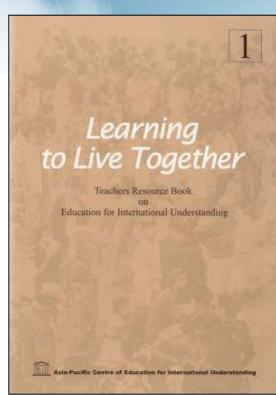
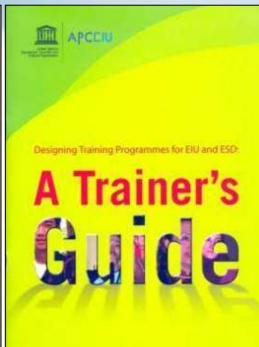
#### Learning to Live Together

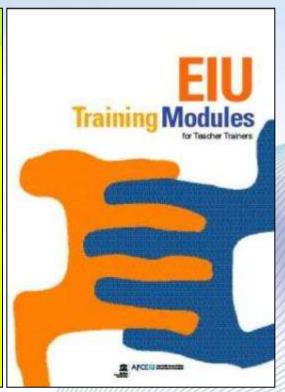
# Enhancing International Understanding through Innovative Educational Resources

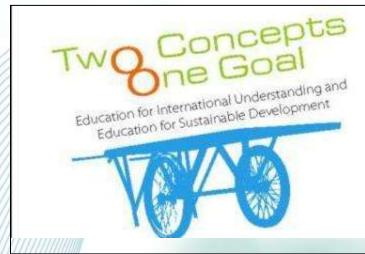
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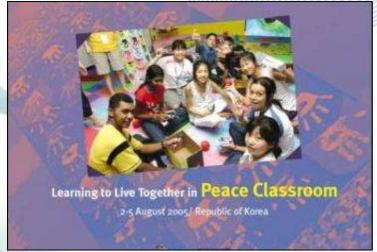
(Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding)



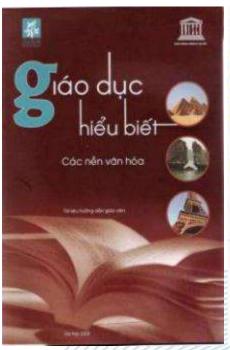








**EIU Training Manuals** 



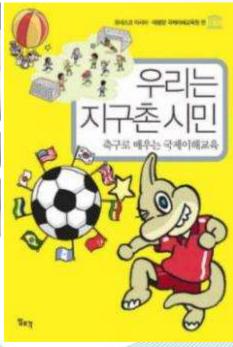


隣国の文化を通して 世界の異文化を学ぶ

日韓の文化人類学者が共同順集・執筆

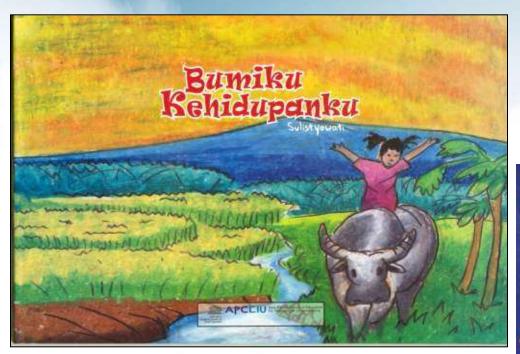
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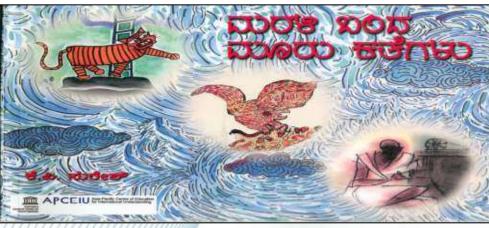
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**Teacher's Resources** 

