學生互動的技巧。	4.46	0.62
6	本課程安排的實地學習讓我更有信心與學生互動。	4.46	0.58
7	本課程安排的實地學習有助於我設計教案與教材。	4.43	0.75
8	本課程安排的實地學習讓我在未來教學上更有彈性。	4.32	0.76
9	我與本課程安排的社群成員積極互動。	4.48	0.72
10	社群成員的支持提升了我在進行課業輔導或試教的自信心。	4.36	0.74
11	社群成員提供的回饋意見對我很有幫助。	4.34	0.82
12	社群成員會討論遭遇到的疑難問題並提出解決方案。	4.41	0.78
13	社群成員的對話與討論提升了我在教案與教材設計的品質。	4.39	0.71
14	本課程安排的T國中輔導老師有助於我的教案與教材設計。	4.50	0.69
15	本課程安排的T國中輔導老師有助於我在中學現場教學。	4.66	0.56
	整體平均	4.46	0.69

#### (四)討論

綜合言之,本研究採用的實務導向模式顯著地提升師資生在科技融入教學知能各組成的成長,相較於 Chang、Hsu 與 Ciou (2017)的研究結果顯示 CK 組成並沒有顯著的成長,由於本研究不僅採用學習社群,同時也結合實地學習,結果顯示各組成均有顯著的成長,尤其是較為複雜的組成,例如,TCK、TPC 與 TPACK。此研究結果也呼應學者所強調的教案實作、教學應用以及現場經驗對於發展複雜 TPACK 組成的重要性(Koh & Divaharan, 2011; Pamuk, 2012)。此外本研究進一步發現對於 TPACK 的自評,女生不如男生有信心,尤其是科技方面,

這與多數的研究結果一致(Chang et al., 2014; Erdogan & Sahin, 2010)。其次是相較於研究生或是有教學經驗者,大學生或是無教學經驗者對於 TPACK 比較不具信心,但是實務導向模式更有助於這類師資生的 TPACK 成長。可能是因為本研究的大學生多數才剛進入教育學程修習,之前少有機會接觸中學教學現場,顯見實務導向模式尤其切合無教學經驗的大學生需求,由此也驗證實地學習在師資職前培育的重要性與有效性。

不過本研究發現實務導向模式對於師資生的教師自我效能並沒有顯著地提升,這與Flores (2015)以及 Trauth-Nare (2015)的研究結果不一致,可能是因為本研究的師資生多數剛進入學程,沒有教學經驗,較難從教師的角度思考自我效能,再加上本研究安排的實地學習多為現場觀課,不是上台教學,針對自我效能概念中強調自己對於學生產生正面影響,師資生少有體驗,因此成長有限。

整體而言,課程感受問卷的結果顯示師資生對於實務導向模式抱持著高度的正面評價,認為實地學習有助於現場實務以及學生特性的了解,促使其更加關注學生的學習,這與許多的研究結果一致(濮世緯,2015; Chang & Hsu, 2017)。此外問卷的結果顯示大部分的社群成員互動積極,這可能是因為分享的是個人的現場體驗,探討的是真實的教學情境,而非空談理論與理想。問卷結果也顯示社群確實能夠提供成員情感上的支持,彼此相互學習,這與 Bond (2013) 以及 Cavanagh 與 Garvey(2012) 的研究結果一致。針對 Bond (2013) 指出社群可能少有建設性回饋,本研究特別安排中學現場老師加入社群,提供專家看法,問卷結果也顯示師資生高度肯定中學教師的參與及指導。

# 三、實務導向模式之成效:質性分析

根據課程感受問卷中開放式問題的回應以及期末訪談資料,以下針對實務導向模式中的實地學習活動分別說明參與者的體驗與感受,最後再加以討論。

### (一)補救教學現場觀課

針對在中學現場進行觀課活動,參與者有以下的體驗與感受。

1. 參與者重新認識國中生及其真實的學習狀況,並且開始從學生的角度思考教學。

在國文科補救教學現場的 A-C2S2 認為:「學生的資質並沒有想像中差,在老師活潑的帶領下,引發了學生的學習動機,提升了成績表現。」(課程感受問卷) A-M1S2 則覺得數學科補救教學學生:「比較害羞,比較不知道怎麼發問,問他們懂不懂,他們會搖頭或是點頭,比較不會回答,不太敢表達。」(期末訪談) 但是英文科的 B-ES2 卻驚訝地發現:「我沒想到他們可以這麼的喧鬧!你準備 100 分的東西,你卻只能教 10 分。上課到一半,都在管秩序,抓回位置上去。因為以前我們在國中的時候,就聽老師上課,現在怎麼會這樣子,剛開始會有挫折感。」(期末訪談)此外觀察學生的學習過程中,也讓參與者從學生的角度去思考教材與教學,例如,B-M1S1 即表示:「你要開始去學著說,你要怎麼用國中生的想法去想這個問題?你要怎麼去解釋它、去詮釋它。我們的解法跟他們的解法是不一樣的,所以我們要學著用他們的想法去解釋這個數學問題。」(期末訪談)

2. 參與者學到多元的教學方法以及班級經營技巧。

數學科的 A-M1S2 佩服地指出:「老師的教學方式還蠻活潑的,有學習單、分組上台,使 用網路一些有趣的教學,比如身分證字號原理,甚至還有撲克牌遊戲,這些方式比較會吸引 學生的注意。然後老師厲害的地方是讓學生有點在樂趣中學習,也不會讓他們玩得太超過, 可以管得住他們。」(期末訪談)B-C1S4表示學到更多的是班級經營技巧:「像是用加分的方式提升學生對課程的熱忱,以及如何與學生互動等。」(課程感受問卷)A-C2S1也觀察到加分獎勵在教學現場的修正:「加分的時候,學生就會搶快舉手。老師後來發現有些學生因為舉手比較慢,一直失去發言的機會,就會變得比較不發言。老師就把這個方式進行修正,改用抽點的方式。」(期末訪談)除了互動方式,參與者也觀察到現場教師會根據學生反應調整教學方式。A-C1S2就指出:「我覺得老師能掌握他們的學習狀況,會依照個人的特性去抓住他們的注意力,請他們回答。上課教的東西會根據學生的情況去調整,每個單元的進行方式都有所不同,並不會就是一套的上課方式。…從學生的反應中可以看到,其實是他們是可以吸收這些東西的,並不散漫。」(期末訪談)

3. 參與者對於教師應有的專業與態度有了更完整的認知。

例如,B-C1S4 對於老師的專業有了新發現:「之前都是以學生的身份坐在講台下聽老師講課,沒注意到教學技巧。現在才發現原來老師除了知識,還要懂得與學生相處。」(課程感受問卷)B-C2S4 則是看到了老師教學時的熱情:「第一天觀課時,覺得學生很乖,乖到太安靜,不過老師真的很厲害,在此氛圍下還能處變不驚,用方法引導學生來回答提問,讓我體會到教學要有熱情。」(課程感受問卷)A-ES5 也深刻體悟老師必須時時精進自己:「看到老師總是能根據學生的學習狀況,及時調整教學步驟及策略,實在令我驚訝,也學到很多。當一位老師,不能只是站在台上自顧自演,而是要隨著學生的反應改變劇本。老師必須不斷地精進自己的教學技能,隨時增能,充實自己。」(課程感受問卷)

# (二)特殊學生課業輔導

針對在中學現場課業輔導國中生,參與者有以下的體驗與感受。

1. 藉由與學生互動,參與者更了解學生的學習需求,進而調整自己的教學。

數學科的 A-M2S1 就表示:「紙筆想像的教案與實際教學還是有落差,不實際去教,真的不知道學生們會卡在哪,畢竟我們離國中階段已經有一段時間。」(課程感受問卷) A-ES1 也表示:「和學生一對一一起上課,讓我更貼近學生,並且了解他的需求,進而改變我的教學方式。」(課程感受問卷)針對自己的課業輔導方式,A-ES1 指出:「如果課本拿到他面前,他可能就不太想要去寫,當我拿給他學習單,裡面有圖片什麼的,他自己就會開始先寫。學習單是黑白的,但是有圖片。課本字比較多吧,光看到字就不行了。」(期末訪談) B-M2S2 體會出學生比較可以接受的教學方法,「就是更簡單化,或是更白話。有時候要創造出不一樣的話語,太學術的敘述他們背不起來,要幫他翻成白話文這樣,就會比較容易了解。」(期末訪談) A-ES3 也深刻體悟:「備課、還有和學生互動都非常的重要,如何教才能讓學生得到知識,這才是重點,所以不該一昧使用自己的教學方式,而是根據學生的能力,以及從學生感興趣的地方下手,才會收到成效。」(課程感受問卷)

2. 參與者面對需要輔導的學生備感壓力,但也覺得很光榮。

英文科的 B-ES1 就反映:「學生的程度比我想像的還要糟,不知道要從哪邊開始教,教簡單的反而比教困難的還要困難,教簡單的沒有想像中那麼簡單。」(期末訪談) A-C1S4 也表示:「壓力真的蠻大的!加上學生有閱讀障礙,理解的速度比一般學生更慢,所以我一直在調整與這位學生之間的輔導方式,覺得收穫滿多的。」(期末訪談)他並且舉例:「有一次其實我有一點生氣,可是我很壓抑自己的情緒。我跟他說如果你再不認真,我下次就不會讓課程那麼簡單了。然後他就說你是不是在講氣話,他這樣跟我說,讓我有點震驚。」(期末訪談)

雖然如此,對於作為一位輔導老師,A-M1S4 覺得很光榮:「雖然只有短短一小時的課業輔導,卻能讓孩子開心的成長。身為師資生,覺得很驕傲,也很感動。」(課程感受問卷)

