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線上華語師資培訓與科技教學學科知識養成之研究 (The study of CSL online teacher training course and the teachers' development of Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge)

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摘要:本研究應用「科技教學學科知識(TPACK)」於培訓線上華語師資的課程,目的是瞭解學生教師的學習啟示並觀察學生教師七項知能的養成,以為檢測培訓的成效。於 2012 年進行,共 9 位學生教師參與,以內容分析法分析教師四次教學的反思內容。研究結果指出學生教師教學知識的表現最為突出,科技內容知識的表現較為缺乏,此可能源於研究限制,未來研究建議於本文末討論。

Abstract: This study attempts to integrate the framework of Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) into an online training course for teachers of Chinese as a second language. The goal is to understand participants' learning reflections as well as investigating their development of the components of teachers' knowledge from TPACK model. The study was administered in 2012 with 9 student teachers participants. Content analysis was applied to analyze 34 teaching journals. The results indicate that the development of Pedagogical Knowledge, the top concern of the participants, is more outstanding than other components. It is followed by Technological Pedagogical Knowledge, Pedagogical Content Knowledge, Technological Knowledge and Content Knowledge. The Technological Content Knowledge is absent. Both the limitations and suggestions for further studies are discussed in this paper.

關鍵字:線上中文師資培訓,科技教學學科知識,學生教師,視訊教學

Keywords: Teacher training, TPACK, pre-service teachers, video-conferencing instruction

1. 研究背景

近年來,數位資訊發展迅速,數位技術成了培訓教師的必要條件之一。Koehler 和 Mishra (2005) 認為教師融入科技於課程設計具改變教學的潛力。因此,在Shulman (1986) PCK (Pedagogical Content Knowledge) 對教師知識定義的基礎上,Koehler 和 Mishra 提出「科技教學學科知識(Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge,本文簡稱TPACK)」,成為近年來受學者歡迎的數位師資培育架構。研究者自2011以來,以Koehler 和Mishra 的TPACK為主要發展理念,培訓華語線上教師,通過實體課程與線上教學實習實踐,建構師培生建構科技教學的知能。課程中安排了教案撰寫,師傅教師教學範例演示,演示教學設計,同儕合作,師傅教師(Mentor teachers)視訊觀課,教學反思(reflection)與逐字稿撰寫,七項策略欲達成TPACK各項知能的發展。本研究目的為(1)藉由TPACK的培訓,觀察此架構下師培生的學習啟示(2)並檢測師培生TPACK等七個子項的表現以為教師「科技教學學科知識」的表現依據。本研究之研究問題為以下:

- 1. 學生教師的學習啟示為何?
- 2. 學生教師的華語教學的 TPACK 的養成為何?

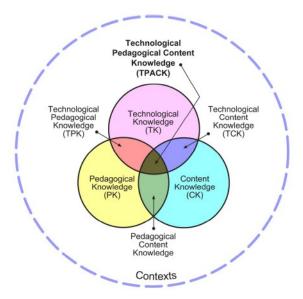
2. 文獻探討

研究以科技教學知識為基礎,融合視訊科技於師培訓練,為實戰體驗下師資培訓研究。因此,本節探討TPACK應用於師資培訓研究和視訊科技與師資培訓兩大方面的相關文獻研究結果。

2.1 TPACK 應用與師資培育的探討

2.1.1 TPACK 理論

科技教學內容學門知識(TPACK)是 Koehler 和 Mishra 延伸 Shulma 在 1986 所提出的教學知識(Pedagogical Content Knowledge, 簡稱 PCK)。Shulma (1986)定義教師應具備的教學知識(PCK)意旨能夠將教學內容有效的傳授給學生的能力,教師需有分辨教學內容對學生認知發展是否適合的能力,過難或過易都不易達到教學效果。Koehler 和 Mishra 自 2005 年始提出科技教學知識(TPACK) 其由學門內容知識(Content Knowledge 簡稱 CK)、教學知識(Pedagogical Knowledge, 簡稱 PK)、科技知識(Technological Knowledge, 簡稱 TK)所交集而成的知識(見圖一)。



圖一科技教學知識架構

學門內容知識(CK)也就是各學門的專業知識,此專業的不足,教師會不正確地傳達知識,進而付出影響學生學習成效不彰的代價。

教學知識(PK)是指教師在教學上使用的策略、方法與手段,也同時與教學目標、教學評量和學生學習成效有對等的互動關係。

科技知識(TK)是指對數位產物的瞭解包括電腦相關軟硬體、網路資訊、電腦周設備的使用、數位教材的應用等。

以「科技教學知識為主的課程設計(TPCK based learning activity)」不只是著重數位工具策略(technocentric strategies)的使用,它更重視的是以上三項元素及其相互作用的結果(Harris, J. et al, 2009),也是圖一中三者的交集處。因此,除了以上三項外,還包含科技教學知識(Technological Pedagogical Knowledge,簡稱TPK),科技內容知識(Technological Content Knowledge,簡稱TCK),教學內容知識 (Pedagogical Content Knowledge,簡稱TPACK),科技教學內容知識(Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge,簡稱TPACK),所達成理想中的七項知能的發展。

科技教學知識(TPK)意旨教師了解科技工具用於教學上的潛力與限制,也就是教師了解教學設計與數位工具兩者交互作用下的最大效能。

科技內容知識(TCK)意旨教師需要知道學門內容知識可能會受到科技工具影響而產生變化,也就是教師需了解那些科技工具是最為合適於內容知識的學習。

教學內容知識 (PCK)意旨將學門內容知識轉化為教學場域中學生能夠理解的能力,

¹ 資料來源 Koehler, M. & Mishra, P. (2009). What Is Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge? *Contemporary Issues in Technology and Teacher Education*, 9(1), 60-70.

其工作包含了教與學、評量、課程發展。

科技教學內容知識(TPAC K)意旨教師具備科技、內容、教學法三項知能的綜合表現。

Koehler 和 Mishra 的論述是師培課程規畫若只包含其中一至兩項元素是不足以協助教師體認三者的特質,正如數位師資培訓課程中若只提供技術性的練習,教師只學得數位技術的知識,對於教學上的素養相對的缺乏,更無法保證其應用上的能力,因此,數位師資培訓課程不只是提供軟硬體的使用更需要與教學設計和學門專業知識結合。自科技加入 PCK 後,其分項多了 TK, TPK, TCK, TPACK 四項知能,在職教師(in-service)的研究(Harris & Hofer, 2011)中可看出 PCK 知識的發展在教師初期規劃課程時便啟動,Lederman(1994)的研究結果指出在訓練學生教師 PCK 知能時,需要讓他們經歷不同的課室教學狀況才得以發展,因此可見教學實習課為學生教師經驗教學狀況的經驗累積的最佳項目。此與 Jang(2007)和 Hashweh (2005)的觀點雷同,他們提出職前教師在研讀學門知識 理論及教學方法 數位技術後仍無法應付真實教學現況,因此,為了減緩培訓成效與未來教師面臨的教學場域問題的差異性,累積教學現場的臨場經驗正是職前教師所需的元素,培育職前教師時,需考量實習經驗的累積,以達理論與實務契合之效。

Harris 和 Hofer (2011) 同意 TCK 知能也在課程初期啟動,教師必須考量工具與 教學內容之間的平衡與互動關係,藉自然的融入工具於學習活動設計中,讓學習內容 有效被吸收。因此,教師在教學的過程中需懂得深刻反思其教學,不但要傳授學門知 識,更要掌握工具的應用,才得以提升其 TCK 的知能,教師在 TPACK 知能的表現的 判別與教師是否懂得其教學法、工具、學門知識三者搭配的適切性有關,此類的能力 的展現正是一位教師在 TPACK 知能能力表現的指標。Archambault 與 Crippen (2009) 的研究指出教學年資高的教師在 PK, CK, PCK 的教學相關知能比技術性相關如 TK, TPK, TCK, TPACK 的知能好, 因此教學年資可預測教師的 TPACK 七項能力的分布, 在培訓在職教師教學數位應用時,可依據教師的年資判斷出學員的可能需求,而職前 教師的培訓,新加坡(Chai, Koh, Tsai, 2010)的研究結果指出師培生的 TK, PK, CK 是預測 TPACK 的重要指標,顯見技術、教學法、內容學門知識的重要性。另外, TPACK 的應用是需隨著課程設計、學習活動、教學策略等因素而調整(Bos, 2011), 有可能社會科教師的 TPACK 的應用會和語言教師的 TPACK 應用有所差異。由文獻結 論可大看出,不論培訓的是在職或是職前教師,其 TK, PK 和 CK 為高效教學的基礎, 即便如此,職前教師所需的培訓最好能夠結合教學實習才是啟動 TPACK 知能的有效 方法。

2.1.2 TPACK於師資培訓研究

近年來應用 TPACK 的研究不勝枚舉 (Baran, Chuang & Thompson, 2010; Abbitt, 2011), 頗受學者的喜愛, 具體來說 TPACK 應用在 (一) 教師專業知識的調查 (Koehler & Mishra, 2007; Archambault & Crippen, 2009; Bos, 2011; Harris & Hofer, 2011), (二) 師資培育課程 (Schmidt, 2009; Chai, Koh, & Tsai, 2010; Gao, et al., 2011), (三)結合實

習之培訓課程的研究(Chai, Koh, & Tsai, 2010), 而如何測量教師的 TPACK 知識, 文獻中 TPACK 的應用與其檢測方式也不盡相同,一部份採問卷調查法,一部分採較質性的內容分析法。

第一類教師專業知識的調查研究中,多數以問卷調查完成,目的是調查數位課程的成果(Schmidt, 2009)或是瞭解特定教師族群 TPACK 的知識背景,如美國 K-12 線上教師 (Archambault & Crippen, 2009) 或是對於跨世代合作的成果調查(Koehler& Mishra, 2007)。 文獻研究結果指出 TPACK 於高等教育教學或是國民教育研究中對不同世代或有不同教學經驗值的師生來說,若能合作,其「學科」、「數位技術」、「教學法」的需求上會產生差異(Koehler & Mishra, 2007),進一步說明,教學經驗值高的教師在「學科」、「教學法」較具信心,但是,一旦涉及數位科技,教師就比較沒自信(Archambault & Crippen, 2009),反之,師培生或是初試教師對於數位科技的知識是較具信心(Koehler & Mishra, 2007)。

以第二類師資培育課程來說 研究的對象廣泛 大都是國民教育至高等教育的教師 更常見的是應用於師培生,有些研究培訓方式是以安排作業的策略(Chai, Koh &Tsai, 2010; Harris & Hofer, 2011; Bos, 2011); 有些則是配合教學實習(Gao, et. al, 2011)。前者 大部分是利用 TPACK 檢驗培訓成果,以課程作業方式呈現成果,利用問卷收集大量資 料,結果顯示受訓教師可在培訓期間展現其數位成果與教學設計的整合能力,皆能掌握 教學重心並呈現多元的設計(Harris & Hofer, 2011),較無法觀察出個別差異;後者之研 究結果就不這麼一致,如 Gao(2011)的研究指出,在分析教學反思後,發現其中 9 位師 培生在科技教學知識(TPK)方面的發展不太大,2 位師培生提到只在教學評量中結合數 位工具: 3 位師培生則是改變最大,將課程完全以學生為中心,教師為輔,並運用更多 的線上工具。Bos(2011)融入TPACK於師培碩士課程(elementary number concept course), 有 30 位小學數學教師選修,研究結果指出學區的數位資源短缺會影響教師 TPACK 專 業知識的發展,因此,出培訓外,外部資源的輔助也影響在職教師 TPACK 專業發展。 Chai, Koh, Tsai(2010)的新加坡師資培育課程研究指出一項重要的結果,從889位 學生中,顯示師培生的科技知識(TK)、教學法知識(PK)、學科知識(CK)為重 要的 TPACK 預測指標,尤其是教學法知識 (PK),因此,提升學生教師的教學法的 知識,更能確教師數位教學知識或專業能力的提升。

第三類研究為綜合性研究,此部分研究(Brush, 2009; Jaipal & Figg, 2010)結合師資培訓與教學實習,以實體課程培訓與實習場域的培訓策略,成功讓學生教師體會數位教學與教學策略的應用,因此,教學實習結合數位教師訓練更能促進師資培育的成效提升,然而,此類的研究卻少見語言教學的應用,筆者欲知曉在語言教師的培訓時是否存在差異。

綜觀 TPACK 的文獻,利用 TPACK 於師資培訓的研究多屬高校教師或是國民教育教師,資料收集方式主要是問卷調查與內容分析。前者的研究特點是普遍調查,受試者來自不同教學背景,人數多,主要是瞭解一般教師 TPACK 的程度,並未將學門分類。以師資培訓研究來說,培訓模式多以單一課程,技術與課程作業並行的訓練模式,較少配合教學實習,因此培訓成果仍欠缺較深入資料佐證個別化差異或是教師長期的影響。

内容分析法的特點是深入分析受試者的檔案資料或是言談,皆能追蹤每一位參與者在 TPACK 知識上的變化,不少研究以學生教師的課程反思、教學反思、訪談或教學文字 稿為資料,而針對外語或是二語教師師資培訓較少。因此,本研究以 TPACK 為基礎, 以教學反思為資料來源,並結合實習於培訓,以尋求培訓師培生的 TPACK 養成之成 效。

2.2 師資培訓與視訊科技

進年來培訓師資時,需要給予師培生教學場域臨場經驗,在如此的實務培訓模式 下,不少研究(Falconer & Lignugaris/Kraft, 2002; O'Conner et al., 2006–2007; Pickering, 2011; Pemberton, 2004)視視訊科技為為關鍵的工具,因此,視訊科技日漸廣泛應用,部 分研究以視訊為監測師培生的教學狀況或為師培生的觀課工具(Pemberton, 2004; Kent & Simpson, 2010 Pickering, 2011),另一部分的研究則是為瞭解研究對象的行為或觀感, 如利用視訊觀察學生教師的行為或調查其觀感 (Passmore, et al., 2005; Gillies, 2008; 朱 我芯,2012)。以前者來說,利用視訊於課程觀察確實提供高便利性以及高效率的成果, 如解決觀課師培生人數過多,而不干擾實體課程的問題。Pickering(2011)研究提到實 體觀課所面臨的挑戰,如觀課時影響學生的行為、交通問題、觀課人數過多等皆在利用 視訊技術解決,而視訊觀課對師培生是具正面的影響力,該研究在比較「親自觀課學生」 與「視訊觀課」學生的學得知識密度後,發現視訊觀課的學生教師反思內容呈現較多內 化知識與課程細節,因此,教師的專業發展確實能藉由實習的觀察與教學反思的交互應 用而穫得。Kent 和Simpson(2010)也透過視訊,與學區的教師合作,以視訊方式讓師 培生觀課,結果顯示視訊觀課模式提升了師培生教學技巧。由此得知,視訊科技為師資 培訓帶來不少好處,其應用確實能為師培生提供教學場域臨場經驗,且教學場域中指導 教師的課程較不易受到干擾,在實習與觀課的共存下,學生的反思深度較高。本研究以 視訊為師培生提供觀課以及指導教師課程觀察之工具,期能提升師培生的反思深度及教 學經驗值。

另一類調查研究對象的行為,此類研究大多以視訊科技為培訓工具,觀察參與者的行為或是調查觀感,以檢測課程的成效,如Passmore等(2005)指出比起讓學生教師在教室簡報課程設計,視訊科技更能提供真實的師資培訓課程,讓師培生更能建構其教學知識。Gillies(2008)調查小學師培生對「應用遠距于師培課程」的觀感,結論指出視訊的優點是可提供立即性的互動。

以臺灣的中文教師師資培育背景來說,因中文教學的系所於近十年來遽增,然而,其在國內的實習機會與外文學習者一般,處僧多粥少的的情況,因此,為提升華語師資素質,遠距華語文實習不失為一項替代手段,其必要性更加明顯。近年來探討遠距華語文師資培訓的課程遽增,不少華語文系所皆提供遠距課程。而實證型研究仍處發展階段,筆者2011 年以TPACK建構線上視訊遠距華語教師師資培訓課程,讓學生教師體驗數位應用的課程 並發現學生教師的教學策略的表現多元(Cheng & Zhan, 2012)除此以外,類似的研究,如朱我芯(2012)應用視訊技術進行12堂試教實驗,以2位碩士級學生教師教授12 堂中文課的遠距課程,以內容分析法進行師生語言的編碼並分析,指出視訊技術於糾錯策略來說難度高於面對面的實體課程。由謝佳玲等(2010)提出的華語跨文

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化遠距同步視訊教學師資培育研究的初步研究,該研究以培育學生教師跨文化教學知能與技巧為重心,研究結果指出其研究限制可為參與的受訓人員之專業性較不足、學員的參與力低弱、需種子教師的教學示範、對於跨文化的不瞭解等,視訊遠距教學參與的師生因不受約束。這類的研究結果不免提到遠距教學痛處,指出網路技術問題如網路不穩定、聲音與影像傳輸緩慢、回音問題,會影響學生教師的教學表現(Passmore, et al, 2005; Gillies, 2008; 謝佳玲等, 2010),可見數位工具與網路的穩定是視訊課程的關鍵。

綜觀文獻得知,視訊科技用於課程觀課可解決實體觀課的干擾,視訊科技融入師 資培訓的效果優於簡報式的培訓課程,視訊華語教師于近年來的需求增加,培訓中若加 入視訊實習,師培生的教學策略更顯多元,但需提升受訓人員專業度,學員參與力,提 供教學示範等議題。本研究將通過視訊科技結合兩門跨海課程,結合兩為專家的專業, 以實體課程為發展基礎,提供學生教師教學實習場域,提供教學示範,觀察學生教師的 教學狀況,同儕觀課,教師視導,教學反思等七項策略,期補足遠距課程的不足,以提 升其專業知識的發展。

3. 研究方法

本研究也為延伸研究者 2011 年的研究,該研究指出培訓學生的教學策略表現顯得多元,尚未全面性的檢測教師 TPACK 知識的發展,此研究藉由分析師培生教學反思,以瞭解其學習啟示,針對教學啟示結果進一步分析 TPACK 單項知能的影響與比例分布,同時,藉此瞭解培訓的成效。為回應研究問題,本研究採內容分析法,於 2012年,再次收集師培生的教學反思,以檢測學生教師的知能發展,藉瞭解師培生的學習啟發情形,判別培訓的成果。

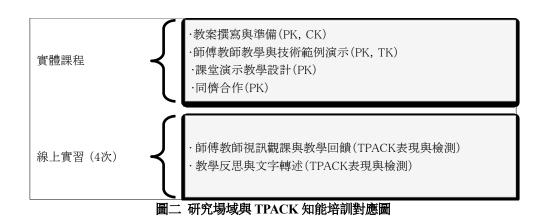
3.1 研究設計

培訓策略以 TPACK 為基礎,融入七項策略以建構學生教師線上科技教學內容知能,師培課程劃分為「同步教學」與「實體課程」,共安排 12 周的課數,每週 3 小時。研究者之七項策略見圖二。培訓前期兩堂實體課程,師傅教師提供教學資訊、學生背景、教材主題、將師生配對,除此以外,提供教學範例,強化課程特質為口語教學,並讓學生教師瞭解此教學任務是以配合學生語言程度,協助複習學生所學,提供美籍學生更多口語練習的機會,並由舊有資訊帶出新文化訊息,讓線上教師的文化特質更能表現出來,以達傳達文化的目的。此為培育科技教學內容知能中的 PK表現。更重要的是線上平臺的技術訓練以及電腦影音設定,於實體課中教授影片與線上資源的應用,此為科技教學內容知能中 TK的訓練。

學生教師的教學任務的準備,也是強化 CK 與 PK 的表現,其任務包含(1)依據美籍學生的課程進度,藉由提問提供學生口語表達機會,且讓學生可輸出所學的生詞和語法,為 PK 的訓練;(2)根據課程五項主題安排包含相見歡、大學生活、興趣、打工、教育並適度輸入合適的臺灣文化訊息,如介紹臺灣城市、臺灣歌手、便利商店文化、補習班、大學生打工類型等,以為 CK 與 PK 的訓練。(3)避免英文翻譯法,為教師語

