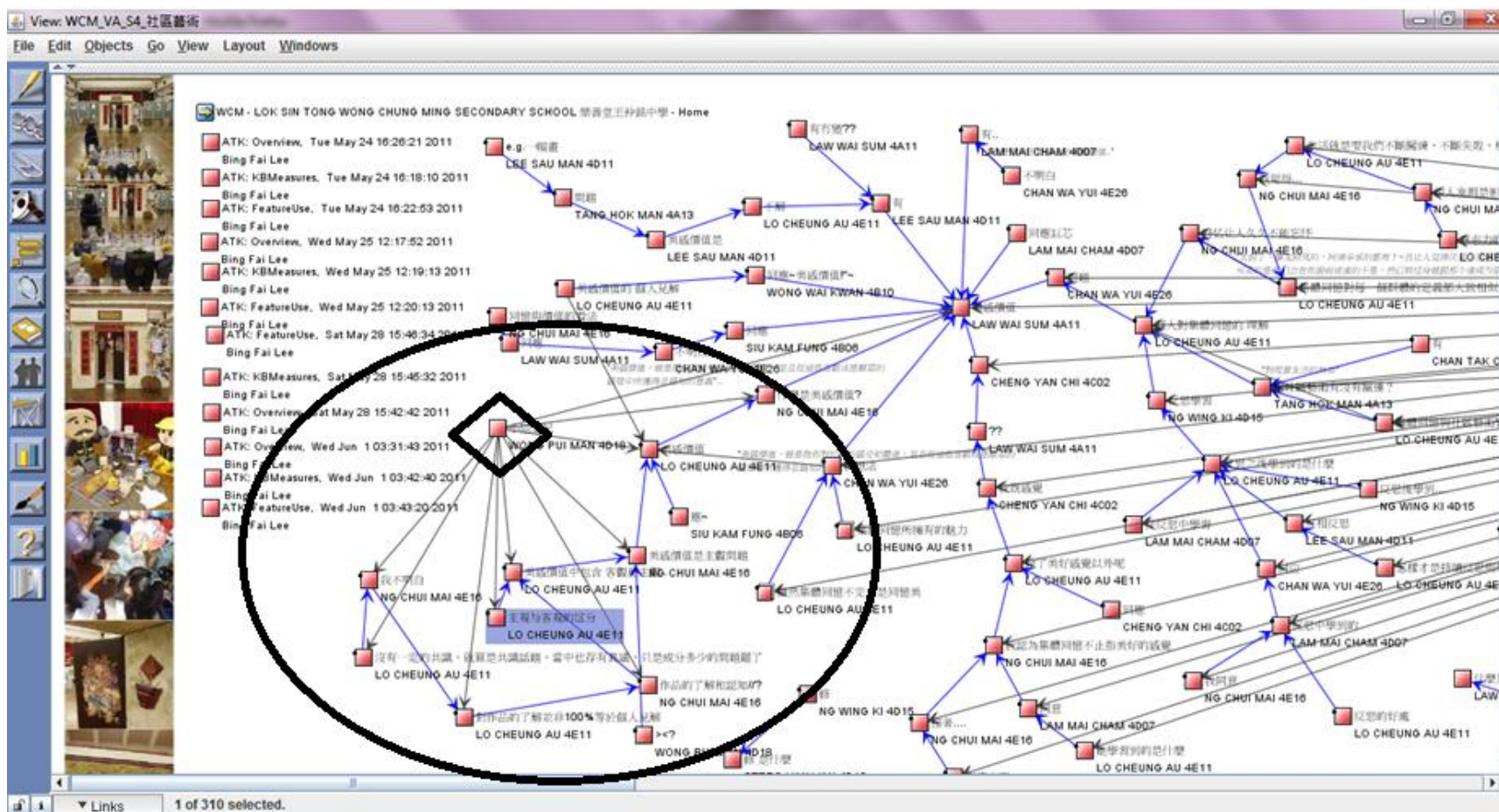














Students' self-assessing on their knowledge advancement process

Group One Reflection [2011, Jun 03]



