

# 美国国际文教学会2024年"美师说"秋季中文教师培训系列 AAICE 2024 Fall Professional Development Series

# 透过真实语料实践沟通任务

讲员: Maggie Chen, Xin Zhang, Yifan Min 美国加州











- □ 请按以上流程,将自己静音并改名方便考勤。点击"参会者",将光标移至右侧列表中自己的姓名上,点击点击"更多"-"改名",修改自己的zoom参会姓名为"编号-姓名",未修改姓名的学员,工作人员将请您移步Zoom等待室;
- □ 讲座讲义分享、导师答疑、更多讲座信息,请扫码左下角,关注我们的公众号**"美师说"**。

# 讲员简介



Maggie Chen
Granada Hills Charter TK-12,
Granada Hills, CA
K-8th Mandarin Teacher



Xin Zhang
Cherrywood Elementary School,
San Jose, CA
5th-grade MI teacher



**Yifan Min**Sierramont Middle School,
San Jose, CA
6th-grade MI teacher

讲题介绍

# 透过真实语料 实践沟通任务

本次讲座将探讨如何有效利用真实语料, 透过真实语境 ,设计实际任务,以提升学生在三种沟通模式中的语言 能力。讲员将分享如何针对中小学沉浸式社会科学和自 然科学课堂设计切实可行的任务,展示如何利用真实语 料让学习更具吸引力和相关性。参加讲座的老师们将习 得如何有效将真实语料融入到自己的教学实践中,从而 将学生的语言学习和生活语境相结合, 达到真实语言运 用的目的。

## 外语教学趋势 Then and Now



30 | Appendix 2

#### Then and Now

Research-based practices highlight instruction that serves all students well—particularly those with disabilities.

- Then: Students learn about the language (grammar)
- Now: Students learn to use the target language
  - Teachers use the target language almost exclusively.
  - Teachers use the target language to make language, culture, and content comprehensible using multiple modalities for learning.
  - Grammar is taught as a tool for communication.
- 2. Then: Teacher-centered class
- Now: Student-centered with teacher as facilitator or collaborator
  - in unrehearsed situations and create a student-driven class.

Teachers design activities that lead to autonomy and flexibility

- Students engage in individual, pair, and group activities.
   Students are able to choose activities based on learning
- profiles, readiness, and interests.

  Students are able to assess, plan, and direct their own learn-
- ing.
- Then: Focus on four skills
   Now: Focus on interpersonal, interpretive, and presentational

communication in the target language

- Students interpret authentic (informative, cultural, literary) audio, video, and written texts.
- Students communicate spontaneously in culturally authentic, real-world settings.

- Students make a variety of presentations for target-culture audiences in appropriate ways.
- . Then: Coverage of the textbook
- Now: Use of backward design focusing on the end goal
  - Teachers design culturally authentic integrated performance tasks for units and courses in the target language.
    - and final examinations.

      Assessment (such as form checks, measures, and integrated

Performance tasks develop skills measured in benchmarks

- performance tasks) informs instruction.
- 5. Then: Use of the textbook as the curriculum
  - Now: Use of thematic units and authentic resources as the curriculum

    Teachers use authentic materials rich in language, culture,
  - and content.Essential questions guide the selection of themes and sub-
  - Materials from the textbook are used only when those materials develop appropriate knowledge and skills.
  - 6. Then: Emphasis on teacher as presenter

themes.

- Now: Emphasis on student as "doer" and "creator"

  Students use the target language for real-world purposes in
  - culturally appropriate ways.
  - Students use the target language beyond the classroom.
    - Students use the target language to learn content, think critically, and solve problems.