言 PK 的訓練; (4)以溝通式教學法為主要課程設計概念,並採圖片、影片、聲音等多媒體的應用達到口語複習的目的,此為 TPK 的訓練。必要的新生詞或口語練習設計才提供文字的輸入。學生教師在此時期,需熟讀學生的教材,並思考與主題可延伸的文化資訊,如相見歡可介紹學生教師在台居住城市等景點,並以溝通式教學法為教學設計原則,有意義且真實的溝通為中心思想,不在於語法教授,此段為師培生科技教學內容知能中 PCK 的訓練;以*合作學習模式設計教案*與教學內容,並分享其教案,共同討論課程設計上的缺失,學生教師需依據建議修正教案與內容,此為 PK 知能的訓練步驟。

線上課程時,師傅教師的即時觀課與回饋,主要是提供師培生教學策略設計、數位應用、教師教學臨場反應的指導,最後,以教師紀錄師生對話的文字稿後,以撰寫教學反思深刻檢視教學,可謂 TPACK 七項與培訓策略的目的。



3.2 研究對象

參與本研究的對象主要為華語文教學的學生教師。於 2012 年九月以方便取樣的方式取得,學生教師 9 名和學生 17 人,分別為臺灣南部的某國立大學華語文教學研究所的研究生與美國西部的某私立大學部中文課的學生,一對二的模式進行教學,只有一位學生教師 T9 是一對一教學模式。

9 名學生教師中,一位男性、8 位女性,皆為臺灣籍學生。教師華華語教學經驗很平均,並無「零教學經驗」者,七位元教師具備語言班教師的經歷,其中 4 位經驗值較高(T1,T5,T7),3 位較少(T2,T4,T8)。每位學生教師皆有輔導教師的經驗,經驗值略分為低(T1,T5,T9)、中(T2,T7)、高(T3,T4,T5)(見表一)。

表一 研究對象教學經驗						
	低於 50 小時	50~100 小時	超出 100 小時			
語言班教師經驗	T2,T4,T8		T1,T9,T5,T7			
語言輔導教師經驗	T1,T5,T9	T2,T7	T3,T4,T8			

美籍中文學習者皆為美國大學部中文課的學生,使用課本為中文聽說讀寫,參與研究 開始之時皆已修習完第一冊的課程,學生學習中文之環境只受限於課堂,於課堂外, 學習中文的環境與機會鮮少,因此,該校學生的語言學習需創造與母語者互動與本研 究師培生需教學實習的教與學需求符合。

3.3 研究資料來源: 反思

教學反思資料共 34 份,目的主要是瞭解學生教師對線上教學的啟示,同時也為TPACK 知能表現的質料之一。資料整理的步驟如下:

- 1. 將反思編碼,資料編碼以課序、教師編碼編列組成,以「T2-1」為例,意旨本資料出自于「學生教師 T2 第一堂課」。
- 2. 分析反思內容並條列整理對照 TPACK 的七項單項,以此斷定研究對象 TPACK 的表現,再依據 9 位學生教師反思之共同處,予以整理。如 T5-2 的其一描述 為「引起話題的策略很重要」,研究者斷定為 PK 的表現與認知的改變。
- 3. (3)依次分析 TPACK 的各單項的數量,藉此了解師培生於線上教學後的 TPACK 的各單項表現是否平衡,並檢視其知能的養成狀況。

4. 資料分析

4.1 師培生之教學啟示

34 份有效反思中,研究者藉分析整理 9 位教師的四次教學反思,並將其列出共通處,以為其教學啟示。資料分析知結果以教學專業知識(PK),技術性知識(TK),內容知識(CK),科技教學知識(TPK),教學內容知識(PCK),科技內容知識(TCK)的類別予以分類說明,如下:

- 4.1.1 關於教學專業知識(PK)的啟示, 反思分析後, 教師與學生的對話出現以下結果:
- 4.1.1.1 教師說話量的變化。在第一次教學後,師培生指出於文字稿撰寫後教師發現自己的語言量過多,導致學生沒有太多的機會發言,原因可能是對學生語言程度以及課程時間的掌握度不足,導致第一次的課程內容設計過多,急於完成課程計畫,而忽略了學生的發言量(T3-1, T6-1, T8-1, T9-1)。而在第二次課程之後,教師發言在有意識的檢測下,量過多的現象,漸漸趨緩,T8 教師在反思中更反應出利用圖片引導學生發言的策略奏效,讓學生的回覆量愈來越多。雖仍有一位教師(T6-4)反應話語量過多的現象未改善,也可看出教師了解在口語表達課中,教師話語量減少的重要。

上課完以後覺得所準備的話題還是稍多了一點,最後有一點在趕課,想 把設計的話題全部講完。另一方面,在學生回答以後,沒有針對學生的 答案再提問或給予正向回饋就進入下一個問題,而這也是話題準備太多 所引起的(T9-1)。 我覺得這次我的教學策略和前兩次不同,做了很大的改變,就是幾乎每一張圖都先問學生看到什麼?裡面有什麼?我覺得……大多能回答…… 下次我也會用這樣的策略(T8-3)。

4.1.1.2 教師了解等待的重要。提問後,學生需要時間消化,教師需要學會等待,給予學生多一點時間思考,而未等待的結果,可能導致教師與學生的對話重疊次數多,或是學生說話量少。教師可能過於心急,沒能預留足夠的時間讓學生消化以及回應,師生互動亦顯得較緊張,此現象尤其是第一次教學時,反應最為明顯(T1-1, T2-1, T5-1)。在第二次之後的教學反思中,幾位教師反應對於師生對話與氣氛熱絡與輕鬆策略越能掌握,越能了解學生的反應時間以及了解等待的必要(T2-4, T5-2, T5-3, T7-3)。

我應該留多少時間,讓學生對問題做出反應,所以會約二秒後馬上給拼音, 希望話題可以更順暢(TI-1)。

這次我仍舊放長了對話間等待的時間,.....,這次改變策略,請學生將 其要說的話表達完畢後,我再發表我的問題及想法,鼓勵學生多開 口!(T7-3)

4.1.1.3 教師提問策略的領會。第一次教學後,教師們就體會到口語課程的教師提問需要更開放(T2, T3, T9)、提供進一步的延伸題(T4)、由學生有興趣的話題開啟(T3, T2, T5)、善用圖片的引導(T2, T5, T6)、師生或是生生交錯回覆與提問(T8, T9-3)的策略。漸漸地,教師善用與影片、圖片引導(T2-2,4, T3-4, T5-3,4, T7-3, T8-4)、利用反問與比較的策略(T7-3)、加入前一次課程的內容以為暖身話題(T2, T7),可提升學生發言的量。

由於課前準備的上課內容開放性的問題較少,大都以反問句和疑問句提問,導致學生只需要用簡單肯定、否定回答,減少了許多學生口頭表達的機會(T3-1)。

4.1.2 內容知識的啟示(CK)於本研究設定為教師語言的規範、學生語言的表現與偏誤、區域性語言使用的差異、跨文化的知識的訓練與表現。本項雖不如其他項目的出現頻率高,但也是培訓時,教師在線上教學時需訓練或具備的重要知識。教學反思中確實反應出教師有意識的體認教師語言規範的重要(T1, T2, T3-2, T6, T7)、能分辨學生語言偏誤或是錯誤的能力(T5, T9),知道華人區辭彙使用差異的需求(T2)、以及具備跨文化知識(T4, T3)。

在實際教學中的教師語言,出現了不正確的語言使用方式,自己也疏忽了。(T1)

大陸用語的部分,像五點四十五分,說五點三刻, 我卻一直聽成五點上課而一直糾正他們, 事後才恍然大悟(T2)。

介紹台灣的國立大學、私立大學的好壞、優劣與美國的相反。......得讓

學生明白兩國的民情差異。......想傳達的「兩地文化差異」。(T3)

- 4.1.3 技術性知識(TK)的啟示包括教師需具備:
- 4.1.3.1 多種技術性知識包含線上工具、軟體,以及多媒體的應用(T1-2, T2-1, T3-1),如打字與漢拚輸入軟體、以及可提升師生互動的動畫、影片的知識。

教師應多方搜尋多媒體的工具,讓遠距教學突出其特色,而非流於僅只時間空間上的遠距離教學,浪費了使用各種工具使教學模式更多元的機會(T3-1)。

4.1.3.2 了解課前測試的重要(T2)、網路頻寬需穩定聲音與影像傳輸才能較穩定(T5, T9),即使如此,實際上課時,也會出現技術性問題倒置聲音與影像的傳輸困難,而影響上課,但線上教師需了解此一狀況的可能性,做好心理準備,並且需能臨危不亂的保持笑容,穩定學生的情緒(T4, T9)。

進行實際教學時因為遇到其中一位學生網路不穩定、斷斷續續上下線, 所以學生互問問題或針對彼此回應的部分就無法成功實行(T5-1)。

4.1.3.3 熟悉線上平台工具的使用,因教師對工具的不熟悉而影響課程活動的安排(T7,T8)。如課程的聯繫與開課、寫字與打字功能、影像播放功能、圈劃功能等,教師要熟悉後才能善用於課程中。影像於視訊平台的播放方式,若需要借助其他平台,如YouTube 時,更需要了解播放時,該注意哪些事項(T5),如回音、無法播放的解決辦法(T8)。若因技術性問題發生,教師的備案策略的知識也很重要,如其他的視訊軟體如 Skype,Google Hangouts 等,T6 教師提及可善用身邊的行動載具,如智慧型手機或是平板電腦等,皆可為備案硬體,一旦受到影響,還有其他裝置可以與學生保持聯繫。

我完全忘了 WizIQ 的白板可以使用,所以當學生說出他自己的訊息時, 學生會察覺到我沒在看鏡頭, 而是一直寫字, 可以把這些資訊寫在白板上, 也可以跟學生確認他所說的資訊正確與否(T8-1)。

- 4.1.4 關於科技教學知識(TPK),此類的表現包含技術性與教學設計的應用,因此囊括了多媒體的元素、線上工具、線上視訊平台與教學活動與設計上的表現或是體認。
- 4.1.4.1 多媒體應用。如圖片與教師提問的搭配,可引導學生的回覆量(T5, T6, T8)、提升師生的互動性(T7, T8, T9)、提高學生的理解度(T2, T3, T4, T5)。互動性的提升,如 T7 教師利用師生校園的空拍圖提問,讓學生和老師對於途中好奇的部分,產生一來一往的互動。

我放了圖示來提示他,.....讓課程進行更為順暢。沒想到學生一點就 通.....(T4-2)

我想要讓學生不只是看圖說話,希望可以帶出看圖說故事的感覺,學生

講出的東西可以更多一些,所以我這次製作的PPT 中的動畫,大多的圖 片都是有延續性的(T5-3)

4.1.4.2 線上工具與教學策略的應用。如 Google 翻譯 Voki 動畫、YouTube 動畫應用。Google 翻譯可與師生對話時臨時產生的新生詞,為讓學生理解生詞的發音與漢字,Google 翻譯可快速地顯示繁簡漢字與拼音,教師可立即將文字貼上白板(T2)。Voki 為線上動畫軟體,可建立動畫人物並搭配語音的變化,正合適聽力練習(T2, T3, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9),過程中,影片的語速、生詞與圖片皆可輔助學生理解,另外,教師若能將影片連結提供給學生,那麼學生可依據自己的學習狀態而重複播放,提升理解度。YouTube 影片與動畫的播放方式類似,可用於文化訊息傳達(T2, T3),課程主題的結合,如搬家(T1),男女朋友(T5)。

還運用了YouTube 影片,希望能藉由YouTube 影片,在上課的最後能讓學生感覺比較輕鬆,也能讓學生聽聽看中文的歌曲,接觸一些中文歌曲的文化(T2)。

4.1.4.3 視訊平台與教學活動的應用。視訊平台所提供的功能,如多頁白板、非線性瀏覽、影片播放、移動圖片的功能,皆可與教學活動或是設計交互應用。如多頁白板與生詞教學,當學生不懂的生詞,教師利用視訊平台將學生可能不懂的生詞,於另一白板輸出,可提醒教師當天補充生詞(T8),或是教師可事前預測,並放上完整的生詞、拼音,若遇到生詞時,可適時的切換視窗,讓學生可認讀完整的辭彙訊息,也可節省時間(T5, T6)。非線性瀏覽與課程複習活動(T5),教師可以依據課程進度調整,不需要按順序進行。影片可與文化和中文歌曲的賞析結合,同時,可能習得生詞,如 T2 教師選擇寶貝的影片,與他們課文的男女朋友的主題可結合,學生看完影片後,也學到寶貝一詞。或是 T3 教師藉由影片讓學生體會中國樂器二胡的聲音。移動圖片與家具方位活動的結合,此為視訊平台中可表現出的功能,T8 教師利用此一功能設計雅房和套房的比較以及家具擺設的方位,效果出奇的好,更提升了師生互動與課程氣氛。

Wiziq 的PPT 都有標頁數,我覺得這個功能很方便,老師可以自由調整 課程的進度,不需要制式化的按照頁數跑PPT 的順序(T5-3)。

選用了 YouTube 的一段影片,讓學生可以實際聽到中國傳統樂器——二 胡的聲音。使用 YouTube 影片之後,教師認為教學效果不錯,……主題 與文化有關(T3)。

然而,教師的反思中更紀錄了,提問策略的適當性,在多媒體的選材不當時受到了考驗。圖片選擇不當時,影響學生的理解,如 T8 教師使用看電影的圖片,但是,圖片中似電視的影像導致學生以為是看電視。影片與動畫的語速不適、詞彙過難、過多不規範語言(T2, T3, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9),導致教學具娛樂性但學生卻聽不懂、看不懂、讀不懂,導致缺乏教育性,因此,若能慎選多媒體,較能兼具多元的效果。

這堂課多了一些缺乏意義的補充影片。雖然學生喜歡,但是未曾達到任

何的教學目的及學習意義就是失敗的地方。未來我該改善的,應該是學 會在教學材料上有所取捨,並在每一個環節中仔細思考該事物到底在這 堂課中能發揮何種功效(T4-4)。

- 4.1.5 關於教學內容知識(PCK),反思常反饋教師語言(T2, T5, T6)、學生的語言偏誤(T3, T5, T9)、跨文化的知識與教學活動或設計相關的表現。課程目標影響教師語言和學生偏誤的重視程度,尤其是第一堂課,部分教師設定為聊天課,因此,以為聊天即可,對於學生語言嚴重偏誤以及教師的語言規範性,也會產生避重就輕的狀況,經過師傅教師糾正後,教師的教學目標漸漸修正為口語訓練課,非單純聊天,如 T3 課程。
- 4.1.6 關於科技內容知識(TCK),定義是教師是否具備藉由科技工具而提升其專業能力的養成。本研究設定為教師是否能夠借助其他科技工具提升其教師語言、學生語言偏誤、跨文化的知識。而參與本研究教師的教學反思中未能呈現此項知識的陳述,未來研究需進一步了解學生教師是否因重於其他項目的記錄而未於反思中撰寫,也可藉訪談收集 TCK 的資訊。
- 4.1.7 關於科技教學內容知識(TPACK)的表現,本研究者於判斷教學反思時,不易將其與其他單項分辨,因此,於分析時,未能將其標註於反思資料的標註內,其緣由是科技教學內容知識的意涵與其他項目如科技教學知識雷同且不意區分。研究者暫定不包含此項,改以觀察各單項表現以為整體評量標準。

4.2 TPACK 知能的養成

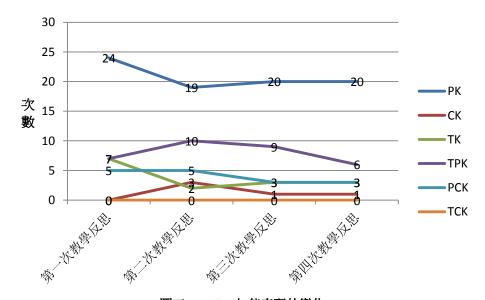
依據教學反思的分析結果,以TPACK 六項項目(TK, PK, CK, TPK, PCK, TCK) 定義予以標記次數,進行量化的計算,而分析教師的六項知能的表現與其在四次教學反思的分佈比例與整體總數(見下页表二)。如教學相關知識的項目包含教師的提問策略、課程設計、學生語言輸出的狀態等。內容知識如教師語言,學生語言偏誤,跨文化知識。技術知識的項目包含平台功能、線上工具的應用、事前測試的重要。科技教學知識意旨多媒體的元素、線上工具、線上視訊平台與教學活動與設計上的表現。教學內容知識意旨教師語言、學生的語言偏誤、跨文化的知識與教學活動或設計相關的表現。科技內容知識利用科技工具提升其教師語言、學生語言偏誤、跨文化的知識的表現。科技內容知識利用科技工具提升其教師語言、學生語言偏誤、跨文化的知識的表現。

以總數論之,教學相關知識的表現最為突出(PK,Nt=81),其次是科技教學知識的表現(TPK,Nt=32),接者是教學內容知識(PCK,Nt=16)和科技知識(TK,Nt=15),最後是內容知識(CK,Nt=5)的表現,缺乏科技內容知識(TCK)的表現(Nt=0)。教學相關知識(PK)於本研究的培訓期間,教師對其反思的比重最高,總次數高達81次,可見本培訓對於教師教學法、教學策略、教學設計、師生的課程互動等產生了較大的影響。

項目	第一次教學反思 N1	第二次教學反思 N2	第三次教學反思 N3	第四次教學反思 N4	總數 Nt
PK	24	19	20	20	83
CK	0	3	1	1	5
TK	7	2	3	3	15
TPK	7	10	9	6	32
PCK	5	5	3	3	16
TCK	0	0	0	0	0
總數	43	39	36	33	

表二 TPACK 知能的表現

以課程序號論之,整體的波動都是以漸漸趨緩的狀況,而第一次教學反思反應教師在第一次課程後,對於課程教學知識 (PK)的衝擊較大,反思次數相較於其他課程多(N1=24)可見教師於第一次課程接收到的震撼教育較大,因此反應在反思的內容上,漸漸的,教學相關的表現會穩定發展。除此以外,其他知識如科技知識 (TK)、科技教學知識 (TPK)、教學內容知識 (PCK)的反思表現也都緩慢是減少,也如同教學知識的表現,越趨近到後面於第四次教學,其反思的問題可能會越聚焦於教學 (PK)議題,因其他問題如技術與內容知識可能會因經驗值提升而討論得次數會減緩。



圖三 TPACK 知能表現的變化

5.研究結果與討論

5.1 教學知識(PK)對於本研究之學生教師的啟發頗為深遠,其次是科技教學知識,教學內容知識,科技知識,最後是內容知識的影響,科技內容知識(TCK)的影響較為缺乏。培訓的策略包含教案撰寫與準備為教學知識與內容知識的訓練(PK, CK),師傅教師教學與技術範例演示為教學知識以及科技知識的訓練(PK, TK),課堂演示教學設計

為教學知識的訓練(PK),同儕合作為教學知識的訓練(PK),師傅教師視訊觀課與教學回饋為師傅教師與教師對整體課程的檢視過程(TPACK),教學反思與文字轉述為是教師自行檢視整體的過程(TPACK)。綜觀六項策略與科技教學內容知識的七項相較,顯出從教案撰寫,教學演示,同儕合作,皆與教學知識(PK)的培育相關,科技知識與內容知識占一小部分,因此,教師受到教學知識較深遠的影響,此結果也是有跡可循的。

師資培訓課程中,是否需要因其他項目的比例較低,而調整其培訓課程的策略,刻意強化弱項知識的培訓呢?筆者認為不宜妄下調整,原因為(1)若培訓課程的特性與目標著重於教學知識、科技知識、科技教學知識的養成,而加入高比例的內容知識以為培訓策略,只會違背培訓的目標。(2)若將TPACK的七項元素列為檢視培訓目標與架構的依據,那麼培訓者只需建立清楚的培訓目標,TPACK的元素可為目標成果的檢測指標,無須盲從達到七項指標的完美目標。以此概念論之,本研究為培訓華語師培生線上教學的能力,重於提升師培生的口語教學設計,線上科技技術與課程設計的應用,建構線上教學的技術與教學知能,因此,以TPACK檢測結果,師培生對於教學知識(PK)、科技知識(TK)、科技教學知識(TPK)、教學內容知識(PCK)的表現中,符合培訓目標,其中能再微調的部分則是科技知識的表現,可能為反思資料收集較無法反應出的限制,可能為未來研究的修正處。

