



DeliaGP

地利亞修女紀念學校(吉利徑)

如何從語言運用促進非華語學生
學習中國歷史科的成效？

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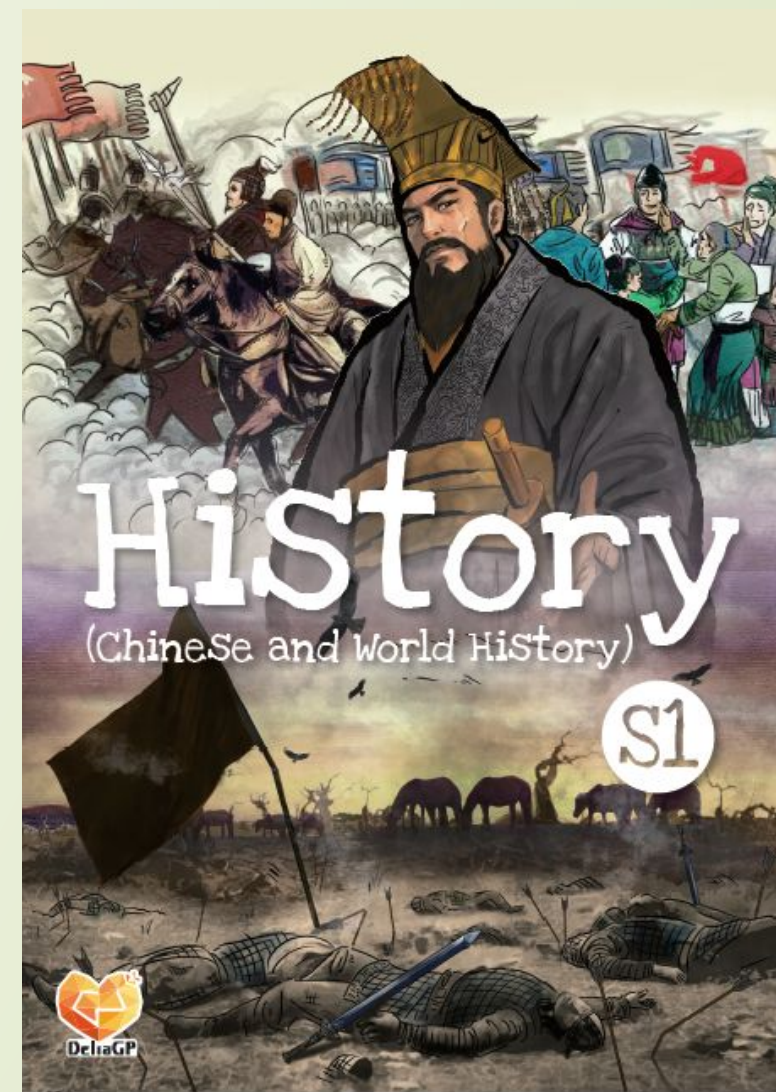
挑戰一：

非華語學生的中文程度差異大


- 初中學生沒有足夠能力以中文學習中史 (ICGSE / GCSE)
- 中史科的調適課程大綱已經淺化課程，但非華語學生的中文水平仍難與華語學生比較
- 學生以中文學習中史有一定困難

回應

- 聘請編輯，製作英語教材
- 課堂上的教學語言以英文為主
- 重要的概念/詞語有提供中英對照
- 計劃加入粵拼，加強學生讀音訓練



教材示例



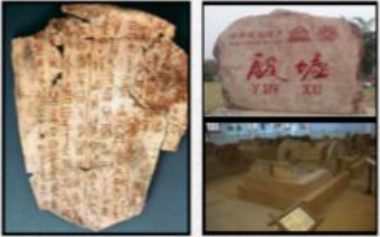
Recorded History and Prehistory

History is divided into historical periods. One way to divide historical periods is whether there are written records of the period.


Recorded history (信史时代): Historical period with written records

Prehistory (传说时代): the time before recorded history and with no written records exist

In Chinese history, the earliest known written records date from the Shang dynasty. Archaeologists unearthed inscriptions on oracle bones (甲骨文) made by tortoise shells and cattle bone in Yin (殷), the historical capital of the Shang dynasty (约公元前1600-1046 BC). Therefore, the Shang dynasty is considered as the start of the recorded history of China.



