批判性思維在中文聽說讀寫上的應用與訓練

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今天的分享焦點

- Relevant to the 21st century skills and CCSS
- Thinking vs high order thinking
- some examples for practicing
- My experience and examples
- Key element: ask a good question

人生的對話與反省



http://www.wyl.cc/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/46044.jpg

人生的對話與反省:Henny 版

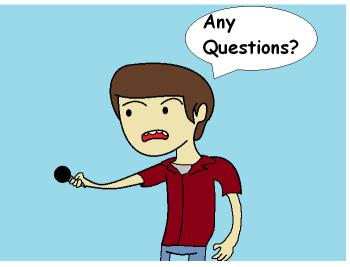


有的VS沒有的









走過的路





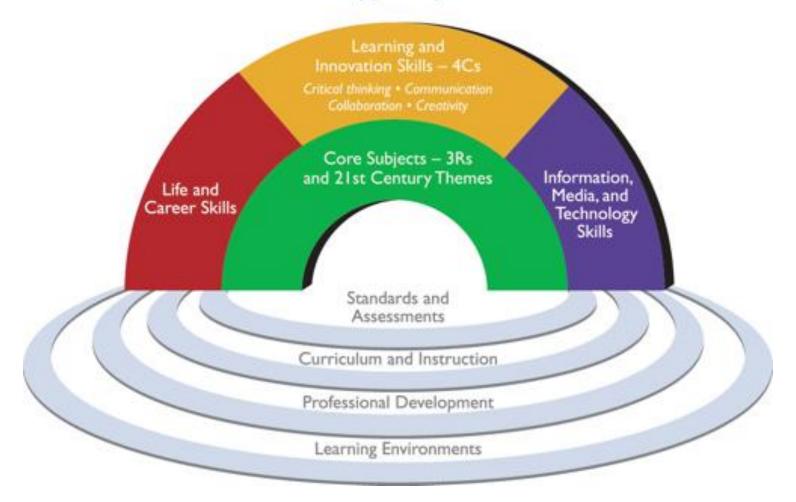


The Flipped Classroom

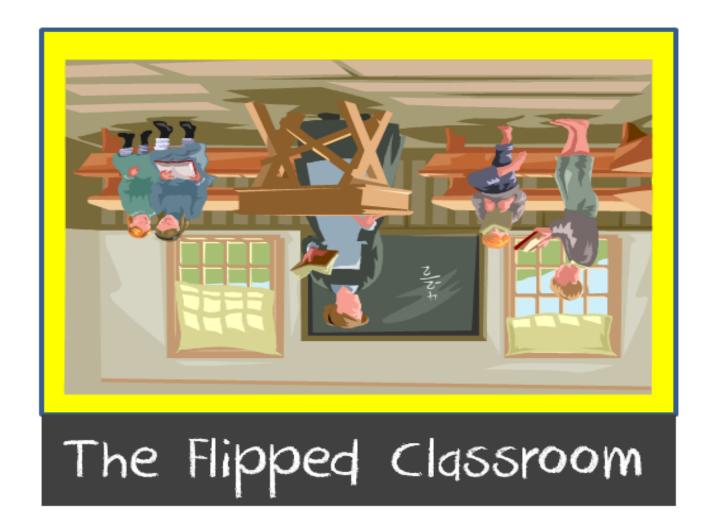


The 21st century skills

21st Century Student Outcomes and Support Systems



Flipped classroom

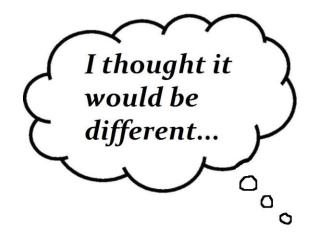


Students-center learning



一般性的思考

- 思考是人類本性(本能)
- 但大部分的思考是「不經處理、較片面、 容易存偏見
- 普遍具備資訊不足所產生的想法
- Fact vs opinion



思考的要素

Point of View frame of reference, perspective, orientation

Purpose goal, objective

Implications and Consequences

Assumptions presupposition, taking for granted

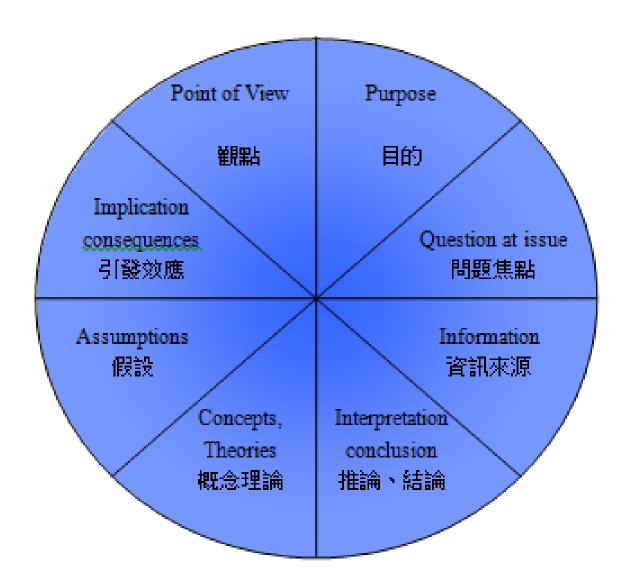
Elements of Thought Question at issue problem, issue