# (三)期末上台試教

針對期末上台試教,參與者有以下的體驗與感受。

1. 參與者對於上台試教感到既緊張又興奮,並且體會教師的辛苦。

雖然之前多次入班觀課,但是面對要獨當一面上台試教,沒有許多教學經驗的參與者尤其感到緊張、害怕。B-C1S2即指出:「由於對教育或教學為零基礎,所以一開始其實很害怕,會畏懼真實的教學現場。」(課程感受問卷)A-C1S1坦承:「剛開始其實很緊張,面對八位國中生內心有點不知所措,但又有點小小的興奮,因為想說能給自己一點挑戰,而在這個過程中也體會到身為老師的困難與不容易。」(課程感受問卷)B-C1S5也表示:「第一次進行國文的教學蠻緊張的,尤其是課後輔導的部分。上了一整天的課程,學生都累了,必須用有趣的方式重點式教學,在有趣的教學中又要防止學生們打鬧。在課前真的需要充分的備課,避免被學生問倒,並有效的解決學生疑惑。」(課程感受問卷)

2. 參與者對於自己上台試教的表現有不同的評價。

A-C2S1 肯定自己上台試教的表現,因為:「在觀課過程中,跟學生有許多互動,所以試教的時候,雙方其實已經比較了解,也比較熟悉了,所以整個過程還蠻順的。」(期末訪談) B-C1S1 也表示:「試教過後,發現自己和學生互動算蠻良好的,帶給自己很多信心。」(課程感受問卷)相反地,B-C1S3 卻有挫折感,他指出:「老師在上課的時候,我們觀察到這種應對方式,若學起來,或許可行。但真正上台的時候,就算演練過一遍,還是腦袋一片空白。老師本身有一種氣場,可以控制學生。但是我上台教的時候,沒有那個氣場,下面有點失控,其實我也不知怎麼收尾,這也是需要經驗,我第一次上課,沒有信心把它講完。」(期末訪談)

3. 經過實地教學,參與者對於「教學」以及「學生」有了新的體悟。

有了上台試教的成功經驗,B-C1S1 認為:「上台講話很重要的就是不管講錯、講對,就大聲一點講,並且看著學生,要專注看著學生講話,就是大方一點,不要害怕講錯或怎麼樣。剛開始難免都會有一點點出錯,我覺得這些都還好。」(期末訪談)B-M1S3則表示:「在教導學生時,能感受到孩子們學習的樂趣和幸福感。」(課程感受問卷)B-M2S2 在教學過程中也發現:「學生都是很有潛力的,在與學生的互動過程中,可以更知道要如何教,才可以讓他們更加理解,這讓我學習到很多。」(課程感受問卷)

# (四)討論

綜合言之,本研究安排的實地學習各項活動均能讓師資生更加關注於學生學習,並且體會到教學方式或班級經營策略必須因應學生的狀況而進行調整、修改。易言之,本研究也如其他研究一樣,顯示實地學習增進師資生對於教學專業的認識,也強化師資生的教學實務與自信,並且對於教學有較正面的態度(Chang & Hsu, 2017; Davis, Petish, & Smithy, 2006)。然而本研究也發現師資生從事的實地學習活動不同,體驗也南轅北轍。例如,有些師資生獨自輔導特殊學生,與其互動頻繁,但是由於多數師資生尚未修習特殊教育課程,不熟悉如何應對,形成不少壓力;此外,有的師資生初次上台就面對一群活生生的國中生,難免緊張、表現失常。因此,如何盡量避免上述負面情緒的產生?以及後續如何適切地處理?實為重要、需要進一步探討。

# 四、實務導向模式的看法與建議

以下分別呈現師資生以及中學教師對於實務導向模式的看法與建議,最後再加以討論。

# (一) 師資生的觀點

以下針對實務導向模式的整體安排,接著針對實地學習、實務社群以及相關的課堂活動 依序呈現參與者的看法與建議

### 1. 整體安排

實務導向模式的整體安排有助於教學專業的成長,例如,對於沒有任何教學經驗的大學生 B-ES2 來說:「能夠實際了解現今教學現場的情況,現今學生已和六年前的我們有些不同,但也透過觀課、實地教學和反思,對教學漸漸有更多想法,內心也會有想法:如何讓學生的學習成效更好,透過這堂課讓我在教學這塊真的進步很多,也比以往專業。」(課程感受問卷)對於有教學經驗的研究生也有所幫助,B-M1S4 即表示:「透過實地學習、分組活動、教案撰寫等過程,能多元、多方面檢視自己過去的教學模式,並促使自己在未來教學的安排上更有彈性。」(課程感受問卷)B-M1S2 也表示實務導向模式的各種活動:「都讓我思考在教材上如何幫助補救教學的孩子,使自己的教學更達成效,並且透過社群的活動,互動與分享,調整自己的教學與課程的設計,再藉由日誌的撰寫幫助自己省察與反思。」(課程感受問卷)

## 2. 實地學習

如前所述,參與者肯定實地學習的實施,但也提出一些建議。首先是針對實地學習的安置,參與者建議能擴展到其他學科,例如,B-C1S3即表示:「希望可以學到歷史本科的相關知識,因為目前的觀課科目是國文,或許本科教學時,會有不同的教學技巧,希望有機會可以學到。」(課程感受問卷)B-C1S4也提出希望能安排「公民科實地學習」(期末訪談)。

其次針對觀課時與學生互動的分際,參加國文補救教學觀課的 A-C2S1 即表示:「老師會不斷的提醒我們去跟學生互動,但是我們是比較被動一些,會覺得說這樣或許會干擾他們上課。」(期末訪談)他進一步舉例:「老師有一次請我們自己去找一個學生跟他用課文上的東西來對談,我覺得這樣的的話,我們觀察的機會可以更多。」(期末訪談)B-C1S5 也同意:「坐在他旁邊看,比較能觀察得到他的行為。我以為他比較內向害羞,後來才知道,私下跟他聊了之後,他不是內向害羞,他只是懶得舉手。」(期末訪談)不過 A-C2S1 也指出他的困惑:「說真的我還不太知道我們跟學生到底要保持在什麼界線,一方面怕干擾到老師,一方面怕跟學生的界線又太遠,我看學生好像也不是太主動。」(期末訪談)

参加數學補救教學觀課的 B-M1S2 則建議可以跟授課老師共同合作:「在這個過程中,由原班的授課老師規劃好一切,跟我們協助支援的師資生互相配合好,先告訴我們要上的內容,然後把他的學習單或者上課講義告訴我們,然後我們用自己的方式去帶,就是進行小組教學,可能會更有效率。」(期末訪談)最後針對上台試教,B-C1S1 建議:「試教活動可以再多一些,可以增進自己的教學經驗。」(課程感受問卷)A-C2S1 也認為:「試教只有一次比較可惜,失去精進的機會,不過太多次,又怕影響學生太多。」(課程感受問卷)

## 3. 實務社群

B-M1S2 認為社群就是一個「支持」的系統:「當我有困難的時候,我可以提出來,那同儕之間就可以給予一些回饋或想法。」(期末訪談)同社群的 B-M1S1 進一步指出:「我們會分享自己看到的東西,包含我上課提出來的問題,B-M1S4(有多年教學經驗)會提出他自己的想法或看法,可以幫助我們去突破一些我們看到的一個困難點,或者是盲點。我們要教授的

東西,我們會一起去觀察彼此班級的氛圍,做一個比較,其實那都會幫助我們很多的專業成長。」(期末訪談) A-ES5 則強調:「社群之下可以共同備課,互相學習,是蠻好的方式,也是未來在教學現場會常接觸到的。一定要跟別人手牽手一起走,自己走是很孤單的。」(課程感受問卷)此外 A-ES4 也指出:「邀請國中老師和我們一起備課,很棒,因為能有人指導我們,遇到問題,也有人問。」(課程感受問卷)

不過由於社群的組成是依據參與者補救教學或課業輔導的學科,只有國文、英語、數學三個學科,但是有的組員未來任教的學科並不是這三科,以及有的組員參加補救教學或課業輔導的時間不一樣,面對的教學情境大不相同,導致彼此間的互動並不熱絡。例如,A-M1S4表示:「像我跟另外三個組員未來教的東西是不一樣的,討論的話,我是物理科,也不是數學科的。」(期末訪談)A-M1S3 也表示:「我覺得太複雜了,這個組裡面有跟我們一起實地學習的,也有不是一起的,很怪,所以我們比較少討論,因為我們要準備的東西不一樣。」(期末訪談)B-C2S6 就建議:「未來的社群能落實以同一學科為單位,如此討論活動才會更專業,提升該領域的專業能力。」(課程感受問卷)A-ES5 則考量十二年國民教育課程綱要即將施行而建議:「未來除了同一學科社群,還可以建立跨學科的協同教學社群,以核心素養為主題發展課程。」(課程感受問卷)

### 4. 其他相關活動

針對教案與教材設計,A-ES3 即建議:「若能多些實作和操作,更可增加我們這方面的實力。」(課程感受問卷)有多年教學經驗的 B-M1S4 也指出:「由於大部分同學是教育學程一年級,教學經驗較少,也較少有機會撰寫教案。因此建議日後增加試教次數以及撰寫教案的機會。」(課程感受問卷)此外針對實地學習日誌,進行課業輔導的 A-ES3 認為:「可以記錄每次教學遇到的情況,有利於日後做改正。」(課程感受問卷)不過 A-C1S4 坦言:「撰寫起來有些麻煩」,但也認為:「反思過程能幫助自己改善不好的地方。」(課程感受問卷)A-M1S2也覺得:「日誌要打好或寫好後,再上傳,很麻煩,不如使用 google 表單或協作文件,上去填寫即可完成,而且使用手機就能完成繳交。」(課程感受問卷)B-ES2 則希望日誌中的心得部分:「能加入一些填寫的建議方向,讓我每週都能有不同角度的省思與體悟。」(課程感受問卷)

