

# 以动带静——静态生物化学的单元化“微教学”实践

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**摘要:** 针对静态生物化学内容枯燥、传统课堂灌输式教学难以满足学生需求的情况, 教师将教学内容划分为短小的授课单元, 充分开发“微教学”资源, 通过多媒体课件、图片、实物、实验演示、原理动画等手段的紧密衔接与穿插, 营造了“微教学”环境, 赋予枯燥的静态知识以形象的动态要素, 给学生强烈的感官冲击, 在头脑中刻画出准确的知识印记; 同时改进学生参与方式, 大幅改善了教学效果, 获得了学生认可。本文介绍了教学创新的目标与思路, 并以“蛋白质变性与复性”为例, 展示了单元教学过程的设计和实施, 对生物化学课程教学质量的提升具有重要意义, 同时也为其他课程的教学改革提供了参考和借鉴。

**关键词:** 静态生物化学; 单元化“微教学”; 多手段融合; 动态展示

## Integrating dynamic elements to static biochemistry—the practice of unitized “micro-teaching”

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**Abstract:** As the content of static biochemistry is boring and traditional cramming education fails to draw

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the attention of students, we divided the course into small units and then made full use of “micro-teaching” resources such as multimedia slides, pictures, objects, experimental demonstrations and animations of the biochemical principles. The method created a “micro-teaching” environment, which combined boring static knowledge with vivid dynamic elements, thus producing a strong sensory impact on students, highlighting the knowledge in their mind, prompting students’ participation, and greatly improving the teaching effects. This article introduces the goals and development process of this teaching method, and takes “Protein Denaturation and Renaturation” as an example to demonstrate the design and implementation process of the “micro-teaching”, which seems to be of great significance to the improvement of the teaching quality of biochemistry course and serves as a reference for reform in other courses.

**Keywords:** static biochemistry; unitized “micro-teaching”; integration of multiple means; dynamic demonstration

“生物化学”是生命科学相关专业及交叉学科学生的重要专业基础课，是现代生命科学发展的支柱和核心<sup>[1-3]</sup>。随着科技的飞速发展，生物化学的内容和应用越来越宽广，已经成为当前自然科学中最活跃、发展最快的学科之一。生物化学教学主要分为静态生物化学和动态生物化学两个部分<sup>[2-3]</sup>。静态生物化学主要侧重介绍生命物质的结构、性质和功能，以往都是按照传统化学的教学方式，灌输课本上的定义和描述，学生靠死记硬背记住结构和性质信息，教学过程较为枯燥<sup>[2]</sup>。这往往无法给学生形成深刻印象，课本上的静态知识很难印记在学生头脑中，教学效果亟需提升。自2016年起，教师借鉴“微课”理念<sup>[4]</sup>，将静态生物化学拆分成多个知识单元，每个单元教学时长为10–15 min，在线下课堂将教师讲授与多媒体课件、实验视频、原理动画等多种教学手段合理穿插，将“动态手段”融于“静态”生物化学教学之中，更加直观、生动、清晰地展示单元内容，取“微课”之长，弥补其短<sup>[4-5]</sup>，同时创新学生的参与方式，大幅提高了线下教学质量，受到学生欢迎。以下对教学改革的设计及典型案例进行介绍。

## 1 学生情况分析和应对策略

北京化工大学“生物化学”是面向国家培养卓越工程师要求建立的专业课程平台中的核心课程，为校级一流本科课程。学生情况分析是制定教学改革策略和方法的关键基础，经过十余年授课，教师总结出学生的主要情况如下：学生以京外生源为主，高考成绩较好，学习能力较强，但由于各地教学差异，导致生物基础参差不齐，大多数生命科学相关知识薄弱，做过的实验很少，缺乏实践能力；绝大多数学生对自己专业的兴趣浓厚，能够抱着学以致用观念去学习，特别喜欢与日常生活、卫生健康和工业应用相关的教学案例。本课程是学生入学后第一门专业基础课，课程本身既要突出专业基础课的普适性，又要体现出专业培养目标的特殊性。课程改革与讲授时应照顾大多数学生水平，由浅入深，多通过实物、模型、图片、动画、视频等丰富授课内容。另外可通过生活实例并结合生物化学对社会的重要作用，引发学生兴趣，提高学习积极性，激发其日后投身科研工作的热情。

