

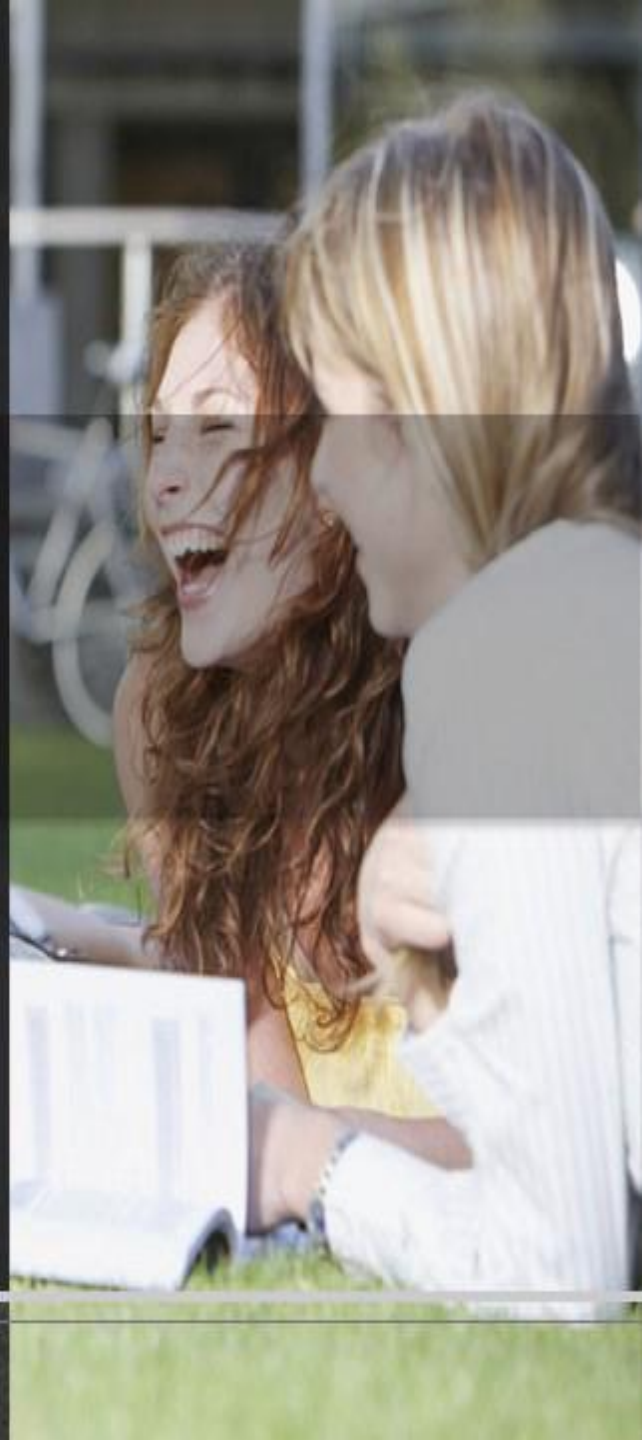
混合式学习模式 在大学英语教学中的应用

—以《新视野大学英语》教学为例

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2016—07-18 成都



现场小调查：

你在对自己的教学满意吗？

A：你对自己的课堂教学效果满意吗？

如果不满意，问题出在哪里？学生、教师，或者两者都有问题？

B：学生对你的课堂教学满意吗？

如果不满意，问题在哪里？学生水平、教学策略 or 缺乏课堂互动？

C：你认为最理想的课堂是啥样的？有哪些特点标准？

.....

社会现象反思：为何总拿英语“开刀”？



$\sqrt[3]{\text{English}}$

解幂英语教学 算法之一

汇报交流提纲

一 混合式教学的误区和关键要素反思

二 《读写译》混合式学习的教学设计

三 《视听说》混合式学习的教学设计

四 混合式学习的教学组织形态展望

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一、混合式教学的误区和关键要素反思

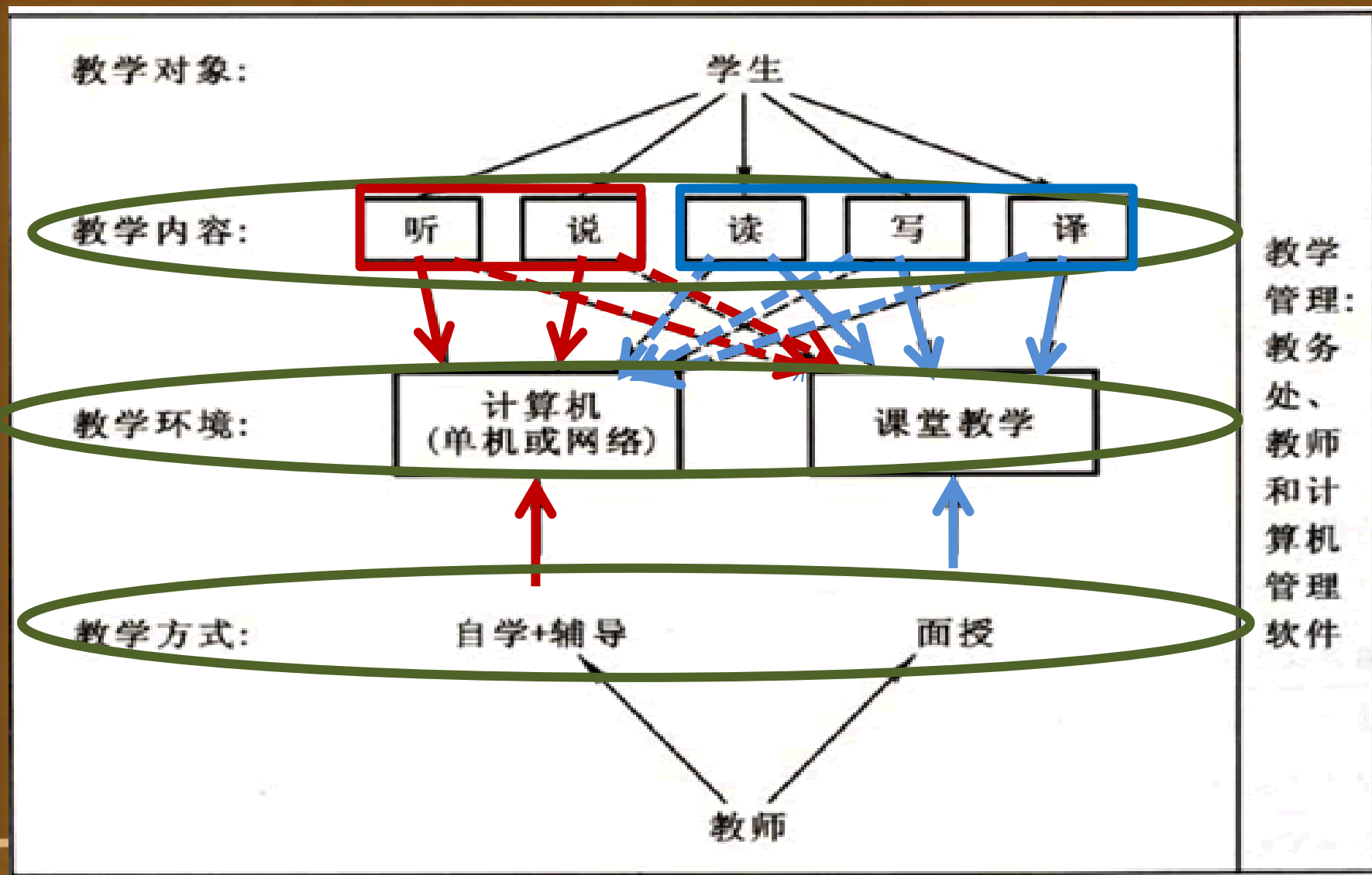
引子：Got Blended!



