

**BUILD IN SOME AWARENESS OF SILENT THINKING
CONTENT KNOWLEDGE IS WEAK IN TEACHERS – HOW TO IMPROVE IT??**

内建一些静思意识

教师的内容知识薄弱—该如何提高?

Surface and deep concepts of values

表层和深层价值观


Examples of deep concepts

深层价值观的例子

Examples of surface concepts and how they can be deepened

深层价值观的例子及如何进行深化

| Topic 主题 | Surface concept (Important to set the foundations, but we can't stop here!!) 表层观念 (打基础很重要, 但是我们不能只停留在表层!!) | Medium concept 介于表层和深层之间的观念 | Deep concept 深层观念 |
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| What is EHV? 什么是 EHV? | Teachers using a caring heart to care for their students 老师用一颗爱心来关心学生 Fall in love with study, not be passive 真正地爱上学生, 而不是被动消极地去爱 If teachers love their subjects their students will study hard and be interested in study 如果老师爱他们的学科, 那么学生也会努力学习并有兴趣学 | What is EHV? to give students more humanistic care, attention and the development of humanity and students to develop a sound character, healthy personality. 什么是 EHV? 给学生更多的人文关怀, 关照及人性培养, 学生将形成健全的性格, 健康的人格 | What is EHV? Certain ethical values are disappearing from people's hearts – the human values education is making up for this loss, to build again a system of values in the hearts of children 什么是 EHV? 有些道德观念正从人们心中消失—人文价值教育正好弥补这种空缺, 在孩子心中重新建立一种价值体系。 As teachers we should be dedicated to the good work. In the process of transformation, emotional exchanges are the most complicated, most bother, but also the greatest, the most sacred work 作为老师, 我们应该致力于做好我们的工作。 |

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| | <p>习。</p> |  | <p>转化过程中情感交流是最复杂，最烦心，但也是最伟大，最神圣的工作。</p> <p>As long as our teaching infiltrates human values education to every child in every aspect of their development the human values will be deeply rooted in the children’s young minds, to give them the future lives bearing deep humanistic background</p> <p>只要我们在教学中将人文价值教育渗透到孩子发展的各个方面，人文价值将会在孩子幼小的心灵中生根，就为他们的未来生活孕育了深厚的人文主义背景</p> <p>I realized it is like rainwater dripping into a spring, drop by drop, moistening me, the children and every person nearby.</p> <p>我认识到它就像春天的甘霖，滴滴滋润着我，滋润着孩子，也滋润着身边的每一个人。</p> <p>A teacher’s actions and words need to be consistent and also dignified and generous – otherwise it will result in being a bad model for the students, unconsciously.</p> <p>老师的言行要一致，有威性又有宽容的一面—否则就会不知不觉地给学生树立了不好的榜样。</p> <p>Because a person starts coming to school from 6 years old. At this time the child is like a pure</p> |
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| | | <p>paper. The teacher wants to paint it. The child lacks the discrimination ability – in their heart the teacher is sacred and great. The teacher can influence the person directly for the whole of life. If the teacher fills the paper with a loving red heart the children will have these red hearts and grow up healthily in the loving environment, whereas kids who grow up in dirty, scolding, selfish classrooms will only master being vulgar and will be filled with old grudges to others.</p> <p>儿童六岁时入学，这时他们就像一张白纸，老师在上面描绘图画，这时学生缺乏判断能力--在他们心中老师是神圣而伟大的。老师可能会直接影响他们的一生。如果老师在这张纸上画满一颗红爱心，孩子们心中就充满了爱并且在爱的氛围中健康成长。但是如果孩子生活在肮脏，充满训斥的，自私的课堂环境中，他们只会变得粗俗，对身边的人充满仇恨。</p> |
| <p>Problem solving: 解决问题</p> | <p>Think about different solutions to the problem. 思考解决问题的不同方法</p> | <p>Just as there are different ways to solve a problem, different people have different ways of doing all sorts of things in their lives. We need to respect everybody's way of doing things even if they are different from ours (This applies to differences in customs, cultures, philosophies, etc.)</p> <p>解决问题的方法有多种，不同的人做事的方式也千差万别。我们要尊重每个人的做事方式，即使他们的方式和我们有所不同（这适用于不同的风俗，文化和哲学等等当中）</p> |
| <p>Similarities</p> | <p>We are all the same as each</p> | <p>What are the differences between people (different</p> |

