國民中小學沉浸式英語教學特色學校試辦計畫 中區研習講座

雙語教學的執行模式、現況與建議

台中教育大學英語學系 台中市英語教學資源中心計畫主持人 廖美玲

學歷

1993 Ph.D., Department of Curriculum & Instruction, Texas A&M University Specialization: Bilingual/ESL 1979 台灣大學中文系

經歷

Texas A&M University 講師 東海大學外文系副教授、教授、系主任 東海大學教育學程中心主任 台中教育大學英語學系系教授、系主任 加州大學柏克萊分校訪問學者 加州大學爾灣分校訪問學者 傅爾布萊特學者

The Bilingual Mice



--- a fable by Antonine Maillet

https://www.cbc.ca/archives/entry/antonine-maillet-new-brunswick-an-example-to-canada

- Once upon a time, a mother mouse encouraged her children to leave home and face the wide world before them. The children ventured forth, came across a menacing cat, and sourried back home.
- The next day, the mother mouse persuaded her children to go out again. This time, she went with them. They came across the same menacing cat but this time, the mother mouse barked at the cat. Startled, the frightened cat ran away.
- Said themother mouse to her children, "That's the advantage of being bilingual!"



3

雙(多)語教育起源

- 人口移動
 - **-**移民
 - 美國
 - 加拿大
 - 殖民
 - 亞洲(新加坡、澳門、印度、孟加拉、菲律賓)、非 洲國家(莫三比克、南非)、澳洲
 - 難民
 - 敘利亞、阿富汗、緬甸
- 維護區域語言多樣性
 - 多元種族地位平等
 - 多元文化資產
 - 歐洲
- 國際化與競爭力
 - 台灣

世界上最多官方語的國家(9th-1st)

(WorldAtlas) https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/most-multilingual-countries-in-the-world.html

- 1. Russia (24 official languages across all republics)
- 2. India (23 official languages)
- 3. Zimbabwe (16 official languages)
- 4. South Africa (11 official languages)
- 5. Serbia (7 official langu
- 6. Switzerland (4 national
- 7. The Netherlands (4 off
- 8. Moldova (4 official lan
- 9. Singapore (4 official la

DANGER-KEEP OUT! 危險,請避開! BAHAYA-JANGAN DEKAT! Aunwid-Angan dekat!

英語並非法定官方語而是約定俗成的官方語

Do not have English as an official language de jure

Countries where English is a de facto official language

| Nr ♦ | Country \$ | Alpha-3 code ♦ | Region \$ | Population ▼ | Primary language? \$ |
|------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 4 | United States | USA | North America/Oceania | 328,239,523 | Yes |
| 3 | United Kingdom | GBR | Europe | 66,040,229 | Yes |
| 1 | Australia Australia | AUS | Oceania | 25,019,600 | Yes |
| 2 | New Zealand ^[1] | NZL | Oceania | 4,893,830 | Yes |

