

本科教学督导工作通讯

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北京林业大学 本科教学督导组 教师教学发展中心 主办



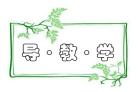
🥉 增加交流,增进共识

本期《绿叶》刊登了专职和兼职督导们褒扬日常课堂教学和实践教学中表现优异的一些教师及 事迹的短篇。我们将陆续选登督导或学生的评语或文章,以增加各级教学及师资管理部门、专兼职 督导、教师、学生之间的相互了解,以期在教学质量建设上增进更多的共识。

做督导工作,很多人可能遇到过以下几个问题。其一,在提到教学质量问题时,教师们常谈到教学条件的不足,如实验室面积不足,设备不足和更新不及时,大班人数过多等等,是影响教学质量很重要的因素。其二,在评价课堂教学时,不同的评价主体在认知上往往存在多方面的差异,督导或学生认为是好的或不好的,在教师心里并不认可,应该以什么原则论好与不好呢?这实际上是督导和教师及学生之间,督导与督导之间应该多沟通交流的地方。其三,是大家时而提到的教师教学存在"良心活儿"现象,在提高教学质量时,制度作用和师德作用的协调配合有待更好地解决。

有时以上几个问题互相纠缠在一起,使我们在论及教学质量时感到困惑。这些问题常常用"质量文化"这一概念来概括,简单地说,教学质量问题可分为物质基础、行为过程、规章制度、道德建设几个递进的层面。上面提到的第一个问题是属于物质层面的,这是基础性的、显性的,较容易观察。第二个问题相对隐性,关系到行为过程及行为效果,学生和督导有各自的定性、定量评价系统。虽然大家并不否认"教无定法"这一思想,但也需要有共识作为评价原则。同时高等院校要善于尊重教师个性和创造性,对待传统的东西或者新生的事物,不是简单对待之,而要以发展的眼光看问题。

说到制度层面和道德层面,更为高阶和复杂,二者互相联系又不能彼此代替。上面提到的第三个问题与这两个层面密切相关。当提高质量从制度规则要求达到教师们的自觉追求和行为习惯时,就达到了一个好的状态。质量文化的核心是为人的发展服务,在高校自身发展逻辑与服务社会和学生的环境中,需要教师做什么和我们应该为教师做什么同等重要。如果教育管理层、学校、教师、学生、社会在质量目的上有相近的共识,我们就更容易解决各种问题。所以这篇短文起了这样一个题目,希望专兼职督导们不吝提供自己的评议和评论。



√ 记青年教师一堂理论课的"精彩开场"

本科教学督导 王乃康

上课铃声刚刚响过,在座位行间来回走动的老师走回讲台,双手托起一个长长的白色布袋,面带笑容的问同学们:"大家知道这是什么吗?"学生的目光马上聚焦到这个白色布袋上,老师说:"这是我去年12月在上海家具博览会上花3000元买的",引起同学们一阵轰动,看到同学们带着疑问的目光,老师问坐在前排的女同学:"你们谁能把它拿出来装起来看看?"一下子把学生们的情绪引向高潮。两位女同学上来打开布

袋观察了一下,先打开折叠的几根木杆,又把一片白色布织物穿到两根横棍上,貌似一把椅子的样子呈现在大家的眼前,老师很轻快地举起来,引起同学们的一片笑声。"看清楚了吗?这是一把休闲折叠椅!但是还不全。"接着老师又请上两位男同学,交给他们从白色布袋中拿出的一块白色织物,很快套在结构杆上,看出是椅子的座布,老师请同学坐上去体验体验。老师又拿起作为包装的白色布袋,引导同学装到两根竖起的斜