### (二)現場教師的觀點

研究者在學期末訪談提供補救教學觀課的T國中老師,分別是國文科C老師、英語科E 老師以及數學科M老師,訪談內容經過整理分析如下所示。

首先,現場老師認為大多數的參與者是認真、積極的,雖然 M 老師指出有的師資生「只是來交作業的,會比較少跟學生互動,來的次數也比較少。」不過他也表示:「大部分的人都很認真,會抄筆記或是寫重點,在試教的時候,也把我的重點特別強調,讓學生複誦一次,讓學生有更多印象。」C 老師也同意:「師資生大多很認真觀課,有的會拍照、記筆記。」他並且舉例:「有時遇到補救教學的學生不認真,或者拒絕學習,師資生也會在下課時主動來問我,剛剛的突發狀況該如何處理?或者表達自己的觀點。」以及「有位師資生課後對自己的(上台)表現不滿意,因此前來商量可否再給她半節時間進行教學。第二次教學,該師資生修正了自己前次的缺失,也對自己更有自信了。」針對期末上台試教,E 老師也舉例:「有個學生很緊張、很心急,Email 給我(教案),老師可以幫我看嗎?可以幫我改嗎?他其實沒有很多的實際經驗,他真的很積極。」

其次,針對期末上台試教,M 老師對於師資生的表現給予肯定,覺得「不錯!設計得很有趣,很生活化。」E 老師就舉例有位師資生的試教「著重在交通工具的字彙上,而且學生一出去就看到公車,這樣很生活化,因為真的一出去看到公車就可以說 bus。」不過 C 老師則指出師資生上台試教容易有兩大缺失:一是「教材給得太多,鉅細靡遺,一節課教不完,導致說你給的東西可能不是急需,也不常見,就是少見的東西。」例如,他認為有位師資生針對「張釋之執法」這課「補充敬辭跟謙詞就非常少見的。」一是「對教材不夠熟悉,情急之下,寫在黑板上面的東西,可能不是正確的」。

針對教學媒體的應用,M 老師與 E 老師一致認為師資生:「都很用心準備 PPT,並且使用學習單,重點都有帶到。」C 老師則表示:「有一組自行設計教學字卡,運用靈活,學生的投入度高;另一組使用 APP 及平板作為答題工具,成功吸引學生即時作答。」不過他也指出使用 APP 的限制:「作答時必須連接上網,囿於學校環境,師資生只好先將自己的 WIFI 設定分享。此外,平板也是向淡江大學借的。」以及在應用過程中的缺失:「APP 呈現在投影幕上的字元大小是固定的,有字體偏小的缺點,而且操作時,不是很熟悉。」

最後,受訪者均肯定本課程能夠結合實地學習,C 老師指出這樣能夠讓師資生看到:「最真實的樣子,將來他們進到學校以後,大概也是這樣的狀況。像有些師資生看到問題,會在下課時跟我討論,剛剛那個狀況你怎麼處理,那他看見了什麼東西。我覺得有點像師徒制,實地的看見,實地的建構自己的能力,我覺得還不錯,不是紙上談兵這樣子。」E 老師表示:「這樣才是完整的學習歷程,從觀課到實作,再到上台試教,最後老師給你回饋,你可以修正這樣子。」M 老師也覺得這是:「一個很棒的機會,不是老師一直教,而是去試,去實地做這樣,我覺得這安排不錯,未來可以多一些這種機會。」C 老師進一步認為:「先從補救教學開始,小朋友比較容易進步,自己也會有成就感。」他並且發現:「師資生的反應都是正向的,並且表示比起一般的課後輔導,更願意教授補救教學班級。」

### (三)討論

綜合言之,本研究採用的實務導向模式內含入班觀課、日誌撰寫、社群分享與回饋、教案教材設計、上台試教以及心得省思等活動,循序漸進,因此獲得師資生與國中現場教師的高度肯定,認為是完整的學習過程,可以提升教學專業。此外國中現場教師也看到多數師資生對於實地學習的積極投入,這也印證濮世緯(2015)的研究顯示實地學習可以培養師資生的教育熱忱與責任感。

參與者也提出多項建議,分述於後:一是建議簡化實地學習日誌的登錄方式以及提供不同角度的撰寫方向。二是觀課過程中,希望有機會與現場學生多些互動。本研究也顯示與學生對話與互動可增加對於學生的了解,有助於建立彼此的友善關係,也有利於期末上台試教的順利進行。然而實際的互動時機與多寡,研究者認為仍需與現場老師協調,再視班級狀況而定。三是增加上台試教的次數,以累積教學經驗。研究者認為立意甚佳,不過也必須與現場老師協調,或者可藉由協助現場老師進行分組教學,讓師資生獲得更多的教學經驗。四是對於社群的組成,參與者有採用單一學科或是不同學科等相左的看法。研究者認為實務社群是因為實地學習而建立的,因此社群的建立仍以支援成員進行實地學習、探究現場實務為優先考量,行有餘力,再含括其他的專業發展。五是增加實地學習的學科,雖然現場老師認為實地學習可以從補救教學開始,但國中的補救教學只有三科,無法滿足其他學科的實地學習需求,未來宜擴大與夥伴學校的合作,俾能提供更多學科的教學現場。

最後,針對現場老師指出師資生上台試教的兩大缺失,在教材設計方面,可藉由現場老師以及社群成員提供的回饋意見,在試教之前先修正內容;針對不熟悉教材內容,這可能是因為上台試教只有國、英、數三科,有些師資生並非是這些學科的專長,不過這也凸顯試教前勤加演練的重要性,因為師資生大多沒有實際的教學經驗,難免緊張、害怕。

# 伍、結論與建議

本研究在師資職前教育科技課程採用實務導向模式,結合實地學習以及實務社群,讓師資生從實務經驗中學習。大部分的參與者被安排在國中補教教學班級進行觀課,並且在期末上台試教;少數參與者被安排針對特殊學生提供課業輔導。參與者在實地學習的過程中撰寫日誌,並且與其他社群成員分享體驗與心得。國中現場教師也受邀參與實務社群,提供教案及試教的諮詢與指導。綜整量化與質性資料的分析結果,顯示實務導向模式顯著地提升參與者的TPACK各組成,特別是大學生以及沒有教學經驗者。但是針對教師的自我效能,參與者並沒有顯著地提升。整體而言,參與者高度肯定實務導向模式,認為實地學習有助於現場實務以及學生特性的了解,促使其更加關注學生的學習,並且對於教師的角色與甘苦有更深層的體會。此外參與者也肯定實務社群對於實地學習的助益,能夠提供情感上與專業上的支持,尤其是國中教師的參與及指導。然而研究者也發現實地學習的安置需有很大的彈性,而安置的內涵不同,帶給師資生的體驗也不同,有收穫與成長,也有挑戰與壓力。

研究者在綜整參與者以及國中教師的意見之後,針對實地學習的定位、現場活動的安排、 實務社群的組成以及未來研究等方面提供相關建議,以供師資培育參考。

首先,增加教育科技課程的上課節數,將實地學習正式排入其中,如此就可避免修課學生因時間衝突而無法參加的窘境(Waddell & Vartuli, 2015)。其次,將實地學習正式納入課程之後,現場的安排可以更有彈性,含括將資訊科技應用在普通班級、資優班級、補救教學班級以及特殊學生的課業輔導等,讓師資生接觸中學教學現場的多樣面貌以及多種科技的不同應用;此外師資生在現場的活動宜採循序漸進的方式,從入班觀課進展到在現場老師主導下,輔助個別學生或小組學習;再進展到設計教案教材,教導個別或一組學生;最後進展到教導整班的學生。第三,實務社群的建立確有必要,以支援成員進行實地學習。社群的組成宜以同一學科或領域為優先考量,而且社群的人數不宜低於五人,以利集思廣益。此外邀請中學學科教師參與,提供專業的指導;若是師資生參與特殊學生的課業輔導,則宜邀請中學輔導老師加入社群,提供專業的協助,可減輕師資生的壓力。除了實體互動,社群成員也可透過社交軟體進行分享與討論,強化社群的凝聚力。最後,實地學習固然能增進師資生的教學實務知能,然而如何將實務「連結」至理論,以協助師資生梳理實務經驗,逐步建立實踐智慧。雖然專家學者提出相關的模式或策略(Korthagen, et al., 2001),但是具體的操作仍有待更多的教學實務研究;此外本課程的實地學習應如何與其他專業課程整體規劃,以產生綜效,避免重複,也有待更進一步的探究。

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## 附錄一:「中等學校師資生科技融入教學知能」問卷

本問卷旨在了解師資生對於科技應用於教學的相關知識概念,所有的題目都沒有正確答案,請您依照自己的實際狀況,勾選最符合的敘述。您的填答資料僅做為學術研究之用,絕不會對外公開,也不會影響您的成績。請放心作答。感謝您的協助!