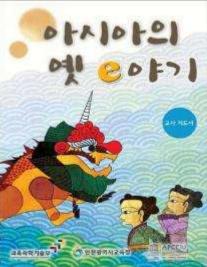


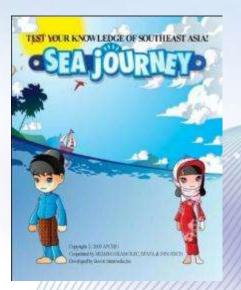


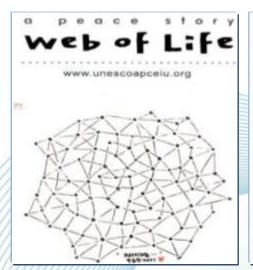


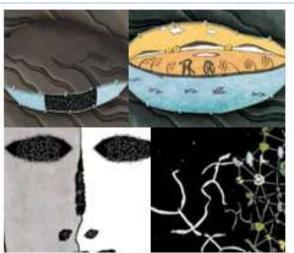
**Learning Materials** 

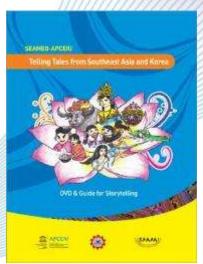












**Multimedia Materials** 

# Contents

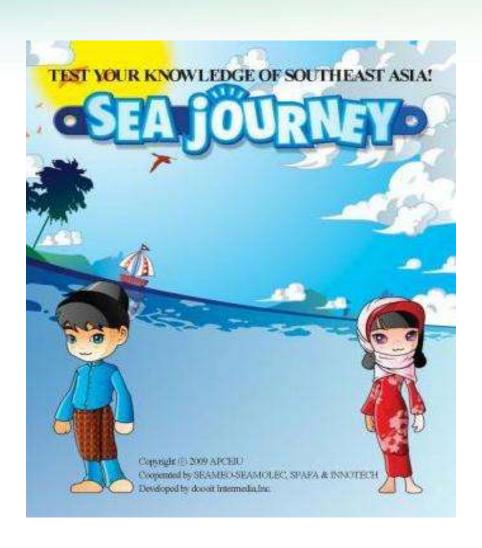
1 / Game

2 Story





01



Educational Game 'SEA Journey'

### Background



Period: 2007-2009

Title: APCEIU-SEAMEO Multimedia Material

Development

for Multicultural Education

Partner Organizations

SEAMEO INNOTECH SEAMEO SEAMOLEC SEAMEO SPAFA

Type: CD Kit with Game and Guide for Teachers

### Goal of the Project

### Overall Objectives

- To provide Southeast Asia countries with multimedia materials for multicultural education
- To promote intercultural understanding



### Steps

Year 1:2007

Situational analysis on e-Learning system

- Overview of e-Learning system in Southeast Asia
- Overview of multicultural education in Southeast Asia

Year 2:2008

Multimedia Material: SEA Journey

- Game development
- Contents development

Year 3:2009

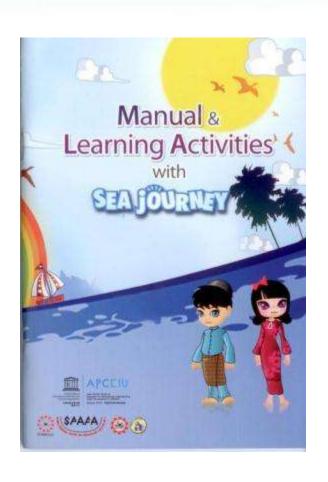
Pilot & Teacher's Guide Development

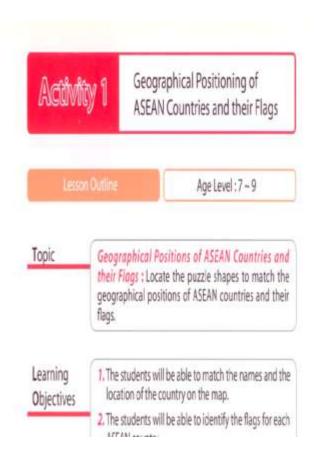
- Revisions, and pilots
- Teacher's guide development

# Why Game?

- Games can 'trick' a child to learn
  - -> Games serve as a medium for learning

# Teacher's Manual





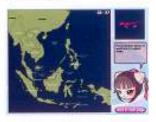
## Teacher's Manual

CERTIFICATION OF STREET

Instructional Activities

- For classes with internet
- O For classes without internet
- O for all classes

#### O Gain Students' Attention

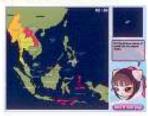


- O Play traditional music from one of the ASEAN countries.
- Start the SEA JOURNEY game to stimulate students to anticipate the lesson.
- Show where their country is located on the SEA JOURNEY map, and ask them about the countries close to their own.

#### Inform Learners of Objectives

- O Inform students about the learning objectives.
  - The students will be able to match the names and the locations of the countries on the map.
- The students will be able to identify the flags for each ASEAN country.
- The students will be able to learn about the different histories and meanings of the symbols on the different flags.

#### Stimulate Recall of Prior Knowledge



- Ask students to name a country they visited or learned about in other places.
- Ask students to identify a country they would like to visit and explain why.
- Have a group of students work on SEA JOURNEY Stage 1, Students will work together to find the right puzzle pieces to be placed. Most of the students will make guesses when playing the game.
- O This will give students a chance to test their level of geographical knowledge, and have fan playing the puzzle. While students play the game, teachers should assess the knowledge gap. Using the results from this pre-sell, blockers can modify activities for the students.
- At this stage, students may not complete the task on time. The aim of the exercise is to expose the students to this puzzle, to stimulate their prior knowledge, and be ready for the contents to be presented next.

