

Liberal Studies



後設/自明認知 (Metacognition)

批判性思維
(Critical thinking)

創造性思維
(Creative thinking)

解難思維
(Problem solving)

深層思維
(Complex-level thinking)

決策思維
(Decision making)

思維技巧

基層思維
(Basic-level thinking)

辨識
分類

比較
異同

解釋
因由

對比

推論

分析

綜合

觀察

憶述

理解

列舉
排序

配對

定義

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設定相關問題

提出意見

擬定解決方案

產生多項意念
(多)

產生獨特意念
(奇)

擬定假設

落實執行

選擇最佳方案

列出事物屬性

產生多類意念
(變)

產生精進意念
(美)

澄清問題核心

監管效能進度

結論及評鑑

創造性思維

綜合創新重組

辨識問題所在

解難思維

深層思考

評鑑性思考

歸納性思考

批判性思維

- 分辨事實與意見
- 辨識問題重點
- 審定資料的可信性
- 識別背後的假設
- 探測謬誤與偏見
- 評估假設的可信性
- 將資料分類
- 比較異同

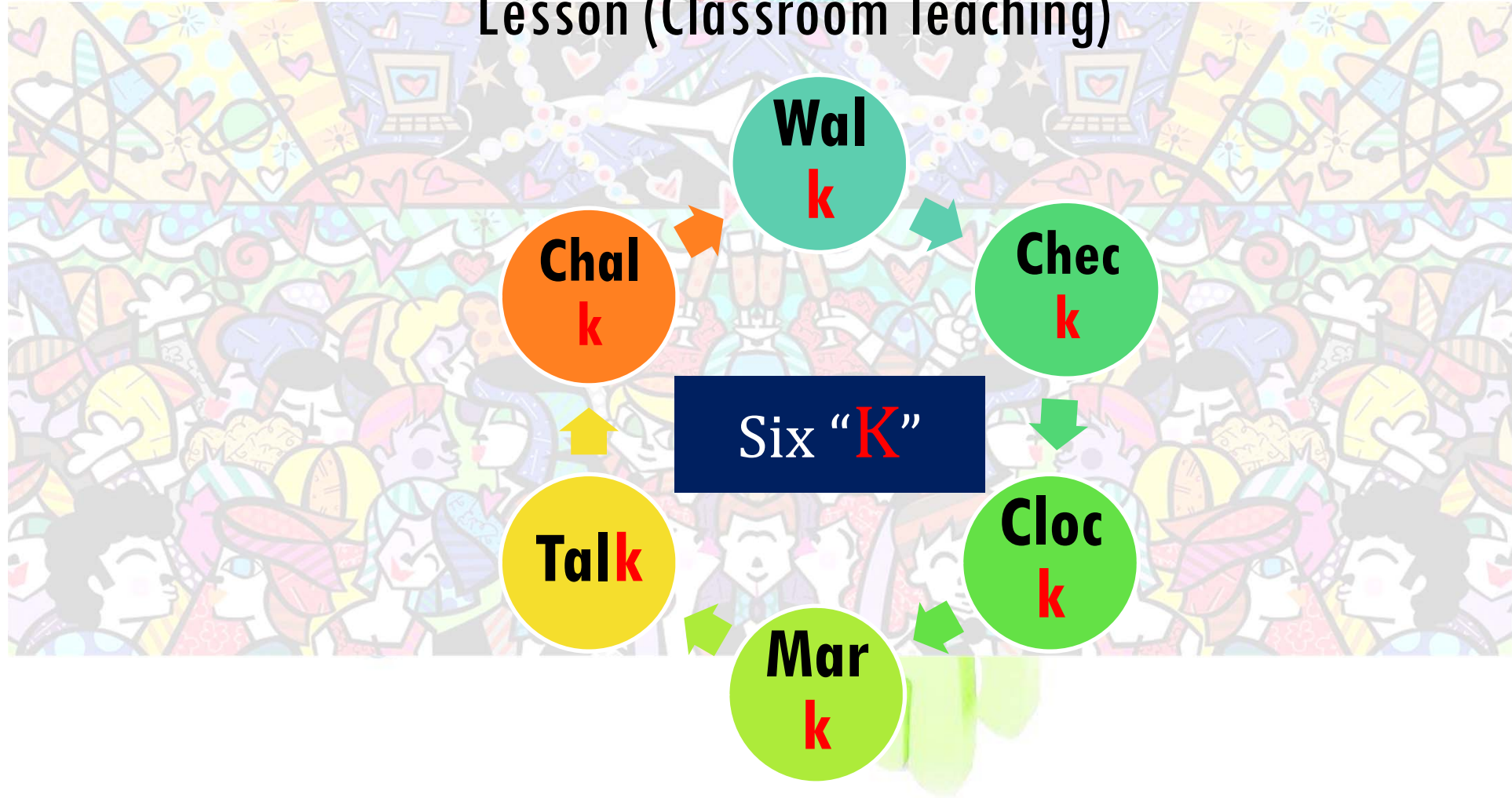
- 探討因果關係
- 分析開放性問題
- 類推因由
- 作出推斷
- 探討相關資訊
- 識別相互關係
- 解決有深度的問題

演繹性思考

- 作邏輯推斷
- 識別矛盾論點
- 利用三段論法分析

洞察資料的不協調性

Lesson (Classroom Teaching)





Impact (Good x 2 and bad x 2)

- . Evidence
- . Cartoon, Graph and data, text news

Effective Questioning skills help students



1. to understand the question, ie. to paraphrase.
2. to interpret the data, numerical, graphical etc.
2. to enrich the answer, ie. to elaborate.
3. to support the answer, ie. to give evidence.
4. to conceptualize the idea, ie. to find similarities from different events/ issues/ ideas and generalize the similarities with some terms
5. to apply LS concepts in discussions
6. to comment on other's opinions constructively and critically.
7. to direct them to apply what they have learnt in another context.
8. to identify the conflicts or conflicts of values.
9. to give suggestions constructively.
10. to evaluate one's own learning process
11. to raise questions.

