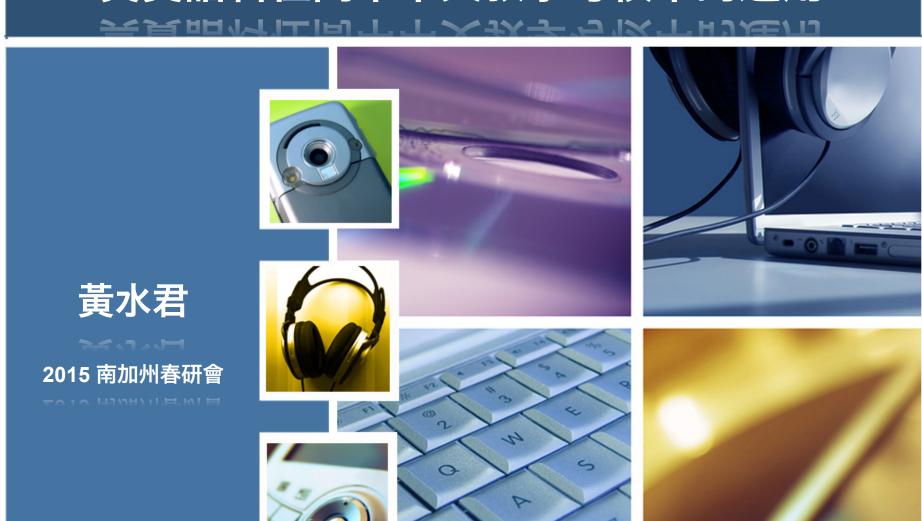
真實語料在高中中文教學考核中的運用



共同探討, 抛磚引玉







- 為什麼用真實語料?
- 如何在不同程度的班級就不同的主題用真實語料?
- 怎樣用真實語料來考核學生的語言能力?

(一) 為什麼要用真實語料?







- 1. 什麼是真實語料? (請參考手冊上的定義) 簡而言之, 就是指所有原汁原味的給華人 看的、讀的和聽的語言資料。
- 2. 真實語料的分類: 1) 印刷文本包括各類 廣告、票據、指示牌、地圖、說明書、菜 單、節目單、商品標籤、賀卡等,中、高 层次的教學可直接使用報章雜誌、文學原 著等。 2) 視聽片段包括電話錄音、機場 車站通知、廣播、影視片段等。
- 3. 澄清誤區:各類教材不是真實語料。

(一) 為什麼要用真實語料?







3. 真實語料的特點:

真實語料具有真實、生動、自然的特點,常常會有趣味性,容易吸引學生產生學習動機,也讓學生有探索和選擇的機會,使得學習變得個性化和多元化。

中國的可口可樂廣告:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TSmHcN8nLuo

(一) 為什麼要用真實語料?



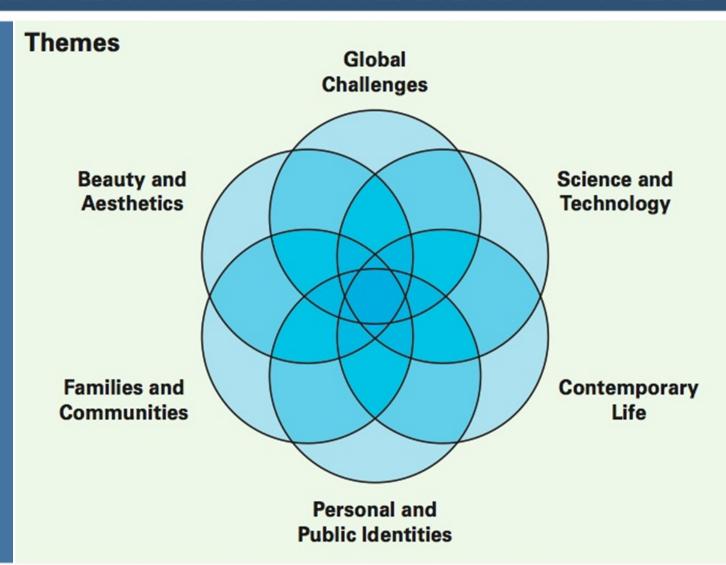




4. 用真實語料的好處:

- •在教學中運用真實語料能讓學生多接觸真實的語言,激發學生的學習興趣。
- •真實語言大多蘊含著豐富的文化內涵, 因此在教學中運用真實語料能創造更多的機會讓學生直接體驗中華文化。
- •在教學中運用真實語料與設計任務型的活動相結合能讓學生"在做中學",這有利於有效地提高學生的語言水平。
- •在教學中運用真實語料能超越課本教材的局限性,從而學習更豐富的語言知識和文化。
- •新的AP中文考試將使用真實語料,所以未來的Pre-AP 和AP中文教學要求使用真實語料來進行教學和考核。在教學中運用真實語料能更好的與新的AP中文考試銜接。

(二) 不同主題和不同程度的班級都可運用真實語料



AP中文 六大主題

Global Challenges

- Economic growth
- Environmental issues
 - Geography
 - Politics
 - Population
- Thought and religion

Contemporary Life

- •Education and career
 - Holidays and celebrations
 - Pop culture
 - School life
- •Travel and tourism
- Work and leisure

Families & Communities

- Citizenship
- Customs and values
 - Family structures
 - Relationships
 - Urban & rural development
 - •Volunteerism

三十六個分主題

Science and Technology

- •Health and medicine
- Impact on tradition
 - •Inventions
 - Media and mass communicationNature
- Science and ethics

Personal & Public Identity

- Alienation and assimilation
 - Ethnicity
- •Gender issues
- •Multiculturalism
 - Nationalism
 - Tolerance

Beauty and Aesthetics

- Architecture
- Fashion and design
- •Film and television
 - •Language and literature
- •Tradition and world heritage
- Visual and performing arts

教材 + 真實語料







兩種綜合的方式:

真實語料為主

教材為輔

教材為主

真實語料為輔

運用真實語料的原則







• i + 1

Modify the task, not the text

Authentic materials are culturally and linguistically enriched.

Keep the authentic materials intact, edit and revise the tasks, NOT the text.

(Freda Misha, 2005, Helena Curtain, Carol Anne Dahlberg, 2010, Judith Shrum, Eleen Glison, 2010)







中文一:

1.在教"看朋友"這個主題時用"中國的可口可樂廣告"的 視頻來做輔助教學。任務是把學生分成不同的小組, 讓他們先看廣告,再給廣告編對白,然後表演出來。 最後全班投票選出編得最好的一個。

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TSmHcN8nLuo

2.在教"學中文"這個主題時用"對不起,我的中文不好"這首歌的視頻來做輔助教學。

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2XTBwvi0h2E

(一) 理解詮釋(Interpretive):

任務之一:讓學生圈一圈歌詞中認識的詞。







任務之二:讓學生分段聽三遍這首歌,然後給歌詞排 正確的順序。

任務之三:讓學生按照正確的歌詞順序跟著音樂大聲 唱這首歌。

(二)雙向溝通(Interpersonal):

任務:讓學生採訪他/她的同伴關於他的/她的學習中 文的經驗。

(三)表達演示(Presentational):

任務:讓學生記錄他們採訪時所獲得的信息, 然後向全班做一分鐘口頭報告。







中文二:

3. 在教"交通"這個主題時用"改革開放30年,交通工具大發展"的視頻來做輔助教學。任務是讓學生看視頻, 比賽看哪一組的學生能在最短的時間裡把看到的交通 工具用中文說出來和寫出來。

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CfFNXL3luCE

4. 在教"買東西"這個主題時用"看老外在中國怎麼砍價"的視頻來做輔助教學。任務是讓學生看視頻,了解在中國像秀水街這類的市場買東西是可以討價還價的文化現象,然後做一下比較,說說在秀水街買東西與在美國購物中心買東西有什麼不同。

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qoNPx7flj8E







5. 在教"天氣"這個主題時用"北京的天氣預報"視頻和網上中國城市的天氣預報來做輔助教學。

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5E9OM8cO1xI

一、理解詮釋(Interpretive):

任務之一:讓學生看視頻說說北京的天氣,回答老師 的問題。

任務之二:讓學生看不同城市的天氣預報,然後回答老師的問題。







(二)表達演示(Presentational):

任務:讓學生分別在網上搜尋一個中國城市一年四季的 天氣信息,然後扮演成電視台主持人來報告和宣傳和鼓 勵聽眾去這個城市旅遊。

(三)雙向溝通(Interpersonal):

任務:讓一些學生扮演成聽眾打電話給主持人詢問更<mark>詳</mark> 細的信息。







6. 在教"吃飯"這個主題時用中文報紙上的中<mark>國餐廳廣告</mark> 和菜單來做輔助教學。

任務:把學生分成不同的小組,讓他們先看三個中國餐廳的廣告和菜單,再討論同學過生日去哪一個餐廳吃飯最好,然後在班上報告他們選這個餐廳的理由,告訴他們會點什麼菜和飲料。













IPA的應用







• 什麼是IPA?