甲骨文 殷墟遗址



蚕丝 / 绸缎


According to Chinese tradition, the Xia dynasty (2070 BC-1600 BC) preceded the Shang dynasty. The earliest mentions about the Xia dynasty is in the Book of Documents (尚书 / 尚書), which is a record of speeches from the early Zhou (the dynasty after Shang). Meanwhile, there is no written records date from the Xia dynasty. Therefore, the Xia dynasty is considered as part of the prehistory of China.

Oracle bone script (甲骨文)

Oracle bone script is the earliest known form of Chinese writing. Over 50,000 inscribed items were found at the Ruin of Yin (殷墟), and they recorded the divinations (占卜) of the Shang dynasty.

Fun Fact—Discovery of the Oracle Bone Script

One account stated that Wang Yirong (王懿荣), the director of the Chinese Imperial Academy during the Qing dynasty, was suffering from sickness. The doctor prescribed Longgu (龙骨), a kind of traditional Chinese medical ingredient made of bone fossil. He noticed strange carvings on these bones and concluded that those could be samples of an ancient form of Chinese writing.




Second Mission


In 119 BC, Zhang Qian was sent to the Wusun in the West Regions to ally against the Xiongnu. He led a group of 300 people. He brought gifts such as tens of thousands of livestock, silk (丝绸), lacquerware (漆器), jade ware (玉器) and bronze ware (铜器).


Zhang Qian safely arrived in Wusun and was welcomed by the king of Wusun. But Zhang Qian was not able to secure the alliance, he intended since the Wusun kingdom was unstable at the time. The Wusun people also hesitated because the Wusun people were unfamiliar with the Han Dynasty. Meanwhile, Zhang Qian sent members of his group to the surrounding territories near Wusun, including Dayuan, Kangju (康居), Great Yuezhi (大月氏), Parthian Empire (安息, modern-day Iran), Yuezhi (月氏, modern-day India and Pakistan) and the Kingdom of Khotan (于阗) for diplomacy.

In 115 BC, Zhang Qian returned to China together with Wusun ambassadors and their gifts.


Zhang Qian passed away the next year (114 BC) after spending 25 years travelling on these dangerous and strategic missions.