## 2 “微教学”创新与目标

静态生物化学知识点繁杂,学习难度较大,教师依据教学逻辑,按照教学时长 10–15 min 为标准,将静态生物化学拆分成多个知识单元,借鉴微课短小精干、利于学生消化吸收的特点<sup>[4,6]</sup>,每个单元均经过精心设计,充分发挥 PPT、模型、实物、实验视频、原理动画等手段的优势,实现紧密、合理的穿插配合,用“动态手段”盘活“静态”生物化学知识,更加直观、生动、清晰地展示知识内容。教学过程中注重克服传统线上微课缺乏师生互动、教师难以掌握学生学习情况的缺陷<sup>[5-7]</sup>,充分发挥线下课堂的面对面优势,教师通过合理设计教学实施过程,使各环节紧密衔接,并根据学生表情与反馈随时调整教学进程。在长期教学实践中,教师不断根据学生需求进行调整,逐渐形成了“教学相长”的良性发展氛围,使学生实现了 3 个主要学习目标:(1) 掌握基础知识:明确了生命物质的结构、性质、功能后,在头脑中建立知识网络,将物质特征与生物的具体生命活动有机联系起来,为学习后续其他专业课程奠定扎实基础;(2) 开拓创新思维:从科学难题的破解历程出发,学习前辈科学家的思路和方法,举一反三,设问求解,锻炼自己发现问题的敏锐性、分析问题的细致性、解决问题的创新性,培养生命科学专业学习的基本能力,开拓创新思维;(3) 提高专业素养:通过大量课堂实例讲解,理论联系实际,帮助学生了解现实生活和生产实践中遇到的难题,并能利用所学知识解决问题,结合营养与食品安全、疾病与健康、环境恶化与修复、能源与粮食、生物制药等领域的热点问题,引导学生学以致用。短小的教学单元、紧凑的教学节奏、多种手段的穿插有助于学生更加集中精力,积极调动大脑突破各个知识点。教师

通过组织线下教学,实现小单元间的顺畅衔接、无缝过渡,确保学生脑中构建准确的知识框架,清楚知识点间的逻辑关系,避免传统线上微课的“碎片化”问题<sup>[4-8]</sup>。以下举例介绍线下“微教学”单元的设计和实施过程。

## 3 教学案例——蛋白质变性与复性

蛋白质是自然界最丰富的生物大分子,是生物功能的行使者,在静态生物化学中所占学时最多。“蛋白质变性与复性”是“蛋白质”一章中的一节,教学内容包括变性的概念、变性后的变化、引起变性的因素、复性的概念、复性后的变化等。变性、复性过程涉及蛋白质空间结构的动态变化,以及这一复杂过程的原理,传统教学过程往往对以上各知识逐一口述介绍,缺少将静态知识形象展示的方式,学生缺乏深刻理解,只能死记硬背。教师通过教学改革,紧密联系生活实际,充分挖掘教学资源,制作了 6 个实验视频和 7 段原理动画,设计成了 15 min 的“蛋白质变性与复性”微教学单元;在生活中寻找各种物理、化学因素引起蛋白质变性的实例,实验演示蛋白质变性后在性质上的变化,通过原理动画解释原因,揭示变性与复性的联系。短短 15 min 内融合了 13 个“动态”环节,配合教师生动的语言介绍,给学生以强烈的感观冲击,帮助其准确、深刻地理解本单元内容。知识点与实验视频和原理动画对应关系如表 1 所示。

## 4 单元教学设计

教师首先引入煎鸡蛋的例子让学生了解蛋白质变性的定义和研究历史,对教学过程进行周密设计,通过课堂讲解、多媒体演示、实验视频示范、原理动画解释多种教学手段的无缝

表1 “蛋白质变性与复性”中知识点与实验视频和原理动画对应关系

Table 1 Knowledge, experimental videos and animations of biochemical principles in “Protein Denaturation and Renaturation”