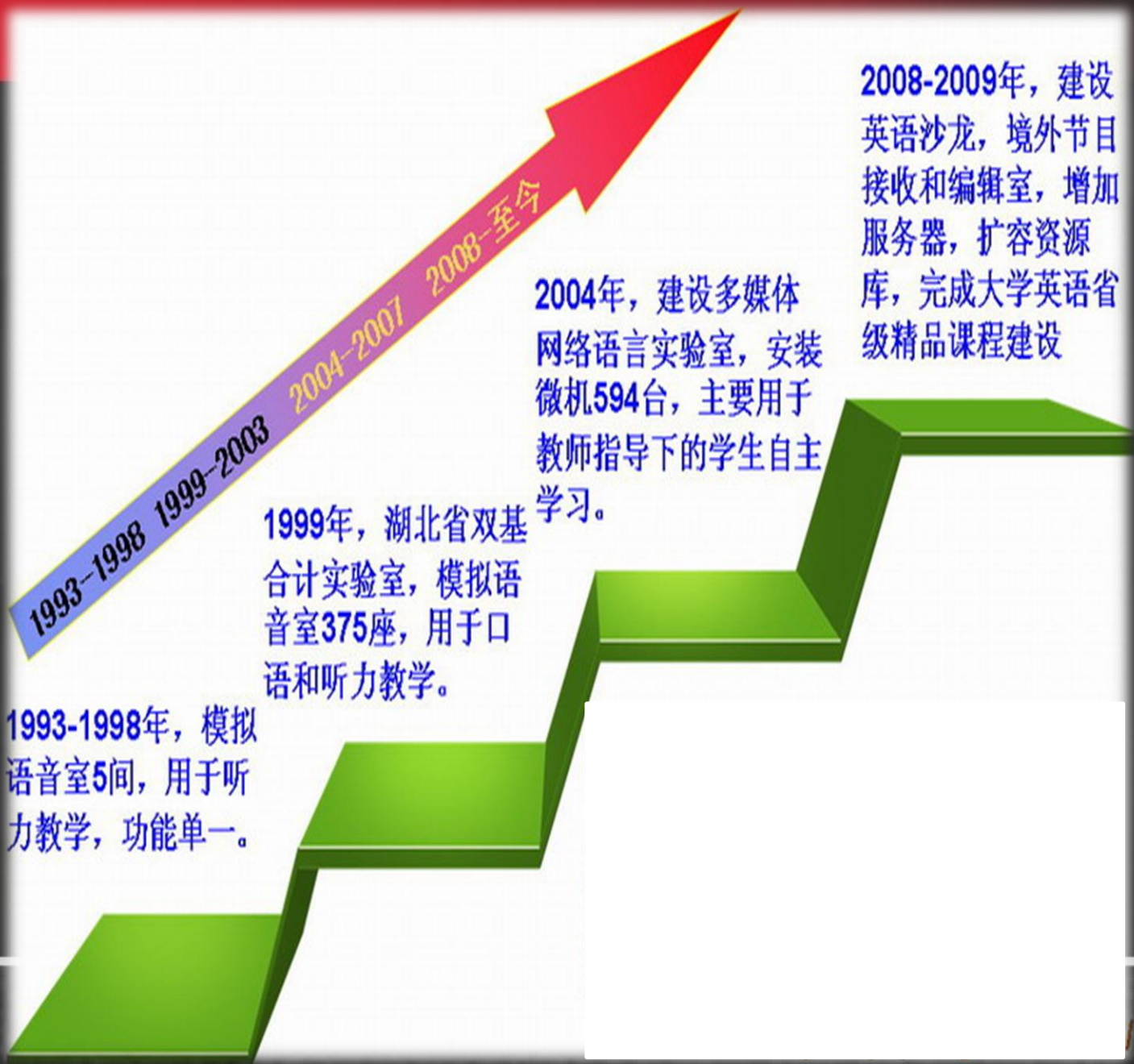
这有何新鲜的？

2004年起我们就开始搞了：基于网络和多媒体的大学英语教学改革。

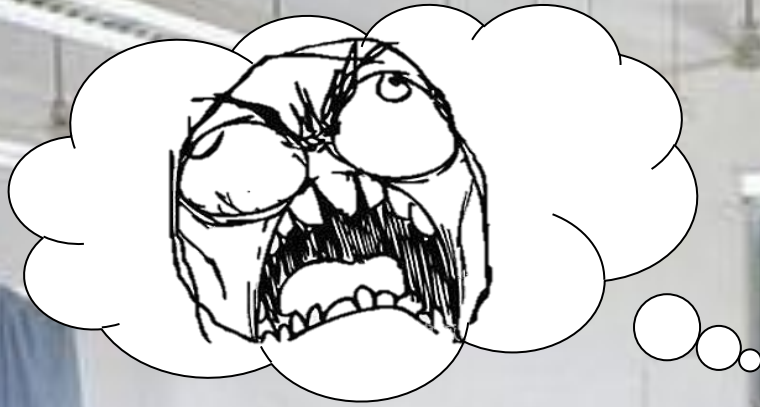
《大学英语教学指南》基于网络 and 多媒体大学英语教学改革(2004年)



轰轰烈烈，蒸蒸日上，各校大笔投入，机房语音室投资动辄数百万！







Are you as brave as this young lady?

◆学校大量配置的数字化设备被用来使“黑板搬家”、“教科书搬家”，与教师中心主义的课堂讲授一起构成“人灌+机灌”加剧了学习的异化和“非人化”，学校教育中像瘟疫一样流行的厌学之风并没有多少好转（桑新民，2012）。

那么：What' s going wrong?什么制约着英语教学的生产力？

来点哲学思考：

所有的社会变革和改良，都是要解决困扰**生产力**和**生产关系**之间的矛盾。

Q&A:

1.何谓生产力：

生产力是人们改造自然以获得物质生活资料的实际能力，由**劳动对象**、**劳动资料**和**劳动者**三个实体性要素构成。

马克思政治经济学认为

劳动对象是在劳动过程中人们将劳动加于其上的东西。它包括：未经加工的自然物，如未开采的矿藏；经过加工的原料，如磨面粉用的小麦。

劳动资料又叫劳动手段，是生产过程中人们用来影响和改变劳动对象的一切物质资料与物质条件，其中最重要的是**生产工具**；其次还有装劳动对象的**容器**，如试管、水桶等；此外，劳动过程中所需的**物质条件**也是，如土地、河流、厂房等。

劳动对象和劳动手段和称生产资料。

UNIPUS英语教育经济学认为：

- **英语教育的劳动对象**是在劳动过程中人们将劳动加于其上的东西：**我们的学生**。它包括：未经加工的自然物，如基础薄弱的学生（ ）；经过加工的原料，如成绩较好的学生（ ）。
- **劳动资料又叫劳动手段**，是生产过程中人们用来影响和改变劳动对象的一切物质资料与物质条件，其中最重要的是（外研社提供的）**生产工具：教材和数字资源**；其次还有装劳动对象的**容器**，如课本、光盘和网络资源等；此外，劳动过程中所需的**物质条件**（学校提供）也是，如教室、机房、语音室、多媒体等。——**我们的学生+外研社**
(unipus) = 生产资料。
- **劳动者：你和我**——数以百万计的英语教师

马克思政治经济学认为-2

来点哲学思考：

所有的社会变革和改良，都是要解决困扰生产力和生产关系之间的矛盾。

Q&A:

2.何谓生产关系：生产关系是人们在生产过程中发生的一定的、必然的、不以人的意志为转移的客观物质关系。

马克思政治经济学认为-2

2. 生产力决定生产关系表现在：

生产力的性质和水平决定生产关系的性质和形式；
生产力的发展决定生产关系的变革。

生产关系对生产力的反作用表现在：**生产关系适合生产力状况则促进生产力发展；反之则阻碍生产力发展。**

生产力与生产关系的相互作用构成了生产方式及其矛盾运动。

我晕：你究竟在说什么呀？

我们的英语教育（学校教育）从入学到教学培养仍然是典型的“**计划经济**”或者说是计划经济时代的残余。

在这样一场价值数十亿的经济活动中，**我们忽略了作为我们劳动对象的是“人”，是有血有肉的“新人类”。**

他们几乎没有**选择权**，课堂中少有**参与的机会**。

Got Blended!