+ List of question words for teachers

Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	Analysis	Evaluation (according to set standards)	Creating / Synthesis (IES)
List	Summarize	Illustrate	Analyze	Justify	<i>Design</i>
Name	Explain	Use	Compare	Assess	<i>Hypothesize</i>
Identify	Interpret	Interpret	Contrast	Evaluate	<i>Propose</i>
Show	Describe	Apply	Distinguish	Prioritize	
Define	Compare	Show	Discuss	Recommend	
Recall	Classify	Demonstrate	Examine	Choose / Decide	
State		Relate	Identify and explain	To what extent / how far do you agree	

+ P2Q1(a)

■ Do you think that in order for China to increase its national strength, political stability is more important than economic development? Explain your answer. (10 marks)

1. Consider the following sources

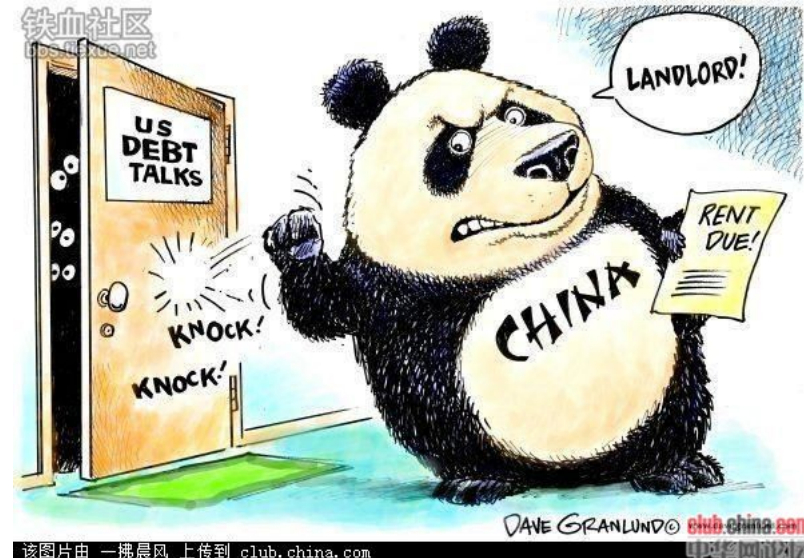
Source A: An extract from an article in a journal dated 27 October 2012

As a ruler of the world's economic powerhouse, President Xi Jinping is trying to promote economic growth while maintaining political stability. Yet this task is proving increasingly difficult. Corruption and social problems are causing growing frustration among China's people and worry among its officials. Ordinary people today protest in public and local complaints are now debated nationwide. In 2011, former Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao described China's development as 'unbalanced, over-enthusiastic and unsustainable'.

Source B: Adapted from news articles dated 15 May 2013 and 29 May 2013

- The Chinese government now controls oil and gas pipelines in Central Asia and the Middle East. China has also invested heavily in building infrastructure in Africa and Central America. China has become the world's leading exporter. It also surpassed the United States as the world's biggest trading nation in 2012.
- China has become more active, more confident and more conspicuous in the international scene. In 2009, China began to push for a major reform of the international monetary system. It won approval for an increase in its voting rights in the International Monetary Fund. China has signed up as a member of most inter-governmental organisations and large non-governmental organisations. It is a signatory to more than 300 multilateral treaties. China has affixed its signature to all the international treaties concerned with nuclear non-proliferation and arms control. China has proclaimed a nuclear weapons 'no first use' pledge. China has also contributed 20 000 troops to United Nations peacekeeping.
- Territorial disputes between China and its neighbours have escalated in recent years. Sino-Japanese relations are being damaged by the claims of the two countries to the Diaoyu. Disputes between China and several Southeast Asian countries in the South China Sea have also soared. The director of a defence policy research institute said, "China's growing influence in this region amid the country's economic and military advances has annoyed the United States. The United States has resorted to containing China by firing its with China's neighbours, making the disputes more complicated."

- (a) Do you think that in order for China to increase its national strength, political stability is more important than economic development? Explain your answer. (10 marks)
- (b) 'China's increasing participation in international affairs will facilitate world stability.' To what extent do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (10 marks)



+ Simulation



- Do you think that in order for Bruno to increase his personal strength, (A) is more important than (B)? Explain your answer.
- What is the meaning of 'personal strength'? How can we measure 'personal strength'?
- Both A and B can **positively** affect 'personal strength'
 - → 'cause and effect'
 - a change in A / B can have an effect on 'personal strength'
 - 'more important' → greater effect? More direct effect?

+ Better simulation?



1 Lv. 1

b

Veemon

HP 160 / 160

MP 70 / 70

Strength 115

Defense 115

Wisdom 70

Spirit 60

Speed 75

Resist 200

Resist 250

Resist 300

Resist 150

Data 0

BITS 0

Next Level 341

Equipment
Folder
Techniques

Strength

The screenshot shows a character status screen for a level 1 Veemon. The 'Strength' stat is highlighted with a blue box and a large blue arrow pointing to it from the right. The 'Next Level' value is 341.

+ Assessment requirements

- Accurate understanding on concepts:
 - National strength, political stability, economic development
- Justify the relationship between national strength and political stability / economic development
- Compare, with clear criteria, whether political stability is more important than economic development
- Examples in China
- In the context of China



+ P2Q1(b)

- ‘China’s increasing participation in international affairs will facilitate world stability.’ To what extent do you agree with this view. Explain your answer. (10 marks)

1. Consider the following sources:

Source A: An extract from an article in a journal dated 27 October 2012

As a ruler of the world's economic powerhouse, President Xi Jinping is trying to promote economic growth while maintaining political stability. Yet this task is proving increasingly difficult. Corruption and social problems are causing growing frustration among China's people and worry among its officials. Ordinary people today protest in public and local complaints are now debated nationwide. In 2011, former Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao described China's development as 'unbalanced, unco-ordinated and unsustainable'.

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- (10) Do you think that in order for China to increase its national strength, political stability is more important than economic development? Explain your answer. (10 marks)
- (11) 'China's increasing participation in international affairs will facilitate world stability.' To what extent do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (10 marks)



+ Simulation

- ‘3rd eldest sister’s increasing participation in family affairs will facilitate family stability.’ To what extent do you agree with this view. Explain your answer. (10 marks)
- What is so special about ‘3rd eldest sister’?
- Meaning of ‘participation in family affairs’ & ‘family stability’?
Elements of ‘family stability’?
- Is there a relationship between ‘participation in family affairs’ and ‘family stability’



+ Assessment requirements

- Accurate understanding on the concepts”
 - Participation in international affairs, world stability
 - → factors affecting world stability
- Justify the relationship between the two concepts
- Discuss from multiple perspectives (political, economic, environment, international relationship ...)
- Examples of China’s participation
- In global context



+ P2Q3(a)

■ Evaluate the impact of night lighting on the quality of life of Hong Kong people. Justify your answer. (10 marks)

■ ‘Evaluate’ → Stance

■ Night lighting

■ Quality of life

■ Hong Kong Context

3. Consider the following sources:

Source A: An extract from a news article dated 16 February 2011

Developers of the 29-storey The One shopping mall in Tsim Sha Tsui say they have toned down an LED advertising sign on top of their building, but owners of flats in a nearby 57-storey residential building say they will not be satisfied until it is ‘lights off’ altogether. Since the mall opened, flat owners say that the sign’s glare has scared off potential tenants and led to a 40% drop in rentals.