- 5.2 學生教師教學知識的啟發: 如教師的說話量的變化、了解學生語言反應需要等待、提問策略的領會。於此培訓的課程中,為提升學生的口語輸出量,學生教師有意識的檢測自己的發話量,而讓教師話語量漸漸調整至較少的狀態。同時,更體會師生對話時,給予學生反應時間是必要的,此結果與宋如瑜(2011)對教師等待時間,約莫3~6秒鐘的建議不謀而合。而筆者認為特別在線上課程,可能會因為網速的干擾,教師等待的時間比實體課程來的長些,建議約5至8秒鐘,才不至於出現師生話語重疊,或是學生的反應時間不足的現象,而精準的時間反應建議未來研究中可進一步檢視。因此,教師也須調整自己的步伐,取捨課程內容。另外,教師提問方式確實影響學生的話語量,因此,多元策略的運用才能更提升學生發言的頻率與數量,如善用圖片、延伸題目的提供、開放性問題較封閉式佳、以學生喜歡的話題或是延續前一堂課的話題,皆為提升學生話語量的策略。
- 5.3 教師須具備遠距視訊技術(TK)與教學(PK)的知識,以利課程的進行。其中包含多媒體應用,線上工具與教學策略的融合,視訊平台功能熟悉及其與課程設計的媒合。另外,課前測試和備案軟硬體的準備也很重要。多媒體與課程設計時,媒體元素的選擇以及運用,如影片的語速、口音,圖片的內容適切性,是教師在準備課程時需要注意。
- 5.4 技術內容知識(TCK)的理解不易於教師反思中顯現。科技內容知識(TCK)的影響較缺乏可歸咎於幾項原因: (1)科技內容知識的培育並非本培訓課程的主要目標,因此,無法全面的培育每項知識,導致參與教師的反思較無法反應出科技內容知識的表現,這也可能是單一課程培訓的弱點。(2)單一資料如教學反思的分析,可能無法全面的收集完整資訊,而教學反思也傾向於教學上的困難、過程的呈現與省思,因此,可能因此遺漏了其他訊息。

5.5 TPACK的標記不易。科技教學內容並不在本研究內標記,因為其定義為教師對科技、內容、教學三項知識的整體表現,此定義並不容易標記,因為其表現與科技教學知識的重疊性高,因此,研究者以觀測整體六項的表現以為評斷教師的科技教學內容知識的表現,此可能也是科技教學內容知識架構融合研究時,執行上的困難點,建議可以本結果為依據,採問卷或是訪談收集反思無法反映的資訊。

6. 研究限制與未來研究建議

本研究資料以教師反思為唯一來源,主要的原因是為了解教師反思時所撰寫的內容,可為對其影響較深的項目,因此,以反思為判定其TPACK發展的主要資料,然而,研究結果顯示出技術內容知識(TCK)的表現不易顯現,為本研究之限制,因此結果並不意味著教師在此項的表現為無,此可能歸咎於資料收集的侷限性,教師反思時會針對印象較深的部分撰寫,因此,未來研究可針對較弱的項目進行個別的深入訪談或問卷,以獲取教師的想法。

為求標記資料標準的一致性, 本研究的反思資料標記為研究者依據定義而標記的, 因此較為主觀, 也出現科技教學內容知識不易標記的困境, 因此建議為來研究可增聘其 他專家共同標記, 以求標記的客觀性。

科技教學內容知識架構運用於師資培訓研究中,可能因培訓目標的差異性,其單項定義需有所調整。因此,研究者認為初期以質性研究確認其單項定義,未來的延伸研究可針對其定義,進行結構性反思、問卷、訪談三項方式收集全面性資料。

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融合语言和文化:

数字化故事叙述应用于高级汉语内容教学

(Integrating language and culture: Content-based instruction through digital storytelling for advanced Chinese learners)

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摘要:《21世纪能力指南:外语篇》重视对学生信息素养、媒介素养和技术素养的培养。提高学生的技术素养,有助于培养学生运用适合的技术手段来理解、整合、创造信息,并与人交流。本文以数字化故事叙述在高级汉语课堂中的应用为例,深入探讨了如何通过设计、布置和评估具有科技含量的汉语课程项目,来进一步提高学生的技术素养。文章重点探讨了数字化故事叙述在帮助学生提高语言运用、研究分析和独立思辨能力方面的作用,指出数字化故事叙述不仅能鼓励学生创造出生动并有内涵的中文多媒体文本,也能提高学生的汉语语言能力和其对中国文化知识的认识和理解。

Abstract: The 21st Century Skills Map for World Languages guides our thinking about three new types of literacy–information, media, and technology. The enhancement of technology literacy helps students use proper technology to better interpret, interact, and produce in class. By way of examining how digital storytelling is incorporated into advanced Chinese instruction, this study shows how the enhancement of technology literacy can be achieved through proper design, assignment, and assessment of content-based and technology-informed course projects. It focuses on how digital storytelling can encourage students to mobilize their linguistic, research, analytical, and critical thinking skills to produce meaningful multimedia texts in Chinese, therefore further improve their language proficiency and cultural knowledge.

关键词: 数字故事、技术素养、高级汉语教学、内容教学法

Keywords: Digital storytelling, Technology literacy, Advanced Chinese Instruction, Content Based Instruction

1. 数字化故事叙述

本文将 Digital Storytelling 译为"数字化故事叙述",是因为我们强调"故事"的概念,与叙述和叙事都有联系,但也有所不同。叙事和故事之间有着密切的联系,叙事学意义上的"叙事"概念与故事的概念是一脉相通的。人们通常把以讲故事为主的交流方式,比如神话、历史传说、民间故事、小说、戏剧、故事片等统称为叙事体裁形式(李显杰,1999)。叙事学中的"叙事"概念与传统意义上的"故事"不同,主要表现在"故事"概念主要偏重于故事的内容方面,即故事讲了"什么",叙事的概念则更关注"怎样讲"和采用什么样的"方法与模式"讲。因而,叙事在含义上要比故事概念复杂得多,可以说同一个事件,由于叙事结构和手法的不同,讲述出了不同的故事(宋霞霞和马德俊,2012)。

数字化故事叙述(Digital storytelling,以下简称"数字故事")产生于 20 世纪 90 年代初期,达纳•阿奇利(Dana Atchley)和乔•兰伯特(Joe Lambert)是两位代表人物。前者以自传体小电影成名,后者在旧金山成立了第一个数字故事中心(Center for Digital Storytelling, CDS,参见其网站 http://storycenter.org/)。数字故事的概念迅速在世界范围流行起来,并受到了教育者们的关注。在美国,有很多教师来到 CDS 中心学习如何创作数字故事 (Lambert, 2006),用这种新的技术来创设班级的学习氛围,激发学生的学习积极性。2002 年 11 月,来自 8 个国家,美国 25个州的代表聚集在一起创办了"数字故事协会"(Digital Storytelling Association,参见 http://electronicportfolios.com/digistory)。"数字故事协会"将数字故事定义为"一个传统讲故事艺术的现代化表达"。历史上,讲故事采取了许多不同的形式,从篝火到银幕,到现在的电脑屏幕,用来分享知识,智慧和价值 (Hartley, 2009)。数字故事"是故事的数字化表达,是指使用信息技术将故事视觉化,以更形象、更生动、更直观的数字形式呈献出来的一种新的讲故事的方式,这是与传统故事形式的主要区别。具体讲,就是将简短的故事,配合相应的声音以及各种形式的可视化媒体,来形成一种全新的叙述模式(孙卫华和郑江艳,2008;Lambert, 2007)

在美国,关于故事叙述(storytelling)的研究开始于人类学、民族志学等领域,故事叙述对于保存文化遗产、流传文学作品起到了积极作用。在教育领域,故事叙述多关注于性别和社会阶层、少数族裔、外语学习等问题(Kang, 2004)。而数字故事,在教育领域中涉及的学科以新闻学、外语、历史等文史学科为多见。例如在英语作为外语的课堂教学中,以数字故事作为工具辅助教学(Torres, 2012)。也有在科学教育(science education)课堂中,运用数字故事促进学生的自我学习能力(Valkanova and Watts, 2007)在中国,数字故事在教育教学中的应用主要涉及四个方面,即其一,体现数字故事的"叙事"特征,为教师专业发展服务;其次,发挥数字故事的"育人"功能,应用于学生德育教育;第三,利用数字故事"数字化"的特点,为培养学生的信息素养提供渠道;最后,为信息技术与课程整合提供新的思路(陈静娴,2006)。本文着重考察的是,对于高年级中文学习者,怎样利用"数字故事"来提高其语言能力、文化理解和技术素养。

正如汤雁方(2013)所指出的,高年级汉语学习者的汉语水平并不高,应该在高年级中多介绍文学作品和文化内容。《ACTFL语言能力大纲》(2012)对口语高级水平的定义中,强调了叙述(narration)和描述(description)能力的重要性。能够运用叙述和描述的方式表达,是区别高级水平和中级水平的重要标志。而在高级中等(Advanced-mid)和高级初等(Advanced-low)这两个次等级中,叙述和描述的连贯性、成段性又成为重要的区分标志。如大纲所述,高级中等水平的讲话者能够通过完整的陈述,将叙述和描述交织在一起,以连贯的、成段的话语带入相关的辅助性事实。相比之下,高级初等水平讲话者的叙述和描述通常给人以分割处理之感,不够连贯,而且作出的回应大多不会长于一个段落。张霓(2013)指出,由于描述与叙述类的语料在传统的书本教材里相对缺乏,中文高年级的教学在很大程度上仍然停留在单一的课本教学方式上。由此可见,ACTFL高级水平所要求的描述、叙述等表达技能是我们传统教程中的薄弱环节。本文作者认为,将语言教学与文化内容结合起来,数字故事是值得尝试的一种方式。其原因是数字故事有助于将叙述方法与文学文化内容结合起来(黄鸣奋,2011),从而提高学生语言表达能力的文化理解能力。

在美国中文教学界,近年来开始有一些教师尝试运用数字化材料来加强学生的表达技能,如使用影片教授文学和电影课程(Xu,2009),利用网络影视片段训练学生的叙事能力(Wang,2008),或要求学生制作生活视频(Kupler,2008)。在大学中文教学中,也有教师尝试课外项目,要求学生制作中文录像,分组选题,共同编写剧本(Chen,2008)。这些都有助于学生培养段落连接和语句连贯的综合表达能力。正如张霓(2013)所说,为了促进高年级中文学习者的口语水平,特别是 ACTFL 建议的以连贯成段的方式进行叙述和描述,引入数字视频的教学方式会起到一定的效果。这是因为故事叙述本身要求连贯性、成段性;而数字化的技术手段有助于设计叙述和描述的口语练习。同时,制作数字故事的过程也是学生个体或小组收集、分析、选择信息,并构思、写作、开发数字化作品的过程。它强调学习者主体性的探索、研究、协作,以使学习者对所学的语言技能和文化知识进行更深入的体验和理解。由此,学习者可以进一步提高其获取、分析、加工语言文化信息的实践能力,从而培养出更好的文化理解能力、语言创新意识与科技信息素养。

2. 数字化故事叙述与高级汉语内容教学

本文以一门讲授《聊斋志异》及中国传统鬼文化的高级汉语内容教学课程为例,探讨数字故事在汉语授课和学习中的应用和意义。这里所说的内容教学(Content-based Instruction),就是指在情境化的语言教学过程中,同时引导学生学习相关的学术或专业知识(Jourdenais and Shaw,2005)。

由于本门课程是一门面向全校开放的高级汉语选修课程,学生的族裔和汉语学习背景非常复杂。在选择这门课的 23 名学生里,有 16 名学生为华裔背景,7 名学生为非华裔背景。在 16 名华裔学生中,有 7 名学生在中国大陆、台湾或香港接受过小学或小学以上的汉语教育;其余的 9 名学生绝大部分都在北美的汉语学校里接

受过一年以上的汉语教育。7 名非华裔学生全部完成了至少三年的大学汉语课程,其中有5人在中国或汉语为母语的国家有过一学期以上的海外留学经历。如此复杂的族裔和学习背景导致选修这门课的学生的汉语程度也参差不齐。在上述23 名学生中,汉语综合表达能力接近母语水平(Near native)的学生有7人,达到高级三个等级(Advanced-low, mid and high)的学生有10人,达到中级中上等级的(Intermediate-mid and high)的学生有4人,介于中级初等和中等之间(Intermediate-low to Intermediate-mid)的学生有2人。

学生复杂的语言文化背景和参差不一的汉语程度,要求本门课程在设计上要同时兼顾语言训练和文化传授两方面的教学目标。在下文中,我们将以两种数字化故事叙述模式在课堂教学中的应用为例,来深入探讨数字故事与汉语内容教学相结合的方法和意义。这里所说的两种模式分别是:一、以静态图画为主的数字化故事叙述;二、由超文本构建的交互性数字化故事叙述。前者在教学中的灵活运用,可以在语言上帮助汉语程度较低的学生提高篇章表达、叙述和描述的能力;而后者则能帮助语言程度较高的学生对中国文化进行创意解读,并增强其运用数字技术进行文学再创造的能力。

2.1 以静态图画为主的数字化故事叙述

顾名思义,以静态图画为主的数字化故事叙述,主要是指运用数字化图像软件或图像网站,把静态图形、图片或照片有机的结合起来,使其成为叙事中心以及主要叙述方式的叙事模式。相较于传统的纸质材料,运用数字化技术创作的图像故事在选材、制图、编辑和排版方面更加方便和灵活,在故事展示方面也更为流畅、更具美感。以静态图画为主的数字化故事叙述(以下简称"数字图画故事")与传统故事叙述的一个重要区别就是读者在脑中对故事进行重构之时,其所用的方式有所不同:在传统的故事叙述模式中,故事的情节被详细的描述出来,读者需要做的是充分利用自己的想象力,来把语言描述的情节重构为具备生动物象的情景;在数字图画故事中,这一过程被逆转过来——读者拿在手中的首先是一幅幅看似没有明确联系的数字化图像,他们所要做的是充分利用自己的想象力来重建这些图像之间的关联,从而使它们结合成一个具有情节和意义的故事。

由于这种对图像间关联性的强调,数字图画故事在高年级汉语内容教学中也就显得尤为重要。高年级汉语教学中一个最大挑战,就是要让学生在口语和书面叙述时,实现从语句到篇章的转变(汤雁方,2013)。换句话说,高年级学生在进行汉语表达时,不仅要能用简短的句子来表述自己的想法和意见,更需要能构建前后连贯的段落来描述一件事情或者阐述自己的观点。然而在实际教学中,要让学生实现这种从语句到篇章的转变并非易事。很多学生即便具备相应语言能力,也会因为缺乏语言素材或者不熟悉篇章表述中关联形式,而无法进行连贯的口语或书面叙述。从这个层面上讲,数字图画故事可以对汉语内容教学产生重要的辅助作用:一方面,数字图画故事对静态图像的充分应用,可以为学生的篇章叙述提供必要但又非直接的语言素材;另一方面,静态图像的片段性,又可以促使学生积极思考图像之间的

联系以及将其关联的方法,促使他们寻找恰当的关联词汇或语句来使自己的篇章叙述更有条理、更加连贯和更加完整。

2.1.1 教学设计

应用在汉语教学中,这种数字图画故事则更像是传统教学里"看图说话"模式的数字化升级。以我们设计的《画皮》一堂课为例,在授课前,我们先发给学生几张由绘图软件(Photoshop)修改过的蔡志忠的《画皮》漫画(示例见图 1),让学生根据画中图像,并结合自己课前对《画皮》现代汉语版的阅读(见附录),来重构和叙述故事的内容。这个修改版本与原版最大的区别是,漫画中对话框内的文字都被擦掉了,取而代之的是一个用 PDF 编辑软件(Adobe Acrobat X Pro)嵌入的文本框,学生可以用电脑直接在文本框中输入文字。我们要求学生在上课前必须将简短文字输入到这些修改过的漫画页面中,这样做一方面是检测学生课前阅读理解的状况,另一方面也是训练学生在语句层面进行复述及再创造的能力。

在开始上课后,我们要求学生根据自己填入的内容对手中的漫画进行重述。这是为了训练学生在篇章层面的叙述能力。由于漫画中有学生自己填入的提示文字,学生可以根据这些提示来实现对故事的简单重构;然而这些提示文字又都很简短,所以学生必须根据自己课前的阅读来充实自己叙述的内容;同时,由于不同画格之间的内容跳跃性较大,学生还必须寻找恰当的关联方式来使自己的叙述更具逻辑连贯性,这时,对相应关联词语的正确运用就显得尤为重要。

通过这种课前和课上的练习,我们希望达到的教学目标是:首先,学生能够认识到图画叙事和语言叙事之间的联系和差异,并能对这些联系和差异进行充分利用,从而提高自己中文篇章叙述的能力。具体来说,我们希望学生能够利用漫画中的图片和简短提示,寻找有效的关联词,来将各个窗格中的情节片段联系起来,叙述成一个连贯的故事,同时也能对每个图片中人物的行为和心理活动进行简单的描述。其次,我们也希望学生能利用现代化的数字科技,用更为便捷的形式实现语言叙事和图画叙事迅速转换,使两者在其汉语学习中能够紧密结合、相互补充,发挥更有效的作用。



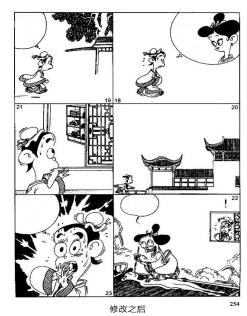


图 1

2.1.2 学生反馈与成果

事实证明,这种利用漫画训练学生篇章叙述的教学方式在很大程度上引发了学生对利用图画进行故事叙述的兴趣。不仅如此,学生还开始尝试运用电脑数字技术,来对所学过的故事进行创造性的构图改编。在学生上交的期末作品里,一位学生将《聂小倩》的故事改编成漫画。这个漫画与我们在课堂上提供给学生的改版蔡志忠漫画不同,其漫画主体并非手绘,而是通过免费漫画网站(Pixton. com)提供的材料和软件制作而成。这个网站的便捷之处在于其提供现成的图形素材和漫画框架,学生所要做只是选择需要的图形图片,将其拖入漫画窗格中,进行简单编辑排版,并填入相应的文字叙述就行。这种对网络数字技术的灵活运用使整个漫画的制作过程大大缩短、难度大大降低,从而让学生可以把更多时间花在对故事内容的构建上。这就有效提高了数字图画故事在汉语课堂中运用的可行性。

在设计这个漫画故事的时候,学生充分认识到图画叙事区别于语言叙事的特点,并对这些特点进行充分利用。学生首先将故事的主角由聂小倩和宁采臣变成了燕赤霞的宝剑和剑鞘,并让整个故事从宝剑与剑鞘的视角展开。这种独特视角的选取让原本复杂的故事变得相对简单,从而更容易被容纳于一个短篇漫画里。同时,这个视角的相对局限性也让漫画中的叙事变得更为集中——原故事中人物之间复杂的感情纠葛被淡化,被强化的则是剑与鞘的惺惺相惜之情以及道与魔的斗争(见图 2 和图 3)。这样一来,一方面学生可以充分利用有限的图画来强化故事的矛盾冲突,另一方面也可以在保持故事完整性的前提下简化故事内容,从而使学生在事后的课堂报告时能更有效的展现其中文篇章叙述的能力。





图 2 和图 3

在完成漫画的制作后,学生还要把自己所作的漫画给全班展示出来,并做一个十到十五分钟的课堂报告来完整的叙述这个故事,同时解释自己用漫画改编这个故事原因和经过。课堂报告的目的主要是为了检测学生利用图片辅助进行篇章叙述的能力。在对学生课堂报告的评测方面,我们主要注重以下几个方面: (1)学生能否根据图画提示,对整个故事进行逻辑清晰、表达连贯、用词准确的段落叙述; (2)学生能否选择恰当的词汇和语法,结合图画,对故事中人物的行为和心理活动进行相对详细的描述; (3)学生能否对自己运用漫画改编故事的原因做出有理有据的解释,并通过这个解释展现其对故事背后的文学和文化内涵的深入思考。

