How Teachers Use E-Learning in China

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How Teachers Use E-Learning in China

Some fundamental national policies on education in China

1. MOOC in universities
2. Flipping classrooms in schools
3. Micro-Lectures in middle schools
4. “Internet+ education” in the remote areas

Retired teachers recruited to help the poverty areas
1. Some fundamental national policies on education in China

- Fair education is a fundamental principle.
  - 9-year obligatory education
  - balance between better-off cities and poverty rural areas
  - balance between developed regions and minority regions
  - special education for the disabled people

- Shorten the gaps between different areas by E-learning
  - By the year 2020, 100% internet connection to schools
  - Internet+ education Plan
### Education Goals by 2020

**Kindergartens**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>指标</th>
<th>单位</th>
<th>2009年</th>
<th>2015年</th>
<th>2020年</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>幼儿在园人数</td>
<td>万人</td>
<td>2658</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>学前一年毛入园率</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>学前两年毛入园率</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>学前三年毛入园率</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**9-year obligatory education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>指标</th>
<th>单位</th>
<th>2009年</th>
<th>2015年</th>
<th>2020年</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>在校生</td>
<td>万人</td>
<td>15772</td>
<td>16100</td>
<td>16500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>巩固率</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Senior high education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>指标</th>
<th>单位</th>
<th>2009年</th>
<th>2015年</th>
<th>2020年</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>在校生</td>
<td>万人</td>
<td>4624</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>4700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毛入学率</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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1. MOOC in universities

- MOOC:
  - It started in US in 2012;
  - It started in China in 2013.

- According to the statistics in January 2018 of the Ministry of Education of PRC
  - China ranks first in MOOC by having 3,200 courses whereas US ranks the second by having 2,300 courses.
  - More than 460 universities in China offers MOOC courses.
  - 201 courses are on the international MOOC platform.
  - About 70 millions course selections.
  - Over 11 million students got MOOC credits.
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1. MOOC in universities

- MOOC courses are designed and given by universities teachers but they are for everyone.
- A 11-year old primary school student in a Ha-ni minority region has finished the course of Bionics “奇异的仿生学” offered by Jining University.
- A 85-year old man has got his certificate for finishing the course of Chinese Acupuncture given by The National University of Chinese Medicine.
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1. MOOC in universities: Tsinghaua as an example.

145 courses next semester
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1. MOOC in universities: Tsinghua as an example.

- Associate Professor Yang Fang
- One of the first group of teachers working on Tsinghua Online in 2013.
- She targeted to have 5,000 people to follow her course English for Life when she started.
- In 2016, she has more than 530,000 students taking her course online from about 120 countries.
- In 2018, she has more than 1.5 million students.
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1. MOOC in universities: Tsinghua as an example.

• She is now WeChat Group Owners of more than 30 teachers groups from remote areas.
• Every WeChat group has 200-500 teachers.
• She invited more university teachers to join her in the groups to teacher the teachers from remote rural areas.
• Last summer vacation she finished teaching 66 teachers in Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces her MOOC course and every teacher got the certificate.
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2. Flipped Classrooms/Lectures in middle schools

• Teachers are encouraged to make coursewares for their lectures.
• Short audio-visual materials are made by teach groups in schools.
• Usually 5-8 minutes, each on one particular teaching points or one new concept.
• Students watch these materials at home and the classrooms are flipped into discussion and Q&A.
• All the coursewares are put on the platforms of the local education bureaus and open for all the teachers to select to use.
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2. Flipped Lecture Platform in primary/middle schools: The example of Foshan city
「第四届全国中小学
优秀微课征集活动」

指导单位：教育部教育管理信息中心
主办单位：中国教育发展战略学会教育信息化专业委员会、北大未名集团

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学会写好日记

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3. Micro-Lectures in primary/middle schools

- Micro-Lecture APPs for Mobile Learning
### 高中
- 语文
- 数学
- 英语
- 物理
- 化学
- 生物
- 历史
- 地理
- 政治

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- 地理
- 政治

### 中考
- 语文
- 数学
- 英语

### 专题
- 金牌教练
- 汇在职场教练全程课程
4. “Internet +” assistance in poor areas

- In November 2013, President Xi Jinping proposed “精准扶贫” policy during his visit in some villages in Jiangxi Province.
- It means that China will continue to fight the battle against poverty, and carry out extensive poverty alleviation and development programs in contiguous poor areas.

Local governments need to merge poverty alleviation resources to make better use of them and take targeted measures to ensure that assistance reaches poverty-stricken villages and households.
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4. “Internet +” assistance in poor areas

• “精准扶贫” means “to take precise targeted measures to help people lift themselves out of poverty”.
• “Internet +” assistance for the poverty areas in various ways under this national strategy.
• “Internet +” assistance in education in the schools in poor areas
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3. “Internet +” assistance in poor areas

- “Internet +” assistance in education in the schools in poor areas
  - State-owned companies should help to build internet-equipped classrooms.
  - The education bureau of the more developed cities should help the less developed areas through sharing the course materials and sending teachers to help the schools to teach better.
- Teacher training becomes more important.
- Online training, or distant training, is easily carried out.
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3. “Internet +” assistance in poor areas

June 4, 2018 Premier Li Keqiang visited a county middle school in Nixia. The county’s internet connection rate in schools is 100%.

In the “Smart Classroom”, IPad-learning system is equiped. On the IPad, the students can get access to the courses from many schools in more developed cities. Premier Li said that the Internet +Education is an effective way to give the children in less developed areas better education.
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3. “Internet +” assistance in poor areas

Example of state-owned companies’ assistance
July 20, 2018
“Internet + Education” national meeting was held in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

Regional Bureau of Education had signed a contract with China Telecom and China Unicom. These two companies would have to build “Internet + classrooms” for the schools in the whole region.
The contract guaranteed the schools are 100% connected via broadband internet.

- By the year 2020, they will be connected by 100% fiber-optic networks.
- Icloud class will be built for each school, on which over 5 million coursewares can be found to use by the teachers.
- Live-broadcasting of the lectures given by excellent teachers selected nationwide.
- Live-classes for teacher training designed for and used by 30,000 local teachers.
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Retired teachers going to help the poverty areas

July 20, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Finance jointly launched a program called Silver-Age Lecture Plan

From 2018-2020, the ministries will recruit 10,000 retired school teacher to do teacher training and course teaching in the remote countryside.
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Thank you!

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