第三小组研修报告

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教学设计是分析学生的学习需求与目的,并且为满足这些需求而设计的教学 系统的全过程。好的教学设计应该以先进的教学理念为指导,设定明确的教学目 标,结合学生的学习需求,创造合理的学习环境,对教学活动进行系统的规划与 安排。教学设计需要做到教师、学生、教学内容、教学方法的有机结合,最终达 到加强教学效果、提高教学质量的目的。

课堂管理是教师为了完成教学任务,调控人际关系,和谐教学环境,引导学 生学习的一系列教学行为方式。管理好课堂是开展教学活动的基石,教师必须不 断地提高课堂教学管理技能。课堂管理的相关要素包括物理环境和课堂纪律,基 本模式有三种取向:行为主义取向、人本主义取向和教师效能取向。学校管理水 平、教师管理能力、学生学习行为、班级规模和班级的性质影响着课堂管理的效 果。

教育技术在国际上的发展已经有了百年以上的历史,最早被称为视听教育, 我国于 20 世纪 30 年代引入,称之为电化教育。现在随着科技特别是互联网技术 的发展,现代教育技术也得到了蓬勃发展,教育部启动的大学英语改革就提出要 利用信息技术推动英语教学改革。我们学校也大力提倡线上线下相结合的混合式 教学模式,在大学英语教学中很多英语教师也在尝试混合式教学。

一、教学设计与管理

(一)、教学设计(Lesson Planning)

1、教学设计的原则(Lesson Planning Principles)

为了达到良好的教学效果,完成既定的教学目标,教学设计应该遵循一些基本原则,包括:以学习目标为基础(Based on learning objectives);以学生为中心(Learner centered);使用学习圈理论(Employing the learning cycle);运用多种媒体和方法(Using variety of media and methods);英语教学以交际语言教学法为基础(For teaching English—based on communicative language teaching)。

2、对教学设计原则的解析

(1) 学习目标(Learning Objectives)

学习结果(Learning Outcomes)是描述学习者在成功地完成学习之后应该具 备的知识、技能和态度的陈述。通过回顾已发布的某一专业的学习结果,学生和 老师可以牢记并讨论在该专业中学生学习的大背景,课程、项目、评估和其他学 习活动有助于学生完成这些结果。每门课程有一组(通常是7到10个)学习结 果,。学习结果以具体的、可衡量的方式描述学生在学习完课程之后能够做些什 么,这里的衡量指的是衡量学生是否能够正确地应用所学知识。学习结果就像是 学校和学生之间的一种契约,而且是在省级指导之下。

每堂课都有学习目标(Learning Objectives),也就是作为一堂课的结果学生 能够做什么。每个目标大约占用一小时的课堂时间,设定学习目标是达到学习结 果的必需步骤。同样的,学习目标也应该是具体的、可衡量的。

制订学习结果和学习目标的目的:教师可以按照预期对学生进行指导;可以 为如何衡量学习设定一定的标准;在基础内容方面更加重视指导;在基础学习方 面更加重视评估;为教学方法和教学资料的选择提供基础。

(2) 以学生为中心(Learner-Centered Teaching)

让学生参与到学习工作中;鼓励他们去反映所学到的知识以及他们如何学习 这些知识;教师需要施加一定的控制来激励学生学习;鼓励学生之间的合作;少 教,多学;将评估作为教学的形成性手段;重点不在测试而在于形成性评估,不 在于正确答案而在于从错误中学习;关键是学生要积极参与到学习过程中;教师 通过学习圈对学生进行指导;教学设计应该能激发触动所有的学习风格。

(3) 学习圈(Learning Cycle)

什么是学习圈?大卫•库伯(David kolb)在总结了他人的经验学习模式的基础之上提出自己的经验学习模式亦即经验学习圈理论。他认为经验学习过程是由四个适应性学习阶段构成的环形结构,包括具体经验(Concrete Experience),反思性观察(Reflective Observation),抽象概念化(Abstract Conceptualization),主动实践(Active Experimentation)。

Concrete Experience - (a new experience or situation is encountered, or a reinterpretation of existing experience).具体经验是让学习者完全投入一种新的体验。Reflective Observation of the new experience. (of particular importance are any inconsistencies between experience and understanding).反思性观察是学习者在停下

的时候对已经历的体验加以思考。Abstract Conceptualization (reflection gives rise to a new idea, or a modification of an existing abstract concept).抽象概念化是学习 者必须达到能理解所观察的内容的程度并且吸收它们使之成为合乎逻辑的概念。 Active Experimentation (the learner applies them to the world around them to see what results).到了主动实践阶段,学习者要验证这些概念并将它们运用到制定策 略、解决问题之中去(Sugarman, 1985)。

