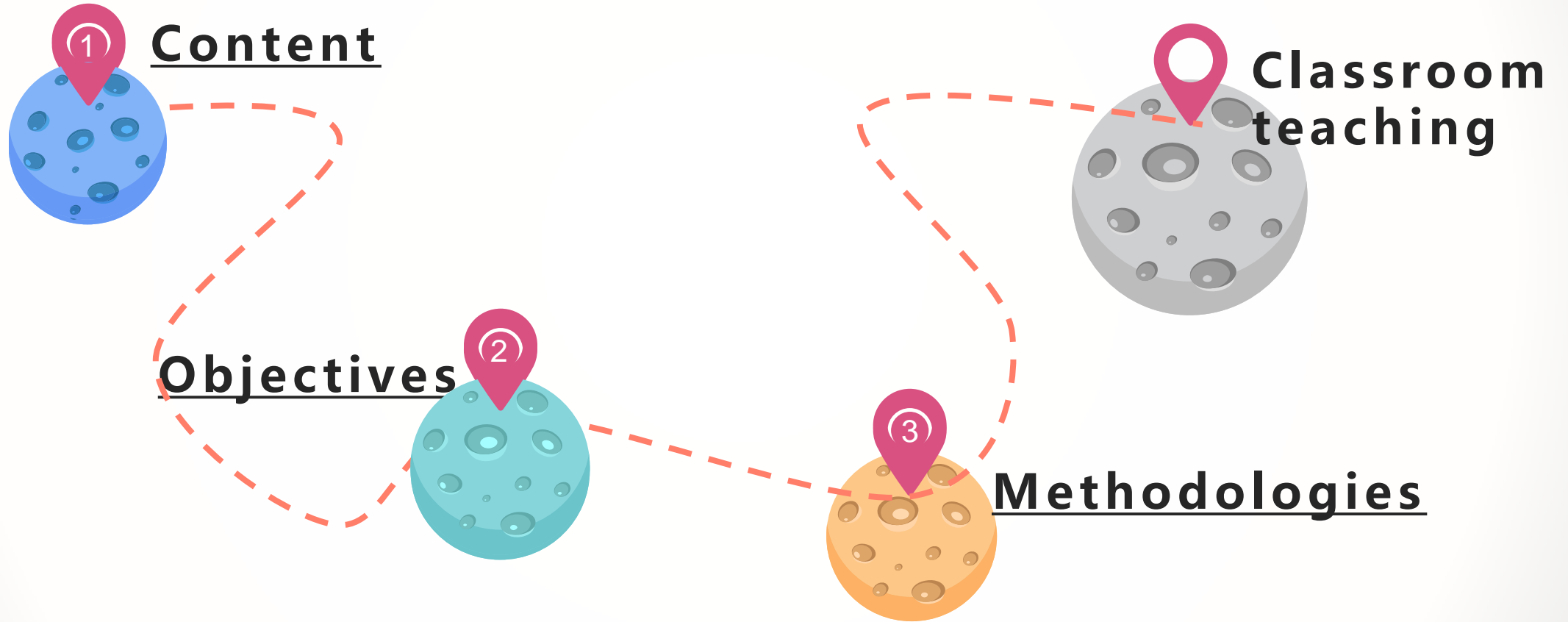


Teaching Plan

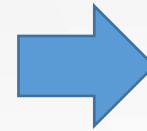
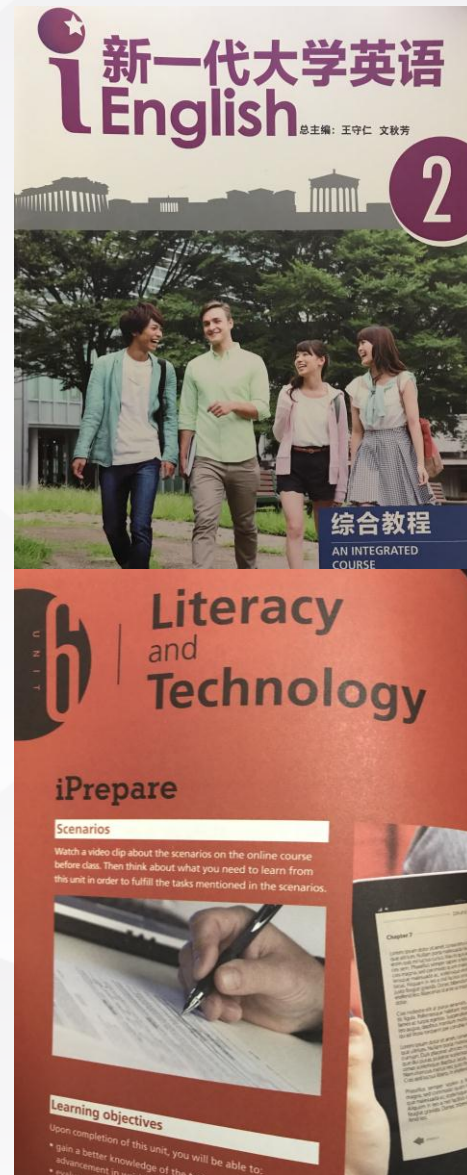




