

個人短講說話能力訓練

教學範疇：

- (1) 中學(第四階，說話訓練)
- (2) 中國語文課程第二語言學習架構

NLS(4.2)1	能介紹事物和簡單說明事情的道理 討論時，能表達個人的意見
NLS(4.2)2	能清楚介紹事物；能具體說明事理
NLS4.3	能圍繞中心說話，內容有條理
NLS4.4	表情達意用語恰當，詞匯較豐富
NLL(3.2-4.2)2	能就話語內容提出意見
NLL(4.1)	能簡單分析話語內容

基本資料：

任導師： 卓老師 學校： 港島區中學 科目： 中國語文科(非華語課程) 班(組)別： C1 學生對象： 中三(2人)、中四(5人)、中五(8人) 學生人數： 15人	日期： 2017年2月20日 時間： 105分鐘(4:00pm-5:45pm) 教室： 303室 教節： 第六節 課題： 個人短講說話能力訓練
---	--

學習目標：

- (1) 複習 GCE 口試的考核方法、評分標準。

NLS(4.2)1	能介紹事物和簡單說明事情的道理 討論時，能表達個人的意見
NLS(4.2)2	能清楚介紹事物；能具體說明事理
NLS4.3	能圍繞中心說話，內容有條理
NLS4.4	表情達意用語恰當，詞匯較豐富

- (2) 透過同儕互評，掌握在指定時限內，按題目提示大綱完成說話練習。

NLS(4.2)1	能介紹事物和簡單說明事情的道理 討論時，能表達個人的意見
NLS(4.2)2	能清楚介紹事物；能具體說明事理
NLS4.3	能圍繞中心說話，內容有條理
NLS4.4	表情達意用語恰當，詞匯較豐富
NLL(3.2-4.2)2	能就話語內容提出意見
NLL(4.1)	能簡單分析話語內容

- (3) 透過課堂個人短講、教師點評，掌握 GCE 口試的要求。

NLS(4.2)1	能介紹事物和簡單說明事情的道理 討論時，能表達個人的意見
-----------	---------------------------------

NLS(4.2)2	能清楚介紹事物；能具體說明事理
NLS4.3	能圍繞中心說話，內容有條理
NLS4.4	表情達意用語恰當，詞匯較豐富

已有知識：

- (1) 學生能進行 1 - 2 分鐘個人短講。
- (2) 學生初步認識 GCE 口試的評分標準。
- (3) 學生已完成 2015 GCE (Stimulus 7) 口試題目工作紙，初步構思說話內容。

教學流程：

預計時間	過程	學習目標	教學活動	學習材料	評估方法
10 分鐘	引入	複習 GCE 口試的考核方法、評分標準。	學生參閱派發 GCE 口試簡介、評分準則，教師提問重點。	1.GCE 口試簡介 2.評分準則	提問
20 分鐘	發展一	透過同儕互評，掌握在指定時限內，按題目提示大綱完成說話練習。	學生分二人一組，互相輪流練習上一節已準備的 2015 GCE 口試目 (Stimulus 7 : Eating dim sum) 說話內容，利用說話量表，進行同儕互評。 練習一： 按口試題目第 1 項的提示大綱要，綜合題目提示短文的内容，說出内容摘要。 說話限時 1 分鐘。	1. 2015 GCE 口試題目(Stimulus 7) 2.口試題目工作紙 3.說話草稿 4.學生互評表格	GCE 口試題目工作紙 學生互評表格
25 分鐘			練習二： 按口試題目第 2 至 5 項的提示大綱，說出要求的內容，包括： • 為甚麼人們喜歡吃點心？ • 跟朋友聚會時會選擇吃甚麼？ • 你對中式食物有甚麼意見？ • 如何建立健康的生活模式？ 說話限時 4 分鐘。		
10 分鐘	小息				
30 分鐘	發展二	透過課堂個人短講、教師點評，掌握 GCE 口試的要求。	按 GCE 口試的考核方法、評分標準，練習 2015 GCE 口試題目說話內容。 1.指導學生以點列、圖表方式，把	1.GCE 口試評分量表 2.GCE 評卷報告	GCE 口試評分量表 學生口頭