撑杆上,呈现出靠背,至此,完成了折叠休闲椅的全部安装。她把已经安装好的椅子放在讲台前,坐了上去,面向大家,这时整个课堂响起了一片热情的掌声。

短短的几分钟过去了,老师指着 PPT 上"现代家具探索期",开始了本次课程的讲述。这是2019 年 6 月 12 日材料学院青年教师常乐老师的一堂《家具史》理论课的精彩开场。接下来的讲授,围绕着"现代家具"的中心内容展开,有条不紊,同学们聚精会神,情绪饱满,认真听讲。看过常乐老师这几分钟的开场"表演",及接下来的课



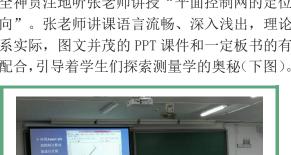


程内容的讲授,特别是感受学生在整堂课过程中的专心、认真的表现,我不断思考着"上好一堂课"要从一个好的"精彩开场"开始是多么重要,选择、思考并确定一个好的开头,是每一个教师必备的基本功。如何选择一个好的开头,即"精彩开场"?我想首先应该对自己所讲课的内容深入理解,了解所讲内容的核心,然后围绕核心寻找与其相吻合的实践内容和知识。我想每位教师都会有不同的思考,这个问题应该是我们研究和探讨的一个问题。

🐔 《测量学 B》听课侧记

本科教学督导 翟明普

"好评课堂"入围课程、林学院张远智老师讲授的《测量学 B》是一门极受学生欢迎的课程。近 200 人的理论课堂座无虚席,秩序井然,学生们全神贯注地听张老师讲授"平面控制网的定位定向"。张老师讲课语言流畅、深入浅出,理论联系实际,图文并茂的 PPT 课件和一定板书的有机配合,引导着学生们探索测量学的奥秘(下图)。



在测量实习环节的讲解中,针对学生测量中得出的数据仔细分析,解决了一个又一个实际问题。学生们围在张老师周围提出疑问,展开讨论,良好的学习氛围充满教室。若遇测量数据出现偏差,学生们主动、及时进行补测,天很晚了还能在校园里见到他们忙碌的身影。



🐔 为好老师点赞, 为金课点赞

本科教学督导 夏自谦



周五上午经过二教6楼, 听见一个教室里老 师讲课,声音舒缓有度,娓娓动听,特别有吸引 力,我情不自禁的想进去听听她的课。原来是理 学院孙佳楠老师的《统计计算语言》课程。

孙老师讲课娓娓道来,亲切自然,清晰明了, 学生全都专心致志地听课记笔记,她讲课时不用 PPT, 全凭板书推导讲解, 边写边讲, 听得特别 清楚明白, 讲完一段内容后用 PPT 展示程序, 与 板书结合得非常完美, 既有数学原理推导, 也有 计算机程序编写,兼具数学教师和信息科学教师 的特色, 堪称"金课"! 我第一次看到如此严格 管理课堂的老师,其间有一个学生迟到 (唯一的 迟到学生),她目视学生,轻轻一句:迟到了吧? 不怒自威, 学生低头不语, 赶紧坐到座位上。课 后我立刻给理学院教学副院长刘松发了个微信, 为这样的好老师点赞!

煮 教师、学者和实际工作者

本科教学督导 高孟宁

在小龙门国家森林公园, 我见到了林学院史 宏亮老师,他在带学生上《林学认知实习》,这 是一门好评课堂的入围课程。我看着他风尘仆仆 的样子, 年轻却带着点沧桑的味道, 听旁边老师 介绍,这其实是个学者。在弯曲的林间小路上, 师生迤逦前行, 老师敏锐的眼睛搜寻着地面、树 枝,把发现的一个个昆虫捏住举起来,把它们的 样貌特性讲给学生们,讲解保存的技术,间或介 绍捕虫的工具和方法。尽管旁边的人不少,还是 有很多学生不在近旁, 我仔细观察他们, 发现他 们并不是在游玩, 而是在寻找和观察, 时时追寻 着教师的踪迹。初次见面给我的印象, 史宏亮老 师学问功底深厚, 待人满腔热忱, 实践经验丰富,

