全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖(第一版)



A Course in

English Language

Teaching





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全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖第一版

普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材

Al Course in
English Language
Teaching

美国教学法教(第二版)

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内容提要

《英语教学法教程(第二版)》适用于师范院校英语专业学生,也可用于中学英语教师的继续教育课程和各类英语教师的在职培训课程。

本书共有18章,分别介绍了英语教学的基本概念、交际教学原则与任务型教学思想、国家英语课程标准、备课与编写教案、课堂管理方法、语言知识的教学方法、听说读写四项技能的教学、综合语言技能的教学、语言教学中的德育教育、教学评价、学习者个体差异与学习策略培养、教育资源与技术的开发利用,以及教材评价与使用。每章均配有大量练习,书后附录有部分参考答案。

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第二版前言

经过两年多的计划、思考、材料收集、编写和反复修改,《英语教学法教程(第二版)》(以下简称《第二版》)终于和广大读者见面了。《第二版》在第一版的基础上反映了近十年来国内外英语课堂教学研究的最新成果和教师教育理论的最新的认识和发展,同时也适应国家21世纪基础教育新课程改革的需要,满足新课程对英语教师提出的新要求和新挑战。《第二版》在第一版的基础上对大部分章节在理论、方法、活动设计以及案例等方面都进行了补充和修订。例如,在交际教学法与任务型教学一章中,充实了交际教学法理论并增加了对任务型教学的讨论,在备课与教案一章中充实了备课与教案设计的内容,更换了示例教案,在课堂教学管理的章节中增加了教师课堂指示语、课堂提问以及如何认识和纠正学生语言过程中所犯的错误,在语言知识教学一章中,补充了语法和词汇教学的最新理论,更换并增加了示例,对听、说、读、写四项技能教学的理论、活动和一些案例也进行了补充和调整,同时也对教材使用与评价和语言教学评价两个章节进行了修订。特别是,《第二版》根据新课程改革的需要,增加了4 个新的章节。它们分别是,第三章:国家英语课程标准,第十四章:语言教学中的德育教育,第十六章:学习者个体差异与学习策略培养,第十七章:英语教学资源与技术的开发与利用。

《第二版》共18章。第一章重点讨论语言观和语言学习观、优秀英语教师的基本素质以及如何成为一名优秀的英语教师。第二章着重讨论交际教学原则和任务型教学思想并介绍相关的教学基本概念以及交际教学和任务型教学活动。第三章在简要回顾基础教育英语课程发展的基础上,介绍21世纪基础教育阶段国家英语课程标准。第四章主要介绍如何备课和编写教案,旨在为下面章节的学习打下基础。第五章主要讨论与课堂教学管理相关的一些专题,如教师角色、课堂指示语、课堂纪律管理、课堂教学组织形式,教师提问技巧以及如何纠错等。第六、七、八章是关于语音、语法和词汇的教学,属于语言知识的教学方法与技巧。第九、十、十一、十二章是听、说、读、写四项技能的教学。第十三章是综合语言技能的教学。第十四章主要讨论关于语言教学中的德育教育问题。第十五章是关于教学评价的讨论。第十六和十七章分别为学习者个体差异与学习策略培养和英语教育资源与技术的开发与利用。最后一章,即第十八章是有关教材的评价与使用的指导。

每种教学方法都有其优势和局限性,教学的有效性是由课堂教学环境的特殊性、教学方法的可行性以及实施的可能性而决定的。教师的创造性就在于合理选择最适合自身环境的教学方法使学生达到最佳的学习效果。教师只有在不断观察、反思、分析和评价自己教学的过程中,形成自己的教学信念和原则,并不断实践、检验和改进自己的教学理念和所选择的教学方法,在提高学生学习能力和综合语言运用能力的同时不断提高自身的专业素质和教学水平。我们衷心希望《第二版》能够更好地满足广大英语教师专业发展和教学的需要,也希望教师专业水平的不断提高能够带来学生学习方式的变化,进而带来学生的学习愿望、学习效果、学习自信心以及学习能力的不断提高。

《第二版》由王蔷担任主编,编者中增加了马欣和陈则航。马欣主要负责备课与教案、课堂教学管理、写作教学三个章节的补充和修订工作以及其他部分章节的案例调整,陈则航主要负责交际教学法和任务型教学、听力教学、口语教学三个章节的补充和修订工作。新增加章节中的第三章、第十六章及第十七章由王蔷编写,第十四章由Bob Adamson编写,王蔷负责全面修订和统稿。《第二版》的出版得到了高等教育出版社的大力支持,特别是得到张歆秋和责任编辑宋亚昆的大力协助,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于作者水平有限,书中错误在所难免,恭请广大读者不吝赐教。

主编 王薔 2006年6月

第一版前言

《英语教学法教程》是为师范院校英语专业学生编写的英语教学法教材,也可用于中学英语教师的继续教育课程和各类英语教师的在职培训课程。总课时大约需要70~80课时.