Source B: An extract from a news article dated 20 March 2013

Resistance by vested interests in the tourism, advertising and property trades has hampered the work of a government-appointed task force on light pollution, a member of the task force says. He believes that an approach relying on voluntary actions of stakeholders is doomed to fail. “Without a law, nothing can be done,” he said.

Source C: Adapted from news articles dated 24 March 2011 and 20 March 2013

Hong Kong is believed to be the world’s worst city for light pollution. From Tsim Sha Tsui to the remote Sai Kung countryside, a research team found excessive brightness to degrade that could damage human health and wildlife, waste energy and interfere with astronomical observations. However, in an earlier survey covering 2 700 residents, shop owners, customers, building owners and tourists, 78% thought that neon and LED lights make the environment look more beautiful and boost Hong Kong’s image as a dynamic city and tourist destination.

- (a) Evaluate the impact of night lighting on the quality of life of Hong Kong people. Justify your answer. (10 marks)
- (b) Explain the difficulties that the government would encounter in tackling the light pollution problem in Hong Kong. (10 marks)





- 2012P1Q1

- **Describe the trends** of the population statistics of Hong Kong shown in Figure A.

- 2012P1Q2

- **Identify and explain** the public health risk highlighted in Source A. (which is a cartoon)
- **Describe the features** of the overage of the world population by some tobacco control policies and the features of the changes that occurred between 2008 and 2010 as shown in Source B. (which is a table)



Data Description and Analysis





Trial & error!

**Starbucks as a case
of economic
globalization**



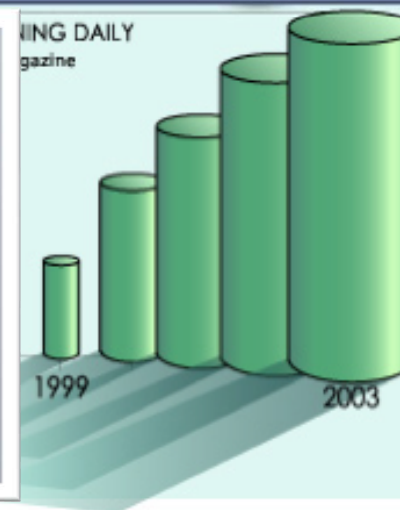


- Overall description?
- Any differences in different periods?
- How can you express it?

Source 2 Number of stores worldwide (up

Language support

- The above diagram shows that...
- Gradually
- Significantly / sharply
- A three-times increase



Source: <http://visual.ly/starbucks-vs-mcdonalds>

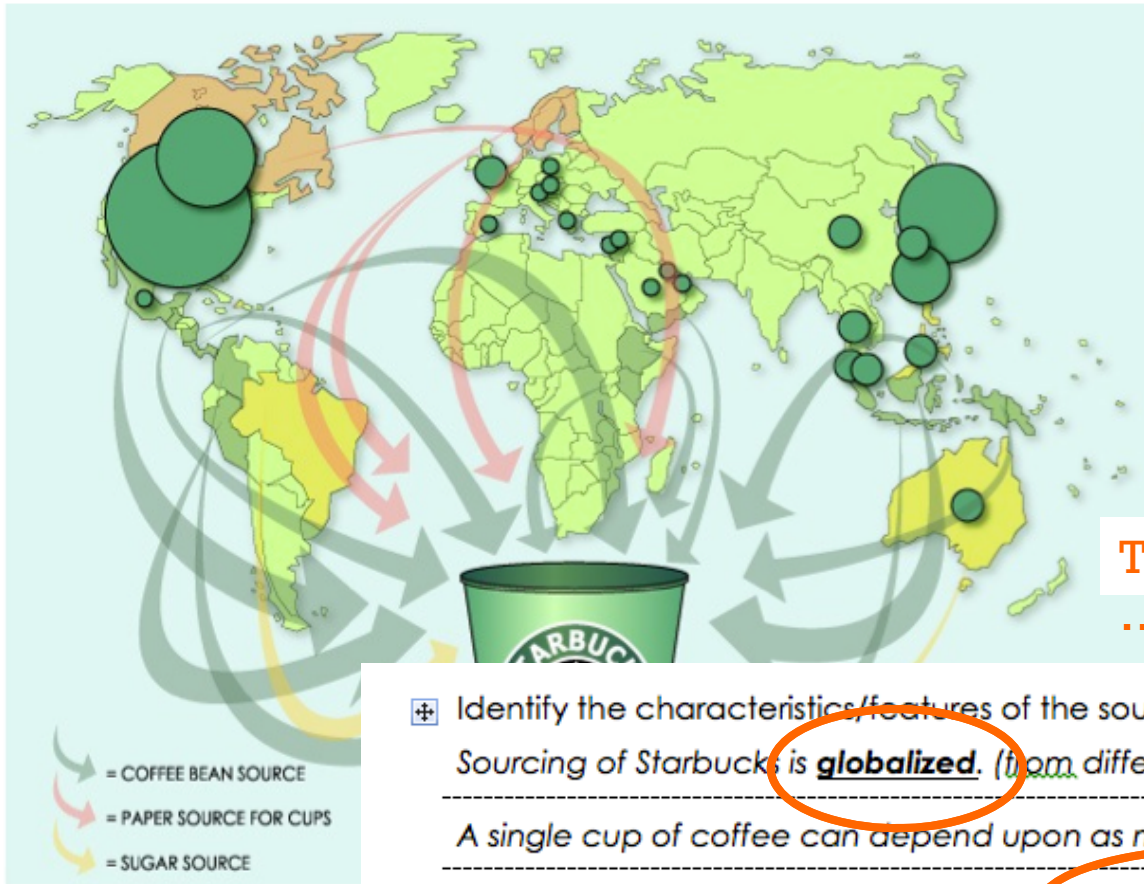
Describe the above diagram.

The number of Starbucks shops worldwide increased from 1987 to 6200 stores in 2003.

The number **increased gradually** from 1995 to 1999.

The number **significantly increased** from 2000 to 2003, reaching 6200 stores worldwide.

Source 3 Starbucks' Sourcing¹ in 2003



To conceptualize

...

⊕ Identify the characteristics/features of the sourcing practiced by Starbucks
Sourcing of Starbucks is **globalized**. (from different countries)

A single cup of coffee can depend upon as many as **19 different countries**.

Coffee beans are usually sourcing from **developing countries** in
southeast Asia, south America and east Africa.

Paper source from cups are usually coming from North Europe and Canada.

