如何增進課室英語能力 How to improve your classroom English

廖柏森

大學EMI課程

- 全球學術共通語言是英語(English as an Academic Lingua Franca),使用英語授課、學習、發表和出版是 國際學術溝通最有效的工具。
- EMI(English as a Medium of Instruction)課程創造一 個使用學術英語的友善環境,有助於師生與全球學術社 群接軌。
- 儘管目前EMI課程尚待改善,但臺灣高等教育必須邁向
 國際化和多元化的大方向是正確的。

大學EMI課程

- 同學終於可把多年學習英語的成果應用在課堂溝通情境。
- 既有聆聽和閱讀英語的輸入(input),又有英語說寫的產出(output),使得原本抽象的英語單字和文法知識變得鮮活具體,內化為可實際操作的語言技能。
- 同學應該利用修習EMI課程的機會挑戰自己,莫讓從小 苦學的英語在大學就荒廢中斷。

課室英語 (Classroom English)

- English used in the classroom to establish routines, give instructions, ask questions, make comments, evaluate performance, and encourage students to respond.
- It would be important to understand and use the English expressions for various types of activities in the classroom.
- The best way to learn Classroom English is to observe native English teachers and students and to analyze the way they talk in the classroom.

自我介紹和介紹同學 (Introducing yourself/

your classmates)

- My name is Weilun Wang. You can also call me Wei. I am a freshman currently majoring in psychology.
- I'm Aaron Jae. I go by my initials AJ. I graduated from Tainan First Senior High School. I'm a first-year studying history. My friend recommended this class. That's why I'm here.
- I'm Abby, and this is Eric. We are both history majors. Eric is interested in Chinese history. He is now a sophomore, and he was just accepted for an excavation trip to Canada this summer.

提問 (Asking questions)

- What does the term social stratification mean?
- Can you repeat what you just said about the main themes in the novel? I didn't quite catch on.
- Can you <u>walk</u> me <u>through</u> the steps of this process one more time?
- Could you give some examples of effective time management strategies?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of a cost leadership strategy?
- On page 50 of our textbook, there is a passage about "reproductive futurism" that I find complex and confusing. What is the text trying to say?

表述己見 (Voicing your opinions)

- In my view, it is important to reform the education system to better align with the needs of the 21st century.
- I know this scholar is very famous for coming up with <u>out-of-the-box ideas</u> that are groundbreaking. I found many of his ideas quite illuminating. However, I <u>take issue with</u> how he structures his arguments. His structure is loose and very difficult to follow. I can't help but ask, is it essential to have a loose structure in order to convey theoretical concepts?
- I think Jenny provided a very concise and easy-to-understand summary of this week's readings. I am unsure about just one small comment she made. She mentioned that the conclusion of the paper on game theory seems to contradict what we read in our textbook. If possible, I would like to hear her further elaborate on what she means.

簡報技巧 (Presentations skills)

- I have divided my talk into three main sections to provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject. First, we will explore the historical background and development of the topic. Then, we'll delve into the current challenges and opportunities it presents. Finally, I'll share some practical solutions and recommendations to address these issues effectively.
- I'd like to draw your attention to this <u>graph</u>: The population of endangered species has <u>decreased</u> significantly over the past decade.
- <u>To summarize</u>, the main idea of our presentation is that we must take immediate action to combat climate change across continents on planet Earth.

課堂討論 (Classroom discussion)

- Let's have a discussion to hear everyone's opinions on today's theme.
- What are the potential obstacles and challenges of Oliver's instructional strategy? Let's brainstorm about it.
- Minghong, perhaps we can get back to your point after we hear from Sarah, who hasn't had a chance to share her perspective on the topic yet.
- Does anybody have anything else to add?
- Our group has discussed the pros and cons of each option, and we have come to a consensus that option B is the most viable and practical choice for our final report.

與教師晤談 (Meeting with teachers)

- Please give us some concrete suggestions regarding how to structure our oral presentation.
- How can I organize my term paper effectively?
- Can you offer some study tips for the exam?
- I'm concerned about my final grade in the course. What can I do to raise my grade?
- I'm having trouble finding a suitable thesis topic. Do you have any suggestions?