Information data, facts, observations, experiences

Concepts theories, definitions, axioms, laws, principles, models

Interpretation and Inference conclusions, solutions

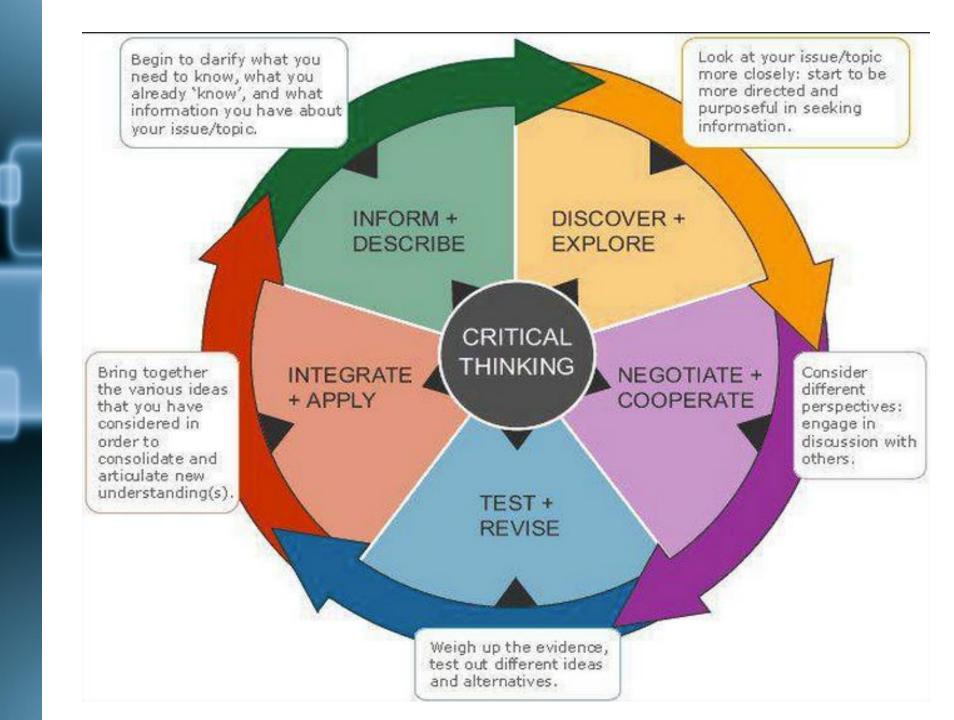
思考的要素___中文版



- 思考能力是一種技術
- 舉凡學習一門技術,一定要經過反覆練習
- 基本款:事實思考的練習

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

1 Knowledge	define fill in the blank list identify	label locate match memorize	name recall spell	state tell underline
Identification and recall of information	Who ? What ? Where ? When ?		How? Describe What is?	
2 Comprehension	convert describe explain	interpret paraphrase put in order	restate retell in your own words rewrite	summarize trace translate
Organization and selection of facts and ideas		your own words. a of?	What differences exist between? Can you write a brief outline?	
3 Application	apply compute conclude construct	demonstrate determine draw find out	give an example illustrate make operate	show solve state a rule or principle use
Use of facts, rules, and principles	How is an example of? How is related to? Why is significant?		Do you know of another instance where? Could this have happened in?	
4 Analysis	analyze categorize classify compare	contrast debate deduct determine the factors	diagram differentiate dissect distinguish	examine infer specify
Separating a whole into component parts	What are the parts or features of? Classify according to Outline/diagram/web/map		How does compare/contrast with? What evidence can you present for?	



Critical thinking

analyzing conceptualizing defining examining inferring listening questioning reasoning synthesizing

evaluating information

in a disciplined way

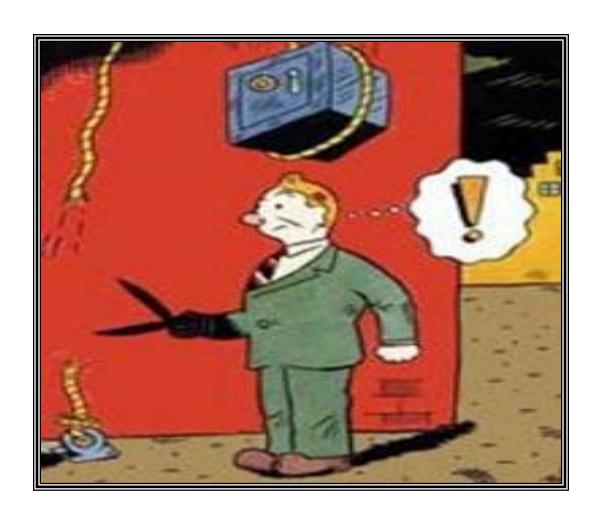
evaluating our thought

help us refine our thought processes

- think and assess information more comprehensively
- more able to identify & reject false ideas / ideologies

