Teacher Education Development in China

Yimin Bai Shanghai Normal University

Teachers College, Columbia University, Nov 14, 2006 Contact information: ymbai@shnu.edu.cn

Overview

- Current Teacher Education Reform in China
- 2. Three Cases of Teacher Professional Development
- 3. Problems Merit Further Consideration

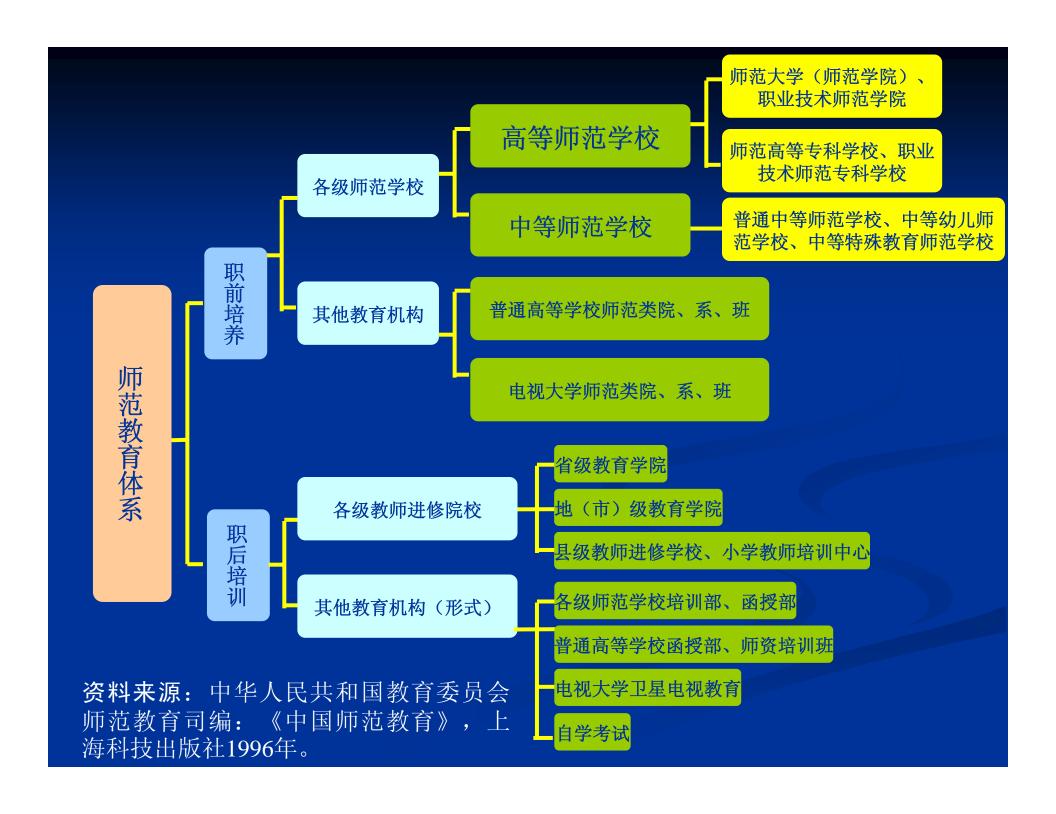
Current Teacher Education Reform in China Background

