

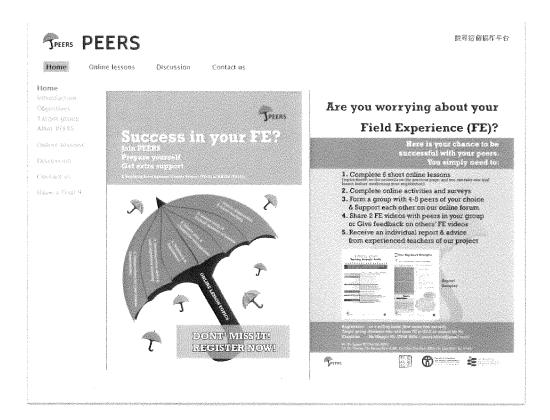
Online Lessons and Learning

LEARNING AND TEACHING RESOURCES OR MATERIALS

Dr James Ko | T0143 | March 31, 2016

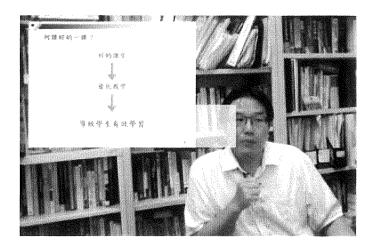


Initial log-in page at Google e-platform:



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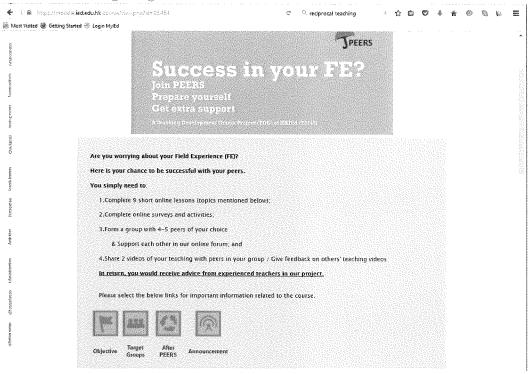
Initial lesson page:



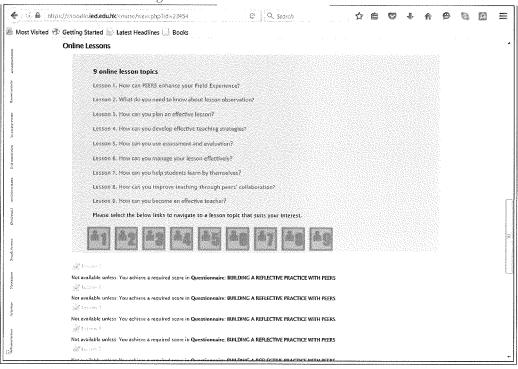
Youtube Link: http://youtu.be/SGstTillil8



Revised Moodle Login Page:



Revised Moodle Lesson Page:





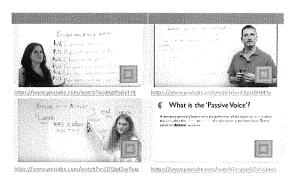
2 mins. Self-reflection Activity

- Do you know why our new FE framework has the said four domains? What source is this framework based on? How can you know whether you have accomplished the expected outcome?
- e.g., For school development...to establish good communication with parents, would you
- call them up to introduce yourself?
- send them a note about the purpose of your assigned homework?
- \ldots ask them to praise students when they revise and do their homework by themselves?
- Now for each domain, write down three behaviours or practices you have done
 or plan to do so.

As well as Hands-on Practices:

Hands-on Practice 1

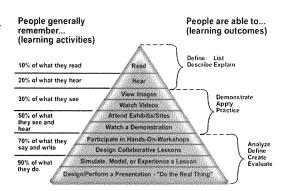
- Here are 4 examples teaching Passive Voice.
- Choose any two and explain why one is more desirable.
- Submit your work to Moodle.



Another Hands-on Practice example:

Hands-on Practice 2

- Explain your preference in the last slide again, but explain terms of learning experience by Edgar Dale?
- Submit your work to Moodle.





Overview

- Field Experience (FE)Framework
- · Micro-teaching
- Use lesson observation and micro-teaching for FE preparation

Linking FE framework with their practicum context:

III. Teaching and Learning

What the FE Handbook says:

- 5. Student teacher displays adequate command of content knowledge of the subject(s) assigned to teach.
- Student teacher demonstrates the ability to use pedagogical content knowledge in planning, developing and implementing appropriate aspects of the subject curriculum.
- Student teacher employs diversified modes of teaching strategies, skills, materials and technology to create a learning environment to enhance his/her students' learning.
- Student teacher designs and applies a variety of formative and summative practices in order to provide relevant feedback on his/her students' learning and to inform ongoing teaching.