教学内容 Teaching contents	对应实验视频 Experimental videos	对应原理动画 Animations of principles
1 变性因素：高温 Denaturing factor: high temperature	实验视频 1：煎鸡蛋 Video 1: frying eggs	动画 1：分子热运动加快 Animation 1: the acceleration of thermal movements of molecules
2 变性因素：剧烈搅拌 Denaturing factor: vigorous stirring	实验视频 2：蛋白打发 Video 2: stirring the egg whites	
3 变性因素：酸、碱 Denaturing factors: acids, bases	实验视频 3：酸奶发酵 Video 3: yogurt fermentation	
4 变性因素：盐 Denaturing factor: salt	实验视频 4：豆腐制作 Video 4: making tofu	动画 2：盐破坏蛋白分子间斥力 Animation 2: salt destroys the intermolecular repulsion of protein
5 变性因素：有机溶剂 Denaturing factor: organic solvent	实验视频 5：制作传统奶酪 Video 5: making traditional cheese	动画 3：有机溶剂破坏氢键 Animation 3: organic solvent destroys hydrogen bonds 动画 4：乙醇破坏蛋白胶体分子表面水化膜 Animation 4: ethanol destroys the hydration film on the surface of protein molecules
6 变性因素：重金属盐 Denaturing factor: heavy metal salt	实验视频 6：鸡蛋白溶液遇 $\text{CuSO}_4$ 发生沉淀 Video 6: precipitation occurs when egg white meets $\text{CuSO}_4$	动画 5：蛋白质与重金属离子反应，沉淀 Animation 5: protein reacts with heavy metal ions to precipitate
7 蛋白质变性的变化 Changes during protein denaturation		动画 6：变性后结构变化 Animation 6: structural changes after denaturation
8 实例：烫发的生化原理 Example: the biochemical principle of perming		动画 7：烫发的基本原理 Animation 7: basic principle of perming

衔接和合理穿插，使学生从结构/构象的改变、理化性质变化、功能丧失 3 个方面全面掌握蛋白质变性后的变化；明确引起变性的因素及原理、变性与复性的关系。在教学过程中利用启发式设问，提出 4 大问题：变性之后的变化？引起变性的因素有哪些？变性是好是坏？变性是否可逆？通过回答问题，将单元知识串联起来，并充分发挥微课单元化教学的特殊性，融合课堂教学、多媒体课件、实验视频、原理动

画于一体，营造了一个真实的“微教学资源环”，使单元教学具有视频教学案例的特征。引用了 7 个生活实例：煎鸡蛋、蛋白的打发、酸奶的制作、豆腐的制作、宫廷奶酪制作、重金属中毒、烫发，融合了 6 个小实验及 7 个原理动画，在点滴生活实例中让学生体会生化原理，教授学生“学以致用”的道理<sup>[9-10]</sup>，加深学生直观印象，综合改善了教学效果，激发了学生投身专业学习的兴趣。详细单元教学设计如表 2 所示。

表 2 “蛋白质变性”单元教学设计

Table 2 Course unit of “Protein Denaturation and Renaturation”

教学互动 Teaching interactions	教学内容 Teaching contents	教学目的 Teaching objectives	教学要求及 时间分配 Requirement and time arrangement
简要提示: 蛋白质的一级 结构、空间构象 及维系作用力 Hints: the primary structure, spatial conformation, and maintaining forces of the protein	回顾: 蛋白质的结构层次和维系它们的作用力 Review: the structural hierarchy of protein and the forces that maintain them	学生回顾蛋白质的一级结构、空间构象、肽键、氢键、疏水作用等, 为本节课做铺垫 Students recall the primary structure, spatial conformation, peptide bonds, hydrogen bonds, and hydrophobic interactions, etc., to pave the way for this lesson	掌握 Mastering 1 min
举例: 煎鸡蛋 Example: frying eggs	引出主题: 蛋白质变性 Eliciting the topic: protein denaturation 	以煎鸡蛋为实例, 引出蛋白质变性, 形象生动, 引发学生兴趣 Taking frying eggs as an vivid example to elicit the concept of protein denaturation and to arouse students' interest	0.5 min
结合图片讲解 Teaching with pictures	1. 蛋白质变性的认识历程 1777 年, 法国化学家马凯尔, “蛋白性物质” 1839 年, 荷兰化学家莫尔德, “蛋白质” 1920s, 中国生化学家吴宪, “蛋白质变性理论”, 提出变性与结构变化有关 1. Progressive understanding of protein denaturation In 1777, French chemist Macquer, “proteinous substances” In 1839, Dutch chemist Mulder, “protein” 1920s, Chinese biochemist Hsien Wu proposed “protein denaturation theory”, proving that denaturation is related to structural changes	让学生了解蛋白质变性的认识历程, 以及主要科学家的贡献 Let students understand the progressive understanding of protein denaturation and the contributions made by major scientists	了解 Understanding 1 min