			<p>□試題目工作紙的內容寫到 GCE □試草稿紙上。</p> <p>2.抽選學生站到黑板前，完成 5 - 6 分鐘個人短講，老師填寫 GCE □試評分表，並作□頭點評。</p> <p>3.視乎情況，可安排其他同學進行 分組、分項互評。</p> <p>4.老師講解 GCE 考生表現，讓學 生更瞭解考核要求。</p>		點評
10 分鐘	總結		<p>一、講解家課作業要求 用顏色筆把以下項目標示出來：</p> <p>1. 2015 GCE □試題目 (Stimulus 3 :Backpacking around the world) 其中提示短文的内容 重點。</p> <p>2. 題目 5 項提示大綱的問題關鍵 詞</p> <p>二、課堂總結、回饋學生表現</p>	<p>1.蓋印獎勵 2.全班課堂表現 龍虎榜</p>	GCE □ 試題目

教學材料：

(包括本教節以外的材料，僅供參考)

Name : _____ () Class : _____



(修訂版)

Please refer to Stimulus 7 and complete the following tasks.

Paragraph 1	Glossary	Chinese Translation
Cantonese dim sum are a type of Chinese food eaten in many restaurants in Hong Kong.	1. Cantonese dim sum 2. restaurants	1. _____ 2. _____
They can be eaten at any time of day,	any time of day	_____
but are very popular at lunchtime	1. Popular 2. lunchtime	1. _____ 2. _____
Because they are quick and convenient.	1. quick 2. convenient	1. _____ 2. _____

Paragraph 2	Glossary	Chinese Translation
Traditionally, people eat dim sum with a group of friends.	1. Traditionally 2. a group of friends	1. _____ 2. _____
They may try a wide variety of dim sum,	1. try 2. a wide variety (of)	1. _____ 2. _____
and normally drink tea with the food.	1. normally 2. drink tea	1. _____ 2. _____

Paragraph 3	Glossary	Chinese Translation
Although they are small and tasty,	1. Although 2. tasty	1. _____ 2. _____
dim sum may not be healthy	(may not be) healthy	_____
because they are high in fat, sugar and salt.	1. high in fat 2. sugar 3. salt	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Bullet points :



(修訂版)

1. State what the above article is referring to (a full summary is not required).

(指出題目提供文章的重點)

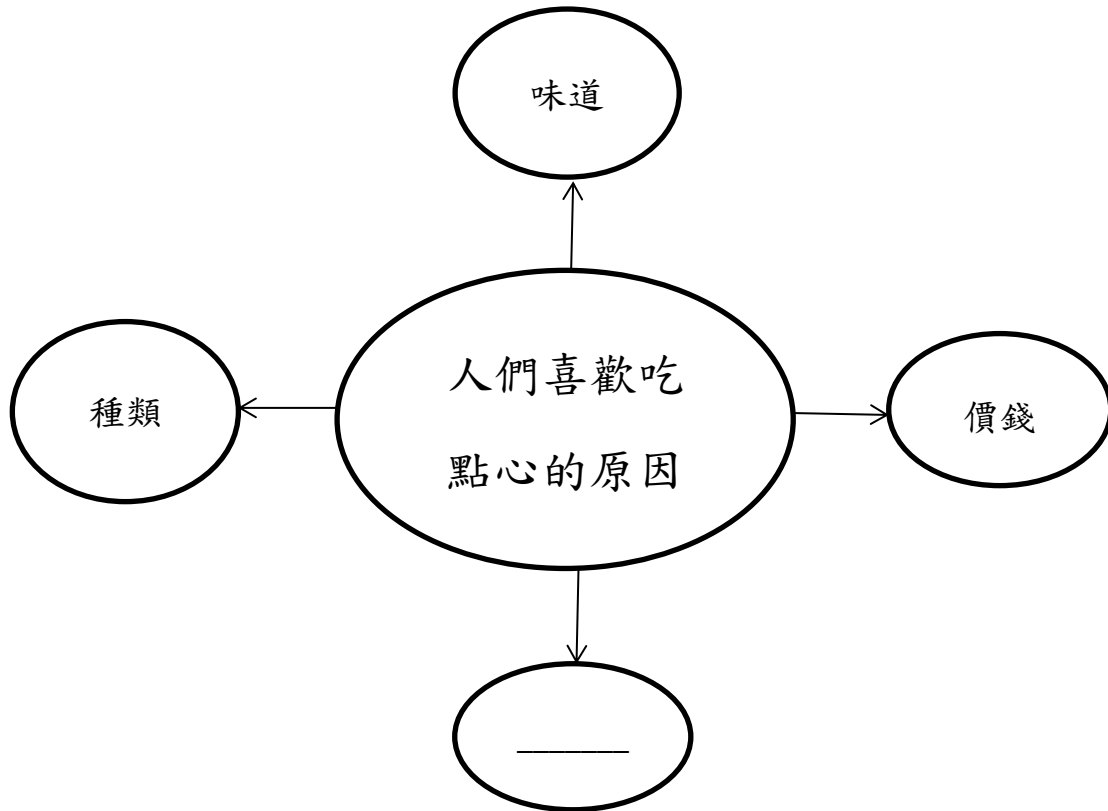
(Time allocation : around 1 minute)