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| <p>and differences between people 人们之间的异同</p> | <p>other. 我们和每个人一样</p> | | <p>hair colour, skin colour, beliefs, customs, food, smells) BUT what are the things that are the same (hearts, minds, red blood, need to be loved etc.) 人们之间有什么不同？（不同的发色，肤色，信仰，习俗，饮食，气味）但是我们有什么相同之处（内心，头脑，血液，被爱的需要等等）</p> |
| <p>Donations 捐赠</p> | <p>Give donations to children in disaster areas 给遭受疾病地区的儿童提供捐赠。</p> | | <p>Talk about <u>why</u> it is good to help others unselfishly, without expecting anything in return. 讨论为什么无私地帮助别人却不求回报这种行为很好。</p> |
| <p>Pride in the Motherland: 以祖国为荣</p> | <p>for example “We should feel proud of the heroes such as the astronauts who walked in space. We should work hard to support our Motherland.” 例如“我们应该为踏入太空的宇航员这样的英雄感到骄傲和自豪。我们应该努力学习支持我们的祖国。”</p> <p>“We should express our love for the Motherland” 我们应该表达对祖国的热爱</p> <p>Brandish national flag, we succeed, <u>banza</u> Motherland! 挥动国旗，---我们胜利了，</p> | | <p>It is important but not ENOUGH to talk about feelings of pride. What does “pride in the Motherland” really mean? 讨论自豪感很重要但还不够。“以祖国为荣”的真正含义是什么？</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doing what we can as individuals to look after the environment, care for other people, take pride in other people’s achievements as if they are our own without any feelings of jealousy, supporting others as much as we support ourselves and our own families. • 我们每个人都应该尽一切所能来保护环境，热爱人民，以他人的成就为荣就如自己的成就一样，而不应该妒忌别人，帮助他人就像帮助自己和家人一样。 • What can we learn from our great heroes (e.g. the astronauts)? What are their human |

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| | | | <p>characteristics that make them so great? How many of these characteristics do I have in myself? If I don't have them, what is stopping me? What can I do to make myself more like these great heroes of my country?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 从英雄身上我们可以学到什么？是什么样的品质使他们变得如此伟大？我自己身上有几种这样的品质？如果我没有，是什么阻碍了我？我怎样做才能使自己像我国那些伟大的英雄一样？ • What are the special qualities represented by the famous places in our country and the people who built them? • 我国有名的地方表现出了哪些特色？塑造这些特色的人民有什么特殊的素质？ • How can we contribute to making our motherland an even better country if we are people with good characters? What can we do to make ourselves into this kind of person? • 如果我们是具有优良素质的人民，我们如何做才能把我们的祖国建设得更好？我们怎样才能使自己成为具有良好素质的人民当中的一员？ |
| <p>Tolerance: 宽容</p> | <p>We need to be tolerant of other people so we can build one world 我们需要宽容别人才能建设好世界</p> | | <p>What are the differences between people (different hair colour, skin colour, beliefs, customs, food, smells) BUT what are the things that are the same (hearts, minds, red blood, need to be loved etc.)</p> |