(待续)

(续表 2)

教学互动 Teaching interactions	教学内容 Teaching contents	教学目的 Teaching objectives	教学要求及时 间分配 Requirement and time arrangement
<p>启发提问: 蛋白质变性后 发生了哪些变 化? Question: what changes have occurred after protein denaturation?</p> <p>动画演示: 空间构象的变 化 Animation: demonstrating the changes of spatial conformation</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Macquer                  Mulder                  吴宪 Hsien Wu</p> <p>蛋白质变性的定义: 蛋白质变性 (protein denaturation) 是指蛋白质在某些物理 和化学因素的作用下其特定的空间构象被改变, 从而导致 其理化性质的变化和生物活性的丧失 definition of protein denaturation: protein denaturation refers to the change of the specific spatial conformation of the protein under the action of certain physical and chemical factors, resulting in the change in protein's physical and chemical properties and the loss of biological activity</p> <p>蛋白质变性后的变化: ✓ 空间构象被改变、一级结构没有变</p>  <p>✓ 理化性质变化 (扩散系数变小、溶解度变小、黏度增 大、容易沉淀、容易被酶水解) ✓ 生物活性丧失</p> <p>Changes after protein denaturation: ✓ The spatial conformation has been changed, but the primary structure has not changed ✓ Changes in physical and chemical properties (with both diffusion coefficient and solubility becoming smaller, viscosity increasing, being easy to precipitate and to be hydrolyzed by enzymes) ✓ Loss of biological activity</p> <p>2. 引起变性的因素: 2. Factors causing denaturation: 物理因素: Physical factors: 高温: 蛋白质高温变性在烹调中常见, 高温使分子热运动 加快, 次级键和空间结构很容易被破坏, 引起变性 (动画 1: 分子热运动加快)</p>	<p>强调: (1) 在某些物理和化学因素 的作用下, (2) 特定的空间构象被 改变, (3) 导致其理化性质的变化 和生物活性的丧失 To emphasize the following points: (1) under the influence of certain physical and chemical factors, (2) the spatial conformation has been changed, (3) leading to changes in its physical and chemical properties and loss of biological activity</p> <p>结合定义, 分 3 个方面介绍变性后 的变化, 逐一解释, 条理清晰 Combining the definition, introducing and explaining the changes after denaturation in three aspects, one by one clearly</p> <p>Mastering 1 min</p> <p>Mastering 8 min</p> <p>逐一介绍引起蛋白质变性的因素, 掌握 课堂教学辅以原理动画和实验视 频, 形象生动, 贴近生活, 便于学 生理解和记忆 Introducing the factors causing protein denaturation. The classroom teaching is supplemented by</p>	<p>Mastering 1 min</p> <p>Mastering 8 min</p>

(待续)

(续表 2)