教学改革（混合学习）目的何在？

1. 主体究竟应该是谁：老师vs.学生

2. 动力何在：方便vs.效率

逃课或隐性逃课现象严重



原因何在？

◆ 传统课堂的“三中心”

- 以**书本**知识为中心、
- 以**教师**为中心、
- 以课堂**讲授**灌输为中心。



包教不包会，
教你没商量！

杨鲁新教授

不同课堂教学方法的有效性：

	学校总数	非常有效 (%)	较有效 (%)	合计占比 (%)
单纯教师课堂讲授	469	8 (1.7%)	351 (74.8%)	(76.5%)
教师讲授加适当的课堂语言实践	483	199 (41.2%)	273 (56.5%)	(97.7%)
教师讲授加学生借助网络教学平台的自主学习	482	157 (32.6%)	270 (56.0%)	(88.6%)
大班老师讲授加小班学生操练	473	146 (30.9%)	234 (49.5%)	(80.4%)
教师在课堂组织各类语言实践活动，基本上不系统讲授语言知识	464	19 (4.1%)	173 (37.3%)	(41.4%)
学生完全借助网络教学平台自主学习	468	7 (1.5%)	85 (18.2%)	(19.7%)

如何让学习真正“发生”：

还学生学习的主观权和培养责任意识。



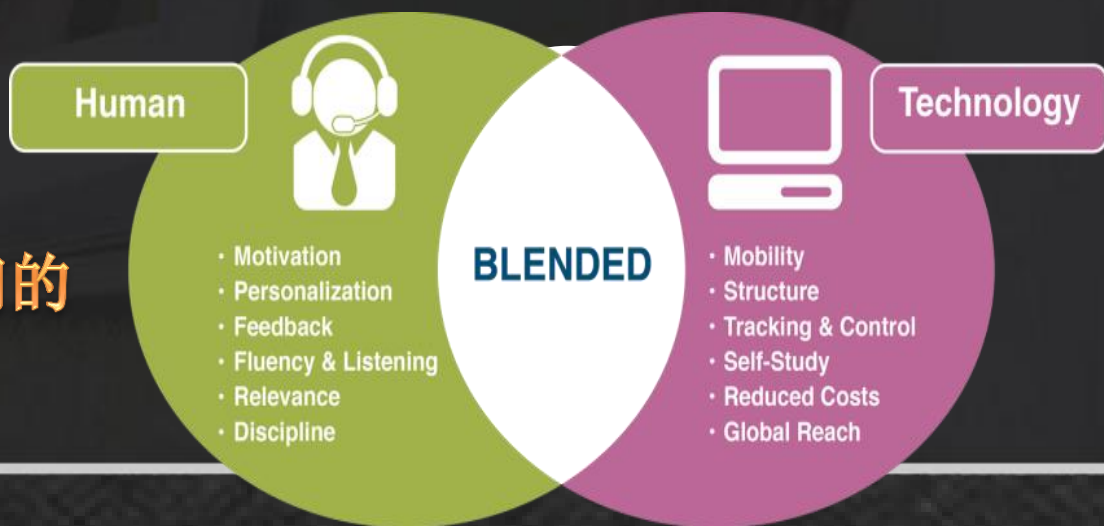
Or do you aspire to be a leader in his role as a teacher?

解决方案：“新三中心”

◆ 混合式教学的“新三中心”

- 以学生为中心、
- 以学习为中心
- 以学习效果为中心。

必须充分尊重和激活我们的
“劳动对象”，
建立积极的“生产关系”



混合式学习/教学的课程特征

学习者为中心：具有内在吸引力的课程内容、**多样化学习路径、丰富的学习情景和学习资源环境、多元化学习评价模式。**

《在线课程新潮流的深层思考》 南京大学 桑新民

• 混合式学习=优质在线课程学习+精致的课堂活动设计

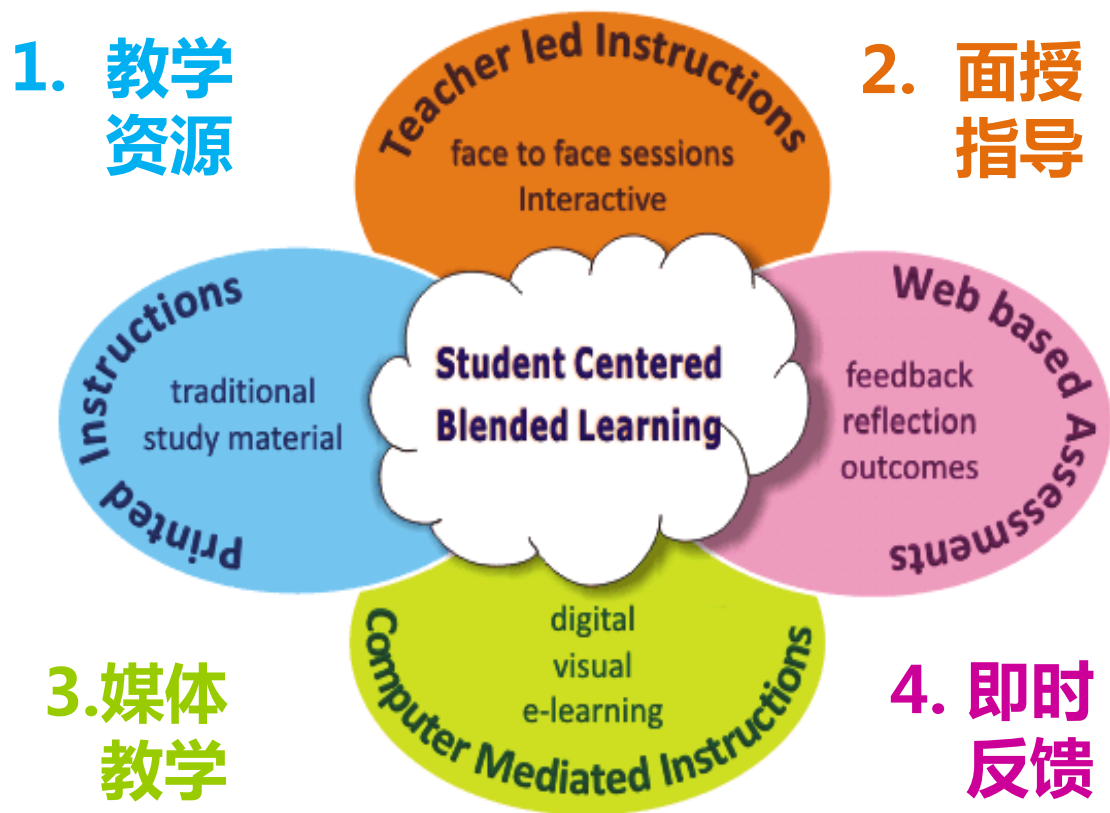
教学管理测评平台

数字化
富文本
富媒体
在线学习资源

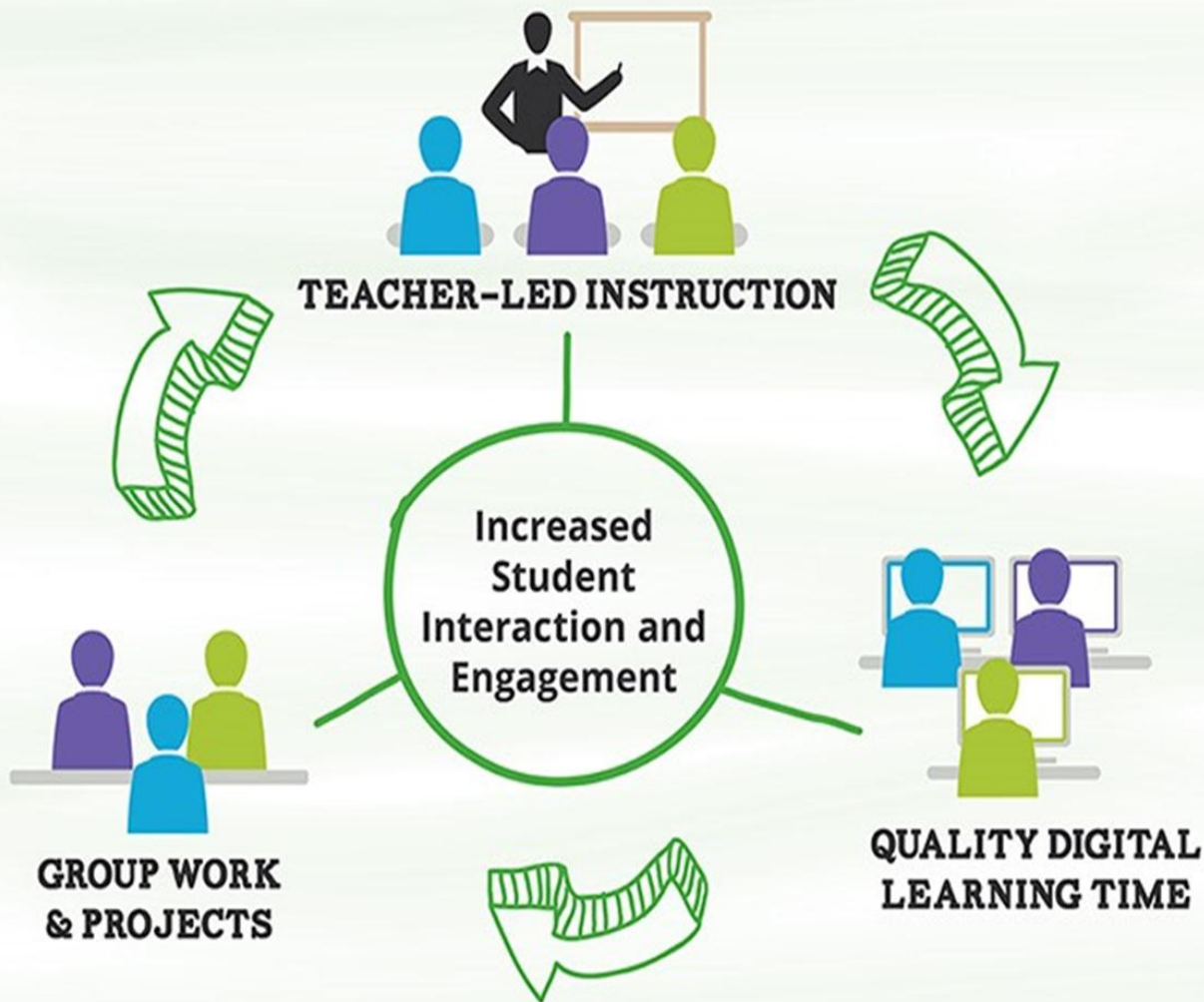
研讨
展示
交流
互动课堂活动

教学设计

以学习者为中心的学案设计的核心要素



如何让学习真正“发生”