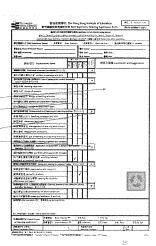
What you may find in the school:

- 5. Content is tied up with unfamiliar curriculum.
- Content knowledge cannot be isolated from pedagogical content knowledge.
- 7. Focus and diversification are difficult to balance.
- You have to adhere to the evaluation practices of the school.

Linking with the Teaching Supervision:

How does FE supervisor evaluate you?

- Except FE Learning Objectives (FEILO)1, 2 and 9, all objectives can be evaluated through lesson observations in the two Block Practices
- The Field Experience Teaching Supervision Form includes both qualitative and quantitative information
- The individual grades for each assessment item (Distinction, Credit, Pass and Fail) can be converted into numerical values that can be used to compute the Grade for each FEILO.
- Some FEILOs are more ready to observe than others. For example, 'Teaching evaluation and reflection' is based on your responses your supervisor in the post-observation meeting.
- The form also includes Grade Descriptors at the back for your reference.





Grade descriptors tell you little what you should do

		-		
FEILO:	Distinction	Credit	Pass	Fail
Command of content knowledge	Display strong command of content knowledge	Display good command of content knowledge	Display edequate command of content knowledge	Display limited, insufficient command of content knowledge
Use of pedagogical content knowledge	effective arrainment of learning focus implementing appropriate aspects of curriculum	appropriate use of teaming focus implementing relevant aspectscurriculum	Some basic use of pedagogical content knowledge Implementing selected aspectscurriculum	Unable to incorporate pedagogics! content knowledge in appropriate aspects curriculum
Implementation of teaching and learning activities	Employ diversified modes of effective and innovative teaching strategies and skills	Employ eliversified mades of effective teaching strategies and skills	Employ diversified modes of teaching strategies and skills —	Attempt to employ teaching strategies and skills, yet full to achieve effective classroom
Application of assessment to enhance learning and teaching	Design and apply a variety of effective formative assessment provide constructive feedback	Design and apply a variety of appropriate formative assessment provide helpful feedback	Design and apply <i>appropriate</i> formative assessment provide <i>relevant</i> feedback	Fail to design and apply appropriate formative assessment lack of helpful feedback
Caring and Catering for students' needs	Maintain positive relationship with students; show outstanding pastoral careappropriately apply the knowledge of learning styles	Maintain satisfactory relationship; show good pastoral care for students; apply the knowledge of learning styles	Maintain acceptable relationship; show reasonable pastoral care demonstrate and emonstrate and establishing of learning styles	Fail to maintain a coroial relationship with students; show insufficient pastorel care for student; lack of understanding of learning styles

Compare descriptors on teaching strategies and skills

Bernada: 模式: 中的论 宗教是文明主,将军工程宪法,然后有外军活动的守军部队,for example, activity-bases approach, stocky approach, problem-based learning, despectable learning and est. 自然论 勃然,原因,所是全部还有的原则,可可能以自我的言:For example, motivation, cliesce, verbal and non-verbal communication, content explanation, questioning and est. ...teaches learners "teaches learners how to simplify complex problems row to simplify teaches learners how to break down complex problems into simpler ones. omplex problems ...teaches learners to order complex problems ...pays attention to prediction strategies for reading the remarks of FE ...stimulates the use of control activities Teaching Supervision ...lets learners relate solutions to the context of a problem Form ...timulates the application of alternative strategies ...teaches learners how to estimate outcomes ...teaches learners how to predict outcomes ...teaches learners to theck solutions teaches learners how to relate outcomes to the practical context... .stimulates the , stimulates the conscious application of what has been learned in other application of what has been learned (different) learning contexts ...explains to learners how solutions can be applied in different situations descriptors are in finer details in the ..relates problems to previously solved problems ..encourages learner o think critically Observation Form for

Skill of Stimulus Variation

This involves a teacher's deliberate change in behaviors in order to sustain students' attention and keep liveliness throughout the lesson. Too much variation can be distractive and thus it needs balance.

- 1) Body movement: A clear beginning statement will orient students to pay attention the logic in explanations.
- 2) Gestures: Irrelevant information is confusing and thus, should be avoided.
- 3) Change in voice: This is a must to ensure students understanding.
- Focusing: Use linking words such as 'so, 'because ', 'therefore', etc to establish logical connections between ideas.
- 5) Eye-contact and eye-movement: For conveying emptions and controlling interaction with the students, a teacher should use eye-contact to reach out to students not close to proximity.
- 6) Pausing: Deliberate short pauses help attract and sustain learner's attention.