# 外语教学趋势

### Then and Now

World Languages Standards

Appendix 2

- Then: Focus on isolated cultural "factoids" Now: Focus on relationships among products, practices, and perspectives
  - Students learn the target culture through the target language.
  - Students learn to function in culturally appropriate ways.
  - Students learn target-culture perspectives that underlie cultural products and practices.
  - Students learn about the effects of intercultural influences.
- Then: Use of technology as a "cool tool"
  - Now: Integrating technology into instruction to enhance learning
    - Teachers use technology to teach authentic texts that are rich in language, culture, and content.
    - Students use technology to research, collaborate, cite evidence, revise, edit, and publish in the target language.
    - Students use technology to communicate in the target language, supported with digital media and visual displays.
- Then: Teaching only the language
  - Now: Use of language as the vehicle to teach academic content
    - Students further their knowledge of content through target-language sources.
  - Students learn target-culture perspectives on content.
  - Students develop information, media, technology, and emotional literacies.
- 10. Then: Same instruction for all students
- Now: Differentiating instruction to meet individual needs

- Teachers differentiate based on student learning profiles,
- readiness, and interests.
- Teachers differentiate content, process, and products.
- Teachers differentiate for students who are disengaged or accelerated, who have disabilities or other special needs, and who are heritage and native speakers.
- 11. Then: Use of situations from textbook
- Now: Use of personalized real-world tasks

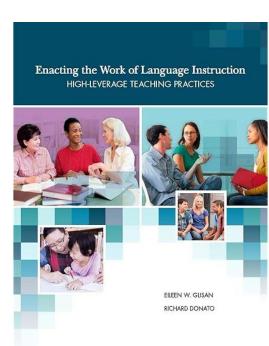
12. Then: Classroom language learning

- Students use the target language in real-world settings.
- Students use the target language spontaneously. Students exchange information and opinions, and express
- thoughts and feelings through the target language.
- Now: Opportunities to use the target language beyond the classroom
  - Students participate in language-use opportunities with target-language users in the school.
  - Students participate in target-language-use opportunities in local and global communities.
  - Students show evidence of becoming lifelong learners.
- 13. Then: Test to find out what students do not know Now: Assessing to find out what students can do
  - Teachers use measures to generate a profile of student strengths and weaknesses.
  - Teachers design tasks that require proficiency in language, culture, and content.

## 高效教学法



- 1: Facilitating Target Language Comprehensibility
- 2: Building a Classroom Discourse Community
- 3: Guiding Learners to Interpret and Discuss Authentic Texts
- 4: Focusing on Form in a Dialogic Context Through PACE
- 5: Focusing on Cultural Products, Practices, and Perspectives
- 6: Providing Oral Corrective Feedback to Improve Learner Performance





# 真实语料

Authentic materials are audio, video, visual or written texts or materials created by and for members of the target culture.

真实语料为真实语言使用环境的实际语言样本。例如日常对话、新闻,报章杂志、广告、歌曲,电影,菜单,社交媒体帖文、采访录音等。真实语料不是为了教学目的而刻意制作的,而是在各种实际情境中产生。--》生活語料

真实语料反映了日常生活中如何使用语言,也因此有助于学生学习语言的实际运用方式,包括语法、词汇、语言习惯和社会文化背景,也因而能有效率的提高语言学习者的语言技能和文化意识,以及适应实际语言使用的情境。

## 为何使用真实语料?

- 适当的语料兼具有可教性的语言, 文化和内容
- 具有最自然真实的语言与表达与文化呈现
- 能引发学生高度的注意力和学习兴趣
- 挑战及提升语言学习者的思考力
- 提供学习者三种沟通模式的真实语言沟通情境
- 差异化教学最好的工具和教材
- 促进语言习得, 让学生习惯真实环境中语言的模糊性 (ambiguity)