Sugar source is usually coming from south America and Australia.

Source: <http://visual.ly>



Decoding cartoons

Decoding cartoons

Source 8 Cartoons



Skills Revision – Cartoons and Pictures Decoding

People

Usually cartoons and pictures are used to satirize⁴ current affairs

→ may be drawn in an exaggerated manner

→ pay attention to the characteristics, facial expression (worried, anxious, scornful), gesture & posture (the finger is pointing to somebody? The legs tremble with fear?), age (a child / an adult / an elderly?), words they say / conversation (showing different values among different stakeholders), clothes they wear (representing the rich or the poor? Which working class? What social status?)

Objects

Even an object, in order to signify the message → they will become alive in the picture / cartoon!!!
E.g. the computer can type words itself, the earth was eating up the rubbish.

Background of the picture / cartoon

Read from the background to identify whether the issue is a local one or a global one.

Connecting all information with other implicit message from the pictures → come up with an integrated understanding of the situation (Conclusion).



Clue(s)	Message(s)	Viewpoint(s) of the cartoonist

- From the cartoon, (description of the clues). It **implies / represents / shows** that (explanation of the message). **Also, (D2) which means (M2). In short / therefore, the cartoon writer wants to express his views that (overall idea of the cartoon).**





THEY SAY THEY CAN'T AFFORD
TO PAY US FULL TIME **BUT**
THEY CAN AFFORD TO OPEN

189

**STARBUCKS
IN NEW YORK CITY!**

ACCORDING TO THE N.Y. DAILY NEWS



THEY SAY THEY CAN'T AFFORD
TO PAY US FULL TIME BUT
THEY CAN AFFORD TO OPEN

189

STARBUCKS
IN NEW YORK CITY!

ACCORDING TO THE N.Y. DAILY NEWS

- Starbucks is hiring a lot of part-time staff instead of full-time staff

- They claim that the REASON is that they can't afford

- There are many Starbucks stores in New York City

- The business is in fact developed well

- The staff is angry because she thinks that Starbucks is telling lies

They do not pay the employees full time salaries not because of poor business environment but OTHER REASON(S)

→ to save money / welfare

+ Messages behind

“They say they **can’t afford to pay us full time**

- Starbucks is hiring a lot of part-time staff instead of full-time staff
 - They claim that the **REASON** is that they can’t afford

BUT they can afford to open 189 Starbucks in New York City!”

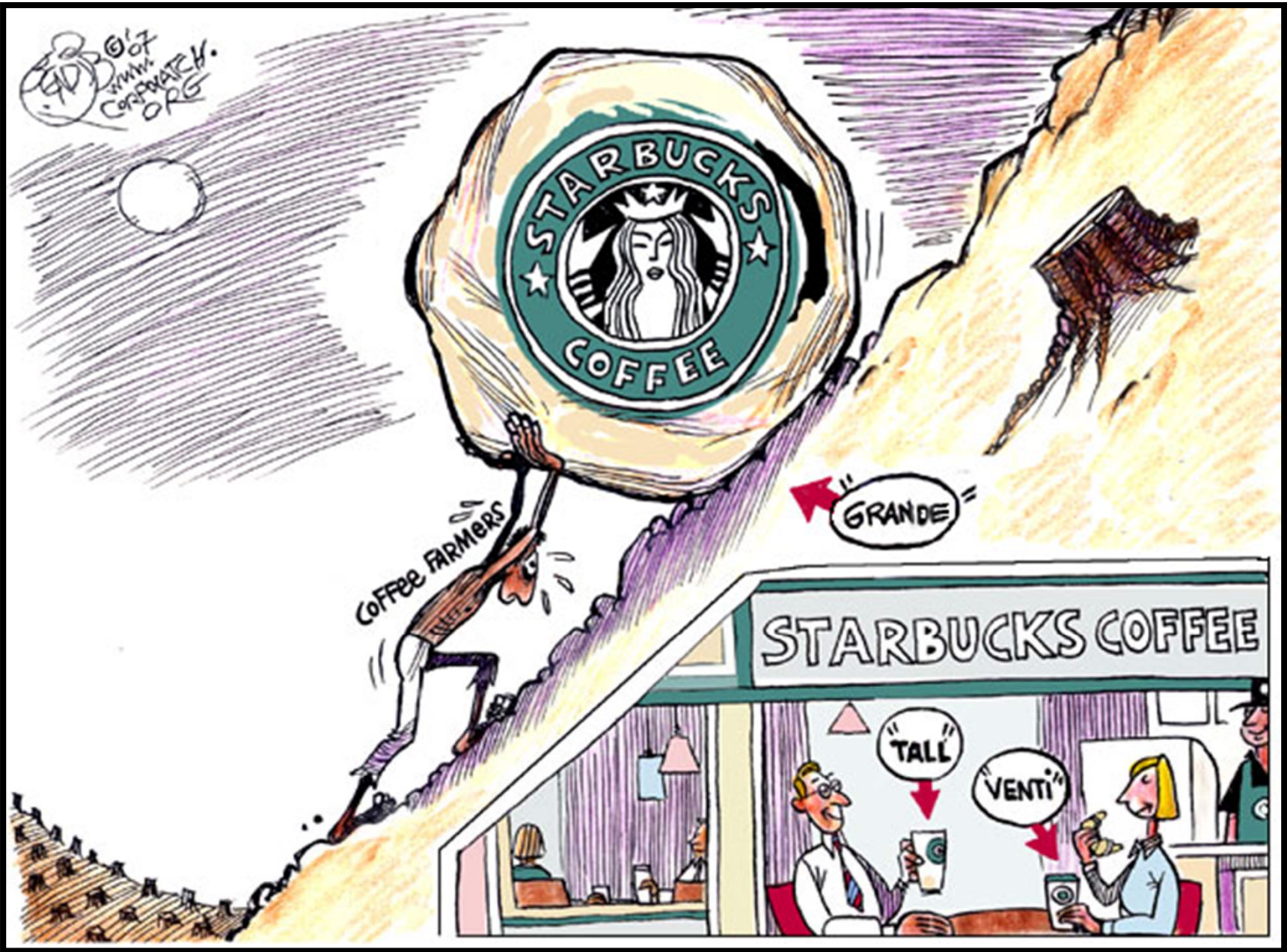
- There are many Starbucks stores in New York City
 - The business is in fact developed well

