

配合少數族裔學生學習需要的
通識教育科教材

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課程規劃



Liberal Studies

Key words in the word cloud include:

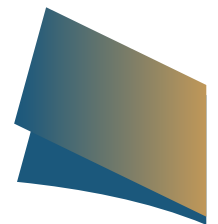
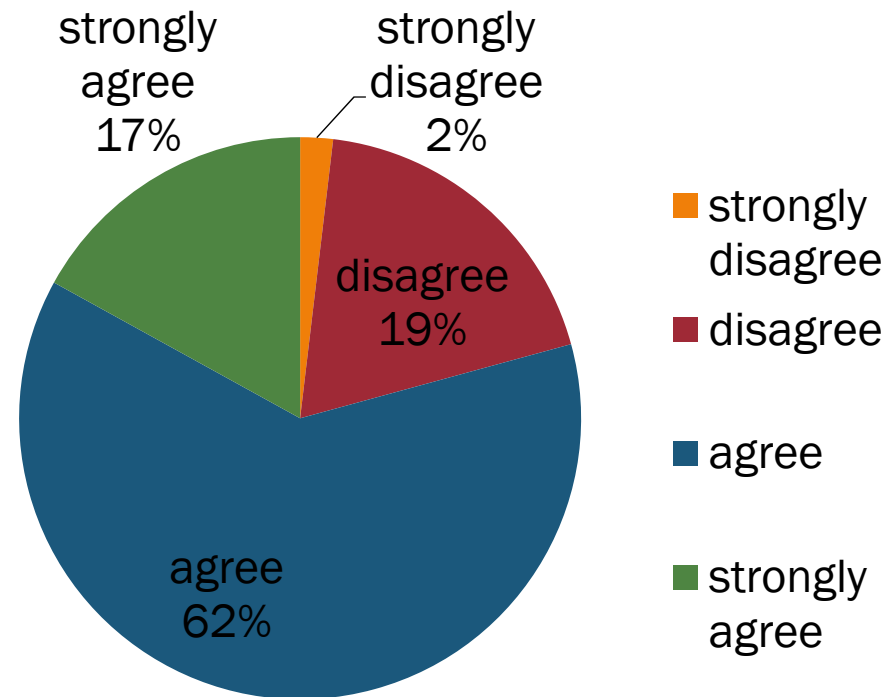
- Parenting
- Religion
- Cultural
- Aging
- Welfare
- Sports
- Media
- Festival
- Wind
- Policy
- freedom
- Refugee
- Economic
- Gender
- Slowly Economy
- Health
- Power
- Income
- Transportation
- Environment
- Social
- Materialism
- Organization
- Renewable
- Global Warming
- Biodiversity
- Governance
- Redevelopment
- Nonrenewable
- Tradition
- Service
- Racism
- Renewable
- Information
- Global Warming
- Biodiversity
- McDonalization
- Stakeholder
- Snail Flat
- Reclamation
- Ball and Road
- Clan
- China
- Health
- Energy
- Nuclear
- Environment
- Social
- Materialism
- Organization
- Renewable
- Global Warming
- Biodiversity
- Governance
- Redevelopment
- Nonrenewable
- Tradition
- Service
- Racism
- Renewable
- Information
- Global Warming
- Biodiversity

課程問卷

Throughout the academic year, I found that the following topics were interesting and stimulating:

