

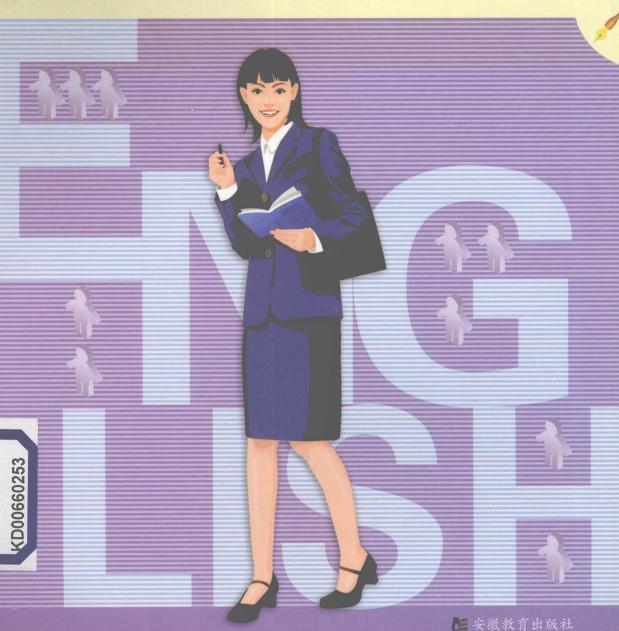
金葵花英语教学方法指导丛书

现代高中英语

XIANDAI GAOZHONG YINGYU JIAOXUE ANLI

顾问 丁往道 策划 孟雁君 主编 胡小力

教学繁例



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现代高中英语教学案例

顾问 丁往道 策划 孟雁君 主编 胡小力

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作者的话

《义务教育英语课程标准》(以下简称新课标)颁布以来,英语教学界对它的解读各种各样、异彩纷呈,随之而来的便是教师们的全身心投入。于是,研究课、观摩课如雨后春笋,令人欣喜。教师是教育改革的关键,教师的课例和教案是对课程标准的最好解读。为此,我们收集了体现新课标理念的100多个案例,其中包括教案、课例、经验、体会和故事,分别编成小学、初中、高中三个案例集。

本册是高中英语教学案例集,全部为新课标下的教学实践,各版本的教材均可共享。其内容包括三大部分:第一部分从学的角度展示了培养高中学生综合能力的方法;第二部分从教的角度体现了突出学生主体作用的有效措施;第三部分是利用现代技术提高学习效率的尝试。本册共收集了36个案例,归入23个专题。每个专题有引言、案例、点评、理论学习共享和思考题。每个专题的引言基本来自于新课标的理念;其后的案例中有教案、经验或体会,从不同角度体现了引言中的精神;每个案例点评部分都是由参与课程标准研制的特级教师、教研员撰写,从新课标角度对教案进行说明或评论,对教师上课、备课有很好的参考价值;理论学习共享主要是从理论角度结合本专题的案例,就某个问题抒发已见,与读者进行观点上的交流,更为教师的教学实践提供了理论依据,引领教师从经验型教师的研究型、学习型教师转变。

我们编纂本套案例集的目的是参与改革、研究问题、探讨途径、 分享成果,同时希望能为新形势下的英语教育教学研究提供鲜活的 素材。

目 录

第一篇 培养学生综合语言能力

—、	用英语思维 ·······	· 1
	案例一 分析课文的逻辑结构	• 1
_,	获取、处理和传达信息	• 7
	案例二 阅读后口头传达信息	• 7
	案例三 阅读后续写故事	12
	案例四 通过听获取所需信息	15
三、	阅读技能	
	案例五 提高学生快速阅读能力	
四、	自我发现、自我修正	
	案例六 激活经验,完成写作任务	
	案例七 培养写作中的自我修正能力	28
	案例八 培养良好的写作习惯	
五、	运用、观察、发现、探究和讨论	37
	案例九 在运用中复习语法知识	37
六、	任务型活动	
	案例十 在任务活动中准确运用时态	
七、	自主学习	50
	案例十一 课堂上展示学生自学成就	50
	第二篇 教学中突出学习主体	
八、	个性化学习策略	
	案例十二 个性化学习策略的指导	
九、	改变以教师为中心	
	案例十三 变灌输为实践	
+、	满足不同需求	78
	案例十四 在课文处理中体现层次	
+-	、教学计划有弹性	83
	案例十五 量身打造阅读计划	83
+=	、自主探究、自主解决问题	86
	案例十六 学习有关节日的文化	86
		1