2.2 由超文本构建的交互性数字化故事叙述

现代数码技术给传统叙事学带来的最大的冲击就是让作者、文本和读者之间的互动性再次变成了可能。虽然交互性叙事并非数字故事所独有,早在口头叙事艺术盛行的时代,这种叙事者与听众之间的互动就已存在,但是由于书面文化和印刷技术的发展,这种互动模式长期被压制,直到现在数码技术的盛行,这种交互性叙事方式才以一种更新颖和丰富的形式再次出现在叙事学的舞台上(黄鸣奋,2011; Lambert, 2007)。

所谓交互性数字化故事叙述(以下简称"交互数字故事"),就是指利用像超文本、电子书及电子游戏等以互动性为主的数码技术,创造出来一个由作者和读者共同参与的非线性和开放性的叙事平台(Jakes, 2005)。它与传统叙事艺术的主要区别在于:首先,是作者的隐退。在交互数字故事中,作者不再是文本的主要控制者,而变成了一个交互平台的创造者;其主要作用也不再是向读者直接讲述一个故事,而是通过各种互动选项来引导读者重塑一个故事。其次,是读者的登台。虽然读者反馈在文学解读创作中的作用已经越来越被文学理论研究者所重视,但是读者真正

能参与到故事创作过程中来却只有在交互数字故事中才能真正得到实现。在这里,读者不再是一个被动的接受者,而是被赋予了有限的选择权,可以在作者提供的多重叙事可能性中选择自己想要的故事流程和结局。最后,是文本的开放。由于作者和读者在故事叙事中作用和地位的转变,用于叙事的文本也发生了根本性变化。与传统的封闭性文本相比,交互数字故事的文本更加开放(Lambert, 2007);这种开放不仅体现在故事内容和结局的多样性上,即使是在叙事流程中,读者也可以根据自己的喜好来选择不同的叙事路径,从而实现叙事流程的非线性和跳跃性。

交互数字故事的这些特点对汉语内容教学的帮助是显而易见的:其叙事模式的新颖足以提高学生学习汉语的兴趣;其互动的方式也可以让学生充分参与到叙事过程中;最后,其开放性的叙事流程和内容选择也给学生提供更多练习的可能性,让他们通过对故事的反复创造及再创造来提高自己汉语语言能力。通过交互数字故事在课堂上的运用,我们希望实现的教学目标除了促进学生在语言层面的进步以外,还要帮助其加深对汉语文化和文学知识的理解。具体来说,我们希望这种数字故事模式可以鼓励学生进一步思考探索其所学故事的深层架构,故事人物和情节之间的内部关联,以及故事本身所蕴含的文化内涵。

2.2.1 学生反馈与成果

为了更突出的展示交互数字故事对汉语内容教学的意义,我们改变一下介绍顺序,先来看一个学生利用 Microsoft PowerPoint 中超文本模式制作的一个长达 39 页的互动故事,故事的题目是《你自己的〈聊斋〉故事(CREATE YOUR OWN LIAOZHAI STORY)》。在以下的表格展示中,图片部分为学生制作的互动故事的原文示例,文字部分为本文作者根据学生课堂报告整理出的互动故事的操作方法及故事流程。

故事一开始,主人公"你"已经死去,在阴间准备转世投胎,因为世间女人太多,所以"你"只能转世成为男人。这时,作者给了"你"三个转世选择,即(1)赶考书生;(2)普通少年;(3)壮士。我们选择"赶考书生"。



当做出这个选择后,故事会把"你"带到另一世界。在这里,"你"在考试的路上看到了一个客栈,当时天马上要黑了,所以"你"进客栈准备休息。正要休息之时,门外传来了一个女人的敲门声。这时,作为主人公的"你"面临这两个选择: (1) 这个女人很美貌; (2) 这个女人很丑。让我们选择"这个女人很美貌"。

这个选择会把"你"带到另外两个选择面前,因为当你看到这个美貌女子的时候,你会(1)被美女迷住,开门让她进来;(2)怀疑她是鬼或是狐狸,没有开门。我们选择"开门让她进来"。



当我们选择"开门让女子进来"之后,学生设计的故事会将我们带入其他一系列的可能性。由于篇幅限制,这里无法一一列举,我们只能以其中一个故事流程为例来展示故事发展的多种可能。在这个流程中,"女子"与"你"相爱,但是"你"却发现自己的身体健康每况愈下,于是"你"去找道士帮忙。道士来后,发现"你"被女鬼缠身,于是给你一道驱鬼符,并嘱咐"你"将符咒贴在门口。女鬼被符咒阻挡,不能靠近你,也变得非常虚弱。这个时候,"你"发现自己已经深深爱上女鬼,想帮她复活,于是就去坟墓中将她挖出。女鬼被挖出后,虽然已经复活,但身体仍然虚弱。她向"你"解释,她之所以虚弱,是因为复活之日未到而强行复活,破坏了阴间的规矩。她求"你"帮她杀死前来抓她的鬼差役。

如果我们选择去杀鬼差役,故事会把我们带入一个开放式结局。 最终的结局与 "你"最初投胎时的选择密切相关。如果"你"投胎为书生或普通青年,那么这时"你"会因无力杀死鬼差役而(1)一命呜呼并重新开始轮回;(2)变成鬼并和被打回阴间的女鬼结为夫妻。如果"你"最初投胎为壮士,那么这里"你"会(3)挥刀砍死鬼差役并和复活的女鬼生活在一起。



至此,在经过种种选择之后,我们创造出了第一个属于我们自己的《聊斋》故事雏形。值得一提的是,我们所创造的故事只是这个交互性文本所能产生的众多叙事可能性中的一种;根据我们在每个故事转折点的不同选择,整个故事的流程、方向和结局都会发生相应的变化。这样开放性和非线性的叙事模式,在传统叙事文本中很难做得到,但是在这个用超链接构建的交互数字故事中却能充分得以实现。

从上面的示例中我们已经可以看出,创造这个故事的学生的汉语水平已经很高,接近了母语者的程度,所以在对此类作品及课堂报告的评测中,我们将语言方面的评测放在了次要地位,而更加注重学生对相应文化知识的解读能力和其文学再创造的能力。具体的评测标准包含以下几个方面: (1) 学生能否将所学过的文学文化知识归纳总结,并将其纳入自己的知识体系,进行独立的辨别与思考; (2) 学生能否将所吸收的文学文化知识以创新生动、简洁明了的形式表现出来; (3) 学生能否运用相对复杂的文学语言对自己的故事进行修辞上的润色,从而对故事情节和人物进行更为具体的讲解和更为生动的描述。

值得一提的是,学生在对这个互动故事进行课堂报告的时候,还邀请其同学上台来,对故事中的选项做出不同的选择,从而展示故事中可能出现的不同发展流程和结局。参与这个互动活动的学生都表示,与传统的故事叙述相比,这种交互性故事叙述模式让他们能够摆脱线性叙述的限制,可以在一个更为自由和灵活的故事框架里,充分发挥自己的想象力,来构建不同故事流程和结局。这在很大程度上提高了他们参与课堂故事叙述活动的积极性,使他们能够重复运用在以前叙述过程中所学到的词汇、语法和表达方式,来对同一个故事进行不同角度和层面上的叙述。这样的训练过程可以使学生的语言技能在短时间内得到强化和提高。与此同时,学生们也充分认识到这种互动性故事叙述模式的局限。因为这种叙述模式在很大程度上只能提供一个故事骨架,而故事真正的血肉,则需要学生积极运用自己的文学想象和文化知识来进行填充。不过,这种局限性在某些方面也是对学生所学的文学和文化知识的一个再检验。学生只有在充分了解了故事的内容和文化背景的前提下,才能运用自己的想象力和语言技能,将故事的血肉补充进去。换句话说,学生要想

让自己的故事叙述变得生动有趣,不仅需要有较高的语言技能,还需要有丰富的文 化知识和文学素养来做基础。这就对高年级汉语学生的文学和文化学习提出了更高 的要求。

2.2.2 课程设计

从技术层面来讲,创造这样一个作者和读者互动的交互数字故事并非难事,但是要真正使这个故事里的情节和人物设计做到合理生动,却需要作者对同类故事的深层结构和文化内涵有深刻的理解。正是因此,交互数字故事的创造绝对不能脱离传统汉语语言文化教学而存在。以上述交互数字故事为例,作者之所以能创造出这样一个互动性与开放性完美结合的鬼故事框架,正是因为其对《聊斋》中鬼故事的结构共性和文化原型有着较为深入的认识。

前文曾提过,我们在设计这门课的时候,曾把《聊斋》中的鬼故事按题材分为 不同的授课单元。其中一个单元讲的是《聊斋》中女鬼的爱情故事。在这个单元里, 我们选择了《伍秋月》、《阿宝》、《小谢》、《莲香》、《连锁》、《连城》和 《聂小倩》这几个故事。熟悉这些故事的读者不难看出,上面所分析的交互数字故 事,无论在情节还是人物上,对这几个故事都有所借鉴。比如《伍秋月》中描写的 虚弱女鬼和敢于杀鬼役的王生、《小谢》和《莲香》中所写的女鬼和女狐对男书生 的迷恋和勾引、《连锁》和《聂小倩》中反复出现的女鬼复生情节、以及《阿宝》 和《连城》中所咏叹的男女主人公为爱生死相随等等。但作者对《聊斋》女鬼故事 这种情节和人物上的借鉴,却并非简单的抄袭。在讲授这些女鬼爱情故事的时候, 我们曾与学生讨论过,其实《聊斋》故事中每个人物和情节的设计,都是当时的社 会和文化一种象征性体现,比如故事中对书生羸弱的描写是当时中下儒士阶层社会 无力感的一种反映,而对貌美女鬼采阳补阴的描写则迎合了当时男性知识阶层对男 女情欲一种既渴望又恐惧的复杂心理。所以在某种程度上,这些人物和情节都可以 被看作是一种具有象征意义的文化符号。正是基于这种文化符号的考量,上述故事 作者在借鉴《聊斋》女鬼故事里的人物和情节时,并没有局限于其具体细节,而是 把这些人物和情节抽象化、符号化,使它们成为可以在交互数字故事中构成任何叙 事可能性的人物及情节雏形。

当然,仅仅靠这种情节和人物上的雏形设计,还不能为作者提供构建上述交互数字故事的必要的内部框架。要使这个故事中的每个选择和其选择结果都能因果相连,构成一个完整的体系,作者还必须要对《聊斋》中鬼故事的深层结构和构思方式有充分的认识和了解。在课堂中讲授这些女鬼爱情故事时,我们曾用结构主义的方法分析过每个故事的元框架,即荒郊住所(鬼出没的绝佳地点)——落单书生(孤单柔弱,最易被鬼吸引)——美貌女鬼(多身世凄凉,既可怕又可怜)——阴阳交合(女鬼吸引男人的动机和方式)——高人干预(多为人鬼爱情的试金石)——人鬼相恋(常导致男人入阴间助女鬼复生)。《聊斋》中的女鬼故事虽人物众多、情节复杂,但是大致脱离不出这个元框架。掌握了这个元框架,就可以了解蒲松龄在写这些故事时基本构思方法。从对上面超文本故事的分析中可以看出,作者在创

造这个交互数字故事的时候,充分利用了这种元框架的思路,从而使其故事虽然头绪众多、流程各异,但都大致合情合理,而且每个故事也都能自成体系。

综上所述,由超文本构建的交互数字故事,一方面为汉语语言教学提供了颇具建设性的教授和学习模式,另一方面也对中文文学文化教学提出了更为深层的要求。要构建一个合理完整的交互数字故事,不仅需要作者具备较高的汉语语言水平,还需要他/她对故事的深层文学架构以及故事所反映出的文化背景有深刻的了解。这些都对我们设计高年级汉语课程提出了更具挑战性的要求。

3. 讨论

上文主要讨论了在一个学生文化背景及语言程度都相对复杂的高级汉语课堂中,如何灵活运用不同类型的数字化故事叙述模式,针对不同学生的不同程度和需求,来实现语言训练和文化教学相结合的目的。

文中所展示的教学设计仍然是以传统的交际型(Communicative)内容教学模式为基础,但是融入了包括图片制作、视频编辑和网页设计等多种数字化技术及应用(Jakes, 2005)。教学的重点一方面是帮助汉语程度相对较低的学生练习中文篇章表述的能力,另一方面则是帮助汉语程度较高的学生加深其对中国文学文化知识的理解和思考,并鼓励其运用文学语言对故事进行再创造。

学生期末提交的作品则多以数字化的形式呈现,从利用网站素材和软件制作的数字漫画、到流程结局都开放的互动故事,形式和内容都不一而足。通过制作这些数字化作品,学生不仅增强了其运用数字技术进行创作的能力,加深了其科技方面的素养,还进一步提高了其运用中文编写故事的技巧,深化了其对中国文化和文学知识的理解和思考。学生在展示其数字作品的同时,还要用中文对其所创作的数字故事进行完整的叙述,并对其创作/改编原因及流程进行详细的报告,这些训练在很大程度上提高了学生运用中文进行成段表达和具体描述的能力,同时也促使他们对自己的数字故事进行文化和文学层面上的反思。

值得指出的是,由于数字化故事在语言教学中的应用仍处于探索阶段,而本文所讨论的教学活动和成果也仍在尝试初期,所以在数据采集、整理和分析方面难免会有很多不尽人意的地方,这在将来的研究中会得到进一步的改善。同时,在未来的教学设计中,我们也希望能纳入更多的数字故事模式,比如照片叙述、视频故事和数字动画等等,并深入探索这些数字故事对丰富汉语内容教学和提高学生汉语水平方面的意义。

4. 结语

综上所述,数字故事有助于信息的"跨平台流动、跨文化加工、跨领域共享" (黄鸣奋,2011)。学生制作图片和文本数字故事,可成为中文教学中一项行之有 效的教学任务,它不仅能为学生提供一个有意义的语言学习环境,增加练习机会,而且还能促使学生互相帮助,积极主动地学习中文(Chen, 2008)。其对高级汉语内容教学的作用不仅体现在语言训练方面,其数字化特性更能促进学生对汉语文学和文化的深入探索和思考。此外,数字故事与传统汉语教学模式也并不相悖,二者不仅相互依存,也必须相辅相成,才能发挥出彼此最大的作用。

《21 世纪能力指南:外语篇》着重提出了关于对学生信息素养、媒介素养和技术素养的培养要求。数字化故事叙述的产生、发展及其在汉语教学中的应用,正是适应这一培养要求的产物,其重点在对技术素养的培养上。提高学生的技术素养,不仅有助于培养学生成为全球化公民,应用适合的技术手段来理解信息、与人交流,还能鼓励学生在知识经济时代,运用数字化技术来获得、管理、整合、评价和创造信息,从而使其对所学语言技能和文化知识产生更为主动和深刻的认识。

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附录

《画皮》现代汉语译文:

太原王生,有天一早出门,在路上遇到一位女郎,见她抱着大包袱独自赶路,走得很吃力。王生忙走上前,发现原来是个十五六岁的漂亮女孩,不禁动了情。便问道:"你为什么这么早就一个人孤孤单单地赶路?"女孩回答说:"过路的人不能替我解忧愁,何必多问。"王生接着说:"你到底有什么忧愁?如果需要我帮助,我决不会推辞。"女孩神色忧伤地说:"父母贪钱,把我卖给一个大户人家。那家的大老婆嫉妒我,早晚不是打就是骂,我已无法再忍受下去,打算逃到远处去。"问她究竟想去哪里,女孩说:"逃难的人,哪有确定的地方。"王生便说:"我家离这里不远,请到我家去吧。"女孩很高兴地答应了。于是,王生替她拿着包袱,带着她一同回家。到了王生家,那女孩见室内无人,便问:"你为什么没有家眷?"王生说:"这里是书房。"女孩说:"这是个好地方。要是你可怜我让我活下去,请你一定为我保守秘密,千万不要对外人讲。"王生答应了她的要求,并与她同居。王生把她藏在密室里,过了好几天别人都未发觉。有一天,王生悄悄地把这件事对妻子说了,妻子陈氏怀疑她是大户人家的婢妾,劝王生打发她走。王生不同意。

有一次,王生在赶集的途中遇见一位道士。那道士打量王生时显出惊愕的神态。他问王生:"你最近遇到了什么?"王生回答说:"什么也没遇到。"道士说:"你身上有邪气萦绕,怎么还说没遇到什么?"王生竭力为自己辩解,道士见他不说真话就走开了,嘴里却说:"真叫人不可理解。世上还真有死到临头却不醒悟的人!"听了道士这番不平常的话,王生对所遇到的那个女孩产生了怀疑,但转而一想,她明明是个美人,怎么会是妖怪?很可能是道士想借口除妖,混口饭吃吧。没过多久,王生就回到自家书院门前,但门紧关着根本进不去。这时,王生顿起疑心,便翻墙进去,见房门也紧关着,就悄悄地走到窗边往里看,只见一个脸色翠绿、长牙如锯的恶鬼,正在把一张人皮往床上铺,然后拿彩笔在人皮上画,画完之后便将笔扔掉,举起人皮,像抖衣服那样抖了抖,随即披在身上,装扮成一个美女。目睹这些情景,王生的魂都吓掉了,他像动物那样从地上爬起来,急忙追寻道士,但道士已不知去向。王生仍穷追不舍,最后终于在野外找到了。王生跪在地上向道士求救。道士说:"我帮你赶走它就是了。这个东西也很可怜,一直没能找到替身,所以我也不忍心伤害它的性命。"于是,道士就给王生一柄拂尘,让王生把它挂在卧室的门上。临分手时,两人约好在青帝庙会面。

王生回到家以后,不敢到书房去,就睡在卧室里,把道士给的拂尘挂在门口。一更时分,听到门外窸窣作响,他吓得连头都不敢抬,只好让妻子陈氏去看看动静。这时,那个恶鬼正在门外,它望着拂尘不敢进屋,站在那里咬牙切齿,呆了半天才走开。过了一会儿它又来了,并且一个劲地咒骂道士:"死道士吓唬我,难道到口的食物还要吐出来不成?"只见那恶鬼扯下拂尘撕得稀巴烂,然后破门而入,直奔王生的睡床,撕裂王生的胸腹,掏出他的心就逃走了。王生的妻子大声哭号,丫头举着蜡烛进来一看,王生已断了气,胸腔里尽是瘀血。陈氏吓得哭不出声来。

第二天一早,陈氏叫弟弟二郎跑去告诉道士。道士听说后非常生气地说:" 我本来可怜你,谁知你这个小鬼竟敢如此猖狂!"他马上跟着二郎来到王家。那个 女孩已不见了, 道士抬头四处张望, 说: "幸亏它还没有走远。"他问二郎: "南院 是谁的家?"二郎说:"是我家。"道士说:"鬼正在你家。"二郎惊异地说不会在他 家,道士又问:"有没有你不认识的一个人到你家去过?"二郎说:"我一大早就去 青帝庙了,不知道家里是不是来过什么人,我这就回去问一问。"他去后不久回来 说:"真有人在我家。今早一个老太婆跑到我家,说是想给我家当佣人,我妻子没 答应她,她现在还没离开呢。"道士说,她就是恶鬼。于是,道士与二郎一起到了 南院。道士站在院子中央,手持木剑,大声呵斥:"鬼妖,赔我拂尘!"那老太婆在 屋里惊慌万分,无计可施,便冲出门想逃。道士追上前用剑刺去,顷刻间,老太婆 倒在地上,人皮脱落,老太婆变成了恶鬼,在地上像猪一样嚎叫。道士用木剑砍下 鬼的头,那恶鬼便化为一股浓烟,盘在地上成一小堆。道士取出一个葫芦,拔掉塞 子后放在烟中, 那葫芦像吸气一样马上把烟都吸进去了。然后, 道士塞住葫芦口把 它装进袋里。在场的人看那张人皮,发现眉目手脚,无不齐备。道士像卷画轴那样 卷起人皮,把它也装进袋,正打算离去时,陈氏跪拜在门口,哭请道士施法救活丈 夫王生。道士推辞说自己不行,陈氏更加悲恸,跪在地上不肯起身。道士想了一想, 说:"我的法术很浅,真的不能起死回生。我给你介绍一个人,或许他能使死人复 生。你去求求他肯定会有效果。"陈氏问那人是谁,道士说:"街市上有个经常睡在 粪土中的疯子,你不妨叩头哀求他救人。如果他百般侮辱你,你可千万不要恼火。 "二郎也曾听说过这个人,于是,他谢别道士,与嫂子陈氏一同到街市找那个疯人。