Unit 1: Modern China

Theme 1: Chinese's Reform and Opening up



課程文件



Theme 1: China's reform and opening-up

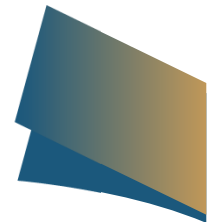
Questions for enquiry

Related values and attitudes

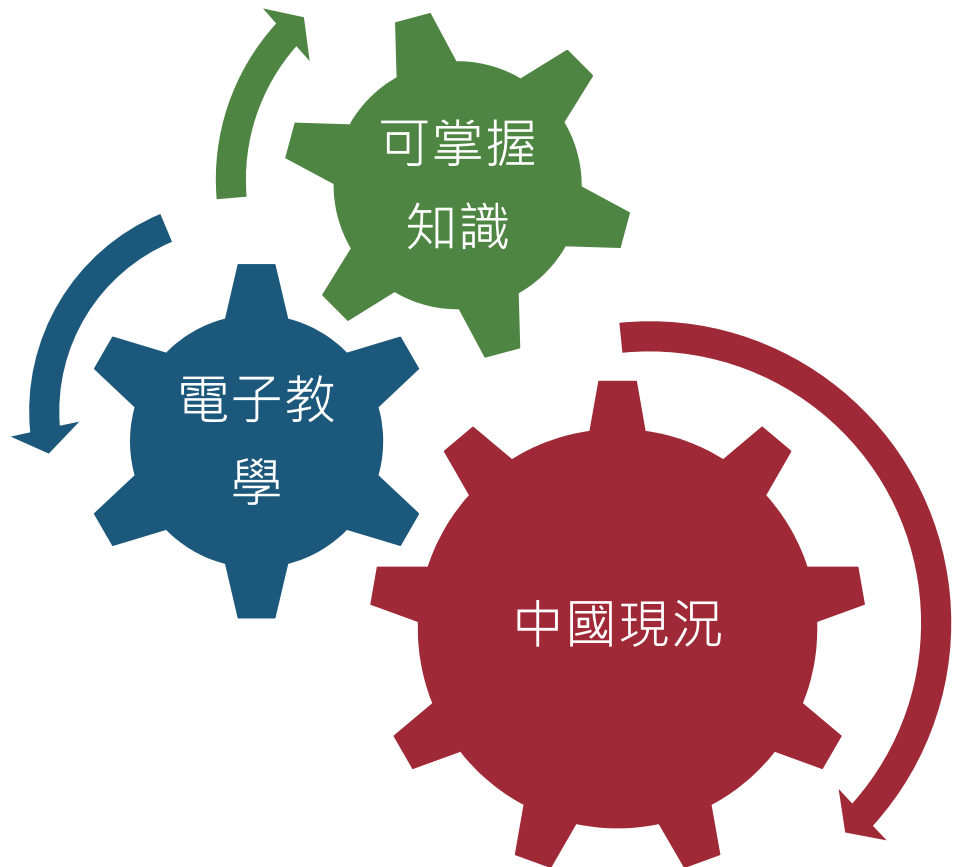
What impact has reform and opening-up had on the overall development of the country and on people's life?

- How have the changes in living standards and the way of life been viewed across the whole country?
- To what extent are sustainable development and cultural conservation feasible in such a rapidly developing country? What are the challenges and opportunities?
- In what ways has China's participation in international affairs affected the overall development of the country?
- How has the Central People's Government dealt with the effects of reform and opening-up?
- To what extent have the reform and opening-up affected the overall national strength of the country?

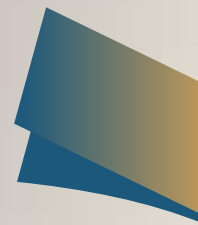
solidarity; patriotism;
sustainability; human rights
and responsibilities; care
and concern; justice



學與教



教案一：綜合國力



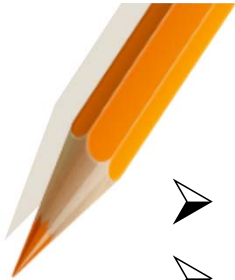


- Impact of participation in international affairs on the country's overall development, e.g.
 - effects on our country's overall development with regard to its role and participation in intergovernmental and non-intergovernmental international organisations and conferences, as well as the ratification and implementation of international treaties, e.g. the accession to WTO, the ratification and implementation of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 - ➔ - effects on our country's overall development with regard to the bilateral and multilateral ties with major countries and regions
 - ➔ - our country's overall development with regard to its roles and influence in regional affairs

- Measurement of overall national strength may include:
 - ➔ - indicators in the economy, military strength, science and technology, resources, governance, diplomacy and social development level
 - quantifiable and non-quantifiable criteria
 - changes in different dimensions of national strength under reform and opening-up



課堂規劃

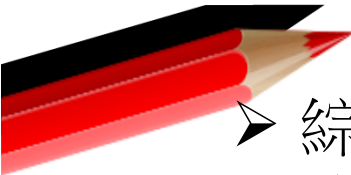
- 
- 自身國家的認識
 - 「今日香港」生活素質的概念
 - 對中國的主觀感覺