十三、开放性的任务型活动	. 89
案例十七 任务型阅读教学	. 89
案例十八 设计主题公园	95
十四、发展观察力、想象力和论证能力	101
案例十九 开放性讨论	101
十五、用英语分析问题、解决问题	105
	105
	109
	109
	115
	115
	119
案例二十三 用歌曲营造愉悦的氛围	119
	122
	128
	128
	131
	134
	137
	137
	141
	141
第三篇 利用资源提高教学效率	
	146
案例三十 网络为学生提供更多选择	
案例三十一 用多媒体呈现典型情景	
案例三十二 用多媒体呈现真实情景	
案例三十三 多媒体为学生提供较多实践机会	165
	169
	178
案例三十五 结合课文话题阅读英语报纸	
	181
参考文献	186
2	

第一篇 培养学生综合语言能力

一、用英语思维

引言:

新课标提出"高中英语课程根据高中学生认知特点和学习发展需要……逐步培养学生用英语进行思维和表达的能力"。



案例一 分析课文的逻辑结构

案例特点:通过对课文的逻辑结构分析培养学生用英语思维

学生年级:高二 学生水平:较好·

学习支持:完成本单元的听说课时,了解本单元的相关词汇

授课教师:韦丽丽

教学目标:

- 1. Language knowledge & skill.
- (1) Read a text about tourist cities that is likely to be seen in a tourist brochure.
- (2) Train reading skills, such as skimming for the source of the writing, scanning for details, note-making in key words and inferring in the context.
- (3) Give opportunities for expressions of opinions about traveling.

- (4) Give opportunities to appreciate and learn to describe sceneries in beautiful language.
- 2. Learning strategies and process.
- (1) Select and take notes of the key points, arrange and sum up the key points.
- (2) Select, comprehend, appreciate the beauty of language and put it into use.
- (3) Focus on the main tasks and complete tasks.
- (4) State and support one's own opinions by explaining, repeating, giving examples, etc.
- (5) Listen and let heard.

教学重点: Reading skills, such as note-taking in key words, comprehend in context.

教学难点:Reading skill—infer information from context.

教学方法: Task-based reading, communicative approach.

教学步骤:

Step 1 Pre-reading

1. Skimming.



Look at the title, the subtitles and the pictures in the text; go through the text as quickly as possible and decide:

Where do you most likely find a passage as the one in the textbook?

A. a geography book

B. a tourist brochure

Students are expected to explain for their choices in a few words.

2. Scanning.

Use key words to find the answers to the questions about these two places.

(1) Scanning 1 Talk about Rio de Janeiro.

What country is Rio de Janeiro in?

What are the people of Rio known as and for?

What's Copacabana? What's it also known as? Is it far away from downtown Rio?

When is the best time to visit Rio? What's the biggest tourism season in Rio?

(2) Scanning 2 Talk about Kitzbuhel.

What country is Kitzbuhel in?

What's Kitzbuhel famous for?

What makes Kitzbuhel a world-class ski resort?

What other things can one do besides skiing in Kitzbuhel?

Students are expected to read for specific information and prepare for the further reading.

Step 2 While-reading

1. Table-filling, note-making and inferring answers.

Students are encouraged to comprehend and infer in the context.

Topics of information	Rio de Janeiro	Kitzbuhel
	Brazil,	Southern Austria
	big heart, friendly, happy	

Attractions (scenery, entertainment, etc.)	theme parks, malls, etc. beach of Capacabana,,,	ski slopes shops, cafes a variety of entertainment; walk, take a dip, work out, go dancing
Time to visit	June, July or March	

2. Briefly introduce the two cities according to your notes.

Students are expected to grasp the basic topics for describing destinations.

Step 3 Post-reading

1. Discuss in a group of 4 about the meaning or value of traveling.

Can we simply "travel" in books, with TV and on the Internet? Students are encouraged to express different ideas.

2. Review the text, find out beautiful sentences and use them to describe different sceneries.

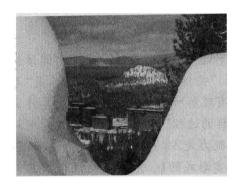
Students are encouraged to discover beautiful sentences, express their feelings and describe sceneries in them.