Mode of Communication 沟通模式	Description 定义	Traits 特点
Interpretive 理解性	Understanding and interpreting spoken, written, or visual texts. 理解和解释口头, 书面或视觉的文本, 与作者或说话者没有即时互动。	- Focuses on comprehension of meaning - Examples: reading articles, listening to broadcasts, watching videos - 无需与文本创作者直接互动 - 侧重于理解含义 - 例子: 阅读文章、听广播、观看视频
Interpersonal 互动性	Two-way, interactive communication in which participants exchange information and ideas directly. 双向互动交流,参与者直接交换信息和想法。	- Real-time exchange - Negotiation of meaning - Spontaneous and often unrehearsed - Examples: conversations, discussions, texting, chats - 实时交流 - 意义协商 - 自发且通常没有预先排练 - 例子:对话、讨论、短信、聊天
Presentational 表达性	Creating spoken or written messages intended for an audience without immediate interaction or feedback. 创作口头或书面信息, 没有即时互动或反馈的观众。(单向)	- One-way communication - Requires planning and organization - Audience is not immediately present to respond - Examples: speeches, presentations, essays, videos - 单向沟通 - 需要计划和组织 - 观众不会立即回应 - 例子:演讲、展示、作文、视频

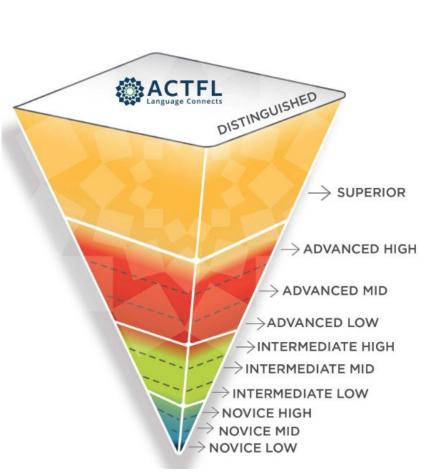
## 学生学习背景和语言程度



### Overview of the ACTFL P

The ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines (the Guidelines) of proficiency: the ability to use language to accompling proficiency in four domains: listening, speaking, read in each domain is defined by four criteria, represer

- Functions and tasks: The types of commun as providing personal information, reading colleagues at a conference.
- Accuracy: The degree to which the individual syntax, vocabulary, discourse structure, so
- Context and content: The situations or circ communication goals, and the topic areas t
- Text type: The length and complexity of orand produce, ranging from words and phradiscourse.





主题式教学单元设计



### 自然科学教学主题单元:生态系统



单元评估语境和任务:

地球日的时候,考虑到地球的土地资源有限,为了响应环保与可持续发展的理念,你和同学一起在教室里设计一套无土栽培的方案,并种植无土栽培盒子来美化教室。

## 真实语料在科学课教学中的使用:

### Interpretive Mode of Communication

### Pre-Viewing Phase (引入话题):

- 回顾人类过度开垦对环境造成的破坏
- 提出引导问题:人类如何不通过破坏自然环境来种植自己需要的粮食与蔬菜呢?
- 小组讨论来提出假设
- 播放真实语料影片

### During-Viewing: Teacher Input & Interacting with the text

- 词汇
- 语法句型
- 文化知识
- 老师给大家演示<u>淘宝</u>搜索,如何对比与挑选商品:评论与价格
- ★ 提醒同学们:人民币与美金的汇率;不要忘记邮费













### 句型与沟通任务有关: Grammar is taught as a tool for communication





#### 所有宝贝 天猫 淘宝

综合 销量 信用 价格 × ¥ - ¥

包邮 淘金币抵钱

全球购

7+天内退货

公益宝贝 通用排序

水培蔗草种植机 智能提拉莱统 72种植孔 85南苗孔

智能无土栽培设备水耕水培蔬菜种植机家庭室内植物工厂立体...

塑料 花卉/绿植

¥3280.00 63人付款 河南

店铺满200减20 极有家 包邮

乾霖环境智能园艺企业店





无土栽培育苗克隆机阳台水耕气 雾培扦插设备阳台蔬菜花卉汽...

塑料 花卉/绿植

采菊东篱园艺

¥298.00 4人付款 北京

淘金币抵8.9元 公益宝贝

1



花架 塑料 花卉/绿植

很快乐的小蜜蜂

双面梯式家庭阳台种菜 自动管

道无土栽培设备水耕水培蔬菜...



