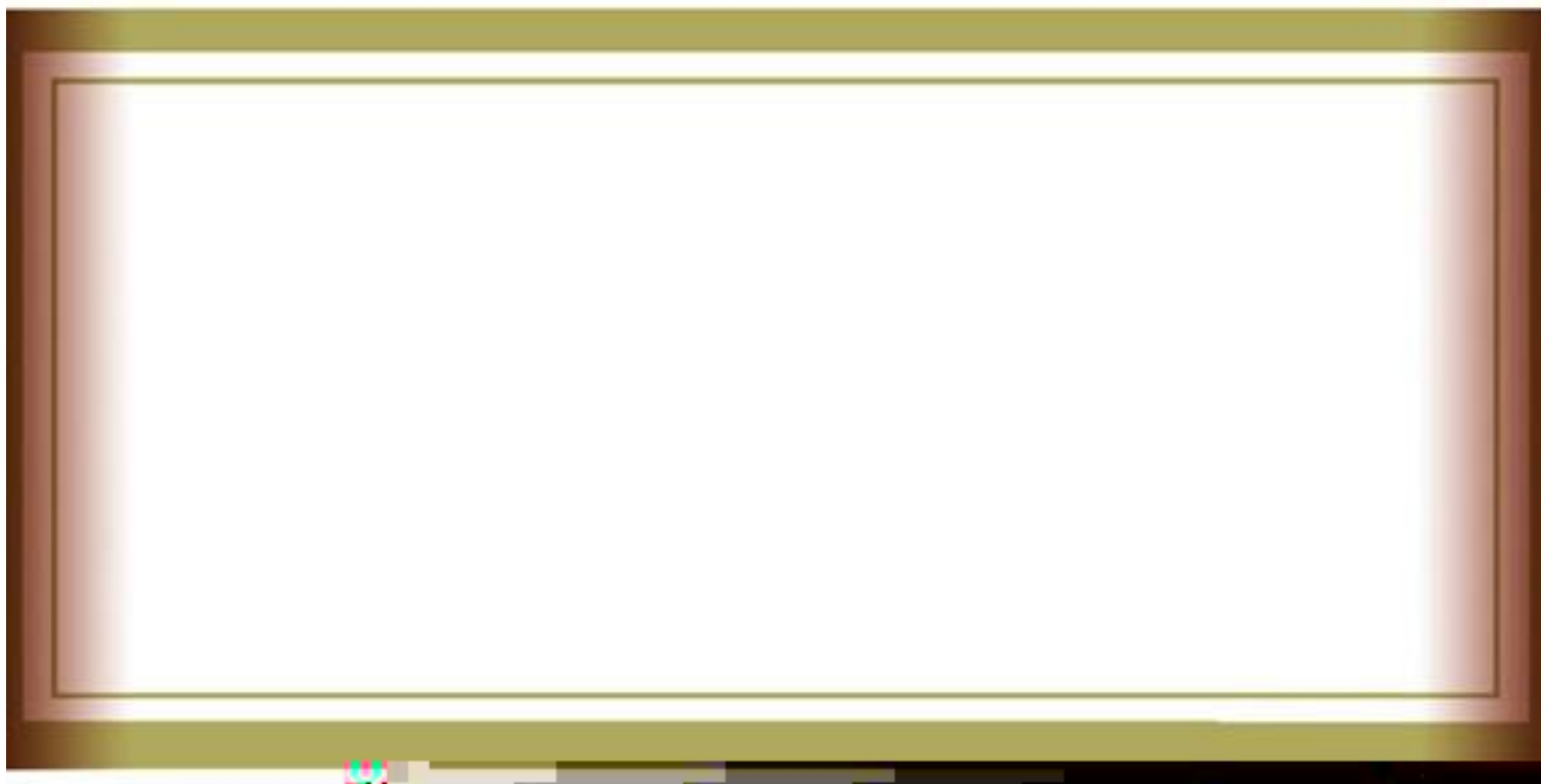
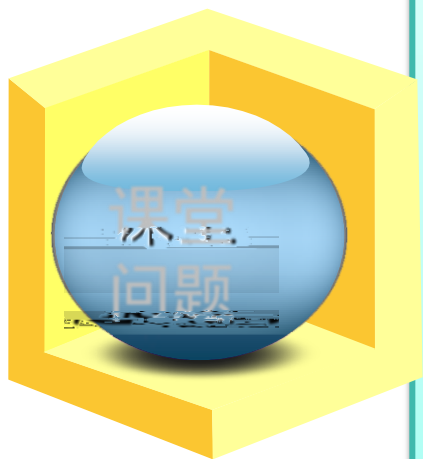




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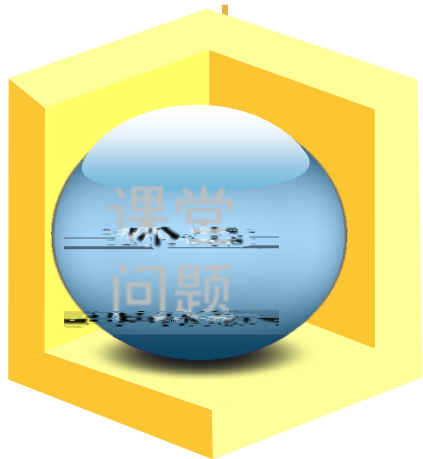
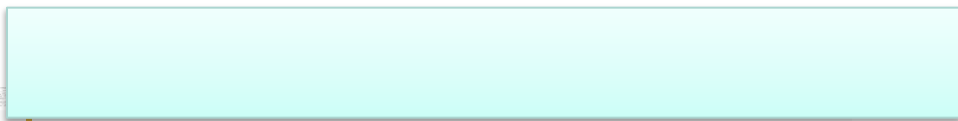




“单声道”的课堂教学模式是掣肘一流本科教育质量的**最大短板**。

课堂教学“五重境界说”：**沉默 (Silence)**，**回答 (Answer)**，**互动交流 (Dialogue)**，**批判质疑 (Critical)**和**辩论 (Debate)**。