Content

Unit 6 Literacy and Technology

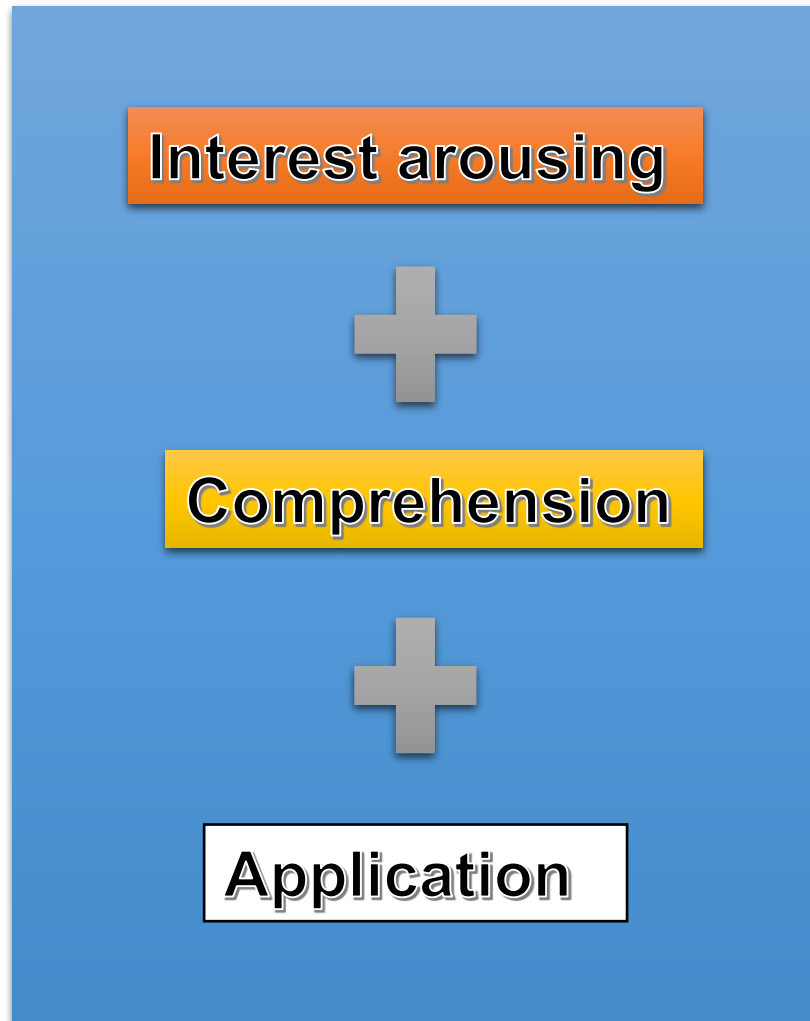
Text 2 Will Digital Reading Erode Our Ability to Understand the World?



WARM-UP



- Target students:
Freshmen from vocational college

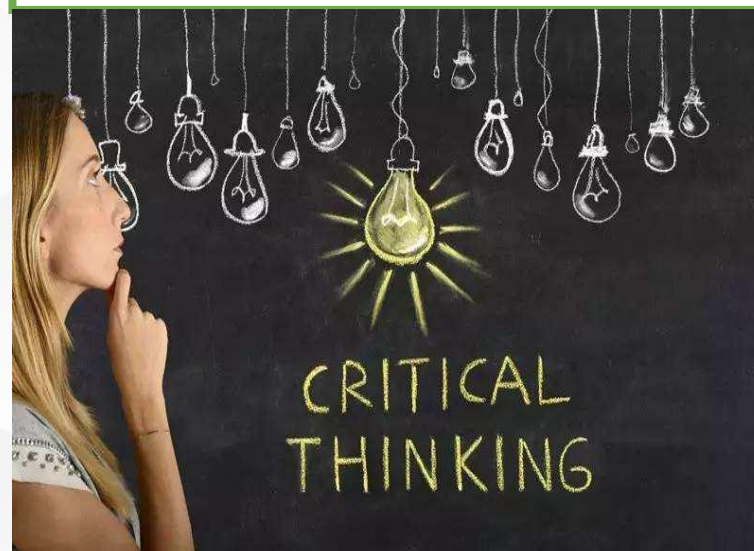


WARM-UP

Objectives



- 1. Be aware of the key points for text 2;



- 2. Motivate students' critical thinking and interest on the topic.