Paragraph 1(第一段)	Main points(文章的重點)
Cantonese dim sum are a type of <i>Chinese food eaten in many restaurants</i> in Hong Kong.	廣東點心是一種在香港很普遍的_____，它可以在很多_____吃到。
They can be eaten <i>at any time</i> of day,	平日人們可以在_____吃到。
<i>but</i> are very <i>popular at lunchtime</i>	但是，廣東點心在_____時間特別受歡迎。
<i>Because</i> they are <i>quick and convenient</i> .	因為，吃點心又_____又_____。

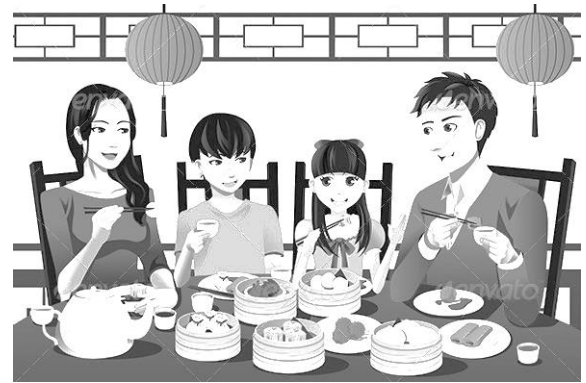
Paragraph 2(第二段)	Main points(文章的重點)
<i>Traditionally</i> , people eat dim sum <i>with a group of friends</i> .	傳統上，人們會和_____一同吃點心。
They may <i>try a wide variety of dim sum</i> ,	人們會品嚐很多_____的點心。
and normally <i>drink tea with the food</i> .	人們吃點心時也會_____。

Paragraph 3(第三段)	Main points(文章的重點)
<i>Although</i> they are <i>small and tasty</i> ,	雖然，點心外型_____和_____。
dim sum <i>may not be healthy</i> because they are <i>high in fat, sugar and salt</i> .	但是點心是_____的，因為點心_____、 _____和_____。

2. Why do people like to eat dim sum ? Give details. (為甚麼人們喜歡吃點心？請詳細說明。)



3. What do you like to eat and drink when you are with friends ?
(當你和朋友一起，你喜歡吃和喝甚麼？)



我和朋友在一起的時候，

我喜歡吃_____ (例如：意大利粉、薄餅、

炸雞、漢堡包、炸薯條、壽司、雞蛋仔、燒雞翼、牛排、蛋糕……)

我喜歡喝_____ (例如：汽水、奶茶、奶昔、果汁、檸檬茶……)

因為_____。

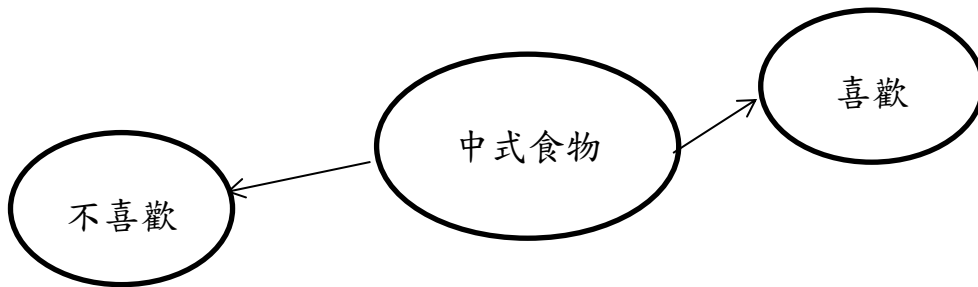


4. What are your opinions of Chinese food ? Why ?
(你對中式食物有甚麼意見？為甚麼？)

除了點心外，中式食物 (Chinese food) 還包括了_____

_____。(寫出你知道的常見的中式食物，例如：

蒸魚、燒鴨.....)