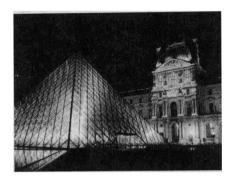
a feast for both the eyes and the stomach



The beach stretches gracefully.

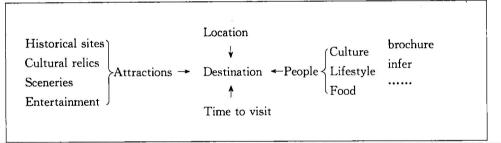


get a glimpse of the town



The glass pyramid and the Louvre are a perfect mix—the old building standing next to the shiny glass on.

Blackboard design:



点 评:

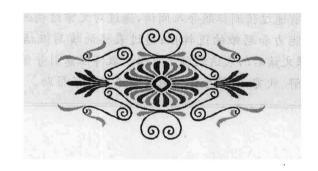
本节课读前通过猜测标题导入阅读,通过对文章结构的分析训练了学生的概括归纳能力和思维的逻辑性;通过表格的填写概括了阅读中的细节,也为整体课文读后的表达理顺了思路。教师注意引导学生对表达地道的词句进行理解、欣赏,为学生运用地道英语提供了帮助。

理论学习共享:

威廉斯(Eddie Williams)曾给阅读下过一个非常简单的定义:"阅读就是一个人看着并理解所写文字的过程。"关键是"理解"二字,而不是"看着"。只把文字转换成语音读出来而没有理解所读内容的阅读不能算作真正意义上的阅读。"阅读的过程就是理解的过程"。"阅读的速度就是理解的速度"。阅读的实质就是理解。阅读能力是人的一种言语能力,言语理解能力主要涉及三个方面:一是处理语言形式的能力,二是处理语言意义的能力,三是达到交际意念的能力。

思考:

- 1. 新课标提出培养学生用英语进行思维的能力, 你对此有何看法?
- 2. 你认为分析课文的逻辑结构是否有助于培养学生用英语进行思维的能力? 你有什么别的途径吗?



二、获取、处理和传达信息

引 言:

新课标提出,"高中英语课程要特别重视培养学生用英语获取信息和 传达信息的能力、分析问题和解决问题的能力以及用英语进行思维和表达 的能力"。并对阅读教学提出以下阅读技能教学建议:

"阅读教学目的:培养阅读策略,培养语感,特别强调培养学生在阅读过程中获取和处理信息的能力。"

新课标七级阅读技能目标要求:

- 1. 能从一般性文章中获取和处理主要信息;
 - 2. 能理解文章主旨和作者意图;
 - 3. 能根据上下文克服生词困难,理解语篇意义;
 - 4. 能通过文章中的线索进行推理。



案例特点:阅读后口头传达信息

学生年级:高一

教学内容:课文 The Silver Screen

学生水平:一般

学习支持:了解并喜欢 Steven Spielberg 的电影,课文词汇已经进行

预习

授课教师:鲁晓梅

教学步骤:

Step 1 Pre-reading

Watch several parts of the films and answer questions:







What films have you seen just now?

Can you name all of them? (Jaws ET Jurassic Park)

Who directed those films? (Steven Spielberg)

Can you say a few words about him-his life and his films?

Step 2 While-reading

- 1. Read and find out what they are mainly talking about. (skill—getting main ideas)
 - (1) Paragraph 1-2: (his life)
 - (2) Paragraph 3 6: (his three films)
 - (3) The last paragraph: (his success, his wife and children)
- 2. Read the text once again to get more detailed information. (skill—scanning)
 - (1) Why are these numbers important in his life?

1946	(He was born in America.)
At the age of 12	(He made his first film.)
1959	(He won a prize for a short film.)
At the age of 16	(He made a film called Firelight,)
1975	(He made his film Jaws.)
1982	(ET)
1993	(Jurassic Park)
7	(Children)

(2) What are those films about?

Read and match

1. Jurassic Park	A. It's about a park where a very rich man keeps different kinds of dinosaurs.
2. Jaws	B. It's about a young boy called Elliott who makes friends with a small creature from outer space and helps him to find a way home.C. It's about a big shark that attacks swimmers who are
3. ET	spending their holidays in a small village by the sea.