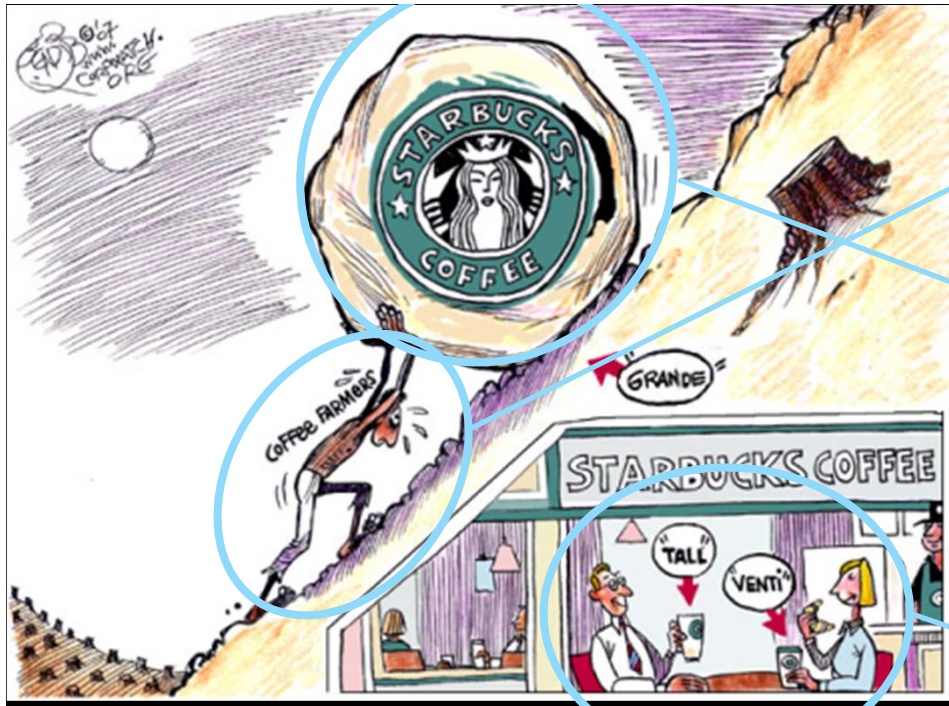
Angry employee:

- She thinks that Starbucks is telling **lies**
 - They do not pay the employees full time salaries not because of poor business environment but **OTHER REASONS**
 - to save money / welfare



© 07
WWW.
COPWATCH.
ORG





- The poor, thin sweating farmer is **suffering**...
- 'Grande' rock with Starbucks logo: **heavy burden / pressure** brought by Starbucks' business
- Relaxed / happy consumers enjoying Tall & Venti sized coffee inside the Starbucks **may not be aware** that the coffee business they are consuming (even if it is just a small cup of coffee) is actually creating sufferings to coffee farmers

+ Messages behind



"Tall? Grande? Venti? I'm sorry...I don't speak your language."

Poor / thin sweating coffee farmer pushing a “Grande” sized rock with Starbucks’ logo on it up the hill:

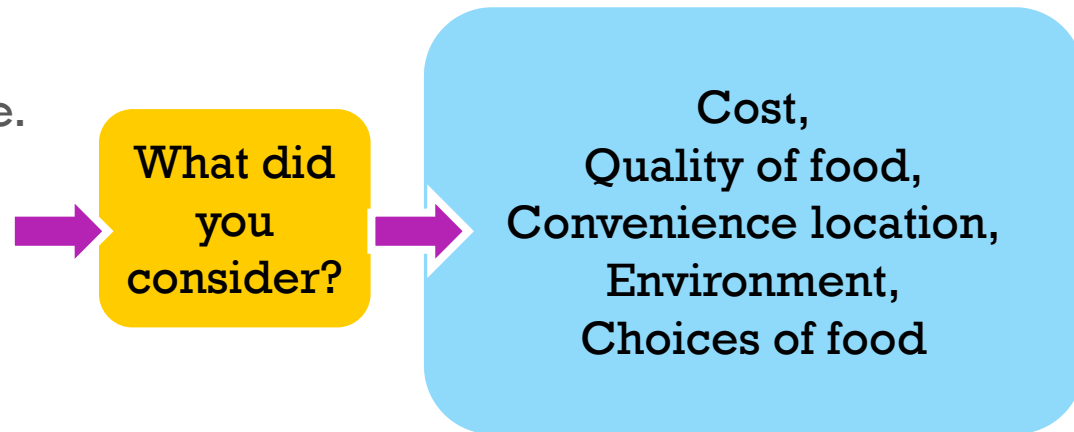
- Coffee farmers are suffering from heavy burden / pressure under Starbucks’ business
- Starbucks has led to their hard life

Relaxed / happy consumers enjoying Tall & Venti sized coffee inside the Starbucks:

- Consumers may not be aware that the coffee business they are consuming (even if it is just a small cup of coffee) is actually creating sufferings to coffee farmers

+ Start from authentic examples

- Why did you choose 'the restaurant' for your lunch?
 - It's cheap.
 - It's the most delicious one.
 - It's the nearest.
 - No teachers there.
 - More choices of food.