\*\*本問卷將「資訊科技」簡稱「科技」,指的是利用電腦、網路、通訊設備、影音視頻、圖像、互動設備、行動裝置等進行資訊的處理、傳送與應用的工具。「科技應用於教學」指的是將科技應用於教材、課程與教學活動中。\*\*

止

	填答說明】	完全不						完
	↑對以下各題敘述,請根據你目前的狀況,勾選「符合」的程度; 知 <b>←不知道,請勾選「0</b> 」 道	不符合	•	<b>—</b>			<b>→</b>	全符合
1	對我來說,學習各種科技是件容易的事。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	我知道很多不同種類的科技。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	我擁有使用科技必備的技能。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	我有足夠的機會使用到各種不同的科技。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	我知道如何解決自己有關科技方面的技術問題。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	我能與時俱進地了解並使用重要的新興科技。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	我經常探索科技的功能與應用。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	我對於任教學科有足夠的知識。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	我能從任教學科的角度來思考問題或分析事理。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	我會用不同的方式與策略來增進我對任教學科相關知識的了解。.0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	我熟悉所要教授的課程內容的深度、廣度或是延伸的範圍。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	針對我的任教學科,我知道很多應用於生活上的相關範例。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	我能採用多元的方式來評量學生的學習。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	我能根據學生目前的表現來調整我的教學。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	我能針對不同的學習者來調整我的教學。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	我會在課堂中運用各種不同的教學方法,例如,合作學習、直接							
	教學、問題討論、專題學習等。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

17	我在教學時能掌握一般學生能理解的概念以及容易產生誤解的地							
	方。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	我知道如何做好班級經營並且維持班上的秩序與氣氛。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	我能選擇有效的教學方式來引導學生思考與學習。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	我能判斷學生在進行學習時,採用的方式是否正確。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21	我能預期學生在學習某個特定主題時,可能會出現的迷思概念。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	我能根據學生學習的某個主題來設計評量活動。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	我能幫助學生在學習過程中連結課程所含括的各個相關概念。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	我知道哪些科技能增進我對於任教學科知識的理解。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	我能運用各種科技的特性 (例如:多媒體的應用、視覺化的演示							
	等)來表達我所要教授的特定概念。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	針對我的任教學科,我知道很多適合於學生學習的網路資源。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	我能提供不同的數位化教材,以符應學生的個別需求。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	針對某個主題,我能選用可以改進教學方法的科技。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	針對某個主題,我能選用可以增進學生學習效果的科技。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	我會從批判的角度來檢討課堂中如何運用科技來進行教學。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	針對不同的教學活動,我會調整我使用科技的方式。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	我有足夠的班級經營能力使我可以課堂教學中充分運用科技。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	我能利用科技來評估學生對某個主題的理解程度。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	教學時,我能將科技、任教學科及其教學法適當地結合在一起。.0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	我能選擇課堂中可使用的科技來提升所教授的課程內容、教學方							
	法以及學生的學習效果。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	課堂中我能採用將科技、任教學科及其教學法結合在一起的策略。0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	針對某個主題,我能選用可以增加學習內容廣度或深度的科技。.0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38	我在校內能鼓勵並協助其他教師將科技、任教學科及其教學法結							
	合在一起。0	1	2	3	Δ	5	6	7

## 附錄二:教師自我效能問卷

針對下列敘述,請勾選出最符合你想法的選項。	非
1. 我喜歡用批評或質疑的方式來學習新知。	
2. 學生的成績進步,通常是因為我採用更有效的教學方法。	
3. 只要我努力以赴,我能處理最難教導的學生。	
<ul><li>4. 學生仰慕的政治人物對他們所造成的影響遠勝過老師。</li><li>5. 假如學生在家裡缺乏管教的話,那麼他們大概也不會接受我的</li></ul>	
管教。	
6. 學生之間的互相影響遠不如老師的影響。	
7. 教學能力再好的老師,也不能影響很多學生。	
8. 老師的教學成效非常有限,因為家庭環境對學生的成就大有影響。	
9. 假如有學生很快就精通我所教的新概念,這可能是因為我知道教導這個概念的一些必要步驟。	
<ul><li>10. 學生到底能夠學到多少東西,家庭背景因素是最重要的。</li><li>11. 假如學生不記得我在前一堂課所教的內容,我知道如何讓他們</li></ul>	
在下一次上課時,比較能夠記得這一次上課的內容。	
12. 我對學生的影響比不上他們所仰慕的演藝人員。	
13. 假如有位學生不會做作業,我就會正確地評估這項作業是否適合該學生的程度。	
14. 當學生在作業上有困難時,通常我都能夠配合該學生的程度而 作適當的調整。	
15. 學生上我課所受到的影響,遠不如家庭環境來得大。	
16. 學生的知識主要來自坊間的書報雜誌,而不是上課所教的。	
17. 假如在班上有學生擾亂秩序,聲音吵雜,我確信我有技巧可以 迅速導引學生進入情況。	
18. 當某個學生比平時獲得較佳的成績時,那通常是因為我採用了更好的教學方法來教該名學生。	
19. 老師再怎麼努力,也很難與形形色色的社會刺激相互抗衡。	
20. 良好的教學可以克服學生家庭經驗的影響力。	

## 科技部補助專題研究計畫出席國際學術會議心得報告

日期: 107 年 6 月 4 日

計畫編號	MOST 106-2410-H-032	2-054 -SSS	
計畫名稱	實務導向模式用於發展	展師資生科技嗣	蚀入教學知能之研究
出國人員 姓名	陳威年	服務機構 及職稱	淡江大學中文所
會議時間	107年5月26日至 107年5月28日	會議地點	中國、北京
會議名稱	2018 International Con 2018)	ference on Edu	cation Research and Policy (ICERP
發表題目	Teacher Candidates' Us High School	se of Technolog	y in Remedial Instruction at a Junior

## 一、參加會議經過

本次會議聚焦於科技在教學與學習上的應用,針對這個主軸,大會在上午安排四場專題演講:一是來自義大利 Giuliana Dettori 教授演講「Towards more effective Distance Education」,二是來自美國 Richard Cai 教授演講「Adaptive Learning Practice for online Learning and Assessment」,三是來自香港 Eric C.K. Cheng 教授演講「E-Learning for Developing Personal knowledge Management competency」,最後是來自沙鳥地阿拉伯 Sadiq Midraj 教授演講「Mobile Applications for ELL Training and Self-assessment」。下午的論文發表一共有六個場次,分別是 E-learning and Online Learning、Learning Methods and Techniques、Modern Information Education and Learning Technology、Course Design and Teaching Assessment、Educational Technology and Management Methods 以及 Teacher Training and Career Development。三個場次同時進行,每個場次大約有六至七篇的論文發表,總共有 42 篇論文;此外每個場次也以小型專題演講開始。

我在第四場次 Course Design and Teaching Assessment 發表論文,兩場專題演講分別是來自美國的 Lei Zhu 發表「The Impact of Flipped Classroom on Students' Learning Performance」以及來自捷克的 Vít Šťastný 發表「Additional Instruction in Academic Subjects: A Comparative Study of Factors Underlying the Demand in Central-and East-European Countries」,在聽完其他論文發表之後,讓我收穫良多。







## 二、與會心得

會議的場地在北京北郵科技大學旁邊的酒店舉辦,這是我第一次在酒店參加國際學術會議,甚是新奇。該酒店內部就有提供住宿,甚為方便。但是會場距離北京市區較遠,因此有些與會者選擇住在市區或是附近的飯店,包括我在內,但往返交通不便,也是困擾。此外大會將論文發表全部集中在下午時段,場與場之間有休息時間,可以讓與會人員與發表人員有很多機會互相學術交流,甚好。不過時間較為短促,無法進行較為深入的對話。

從發表的論文可知,在國際上從小學到大學的教學上與學習上,應用科技已是時勢所趨,與會的專家學者提出很多的想法與發現,可作為未來教學或學習科技應用相關研究的參考。

## 三、發表論文摘要

To understand teacher candidates' use of technology while providing remedial instruction, we arranged field learning as part of a "Remedial Instruction" course. There were 11 participants. Data were collected from classroom observation journals, lesson plans and instructional materials, debriefing meeting records, reflective reports, and focus group interviews. The results indicate that teacher candidates' use of technology was influenced by their prior teaching experience, and that they often imitated the way in which the experienced remedial teacher used in class. Electronic presentations and videos were used most frequently. Through field learning, teacher candidates became more concerned about the main purpose of remedial instruction as well as the effectiveness of their technology use in class. Moreover, an expectation of technology use was made from "teacher presentation" to "facilitating students' self-learning" in the future. At the end, relevant suggestions are provided to enhance teacher candidates' abilities regarding the use of technology in remedial instruction.

## 四、建議

主辦單位很用心,計畫周詳,因此會議進行得相當順利成功。不過大會若是能 夠安排在週一至北京中小學或是大學實地參訪,以了解目前學校的科技環境以及教 學應用現況那就更有意義了。

## 五、攜回資料名稱及內容

會議議程和論文集電子檔。

# Teacher Candidates' Use of Technology in Remedial Instruction at a Junior High School

Ya-Fung Chang, Chia-Ling Hsu, Wei-Nian Chen, and Tzu-Ting Wang

Abstract—To understand teacher candidates' use technology while providing remedial instruction, we arranged field learning as part of a "Remedial Instruction" course. There were 11 participants. Data were collected from classroom observation journals, lesson plans and instructional materials, debriefing meeting records, reflective reports, and focus group interviews. The results indicate that teacher candidates' use of technology was influenced by their prior teaching experience, and that they often imitated the way in which the experienced remedial teacher used in class. Electronic presentations and videos were used most frequently. Through field learning, teacher candidates became more concerned about the main purpose of remedial instruction as well as the effectiveness of their technology use in class. Moreover, an expectation of technology use was made from "teacher presentation" to "facilitating students' self-learning" in the future. At the end, relevant suggestions are provided to enhance teacher candidates' abilities regarding the use of technology in remedial instruction.

*Index Terms*—Field learning, remedial instruction, teacher preparation, technology integration.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In the current information society, it is crucial for teachers to know how to use technology effectively to facilitate student learning. In Taiwan, the Ministry of Education (MOE) has specified "Instructional Media and Operations" a required course for pre-service teachers. Moreover, many teacher education programs have offered an elective course "Computers and Instruction" to enhance pre-service teachers' technology competencies. However, such courses are often disassociated from the teaching field and their technology applications seldom focus on specific content area [1], [2]. Consequently, numerous scholars strongly suggest linking the university curriculum to the K-12 teaching field, and integrating authentic situations into university classrooms [3], [4].

Darling-Hammond (2006) also pointed out that there is a

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gap between theory-based knowledge provided by universities and experience-based knowledge acquired from teaching in K-12 schools [5]. Thus, reform of teacher preparation is underway in various countries to diminish the gap between theory and practice [6], [7]. Conforming to this trend, the MOE in Taiwan has recently launched a policy that promotes at least 54-hour field learning for secondary teacher candidates before they undergo a half-year teaching practicum [8]. More specifically, teacher candidates are required to participate in activities such as classroom observation, teaching demonstration, remedial programs, and service learning in secondary schools. Research indicates that a combination of teacher training courses and field learning fosters positive attitudes toward teaching, and increases practical professional knowledge [9], [10]. Furthermore, teacher candidates' use of technology in authentic teaching situations helps transfer to their future teaching in K-12 schools [11], [12].