这大概就是同学们都在认真观察, 努力学习的原 因吧,这样的实习课作为好评课堂名副其实。





🐔 好评课堂因教师苦功而坚实

本科教学督导 李华晶

在国庆节前一天早上, 我听了经管学院田登 山老师的《网页设计理论与实务》课。这堂课让 我印象深刻, 感受很多。一是课堂上认真的教学

氛围。课前十分钟,老师已经站在讲台上,多媒 体课件和板书准备就绪,已有不少同学安静坐好, 八点响铃时也没有匆匆的迟到者, 让人丝毫感受



不到明天开始就是七天假期。二是明快的讲授节奏。网页设计是实操性内容,但离不开扎实的理论基础,为了将理论概念和实践做法结合起来,田老师对讲授内容进行了节奏明快的安排,虚实、难易交织融合,带着学生步步为营、攻克各个新概念。三是精心的板书设计。田老师的板书工整美观、内容充实,用了三种以上颜色的粉笔进行内容区分,并运用两块黑板配合体现讲授进度,与PPT形成联动,我相信这些文字还难以体现田



老师付出的辛苦打磨,课下交流时田老师提到板 书颜色的安排和知识点的配合,其实已经考虑了 好几种方案、经历了好几轮迭代。好评课堂因教 师苦功而坚实。

另据夏自谦督导课评,田登山老师的"网页制作"课程,老师讲课认真负责,学生听课聚精会神,上机实习一丝不苟。左图是"电子商务专业"学生用HTML和CSS原代码编写制作的网页,其难度远超用图形软件制作的网页。





信息学院苏晓慧老师给信息 19 级上《R数据处理基础》课,令人收获颇多。这种课内容琐碎、干巴,特别容易使人感到枯燥乏味,然而老师却能用 R 语言抓人心,讲课富有针对性和有效性。她要求学生预习充分,把课堂交给"R"重点,加大传授的有效信息量;展示、表扬好的学生 R 程序作业,立学习标杆;以易错的问题引路,拎出学生的 R 程序问题对比 R 语言规定;边讲PPT,边把 R 语言脉络和梳理出的关键点分块"留在"黑板上。教师实操学生练,走下讲台,拉近讲课距离,为师生开启"心灵窗户"营造氛围。

(谢宝元)

水保学院张守红老师给梁希 18-5 班上研讨课,20 人分为五组各负责一个专题并综述,老师加以点评。评委是由每组1人和老师共同打分,每组时间20分钟左右,学生所作专题超过了老师课上内容,有些知识点得到进一步深化,ppt做的也有创新性,得到老师称赞。课上我参加了三组讨论,并与老师进行了交流。 (殷宁)



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艺术学院张婕老师的《产品设计 2》课程, 在课堂讲授的基础上,实行分组设计,学生相互 介绍设计思路与答辩,然后老师评价,充分调动 学生学习的积极性,开展头脑风暴,课程灵活多 样,学生的创造性得到训练,值得赞许。(张文杰)

艺术学院郭茜老师的《速写》课程,受到学生好评。在教学中她注意观察学生的学习进程,耐心指导学生,分析问题循循善诱,娓娓道来,虽然声音不高,但句句都在要点上,说到同学们的心里,获得学生的爱戴和尊重。 (张文杰)





理学院李永慈老师的《数理统计》课,板书设计精心,与课件契合自然,讲授手口联动,书写时侧身站位;类比恰当,以树根与枝干类比概率论与数理统计,以表象与本质例证样本与总体的关系。课程思政,润物无声。 (肖文科)

水保学院张会兰老师给梁希 17-4 班上《水 土保持工程》课,在复习上节课淤地坝时,她联 想到《黄土高原淤地坝又要亮了》和有关淤地坝 工程技术研讨会的新闻报导,介绍给同学们,激 发了大家的学习热情及使命感。 (殷 宁)