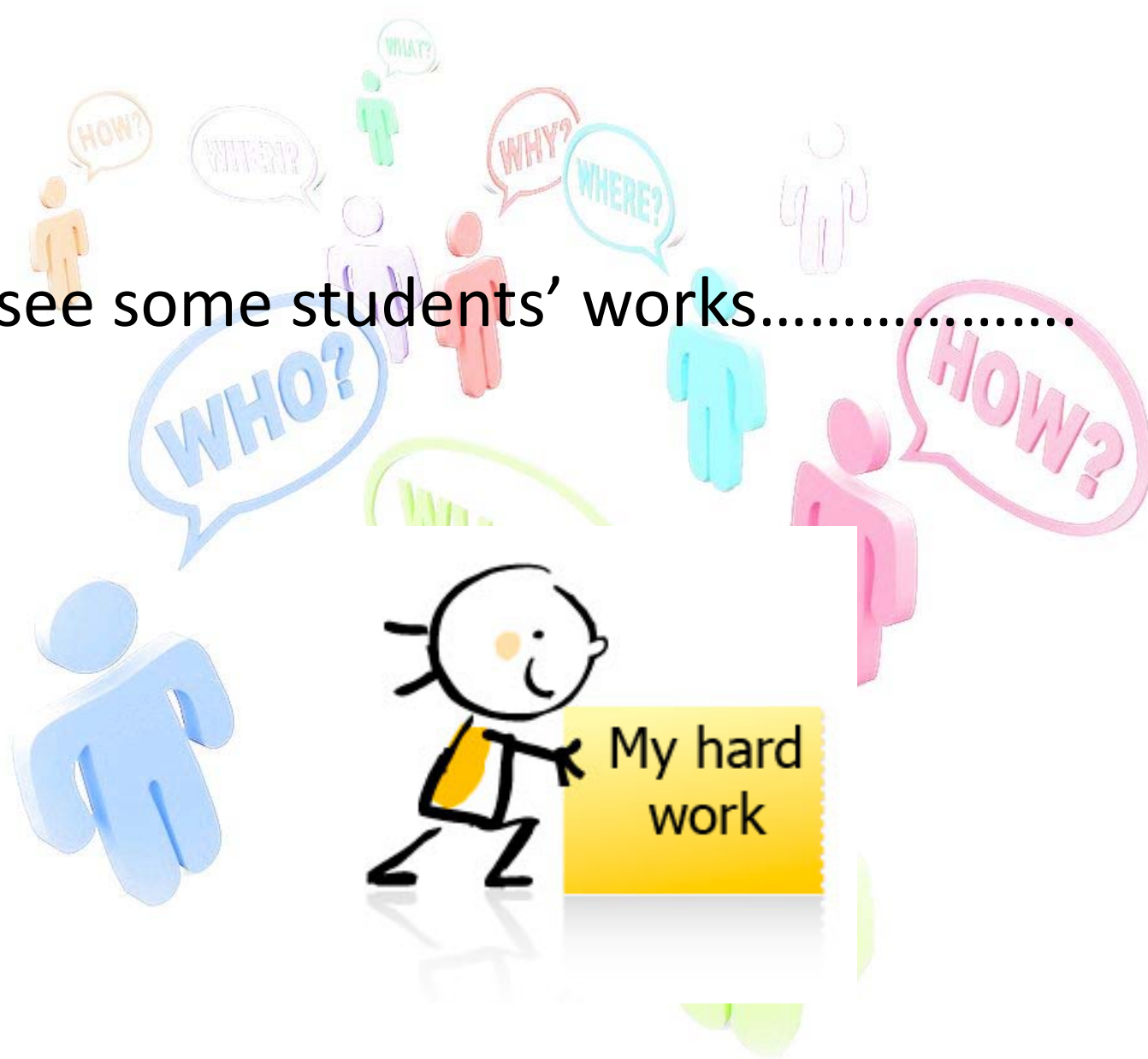


Reasons

Factors



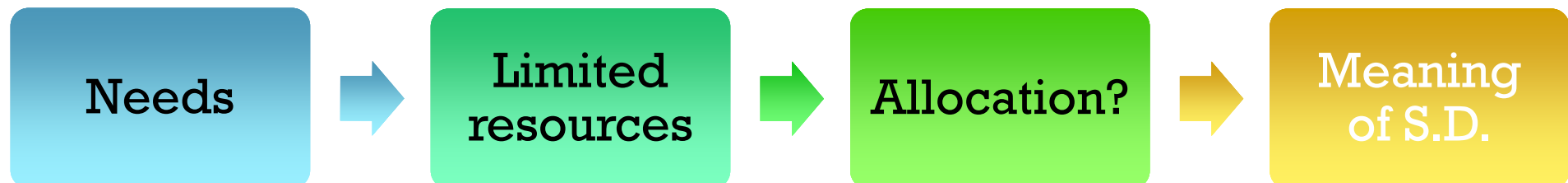
- To see some students' works.....



+ Sustainable Development



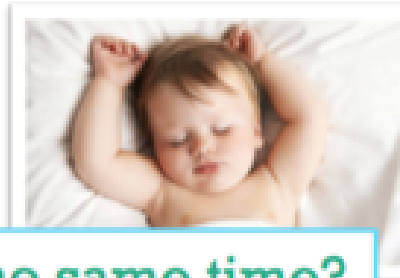
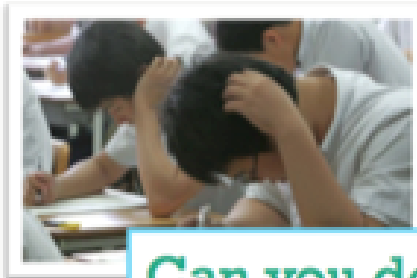
- Education
- People's health
- Social harmony
- Equality among people in the society
- Safety
- Living condition
- Income
- Profits
- Costs
- Human Resources
- Employment
- Business Opportunities
- Ecosystem
- Natural environment
- Animals and plants diversity
- Air Quality
- Pollution
- Natural resources



+ Clarifying the meaning of the terms

A2) What is a 'balance'?

- How do you balance your life?



Can you do more of them at the same time?



+ Application



2) Summarize the achievements and challenges brought by the reform and opening-up policy.

	Needs fulfilled (Achievements)	Needs not fulfilled (Challenges)
Economic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP • Per-capita GDP • GDP growth rate 		
Social <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Harmonious relationship between community members 		
Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of the environment • Biodiversity 		



+ Learning and teaching



Form 4 Liberal Studies
Module 5: Public Health

Case 3
Food Safety

Government's Roles in Public Health Issues



In-class Discussion - Worksheet A

Cause 1	Cause 2
The incident:	Other examples / similar incidents:
Effect 1	Effect 2

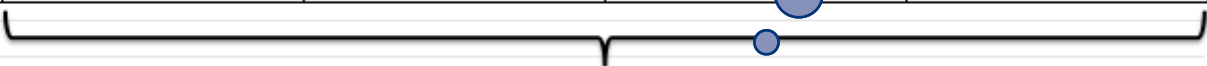
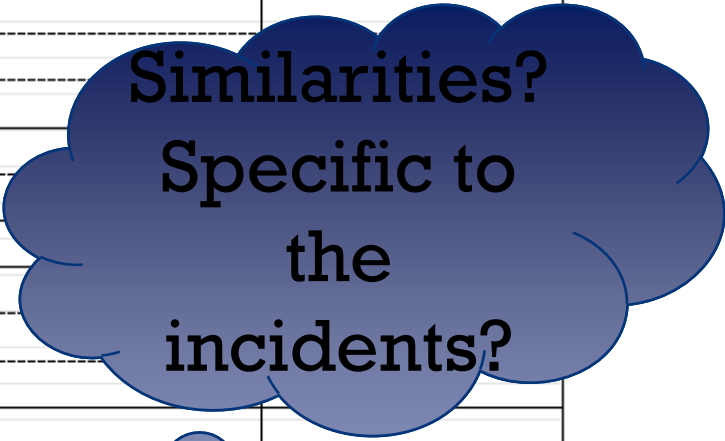
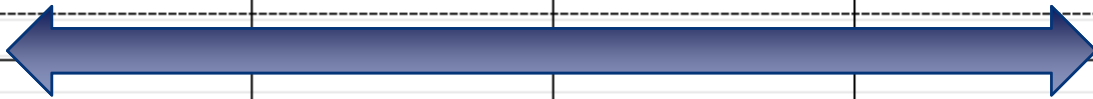
Nature of the incident

Other examples



Worksheet B Fill in the following table when other groups are reporting their findings.

