Lê Văn Sự

Giảng viên Tiếng Anh Trường Đại học Dân Lập Lạc Hồng

ENGLISH METHODOLOGY

PHƯƠNG PHÁP GIẢNG DẠY TIẾNG ANH

Nội dung: A Giáo học pháp đại cương.

Giáo học pháp bộ môn.

🖎 Soạn giáo án, bài kiểm tra.

A Đánh giá giảng dạy.

Dành cho: Sinh viên cao đẳng, đại học, sư phạm chuyên môn ngành Anh văn.



IHÀ XUẤT BẢN VĂN HÓA THÔNG TIN

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FOREWORD

This book as well as its name has revealed what we keep in mind when writing it.

First of all it is written for the students who are studying English at colleges of pedagogy and those who will engage in the English language teaching. Therefore, what they must know about this domain comprises the following key points:

- 1. The history of different language teaching methods, their strong and weak points (GENERAL METHODOLOGY).
- 2. The insights into the ways to teach the four language skills. (SUBJECT METHODOLOGY).
- 3. The skills necessary for their teaching profession.

All these above points are treated in 30 lectures. Each lecture focusses on a different area of methodology and covers a wide range of teaching skills and techniques for developing LISTENING, SPEAKING, PRONUNCIATION, READING, WRITING and TRANSLATION. Besides skills to use aids and materials, to design lessons and tests, to manage classes and to evaluate teaching also find themselves in these lectures.

We hope this will be a valuable material for those interested in this field. And because this is the first time to produce a course of this type, we would be glad to welcome any suggestions for the improvement and extension of later version.

LE VAN SU Teachers' College Lac Hong University Dong Nai Province

LỜI MỞ ĐẦU

Tập sách này cũng như tựa đề của nó đã hé mở điều mà chúng tôi quan tâm lúc biên soạn.

Trước hết sách được dành cho các sinh viên đang theo học tiếng Anh tại các trường sư phạm và những ai sẽ tham gia giảng dạy tiếng Anh. Vì vậy điều họ cần nắm được về lĩnh vực này bao gồm các trọng tâm sau đây:

- Lịch sử các phương pháp giảng dạy khác nhau, những ưu khuyết điểm của chúng. (GIÁO HỌC PHÁP ĐẠI CƯƠNG).
- Sự hiểu biết về các phương pháp dạy 4 kỹ năng ngôn ngữ. (GIÁO HỌC PHÁP BỘ MÔN).
- 3. Các kỹ năng cần thiết cho nghề dạy học của họ.

Tất cả các điểm trên được đề cập đến trong 30 bài giảng. Mỗi bài tập chú vào một lãnh vực khác nhau của giáo học pháp và bao quát một phạm vi rộng các kỹ năng và kỹ xảo dạy học nhằm phát triển việc NGHE, NÓI, PHÁT ÂM, ĐỌC, VIẾT và DỊCH. Ngoài ra các kỹ năng sử dụng học cụ, tài liệu, kỹ năng soạn bài dạy, bài kiểm tra, quản lý lớp và đánh giá giảng dạy cũng xuất hiện trong các bài giảng này.

Chúng tôi hi vọng đây sẽ là một tư liệu quí đối với những ai quan tâm đến lãnh vực này. Và bởi đây là lần đầu tiên cho ra mắt giáo trình thuộc loại này, chúng tôi hoan hi đón nhận những đóng góp để các ấn bản sau được hoàn thiện và bổ sung thêm.

LÊ VĂN SỰ Trường Cao Đẳng Sư Phạm Đại Học Lạc Hồng Tỉnh Đồng Nai.

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Lecture 1: IDEAS ABOUT LANGUAGE & LANGUAGE LEARNING.

The way we define language will affect the way we teach it.

1. Language is a system:

- · Language is a system of grammar and vocabulary.
- Learning a language is knowing the rules of that language.
- The Grammar Translation Method originated from this conception.

2. Language is a habit:

- Language is a set of habits which are conditioned.
- This definition is advocated by behaviourists.
- This idea came from Skinner's Behavourism (rat training) and Paylov's conditioned reflex.
- According to behaviourists, the association between stimulus and response followed by reinforcement leads to the formation of the habits needed for learning a language.
- It serves as a basis for the Audio-Lingual Method.

3. Language is what its native speakers say:

- Language is described as it is used in everyday life, not in rooms (language of traditional grammarians).
- Its advocate is Chomsky, a structuralist.
- Structuralism lays emphasis on the deep structure and the surface structure of the language (≠ Behavourism).
- The Cognitive Code Theory took root in this linguistic trend.

4. Language is a socio-cultural phenomenon:

- This is the idea of Halliday and Malinovsky.
- You can only understand language by looking closely at its culture and society.
- This leads to the Situational Method.

5. Child Language Acquisition:

- An infant has the capacity for learning a language thanks to the Language Acquisition Device.
- The development of language learning depends on the child's age or maturation of that instinctive capacity.
- When a child is about 6 years old, he reaches a period when he has acquired complete understanding of everyday utterances and complete speech habits of the language.
- The natural or direct language teaching method was worked out from this way of learning.

6. Second Language Acquisition

- A school child learning a second language follows the same natural sequences but the sequences are independent of his mother tongue (= first language).
- The first language has some influence on his learning but he has tendency to reduce unnecessary redundancies.

Review Questions.

- 1. What is meant by "Language is a system?"
- 2. What is "language acquisition device?"
- 3. Can a schoolchild learn a second language exactly the same as a child learns its mother tongue?

- 4. Why should the learner of a foreign language know about the culture of the people who speak that language?
- 5. What are some of the findings in the psychological sciences that are applicable to language teaching?

Lecture 2: SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE TEACHING.

The teacher should take the following principles into consideration when teaching:

1. Learning is more important than teaching:

- The teacher should use different materials, methods and techniques to help the student learn effectively.
- Don't give the same things all the time.

2. Don't tell the students what they can tell you. They need the practice, not you:

- Give students opportunities to elicit the language.
- Encourage students to make guesses and to work out rules.
- Teacher should not do most of the talking.

3. Teach the students, not the book:

- Students should have priority over the text.
- Prepare supplementary exercises if necessary.
- Repeat the lessons for the sake of students' understanding when necessary.

4. Vary what you do or teach:

- You can rearrange the parts of a lesson.
- You can teach a reading text in different ways.
- Introduce alternative activities.