在街市上, 他们看见那个乞丐正在路上疯疯颠颠地唱歌, 流出的鼻涕有几尺 长,浑身肮脏不堪,叫人避而远之。陈氏跪着叩头到他面前,他却笑着说:"美人 爱我吗?"陈氏把丈夫被恶鬼杀死的事告诉了他,并请他救活丈夫。那乞丐又大笑 着说:"每个男人都可以做你的丈夫,为什么要去救活他?"陈氏再三哀求,乞丐说: "真怪呀!人死了求我救活他,难道我是阎王爷吗?"说完,他竟愤怒地用木杖打陈 氏, 陈氏忍痛让他打。街市围观的人越来越多, 几乎筑成一道人墙。那乞丐忽然吐 出一口浓痰,送到陈氏嘴边说:"吞下去!"陈氏当时面红耳赤,觉得很为难,但想 起道士说过的那些话,只得强忍着吞下去了。陈氏觉得那口痰像团棉花那么硬,在 咽道里发出格格声响,最后停结在胸膛里。只听那乞丐又笑着说:"美人爱我啊!" 说完就走了,连头也不回。陈氏和二郎跟在他后面,他走到庙里后,便不见踪影了。 陈氏他们在庙前庙后四处查找,没有找到任何踪影,只得又惭又恨地返回家。陈氏 真是百感交集,她既悲悼丈夫死得惨,又后悔吞下乞丐的痰使自己蒙受羞辱。她哭 得死去活来,也想一死了之,正想给亡夫擦血装尸,家人又都远远地站着不敢过来 相助。陈氏只好一个人抱尸收肠,她边料理边哭号。由于哭久了嗓音已完全嘶哑, 她忽然想吐,感觉胸腹中有块东西直往上冲,不等她回过头,那块东西已落入丈夫 的胸腔里。她惊奇地发现,原来是颗人心,它已在丈夫的胸腔中突突地跳动着,而 且散发出蒸蒸热气。陈氏觉得十分奇怪,赶忙用手把丈夫的胸腔合拢,并用力往胸 中间挤合。她稍一松劲,热气就从伤缝中往外冒。于是,她连忙撕了块丝帛把伤口 包扎起来。她用手触摸丈夫的尸体,发觉已有体温。她忙又盖上被子。到半夜一看, 丈夫已在微弱地呼吸。天亮时,丈夫竟然复活了。她听见王生说:"我恍恍惚惚像

做了个梦,只是一直觉得肚子痛得厉害。"陈氏看看丈夫的伤口,发现已只留下个铜钱大小的痂疖,不久,竟完全痊愈了。

pp. 36-48

Implementing CALL technology in teaching a content-based Chinese hand puppet theater course (在主题内容式的中国布袋戏课程教学中使用计算机辅助教学技术)

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Abstract: Content-based arts and literature curricula can make important contributions to any language program. This paper has chosen a Chinese hand puppet theater course as an example to demonstrate how to transfer traditional text materials into user-friendly multimedia and interactive game-type exercises that expose students to Chinese arts and culture, while also enhancing their language proficiency skills. It will also demonstrate how to make the best use of technology to enable use of content and exercises in different levels and types of curricula. It will showcase an example of technology that may be integrated into arts and literature oriented courses at the elementary, intermediate, and advanced levels. It is hoped that readers will benefit from the examples and gain ideas about how to empower the curriculum with technology, manage students with varying backgrounds, teach literature and culture, and balance content instruction with language skill instruction.

摘要:以主题内容式教学来介绍艺术、文学和文化等课程是任何语言系中一个很重要的组成部分。本文以中国布袋戏为例以展示如何将传统的文本资料转换成受学习者欢迎的多媒体和互动游戏型的教学内容,以帮助学生更有效地了解中国艺术、文学和中国文化,同时亦能提高他们的语言能力。此外,本文亦阐明如何利用科技网络的优势,在不同课型和语言阶段中,有效地应用电脑科技来辅助语言与文化教学。此主题式的教学课程模式,不仅能帮助教师管理课上不同汉语水平的学生,而且也能帮助学生对主题内容知识的了解及强化其语言能力的技巧。

Keywords: Content-based teaching and learning, arts, literature, culture, CALL, Chinese puppetry, hand puppet theater

关键词: 主题内容式教学,艺术,文学,文化,电脑辅助语言教学,中国偶戏、布袋戏

1. Introduction

1.1 Content-based Instruction

Content-based instruction (CBI) is "... an approach to language instruction that integrates the presentation of topics or tasks from subject matter classes (e.g., math, social studies) within the context of teaching a second or foreign language" (Crandall & Tucker, 1990). As Genesee (1994) puts it, the content in CBI curriculum "need not be strictly academic (i.e., only dealing with traditional subjects such as mathematics, history, science, geography, and the arts), but can include any topic, theme, or non-language issue of interest or importance to the L2 learner". In other words, CBI emphasizes the use of relevant content as a medium to facilitate language teaching and learning. CBI thus provides a context for meaningful communication to occur (Curtain, 1995; Met, 1991) and promotes negotiation of meaning (Lightbown & Spada, 1993), both of which are known to enhance second language acquisition. Therefore, researchers and language teachers promote CBI in second language curricula.

As part of a second language curriculum, arts and literature provide relevant and meaningful content for students to learn the language by using it. They also "play crucial roles in helping second language learners gain a better understanding of a target language, culture, people, and society" (Wu & Haney, 2012). Because of this, a content-based course focused on arts and literature can be a valuable addition to a second language curriculum. Indeed, in the Chinese L2 curriculum, CBI can play a critical role in providing meaningful topics (i.e. Chinese folk tales, Chinese modern films) and learning tasks for language instruction. Through CBI, Chinese L2 learners can enhance their language skills by using relevant and contextually appropriate language forms, and also promote their content learning via negotiation of meaning. Working closely with authentic artifacts from Chinese culture also enhances students' Chinese cultural literacy. In these ways, a content-based Chinese L2 curriculum can make important contributions to Chinese learning and teaching.

However, due to a lack of available textbooks and consolidated materials, it is not an easy task to create content-based arts and literature courses within the Chinese as a foreign language (CFL) curriculum (Wu, 2014). We suggest taking advantage of contemporary technologies to solve this problem by leveraging CALL resources and techniques to facilitate content-based language and culture curricula. In this paper we will showcase a newly developed Chinese hand puppet theater course as an example of our efforts toward creating a new and innovative Chinese arts, language and literature curriculum.

1.2 Chinese Puppet Theater in the Social Context Course¹

布袋戏 (glove or hand puppet theater) is a Chinese traditional performance art in which small puppet figures are manipulated by hand. It is also called *Zhangzhongxi* 掌中戏 (palm-inner-play) and *Xiaolong* 小笼 (small-basket). The great skill of the puppeteers and the sophistication of the puppets, some of which are capable of facial expressions, allows hand puppet theater to be very entertaining, effectively delivering both action scenes and dramatic scenes. Originally developed during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), hand puppet theater was introduced to Taiwan about two hundred years ago by immigrants from 福建 province, where the hand puppet theater tradition had developed to a more sophisticated level than elsewhere in China. During its development in Taiwan, hand puppet theater has become intertwined with Taiwan local customs and practices, and become a valued aspect of Chinese and Taiwanese culture. (Wu, 2003; Wu, 2011).

This hand puppet theater course is designed for Chinese learners who have reached the advanced-low to advanced-mid level of proficiency as designated by ACTFL proficiency guidelines (ACTFL, 2012). It introduces students to Chinese puppet theater in the Chinese social context. It aims to help students obtain a more in-depth understanding and appreciation of the various Chinese puppet theater performance forms, including hand puppet theater 布袋戏, shadow puppet theater 皮影戏 and marionette puppet theater 傀儡戏. For each performance form, students are introduced to related cultural phenomena, dramatic literature, performance arts, and social functions. Relationships among performance forms are also explored.

Learning objectives and student outcomes: At the end of the course, students are expected to be able to:

- demonstrate a depth and breadth of knowledge of Chinese puppet theater
- demonstrate competence in Chinese literature and culture, problem-solving, and critical thinking related to the puppet theater tradition
- apply their Chinese puppet theater literature and culture appreciation and observations to cross-cultural comparisons and personal connections
- reach advanced-mid to advanced-high language proficiency level and be able to write a 1,000-1,200 character essay in Chinese

Class activities: include lectures, guest speakers, and discussion, as well as presentation of multimedia, WWW and video examples of puppet theater performances.

Teaching materials: As we noted above, the lack of available materials is one of the main challenges encountered in creating a content-based arts and literature course. In this

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¹ This puppetry course was designed and taught by Dr. Sue-mei Wu, and was offered for the first time at CMU in Spring 2014. Dr. Wu also designed and taught a folk performance traditions course at CMU in Spring 2009. Puppetry performance was introduced in that course, and students in the course expressed an interest in learning about puppet theater in more depth.

new course we have incorporated some print materials and research articles, and made use of anthropological and ethnographical data collected from fieldwork. Two new websites were also created to provide convenient access to the main multimedia materials used in the course. The websites have brief text introductions, links to related materials, and video clips. Following is a summary of the teaching materials for the course:

(1) Websites:

- Chinese Puppetry Website 《中国偶戏传统》网站 (by Sue-mei Wu); URL: http://www.xinterra.com/folkpage/pg puppetry.shtml
- Chinese Folk Performance Website 《中国民间演艺传统》网站 (by Sue-mei Wu); URL: http://www.xinterra.com/folkpage/

(2) Book & research articles:

- Li Chen, Fan Pen (2004). Visions for the Masses: Chinese Shadow Plays from Shaanxi and Shanxi. Publisher: Cornell University East Asia Program
- Wu, Sue-mei (2011). "Hand Puppet Theater (Budaixi) & Excerpts from a Temple Festival Performance" in Folk Drama section. The Columbia Anthology of Chinese Folk and Popular Literature. Edited by Victor H. Mair and Mark Bender. Columbia University Press. pp. 282-287.
- Wu, Sue-mei (2003) "Chapter 4: Hand Puppet Theater Performance: Emergent Structures and the Resurgence of Taiwanese Identity" Religion and the Formation of Taiwanese Identities. pp. 99-122. Edited by Paul R. Katz and Murray A. Rubinstein. New York: Palgrave Macmillan Publisher.
- (3) Others: stage props, photos, multimedia DVDs and video clips, etc.³

2. Instructional Sample

We have chosen the topic of hand puppet theater as an example of instruction which helps promote students' content knowledge as well as their language proficiency skills.

Theme: Hand Puppet Theater 主题: 布袋戏

The following 8 chapters of hand puppetry theater content are covered in the Chinese Puppet Theater in the Social Context course:

² The puppetry fieldwork was conducted in Taiwan and mainland China by Dr. Sue-mei Wu.

There are many e-materials available on the WWW. For example, searching for "Chinese hand puppetry" on YouTube yields many video clips. The Wikipedia site is also a good reference for hand puppet theater. For Chinese shadow puppetry, the documentary called "Track the Shadow Puppetry," by the Discovery Channel, is excellent and is available on YouTube.

Chapter 1	布袋戏演出 Hand Puppet Theater Performances		
	1.1 戏台 Stage		
	1.2 操偶演出 Manipulating the Puppets		
	1.3 戏碼 Plays		
	1.4 出场诗 Stage Entrance Poems		
	1.5 音乐与口白 Music and Narration		
Chapter 2	戏偶 Hand Puppet Figures		
Chapter 3	剧本 Hand Puppet Theater: Plays, Stories & Scriptsetc		
Chapter 4	历史与发展 History & Development		
	4.1 中国大陸 in Mainland China		
	4.2 台湾 in Taiwan		
Chapter 5	流派 The Schools of Hand Puppet Theater		
Chapter 6	布袋戏剧团篇 Puppetry Troupes		
Chapter 7	大师篇 The Stories of Puppet Masters		
Chapter 8	布袋戏与民间信仰, 庙会节庆等等		
	Hand Puppet Theater and Chinese Folk Religions, Temple		
	Festivalsetc		

Various teaching and learning materials are integrated throughout these chapters. Topics are presented with printed materials, video clips and web-based materials. Various activities are created to engage and promote students' language proficiency training as well as increase their knowledge and understanding of the performance form.

The "5Cs" principles of the National Standards for Foreign Language Education (ACTFL, 1999) – Communication, Cultures, Comparisons, Connections, and Communities – provide the guidelines for the teaching and learning activities. We hope to empower learning outcomes by providing a practical, learner-centered, and enjoyable language and culture learning experience for students. While students need to continue to build their mastery of commonly used vocabulary and grammatical structures, they also need to do some basic anthropological and ethnographical fieldwork training so that they can apply their performance appreciation and observations to cross-cultural comparisons and personal connections.

Warm up: The class usually begins with some general questions asking students what they know about hand puppetry performances, and the introduction of some key vocabulary and concepts for each topic. This helps check on students' knowledge, experiences and expectations. It can also help keep them motivated, interested and curious about each topic.

Interactive communicative learning activities: Some introductory materials and handouts are distributed and presented along with key vocabulary, concepts, structural patterns and useful expressions. Class activities are implemented with some props (e.g.

puppet figures, photos...etc), multimedia such as DVDs, websites, and video clips selected from YouTube to help showcase actual performances. Question-and-answer sessions and discussion sessions follow. To promote their language proficiency, students are encouraged to practice using the key vocabulary and expressions during the class activities.

Assignments and assessment: Different types of homework and activities are assigned to help assess students' learning outcomes. They include surfing the assigned links, visiting websites, and watching video clips, then writing short summaries and creating a few questions in Chinese and English about what they have discovered. Students are also assigned to complete regular self-reflections and journal entries in Chinese to help engage their learning with self-learning evaluation and to promote critical thinking. Some text translation and summary tasks are also assigned to help reinforce knowledge acquisition and language proficiency. A term project is assigned to encourage collaboration among students and encourage them to apply their theater performance appreciation and observations to cross-cultural comparisons and personal connections. Students have the choice of writing their term project in Chinese or English, but abstracts in both languages are required. A 1,000-1,200 character essay in Chinese is also assigned. Both the project and essay are accompanied by an oral presentation with written handout supplements. The handouts for the oral reports require an outline, key words list, and 3-5 questions in Chinese. The handouts are distributed in class before the presentations. This has helped to further students' interpersonal and presentational communicative proficiency. It also helps organize the class to be a collaborative learning community, as student-produced handouts, questions, and reports contribute to each learning activity.

3. Leveraging Technology and Applying the Modules to Different Classes

We would like to make the best use of technology to help empower our language and content-based arts and literature instruction. The following examples from the online modules demonstrate how we transfer the traditional text materials into user-friendly multimedia and interesting game-type exercises that help expose students to Chinese arts and culture, while also enhancing their language proficiency skills. Note that each text is accompanied with photo(s), a sound file, and Pinyin and English translation as illustrated below:



Sample Text:

(繁體字版) 布袋戲介紹: 布袋戲也叫掌中戲、小籠和指花戲等等。其起源於 17 世紀中國福建泉州, 然後主要在福建泉州、漳州、廣東潮州與台灣等地流傳。布袋戲是用手來操縱布偶表演, 是一種中國民間的地方戲劇。

(简体字版) 布袋戏介绍: 布袋戏也叫掌中戏、小笼和指花戏等等。其起源于 17 世纪中国福建泉州, 然后主要在福建泉州、漳州、广东潮州与台湾等地流传。布袋戏是用手來操纵布偶表演, 是一种中国民间的地方戏剧。

English: Introduction to Glove Puppetry: Glove puppetry is also called hand puppet theater, small basket puppetry and finger puppetry...etc. It originated during the 17th century in Quanzhou of China's Fujian province, and is now mainly performed in Quanzhou and Zhangzhou of Fujian province, Chaozhou of Guangdong province, and Taiwan. Glove puppetry is a performance using hands to manipulate the puppets. It is a kind of local folk performance theater in China.

Pinyin: Bùdàixì yĕ jiào zhăngzhōngxì, xiǎolóng hé zhǐhuāxì dĕngdĕng. Qí qǐyuán yú 17 shìjì Zhōngguó Fújiàn Quánzhōu, ránhòu zhǔyào zài Fújiàn Quánzhōu, Zhāngzhōu, Guǎngdōng Cháozhōu yǔ Táiwān dĕngdì liúchuán. Bùdàixì shìyòng shǒu lái cāozòng bù'ǒu biǎoyǎn, shì yìzhŏng Zhōngguó mínjiān de dìfāng xìjù.



Sample Vocabulary List:

#	繁体	简体	拼音	英文
1	世紀	世纪	shìjì	century
2	流傳	流传	liúchuán	to spread; circulate
3	操縱	操纵	cāozòng	to manipulate

Sample Structural Patterns and Useful Expressions:

- 1. 起源于...; is originally from...
- 2. 然后...: then...
- 3. 在...流传: is circulated among....



Samples of the Online Interactive Exercise Types:

I. Multiple Choice

- () 1. 布袋戲起源於哪個世紀? (a) 15 世紀 (b) 16 世紀 (c) 17 世紀 布袋戏起源于哪个世纪? (a) 15 世纪 (b) 16 世纪 (c) 17 世纪 Hand puppet theater was originally developed in which century? (a) the 15 century (b) the 16 century (c) the 17 century
- () 2. 布袋戲是演師用什麼來操縱布偶表演的? (a)頭 (b)手 (c) 腳 布袋戏是演师用什么来操纵布偶表演的? (a)头 (b) 手 (c) 脚 The puppet master uses what to manipulate the puppets? (a) head (b) hand (c) foot

II. True or False

() 1. 布袋戲也叫掌中戲、小籠和指花戲, 是一種中國的地方戲劇。 布袋戏也叫掌中戏、小笼和指花戏, 是一种中国的地方戏剧。 Glove puppetry, also called hand puppet theater, is a kind of local folk performance theater in China.

III. Fill in the Blank

() 1. 布袋戲也叫____、小籠和指花戲等等。(a) 掌中戲 (b) 偶頭戲 (c) 木頭戲 布袋戏也叫____、小笼和指花戏等等。(a) 掌中戏 (b) 偶头戏 (c) 木头戏 Glove puppetry is also called_____, small basket puppetry and finger puppetry...etc.
(a) hand puppet theater (b) puppetry head theater (c) wood head theater

IV. Question and Answer

Use the useful expressions (such as: 起源于...; 然后...; 在...流传... etc), in your answers to the following questions (write as homework first, then orally summarize in class).

1. 布袋戲起源于什麼時候? 主要在什麼地方流傳? 布袋戏起源于什么时候? 主要在什么地方流传? When did hand puppet theater originate? Where is it mainly performed?

Note that the materials in the online modules are all presented with traditional and simplified characters, sound files, and English counterparts in order to accommodate different learners' backgrounds, preferences and levels. This makes the online exercise modules flexible and adaptable to different classes. For example, the English presentation can be incorporated into beginning Chinese language courses or into a Chinese culture class. Intermediate level courses can use the Chinese and English versions and place more emphasis on the key vocabulary, structures and expressions. In advanced level courses, students are encouraged to read only the Chinese version, and are required to master the key vocabulary, structures and expressions and use them in class activities as well as their homework. They are encouraged and motivated as they learn to understand the authentic artifacts such as the texts and multimedia materials. Because these online learning modules are adaptable and useful for different classes, we receive a larger return on the investment of effort and devotion we have applied to their development.

4. Highlights of Technology Tools

To facilitate students' learning about Chinese Puppet Theater, a number of technologies have been chosen to empower the course with technology.

(1) BlueGriffon: In order to provide students with easy access to all kinds of materials and exercises used for the Chinese Puppet Theater course, a website has been created to serve as a learning platform for the students. We use BlueGriffon to create and edit web pages. This web-editing program is free and is compatible with Windows, Mac OS X and Linux. It can support up to 18 languages, including Simplified and Traditional Chinese. BlueGriffon is a what-you-see-is-what-you-get (WYSIWYG) editor, which means that the document on the editor will look as it will appear when rendered by a web browser, such as Internet Explorer, Google or Firefox. In fact, BlueGriffon uses the Gecko rendering engine that is used by Firefox, so edited documents are guaranteed to look the same when rendered by Firefox. As an example, Figure 1.1 shows the homepage as it

appears when being edited in BlueGriffon. Sound files, animations, pictures and videos can be added to the web pages, providing sufficient multimedia input for enhancing the understanding and appreciation of the content as well as language proficiency.