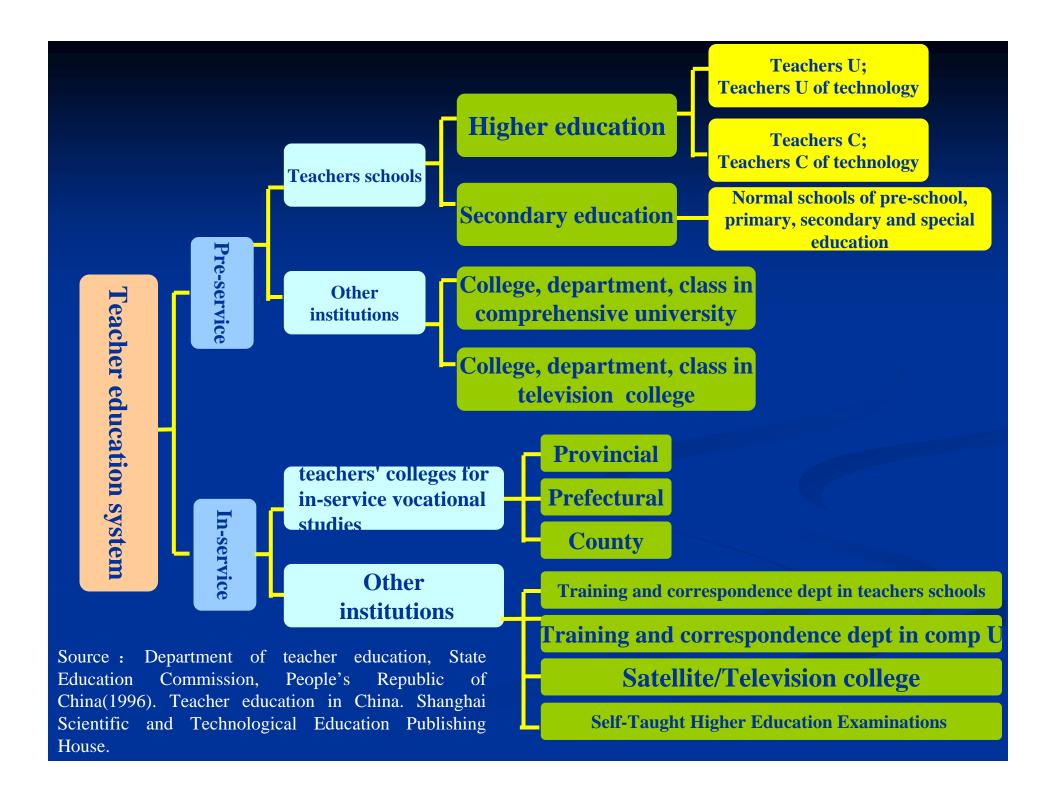
Outside:

- Challenge of international competition
- Demands of China social development
- > Demands of New Curriculum Reform

Inside:

- > Low teacher school level
- > Exclusive and closed teacher education system
- Divided pre-service and in-service teacher education





New Curriculum Reform: Framwork and Objects (2001)

- 1. Function: Active learning attitude
- 2. Structure: Balance, integration and selectivity
- 3. Content: Link with students daily life, the modern society and development of science and technology
- 4. Implementation: Students involvement in teaching; information literacy; skills of learning, solving problems, communication and cooperation
- 5. Evaluation: Developmental evaluation
- 6. Management: State, local and school three level model

New Curriculum Reform: Teachers New Roles

- > Teacher and students: Learning facilitator
- > Teaching and research: Teaching researcher
- > Teaching and curriculum: Curriculum developer
- > School and society: Open teacher

- Conception shift: from *normal education* to *teacher* education
- Develop a dual track teacher training system: normal university and comprehensive university
 - Set up education college in comprehensive university and non-teachers university
 - Teacher school/university collaborate or merge with non-teacher university
 - Teacher school/university introduce nonteacher majors and finally develop into comprehensive university

Elevate the education background level of preservice teachers

Original

Secondary

school

Junior college



•Undergraduate college

New

- Junior college
- Undergraduate
- college
- Graduate
- college

Diversify pre-service teacher education models

Fixed direction training approach

- •4-yr integrated B. Ed
- •5-yr integrated dual
- B. Ed
- 6-yr integrated
- M.A.E.
- •7-yr integrated M. Ed

Non-fixed direction training approach

•"3+1" B. Ed

•"4+1"/ "3+2" dual

B. Ed

•"4+2" M.A.E.