Don't try to do this:



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Lesson on meta-cognitive strategies:

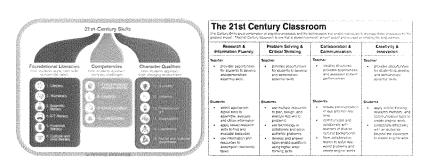
Overview

- A new Paradigm of Teaching
- · Teaching Cognitive and Meta-Cognitive Strategies
- · Self-Directed Learning

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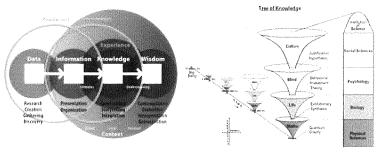
The significance of meta-cognitive strategies in 21st century classroom:

Can our classroom develop 21st century skills?



Meta-cognitive strategies for acquiring new mode of knowledge

Learners have to face boundary-less knowledge



Cross-context knowledge

Cross-disciplinary, evolutional knowledge

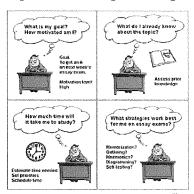


Teaching Meta-Cognitive Strategies for lifelong Learning

When you use a mental strategy to help you learn on your own, you have learned what psychologists call a meta-cognitive learning strategy.

These strategies include the following:

- Elaboration/organization (note taking)
- Comprehension-monitoring strategies
- Problem-solving strategies
- Project-based strategies
- Visualization strategies



Problem-solving:

Problem-Solving Strategies



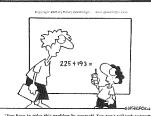
- Pencing the Pace Tear 5
- Problem-solving is the ability to identify and solve problems by applying appropriate skills systematically.
- One popular problem-solving system, called IDEAL, involves five stages for teaching problem solving (Brensford & Stein 1994):
- 1. Identify/understand the problem.
- 2. Define terms/describe the barriers.
- 3. Explore strategy or various solution.
- 4. Act on the Strategy/try out the solution.
- 5. Look at the effects/evaluate the results.
- It presupposes that students can take on some of the responsibility for their own learning and can take personal action to solve problems, resolve conflicts, discuss alternatives, and focus on thinking as a vital element of the curriculum.
- It provides students with opportunities to use their newly ecquired knowledge in meaningful, real-life activities and assists them in working at higher levels of thinking

With hands-on practice:

Hands-on Practice 2

- · How many meta-cognitive strategies can you identify in the video; show 5 incidences in (min./sec.)
- · There are several incidences where the teachers engage children in different problem solving tasks.
- Evaluate with descriptions on the extent to which the teachers are successful.
- Compare the problem-solving approach with what you have experienced when you were young.

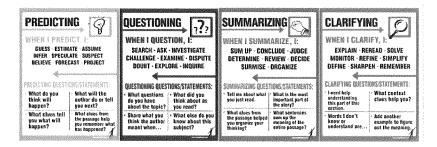






Reciprocal teaching is a strategy that turns a typical discussion into a more productive an self-directed learning experience. It accomplishes this through four activities:

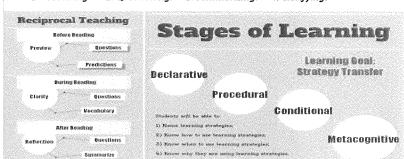
1. Predicting. 2. Questioning. 3. Summarizing. 4. Clarifying.



Showing steps of reciprocal teaching:

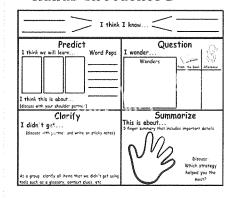
Reciprocal teaching is a strategy that turns a typical discussion into a more productive an self-directed learning experience. It accomplishes this through four activities:

1. Predicting. 2. Questioning. 3. Summarizing. 4. Clarifying.



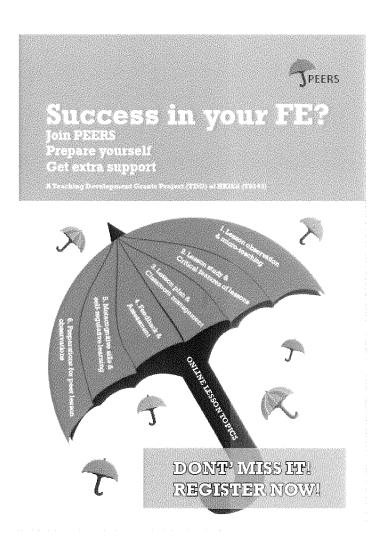
Provide Hands-on Practice

Hands-on Practice 1





- Watch the video above on reciprocal teaching
- Use the template to jot down the teacher has done to promote the four activities
- Evaluate the effectiveness of this approach.



