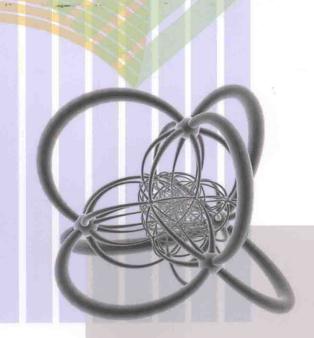
教育部人文社会科学研究十一五规划课题(编号: 09YJC880064) "基于认知工具理论的课堂教学研究"主成果

潘庆玉◎著

# 富有想象力的教学设计

基兰·伊根认知工具理论课堂应用研究



№ 廣東省出版集團

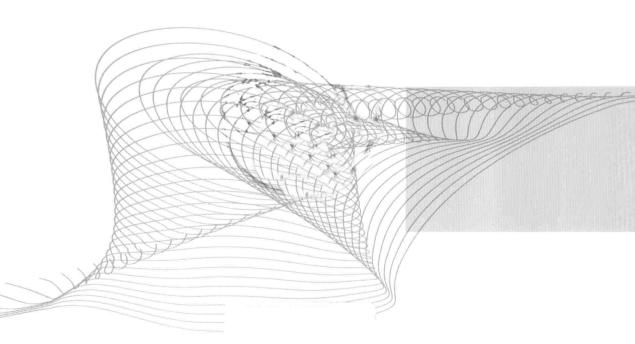
全国 优秀 出版社 一广东教育出版社

教育部人文社会科学研究十一五规划课题(编号: 09YJC8 "基于认知工具理论的课堂教学研究"主成果

潘庆玉◎著

# 富有想象力的教学设计

——基兰 · 伊根认知工具理论课堂应用研究



# № 廣東省出版集團

全 国 优 秀 出 版 社 〔●广 东 教 育 出 版 社 全国百佳图书出版单位

### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

富有想象力的教学设计:基兰·伊根认知工具理论课堂应用研究/潘庆玉著.一广州:广东教育出版社,2014.4 ISBN 978-7-5406-9116-5

I. ①富… Ⅱ. ①潘… Ⅲ. ①课堂教学 – 教学设计 Ⅳ. ①G424.21

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 319034 号

责任编辑:梁耀凤封面设计:陈国梁责任技编:吴伟腾

广东教育出版社出版发行(广州市环市东路472号12-15楼)

邮政编码: 510075

网址: http://www.gjs.cn

广东新华发行集团股份有限公司经销

广州市岭美彩印有限公司印刷

(广州市荔湾区花地大道南海南工商贸易区 A 幢)

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本 21.5 印张 430 000 字 2014 年 4 月第 1 版 2014 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5406 - 9116 - 5

定价: 43.00元

质量监督电话: 020-87613102 购书咨询电话: 020-87621848

# 对话基兰·伊根 (代序)<sup>®</sup>

- P(潘庆玉,本书作者)
- E (基兰・伊根,加拿大教育研究首席专家)
- P: 伊根教授您好, 很荣幸能够邀请到您给中国的读者谈谈您的学术生活。

中国读者对您的求学经历很感兴趣,知道您大学攻读的是历史专业,后来在美国获得了哲学博士学位,再后来又从事过认知心理学研究,直至最后提出了自己的"富有想象力的教育"理论,您能谈谈您的学术兴趣不断发生变化的主要原因吗?

E:事实上,在学校里我是以运动健将而为人所知的。但是,我一直对历史学尤其是思想史情有独钟。我的教育经历有点不同寻常:我在学校里的学习成绩并不是很理想,在这种教育体制中呆的时间越长,我就越对学校所规定我学习的东西感到疑惑。我想我一直以来都对教育问题感兴趣,因为我常常反思自己的成长经历。我从伦敦大学获得学士学位后,曾打算从事教学工作。在接受教师教育项目培训期间,我与一队来自伦敦南部泰晤士河畔金斯顿的研究人员取得联系。因此,我没有去找一份教师的工作,而是和他们在一起工作了一年时间,主要研究一些新技术,使学生在回答"程序化"的问题时能提高他们的思考能力。这也促使我申请攻读斯坦福大学的博士项目,与此同时,我还担任了旧金山附近IBM公司的顾问,负责在他们最新的计算机系统中应用"结构性通信"的编程技术。因此,我不断地通过这些不同类型的实践活动