英語為法定官方語但非主要語言的國家

Countries where English is a de facto official, but not primary language

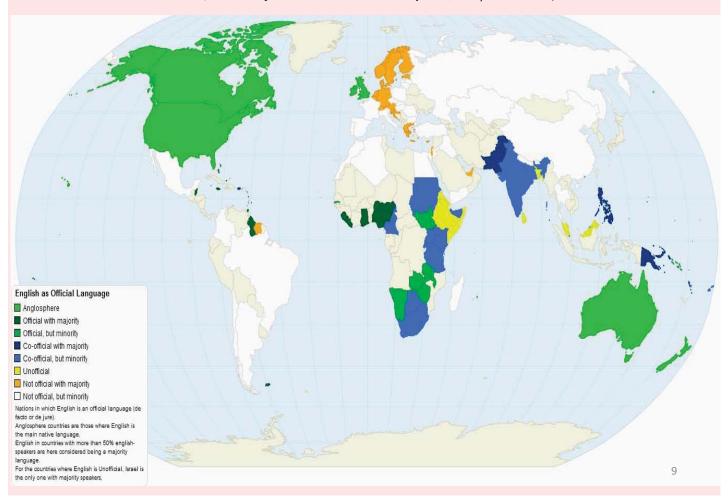
| Nr ◆ | Country + | Region + | Population ¹ ♦ |
|------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Bahrain ^{[27][28]} | Asia / Middle East | 1,378,000 |
| 2 | Bangladesh ^[29] | Asia | 150,039,000 |
| 3 | Brunei ^{[30][31]} | Asia | 415,717 |
| 4 | Cambodia ^[32] | Asia | 15,288,489 |
| 5 | | Europe, Asia / Middle East | 1,141,166 |
| 6 | Eritrea ^[2] | Africa | 6,234,000 |
| 7 | Ethiopia ^[2] | Africa | 85,000,000 |
| 8 | srael ^{[34][35][36]} | Asia / Middle East | 8,051,200 |
| 9 | Jordan ^[37] | Asia / Middle East | 9,882,401 |
| 10 | Kuwait ^[38] | Asia / Middle East | 4,348,395 |
| 11 | <u>□</u> Malaysia ^[39] | Asia | 30,018,242 |
| 12 | Maldives ^[40] | Asia | 427,756 |
| 13 | Myanmar ^[41] | Asia | 51,486,253 |
| 14 | Oman ^[42] | Asia / Middle East | 4,424,762 |
| 15 | Qatar ^[43] | Asia / Middle East | 2,675,522 |
| 16 | II Sri Lanka ^{[44][45]} | Asia | 20,277,597 |
| 17 | United Arab Emirates ^[46] | Asia / Middle East | 5,779,760 |

-

英語為法定官方語同時也是約定俗成之官方語言的國家

| | | | Countries where | English is a de j | ure and de facto official language |
|-----|---|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| Ir- | | · Alpha-3 code · | Region | Population 1 | Primary language? |
| 7 | = India[4][7] | IND | Asia | 1,247,540,000 | No (but official and educational) |
| | ■ Pakistan ^[2] | PAK | Asia | 212,742,631 | No (but official and educational) |
| | Nigeria[2][13] | NGA | Africa | 182,202,000 | Yes (used as lingua franca) |
| 36 | ■ Philippines[2][16]17 | PHL | Asia | 102,885,100 | Yes (co-official with Filipino) |
| 16 | South Africa ^[22] | ZAF | Africa | 54,956,900 | Yes (and official, educational and lingua franca in formal economy) |
| 19 | ■ Tanzania ^[2] | TZA | Africa | 51,820,000 | No |
| 0 | ■ Kenya ^[2] | KEN | Africa | 45,010,056 | Yes (in business and education) |
| 8 | ■ Sudan[2] | SDN | Africa | 40,235,000 | No |
| 3 | ■ Uganda ^[2] | UGA | Africa | 37,873,253 | No (but official and educational) ^[25] |
| 3 | ■ Canada ^[2] | CAN | North America | 35,985,751 | Yes (except Quebec, northern New Brunswick and Nunavut) |
| 4 | ■ Ghana ^[2] | GHA | Africa | 27,000,000 | Yes (used as lingua franca) |
| | ■ Cameroon ^[2] | CMR | Africa | 22,534,532 | No |
| 4 | ■ Malawi ^[11] | MWI | Africa | 16,407,000 | No |
| 5 | ■ Zambia ^[2] | ZMB | Africa | 16,212,000 | No |
| 6 | ■ Zimbabwe ^[2] | ZWE | Africa | 13,061,239 | No (used as lingua franca) |
| 7 | ■ South Sudan ^[23] | SSD | Africa | 12,340,000 | No |
| 7 | = Rwanda ^[2] | RWA | Africa | 11,262,564 | No (but official and educational) |
| | ■ Burundi ^[5] | BDI | Africa | 10,114,505 | No |
| 5 | ■ Papua New Guinea ^[14] [15] | PNG | Oceania | 7,059,653 | Yes |
| 3 | = Sierra Leone ^[2] | SLE | Africa | 6,190,280 | Yes |
| 4 | - Singapore ^[20] | SGP | Asia | 5,469,700 ^[21] | Yes (used as lingua franca, mostly and widely spoken, and educational) |
| 8 | □ Ireland ^{[8][9]} | IRL | Europe | 4,900,000 | Yes (Irish is co-official) |
| 3 | ■ Liberia ^[2] | LBR | Africa | 3,750,000 | Yes |
| 9 | ■ Jamaica ^[10] | JAM | Caribbean | 2,714,000 | Yes |
| 9 | ■ Namibia ^[2] | NAM | Africa | 2,074,000 | No (used as lingua franca) |
| 2 | | LSO | Africa | 2,008,000 | No |
| | ■ Botswana ^[4] | BWA | Africa | 1,882,000 | No |
| 3 | = Gambia ^[2] | GMB | Africa | 1,709,000 | No |