Empowering Teachers with Real-Time

STUDENT PERFORMANCE INFORMATION



With quality digital curriculum programs in place, educators have access to actionable data and reports, allowing them to make adjustments to all parts of the blended learning process in real-time.

TYING IT ALL TOGETHER



ENGAGEMENT

Students are engaged in the learning process by participating in a variety of instructional methods.



MOTIVATION

Students are motivated to learn information in a way that corresponds to their unique learning style and skill level.



DEEPER UNDERSTANDING

Students are more likely to retain content and later be able to apply it in meaningful contexts.

HOW TO IMPLEMENT

**BLENDED
LEARNING**

VERSION 2.0

Schools that make the most effective use of new technology will incorporate an intentional shift to online delivery for a portion of the day to make learning more efficient, effective, and engaging. Implementing blended learning is a complex project that changes roles, structures, schedules, staffing patterns, and budgets.

课程、课堂活动设计是否可以做到？



E³

Efficient (教学效率：事半功倍 or 事倍功半，有无更好地可替代性？)

Effective (教学设计的针对性：活动设计和学习目标是否够小、够细、够准？)

Engaging (粘着力：课程设计是否能吸住学生的注意力——故事性、情节性？)

混合教学模式Blending Learning

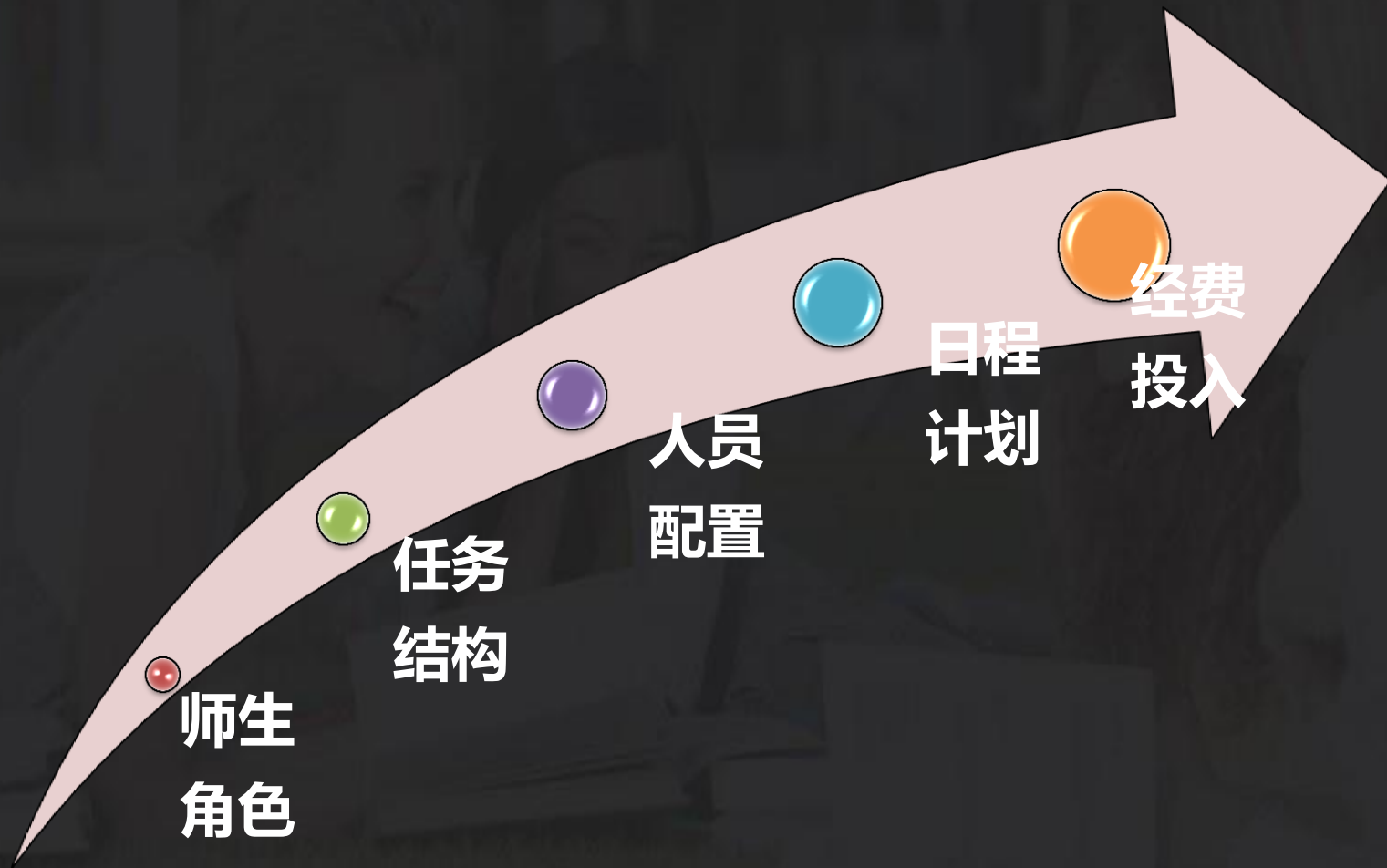
- ◆ 简单来说，就是要把传统学习方式的优势和e-Learning的优势结合起来,也就是说：
 - ◆ 既要发挥**教师引导、启发、监控教学过程的主导作用,**
 - ◆ 又要充分体现**学生作为学习过程主体的主动性、积极性与创造性。**
- ◆ 混合教学模式的推崇者认为,只有将这二者结合起来,**优势互补,才能获得最佳的学习效果。**

——北京师范大学何克抗教授

混合的三个层次



带来哪些改变？



汇报交流提纲

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四 混合式学习的教学组织形态展望



三、《读写译》混合式学习的教学设计

《新视野读写》数字课程



Start the Journey of *New Horizon*
College English Online Courses!

《读写译》课程特征和教学步骤

教师：

1. 布置检查课前预习；
2. PPT：重点单词和搭配用法讲解（听写）；
3. PPT：句式句型讲解（翻译）；
4. 段落及文章分析

.....

学生：

1. 课前——预习查单词；
2. 课上——抄笔记；
3. 课上——回答问题；
4. 课后——完成作业

.....

Are you ready , next page: 我们在奴役学生！

《读写译》混合式教学步骤设计-2

学生课外(课内自带电脑进教室)：

2. 登录平台利用“超链文本”边听边预习课文：字、词、句（旨在理解：而非抄笔记）；

The screenshot displays a digital reading interface. At the top, it shows 'Unit 1' and 'Text A > Reading in detail'. Below this is a navigation bar with 'Next' and a volume control slider. The main content area contains a text passage with several words highlighted in red. A red pop-up box is overlaid on the text, providing a definition for the word 'facility'.

Unit 1 ▾ Text A > Reading in detail Next

Read the text in detail. You can refer to Translation and Language Points when necessary.

A+ A- Language points Translation

2 In welcoming you to the university, I am reminded of my own high school graduation and the and me. "Pose naturally," Mom instructed us. "Wait!" said Dad, "Let's take a picture of me ha woke me up every morning in college. It is still on my office desk.

3 Let me share with you something that you may not expect. You will miss your old routines a hard and attain your best. You may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with high scho tears of joy to be finally finished with doing your laundry! But know this: The future is built on

4 For you, these next four years will be a time unlike any other. Here you are surrounded by s from all over the country, a learned and caring faculty, a comprehensive library, great sports facilities, and student organizations covering every possible interest — from the arts to science, to community service and so on. You will have the freedom to explore and learn about new subjects. You will learn to get by on very little sleep, meet fascinating people, and pursue new passions. I want to encourage you to make the most of this unique experience, and to use your energy and enthusiasm to reap the benefits of this opportunity.