材料学院彭尧老师给林工 19 级学生上的《林业资源概论》,备课充分、精神面貌好,课程内容充实,思路清晰、讲授流畅。特别是作为青年教师展现出相当丰富的教学经验和驾驭课堂的能力,语言风趣幽默,PPT 形象生动,有机结合专业英语,适时融入课程思政,培养学生的专业情怀和文化素养,我的评价是非常满意。(马尔妮)



外语学院祖国霞老师讲授的《英国国家社会 文化》课程,有内容深度,为语言学习赋予深远 的社会洞察和社会价值,她授课具有亲和力,讲 课过程娓娓道来,语言和语速安排得当,比较自 然地引导学生进行思考,提出的问题能得到同学 们及时响应。对二年级学生,祖老师从专业定位 和发展角度开展教学设计,通过具有一定挑战性 的专业内容让学生发现问题,有意识培养学生分 析问题的能力,提高专业方向的高度。我感到祖 老师为了帮助学生学习成长,在教学上在不断完 善的追求,好评课堂因教师求索而进步。(李华晶)



【 Classroom Communication: Verbal and Nonverbal 本科教学督导 肖文科

Communication is the process of transmitting information from one person or place to another. The major components of the communication process are the sender, the receiver, noise, and feedback.

The whole process of classroom teaching and learning is a complete circle of communication. Teachers need to be aware of all steps of the communication process, beginning with the sender, the teacher himself (the message to be conveyed, encoding the message, and transmitting the message), overcoming the noise, and ending with the receiver, the students (received message, decoded message, understanding the message, and using feedback to communicate what was understood).

Communication competency is the ability to effectively transfer and exchange information that leads to understanding between the sender and the receiver. As a teacher, among all the competencies, communication is perhaps the most fundamental. Classroom communication isn't something that the teacher does to his students, it is something that he does with them. It is a dynamic, give-and-take process that involves both sending messages to his students and receiving feedback from them.

Classroom communication is composed of two categories, verbal and nonverbal. Each has its unique characteristics and special functions. Verbal messages are sent and received through the words spoken. By contrast, nonverbal messages are sent through pitch, tone, or volume of the voice and body language as well.

Verbal communication is the major medium of

classroom communication or instruction. The teacher transmits most of the messages in the form of verbal language and the students receive the dominant information via verbal language. Therefore, it is the most effective and efficient way of communication. Hence, teachers attach great importance to it and exert extraordinary efforts in practising, improving and polishing their verbal language, especially that used in classroom instruction.

Since the best verbal language is what the students can receive instead of what the teacher can transmit, how the verbal language will be used in classroom must be from the perspective of students. The teacher has to put his feet into the students' shoes. The verbal language used in classroom must be precise, clear, logic, and concise. Remember the sayings that brevity is the soul of wit and hit the nail on the head.

When encoding messages, the teacher takes students' perception, experience, and feelings into account, trying to avoid confusion or ambiguity, facilitate the process of their decoding and encourage their feedback. When transmitting his messages, the teacher tries every possible means to minimize noises of any kind in the channel of communication and pays special attention to the feedback of the students, based on which the teacher adjusts his encoding and delivering of the messages. Effective communication or classroom instruction is going on like this one cycle after another.

Classroom teaching is generally a kind of formal downward communication, common

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problems with which could be overusing it by sending too many messages, hurriedly communicating vague or unclear messages, and issuing messages that indicate the teacher's low regard for lower-level students. All of this should be avoided or overcome by the teacher.

In the process of classroom instruction, noise can occur if 1) the teacher is not sure about what message to communicate, 2) the message cannot be clearly encoded, 3) the wrong communication channel is chosen, 4) the message is not received or decoded properly, and 5) the receiver doesn't have the experience or time to understand the message. Such conditions for the occurrence of noise must be dealt with appropriately so as to minimize noise.

Because of perception, perceptual filters and selective perception, people are likely to pay attention to different things, organize and interpret what they pay attention to differently, and finally remember things differently. Consequently, even when people are exposed to the same communication, they can end up with very different perceptions and understandings. This is why classroom communication can be so difficult and frustrating for teachers.