•"4+3" M. Ed

- ➤ Increase the proportion of teacher training course in pre-service teacher education curriculum
 - Increase credit hours and courses of teacher training
 - Prolong practice teaching
 - Establish Professional Development School
- ➤ Intensify school-based learning of in-service teacher education
 - Intellectual approach
 - Practice-reflection approach
 - Ecological approach

- Set much tough teacher qualification standards and implement accreditation system in teacher education
 - Revise the teacher qualification regulation: abolish the life-long teacher certificate system and check teacher's qualification regularly
 - Introduce teacher education institution accreditation system

Teaching research group and teacher development (2000-)

- > Traditional teaching research groups characterized as
 - Limited research contents
 - one-man show"
 - No cooperation

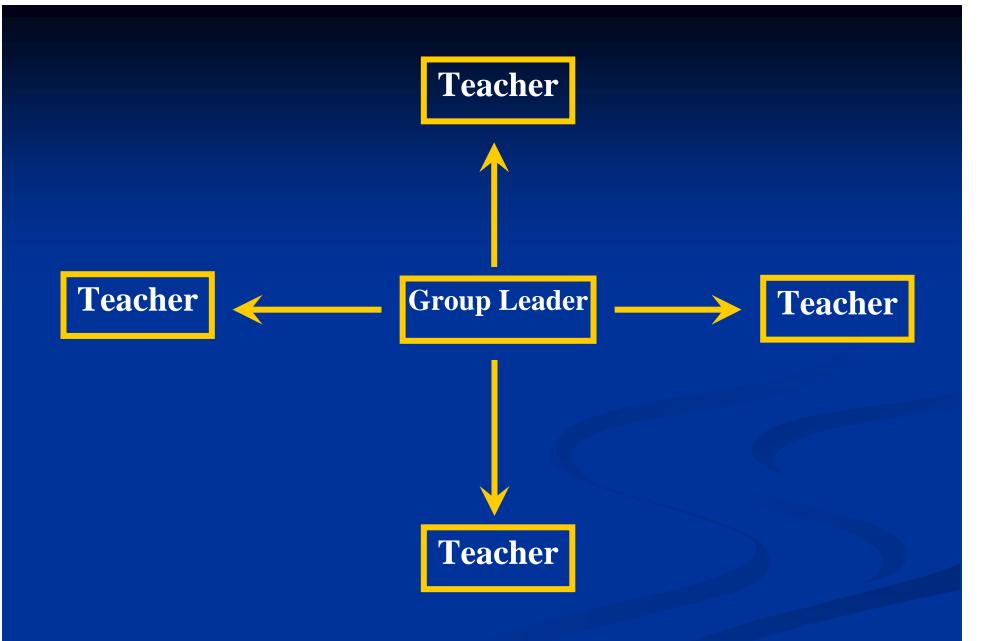


Figure 1 Traditional teaching research group model

Teaching research group and teacher development (2000-)

- > Interactive teaching research groups characterized as
 - Research contents covers regular teaching research as well as special project research
 - Every teacher is host of the group research event
 - Cooperate closely, share equally and develop collectively