① 笔者的硕士研究生戴博文同学参与了序文的翻译工作,特此感谢。

来思考教育问题,探究它是如何扩展并丰富人们的社会生活的——无论是通过使用电脑还是通过传统的教育方式。我最初的大部分工作,甚至在 IBM 的工作都是以历史学为基础的——例如,我采用结构通讯的格式编写一个公司的发展历史,然后将其安装在它们的系统 1500 上。从那以后,我对教育的研究兴趣拓宽了,其中包括对教育思想史的浓厚兴趣:关于教育思想史如何促进我们对当今教育的深层理解,以及为了我们的孩子,未来我们该如何把教育塑造得更加有效。

P: 您从俄罗斯心理学家维果茨基的心理工具理论中获得了启发,提出了认知工具理论。中国读者对维果茨基也很熟悉,研究成果十分丰富,但是并没有从他那里发展出一种新的教育理论。你能谈谈维果茨基对您产生的最大的理论影响是什么,你的认知工具理论在哪些方面发展了维果茨基的观点?

E:事实上,当我发现维果茨基的观点对于我的思考很有价值和帮助的时候,我的理论基础已经成型了,并最初于1979年出版了《教育的发展》(纽约:牛津大学出版社)一书,这之前我从未听说过维果茨基的名字。后来我发现维果茨基对我来说意义深远,表现在两个方面:一方面是他有关我们在社会里的成长过程中如何获取"认知工具"的思想——它促使我把有关儿童发展阶段的理论变得更加精致缜密;另一方面是他有关如何使原本外在的"文化工具"内化为"认知工具"的理论。借助它我扩展充实了自己理论中的"复演论"部分。这两个理论特征也启发我提出了一系列运用于日常教学的实用性"工具"。因此,维果茨基帮助我认识到,在教育中我们既需要一个明晰的教育理论来指导我们选择教育方法,也需要辅以相应的课程。

P: 通过阅读潘庆玉教授的《富有想象力的课堂教学》一书,中国读者已经初步了解了您的理论,感到这是一种充满希望和生命力的教育思想。但是,对于该理论在课堂教学实践中的应用情况,并不是很了解;对于在中国课堂中的运用,更感到有些茫然。你能介绍一下目前该理论在世界各地的应用情况吗?在运用该理论时应注意哪些问题?

E: 近期我们富有想象力的教育研究团队的大部分工作,都集中在了如何凸显这一理论所拥有的相当清晰而直接的教育应用价值方面。因此我们在 IERG 的网站上(www.ierg.net)研发了大量的创新性实践形

式。它们包括"教师帮手"部分实用技术的操作细节、课堂设计框架,以及新的教学程序,比如学校里采用越来越广泛的"深度学习"项目(www.ierg.net/LiD),"富有想象力的生态教育"项目(www.ierg.net/iee),"全校项目"(www.ierg.net/wsp,其中之一正在中国青岛进行),以及我们最新的"富有想象力的读写教育"项目(www.ierg.net/ilp)。目前已有数十个国家的学校在日常教学中开展富有想象力的教育项目,他们的网站为教师们在教学实践中实施富有想象力的教育提供各种支持和帮助。

P: 您提出的五个系列的认知工具确实大大开阔了老师们进行教学设计的视野,丰富了他们的设计手段。但是,面对如此众多的可供选择的设计手段和教学模式,很多老师又会陷入迟疑和困惑,不知道从哪里下手进行设计。请您谈谈在运用具体的认知工具和您开发的各种教学模式时应注意哪些问题,老师们在运用认知工具时如何发挥出积极的创造性和灵活性?

E:我们越来越建议教师,不要试图一次采取所有的富有想象力的教育理论和实践形式。相反,我们建议他们一次采用一种"认知工具",并只对课堂教学的某一个方面进行调整。这些理论和工具对学生的兴趣和学习成绩的变化会产生十分巨大的影响,我们发现,教师们对此通常会感到非常吃惊。要证明任何新的教育理论的价值,最好的说服者就是老师们在日常教学中获得的成功体验。富有想象力的教育可以从最细微的方面开始,但是我们注意到一旦老师发现了这一理论对其课堂产生的影响,他们就会更多地将这一理论应用到其他方面。

P: 再问您最后一个问题,您知道中国和加拿大存在一定的文化差异,这种文化差异对认知工具理论在中国课堂教学中的运用可能会产生一些影响,比如,中国的教育重视学习结果甚于学习过程,这对认知工具的应用将是一个障碍。我们应如何看待这种现象并解决这些问题?