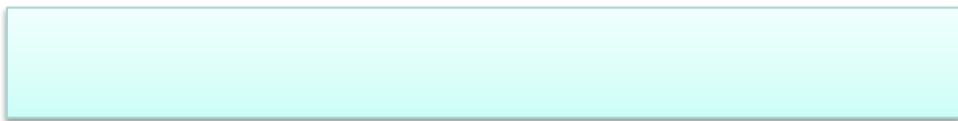
中国一流大学的差距主要体现在中国很流大学在“单声道”的课堂教学模式上。



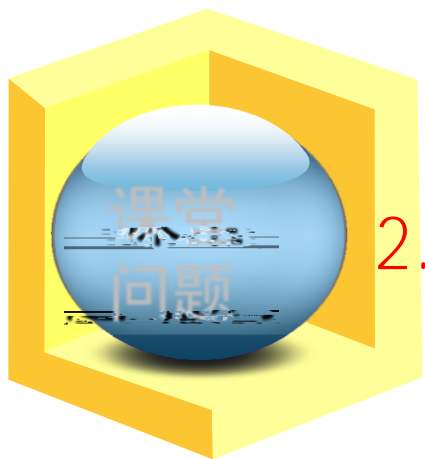
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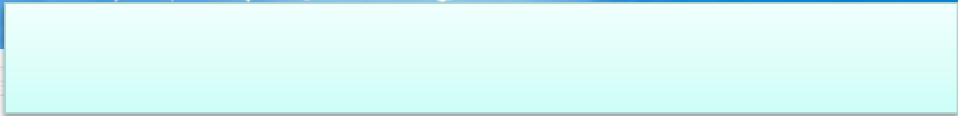
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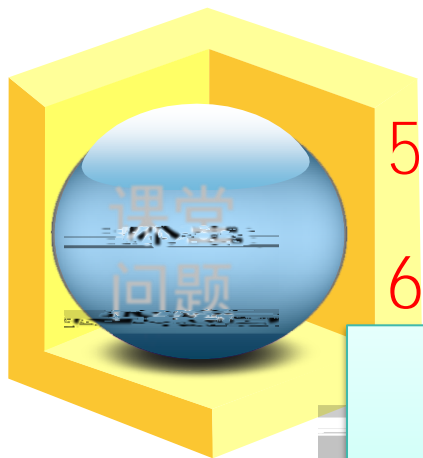
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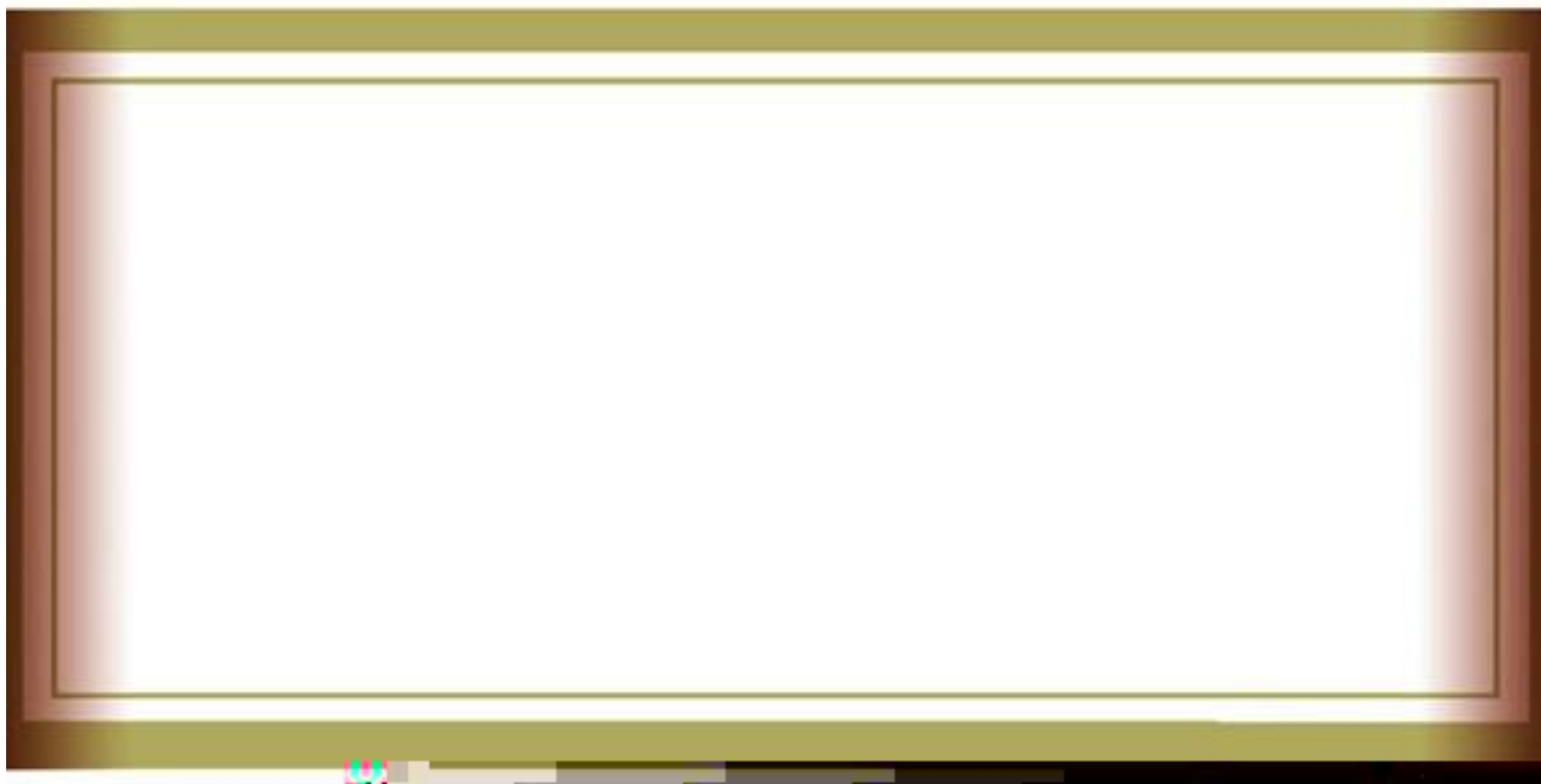
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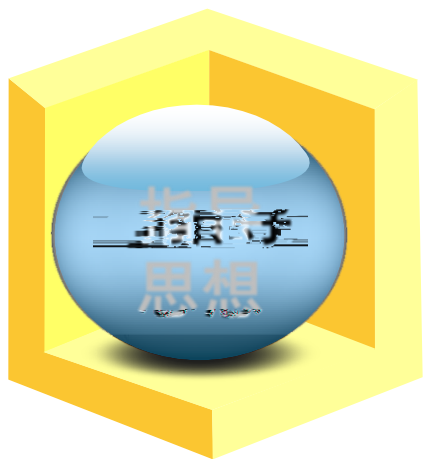
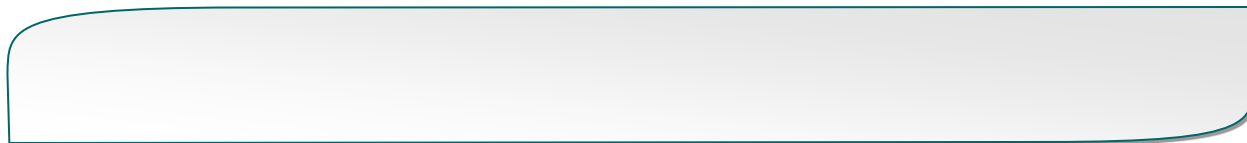
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天津中醫藥大學