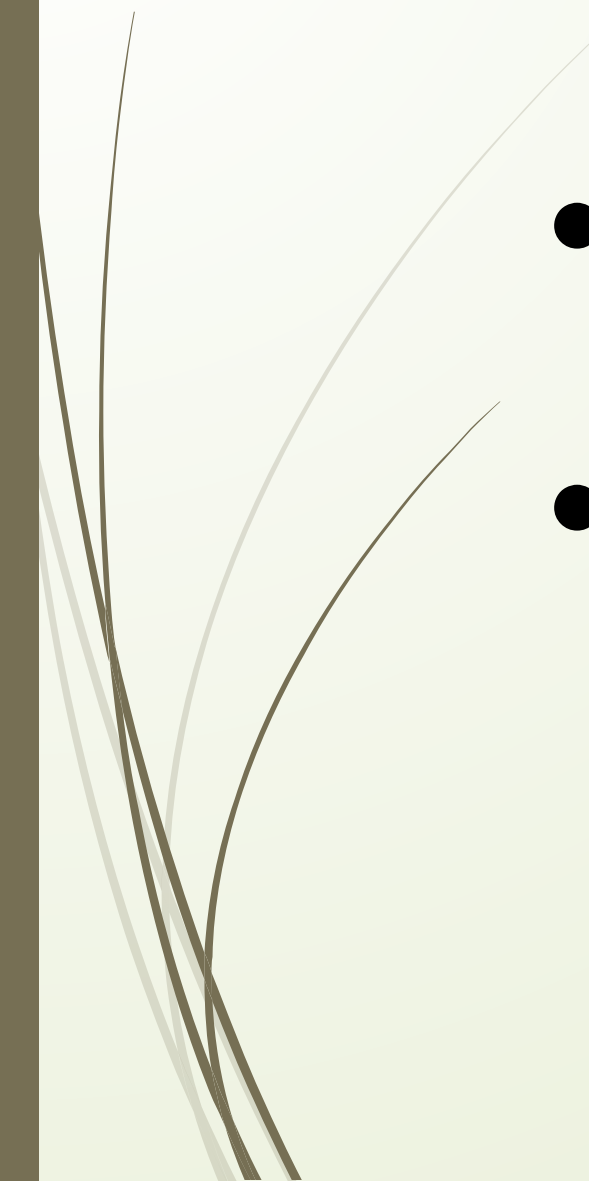


挑戰二：翻譯

- 翻譯耗時
 - 有些中文詞彙難以精確地翻譯出原有意思/反映其文化內涵, 如: 仁義禮智、封建制度等等
- 




回應


- 聘請編輯翻譯教材
 - 檢視教育局中史科的索引，相互參照
- 


索引

Term	Cantonese romanisation	English translation	English explanation
七國之亂*	cat1 gwok3 zi1 lyun6	Revolt of the Seven Kingdoms/Rebellion of the Seven States	A rebellion led by seven feudal lords in 154 BCE. Unsatisfied with the policy of the central government to reduce size of the princedoms and weaken the feudal lords, seven feudal lords united and organised a military uprising, which was suppressed in the end.
九卿*	gau2 hing1	the Nine Chamberlains / the Nine Ministers	The Nine Chamberlains were the highest members of the central government of the empire below the Grand Councillor. From the 3rd century CE onwards they gradually lost their political functions, and the nine titles were more or less honorific.
三公：丞相、太尉、御史大夫*	saam1 gung1: sing4 soeng3, taai3 wai3, jyu6 si2 daai6 fu1	the Three Dukes: Grand Councillor, Defender-in-chief, Censor-in-chief	"Three Dukes" were nominally the three highest positions in the central government under the emperor. The term already appeared in the Zhou Dynasty, while these three positions were formally established in the Qin Dynasty. The Grand Councillor held the highest civil government, the Defender-in-chief was responsible for military affairs, and the Censor-in-chief served as second to the Grand Councillor (so as to check the power of the Grand Councillor and all other officials).



挑戰三：非華語學生對中史連繫感有限

- 學生對中史科的學習興趣不大，認為所學習的題材與他們關係不密切
- 



回應

- 教材側重文化史多於政治史 –
- 例如：以孝文帝漢化政策探討文化融合
- 教材重視古今轉變及中西歷史的比較
 - 培育學生對中史科的興趣、認知及思辯能力

例子

What are the differences between the traditional clothing of the Barbarians and the Han people? Compare the clothing of the two and fill in the appropriate words inside the boxes.


Nomad Style Hat	Tight pant legs	Hair tied at the top of the head	Loose sleeves
Wrapping clothes from left to right	Wrapping clothes from right to left	Loose pant legs	Narrow sleeves




例子

(d) Suppose the school would like to promote Chinese cultures among non-Chinese students by setting the rule that non-Chinese students must wear traditional Chinese clothing every time for school events e.g. Christmas Party, outings, etc. Would you agree with such policy? Why or why not?





展望



- 計劃利用mLang 協助學生認識中史重要的詞彙，包括其字義及廣東話讀音
- 計劃在教材中滲入更多中文的元素
- 與香港大學教育學院合作，發展適合非華語學生閱讀的中史科教材(中文)

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主頁

學校 - 已加入

遊戲

班別 - 已創建

單元

NC: 中一級中史



單元2.3：西漢武功



單元2.2：秦始皇的
統治措施



單元1.2：西周封建

中國歷史老師 歡迎回來，你現在登入為 老師身份。

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←評核卡片

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長城

中文(書面語)
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←專題研習

研習1.1：朗讀詞彙

已提交精選卡片小組排行榜詳細資訊管理

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主頁

單元2.2：秦始皇的

研習1.1：朗讀詞彙

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←專題研習

研習1.1：朗讀詞彙

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2.按錄音掣朗讀詞彙

3.提交

4.可按精選卡片參考示例卡

允許評論

讀音正確

隱藏

否

標籤

創建於

2020-10-22

結束日期

2020-12-29

主頁

單元2.2：秦始皇的

研習1.1：朗讀詞彙

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