In this study, we investigated teacher candidates' use of technology in real-life settings of remedial instruction. The results provide valuable implications for teacher educators regarding how to assist teacher candidates to effectively integrate technology into remedial instruction. Specifically, three research questions were posed in this study:

- 1. Why did teacher candidates use technology when providing remedial instruction in class?
- 2. What were the characteristics of teacher candidates' use of technology in remedial instruction?
- 3. What were teacher candidates' reflections on the use of technology in remedial instruction from their field experience?

#### II. PROCEDURE

## A. Overview of the Course

In response to the implementation of 12-year curriculum guidelines, our teacher educational program offers a two-credit course titled "Remedial Instruction." The course is offered in the spring semester for the second-year teacher candidates. The course has two sessions, either on the teaching subject of Chinese or that of English. The course aims to develop teacher candidates' abilities so that they are qualified to teach Chinese or English in remedial classes at junior high schools. The course involves an 18-hour training program specified by the MOE in Taiwan, and students who finish the program can obtain a remedial teacher certificate. The program covers the following topics: introduction to remedial instruction at junior high schools (2 hours), characteristics of low-achieving students and counseling (2

hours), classroom management in remedial instruction at junior high schools (2 hours), learning diagnosis and evaluation for low-achieving students (2 hours), teaching strategies for remedial students (4 hours), teaching materials and methods for remedial students (4 hours), and a case study of remedial teaching practices (2 hours) [13]. The MOE also issued a list of qualified lecturers to teach these topics.

The first author was responsible for the Chinese session during the spring semester of 2017. Two remedial teachers, Miss H and Miss L were invited to deliver lectures on the topics mentioned earlier. They also shared their lesson plans and digital materials regarding the use of technology in remedial classes on the Internet. Field learning was arranged to provide teacher candidates with practical exposure to the complexities of remedial instruction. For their mid-term assignments, the teacher candidates were asked to design a 45-minute lesson plan and instructional materials for remedial classes. Miss H was invited to review these assignments and to provide helpful feedback. For their final assignments, the teacher candidates were asked to observe at least two remedial classes and to write classroom observation journals for each class.

### B. Participants

Thirty-five students enrolled in the first author's "Remedial Instruction" course in the spring semester of 2017. However, only 11 students participated in the field learning due to time constraints. Table 1 lists the demographic information of the 11 participants. Because S9, S10, and S11 had not undertaken the course "Chinese Teaching Materials and Methods," they collaborated with other participants and acted as assistants in the remedial teaching. Furthermore, S2's teaching subject was not Chinese. Therefore, he collaborated with S1 and acted as an assistant in the remedial teaching.

TABLE I: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF THE PARTICIPANTS (N=11)

ID	Gender	Educational level	Teaching experience	Demonstration date	As a teacher/ assistant
S1	Female	Graduate	Yes	3/14	teacher
S2	Male	Graduate	Yes	3/14	assistant
S3	Female	Graduate	Yes	5/23	teacher
S4	Female	Graduate	Yes	6/6	teacher
S5	Female	Graduate	None	4/10, 4/24 4/25, 5/15	teacher
S6	Male	Graduate	None	3/27, 3/28, 5/22	teacher
S7	Male	Graduate	None	5/16	teacher
S8	Female	Senior	None	5/1, 6/5	teacher
<b>S</b> 9	Female	Junior	None	5/23	assistant
S10	Female	Junior	None	6/6	assistant
S11	Female	Junior	None	6/6	assistant

#### C. Field Learning in Remedial Instruction

On the first day of the course, the students were informed that field learning was available. The field we selected for the course was a junior high school about a 10-minute walk to our campus. Miss W from that school volunteered to collaborate with us and allow our students to teach in her remedial class. There were 12 seventh grade students in her class. They met twice a week on Monday and Tuesday. Each session lasted 45 minutes. Three teacher candidates (S5, S6, and S8) joined the Monday session, and 10 teacher candidates joined the Tuesday session. Among them, S5 and S6 participated in both the sessions in a week.

The field learning began in March and was completed in June. We first observed Miss W's teaching demonstration in her remedial class. After the demonstration, she shared her remedial teaching experience with us, discussed the characteristics of her remedial students, and provided some helpful suggestions. In the following weeks, the participants took turns instructing the class under Miss W's supervision. The participant's teaching demonstration was followed by a debriefing meeting to obtain instant feedback from other participants and Miss W. The participants were asked to write classroom observation journals for each class, and to write reflective reports on their teaching demonstrations. On the last day of the course, a focus group interview was conducted to invite the participants to share their experiences, opinions, and suggestions about field learning.

#### D. Data Collection and Analysis

The data collected for this study included classroom observation journals, lesson plans and instructional materials for remedial teaching, debriefing meeting records, reflective reports on teaching, and focus group interview data. These data were organized for each participant and further sorted by date. In the data analysis, all the documents were first read to identify the responses or elements related to the three research questions. Second, all the filtered data for each question were examined in detail to identify themes or categories, followed by classification of the responses or elements based on these categories. Finally, all the themes or categories were compiled to obtain an overall picture.

#### III. RESULTS

The results are presented in the order to answer the three research questions.

## A. Reasons for Using Technology

After we analyzed the participants' statements about their reasons for using technology in remedial instruction, three major reasons were found.

First, because it is well-known that remedial students often lack learning motivation, many participants wrote that they used technology to increase student motivation or interest. For example, S5 stated, "Animations, pictures, and variations in color would draw students' attention."

Second, the participants suggested that using technology was helpful to promoting a complete understanding of a text. For example, S8 specified, "Using video not only helps students grasp the main ideas of a text but also develop a

mental picture of the story."

Third, the participants reported that they used technology to save time. For example, S9 claimed, "Using slides to present correct answers saves time otherwise spent for writing on a blackboard." S6 also wrote, "It is easy for students to understand the meanings of abstract expressions by showing concrete pictures. Moreover, electronic presentation helps teachers make the best use of class time because writing on a blackboard is conserved."

In summary, the teacher candidates were able to make the best use of technology in instruction to increase motivation, capture attention, make abstract expressions more concrete, integrate different parts of a text, display correct answers, and save the time required for writing on a blackboard. Nevertheless, these applications are mainly teacher-centered, with one-way delivery, and focus on instructional requirements rather than learning needs.

## B. Characteristics of Technology Use

After we analyzed the instructional materials designed by the participants, four themes were identified.

First, multimedia was the most commonly used technology. As mentioned earlier, the participants assumed that animations and pictures would draw students' attention and make abstract expressions more comprehensible. For example, S6 employed interesting pictures to reveal the meanings of difficult Chinese phrases, as displayed in Fig. 1.





Fig. 1. PowerPoint slides designed by S6.

Second, the participants liked using Internet resources to provide additional information in teaching. It appeared that teacher candidates were highly capable of searching for related instructional materials on the Internet. Knowing that most of the remedial students had already read material in regular classes, the participants attempted to do something different with these students during remedial instruction. For example, S5 used Google maps while teaching the lesson, "Remember the Night" and displayed Su Shi's derogated routes to help students relate to the challenges and difficulties faced by Su Shi (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. PowerPoint slides designed by S5.

Third, the participants tended to duplicate the remedial teacher's use of technology in a class. Perhaps these participants did not have sufficient confidence for using technology due to lack of teaching experience. For example, S5 noticed that Miss W drew a box to highlight the important area of a text, as displayed in Fig. 3. Thus, S5 did the same thing when she taught the class, as displayed in Fig. 4.



Fig. 3. PowerPoint slides designed by Miss W.



Fig. 4. PowerPoint slides designed by S5.

S5 also imitated Miss. W in her display of correct answers on the screen. Nevertheless, she added animations, as displayed in Fig 5.

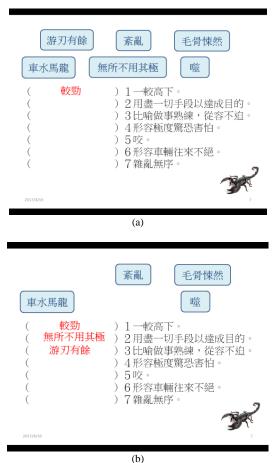


Fig. 5. PowerPoint slides designed by S5.

Finally, the participants' use of technology was greatly influenced by their teaching experience. Some of the participants were substitute teachers at secondary schools. These participants had their own opinions concerning how to use technology. For example, S1 indicated that unlike regular classes, remedial classes had no time pressure. Therefore, she suggested, "We can use many pictures and videos to stimulate students' interest. In a word, let the class be more fun" (Interview 20170606). S1 used animations and slides provided by a bookseller when she was teaching the remedial

class, as displayed in Fig. 6.



映襯修辭小試身手

( ) 1.祖父每年在風種兩裡的咬牙,祖母每年在茶裡飯裡的自苦。
( ) 2.飯碗裡一粒米都不許剩,要是蹧蹋糧食,老天爺就不給咱們飯了。
( ) 3.像愛因斯坦之於相對論,像我祖母之於我家。
( ) 4.得之於人者太多,出之於已者太少。
( ) 5.創業的人都會自然而然的想到上天,而敗家的人卻無時不想到自己。
(b)

Fig. 6. PowerPoint slides displayed by S1.

By contrast, one participant with substitute teaching experience had a different opinion on the use of technology. Perhaps she was accustomed to using the blackboard. She firmly stated in her mid-term assignment, "It is totally adequate to use worksheets and a blackboard in remedial teaching. There is no need for using any technological tools."

In summary, teacher candidates usually have superior computer skills. However, due to their lack of field experience, they initially feel more secure imitating existing remedial teachers' technology use. With more experience, they gain the confidence to try something new, and the Internet is a good resource. These results are consistent with those of other research [14], [15]. Moreover, we found that prior teaching experience may hinder the use of technology, an issue that deserves further attention from teacher educators.

#### C. Reflections from Field Experience

After we analyzed the participants' reflective reports written after their remedial teaching, four aspects were identified.