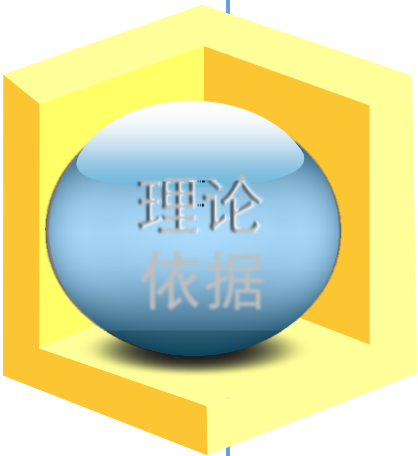


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理论
依据



2



马斯洛需求层次理论 (模型)

亚伯拉罕·马斯洛 (Abraham Maslow, 1908年4月1日 - 1970年6月8日), 美国人本主义心理学家, 以需求层次理论 (Need-hierarchy theory) 为世人熟悉。





3

理论
依据





When a patient has a cold and cough, the tongue is white and the pulse is floating. This is a typical sign of a wind-cold syndrome. The treatment principle is to release the exterior and disperse the cold. The representative formula is Maotang Tang (麻黃湯), which consists of Ma Huang (麻黃), Gui Zhi (桂枝), and Gan Jiang (甘草).

HOW THE ...

麻黃湯

麻黃

桂枝

甘草

麻黃湯

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甘草



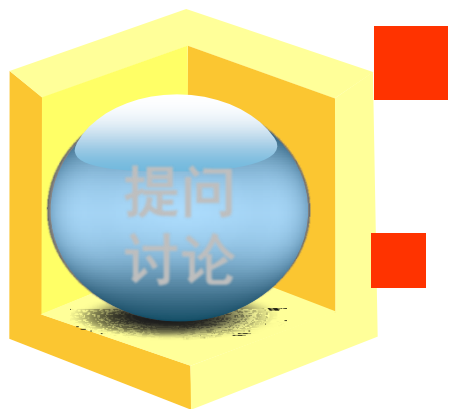
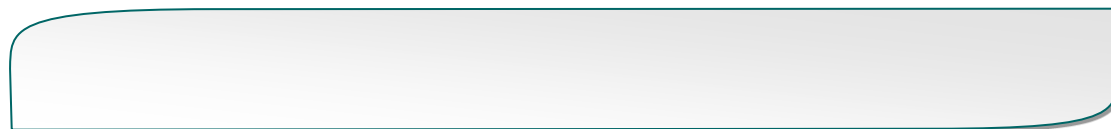
学习24小时后的知识保持率

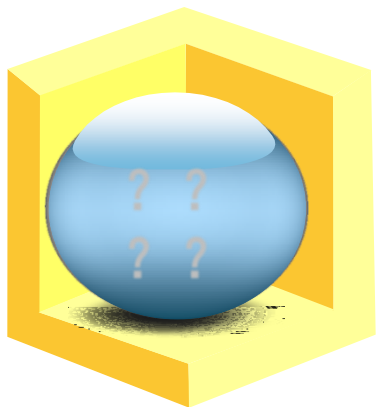
(David A. Sousa, How the Brain learns)

阅读	5%
听讲	10%
视听结合	20%
实践	30%
讨论组	50%
立即动手	75%
向其他人教授	90%

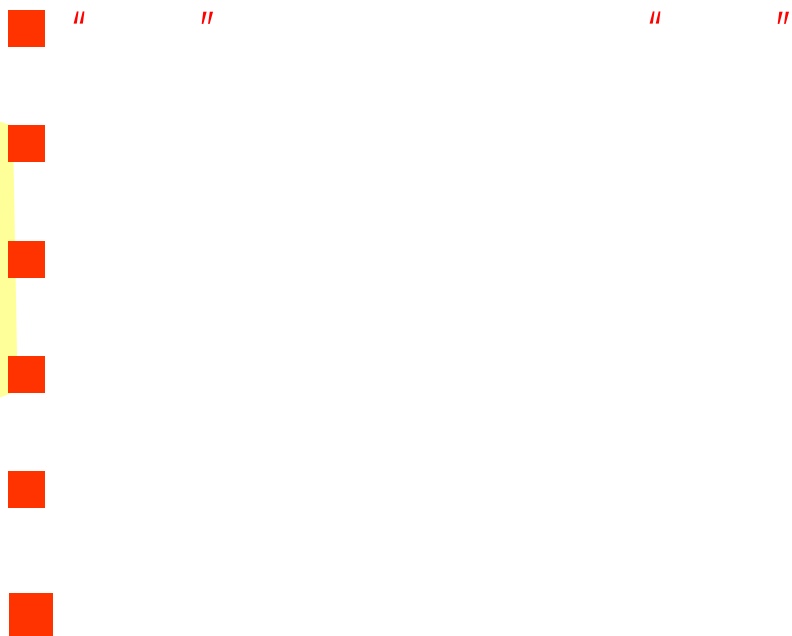
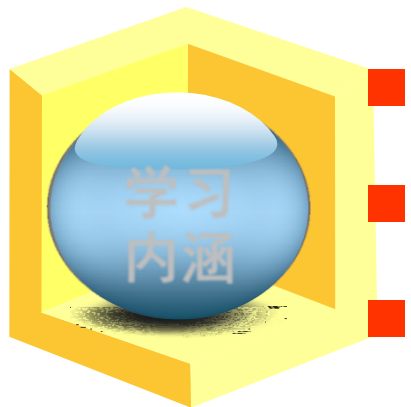
HOW THE
Brain Learns

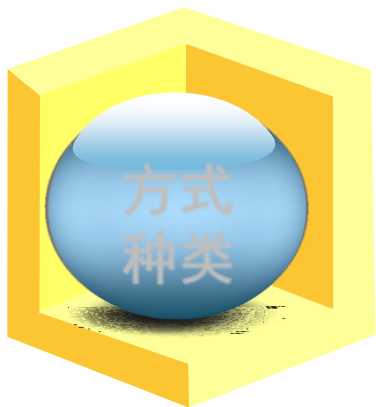
提问
讨论

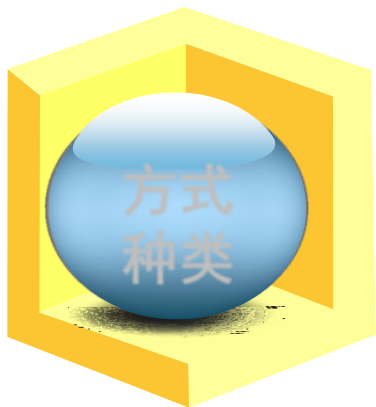




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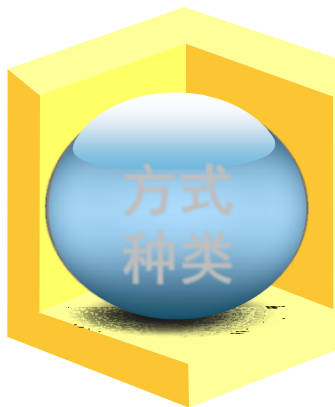