批判思考的基本練習

- 推理練習
- 分析練習
- 謬誤練習



Source: http://profmulder.home.att.net/introwhatis.htm

批判性思考的訓練階段

• 從日常推理到論證架構

example

昨天小王去吃山鹿肉被她的女朋友小麗罵到 臭頭,小麗說,我們必須保護野生動物不能 吃它們,否則它們會滅種,那麼,以後我們 的子孫們就看不到野生動物了。 和隔壁的討論一下:有幾個前提



批判性思考的訓練階段

· 從日常推理到論證架構 example

昨天小王去吃山鹿肉被她的女朋友小麗罵到臭頭。小麗說,我們必須保護野生動物不能吃它們,否則它們會滅種,那麼,以後我們的子孫們就看不到野生動物了。

看到自己的思路過程,

練習將推理當作一個「有前提有結論」的論證

來個中文老師會說的故事

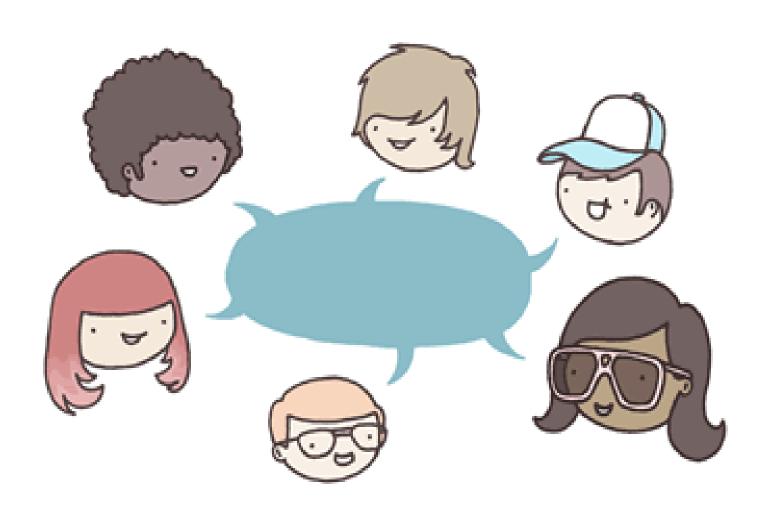
朱買臣是一個很用功的讀書人,但他一天到晚只知道讀書,卻不去賺錢謀生,所以家境非常貧窮。到了晚上,朱買臣因為買不起油點燈,只好燒著有油脂的松枝來照明,以便漏夜苦讀。

這種苦日子,過了一段時候,朱買臣的妻子實在受不了了。有一天就哭哭啼啼的要求離婚,可是朱買臣安慰他說:「現在我們雖然很窮,可是總有一天我會發達的,大富大貴,一輩子都享受不完啊!再說我們已經辛苦這麽多年了,你就再忍耐些時候,好日子就快來了。」「像你這麽寒酸的讀書人,不餓死就不錯了,我那敢奢求什麼大富大貴的。我不要!」由於妻子的堅持離婚,而朱買臣百般勸阻又沒有用,只好讓她走了。

過了幾年,朱買臣果然當上了太守,當他「衣錦還鄉」時,縣令還令老百姓把街道打掃乾淨,以迎接他。朱買臣回來那天,他的妻子也擠在人潮中觀看。「相公,我是你的妻子,你還認得嗎?我知道我以前錯了,你是不是可以原諒我呢?」

當她看到朱買臣穿著官服,戴著鳥紗帽,「威風凜凜」的走過來的時候,嚇了一跳,不禁主動上前要求和朱買臣再復合。那想朱買臣卻叫隨從端來一盆水,並且倒在地上,然後對著己離婚的妻子說:「我們的關係就像潑在地上的水,再也收不回來了。我們走!」<痛息中華文化網>

方桌時間



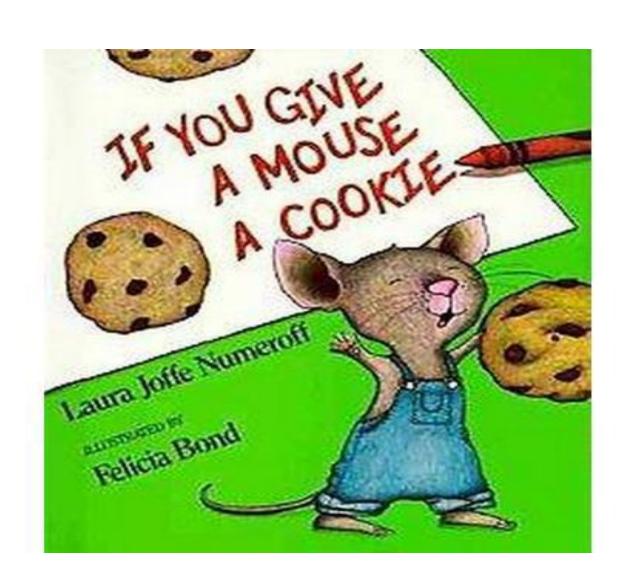
來一個難一點的...