Difficulties

WARM-UP

Methodologies

Teaching aids



Communicative approach



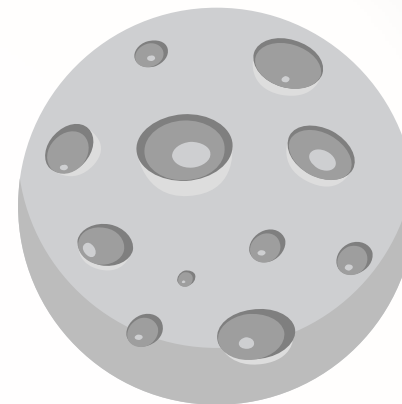
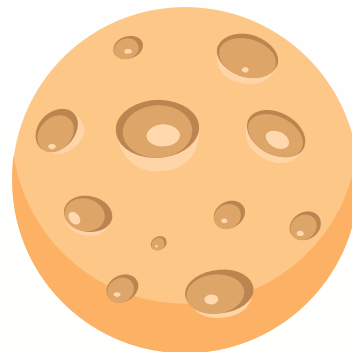
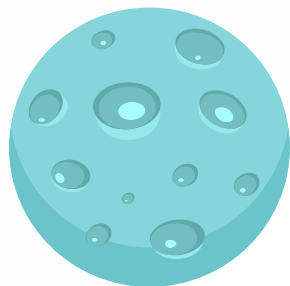
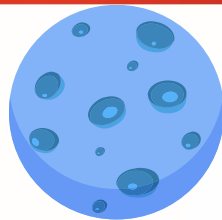
Situational teaching approach



video clip & aritical online

★ **P O A**

Production-oriented approach



Classroom

Teaching 



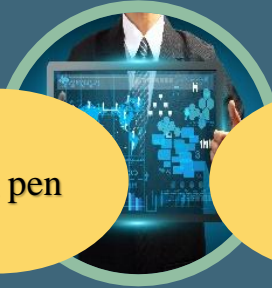
Previous reading



brush



quill pen



pencil



fountain
pen



type
writer



computer



the fundamental changes to writing style



- Can you write Chinese characters any more?



Do you think Chinese is a 'super-hard language'?

[Copy link] Share 0 中文



Post time 2017-11-7 16:52:15 | View the author only | View in reverse order

1# Express lift



What are the hardest languages for native English speakers to learn? According to the US State Department, Arabic, Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin), Japanese, and Korean are "super-hard languages," which means Chinese is exceptionally difficult for native English speakers to learn.

The US State Department categorizes foreign languages according to the time required for a native English speaker to learn them. For example, Chinese is classified as a Category IV language, or a "super-hard language," because it takes about 88 weeks (or about 1.7 years) to achieve general proficiency. Chinese is also a "priority language," which means it is of critical importance to US foreign policy and difficult to find people who can speak it.

What makes these languages so hard to learn? Both Japanese and Chinese have thousands of characters to memorize, Arabic has less vowels than English and almost no words similar to European languages, and the Korean alphabet, known as Hangul or Hangeul, is hailed as one of the most logical writing systems in the world and its sentence structure and grammar are challenging.



杀 lù

jiǎo róu 造作

(膺/贗) 品

饮 (鸩/鸩) 止渴

美 (轮/仑) 美奐

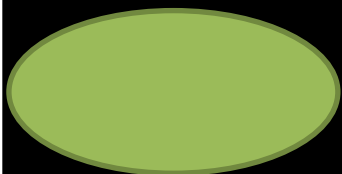
趋之若 (鹜/鹜)



杀

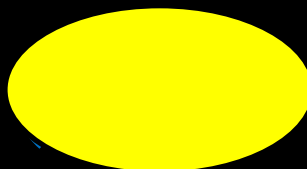


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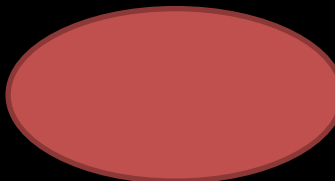
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饮