发货地 🗸 🔐 🔠 📝 1/100 >

小型箱式种植箱 无土栽培水培 水耕 家庭种菜机设备 绿植

田园 花卉/绿植

很快乐的小蜜蜂

¥34.00 30人付款 上海

店铺满36减2 公益宝贝

### 文化对比:

- 淘宝vsAmazon
- 中国的住房VS 美国的住房

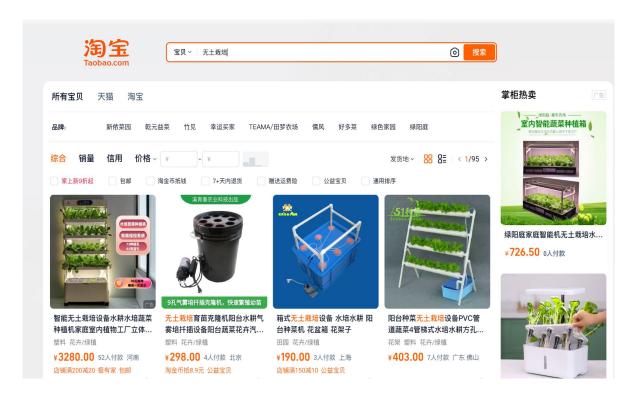


### Post-Viewing: Assessment & Application: Interpretive Task

网上搜索与调研(Interpretive Task)







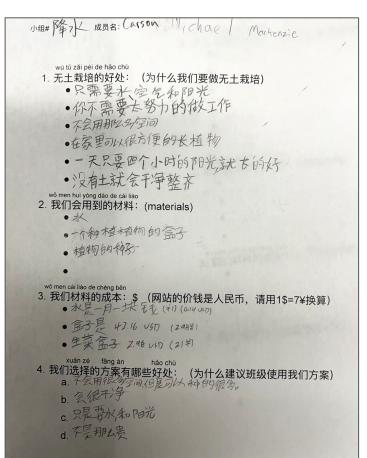
### Post-Viewing: Assessment & Application: Interpersonal Task

在上网搜索和调研之后, 你对教室美化中使用无土栽培方案有一些想法, 现在正和小组同学讨论设计无土栽培方案, 建议需要的材料和说明其优点, 并希望小组采纳自己的方案。

### Post-Viewing: Assessment & Application: Interpersonal & Presentational Tasks

## 投标大会:

- 1. 小组讨论,整合方案内容来制定搭建 无土栽培的方案。
- 2. 方案写作(Presentational Writing Task)
- 3. 方案报告(Presentational Speaking Task)







#### 一 相关话题



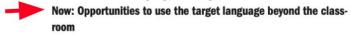
- ➤ Social Justice Challenge:环保, 二次利用(reuse)
- ➤ 小组为单位做一个自己的无土栽培盒子
- ➤ Presentational Tasks/庆祝活动:展示作品、小组报告和同侪反馈、作品展示介绍文稿修订和完善,装饰教室。
- ➤ Gallery Walk:家长和其他社区人员、低年级沉浸班的同学可以来参观

#### 11. Then: Use of situations from textbook

Now: Use of personalized real-world tasks

- Students use the target language in real-world settings.
- Students use the target language spontaneously.
- Students exchange information and opinions, and express thoughts and feelings through the target language.

#### 12. Then: Classroom language learning



- Students participate in language-use opportunities with target-language users in the school.
- Students participate in target-language-use opportunities in local and global communities.
- Students show evidence of becoming lifelong learners.



