

英语□语课程设计

北京外国语大学 林岩 2021-7

为何开设口语课?

"我是理工科学生,将来如果做科研也只需要能看懂英语论文,为什么要上□语课?"

国家对人才的需求

- ●全球化使跨文化交际机遇递增,跨文化沟通 成为常态。
- ▶外语学习目标从了解他者文明向跨文化交际转变。因此,产出能力日益凸显重要地位。

社会需求

- ◆ Professionalism/Work Ethic
- Oral and Written Communications
- ♦ Teamwork/Collaboration
- Critical Thinking/Problem Solving

From "Are They Really Ready to Work? Employers' Perspectives on the Basic Knowledge and Applied Skills of New Entrants to the 21st Century U.S. Workforce", a survey conducted in 2006 by The Conference Board, Corporate Voices for Working Families, The Partnership for 21st Century Skills, and the Society for Human Resource Management.

学生需求

"清华本科培养的结果总体是令人满意的。但如果问在校师生和校友: '我们的人才培养里面

有什么短板',他们经常会提到的,就是在写作表达和沟通能力方面的欠缺。"从教近30年,

彭刚发现,这已经不是学生中的个别现象了。

《小小写作课,如何生发大能量》,2019,新华网

传统的口语教学---现在的口语教学

- ▶ 今天的□语课和过去的□语相比有什么传承?有什么改变?
- ▶ 如果有改变,为什么?
- ▶ 这些变化是好是坏?

经典语言观

- A language is a system of signs expressing ideas. It is founded on social conventions. (Saussure) ---- 语言的工具 性和社会性
- A people's speech is their spirit, and their spirit is their speech. (Wilhelm von Humboldt) ---- 语言的文化性
- Sum: 语言具有社会属性,是思想的载体和文化的载体。

语言观指导下的语言教学

- 教学目标:传统上,掌握语法和词汇,掌握语言功能(如, 打招呼、下饭馆、看医生;请求、道歉等)----注重语言准 确性和流利性
- ▶ 教学内容: 语法、词汇、功能
- 教师角色:知识传授者 (walking grammar book, walking dictionary)

以目标语言 为本

北外1997年的口语课

Unit 5 Conversation techniques: hesitating, preventing interruptions and interrupting politely, bringing in other people

Functions	hesitating					
/	 preventing in 	interruptions and interrupting politely				
	 bringing other 	r people				
Purposes/	Students should	be able to control the flow of a conversation by applying				
Teaching	appropriate techr	niques in hesitating, preventing interruptions, and interrupting.				
Focus	While interrupting	ng people, students should be able to do it in a polite way.				
/	Students should also learn to bring in other people during a conversation.					
		A				
Teaching	First Hour	Conversation: 5.1 (pp. 25-26)-imitation & explanation (30')				
Plan		Functional Expressions: (20')				
		- 5.2 hesitating (p. 26)				
		- 5.4 preventing interruptions and interrupting politely				
		(p. 27)				
		- 5.6 bringing in other people (p. 28)				
	Second/Third	Homework(5)				
	Hour	• 5.3 (15')				
		• 5.5 (15')				
		5.8 (15')				

教材: Functions of English

目标:掌握功能性语言表达

▶ 活动:角色扮演

北外1997年的口语课

Unit 3 Getting people to do things: requesting, attracting attention, agreeing and refusing

	Functions	Making requ	ests				
		Responding to people's requests (agreeing/refusing)					
/		Getting peop	Getting people's attention				
	Purposes/		be able to make requests in a natural way by taking ir to				
	Teaching -	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	o variables—the nature of the task and the relationship between				
	Focus		tudents shall also learn to refuse a request without hurting i.e., the refusal shall not be made in a blunt way.				
,							
	Teaching	First Hour	• Conversation: 3.1 (pp. 14-15)-imitation & explanation (30')				
	Plan		 Functional Expressions: (20') 				
			3.2 requesting (pp. 15-16)				
			• 3.7 attracting attention/agreeing/refusing (p.18)				
		Second/Third	• 3.4 (15')				
		Hour	• 3.6 (15')				
		***************************************	• 3.9 (10′)				
			• 3.10 (10')				
		AVI					
	Quiz of	Activity 69 (page	e 110)/Activity 100 (page 121)-pick any two of them, and ask				

- You may wish to draw the students' attention to some restaurant-related expressions.
- -We'd like to sit near the window.
- -I'm afraid all the tables there are taken.
- -This table is reserved.
- Let's have a look at the menu.
- -What's on (the menu)?
- "Soup of the Day" (当日例汤) "Cream of Asparagus" (芦笋奶油汤)
- -"Mexican Dressing" (here dressing means salad sauce—a sauce used on salads, usually with an oil and vinegar or mayonnaise base; dressing may also mean stuffing for poultry or meat)
 -Could you possibly catch his eye? (Review: It's most polite to be as unobtrusive as possible when trying to get someone's attention. This can be done with a verbal pattern, or body language, such as nodding your head, catching someone's eye, and a slight wave of the hand. Do not try to get someone's attention by whistling, clapping your hands, snapping your fingers, touching or tapping the person, or pointing or gesturing with one finger. In a restaurant, you

may raise your hand, palm out, and say "Waiter" or "Miss" in a voice just loud enough to carry

-I wonder if you could tell me what... is.

above the restaurant noise.)