为了充分学习,我们必须遵循可预见的途径,当在课堂学习中指导学生通过 学习圈来学习,会帮助学生更加有效地学习。



激励(Motivation):教师要引起学生的兴趣,告知学习的意义和关联,让学生建立学习团体,帮助学生消除学习障碍,为学生提供学习目标和学习计划,让学生组成团队进行破冰活动和经验分享,为学生指明益处(也就是 What's in it for me),激发学生的好奇心。

理解(Comprehension):教师要注意教学措辞的使用,为学生展示新的教学 资料,使用不同的教学方法和媒体以使所有学生都忙碌起来参与到学习中,要求 学生进行互动演讲、演示或协作探索等活动,使学生忙于为了正确理解而不断核 实,一定要让他们结合现实世界的经验去完成理解的过程。 实践(Practice):教师要整合新的学习内容,检验学生的理解情况,让学生 在指导者的帮助下进行尝试并得出即时反馈,放手让学生去做,开展一些目的是 解决问题的活动,让学生亲自动手实验和反馈,让学生合作回顾和互相教学,进 行教学游戏,实施形成性评价。

应用(Application): 让学生独立表现,将所学的知识或技能应用于实际, 整合新知识或技能与先前所学内容,提升表现,实施真实项目,让学生制订个人 行为计划,让学生互相教学和评估,再进行总结测试。

(4) 交际语言教学法

两种主要的语言教学方法包括语法翻译法和交际语言教学法。

语法翻译法:关注单词和语法,强调读和写。

交际语言教学法:认为四种技能(听说读写)同样重要,强调语言的实际应用,为 CLT 教学设计的教学目标与使用语言完成实际任务有关,在任务的过程中教语法和单词,教学设计包括四种技能的实践,使用语法和单词。

3、 Learning Cycle Exercise

Based on our discussion of the learning cycle, develop a simple lesson design for a topic.

Select a learning objective.

Identify one activity for each stage of the learning cycle to achieve the learning objective.

Topic One: Check in the hotel

(Motivation)

Play a video in which a person with poor English checking in a hotel. The video can be made by the students spontaneously without any preparation.

(Comprehension)

Present key words, expressions and sentence patterns to students. Present new materials.

(Practice)

Go back to the video, point out those inappropriate.

(Application)

Role-play: provide students with a context and ask them to have a conversation about how to check in.

Topic Two: Learn to write an email

(Motivation)

Ask questions: Have you emailed anyone? Share your experience of emailing someone. When? How? Why?

(Comprehension)

Log in my email and show my email box in class to get a letter. Matching exercise: subject, salutation, body, signature

(Practice)

Writing task: Write an email to your friend. Group work and feedback. Edit.

(Application)

An authentic task: Write an email to an Indian student and introduce yourself.

Topic Three: Contract Negotiation

(Motivation)

Show them a video clip and ask students to identify inappropriate expressions or strategies.

(Comprehension)

Show learners the text, ask them to identify key points on contract negotiation and how to avoid.

(Practice)

Group the students, ask them to create a scenario of a typical business contract negotiation and have a role-play.

(Application)

Members of each group grade the performance of other groups' performance and make comments.

Topic Four: Ordering a meal

(Motivation)

Asks question about meals of different countries and what kind of food they like. Share their favorite food and experience of eating out.

(Comprehension)

Discussion. Whole class: key words, sentence patterns. Teacher: correction, conclusion.

(Practice)

Students: blank filling practice, sentence patterns, pair work, conversation.

(Application)

Role-play: in several groups, waiter and guest.

Topic Five: Book a hotel room

(Motivation)

Do you like travelling? Have you been abroad? If you go abroad, how do you book a hotel room?

(Comprehension)

Provide related vocabulary and sentence patterns. A video of making a reservation.

(Practice)

A task. Discussion with teacher's help. Pair work with teacher's feedback.

(Application)

Role-play: go to Toronto with 3 friends, book 2 double room.

Topic Six: Order a meal

(Motivation)

Show a picture of McD. Question: What food does McD sell? Do you know McD? Have you been there?

(Comprehension)

List new vocabulary, basic sentence patterns. Handout: read materials, identify the correct patterns, complete the conversation with what are taught.

(Practice)

Make sentences with the given words, patterns, short dialogue. Feedback: identify the error and correct.

(Application)

Project: role-play, pair work. Peer evaluation, feedback from teacher.

