

## 大学英语PBL课程 微课设计与制作

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- 信息化进程中大学教育的挑战
- 信息化背景下大学英语教学反思
- "微课"对大学英语传统教学影响
- 大学英语"微课"建设思考
- 大学英语"微课"建设对策
- 大学英语"微课"设计与制作(实例展示)
- 大学英语PBL课程"微课"设计(实例分析1)
- 大学英语PBL课程"微课"设计(实例分析2)

## 教育信息化对现行教育体系的挑战

- 对知识霸权的解构(系统性、连续性、权威性)
- 教与学认知体系的重构(传统与现代)
- 教师角色的重新认识(权威性、百事通 vs.诊断性、咨询性; know-all vs. know-how)
- 教师知识结构和认知水平的挑战(开放心态、与时俱进、学习型职业)
- 教育与人的发展:知识、能力、素质
- 教育与社会发展: 公平享受教育权; 人本理念和社会发展

#### 信息化时代的教师面临的挑战

#### 挑战:

- 教师失去了对学生学习内容的权威和垄断
- 教师处于被学生选择的地位
- 教师从个体走向合作

#### 教师必须:

- 转变权威
- 转变功能
- 转变关系
- 转变使命



#### "微课"对大学英语传统教学影响

- -- 微课整合教学资源
- -- 微课促进教学研究
- -- 微课激励教师发展
- -- 微课优化教学环境
- -- 微课提升教学质量
- -- 微课呼唤对教学管理的反思



#### 信息化进程中大学教育反思

- -- 在信息中,我们的知识哪里去了?
- -- 在知识中,我们的智慧哪里去了?
- -- 在智慧中,我们的灵魂哪里去了? (张一春)

- -- 智商 vs. 情商
- -- 教育培养什么样的人?具备什么样的价值观?
- -- "不要努力去做一个成功的人,宁可努力 去做一个有价值的人。"(爱恩斯坦)

## 信息化环境下大学英语课程建设的思考

- -- 教什么、怎么教?
- -- 教学质量保障机制是什么?
- -- 优质课程教学资源(微课)如何建设?
- -- 如何培育新型的师资队伍?
- -- 视频资源与教学(认知)绩效如何评价?

#### 大学英语"微课"建设的思考

- -- 在教学过程中的定位与功能是什么? (替代?补充?)
- -- 教学全过程的实况还是碎片化的剪辑?
- -- 基于某套教材教学的可视化过程?
- -- 体现某位/某几位教师的可视化教学过程?
- -- 如何体现师生互动、生生互动?
- -- 运行环境、模式、平台是什么?
- -- 教学组织形式是什么? (复合型、强制性、自主型?)
- -- 如何评价教师和学生的教学绩效?
- -- 讲解、操练、反馈如何分解与整合?



## 大学英语"微课"建设的对策

- -- 研究信息化环境下学生认知的特征
- -- 设计信息化环境下教学基本要求或指南
- -- 设计微课建设基本规范
- -- 明细微课建设的基本技术要求和运行环境
- -- 定位微课程在教学中的功能和作用
- -- 明确微课程所要呈现的内容
- -- 研究视频艺术在教学中的呈现方式
- -- 组建微课程建设团队
- -- 创新微课程建设的管理评价机制

#### 大学英语"微课"建设的对策

- -- 拓展视野、顶层设计(环境、对象、目标、要 素、预期等)
- -- 知识体系可视化、教学活动个性化、技能操练 虚拟化、绩效评价透明化
- -- 专题化、模块化、碎片化、结构化
- -- 资源、课程、共享
- -- 合作共赢、造福学子

## 大学英语"微课"建设

- -- 教学设计优于知识传授
- -- 团队合作胜于单枪匹马
- -- 信息技术替代重复劳动
- -- 公开透明优化人文环境



## 大学英语"微课"设计与制作

#### 中国高校微课发展背景

教育部刘利民副部长认为:"微课符合时代的要求,它能在较短的时间内对某一个知识点进行充分的、有趣的讲解,符合当今紧张的学习生活节律"。他指出,微课是符合时代要求的积极探索,并希望借此推动教师教育方式方法的变革,解决教育需求多样性、资源便捷性等问题,促进教学与现代信息技术的深度融合。

