全面的性与生殖健康教育专家圆桌会议

Specialist Roundtable on Comprehensive Sexuality and Reproductive Health Education

会 议 手 册
Handbook
(论文摘要集)
Abstracts

浙江省社会科学院妇女与家庭研究中心 浙江 杭州 2010年5月

Center of Women and Family Studies, Zhejiang Academy of Social Science
Hangzhou 5/28-30/2010

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会议注意事项

- 一、请阅读本手册,熟悉会议日程,按时参加会议及相关活动。因故不能出席会议或临时外出,请提前告知会务组。
- 二、参加会议时,请提前 10 分钟入场就座。会议期间,请将手机置于静音或关闭。 会议发言需用投影等设备或其他要求,请提前告知会务组。
 - 三、与会代表请佩带代表证参会和就餐;证件如丢失,请及时联系会务组补领。
- 四、5月31日12:00以后仍需要在原处住宿者,请提前告知,由会务组协办延期住宿手续,食宿费自理。提前与会的代表食宿亦需自理。
 - 五、请与会代表妥善保管随身携带的个人物品,贵重物品可交酒店总台寄存。
 - 六、若遇身体不适, 请及时与会务组联系, 以便及时就医。
 - 七、会议会场设在杭州六通宾馆聚思厅
 - 八、各位代表离会后,请及时将机票、车票等票据寄还会务组,以便核销款项。

会务人员及联系电话:

高雪玉: 13606619993 姜佳将: 13777832722

会 议 作 息 时 间 安 排

日期	时 间	地点	议程
5月27日	全天	酒店大堂	参会人员报道(签到,办理入 住手续)
	7:00-8:20		早餐
	8:30-9:00	聚思厅	开幕式
	9:00—9:20		合影
5月28日	9: 20—9: 30		茶歇
上午	9:30—10:30		大会发言
	10: 30—11: 00		大会讨论
	11: 00—11: 50		大会发言
	11: 50—12: 20		大会讨论
	12:30—13:30	品珍轩	午餐
	14:30-15:00	聚思厅	大会发言
	15: 00—15: 40		大会讨论
5月28日 下午	15:40-16:00		茶歇
	16:00-16:40		大会发言
	16: 40-17: 20		大会讨论
	18: 00—19: 00	品珍轩	晚餐
5月28日 晚上	19: 30—20: 30	聚思厅	社会性别培训

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	9: 00—9: 30	聚思厅	大会发言
	9: 30—10: 10		大会讨论
5月29日 上午	10: 10—10: 30		茶歇
	10: 30—11: 10		大会发言
	11: 10—11: 50		大会讨论
	12:00—13:00	品珍轩	午餐
	14:30-15:00	聚思厅	大会发言
	15: 00—15: 40		大会讨论
5月29日 下午	15:40-16:00		茶歇
	16:00-16:40		大会发言
	16: 40-17: 20		大会讨论
	18: 00—19: 00	品珍轩	晚餐
	8: 30—9: 00	聚思厅	大会发言
	9: 00—9: 40		大会讨论
5月30日	9: 40—10: 00		茶歇
上午	10: 00—10: 30		大会发言
	10: 30—11: 10		大会讨论
	11: 10—11: 30		闭幕式
	12:00—13:00	品珍轩	午餐
	18: 00—19: 00	品珍轩	晚餐
5月31日	12:00 之前		代表离会

会议议程

'什么是最适合中国的性与生殖健康教育?' "What is the most appropriate sexuality & reproductive health education for China?'

