#### **Presentation Introduction**

Building a Meaningful and Successful Content-Based Chinese Program with the SIOP Model (Sheltered Instruction Observation Protocol) 运用庇护教学模式发展以内容为依托的中文课堂教学: 兼论 SIOP 教案设计、教学活动应用及教师评测

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Building a Meaningful and Successful Content-Based Chinese Program with the SIOP Model (Sheltered Instruction Observation Protocol)

# 运用庇护教学模式发展以内容为依托的中文课堂教学: 兼论 SIOP 教案设计、教学活动应用及教师评测

#### 一、导言

如何培养合格的中小学中文教师一直是汉语教学界长期以来关注的问题,近年来关于中文教师的专业培养及发展专家学者从各个角度进行了讨论,但是针对美国中小学课堂的实际特点如何从一个可以操作的层面强化中文教师在设计教案、教学方法、教学技能以及课后自我测评这一流程,从而提高对美中文教学质量的研究亟待加强。

外语(包括中文)课堂中学生最终是否能够取得成功,与很多因素有关,其中包括学生自身所在的社会文化因素,比如家庭语言和方言的使用情况、学生自身语言技能水平(听说读写能力)、社会经济地位、教育背景、自身经历,还有家长的教育程度及影响等等。One size does not fit all. 在美国,中文课堂的学生组成背景多元。因此,优秀的语言教师在实际教学中应该因地制宜、因时制宜,根据课堂中学生群体的具体特点,制定合适的教学计划目标、设计适当的教学活动、采用有效的教学方法、教学材料和测评手段,使课堂中各个学生都能在自身原有条件的基础上获得相应的进步。

#### 二、庇护教学法

庇护教学法(Sheltered Instruction) 是一种基于内容(Content-Based)所采取的教学法。基于内容的教学是在语言教学中,教师直接用目的语教授特定的学科专业知识,帮助学生直接利用目的语建构自己的知识体系,从而达到掌握目的语能力的目的。庇护教学法是运用各种策略,用目的语向外语学习者教授特定的知识和概念,通过庇护策略的使用使这些内容更加容易理解,并且使学生在学习内容的同时提高语言能力的一种教学方法。这一方法着重同时发展学生三个方面的技能:(1)目的语文化知识理解技能,(2)目的语语言技能,(3)自主学习和终身学习的能力。

#### 三、庇护式教学模式

庇护式教学模式 (The Sheltered Instruction Observation Protocol or SIOP® Model · 下称 SIOP模式) 是经过美国外语教学界多年研究和实践 · 而向全美推广的教学模式 。目前已被 美国各州作为对语言教师 (英语及双语教师)培训的有效模式 · 也是大学中从事 ESL 后备师资培养的必修课程之一。庇护教学法在 SIOP模式中得到了充分的体现,并使其标准更加具体、更易实际操作。SIOP模式不仅提高教师的教学业务能力,而且为教育管理者、研究者、师资培训专家提供了教师教学质量监督评估的具体标准。

## SIOP 模式包括以下八大部分:

- 1. Preparation 课程准备,确定教学目标
- 2. Building Background 建构新旧知识联系
- 3. Comprehensible Input 可理解式语言输入
- 4. Strategies 学习策略导入
- 5. Interaction 互动环节设计
- 6. Practice/Application 练习与应用设计
- 7. Lesson Delivery 课堂教学
- 8. Review and Assessment 教学评估 (Echevarria, J., Vogt, M., & Short, D. J. 2017)

一般来说,就每节课而言,八个部分中的 Preparation、Comprehensible Input、Interaction和 Review and Assessment 是必不可少的;不过在特定一段时间内,比如一个星期的教学中,八个部分都应该使用。

SIOP模式有30个庇护策略特征(features),贯穿以上从备课到教学评估的完整教学环节的 八个部分中。教师可在实际中根据课程内容和课堂特点采取相应的庇护策略进行教学。