#### Presenting the Contents

- Learn about history and culture
- Search information about ASEAN countries before the class.
- Introduce and lacture about who are ASEAN member countries. Teach students about historical facts about each of the ASEAN countries.
- Show a brief movie (about 4-5 minutes) about an ASEAN country (refer to www.youtube.com).

# SEA Journey Tasks



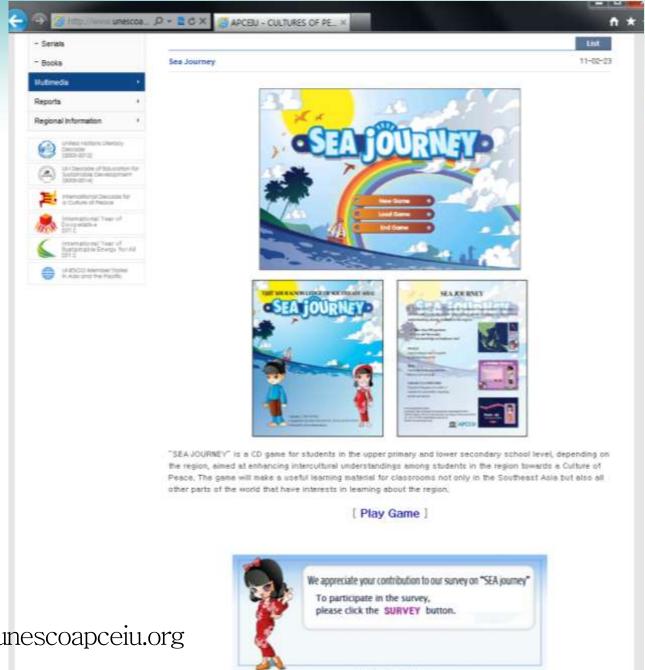










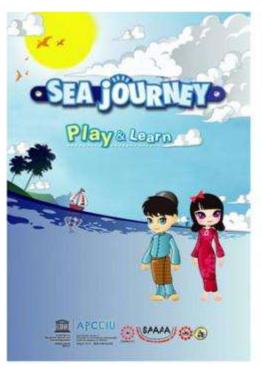


asianfolktales.unescoapceiu.org

[ SURVEY ]

### Use of SEA Journey









02

Telling Tales from Southeast Asia and Korea Book, DVD, Picture Card, and Website

### Background



Period: 2010-2012

Title: APCEIU-SEAMEO Multimedia Material Development

Partner Organizations
SEAMEO Secretariat
SEAMEO SPAFA

Types: Book, DVD, Picture Card, Website and Guide for Teachers (each type)

# Why Folktales?

• Folktales teach children inherent values and help them rediscover their identities

## Steps





Situational Report of the Use of Folktales in Southeast Asia and Korea Tales from Southeast Asia and Korea: Teacher's Guide



#### Year 2:2011

DVD on Telling Tales from Southeast Asia and Korea



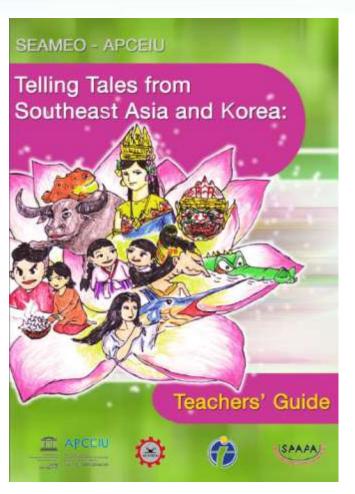


#### Year 3:2012

Picture Cards on Telling Tales from Southeast Asia and Korea Website on Telling Tales from Southeast Asia and Korea



### Telling Tales from Southeast Asia and Korea: Teacher's Guide

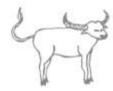










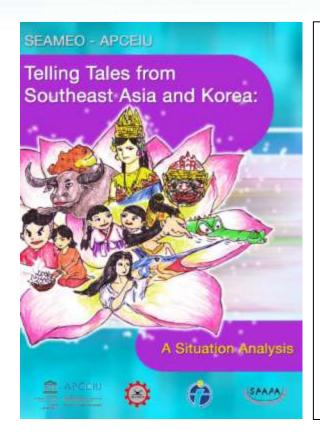


. For the terms of buttallo in the languages of Southeast Asia, refer to

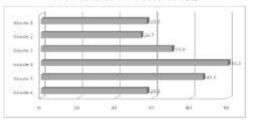
Brunei Danucsalam.

page 142.

#### Telling Tales from Southeast Asia and Korea: Situational Analysis

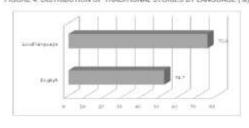


# GRADE LEVELS THAT OFFER LESSONS ON FOLKTALES Figure 3 shows that a vast majority of the 60 folktales mentioned by the country respondents (five respondents per country) were published in fextbooks for grade 4 and 5 students. FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF TRADITIONAL STORIES BY GRADE LEVEL AS OF AUGUST 2010 (%)



#### LANGUAGES USED TO TEACH FOLKTALES As can be gleaned from Figure 4, most of the tooksles cried in primary-school textbooks were written in the local languages of the countries concerned.