杭州, Hangzhou 5/28-30/2010

5月28日上午 May 28 08:30 - 12:20

08:30 - 09:00 开幕式

Opening

主持人: 王金玲, 浙江社科院

Chair: Wang Jinling, Zhejiang Academy of Social Science

1、浙江省社会科学院领导致辞 Representative of Zhejiang Academy of Social Science

- 2、美国福特基金会北京办事处总代表费约翰先生 John Fitzgerald, FF/China Representative
- 3、美国福特基金会北京办事处性与生殖健康项目官员李文晶 Eve Lee, FF/China SRHE PO Representative

09:00 - 09:20 合影 Group photo 09:20 - 09:30 茶歇 Tea break

大会发言

Keynote speakers

主持人: 李立鹤、黄盈盈

Chair: Li Lihe, Huang Yingying

09:30-10:00 美国人口理事会妮可女士: "性与生殖健康教育:全球证据的经验与教训"

Nicole Haberland, Population Council

"Sexuality & Reproductive Health Education: lessons from the global Evidence"

10:00 - 10:30 美国卡米诺公关组织伊莉沙白女士: "我们用传播/传媒转变社会" Elizabeth Toledo, Camino PR

"We use communications to transform society"

10:30 - 11:00 提问与讨论 Q & A

11:00 - 11:25 福特基金会美国办事处项目官员多玲达女士: "美国的性教育:转换时期中的挑战与机会"

Dorinda Welle, Ford Foundation/ United States, SRHE Program Officer

"Sexuality Education in the United States – challenges & opportunities in a time of transition"

11:25 - 11:50 福特基金会埃及办事处项目官员蒙塔塞先生: "年青人的性与生殖健康教育项目:埃及办事处,2010-2018"

Montasser Kamal, Ford Foundation/Cairo, SRHE Program Officer

"Youth Sexual & Reproductive Health Education (YSRHE) Initiative - Cairo Office, 2010-2018"

11:50 - 12:20 提问与讨论 Q & A

12:30 - 13:30 午餐 Lunch

5月28日下午 May 28 14:30 - 17:20

第一单元:目前在国内推动性与生殖健康教育的困难与障碍是什么?如何看待与解决?

Session I: What are the current barriers and difficulties faced in implementing SRHE in China? How to view them and overcome them?

主持人: 高尔生、王瑾 Chair: Gao Ersheng, Wang Jin

- 14:30 14:40 潘绥铭: "不是我乞求性教育,而是你无权阻止" -中国人民大学性社会学研究所 Pan Suiming of Renmin University's Sexuality and research Institute "I didn't beg for SRHE, and you have no right to stop me"
- 14:40 14:50 洪苹: "非政府组织在青少年性与生殖健康教育中的作用" 中国计划生育协会 Hong Ping, China Family Planning Association

"The role of NGOs in implementing youth SRHE"

14:50 - 15:00 闵乐夫: "开展性教育的困难和问题" - 北京市教育科学研究院 Ming Lefu, Beijing City Education Science Research Institute "Challenges and difficulties in implementing SRHE"

15:00 - 15:40 大会讨论 Discussion

15:40 - 16:00 茶歇 Tea break

16:00 - 16:10 高燕宁: "性健康社会科学 - 我们在 2009 年学到了什么?"

-上海 复旦大学公共卫生学院

Gao Yanning, School of Public Health, Shanghai Fudan University

"Sexual Health Social Science: What have we learned in 2009?"

16:10-16:20 彭涛:"针对中学生开展较安全性教育的现状分析和应对建议"

- 哈尔滨医科大学性健康研究与教育中心

Peng Tao, Sexual Health Research and Education Center, Harbin Medical College "Situation analysis and suggestions for implementing safe sex education in high school"

16:20 - 16:30 刘文利: "北京流动儿童性健康教育" - 北京师范大学认知神经科学与学习研究 所

Liu Wenli, Beijing Normal University

"Sexual health education in Beijing migrant schools"

16:30 - 16:40 黄效德: "媒介传播与性/生殖健康教育"-广东省人口计生委《人之初》杂志社 Huang Xiaode, Guangdong "The beginning of Life" Magazine

"Media communications and SRHE"

16:40 - 17:20 大会讨论 Discussion

18:00 晚餐 Dinner

19:30 -20:30 社会性别培训 Gender training

培训协作者: 冯媛 Facilitator: Feng Yuan

5月29日上午 May 29 09:00 - 11:50

第二单元:目前关于性与生殖健康领域的热点议题是什么?