英語為官方語國家分布地圖



- The majority of states where English is an official language are former territories of the British Empire.
- English is the sole official language of the Commonwealth of Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian (ASEAN).
- English is one of the official languages of the United Nations, the European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Caribbean Community, Union of South American Nations, and many other international organizations.
 - There are six official languages of the UN. These are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

想一想

- 官方語 V.S. 英語為官方語
- 英語為官方語 V.S. 雙(多)語教育

11

世界各地實施雙語(多)教育的模式

- 美國
- 加拿大
- 新加坡
 - 歐洲

美國的雙語教育

- In the 19th century without prompting by federal authorities
- World War I English Only restrictions were used to harass unpopular minorities
- Post WWI Bilingualism became associated with inferior intelligence and lack of patriotism. By the 1930s, American ideology was firmly monolingual.
- In 1968 the U.S., with Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, or, informally, the Bilingual Education Act, Congress first mandated bilingual education in order to give immigrants access to education in their "first" language.
- A 1974 U.S. Supreme Court ruling, Lau v. Nichols, gave further momentum to bilingual education.
- Over the past three decades the U.S. Department of Education has poured billions of dollars into bilingual education, mainly the transition variety designed to **replace** the languages of minority children with English.

13

美國的雙語教學模式

• Transitional program (過渡式)

- Subject instruction is conducted in a child's L1
- No more than three years
- Transit to English-only (submersion 沉浸式) ASAP

• Dual language program (雙軌式)

- Native and non-native English speakers/students become bilingual and biliterate
- Students' L1 is used for higher order language skills
- Specially trained bilingual teachers teach subjects in L2, ask questions in the students' L1, answer in L2
- Late exit

加拿大的雙語教育

- the characteristics of Canadian society as being an 'ethnic mosaic'
- French and British Canadians are unequally distributed across the country
- There are approximately 78 different indigenous cultural groups in Canada
- In the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom (1982), states that public education will be available in all provinces in both official languages (法語、英語), where numbers warrant.

15

加拿大的雙語教育模式

• Immersion (浸潤式) Bilingual Education

- Has been implemented since 1965
- Students become bilingual and biliterate (additive bilingualism)
- A carefully planned program that goes far beyond simply instructing students through a second language

Total immersion

• usually commences with 100 % immersion in L2, after two or three years reducing to 80% per week for the following three or four years, finishing junior schooling with approximately 50% immersion in French per week.

Partial immersion

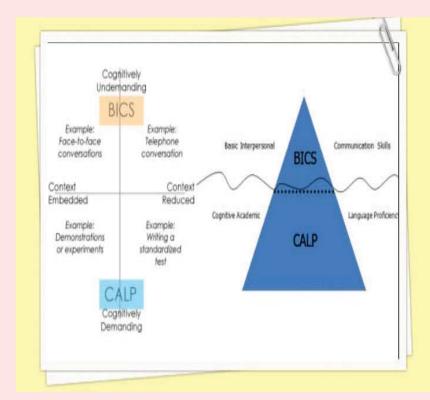
• provides close to 50% immersion in L2 throughout infant and junior schooling.