一名合格的英语教师,不仅要具备扎实的语言基本功,掌握必要的语言基本知识和基本技能,具有较强的语言交际能力,而且还要掌握一定的教育基本理论和教学基本技能,即能够根据实际需要选择并运用恰当的教学方法和技巧,具备课堂管理的能力与评价的能力,同时具有驾驭教材的能力。而这些能力的形成都基于我们对语言的认识和对语言学习过程的认识。这些正是我们这本教材的目的所在。

本教材力求体现以学生为主体的教育思想,从学生的学习经历和认知基础出发,通过反思、 讨论、探究和实践,启发学生的思维,发挥学生的创造能力,帮助他们构建新的认识和理念,培养他们分析问题和解决问题的能力。本教材的主要目的不是提供一种教学模式和几种教学方法,而是提供一个思考和探索研究的园地,一个小小的资源中心,为学生和教师进行教学探索和教学方法与技巧的创新打基础。我们认为,没有一种方法可以适用于一切学生和一切环境,教师的教育教学能力就在于能够依据自己的环境、特定的教学条件和学生的需求以及语言教学的规律,对教学方法和技巧进行选择和再创造。

全书共有14个章节。第一章重点讨论语言观和语言学习观、优秀英语教师的基本素质以及如何成为一名优秀的英语教师。第二章着重讨论交际教学的思想并介绍一些教学的基本概念和交际教学活动。第三章的重点是备课和写教案,旨在为下面的学习和分阶段备课及写教案打基础。第四章讨论课堂管理的方法。第五、六、七章是语音、语法和词汇的教学,属于语言知识的教学方法与技巧。第八、九、十、十一章是听、说、读、写四项技能的教学。第十二章是综合语言技能的教学。第十三章是关于教学评价的讨论。最后一章,即第十四章是有关教材的评价与使用的指导。

这本教材从设想到计划,从试用到出版,在不断地修改和补充之中走过了整整六年的路程,今天仍然有许多不尽人意之处,总觉得还需要更多的时间和精力去修改和完善她。在这六年中,我们得到了许多同行、外籍专家、教师和朋友的支持和帮助,这里特别提出感谢的有:英国驻中国大使馆文化教育处前一等秘书John Hilton先生,英国教材编写专家Chris Jacques,英国利兹大学Martin Wedell博士。他们对这本教材的设计和编写都给予了很多的建议和支持。香港大学课程学系的Bob Adamson 博士不仅对全书提出了很多有益的修改建议,还撰写了第十二章,并对全书进行了审校。在此,我们对他们表示最衷心的感谢。

诚恳希望使用本教材的教师和学生对我们提出批评指正。

编 者 2000年6月

高等教育出版社

英语专业类精品教材简介

教育部高等教育出版社主要负责全国普通高等教育、成人教育、职业技术教育等方面的教学用 书、学术专著、译著、工具书、录音教材、录像教材、电子出版物等的出版发行工作。

包括此书在内的英语专业系列教材的第一版被列为"教育部面向21世纪课程教材"和"普通高等教育'九五'国家级重点教材",并于2002年获得"全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖"。本系列教材的第二版是"全国普通高等教育'十五'国家级规划教材"。同时,与之相配套的网络课程也将于不久与广大学生见面。

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Table of Contents

Unit	1	Language and Language Learning	1
1.1		How do we learn languages? 1	
1.2		Views on language 2	
1.3		Views on language learning and learning in general 4	
1.4		What makes a good language teacher? 6	
1.5		How can one become a good language teacher? 8	
1.6		An overview of the book 11	
Unit	2	Communicative Principles and Task-based Lang	uage
		Teaching	14
2.1		Language use in real life vs. traditional pedagogy 14	
2.2		What is communicative competence? 16	
2.3		Implications for teaching and learning 19	
2.4		Principles of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) 20	
2.5		CLT and the teaching of language skills 20	
2.6		Main features of communicative activities 22	
2.7		Task-based Language Teaching (TBLT) 26	
2.8		PPP and Task-based Language Teaching 31	
2.9		How to design tasks? 33	
2.10		Appropriateness of CLT and TBLT in the Chinese context 35	
2.11		Conclusion 36	
Unit	3	The National English Curriculum	38
3.1		A brief history of foreign language teaching in China 38	
3.2		Designing principles for the National English Curriculum 41	
3.3		Goals and objectives of English language teaching 43	
3.4		Design of the National English Curriculum 45	
3.5		Performance standards for different levels of competence 47	
3.6		Challenges facing English language teachers 48	
3.7		Conclusion 50	
Unit	4	Lesson Planning	51
4.1		Why is lesson planning important? 51	