教学互动 Teaching interactions	教学内容 Teaching contents	教学目的 Teaching objectives	教学要求及 时间分配 Requirement and time arrangement
	<p>High temperature: protein denaturation under high temperature is the most common example in cooking. Under high temperature, molecular thermal motion accelerates, secondary bonds and spatial structure are easily destroyed, causing denaturation (Animation 1: the acceleration of thermal movement of molecules)</p> <p>剧烈搅拌: 搅拌可以加快破坏次级键, 引起空间构象的改变, 导致变性 (实验视频 2: 蛋白打发)</p> <p>射线: X 射线、紫外线等可破坏氢键, 引起蛋白质变性。其他: 冷冻、超声波等也可以使蛋白质变性</p> <p>Vigorous stirring: stirring can accelerate the destruction of secondary bonds, causing changes in spatial conformation, and leading to denaturation (Experimental video 2: stirring the egg whites)</p> <p>Rays: X-rays, ultraviolet rays, <i>etc.</i> can break hydrogen bonds and cause protein denaturation</p> <p>Others: freezing, ultrasound, <i>etc.</i> can also denature proteins</p> <p>化学因素:</p> <p>酸、碱: 酸和碱能够与游离的氨基或羧基形成盐, 发生化学变化, 断裂蛋白质中的氢键, 而发生变性 (实验视频 3: 酸奶发酵)</p> <p>Chemical factors:</p> <p>Acids and bases: acids and bases can form salts with free amino or carboxyl groups, undergo chemical changes, break hydrogen bonds in proteins, and denature proteins (Experimental video 3: yogurt fermentation)</p> <p>盐: 蛋白质带有羧基和氨基, 在一定 pH 值之下它的颗粒表面带有同样电荷, 相互排斥, 不能结合下沉。盐是电解质, 在水中会形成许多正负离子, 破坏分子间的排斥作用而使蛋白质结合凝集 (动画 2: 盐破坏蛋白分子间斥力, 实验视频 4: 豆腐的制作)。石膏或卤水豆腐, 都是在豆浆中加入不同的盐使蛋白质变性, 卤水含 <math>MgCl_2</math>、<math>MgSO_4</math> 和 <math>NaCl</math>, 石膏的主要成分是 <math>CaSO_4</math></p> <p>Salt: due to the carboxyl and amino groups, the protein's surface has the same charge under a certain pH value, so the molecules repel each other and cannot be combined, nor can they sink. Salt is an electrolyte, which will form many positive and negative ions in water, destroy the repulsion between molecules, and finally cause protein binding and aggregation (Animation 2: salt destroys protein intermolecular repulsion, Experimental video 4: making tofu). The methods for making gypsum tofu or brine tofu are almost the same, but the salts used to denature the protein are different. The brine is a mixture of <math>MgCl_2</math>, <math>MgSO_4</math> and <math>NaCl</math>, while the main component of gypsum is <math>CaSO_4</math></p>	<p>animations of biochemicals principles and experimental videos which are vivid, close to life, and convenient for students to understand and remember</p>	

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(续表 2)

教学互动 Teaching interactions	教学内容 Teaching contents	教学目的 Teaching objectives	教学要求及 时间分配 Requirement and time arrangement
	<p>有机溶剂: 乙醇、丙酮、甲醇等有机溶剂可以提供羟基或羰基上的氢或氧去形成氢键, 从而破坏蛋白质中原有的氢键, 使其变性。这些有机溶剂也是强亲水试剂, 可以争夺蛋白质分子表面的水, 破坏蛋白质胶体分子表面的水化膜而使分子聚集沉淀 (动画 3: 有机溶剂破坏氢键, 动画 4: 乙醇破坏胶体分子表面水化膜, 实验视频 5: 制作传统奶酪)</p> <p>Organic solvents: organic solvents such as ethanol, acetone, and methanol can provide hydrogen or oxygen on the hydroxyl or carbonyl group to form hydrogen bonds, thereby destroying the original hydrogen bonds in the protein and denaturing it. In addition, these organic solvents are also strong hydrophilic reagents which can compete for water on the surface of protein molecules, destroy the hydration film on the surface of protein molecules, and cause protein molecules to aggregate and precipitate (Animation 3: organic solvent destroys hydrogen bonds, Animation 4: ethanol destroys the hydration film on the surface of protein molecules, Experimental video 5: making traditional cheese)</p> <p>重金属盐: 重金属阳离子可以与蛋白质中游离的羧基形成不溶性的盐, 发生沉淀 (实验视频 6: 鸡蛋白溶液遇 <math>\text{CuSO}_4</math> 发生沉淀, 动画 5: 蛋白质与重金属离子反应, 沉淀)。日常生活中一旦有误食重金属盐类中毒的情况, 可以通过多喝牛奶、豆浆的方式解毒, 变性的蛋白质沉淀包裹起重金属离子排出体外, 可降低重金属的浓度而减少对人体的危害</p> <p>Heavy metal salts: heavy metal cations can form insoluble salts with free carboxyl groups in proteins and precipitate (Experimental video 6: precipitation occurs when the egg white meets <math>\text{CuSO}_4</math>, Animation 5: the protein reacts with heavy metal ions to precipitate). In our daily life, once heavy metal salts are accidentally eaten, we can drink large amount of milk or soy milk to detoxify them. The denatured protein precipitates and wraps the heavy metal ions and then can be excreted, thus decreasing the concentration of heavy metals and reducing the harm on the human body</p> <p>盐酸胍、尿素: 尿素和盐酸胍在高浓度时能断裂氢键, 同时, 还可通过增大疏水氨基酸残基在水相中的溶解度, 降低疏水相互作用, 破坏空间结构的稳定, 从而使蛋白质发生不同程度的变性</p> <p>Guanidine hydrochloride and urea: urea and guanidine hydrochloride at high concentration can break hydrogen bonds. At the same time, they can also increase the solubility of hydrophobic amino acid residues in the water phase, reduce hydrophobic interactions, and destroy the stability of the spatial conformation, thereby leading to protein denaturation</p>		