Topic Seven: Make a reservation pf restaurant table

(Motivation)

Ask students to share experience on make a reservation pf restaurant table. Divide students into different groups to list the possible barriers during the process.

(Comprehension)

Give them some materials of sentence patterns, vocabulary and manners during making a reservation pf restaurant table. Videos sharing in relation to the topic.

(Practice)

Group discussion on the task given by the teacher. Ask them to do some translation one by one. Teacher provide support and feedback.

(Application)

Role-play: provide some pictures of restaurant information such as food style, business hours and other usual information and so on. Evaluation and improve their performance. (学习圈教学设计练习原始版本)

(二)、课堂管理(Classroom Management)

1、课堂规则

教师必须能够有效控制课堂时间、课堂环境中的资源和人,这是基本的课堂 规则。

包括:理解学生,管理内容和过程,积极主动地进行行为管理。

2、教学管理的风格

教学管理的风格有独裁的、权威的、放任的、漠然的。不同的风格适合不同 的时间。

(1) 独裁的(Authoritarian)

纪律严明,想得到完全的服从,不服从则惩罚,极少沟通交流,没有温暖, 不平易近人,非按照自己的意思去办不可。

(2) 权威的(Authoritative)

建立限制或控制,解释规则,设立高的可达成的期望,鼓励独立,纪律严格 但很公平,开放式的沟通交流,重视激励。

(3) 放任的(Laissez-Faire)

对学生几乎没有要求或控制,和学生关系密切,关注学生感受,没什么期望, 规则较少。

(4) 漠然的(Indifferent)

对学生没什么要求,对学生没什么兴趣,不做课堂准备,不积极学习,每个 人都觉得无聊包括老师,教书只是个工作。

3、哪一种教学管理风格最佳

权威的通常最佳,因为其结合了独立和规则,提供了激励,建立好的交流和 尊重,使用了最佳的人际交往能力。研究表明:学生表现与为他们设立的期望有 关,学生想要有秩序的学习环境,学生感觉到身在其中以及被尊重的时候会给与 最佳反馈。

当课堂纪律是主要问题时,独裁的教学管理风格比较有效。

在短期环境中,放任的教学管理风格比较有效。

漠然的教学管理风格永远不是教学的选择。

4、学生表现不佳的原因

课堂教学进度太慢或者教学资料太简单让学生觉得无聊。课堂教学进度太快 学生不能吸收内容,从而产生挫败感。太多的练习,很少的学习应用,学生不需 要思考。学生没有参与到学习中,没有忙起来。学生看不到主题的关联而失去兴 趣。

来自个人或家庭问题的压力。对于失败、被拒绝以及同龄人轻视的恐惧。对 于同龄人的关注、赞同的需求。控制感的需求未得到满足。社会成熟较慢。没有 意识到期望和标准。

5、有效教学管理的建议

(1) 自我管理(Self-Management)

拥有自信和热情;通过行为和态度赢得尊重,期待出现典范行为;有所准备; 对所有学生一视同仁,对他们诚实;对教学资料展现出热情。

(2) 过程管理(Management of Process)

建立课堂行为准则,更好的做法是让学生自己去建立;对学习者提出明确的 目标并有所期待;给与学生在活动和练习中的部分选择权;使用各种教学方法会 让教学资料以使得所有学生涉及其中并且各种学习风格都被考虑到了;清楚地解 释评估和打分规则;根据当时的实际需要灵活处理。

(3) 师生关系(Relationship with Students)

与学生沟通交流让他们感受到教师在乎他们的成功;与学生讨论设定的高标 准,相信学生能够达到;与学生建立良好的关系,知道他们是谁;给所有学生挑 战;让学生对于教学提出反馈,早一点提出以便于改进;使用课堂评估技巧来检 查学习情况;课堂上,不分级,匿名。 6、处理问题

教师的主要职责是确保教学对每个学生来说都是持续的;深呼吸;保持专业 观点,不要对问题学生打扰;不要亲自解决问题;不要打断课堂教学去解决个别 问题。

7、 Classroom Management Exercise

Situation One:

I have a student who was highly cooperative and active in the class. He was outstanding and admired by other students. Then one day I found out that he was not listening but playing games on his cell phone. During the break time, I came to him and asked for the reason. He said that was no need to listen because there was nothing new. He promised that he would pass the final exam and CET 4. His performance in the final exam, however, turned out to be just-so-so. He was unhappy and complained about the test paper which was closely related to the textbook.