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4
Brief summary of the case				
Nature / Classification				
Causes (major / significant / direct; internal / external)				
Effects (potential impacts ; multiple perspectives; multi-dimensional)				



Similarities / Specific to a group?



Worksheet C - Who should / could do something?

Stakeholder: **The HKSAR Government**



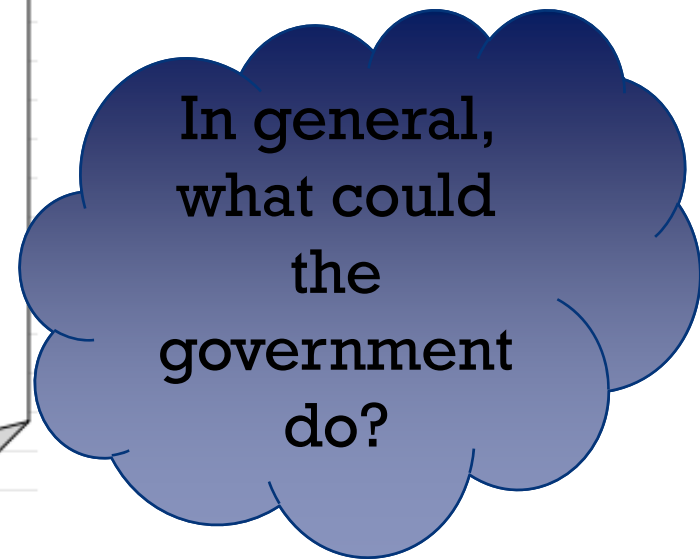
Why is the stakeholder involved?

What could the stakeholder do?

(Specific, effective and feasible solution)

Why could the stakeholder do it better than the others?

Are there any limitations to the suggestions?

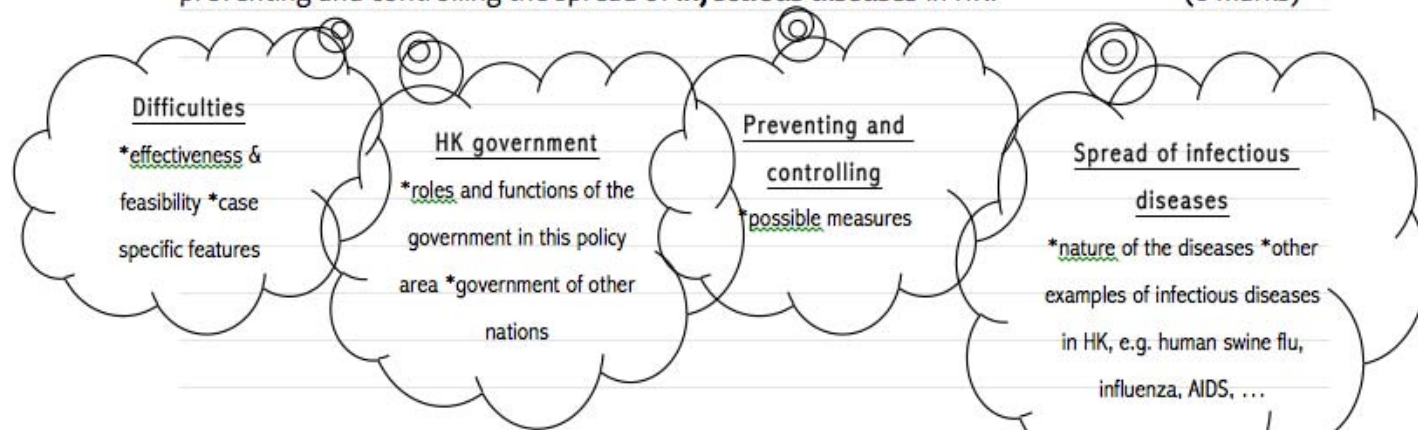


With reference to the sources above, what are the difficulties for the HK government in preventing and controlling the spread of avian influenza in HK?

Areas	Difficulties	Explanation
(in preventing or in controlling or both)	(It is difficult to...)	(Focus: explain why and how is it difficult for the HK government in preventing / controlling the spread of avian influenza in HK)

Consolidation → From case-specific to general discussion

With reference to the sources above, what are the difficulties for the HK government in preventing and controlling the spread of **infectious diseases** in HK? (8 marks)



Government's roles and functions in preventing and controlling infectious diseases	Why is it difficult?

+ Keep clarifying key terms

Form 4 Liberal Studies

Module 5: Public Health

Case 1: Smoking

But, what is the *public health risk* highlighted in the picture?

public	health	risk
What does "public" mean?	What is health? What are different aspects of health?	What is a risk?



+ Raising social awareness

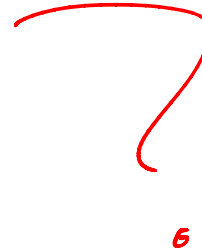


D. Questions on Current Issues in Hong Kong & China (Circle the most suitable answer.)-

1. The HKSAR issued free-to-air TV licenses to...

- i. Hong Kong Television
- ii. Fantastic TV
- iii. Television Broadcasts Limited
- iv. HK Television Entertainment Company

- A. i and ii
- B. ii and iii
- C. iii and iv
- D. ii and iv



Around 5 /
Assignment

Around 5 /
Examination
→ Bonus
marks

2. The Legislative Council rejected the proposal of requesting the HKSAR government to disclose some documents relating to the issue of free-to-air TV licenses under...

- A. Code of Access to Information
- B. Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance
- C. freedom of speech
- D. freedom of publication

&

&

+ What we are developing?

- Analyzing students' scripts
 - Focus: giving examples
- P.E.E.P
 - Point → Explanation → Example → Point

PEEL

- **Point** – make a point about the China's population.
- **Evidence** – some evidence to show this point.
- **Explain** – explain how this evidence proves your point.
- **Link** – link back to the point.

How to write analysis

- Make your **P**POINT. (Topic Sentence)
- Provide **E**EVIDENCE to support your point. (Quote)
- **D**DEVELOP your point. (Explain)
- Comment on the **E**EFFECT upon the reader.
- **L**LINK to the question.



Objectives:

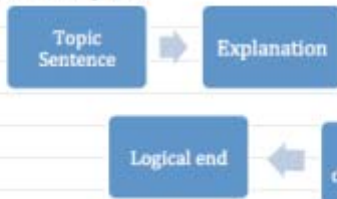
- I. To revisit the typical paragraph of an argumentative essay
- II. To familiar yourself with a better way of using examples
- III. Get used to some useful phrases or conjunction

Giving examples and explanations helps your reader understand what has led you to a conclusion. Whenever you're writing, imagine a reader constantly asking two questions.