-That's one of our specialties. I recommend it.

●你如何看待传统的语言教学?

Communicative Competence

- Hymes (1972): communicative competence not only as an inherent grammatical competence but also as the ability to use grammatical competence in a variety of communicative situations.
- Canale (1983): grammatical competence, sociolinguistic, strategic
- Bachman and Palmer (1996): language knowledge (grammatical, textual), pragmatic, strategic
- Saville-Troike (2008): linguistic knowledge, knowledge required for their appropriate use for communication (cultural, content, context, etc.)

传统英语教学的问题

- 文秋芳等 (2010) 对比英语专业学生与文科类学生的思辨水平发现
 - ◆ 英语专业学生一、二、三年级的思辨水平均高于其他文科类大学生,但差异逐年缩小,仅有一年级与二年级的差异达到统计学显著水平,第三年时已无显著差异;
 - ◆ 两类学生一 二、三年级思辨水平内部的变化均达到显著水平,但英语专业学生三年内变化的幅度明显小于其他文科类大学生;

文秋芳等 (2010)

◆ 英语专业学生思辨水平虽 有小幅量变,但未出现质 变的关键期, 1-2 年级, 2-3 年级与 1-3 年级之间的差 异均未达到显著水平,而 其他文科类大学生变化幅 度大,同时呈现质变的关 键期在23年级。

表 5. 英语专业与其他文科类学生 3 个年级之间差异趋势的比较

			英语专业			其他文科专业	
对比 年级	均差	p	3个年级 之间的比较	均差	p	3个年级 之间的比较	
1 2 年级	05	.999		- 1.05	. 495		
23 年级	- 2. 11	. 087	F= 3.418 p= .03	- 3.14	.004	F= 11.26 p= .000	
1 3 年级	- 2. 16	. 065		- 4.19	.000	•	

▶传统的以语言技能训练为主的□语课程内容与 学生的认知水平不匹配,在一定程度上阻碍了 学生认知能力和思维水平的进一步提高。

教学改革

■ "外语类专业旨在培养具有良好的综合素质,扎实的外语基本功和专业知识与能力,掌握相关专业知识、适应我国对外交流、国家与地方经济社会发展、各类涉外行业、外语教育与学术研究需要的各外语语种专业人才和复合型外语人才。"

-----《国标》2018

以人为本

教学目标

- 知识:外国语言知识、外国文学知识、区域与国别知识,熟悉中国语言文化知识, 了解相关专业知识以及人文社会科学与自然科学基础知识。
- 素质:具有正确的世界观、人生观和价值观,良好的道德品质,中国情怀和国际视野,社会责任感,人文与科学素养,合作精神,创新精神以及学科基本素养。
- ▶ 技能:外语运用能力、文学赏析能力、跨文化交流能力、思辨能力,以及一定的研究能力、创新能力、信息技术应用能力、自主学习能力和实践能力。

-----《国标》2018

改革后的北外口语教学 -----以素质和能力为导向

沟通能力强



语言能力

思维 能力 跨文化 能力

语言使用能力

- ▶ 语言知识(词汇、语法、发音等
- ▶ 语篇知识 (题材、体裁、衔接连贯手段等)
- ▶ 语用 (不同场合下的恰当使用)
-

思维能力

designing, constructing, Creating inventing, devising... Skills hypothesizing, judging, Evaluating checking, critiquing... organizing, structuring, Analyzing Order outlining, integrating... **Applying** using, implementing... Higher summarizing, inferring, Understanding interpreting, comparing... recognizing, listing, Remembering naming, identifying...

Bloom's taxonomy of learning (the cognitive domain)

跨文化沟通能力

■ 跨文化沟通能力包括<u>态度、知识和能力</u>三个方面(见孙有中, 26 Dimensions of Intercultural Competence)

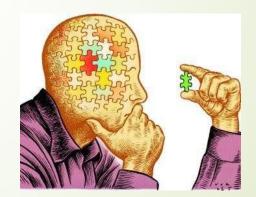
培养具有多元文化知识结构和开放心态、跨文化同理心和沟通能力的人才。

教师角色转变

- 由知识传授者转为引导者和帮助者
- ▶ 主要职责是帮助学生成长

语言学习理论

- 建构主义学习观 (Bruner, 1960, 1961; Piaget, 1964; Vygotsky,1978) 强调学习的主动建构性、社会互动性和情境性,认为学习不是由教师向学生传递知识,而是学生主动建构自己知识体系的过程。
- 学习者不是被动接受信息,而是综合、转换、重组、改造头脑中已有的知识经验,来理解、解释新信息、新现象,或者解决新问题,最终生成个体化的意义。



