

Becoming a reflective teacher

成为一名反思型教师

Improving the quality of early years education
through reflective practice

通过反思性实践提高早期教育的质量



Aims of this session 会议目标

- To consider what is meant by reflection 思考何为反思?
- To identify opportunities for self-reflection and team reflection
找到自我反思和小组反思的机会
- To observe teaching and reflect on the skills required to be an effective teacher 观察教学，并反思成为一名有效教师需必备的技能
- To recognise the importance of being a reflective practitioner
认识到成为一名反思型实践者的重要性

We have considered observations and talked about why we do them, and how we record them

我们已经思考并讨论了观察的重要性以及如何做观察记录

We now have all this information – what are we going to do with it?

我们已经有了这些信息——接下来我们可以如何使用它们呢？



Reflect on it

反思一下

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What is reflective practice? 何为反思型实践?

- Thinking carefully about something 认真思考
- Being curious 保持好奇
- Being aware of what is happening and what could happen next
对正在发生的事情以及接下来可能发生的事情保持敏感
- Making connections between what you do (your teaching) and the impact it has on children's learning
把您的教学行为与其对幼儿学习产生的影响建立联系
- Becoming aware of what you know.....and what you don't know
- 能够意识到自己知道什么...不知道什么
- Finding out new information 查找新的信息
- Reflecting at the time and after the event – this is reflecting 'on action' and reflecting 'in action'
- 即时反思和事后反思——即：“对行动的反思”和“在行动中反思”

Our observations of children in the classroom are the basis for reflection

我们在教室里对幼儿观察是反思的基础



Three areas of focus 三个重点领域

- Reflecting on children's learning and development 反思幼儿的学习与发展
- Reflecting on your teaching through peer observation 通过同辈观察反思自己的教学
- Reflecting on your own learning and how it impacts on what you do to support children's learning 反思自己的学习，以及它是如何影响着您支持幼儿学习的策略

Two types of reflection 反思的两种类型

Reflecting 'on' action – after the event. *What worked? What would I change next time? What have I discovered? Etc...* 对行动的反思——事后反思 哪些起到了效果？下次我可以如何调整？我发现了什么？等

Reflecting 'in' action – at the time of the event or activity 在行动中反思——与事件或活动同时发生

What am I going to do? What decisions must I make immediately?

What must I change now? Etc... 我将要做什么？我必须马上做出什么决定？
我现在必须做出怎样的调整？



Five lenses of reflection 反思的五种视角

To reflect well you need to look at a situation from different perspectives, we call this five lenses of reflection

为了更好地反思，您需要从不同的角度对同一情境的内容进行审视，我们称之为反思的五种视角

- Autobiographical – your beliefs and values 自传体视角——您的信念和价值观
- Child’s – seeing the child’s view of their world and hearing their voice
幼儿视角——了解幼儿的观点，倾听他们的声音
- Peers/colleagues – what do your colleagues think?
同伴/同事视角——您同事是怎样认为的？
- Theoretical/literature lens – what does research tell us?
理论/研究视角——研究告诉我们什么？
- Parent’s lens – what do the child’s parents think
家长视角——幼儿家长是怎样认为的？



- Look at this picture and reflect on it through the different lenses (from the point of view of):

请看这张照片，并从不同的视角作反思：

- the two children
- 从两位幼儿的视角
- the parents 从家长的视角
- theory and research
- 从理论和研究的视角

Can you see how different views of an activity are important?

您认识到不同视角的重要性了吗？



Now think about the learning and development you observed 现在请想想您观察到的学习与发展

What did you see in the photograph for the following?:

您从下面的照片中看到了什么？

- Physical development 身体发展
- Social and emotional development 社会情感发展

What characteristics of effective learning did you recognise?

您发现了有效学习的哪些特征？



Reflecting on outdoor learning 对户外学习的反思

Watch the clip 观看视频

Why is outdoor learning important? 为什么户外学习很重要?

Look at it through the different lenses we have discussed?

从我们之前讨论的不同的视角来看

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You may have seen...您可能看到了...

Physical development 身体发展

- Balance and coordination
• 平衡与协调
- Strength and stamina 力量和耐力
- Gross motor skills (large muscles)
大肌肉动作技能

Social and emotional development

社会情感发展

- A sense of achievement 成就感
- Working together 合作
- Trying and having a go 不断尝试

Characteristics of effective learning

有效学习的特征

Playing and exploring, 游戏和探究

Active learning (enjoying achievements)

主动学习 (体验成功的乐趣)

Creating and thinking, critically

(developing strategies for doing things)

创造和批判性思维 (问题解决策略)



Reflecting on our teaching 反思我们的教学

What does good teaching look like?

好的教学是什么样的？

How do you know your teaching is good?

您如何知道您的教学是好的？

Discuss.

讨论



What does good teaching look like?

良好的教学是什么样的？

- Communicating and modelling language 交流和示范性语言
- Showing, explaining, demonstrating 展示, 解释, 示范演示
- Exploring ideas 探究各种观点
- Encouraging 鼓励
- Questioning and recalling, 疑问和回忆
- Providing a narrative for what children are doing 对幼儿行为的描述
- Facilitating and setting challenges 设置挑战、提供支持

What does good teaching look like?

良好的教学是什么样的？

- Identify children's starting points 识别幼儿的发展起点
- Have high expectations of every child 对每位幼儿持有高度期待
- Be inspirational teaching 启发性的教学
- Have expert knowledge 拥有专业的知识
- Make accurate assessment based on observation and your reflection
基于观察与反思进行准确的评估
- Engage with parents 家园协同
- Provide the right resources 提供适宜的资源
- Focus on prime areas 专注于主要领域

How do you know your teaching is good?

如何知道自己的教学是好的？

- Self-reflection 自我反思
- Being observed by your colleagues (peer observation)
同事的观察（同伴观察）
- Using the five lenses – for example, *“what do the children’s parents think of my teaching? How does research inform my teaching? How do the children respond to me? Are children making the progress I expect”*
- 运用五种视角——如： 幼儿家长觉得我的教学如何？从已有的研究我能学到有关教学的哪些东西？ 幼儿对我的回应如何？ 幼儿有没有获得我预期的进步？

We are going to observe Michael's story time
我们来看看迈克尔的故事时间



Look out for... 关注...

- Communicating and modelling language 交流和示范性语言
- Showing, explaining, demonstrating 展示, 解释, 示范演示
- Exploring ideas 观点探究
- Encouraging 鼓励
- Questioning and recalling, 疑问和回忆
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How will you reflect on what you have learned in our sessions?

您将如何反思您在本段讲座中学到的东西？

Ask yourself 问问自己

- What have I learnt from this symposium? 我从这次研讨会中学到了什么？
- How will it change my teaching? 它将如何改变我的教学？
- How will the children benefit? 幼儿将如何从中受益？
- What do I need to do next? 我接下来需要做什么？
- What do I need to find out more about? 我还需要了解些什么？

