

## 高中英语教师资格证面试试讲技巧干货整理

高中英语试讲的教学过程可分为：

课型	知识（词汇课、语音课、语法课）	技能（阅读课、听力课、口语课）
教学过程	1. Warming-up/Lead-in 2. Presentation 1) Step 1: 2) Step 2: ..... 3. Practice 4. Production 5. Summary and Homework	1. Warming-up/Lead-in 2 Pre- learning 3. While- learning 1) Step 1: 2) Step 2: 4 Post- learning 5. Summary and Homework

虽然知识型课与技能型课的教学过程存在差异，但总体上都符合常规的教学四大环节：课前导入—新课讲授—练习巩固—小结作业，差别在新课讲授部分，所以，下面关于试讲技巧的分享依据这四个环节展开。

### 一、课前导入

**Step1: 热身(Warming-up)：**将学生的注意力集中到课堂上来。时间：30 秒左右

常用的活动：

(1) 唱歌(song): Hello, boys and girls! How are you today?(问好) / Wow, you all look good! I feel good, too! (教师反馈) / Before our class, let's sing a song together. Big big world. Ready? Go! (说明活动, 活动开始和结束) / Wow, you sing so well (教师反馈)。(更多押题加入NICE)

(2) 绕口令(tongue twister): Hello, boys and girls! How are you today? Wow, you all look good! I feel good, too! / Before our class, I would like to say a tongue twister. Listen carefully. Can you can a can as a canner can can a can? Very fast, right? Can you do it? / Wow, you did a good job.

(3) 游戏(play games): 常用的热身游戏有: a. pass the balloons: 传气球, pass 其他的也可以, 如: flowers/books/pens 等 b. play on the see-saw: 跟老师做一些动作, 老师举左手, 学生举右手, 或者相同的方向等。c. fast reaction: 快速反应, 如老师说一个指令, 学生马上要做出这个动作等。

(4) 猜谜语(guessing game): Hello, boys and girls! How are you today? Great? So glad to hear that! / Before our class, let's play a guessing game. Listen to me carefully. I will describe a certain animal. If you know it, please speak out loudly. It has a head like a cat, eyes like a cat, a tail like a cat, but it is not a cat. What is it? / A kitten. Wonderful!

**Step 2: 导入(Lead-in)。**时间：1 分钟左右。

导入的方式：

图片/视频导入：最万能的导入，如：I will show my students some pictures of animals in this part, my students should read this pictures/watch the video first, and then...

教具导入：假装手里有教具，如：Oranges/apples/a small watermelon will be took to my class in this step. My students will watch it and answer my questions: What's this in English? What kind of fruits do you like?

情景导入：很好用的一种方法，如：Ok, guys, listen carefully, I will set a situation for you. Imagine that..You can imagine this: ...

歌曲导入：唱一首歌，这里的唱歌要和本节课的话题有关。导入和 warming-up 相区别，warming-up 只要能活跃气氛的歌曲就可以，如：I will play a song/ sing a song for my students this time.

【例】视频导入：（更多押题加入NICE）

At the beginning of the class, I'd like to show you a video. Please look at the screen. (展示视频) / What can you see in the video? Who can tell me the answer? (提问) Yes Little S and Aya are helping to look for a lost elephant in Africa. Little S said her favorite animal is elephant. Do you know why? Yes, elephants are very smart. Ok, now let's have a brainstorm. What can elephants do? / Andrew please.

更多押题加入NICE

play soccer, that's right. How did you know that? Wow, you' ve seen it on TV. Any different idea? Yes, Tony. Oh, Tony said elephants can eat much food. Good answer, Tony. Ok, boys and girls, you are so active in thinking. (设置活动) / Today, we are going to learn a new lesson let's save elephants. (引入话题)

## 二、新课讲授

✧ 常见的课程讲授的方法：

(1) 创设情境呈现新知识。

(2) 两人、四人小组活动，教学方法中有 Group work method。

(3) 师生问答法：：一问一答的过程。

(4) 图片、教具、多媒体新授：

a. 比如讲具体的单词课，讲到介词时不知道如何呈现，如讲 in、on、at 等位置词，可以说，“OK, Look at the blackboard, this is 'on'.” 让学生明白这个位置关系即可，不会的可以用图片讲。

b. 多媒体新授就是用 PPT、video 等展示。

(5) 问题讨论新授：抛给学生一个问题，让学生就问题讨论，然后讲这个新知识。

✧ 单词讲解

(1) 需要讲解单词的课型

词汇课/阅读课/听力课

从音、义、形和用法讲解单词

(2) 讲解单词的时机

词汇课：在 Presentation 时讲解

阅读课/听力课：在 Pre-reading /listening、While reading/listening 和 Post reading/listening 中间时讲解。