学习理论指导下的教学方法和过程

- ▶ 从学生已有经验入手,创设问题情境,引导和帮助学生主动建构自己的知识体系;
- ▶ 注重学生共同体在学习中的作用,运用合作学习等方式帮助学生成长;
- ▶ 提供实践机会, 使学生在实践中运用并深入领会知识, 锻炼技能。



课程设计案例—北外口语课

课程设计理念 --- 以人为本

设计理念

课程目标以能力为导向

课程安排以学生实际为依据

教学过程以学以致用为重点

教学评价以达标+成长为模式

以能力为导向的课程目标一北外口语课程体系演化

	2006年	2007-2009年	2012年	2016
—1	□语 (1)	英语交际口语 (英语交际□语/ 人际交流/英语演讲	英语交际口语/ 人际交流
	□语 (2)	英语演讲	人际交流/英语演讲	英语演讲
	□语 (3)	英语辩论 (I: 课堂辩论)	英语辩论	英语辩论
二丁	□语 (4)	英语辩论 (II: 议会制辩论)	英语议会制辩论 (选修)	

课程目标以能力为导向

□语课程设置理念: 注重能力培养

明确阶段性教学目标使口语系列课程同时提高学生口语表

达能力、思辨能力、跨文化沟通能力, 即跨文化思辨口语

教学

□语课程阶段性能力目标

		交流能力	主题内容
	英语交际□语	日常会话	各种 (如, 时间管理、社团活动、旅行等)
/	人际交流	比较有深度的讨论	人际交流中的话题(以人际交流理论为依托)(如, 友谊发展的阶段性)
	英语演讲	与公众交流	社会文化问题 (如,环保、青少年问题、生育政策等)
	英语辩论	与公众交流	社会政治问题 (如,平等、正义等)

如何落实课程目标

- **思辨能力**:通过对个体和群体行为的阐述、反思、分析、 评价等活动进行培养,贯穿四册
- ►跨文化能力:知识、能力和情感,通过跨文化□语交流场景设计(例:第一册)、在文化比较中讨论并反思异同(例:第二册)、宣讲和分析母语文化与社会(例:第三、四册)、培养跨文化同理心等活动实现

理念指导实践的结果

《大学思辨英语教程》口语系列. 外语教学与研究出版社, 2015-2017









Map of the book

Unit	Theme	Language functions	Intercultural competence	Critical thinking skills
Book 1 Unit 3 Time flies, but you are the pilot	Time management	Describing a problem Asking for and giving advice	•Understanding concepts of time in different cultures •Developing intercultural friendships through discussion of time management problems	 Clarifying and analyzing priorities in life through comparison and reasoning Developing dialectic reasoning through analyzing the productive and nonproductive use of time Generating solutions to time management problems, such as procrastination
Unit	1	Discussion skills	Intercultural competence	Critical thinking skills
Book 2 Unit 10 Developing a friendship	KA PI	•Summarizing a discussion •Taking notes to map the link between a claim and supporting	•Investigating perceptual differences in friendship across cultures •Identifying communicative	 Identifying strategies for developing cross-gender friendship Understanding and using theoretical tools to evaluate friendship

课程安排以学生实际为依据一学情分析

▶ 北外英语学院18级学生构成

保送生	44
	93
专项生	19
内地、协作转入	7
香港、澳门	12
总计	175

- 1. 英语水平差距大需要 循序渐进;标准设定 具有一定弹性
- 2. 全部听过演讲;较少 人有正式演讲经验但 有课上展示经验

- ► 根据1,设计了□语课程体系(分层);标准讲明基本标准和进阶标准
- ▶根据2,制定教学策略 (明天讲案例)

定标示例--- 信息性演讲

- When we speak to inform, our aim is to convey knowledge and understanding.
- The speech will be judged in light of three general <u>criteria</u>:
 - Is the information communicated accurately?
 - Is the information communicated clearly?

■Is the information made meaningful and interesting to the audience?

进阶标准

基本标准

教学过程以学以致用为重点

- ▶ 英语演讲课每周3小时
- ▶ 学生课前阅读演讲技巧介绍
- ▶ 学生自行选择演讲视频,课上分享并评价 (30-40分钟)
- ▶ 教师结合课前阅读材料引导学生进一步分析演讲视频 (15-20分钟)
- ▶ 学生进行练习该周重点技巧(教师设计的各种活动)
- ▶ 学生进行演讲练习(小组活动)
- ▶ 教师点评

评估: 达标 + 成长

Informative speech		
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- Persuasive speech 25%
- ► Final exam (imprompto speech) 25%

20%

- Speech critique presentation 10%
- Class participation 10%
- Self reflection 10%

课程设计

- ●理论为基础:教育理念
- ●能力为导向:面向未来
- ■学生为中心: 成长为目标

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