## 主题式教学单元设计

### 单元评估语境和任务:

- 为庆祝亚洲传统月, 你和同学正 在为社区中心筹备一个关于丝绸 之路的展览。该社区有许多华人 居民, 你们的展览重点是敦煌莫 高窟,这是一个展示丝绸之路对 贸易、文化交流和佛教传播影响 的关键地点。你们学习了有关莫 高窟壁画的故事。你们打算将故 事改编成剧本,准备亚洲传统月 的表演。



#### 一 相关话题





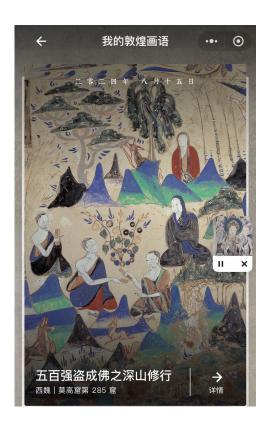




## 教学设计思路:真实语料的选择



### 教学设计思路:真实语料的选择

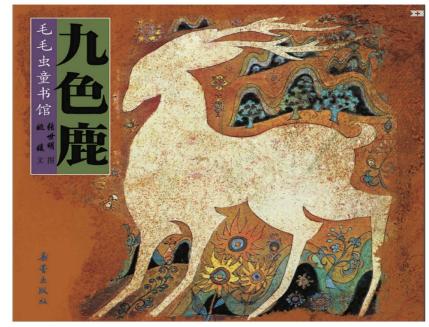






## 社会科学教学主题单元:丝绸之路





### Interpretive Mode of Communication

Pre-reading (引入话题): 使用K-W-L表格和图片导入本课内容。



图片cc: 莫高窟官方微博

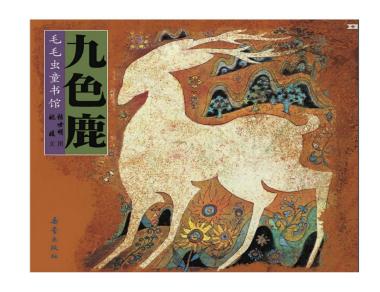
### Think-Pair-Share:

- 你看到了什么?你想到了什么?这幅壁画可能讲了什么故事?
- 这幅壁画可能和你之前学到的哪些知识有关?

### Interpretive Mode of Communication

# **During-reading**: Teacher Input & Interacting with the text

- Guided Reading: 带学生完整阅读绘本, 了解故事情节。
- Jigsaw reading: 把学生分成小组, 每组负责故事的不同段落。学生将在小组内根据自己拿到的段落讨论和理解段落内容, 学生可以根据绘本插图进行讨论。



### **During-reading**

# Jigsaw Reading学生页面







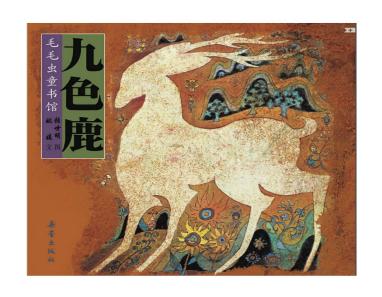


### **During-reading**

老师可以根据学生的程度设计引导问题:

### 比如:

- 1. 九色鹿住在哪里?
- 2. 谁掉进了河里?
- 3. 九色鹿是怎么救他的?
- 4. 调达答应了九色鹿什么?
- 5. 国王为什么要找九色鹿?
- 6. 调达做了什么?
- 7. 最后调达怎么样了?九色鹿呢?
- 8. 你觉得九色鹿是一个怎样的形象?
- 9. 调达为什么要背叛九色鹿?他的行为对吗?
- 10. 国王听了九色鹿的话后,他有什么反应?
- 11. 这个故事想告诉我们什么道理?



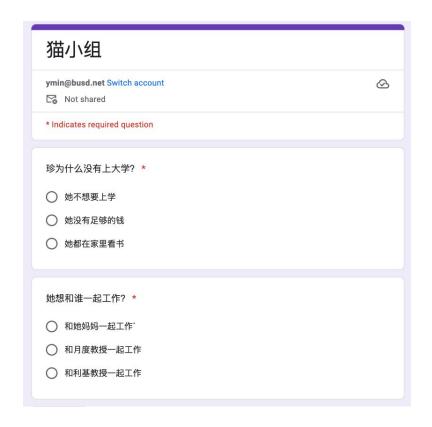
# 小组活动:peer-teaching

## Guided Practice(故事共享):



每组向其他组分享自己负责的段落, 共同拼凑完整的故事。

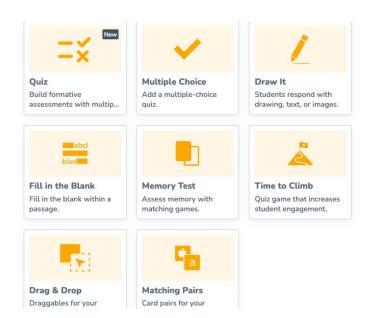
要点:学生只需分享自己理解的内容,老师可以根据学生的分享了解学生的理解程度,设计下一步教学内容。