• 一個傍晚, 你在微微涼風陣陣吹來的公園裡 散步, 經過一個小涼亭時, 一陣惡臭傳來。 亭裡有兩個穿著簡陋的流浪漢,正一邊趕蒼 蠅,一邊罵政府。 其中一個用難聽的啞嗓音批評時政, 另一個用快睡著的聲音支持著, 你突然心生厭惡,覺得許多人在未經深思 的情况下胡亂批評, 這種行為會令那些認 真做事的人感到心寒。

太嚴肅了,來一個簡單一點的 ②

- · A: 你想結婚嗎?
- B: 不想。
- · A: 是嗎?那,你有女朋友嗎?
- B: 有啊。
- A: 你騙我,不結婚交女朋友幹嘛?? 你要不是騙我不想結婚, 就是騙我你有女友

我頂喜歡的一本書....



批判性思考

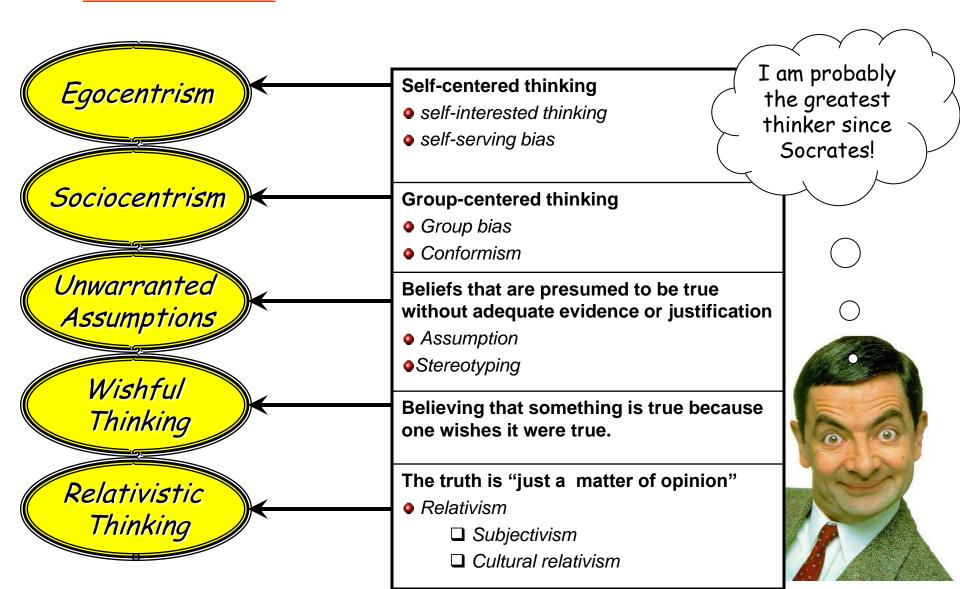
- 不是一種用來批評別人的辯術
- 是專門檢驗思考與論證的技巧
- 目的在於建構更有說服力的論證以及提昇 自己的思考能力。
- 主要批判對象是想法、信念與論證,而不 是人

具批判性思考的優勢

- 能分辨出與主題無關的問題,並提出緊要的問題,進而進行嚴謹系統的陳述
- 能收集,採用適切相關的資訊,進行有效詮釋
- 能找到合理有根據的結論或解決辦法,並經得住 適切有效的檢驗標準
- 對不同選擇的思考系統採取開放的態度,認出並 評估它們的假定、含意、實際效果
- 可以有效的與人進行交談,共同找到解決複雜問題的方法

Barriers to Critical Thinking

Five *Powerful Barriers* to Critical Thinking:



Barriers to Critical Thinking

Common Barriers

- Lack of relevant background information
- Poor reading skills
- Poor listening skills
- Bias
- Prejudice
- Superstition
- Egocentrism
- Socio-centrism
- Peer pressure
- Mindless Conformism
- Mindless non-conformism
- Provincialism
- Narrow-mindedness
- Closed-mindedness

- Distrust of reason
- Stereotyping
- Unwarranted assumptions and stereotypes
- Relativistic thinking
- Scapegoating
- Rationalization
- Wishful thinking
- Short-term thinking
- Selective perception / attention
- Selective memory
- Overpowering emotions
- Self-deception
- Face-saving
- Fear of change

Characteristics of a Critical Thinker

Are you **OPEN MINDED** about other people's view?

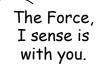
Are you HONEST to yourself (or others) when you are wrong?

Do you have the <u>COURAGE</u> and <u>PASSION</u> to take initiative and confront problems and meet challenges?

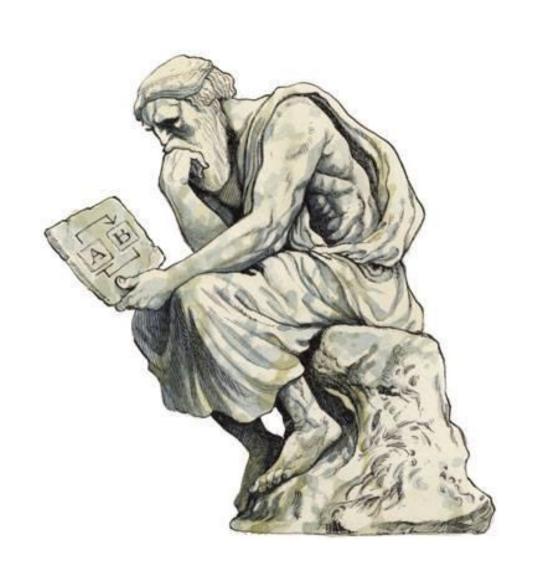
Are you AWARE of your own biases and preconceptions?