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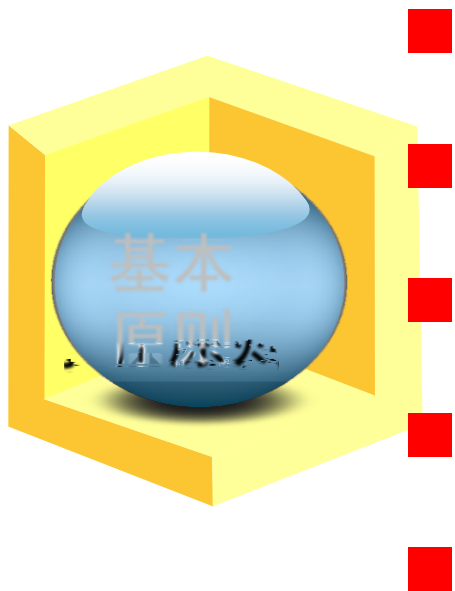
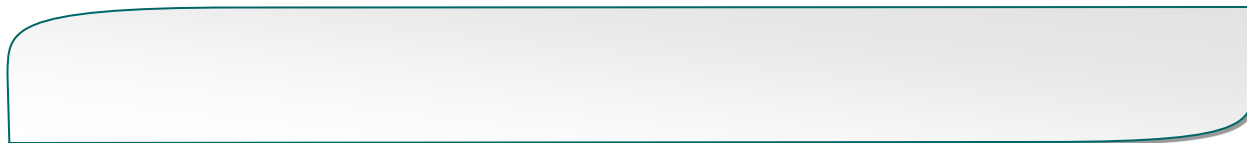
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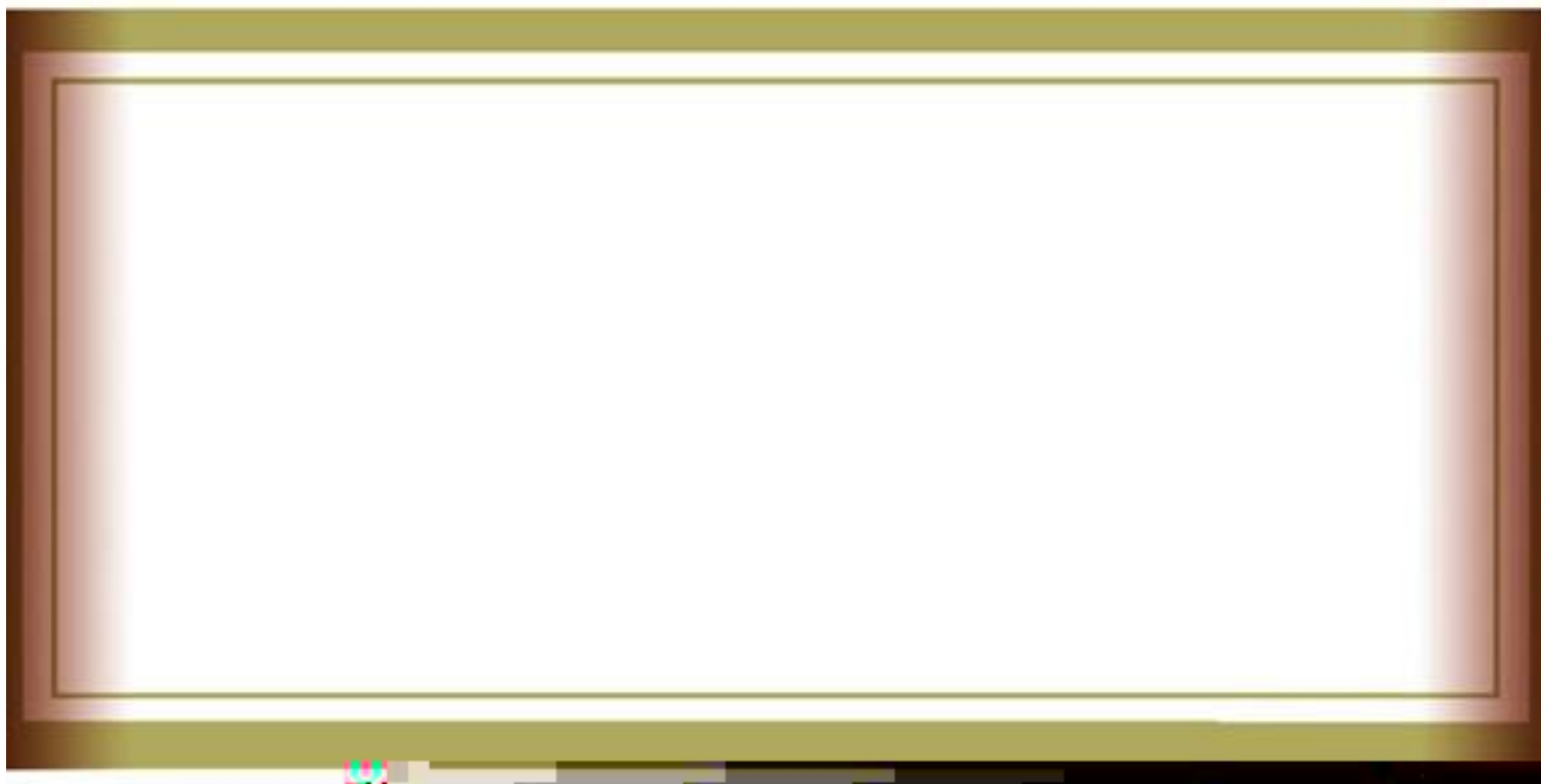
天津中醫藥大學

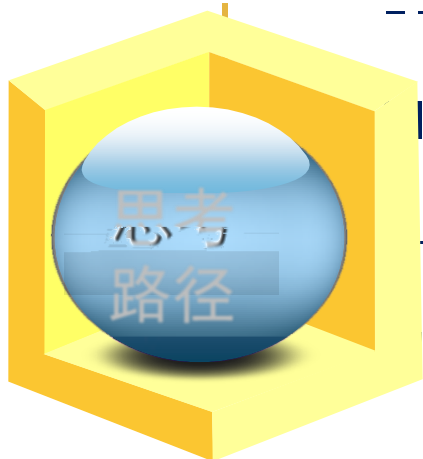


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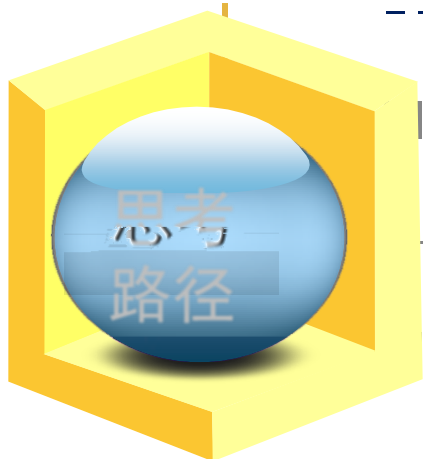


