Session II: What are current issues of concern and importance related to SRHE work?

主持人: 楼超华、刘来发 Chair: Lou Chaohua, Liu Laifa

09:00 - 09:10 陶林: "中学生性健康教育纵向研究(2001-2009)" - 深圳市计划生育服务中心

Tao Lin, Shenzhen Family Planning Service Center

"High school sexual health research 2001-2009"

09:10 - 09:20 韩似萍: "善待"怀春" - 杭州市教育科学研究所

Han Shiping, Hangzhou City Education Science Research Institute

"Take it slow: Young peoples' intimate relationships"

09:20 - 09:30 李树茁:"性别歧视的改变:中国的性教育与性别失衡治理"-西安交通大学

Li Shuzhuo, Xian Jiaotong University

"Changes in gender discrimination: Chinese sexuality health education and skewed sex ratios at birth"

- 09:30 10:10 大会讨论 Discussion
- 10:10 10:30 茶歇 Tea break
- 10:30 10:40 陈晶琦: "关注青少年的约会暴力问题" -北大医学院儿童青少年卫生研究所 Chen Jingqi, the Children and youth Health Research Institute, Peking Medical College
 - "Pay attention to youth date violence"
- 10:40 10:50 王桂芝: "性知识,大雅之堂侃侃谈: 从创办"悄悄话"节目谈起" 天津悄悄话 节目主持人

Wang Jiazhi, Tianjin "small talk" radio talk host

"Open Talk - The small talk radio program"

10:50 - 11:00 姜佳将: "大学生性健康教育需求与对策" - 浙江省社会科学院 Jiang Jiajiang, Zhejiang Academy of Social Science

"College students' sexual education needs and suggestion"

"Concerns and issues relating to SRHE"

- 11:10 11:50 大会讨论 Discussion
- 12:00 13:00 午餐 Lunch

5月29日下午 May 29 14:30 - 17:20

第三单元:如何看待现有的刻板性别模式和性别角色以及它与性教育的关系?

Session III: How to view existing gender norms and roles and their relationship to SRHE?

主持人: 徐震雷、王曦影 Chair: Xu Zhenlei, Wang Xiying

- 14:30 14:40 冯媛: "女性的性自由: 需要凸显的关键词" 中国法学会反对家庭暴力网络 Feng Yuan, Anti-Domestic Violence Network, China Law Society
 - "Women's sexual freedom: The key words"
- **14:40 14:50** 李慧英: "现代性教育与性别刻板定型的一点思考" 中央党校社会主义教研 部 Li Huiying, China Central Party School
 - "Some thoughts on current sexual health education and gender norms"
- 14:50-15:00 郭雅琦: "性别冲突呼唤着性别多元化教育"-北京纪安德咨询中心

Guo Yaqi, Beijing Gender and Health Consultation Center "Gender conflict calls for gender diversity education"

15:00 - 15:40 大会讨论 Discussion

15:40 - 16:00 茶歇 Tea break

16:00 - 16:10 张玫玫: "如何改变性别刻板印象?" - 首都师范大学教科院性教育研究中心 Zhang Meimei, Capital Normal University's Sexual Health Research Center "How do we change stereotyped gender norms?"

16:10 - 16:20 何小培: "开展性教育需要的六个原则" - 粉色空间文化发展中心 He Xiaopei, Pink Space Cultural Development Center "Six principles in implementing SRHE"

16:20 - 16:30 甄宏丽: "关于中国性健康教育中性别角色内容的讨论"-北京大学医学部 Zhen Hongli, Peking Medical College

"Gender discussions in China SRHE"

16:30 - 16:40 胡珍: "性别感与性别角色现状与其影响研究-以西南少数民族大学生为例" - 成都大学四川性教育师资发展研究中心

Hu Zhen, Chengdu University's Sexual Health Teacher Training Center "Research on gender roles and norms and their impacts: Case study of southwestern minority college students"

16:40 - 17:20 大会讨论 Discussion

18:00 晚餐 Dinner

5月30日上午 May 30 08:30-11:30

第四单元:如何改善/扩大 24 岁以下年轻人获得正确的性与生殖健康知识途径?