發音 (pronunciation)

- 發音是指說英語時每個音節的發音方式,包括長短母音、子音、重音等,都應盡量講求正確。
- 發音近似的長短母音,如 paper [pep>] (紙)和 pepper [pep>]
 (胡椒)、low [lo] (低的)和 law [lo] (法律)、feel [fil] (感覺)和 fill [frl] (充滿)。
- 每個字在不同音節上的重音位置,如 analyze [`ænəlaiz] (動詞) 和 analyst [`ænəlist] (分析師) 在第一音節,而 analysis [ə`næləsıs] (名詞) 和 analytic [ˌænə`litik] (形容詞) 在第二音節。 或如 percent [pə`sɛnt] (百分比) 在第二音節。

口音 (accent)

- 口音是指不同地域或社會族群說話的特定腔調,如英語有英國腔、澳洲腔、印度腔、非裔美籍腔、乃至於臺灣腔等。
- 說話有口音是自然正常的事,口音代表一個人的身分 認同,沒有所謂對錯好壞的分別。
- 國內中小學雖學習美式英語,但難免帶有臺式英語的 腔調。不過這並不妨礙同學修習EMI課程,只要注意 發音清晰準確,也能順利與外籍師生溝通交流。

口說和發音 (Speaking and pronunciation)

- Accent's Way English with Hadar: https://www.youtube.com/@hadar.shemesh
- YouGlish: <u>https://youglish.com/</u>
- Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English (MICASE): <u>https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/micase/</u>

• MUMIS UniComm English: <u>https://www.uni-kassel.de/mumis/www.mumis-unicomm.de/english/index3cfe.html?seite=situationen&sprache=en&situation=44</u>

• Using English for Academic Purposes: http://www.uefap.com/speaking/spkfram.htm

• Presenting Effectively: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qFLL-XB56UU</u>

MICASE (Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English)

Website: https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/micase/





Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English

Welcome to our NEW interface to the on-line, searchable part of our collection of transcripts of academic speech events recorded at the University of Michigan.

There are currently 152 transcripts (totaling 1,848,364 words) available at this site.

Browse MICASE

Browse the corpus according to specified speaker and speech attributes, returning quick file references.

Search MICASE

Search the corpus for words or phrases in specified contexts, returning concordance results with references to files, full utterances, and speakers

We want to hear from you! We would like to know who is using this on-line corpus, how you found or heard about this site, and what you think of it. Please send questions, comments, or suggestions to us at <u>micase-help@umich.edu</u>

This page was last updated on September 10, 2019

MICASE (Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English)

NICASE	Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English				
Home	Search	Browse	Help		
	Title: Intro Anthropology Lecture Transcript ID: LEL115JU090 Academic Division: Social Sciences and Education Publisher: Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English, English Language Institute, University of Michigan Interactivity Rating: Mostly monologic Number of Participants: Students: 400 Speakers: 2 Recording Date: March 14, 2000 Recording Duration: 74 minutes Word Count: 11206 Download entire transcript in XMI				
S1: okay let's get started. quiet please. <i><pause:09></pause:09></i> the topic of today's lecture is econor not surprisingly, economic anthropology. so today's an ec- uh, an introduction to, some of th we get the main points. economic anthropology is defined, in the text, um as the part of the living will come up again and again today. and um, we'll think about what that means to mal taken care of. subsistence being, your basic needs, clothing food shelter, and so, anthropol those things that they need, that we need. so different subsistence strategies have already form, foraging mean- being the actual economic activity going on. we've also had some intri of technology called terracing. so agriculture is another means of acquiring subsistence nee Africa. and many of you have probably seen Masai in ads, in commercials. there was a fam care of domesticated animals. and there can be different varieties of that. you can take care that_ one that we live in, is industrialism, and i'll talk more about that on Thursday, so, those of the four. foraging, as we talked about already this is primarily hunting and gathering, acquir that we, we saw, they are an example of that, people in Southern Africa, people in in the rai existence. however, due to, vast changes that have gone on in our word, it's very untenable food production or trade, in order to acquire things that they need. and the reasons for that, perspective, it's very hard for you to have communities within your boundaries that, wanna a governments find this very problematic. and so they insitute land policies that restrict, that o because of some of these pressures from government policy and, increasing encroachment today, in the book, foragers are also mentioned by, by reference to a very famous anthropol foragers are the poorest of the poor, that no one would dare want to be a forager because, with in that chapter for the reading for today, Richard Lee shows just how much, food is act Richard Lee was doing this research mind you, in the ninteteen sixties, that they were			ntroduction to, some of the ext, um as the part of the strategies have already we've also had some intr incquiring subsistence nee nercials, there was a fam of that, you can take care at on Thursday, so, those and the reasons for that, boundaries that, wanna i voolid, it's very untenable and the reasons for that, boundaries that, wanna i volicies that restrict, that i increasing encroachmen a very famous anthropol o be a forager because, s thow much, food is act ties, that they were extrer y have everything they ni- ces strategy that we hav generally the case, but yo ociety, we can get, um a means that, you have a i at will happen is that afte use, you burn the ground cale agriculture here, whe	mics. um, and there's a whole subdiscipline of anthropology devoted to the study of economic systems, around the world, and that is called the main issues. as they've been laid out in your text and there's a lot of information there, so i'm gonna, walk you through it, make sure that discipline that debates issues of human nature, that relate directly, to the decisions of daily life and making a living, this idea of making a te a living when we say make a living we're generally talking about, what it requires for us, to, obt- you know, get our subsistence needs ogists use the phrase subsistence strategies for talking about, what it requires for us, to, obt- you know, get our subsistence needs obtain to agriculture, remember the slides that, Professor Kottak showed us, from Madagascar. and how rice agriculture uses, um a form dotuction to agriculture, remember the slides that, Professor Kottak showed us, from Madagascar. and how rice agriculture uses, um a form dotuction to agriculture, remember the slides that, Professor Kottak showed us, from Madagascar. and how rice agriculture uses, um a form dotus Olympics ad that_ and some Nike commercials that showed Masai. um, and Masai are nomadic herders. pastoralism requires taking of camels, you can take care of cattle, you can take care of sheep goats any of a variety of thingsso starting i - and then another mode that's one of the ways in which we acquire our subsistence needs. so let's start birfly by going over the three that I mentioned, um three uiring your needs, pretty directly from nature. so going out, finding the food you need, hunting it, gathering it, and the people in Australia n forests of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo in Central Africa, these are, areas of the world where you find foraging still in these days, to pursue an exclusively foraging, subsistence strategy. so most foragers. if you think about if rom a government's move all the time and move, and have access to all sorts of land. and, when you have increasing	