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What Work Requires of Schools. A SCANS Report for America
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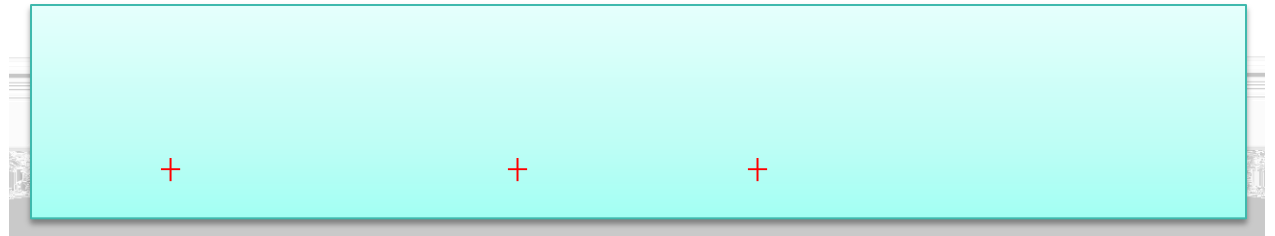
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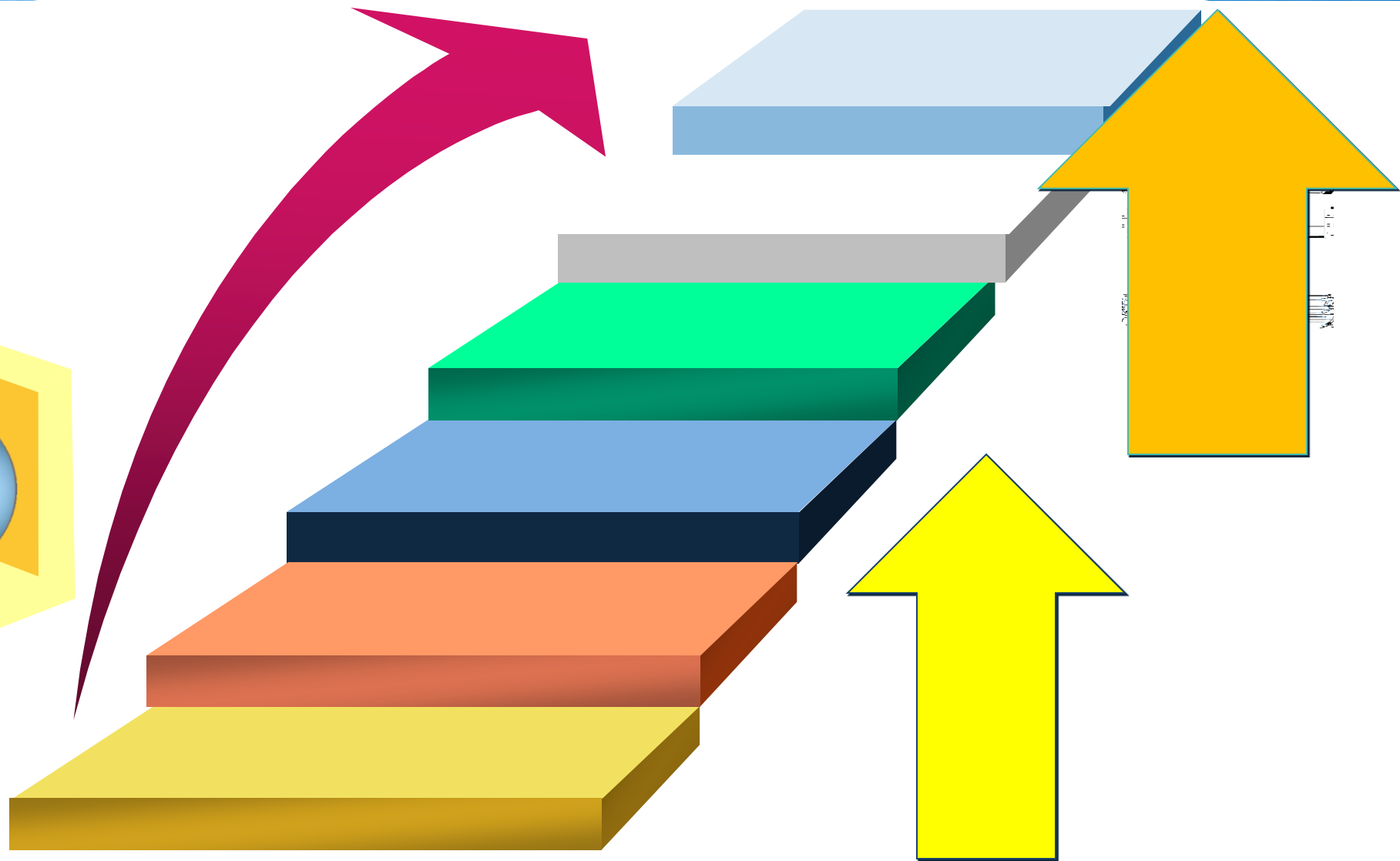
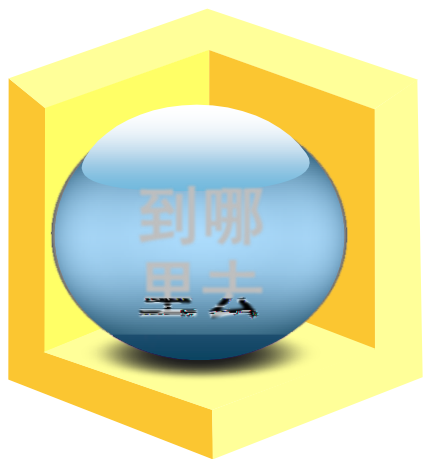
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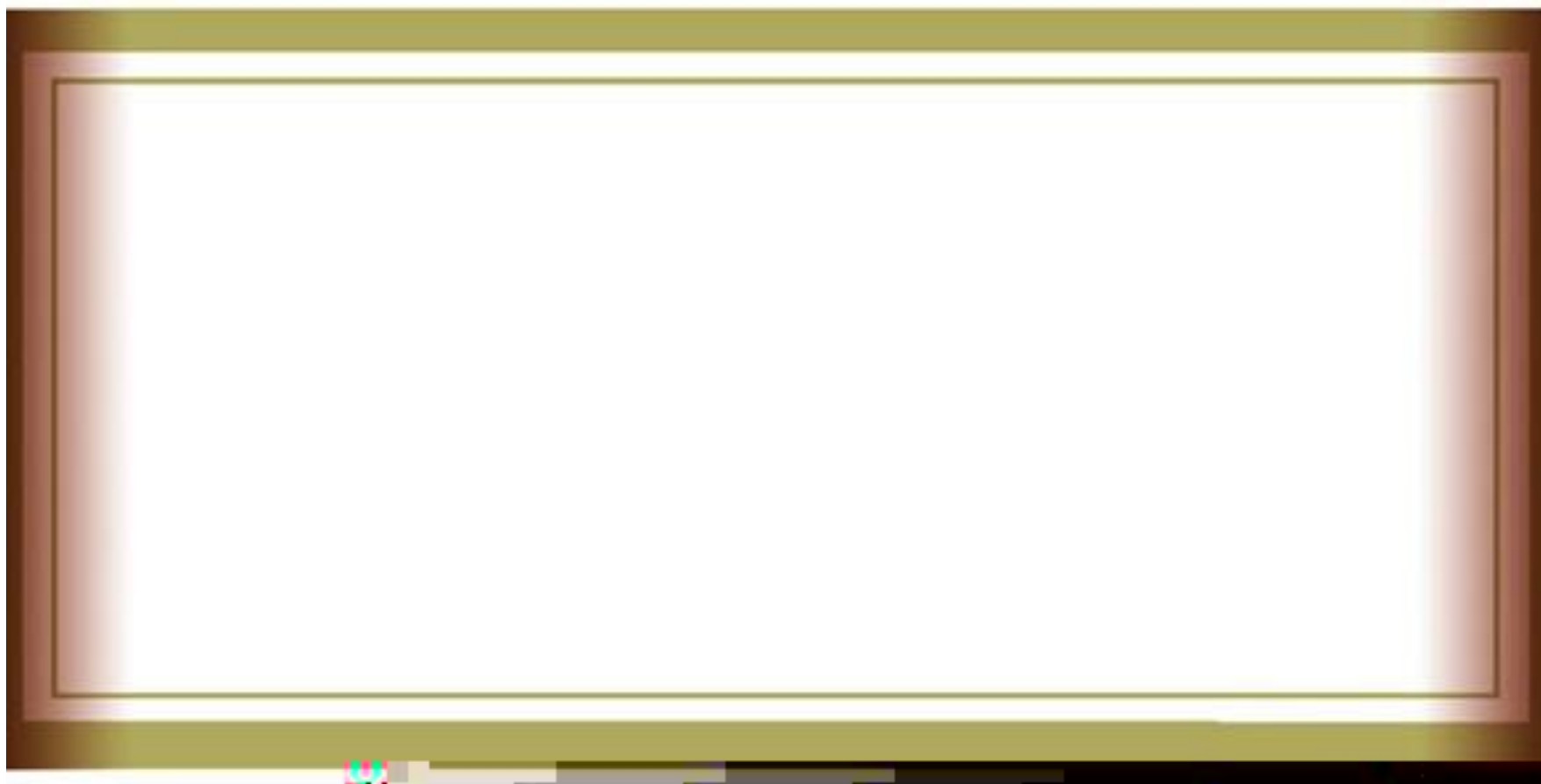
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天津中醫藥大學