## Checking for Understanding

Teacher guided practice:结合《九色鹿》的故事,设计阅读问题。使用课堂活动提高学生参与的积极性。如:知道了站起来,Nearpod互动页面等。



#### Discussions









### Formative Assessment

- 1. 根据故事的内容, 选取合适的图片进行排序。
- 2. 今天要去小伙伴的中文班里给他们讲故事,请你根据绘本图片,跟他们讲一讲九色鹿的故事。





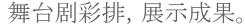




### Post-reading: Assessment & Application

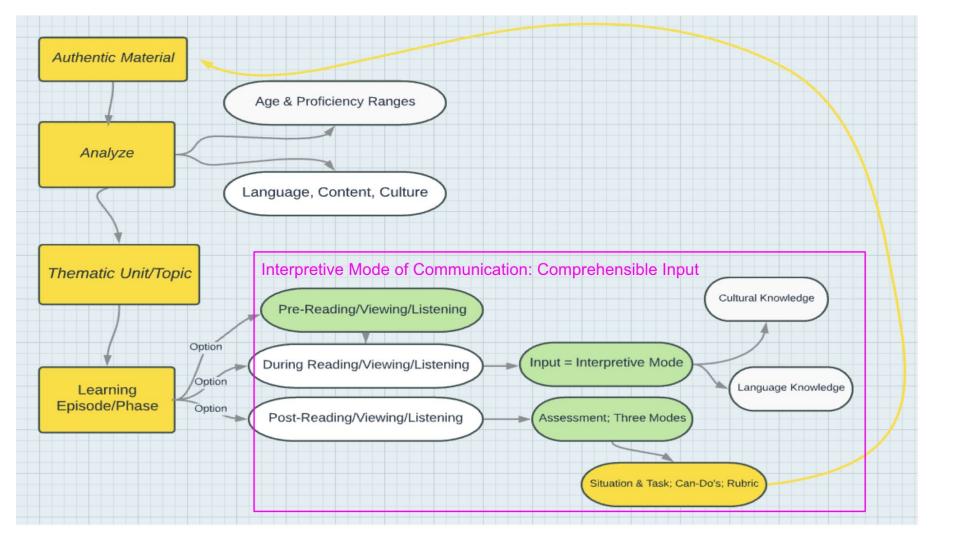
为庆祝亚洲传统月, 你和同学正在为社区中心筹备一个关于丝绸之路的展览。你们学习了 有关莫高窟壁画的故事。你们打算将故事改编成剧本,准备亚洲传统月的表演。

- 起草剧本 (Presentational Writing Task)
- 看动画版的九色鹿故事, 然后根据动画版的对白, 讨论小组剧本的草稿有哪些可以做得 更好的地方(Interpretive & Interpersonal Tasks)
- 编辑剧本: (Editing & Finalizing) 小组对自己的剧本草稿进行修改和完善。
- 读稿会:小组间互相点评剧本草稿,分享感受,给予反馈。
- 表演展示:(表演形式可以多样:读者剧场,视频录制)









# 温故知新牛刀小试集思广益抛砖引玉





# 交流时间 请多指教





Maggie Chen Granada Hills Charter TK-12, Granada Hills, CA K-8th Mandarin Teacher



Xin Zhang Cherrywood Elementary School, San Jose, CA 5th-grade MI teacher



Yifan Min Sierramont Middle School, San Jose, CA 6th-grade MI teacher