#### 1. Preparation 课程准备,确定教学目标

Feature 1: CONTENT OBJECTIVES clearly defined, displayed, and reviewed with students

Feature 2: LANGUAGE OBJECTIVES clearly defined, displayed, and reviewed with students

Feature 3: CONTENT CONCEPTS appropriate for age and educational background level of students

Feature 4: SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS used to a high degree, making the lesson clear and meaningful (e.g. computer programs, graphs, models, visuals)

Feature 5: ADAPTATION OF CONTENT (e.g. text, assignment) to all levels of student proficiency

Feature 6: MEANINGFUL ACTIVITIES that integrate lesson concepts (e.g. surveys, letter writing, simulations, constructing models) with language practice opportunities for reading, writing, listening, and/or speaking

## 2. Building Background 建构新旧知识联系

Feature 7: CONCEPTS EXPLICITLY LINKS to students' background experiences

Feature 8: LINKS EXPLICITLY MADE between past learning and new concepts

Feature 9: KEY VOCABULARY emphasized (e.g. introduced, written, repeated, and highlighted for students to see)

## 3. Comprehensible Input 可理解式语言输入

Feature 10: SPEECH appropriate for students' proficiency level (e.g. slower rate, enunciation, and simple sentence structure for beginners)

Feature 11: CLEAR EXPLANATION of academic tasks

Feature 12: A VARIETY OF TECHNIQUES used to make content concepts clear (e.g. modeling, visuals, hands-on activities, demonstrations, gestures, body language)

#### 4. Strategies 学习策略导入

Feature 13: Ample opportunities provided for students to use LEARNING STRATEGIES Feature 14: SCAFFOLDING TECHNIQUES consistently used assigning and supporting student understanding (e.g. think-alouds)

Feature 15: A variety of QUESTIONS OR TASKS THAT PROMOTE HIGHER-ORDER THINKING SKILLS (e.g. literal, analytical, and interpretive questions)

# 5. Interaction 互动环节设计

Feature 16: Frequent opportunities for INTERACTION and discussion between teacher/student and among students, which encourage elaborated responses about lesson concepts

Feature 17: GROUPING CONFIGURATIONS support language and content objectives of the lesson

Feature 18: Sufficient WAITING TIME FOR STUDENT RESPONSES consistently provided

Feature 19: Ample opportunities for students to CLARIFY KEY CONCEPTS IN L1 as needed with aide, peer, or L1 text

# 6. Practice/Application 练习与应用设计

Feature 20: HANDS-ON MATERIALS AND/OR MANIPULATIVES provided for students to practice using new content knowledge

Feature 21: Activities provided for students to APPLY CONTENT AND LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE in the classroom

Feature 22: Activities integrate all LANGUAGE SKILLS (e.g. reading, writing, listening, and speaking)

## 7. Lesson Delivery 课堂教学

Feature 23: CONTENT OBJECTIVES clearly supported by lesson delivery

Feature 24: LANGUAGE OBJECTIVES clearly supported by lesson delivery

Feature 25: STUDENT ENGAGED approximately 90% to 100% of the period

Feature 26: PACING of the lesson appropriate to students' ability level

#### 8. Review and Assessment 教学评估

Feature 27: Comprehensive REVIEW OF KEY VOCABULARY

Feature 28: Comprehensive REVIEW OF KEY CONTENT

Feature 29: Regular FEEDBACK provided to students on their output (e.g. language, content, work)

Feature 30: ASSESSMENT OF STUDENT COMPREHENSION AND LEARNING of all lesson objectives (e.g. spot checking, group response) throughout the lesson (Echevarria, J., Vogt, M., & Short, D. J. 2017)