- 資料搜集
- 協作學習
- 比較分析

電子教
學

可掌握
知識

中國現況

- 
- 綜合國力的衝量指標
 - 改革開放
 - 中國不同範疇的概況
 - 「一帶一路」

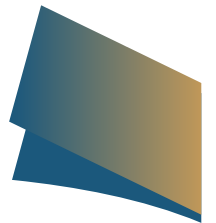
課堂設計



辯論 - 誰最強？

目的：了解綜合國力的衡量準則

- 課堂前準備
 - 同學可根據其國籍分組，課堂前作資料搜集，找到自己國家比其他國家強的理據
- 課堂匯報
- 辯論
- 歸納準則





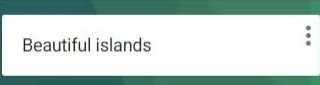





- <https://padlet.com/syk2/cnpS520192020>

Yee-ki SUNG + 24 • 1mo

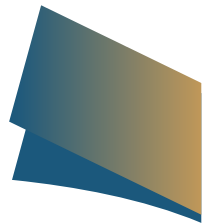
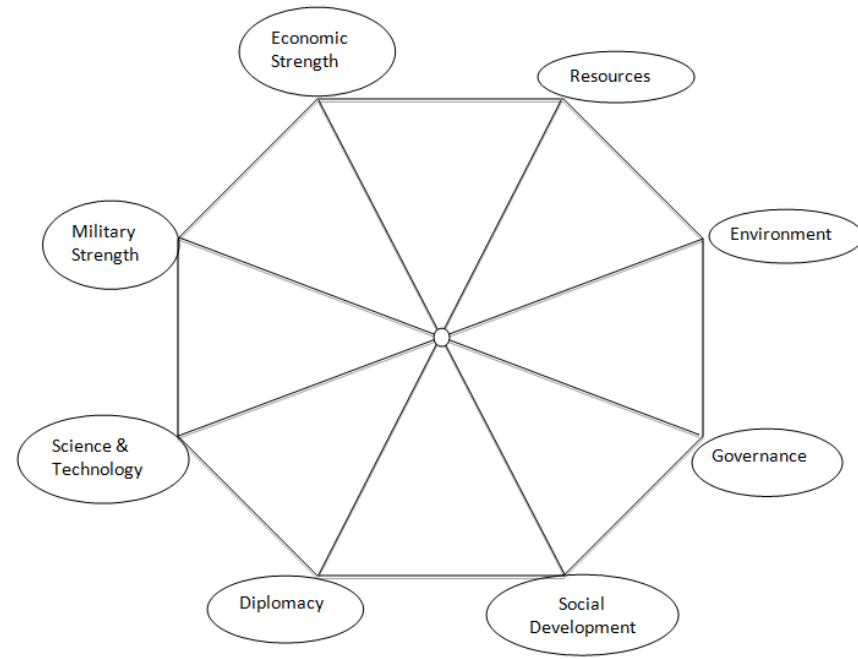
Which is the strongest country?

Find the evidence the prove that your country is the strongest.

India	Pakistan	Philippine	Nepal	Thailand
<p>Street food tourism</p> 	<p>Strong Army</p> 	<p>National Hero</p> 	<p>Bravest soldiers</p> <p>One of the few countries in the world that hasn't been colonised by another country</p>	<p>Tourism?</p> 
<p>Military Power</p> <p>With strength of over 1.4 million active personnel, it is the world's second-largest military force and has the world's largest volunteer army.</p>	<p>Next level hospitality</p> 	<p>Beautiful islands</p> 	<p>Strong Diplomatic Ties</p> <p>Nepal has strong diplomatic ties with powerful countries that provide it with economic and military aid such as France,Germany,United States, Malaysia,Japan,South Korea,Switzerland and especially with the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Traps</p> <p>Resources</p> <p>The Street food heaven</p>

中國的綜合國力

未有深入了解前，同學對
中國的觀感是怎樣？
每人的觀感都相近嗎？



初步了中國的現況

1. 改革開放的背景
2. 中國綜合國力各範疇的轉變

Evaluation of China's Overall National Strength Since the Reform and Opening-up.