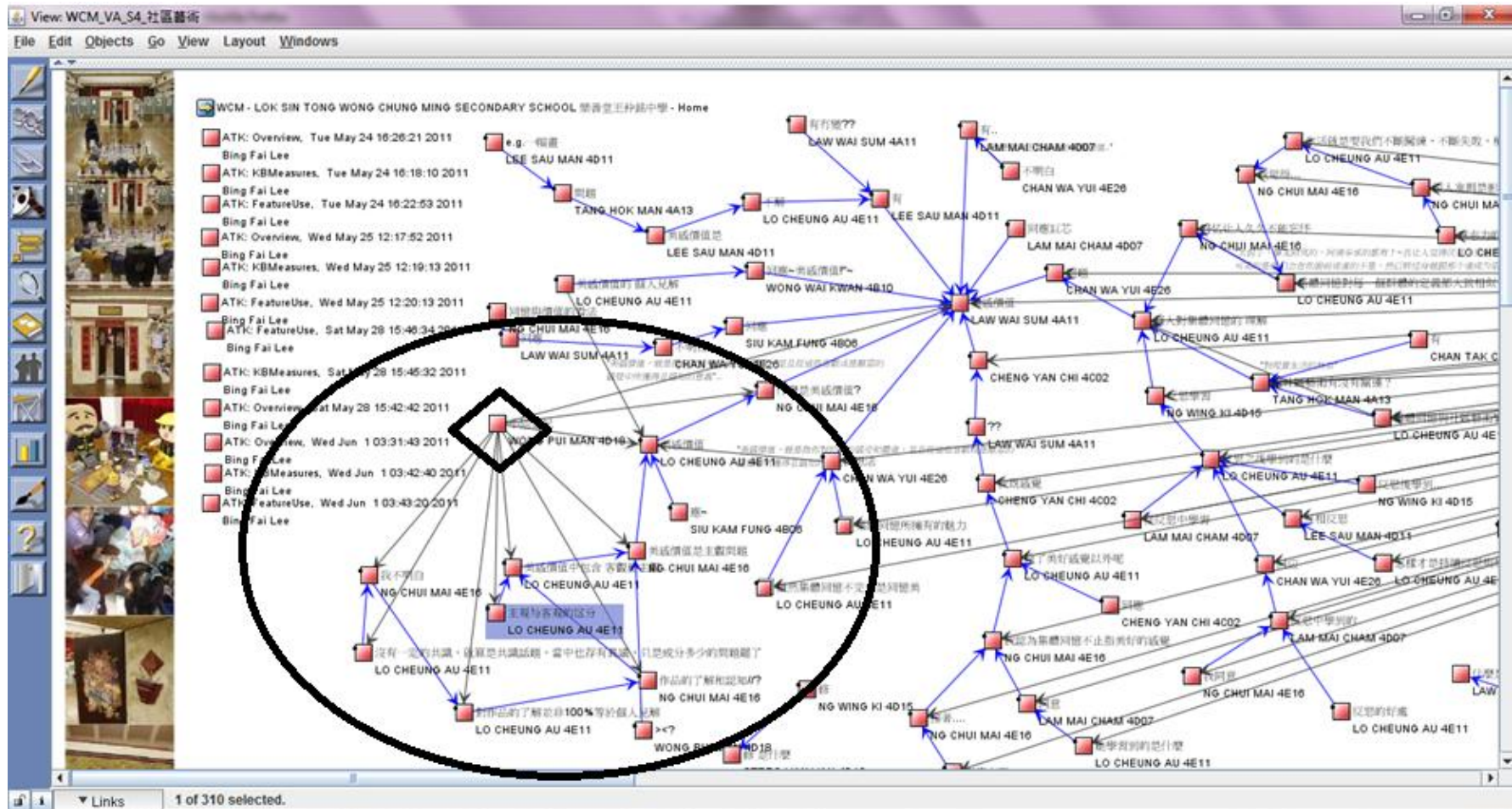
This group selected and evaluated a physical thread that contained 10 notes.

Notes	Student comments on the notes
Aesthetic value by A [2011, May 22] My Theory Does collective memory involve aesthetic value? Annotation Teacher [Well! Interesting! :)]	Note 1: New knowledge was developed from the note of Aesthetic value.
What is aesthetic value? by B [2011, May 20] I need to understand What is aesthetic value?	Note 2: What was aesthetic?
Aesthetic value by C [2011, May 22] My theory Aesthetic value refers to your feeling and experience from appreciating aesthetic objects. From this feeling of like or dislike, you obtain the perception of value.	Note 3: It explained what aesthetic was about.
Aesthetic value is a subjective issue by B [2011, May 24] My theory Aesthetic value is a subjective issue, which does not affect by external factors ~~~ annotation Teacher [Tell me more about your point!]	Note 4: Proposed aesthetic value was a subjective issue.
Aesthetic value contains both objective and subjective issues by C [2011, May 24] A better theory No, No. Aesthetic value is mainly influenced by subjective factors, but it is also influenced by objective factors. As I said earlier, the judgment that bases on your knowledge and understanding of the art work involves objective factors. annotation Teacher [Good but any examples?]	Note 5: Proposed aesthetic value was influenced by both subjective and objective factors. annotation Teacher [Your group had making a very good starting point! Keep on! All of you are in the right track ... :)]
The distinction between objective and subjective by C [2011, Jun 13] My reason objective conception and subjective judgment is good for differentiating a matter. Example Let says John's height is 1.8 meter that is an objective statement; whether John is tall or short is a subjective statement. All objective matters can be "measured" but they cannot be "judged"; all subjective matters can be "judged" but they cannot be "measured". By "measure" I mean that it bases on the inherent characteristics of matters; By "judge" I mean that it bases on the perceived value system... objectivity solves "what " and "how" kinds of questions; subjectivity solves "good or bad" and "how" kind of questions. http://baike.baidu.com/view/176035.htm#5 Conclusion Objectivity reveals the nature of matters, without subjective judgment; Subjectivity is influenced by	Note 6 : What were objective and subject? E.g. height