Session IV: How to improve and expand access to accurate sexuality and reproductive health information for youth ages 24 and under?

主持人: 李红、程素琴 Chair: Li Hong, Chen Suging

08:30 - 08:40 吴炜华: "新媒体环境下性教育与健康传播策略的探讨" - 中国传媒大学 电视与新闻学院

Wu Weihua, Communication University of China, New Media

"An exploration of ways to use new media for the communication strategy of SRHE"

08:40 - 08:50 张开宁: "针对不同民族青少年的需求,开展有针对性的性与生殖健康教育" - 昆明医学院

Zhang Kaining, School of Public Health, Kunming Medical College

"SRHE programs for youths of different nationalities (indigenous groups)"

08:50 - 09:00 刘梦:"赋权为导向的流动人口性教育'-中华女子学院

Liu Meng, China Women College

"Empowerment-driven sexual health education for migrants"

09:00 - 09:40 大会讨论 Discussion

09:40 - 10:00 茶歇 Tea break

10:00 - 10:10 武峻青: "深入了解年轻人的需求-性与生殖健康综合咨询在青少年 - 性教育中的应用"-上海市计划生育科学研究所

Wu Junqing, Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research

"Understanding the needs of Chinese youth: SRHE counseling for youths"

10:10-10:20 张汉湘:"青少年的性教育和健康人格培养-中国人口宣教中心青少部

Zhang Hanxiang, China Population Communication Center

"Youth sexual education and healthy personality cultivation"

10:20-10:30 萨支红: "从公共政策的视角探讨中国青少年性健康教育的障碍和问题"

-北京师范大学社会发展与公共政策学院

Sai Zhihong, Beijing Normal University's Social Development and Public Policy Institute

"Viewing China's SRHE challenge and issues from a public policy perspective"

10:30 - 11:10 大会讨论 Discussion

11:10 - 11:30 闭幕式 Closing

主持人: 王金玲 浙江省社科院 Wang Jinling, Zhejiang Academy of Social Science 美国福特基金会北京办事处性与生殖健康项目官员李文晶女士致辞 Eve Lee, FF/China SRHE PO Representative

12:00 -13:00 午餐 Lunch

18:00 晚餐 Dinner

5月31日中午12:00前离会

国际经验介绍

- 1. "性与生殖健康教育:全球证据的经验与教训"
 - "Sexuality & Reproductive Health Education: lessons from the global Evidence"
- 2. "我们用传播/传媒转变社会"
 - "We use communications to transform society"
- 3. "美国的性教育:转换时期中的挑战与机会"
 - "Sexuality Education in the United States challenges & opportunities in a time of transition"
- 4. "年青人的性与生殖健康教育项目:埃及办事处,2010-2018"
- "Youth Sexual & Reproductive Health Education (YSRHE) Initiative Cairo Office, 2010-2018"

Sexuality and Reproductive Health Education: Lessons from the global evidence base

性与生殖健康教育:来自全球证据的经验

Nicole Haberland 妮可 哈伯兰 Ford Foundation Meeting/Hangzhou, China 福特基金全全议杭州全议 5/28/1910

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The evidence base 以证据为基础

- Does sex education lead to sex?
 性教育会导致性行为吗?
- Are we having an adequate impact? 我们有足够的影响吗?
- What do global data suggest about gender and critical thinking?

有关社会性别与判断思维的全球数据是什么?



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Does sex education lead to sex? 性教育会导致性行为吗?