#### 四、庇护式教学模式在中小学中文课堂中的应用例析

下面作者就以《快乐儿童华语》第 21 课《我会说华语》为例,着重探讨 SIOP 模式的八大部分及 30 个庇护策略在一节真实的中文课堂中如何运用。

学校情况:德州某大学孔子学院下设的周末中文学校

班级情况:非华裔班二年级

学生构成:3名巴基斯坦裔学生、1名欧裔学生、1名印度裔学生、1名华裔(中文非母语、会粤语)学生

课时:90分钟,中间休息10分钟。

旁听:除华裔和欧裔学生外,其他家长会旁听。

课程准备阶段:确定内容目标是"了解世界主要国家的名字、语言和国籍",确定语言目标是"(1)会用中文说出主要国家的名字、语言、国籍。(2)用'…会…吗?'结构询问是否会说一种语言"。补充材料有《世界地图》和"国名、语言、国旗连线练习纸"。课堂活动是"每个学生给一个小国旗,上面写一个国家的名字,互相询问是哪个国家的人,会说什么语言。"

建立新旧知识联系:上课之前将地图挂在教室内。上课之初询问学生的父母、家人是哪个国家的人,会说什么语言,他们是否出去旅游,去过哪些国家等,以后想去哪些国家。准备重点词卡,将重点词(国家和语言,不同颜色)一边向学生展示、朗读,一边贴在地图相应的位置。

可理解性语言输入:教师在课堂上放慢语速、多用中文简单句、适当重读和重复。使用适当夸张的肢体语言、手势,使用字卡、地图等视觉辅助工具加强可理解性语言输入。在课

程进行中,经常强调课程目标,可以将目标写在比较明显的地方(比如黑板上、PPT上等),提醒学生注意。

学习策略导入:第一,运用"支架式(Scaffolding)教学"方法,帮助学生和家长建构中文自主学习能力。教师在开始简单介绍完主要内容后,由主导地位逐步退居幕后,设计多项练习给学生自我学习的机会。首先,教师辅助学生学习,比如指导学生读出课本中的句子;然后,学生互相学习,将连线练习纸发给学生,三人为单位分组做连线练习,看哪一组做得又快又正确;最后,教师完全退出,学生独立进行课堂活动。第二,训练学生"高阶思维能力"(Higher-order Thinking Skills, or HOTs)。在课程进行中,用 HOTs 的问题引导学生在目的语中的思维能力,比如,询问他们"为什么想学华语?""学会华语可以做什么?"等。

互动环节设计: 教学过程中, 鼓励教师与学生、学生与学生之间的目的语互动, 多为学生创造互动的机会。例如, 老师多用启发性的交谈方式, 与学生沟通, 让学生找出答案, 而非将老师作为权威, 直接说出答案。适当进行分组活动。当学生用目的语回答问题时, 给学生充分时间, 不要急于代表学生说出答案。

练习与应用设计:运用以上提到的各种活动、课堂材料,培养学生综合运用目的语进行听 说读写的能力。

课堂教学:教学时,注意让学生清楚内容目标和语言目标,以学生为中心,学生参与度要达到 90%以上。注意课堂节奏适度。

教学评估:包括任课老师自我评估、老师之间评估或者项目负责人对老师的评估。主要评测教师在基于八大部分和 30 个庇护策略进行课堂教学后,这节课(1)是否使学生全面掌握了关键词,(2)是否掌握了目标内容,(3)是否对学生进行了适当及时的反馈,(4)是否检查了学生对内容和语言的理解。评测人员可以根据上文中的八大部分和 30 个庇护策略制定评估分数表,每项按照 1-5 分由弱到强进行打分,提出意见和建议。

#### 五、结语

通过对 SIOP 模式的介绍·旨在抛砖引玉·希望能在实际教学中给予在中小学中文教学第一线的老师和管理者提供一个参考。SIOP 模式已经发展了很多年·有专门的研究机构和极为丰富的教学资源。完善的服务体系使 SIOP 模式使用者们可以方便获取各个方面的资

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源并且得到有效的指导和帮助。同时,也希望为大专院校中文后备师资培训的专家学者提供参考,提升中小学师资的教学能力,建立高质量的教学质量评价系统,培养高质量的中文教学后备人才。

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