5 You may feel overwhelmed by the wealth of courses available to you. You will not be able to experience them all, but sample them widely! College offers many things to do and to learn, and each of them offers a different way to see the world. If I could give you only one piece of advice about selecting courses, it would be this: Challenge yourself! Don't assume that you know in advance what

facility
n.
(-ies) [pl.] rooms, equipment, or services that are provided for a particular purpose (为某种目的而提供的) 设施, 设备
The hotel has an indoor swimming pool and other leisure facilities. 这家宾馆有室内游泳池和其他休闲设施。

《读写译》如何解放“生产力”？

改革开放：包产到户+承包责任制

1. 课外最大限度鼓励学生使用数字化课程：预习和完成作业；
2. 课内尽可能少使用PPT讲授（分发给学生）；
3. 通过后台数据分析，了解掌握学生反馈，在线或课内答疑解惑；
4. 课内盘活应用课程内容，带着学生完成作业，组织小组讨论和完成写作指导（分享+点赞）。

读写课程 2

Language in mission

NEWHORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH
新视野大学英语
(第三版)

总主编：郑树棠

Unit 1

Unit 2

Unit 3

Unit 4

Unit 5

Unit 6


Unit 7

Unit 8



Language in mission

Preview




Think before read

Section A



Text A : An impressive English ... ▶




Structure analysis & writing



Translation

Section B



Reading skills



Text B : The great journey of ... ▶

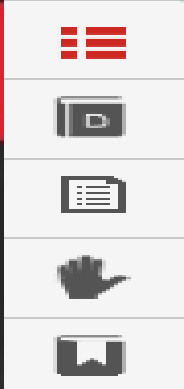


Collocation

Check & check



Checklist to evaluate your achievement



- [-] Preview
- [-] Text A
 - First reading
 - Reading in detail
 - Vocabulary
 - Reading comprehension
 - Language focus
- [-] Structure analysis and writing
 - Structure analysis
 - Structured writing
- [-] Translation
 - Practice 1
 - Practice 2
- [-] Reading skills
 - Learning
 - Practice
- [-] Text B
 - Reading in detail
 - Vocabulary
 - Reading comprehension
 - Language focus
- [-] Collocation
 - Learning
 - Practice
- [-] Check & check

the vocab



words

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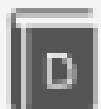
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Unit 1 ▾

Text A > Voca



Preview



Text A



First reading



Reading in detail



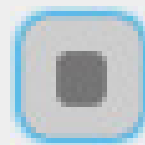
Vocabulary

Reading comprehension

Language focus

Structure analysis and writing

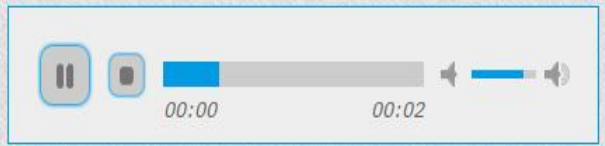
the vocab



00:

words

Here is the vocabulary for Text A. You can click the speaker icon or each headword to listen to its pronunciation.



allergic

a.

1 (be ~ to sth.) (infml.) if you are allergic to sth., you do not like it and try to avoid it 不喜欢某事；对某事反感

Most men are allergic to housework. 大多数男人们都不喜欢做家务。

2 having an allergy 过敏的

I do not enjoy picnics because I am allergic to grass. 我不喜欢野餐，因为我对草过敏。

excursion

n.

[C] a short journey you take for pleasure 短途出行；远足

It was such a wonderful day that they decided to take a day excursion to the mountain. 这么好的天气，他们决定去山上一日游。

Included in the Beijing tour is an excursion to the Great Wall. 北京之行包括了游览长城。

earnest

a.

very serious and sincere 非常认真的；郑重其事的

YOUR score: 0%

Unit 1



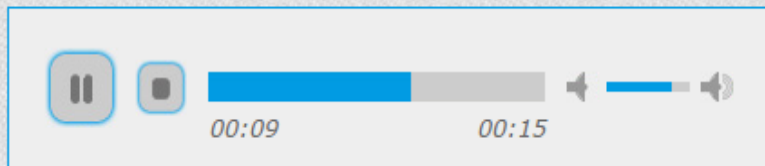
deficit	adjust	exposure	condense	asset
competent	precise	exceed	beneficial	adequate

1. The mayor decided to _____ **X (condense)** his speech in order to leave enough time for his audience to raise questions.
2. It was reported that there was a vehicle missing every 20 seconds in the US. If the trends continue, experts predict annual vehicle thefts could _____ **X (exceed)** two million.
3. Researchers put patients through a set of psychological tests to determine the negative consequences of sleep _____ **X (deficit)**.
4. Too much _____ **X (exposure)** to dirty air can cause people to suffer from allergies and diseases that will eventually affect people's health.
5. Moving forward even in the face of great difficulties has become my most important _____ **X (asset)** in my life since it has helped me accomplish something remarkable.
6. The lawyer proclaimed they couldn't jump to conclusions because acceptable conclusions must be supported by _____ **X (adequate)** facts and evidence.
7. To help the employees be more communicative, the company is offering workshops for those who may be professionally _____ **X (competent)** but socially awkward.
8. Most parents, in fact, aren't very helpful with the problems that their sons and daughters have in _____ **X (adjusting)** to their college life.
9. You can count how many students passed an exam, but psychological and emotional feelings cannot be _____ **X (precisely)** measured.
10. In short, participation in sports is extremely _____ **X (beneficial)** for college students not only physically but also emotionally and socially.

拖拽上传

Answer

Read the text in detail. You can refer to Translation and Language Points when necessary.



A+

A-

Language points

Translation

An impressive English lesson

1 If I am the only parent who still corrects his child's English, then perhaps my son is right. To him, I am a tedious oddity: a father he is obliged to listen to and a man absorbed in the rules of grammar, which my son seems allergic to.

2 I think I got serious about this only recently when I ran into one of my former students, fresh from an excursion to Europe. "How was it?" I asked, full of earnest anticipation.

3 She nodded three or four times, searched the heavens for the right words, and then exclaimed, "It was, like, whoa!"

Translation

构方面的知识，因为他们过去也没接触过。学校有责任教会年轻人进行有效的语言沟通，可他们并没把语言的基本框架——准确的语法和恰当的词汇——充分地传授给学生。

8 因为语法对大多数年轻学生而言枯燥且乏味，所以我觉得讲授语法得一步一步、注重技巧地进行。有一天机会来了。我跟儿子开车外出。我们出发时，他看到一只小鸟飞得很不稳，就说：“它飞的不稳。”（It's flying so unsteady.）我小心翼翼地问：“儿子，鸟怎么飞？”“有

Language points

1 If I am the only parent who still corrects his child's English, then perhaps my son is right. To him, I am a tedious oddity: a father he is obliged to listen to and a man absorbed in the rules of grammar, which my son seems allergic to. (Para. 1)

Meaning: My son is probably right if there is no other parent like me who still corrects his child's mistakes in English. To my son, I am a boring and strange father, who he has to listen to; I am also the one who pays lots of attention to grammar rules, which he doesn't seem to like.

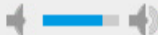
oddy: n. [C] a strange or unusual person or thing 怪人；怪物；奇特的东西

With his neat suits on, he felt like an oddity walking in this poor neighborhood. 穿着笔挺的西装走在这个贫民区里，他觉得自己就像个怪物。



00:04

00:04



A+

A-

Language points

Translation

An impressive English lesson

1 If I am the only parent who still
he is obliged to listen to and a ma

2 I think I got serious about this or
was it?" I asked, full of earnest an

3 She nodded three or four times,

4 And that was it. The civilization
My student's "whoa!" was exceed

5 There are many different stories

between *their/there/they're* or the **distinctive** difference between *complimentary* and *complementary*. They unfairly bear the **bulk** of the **criticism** for these knowledge **deficits** because there is a sense that they should know better.

6 Students are not **dumb**, but they are being misled everywhere they look and listen. For example, signs in **grocery** stores point them to the **stationary**, even though the actual **stationery** items — **pads**, **albums** and notebooks — are not nailed down. Friends and loved ones often **proclaim** they've just *ate* when, in fact, they've just *eaten*. Therefore, it doesn't make any sense to criticize our students.