IPA 意思是 Integrated Performance Assessments.

要求用真實語料做整合式的評量。

• 為什麼要用真實語料來做評量?

因為真實語料最能反映真實的生活世界,是原汁原味的華人所使用的最自然、生動的語言材料。用真實語料來做整合式的評量最能反映出學生的真實語言水平,也能激發學生的學習熱情。

Integrated Performance Assessments A Cyclical Approach (prototype)



I. Interpretive Communication Phase

Students listen to or read an authentic text (e.g. newspaper article, radio broadcast, etc.) and answer information as well as interpretive questions to assess comprehension. Teacher provides students with feedback on performance.



III. Presentational Communication Phase

Students engage in presentational communication by sharing their research/ideas/opinions. Sample presentational formats: speeches, drama skits, radio broadcasts, posters, brochures, essays, Web sites, etc.

II. Interpersonal Communication Phase

After receiving feedback regarding interpretive Phase, students engaged in Interpersonal oral communication about a particular topic which relates to the interpretive text. This phase should be either audio-or videotaped.

Source: Glisan, Adair-Hauck, Koda, Sandrock, & Swender, 2003, p.18

Integrated Performance Assessments A Cyclical Approach (modified)



I. Interpretive Communication Phase

Students listen to or read an authentic text (e.g. newspaper article, radio broadcast, etc.) and answer information as well as interpretive questions to assess comprehension. Teacher provides students with feedback on performance.







III. Interpersonal Communication Phase

oral communication about a particular topic which relates to the presentational phase. This phase should be either audio-or videotaped.



Students engage in presentational communication by sharing their research/ideas/opinions. Sample presentational formats: speeches, drama skits, radio broadcasts, posters, brochures, essays, Web sites, etc.

運用IPA 實例介紹



IPA Template







- Theme: Contemporary Life
- Sub-theme: Travel and tourism
- Standards:1;1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2
- Proficiency Level: Intermediate- Low (Chinese 2 Level)

Weather & Travel

Can-do statements







- Students are able to provide a simple description of the weather of a particular city.
- 2. Students are able to describe the climate of the place they are going
- 3. Students are able to describe and compare the basic weather changes in different seasons.

F. Age group: 14-15 years old

G. Instructional hours: two hours

Task 1







- •Task 1: Interpretive task: read Xi' an's and Guilin's weather forecasts (Hand out 1 & 2), and answer some questions in Chinese.
- •Scenario: You are applying for an internship for a TV show "Weather & Travel". The director of the TV show gives you a test.
- •Instructions: The director asks you to
 - 1. Read Xi' an's and Guilin's weather forecasts.
 - 2. Fill out the following chart in Chinese.

Hand out 1







(西安的天气预报)

西安天气预报 (2013-05-12 18:00 发布) <u>查看未来 4-</u> 7 天天气预报 天气图例						
日非	蚏	天气现象		气温	风向	风力
12 日星 期日	夜间		<u>晴</u>	<u>低</u> 温 19℃	<u>东风</u>	微风
13 日星	白天	25	<u>多云</u>	<u>高</u> 温 35℃	<u>东风</u>	微风
期一	夜间	•	<u>多云</u>	<u>低</u> 温 20℃	东南风	微风
14 日星	白天	*	<u>多云</u>	<u>高</u> 温 33℃	东南风	微风
期二	夜间		<u>阴</u>	<u>低</u> 温 21℃	西南风	微风
15 日星	白天		<u>阴</u>	<u>高</u> 温 28℃	西南风	微风
期三	夜间		中雨	<u>低</u> 温 17℃	西南风	微风

Hand out 2







(桂林的天气预报)

桂林天气预报 (2013-05-12 18:00 发布) <u> </u>						
日期		天气现象		气温	风向	风力
12 日星 期日	夜间		<u>晴</u>	<u>低</u> 温 20℃	南风	微风
13 日星	白天	*	<u>多云</u>	<u>高</u> 温 30℃	南风	微风
期一	夜间		小雨	<u>低</u> 温 23℃	南风	微风
14 日星	白天		小雨	<u>高</u> 温 28℃	南风	微风
期二	夜间		中雨	<u>低</u> 温 23℃	南风	微风
15 日星	白天		中雨	<u>高</u> 温 29℃	南风	微风
期三	夜间		中雨	<u>低</u> 温 23℃	南风	微风

Organizer--Chart

问题	西安	桂林
这是哪几天的天气预报?		
星期一的天气怎么样?		
星期一的最高气温和最低气温是多少?		
这几天有没有风?		
你比较喜欢哪一个城市 的天气?为什么?		
根据这几天的天气情况, 你会选择去哪一个城市 旅游?		
你为什么会选择这个城 市去旅游?		

