

# 制定 有意义的 预期学习 成果



预期学习成果描述学习者在完成培训或其他学习经历(如课业、上课或课程)后应展现的特定且可测量的知识和技能。在为早期学习与保育工作者设计培训时,必须纳入既扎根于研究又对学习者有意义的预期学习成果。

《加州早期幼儿教育者(幼教)的能力》(California Early Childhood Educator (ECE) Competencies)是以研究为基础的专业标准,旨在为制定加州早期教育和保育工作者的预期学习成果提供参考。这些标准描述了对于为幼儿及其家庭提供高品质保育和教育实属基本的知识、技能和素质(个人特征)。要制定对早期学习和保育教育者有意义的预期学习成果,首先要基于这些标准开发培训。

# 如何基于幼教能力开发培训

本节提供一个基于幼教能力开发培训的过程范例。您可以根据个人的开发风格和偏好对本方法进行修改。您可能会发觉,在您查阅此信息过程中参考一份<u>幼教能力</u>会有帮助。

## 第1步:确定能力和表现范围

思考培训的重点和目标。回顾12个能力范围,选取与培训重点关系最密切的范围。

定义能力范围将知识和技能编成12个基本组成部分,确定并定义高品质的保育和教育实践。



回顾所选能力范围的表现范围, 然后选取与培训重点关系最密切的表现范围。

定义表现范围将能力范围中的知识和技能编组。

#### 示例

有关儿童发展的培训可能涉及多个能力范围,但与"儿童发展和学习"能力范围的关系最为密切。

表现范围 1

- "儿童发展与学习"能力范围包括两个表现范围:
  - •表现范围1:关于儿童发展与学习的知识。
  - 表现范围2: 推动儿童发展与学习。

**PERFORMANCE AREA 1** 

#### 关于儿童发展与学习的知识 Knowledge About Child Development and Learning Competency Contexts Supporting Early Learning and Development Planning and Guiding Early Learning and Development Creating and Maintaining Program Policies and Practices Advancing the Early Childhood Profession Topics Is aware that developmental Context of Initiates interactions about a Applies an understanding of Stavs current on cross-cultural develthe context of developmental theory and research to work with opmental theory and research. Uses an understanding of the context of developmental theory and research represent variety of cross-cultural developtheory and particular perspectives that are mental perspectives, theory, and research not necessarily universal. research with staff, colleagues, and families. diverse children and families. developmental research and theory to inform decisions about policies and practices for diverse groups of children and families. Developmental Communicates basic knowledge Explains major developmental Develops program policies and Stays current on literature and retheory and research of developmental theories and current research findings as they practices that reflect a strong foundation in developmental search about developmental theory, uses that knowledge to inform theories and current research findings and their contributions apply to children's social-emo-tional, language, cognitive, and to the profession. Applies theory to practice and provides resourtheory and current research. decisions, and provides professional development opportunities for early Engages staff and colleagues to analyze developmental theory perceptual and motor developces to staff and colleagues. childhood educators that focus on ment, and understands implicafor relevance to practice and implications for practice in a variety tions for practice. cultural sensitivity. of early education settings. Identifies major milestones and Applies general knowledge of Engages staff, colleagues, and Designs systems and strategies to help early childhood educators Developmental communicates with families development in all domains families to discuss developdomains about the social–emotional, language, cognitive, and percepfrom conception through early childhood, including knowledge ment in all domains. Develops a program philosophy and policies increase their understanding of development in all domains, and of tual and motor domains for the stages represented in the group. about typical and atypical devel-opment. Uses research and literathat support children's growth and development in all domains, the role of early education settings in supporting child development and Observes children in natural ture on development to inform within the context offamily, learning. Stays informed about cur-rent research on children's developsettings to enhance the study of planning for individual children home, and cultural consider within the group. Ensures staff, colleagues, and families under-stand commonly accepted termichild development. Uses approations. ment, learning, and curriculum, and shares pertinent information with early childhood educators, dempriate terminology to describe development, learning, and curriculum nology that describes develop onstrating consideration for their ment, learning, and curriculum. diverse educational, linguistic, and practical experiences. Introduces new terms or constructs as appropriate. CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING | 15