E: 我们也关注学生学习的结果。富有想象力的教育并不追求华而不实、虚张声势的教学方式。我们认为想象力是学习的重要推动力之一。以富有想象力的教育理论为指导的学校的学生考试成绩表现十分出众。比如,在美国俄勒冈州波兰地区一所 IE 实验学校,虽然是一所远离富裕地区的社区学校,却在去年《华盛顿邮报》举办的"教育挑战

#### □ 富有想象力的教学设计

赛"中获得了全国第二名的好成绩!因此,富有想象力的教育是十分注重教学成效的。我们认为,只要能够激发学生曾经被忽略的想象力,就能提高他们的学习成绩,无论是采取何种测量、考试或者评估技术来检测。富有想象力的教育不仅仅是一个自身拥有价值的过程,而且还是一个能够产生有价值的成果的过程。

P: 十分感谢您热情细致的回答。我们期待下次对话的内容不再是 这些外围性的问题,而是在中国课堂的教学实践中运用认知工具理论时 产生的实际问题。

再一次向您表示感谢!

# Dialogue with Kieran Egan

- P (Qingyu Pan, the author of this book)
- E (Kieran Egan, Canada Research Chair in Education)

P: Hello, Professor Egan. It's my honor to invite you to talk about your academic life to the Chinese readers.

Chinese readers are interested in your school experience. We know that you read history (Honours) at the University of London, and obtained a Ph. D. in the United States. Later you studied cognitive psychology, and finally raised your Imaginative Education Theory. Would you please tell us what caused your academic interests to change?

E: At school I had been better known as an athlete, but I had always had an interest in history and particularly the history of ideas. My own educational history was a bit unusual. I did not do well academically at school, and the further I progressed through the system the more puzzled I was about what I was supposed to be doing. I think I was interested in education throughout, because I was reflecting on my own experience. When I finished my B. A. degree in London, I began to think about going into a career in teaching. During my teacher education program I made contact with a group of researchers in Kingston – upon – Thames to the south of London and, instead

#### 富有想象力的教学设计

of getting a job in teaching, I worked with them for a year on new techniques for raising the level of students' thinking while they responded to "programmed" questions. It led me to apply for the Stanford Ph. D. program and to work, at the same time, as a consultant with the IBM corporation near San Francisco, applying the programming technique called "Structural Communication" to their latest computer systems. So I was continuing throughout these diverse activities to reflect on education and how it could be made most valuable for enlarging and enriching people's lives—whether by using computers or traditional forms of teaching. Much of my initial work, even working at IBM was on history—I wrote, for example, a history of the corporation using the Structural Communication format and mounted it on their System 1500. Since then my interest in education has incorporated a deep interest in the history of educational ideas and also how history can give us deeper understanding of education today and how we might shape it in the future to be more effective for all our children.

P: You put forward the theory of Cognitive Tools inspired by the Russian psychologist Vygotsky's theory of psychological tools. Chinese readers are very familiar with Vygotsky's theory. Although researches about his theory are very rich, no one in China has developed a new kind of education theory based on his thoughts. Can you talk about what is the most theoretical impact of Vygotsky's theory on you? What aspects has your theory of cognitive tools given impetus to Vygotsky's views?

E: Actually, while I have found Vygotsky's ideas very valuable and helpful to my thinking, I had worked out the basic form of my theory, published initially in 1979 in *Educational Development* (New York: Oxford University Press), before I had even heard of Vygotsky. What I later found Vygotsky so valuable for was his ideas about how we pick up "cognitive tools" as we grow up in a society—which enabled me to make the developmental scheme of my theory more sophisticated—and also his ideas about how we

internalize as "cognitive tools" what are initially external "cultural tools". This helped we expand on the "recapitulation" dimension of my work. Both of these theoretical features also then led to a series of practical "tools" for use in everyday teaching. So Vygotsky helped me to recognize that in education one needs both a clear educational theory which must guide one's choice of methods of teaching and the curriculum.

P: Through reading the Imaginative Teaching in Classroom written by Professor Pan Qingyu, Chinese readers have a preliminary understanding of your education theory, and feel that it is a kind of hopeful and vivid educational thought. However, they don't know clearly how to apply the theory into teaching practice, especially into Chinese classrooms, and also feel a bit dazed. Can you tell us about the current situation of the application of the theory in schools from around the world? What issues should we pay attention to in the use of the theory?