——中国高校微课研究报告(2013)

## 大学英语"微课"设计与制作

#### 国内常见"微课"定义

- ➤ 微课又名微课程,它是以微型教学视频为主要载体,针对某个学科知识点(重点、难点、疑点、考点等)或教学环节(学习活动、主题、实验、任务等)而设计开发的一种情景化、支持多种学习方式的新型在线网络视频课程(胡铁生,2013)
- ➤ 微课是以阐释某一知识点为目标,以短小精悍的在线视频为表现形式,以学习或教学应用为目的的在线教学视频。(焦建利, 2013)
- ➤ 微课,它是一个微小的课程教学应用,是一种以5-10分钟甚至更短时长为单位的微型课程。它以视频为主要载体,特别适宜与智能手机、平板电脑等移动设备相结合,为大众提供碎片化、移动化的网络学习新体验。("凤凰微课",2012)

#### 大学英语"微课"设计关键

#### 微课视频非教学全部

配套: 学习指导、测试、点评、反馈等

微课应用模式

作为传统授课的教学 辅助手段

与翻转课堂的教学理念结合

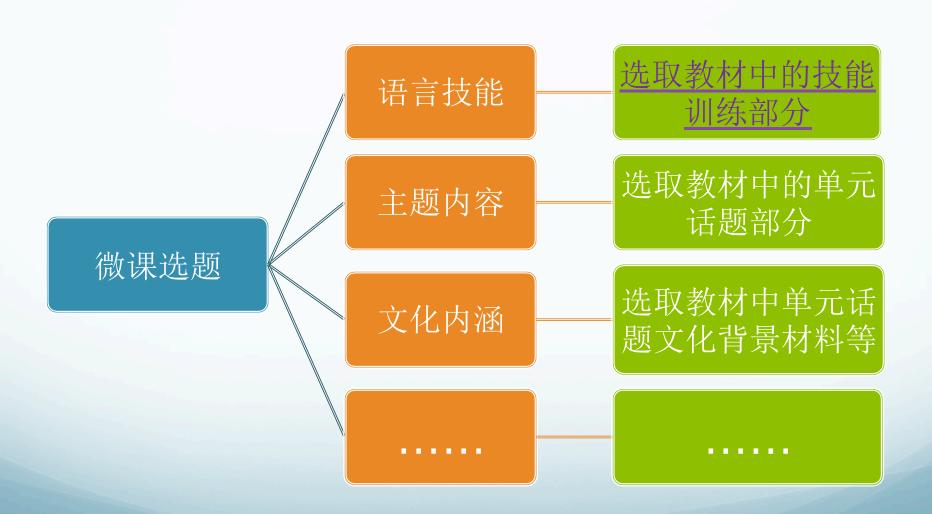
#### 微课奉行以学习者为中心

主题凝练、短小精悍,适合学习者检索和回看

## 大学英语"微课"教学设计步骤



## 大学英语"微课"选题







#### **English for Specific Academic Purposes**

# Listening & Note-taking Skills in Academic Lectures

**GUO Fengping** 

郭锋萍



#### **Course Introduction**

Course Title: Medical English in Listening & Speaking

Students: Junior students from the Medical School

Course book: *English for Medicine* (a series of "*English for Specific Academic Purposes*")《医药英语教程》(高等教育出版社,2011)

**Listening materials:** MP3 from the book of "*English for Medicine*"





#### Four Ps

**Plan** 

**Prepare** 

**Predict** 

WORD 教案

**Produce** 





#### Before a lecture...

definition

main points in the lecture

What is medicine?