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| | | | 人们之间有什么不同？（不同的发色，肤色，信仰，习俗，饮食，气味）但是我们有什么相同之处（内心，头脑，血液，被爱的需要等等） |
| <p>Love: 爱</p> | <p>Teacher smiling and using positive words to encourage students. 老师以微笑和一些积极话语鼓励学生</p> <p>Enable children to love their teachers and not be afraid of them. 使学生热爱老师而不怕老师 Because of the love we will patiently and carefully, will be understanding, respect and understanding, and will avoid the brutal treatment of children. 因为有爱，我们耐心地，细心地理解，尊重学生，而不应该粗暴地对待学生。</p> <p>Don't get angry, touch the child's head. 别生气，摸摸学生的脑袋。</p> | <p>Love is the foundation of education and teaching, and we must give the child love, then come to love, we truly bring out their own bright heat 爱是教育和教学的基础，我们必须付出爱，从而喜爱上学生，并能真正地把他们内心鲜活的热情挖掘出来 Because each person is a caring light, as long as the teachers love them students are receptive to your love and you resonate 因为每个人都是一束有爱的光，只要老师爱学生，学生是会接纳这种爱并产生共鸣 To change the students, teachers should start from their own, set a good example 要改变学生老师首先改变</p> | <p>Teacher can be “soft as butter” or “hard as diamonds” depending on the situation, but the children always feel that the teacher loves them and is interested to bring out their unique inner qualities. 老师有时温柔起来像黄油，有时严厉起来像钻石，这要视情况而定，但是不管怎样孩子都能时刻感到老师爱他们，愿意挖掘出他们内在的独特品质。</p> <p>Without love cannot open the windows of the souls of students, so that we cannot become qualified, excellent educators. 没有爱就不能打开孩子心灵的窗户，我们也无法成为合格的优秀教育家。</p> <p>Love every student. Learning to love well, learning to love in general, learning to love the poor, learning to love the lively and the quiet, to love the phoenix and the ugly duckling. Love is respect – respect the student's personality 爱每一个学生。学会好好去爱，广泛地爱，学会爱穷学生，学会既爱活泼的学生也爱文静的学生，既爱美丽漂亮的学生也爱不漂亮的学生。爱就是尊重--尊重学生的个性。</p> |

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| | | <p>自己，给学生树立好榜样。</p> <p>Loving the student includes many ways, including concern about the mind and body health, concern about the student's study results, concern about the student's living, etc. How can a teacher who doesn't love the students teach them to be good?</p> <p>爱学生的方式有很多，包括关心他们的身心健康，学习成绩，以及他们的生活等等。一个不爱学生的老师如何能教好学生呢？</p> | <p>The reform of teaching, <u>teacher's heart and soul</u>, love, care, help for students, teacher's love became a great strength of education, which is my focus in the curriculum reform.[ie this one recognizes that the teacher has to become an embodiment of love to be able to touch the children't hearts]Insert some of teachers' good definitions of Love</p> <p>教学改革，教师要全新全意地热爱，关怀和帮助学生。教师的爱变成一种强大的教育力量，这就是我在课程改革中强调的重点。[即：承认了教师成为爱的化身，以感化学生的心灵。]插入一些老师对爱的好定义</p> <p>A change needs to take place in the teacher hi/herself first.</p> <p>首先老师自己要改变</p> |
| <p>Values talk: 价值讨论</p> | <p>Telling the children the "values" message in the topic at the end of the lesson</p> <p>课程结束时告诉孩子讨论话题中“价值”的寓意</p> | <p>Repeating the values message two or three times in the lesson.</p> <p>课上重复两到三次价值的寓意。</p> | <p>Integrating the values message fully into all aspects of the lesson and challenging the children to think about what they can learn about themselves and their own values from the values message in this topic.</p> <p>将这些价值寓意完全整合进课堂的方方面面，并让孩子们思考从自己身上了解到了什么，<u>从话题的价值寓意中了解他们自己的价值观</u></p> |
| <p>Giving praise: 给予表扬</p> | <p>Use language and facial expressions of praise: "very good, nice, you are really smart"</p> | <p>Teacher gives truthful praise to students for things they have really achieved well, and not just "empty words",</p> | |