5. How do you *maintain* (維持) a *healthy lifestyle* (健康的生活方式)? Give details.
(你怎樣維持健康的生活方式？請詳細說明。)

想擁有健康的生活，我們要做到以下各項：

1. 飲食方面：_____ (eating habit)
2. 運動方面：_____ (sports)
3. 作息方面：_____ (daily routine)
4. 習慣方面：_____ (habit)
5. 情緒方面：_____ (emotion)

Name : _____ () Class : _____

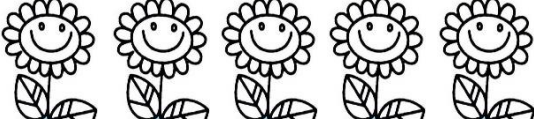
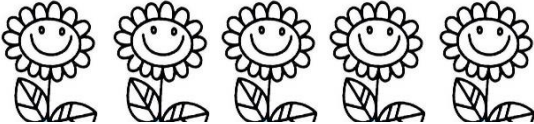


Write down your notes for GCE Speaking Examination. You can use bullet points, note form, mind map etc. Do not write sentence or paragraph.

Time for preparation : 15 minutes

學生說話互評量表(Peer Assessment Form for Oral Practice)

說話同學 : _____ 評分同學 : _____ 日期 : _____




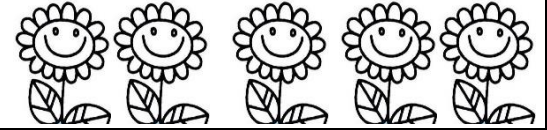
- 題目範疇： 飲食與健康 (Food, diet and health)
 交通與旅遊 (Transport, travel and tourism)
 教育與就業 (Education and employment)
 閒暇與中國節日 (Leisure, youth interests and Chinese festivals)

1. 內容 (Content) 緊扣題目、內容豐富、意見深刻 (content stick closely to the topic, rich content, express wide range of opinions)	
2. 文法、詞彙 (Grammar & Vocabulary) 詞彙豐富、貼切 (use abundant and appropriate vocabulary) 用比較句式、連接詞、假設句等等 (use sentences for comparisons, conjunctions and if...then sentences etc.)	
3. 結構 (Content Structure) 有條理、分項清晰 (content in good order and with clear items)	
4. 表達 (Presentation) 說話流暢、聲線充足、有自信 (speak fluently and confidently)	

學生說話互評量表(Peer Assessment Form for Oral Practice)

說話同學：_____ 評分同學：_____ 日期：_____

- 題目範疇： 飲食與健康 (Food, diet and health)
 交通與旅遊 (Transport, travel and tourism)
 教育與就業 (Education and employment)
 閒暇與中國節日 (Leisure, youth interests and Chinese festivals)

<p>1. 內容 (Content) 緊扣題目、內容豐富、意見深刻 (content stick closely to the topic, rich content, express wide range of opinions)</p>	
<p>2. 文法、詞彙 (Grammar & Vocabulary) 詞彙豐富、貼切 (use abundant and appropriate vocabulary) 用比較句式、連接詞、假設句等等 (use sentences for comparisons, conjunctions and if...then sentences etc.)</p>	
<p>3. 結構(Content Structure) 有條理、分項清晰 (content in good order and with clear items)</p>	
<p>4. 表達(Presentation) 說話流暢、聲線充足、有自信 (speak fluently and confidently)</p>	

GCS(AS) 說話卷評分量表

姓名：_____ () 班別：_____ 日期：_____

題目：_____ 總分：_____/30

Content and understanding (AO2)	
0	No understanding. No rewardable content.
1 2 3 4	Demonstrates minimal comprehension of basic questions and gives minimal responses
5 6 7 8	Responses restricted. Answers invariably limited, short and hesitant. Opinions limited.
9 10 11 12	Responds well to stimulus but experiences problems with more complex demands. Responses rarely expanded upon and convey only simple opinions.
13 14 15 16	Responds well to stimulus, demonstrating good utilisation of content. Takes initiative/develops more elaborate responses. Conveys opinions without undue difficulty.
17 18 19 20	Excellent. Responses to stimulus demonstrates very good understanding and utilisation of content. Clearly and fluently expresses wide range of opinions and attitudes.
Remarks	

