循证教研共同体中教师协作模式研究

A Study on the Teachers' Collaboration Model in the Evidence-Based Teaching and Research

community

陈蕾 ^{1*}
¹江南大学人文学院
* 3478739544@gq.com

【摘要】以协作学习为核心的学习共同体能有效提升教师教研效果。然而教师教研共同体中的教师分工协作机制尚不明确,例如协作的具体模式、如何变化、不同种类的协作的相对益处,以及协作何时可能有害等方面。基于此,本研究通过文献综述总结了影响教师教研共同体中教师分工协作的关键因素,包括团队组成、人际动态、互动关系以及信任和尊重。

【关键词】 循证教研; 教师教研共同体; 分工协作

Abstract: Collaborative learning-based learning communities have proven effective in enhancing teaching and research outcomes. However, the mechanisms of collaboration within teaching and research communities remain unclear, including specific collaboration models, their dynamics, the relative benefits of different types of collaboration, and instances where collaboration might be detrimental. Thus, this study identifies key factors influencing the division of labor and collaboration among teachers in such communities, including team composition, interpersonal dynamics, interaction relationships, and trust and respect.

Keywords: evidence-based research, teaching and research communities, division of labor and collaboration

1. 引言

以协作学习为核心的教师教研共同体有效提升了教研的效果。对于教师而言,"专业学习最好位于学校内的一个社区中"(Webster-Wright, 2009)。教师教研共同体有助于教师提升专业知识、教学技能、沟通协作、课程计划与实施、学生管理和教学方法等方面的能力(Çopur & Demirel, 2022),也能提升教师的沟通技巧和自我提升策略(Dinama et al., 2021)。需要明确的是,教师教研共同体的最终目标是提高学生的成就。Saunders等人(2009)采用准实验法证明了实施教师教研共同体的学校的学生在语言测试中的表现超过了学区的平均水平,并且也超过了比较学校。Williams(2013)的研究则进一步验证教师教研共同体对学生学业成绩的促进作用具有长期性和多学段适应性。

然而, 教师教研共同体中的教师分工协作机制究竟如何? 为了解决此问题, 本研究结合教师教研共同体发展模式以及活动理论视角下的教师共同体教研模型 2 个典型的教师共同体教研模式, 总结了教师教研共同体中影响教师分工协作的关键因素。

2. 教师教研共同体中教师分工协作的关键因素

(1) 教师团队组成显著影响教研共同体的有效性和动态性

共享的领导角色是实现问题导向教研的重要促进因素。Gallagher 等人(2011)描述的案例显示,轮流担任主持人有助于每位成员聚焦自身关切的问题,并在集体讨论中扩展到教学实践的反思和改进。另外,教师教研共同体中教师协作离不开促进者角色的支持。促进者不仅需要引导参与者进行讨论,还需具备专业能力,使教师能够参与决策并认同成果。(Jones et al., 2013)。

(2) 共同体内部的人际动态深刻影响着共同体的功能

人际关系和情感是共同体氛围和稳定性的中心,而问题性的人际关系和沟通风格会严重阻碍一个教师教研共同体的功能(Jones et al., 2013)。值得注意的是,社区中的冲突很常见。然而冲突不应仅被视为负面,分歧同样可以扩展人们的思维。正是共识与分歧的结合——提供承认自己实践和知识中弱点的开放性,以及推动人们离开舒适区——创造了学习机会。

(3) 活动中的互动关系反映教师参与和认知投入的程度

成员互动与认知参与密切相关,是维系群体成员积极参与的重要驱动力(Nguyen et al., 2022)。通过综合、批判和反思他人观点,教师能够深化认知投入并提升协作学习的质量。此外,教师之间的互动,尤其是教师与促进者之间的互动是教师教研共同体成功的重要因素,这些成功包括观点转变、教学实践改进以及共同体的可持续发展。

(4) 成员间信任和尊重是实现有效协作的重要因素

共同体成员之间的信任和尊重对于实现协作机制至关重要,也是上述描述的群体动态的基础因素。人际信任促使成员们不害怕尝试新事物。然而,建立信任文化需要时间、承诺和耐心此外,对教师在参加教师教研共同体时努力改进教学实践的积极反馈和认可,也是促进共同体成员间协作效果的重要因素(Vangrieken et al., 2017)。

参考文献

- Çopur, A., & Demirel, M. (2022). The impact of professional learning communities on social studies teachers' professional development and student academic achievement. The Social Studies, 113(6), 300-318.
- Dinama B, Gasha G, Olesitse G V. (2021). Improving teaching and learning outcomes through professional learning communities: a case of business education subjects in botswana. Innovare journal of education.
- Gallagher T, Griffin S, Parker D C, et al. (2011). Establishing and sustaining teacher educator professional development in a self-study community of practice: Pre-tenure teacher educators developing professionally. Teaching and teacher education, 27(5), 880-890.
- Jones M G, Gardner G E, Robertson L, et al. (2013). Science professional learning communities: Beyond a singular view of teacher professional development. International journal of science education, 35(10), 1756-1774.
- Nguyen G N H, Bower M, Stevenson M. (2022). The discourse of design: Patterns of TPACK contribution during pre-service teacher learning design conversations. Education and Information Technologies, 27(6), 8235-8264.
- Saunders W M, Goldenberg C N, Gallimore R. (2009). Increasing achievement by focusing grade-level teams on improving classroom learning: A prospective, quasi-experimental study of Title I schools. 1006-1033.
- Vangrieken K, Meredith C, Packer T, et al. (2017). Teacher communities as a context for professional development: A systematic review. Teaching and teacher education, 61, 47-59.
- Webster-Wright, A. (2009). Reframing professional development through understanding authentic professional learning. Review of educational research, 79(2), 702-739.
- Williams D J. (2013). Urban education and professional learning communities. Delta Kappa Gamma Bulletin, 79(2), 31.