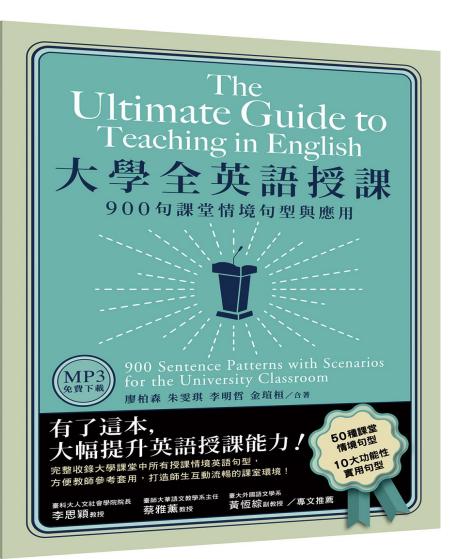
ACADEMIC INTERACTIONS

Communicating on Campus



Christine B. Feak Susan M. Reinhart Theresa N. Rohlck

Michigan Series in English for PP Academic & Professional Purposes



學全英語

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調

句型與應用

(MP3

保文图書公司

寫作 (Writing)

 Academic Phrasebank (The University of Manchester): <u>https://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/</u>

 Online Resources (Oxford Brookes University) https://www.brookes.ac.uk/students/academic-development/online-resources/

• Purdue Owl (Purdue University): <u>https://owl.purdue.edu/index.html</u>

• The Writing Center (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): <u>https://writingcenter.unc.edu/tips-and-tools/</u>

• Writing and Assessments (RMIT University): https://emedia.rmit.edu.au/learninglab/content/writing-and-assessments

• The Craft of Writing Effectively: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vtIzMaLkCaM&t=1281s

Academic Phrasebank : Giving Examples

GENERAL LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Being cautious Being critical Classifying and listing Compare and contrast Defining terms Describing trends Describing quantities Explaining causality Giving examples Signalling transition Writing about the past An enhanced and expanded version of PHRASEBANK is available in PDF or Kindle format:



ABOUT PHRASEBANK

Giving examples

Writers may give specific examples as evidence to support their general claims or arguments. Examples can also be used to help the reader or listener understand unfamiliar or difficult concepts, and they tend to be easier to remember. For this reason, they are often used in teaching. Finally, students may be required to give examples in their work to demonstrate that they have understood a complex problem or concept. It is important to note that when statements are supported with examples, the explicit language signalling this may not always be used.

- Examples as the main information in a sentence

A/An	well- known notable classic useful important	example of X is
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For example, the word 'doctor' used to mean a 'learned man'. For example, Smith and Jones (2004) conducted a series of semi-structured interviews in ... Young people begin smoking for a variety of reasons. They may, for example, be influenced by

This is exemplified in the work undertaken by ... Another example of what is meant by X is ... This distinction is further exemplified in studies using ... An example of this is the study carried out by Smith (2004) in which ... The effectiveness of the X technique has been exemplified in a report by Smith *et al.* (2010) This is evident in the case of ... This is certainly true in the case of ...