Quality of language (AO3)	
0	No rewardable language.
1 2	Consistently inaccurate language, including grammar. Offers only isolated examples of accurate language. Pronunciation impedes basic communication most of the time. Operates only in most basic structures. Rarely offers complete sentences.
3 4	Communicates main points despite high incidence of grammatical errors. Pronunciation inconsistent. Short main clause structures predominantly used. Inappropriate lexical items may impede communication at times.
5 6	Generally accurate grammar in simple basic language despite a fair number of significant errors. Pronunciation easy to understand with some inconsistency. Mostly predictable lexical items deployed.
7 8	Generally accurate grammar in straightforward language but errors made in more complex language. Pronunciation and intonation generally very good. Uses reasonably wide and mostly appropriate range of structure and lexis.
9 10	Very accurate grammar with pronunciation and intonation of a consistently high standard. Insignificant errors may occur. Deploys a wide range of structures and lexis as appropriate to stimuli.
Remarks	

GCE Speaking Exam

- Allocated task stimulus sheet
- 15 minutes preparation time
- Make notes on a A4 size paper
 - Summary of the passage
 - Response to the bullet points
- 5-6 minutes presentation (monologue)
- 30% of AS award

Common Topic areas

- Food, diet and health
 - Transport, travel and tourism
 - Education and employment
 - Leisure, youth interests and Chinese festivals*
 - * New year, mid-autumn festival, dragon boat festival, Ching Ming (Qing Ming)
-

GCE Speaking Exam

- Allocated task stimulus sheet
- 15 minutes preparation time
- Make notes on a A4 size paper
 - Summary of the passage
 - Response to the bullet points
- 5-6 minutes presentation (monologue)
- 30% of AS award

Common Topic areas

- Food, diet and health
- Transport, travel and tourism
- Education and employment
- Leisure, youth interests and Chinese festivals*
 - * New year, mid-autumn festival, dragon boat festival, Ching Ming (Qing Ming)

Tips for good quality performances in GCE Oral Examination

— Recommendations from the GCE examiner's report (June 2016)

Content and Understanding

1. Gave developed and detailed answers.
2. Demonstrating thorough consideration on the issues relating to the stimulus.
3. Start with a full or partial translation of English stimulus.
4. Use the English stimulus thoroughly and properly.
5. Cover all the bullet points well.
6. Enrich the speech by providing fully developed ideas.
7. Speak logically and accurately at native or near native standard.
8. Candidates who were unable to achieve in the upper mark bands as they:
 - * struggled to speak for the full time allocation (i.e. 5 to 6 minutes)
 - *spoke over 6 minutes (the remainder of the presentation was not marked)
 - *gave limited or no response to the stimulus (i.e. bullet point 1)
 - *became repetitive
 - *talked freely without responding to all five bullet points
 - *gave a lot of irrelevant responses
 - *fail to extend the responses to the full range of all bullet points
 - *gave an unbalanced presentation (e.g. spent too much time on the first three bullet points and rushed through the last two bullet points)

Quality of language

1. Clear pronunciation and good control of complex language structure.
2. The weaker candidates with the following problems:
 - *spoke with tones which sometimes caused misunderstanding
 - *spoke with hesitation which stemmed from uncertainty
 - *spoke with simplicity of language expressions or structures or limited vocabulary

教學成效：

(1) 課堂成果：

- a. 約半數學生能綜合題目中提示短文的內容，以 1 分鐘說出內容摘要。
- b. 只有少數同學能掌握在指定時限內完成說話練習，約半數學生因口語表達欠流暢，往往超出限時才能完成說話任務。
- c. 個別較高能力學生能以 5 - 6 分鐘完成 GCE 口試題目的個人短講。使用恰當和較豐富的詞彙表達。

(2) 課堂評估：

- a. 學生動機強，也聽從指導。課堂分組座位可以改善，利用更多空間，將各組盡量分開，以免同儕練習影響他組。
- d. 建議可分組練習不同的口試題目提示大綱，使課堂時間更有效運用。

(3) 學生作品：(另見 PDF 版本)

2015 GCE Chinese AS Unit 1
Stimulus 7 : Eating dim sum

Topic Area: Food, Diet and Health

Name :  () Class : 4A



P.1

Please refer to Stimulus 7 and complete the following tasks.