(待续)



(续表 2)

教学互动 Teaching interactions	教学内容 Teaching contents	教学目的 Teaching objectives	教学要求及 时间分配 Requirement and time arrangement
提问: 变性是好事还是坏事呢? Question: is denaturation good or bad?	变性的影响: 日常饮食离不开蛋白质变性, 这是烹调中经常发生的生化现象, 变性后的蛋白质结构松散, 更容易酶解, 往往更易于消化, 比如煮熟的鸡蛋、发酵的酸奶具有较高的营养价值。但对于有重要生物功能的蛋白质, 如: 酶类、抗体类、蛋白质类药物, 变性导致活性丧失, 可能会引起严重的后果 The impacts of denaturation: Protein denaturation is a common biochemical phenomenon taking place during cooking process. The denatured protein has a looser structure, so it is easier to be enzymatically digested, and thus easier for people to digest. For example, boiled eggs and fermented yogurt have higher nutrition value. However, as for proteins with important biological functions, such as enzymes, antibodies, and protein drugs, denaturation leads to loss of activity, which may cause serious consequences	列举生活实例, 尤其是烹调中的例子, 体会蛋白质变性的好处。同时明确, 变性导致活性丧失, 可能有不利后果。再次复习了引起变性的因素, 同时暗示, 要获得有活性的蛋白质必须避开引起变性的因素, 为后续蛋白质制备技术的学习奠定基础	
提问: 如何避免蛋白质变性? Question: how to avoid protein denaturation?	建议: 避开以上所有能够使蛋白质变性的因素, 尽量在低温、阴凉、中性、温和的环境中保存蛋白质 Suggestion: avoid all the above factors that can denature protein, and try to preserve the protein in a cool, neutral, and mild environment with low temperature	List examples in daily life, especially examples in cooking, to indicate the benefits of protein denaturation. It is also clear that denaturation leads to loss of activity, which may have adverse consequences. The factors that cause denaturation are reviewed again, and it is also implied that in order to obtain active protein, the factors causing denaturation must be avoided, which lays the foundation for the coming study of protein preparation technology	
提问: 蛋白质变性是否可逆? Question: is protein denaturation reversible?	3. 蛋白质的复性 ✓ 如果变性条件剧烈持久, 蛋白质的变性是不可逆的 (煮熟的鸡蛋, 永远无法变回液态的生鸡蛋) ✓ 如果变性条件不剧烈, 变性作用是可逆的。这时除去变性因素, 在适当条件下变性蛋白质可以恢复其天然构象和生物活性, 这种现象即蛋白质的复性 3. Renaturation of protein ✓ If the denaturation conditions are severe and long lasting, the denaturation of the protein is irreversible (Boiled eggs can never change back to liquid raw eggs) ✓ If the denaturation conditions are not severe, the denaturation is reversible. When the denaturation factor is removed, the denatured protein can restore its natural conformation and biological activity under appropriate conditions. This phenomenon is called protein renaturation 举例: 胃蛋白酶变性-复性 (动画 6: 变性后结构变化) Example: pepsin denaturation-renaturation (Animation 6: structural changes after denaturation)	以胃蛋白酶为例, 介绍变性-复性关系, 一方面教会学生剧烈变性是不可逆转的; 另一方面让学生了解部分变性可以逆转, 引出复性概念	Mastering 1 min

(待续)

(续表 2)