7 Blame for the **scandal** of this language deficit should be **thrust** upon our schools, which should be setting high standards of English language **proficiency**. Instead, they only teach a little grammar and even less advanced vocabulary. **Moreover**, the younger teachers themselves **evidently** have little knowledge of these vital structures of language because they also went without

distinctive

a.

easy to recognize because of being

different from other people or things of the

same type 与众不同的；特殊的；特别的

The distinctive design of a product provides

a powerful competitive advantage over

other products. 一个独特的产品设计具有比

其他产品更强有力的竞争优势。

my son is right. To him, I am a tedious oddity: a father
my son seems allergic to.

er students, fresh from an **excursion** to Europe. "How

and then **exclaimed**, "It was, like, **whoa!**"

ture were **captured** in a **condensed** non-statement.

English. Surely students should be able to **distinguish**

Drag 10 words from the list to their proper places to complete the passage. Each word can be used only once. Double click on a blank to clear your selection if needed.

Done with this activity. Time submitted: 2016-07-16 23:08 (Saturday)

Your score: 0%

abundant

superficial

tedious

absorbed

functions

distress

presently

efficiently

adjusted

beneficial

curious

obliged

destinations

evidently

bulk

The Internet has made English learning much easier. English learners used to be (1) _____ ~~X~~ (obliged) to spend their time in libraries looking for the books that would help them in their language studies. It was very inconvenient because a lot of materials could only be found in (2) _____ ~~X~~ (tedious) and uninteresting textbooks and readers. But today authentic content on a variety of subjects is only a click away. This is especially (3) _____ ~~X~~ (beneficial) for those who wants to learn English earnestly.

In order to achieve fluency in English, you need to be comfortable using at least 10,000 words. The (4) beneficial ~~X~~ (abundant) materials on the Internet make it possible for you to choose appropriate content to read and listen to. These materials can be (5) _____ ~~X~~ (adjusted) to your level if you input some key words in the search engine. But how can you remember the (6) _____ ~~X~~ (bulk) of unfamiliar words?

In this case, the Internet (7) _____ ~~X~~



- ▢ Preview
- ▢ Text A
 - First reading
 - Reading in detail
 - Vocabulary
 - Reading comprehension
 - Language focus
- ▢ Structure analysis and writing
 - Structure analysis
 - Structured writing
- ▢ Translation
 - Practice 1
 - Practice 2
- ▢ Reading skills
 - Learning
 - Practice
- ▢ Text B
 - Reading in detail
 - Vocabulary
 - Reading comprehension
 - Language focus
- ▢ Collocation
 - Learning
 - Practice
- ▢ Check & check

the vocab



words

is

and continu

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e

assive) mak

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bed

rested or inv

asses quickl

Answer the following questions.

An impressive English lesson

1 If I am the only parent who still corrects his child's English, then perhaps my son is right. To him, I am a tedious oddity: a father he is obliged to listen to and a man absorbed in the rules of grammar, which my son seems allergic to.

2 I think I got serious about this only recently when I ran into one of my former students, fresh from an excursion to Europe. "How was it?" I asked, full of earnest anticipation.

3 She nodded three or four times, searched the heavens for the right words, and then exclaimed, "It was, like, whoa!"

4 And that was it. The civilization of Greece and the glory of Roman architecture were captured in a condensed non-statement. My student's "whoa!" was exceeded only by my head-shaking distress.

1. Why does the son think that his father is a tedious oddity?

2. How do you understand the sentence "The civilization of Greece and the glory of Roman architecture were captured in a condensed non-statement." (Para. 4)?

3. Why does the author think that students' language

Submit

Answer the following questions.

Done with this activity. Time submitted: 2016-07-16 23:03 (Saturday)

An impressive English lesson

1 If I am the only parent who still corrects his child's English, then perhaps my son is right. To him, I am a tedious oddity: a father he is obliged to listen to and a man absorbed in the rules of grammar, which my son seems allergic to.

2 I think I got serious about this only recently when I ran into one of my former students, fresh from an excursion to Europe. "How was it?" I asked, full of earnest anticipation.

3 She nodded three or four times, searched the heavens for the right words, and then exclaimed, "It was, like, whoa!"

4 And that was it. The civilization of Greece and the glory of Roman architecture were captured in a condensed non-statement. My student's "whoa!" was exceeded only by my head-shaking distress.

1. Why does the son think that his father is a tedious oddity?

Reference: Because he is tired of listening to his father and he is not interested in grammar rules.

2. How do you understand the sentence "The civilization of Greece and the glory of Roman architecture were captured in a condensed non-statement." (Para. 4)?

Reference: The civilization of Greece and the glory of Roman architecture are so marvelous and

iAsk

首页 提问 我的问题

Add question

《新交流英语视听说 1 Unit 1》

Whom to ask:	新视野全部课程:	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher(s): 时老师, zhangsan, 李四, wang王wu五
	新编:	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher(s): 时老师, wang王wu五; TA(s): demodemo
	国际交流班级系列一班:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teacher(s): 时老师, wang王wu五
	演讲口语语音班级:	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher(s): 时老师, 张晶, wang王wu五
	视频班级:	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher(s): wang王wu五, zhangsan, tea1115, 张晶
	演示班级4:	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher(s): 新交流, 小新, 时老师, zhangsan, wang王wu五, 王娟娟, 张晶, 张晶; TA(s): demodemo
	vis2new1:	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher(s): 新视野, wang王wu五

Category: Select category ▼

Your question:

Submit

Warm up: Task 2	✓ 0%								
Warm up: Task 3	✓ 0%	!*	!*	!*	!*	!*			
Sharpen Your Ears									

点击可查看详情

5 交流区

我来说两句 (2人参与)

哈哈, 我全对哦

发表评论

拖拽上传

全部评论 (1)



王五

这题好难啊

2015-03-13 09:54 (Friday)

回复 (1)

demodemo (2015-03-13 09:55 (Friday)): (删除)

是啊, 我才对了1个题.....

汇报交流提纲

一 混合式教学的误区和关键要素反思

二 《读写译》混合式学习的教学设计

三 《视听说》混合式学习的教学设计

四 混合式学习的教学组织形态展望



三、《视听说》混合式学习的教学设计

《视听说》的改革开放：供给侧改革

1. “大众创业、万众创新”：
创课型教师+拍客型学生；
2. 以语言“输入”带动语言
“输出”：翻转你的听说课堂，
玩儿转英语口语课。

Listening to the world



Sharing
Learning experiences



Listening
Listening for signal words for listening



Viewing
Horizon: Battle of the Brains

Speaking for communication



Pronunciation
Good sentences



Role-playing
Giving and responding to advice



Presenting
Talking about learning teaching methods

More practice in listening



Conversations
Short conversations
Long conversation



Passages
Passage 1
Passage 2



News
News report 1
News report 2

Assessment



Check & check
Checklist to evaluate the skills you have



Unit test
Testing your progress

互动式教材-移动学习

平板电脑-互动电子教科书



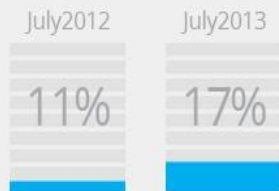
手机-电子教材



PC-交互式网络课程

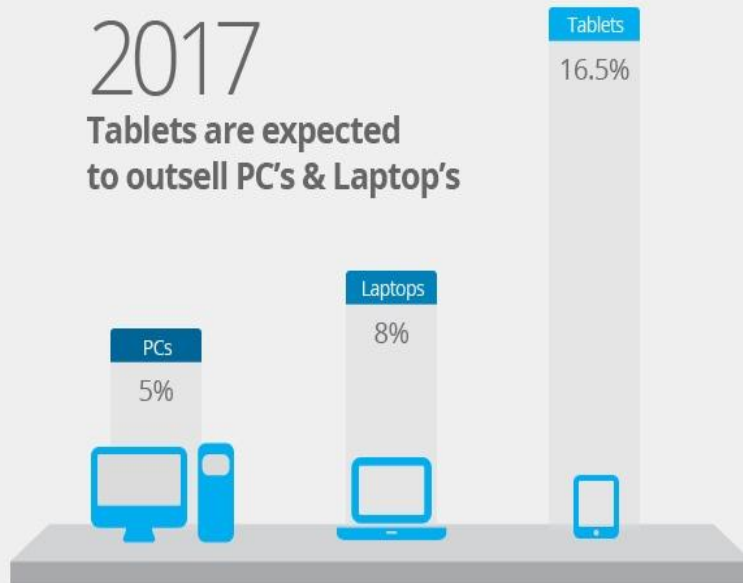
即时记录学

Mobile web usage globally



2017

Tablets are expected to outsell PC's & Laptop's



Corporations that Support

BYOD

BRING YOUR OWN DEVICE



Are trying to be more accommodating of employees' personal devices.