PEERS ACTIVITIES

LEARNING AND TEACHING RESOURCES OR MATERIALS

Dr James Ko | T0143 | March 1, 2016



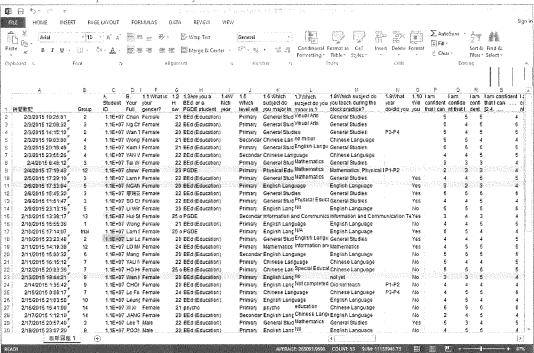
Initial Questionnaire Login Page at Google:



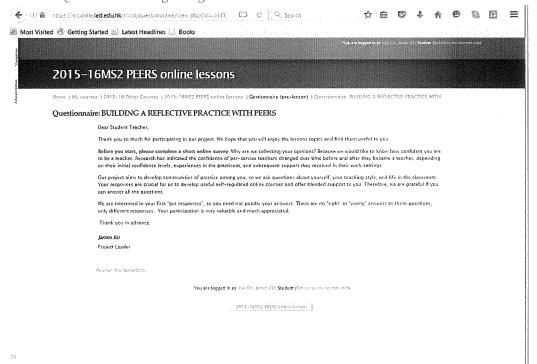
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10 1.7 Which subject do you minor in ?	Next page (P.2)
河推衛	Next page (1.2)
English Language	Think about yourself as a teacher.
Chinese Language	
Madhematics	To what extent do you agree with the following statements
General Studies	twittengry Disagree.
Eany Childhoos Education	2=Moderately Disagree. 3=26ghtty Disagree.
Information and Communication Technology	awkinghtiy Agree.
Kusis	6=5Accerately Agree; 6=5cmooly Agree
Physical Education	
took *	54. fam confident that fixer
Seusi Arts	Think about yourself as a teacher. Is 1876/8/1605—16275 17
(二)	
	1 2 3 4 5 0
 f.6 Which subject do you trach during the block practice? ○日本法 	2 t anotivaes aluderale. ((/ / / / /)
	2.2. See new concepts and descriptions of the success best growns
English Language	Emma/wdg4
Chinese Language	2.3,sed place expressions for (CDA, DA, DA, DA, DA, DA, DA, DA, DA, DA,
§fathematics	2.4. L. Buppon student (/) () () () ()
General Btudies	2.6 promote students' reason solving.
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theic	2.7. Lieu sensitive to students: yenrylin yenrylin yenryling
Physical Education	
Vauel Arts	sargers for supuls
[**) KR:	2.4 provide Resource than tended to desper unpersonating
F-17.	2 to
12. 1.5 What year dordle you teach during the block practice?	proper level for molividual public
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(, K140	Think about yourself as a teacher in a classroom that is
(°) P1-P2	disruptive and difficult to manage. To what extent do you
(\ F3-P4	agree with the following statements
P6-F0	
* 3	To what extent do you agree with the following statements InStranciv Disagree
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() 02:34	3=3lightly Disagree, 4=Slightly Agree.
() 25-26	5=Moderately Agree,
and a security was a second as a second as the second and second as the	6=3trangly Agree
13. 1.10 Will you need to complete block practice/field experience in Mar-Jun 2018? (緊要:	
(iii) Yes	
(T) No	



Raw data of the pre-lesson survey:

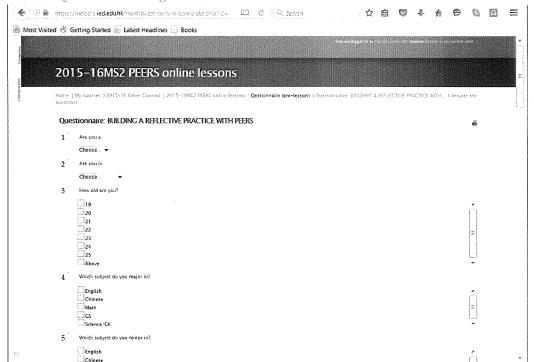


Revised Questionnaire Login Page at Moodle:



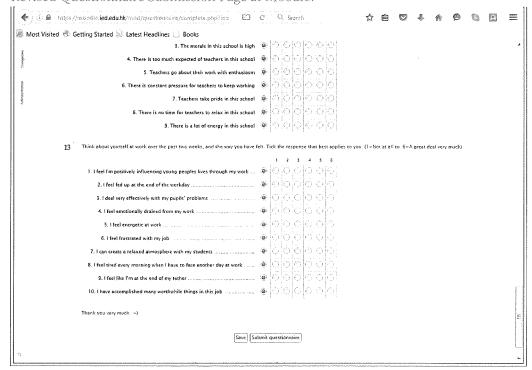


Revised Questionnaire Page at Moodle:

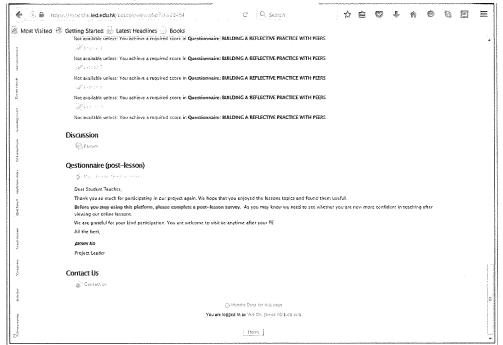


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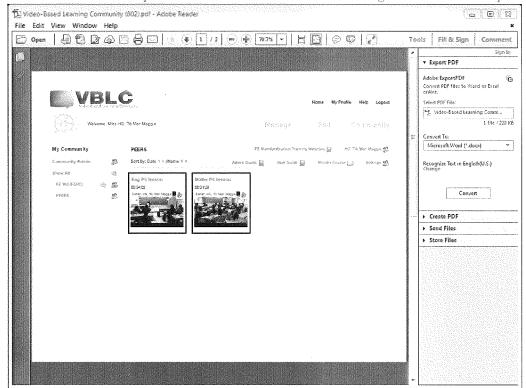
Revised Questionnaire Submission Page at Moodle:



Revised Post-lesson Questionnaire at Moodle:

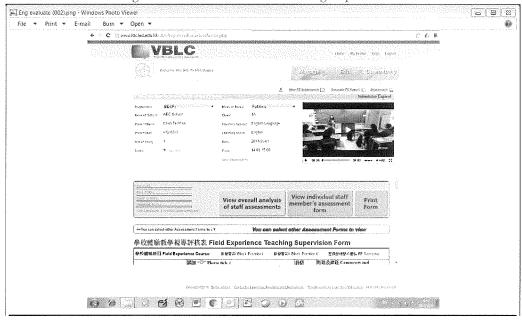


All students participating had to evaluate a lesson using the FE supervision form. We made use of our VBLC platform to store evaluation videos and generate student responses.



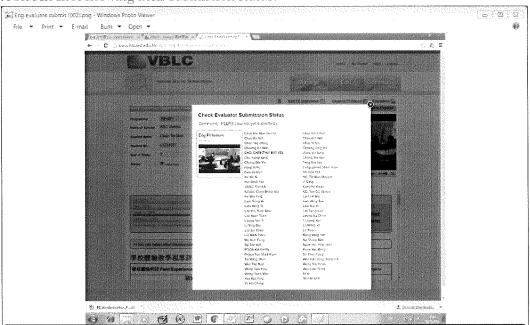
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A screen shot showing a student used the FE Teaching Supervision Form.



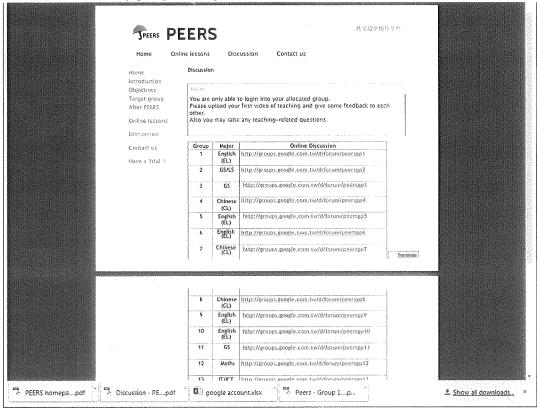


A screen shot showing their submission status:



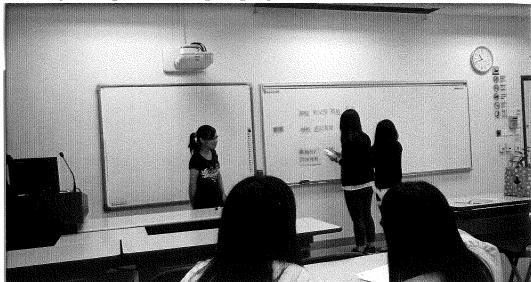
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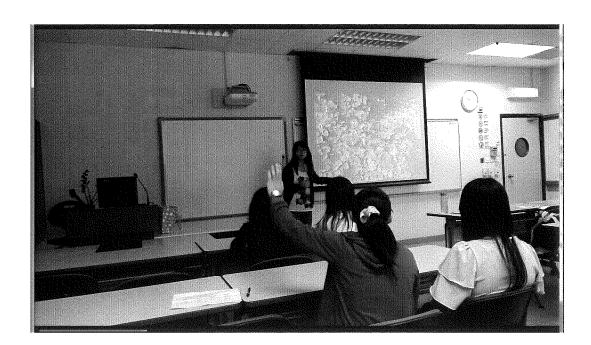
Student discussion by group at Google platform:





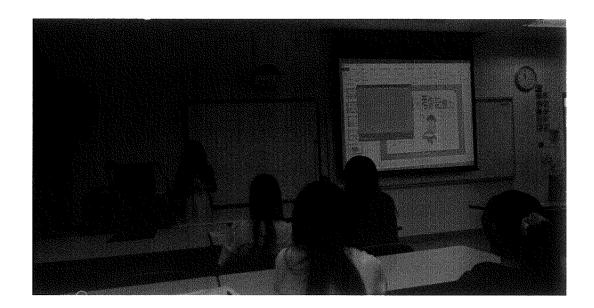
Students practicing micro-teaching in a group (GS):





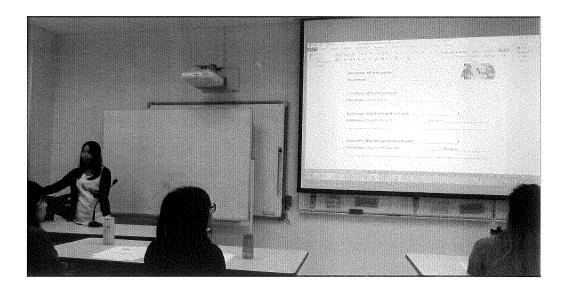
Students practicing micro-teaching in a group (GS):



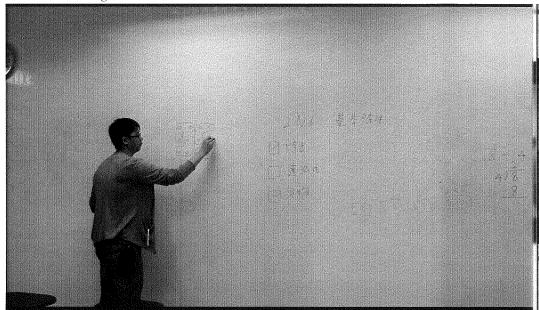


Students practicing micro-teaching in a group (English):



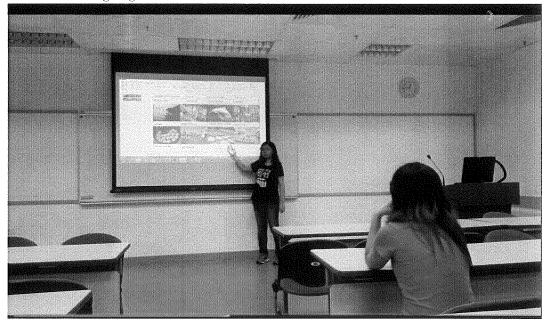


Student teaching Mathematics:



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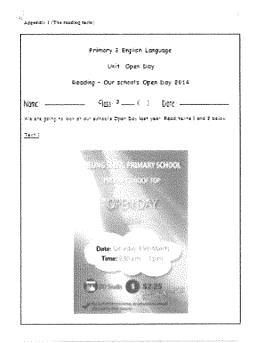
Student teaching English:

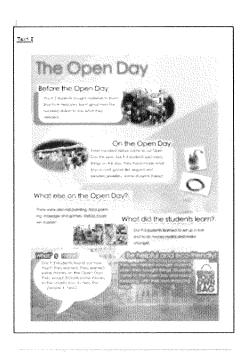


We provided guidance on lesson plan on teaching reading posters (English):

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	Date: Tourides, 21° May 2015 Time: 11.45 a.m12.25 p.m. (65 minros)			minur them what the thanks the trait is (i.e. Once Day), and				" "ngotter or processes"
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	Tauching & Learning ensources / nids: (See Appendix 3 for T.L. materials.)			 Students learn bott to locate key information in the poster. 				
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	 Pervesions: show (the depth) remains of the reading texts and questions on the worksheet) 						l	
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	terformation and strictulate their thinking at some points:			 Students then read text 1, a school netrolenes reporting the 		i		
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Related Posters:





Page | 11.