## 第2步:回顾表现范围内的主题

回顾所选表现范围内列出的主题。选取与培训重点关系最密切的主题。

定义主题确定某个表现范围内的特定技能和知识。

#### 示例

在"儿童发展与学习"能力范围中,表现范围1(关于儿童发展与学习的知识)包括以下主题:

- 发展理论和研究的脉络
- 发展理论与研究
- 发展领域
- 促成发展的因素

如果您的目标是让学习者能够识别发展的里程碑,则可以把发展领域选为主题。

#### **Knowledge About Child Development and Learning** Competency Contexts **Topics** Creating and Maintaining Program Policies and Practices Supporting Early Learning Planning and Guiding Early Advancing the Early Learning and Development Is aware that developmental Initiates interactions about a Applies an understanding of Stays current on cross-cultural develdevelopmental theory and the context of developmental theory and research to work with opmental theory and research. Uses an understanding of the context of theory and research represent variety of cross-cultural developparticular perspectives that are mental perspectives, theory, and research with staff, colleagues, not necessarily universal. diverse children and families. developmental research and theory to inform decisions about policies and practices for diverse groups of children and families. Developmental Communicates basic knowledge Explains major developmental Develops program policies and Stays current on literature and re theory and of developmental theories and theories and current research practices that reflect a strong search about developmental theory, current research findings as they apply to children's social-emofindings and their contributions foundation in developmental uses that knowledge to inform to the profession. Applies theory theory and current research. decisions, and provides professional tional, language, cognitive, and perceptual and motor developto practice and provides resour-ces to staff and colleagues. Engages staff and colleagues to analyze developmental theory development opportunities for early childhood educators that focus on ment, and understands implica-tions for practice. for relevance to practice and cultural sensitivity. implications for practice in a variety of early education settings. Identifies major milestones and Applies general knowledge of Engages staff, colleagues, and Designs systems and strategies to help early childhood educators Developmental communicates with families development in all domains families to discuss developdomains about the social-emotional, language, cognitive, and percepfrom conception through early childhood, including knowledge ment in all domains. Develops a program philosophy and policies increase their understanding of development in all domains, and of tual and motor domains for the about typical and atypical devel-opment. Uses research and literathat support children's growth and development in all domains, the role of early education settings in stages represented in the group. supporting child development and Observes children in natural ture on development to inform within the context offamily. learning. Stays informed about curhome, and cultural consider settings to enhance the study of planning for individual children rent research on children's development, learning, and curriculum, and shares pertinent information with early childhood educators, demchild development. Uses approwithin the group. Ensures staff, ations. priate terminology to describe development, learning, and curcolleagues, and families under-stand commonly accepted termiriculum nology that describes develop-ment, learning, and curriculum. onstrating consideration for their diverse educational, linguistic, and practical experiences. Introduces new terms or constructs as appropriate. CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING | 15