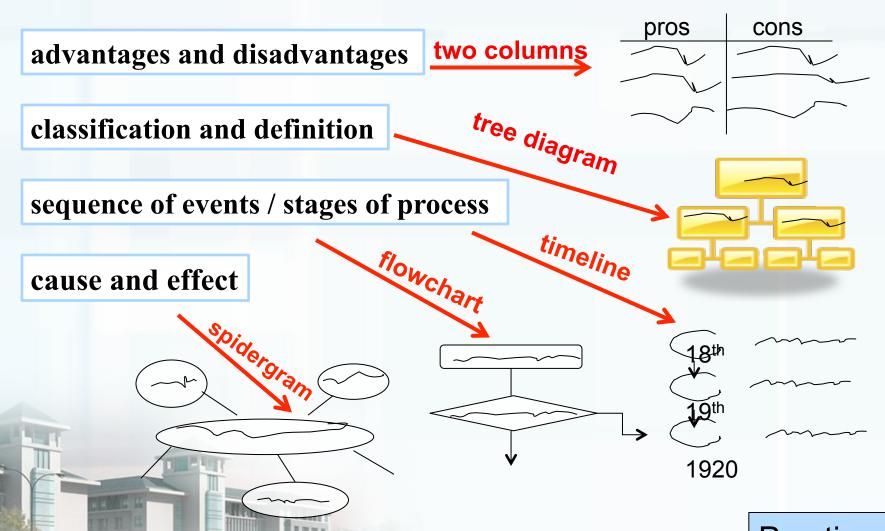
the core courses in medicine Physiology(生理学)

Pharmacology (药理学)

Pathology (病理学)



#### Organizational structure of lectures --- Note-taking diagrams



**Practice** 

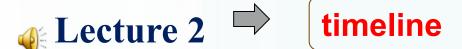




## **Choosing diagrams**

Listen to three lecture introductions. After listening, please choose a possible note-diagram for each lecture.











## Signpost Language

Listen to the first part of a lecture, and please write down the signpost phrases.

- a) This morning we're going to ...
- b) To start with...
- c) In other words, ...
- d) And secondly, ...
- e) After that, ...
- f) So, then I'll ...
- g) I'll finish by ...

## 优秀"微课"片段

#### 问题式导入

情景讲解(吴福喜老师)
<a href="http://weike.enetedu.com/play.asp?">http://weike.enetedu.com/play.asp?</a>
<a href="http://weike.enetedu.com/play.asp?">vodid=160537&e=1</a>

奖励措施(马涛老师)
<a href="http://weike.enetedu.com/play.asp?">http://weike.enetedu.com/play.asp?</a>
<a href="mailto:vodid=160640&e=1">vodid=160640&e=1</a>

#### 教学表达

教学表达是教师利用<mark>口语和肢体语言</mark>将 教学内容传达给学生的过程。

- ◆ 口语表达规范性
- ◆ 语调的适合性(李莉老师)

http://weike.enetedu.com/play.asp?vodid=131619&e=1

- ◆ 表达的<u>节奏感</u>
- ◆ 形式的丰富性
- ◆ 肢体语言、面部表情、眼神等(陈莉老师)

http://weike.enetedu.com/play.asp?vodid=143378&e=1

注:参看http://weike.enetedu.com(首届微课比赛获奖作品展)

#### 微课视频拍摄建议

#### 微课视频整体设计

- ✓PPT设计简单、明了 —— 不要超过3个色系
- ✓PPT排版要有层次感 —— 文字+图片
- ✓Prezi软件的使用

#### 微课视频录制与编辑

- ✔利用录屏软件等形式呈现的教学过程,如:
- Camtasia Studio或屏幕录像专家或snagit
- ✓字幕的作用

#### 微课视频后期制作



## 什么是项目式(PBL)学习

项目式学习,指的是学生在教师指导下,根据各自的兴趣、爱好和条件,自由分组,选择不同的研究课题,独立自主地开展项目研究,从中培养创新精神和创造能力的一种学习形式。

#### 教学流程

- Step 1 Orientation
- \* Step 2 课堂教学
- \*Step 3 开题
- \* Step 4 研究实践
- \* Step 5 结题和展示

- ❖ 教师介绍"项目式学习"的定义、目标;
- ❖ 说明本课程的时间安排及教学形式;
- ❖ 指导学生分组,每组选出小组长并留下联系方式;
- ❖ 介绍选题的原则;
- ❖ 小组讨论并确定单元选题。