Currently accommodate personal devices in the office.



Have formalized BYOD policies.



To learn more visit www.vantagepath.com



《读写译》、《视听说》混合式学习、移动式学习展示

学生课外：

1. 用好“外研随身学”：随时随地预习单词，按句听课文；

U
外研随身学

个性定制

播放课文和单词录音时,左右滑动可切换对照文本
想听哪句点哪句,调节快慢速播放
满足不同层次学习需求

Face-to-face chatting is giving way to texting and messaging; people even prefer these electronic exchanges to, for instance, simply talking on a phone. Smaller circles of friends are being...

Unit 1
Pre-reading 1

“翻转”你的听说课堂

FLIPPED Learning: 四大支柱

- ◆ **F**= Flexible Learning Environment (**灵活**的学习方式)
- ◆ **L**= Learning Culture (学习**习惯**的养成)
- ◆ **I**= Intentional Contents (精心**设计**的内容和活动)
- ◆ **P**= Professional Educators (教学**艺术**的把握)

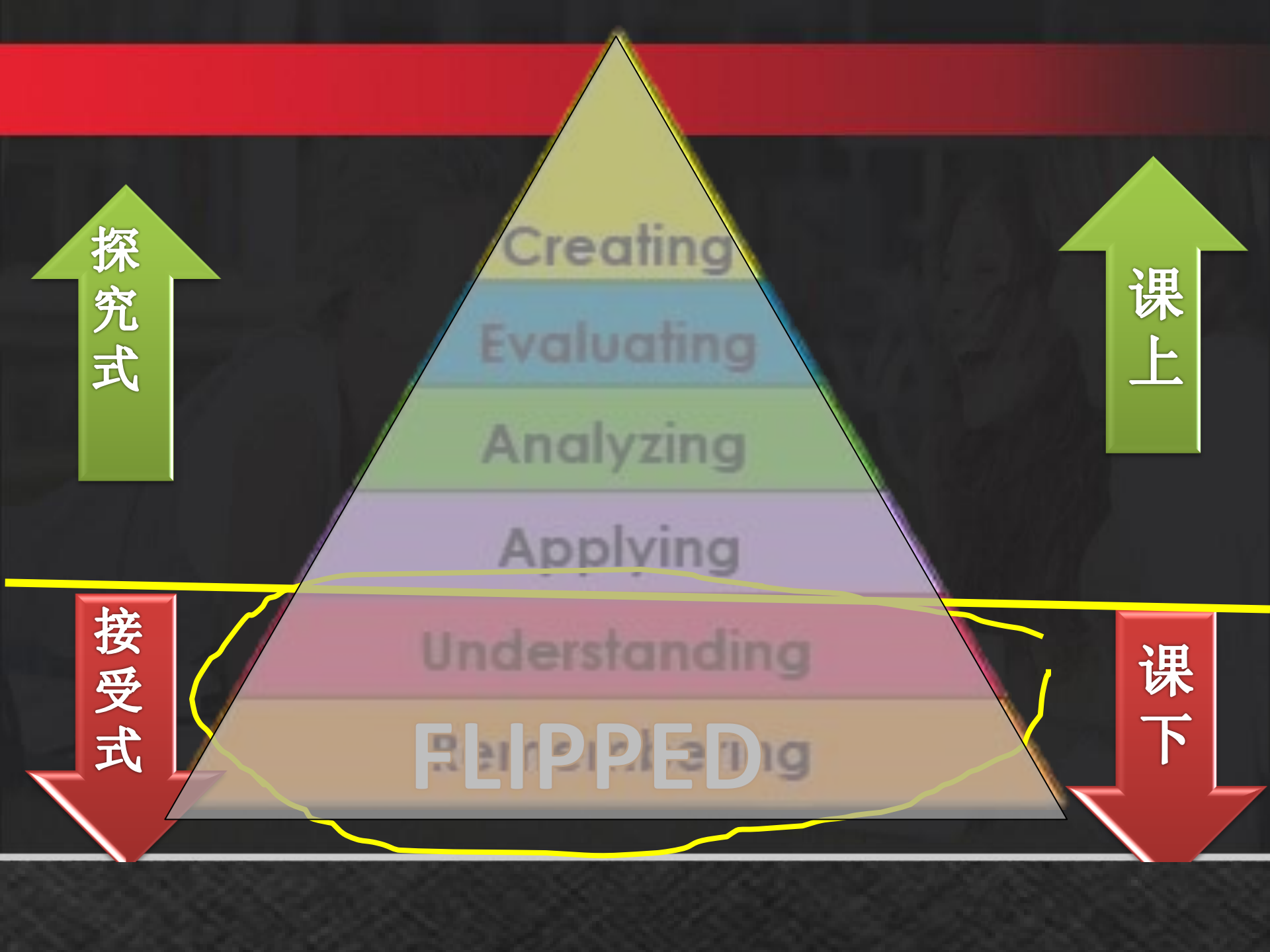
The Traditional Classroom Teacher's Role: Sage on the Stage.



The Flipped Classroom Teacher's Role: Guide on the Side.