Group Discussion Table

Source	Indicator illustrated (Hard / soft power)	Explanation from source	Evaluation (Changes in strength)
A	Hard power Science and technology (e-wallet)	Can live without cash but can't live without mobile phones. These days you can do anything through your phone, such as getting a ride, booking flights, etc. But in the past, life was more inconvenient as everything had to be done manually. For example, if people wanted food, they had to go to the store. But in the present time, they can order food online and it can be delivered to their house.	Technology has developed rapidly and improved tremendously over the years.
	social development	mode of transportation	
B	Hard power Economy	It is a hard power of China. According to source, In 1978 China's GDP ranked 11th and In 2017 it ranked 2nd, which shows its strength and hardwork. Moreover China's world weighting was only 1.8% in 1978 but in 2017 it was 15% which is a huge improvement.	they are getting better at economic strength.

一帶一路

南亞國家與中國的聯繫

Source C: India's opposition to the Belt and Road Initiative

Indian opposition to the BRI appears to have ultimately won out. A primary concern for New Delhi is that Beijing will use its economic presence in the region to advance its strategic interests. One notable example is the strategically located port of Hambantota, which the Sri Lankan government was forced to lease to China for ninety-nine years in 2017. The port was built using Chinese loans but, due to the high interest rates, Sri Lanka was unable to repay and incurred a burgeoning debt burden

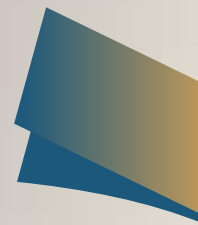
Also New Delhi is worried that Chinese-funded infrastructure projects may: 1) breaking of accepted international standards and norms; 2) undermine Indian sovereignty claims on disputed border territories, especially between China and Pakistan; and 3) disadvantage India's geopolitical influence.

Source: Adapted from Carnegie India, 21 Aug 2018 'India's Answer to the Belt and Road: A Road Map for South Asia' (<https://carnegieindia.org/2018/08/21/india-s-answer-to-belt-and-road-road-map-for-south-asia-pub-77071>)

Notes: Put '+ve' / '-ve' if the source provides evidence that shows BRI impose positive / negative impacts to the following aspects. Jot down some key points to explain how the impact is resulted (You may highlight the key points from the source using different colours)