Stages of L2 acquisition

- Pre-production
 - Up to 6 months of silent period
 - 500 receptive words
- Early Production
 - Approx. 6 months
 - Answer simple questions
 - 1000 receptive words
- Speech Emergence
 - Approx. 1 year
 - Use simple phrases and sentence patterns
 - 3000 active words
- Intermediate Fluency
 - Approx. 1 year
 - Complex sentences patters in speech and writing
 - 6000 active words
- Advanced Fluency
 - 4-10 years
 - Know most content area vocabulary
 - Near native

17

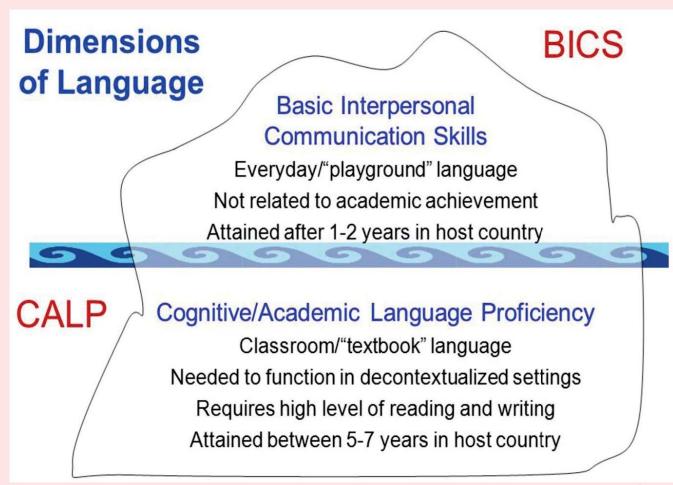
Jm Cummins' Framework



Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills and Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency

(Otherwise known as BICS and CALP)

TO



加拿大的雙語教育模式成效

(Cummins, 2009)

- About 300,000 Canadian students currently participate in immersion programs. This represents about 6% of the national school population.
- Students acquire good receptive skills (listening and reading) in French but their productive skills (speaking and writing) are limited with respect to grammatical accuracy and range of vocabulary;
- Teaching through L2 entails no adverse effects on L1 literacy development;
- In early immersion programs, students are able to develop decoding skills in French despite the fact that their French proficiency in the early grades is very limited;
- A large majority of students spontaneously develop English decoding skills in Grades 1 and 2 with no formal instruction in English reading;
- Immersion appears appropriate for a wide variety of students—not just an academic elite. Students with special needs as well as those who speak a language other than English or French at home can succeed in immersion programs.

新加坡的多語性

(Wikipedia)

- 曾經是英國的殖民地
- 於2009年時,約四成的居民為外國移民
- 於2011有23%本國公民在新加坡以外地區出生,永久居民約有50萬人
- 是一個多語言的國家,其官方語言包括英語、華語、馬來語、坦米爾語
 - 語言政策的兩項原則是國際化、語言多樣化。

新加坡的雙語教育

- 自1965年獨立建國以來,雙語教育即成為主流教育體系的基石。除了各語文類科外,均以英語為媒介語言。以英語為主要教學語言外,還必須修讀所屬族群的「母語」課程。
- 新加坡奉行菁英教育,新加坡國立大學與南洋理工大學都是亞洲頗具盛名的學府。由於採用英國式教育系統,因此不少學生亦選擇前往英國或澳洲升學,學校亦能直接協助同學以UCAS系統申請英國院校。
- 英語不但已成為新加坡的強勢主導工作語言、跨族群語言、 「國家語言」,未來還可能取代族群「母語」,成為新加坡 第一語言。
- 政府鼓勵人民說「標準的新加坡英文」,而非Singlish。擔 心往往只有新加坡人才聽得懂的Singlish有礙國際溝通。(另 類的雙語)

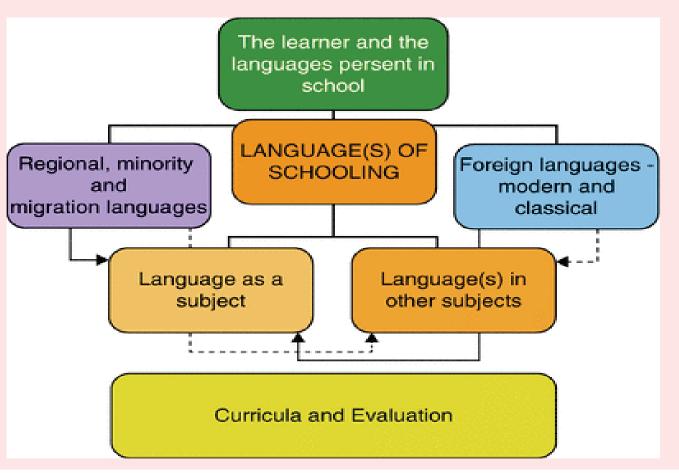
歐洲國家的雙(多)語教育

Hélot C., Cavalli M. (2017) Bilingual Education in Europe: Dominant Languages.
In: Garcia O., Lin A., May S. (eds) Bilingual and Multilingual Education. Encyclopedia of Language and Education (3rd ed.). Springer, Cham