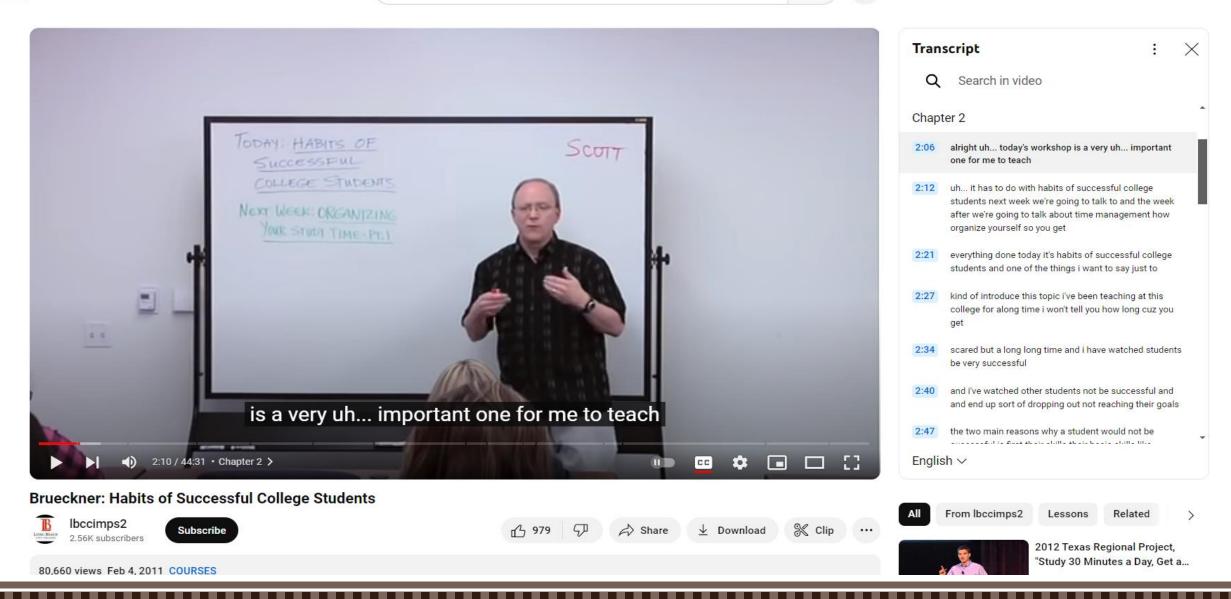
The evidence of X can be clearly seen in the case of ... In a similar case in America, Smith (1992) identified ... This can be seen in the case of the two London physics laboratories which ...

讀書技巧 (Study skills)

- Habits of Successful College Students: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I0A2lxgKDzU&t=2282s</u>
- How to Get the Most Out of Studying: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RH95h36NChI&t=11s</u>
- Great Ways To Study: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QLjip0wygAI</u>
- How To Take Better Lecture Notes: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bvsf591rYWE</u>
- Organizing Your Study Time: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3_ElR-uPOhw&t=10s



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線上公開課程 (Open online courses)

- Open Yale Courses: <u>https://oyc.yale.edu/courses</u>
- MIT OpenCourseWare: <u>https://ocw.mit.edu/</u>
- Academic Earth: <u>https://academicearth.org/</u>
- Psychology of Learning:

https://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/psyc390/schedule.htm

- Harvard University's Justice with Michael Sandel: <u>http://justiceharvard.org/</u>
- CrashCourse: <u>https://www.youtube.com/user/crashcourse/featured</u>