Do you WELCOME CRITICISM from other people?

Do you have <u>INDEPENDENT</u> opinions and are not afraid to disagree?



我不是哲學家.....



我不是哲學家.....

我也不敢確定 我的學生會不會是哲學家.....





看到自己的思路過程

最基本的訓練階段



critical questions

things to think about when someone has something to say

who

Who said it?

Someone you know? Someone famous? Someone in authority? Should it matter who said it?

what

What did they say?

Did they give facts or opinions? Did they give all the facts? Did they leave something out?

where

Where did they say it?

Was it in public or in private?
Did other people have a chance to talk about the other side?

when

When did they say it?

Before, after, or during an important event?

why

Why did they say it?

Did they explain their opinions? Were they trying to make someone look good or bad?

how

How did they say it?

Were they happy, sad, angry, or didn't care? Did they write it or speak it? Could you understand it?

who

what

where

when

why

how

Who said it?

Someone you know? Someone famous? Someone in authority? Should it matter who said it?

What did they say?

Did they give facts or opinions? Did they give all the facts? Did they leave something out?

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Did other people have a chance to talk about the other side?

When did they say it?

Before, after, or during an important event?

Why did they say it?

Did they explain their opinions? Were they trying to make someone look good or bad?

How did they say it?

Were they happy, sad, angry, or didn't care? Did they write it or speak it? Could you understand it?

我的小高一: Chinese I

- 以聽、讀為主的應用
- 目標:聽懂,掌握重點,具備信心
- 基本句型不斷地強化
- 聽力從一句、三句到六句
- 閱讀從兩句到段落
- 「加一」「小天才」原則
- 為批判性思考進行準備



Listening Sample 1



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楊敬忠

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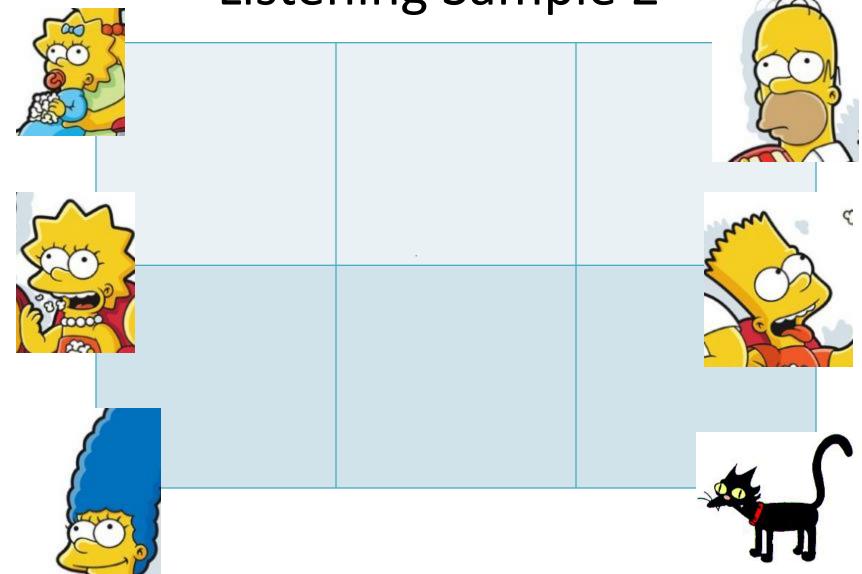
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FAX: (02) 2231-3140