personal thinking, with preconceived biases.	
Understanding and conception of art works //? by B [2011, May 24]  I need to understand  your understanding and conception of art works = personal perception /?	Note 7 : Conception + understanding = personal perception?
Understanding of the art work does not equal to 100% of personal perception by C [2011, May 24]  My theory  yes, to a certain extent, personal understanding and conception of art works equal to personal perception. However, this perception is merely a more objective sort of judgment.	Note 8 : Perception was an objective judgment
I don't understand by B [2011, May 24]  I need to understand  People from different backgrounds perceive an art work differently. Where is objectivity from? If it is objective, will people reach a consensus toward an art work? annotation  Teacher [Ha... really a interesting question!]	Note 9 : Everyone had different perception. Where was objectivity from?
Without a consensus, even if a common topic, there are also different ideas. It is just a matter of degree. By C [2011, May 26]  My theory  I agree with your idea. Different people have different perceptions. Obviously, it is subjective thinking, but there is also another other level – objectivity. Objective is different from subjective. Objective is from the third person perspective. It is more independent and deals with facts. A reason that everyone knows and ascertains does not equal to subjective thinking. For example, your perception toward an art work does not only contain a subjective judgment. It does not only have the uncertainty from subjective judgment, but also have the objective judgment, which leads to controllability. Moreover, objectivity does not mean that there is a consensus. It is nearly impossible for everybody reaching a consensus toward an art work; otherwise, our society would not have so called black-white-gray areas. What do you think?  My reason  From the outset, there is no common understanding. Common understanding is formed by negotiation between objectivity and subjectivity. I think many people will agree this point. annotation  Teacher [:) Interesting argument! I like that ... :)]	Note 10 : Objectivity did not mean that there was a consensus being reached by people's attitude toward an art work. There was no common understanding from the outset. Common understanding was developed from objective inquiry and discussion.
The group assessed their collective knowledge advancement and reflected on the collaborative process	
<p>The reasons for us to rate this thread as mode 2 [knowledge construction]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surrounding the issue of “Aesthetic value”, purposeful and focal discussion and inquiry were unfolded. - During the discussion, students asked questions, leading others to think - Referring [to answering] students' questions, perspectives and explanations were elaborated, and they were also supported by information and examples - Different perspectives were synthesized and analyzed. Underlying concepts were explained. Various explanations were assessed. The causal relationships and theories were proposed. 	
The group proposed strategies to improve the line of inquiry	
<p>How to achieve mode 3 [knowledge creation] annotation Teacher [Very Good Idea! Well Done!]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide better information to consolidate ideas. - Find breakthrough from examples, so as to extend new perspectives - Analyze the pros and cons of the inquiry process in order to improve it 	










學生對知識建構過程的自我評估

小組一筆記 [2011, Jun 03]



This group selected and evaluated a physical thread that contained 10 notes.