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- ❖ 介绍选题的原则;
- ❖ 小组讨论并确定单元选题。

\*本课程的时间安排及教学形式:

时间安排:课堂教学:8 hours

学生研学: 4 weeks

教学形式:每个小组选择一个单元主题,进行项目研究;

最终成果为Ppt辅助演讲及结题报告等

- ❖ 教师介绍"项目式学习"的定义、目标;
- ❖ 说明本课程的时间安排及教学形式;
- ❖ 指导学生分组,每组选出小组长并留下联系方式;
- ❖ 介绍选题的原则;
- ❖ 小组讨论并确定单元选题。

## Step 2 课堂教学

- ❖ 教师根据各单元主题和核心技能,选择教学素材, 设计课堂活动;
- ❖ 课堂教学中穿插介绍: 计划书写作方法、研究方法、调研手段、学术型PPT的要求、结题报告写作方法等。

#### 教学个案

❖ 教材: 《新大学英语3》

◆ 主题: Generations

❖ 对象: 大一3级起点学生

(秋季学期)





#### **Objectives**

#### In this unit, you are expected to learn

- features of the younger generation today;
- how to define the different generations in both China and the Western world;
- how to compare and contrast the different generations.

# **Contents:**

Warming Up	Initializing the Project
Reading:     Haibao Generation     Viewing / listening:     Generational definitions of generations	Reading:     Generation Y: the next "Greatest     Generation"?     Viewing / listening:     Managing Generation Y

Exploring the Field		Constructing the Project
Reading:	٠	Main task:
A Vision of Students Today		Conducting a survey on the post-90s generation
Key skills / techniques:	•	Key skills / techniques:
paraphrasing sentences; summarizing features		collecting information from the Internet or publications;
of students today; discussing the problem now		selecting and categorizing information collected; defining
facing education and its causes; comparing		orally the post-70s, post-80s and post-90s generations;
and contrasting American university students		finding out features of the post-90s generation; comparing
and their Chinese counterparts; writing on the		and contrasting Generation Y in the USA and Chinese
desirable classroom teaching		post-90s generation; presenting orally on the post-90s
		generation

## **Tasks**

Our Findings
-Constructing the Project

Who are they?

- Warming Up



#### **Generations**

Project-based Learning



Problems and solutions

Exploring the Field

Differences and similarities

Initializing the Project

#### 教学步骤

◆课前:提供语言点知识、练习及讨论题

### (上传课程中心)

- ◆课堂: 1、检查语言点自主学习情况
  - 2、有关课文内容理解的练习
  - 3、为项目做准备的活动

# Part One Warming Up

Reading: Haibao Generation

Viewing / listening: Generational definitions

#### Classroom task

Fill in the following table and define orally the post-70s, post-80s and post-90s generations in China. You may use the following expressions.

Generations	Also called	Years born	Number of people	Positions in the society
Post-70s Generation				
Post-80s Generation				
Post-90s Generation				

# Part One Warming Up

Reading: Haibao Generation

Viewing / listening: Generational definitions

#### Classroom task

#### Examples:

The post-70	s generation refers to	, who are dubbed
There are about people in our nation today. Most of them		
People of the p	ost-70s generation are those who _	People often refer to
them as	There are about	people in our nation today. They
	. If you, chances are	that

# Part Two Initializing the Project

Reading: Generation Y: the next "Greatest generation"?

- Classroom Tasks
- 1. Translate sentences from Generation Y: the next "Greatest generation"
- 2. Comparison and contrast 1
  - Activity 2 Fill in the following table from the information you have read in the passage. Then compare Generation Y with the Greatest Generation.

	Greatest Generation	Generation Y (Millennials)
Images	Dorothea Lange's photo 1)	<ul> <li>♦ The latest photo of Paris Hilton dancing on a nightclub table.</li> <li>♦ 2) of college seniors at a party.</li> </ul>

# Part Two Initializing the Project

Reading: Generation Y: the next "Greatest generation"?