4.2	Principles for good lesson planning 53	
4.3	Macro planning vs. micro planning 54	
4.4	Components of a lesson plan 55	
4.5	Sample lesson plans 61	
4.6	Conclusion 66	
Unit 5	Classroom Management	67
5.1	The role of the teacher 68	
5.2	Classroom instructions 73	
5.3	Student grouping 74	
5.4	Discipline in the language classroom 78	
5.5	Questioning in the classroom 82	
5.6	Dealing with errors 86	
5.7	Conclusion 88	
Unit 6	Teaching Pronunciation	90
6.1	The role of pronunciation 90	
6.2	The goal of teaching pronunciation 92	
6.3	Aspects of pronunciation 93	
6.4	Practising sounds 94	
6.5	Practising stress and intonation 98	
6.6	Conclusion 101	
Unit 7	Teaching Grammar	102
7.1	The role of grammar in language learning 102	
7.2	Grammar presentation 104	
7.3	Grammar practice 108	
7.4	Conclusion 115	
Unit 8	Teaching Vocabulary	116
8.1	Understanding vocabulary and vocabulary learning 116	
8.2	What does knowing a word involve? 118	
8.3	Ways of presenting vocabulary 124	
8.4	Ways of consolidating vocabulary 126	
8.5	Developing vocabulary learning strategies 129	
8.6	Conclusion 133	

Unit	9	Teaching Listening	135
9.1		Why does listening seem so difficult? 135	
9.2		What do we listen to in everyday life? 137	
9.3		Characteristics of the listening process 138	
9.4		Principles and models for teaching listening 139	
9.5		Pre-listening activities 144	
9.6		While-listening activities 148	
9.7		Post-listening activities 152	
9.8		Conclusion 154	
Unit	10	Teaching Speaking	156
10.1		Differences between spoken and written language 156	
10.2		Principles for teaching speaking 159	
10.3		Designing speaking tasks 160	
10.4		Types of speaking tasks 162	
10.5		Organising speaking tasks 172	
10.6		Conclusion 173	
Unit	11	Teaching Reading	174
11.1		Reflecting on your own reading experiences 174	
11.2		How do we read? 175	
11.3		What do we read? 179	
11.4		Strategies involved in reading comprehension 180	
11.5		The role of vocabulary in reading 182	
11.6		Principles and models for teaching reading 184	
11.7		Pre-reading activities 185	
11.8		While-reading activities 194	
11.9		Post-reading activities 201	
11.10		Conclusion 204	
()nit	12	Teaching Writing	204
			200
12.1		What, why and how do we write? 206	
12.2 12.3		A communicative approach to writing 208 Problems in writing tasks 212	
12.3		•	
12.4		A process approach to writing 213 Motivating students to write 221	
12.5		Designing writing tasks 224	
12.7	,	Using the Internet to promote process writing 226	
14.7		Osing the internet to promote process writing 220	

.

12.0	Conclusion 227	
Unit 13	Integrated Skills	228
13.1	Why should we integrate the four skills? 228	
13.2	How can we integrate the four skills? 230	
13.3	What are the implications for teaching? 233	
13.4	What are the limitations of integrating the four skills? 236	
13.5	Conclusion 237	
Unit 14	Moral Learning	239
14.1	Moral learning and English 239	
14.2	Activities for moral learning 242	
14.3	The roles of the teacher 244	
14.4	The roles of the school 245	
14.5	Conclusion 246	
Unit 15	Assessment in Language Teaching	247
15.1	Understanding assessment 247	
15.2	Assessment purposes 249	
15.3	Methods for assessment 251	
15.4	Criteria for assessment 255	
15.5	Assessment principles 257	•
15.6	Tests in assessment 258	
15.7	Conclusion 260	
Unit 16	Learner Differences and Learner Training	262
16.1	Understanding learner differences 262	
16.2	Learner training in language teaching 273	
16.3	Conclusion 282	

Using and Creating Resources

What resources are available for teaching? 284

Exploring hidden resources 287

Conclusion 291

284

Unit 17

17.1

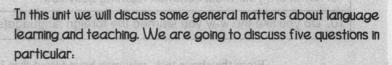
17.2

17.3

Unit 18	Evaluating and Adapting Textbooks	293
18.1	What are textbooks for? 293	
18.2	Why and what? 294	
18.3	Evaluating textbooks 295	
18.4	Selecting textbooks 298	
18.5	Adapting textbooks 301	
18.6	Conclusion 304	
Final Rer	narks	305
Appendix	1: Solutions to Tasks	307
Appendix	2: Reading Texts for Unit 11	331
Appendix	3: Glossary	335
Reference	ces	337

1. How many toreign languages can you speak so fair 2. When did you start learning the foreign language(s)? 4. What difficulties have you experienced in learning. 5. Which skills do you experienced in learning. 6. Have you locused on Couled an English Why?