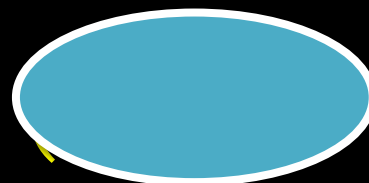
止渴

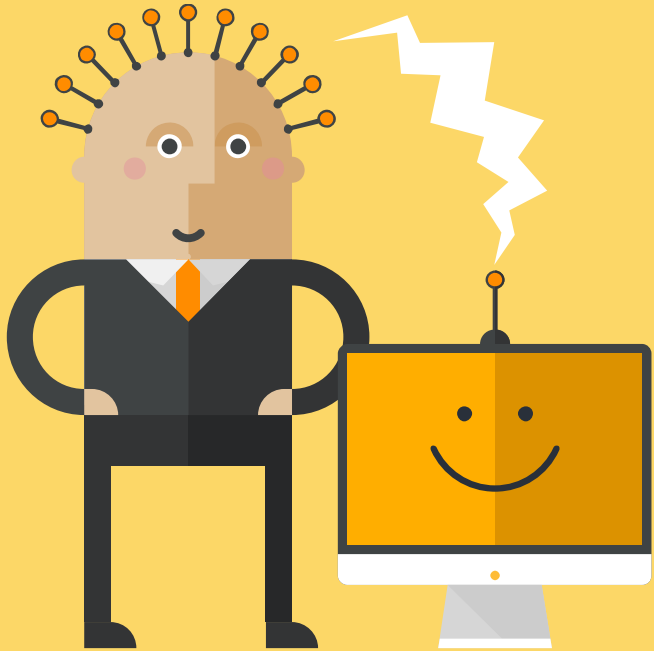
美



美奐

趋之若





Why?

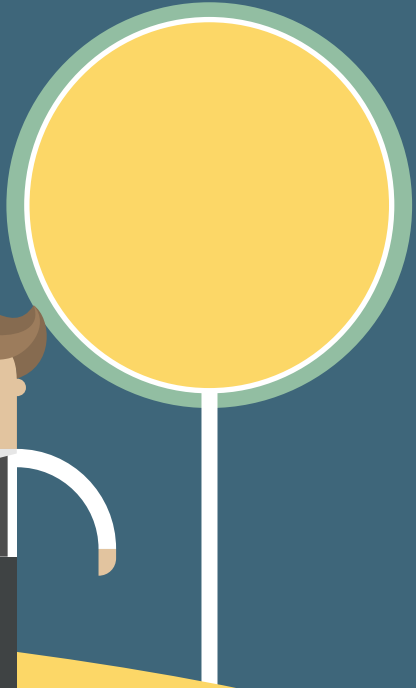


Do you often bring a book with you in the bag when going out?

What do you often do to solve the problems when.....?



Do you still buy any paperbacks for daily reading?





What do you often do to solve the problems when.....?