主题

发展 领域

## 第3步: 选取能力脉络

能力脉络帮助您为参加培训的学习者确定最相称的能力。

针对所选的主题范围,回顾脉络,并考量预期学习者的角色和责任。

定义 能力脉络确定四个相互关联的责任范围,并描述某个表现范围内每个主题的知识、技能、行动 和责任范围。

**脉络1。支持早期学习和发展。**这一脉络通常适用于以辅助角色与儿童打交道的人

脉络2。规划和指导早期学习和发展。这一脉络通常适用于那些对某个儿童群体具 有决策权限的人。

脉络3。制定和维护托儿计划的政策与实践。这一脉络通常适用于为托儿计划或中 心决策的人。

脉络4。推进幼儿教育职业。这一脉络通常适用于那些倡导、领导专业发展或发起 变革的人。

## 能力脉络 支持早期学习和发展 规划和指导早期学习和发展 制定和维护托儿计划的政策与实践 推进幼儿教育职业

Topics	Supporting Early Learning and Development	Planning and Guiding Early Learning and Development	Creating and Maintaining Program Policies and Practices	Advancing the Early Childhood Profession
Context of developmental theory and research	Is aware that developmental theory and research represent particular perspectives that are not necessarily universal.	Initiates interactions about a variety of cross-cultural develop- mental perspectives, theory, and research with staff, colleagues, and families.	Applies an understanding of the context of developmental theory and research to work with diverse children and families.	Stays current on cross-cultural deve- opmental theory and research. Uses an understanding of the context of developmental research and theory to inform decisions about policies and practices for diverse groups of children and families.
Developmental heory and esearch	Communicates basic knowledge of developmental theories and current research findings as they apply to children's social-emotional, language, cognitive, and perceptual and motor development, and understands implications for practice.	Explains major developmental theories and current research findings and their contributions to the profession. Applies theory to practice and provides resources to staff and colleagues.	Develops program policies and practices that reflect a strong foundation in developmental theory and current research. Engages staff and colleagues to analyze developmental theory for relevance to practice and cultural sensitivity.	Stays current on literature and re- search about developmental theory uses that knowledge to inform decisions, and provides professional development opportunities for early childhood educators that focus on implications for practice in a variety of early education settings.
Developmental domains	Identifies major milestones and communicates with families about the social-emotional, language, cognitive, and perceptual and motor domains for the stages represented in the group. Observes children in natural settings to enhance the study of child development. Uses appropriate terminology to describe development, learning, and curriculum.	Applies general knowledge of development in all domains from conception through early childhood, including knowledge about typical and atypical development. Uses research and literature on development to inform planning for individual children within the group. Ensures staff, colleagues, and families understand commonly accepted terminology that describes development, learning, and curriculum.	Engages staff, colleagues, and families to discuss development in all domains. Develops a program philosophy and policies that support children's growth and development in all domains, within the context offamily, home, and cultural considerations.	Designs systems and strategies to help early childhood educators increase their understanding of development in all domains, and of the role of early education settings i supporting child development and learning. Stays informed about current research on children's development, learning, and curriculum, and shares pertinent information with early childhood educators, demonstrating consideration for their diverse educational, linguistic, and practical experiences. Introduces ne terms or constructs as appropriate.

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### 示例

如果以发展领域为主题的培训是针对早期学习与保育教育者的,他们以辅助角色与儿童打交道,但通常不参与学习经历的规划或托儿计划的决策,那么适当的脉络会是"支持早期学习与发展"。这一脉络确定了对这一早期学习与保育教育者群体非常重要的特定知识、技能和素质。

该培训的预期学习成果可以侧重于以下一项或多项能力:

- 确定儿童的发展里程碑
- 就儿童的发展和学习与家庭沟通
- 观察儿童以强化其发展和学习
- 学习用来描述发展、学习和课程的适当术语

然而,如果以发展领域为主题的培训是针对那些负责制定托儿计划政策的人(例如托儿中心的主任、行政人员、FCC企业主),那么培训的脉络可以是"建立和维护托儿计划的政策与实践"。

该培训的预期学习成果可以侧重于以下一种或两种能力:

- 让工作人员、家庭和同事参与有关发展领域的讨论
- •制定托儿计划的理念或政策,在家人、家庭和文化考量的脉络下,支持儿童在所有领域的发展。

## 如何写预期学习成果

在确定培训与幼教能力的关系后,就可以写预期学习成果了。

**定义** 预期学习成果描述学习者在完成培训或其他学习经历(如课业、上课或课程)后所应展现的特定 且可测量的知识和技能。

**预期学习成果**和**学习目标**这两个术语经常互换使用。然而,两者是有区别的。

- 预期学习成果以参与者为重点,描述参与者在完成培训后将会知道什么以及能够做什么。
- 学习目标以培训师为重点,描述培训师的目标,并确定培训中将涵盖什么内容。有时也称为培训目标。

把预期学习成果看作是在达成培训的学习目标的情况下,参与者能够做的事情,可能会有帮助。

预期学习成果之所以重要,是因为它提供了用于评估培训是否成功的基础。因此,预期学习成果必须是可测量、可观察和可达成的。

#### 写得好的预期学习成果:

#### 帮助学习者.....

- 预测他们将从学习经历中获得什么
- 理解要求他们展现的知识和技能为什么会有用
- 应用学习经历中讲授的知识和技能

## 帮助培训师.....

- 反思培训内容,确定哪些知识和技能对学习者最有价值
- 明确对参与者的期望
- 计划如何评估学习者的知识和技能
- 侧重于如何帮助学习者把培训中学到的知识应用到他们与儿童和家庭打交道的工作中去。

大多数预期学习成果都遵循一个基本结构:句子主干、可测量的动作动词和成果脉络。继续阅读,进一步了解这些要素。



## 句子主干

句子主干是短语,必须补全方能形成一个完整句子。句子主干用于介绍预期学习成果。它们是句子的开头,说明对学习者的期望。

#### 示例

- 参与者将能够......
- 完成本培训后,参与者将......

