科目:數學教育概論

適用系所:數學系

注意:1.本試題共4頁,請依序在答案卷上作答,並標明題號,不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內,否則依規定扣分。

本試題共有兩大題,第一大題為教學活動分析,第二大題為文獻理解與應用,各有3個待答問題。

一、教學活動分析

表徵在數學的教與學中扮演重要的角色,能用來思考、組織、紀錄、呈現、溝通數學想法,許 多專家學者也提出培養學生數學表徵能力的必要性。國中教師藍老師為了教根號數規劃了兩套教學 設計,這兩套設計涉及數種不同的表徵,請閱讀他的設計後,回答設計後面的3個問題。

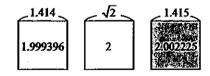
设計一

- 1. 請同學在方格紙上畫出不同大小、面積為整數的正方形,越多越好;之後,請同學做一個表格記錄所畫正方形的面積與邊長。
- 2. 以面積為2的正方形為例,呈現下圖讓同學觀察、發現其邊長、面積與另外2個正方形的關係,以及邊長大小的範圍(在1.4~1.5之間);再透過切10等分的方式,師生逐步討論更多小數位數(使用如下表格)。



等分點	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49
平方									
等分點	1.411	1.412	1.413	1.414	1.415	1.416	1.417	1.418	1.419

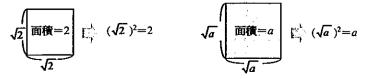
3. 引出符號√2 , 並統整2中的步驟以說明求根號數近似值的方法。



尺上刻度為0的位置。

4. 提出結論:

面積為 2 的正方形,它的邊長記為 $\sqrt{2}$;正方形的面積為邊長的平方,所以 $(\sqrt{2})^2=2$ 。面積為 3 的正方形,它的邊長記為 $\sqrt{3}$;正方形的面積為邊長的平方,所以 $(\sqrt{3})^2=3$ 。面積為 a 的正方形,它的邊長記為 \sqrt{a} ;若 a>0,則 $(\sqrt{a})^2=a$ 。



設計二

1. 簡介72與√7在計算機上的按法:

(1) 7^2 : 先按7,再按 x^2

(2) $\sqrt{7}$: 先按 $\sqrt{7}$ (SHIFT $\Rightarrow x^2$)

2. 請同學自己選擇不同的根號數在計算機上輸入,並完成下方表格。

我月	听按的根號數	螢幕顯示的結果	(螢幕顯示的結果)2		
1	√8				
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					



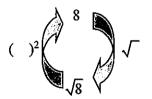
3. 請同學觀察 2 中完成的表格,並寫下自己的發現;之後,師生討論根號數與其平方之 間的關係,以及根號數的近似值。

4. 提出結論:

8 開根號後是√8;√8 平方後是8。

15 開根號後是 $\sqrt{15}$; $\sqrt{15}$ 平方後是 15。

a 開根號後是 \sqrt{a} ; \sqrt{a} 平方後是 a (a>0)。





- 1. 請說明何謂數學表徵。[5分]
- 2. 請給出5種數學表徵類型,並提供實際例子。[10分]
- 3. 請從數學表徵的角度切入,分析設計一與設計二的異同,並說明這些異同之處對學生數學學習 (可以從認知發展、課堂參與、能力培養、情意態度...等各種面向來思考學生的學習)的影響。 [30分]

二、文獻理解與應用

國際趨勢與台灣的十二年國教課網皆強調培養學生科技工具使用的素養,以下摘錄數學教育學者 Eirini Geraniou 與 Uffe Thomas Jankvist 於 2019 年發表在 Educational Studies in Mathematics 期刊中的文章,名為 Towards a definition of "mathematical digital competency"。請閱讀以下內容並回答內容後面的 3 個問題。

The heavy reliance on digital tools in the teaching and learning of mathematics today often calls for a simultaneous activation of both mathematical and digital competencies—what might be referred to as *mathematical digital competency* (MDC).

We propose that possessing mathematical digital competency includes at least the following three characteristics:

- C1. Being able to engage in a techno-mathematical discourse. In particular, this involves aspects of the artefact-instrument duality in the sense that instrumentation has taken place and thereby initiated the process of becoming techno-mathematically fluent.
- C2. Being aware of which digital tools to apply within different mathematical situations and context, and being aware of the different tools' capabilities and limitations. In particular, this involves aspects of the instrumentation—instrumentalisation duality.
- C3. Being able to use digital technology reflectively in problem solving and when learning mathematics. This involves being aware and taking advantage of digital tools serving both pragmatic and epistemic purposes, and in particular, aspects of the scheme-technique duality, both in relation to one's predicative and operative form of knowledge.

As pointed to by Hague and Payton, digital literacy is about addressing the changing nature of subject knowledge and acknowledging that young people will need different kinds of skills, knowledge and understanding in order to develop their expertise in subjects (Hague & Payton, 2010, p.12). Due to its high reliance on digital technologies, this may be truer for the subject of mathematics than for many other subjects in the 21st century. The "well-informed readiness to act appropriately in situations involving a certain type of mathematical challenge" (Niss & Højgaard, 2011, p. 49) is today, as opposed to previously, much more about one acting appropriately in one's relation with digital technologies either applied to a mathematical challenge or in a learning situation. As mentioned earlier (cf. "Theories of instrumental genesis and conceptual fields"), a conceptual field is "a set of situations and a set of concepts tied together" (Vergnaud, 2009, p. 86). For mathematics students of today, such situations may be embedded so deeply in a techno-mathematical discourse that, potentially, also their understanding of the mathematical concepts involved is almost inseparable from the digital tools and the students' instrumented techniques. In fact, such students' predicative form of knowledge may only enable them to "do something" within a digital environment. Hence, for such students, it is no longer only about either mathematical competency or digital competency. It becomes about mathematical digital competency.

- 1. 請以不超過 200 字摘譯前面框框中的內容。[15 分]
- 2. 請寫下至少 3 點你對框框中內容的看法 (答題深度為本題的評分重點)。[15 分]
- 3. 請從國中或高中的函數單元中選擇 1 個主題來設計教學活動,使學生在此活動中能培養框框中提到的能力;同時,請詳細說明活動中的哪些部分培養了 C1 ~ C3 中哪些能力,並提出你認為該部分活動有此功能的理由 (請指出是國中或高中,以及是哪個主題)。[25 分]