1. "What do you mean?"
2. "Why is it like that?"

One of the many ways to handle these kinds of challenges is to give examples. This is an essence to write an argumentative essay as well. Remember, a paragraph is a *unit of idea*, not a *unit of length* - wordy writing will not gain you extra marks.

In a typical paragraph of an argumentative essay, it should have a topic sentence and an explanation as an option for further development.



Phrases to use:

This is	shown		"statistics"
The argument can be	exemplified	by	"quotations"
...	illustrated		"examples"

Phrases that have the "for example" meaning:

For example,	
For instance,	
By way of example,	
To give an example,	
The most obvious example is	
An example to show (you) what I'm talking about is	
A recent example is	
An example shown in the source is	

Phrase that can be used in illustrating ideas further

In other words	
In short	
Indeed	
Thus	
Truly	

Authentic example:

Evaluate the impact of night lighting on the quality of life of Hong Kong people. Justify your answer. (10 marks)

+

Night lighting is having a devastating effect on the quality of life of Hong Kong people by causing a major economic lost of the property owners according to Source A.	Topic Sentence
In Hong Kong, severe night lighting is usually caused by the advertising sign on the façade of the building ranging from commercial to residential ones.	Explanation
The most obvious example is the seemingly night-less area in Tsim Sha Tsui along Nathan Road due to the spotlights from I-Square, the One Mall and the advertng signs on the rest of the residential building.	Evidence (example)
In use of Hong Kong, newly redeveloped be found within the district. According to advertng signs has scared off potential drop in rentals. erty owner is suffering from an intangible creating grievance.	Explanation
	Logical end

Samples scripts (good samples)

Useful phrases

+ Our belief

- Every content teacher is a language teacher.
- Language is thinking.



- We have to teach students how to use language **to think** and **to express themselves**.

A horizontal scroll graphic with a rainbow gradient from red at the top to blue at the bottom. The text is written in white serif font on the scroll.

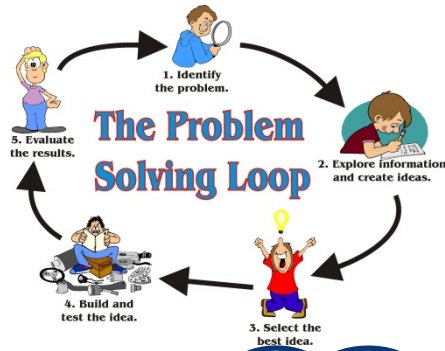
English for all
All for English



- Practice makes perfect.
- Are students having enough chances to
 - Speak?
 - Write?
 - Read?
 - Listen?



Problem-solution Approach



Major / more significant / direct causes go first!

Causes

Nature of the incident?
(What are their similarities? Give a group name to these incidents.)

What else had happened?
(Based on your own knowledge, were there similar incidents?)

Problem
What had happened?
(Give a brief summary of the incident / issue)

Multi-dimensional:
Long-term, short-term, direct impact, side-effect...

Multiple perspectives:
Personal & society level, to different stakeholders ...

Depends on the modules / question requirement, e.g. QoL, identity.

Effects
(Potential Impacts)

Tackle the causes

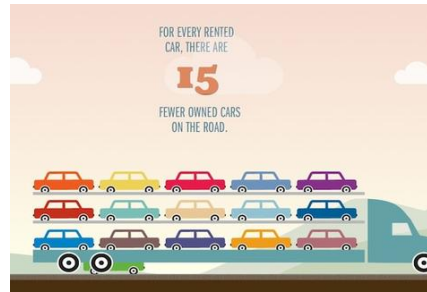
Solutions

Lessen the effects



- Using information from the above sources and your own knowledge, **suggest and explain ways** to reduce the **risk** of Hong Kong people **consuming rice from the mainland** containing excessive levels of cadmium.
- *Suggest → give suggestions (specific, effective, feasible)*
- *Explain → explain why? How?*
 - *Explain the specific measure*
 - *Explain why it is an effective measure (Explain how it help reduce the risk)*
 - *Explain why it is feasible and explain its limitation(s) [for 5**!]*

+ Illustration



Reading

■ Example 3 Ways to reduce carbon footprint

Clearly state the suggestion

■ Try Carpooling with Friends or Co-workers

- *Cars are one of the biggest creators of carbon dioxide gas in the air. The burning of fuel in cars and trucks and the emissions created as a result of this burning is causing global warming to increase on a daily basis.*

However, *by choosing to commute in larger groups with other individuals via a carpool, a person can dramatically reduce their carbon footprint on a daily basis. Fewer cars on the highway equal less emissions released into the atmosphere. Thus, carpooling is an earth friendly way to not only save money on gas, but also reduce global warming.*

Point out the cause of the problem

Give details on the suggestion

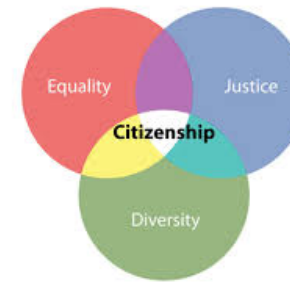
Explain how the suggestion help relieve the problem by tackling the cause

Mini conclusion

+ ■ Example 6 Ways to raise environmental awareness

■ Classroom Education

- *Thirty percent of the world's population is under the age of eighteen, according to UNEP, which is why educating children and young adults about environmental problems is crucial to long-term success. This will help them foster a sense of responsibility and "proactive citizenship," so that when they become adults they will make choices that help the environment rather than harm it. Many schools, however, do not currently teach their students about environmental issues. Integrating environmental education into current science classes or teaching environmental science as a separate discipline is one of the best ways to educate children and teens about environmental problems, particularly if the classes involve some sort of "hands-on" learning, like starting a garden or caring for an animal.*



Pointing out the significance of the suggestion and explain how it works

Point out the cause of the problem

Specific measure

Effective Questioning skills help students



1. to understand the question, ie. to paraphrase.
2. to interpret the data, numerical, graphical etc.
2. to enrich the answer, ie. to elaborate.
3. to support the answer, ie. to give evidence.
4. to conceptualize the idea, ie. to find similarities from different events/ issues/ ideas and generalize the similarities with some terms
5. to apply LS concepts in discussions
6. to comment on other's opinions constructively and critically.
7. to direct them to apply what they have learnt in another context.
8. to identify the conflicts or conflicts of values.
9. to give suggestions constructively.
10. to evaluate one's own learning process
11. to raise questions.

Housewife's choice