Reading worksheets on poster reading:

Agreeds 2 (The more challenging version of the verticines)

Road Text 1 and assets the following questions:

1. When was the Open boy held:

2. At when time did the Open boy stant?

3. Where was the Open boy held?

4. Which level of endocres vertical for the Open boy?

5. How many stale were there at the Open boy?

6. How much should students bring to the Open boy?

7. How much do you want to bring to the Open boy?

8. Road Text 2 and assets the following austington the Open boy?

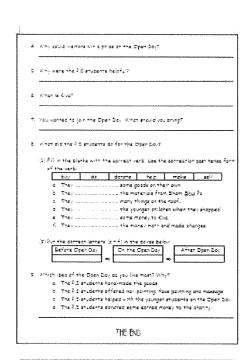
7. How much do you want to bring to the Open boy?

8. Road Text 2 and assets the Open boy?

9. What also could you find on the Open boy? Which do you like most? Why?

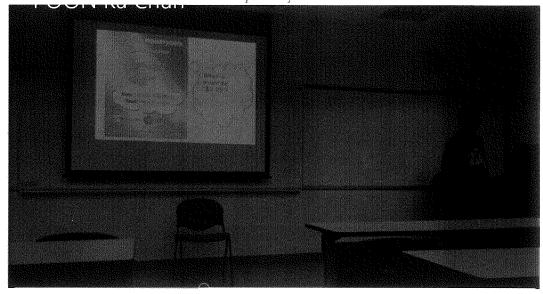
1. What also could you find on the Open boy? Which do you like most? Why?

1. What also could you find on the Open boy?



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With matched video-record lesson on Open Day:



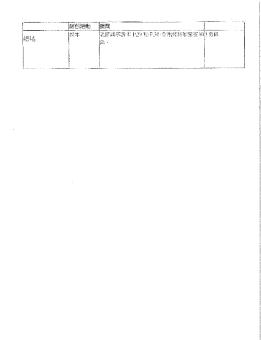
Student submitted lesson plan & Worksheet (GS):

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告:] 對別 落分度 建定的有關 / 學是心學學習時: 1. 學生心知過程學研查與過程的 (空目標 / 學對與與: (國本數學 - 學生樂報: (國本數學 - 學生樂報: (國本數學 - 學生學報: (國本數學 - 學生學報: (國本數學 - 學生學報: (國本數學 - 學生學報: (國本學 - 學生學 - 學生 - 學生學 - 學生學 - 學生 -	想:小蟹		
建生行有關 / 學多心學等別等性: 1. 學生已知經傳染研歷出雜次件的 2學目標 / 學於與與: (成本學的之一學與原因 / 學於與與: (成本學的出版) / 學分應如: (成: 學生應用出學與所有什麼所能 學生是可以與所述 對生態可以與所述 對生態可以 對生態可以 對生態可以 對生態可以 對生態可以 對生態可以 對生態可以 對生態可以 對生態 對生態可以 對生態 對生態 對生態 對生態 對生態 對生態 對生態 對生	道: A 练行		
1. 提生已知時間於同些系統內特的 (學目標 / 學於政則: (國本家的故,學企能報: (學生確認出得政治有什麼學能方法 (學生確認出得政治有什麼學能方法 (學生確認出得政治的技術學院改 (第二年 對政治學學院的技術學 (第三年 對政治學學院 (第三年 對政治學院 (第三年 對政治	: <u>1</u>	計制	35 5 🛱
1. 提生已知時間於同些系統內特的 (學目標 / 學於政則: (國本家的故,學企能報: (學生確認出得政治有什麼學能方法 (學生確認出得政治有什麼學能方法 (學生確認出得政治的技術學院改 (第二年 對政治學學院的技術學 (第三年 對政治學學院 (第三年 對政治學院 (第三年 對政治	95年,不有相關 / 根本的保証和信仰:		
(等目核 / 整起與與: (國本和企成,必免經知: (國本			
(國本報告後、學企經報: (國): (國): (國): (國): (國): (國): (國): (國)	1. No. of Cardo Sept. 40 (2) The American Cardo		
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成: 學生編就出得操的方件於海維方法 學生編就出得上述實施的作為海維方法 敬生編成出作一述實施的情報 第二年 等上述時段教育的协 第二年 時期 持续的被 第二年 等上述時段教育的协 學生 通信教育 持续的 人名斯特里 重要 人名德里 學問題 學問題 「學問題 「學問			
學生確認出程與於近十分學體仍完 他生態與指一世間單項有行動等級 都生用。可以 都生用。可以 如此性與不確認的的 可 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一			
學生維與格一些傳典核系的整体數 職等 學生所物質與解釋的技巧 學生更過與人種以物物或可 超生態物素與例之素描述在數人或定所 學生態物素與例之素描述在數人或定所 研究等:			
(家): 李生施特別教育部的技巧 李生施特別教育研究的技巧 萨兰维特科·維持森市教育 萨兰 西生治疗教授列人素描述在重求人称定形 经营养等			
學生此時別數於時何級5 學學與無身相解就物物就可 約2 學生說程長時時人雖認時在意识人的從所 學學著等: 因 次定有就			
學學和重要分類的結合物質 同: 學生遊遊樂與時人素語時可能很大的范明 學學與新 與學術 與學術 與學術 與學術 與學術 與學術 與學術 與學術			
5月: 一個生命時代於阿人泰斯特拉里斯人格定所 伊爾斯 5次工作統			
學生記憶與於例人將與內古董術人的哲學 (2學與著: (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)			
受免等 (第) (次工作統	4		
ini Recontrat	 安生此程業發制人繼續時度推測人間整理 		
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er tradestants a 121	概 / 摩雪/ 評估		第註 時間
学が組織を7日 競集	版/學解/所to 活動	學習組程 (指示 / 提問 / 小結)	質維 質維
51.4	29	與宗都確立的其,亦宗一是荷也語 →2000年 SAR →世界拉纳者	5 分線
		Walter and the same and the sam	1