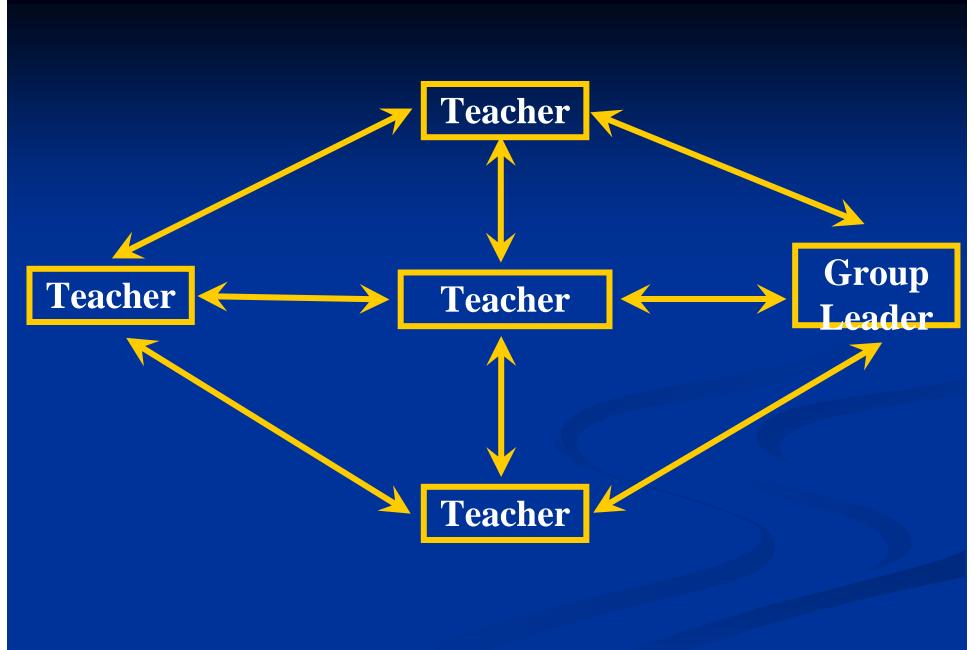
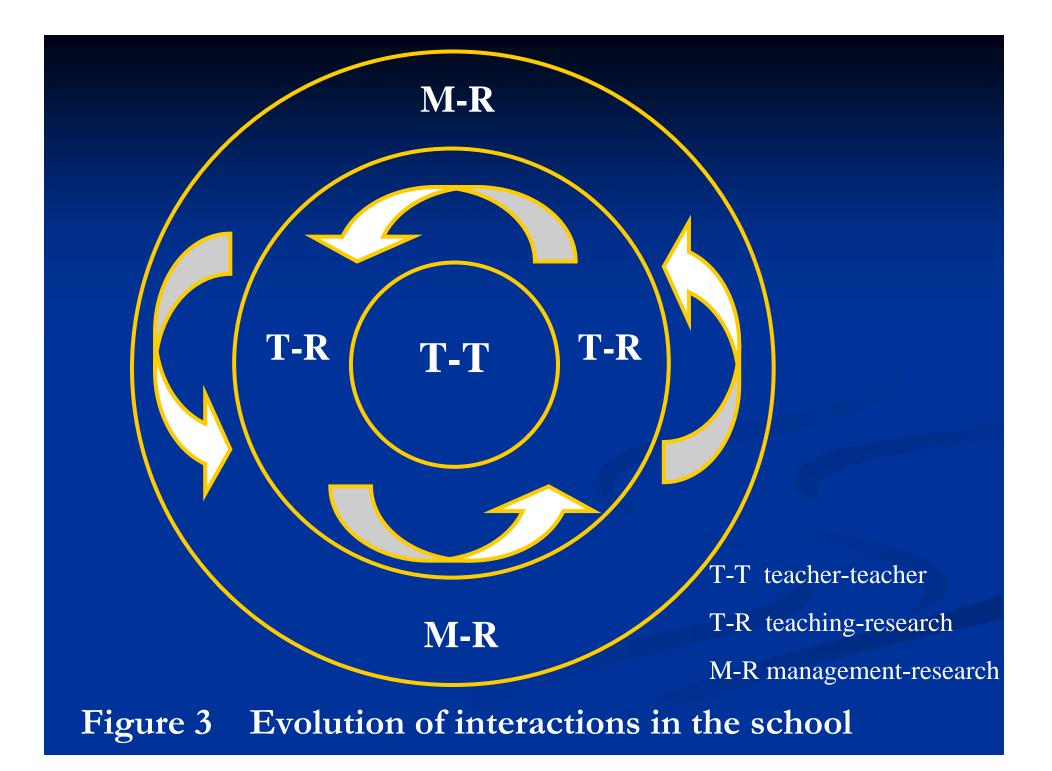