✧ 具体分课型的新课讲授：

(1) 知识型课程

### Step 3 Presentation

a. 学生自己读相关文本、单词，体会自己的发音；

b. 学生听标准读音(老师、音频)，体会正确发音；

c. 组织小组活动，探究语音规律；

d. 教师做总结。

注意：无论是发音、规律，都是学生自己去发现的，而不是老师说的，这个过程就很好的体现了教师的引导作用，学生的主体地位。

### Step 4 Practice

a. 小组练习读句子；小组竞赛谁读得好；试错环节；

b. 个人练习，邀请上台展示，评比谁读得最好；

c. 游戏操练。

【例】听力课

Pre-listening (听前)：

Ok, guys, this time, we are going to listen to a tape, this listening material is from your book. But, before listening, I'd like to show you some pictures. Here on the blackboard. Do you know what's this, yes! It's a TV. What can you find in the TV? Linda, you please. Wow, you can see a reporter! Great! Any different ideas? Ok, I heard some of you said you can find the logo of weather. Exactly! You are very careful. So, guys, after discussing the pictures, can you guess what's the topic of this listening material? Ok, I heard Lily said, it may talk about weather. So, this time, let's listen to it carefully.

听力课(听中)：

While-listening

For the first time, you should listen to the tape extensively, then, tell me whether your prediction is right or not. For the second time, you should listen to it carefully, and answer my two questions. The first one is "What's Wu Yifan's favorite weather?" and the second one is "Why does John like sunny day?" Are you ready? Let's start!

## (2) 技能型课程

### Step3: Pre-Learning

- a. 阅读课/听力课：第一步 泛读/泛听，从整体上感知所学内容；第二步 出几道简单的题检测效果。
- b. 口语课：讲单词或句型，为学生扫除口语交流障碍。

### Step4: While-Learning

- a. 阅读课/听力课：精读，突破教学的重难点。
- b. 口语课：模范说/师生说/生生说。

#### 【例】词汇课

词汇课(新授):

Presentation

Ok, guys, please look at me. I will do a gesture for you, you should watch me carefully, and then, tell me what I am doing. Let's start! How about this one. Yes! I heard most of you said I am reading books. Good, so this time, please look at the blackboard and read after me. Read books. How about this time. Wonderful! I'm playing ball, that's play basketball. Brilliant! Read after me. Play basketball. Ok, the last one. Can you guess? um... yes! I heard Jenny said I'm playing ball too. But I play the ball with my foot right? not hands. So, this is football Exactly!

### 三、练习巩固 (Production / Post-Learning)

课程设置是一步一步加深难度，新授属于最简单的活动，练习是对新授的练习，而巩固提升是进一步的强化练习，是在脱离老师帮助的情况下，让学生进行练习，所以比之前的练习难度更大一些。

练习巩固常用的方式有：

1. 小组竞赛(group competition): 竞赛机制是初中课堂最常使用的，分组后，谁答对了给一颗小星星，再答对再一颗小星星，看看谁最后是第一名。
2. 模仿表演(imitation show), 让学生模仿，比如让学生模仿些语音、动作。模仿只是一种形式，需要通过模仿游戏、活动，引导学生用今天所学习的内容把模仿的具体内容说出来，说的过程是操练的过程，这里的说是脱离老师帮助表达出来的。
3. 角色扮演(role play): 创设情景，让学生进行扮演角色，在扮演的过程中会涉及到对话，让学生“说话”。
4. 对话练习(make conversation): 比较简单，比如“OK, you should make conversation”。
5. 连词成篇……

#### 【例】小组竞赛

Ok guys, at the beginning of the class, I will divide you into 4 groups, group A, group B, group C, group D. (group A is Apple, group B is Banana, group C is watermelon, group D is Orange.) The group which has a good performance can get more points.

Ok, now, listen to the first question carefully: “\_\_\_”, which group wants to have a try? .

Wow, Group A is the fastest! Ok, group A please. Any other ideas? No? Yes! I think group A have the correct answer. I will draw a flower for you. Congratulations!

### 四、小结作业 (Summary and Homework)

1. 总结有两种方式：

- (1) 老师引导学生总结：“来，谁愿意总结一下”。（更提倡这种方式）
- (2) 老师自己总结：“来，看黑板，今天我们已经学过了...”

#### 【例】教师引导学生小结：

“How time flies! Before we end our lesson, let's see what we have learnt today. Who would like to share your ideas? Um... yes, Angela you please. Great! Angela said we have learnt ... of course, we also leared... Exactly! Thank you.”

2. 作业：

- (1) 口头作业：让他们模仿今天学到的录音，今天学到的对话，小组、同桌、两人一小组练习今天的对话。
- (2) 亲子作业：小朋友比较喜欢做。可以与父母分享 (You should share what you learn today in your parents in English)。

(3) 笔头作业: 笔头作业布置一些活泼简单的作业, 不要让初中生写作文或者写长句了, 可以画画, 或者做手工, 下节课来展示、分享, 还可以是写写本节课学习到的单词、句型(用句型造句), 下节课来分享读出来。

### 【例】作业:

1. "Here are your homework today. The first one is ... The second one is ....
2. "I hope all of you can practice the new knowledge, so, here is your after-class tasks. The first one is ... The second one is ... You will share your task next class."