FIGURE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF TRADITIONAL STORIES BY LANGUAGE (%)

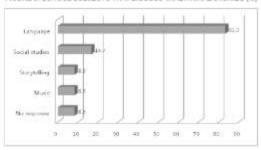


#### SEAMED-APCEIU

#### SCHOOL SUBJECTS WHERE TRADITIONAL STORIES ARE DISCUSSED

Approximately 63 percent of the respondents revealed that folklales were frequently taught in language classes in primary schools. The majority of these folklales may be found in primary-school language textbooks written in the country's mother longue and/or in English (see Figure 5).

#### FIGURE 5. SCHOOL SUBJECTS THAT DISCUSS TRADITIONAL STORIES (%)

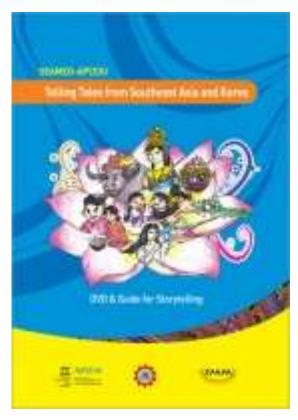


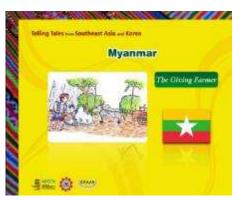
#### CLASS ACTIVITIES USED TO TEACH TRADITIONAL STORIES

Among the 12 countries surveyed, role playing and storytelling were the most popular class activities used to teach folitales. The next most popular teaching method was bradtonal class rectration, followed by a combination of several methods such as mimicry. PowerPoint side presentation, textbook reading, jazz chanting, concept mapping, semantic webbing, dramatization, and chamber theater presentation. Group discussion came in fourth place. Mesewhile, the least preferable technique identified by the respondents was small-group discussion (see Figure 6).

In Verham, the teachers ask the students to take turns in reading and loudly retelling stones with proper expression. The students also used puppels to initiate the characters in the stones. The Philippines indicated using jazz chants, semantic webs, and concept maps in traching foliaties while timines Dariussalam often used PowerPoint state presentations and stonybook reading.

### DVD on Telling Tales from Southeast Asia and Korea



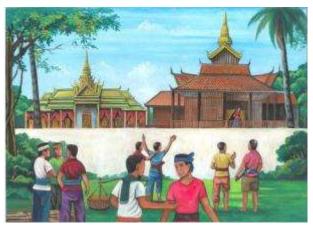








### Picture Cards on Telling Tales from Southeast Asia and Korea

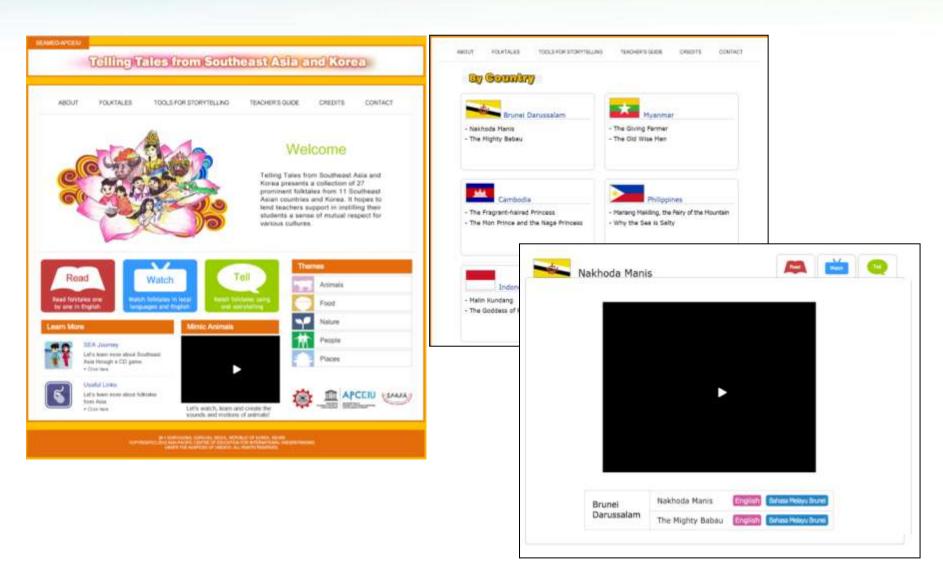








### Website on Telling Tales from Southeast Asia and Korea



### Looking Ahead

- Teachers role in cultivating intercultural competency
- Enhancement of teachers' ICT competency and ICT infrastructure

### Learning to Live Together

