



外语教学法丛书之七

**ESTABLISHING
SELF-ACCESS
FROM THEORY TO
PRACTICE**

**外语自主学习
——理论与实践**

**David Gardner &
Lindsay Miller**

上海外语教育出版社

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外语教学法丛书之七

Establishing Self-Access from Theory to Practice

This book examines establishing, maintaining and developing self-access language learning (SALL). While much of this book presents practical ideas dealing with issues related to SALL, they are supported by references to relevant literature and research. This link between theory and practice makes the debate about SALL accessible and makes this book a useful resource for establishing and running self-access learning facilities. The unique features of this book are

- a typology of self-access facilities
- a discussion about how to manage self-access
- a wide variety of practical suggestions for implementing self-access in different contexts
- case studies which illustrate self-access in action

The book is suitable for anyone concerned with self-access, from pre-service teacher trainees to experienced teachers and from managers of dedicated self-access centres to administrators concerned with financing self-access facilities.

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Establishing Self-Access

From Theory to Practice

*David Gardner and
Lindsay Miller*



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总 序

近年来随着国内和国际形势的发展,我国对外语人才的需求日益增加,有志于学习外语的学生和社会群体的人数急剧上升,从而使我国外语教学事业蓬勃发展。在这种形势下,外语师资培训和自身建设的重要性与日俱增。在这两方面,当务之急是要了解当今国外外语教学的发展情况,要借鉴国外的最新经验,结合我国的具体情况,大力提高外语师资的水平,使我们的外语教学事业更上一层楼。

有鉴于此,上海外语教育出版社为广大外语教师提供了一套由国外引进的外语教学法丛书。这套丛书所涉及的方面广、种类多,包括外语教学技巧和原则、语法教学、语音教学、阅读教学、写作教学、教学管理、测试、教材选择、第一语言和第二语言习得、儿童英语教学等等。其中绝大多数专著是上世纪九十年代和本世纪所出版。它们反映了当今国外外语教学法研究及相关学科的现状。

这套丛书的最大共同特点,也是与传统教学法类专著的最大不同点在于特别强调理论与实践相结合;更是以实践为主,再以理论去分析评述各种实践活动的优缺点。我们所熟悉的传统教学法类专著,一般都是强调教学原则、教学理论,把各种方法的来龙去脉讲得很详尽;然而如何到课堂上去进行具体教学活动,如何在教学活动中去体现教学原则却不多见。这套丛书则几乎全部是从实践活动着手,以说明对理论和原则的应用。

试举两个例证:

一、斯克里温纳:《学习教学:英语教师指南》,麦克米伦海涅曼出版社,1994。(Jim Scrivener: *Learning Teaching: A Guidebook for English Language Teachers*. Macmillan Heinemann, 1994)

作者前言:“本书旨在帮助你去学习如何更有效地进行教学。它并不给你某一种正确的教学方法。实际上没有任何科学根据可以让

我们去描述一种理想的教学方法。我们只能观察教师和学生进行活动的实际,并注意哪些策略和原则更有利于教学。我们没有必要去照搬那些策略和原则,但是要意识到有哪些可能性。”“因此本书并不是告诉你‘就用这种方法’,而代之以‘这几种方法似乎都可行。’主要是由你自己决定用哪一种方法。”

本书共十二章,涉及教与学的关系、教学安排、课堂活动、语言技能等等方面,绝大部分章节都是先介绍该章内容,然后列出各种具体教学活动(tasks),其后是对各项活动的分析评述。例如第六章“说的技能”共有四小节,即1)为什么要说;2)交际性活动;3)语言交际与流利;4)演戏和角色扮演,每节都提供各种相应的具体活动和作者对各项活动的评述。教师可以根据自己的实际情况选择其中某些活动进行课堂教学。

二、努南:《语言学习研究方法》,剑桥大学出版社,1992。
(David Nunan: *Research Methods in Language Learning*. Cambridge University Press, 1992)