教学互动 Teaching interactions	教学内容 Teaching contents	教学目的 Teaching objectives	教学要求及 时间分配 Requirement and time arrangement
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胃蛋白酶加热到 80 °C 时, 失去了溶解性, 丧失了消化蛋白质的能力 (变性), 如果温度再降低到 37 °C, 则又可以恢复溶解性和消化蛋白质的能力, 发生了复性

When pepsin is heated to 80 °C, it loses the solubility and ability to digest protein (denaturation). If the temperature is lowered to 37 °C, the solubility and ability to digest protein can be restored, and renaturation occurs

本节启示:

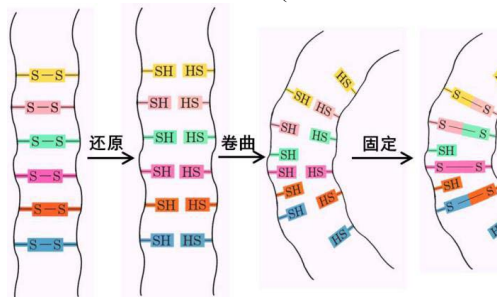
从点滴的生活现象中去体会生化原理, 活学活用, 其乐无穷  
Inspiration from this section: it is fun and pleasure to learn the biochemical principles from the daily phenomena and apply those principles flexibly

实例: 烫发的生化基础

Examples: biochemical basis of perming



烫发剂有一种特殊的臭味, 在高温下, 它可以打开头发角蛋白分子中的二硫键, 改变原有蛋白结构, 造成变性。在随后的降温过程中, 二硫键又会自动就近配对生成, 卷成什么造型也就随之固定了下来 (动画 7: 烫发的基本原理)



Perm agent has a special smell. At high temperature, it can open the disulfide bonds in the hair keratin molecule, change the original structure, and cause denaturation. In the subsequent cooling process, the disulfide bonds will automatically be paired and formed nearby, and the shape of the roll will be fixed accordingly (Animation 7: basic principle of perming)

Taking pepsin as an example to introduce the relationship between denaturation and renaturation for two purposes: firstly, teaching students that severe denaturation is irreversible; secondly, helping students to understand that partial denaturation can be reversed, thus facilitating their understanding of the concept of renaturation

通过烫发的例子, 使学生理解生活中又一个蛋白质变性的实例及其生化原理。使学生明确角蛋白有恢复原有构象的趋势, 因为天然的对象才是最稳定的, 所以烫发的造型不是永久的, 几个月以后, 造型就会消失。劝诫学生, 从健康、金钱、效果各个角度考虑, 都没必要去烫发, 自然的就是最好的

Through the example of perming, students can understand another phenomenon of protein denaturation in life and the biochemical principles hidden behind. Let students understand keratin tends to restore its original conformation, because the natural conformation is the most stable. The styling of permed hair is not permanent. After a few months the styling will disappear. There be no need to perm from the perspectives of health, money, and effectiveness as natural conformation is the best

## 5 课堂教学实施

在短短 10–15 min 时间内不可能面面俱到、无所不包，短小精干的单元教学如何达到最佳教学效果，依赖教学过程的严密组织和精确实施。以“蛋白质变性与复性”单元教学为例，通过 15 min 的教学，主要介绍核心概念、现象、原理，达到抛砖引玉的作用。为了提升学生参与度和学习效果，教师创新课堂参与形式，鼓励学生针对不同给定题目“蛋白质的盐溶和盐析”和“生活中的蛋白质变性”进行资料查阅，组成 4–5 人团队，在课堂上进行 5–10 min 的模拟教学，回答其他同学提出的问题，教师进行点评总结。在讲解“盐溶和盐析”时，学生必须解释随着盐溶液浓度升高，为什么蛋白质会先溶解后析出？这就涉及到蛋白质在溶液中保持稳定胶体状态的两个重要因素：水化膜和同种电荷相斥。高浓度盐溶液降低水相对浓度，破坏水化膜，电解质中和蛋白质表面电荷，导致蛋白质沉淀析出。学生必须对蛋白质结构、性质、变性与复性有清晰的认识，才能将其灵活用于解释盐溶盐析现象，这样一方面通过盐溶盐析及其应用将蛋白质变性与复性相关内容进行串联，有利于对整体知识的消化和吸收；另一方面，学生由被动接受知识转化为主动学习知识，通过主动探求去获取知识，可以大幅改善学习效果。学生在介绍“生活中的蛋白质变性”时，举出了很多其他实例，也对教师今后的教学有所启发，课堂气氛活跃，实现了“教学相长”。模拟教学使学生换位变成课堂的主人，充分思考作为讲述人，应该从哪几个方面把一个知识点讲透彻，如何把科学定义清晰地表达出来，怎样能够使学生们理解。学生集思广益，发挥集体智慧，积极钻研教材、查阅资料、站上讲台成为课堂的主人，这给他们崭新的挑战，可