Solution One:

In the class, the teacher may give him some more difficult tasks to accomplish. And ask him to help other students who have difficulties in understanding teacher's instructions. The teacher could praise him for doing this.

The reason that he didn't do well in the final exam is that he didn't prepare according to the teacher's requirements.

Solution Two:

Challenge the students with a complicated and difficult task, so that he becomes aware of the real proficiency. Empower him to tutor other slow learners.

Solution Three:

Offer a higher standard rather than the final-term test, like national English proficiency Exam Level 4/6.

Challenge him with much harder questions in class.

More communication with him about the in-class and test rules.

Situation Two:

I have two students, a boy and a girl who are in love with each other. They always sit together, chatting all the time in class. They don't listen to me and their classmates complain to me that they can't concentrate on class because of their behavior.

Solution One:

Talk to them in person, be mild about the class rules and the complaints from others.

Assign them as a group with projects, and ask one of them to present.

Solution Two:

Have a chat with them. Tell the students what is a normal behavior between the ones fall in love.

Make special classroom norm according to their phenomenon.

Grouping students with games to separate them.

Solution Three:

First, a conversation between the instructor and the two students in necessary to give some advice as to how to balance academic performance and personal emotion. If they are reluctant to be seated separately, they should promise to obey classroom norms and not to distract other students.

If they continue like this after a period of time, they'll be obliged to sit at two corners afar from each other.

Situation Three:

Some students are very indifferent to teacher's lecture and not responsive to teacher's question, playing with electronic games on mobile phones. When some students are reminded of classroom norms, they feel humiliated and annoyed, they talk back in class to the teacher, how to handle these extreme behavior?

Solution One:

After class the teacher may talk to them privately to express their opinions on the content and management of the class. Ask them to offer some suggestions to make class more interesting..

During the class, the teacher may ask them to stand up to answer questions and do some tasks so that they can be distracted from their cellphones.

We should avoid direct conflict with them.

Solution Two:

Walk past him purposely often, and ask him with some easy questions, and give encouragement whatever he replies.

Be gently and mild to him, ask if he needs any help.

Make him the group leader to organize the activities.

Solution Three:

Talk to the student and find his problem. Is the lecture too difficult? Or too easy?

Help student to make clear the learning goal and expectation for the class.

Make adjustment of teaching materials/ methods to activate the student.

Situation Four:

A student often plays cellphone games in the class. Teacher stands beside him to warn him not to play. He is indifferent to you. Teacher warns him again and he says the game will finish in a couple of minutes. He even calls other students to play with him afterwards. How to solve the problem.

Solution One:

A rack is prepared in the front of the classroom for students to put their cellphones into before the class begins.

Solution Two:

It's compulsory for students to deposit their phones on the wall pocket, but some students disobey. So just warn them of the possibility of retaking the course next semester.

If some students keep on playing with computer game in class, they may be requested to introduce the game to all the class in English and explain why it's so interesting.

Solution Three:

Breathe first.

Challenge students to play games after class and if I wins, they give up playing games in the future. Even if I fails, I and students have shorted the distance. Then I and students can work out the classroom norm.

(课堂管理练习原始版本)

二、外语现代教育技术培训

在加拿大的研修中,百年理工学院提别安排了他们的首席教育技术专家 Shaila Antony介绍一些软件在教学中的应用;英语教师 Susanna Trebuss 则讲解 了网络教学和混合教学。

(一)、科技在课堂中的使用(Using technology in the classroom)

上课前,Shaila 给我们每人发了一台 iPad,简单寒暄后,她让我们拿出 iPad, 键入网址 www.mentimeter.com 做一个关于"你如何理解使用科技进行教学"的调 查,回答三个简单的问题:你是否觉得可以使用科技进行教学?你理解其目的 吗?你知道如何使用吗?

这一软件在课堂中可用作学生需求测试或者教学反馈等。

第二个让我们键入的网址是 flipgrid,用于做自我介绍使用,可以上传文字、 图片、声音和视频等。第三个就是 padlet,可以输入文件和照片等。第四个是 kahoot, 可以让学生做做选择题。第五个是 Quizlet,这是一个游戏性质的软件,我和另 两位同事组成一个小组,回答关于语言教学的一些专业性问题,用时最短者获胜, 我们非常紧张地选择答案,错了耽误时间,还要后面再做一遍,结果我们组夺冠! 像小孩子一样开心,也记住了很多新知识。如果课堂中可以用于学生,游戏中学 习,既愉快又学到东西,很好的示范。后来 Shaila 老师又简单介绍了 Adobe Spark 和 YouTube 等网站或软件的使用,讲 YouTube 时特别提到可以将将声音转成文 字,但是不完全精确,可能需要调整,我们说中国腾讯的微信也具备这样的功能。 她是一位科技人员,有趣的是当我们一群英语教师对软件中所涉及内容的语言现 象提出疑问时,她的回答是我不是英语教师,无法回答。她应该有负责向老师们 培训和推广各类教学软件的使用。