統一編號:23618907



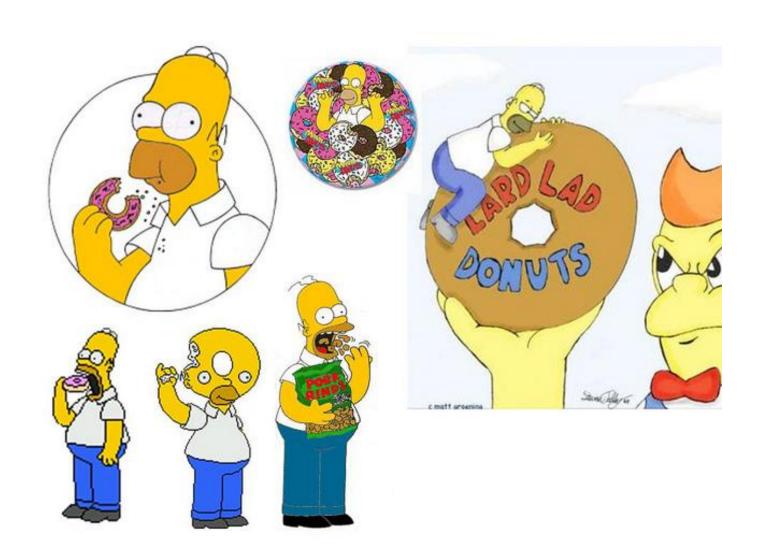
Listening Sample 2



Listening S2 answer



不怎麼批判,但可以小小思考的



我的小高一: Chinese I

- 以聽、讀為主的應用
- 目標:聽懂,掌握重點,具備信心
- 基本句型不斷地強化
- 聽力從一句、三句到六句
- 閱讀從兩句到段落

寫作口語

我的皮高二: Chinese II

- 以聽、讀、寫為主的應用
- 目標:聽懂,讀懂,進行思考訓練,應用 在寫作
- 語用句型的大量出現及應用
- 從與生活相關的閱讀著手
- 真實語料與教材練習混合應用
- 簡易閱讀+深度思考

Reading sample 1

該忘的都忘掉了, 該記的都記住了, 就是一種幸運!



Reading sample 2



Resources

Mr.6 首頁 行銷案例 圖文小語 異業合作 外銷協助 贈品救星 好課城 粉絲團 企業行銷專案服務 »

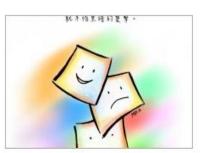


Mr.6 簡介

「Mr.6」的本名為劉威麟,身兼公司負責人、作家、創業家,美國史丹佛電機、管理雙碩士,14歲移民加拿大,而後移居美國矽谷,互聯網經驗超過15年,出版12本書,返台後投入創投與網路產業,2006年6月6日開始Mr.6部落格,並於五年前與矽谷創業成功賣出公司的弟弟劉威廷共同經營「Mr.6行銷閣隊」至今,繼續深耕最愛的網路產業,助企業挑戰更高效益的網路行銷解決方案。邀請Mr.6演講或聯絡Mr.6團隊請來信: help@mr6inc.com



吵架先冷靜一下吧!因為氣話往往傷人。



心裡有陽光,就不怕黑暗。



有些事情不是靠強求就 能解決



有些人說了再見,就再 也見不到了。

最新案例(每日更新)



推廣有聲書,把書的 文字內容變成一條條 的五線譜放在公園裡 面,吸引路過民眾注

意,發現的好奇路人都會停下腳步"閱讀"樂譜,然後就會發現其 審海報可以"說書"像音樂一樣用 聽的,只要將手機靠上海報,就 可以聆聽一個章節

August 01, 2014



有別於一般滿滿牛奶香醇濃郁視覺的廣告,俄羅斯牛奶公司Talitsa反其道而行,

做一波"喝光光剩空杯"的廣告, 並提醒民眾鮮奶要儘快喝完才新 鮮,而且特別選擇在別的品牌廣 告後面緊接著播出,反諷意味十 足,創意手法,吸引大眾的注 意,因此增加兩倍的銷量

August 01 2014

歡迎加入粉絲團

- 1、旅行比上課重要;
- 2、主見比順從重要;
- 3、興趣比成績重要;
- 4、良知比對錯重要;
- 5、幸福比完美重要;
- 6、信仰比崇拜重要;
- 7、成長比贏輸重要;
- 8、察己比律人重要。

Writing Sample



我的忙高三: Chinese III

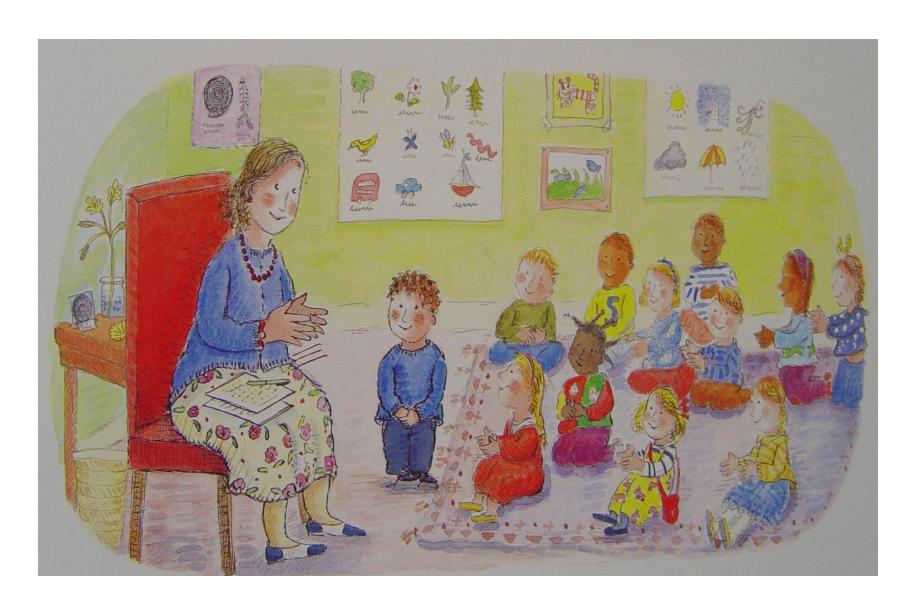
- 聽、讀、寫、說一起來
- 目標:閱讀、思考、創意、寫作
- 生活相關+繪本故事的應用
- 創作+表達演示

Reading + Writing Sample

他好想吃東西喔(ō) 他要找東西吃



Reading + Writing Sample









我的活高四:Chinese IV

- 聽、讀、寫、說一起來
- 目標:閱讀、思考、創意、寫作
- 生活、神話傳說、短文
- 具批判性思考地創作+表達演示



IPA Sample



IPA Sample





Daphne Chang

4 hrs - Hsinchu, Taiwan - 🐰



不認識自己的獅子

她不知道自己是頭獅子!