#### Classroom Tasks

#### 2. Comparison and contrast 1

Living Background	Weathered both the 3) and World War II.	The recession gives today's young people plenty to worry about.
Living Standards	Better than their parents.	The first 4) the living standards of their parents.
Characteristics	They were called 5)	They are called 6)
	They were 7)	They are called 8)
Activities		<ul> <li>♦ Believing in 9)</li> <li>♦ Fluent in all things technological.</li> </ul>
Evaluations		♦ Their 10) will help them keep their spirits up and beat the recession.

#### Classroom Tasks

#### 3. Comparison and contrast 2

Step 4 Read the following passage. Fill in the blanks with the information you have learnt. Summarize orally the differences and similarities between Generation Y in the USA and the Chinese post-90s generation.

The younger generation is a hot topic in the USA. Its name is "Generation Y" or the "Net Generation," following "Generation X." As in China, it is generally characterized by an increased use of and familiarity with media and digital technologies. These young people are accused of being "self-centered," "naïve," "spoiled," "rebellious," etc. Both "Generation Y" in the USA and the Chinese "post-1990s generation" are intelligent, innovative and greatly interested in many things But perhaps the Chinese "post-1990s generation" are somewhat more shy and quiet at first.

Furthermore, the vision of some outstanding Chinese high school students seems somewhat narrow since their curricular choices tended to be rather practical and utilitarian.

Generation Y in the USA	Chinese post-1990s generation
Both are 1), and "	
a hot topic	an increased use of and familiarity with 2) technologies
3) "," following "Generation X"	be called 4)"," ","
	be somewhat 5) at first

- Classroom Tasks
- 3. Comparison and contrast 2

#### Examples:

**Both** "Generation Y" in the USA **and** the Chinese "post-1990s generation" **are** intelligent, innovative and greatly interested in many things. **But** perhaps the Chinese "post-1990s generation" **are somewhat** shy and quiet at first.

# Part Two Initializing the Project

Reading: Generation Y: the next "Greatest generation"?

How to develop a passage by



# Part Three Exploring the field Reading: A Vision of Students Today

- Classroom tasks
- 1. Understanding language focus and content of the text.
- Students are required to study the text with the help of preview questions and language focus provided by the teacher.
- Students are divided into groups, and each group is assigned to one part of the text.
- Each group will design activities to help other students understand language focus and content of the text.

# Part Three Exploring the field Reading: A Vision of Students Today

#### Classroom tasks

## 2. Group discussion and presentation.

The writer of this passage, conducted a survey entitled "A Vision of Students Today" in Kansas State University. Form groups of four to six students. Watch the video clip "A Vision of Students Today" and answer the following questions. Have a group discussion and report the result in class.

- 1. What is the problem now facing education? Give examples.
- 2. What are the reasons for the problem?
- 3. What is the possible solution?

# Part Three Exploring the field Reading: A Vision of Students Today

#### Classroom tasks

### 3. Survey

- Learn how to conduct a survey and design questionnaires.
- Conduct a survey on Chinese classroom teaching.
- Make a comparison between Chinese classroom teaching and that in US.
- Write a passage of about 120 words entitled "The Desirable Classroom Teaching for Students of the New Generation." Your essay may begin with an analysis of students' features and their special requirements for classroom teaching, followed by a discussion of how teachers can meet their requirements to achieve the desirable classroom teaching.

## 设计活动、搭建桥梁

❖ 通过对一系列围绕课文主题的问题的思考、活动的完成,激活学生的先前知识和经验,调动他们主动探究新知识的欲望,鼓励他们联系实际生活经历,从多角度、多层面去深入探索问题。

# 组织协作、展示成果

- 1. 通过学生间的讨论与交流,不断<mark>修正和完善</mark>对主题的理解。
- 2. 用合作学习的方式减少学生的紧张情绪,增加学生的自信心对学习的控制感。
- 3. 同时通过上台展示培养学生的分析能力和口语表达能力,激发学生的学习潜能,并为之后的单元项目研究做好准备。