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Rigorous reviews demonstrate that sex education does <u>not</u> hasten or increase sexual behavior 一系列严谨的研究证明性教育不会加快或增加性行为

Kirby et al. JAH 2007: Review of 83 sex and HIV education programs for youth around the world – do not lead to earlier or increased sexual behavior

研究83个全球年青人性与HIV教育项目显示没有导致或增加性行为 Unesco, 2009: Review of 87 sexuality education programs – do not increase sexual behavior

研究87个性教育项目显示没有增加性行为

Michielsen et al. AIDS 2010: Review and meta-analysis of 31 studies in Sub-Saharan Africa – no increase in sexual behavior or risky behavior

分析31个非洲研究,没有显示增加性或危险行为

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Reviews of sex and HIV education programs: Are we having an adequate impact? 性与艾滋病教育评论: 我们有足够的影响吗?



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Michielsen et al. AIDS 2010

Review and meta-analysis of randomized and nonrandomized trials of HIV prevention for youth in Sub-Saharan Africa looked at 31 studies (28 interventions) – no increase in sexual behavior or risky behavior, but 分析31个非洲研究 (28个干预项目),没有显示有增加性行为或危险的行为

- no positive effects on these variables 这些变数没有正面的影响
- reported condom use at last sex increased only for males 在上一次性生活中使用安全套的增加人数仅为男性
- of two studies that looked at biological outcomes, one decreased HSV-2 incidence

在考察生物结果的两例研究中,有一例減少了HSV-2事件 Authors conclude: More effective interventions for youth are needed. 作者结论: 需要给青年人更为有效的干预方法

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Unesco, 2009 联合国科教文组织

Review included 29 interventions from developing countries 分析29个发展中国家的干预项目

- 73% had no significant effect on sexual initiation
 73%没有明显的性情况
- 62% had no significant effect on number of partners
 62%对于性伴侣的数量没有显著影响
- 67% had no significant effect on use of condoms 67% 对于安全套的使用没有显著影响
- 75% had no significant effect on contraceptive use
 75% 对于避孕用法没有显著影响
 72% had no significant impact on pregnancy or STI rates

72%对于怀孕或性传播疾病率没有显著影响 Authors conclude: Evidence for positive impact on behavior is strong. However, "even the effective programs did not dramatically reduce risky sexual behavior; their effects were more modest."

Trisky sexual beneform emects were more modest. 作者结论:对行为的改变有积极影响。但是、尽管有效的项目仍无法急剧的 减少危险的性行为,他们的效果还是微小的。"

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CDC: The Guide to Community Preventive Services, (U.S.) 2009 美国疾控中心: 社区预防指南 (2009)

Meta-analysis of 62 studies that used a comprehensive risk reduction strategy for prevention of pregnancy, HIV and/or STIs among adolescents.分析62个用综合降低危险策略方法以预防青少年怀孕、艾滋病、性传播疾病项目

Task Force concluded: 任务包括:

- CRR interventions can have a beneficial effect on public health CRR干预有利于公共健康
- Results suggest that the interventions may be somewhat more effective for boys than girls 研究表明,干预似乎对男孩较有效
- * "Limited direct evidence" for reducing pregnancy and HIV "有限的直接证据." 对减少怀孕与HIV病毒
- Reduced incidence of self-reported or clinically-documented STIs, but caution that most of evidence comes from adolescents recruited in clinical settings

自我报告或诊所档案中显示性传播疾病减少,但是需点流意的是大部分证据都来自于服务青少年的诊所

Room for improvement 战游的军间

Gender Matters: The evidence base 社会性别很重要:以证据为基础

- Evaluation studies suggest that gender issues play a role 评估研究显示社会性别问题扮演重要 角色
- Gender norms affect SRH outcomes 性别规范影响性与生殖健康结果
- Power in sexual relationships affects SRH outcomes 性关系中的'权力'影响性与生殖健 康结果
- Intimate partner violence affects SRH outcomes 亲密伙伴的暴力影响性与生殖健康结