## 可测量的动作动词

动作动词描述学习者将*如何*展现知识和技能。使用可测量和可观察的动作动词至关重要,这样培训师才能知道学习者是否展现了预期学习成果中规定的技能和知识。

<u>布鲁姆分类法</u>提供与各个认知思维层次下的可观察行为相关的可测量动作动词的列表。修订后的分类法包括六个认知思维层次:记忆、理解、应用、分析、评价和创造。从记忆到创造,这些层次的难度逐步增加。

#### 示例

下面是在句子主干上添加动作动词的两个例子。可测量的行为动词用粗体表示。

- 参与者将**确定**......
- 完成本次培训后,参与者将评估 ......

## 成果脉络

预期学习成果的脉络确定学习者所应达到的特定标准。动作动词添加了脉络时,则描述*学习者将要做的*事情。

#### 示例

在下面的预期学习成果示例中,脉络用**粗体**表示。请注意,在每个示例中,句子主 干、动作动词和脉络构成一个完整的预期学习成果。

- •参与者将确定8个月、18个月和36个月时或前后的感知和运动发展。
- 完成本培训后,参与者将把《加州婴幼儿学习和发展基础纲要》 (Infant/Toddler Learning and Development Foundations)和《婴幼儿课程框架》(Infant/Toddler Curriculum Framework)中的信息用于他们的婴幼儿课程规划。

## 编写有意义的预期学习成果的提示

- 制定以学习者为中心的预期学习成果,以及学习者在完成培训后能够做什么。
- 确保培训成果是基于《加州早期幼儿教育者能力》中描述的知识和技能。
- 使用可观察的动作动词,以便您评估在预期学习成果中确定的知识和技能。
- 避免使用含糊不清或无法观察或测量的动词,如"学习、重视、知道或理解"。
- 写预期学习成果要通俗易懂。句子要短。避免使用行话(对于早期学习与保育工作者以外的人或新手来说可能不熟悉的单词、短语、缩略语或缩写,或在该领域内具有独特含义的单词、短语、缩略语或缩写)。例如,使用:
  - 与发展阶段相称的实践,而不是"DAP"。
  - 过渡性幼儿园, 而不是"TK"
  - "鼓励"而不是"激励"
- 确保预期学习成果可在学习经历所指定的时间内达成。避免成果过少或过多。建议大多数培训列出 三至五项成果。预期学习成果的数量可视学习经历的性质或时长而增加。例如,学期课程的预期学 习成果要多于两到四小时的培训。

- 写预期学习成果时要有足够的灵活性,以便用多种方法来评估学习者对规定知识和技能的达成情况。例如,"参与者将识别虐待和忽视儿童的迹象"这一预期学习成果可以通过多种方式加以评估(如书面测试、讨论、小组活动等)。
- 纳入布卢姆分类法各层次的动作动词。第1和第2层次(记忆和理解)的结果太多可能会使参与者 因缺乏主题参与而失去兴趣。相比之下,如果第5和第6层次(评价和创造)的结果过多,可能会 让刚接触该主题的学习者不知所措。

## 资源

- DePaul教学常识: 课程目标和预期学习成果
- 修订版布鲁姆分类法动作动词
- 布鲁姆分类法(范德堡大学教学中心)
- 布鲁姆可测量动词分类法
- 与布鲁姆分类法一致的动作动词

## 预期学习成果示例

本表提供基于幼教能力的预期学习成果示例。

预期学习成果示例是根据修订后的<u>布鲁姆分类法</u>制定的,该分类法将动作动词分为六个认知复杂度层次(记忆、理解、应用、分析、评价和创造)。有些动词可能在分类法中不止一个层次中得到描述,具体视动词的使用方式而定。

