

國立教育廣播電台 英語奇育記

教育新聞中英對照參考

- 教育新聞中文摘要：

本集新聞將介紹比利時的 Flander 地區與英國的 AI 平台 Century Tech 簽署了一項協議，該協議會使用學習科學、神經科學等數據對孩子進行差異化教學，而該技術將在未來五年內，推廣到 700 家受資助的 Flander 學校。提到這項協議的教學模式，教師會在教室中進行不同程度的教學，且人工智慧平台可以為每個學生量身訂製課程。而前英國教育部長 Jim Knigh 便表示，平台需要保證學生的數據受到保護，教師也將需要有足夠信心，對孩子的需求做出明智的判斷，以上項目將會是這個世紀以來必須解決的問題。

- 教育新聞英文摘錄：

Jasmine: I' m Jasmine. Today' s news of the day comes from "Quartz ". It discusses how a British start-up will put AI into 700 schools in Belgium.

Sunny: 這家英國新創公司把 AI 應用於比利時的 700 所學校。

Jasmine: The future of classrooms is coming to Flanders. Today, the Flanders region of Belgium signed a deal with Century Tech, a British AI platform for schools and universities that uses learning science, neuroscience, and data to personalize learning for kids. The technology will be rolled out to all 700 regionally funded Flemish schools over the next five years.

Sunny: 今天，比利時的 Flander 地區與英國的 AI 平台 Century Tech 簽署了一項協議，該協議使用學習科學，神經科學和數據對孩子進行個性化學習。該技術將在未來五年內推廣到所有 700 家由地區資助的 Flander 學校。

Jasmine: The deal is the first time a government will apply AI in such a large number of classrooms, Century says. It is in negotiations with other governments.

Sunny: 這筆交易是政府第一次在如此眾多的教室中使用 AI。這家公司正在與其他政府進行談判。

Jasmine: The goal is to move from a one-size-fits-all model of education where teachers try, but often struggle, to teach to varying levels in the classroom, to one in which an AI platform helps tailor lessons to each individual students.

Sunny:在這種模式中，教師嘗試但經常會努力地進行教學，以在教室中進行不同程度的教學，而在該模式中，人工智能平台可以為每個學生量身定制課程。

Jasmine: That includes identifying the areas students know or don't know, where they feel confident or shaky, how they feel about different kinds of work (which they report to the system with emojis, of course), and even how long it takes a student to store information in their long-term memory. It's a continual diagnostic on a child's progress, with the machine trying to learn how the child learns, and adapt lessons and feedback accordingly.

Sunny:這包括確定學生知道或不知道的領域，感到自信或動搖的地方，對各種工作的感覺（當然，他們會通過表情符號向系統報告），甚至需要花費多長時間學生將信息存儲在他們的長期記憶中。這是對孩子進步的持續診斷，機器會嘗試學習孩子的學習方式，並相應地調整課程和反饋。

Jasmine: While it seems the goal may be to automate teachers out of existence, Priya Lakhani, Century's founder, says it is exactly the opposite. The company was founded to free up teachers from mindless tasks—74% of teachers are considering quitting in three years, with the majority of them saying it's because of admin such as marking grades.

Sunny:雖然看起來目標可能是使教師自動化，但 Century 的創始人 Priya Lakhani 表示完全相反。該公司成立之初是為了讓老師從繁瑣的工作中解脫出來-74%的老師正在考慮在三年內辭職，其中大多數人說這是因為管理員（例如評分成績）。

Jasmine: By freeing up the teacher from these tasks, they can focus more on helping kids who need it, and devote more time to substantive class work. At the same time, kids interact with lessons that are more tailored to their ability and learning style. "The most important person in the classroom is the child, but the most powerful one is the teacher," says Lakhani.

Sunny:通過將老師從這些任務中解放出來，他們可以更加專注於幫助有需要的孩子，並投入更多時間進行實質性的課堂學習。同時，孩子們可以根據自己的能力和學習風格來進行互動。“教室裡最重要的人是孩子，而最有影響力的人是老師”，拉哈尼說。

Jasmine: Century was founded in 2015 and spent \$7 million building its platform, which is being used in “hundreds” of schools, including Beacon Hill Academy in Birmingham, Passmores Academy in Essex, and a number of special education schools.

Sunny:Century 成立於 2015 年，斥資 700 萬美元構建了平台，該平台已在“百家”學校中使用，包括伯明翰的比肯山學院，埃塞克斯的 Passmores 學院以及許多特殊教育學校。

Jasmine: Schools upload their content into Century’s system and then the platform breaks it down into “nuggets” or micro-lessons. Kids take a quick assessment to see what they know. Then, the system can deliver lessons based on what needs to be worked on, and areas of weakness.