eg: **Plenipotentiary**

eg: The Golden Circle
The New Spirit
Jane Eyre

□ □ □ □

□ □ □

□ □



In the past





Nowadays





Paperbacks



eBooks

Digital technology evolution



1

positive

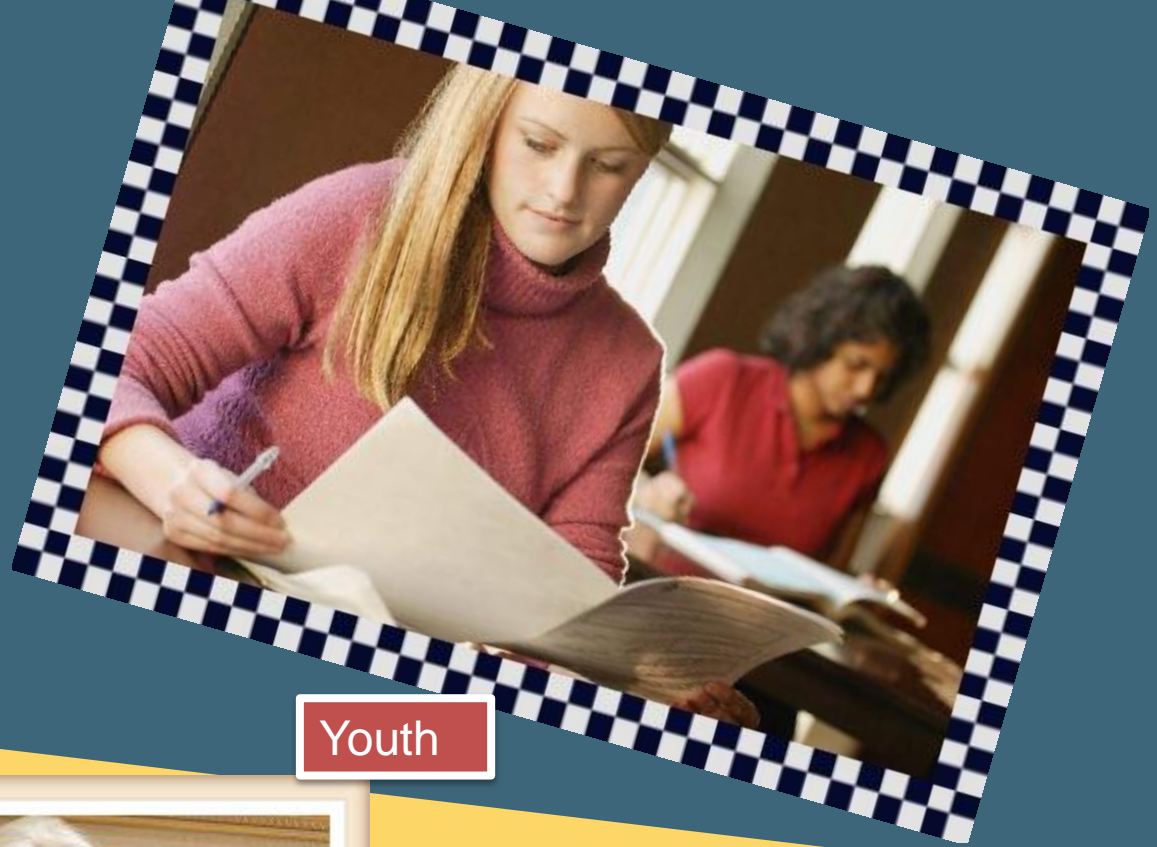
negative

2

What is the **impact** of digital technology on reading?



Children



Youth



The old

Group discussion



Discussion

The impact to the children, the youth, and the old.

1



(fast information acceptance and processing/

produce output results quickly)

2

Merits

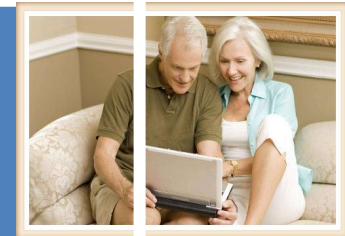


a. Paperbacks are obsolete [obsolete]!
Digitalization can help us better synthesize information!

Drawbacks

b. Digitalization will ruin our ability to understand the world!

3



Digitalization



Maryanne Wolf

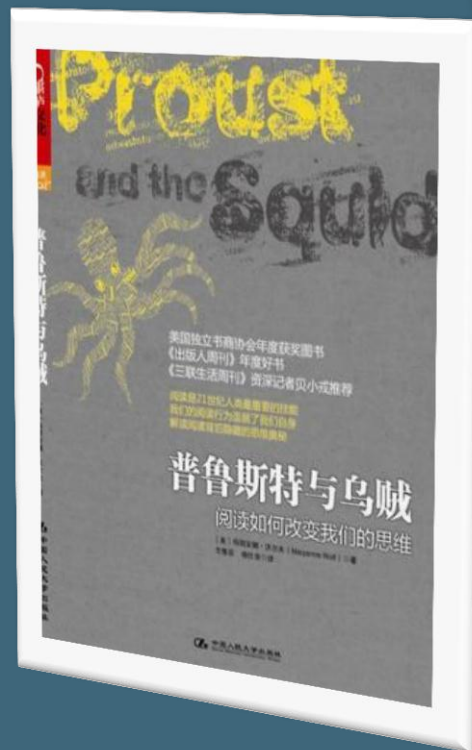
Content

Reading mode

Abundance

Efficiency

Deep reading



Proust and the Squid

The Story and Science of the Reading Brain

Nicholas G. Carr

Is Google making us stupid?



Nervus centralis

Thinking

Memory



Text 2 Will Digital Reading Erode Our Ability to Understand the World?

CONTENT

1. What is **the threat** posed by digital reading?

2. How does traditional reading differ from digital reading?

source of information

scope of information

reader's understanding

path of understanding

authority

3. How can we **apply** the digital technology to our advantage?

LANGUAGE

1. How to **describe** impact and attitude?

2. How to **refute /defend** a view?





THANKS