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Disparate and unequal effects by gender 性别不同导致差异和不平等结果

- · Analysis of results of rigorous evaluations of co-ed programs show that most (75% of developing country programs) affected girls and boys differently. (Haberland, 2006)
 - 评估报告显示(75%在发展中国家)对女孩与男孩影响的不一
- Two of the preceding reviews looked at effects by gender and found that boys seem to benefit more than girls. (CDC, 2009: Michielsen 2010)

两项研究显示男孩比女孩受益较多

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Traditional gender attitudes are associated with: 传统的社会性别态度与下列行为有关:

- Low rates of condom use (Karim et al, 2003; Tang et al, 2001; Zambrana et al 2004; Pleac, Sonoenstein & Ku. 1993) 安全套使用率低
- Low rates of contraceptive use (Stephenson et al, 2006; Pulerwitz and Barker, 2008; Kowaleski-Jones & Mott, 1998; Marsiglio, 1993) 避孕措施使用率低
- Multiple sexual partners (Karim et al, 2003; Pleck et al 1993) 多个性伴侣

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Unequal power in intimate heterosexual relationships is associated with:

异性亲密关系中的权力不平等与下列行为有关:

- Less consistent condom use (Pulerwitz et al. 2002; Greig and Koopman, 2003) 不持续使用安全套
- Pregnancy (Jewkes et al 2001) 怀孕
- HIV infection (Dunkle et al, 2004) 感染艾滋病

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Gender-based violence is associated with: 对不同性别的暴力与下列行为有关

- Low rates of condom use (Koenig et al, 2004; Seth et al 2010) 安全套使用率低
- Low rates of contraceptive use (Stephenson et al, 2006; Koenig et al, 2004) 避孕措施使用率低
 Reported genital tract infection symptoms (Erulkar, 2004; Koenig et al, 2004) 生殖器区域受到感染
- Laboratory confirmed STI (Weiss et al, 2008; Seth et al 2010; Raj et al 2008; Decker et al 2009) 实验室证明的性传播感染
- Unintended pregnancy (Cripe et al, 2008; Gao et al, 2008; Koenig et al, 2004; Jewkes et al, 2001) 音外怀孕
- HIV infection (Dunkle et al, 2004) 感染HIV

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It's not just what we teach, it's HOW 不是我们教什么, 而是如何教



The evidence for pedagogical approaches that are participatory and foster critical thinking.

具有参与式和判断 思维的教育方法证 明有效

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Participatory, learner- centered approaches have better outcomes 参与式、以学习者为中心的方法有较好的结果

· The use of participatory teaching methods that actively involve students and help them internalize information is one of the key characteristics of more effective sex education programs (Kirby et al 2007)

让学生积极介入、帮助他们吸收信息的参与式 教学方法是较有效的性教育项目主要特征之一

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Critical Thinking Matters 判断思维力的重要性

- Critical thinking skills enable young people to question the attitudes and behaviors that undermine their health and wellbeing. 判断思维技巧可以让年轻人质疑那些影响到他们健康的态度与行为
- Such skills promote overall academic growth (Halpern, 1993; Hewlett Foundation, 2010). In this sense, sex and HIV education can – and should – <u>strengthen education overall</u>.
 这些技巧促进了总体的学术进步,在某种意义上,性与HIV教育也能 强化整体教育
- Critical thinking skills (and gender equality) lay a foundation for meaningful citizenship (Pettersson 2003: Inglehart, Noriis and Welzel, 2002). 判断思维技巧(以及性別平等) 为做好一个公民奠定了基础



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Our hypothesis 我们的假设

Placing gender at the heart of sex and HIV education, and emphasizing pedagogic approaches that <u>foster critical thinking</u> skills will lead to:

把社会性别放在性和HV数值的核心,并强调培育具有判断思维技巧的教育方法,会有

- Better SRH outcomes 更好的性与生殖健康结果
- Better educational outcomes 更好的教育结果



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Programs that take such an approach are demonstrating exciting results

采用这种方法的项目证明了令人激动的结果

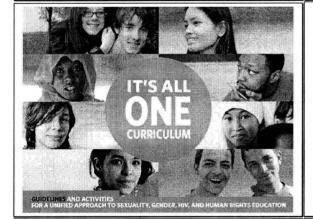
Stepping Stones: Grounded in theories of gender and power and critical pedagogy; <u>RCT</u> in South Africa showed a significant <u>decrease in HSV-2</u> (Jewkes et al, 2008) 南非根据社会性别与判断思维设计的教学方法证明能降低HSV-2

HORIZONS: Based on theory of gender and power and social cognitive theory; RCT in U.S. showed a significant increase in condom use and decrease in Chlamydia infection (DiClemente et al, 2009)

根据社会性别、权利与社会认知理论:在美国证明安全套使用增加与衣原体感染(性病的一种)减少

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Seven Key Features 七个主要特征

- 1. Evidence-based, that is, it builds on curricular standards articulated by global researchers, while also integrating important findings about the links between gender dynamics and sexual health outcomes; 以证据为基础,即它建立在全球研究者采用的课程标准,同时又整合关于性别动力和性健康结果之间联系的重要发现
- 2. Comprehensive, including accurate information about all the psychosocial and health topics needed for a thorough curriculum covering sexuality, HIV prevention, the right to abstain from sex, and family life education; 全面综合的,包括所有心理和健康话题的准确信息,涵盖了性、HIV预防、以及家庭生活教育

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- 3. Based on core values and human rights, that is, it promotes principles of fairness, human dignity, equal treatment, opportunities for participation, and human rights for all as the basis for achieving sexual and reproductive health and well-being;
- 以核心价值与人权为基础,即它促进了公平、人类尊严、平 等对待、参与机会、以及为取得性和生殖健康与幸福的人权 原则
- 4. Gender-sensitive, emphasizing the importance of gender equality and the social environment in general for achieving sexual and reproductive health and overall well-being for both boys and girls;

具有性别敏感度,强调性别平等和社会环境的重要以达到男孩、女孩的性与生殖健康

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5. Promotes academic growth and critical thinking, fostering habits of mind necessary for understanding relationships between self, others, and society and how these relationships affect all of our lives. Thus, it provides a basis for extending sexuality and HIV education into civics, social studies, and language-arts classrooms;

提倡学术发展与判断思维,培育理解自我、他人以及社会之间的关系,以及这些关系如何影响到我们的生活。因此,它提供了一个把性和HIV教育扩大到公民、社会研究以及语言艺术课堂的基础。

6. Fosters civic engagement by championing the idea that each person matters and can make a positive difference in his or her world. It helps build advocacy skills that are crucial to creating a more just and compassionate society; and 培养社会参与,倡导每个人都很重要而且能在他或她的世界中具有积极作用的理念。它有助于培养倡导技巧以建立一个更为公平和富有同情心的社会。

7. Culturally appropriate, reflecting the diverse circumstances and realities of young people around the world.

文化适合性,反映了全世界年青人所处的不同环 境与现实。

It's All One Curriculum: what does it contain?

Book 1:

Ar introduction state of the described pulsaparent

Severanded units (such with Secting Objectives, Any Content, and Prints for Marketon)

After project Asset unit to support of econy and apply Honors resmall.

22 fact sheets

Book 2:

Effective teaching methods

54 sample activities

Additional resources

一个课程:它包含了什么?

第1册: 指导原则

介绍一个包括以证据为基础的政策争论 7个内容单元(每个单元都有学习目标, 主要内容和回顾要点)

最有一个以课题为基础的单元(支持倡 议和应用所学课程)

22个实况报道

第2册:活动

有效的教学方法 54 样本活动 额外材料

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