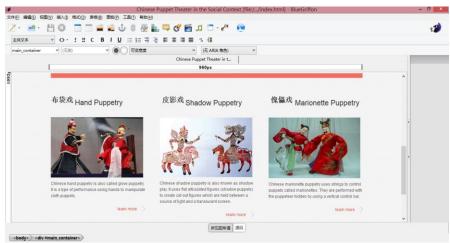


Figure 1.1

(2) Audacity: In the website, we provide lots of multimedia resources to help empower the language and content instruction. Photos and video clip links are selected from the WWW. In addition, audio recordings are available for all the texts and exercises on the website. Audacity is the software we chose for the audio recording and editing. This program is a free audio recorder and editor. It is available on Windows, Mac OS X and Linux. It can be used to record sounds and edit sounds. Audacity has a wide variety of digital sound tools, including noise removal, amplification and normalization, which can help improve the quality of the sounds. Figure 1.2 is the screenshot of noise removal function on Audacity. All the files on Audacity can be exported as WAV or MP3 files and linked to web pages.

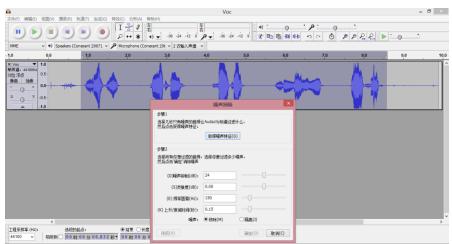


Figure 1.2

(3) Hot Potatoes: Apart from the multimedia enrichment of the course, a variety of online exercises have also been created to assess the students' learning outcomes. We use

Hot Potatoes to develop the exercises. Hot Potatoes is a free exercise-creating program. It has six applications, which enable instructors to create exercises using the following formats: multiple choice (JQuiz), short question-and-answer (JQuiz), fill-in-the-blank (JCloze), matching/ordering (JMatch), crossword puzzles (JCross), and a mixture of those exercises (JMix). The exercises can provide pre-edited hints and prompts, and can show students correct answers to the questions after they submit them. Another advantage of the software is that it can incorporate sound files and images, which help enhance the students' comprehension of the exercises. All the exercise can be exported as web pages. The following images show different types of exercises that can be created with Hot Potatoes. Figure 1.3 is a sample vocabulary exercise. Figure 1.4 is a sample multiple choice exercise. Figure 1.5 is a True or False exercise, and Figure 1.6 is a sample fill-in-the-blank exercise.

Matching exercise						
Please choose the correct English meaning for each of the following Chinese word.						
A. #42	Check					
(1) 世纪 世紀 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	✓					
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	v					
受 操纵	to spread, circulate					
□ 起源于 起源于 起源于	to manipulate					
□	century					
	to carve					
	is originally from					

Figure 1.3



Figure 1.4



Figure 1.5



Figure 1.6

5. Pedagogical Applications and Learning Outcomes

From the aspect of language learning, one student in the class noted that the authentic readings with listings of vocabulary and key structures and expressions, together with the various online exercises and audio sound files improved his language competence. As the course progressed he became comfortable using Chinese to talk about various forms of Chinese Puppet Theater. At the end of the semester, he was able to write an essay in Chinese of over 1,000 characters, which was published in the *Polyglot*, the undergraduate journal for the Department of Modern Languages at Carnegie Mellon University. We also observed that as the course proceeded, students developed higher motivation and confidence in using key structures and expressions in Chinese to compose oral and written reports that addressed aspects of Chinese Puppet Theater content and criticism.

From the aspect of content learning, students gained concrete understanding and appreciation of Chinese Puppetry in the social context. Observations of their participation in class activities show that they have an increasingly transparent and impressive understanding of the cultural content. Students are amazed by the vivid performances and consummate skills of Chinese puppetry masters, and they gained both better understanding and appreciation of the art form through their discussions and criticisms of the puppetry performances. Moreover, they were able to carry out related cross-cultural comparisons and personal connections. For example, in their written assignments, some students made comparisons between Chinese Puppetry and Western Puppetry on their performance forms and cultural connotations, while some other students connected their in-class experiences of Chinese puppetry with their childhood memories and impressions of this form of art. Thus, students' interest in the topic content and its relevance to them motivates them well to participate in class activities which are beneficial to the acquisition of content knowledge and critical thinking skills.

From the above leaning outcomes and feedback from students, we can see the value of integrating technology into a content-based course focused on performance arts. The video resources offer visual and audio displays of the content from multiple perspectives. DVD video showcases how puppet masters perform the puppet shows. This allows students to sense the differences between two main types of performances, the slower-paced performance accompanied by South-pipe music and the fast-paced performance accompanied by North-pipe music. Video clips from YouTube help students understand how the puppets are made and how the puppets come alive. In addition, videos can present the puppet theater performances in local dialects, along with narration and singing in the show. These illustrate the fascinating features of some local Chinese dialects, which enable students to understand the connections between local language and culture.

The two websites we incorporated into the course offered essential resources for students to explore the world of Chinese Puppetry outside of the classroom. The information on the websites is classified according to different topics and different types of puppetry, so that students can easily find the information they need. The websites not only contain texts and exercises for culture appreciation but also provide language-learning activities. All of them are helpful for students to learn language in context. Students' comments on the two websites were highly favorable. In their evaluations, they considered these two websites key resources to help them build a more ample and deep understanding of the content. In addition, the online activities and online interactions among peers facilitated their learning of Chinese Puppetry and also increased their access to language practice.

6. Conclusion

This paper has used the Chinese Puppet Theater in the Social Context course to demonstrate how to leverage technology to help design a content-based Chinese arts and literature curriculum. With the help of multimedia, photos, audio, websites, YouTube clips, etc., students receive multiple benefits and are very much impressed by the significant advantage that CALL learning and teaching can enable in a class. Moreover, these tools help balance content instruction and language skill instruction in the curriculum. The online modules are also flexible and may be adapted to different levels of Chinese classes and learners.

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MOOCs and Chinese Language Education (慕课与对外汉语教学)

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Abstract: Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) are a powerful new trend in distance education. Unlike traditional courses, the number of students enrolled in a MOOC is usually more than 10,000. This new mode of teaching represents various opportunities and challenges for teachers of Chinese as a foreign language who are interested in exploring this new mode. This article has five main sections. The first will introduce MOOCs, and the second will introduce the classification of MOOCs. The third section will cover the characteristics of MOOCs, and the fourth will introduce several MOOCs related to Chinese language education. The last section will demonstrate how Google Classroom can be used to develop your own MOOC.

摘要: 慕课(MOOCs)是大型开放式在线课程,是远程教育的新趋势。与传统课程不同,一门慕课的学生人数通常在万人以上。这种新形态的教学模式为对外汉语教学带来了机遇与挑战。本文分五大部分,第一部分介绍慕课,第二部分介绍慕课的分类,第三部分为慕课的特色,第四部分介绍当前慕课在对外汉语教学上的应用,第五部分则是示范如何用谷哥教室建立自己的慕课。

Keywords: MOOCs, distance education, online learning, Google Classroom, educational technology

关键词: 慕课,在线教育,远程教育,谷哥教室,教育技术

1. Introduction

Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) represent an important new trend in education. The New York Times labeled 2012 as "year of the MOOC" (Morrison, 2013), and Horizon Report predicts that MOOCs will be a key technology trend of the next few years (Johnson, Adams Becker, Estrada, & Freeman, 2014). This is the first time in history that enrollment in a class has been available, not to a small number of students, but in theory to the entire proportion of the population that has access to the Internet

(Shah, 2013). However, before talking about how MOOCs may impact education, we first need to understand what MOOCs entail.

The first component of the MOOC acronym, *massive*, refers to its inspiring capacity to educate "masses" of people – enabling hundreds of thousands of participants to work on the same learning content simultaneously. When Stanford University offered a free online course on Artificial Intelligence, 58,000 people signed up (Daniel, 2012), and similar numbers are not uncommon for MOOCs.

The second and third components of MOOC, *open* and *online*, indicate that people can take the course from anywhere in the world for free, provided only that they have a valid email account and a connection to the Internet. There are no traditional enrollment criteria: as long as they have a desire to learn, people with any educational background can participate. Lastly, *course* means that MOOCs follow the traditional concept of a course with respect to time-sensitiveness and specific learning goals. In addition, as an online course, a MOOC contains asynchronous features. A learning platform, together with discussion forums and other external resources, are among the usual basic elements of MOOC classes.

It has been only six years since the first MOOC course, Connectivism and Connective Knowledge (CCK08), was launched by two Canadian educators, Stephen Downes and George Siemans. More than 2,000 students enrolled in the class when it was first offered in 2008 (Morrison, 2013). Dave Cormier, another Canadian educator, named this type of emergent educational format as a MOOC. After relatively modest growth in the first four years, the number of MOOCs offered surged substantially, from around 100 in 2012 to 1,200 at the end of 2013 (Shah, 2013).

With the exploding numbers of MOOCs on offer, the number of people enrolled in them has increased exponentially: from approximately 300,000 students to more than 1.5 million in the first half of 2012 alone, largely thanks to the appearance of new MOOC platforms such as Coursera, EdX, and Udacity (Kolowich, 2012). Since then, the rate of increase has been even faster. Coursera served more than 7.5 million learners around the world as of May 2014 (Ng, 2014), and EdX had more than 3 million users in October 2014 (Anderson, 2014).

Although originating in North America, MOOCs have sprouted quickly around the world. Asia's first MOOC was a class called Science, Technology and Society in China, organized by Naubahar Sharif at Hong Kong University; originally estimated as having 8,000-10,000 students registered, it turned out to have 17,000 (Sharma, 2013). In 2013, Tsinghua University launched the first MOOC platform in China, XuetangX (学堂 在线, http://www.xuetangx.com/). The University of Tokyo has recently signed an agreement with Coursera to develop several MOOCs in the near future (Fukuhara, 2014).

The MOOC phenomenon has attracted a great deal of attention from observers of educational trends, as well as from individuals who are interested in receiving quality education regardless of their place of residence, sex, age, income, or educational level.

MOOCs are increasingly regarded as an educational revolution that may redefine both how teachers convey knowledge and how students obtain it.

Despite the glare of so much attention suddenly focused on MOOCs, the concept of open online education is not as revolutionary or original as it may seem. In a sense, MOOCs simply combine two widespread pre-existing phenomena: online learning and open education. The former has been growing since the beginning of the century, and numerous studies have compared its effectiveness to that of traditional education (e.g., Means, Toyama, Murphy, Bakia, & Jones, 2010; Tallent-Runnels et al., 2006; Zhao, Lei, Yan, Lai, & Tan, 2005). Open education is not a new concept either, and examples of it include MIT OpenCourseware (http://ocw.mit.edu/index.htm) and iTunes U (https://www.apple.com/education/ipad/itunes-u/).

2. Classification of MOOCs

The first MOOC was quite different from the ones offered on Coursera nowadays. In fact, there are two pedagogically distinct types of MOOCs: cMOOCs and xMOOCs (Kay, Reimann, Diebold, & Kummerfeld, 2013), with the original offerings having been cMOOCs. Indeed, these subtypes are so different that it is increasingly confusing to refer to both of them under the umbrella term "MOOCs" at all (Hill, 2014). cMOOCs encourage students to navigate learning resources by themselves, and to create their own learning materials in a connected and non-linear manner (Lungton, 2012). They are asked to make contributions to the group by constructing knowledge through social media; the course instructor then collects the knowledge constructed in the network and shares it with learners through class email. As such, learners are expected to expand their horizons through exploring the knowledge built up by their peers (Morrison, 2013). In short, cMOOCs are discursive communities whose members create knowledge jointly (Siemens, 2012).

xMOOCs, which are now more popular than cMOOCs, are characterized by even larger enrollment numbers and the involvement of top educators in prestigious universities. Unlike cMOOCs, with their belief in the joint construction of knowledge, xMOOCs simulate a traditional pedagogical model in which learners acquire content through watching short lecture videos, reading learning materials, completing assignments, discussing content with other learners or teaching assistants, and evaluating others' work. In other words, the primary goal for xMOOCs is knowledge transfer via short lectures, task-based projects, group discussions, and traditional assessments. xMOOCs meet the needs of a large number of learners who are looking for academic, content-based instruction in a particular discipline.

Since MOOCs became popular, many providers have emerged. The major ones are Coursera (https://www.coursera.org/), EdX (https://www.edx.org/), and Udacity (https://www.udacity.com/). Most current learners' MOOC experience will have started with one of these three platforms, and the majority of the courses offered by all three of these providers are xMOOCs. Coursera, founded by Stanford professors Andrew Ng and Daphne Koller, has over 660 courses, of which approximately 85 are active at any given

time. EdX is a joint initiative by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University; launched in December 2012, it has more than 170 courses, of which 25-30 at a time are active. Udacity was founded by Sebastian Thrun, David Stavens, and Mike Sokolsky. Unlike Coursera and EdX, Udacity is a for-profit organization, and lists around 40 active courses in its website catalog. In terms of content, Coursera and EdX offer almost as wide a variety of subjects as any university, whereas Udacity is more specialized in in-depth computer science classes (McGuire, 2014).

3. Characteristics of MOOCs

A recent study by Bali (2014) reported on the author's personal experience of attending four different xMOOCs, including weekly lectures or shortened mini lectures, weekly quizzes with automatic feedback, discussion forums, and peer-reviewed assignments. This data can provide us with a good general understanding of what characteristics and components MOOCs normally have.

3.1 Course Materials

All of the courses Bali (2014) enrolled in included weekly video mini-lectures, which were the primary method of content delivery. Some courses provided accompanying downloadable slides, and some provided optional textbooks or readings. Some courses offered assessment within the video lectures, requiring learners to answer correctly in order to continue watching the video.

3.2 Discussion Forums

Due to the large number of students enrolled in MOOCs, instructors are not able to have deep, individual conversations with each one. Therefore, many MOOCs utilize discussion forums to facilitate knowledge exchange. Students can raise task-related questions on the forum, but they do not have to. Engaging in or simply observing dialogue on forums can also lead to the learning of content, sometimes including content not formally covered by the course (Clinnin, 2014).

One thing Bali (2014) specifically highlights is teacher presence. Most of the MOOCs she studied attempted to integrate discussion forums into the course, but faculty and student participation in the forum was very limited. Some instructors explicitly encouraged students to utilize discussion forums as a primary resource for sharing notes, helping each other, or discussing topics related to class content, though none of the discussion forums were frequently visited by instructors.

3.3 Feedback

MOOC learners receive feedback from three main sources: computer-graded quizzes, peers, and instructors. The first type of feedback is usually simple, immediate, and direct, with answers being marked "correct" or "incorrect" by computers immediately after the student clicks the submit button on the quiz. Often an extended explanation is provided after the incorrect answer, to help students understand the

mistakes they have made. However, this type of feedback lacks genuine interaction and is not able to target the specific problems of each individual. Moreover, it is only appropriate for yes/no question or multiple-choice questions, and not ones that are intended to provoke elaborate, thoughtful or reflective answers.

The second type of feedback, peer review, is believed to be a key feature that distinguishes MOOCs from traditional learning. A report by Kolowich (2013c) has suggested that around 24% of MOOC instructors set assignments that are either peer-reviewed or peer-assessed. Peer review has the advantage of providing opportunities for students to view others' work and progress, as well as for them to give and receive feedback in a timely manner. Some of its drawbacks include the highly variable quality of peer feedback, as well as a lack of back-and-forth discussion after the feedback is received (Bali, 2014).

The third type of feedback comes from the course instructor. Because of the vast enrollment numbers in MOOCs, the role of instructors is often "decentered" (Stewart, 2013), and it is unreasonable to expect deep and extensive instructor-student interaction. Under such conditions, instructors often encourage active use of discussion forums in which students can solve problems with the help of their peers or teaching assistants, without instructors' direct intervention. This is not to suggest, however, that no student-instructor interaction takes place: some professors hold an "online office hour" in which they collect questions from students to respond to later (Bali, 2014); others use synchronous tools such as Google Hangouts to hold online conversations, in which students type their questions and the teacher answers via video link.

3.4 Deadlines

The deadline policies imposed by MOOCs appear to be much more varied than those adopted in traditional classrooms. In general, just two types of deadlines are found in MOOCs: for quizzes/exams, and for assignments/projects. The former are usually quite flexible, to allow students to proceed at their own learning pace, with most quiz deadlines being the end-of-course date. Assignment deadlines are usually firmer, so that peer review can occur in a timely manner (Bali, 2014).

3.5 Pedagogy

The emergence of MOOCs gives educators a chance to reflect on where we have come from and where we may be heading in the coming decades. It was recently reported in the news that a MOOC instructor decided to leave his course because of a disagreement over how to best to teach it (Kolowich, 2013b). Before exploring any new form of teaching, learning or assessment, it is essential to reflect your own pedagogy. As Garrett (1991) pointed out, since a complex ability "can hardly be 'taught,' our job is to create an environment – in class or in our materials – in which students can work on acquiring that ability" (p. 92); and this is no less true of MOOCs.

Computers have been used in education for several decades. In the field of computer-assisted language learning (CALL), Warschauer (1996) has associated the use

of technology in language education with particular learning theories. The first stage is *tutorial CALL*: based on behaviorism, it is usually associated with repetitive grammar exercises, and allows very limited levels of interaction (Blake, 2009; Garrett, 1991, 2009). Beyond this strong emphasis on grammar instruction, it has been used to facilitate vocabulary acquisition, providing multiple exposures to new words through glossaries and explicit instruction, and tracking students' lexical problems (Cobb, 2007). Research has shown that tutorial CALL has a positive impact on vocabulary acquisition (for a detailed review, see Chun, 2006).

An increasing focus on communicative approaches in the 1980s affected the way language educators used computers. According to cognitivism, learning is a process of acquiring and reorganizing schema or symbolic mental structures (Greeno, 1998). Grounded in cognitivism, *communicative CALL* uses computers to stimulate students' motivation to express themselves (Taylor, 1980). The focus of learning is more on the use of forms than on the forms themselves (Chapelle, 2009; Warschauer, 1996).

The idea of social learning, or social contructivism, became prominent in the '90s. Accompanying the spread of Internet access, *computer-mediated communication* (CMC) enables learners to communicate both asynchronously and synchronously with instructors, peer learners, and native speakers all over the world, and in the process, to develop their communicative competence (Warschauer, 1997). Research on CMC has demonstrated its wide range of benefits for language learning, including opportunities to practice in the target language (Warschauer, 1999; Warschauer & Liaw, 2010) and improvement of language forms (R. J. Blake, 2000).

An even more recent conceptualization of learning is *connectivism*, which incorporates technology and connection-making as learning activities; learning occurs through the process of connecting specialized information together (Siemens, 2005). Individuals build up their personal knowledge networks by connecting with both content and other learners, through the use of social media, blogs, Wikis, and so forth. The primary goal for connectivist courses is not learning particular content or mastering specific skills. Rather, they place great emphasis on constructing knowledge through conversation, socially and mutually (Lane, 2012).

cMOOCs are fundamentally connectivist in character and as such, usually consist of four major activities: aggregation, remixing, repurposing, and feeding forward (Downes, 2011). After reading the course materials, learners will share their knowledge and thoughts using a specific hashtag, a labeling system that is widely used in social media. Instructors will then *aggregate* blog posts, tweets from Twitter, bookmarks from Delicious, and discussion posts made by instructors, course participants/facilitators, and experts in the field of study.

Remixing refers to a process of finding commonalities between materials from the course website and other sources. Participants are encouraged to document the materials they have accessed, and their thoughts and reactions to these, and share them with others via the social media of their choice. Repurposing takes learning to the next level: leaners use the aggregated and remixed materials to compose original work and reach new

understandings of the course materials and concepts. In the last activity, *feeding forward*, individuals share their work with others in the course, as well as others out in the world.

xMOOCs offered by universities often simulate face-to-face experience or modify it for online-learning purposes; as such, they are often more structured than cMOOCs. The design of xMOOCs has been greatly influenced by cognitive-behaviorist theory, with some social-constructivist elements (Rodriguez, 2012).