E: Most of the work of our Imaginative Educational Research Group (IERG) have focused recently on how to show how the theory has very clear and direct practical applications. So we have developed on the IERG website (www.ierg.net) a number of innovations for practice. These include details of practical techniques, in the "Teachers' Tips" section, to lesson plan outlines, and also to new programs, like our increasingly widely adopted "Learning in Depth" program (www.ierg.net/LiD), our "Imaginative Ecological Education" program (www.ierg.net/iee), our "Whole School Projects" program (www.ierg.net/wsp—one of which is currently underway in Qingdao, China), and our newest "Imaginative Literacy" program (www.ierg.net/ilp). We do have many schools in dozens of countries that are now applying Imaginative Education in their daily practice, and there are websites in many of those countries dedicated to helping teachers in those countries implement the program.

P: Your five series of cognitive tools did greatly broaden the teachers' teaching design vision, and enriched their design means. However, in the face of so many design methods and teaching modes, many teachers will fall into hesitation and confusion, and do not know where to start their teaching design. We hope to learn from your suggestions about how to put a variety of cognitive tools as well as all kinds of teaching modes which you put forward into teaching practice. How can teachers show their positive creativity and flexibility when they make the use of cognitive tools in classrooms?

E: Increasingly we recommend that teachers do not try to take on all of the theory and practice of Imaginative Education at once. Rather, we recommend that they take up a single "cognitive tool" and readjust just that one dimension of their teaching. Usually we find that teachers are very surprised at what a huge impact the change has on their students' interest and learning. The great persuader of the value of any new practice in education is teachers' sense of its success in their daily teaching. IE can begin in the very smallest ways, but we find that once teachers discover the impact in their classrooms, they will increasingly take on further aspects of the approach.

P: Then it is the last question. You know that there are certain cultural differences between China and Canada. These cultural differences may have some impact on the application of IE theory into Chinese classrooms, for example, China's education emphasizes on learning outcomes rather than learning process, which will be an obstacle to apply cognitive tools into classrooms. How should we look at this phenomenon and solve these problems?

E: Our interest, too, is on learning outcomes. IE is not some boutique or luxury style of teaching. We say that the imagination is one of the great workhorses of learning. IE schools do extremely well in terms of student examination outcome successes. Consider the case of the IE Charter school in Portland, Oregon, in the U. S. A. It is a community school in a far from wealthy area, and yet last year in the Washington Post "education challenge", they scored 2 school in the whole country! IE, then, is intensely focused on educational outcomes. Our claim is that engaging students' imaginations unlearning will improve learning according to any measure or test or assessment technique. IE is not simply some process that is valuable in itself. It is a process that is valuable because it produces valuable results.

P: Thank you very much for your enthusiasm and meticulous answers. We look forward to the next dialogue which is no longer peripheral issues, but the practical problems emerge from China's real classrooms where teachers take advantage of IE theory.

Thank you once again!

# 目 录

第一章	想象力与教育	· (1)
一、中	国教育陷入想象力危机	. (2)
二、想象	象力在教育中的形象	. (5)
(-)	想象力与形象思维 ······	. (5)
(二)	想象力与幻想及虚构	(6)
三、想象	象力在哲学史上的命运	· (8)
(-)	西方神话中想象力的启示	(8)
(二)	想象力在西方哲学中的经历	. (9)
四、想象	象力的教育意蕴	(12)
	想象力内涵阐释	(12)
(二)	想象力与思维空间	(14)
(三)	想象力与伦理世界	(15)
五、富石	有想象力的教育	(16)
(-)	想象力与知识观	(17)
(二)	想象力与学习观	(19)
$(\Xi_{i})$	想象力与教学观	(21)
(四)	想象力与评价观	(25)
第二章	维果茨基学派的认知工具理论	(26)
一、维县	果茨基的认知中介理论	(26)
(-)	文化历史学说的基本观点	(27)
(二)	维果茨基的心理工具观	(28)
二、新约	作果茨基学派的认知工具观	(30)
(-)	新维果茨基学派的创新	(30)
$(\Box)$	主导活动与认知工具的发展阶段	(35)
(三)	新维果茨基学派认知发展理论评价	(44)