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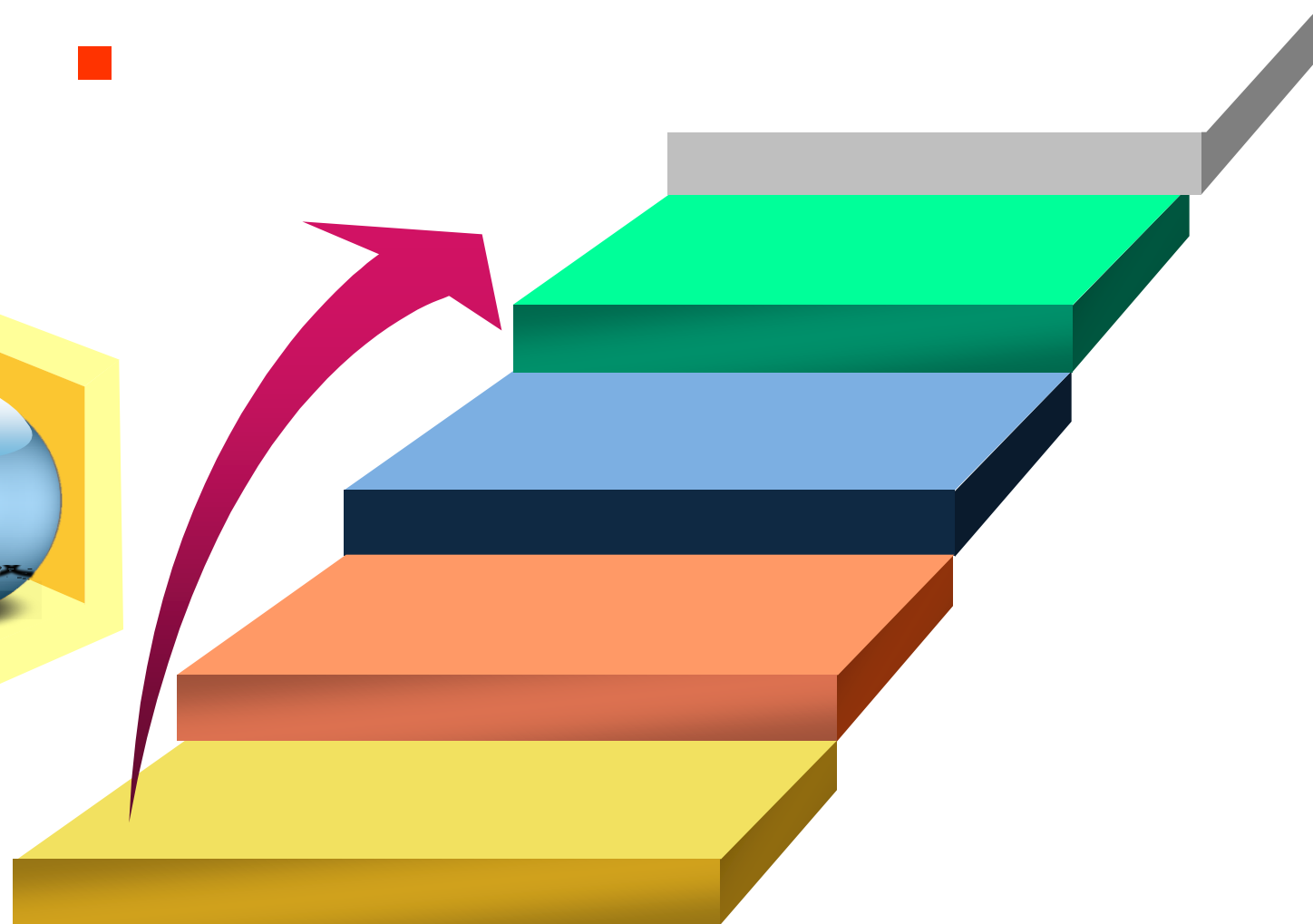
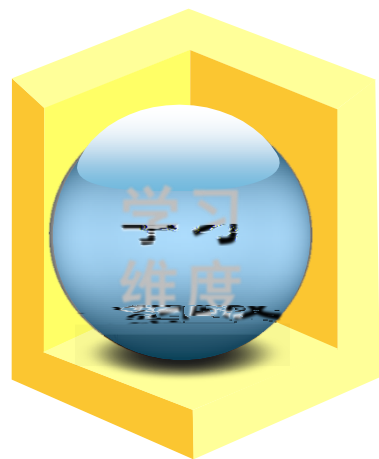
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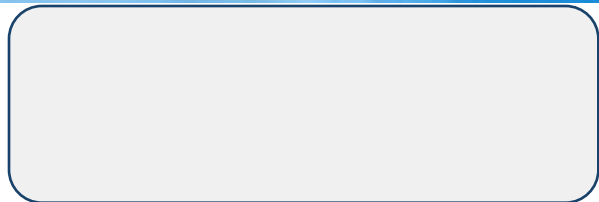