是駱駝帶著她長大的,所以,她從小都以為她是駱駝。只是,她長得跟駱駝真的很不一樣。但是她的父母說:孩子!記得!妳是一隻駱駝。

所以,她一直以為自己是隻駱駝。

到了學校,學校的老師對她說: 哇! 孩子! 妳是隻獅子! 大聲吼吧! 她眨了眨眼看著老師回答說: 不,我是隻駱駝,妳看錯了。 所以她繼續當隻駱駝,可是她的心裡開始升起疑問。

她知道自己真的跟駱駝不太一樣,可是她也害怕自己的不一樣,如果她是隻獅子,那駱駝們還會接受她嗎?她就抱著這樣的疑問,持續地跟駱駝們生活在一起,有時,還被駱駝的蹄給不小心地踹到。

直到那天,她突然看見了自己的爪子……,那被她一直藏起來的銳利的爪子! 她終於知道而且承認,自己不是一隻駱駝。

她,叫做獅子!

我的選擇:訓練學生閱讀的重點

清晰條理

Clarity

精準嚴謹

Precision

深度

Depth

重要性

Significance

正確真實

Ассигасу

適切相關

Relevance

廣度

Breadth

公正性

Fairness

Purpose					
Please check all that apply.					
	1				
	1	The purpose is clearly stated or clearly implied. https://www.alcaweb.org/arch.php/resource/view/98559			
	1	The purpose is justified.			
Que	Question				
Please check all that apply.					
	1	The question at issue is well-stated.			
	1	The question is clear and unbiased.			
	1	The expression of the question does justice to the complexity of the matter at issue.			
	1	The question and purpose are directly relevant to each other.			
Information					
Please check all that apply.					
	1	The writer cites relevant evidence, experiences, and/or information essential to the issue.			
	1	The writer addresses the complexities of the issue.			
Con	Concepts				
Pleas	Please check all that apply.				
	1	The writer clarifies key concepts when necessary.			
	1	The concepts used are justified.			
Assumptions					
Please check all that apply.					
	1	The writer shows a sensitivity to what he or she is taking for granted or assuming. (Insofar as those assumptions might reasonably be questione			
	1	The writer addresses problems which might be inherent in questionable assumptions.			
Inferences					
Pleas		heck all that apply.			
	1	The writer develops a line of reasoning explaining well how s/he is arriving at her or his main conclusions.			
Point of View					
Pleas	Please check all that apply.				
	1	The writer shows a sensitivity to alternative relevant points of view or lines of reasoning.			
	1	The writer considers and responds to objections framed from other relevant points of view.			

來個中文版,省點力

目的: 推理者的目的為何?

是否明白地說明或引申其目的?

那是合理的嗎?

2. 問題焦點: 問題焦點的描述是否恰當?

是否清楚不含偏見?

在表達上對問題的複雜性,是否面面俱到地注意到了?

問題和目的彼此相互關聯嗎?

3. 資訊: 作者是否引用了在這個議題上重要有關的證據、經驗或其它資訊?這

些資訊正確嗎?

作者是否注意到問題的複雜性?

概念: 在有必要時,作者是否清楚的說明了他的關鍵概念?

這些概念的使用是否合理?

5. 假設: 對他/她自己所假設或認為理所當然的事情,作者是否注意到了?(如果這些假設可能遭遇到合理的質疑?)
作者是否使用了不確定的假設,但未想到這假設中可能出現的疑問?

6. 推理結果: 作者是否發展了一套推理方法,恰當的解釋他/她如何達到自己 主要的結論?

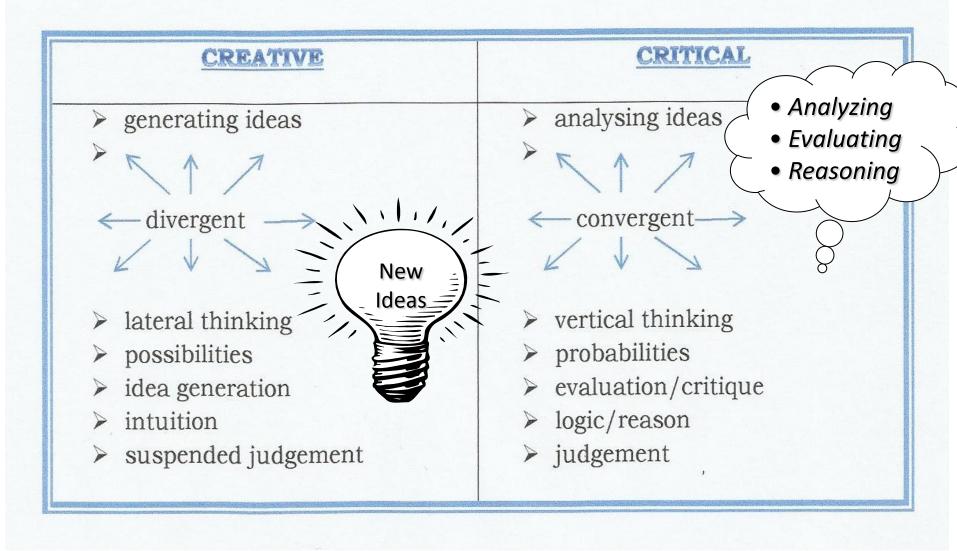
7. 觀點: 作者是否注意到其它可能存在的相關觀點或推理方法?他/她有否設想到,如何去回答從這些觀點提出的反對意見?