Notes	Students' comments on the notes
美感價值 by A [2011, May 22] 我的看法 集体回憶有否涉及美感價值? Annotation Teacher [Well ! Interesting ! :)]	筆記 1:由審美觀得到新的知識筆記
什麼是美感價值? by B [2011, May 20] I need to understand 什麼是 美感價值?	筆記 2: 怎麼是審美觀?
美感價值 by C [2011, May 22] My theory 美感價值，就是指你對於美的感受和體會，並且從這些喜歡或是厭惡的感覺中所獲得且感知的意義	筆記 3: 解釋何謂審美觀筆記
美感價值是主觀問題 by B [2011, May 24] My theory 也就是說美感價值是主觀問題,不受外界因素影響的~~~ annotation Teacher [Tell me more about your point!]	筆記 4: 認為美感價值是主觀問題筆記
美感價值中包含 客觀和主觀.. by C [2011, May 24] A better theory 非也,非也,美觀價值所受到的主觀因素影響是主要的,但同時,它也受到客觀因素的影響,正如我早前說的,利用你對作品的了解和認知之後所做出的判斷是客觀的 annotation Teacher [Good but any examples?]	筆記 5: 認為美感價值是受客觀和主觀因素影響.annotation Teacher [Your group had making a very good starting point! Keep on! All of you are in the right track ... :)]
观与客观的区分 by C [2011, Jun 13] 我的理據 客观的认知和主观的判断是有利于对事情的区分。 Example 例如，假设阿门王身高 1.8 米，这是客观；阿门王是高是矮？这是主观。在普通人看来是高，在姚明看来就是矮了。然而同时必须看到，“主观的客观性”：如果姚明认为阿门王是矮的，就不会认为一个 1.7 米的人是高的，只会是更矮。所以，主观随客观而形成和变化，是有既定规律的，尽管这些规律很多还不为人们所了解。那么这些主观形成变化的规律，是不以人的意愿改变的，所以是客观。所有客观的事物都是可以被“测量”的，但不可以被“评估”；所有主观的事物都不可以被测量，但可以被“评估”。所谓“测量”，一定是根据事物某种固有的属性进行；	筆記 6：何谓客观与主观，e.g 姚明身高笔记

<p>所谓“评估”，一定是根据某种先验的价值观进行。身高 1.8 米是阿门王本身的一种固有属性，可以客观测量，但不能“客观评估”，一旦评估就是主观了。而高、矮这样的概念不是阿门王本身固有的客观属性，而是人们的主观评估。客观解决“是什么”，“怎么样”的问题；主观解决“好不好”，“怎么办”的问题。http://baike.baidu.com/view/176035.htm#5  Conclusion 總而言之，受到客观因素影响的，其本身揭示事情的本质，不参杂个人主观意识；而主观则不同了，受到个人思想影响，有先入为主的偏见。</p>	
<p>作品的了解和認知/? by B [2011, May 24]  你對作品的了解和認知=個人見解/?</p>	<p>筆記 7：认识+了解=个人见解？笔记</p>
<p>對作品的了解並非 100%等於個人見解 by C [2011, May 24]  My theory 是的，個人對作品的了解和認知也有相當程度上等同個人的見解，只不過，這種見解是一個客觀的判斷罷了</p>	<p>筆記 8：见解是客观的判断笔记</p>
<p>我不明白 by B [2011, May 24]  但不同身份的人对作品的见解都不同啊，那客观从何来？而且如果是客观的话，那么他们对作品的岂不是达成了一定的共识？ annotation  Teacher [Ha... really a interesting question!]</p>	<p>筆記 9：每个人的见解不同，客观从何来？</p>
<p>沒有一定的共識，就算是共識話題，當中也存有異議，只是成分多少的問題罷了 by C [2011, May 26]  My theory 我同意你的說法， 不同人對作品的見解不同。但那顯然是主觀思考，還有另一層面，客觀。客觀又不同於主觀，客觀是由第三者的角度出發，不邊緣任何一方，談及的都是事實，一個誰人都清楚並且肯定的事理，並非等同主觀想法。Example 比如說，你對作品的見解不是只有一个主观判断，不但有他的主观不确定性，也存在作品的客观性，其结果是可控性的。 況且，客觀不代表人們會對同一樣作品達成共識，所有人都對作品達成一種共識，機率是微乎其微的，若不然，這個社會也就不會有所謂的黑白灰三個主要地帶了，你說呢？ 我的理據 另外，沒有一開始就一定的共識，其結果都是客觀與主觀的探討所可能達致的，這一點，我想大多數人都會認同的。 annotation  Teacher [:) Interesting arguement! I likte that ... :)]</p>	<p>筆記 10：客观不代表人们对同一样作品达成共识，而且没有一开始就有一定的共识，其结果都是客观的探讨所可能达致的。</p>
<p>The group assessed their collective knowledge advancement and reflected on the collaborative process</p>	
<p>这串笔记属于 Mode 2 原因： —能围绕“美感价值”展开有目的地，有焦点的讨论和探究 —讨论中，同学有提问，从而引起其他同学的思考 —对于同学的问题，能详尽地解释观点，并提供支持自己观点的资料或例子 —能综合各种观点，加以分析，解释事物的深层概念，评价不同解释，猜想因果关系和原理</p>	
<p>The group proposed strategies to improve the line of inquiry</p>	
<p>如何达到 Mode 3 annotation  Teacher [Very Good Idea! Well Done!] —可提供更有利的资料，从而巩固观点 —从例子中找出突破点，延伸出新观点 —分析讨论过程的利与弊，加以改善</p>	