- 基於語言多樣性的維護、歐盟國家人民的相互 移動與團結、歐盟經濟共同體之國際競爭力的 考量,多數歐洲國家都實施雙或多語教學
- 雙/多語教育採以區域或是國家中大多數人的語言為雙/多語教育中的強勢語言(dominant language),另外學習的語言則選擇有助提高競爭力或是社經地位的語言。

23

歐洲國家的雙(多)語教育模式



CLIL

- 歐盟在政策上鼓勵使用 CLIL (content and language integrated learning)模式,因CLIL此成為公立學校中最為 普遍的雙語教學模式。
- 在 CLIL 教學模式中, 目標語的使用往往只用於或二個學科
- CLIL教學模式的主要目的是透過學科領域中目標語的使用來 增加學生與目標語的接觸。
- 被視為是較有新意的外語教學方法(an innovative FL teaching approach) 而非完整的教育模式
- CLIL 的困境
 - 理念過於籠統導致CLIL實施方式各異
 - 缺乏清楚定義以致實施成效之呈現與方式紛歧

歐洲國家的雙(多)語教學成效

- In countries where CLIL is offered in several European languages (as in France, for example) the vast majority of students choose the CLIL programs in English
- The dominance of English in CLIL programs also means that other European languages are less frequently offered and that minority migrant languages have even less chances again of being included in CLIL provision.

- 語言多樣性的消失 BE ends up being perceived as a privilege and as a sign of social distinction.
- Choosing the bilingual stream in a regular school is considered as offering one's child not only better educational opportunities but mainly a superior learning environment among high achieving peers.

According to the European Commission (歐洲聯盟委員會), bilingual education is meant to

- build intercultural knowledge and understanding,
- develop intercultural communication skills,
- improve language competence and oral communication skills,
- develop multilingual interests and attitudes,
- provide opportunities to study content through different perspectives
- allow learners more contact with the target language without requiring extra teaching time
- complement core content knowledge rather than compete with it,
- increase learners' motivation and confidence in both languages and subjects being taught.

27

想一想

- 以上各國(美、加、新、歐)實施雙(多) 語教育的
 - 目的
 - 語言選擇
 - 成效

你比較喜歡哪一個? Why?

我們也有雙語教育!



reading, and writing



Language Policy in Taiwan

Language and Culture WTUC









29

台灣將成為雙語國家!



English proficiency

Policies Statistics Publications Main Operations About NDC



S M L

Sitemap 中文

National
Development
Planning

Bilingual Nation



Plans for National Development

Bilingual Nation

After former Premier Lai listened to the Ministry of Education's policy report on September 19, 2018, the former Premier instructed the administration to develop Taiwan into a Bilingual Nation by 2030, and the NDC was designated to serve as the coordinating agency and to put forward a blueprint for implementation of the policy.

↑ Home > Main Operations > National Development Planning > Bilingual Nation

With the instruction by the Executive Yuan, the NDC has held several meetings with central government agencies, local governments, and domestic and foreign chambers of commerce. Taking into consideration the opinions from various chambers of commerce and the general public, the NDC has formulated the "Blueprint for Developing Taiwan into a Bilingual Nation by 2030".