Aims of the unit



- 1. How do we learn languages?
- 2. What are the common views on language?
- Installib available of language learning?
 - 4. What are the qualities of a good language teacher?
- 18 sulgium si agnugual Ad yawadi ad 5. How can one become a good language teacher?

1.1

How do we learn languages?

Much of human behaviour is influenced by their experiences. The way language teachers teach in the classroom is to some extent influenced by the way they learned at 18 PW and 19 West toward bloods languages. This is especially true in foreign language teaching. Before we discuss anidosal agreed and live language learning theories, let us first reflect on our own language learning experiences.



Below is a list of interview questions on how people learn a foreign language. In the first column, write down your own responses. Then interview three other at fadW incites up off of students in your class and enter their responses in the other columns. Discuss applicated bacyour findings in groups of 4 and draw some conclusions.

	You	ST1	ST2	ST3
How many foreign languages can you speak so far?	12.7	Edit Ballar		
2. When did you start learning the foreign language(s)?		co.B. area		100
3. How do you feel about learning a foreign language?				
4. What difficulties have you experienced in learning?				
5. Which skills do you find more difficult to learn?				
6. Have you focused on knowledge or skills? Why?				
7. Why do you learn the foreign language(s)?	A as			
8. Do you consider yourself a successful learner? Why?		A Section	14.4	
9. What are your most common learning activities?				
10. Do you like the way you learned the foreign language(s)	?		N. S.	1

From the above task, you may have found that 1) people started learning a foreign language at different ages; 2) people have different experiences in learning a foreign language, some find it easy, some find it difficult; 3) people learn languages for different reasons; 4) people learn languages in different ways; 5) people have different understandings about language learning; 6) people have different capabilities in language learning; 7) leaning can be affected by the way how language is taught; 8) learning is affected by the degree of success one is expected to achieve; and more. Thus the challenge confronting language teaching is how teaching methodology can ensure successful learning by all the learners who have more differences than the commonality.

1.2 Views on language and manual to shall

teachers teach in the classroom is to some extent influenced by the way they learned

The question that all approaches to language teaching should answer is, 'What is language generate gammal again language?' The answer to this question is the basis for syllabus design, teaching methodology, teaching and assessment procedures in the classroom. Different views on language generate different teaching methodologies.

How do we learn languages?



eauacid annulos rento a Work in groups of 4. Brainstorm possible answers to the question: What is language? When you are ready, join another group and share your ideas.

need to know the grammar and vocabulary of the langes, c but as importantly they need to know the rules for using them in a whole range of communicative contexts. These three views present an ever wider view of language. The structural view limits knowing a language to knowing its structural rules and vodabulary. The communicative use the rules and vocabulary to do whatever it is one wants to do. The interactional view says that to know how to do

Structural view

shadw bus ob a sustingoing. To give a concise definition of language has always been difficult for linguists and philologists. Although there has been an enormous amount of research in language in the past century, no authoritative answer has been given to 'What is language?' Rather, people have settled down to talk about views of language, seemingly allowing for or accepting different theories for the moment. However, language teachers clearly need to know generally what sort of entity they are dealing with and how the particular language they are teaching fits into that entity (Brown, 1994a). For sample definitions of 'language', please refer to Appendix 1.

> In the past century, language teaching and learning practice has been influenced by three different views of language, namely, the structural view, the functional view and the interactional view. Or reservois notices two and themselves and the interactional view.

> The structural view of language sees language as a linguistic system made up of various subsystems (Larsen-Freeman & Long, 1991): the sound system (phonology); the discrete units of meaning produced by sound combinations (morphology), and the system of combining units of meaning for communication (syntax). Each language has a finite number of such structural items. To learn a language means to learn these structural items so as to be able to understand and produce language. When this structural view of language was combined with the stimulus-response principles of behaviouristic psychology, the audiolingual approach to language learning emerged.

Functional view

o questions stated above

In the 1960s, British linguists developed a system of categories based on the communicative needs of the learner (Johnson and Marrow, 1981) and proposed a syllabus based on communicative functions. The functional view not only sees language as a linguistic system but also a means for doing things. Most of our day-to-day language use involves functional activities: offering, suggesting, advising, apologizing, etc. Therefore, learners learn a language in order to be able to do things with it. In order to perform functions, learners need to know how to combine the grammatical rules and the vocabulary to express notions that perform the functions. Examples of notions are the concept of present, past & future time, the expressions of certainty and possibility, the roles of agents, instruments within a sentence, and special relationships between people and objects.

Interactional

The interactional view considers language to be a communicative tool, whose main use is to build up and maintain social relations between people. Therefore, learners not only