Open Yale Courses : PHIL 176 Death Lecture 1 - Course Introduction



Lecture Chapters

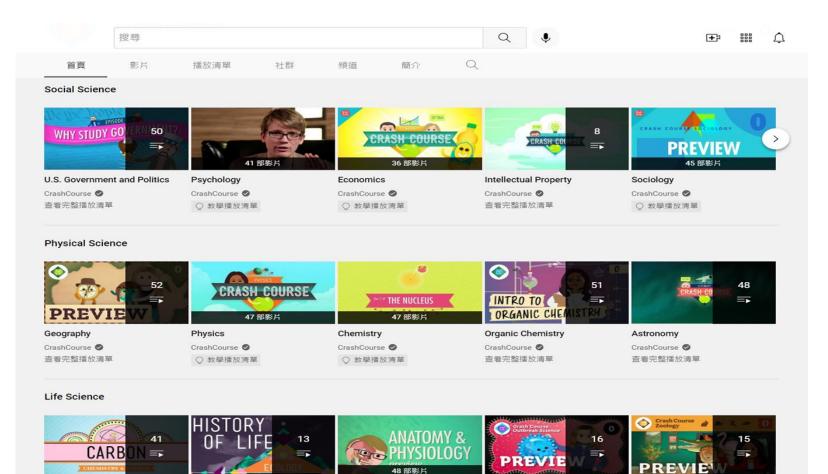
- 1. What This Class Is NOT, and What This Class Is [00:00:00]
- 2. Common Views on Death Are Wrong: How This Class Is Taught [00:06:38]
- 3. Course Requirements, Materials, and Format [00:14:20]
- 4. On Grading Thoughts on Death [00:21:03]
- 5. Student Evaluations and Invitation [00:38:50]

TRANSCRIPT	AUDIO	LOW BANDWIDTH VIDEO	HIGH BANDWIDTH VIDEO
<u>html</u>	<u>mp3</u>	<u>mov [100MB]</u>	<u>mov [500MB]</u>

Yale

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CrashCourse: Sciences



中文搭配	不當英文搭配	恰當英文搭配
學習知識	learn knowledge	acquire / gain knowledge
查字典	check a dictionary	consult a dictionary/ look up the word in a dictionary
感到頭痛	feel a headache	have/ get a headache
酸雨	sour rain	acid rain
提升英文能力	raise English ability	improve English skills
改善問題	improve a problem	solve/ deal with a problem
改進壞習慣	improve a bad habit	break a bad habit
某人提出辭呈	raise one's resignation	tender one's resignation
提出警告	raise a warming	give a warming
開支票	open a check	write a check
度過難關	cross one's difficulties	overcome one's difficulties
作研究	make research	do/ conduct research
做夢	make a dream	have a dream
參加宴會	join a party	go to a party
成本降低	cost down	keep the cost down/

Collocations: First Language Interference

- *learn/*study/*grasp knowledge gain/acquire knowledge
- *raise English ability improve English skills
- Biochemists are *<u>making research</u> into the causes of AIDS.

Biochemists are <u>doing research</u> into the causes of AIDS.

Collocations: Overgeneralization

- commit error/ crime/ suicide/ murder/ offence/ conspiracy/ robbery/ fraud/ sin/ harm,但 *commit mistake 是錯誤的。
- The research result was <u>extremely disappointing</u>.

The research result was an *<u>extreme disappointment</u>.

great/big/bitter disappointment 才是合理的搭配。

線上語料庫 (Online corpora)

- 國教院華英雙語索引典系統: <u>http://coct.naer.edu.tw/bc/</u>
- Linguee: <u>https://www.linguee.com/</u>
- Ozdic: <u>https://ozdic.com/</u>
- Linggle: <u>https://linggle.com/</u>
- Netspeak: <u>https://netspeak.org/</u>
- JTW: <u>http://www.just-the-word.com/</u>
- FRAZE.IT: <u>https://fraze.it/</u>
- SKELL: <u>https://skell.sketchengine.eu/#home</u>

Free Downloadable File: Academic Collocation List (ACL)

- <u>https://assets.ctfassets.net/yqwtwibiobs4/1Y12iw6LF6XEJK4oce</u> <u>deWu/34c01bd7c292061c0ccc4b5911c35d65/2021_Teachers_P</u> <u>TE_Academic_Collocation_List.pdf</u>
- The ACL is a list containing 2,469 of the most frequent and useful collocations which occur in academic English.
- The ACL can help students increase their proficiency in academic English.

Center for Academic Literacy, NTNU

- 台師大英語學術素養中心學習資源 <u>https://www.cal.ntnu.edu.tw/index.php/elementor-10046/</u>
- 台師大英語學術素養中心YouTube 頻道
 https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC5ZSoW3AXSuJi7TvfkzI8Hg
- 寫作自學資源統整

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1NsLvtr99xUvuVOJLqHkn vKPCwfjpX8MqX4HRpGAshBU/edit

Free Downloadable Books





教學資源分享



-語言技巧教學之課室用語 For **English teachers**

- -https://emires.eng.ntnu.edu.tw /downloadmaterial1/
- 課室英語手冊 For all subject teachers
- https://emires.eng.ntnu.edu.tw /downloadmaterial2/

Conclusions

- Look at lectures online, identify the language patterns that English-speaking teachers and students use, and see how you can use those expressions yourself.
- While it can be time-consuming to explore classroom language use in online courses and corpus data, the rewards are substantial.

References