Figure 2 Interactive teaching research group model



Teacher learning community construction and teacher development (2002-)

- Made teachers' self-learning embedded into teachers' daily school life
- Encourage teacher to be self-exceeding
- ➤ Individual learning accompanied by community learning
- Let teachers supervise their own learning

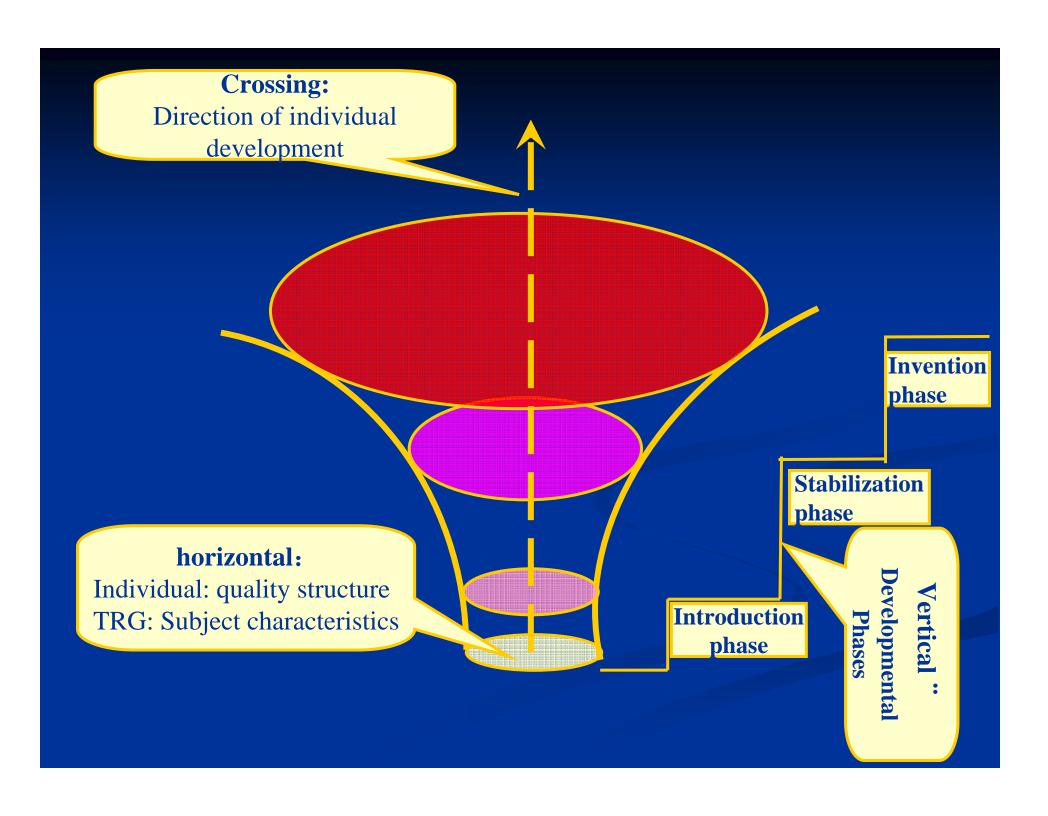
Teacher learning community construction and teacher development (2002-)

New variants of learning groups

- Close-in research group
- Mentor teacher and teacher trainees group
- > Buddy teachers research group
- Experts teaching research group

Teachers discriminating professional needs and individualized teacher development (2004-)

- > Collective in-service teacher training is ineffective
- Investigation inside school demonstrates differences among teachers in development needs
- Align with the tendency of teacher development strategy



Problems Merit Further Consideration

- The recognization of university faculty's work by the university
- The training of university faculty for being capable to cooperate with schools
- ➤ How to develop an overarching and sustainable research topic pertains to the schools
- ➤ How to prevent the school principal's turnover during the university-school cooperation

謝謝 Thank You