Paragraph 1	Glossary	Chinese Translation
Cantonese dim sum are a type of Chinese food eaten in many restaurants in Hong Kong.	1. Cantonese dim sum 2. restaurants	1. 廣東點心 2. 茶樓
They can be eaten at any time of day,	any time of day	任何時間
but are very popular at lunchtime	1. Popular 2. lunchtime	1. 受歡迎 2. 午飯時間
Because they are quick and convenient.	1. quick 2. convenient	1. 快捷 2. 方便

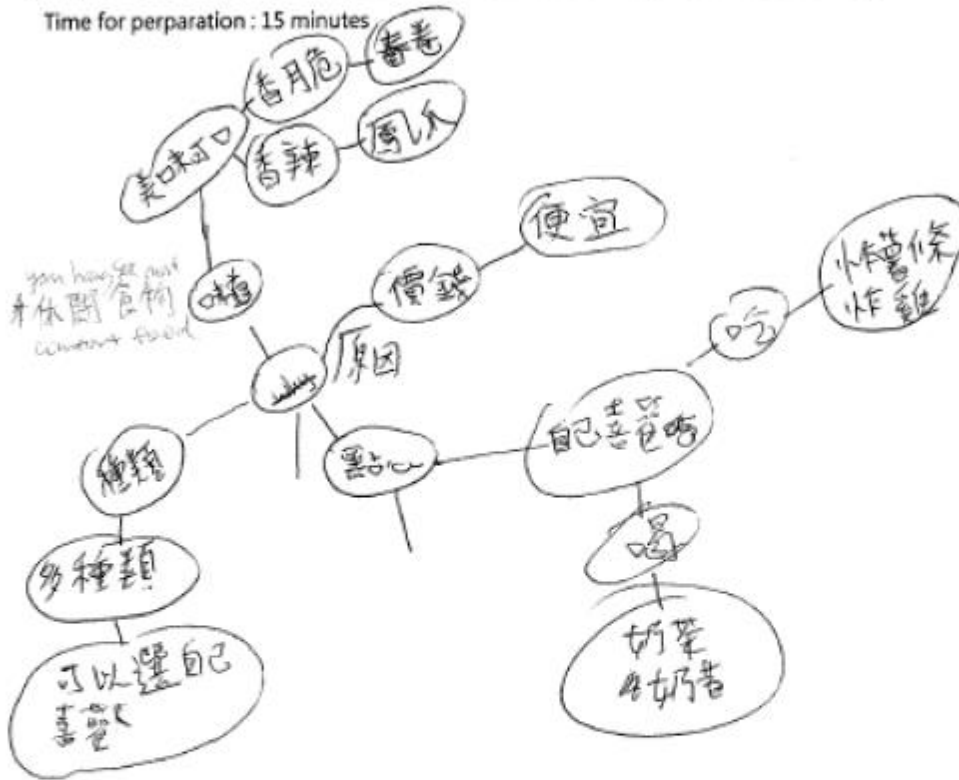
Paragraph 2	Glossary	Chinese Translation
Traditionally, people eat dim sum with a group of friends.	1. Traditionally 2. a group of friends	1. 傳統上 2. 一群朋友
They may try a wide variety of dim sum,	1. try 2. a wide variety (of)	1. 品嚐(會) 2. 不同種類
and normally drink tea with the food.	1. normally 2. drink tea	1. 通常 2. 飲茶(品茗)

Paragraph 3	Glossary	Chinese Translation
Although they are small and tasty,	1. Although 2. tasty	1. 雖然 2. 美味
dim sum may not be healthy	(may not be) healthy	不健康
because they are high in fat, sugar and salt.	1. high in fat 2. sugar 3. salt	1. 高脂肪 2. 高糖 3. 高鹽

2015 GCE Chinese AS Unit 1 Topic Area: Food, Diet and Health
Stimulus 7: Eating dim sum
Name _____ (17) Class: SA

Write down your notes for GCE Speaking Examination. You can use bullet points, note form, mind map etc. Do not write sentence or paragraph.

Time for preparation: 15 minutes



拉