## □ 富有想象力的教学设计

第三章 认知工具理论在当代西方的发展	(47)
(一) 经验表征方式与认知发展	
(二) 布鲁纳的认知工具理论基本内容	(50)
二、当代西方认知工具理论研究的热点问题	(60)
(一) 维果茨基心理工具理论的当代价值	(61)
(二)元认知中介和认知中介	(63)
(三) 人际互动与符号中介: 调节机制研究	(65)
(四)普适性或文化相对性:中介形式研究	(74)
	(77)
	(78)
	(82)
第四章 基兰・伊根的认知工具理论	(83)
一、计算机隐喻与认知工具理论	(83)
	(84)
	(86)
(三)认知工具与教育	(88)
二、认知系统(认知工具)的发展	(90)
(一) 身体认知系统及认知工具(0~3岁)	(90)
(二)神话认知系统及认知工具(3~7岁)	(92)
(三) 浪漫认知系统及认知工具(7~14、15岁)	(94)
(四)哲学认知系统及认知工具(14、15~19、20岁)	
***************************************	(97)
(五)讽喻认知系统及认知工具(19、20岁以上)	(98)
三、纵向认知工具的发展(	100)
(一) 基础性想象力(	101)
(二)把握外界的纵向工具系统(	101)
(三)把握过程的纵向工具系统(	105)
(四)知识整合的纵向工具系统(	108)
第五章 身体理解与教学设计(	112)
一、被遗忘的身体,认知心理学转向(	112)

(一) 具身认知的概念	(113)
(二) 具身认知的特征	(113)
二、基兰·伊根对身体认知的论述 ····································	(115)
(一)研究认知要从认识身体开始	(116)
(二)身体是意义之根、隐喻之源	(117)
(三)情感性是身体理解的核心特征	(118)
三、身体认知工具及其教育意义	(119)
(一) 身姿与表情	(120)
(二) 幽默	(121)
(三) 情感 ······	(122)
(四)音乐	(125)
(五)模式和节奏	(125)
四、心理学实验对身体认知工具教学价值的证明	(126)
(一) 实验一:身体感受状态影响认知过程	(126)
(二) 实验二:身体动作影响认知判断	(127)
(三) 实验三:身姿影响情绪状态	(127)
(四)实验四:手势影响数学思维	(128)
(五) 实验五: 姿势激发叙事形式	(128)
五、课堂教学实践中的身体认知	(129)
(一) 著名学者的课堂轶事	(130)
(二) 日常课堂教学中的身体认知	(131)
六、基于身体认知的教学微设计模型	
(一)确认目标认知方式	(135)
(二)列出与学习内容有关的基本身体隐喻	(136)
(三)从身体工具列表中选取认知工具	(136)
(四)使用认知工具重新表征知识内容	(136)
第六章 神话理解与教学设计	(139)
一、语言发展与神话认知	(139)
(一)神话认知的特征	(140)
(二) 基兰・伊根的神话认知观	(146)
二、神话认知工具及其教学价值	
(一) 故事	(148)
(二) 隐喻	(163)

## □ 富有想象力的教学设计

(三) 二元对立的范畴	(172)
(四) 心理成像	(174)
(五)闲聊与轶闻	(180)
(六)游戏和玩耍	(184)
(七) 神秘感	(191)
三、基于神话认知的教学设计	(193)
四、基于神话认知的教学设计案例	(199)
第七章 浪漫理解与教学设计	(204)
一、书面语言与浪漫认知	(204)
二、浪漫认知工具的教学价值	(207)
(一) 现实局限与极限经验	(209)
(二)英雄主义联想	(215)
(三) 惊异感 ······	(216)
(四)知识的人文内涵	(219)
(五) 收集和爱好	(221)
(六)改换知识背景	(227)
(七) 书面之眼	
三、基于浪漫认知的教学设计	(233)
四、基于浪漫认知的教学设计案例	(241)
(一)《工业革命》教学设计	(241)
(二)"平行线的性质定理"教学设计	(247)
第八章 哲学理解与教学设计	
一、科学语言与哲学认知	
(一) 科学语言的历史发展	(254)
(二) 科学语言的表现形式	
(三)科学语言的思维性质与特点 ······	(257)
二、哲学认知工具及其教育价值	(260)
(一) 现实世界的抽象意义	
(二) 能动的参与感	
(三)把握普遍原理和异常现象	
(四)追求权威和真理	(270)
(五) 元叙事理解	(270)

(274)
(281)
(287)
(288)
(288)
(289)
(296)
(300)
(301)
(302)
(305)
(307)
(312)
<u> </u>
(314)
(01.)
(316)
(310)
(326)