First, the participants commented on the design and use of technological tools in their remedial teaching. For example, S8 reconsidered the design and use of slides:

"I used slides to describe Yanzi's story in detail. I should have invited the students interested in the story to read the lines by themselves. Moreover, the story was long and complicated, resulting in too many words on

one slide. I did not consider this when I created the slides." (S8 reflective report 20170605)

Second, the participants reflected on how to deal with unexpected situations when using technology. For example, S5 evaluated her use of video:

"The edited video could not be played smoothly due to a format error. Thus, I used the backup files. However, I had to switch back and forth to display the backup files on the projection screen. Furthermore, I had to locate the initial point before playing a video. This wasted time and learning was hampered. When videos could not be played smoothly, I should have select one or two video clips. Otherwise, students lose patience and interest. Furthermore, I put screenshots on the slides beforehand. I might as well have shifted to another approach that involved lecturing first and then asking questions." (S5 reflective report 20170425)

Third, the participants reflected on the use of technology in the future. For example, S6 expressed his expectations as follows:

"Currently, we use technology primarily for content delivery. I expect that curriculum design in the future would allow students to manipulate technology to assist their own learning. 'Learning by doing' has been stressed in recent years. Teachers should teach their students how to search for useful information from the large database in our knowledge-based society and how to make adequate use of Internet search engines. Then, it will be easy to learn anything pertaining to any domain in the future. Besides, students can learn anything that they are interested in on their own by using technology." (S6 reflective report 20170328)

Finally, the participants reflected on the "real" purpose of remedial instruction. The remedial students generally had low learning motivation; thus, the teacher candidates tried various ways to stimulate their interest or to get their attention. However, S3 disagreed with this approach. She explained her view as follows:

"I think that remedial teachers face a dilemma. Teachers try very hard to make learning fun and to give remedial students a happy class. However, does it really help them pass examinations? If not, teachers have no choice but to shift back to somewhat painful methods. In a word, teachers want their students to study happily as well as pass examinations successfully. It seems impossible to reconcile these objectives." (Interview 20170606)

S5 also shared his experience and expressed the following: "Although activities are fun and stimulate students' participation, they do not necessarily result in learning. The most important thing is to help students learn. You need to understand students thoroughly and identify the obstacles preventing them from learning." (Interview 20170606)

In summary, field experience promoted the teacher candidates to consider more factors when using technology, such as student characteristics, curriculum objectives, time management, and environmental constraints [16]. Therefore, the teacher candidates' competence regarding technology integration into instruction did increase after the field

learning because they were able to consider the context while using technology [17].

#### IV. CONCLUSION

We arranged field learning as part of the "Remedial Instruction" course offered by our teacher education program. The results indicate that the teacher candidates' use of technology in remedial instruction was affected by their personal opinions of technology and their prior teaching experience. Furthermore, the teacher candidates often imitated the remedial teacher's use of technology during field learning. Electronic presentations and videos were the most frequently used type of technology. Such applications mainly represented one-way delivery of instructional materials. Through field learning, the teacher candidates became more concerned about the main purpose of remedial instruction, reflected on their use of technology in the remedial class, and expected a shift from "teacher presentation" to "facilitating students' self-learning" in the future.

The results from this study suggest the design of the "Remedial Instruction" course involving opportunities for teacher candidates to undergo field learning in addition to attending lectures so that they are able to see the reality of remedial instruction. Furthermore, remedial teachers who can use technology creatively should act models for teacher candidates to imitate. Moreover, encouraging teacher candidates to reflect on their field experience is crucial. Finally, how a teacher educator should provide teacher candidates with positive filed experiences and how the educator should systematically assist teacher educators to maximize their professional growth through field experience requires further investigation.

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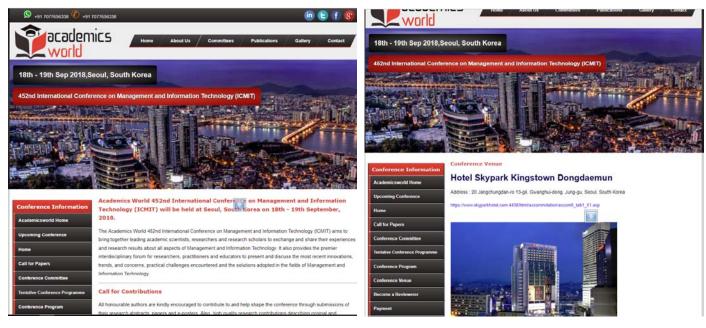
## 科技部補助專題研究計畫出席國際學術會議心得報告

日期: 107 年 10 月 21 日

計畫編號	MOST 106-2410-H-032	2-054 -SSS	
計畫名稱	實務導向模式用於發展	展師資生科技嗣	融入教學知能之研究
出國人員 姓名	張雅芳	服務機構 及職稱	淡江大學師資培育中心教授
會議時間	107年9月18日至 107年9月19日	會議地點	韓國首爾
會議名稱	International Conferen (ICMIT)	ce on Manage	ement and Information Technology
發表題目	Implementation and Eff Technology Course	fects of Field L	earning in an Educational

## 一、參加會議經過

根據網頁資訊,本次會議-International Conference on Management and Information Technology,是由 ACADEMICS WORLD 辦理,如圖 1 所示,會場是在首爾的 Skypark 飯店,如圖 2 所示。在收到該組織的論文發表接受函之後,接著完成註冊手續,沒想到 9 月 8 日卻收到研討會合併的電子郵件,如圖 3 所示。主辦單位表示由於發表的篇數過少,因此與另一個研討會合併舉辦。更令人錯愕的是合併後的研討會會場在濟州島,不在首爾。由於我已經訂好航班,並且在首爾會場訂房,無法退訂,此外濟州島距離首爾還需搭機一個多小時,在無法更改行程之下,決定按原計畫留在首爾,並且詢問主辦單位採用遠距方式發表的可行性,如圖 4 所示。不過主辦單位一直沒有回覆,只寄來濟州島研討會的行程,我的論文被安排在第五順位發表。我如期入住首爾研討會的會場,如圖 5 與圖 6 所示,經詢問櫃檯人員,沒有主辦單位的人員在場,因此未能連線。之後收到主辦單位的電子郵件,詢問我的郵寄地址,說是要寄給我研討會的資料,但是等了近一個月,仍然未收到,因此先請主辦單位 email 給我註冊費收據,以利經費核銷。(註:終於在十一月中旬收到主辦單位郵寄給我的論文集與收據。)



# 圖 1 本次會議網頁資訊

## 圖 2 本次會議的會場



Ya-Fung Chang <changyafung@gmail.com>

## **Conference Merged**

5 messages

info academicsworld.org <info@academicsworld.org> To: yfchang@mail.tku.edu.tw, clhsu@mail.tku.edu.tw Sat, Sep 8, 2018 at 3:59 PM

Dear Researcher,

It is to inform you that due to less no. of presentations on 18th - 19th September, 2018, Seoul, South Korea Conference we have merged the presentation session with 19<sup>th</sup> September 2018, Jeju Island ,South Korea Conference.

As your paper is already peer-reviewed and you have registered. So you can attend the conference on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2018, Jeju Island, South Korea.

You don't have to pay any extra charges to attend any of these upcoming conferences.

If you have any query please feel free to contact us.

Kindly go through <a href="http://ACADEMICSWORLD.org/">http://ACADEMICSWORLD.org/</a>



Thank You With Regards Conference Coordinator

Mail: info@academicsworld.org Web: <u>www.academicsworld.org</u> Contact/WATSAPP- 91-7077656338

Fax-(0674) 235-0480

## 圖 3 研討會合併之訊息

Dear Sir:

I have not yet heard from you about your decisions regarding the Seoul conference held on 18-19th September. Should I assume that everything goes on as the web pages present? Or should I get prepared for the long-distance oral presentation?

You should know that your decisions are related to the reputations of your organization (International Institute of Engineers and Researchers). You will definitely leave a bad record if you do not deal with this conference properly and seriously.

Best wishes.

Ya-Fung Chang Professor, Tamkang University Tamsui, New Taipei City, Taiwan



## 圖 4 詢問主辦單位之電子郵件





圖 5 首爾研討會的會場

圖 6 會場飯店的接待櫃台

## 二、與會心得

之前曾經參加過無數次的國際研討會,沒想到這次竟然碰上所謂的「掠奪性」學術組織舉辦的「掠奪性」學術研討會,亦即該組織在世界各地辦理相當多的國際會議,目的只是在A錢。近日搜尋相關網頁,才知ACADEMICS WORLD 已被登錄為掠奪性組織之一(https://predatoryjournals.com/)。或許是聲名狼藉,之前的參與者已然知曉,不再上當,因此這次會議發表人數稀少,只好採合併舉辦,非常不負責任。根據鏡週刊 2018 年 9 月 25 日的報導,這種「掠奪性學術研討會」近年來相當盛行,場次之多,已經有凌駕嚴肅、正規學術研討會之趨勢,未來若規畫參加國際研討會,一定要慎選主辦單位,並且以專門領域學術組織主辦的為優先考量。

## 三、發表論文摘要

To address the gap between theory and practice, we integrated field learning into an introductory educational technology course for teacher candidates. Most participants were placed in remedial classes for observing and teaching lessons. Some participants were placed in counseling rooms to provide one-on-one tutoring for special students. In our class meetings, we reserved time for the participants to share their field experiences. We also invited school teachers to join the discussions and to provide feedback and advice. To evaluate the implementation effects of the field learning, the participants were asked to complete a questionnaire at the end of the course. The results revealed that the participants highly appreciated the implementation of field learning. They gained better understanding of real-world teaching and became more concerned about student learning. Moreover, the participants valued the communities of practice, especially the participation of school teachers. Despite the positive effects of field learning, implementing it successfully in teacher training courses is still challenging. On the basis of our findings, we presented relevant recommendations and future research at the end.