作者前言:“传统的语言教学研究方法是教老师怎样去进行教学的。作者主观愿望就是对教学作出种种硬性规定。这种教学科研基于逻辑推理,并要求教学人员接受采纳。上世纪八十年代以来情况有了变化,如今教学人员对自身进行科研。他们用实验方法对教学进行探索。这种科研由于教学背景不同而不同。教学人员不再依赖已有科研成果,而是对自己的课堂教学采取一种科研态度。本书目的在于1.促使教学人员认识对自身进行科研的必要性。2.帮助教学人员进行教学方面的科研。”

本书共十章,介绍科研方法的历史背景、实验性科研方法、个案研究、课堂现场观察和科研、自省方法、语言交流分析等等。试以第六章“自省方法”为例。所谓“自省”,就是不仅仅着眼于课堂上的教学实践,而要更进一步去思考教学步骤。教学人员一方面审视自己的教学,一方面回顾课堂教学的具体步骤并提出问题进行研究。这种科研的基础就是教学人员本人的日记、教学日记和其他种种有关记录,以这些资料为依据进行分析研究,得出结论。

以上两书的内容安排大体上可以概括整套丛书的全貌。换言之,各书的最大特点就是以实践为主,而实践都来自相应的理论与

理论密切结合;其实用性强,可操作性强。有大量的实践举例,还有不少个案研究(case study),在其后多数有分析评述。这些例证分析、评述给予教师很大的空间去进行思考、探索。各种例证并不是仅仅给教师提供方便,让教师有所参考。更重要的是促使教师结合自己的具体教学情况,通过思考和探索有所发展,制订出切合自己需要并切实可行的教学方法去进行教学。

我相信这套丛书能为促进我国外语教学事业的进一步发展作出巨大的贡献。

李观仪

2002年6月

出版前言

随着我国改革开放的深入和进入世界贸易组织的需要,英语教学在国内有了进一步的发展,对英语教师的需求量日益增大。为了培养一大批高素质的英语教师,必须有组织地开展师资培训工作。在职的英语教师也必须继续充电,通过种种途径进一步提高业务水平。然而,许久以来,系统介绍英语教学法的专著极为匮乏。因此,上海外语教育出版社特地从国外知名出版社,如牛津大学出版社、剑桥大学出版社和麦克米伦出版社引进一批有关外语教学法和第二语言习得研究的学术专著,出版了外语教学法丛书。《外语自主学习——理论与实践》(*Establishing Self-Access — From Theory to Practice*)就是其中的一本。

外语学习是否只能在常规的课堂中进行?在教师相对缺乏而学习者又具有相当的自主学习能力的情况下,是否可以采用其他一些切实可行的方法呢?本书就是探讨上述问题的一本专题著作。本书阐述了建立、维护和发展自主语言学习(Self Access Language Learning)体系的理论根据和具体操作的方法,所以是一部理论联系实际的杰作。本书作者D·加德纳(D. Gardner)和L·米勒(L. Miller)在中国香港大学等地从事二外习得和自主语言学习研究多年,并发表了大量有关论文。

全书分三部分:第一部分讨论了在建立自主语言学习体系前需给予关注的理论问题,提出了自主语言学习的定义、构成自主语言学习的要素及学习者和教师对语言学习所持态度与倡导自主语言学习的关系。第一部分也介绍了多种自主语言学习体系的构成以及它们的维护和管理模式。

第二部分各章针对建立自主语言学习体系中的相关问题进行探讨,涉及建立学习者档案的必要性,自主学习的材料来源、选材和汇编,自主学习者活动的组织和教师的作用,自主学习环境与资源的开发,以课堂为基础的自主学习以及自主学习的咨询和评估。

第三部分通过对小学、中学、大学和一所私立语言学校的自主学习中心的实例分析进一步阐明本书前两部分所涉及的理论和实际问题。

本书的读者对象为从事外语教学的各级教师、研究人员和英语专业的研究生。对于具有相当语言水平且希望开展外语自学的科技专业的学生和广大科技工作者也有一定的参考价值。

本社编辑部

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David Gardner and Lindsay Miller
Hong Kong, June 1998

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