Impact	Economic	Social	Political	Culture	Environment
Source C					

教案二：文化保育

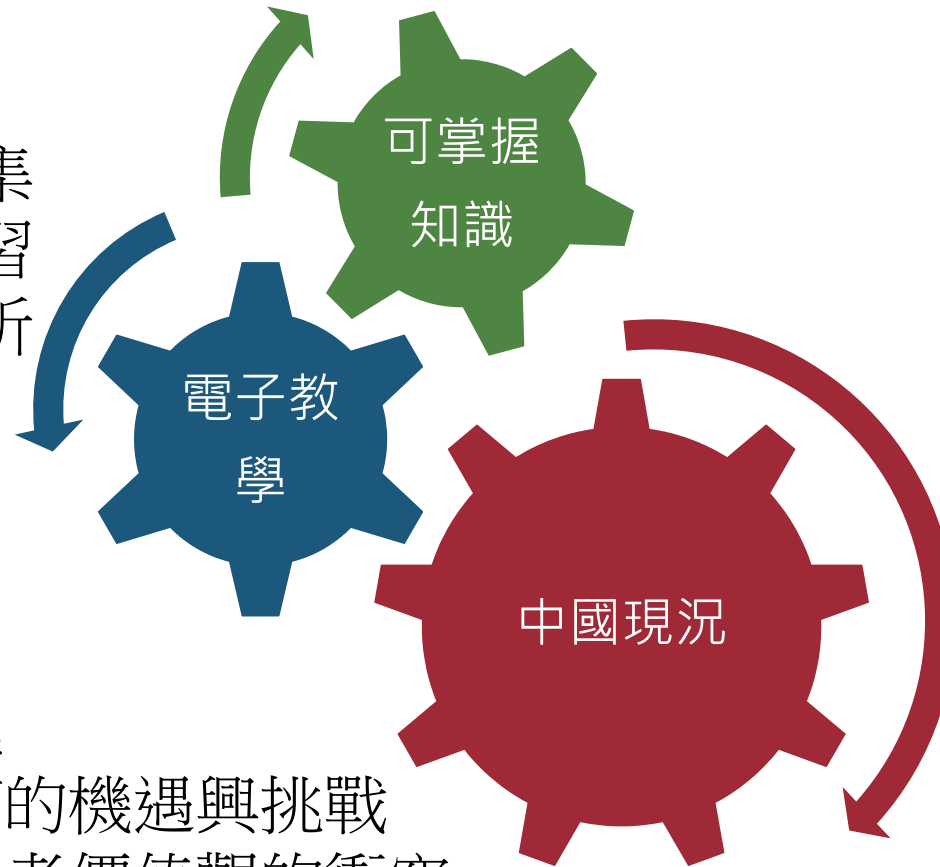


課堂規劃

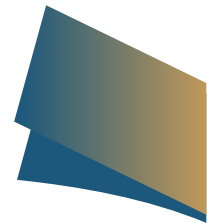
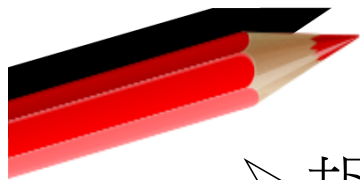