本表中的预期学习成果示例描述了能力范围、表现范围、布卢姆学习层次以及相关的动作动词。动作动词用**粗体**表示。

能力范围	表现范围	布卢姆学 习层次	示例
儿童发展与学习	关于 儿童发展与学习的 知识	第2层次	参与者将 <b>确定8</b> 个月、18个月和36个月时或前后的感知和运动发展。
儿童发展与学习	促进儿童的发展和 学习	第3层次	参与者将把《加州婴幼儿学习和发展基础纲要》 (Infant/Toddler Learning and Development Foundations)和《婴幼儿课程框架》 (Infant/Toddler Curriculum Framework)中的信息 应用于他们的婴幼儿课程规划。

能力范围	表现范围	布卢姆学 习层次	示例
文化、多元化和平等	文化与语言发展和 学习	第2层次	参与者将 <b>解释</b> 儿童的生活经历和家庭文化如何影响 他们的学习和发展。
文化、多元化和平等	文化回应性方法	第5层次	参与者将 <b>评估</b> 与儿童家庭建立有意义的伙伴关系的策略。
关系、互动和指导	支持儿童的情感 发展	第2层次	参与者将 <b>描述</b> 能支持儿童情绪调适能力的实践。
关系、互动和指导	社交-情感氛围	第5层次	参与者将 <b>评估</b> 其托儿计划的早期 学习和保育环境,以考量对儿童社交和情感发 展的影响。
家庭和社区参与	与家庭沟通	第2层次	参与者将 <b>选定</b> 与家庭沟通的策略,尊重家庭的文 化和沟通偏好。
家庭和社区参与	与儿童和家庭的关系	第6层次	参与者将 <b>修改</b> 托儿计划的政策,以提高家庭参与 度。
双语发展	双语托儿计划的 模型和策略	第2层次	参与者将 <b>认识到</b> 能支持第二语言习得的回应式计 划策略。
双语发展	发展母语和英语	第6层次	参与者将 <b>制定</b> 一项计划,为学习多种语言的儿童提供支持。
观察、筛查、评 估和实况记录	实况记录	第2层次	参与者将解释实况记录如何支持评估过程。
观察、筛查、评 估和实况记录	解读、规划和实施	第4层次	参加者将 <b>检查</b> 实况记录和评估数据,以支持个别 儿童的学习和发展。
特殊需求和包容	与发展阶段及个 体需求相称的实 践	第2层次	参与者将 <b>讨论</b> 学习的普遍性设计及其对课程与 托儿计划规划的影响。
特殊需求和包容	与家庭和托儿者合作	第6层次	参与者将 <b>修改</b> 其托儿计划的政策,以便更好地支持残 障和发展迟缓的儿童。

能力范围	表现范围	布卢姆学 习层次	示例
学习环境和课程	课程和课程规划	第3层次	参与者将 <b>举例说明</b> 如何将儿童发起的游戏、探索和成人推进的策略平衡地纳入他们的日常教学活动。
学习环境和课程	支持学习和发展的 策略	第4层次	参与者将 <b>比较</b> 和 <b>对照</b> 主要的儿童发展和教育理论。
健康、安全和营养	回应健康要求	第1层次	参与者将 <b>列出</b> 虐待和忽视儿童的迹象。
健康、安全和营养	环境 健康与安全	第5层次	参与者将 <b>评估</b> 其托儿计划的健康与安全政策和实 践。
幼儿教育领导能力	系统变革与发展	第2层次	参与者将 <b>确定</b> 组织变革理论。
幼儿教育的领导力	成人与社区发 展	第6层次	参与者将 <b>创建</b> 一个决策过程,将各不相同的家庭目标和愿望纳入其早期学习和保育计划。
专业性	专业操守和行为	第1层次	参与者将 <b>说出</b> 与工作相关的压力和倦怠的迹象。
专业性	专业知识体系中的能力	第4层次	参与者将 <b>连接</b> 当前实践与基于证据的实践,以促进对 儿童的正面结果。
管理和监督	人力资源	第2层次	参与者将 <b>讨论</b> 如何在其早期学习与保育计划中实 施反思性监督。
管理和监督	组织系统、政策和 程序	第6层次	参与者将为其早期学习与保育计划 <b>设计</b> 一个评估和 质量改进计划。