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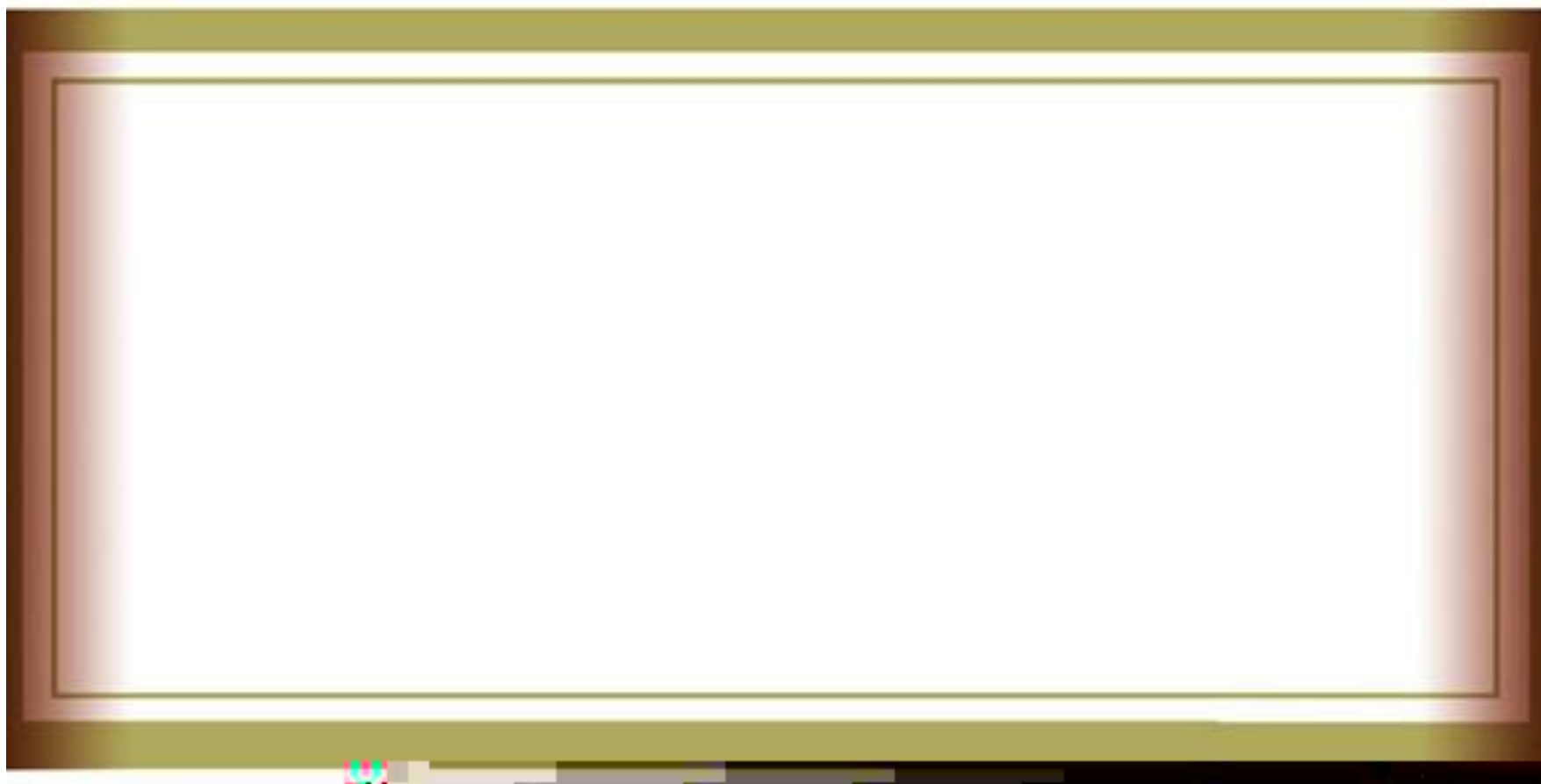
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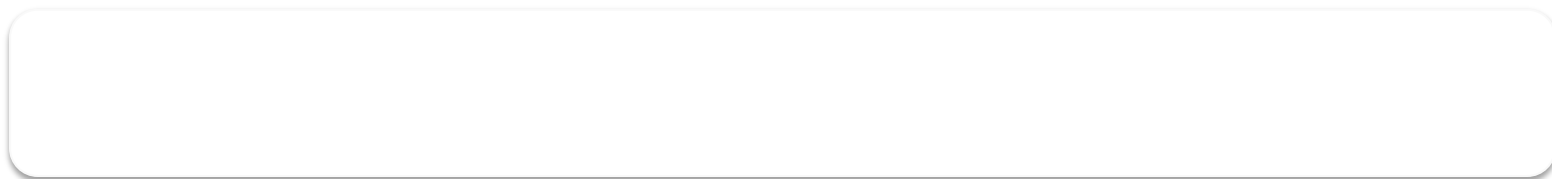
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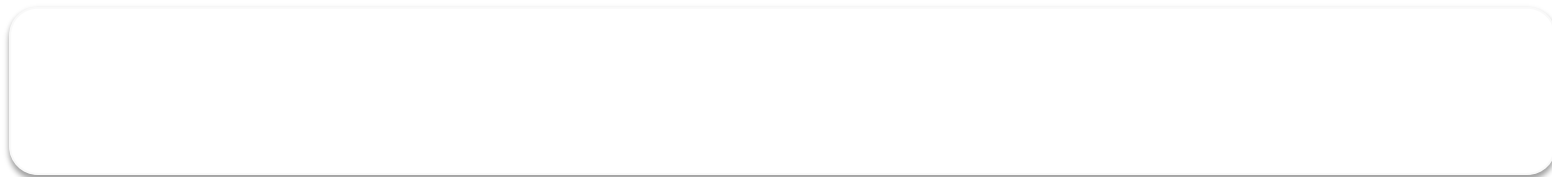