## 四、建議

近年來「掠奪性」學術研討會或「掠奪性」學術期刊日益猖獗,任意踐踏研究人員的心血與研究成果,建請科技部發布最新消息,提醒研究人員小心注意,並且提供網頁 <a href="https://predatoryjournals.com/">https://predatoryjournals.com/</a>,內有掠奪性期刊或組織的可疑名單,請研究人員參考,以免誤上賊船。

## 五、攜回資料名稱及內容

無。

# IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECTS OF FIELD LEARNING IN AN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY COURSE

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**Abstract:** To address the gap between theory and practice, we integrated field learning into an introductory educational technology course for teacher candidates. Most participants were placed in remedial classes for observing and teaching lessons. Some participants were placed in counseling rooms to provide one-on-one tutoring for special students. In our class meetings, we reserved time for the participants to share their field experiences. We also invited school teachers to join the discussions and to provide feedback and advice. To evaluate the implementation effects of the field learning, the participants were asked to complete a questionnaire at the end of the course. The results revealed that the participants highly appreciated the implementation of field learning. They gained better understanding of real-world teaching and became more concerned about student learning. Moreover, the participants valued the communities of practice, especially the participation of school teachers. Despite the positive effects of field learning, implementing it in teacher education programs remains a challenging task. On the basis of our findings, we presented relevant recommendations and future research at the end.

Keywords: Communities of Practice, Educational Technology, Field Experiences, Field Learning, Teacher Education

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the current information society, it is crucial for teachers to know how to use technology effectively to facilitate student learning. In Taiwan, the Ministry of Education (MOE) announced that "Instructional Media and Operations" is a required course for teacher candidates. Moreover, many teacher education programs have offered an elective course known as "Computers and Instruction" to enhance the technological competencies of teacher candidates. However, such courses are often disassociated from the teaching field and the application of technology seldom focuses on specific content areas [1], [2]. To resolve this problem, numerous scholars have suggested connecting the university curriculum to the K-12 teaching field and bringing the real-world teaching into university classrooms [3], [4].

To diminish the gap between theory and practice, the MOE in Taiwan has launched a policy that promotes at least 54 hours of field learning for secondary teacher candidates before they undergo a half-year teaching practicum [5]. Studies have revealed that a combination of teacher training courses and field learning fosters positive attitudes toward teaching and increases practical professional knowledge [6], [7]. Furthermore, teacher candidates' use of technology in authentic teaching situations helps transfer to their use in future classrooms [8], [9]. Despite its positive effects, field learning involves numerous preparatory tasks, such as locating a suitable workplace, cooperating with school teachers, and providing field placements. Because these tasks are involved with other schools, it is complex and difficult to carry out them [10], [11]. Furthermore,

additional time and effort is required for teacher candidates to participate in field activities. It is unclear whether teacher candidates prefer the implementation of field learning in a course.

In this study, we integrated field learning into an introductory technology course "Instructional Media and Applications." The activities involved in implementing field learning were examined and the effects of its implementation were analyzed. Our experience may give useful and valuable information to those who attempt to improve their curriculum quality by providing field experiences.

#### 2. RESEARCH DESIGN

### 2.1. The Course

It was an introductory media course entitled "Instructional Media and Applications," which is offered regularly in the fall semester to the first-year students in our secondary teacher preparation program. The course aims to familiarize students with the various types of instructional media so that they can select, collect, and develop suitable instructional materials for the subject that they are going to teach. In addition to lecturing and demonstrating, hands-on activities are included in the course, such as writing a lesson plan, developing digital instructional materials, and teaching a lesson before peers for at least 5 minutes.

## 2.2. Participants

The participants were teacher candidates who took "Instructional Media and Applications" in the fall semester of 2017. Overall, there were 44 participants, 20 participants in session A and 24 participants in session B. As presented in **Table 1**, 56.82% of the participants were female students, and

more than 40% were male students. While 56.82% of the participants were college students, approximately 40% were graduate students, including two Ph.D. students. Most participants (63.64%) had just begun their first year of study, and their teaching subjects varied. More than 93% of the participants rated their technological competence as "average," "good," or "very good." Approximately 23% of the participants had remedial teaching experience and 31.82% had substitute teaching experience in K-12 schools. To summarize, the participants had diverse backgrounds.

Table1: Demographic Data of the Study (n=44)

Variable	Category	No.	%
C 1	Male	19	43.18
Gender	Female	25	56.82
	College	25	56.82
Status	Master	17	38.63
	Ph. D.	2	4.55
V C 1 1	First year	28	63.64
Years of study at our	Second year	8	18.18
program	Third year	8	18.18
	Chinese	6	13.64
	English	7	15.91
	Mathematics	10	22.72
G 1 ' ' 'C' '	History	10	22.72
Subject specification	Civics	4	9.09
	Science	3	6.82
	Japanese	2	4.55
	Music	2	4.55
	Very poor	1	2.27
m 1 1 1 1	Poor	2	4.55
Technological	Average	29	65.91
competence (self-rated)	Good	8	18.18
	Very good	4	9.09
Experience in remedial	Yes	10	22.73
teaching	No	34	77.27
Substitute teaching in	Yes	14	31.82
K-12 schools	No	30	68.18

## 2.3. Planning of Field Learning

We selected a junior high school that is located 15 minutes away from our campus to conduct field learning. The school, referred as T school in this study, has a very good and long partnership with our university. Due to the tight schedule of regular classes, and the large number of students in a regular class, we did not think that regular classes were suitable for long-term field learning. Therefore, we selected remedial classes because each class had less than 12 students due to our government regulations. Moreover, remedial students generally have low learning motivation and academic performance. This creates needs to use instructional media. The teacher candidates potentially had more opportunities to observe and experience the use of media or technology in remedial classrooms. Three subjects were offered in the school's remedial program: Chinese, English and Mathematics.

#### 2.4. The Instrument

To measure the participants' perceptions concerning the implementation of field learning, we developed a questionnaire as presented in **Table 2**. The questionnaire contained 15 items with a five-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, and 5 = strongly agree). The first eight items pertained to field learning, the following five items pertained to communities of practice, and the last two items pertained to school teachers' participation. Furthermore, there were two open-ended questions that asked the participants to write comments on their field experiences and to offer their opinions and suggestions related to the implementation of field learning. The questionnaire was administered at the end of the course.

#### 3. IMPLEMENTING FIELD LEARNING

#### 3.1. Field Placement

Although we arranged the field learning at the T school and provided several time slots, some participants still had time conflicts. To solve this problem, we offered two alternatives. One was to invite the counseling teachers of the T school to arrange one-on-one tutoring sessions for their special students on a basis of the participants' availability. The other was to encourage the participants, who were substitute teachers at that time, to participate in the field learning at their substitute schools. We completed the field placements in 3 weeks. Overall, 33 participants were placed in remedial classes at the T school, six participants were placed in counseling rooms for one-on-one tutoring, and five participants selected their places for field learning by themselves. We then formed communities of practice on the basis of the field placements.

## 3.2. Field Activities

The extracted content from B-S3's field journal in the Chinese remedial class on October 4, 2017, is presented below.

About student engagement: A student was 5 minutes late. The students' concentration was lower than that in the previous class. Sometimes, the students abruptly started a conversation unrelated to the lesson. The teacher had to remind them several times to focus on the lesson topic. However, the students still responded actively to the teacher's questions.

About classroom activities: In the beginning, the students were engaged in handwriting words, and the teacher corrected their mistakes on the spot. The students then took a quiz on Chinese phonetics and characters. Subsequently, the students were asked to use a small blackboard to write the meanings of key words. The teacher pointed out the wrong words and helped the students correct their mistakes. Finally, the teacher taught poetry from the Tang dynasty and

asked the students to fill in the blanks of a worksheet simultaneously.

Self-reflection: I noticed that there were various situations in the classroom, such as a lack of concentration. I also observed how the teacher handled such situations and involved the students in learning. I am aware that every student has unique learning challenges. Different situations require different solutions. Hence, I gained a deeper understanding of the field of education.

Below is the picture that A-S19 captured in the Chinese remedial class on October 16, 2017.



Fig.1. Teaching in the Chinese Remedial Classroom

#### 3.3. Community Activities

The activities designed for the communities of practice were in the following sequence: "getting to know each other," "preparing for entering the field," "sharing your field experiences," "discussing your lesson plans and teaching materials," and "reflecting on your field teaching or tutoring process." Two activity logs submitted by one of the Chinese communities in session B are presented below. The first log is dated November 16, 2017.

Activities to be completed: Discuss your lesson plans and teaching materials with the school teachers. Summary of the discussion: Due to time constraints, two lesson plans were combined to teach the respectful and modest words in the stories from the book "Record of the Grand Historian." Having taken the students' participation into consideration, we deleted role playing and replaced it with the use of posters and word cards for evaluation. We also included questions from previous examinations to create a sense of achievement during the process.

Below is another log dated January 4, 2018.

Activities to be completed: Share the problems or questions you encountered in field teaching or tutoring, and then discuss those problems or questions with the T school teachers. Summary of the discussion: Problem #1: I taught so quickly that the students could not keep up with me. The school teacher's response: Relax while you are teaching. Speak slowly, or use instructional media properly to facilitate your teaching. Problem #2: I was so nervous that I forgot what to teach next. The school teacher's

response: Try to stay calm. If you really forget, you could ask the students to review what they have just learned. In conclusion, it is very important to spend more time preparing for a lesson to get acquainted with what you are going to teach. When you are fully prepared, you will not get nervous easily or forget what to teach next.

Below are two pictures displaying the school teachers' participation in the community discussion.



Fig.2. Discussion among the Chinese Community Members



Fig.3. Discussion among the English Community Members

#### 3.4. Field Teaching and Tutoring

To encourage the participants to use technology in their field teaching or tutoring, we provided them with tablets. The following are two examples of how technology was used in the field. The first example is B-S9's teaching in the Chinese remedial classroom. Initially, he gave each student a tablet. Then, he used kahoot, a game-based platform, to review Chinese phonetics and characters. Below are three pictures displaying his use of technology.