Interpretive Rubric

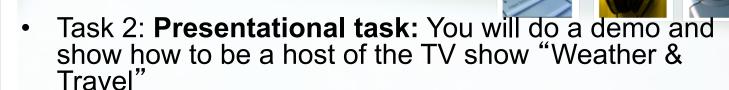






CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Read Xi'an's and Guilin's weather forecasts, and fill out the information in Chinese on the chart	All information on the chart is accurate.	Most of the information on the chart is accurate.	Some information on the chart is accurate.	Little information on the chart is accurate.

Tasks 2



- Scenario: After you finish your interpretive task, imagine you are auditioning for a role as a host for the TV show "Weather & Travel". You would be asked to do a demo.
- Instructions: The director asks you to
 - 1. Imagine you are a host of the TV show "Weather & Travel". You'd like to promote a city to travel based on the weather in the best season.
 - 2. Describe the four seasons' weather in your favor city in 1-2 minutes.
 - 3. Present your TV show.

Key Vocabulary & Structures

- Please use the following key vocabulary and structures to describe the weather for each season in your favor city in 1-2 minutes.
- 春天 夏天 秋天 冬天 热 平均 气温 冷 很好
- 不冷 暖和 摄氏 不热 非常 很冷 下雪 下雨
- 舒服 凉快 刮风 闷热 晴天 多云 阴天 度
- 潮湿 干燥 有一点儿 华氏 不 糟糕 好玩儿
- · 1) ...比....
- 2) 不但…,而且…
- 3) ..., ...又....
- 4) ...冷/热 +是 +冷/热,可是...

Presentational Rubric

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Language use	Structures and vocabulary are appropriate all the time.	Structures and vocabulary are appropriate most of the time.	Structures and vocabulary are inappropriate sometimes.	Structures and vocabulary are inappropriate most of the time.
Pronunciation	Pronunciation is accurate and comprehensible all the time.	Pronunciation is accurate and comprehensible most of the time.	Pronunciation is inaccurate and incomprehensible sometimes.	Pronunciation is inaccurate and incomprehensible most of the time.
Fluency	Speak without noticeable pauses and hesitation.	Speak with several noticeable pauses and hesitation.	•	Speak with many noticeable pauses and hesitation.
Comprehensibility	The audience understands all the speaking without difficulty.	The audience understands most of the speaking.	The audience understands the speaking with some difficulty.	The audience does not clearly understand the speaking.

Tasks 3







- Task 3: Interpersonal task: discuss with an audience who watched your show is very interested in a city you presented.
- Scenario: An audience who watched your show is very interested in a city you presented. He or She called you to ask for more information about the city you presented.
- Instructions:
 - 1. Answer the audience's questions in Chinese.
 - 2. Give advice on when to travel to the city you presented in Chinese.

Interpersonal Rubric

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Use Target Language	Speak Chinese all the time.	Speak Chinese most of the time.	Speak Chinese sometimes.	Speak Chinese rarely.
Participation	Participation in classroom discussion all the time.	Participation in classroom discussion the most of the time.	•	Participation in classroom discussion rarely.
Engage Conversation	Engaging in the conversation all the time.	Engaging in the conversation most of the time	Engaging in the conversation sometimes.	Engaging in the conversation rarely.
Attentive	Attentive during the discussion all the time.	Attentive during the discussion the most of the time	Attentive during the discussion sometimes.	Attentive during the discussion rarely.

Presentation video







(See IPA Video file)

Reference







- 真實語料的中文定義和特點選自朱敏琪老師的"真實語料 在語言教學中的使用"一文。
- 運用真實語料的原則和部分任務設計是引用於曾妙芬老師的講課內容。
- The Presentational rubric was modified from Dr. Miao-fen Tseng's original rubric_o
- AP 六大主題是引用於 ACTFL的網站。







謝謝

提問和回答問題時間