### 优秀试讲展示:

#### 1. 题目: 词汇教学试讲

#### 2. 内容:

Taxis are on the streets 24 hours a day. Simply raise your hand, and a taxi appears in no time. They are usually red, and they display the price per kilometer on the window. You should check the cab has a business permit, and make sure you ask for a receipt. Public transport provides a cheap way to get around in Beijing. There are 20,000 buses and trolleybuses in Beijing, but they can get very crowded. It's a good idea to avoid public transport during the rush hour (6:30 a.m-8:00 a.m and 5:00 p.m-6:30 p.m). Fares are cheap, starting at 1 yuan. Air-conditioned buses cost more. Buses numbered 1 to 100 are limited to travel within the city center. Higher numbers have destination in the suburbs.

#### 3. 基本要求:

- (1) 朗读所给段落
- (2) 配合教学内容适当板书
- (3) 针对所给材料的画线部分, 设计词组使用的教学活动。
- (4) 用英文试讲
- (5) 试讲时间: 10 分钟

#### Teaching procedures:

##### Step 1: Warming-up

1. Greetings.
2. Free talk.

Tell students I suffered the traffic jam this morning. Ask students to think what they know about Beijing's traffic situation and invite some students to share.

3. Tell student we will learn more about the traffic conditions in Beijing.

##### Step 2: Presentation

1. Ask students to read the passage and try to circle some phrases they don't understand. Then write down these phrases, "in no time", "ask for", "get around" and "limit to" on blackboard.
2. Teach students the new phrases one by one through situation teaching method. Put these new words in a easier situation "we are going to visit a museum". in this situation, explain the meaning and usage of the four phrases.

##### Step 3: Practice

1. Fill in the blanks: Ask students to fill in the blanks using the new phrase.

- ① You can simply raise your hand and a taxi appears ( ).
- ② I want to ( ) in Beijing.
- ③ You should ( ) a receipt from the taxi driver.

2. Create sentences: Ask students to combine the sentences and use the new phrase.

- ① We need ask for the permission before leaving the class.
- ② The best way to relax ourselves is to get around without any purposes.

##### Step 4: Production

##### 1. Discussion

Give students 5 minutes to have a discussion about the traffic situation around their home in a group



of four.

2. Then invite some students to share their results in front of the whole class and give them some specific evaluations.

Step 5: Summary and Homework

Summary: ask a student to conclude the content of the lesson and summarize with the whole class.

Homework: ask students to think how to solve the traffic problems and write down.

### 末尾彩蛋

技能类教学思路模板：

阅读课教学思路		
序号	环节	教学活动
1	Warming-up	唱歌/绕口令/猜谜语
2	Lead in	图片+问答 预测话题
3	pre- reading	讲解单词 第一遍读大意
4	while-reading	第二遍读细节(问答和对错)
5	post- reading	讨论+角色扮演
6	summary	学生总结，老师补充
7	homework	针对性作业和开放性作业

听力课教学思路		
序号	环节	教学活动
1	warming -up	唱歌/绕口令/猜谜语
2	lead in	图片+问答 预测话题
3	pre-listening	讲解单词 第一遍听大意
4	while-listening	第二遍听细节(问答和对错)
5	post-listening	讨论+角色扮演
6	summary	学生总结，老师补充
7	homework	针对性作业和开放性作业

口语课教学思路		
序号	环节	教学活动
1	warming-up	唱歌/绕口令/猜谜语
2	lead in	图片+问答 预测话题
3	pre-speaking	处理文本 第一遍说
4	while-speaking	第二遍说
5	post-speaking	角色扮演+讨论
7	summary	学生总结，老师补充
7	homework	针对性作业和开放性作业

知识类教学思路

更多押题加入NICE

语音课教学思路		
序号	环节	教学活动
1	Warming-up	唱歌/绕口令/猜谜语
2	lead in	图片/视频+问答 处理文本
3	presentation	呈现知识点 总结知识点
4	practice	书面+口头
5	production	角色扮演+配音
6	summary	学生总结，老师补充
7	homework	针对性作业和开放性作业

词汇课教学思路		
序号	环节	教学活动
1	warming- up	唱歌/绕口令/猜谜语
2	lead in	图片/视频+问答 处理文本
3	presentation	呈现知识点 讲解知识点
4	practice	书面+口头
5	production	角色扮演+连词成篇
6	summary	学生总结，老师补充
7	homework	针对性作业和开放性作业

语法课教学思路		
序号	环节	教学活动
1	Warming-up	唱歌/绕口令/猜谜语
2	lead in	图片/视频+问答 处理文本
3	presentation	呈现知识点 讲解知识点
4	practice	书面+口头
5	production	角色扮演+做调查
6	summary	学生总结，老师补充
7	homework	针对性作业和开放性作业

补充模板：

写作课教学思路		
序号	环节	教学活动
1	warming -up	唱歌/绕口令/猜谜语
2	lead in	图片+问答 处理文本
3	pre- -writing	确定写作结构 确定写作内容
4	while-writing	写

5	post- writing	检查修改+展示
6	summary	学生总结，老师补充
7	homework	针对性作业和开放性作业

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