4. MOOCs related Chinese Language Education

As mentioned earlier, the teaching paradigm of xMOOCs is knowledge transfer, and a central aim of current practices on xMOOCs is to simulate face-to-face instruction in online settings. Though xMOOCs provide a wide range of courses, at the time of writing we found very few language courses on Coursera and EdX (see Appendix). iTunes U has several online language courses, but interactions on these courses are very minimal, as they do not enourage any teacher-student or student-student interaction. iTunes U recently updated to iTunes U 2.0 and students can now ask questions, answer questions from other students, and participate in discussions. Despite discussions being a common feature of the major MOOC providers, however, online language courses are still not comparable to language courses taught in face-to-face settings.

Interaction is a central focus in language learning. From a sociocultural perspective, students acquire new language forms through interaction with teachers and peers (Lantolf, 1994). Interactions on MOOCs rely heavily on crowdsourcing feedback from other participants. If teachers, students, and/or computers cannot provide timely feedback and point out areas for improvement, MOOCs for language learning may not be very helpful, at least according to an interactionist perspective (see Blake, 2007). On the other hand, if teachers can provide a viable structure for interactions and peer review on top of computer-based feedback, MOOCs may have the potential to make online language learning more meaningful.

With all that being said, xMOOCs may be appropriate for Chinese teaching in several areas. In the following section, we provide example courses for each of these.

4.1 Beginning-level Chinese

MOOCs may be suitable for beginning Chinese, as mastery of the content may not require social interactions.



Figure 1 Chinese for beginners developed by Peking University

Take for example Chinese for Beginners, developed by Peking University. Since this is an introductory course, many assignments focus on acquiring vocabulary and mastery of certain expressions, such as "What is your name?" (你叫什么名字). At the end of each video lecture, it shows a practice quiz (see Figure 2). These quizzes focus mainly on accuracy or mastery of a particular concept rather than communicative competency. For example, Figure 3 shows a tone-perception quiz, which does not involve interaction with others.

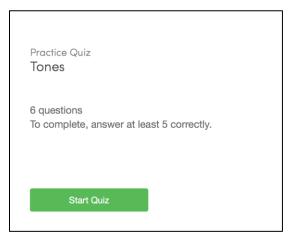


Figure 2 Example of an end-of-lecture quiz

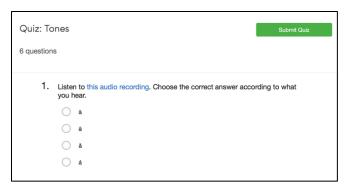


Figure 3 Tone quiz

This is not to imply that the course does not include social interactions. In fact, as shown in Figure 4, many students used its Questions feature to ask about the content or to practice the language forms they had learned from the course.

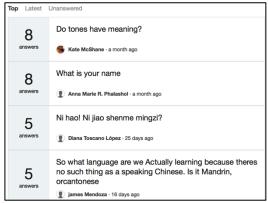


Figure 4 Discussions and interactions on Chinese for Beginners

4.2 Chinese Grammars and Chinese Culture

In addition to beginning Chinese, courses that focus on content knowledge – such as Chinese grammar or characters – align with the aims and affordances of xMOOCs. EdX's Intermediate Chinese Grammar requires students to know more than 1,500 Chinese words before enrolling. Although this course allows students to ask questions, its assessment process does not involve either peer review or self-evaluation. Instead, homework constitutes 40% of the grade, and the midterm and final exams 30% each.

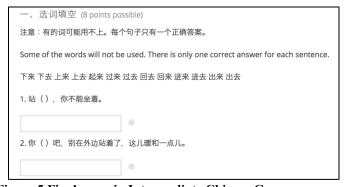


Figure 5 Final exam in Intermediate Chinese Grammar course

Chinese-culture courses like ChinaX on EdX also run in a very similar format: the learning materials are delivered through short video lectures, and learning is assessed through quizzes. At the end of the videos, students take multiple-choice quizzes to evaluate their understanding of the lecture.

Since ChinaX is a culture course, basic proficiency in the Chinese language is not a prerequisite. The audio content is in English, but the course provides both English and Chinese captions next to the video.



Figure 6 Bilingual captions in ChinaX

4.3 Professional Development

xMOOCs have many courses dedicated to teachers' professional development in general, and several for language teachers in particular. In the area of teacher professional development generally, you can find courses related to the foundations of teaching, online instruction, and language-teaching approaches. These courses usually have a large number of enrollments. One example is Coursera's Assessment and Teaching of 21st Century Skills. This six-week course had nearly 16,000 students from 171 countries when offered in 2014. Many of the participants in the course also joined its associated Facebook group, though the discussions about this course were very limited, in spite of or because of the high number of enrollments. It may have been decisive that discussion was not a required activity for this class, with each thread typically garnering fewer than 100 page views and around five responses.

For professional-development courses, learning usually occurs via watching the video lectures and completing assignments. Though Assessment and Teaching of 21st Century Skills has several quizzes, these only constitute 10% of the assessment. The major assignments are two papers outlining the student's approaches to teaching 21st-century skills. This course capitalizes the learning communities, and uses both peer reviews and self-evaluation, with the instructors providing clear rubrics for these two assessment methods. One assignment concerning collaborative skills included the following rubric for peer review: "The submission demonstrates an understanding of why collaborative problem solving is relevant to the people targeted by the teaching task."

5. Building a MOOC Using Google Classroom

Alongside the trend of MOOCs being launched by an increasing number of higher-education institutions is the growth in custom-building of MOOCs by individuals. This section provides practical tips for setting up a custom MOOC through the platform Google Classroom. It should be noted, however, that Google Classroom is only one type

of individual course builder, among many other choices including Udemy, Uzity, Versal, Moodle, and EdX. For more information about building one's own MOOC, readers can refer to John Swope's open course¹ on how to build a custom MOOC. We chose Google Classroom as an example because it is free to the public and very user-friendly.

1. Go to the Google Classroom site (https://classroom.google.com) and click "go to classroom". As the time of writing, Google Classroom is for users that have access to Google Apps for Education. Many higher-education institutions have partnered with Google, so please check with technology support in your local school to see how to access these apps.



Figure 7 The introduction page of Google Classroom

2. Click the "+" on the upper right of the page to create your own class.



Figure 8 Creating your first class on Google Classroom

3. After creating the course page, you should see a page like this. Don't forget to make a note of the class code of your course. To join your class, students may enter this code.

¹ c.f. http://edx.curricu.me/courses/Curricume/MOOC101/2014/about

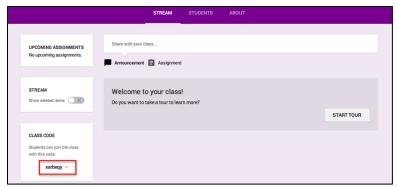


Figure 9 Class code on Google Classroom

4. Another way to add students is to go the "STUDENTS" page, and invite people to join your class through entering or selecting their email addresses.

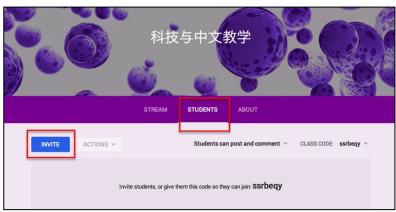


Figure 10 Inviting students to enroll in the class



Figure 11 Student invitation page

5. Class announcements and assignments can be posted through clicking "Announcement" and "Assignment" on the "Stream" page. One advantage of using Google Classroom is its deep integration with other Google products including Google Drive, Docs, Sheets, Gmail, and YouTube. Therefore, all course content as well as students' submitted

assignments can be stored in your Google Drive automatically. The system also makes it easy for you to share documents from folders in your Google Drive.

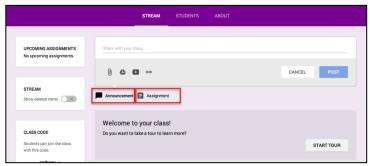


Figure 12 Creating announcements and assignments

These steps will be sufficient for you to start your own course, but before you release it to students, please be sure to test it multiple times to ensure that all the instruction is clear and there are no technical glitches. It was recently reported in the news that a MOOC on Coursera was suspended after the first week of instruction, due to a technical malfunction, lack of clear instruction, and poor lecture quality (Kolowich, 2013a). You would not want your students to have such an extremely negative experience.

6. Conclusion

At their best, MOOCs enable educators to re-examine traditional instructional approaches and make instructional use of the new insights they gain. Several studies have mentioned this "byproduct" of the MOOC phenomenon. For example, Johnson (2013) described his experience of teaching a MOOC, and concluded that it had inspired him to adopt some innovative and alternative approaches which in turn could be used with his on-campus, face-to-face students. Similarly, Clinnin (2014) shared her experience of teaching rhetoric to a global audience. As only 37% of the students identified English as their first language, the instruction team embraced the multilingual character of the student body and fostered the formation of communities to support student learning. This engagement of students in reciprocal educational exchange led to high student engagement and active learning networks. Such new insights on pedagogy also raise the possibility of further enriching the format of traditional classrooms through videos, off-line reading, or other types of online teaching.

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Appendix

Chinese Language

- Chinese for Beginners: https://www.coursera.org/learn/chineseforbeginnersh
- Easy Chinese by Open University of China: https://itunes.apple.com/us/course/easy-chinese/id648774545
- Elementary Chinese I by Kirkwood Community College: https://itunes.apple.com/us/course/elementary-chinese-i/id554731402

Chinese Culture

- The Beauty of Kunqu Opera (崑曲之美): https://www.coursera.org/cuhk
- ChinaX: https://www.edx.org/course/china-harvardx-sw12x
- Chinese thought: Ancient wisdom meets modern science: https://www.edx.org/course/chinese-thought-ancient-wisdom-meets-ubcx-china300x

Other Language Courses

- Advanced Spanish Language and Culture: https://www.edx.org/course/advanced-spanish-language-culture-st-margarets-episcopal-school-aslex
- On-Ramp to AP French Language and Culture: https://www.edx.org/course/ramp-ap-french-language-culture-weston-high-school-pflc1x
- Language courses at the Open University: https://itunes.apple.com/us/institution/the-open-university/id380206132

Teacher Education

- Virtual Teacher Program: https://www.coursera.org/specialization/virtualteacher/
- Shaping the Way We Teacher English: https://www.coursera.org/course/shaping1landscape
- Foundation of Teaching and Learning: https://www.coursera.org/specialization/foundationsteaching/
- The Art of Teaching: https://www.edx.org/course/art-teaching-gemsx-ge001x
- Assessment and Teaching of 21st Century Skills: https://class.coursera.org/atc21s-001h

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优化中文教学模式——从现状看发展 (Optimizing Chinese language instruction: Where we are and where we are going)

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摘要:现代技术的发展使外语教学进入了升级换代的新时期。随着高校教学管理平台的强化,网络辅助式下的各种教学模式迅速发展。因此 L2 中文教学界也需要做出相应的调整,探索新的网络多媒体教学模式、以及混合式、网授式的教学模式。本文讨论现阶段网络环境下的教学方式和技术的更新,课程网络化的趋势及其对中文教学的影响。作者提出优化中文教学的设想:整合网络教学资源及针对中文教学难点的工具,并将相应的工具和技术支援合理地、有系统性地纳入教学程序,以促进各种网络环境下的中文教学。

Abstract: Rapid technology advances have brought about a new generation of web-facilitated foreign language instruction. Given the increasing popularity of blended instructional models due to enhanced CMS support in higher education, the L2 Chinese language teaching field needs to update itself. The field must seek effective multimedia pedagogy and approaches to blended and online courses as well as instructional modalities. This article discusses current practices of language instruction and technology upgrades, and the impact of these trends in online education of the L2 Chinese language. The author proposes that tools be developed to support Chinese language-specific needs and that these tools be pedagogically and systematically built into the instructional structure to optimize online learning environments for Chinese language learners.

关键词: 教学管理平台,中文教材,电子课本,视频教学_,教学模式,网授,混合式, 翻转课堂,优化

Keywords: CMS, LMS, Chinese language materials, e-book, video pedagogy, instructional model, online instruction, hybrid, the flipped classroom, optimization

1. 引言

随着网络技术的快速发展,教学平台及课程管理系统(Course management system,CMS 或 Learning management system,LMS) 在最近几年来更新的速度也随之加快,为师生提供更便捷的教学管理以及多种常用数码工具。在 CMS/LMS 强有力的支援下,大学课程的授课结构与方式逐渐向网络化方向转型。单纯的以教师为中心的课堂面授教学方式正在逐渐让位于更便捷灵活的各种技术强化的模式,如网络辅助型(Web-facilitated),综合型/混合型(blended/hybrid),网授型(online)、甚至慕课型(MOOCs)。不言而喻,教育技术的发展也对外语教学方式产生极大的影响,促使外语教学界进入了教学和教材升级换代的新时期,教学方式也须随之做出相应的调整和改变。这无疑给我们的 L2 中文教学(以下简称"中文教学")带来新的思考和挑战:现阶段以及今后数年中,教育技术会在何种程度上影响中文课程的结构和教学方式?中文教学应如何面对结构上的改变做出相应的调整?师生的角色以及教学活动方式会与以往有何不同?从网络化+移动化的发展趋势上看,今后中文教学的研发更应着重于解决哪些问题?

本文旨在通过对现阶段的美国外语教学方式的介绍以及对大学课程发展趋势的分析,探讨网络技术支持下的教学模式变化及其合理性与可行性;并针对中文语言教学提出设想:适应新教学结构、系统性地建设优化的中文教学模式。

2. 外语教材及其教学环境的升级换代

从美国近年来的外语教学变化上可以看出网络技术的支持力度和外语教学模式的发展趋势。 大约 2007 年左右,美国主要教育出版公司的外语教材就已经开始进入升级换代时期: 将课本网络化并辅之以各种线上练习活动和教学管理。到目前为止,网络辅助技术已经基本上成熟稳定,可以全方位或多方位支持线上教学活动。较为突出的变化总结如下:

- 1. 网络技术将教材、教学活动、教学管理三位集于一体
- 2. 传统的纸本教材已可退居二线, 甚至可被网络版电子课本(e-book)取代
- 3. 教学内容不再只限于文字、图像、讲解、练习,而更多地融入多媒体视听材料、及其他大众化的网络资源
- 4. 作业完成及提交作业方式多为线上完成、提交;常规练习通常提供自动答案
- 5. 网络辅助的线上同步及异步活动增加,其中也包括利用语音工具的同步或异步活动、及合作式、自主式、自助式的学练方式
- 6. 教材的网上教学管理系统及教学平台(LMS) 提供多方面的技术支持和教 学管理,包括作业日历、学生作业记录、作业完成情况报告及资料储存,提 取等:
- 7. 教师也可在网上检查作业时直接用文字或语音提供评语
- 8. 网络教材的教学平台可直接导入大众化的网络工具,如博客、播客、You-Tube, Google Earth 等

2.1 教材网络版及其教学平台一瞥

外语教材的网络化现状可从教材的网络教学平台中略见一斑,如《中文听说读写》第三版(Liu & Yao, 2009)的网络练习册和相继出版的电子课本,《中文天地》第二版(Wu et al, 2010) 所使用的 My Chinese Lab,和《你我他》(Zhang, 2014) 使用的 iLm Center。 虽然这几个教材平台略有不同,但大致都包括一些常规元素。一般来说,目前的网络化的教材都由三个主要部分组成: 电子课本、练习活动区、教学管理系统; 这三个部分相对独立(可能各有自己的导航菜单)而又相互联通,可使用户在平台内来回自由走动(图 1)。从表 1 中可以看到这三个系统中的一些主要功能和技术特点。



图 1: 教材平台的三个主要组成部分

表 1: 教材平台三个组成部分的主要功能特点

线上功能及活动 Online Features	技术特点 Key Technology Functionalities
电子课本 eBook	页面与纸质课本基本相同,但在页边(如顶端及底部)加入各种互动功能,包括页码标记(bookmarks),重点标亮(highlights)等;
	多媒体功能:音频视频材料可在当页点击播放,如词汇表单词点击发音、视频短片点击播放,有声词卡点击操作,视频辅导也嵌入电子课本相关页面,点击播放
练习活动区 Activities	各项练习可从电子课本上页面点击进入动手操作练习页面: 如填空、选择答案、 听力、阅读、写作等;很多练习均可在提交后随即 提供答案、提示或其他自动反馈
教学管理系统 LMS	提供注册学生名册、成绩册、作业布置、作业完成情况通告栏;教师资源区、导学资源(视频辅导或 PPT 视频配音短片,或当页帮助提示等)

2.2 网络平台特点示例

1) 电子课本

网络电子课本是教材升级换代的一个显著特征,突出了数码技术的优势,即互动性、便捷性、及多媒体功能。音频与视频在当前页面即可点击播放,章节内容可任意跳跃查找。此外,电子书便捷的浏览、标示功能也都可在页面上触手可及,如页码标记(bookmarks),重点标亮(highlights),个人笔记(notes)等。图 2为目前网络版电子课本上常见的一些互动功能特点。



图 2: 电子课本页面互动功能示例

(经允许局部屏幕截图选自《你我他》Cengage Learning—iLrn Center 课程网页)

有的教材也推出了用于移动工具的电子版,如《中文听说读写》强化电子版(Liu & Yao, 2013),保持了电子书的版面,同时在课文部分嵌入了音频,也具有电子书一些基本的浏览功能,如跳页、笔记、标亮等。

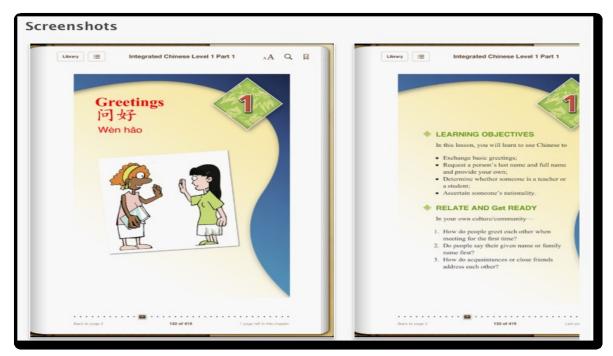


图 3: 平板电脑电子课本示例

(选自《中文听说读写》第三版强化电子书, Cheng and Tsui Company, retrieved from https://itunes.apple.com/us/book/integrated-chinese-level-1/id616435590?mt=11)

2) 练习活动区

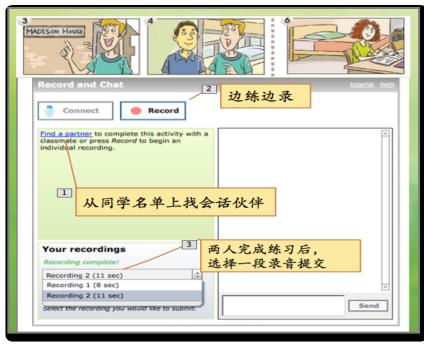
网络平台的练习活动区包括常规词句、语法、听读等练习,而且通常可以从电子课本页面上点击进入动手操作页面。下面的两个例子为利用语音工具(如voice boards)做课外口语练习,学生可以直接录音并提交;教师可在听完录音后,直接在平台上用语音点评,反馈给学生。



图 4: 线上口语练习示例

(选自《中文天地》Pearson --My Chinese Lab Demo, retrived from http://www.pearsonhighered.com/showcase/chineselink2e/media.html)

教材平台上的语音工具通常不仅可供一人单独做异步语音练习活动(图 3), 也可供多人异地同步对讲、并直接提交线上录音(图 4)。以下示例为看图说话对 练活动,可作为课外练习,或将录音作为阶段评估。



学生从电子课本上 找到所需完成的问 答练习,点击后即 跳 出 互 动 练 习 页 面。

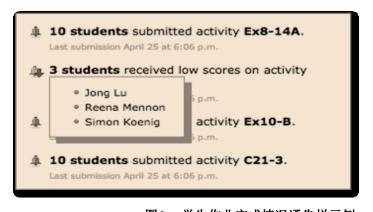
- 1. 点击系统提供的 链接和学生名单找 对练伙伴。
- 2. 按照练习要求和 图片提示进行会话 练习,同时录音。
- 3. 录音记录都自动 显示在下端,包括 顺序和时长,学生 可选择提交。

图 5: 线上看图会话同步对练示例

(经允许局部屏幕截图选自《你我他》Cengage Learning—iLrn Center 课程网页)

3) 线上教学管理系统

网络的优势在于它不仅可为学生营造教室以外的学习环境,而且还能提供更多便捷的教学管理和资源,支持学生的线上学练活动。图5显示教学平台首页上的通告栏(局部),提示学生作业完成情况。



LMS 教学管理系统 在平台首页显示学 生作业完成报告 栏:

将鼠标移动于每个 条目之上即显示学 生名字。

图6: 学生作业完成情况通告栏示例

(经允许局部屏幕截图选自 Cengage Learning—iLrn Center 课程网页)

其他服务还包括提供教学辅助, 特别是西班牙语、法语等大语种通常备有比较详尽的导学资料和答疑,可在当前页面就弹出"是否需要指点"的解答提示,如下图(图6)所示的其他语种为特定练习所提供的自动帮助。

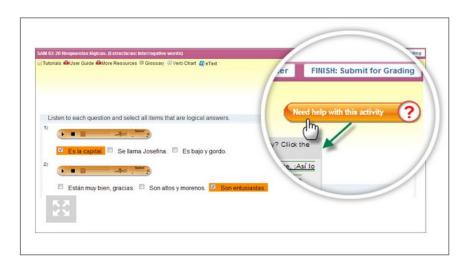
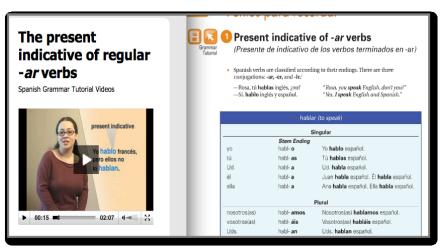


图 7: 当页解答提示示例

(选自 Pearson --MyLanguageLabs Features, retrived from http://www.pearsonmylabandmastering.com/northamerica/mylanguagelabs/)

此外,其他语种的教材平台也常配有语法讲解的视频辅导。下图为一西班牙语电子课本语法讲解页面,嵌入了两段视频:一段是由老师介绍语法概念,另一段是利用PPT来演示例句。



点击右边页面 上的视频标记 便弹出视频播 放窗口;

点击箭头标记 处弹出语法讲 解 PPT (见 下图)。

图 8a: 线上视频辅导语法讲解示例



语法讲解 PPT 详细演示例 句,并伴随配 音解说。

学生从下端可 下载文字、音 频或视频。

图 8b: 线上视频辅导示例

(局部屏幕截图选自 Hola Amigos, Cengage Learning—iLrn Center)

其他语种的教材平台还提供其他丰富教学体验的教学资源,如导入/链接常用的大众化工具及网络资源 Podcasts, Google Earth 等,作为强化练习或补充。



图 9: 导入其他资源和工具示例

(局部屏幕截图选自 Horizons, Cengage Learning—iLrn Center)

3. 探索网络技术优化的教学方式

技术的升级与教学环境的改变使得过去难以实现的教学方式成为现实和可能, 扩大了教学方式和教材设计的空间和思路,使语言教学向多媒体、多元化、多样化 方向发展。从多媒体运用、翻转式课堂、群组式学习、混合式和网授式学习趋势上 可以看出网络技术给外语学习带来新的机会和挑战。可以说,外语教学不仅是教授 语言技能,也是培养学生逐步适应未来各种网络环境下工作和交际需要的技能。 可以预测,在今后数年中,纸质课本会逐渐被淘汰,而语言教材即会更着重研发数 码环境下(网络+移动兼容)的电子课本及其配套资源。以此发展态势分析,中文 低年级的教学模式研发不是只将纸质课本移到网上、升级为电子课本,而更应该将 中文语言教学所需的技术支援和必备资源融入教学规划和设计当中。

3.1 视频运用

视频教学在外语教学上的诸多优势已为 L2 学界所承认, 但如何合理有效地运 用却尚待进一步探索。传统的外语教学方式由于受教室和网络技术条件限制,视频 的利用率往往较低,因而不常作为教学内容的主要传授方式,而常作为在文字为主 的纸本教材之外"锦上添花"的补充或辅助材料。近年来不仅课堂设备和网络技术条 件大大提升,而且更重要的是视频已经普及到人们生活、工作、学习、娱乐的各个 层面,自然也成为外语教材里的元素。视频材料的丰富来源也给外语教学更多的教 学选择空间,可以用于不同活动,如视频教学用途可分为三大类,前期导入,内容 主体,和教学活动导体,并可再分出 10 类不同活动,以练习不同技能(张霓, 2013)。对于低年级中文学习者来说,视频教学不仅可提供听力练习和接触文化的 机会,而且对发音和声调的培养都有积极促进作用。另外,语感的获得需要相当量 的目标语的输入,而中文教学中却常因汉字阅读障碍使得学习者在语言输入量上受 到极大限制。视频的利用恰好可以减轻阅读负担,从而补充语言输入。总之,无论 是从中文教学特点着眼还是出于未来多媒体环境需要的考虑,中文教学环节中都不 应只将视频作为次要的补充材料,而应让其占有更显要的位置。这就需要教材研发 者们广开思路,将视频作为重要元素而合理有效地融入到教程环节之中。郑艳群 (2014) 指出:"能否充分发挥多媒体教学的优势,并不在于是否使用多媒体技术, 关键在于加强多媒体汉语教学的教学设计,这样才能提高其有效性和高效性。" (第59页)。

以初级中文教材为例。有的教材已尝试采用直接用视频呈现主课内容的方式,如《汉语和中国文化》(Encounters) (Ning & Montanaro, 2012)大量地利用了视频。《你我他》(Zhang, 2014)教程中也在必要的词语句式准备之后直接导入一段视频故事。学生除了需要了解内容以外,也需要回答问题,因此仅看懂内容还不够,需要在课下再次视听并做问题听答,以此达到多次输入、多次练习的效果。 值得注意的是,仅仅提供视听材料还不足以保证收效,还需要进一步探讨究竟以何步骤和方式呈现/重复视频内容能达到最佳输入效果,即所输入的内容和形式引起学生的注意(noticing)进而促进语言的习得 (Schmidt, 1995)。学生自己在课前视听与在课上视听有何差别?若以速度放慢的音频听力加以辅助,是否收效更好?若加上音频选择,应先听再看,还是先看再听?中文字幕和英文字幕是助力还是阻力?这些细节都有待进一步尝试研究,以找出最优教学方案。

除呈现教学内容以外, 视频可以用于线上教学辅导,如语法讲解(如前面其他语种的图例所示)或文化讲解(如中文教材 Encounters)。由于学生可针对自己的难点选择性地播放,这就使自助式的学习也更个人化、更有效率,正是电脑辅助学习的优势所在(张霓,2011)。

3.2 翻转式课堂

"翻转课堂"(the flipped classroom) 教学模式是建构式教学法所大力提倡的教学模式,近年来不仅在美国乃至全世界教育领域里都被广为采用,被证明为当今

科技环境下最合理、有效的授课方式;此模式对学习者思辨能力和动手操作技能的培养也有极大帮助(Johnson et al, 2014)。简单来说,翻转课堂旨在营造'学习者为中心'的学习环境,利用网络技术和多媒体,把低层认知活动(lower-order activities),即较为单纯的听课、记忆、阅读等活动安排在课下自习,而高层认知活动(higher-order activities),如讨论、分析、创作则放在有教师指导、同学互动的课上进行。所谓低层和高层的划分源于教育目标分类(Bloom's Taxonomy 1956, 2001),指的是思维认知的深浅及复杂程度。低层认知包括记忆、理解、应用,而高层涉及分析、判断、创作。事实上,越往高层次发展,思维能力和认知层面更应拓宽。

翻转课堂的倡导者 Bergmann(2013)指出,此模式目的在于增强师生互动及个性化教学,让学生自己承担起学习责任,老师在旁指导("guide on the side"),而不在前主导("not the sage on stage"),同时使讲授与建构知识相结合。显然,高层活动不是单一、孤立发展的,不仅需要更多时间,而且更需要老师的指导、师生之间的互动、以及同学之间的合作与交流。因此,把难度高的活动放在课上进行更合理。而课下学生自助式学习也可借助线上同步和异步活动、以及多种媒体,如视频、音频、博客、播客、维基、搜索工具等提供辅助,使之行之有效。

3.2.1 利用现代技术辅助自助式学习

中文作为一种声调语言,加强听说的训练对学习者极为重要。然而课上提供的练习机会十分有限,老师也很难同时照顾到所有学生。而利用教学平台提供的语音会话板可提供线上口语练习的机会。这样通过电脑辅助的交流方式(CMC)把课堂练习延伸到课外,可弥补课堂的不足。另外,我们可将原来在课上进行的词句操练、语法练习、初步听读练习等活动换到课下,从而匀出更宝贵的课堂时间来进行更多的师生、生生互动交流的活动。

有报告显示,中文网络课程的学生在口语和汉字认读方面取得与教室面授一致或更好的效果(程朝晖,2011)。利用异步和同步的 voice board 会话工具在课外进行一人或多人的说话练习也有助于提高学习者的中文流利度和准确性(Guo & Guo, 2013)。笔者(张霓,2011)在初级班的初步尝试也表明,用电脑/网络多媒体辅助下的自助式学习在听说操练和基础语法方面的效果对程度中等和较差的学生来说反而更有效,从延后的作文和问答式的输出测试上看,程度中、低者对新学的语法难点句型的掌握明显提高。除了多媒体的强化效果外,另一个主要原因是学生在自助式的学习过程中针对自己的弱项有选择地重复了某些练习。此外,课上练习也常会因学生的能力、性格、情绪、焦虑等因素而达不到预期的效果。这些例子表明翻转课堂用于中文教学有其合理性和可行性。

3.2.2 如何使翻转式教学行之有效

陳姮良(2014)的翻转实践获得良好收效。其步骤为: 学习者先在课前观看 老师专门录制的教学影片(生词、句型等),并利用教师发给的学习单进行各项课 前准备,然后在课上即可进行预期的进阶语言教学活动、讨论、应用等。经过这样的流程,学习者在学习中文的同时也学到了学习策略。显然,学习者是否能在课前承担起学习责任是翻转课堂是否成功的关键,而掌握自助式学习的方法策略也应该成为教学目标之一。这就要求学生有学习自主性的意识和高度自律性,确保完成课前任务,才能有效地进行课上的更高层次的活动。此外,也应根据学练内容以及学生程度来决定是否采用翻转式以及何种活动方式,教师需要预先细致规划课前与课上的步骤。例如,高年级的学生进行课上的话题讨论分析、课堂报告等活动比较有效,而低年级用同样的方式未必可行。而且,对初级学习者来说,即使课前有准备,课上的任务也需要有组织、有计划、按步骤地进行,否则有可能事倍功半,收效甚微。比如,有的课上交际任务活动看似热闹,老师也退居二线在旁"指导",但其效果反而不如老师站在台前"主导"的单纯操练问答活动。因此,在选择翻转教学方式时,我们不仅需要考虑其可行性,还需要考虑必要性和短时高效的原则。



中级: 小组创作表演小品 巩固语言知识,尝试口头表达 的交际技能,提高流利度



中高级: 话题阅读讨论 课前阅读短文, 列出讨论议题 及看法, 课上小组讨论、辩 论、汇报



高级:模拟交际任务报告 小组模拟角色做报告,与其他 同学互动演练,提高流利度与 交际技能

图 10: 合作式、建构式、任务式课堂活动示例

4. 教学模式发展总趋势

随着教育技术的升级、普及、和更加成熟,可以预测未来的课程结构和教学方式也将有更大更多的改变,如面授课时将会更多地为网授方式所取代。据 2013 年美国 2800 所大学问卷调查结果,选修线上课程的学生人数增长很快,大学生中至少选修一门线上课程的已逾 700 万。大多数高校领导认为选修网授课程的人数还会上升,而且,在对学习成效的看法上,认为网授与面授"不相上下"的人数也仍在上升(Allen & Seaman, 2014)。专家们指出(Mayadas & Miller, 2014),推广电化教学(e-Learning)的主要目的有三:其一为改善就读条件,让无法到校园上课的人可通过其他渠道接受教育;其二为提高效益,利用各种电化教学媒介和方式来控制成本、提高教学效率和学习成效;其三为扩大学生的选择空间,更自由地选择上课的时间、地点、以及学习方式。很多研究报告表明,对学生来说,灵活和方便是网授式课程的最吸引人之处。

4.1 课型分类

由于网授型课程日益增多,为了研讨方便,美国线上教学研究权威机构 OLC (原名为 The Sloan Consortium) 将大学授课方式的类别做了一个初步的划分和界定,共分为四类(Allen & Seaman, 2014):

- 传统面授型 (Traditional): 网络辅助为 0%; 课程内容基本通过课堂面授
- 网络辅助型(Web-facilitated): 网络辅助为 1-29%; 如: 借助课程管理系统或 网页辅助课堂面授
- 混合型(Blended/Hybrid): 网络辅助为 30-79%; 由于有相当比例的课程内容 通过网络传授, 面授课时减少
- 网授/线上型(Online): 网络辅助为 80%以上; 大部分或全部课程内容以网 授方式进行, 一般无教室课时

4.2 混合式教学: 最优化的教学模式

"课堂十网络"的混合型授课模式发展迅速,被美国教育领域普遍认为是最有发展潜力和空间的教学模式。这种模式将线上活动"有计划地、有教学价值地与课堂面授相结合([...] in a planned, pedagogically valuable manner)"(Picciano, 2007),从而充分发挥各自的优势,互补不足、相得益彰。从教学管理和经济效益层面上看,混合型课程可增加网络利用率,减少面授(教师、教室、设备)的成本,意味着同样的教室设备条件下可教授更多的学生。教学实践表明,混合模式可促进学生掌握数码时代所需要的多种技能,包括信息管理、自学、网络检索查阅、以及与他人合作等(Dziuban & Moskal, 2004)。对学生来说,混合式课型除了灵活性和方便以外,同时享有与教师、同学面对面交流的益处,因此易于接受。专家们预测,未来数年中,大部分高校的课程会转为混合型。相比之下,远程网授型因缺乏面对面的交流而较难推广。尽管如此,远程课程却有很多其他选择上的优势,如时间、地点、内容、个人化教学、等,因此仍有发展空间(Johnson et al, 2014)。

4.3 推动以学生为中心的教学方式

可以看出,教学平台上会更加重视以学生为中心的教学方式,也会全力支持各种基于学生需要的新型教学模式,其中值得关注的一个现象是社交圈效应。据新媒体联盟(NMC)最近对高教领域趋势的预测,无处不在的大众化的社交媒介(如 Facebook 等)将在一两年内对高校教学方式产生极大的影响(Johnson et al, 2014)。也就是说,社交群组式的学习方式(social learning)将会成为大学校园课程中最常见的模式之一。

郑艳群(2014)指出,教育技术应"重视学生主体的需要和利益,并为之提供相应的服务"(第 59 页)。从以下示例可看出教学管理平台 Blackboard (Bb) 积极配合以学生为中心的教学方式。Bb 课程页面上设置了不同的教学结构选项,包括合作式(collaboration)、建构式(constructivism)、群组式(social learning)

等;每个结构都配有与其相关的常用工具(如博客、维基、讨论板等),以方便各种学习倾向。这些"套餐"组合点击可至,给教学带来方便。



图 11: Blackboard 教学平台课程结构/教学方式设置选项示例

一些学者发现,群组式学习可增加线上学习的"人性化",有助于保持学生的学习热情和动力,可起到相互支持鼓励、为共同目标而努力、共同进步的作用(Guo & Guo, 2013)。群组若按其兴趣爱好或职业取向而组合,教学内容也就可以更切合学生的实际需要(Malhotra, 2013)。

5. 对中文教学发展的思考与设想

过去数年中,不少学校由于条件所限将中文课程设为远程课程,这些尝试摸索出一些宝贵的经验。姜松(2014)基于中文初级班网授型课程实践,总结出网授课程的诸多优势,认为丰富的内容、材料和教学资源使网络教学成为最优化的语言及文化输入平台,网络的便利不但适合个人化的学习,也支援群组化的学习,使得不具备开课条件的学校能共享教学资源。但急需解决的是学生中途退课的问题。因此如何保持学生的学习热情和线上学习的动力需要进一步探索。程朝晖(2011)在中级网络中文课程实践中感受到,设置得当的网络课程可以获得良好的学习效果,特别是在听力、识字方面甚至可比教室面授的收效还好。但存在的问题同样是学生需要更人性化的教学感受。笪骏(2011)也通过对中国大陆出版的汉语教学和资源系统进行评估,发现它们在教学模式设计、内容选取编排和平台技术等方面与美国高校汉语教学的实际情况不能很好地匹配,从而影响了它们的推广和使用。这些实践都为中文网络教学的研究提供了资料。

可以预测,受教育领域网络化大环境的影响,中文教学在今后几年内将会有更多的不同类型的网络课程相继开设。尽管中文学习者的人数还会上升,但学校会节省成本而采取共享资源的各种措施,如:不加新班、减少面授课时、鼓励开设混合型或网授型课程、与其他学校合开远程课程等。鉴于这样的发展态势,中文教学

界应加快步伐与时俱进,加强对网络强化型(包括翻转式教学)、混合型、及网授型课程的研究以及资源建设。

5.1 如何优化网络环境下的中文教学模式

- 1)加强人性化元素: 应该说,加强人性化元素是今后教育成败的关键,但事实上这并不是只针对远程网络课型的学生,而是今后教育领域努力的方向。郑艳群(2014)强调,"以学生为本和以学生为中心是当今语言教学的立足点",而且"不是口号,而应落到实处"(第 58-59 页)。显而易见,新的发展趋势急需我们培养从事网络教学的专职人员,包括在线教师、在线辅导员、技术人员、和管理人员。同时,我们可以通过现有的技术营造人性化氛围,如以下方式:
 - 录制线上辅导视频, 如线上语法讲解或文化讲解等。当学生在线上自 习时播放视频, 类似一对一的辅导,可使线上学习减少隔离感而更具 人性化。
 - 安排在线辅导员,利用大众化工具,如 Skype 或微信等,通过同步或 异步视频方式定期与学生网上交谈
 - 利用社交圈/群组式学习方式,按兴趣爱好或职业取向分组,用同步或 异步方式开展学习和社交活动
- 2)建设针对中文教学特点的资源库:现阶段的中文教学资源已经比从前丰富了许多,需要进一步努力的是把可望而不可及的"满天星"变为"一点通"。笪骏(2011)对网络资源建设提出过具体的系统规划的建议,其中还包括解决技术方面存在的问题。因此,我们应集中技术力量系统地研发针对中文教学的技术工具,系统地整合并规划适于解决中文教学难点的网络资源,并逐步完善这些工具和资源,将其融入到网络教学平台、教学程序的每个环节之中。下面列出一些初级教学需要的基本元素。

表 2: 网络初级中文教学所需要的教学资源库基本元素

 			
学生资源	教师资源	技术支援/综合资源	
学生资源 • 学生资源 • 学年、	 教师资源 ・ 教学法总汇 ・ 中文难点讲解示范 ・ 教学策略参考资料 ・ 分级教案资料库 ・ 分级题库 ・ 图片库 ・ PPT 模板 ・ 各类常用表格 ・ 评估参考标准 ・ 网络教学交流渠道 ・ 在线教师咨询点 	技术支援/综合资源・ 工具/Apps・ 汉语拼音辅导・ 声调辨别辅导・ 汉字书写・ 打字准确训练・ 自编生词卡・ 常用工具下载・ 综合资源・ 网络字典・ 自测游戏・ 微博、博客、播客	
机水压线相可火	网络教学通讯网络教学期刊	 中文歌曲 	

6. 结语

不言而喻,新时期的挑战更需要我们加强理论联系实际的研究,这不仅包括基于研究的教学设计(research-informed design),也包括基于教学设计的研究(design-based research)。前者提供了教学设计的理论依据,后者则在教学设计的实施中有针对性地做跟进研究,调整设计,反复改进,这样层层推进步步提高,从而使教学设计更为科学,达到最佳学习效果(Pardo-Ballester & Rodríguez, 2009)。陆俭明(2012)指出,要发展汉语数码化网络教学,就必须科研引航,其中人是最为重要的。谢天蔚(2014)强调教师坚持不懈的重要性,指出"老师面对不断更新的电脑技术,必须树立终生学习的观念,要坚持尝试实践,从实践中学习。以前是有什么用什么,现在是要什么有什么。关键是要从自己的需要出发来尝试实践"(第73-74页)。总之,语言教学的升级换代不仅仅是从纸上到网上,从桌面到云端,而也代表着教学方式多方面的调整、改进、更新。因此,中文网络教学环境的建设和教学模式的优化不仅需要技术的支援,也有赖于教师们对新型教学的不断尝试和反思。

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