雙語教育的動機及願景

·教育部依據行政院「2030雙語國家政策發展藍圖」,以「培養臺灣走向世界的雙語人才、全面啟動教育體系的雙語活化」為目標,透過加速教學活化及生活化、擴增英語人力資源、善用科技普及個別化學習、促進教育體系國際化、鬆綁法規建立彈性機制等5大策略,強化學生在生活中應用英語的能力及未來的職場競爭力。

31

教育部推動雙語國家計畫

• 目標

- 質化
 - 1. 培養臺灣走向世界的雙語人才
 - 2. 全面啟動教育體系的雙語活化

策略

- (一) 加速教學活化及生活化,激發學習動機
- (二) 擴增英語人力資源,連結在地需求
- (三) 善用科技普及個別化學習,發展無限可能
- (四)促進教育體系國際化,讓世界走進來
- (五) 鬆綁法規建立彈性機制,創新學習模式

跟公立中小學有關的措施

- 推廣中小學英語閱讀、強化中小學英語聽力及口說練習
- 實施中小學各年段學生具體可達成之英語聽說讀寫生活化 評量
- 推動中小學部分領域或學科採英語授課
- 落實中小學英語課採全英語授課
- 擴展各級學校師生國際交流
- 研修「國民小學及國民中學常態編班及分組學習準則」, 調整實施適性分組教學機制
- 鬆綁法規,鼓勵辦理雙語學校(鼓勵並補助條件成熟之學校辦理雙語學校)

33

https://www.parenting.com.tw/article/5080712-/

2019雙語元年】公校也有雙語課!300+公立國中小校推雙語教育 2019.11.19 (更新 2020.02.25)

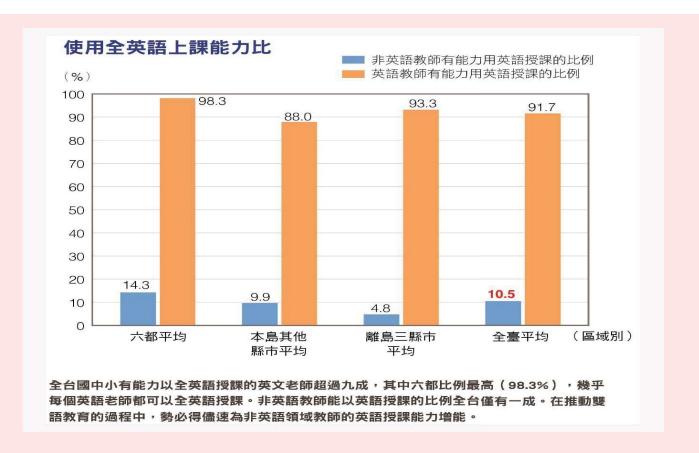
- · 《親子天下》針對全台22縣市調查,目前共有超過300間公立國中小 在推動雙語課程。以新北市為最多,共有31所公立小學,每週至少 有1個領域採雙語授課。台北市和高雄市推雙語課程的學校,自106學 年度起也快速增加,北市從2間成長到108學年度的13間,高市則從4 間成長到15間。
- 公立學校目前推動雙語課程,主要採學科內容與語言整合教學(Content and Language Integrated Learning,簡稱 CLIL)與全英語授課(English as a Medium of Instruction,簡稱 EMI)兩種模式。
- 目前公校推雙語教育,多半仍聚焦在低年級。小學階段往中高年級推雙語教育的困難,其一是有老師擔心中高年級進入比較深入高層次的學習,「用雙語,會不會有些重要學科知識無法傳達?」另外、隨著學校整體雙語課程節數增加,也需要更多的師資。
- · 高雄七賢國小是高雄的雙語中心學校。學校按照規劃、要將雙語課程發展到中高年級。夏紹彰表示,最理想的狀況上是每個年級有2位能教雙語課程的老師,就可以互相觀課與備課,比較有彈性。不過,規階段七賢國小的雙語教育團隊為6人(5位中師,1位外師),隨著雙語課程的年級延伸,與理想中六個年級要12位雙語教師的規模還有段距離。

https://futureparenting.cwgv.com.tw/family/content/index/16084

遠見天下文化教育基金會 遠見研究調查中心 「英語教學資源調查」



國小英語師資(含代理代課) 無教師證 有教師證 (%) • 有教師證英語教師比例 700 100 684.3 90 600 80.2 . 80 72.9 • 72.4 500 70 60.7 60 400 50 300 267.4 40 222.5 30 200 130.5 20 99 100 62.1 10 11.7 27.0 0 0 六都平均 本島其他 離島三縣市 全臺平均 縣市平均 平均 (區域別) 全台國小英語教師,有教師證的平均比例72.9%,六都比例最高,離島雖然政府補助多,但 吸引老師的誘因不足,有教師證的老師只有六成,師資仍需加強。