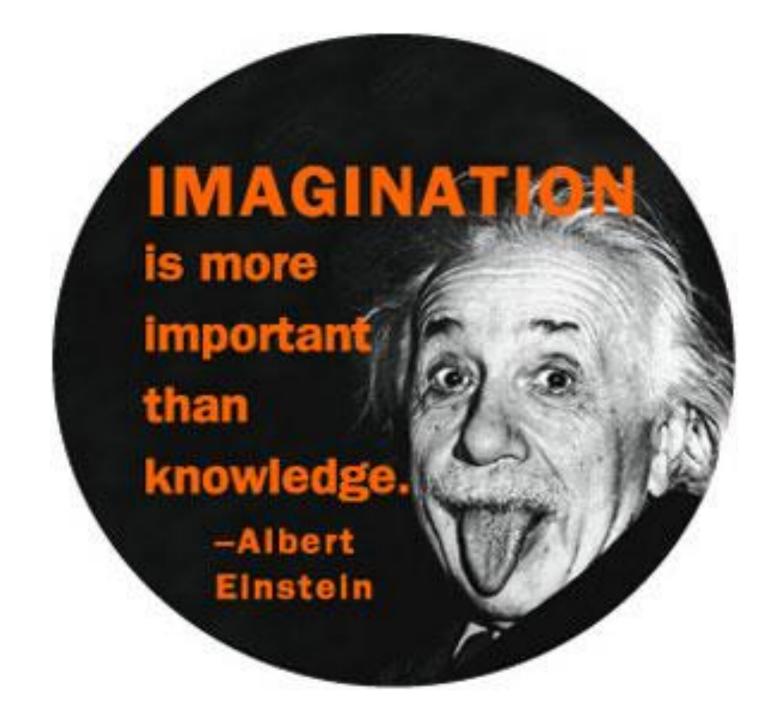
8. 引發效應: 作者是否注意到他/她的立場會引發什麼效應或結果?

哥俩好,一對寶

CREATIVE	CRITICAL
> generating ideas	> analysing ideas
divergent ->	← convergent →
lateral thinkingpossibilities	vertical thinkingprobabilities
idea generation	> evaluation/critique
> intuition	> logic/reason
> suspended judgement	> judgement

哥俩好,一對寶





From MLCC's Blog (2009.08.16)

- 1. <u>Find the answers from the reading</u>: 老師依照文章唸出題目,要學生把答案圈出來。此方法如果用來做基本的訓練,老師出的題目可簡單一些,並且依照文章的順序,使學生建立信心,知道可以從文章中找到答案。
- 2.<u>5W & H</u>: 在學生閱讀之前,老師先在黑板上寫出who, where, when, what, why, and how,提醒學生在閱讀時找出以上重點。
- 3.<u>Summarize paragraphs</u>:可將學生分組,每一組學生分配文章中的一段進行討論,之後再分組報告。在活動進行之前,老師先揭示摘要的技巧及要點,讓學生先有概念之後再練習。此活動做過幾次之後,老師可選出各段幾個字詞彙, 請各組討論出意思,藉此訓練句中猜字(詞)的技巧。
- 4. <u>Summarize a piece of writing</u>:此為段落大意的進階。在學生能做段落大意的摘要之後,進而要求學生做整篇文章的摘要。老師同樣須在要求學生做此活動之前,提示學生做文章摘要時的技巧及要點。
- 5. <u>Find the topic sentence</u>: 此為做摘要時很方便的工具之一。老師在選擇教材時,先選擇topic sentence明確的文章做練習。同時提醒學生topic sentence通常的位置及形式。尋找主題句不僅在做摘要時有極大的幫助,日後在訓練學生寫作時同樣非常重要,能提醒學生寫作時要切題並言之有物。
- 6.<u>句中猜字(詞)</u>: 句中猜字需多加練習,學生才能養成此習慣。猜字的技巧可由句意來推測,也可從單字的形<mark>要旁、</mark> 部首、部件,或學生已有的知識、經驗、語法概念等處著手。

I'M NOT PERFECT. NEVER HAVE BEEN, NEVER WILL BE.

It's okay to make a mistake.

We can all learn from it.



謝謝大家

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