使其真正体会到自主学习的快乐，在掌握知识的同时，提高查阅资料的能力，培养团队合作精神，锻炼语言表达能力<sup>[3]</sup>。通过这种高效的学生参与方式，与单元教学紧密配合，确保了知识的传授效果。

## 6 总结

笔者认为“微教学”设计与组织的关键在于以下 3 点：(1) 对学生基本情况的准确把握：学生是课堂教学的对象和直接参与者，学生能否掌握知识是衡量教学质量的最核心标准。教师应提前开展学情调查，了解学生的基础水平、短板和兴趣所在，有的放矢地进行教学设计，通过多列举与生活密切相关的实例和浅显易懂的语言调动学生的学习积极性。(2) “微教学”资源的深入挖掘：将枯燥的静态知识充满形象的动态要素，可以帮助学生在头脑中刻画出准确的知识印记，然而这需要教师在传统教学内容中充分挖掘教学资源。例如本文介绍的“蛋白质变性与复性”案例在 15 min 内使用了 7 个生活实例、6 个小实验和 7 个原理动画，构思、设计、拍摄、制作整个过程可能需要花费数十倍的时间，而生物化学课程包含多个知识单元，意味着教师需要付出巨大的精力和努力去收集资料、开发创作，才能让静态知识“活”起来，达到预期效果。(3) 线下课堂的精准设计和实施：教师是教学的设计者和组织者，线下“微教学”环境的成功构建，需要对教学过程的严密设计和精准实施。课堂上教师要在较短时间内将多媒体课件、图片、实物、实验演示、原理动画等手段紧密衔接与穿插，介绍核心概念、现象、原理，达到抛砖引玉的作用，而通过互动、研讨、创新学生参与形式等，使学生由课堂参与者变为创造者，在掌握知识的同时，锻炼提

高学习和表达能力,改善传统线上微课教学缺乏互动及教师难以掌握学生学习情况的不足。教师可以在线下课堂完全掌控学习进度,并根据学生反馈第一时间进行教学方式和进度的调整,确保达到预期教学效果。课后对学生进行匿名问卷调查,内容包括:单元化教学知识点的讲解是否清楚?你认为单元教学中使用的教学手段是否得当?多手段穿插的方法是否有助于理解和加深记忆?问卷调查结果如表 3 所

示,学生选择赞同的占 86.47%,比较赞同的占 12.30%,合计 98.77%,可见总体满意度高,显示教学改革取得了良好效果,获得了学生认可。

本文总结了静态生物化学的单元化“微教学”创新的目标和改革思路,并以“蛋白质变性与复性”单元内容为例,展示了“微教学”的设计和实施过程,对生物化学课程教学质量的提升具有重要作用,同时也为其他课程的教学改革提供了参考和借鉴。

表 3 单元化教学满意度调查表

Table 3 Assessment of unitized teaching

	A 赞同(%) Strongly agree (%)	B 比较赞同(%) Agree (%)	C 中立(%) Neutral (%)	D 不赞同(%) Disagree (%)
10-15 min 单元化教学的讲解是否清楚? Is the 10-15 minutes unitized teaching clear?	86.89	11.48	0	1.63
你认为单元化教学中使用的教学手段是否得当? Do you think the teaching methods used in unitized teaching are appropriate?	85.24	11.48	3.28	0
多手段穿插的方法是否有助于理解和加深记忆? Do the interspersed multi-methods help you understand the knowledge and deepen the memory?	90.16	9.84	0	0
你是否赞同今后在生物化学课程中继续采用这种单元化教学的方式? Do you agree to use this unitized teaching method in biochemistry course in the future?	83.60	16.40	0	0

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