Fig.4. B-S9 Asking the Students to Type the Password



Fig.5. B-S9 Presenting a Question on the Screen



Fig.6. B-S9 Displaying the Result Page of a Question

The following is the extracted content from B-S9's teaching report of December 22, 2017.

I was not fully prepared before using Kahoot in the class. I had to look at the worksheet while I used the system. Nevertheless, I found I love to interact with students. I would interact more with the students who were fully engaged, whereas, I called the names of the less engaged students and invited them to join in our discussion and express their ideas. This provided the students a sense of participation. I found that with the help of technology, students become more enthusiastic about learning. Moreover, the students who previously participated less in the class have become more engaged.

The second example is A-S1's one-on-one tutoring. She created 50 slides to help her student review the vocabulary and phrases in the lesson "Japanese Table Manners." Below is the extracted content from her report of December 12, 2017.

In general, the lesson was not too difficult, and the student really did a good job. However, the student was very passive in memorizing the vocabulary. Hence, she was clearly frustrated while performing the vocabulary exercises. In fact, I do not like to force students to learn by rote. I would rather remember vocabulary by constantly reciting new words. After the tutoring, I have been rethinking this question. Is my method really effective? If it is not, then should I force my students to learn by rote? Is

there a better way? I think more teaching experiences are required to answer these questions.

Below are the PowerPoint slides designed by A-S1. In addition, **Fig. 9** showed that A-S1 was tutoring a student.



Fig.7. PowerPoint Slides Designed by A-S1



Fig.8. PowerPoint Slides Designed by A-S1



Fig.9. A-S1 Tutoring a Student

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION EFFECTS

### 4.1. Perceptions about Field Learning

**Table 2** lists the mean score and standard deviation for each item. The overall mean score was 4.46 (the highest score was 5), and the overall standard deviation was 0.69. These results revealed that the participants had a highly positive and

favorable perception regarding the implementation of field learning. Furthermore, all 15 items had mean scores higher than 4.30. This implied that the participants highly appreciated the field learning, the communities of practice, and the school teachers' participation. The highest mean score (M=4.66) was obtained for item 15 "School teachers' participation helps me with my field teaching." Conversely, the lowest mean score (M=4.32) was obtained for item 8 "Field learning has improved my teaching flexibility in the future."

**Table2: Descriptive Statistics for Each Item** 

Statement	Mean	SD
1. Field learning has enhanced my understanding of the real-world teaching.	4.57	0.58
2. Field learning makes me more concerned about student learning.	4.59	0.54
3. Field learning makes me more aware of the difficulties students have in learning.	4.48	0.69
4. Field learning makes me more responsive to student characteristics in teaching.	4.52	0.58
5. Field learning has improved my skills in interacting with students.	4.46	0.62
6. Field learning has increased my self-confidence in interacting with students.	4.46	0.58
7. Field learning has improved the design of my lesson plans and teaching materials.	4.43	0.75
8. Field learning has improved my teaching flexibility in the future.	4.32	0.76
9. I interact with community members actively.	4.48	0.72
10. The support of community members has increased my self-confidence in field teaching and tutoring.	4.36	0.74
11. The feedback from community members is very helpful to me.	4.34	0.82
12. My community members always discuss the problems encountered and propose solutions.	4.41	0.78
<ol> <li>Conversations among community members have improved my lesson plans and teaching materials.</li> </ol>	4.39	0.71
14. School teachers' participation helps me with the design of lesson plan and teaching materials.	4.50	0.69
15. School teachers' participation helps me with my field teaching.	4.66	0.56

In summary, the participants highly agreed that the field learning had the following effects: a deeper understanding of teaching practice and student characteristics, more consideration for student learning, and more confidence to interact with students. The field learning also improved the participants' lesson plans and teaching materials. However, the participants did not highly agree that the field learning had improved their teaching flexibility in the future. The reason might be that many of the participants had just entered our teacher preparation program. They had not yet taken the course "Principles of Instruction." Hence, their knowledge of teaching methods was limited. This might have restricted their development of teaching flexibility in the field.

Although the participants stated that they interacted actively with their community members, and agreed on the benefits of communities of practice, their mean scores were generally not high. The highest score was 4.41. By comparison, the school teachers' participation was considered more helpful, with the mean scores of 4.50 and 4.66.

#### 4.2. Perspectives of Field Learning

The participants' responses to the openended questions were analyzed and presented as follows.

## 4.2.1 Benefits of field learning

First, the participants revealed that they could identify a student's characteristics and learn useful teaching skills through the field observations. For example, A-S9 said "You could discover the characteristics of each student, and watched the teacher handle various classroom situations." Second, the participants revealed that they could understand a student's needs and interests by interacting with the student. Accordingly, their teaching was modified. For example, A-S13 found that "There is still a gap between the teaching plan and the actual teaching. Unless you teach in the field, you really do not know where the students would get stuck."

Furthermore, the participants realized that a teacher has numerous roles. B-S13 improved on her qualities as a teacher, "I used to sit in the classroom as a student without noticing any teaching techniques. Now I realize that a teacher has to know how to get along with students in addition to developing professional knowledge." B-S23 recognized the importance of teacher enthusiasm, "In my first visit, I found that the students were extremely quiet, but the teacher was really good. In such an atmosphere, the students could be motivated to answer questions. Then, I realized that you need to have enthusiasm when you are teaching." A-S20 learned the importance of teacher professional development and stated that, "Seeing that the teacher could always adjust her teaching pace and strategies depending on the students' reactions, I was really surprised. As a teacher, you cannot just stand on the stage, and play the character as you like. You need to change the script according to the student's responses. Therefore, teachers must constantly improve their teaching skills and professional knowledge."

# **4.2.2** Suggestions on the implementation of field learning

First, the participants suggested that the field placements include other subject areas in addition to Chinese, English, and Mathematics. For example, B-S11 stated that, "I hope that I can learn more about the subject I am going to teach, that is, history. I currently observe the Chinese classes. The methods

for teaching history might be different from teaching Chinese." B-S3 expressed that, "It is better to increase the frequency of field teaching to obtain more teaching experiences." A-S8 also stated that, "What a pity that the field teaching is arranged only once. That surely limits our opportunities for improving ourselves."

Although the benefits of communities of practice were widely recognized, the participants gave suggestions regarding the formation of communities. A-S1 said that, "It is a great idea to invite school teachers to prepare lessons with us because it is nice to have somebody you can ask for assistance and advice." B-S23 suggested that. "Communities should be strictly formed on the basis of the same teaching subject. Community discussions would be more professional to enhance competencies in teaching this subject." Conversely, A-S20 proposed that, "In addition to forming the communities based on the same subject, teacher candidates from different subject areas could be organized for collaborative teaching so as to correspond to the requirements of the 12-Year Basic Education Curriculum Guidelines in Taiwan."

#### 5. CONCLUSIONS

We integrated field learning into an educational technology course for teacher candidates. The results revealed that the teacher candidates highly appreciated the field learning. They gained deeper understanding of the real-world teaching, and became more concerned about student learning. The teacher candidates also valued the communities of practice and the participation of school teachers. Despite the positive effects of field learning, implementing it in teacher education programs remains a challenging task. On the basis of our findings, we present the following recommendations.

First, we suggest that field learning be scheduled in the syllabus of the educational technology course, which would avoid the time conflicts that some students might have. Second, once field learning is formally included in the course, different fields may be provided for regular classes, talented classes, remedial classes, and one-on-one tutoring. Thus, students will have more opportunities to experience the applications of technology in various teaching situations. Third, communities should be formed based on students' needs and interests. Ideally, a community should have at least five members for brainstorming ideas. Moreover, it is crucial to invite school teachers to join in community discussions either in person or online so that students will obtain professional feedback and advice.

Finally, it is known that filed learning enhances teacher candidates' field practices. However, such practices must be connected to related theories, and teacher candidates should be encouraged to

reflect on their field experiences for developing their practical "wisdom." Although some scholars have proposed useful strategies [12], their practical operations still require empirical research. Furthermore, systematic planning for incorporating the field learning to teaching training courses for generating multiplier learning effects also requires further investigations.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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## 106年度專題研究計畫成果彙整表

計畫主持人:張雅芳 計畫編號:106-2410-H-032-054-SSS 計畫名稱:實務導向模式用於發展師資生科技融入教學知能之研究 質化 (說明:各成果項目請附佐證資料或細 單位 成果項目 量化 項說明,如期刊名稱、年份、卷期、起 訖頁數、證號...等) 期刊論文 篇 0 研討會論文 0 專書 本 章 專書論文 學術性論文 張雅芳(2018年12月)。實務導向模式 用於發展師資生科技融入教學知能之研 究。科技部補助之研究計畫成果報告(編 1 篇 技術報告 : NSC 106-2410-H-032 -054) • 0 其他 篇 0 申請中 或 發明專利 內 0 專利權 已獲得 新型/設計專利 0 0 商標權 智慧財產權 0 營業秘密 件 及成果 積體電路電路布局權 0 0 著作權 0 品種權 0 其他 0 件數 件 技術移轉 0千元 收入 期刊論文 1. Chang, Y. F., Hsu, C. L., Chen, W. N., & Wang, T. T. (2018, May). Teacher candidates' use of technology in remedial instruction at a junior high school. Paper presented at the International Conference on Education Research 學術性論文 外 2 and Policy (ICERP 2018), May 26-28, 研討會論文 2018, Beijing, China. 2. Chang, Y. F., & Hsu, C. L. (2018, September). Implementation and effects of field learning in an educational technology course. In P. Suresh (Ed.). Proceeding of the International Conference on

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# 科技部補助專題研究計畫成果自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現(簡要敘述成果是否具有政策應用參考價值及具影響公共利益之重大發現)或其他有關價值等,作一綜合評估。

<ul> <li>4. 主要發現本研究具有政策應用參考價值:■否 □是,建議提供機關(勾選「是」者,請列舉建議可提供施政參考之業務主管機關)本研究具影響公共利益之重大發現:□否 □是 說明:(以150字為限)</li> </ul>
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