Shaila 老师提到的软件在国内基本都无法正常使用,但是国内技术应该是没 有问题的,关键是我们接触的教学软件有限,希望学校能有针对性地对老师进行 培训了。

(二)、混合式和网络学习(Blended and online learning)

混合式和网络学习是 Susanna Trebuss 老师主讲的,她根据网络学习所占的比重将课程分为四类,如下表所示:

Proportion delivered online	Type of course(课程类型)
(网上学习比重)	
None to 14% (从无到 145)	Traditional face to face(传统面对面)
15-39%	Lightly blended(轻度混合式)
40-79%	Blended (混合式)
80%+	Online (网络)

她讲解了以上四种类型的教学特点,在讲到轻度混合式类型时还提到了翻转 课堂(Flipped classroom),认为其理念是教师的输入作为辅导者比作为讲解者更 为有价值(teacher's input is more valuable as coach than as lecturer)。Susanna 老师 接着介绍如何有效地开展混合式和网络教学,比如首先要给出课程的内容框架, 让学生明白课程的核心内容是什么;对学生的学习行为和学习效果要进行形成性 评估,及时给出反馈;教师要经常保持在线,发布资料,让学生感受到教师一直 在身边;要构建支持性的网上社区,让师生和生生都可以有效交流等等。

这些内容,基本我们学校的开放专业都做到了,并且都更为细致地写入了课 程导师的行为准则中,这对我们开放大学的老师而言基本没有新意,网上课程设 计的内容没有我们的开放专业全面,对教师的监管也不严格,主要依靠教师自身 的责任感。课间休息的短暂时间我们学院的伏伟老师打开网站,给她介绍和演示 了国际教育学院的大学英语课程是如何进行混合式教学的;课上,我们又为她讲 解了我校开放专业的网上教学情况及监管体制,她大为震撼,表示要向我们学习, 江苏城市职业学院和百年理工学院可以相互学习。

(三)、现代教育技术与外语教学

每每看到学生上课玩手机或者心不在焉,教师都是痛心疾首的,如何激发学生的学习动力几乎成为每一个高职外语教师最感兴趣的课题,希望现代教学技术 似乎给出了解决方法。

现代教育技术有助于在外语教师在教学中构建多元化的互动模式,教师与学 生之间、学生与学生之间能够更好的互动、合作与交流,真正实现以学生为中心, 学生成为各种学习的主体,是各种信息化教学手段的实践者;现代教育技术极大 地丰富了外语教学形式,教师可以利用音频、视频和动漫等多种模态向学生展示 和教授教学内容,激发学生的学习兴趣,实现更佳的学习效果;在评估和反馈反 面,各种测评和学习软件也为教师实时收集和掌握学生的学习行为轨迹和学习特 点提供了便利,教师可以根据学生的特点,及时调整教学安排,实现按需教学, 因材施教。

现代教学技术打破了传统高职英语教学围绕教材,主要依靠教师讲解和学生 练习的单调模式,打破了外语教学时间和空间的限制,为外语教学提供了现代化、 多样化和智能化的多种教学手段,可以极大提高高职英语教学质量和效果。但是 这既是机遇也是挑战,这也对外语教师的信息化素养提出了较高的要求,如要学 会各种软件的操作、搭建学习平台、进行数据统计和分析、制作微课等等,仅仅 具备外语专业素养和课堂组织能力在当今教学技术和信息化高速发展和外语教 学深化改革的背景下不是一个优秀的外语教师。而现代教学技术的掌握是复杂和 不断变化的,外语教师除了个人关注和学习外,还需要学校提供更多的培训机会, 向专业的技术人员进行针对性地学习。

总而言之,现代教育技术的发展促进了素质教育和创新教育等教学观念的形成,拓展了知识的深度和广度,实现了以学生为中心的教学理念,利用现代教学技术辅助英语教学,突破时空和形式的限制,外语教学不再是简单的视听结合, 而是声图文并茂和人机交互的多种形式,这极大地丰富了教学内容和形式,外语教师要抓住机遇,响应教育部将现代教育技术作为改革的突破口的号召,提高自 身的信息素养,做一个合格的现代外语教师。