• 2018年底教育部喊出預計4年有2,000名全英語授課的師資,目標8年增加5,000名全英語師資到位

37



政府補助中小學英語授課投入的資金,每個學生每年不到1000元!六都總金額高,但學生多,每人分得英語補助授課年額(943元)反而最低;離島每人經費多(1346元),但多用於硬體設備的採購,學生缺少陪讀、輔導等「軟體」支持,學習效果不明顯。

想一想

我們的雙語教育

- 部分領域或學科採英語授課
- 英語課採全英語授課
- 鼓勵辦理雙語學校
- 宗旨:人口移動?區域語言多樣性?增加國力?
- 定義:transition? maintenance? Additive? Subtractive?
- 雙語是哪雙語:
- 教學模式:
 - CLIL? Immersion? EMI?
 - 煮水餃

39

SIOP

(Sheltered Instruction Observation Protocol)

- 美國教育部(U.S. Department of Education)資助,由學者 Jane Echevarra, Mary Ellen Vogt, Deborah Short 從1996 到2003年間進行研究,並將其逐漸發展為教學觀察工具,旨 在讓教師能夠自主觀察並衡量將基本的語言技能學習與學科 內容整合的成效(Echevarria, Vogt, & Short, 2000; 2013)。
- SIOP在實施與研究過程中,更進一步演進成為一套,包含備課(Lesson Preparation)、建立背景知識(Building Background)、提供可理解輸入(Comprehensible Input)、策略(Strategies)、互動(Interaction)、練習與應用(Practice & Application)、授課(Lesson Delivery)、複習與評量(Review & Assessment)等八項要點的實施模式。

- 該模式實施至今已有實證研究結果顯示,的確能提升第二語學生的學習表現。學生能夠藉由學術語言的學習而加速掌握學科內容(Echevarria, 2012; Echevarria, Short, & Powers, 2006; Echevarria, Richards, Chinn & Ratleff, 2011; Echevarria, Short & Vogt, 2013)。
- 學生的閱讀成績 (McIntyre, Kyle, et al, 2010),以及學生的 英語能力檢測 (IDEA Language Proficiency Tests)成績也都呈 現顯著的提升(Short, Fidelman, & Louguit, 2012)。
- 卡內基企業 (Carnegie Corporation of New York) 跟洛克斐勒基金會 (Rockefeller Foundation) 特別在2003 到2007提供了研究經費讓近60位紐澤西州的中等學校教師參與執行
- 這可能歸功於SIOP Model中的提供了教師研習教材,能夠有效的幫助教師了解如何設計並實施教學活動。

SIOP Model的八要項(http://txcc.sedl.org)

- · 備課 (Lesson Preparation)
- ·課前預備時,教師應考量如何連結學生的生活經驗與教學內容。教學目標必須同時列出學科領域目標與語言學習目標。兩者都須考量學生的年紀與程度。教師要想好可以使用的輔助資源有哪些,例如圖表、數位與多規的學生的學生自行操作所需材料等。也依學生可能有疑問或是困難的地方等。也好學生的學習指南或是學習重點提示等。

- · 建立背景知識 (Building Background)

· 提供可理解輸入 (Comprehensible Input)

•

- · 學習策略 (Strategies)
- ·學習策略的使用是為了強化學生的理解。老師應該教導學生學習策略,並且提供學生大量運用學習策略的機會。學習策略包括後設認知(meta-cognitive)、認知(cognitive)、社交/情意(social/affective)等類別。放聲思考(think aloud)、preview(預習)、預測(prediction)、引導(prompting)、加以闡述(elaboration)、提問(questioning)等都能有效地訓練學生的高階思考能力。

- · 互動 (Interaction)

- · 練習與應用 (Practice & Application)
- ·學習要好,練習不可少。SIOP Model的教學透過學科領域的操作與同儕互動,提供學生大量的語言使用與練習的機會。操作性的活動讓學生結合理念與實作,同儕討論與互動有助於觀念的釐清,更自然而然地使用學科語言。

- · 授課 (Lesson Delivery)

- 複習與評量 (Review & Assessment)

結論

https://forms.gle/uxMbyCj5UKBJvigq5