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| | 用语言和面部表情来表达赞扬：“非常好，很好，你真的很聪明” | eg “Your joint effort helped you to do this out of the ordinary”. 对表现确实很好的学生，老师表示真诚的赞扬，而不仅仅是一些“空话”。比如，你们的共同努力使你们表现出色。 | |
| Teamwork: 协作 | ‘ the children worked together in groups to learn teamwork 孩子以组为单位进行学习,学会合作 | | <p>The teacher talks often to children about the idea of “strength in unity” and <u>“the team is only as good as its weakest member”</u> and helps them to use their own unique special strengths and talents to support the whole team.</p> <p>老师经常和学生谈到“集体的力量”和<u>“团队只是与最差的队员一样”</u>的观点,并帮助他们运用他们自身独特的优点和才能来帮助这个团队.</p> <p>Children know how to seek and give help in suitable ways because teacher has talked to them about this. 孩子们知道如何以合适的方式寻求和给予帮助因为老师曾告诉过他们.</p> <p>Whose help did you depend on? How did you all benefit by co-operating? 你依赖于谁的帮助? 从合作中你如何获益?</p> |
| Sharing 共享 | If there are more slices of cake we can share with more people 如果有更多的蛋糕我们就会和 | | <p>Why is it good to share? Why should we share, not only with our own family and friends, but with anyone, even strangers?</p> |

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| | 更多的人分享. | | 分享有什么好处? 我们为什么要和别人分享,不只是和家人和朋友分享,而是与任何人,甚至是陌生分享? |
| Discipline 纪律: | Educare teacher will not criticize children 关怀型教师不会批评学生 | The teacher's language needs to show proper restraint, cannot be sarcastic if a student makes a mistake, but with a tone of equal exchange should guide them, acknowledge them, speak courageously – such a method the student accepts more easily. 如果学生犯了错,老师的语言要适当克制,不能以挖苦的语气,而要用平等交流的口气来引导他们,用鼓励的话语认可他们—这种方法学生更容易接受. | Children need to be helped to understand that their actions have consequences. If they do something wrong there are consequences for themselves and also for other people. 要帮助学生认识到他们的行为会带来后果.如果他们做错了,会对他们自己和他人带来不良后果. |
| Use of real-world examples 运用真实世界中的例子 | The activities are linked to the real world 活动应与真实世界相联系 | | Teacher talks to the children about the values/messages for becoming better people that can be learned from these real-life examples. 老师向学生谈到,为了做更好的人,他们可以从真实生活中的例子当中学到的价值/意义 |
| Use of a multimedia presentation 使用多媒体演示 | A multimedia presentation is used to capture children's interest 多媒体演示是用来吸引学生的兴趣 | | The multimedia presentation makes children aware of something that they would not normally have access to in their daily lives, such as needy people in other parts of the country (compassion and service); initiatives people are taking to protect the |

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| | | | <p>environment; ????</p> <p>多媒体演示能让学生意识到他们在日常生活中看不到的一些事物,比如国家其他地区的贫困人民(同情和服务); 那些有创新精神的人正在保护环境...</p> |
| <p>Care for animals 爱护动物</p> | <p>We should care for small animals 我们应该爱护小动物</p> | <p>We should care for small animals because..... 我们应该爱护小动物因为.....</p> | <p>Think of all the good qualities of each animal. Which of these qualities do I also have and which ones can I develop in myself so that I can learn from this animal. In this way, these small animals can be our teachers and helpers, so of course it is important to be kind to them.</p> <p>想想每种动物的各种好品质. 哪些品质是我们也具有,哪些是我们应该培养的,从而向它们学习. 这样, 这些小动物就能成为我们的老师和助手, 所以,善待他们当然很重要。</p> |
| <p>Protect the Earth 保护地球</p> | <p>We should protect the environment, protect our Earth. Everyone has the responsibility for environmental protection 我们应该保护环境, 保护我们的地球。每个人都有保护环境的责任。</p> | | <p>Ask the children (eg in silent thinking) to imagine themselves protecting the environment – ie let them see how one small person can make a difference 要求学生（静思）想像一下他们自己在保护环境—让他们看看一个人力量虽小，但却很重要。</p> |