Sunny:學校將其內容上傳到 Century 的系統中，然後該平台將其分解為“塊”或微課程。孩子們進行快速評估以了解他們所知道的。然後，系統可以根據需要處理的內容和薄弱環節提供課程。

Jasmine: Lakhani says the average time the AI platform is used is 20 minutes a week in primary schools and 40 minutes a week in secondary schools. “I do not want C3PO teaching my child,” she says, to emphasize that the point is not to have kids spend more time in front of screens. Teachers report that the system frees up six hours a week, time which Lakhani says can be invested in the creative arts and physical education, which are often marginalized in favor of academics in service of students’ heavy testing burdens.

Sunny:Lakhani 說，使用 AI 平台的平均時間在小學每週 20 分鐘，在中學每週 40 分鐘。她說：“我不希望 C3PO 教我的孩子，”他強調要點是不要讓孩子們在屏幕前花費更多的時間。老師報告說，該系統每周可以節省 6 個小時的時間，而 Lakhani 認為這些時間可以投入到創意藝術和體育教育上，而這通常被邊緣化，有利於學者們減輕學生的考試負擔。

Jasmine: Unlike other adaptive learning technologies, which are rules-based (run on instructions that are manually entered by programmers, typically involving a series of if-

then functions), Century uses AI, which learns and adapts its knowledge about the student through the data it collects every time it's used.

Sunny:與其他基於規則的自適應學習技術（基於程序員手動輸入的指令運行，通常涉及一系列 if-then 功能）不同，Century 使用 AI，該 AI 通過以下方式學習並調整其關於學生的知識：每次使用時收集的數據。

Jasmine: Century also incorporates basic tenets of neuroscience and learning science to assess students' focus and difficulty levels; the pace and best time for learning; how long it takes for information to move from short- to long-term memory; or how resilient a learner is. This analysis then feeds into machine-learning algorithms.

Sunny:Century 還結合了神經科學和學習科學的基本原則，以評估學生的注意力和難易程度；學習的步伐和最佳時間；信息從短期記憶轉移到長期記憶需要多長時間；或學習者的適應能力。然後，此分析將輸入到機器學習算法中。

Jasmine: No personal data is stored about the children; just their interactions with the platform. Personal information is needed to log on, but it is not used by the AI. "For decades, technologies like artificial intelligence have been disrupting and improving sectors across the world—with education remaining largely untouched," says Lakhani.

Sunny:沒有存儲有關孩子的個人數據；只是他們與平台的互動。登錄需要個人信息，但 AI 不會使用。"幾十年來，諸如人工智能之類的技術一直在擾亂和改善世界各地的部門，而教育基本上沒有受到影響，" Lakhani 說。

Jasmine:Century is battling the inglorious past of failed EdTech in classrooms. While governments spend billions on everything from laptops to tablets, the OECD has found that this has no effect on learning.

Sunny:Century 正在與失敗的 EdTech 在教室裡光榮的過去作鬥爭。儘管政府在從筆記本電腦到平板電腦的各種事物上花費了數十億美元，但經合組織發現這對學習沒有影響。

Jasmine: Jim Knight, a former UK education minister, says that ministers will need reassurance that children's data is protected, and that teachers will need confidence that

algorithms can make sensible judgments about what kids need. “These are the same questions Century has been asking,” he adds.

Sunny:前英國教育部長吉姆·奈特 (Jim Knight) 表示，部長們將需要保證兒童的數據受到保護，而教師將需要信心，算法可以對孩子的需求做出明智的判斷。他補充說：“這些都是世紀一直在問的問題。”

Jasmine: One key concern for governments is dependence: if the AI works, they become dependent on one private company, whose key functions will be hard to monitor or even really understand.

Sunny:政府的主要關注點是依賴性：如果 AI 能夠發揮作用，它們就會依賴於一家私營公司，其關鍵職能將難以監控甚至無法真正理解。

Jasmine: As for why the Flemish are diving into tech? Because they believe their students deserve it, says Raymonda Verdyck, managing director of GO!, the government group that organizes education for Flanders. “Every GO! pupil is considered to be a unique person with specific interests, ambitions and talents,” she says. “GO! schools and institutions—1,000 in all—stand for equal and maximum chances of education and personal development for every individual.”

Sunny:至於佛蘭芒人為什麼要涉足技術領域呢？政府組織 GO! 的常務董事 Raymonda 說，她被認為是具有特殊興趣，抱負和才能的獨特人。