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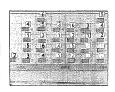
	原禁小組	學生分為勞累小語,完成討論報酬報 2分鐘	C.C. CHILLIAN III
产生结构用传统所		→每小組包到不同的資源階數料,當中包括:	
6件度傳播方法		紅旗連、結構家、水箱、乙类解炎、賽劃、倉	
		浅殿	
14. 全年設出一些傳		→資料不會感到評整,具簡略能适应的期限和	
计图形作序的图		传典方法。	
		同學先以符号版在沒有上間下業結(病體和核 4分鐘	
	1	推万法)	
	i	→老師提股同學內個心征以批評問記·營品方	
		达斯以置续智超	
		老師建稿 生以三分務時間,以討論方式把毛經5分解	
		名所,病粉和傳統方法以在史列工作級上。	
	1	→完成後,選挙年提高達教養日,選挙生犯者:	
	İ	到工作紹中所寫的香料寫明提人院報管科工 2.分纏	
	i	作版上·	
		I SICAL .	
		深所有第一部原生到其他的研究,我也作用了	
		所得的資利先訴其他執的同樣,並擁其他認的8分解	
		商祭祀名物知在表列工作以上。	
		→如前有紅有原下,準備金倉質幫助人紅。	
	1	→提程學生,可以帶著個人表列工作統列其他	
		6. 侧不能與其他經的類學看到。們是要提供	
		规括各种其他组的生生。	
		東海熱作、百年至成一年六年,最後全田部館	
	İ	学成表现工作法	
		201001 2 11111 101	
		表列工作经中转有不同的分析和修值科制的	
		問題 3分銀	
		→輸原點的傳播方法有那整確?	
		→你是不希望账上班種與兩?為什麼?	
		华统使示整型, 满不富的重要小组间等特徵和	
		傳播方法	
	1	→無額作用等で	
		→ 京福航空海域和傳播方法後、抽印小部回答3分離	
		分析和信信和新的問題。	
	1		



29/6/2015

伊波拉病等

傳染病







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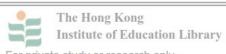
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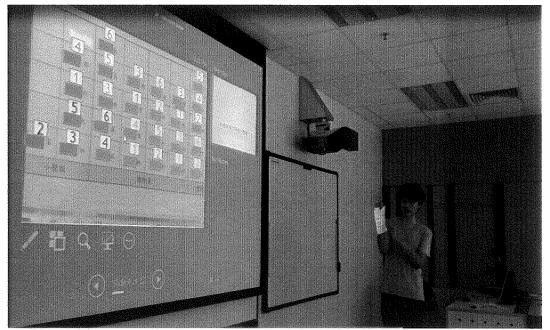








With matched Video-record lesson:



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