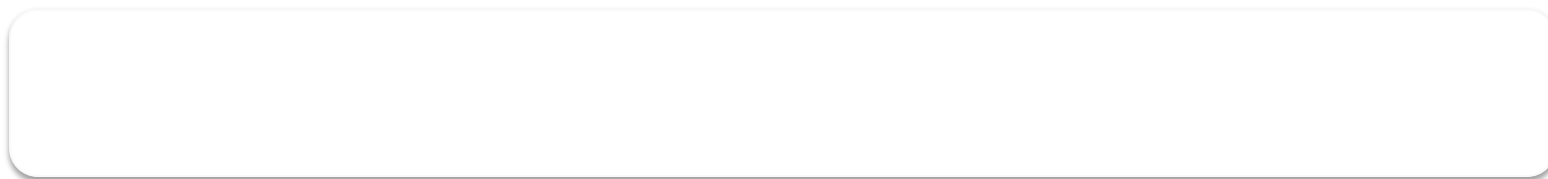


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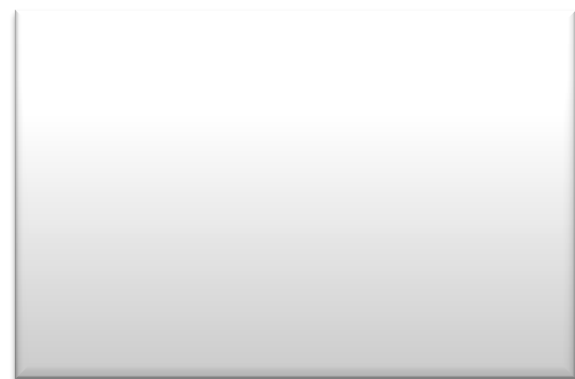


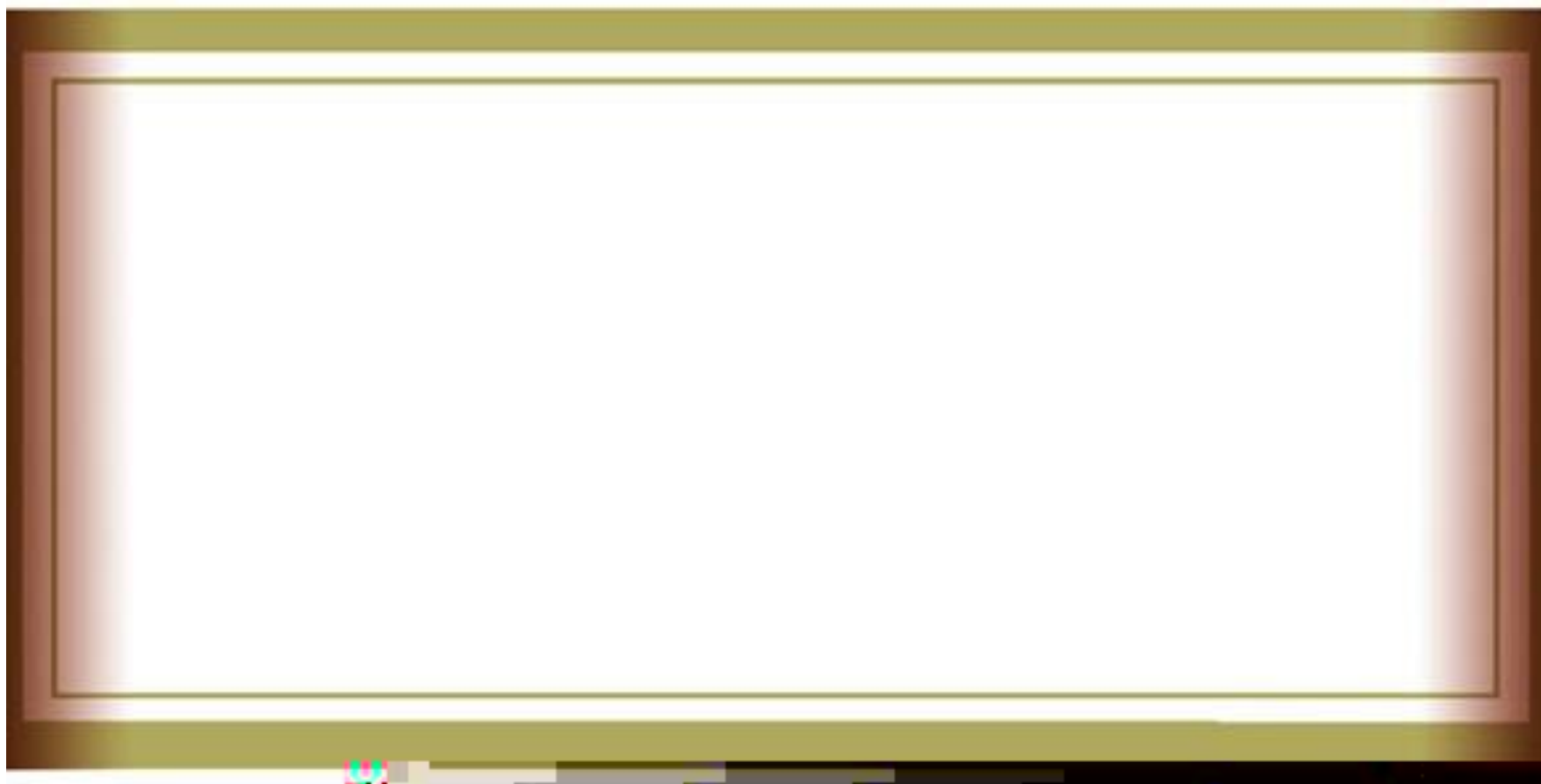


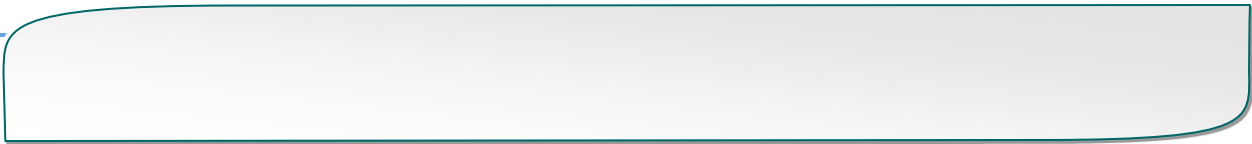
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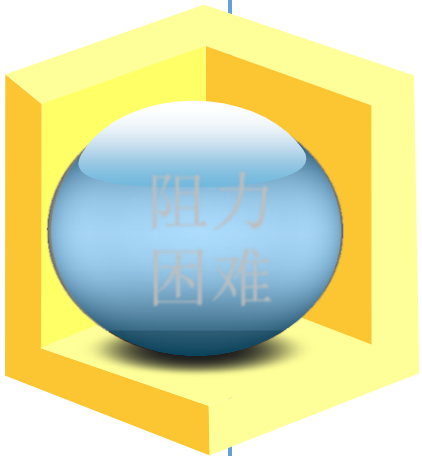




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阻力
困难





感谢聆听!