**课外学知识，课内活动练习
在线微技能训练，线下口语活动实践**



探究式

课上

接受式

课下

Creating

Evaluating

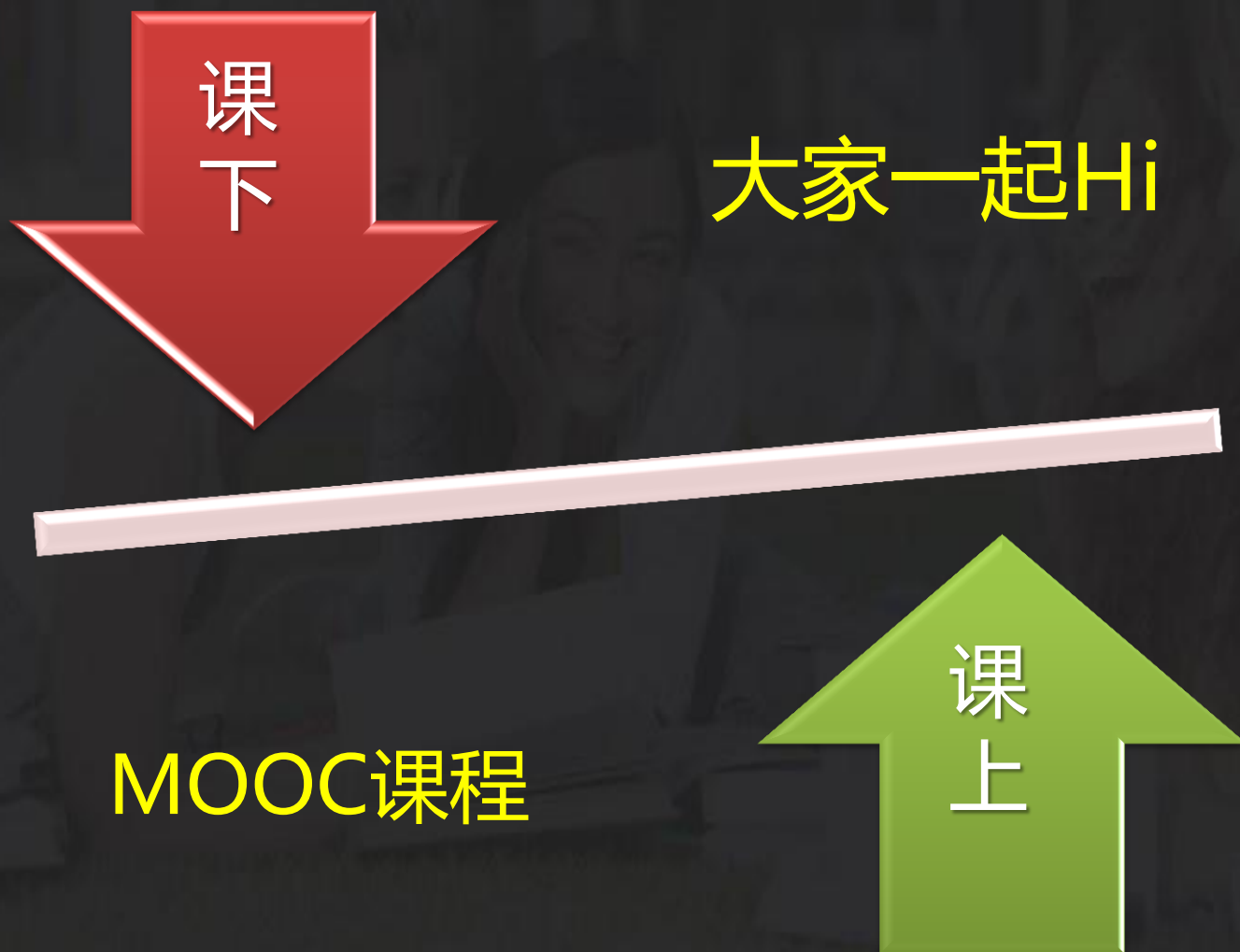
Analyzing

Applying

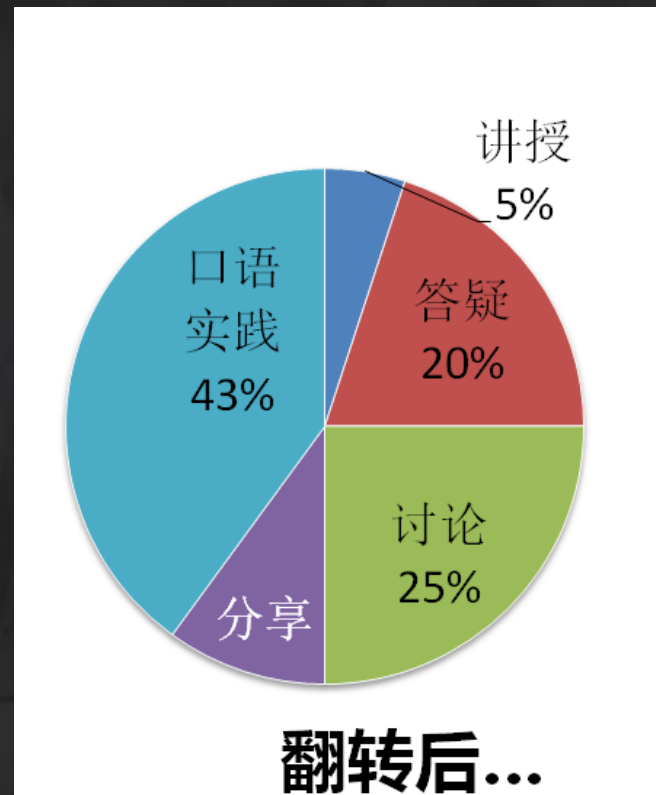
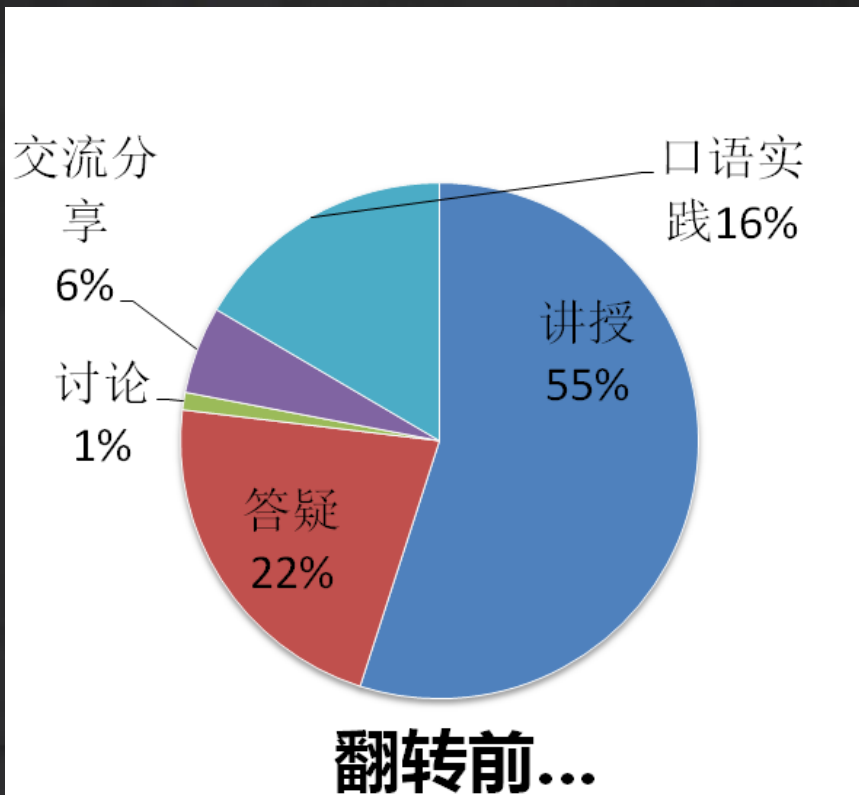
Understanding

Reinforcing
FLIPPED

翻转+探究式学习



不同教学模式下学习实践效率的差异







汇报交流提纲

一 混合式教学的误区和关键要素反思

二 《读写译》混合式学习的教学设计

三 《视听说》混合式学习的教学设计

四 混合式学习的教学组织形态展望

四、混合式学习的教学组织形态展望

小班口语课堂的性质和教师角色

- ◆ class meeting ~~===~~ Lessons?
- ◆ 限时活动 + ~~学~~习者为中心

小班口语课堂的性质和教师角色-2

◆ 教师角色？

- ◆ a guide on side
- ◆ A facilitator
- ◆ a director
- ◆ a photographer
- ◆ a participant

✕ Empower the facilitator ⋮

📁 我的资源

Before class: 教学工具 Survey >

Warm-up: 教师补充材料 Video >




Presentation: 新视野(三版)视听说2 Unit 1 Video >

Practice: 新视野(三版)读写2 Unit 1 Discussion >




Assessment: 新视野(三版)题库2 Unit 1 Pop quiz >

Follow-up: 新视野(三版)读写2 Unit 1 Homework >




Listening to the world

 Sharing Learning experiences	 Listening Listening for signal words for listening	 Viewing Horizon: Battle of the Brains
--	---	--

Speaking for communication

 Pronunciation Good sentences	 Role-playing Giving and responding to advice	 Presenting Talking about learning / teaching methods
---	--	--

More practice in listening

 Conversations Short conversations Long conversation	 Passages Passage 1 Passage 2	 News News report 1 News report 2 NEW
--	--	--

小班口语课堂模式与组织原则-2

◆ 分组原则与方法----变化、灵活、新鲜：

1. 男女生搭配组队儿、组
2. 为何必须严格按AB角色来完成？
3. Changing Partners(定与不定原则)
4. 上课地点、环境、形式：非固定座位，站立、走动
5. 善用工具、道具、营造学习轻松气氛
6. 营造班级领头羊效果

- 生活化的口语活动



课堂活动-Pair Work

- 生活化的口语活动



课堂活动-Pair Work



2. 翻转英语口语课堂的设置

翻转口语课堂时间分配-1

- ◆ **单独开设口语课程**，建议隔周一次，每次2个小时，将班级一分为二，按小班开展口语活动；
- ◆ **如不单独开设口语课程**，则融入视听说课程每周2小时，其中1小时用作口语，第2小时开展听力训练；

营造虚拟网络学习社区

- 英语教学的重点：**语言交际能力培养**
- 智能设备+无线互联：**学习的群体（圈子）**



营造虚拟网络学习社区

手机在教学中的使用：

- 课程APP（突出强化听说训练）；实时的点评和反馈
- 微信班群：
 - 晒**自己（假日、旅游、家庭、学校）；
 - 找**朋友（志趣、学伴）；
 - 分**享会（新闻、故事、电影）

翻转口语课堂时间分配-2

1小时口语活动：

- 上课开始10分钟，让学生亮嗓子，戴耳机单独复习或演练 speaking 和pronunciation 部分,打擂台；
- 5分钟talk with your partner Face 2 face or via Wechat, or QQ;
- 5分钟讲评听力中的文化和语言难点；
- 30分钟发放口语活动任务单，完成1~3个课堂活动。



移动泛在 因势利导顺势而为

互联交际 语言习得应用为重

翻转课堂 “玩儿” 转口语归自然

学生课本剧翻拍或交音视频作业-they enjoy it A LOT!



杨鲁新教授警句

1. 包教不包会
2. 教你没商量
3. 如何让学习发生
4. 多读书、多思考、不盲从
5. 功夫都在试外

.....



$\sqrt[3]{\text{English}}$

解幂英语教学 算法之一

课程设计是否可以做到？




E³

Efficient (教学效率：事半功倍 or 事倍功半，有无更好地可替代性？)

Effective (教学设计的针对性：活动设计和学习目标是否够小、够细、够准？)

Engaging (粘着力：课程设计是否能吸住学生的注意力——故事性、情节性？)



共同期盼大学英语改革开放的 “春天”

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

探究教学 沟通设计

Designing is all but an ATTITUDE!

ytwang@bjtu.edu.cn