(Key: 1-C; 2-A; 3-B)

(3) Guessing the meaning of the unknown words.

What does the words "the film studio" mean?

(Key: A place—where you can work on films.)

What does the word "follow-up" mean?

(Key:It's used as a noun, such as his Jaws 1, Jaws 2 we can call them in Chinese"续集".)

Step 3 Post-reading

1. Listen to the whole text, fill in the blanks and say something you know about Steven Spielberg.

Steven Spielberg	in 1946 in a small town in	
He started making	when he was still	
. In 1959, he fo	r a short film. He made a film	
Fire-light at the age of	. Then he got	
to work on a short film, which made him the youngest		
in the world. This was the mo	oment when Spielberg's career	

- 2. Task: group work.
- (1) Topic 1: Talk about Steven Spielberg in your film salon.

You can talk about his life, his one of his film or his films.

(2) Topic 2: Interview one of your friends acting as Steven's fan.

A:reporter B:fan

Model:

A:I'm glad to meet you. Would you like to say a few about

Steven? I know you are a fan of him.

B: Yes. Steven is a very famous American director. When he was very young his dream was to attend the Film School. But unfortunately, his dream didn't come true.

A: Why? Because his family couldn't afford him?

B: No, his grades were too low.

A. What films do you like best? Why?

B: I am very interested in the film ET. I have seen it many times. In the world of children there are full of love and friendship. The music and pictures in the film are very attractive and wonderful. It's very creative and makes you have full of imaginations.

A: Very good. Thank you.

点 评:

本节课采用先整体理解后局部的阅读理解教学策略,符合高中学生的思维认识特点。读前设计了观看电影片段,激发学生阅读的兴趣和欲望;读中设计了三项活动,从整体到部分,层次清晰,培养了学生获取信息、概括归纳信息的能力;读后设计了课文复述,对阅读内容进行及时总结,培养了学生用英语进行思维和表达的能力。

理论学习共享一:

著名认知教育心理学家梅耶(R. Mayer, 1998)指出,支配阅读能力有三类知识:

- 1. 内容知识,指读者有关文章主题的信息;
- 2. 策略性知识,指读者拥有的使学习更有效的一套方法和步骤;
- 3. 反省认知知识,指读者对自己认知过程及其是否成功地满足阅读任务要求的意识,包括理解监控能力。

格雷布(W. Grabe)通过多年实验和研究,提出了外语阅读的六大要素:

1. 自动识字技能(automatic recognition skills);

- 2. 词汇与语言结构知识(vocabulary and structure knowledge);
- 3. 语篇结构知识(formal discourse structure knowledge);
- 4. 社会与文化背景知识(world and cultural background knowledge);
- 5. 分析、综合与评价技能与策略(synthesis and evaluation skills);
- 6. 监控阅读的元认知知识与技能 (metacognitive knowledge and skills monitoring reading)。

以上六个方面揭示了外语阅读能力的必要条件。要使外语阅读能顺利进行,读者必须具备这六方面的知识、技能与策略。传统课文阅读教学目标通常定位在语言知识(词汇、句法和语法)的层面上,因此,教师将课堂上大部分时间花在逐字逐句地分析句子结构,讲解词汇和做一些口、笔头练习上。这种教学模式影响了学生对课文的整体理解与把握,导致学生学完课文之后只见树木不见森林。另一方面这种教学模式忽视了这一点:在阅读理解中,学生不只是被动地接受语言刺激,而是主动地加工与理解信息意义,与外界信息相互作用。

理论学习共享二:

阅读教学活动参考:

读前活动 读中活动 读后活动

1. 明确目的

2. 熟悉内容

2. 找读

3. 积据所读内容画图、标图、连线、填 进行角色扮演

4. 预测词汇 表、排序、补全信息

5. 激发兴趣和

4. 为课文选择或添加标题

4. 改写

4. 为课文选择或添加标题

5. 根据所读内容制作图表

6. 布置任务

6. 边读边操作

7. 判断真伪
阅读微技能分类:

略读、找读、预测下文、理解大意、分清文章中的事实和观点、猜测词 义、推理判断、了解重点细节、理解文章结构、理解图表信息、理解指代关 系、理解逻辑关系、理解作者意图、评价阅读内容等。

阅读教学中教师的角色:鼓励、启发、引导、帮助、监控、参与、反馈与评价。