# Step 3 开题

- ❖ 课后,教师深入小组,指导学生把握选题立题的科学 性和可行性、判断课题的价值;
- ❖ 各小组在充分讨论的基础上确定拟选择的研究课题并 明确每个学生的任务;
- ❖ 课堂上,由小组代表上讲台(2-3分钟,中英文都可以), 陈述其选题原因;
- ❖ 其他小组及教师对选题提出建议及修改的意见等;
- ❖ 课后,在教师和其他学生提出建议之后,小组讨论完善 自己的选题;
- ❖ 学生完成并上交Proposal;
- ❖ 教师修改Proposal并辅导,学生完成Proposal终稿。



### **Possible Project Titles**

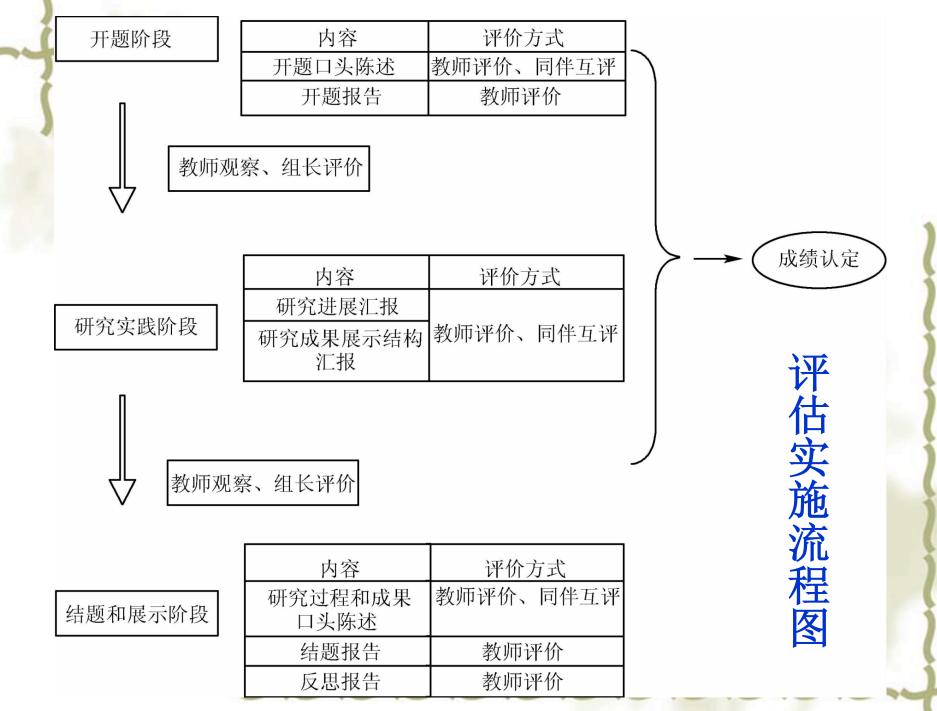
- Hippies and Mao's Red Guards
- Idols of different generations
- Comparison and contrast of learning concepts between Chinese and German students

# Step 4 研究实践

- ❖ 教师组织小组讨论素材的选用,研究方法的使用;
- \* 学生收集资料和数据,并整理分析;
- ❖ 学生完成PPT的初稿;
- \* 教师修改并分组指导;
- \* 学生听取教师的意见,并做适当修改;
- ❖ 小组排练,教师观看各小组的排练,在台风,英 语表达,语音语调等方面提出建议。

# Step 5 结题和展示

- ❖ 课堂展示;
- ❖ 每个小组按照教师所给的评分标准给其他各小组 的汇报打分;
- ❖ 教师给予适当点评,并邀请其他小组发表看法, 以利于今后各小组的改进;
- \* 打分时要注意公正客观;
- ❖ 学生提交: 计划书; 结题报告; PPT最终稿; 个 人反思报告等。



# **Tips**

- \* 充分利用网络等现代技术
- \* 时间安排个性化
- \* 教师辅导渗透到每一个环节
- \* 辅导安排可以见缝插针
- \* 强调组长的领导作用