➤ 自己國家的文化

- 資料搜集
- 協作學習
- 比較分析




- 胡同文化
- 文物保育的機遇與挑戰
- 不同持份者價值觀的衝突

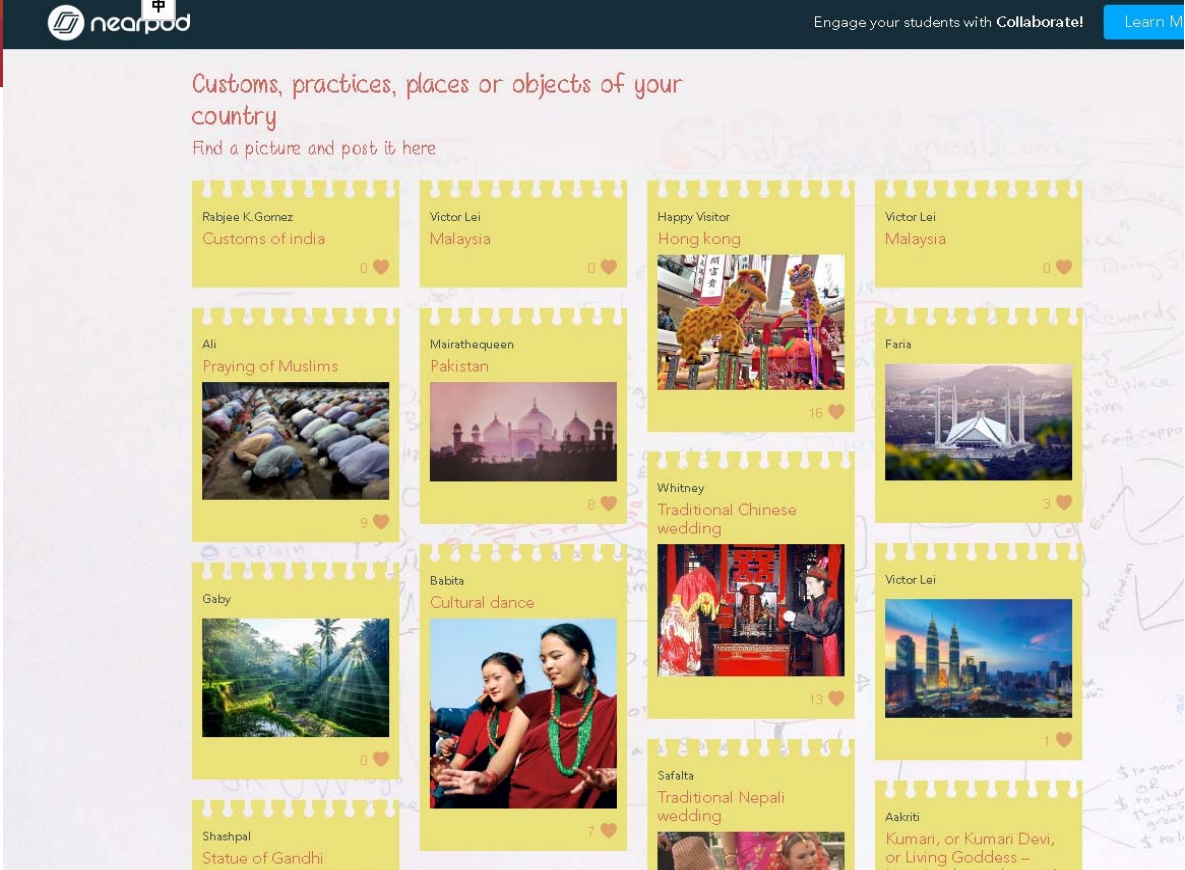


從自身文化說起

了解不同種類的文化，再加以分類

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Customs, practices, places or objects of your country
Find a picture and post it here

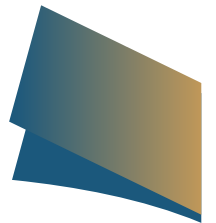


Author	Topic	Image Description	Count
Rabjee K.Gomez	Customs of india	Yellow card with a heart icon and a small image of people.	0
Victor Lei	Malaysia	Yellow card with a heart icon and a small image of a building.	0
Happy Visitor	Hong kong	Yellow card with a heart icon and a photo of a lion dance.	16
Victor Lei	Malaysia	Yellow card with a heart icon and a small image of a building.	0
Ali	Praying of Muslims	Yellow card with a heart icon and a photo of people praying on the ground.	9
Mairathequeen	Pakistan	Yellow card with a heart icon and a photo of the Taj Mahal.	8
Faria		Yellow card with a heart icon and a photo of a mosque.	3
Gaby		Yellow card with a heart icon and a photo of a tropical landscape.	0
Whitney	Traditional Chinese wedding	Yellow card with a heart icon and a photo of a traditional Chinese wedding.	13
Victor Lei		Yellow card with a heart icon and a photo of a city skyline.	1
Babita	Cultural dance	Yellow card with a heart icon and a photo of two women in traditional dress.	7
Safalta	Traditional Nepali wedding	Yellow card with a heart icon and a photo of a traditional Nepali wedding.	0
Shashpal	Statue of Gandhi	Yellow card with a heart icon and a small image of a statue.	0
Aakriti	Kumari, or Kumari Devi, or Living Goddess –	Yellow card with a heart icon and a small image of a person.	0

中國的文化

用YouTube, Google Earth 看看中國的地方

比較新舊胡同的分別



持份者衝突

照顧不同能力以應付較複雜內容

Source B1- Government Officials

A survey was conducted about the living environment in Hutong. The average living inner space per residential unit, which is defined as family, is two rooms (around 15m²), with each family consisting of an average of 3.5 members. The living space per person here is much less than China's official average of 20.23m²per person, and also still far from the 'Xiao Khang' (modest wealth) standard of 12m²living space per person.

The lack of maintenance is also a headache. The poor water and sewage system causing problems to the residents. Most residents rely on public shower facilities and the public toilets in the streets which are free of charge. This not only burden the government, but also affecting the public hygiene.

95% of residents in the survey area use coal heating during the winter period (November to March usually has subzero temperatures). The system commonly used is not very efficient, and causes air pollution. There is an urgent need to replace it into a new heating system and a centrally-installed scheme would be a better option. However, these problems could not be solved easily as the courtyard houses are being 'untouchable'.

Source B2



The most common building problems that we found were roof leaks, damages to the timber structure caused by insects and rot, and ground humidity creeping up the walls. What happen if there is strong typhoon? The residents will be in danger. We cannot turn a blind eye.

Source: Beijing Hutong Conservation Plan http://www.tibetheritagefund.org/media/download/hutong_study.pdf

總結



- 嘗試從不同課題找到與學生的連繫點
- 容讓他們自己發掘有趣的資訊
- 讓學生了解中國的課題不是遙不可及



完