Therefore, the teacher should try to ensure that the students are listening not simply make himself heard. According to the Webster's New World Dictionary, hearing is the "act or process of perceiving sounds," whereas listening is "making a conscious effort to hear."

Active listeners put the speaker at ease, maintain eye contact, and show the speaker that they are attentively listening by nodding and making short statements. That is what feedback means, which can be immediate or delayed, constructive or destructive. Classroom communication should try to solicit immediate and constructive feedback.

Nonverbal communication is any communication that doesn't involve words. Nonverbal communication and messages almost always accompany verbal communication and may support and reinforce the verbal message

or contradict it. Paralanguage and kinesics are two kinds of nonverbal communication. In oral discourse, speakers use visual cues provided by paralanguage and kinesics to complement verbal language.

When the voice is the main focus, it is called paralanguage. It consists of how something is said rather than what is said. Voice quality, tone of voice, laughing and yawning are examples. Paralanguage includes the pitch, rate, tone, volume, and speaking pattern (i.e., use of silences, pauses, or hesitations) of one's voice. For example, when people are unsure what to say, they tend to decrease their communication effectiveness by speaking softly. By contrast, when people are nervous, they tend to talk faster and louder. These characteristics have a tremendous influence on whether listeners are receptive to what speakers are saying.

Kinesics are movements of the body and face. These movements include arm and hand gestures, facial expressions, eye contacts, folding arms, crossing legs, and leaning toward or away from somebody or something.

The importance of nonverbal communication is well established. Researchers have estimated that as much as 93 percent of any message is transmitted non-verbally, with 55 percent coming from body language and facial expressions and 38 percent coming from tone and pitch of voice.² And since many nonverbal cues are unintentional, receivers often consider nonverbal communication to be a more accurate representation of what senders are really thinking and feeling.

In short, since nonverbal communication is so informative, especially when it contradicts verbal communication, teachers need to learn how to monitor and control their nonverbal behavior. Besides, the teacher should also be aware of students' nonverbal feedback. Try to observe body language and pick up on the subtle cues that students sometimes use to express their feedback so as to make sure that the messages transmitted are correctly decoded and received.

Notes

- 1. M. L. Knapp, *Nonverbal Communication in Human Interaction*. 2nd ed. (New York: Holt, Reinhart & Winston, 1978).
- 2. A. Mehrabian, "Communication without Words," *Psychology Today* 3 (1968): 53. A. Mehrabian, *Silent Messages* (Belment, CA: Wadsworth, 1971). R. Harrison, *Beyond Words: An Introduction to Nonverbal Communication* (1974). A. Mehrabian, *Non-Verbal Communication* (Chicago, IL: Aldine, 1972).



🐔 新学期、新督导、新思路、新气象

一、新学期、新督导

9月25日,召开本科教学督导工作总结暨新一届督导聘任会。66位教师受聘为新一届教学督导,其中9位退休的先生担任专职督导,他们热爱教育教学,热心督导,坚守着退而不休的情怀;57位在职教师担任兼职督导,他们在繁忙的教学科研工作中抽出时间,参与听课、指导青年教师工作。





本届督导组中共有33位老师首次担任教学督导,新学期4个督导小组分别召开专题工作会,上届督导们分享工作经验,帮助新任督导更快地适应督导工作。





第一小组

第二小组





第三小组

第四小组

二、听课新方案、工作新思路

充分发挥"传帮带"作用,强调"立德树人",除参与教学培训、担任教学咨询专家等工作以外,本科教学督导的一项重要工作是随堂听课,课后与教师进行一对一交流,针对性帮助教师调整教学方法、改善教学效果、提高育人能力。



自本学期开始,在继续侧重新入职教师指导性 听课、学生评教分数偏低教师跟踪性听课、"好评 课堂"验证性听课3项工作的基础上,增加了"按 专业听课"专项。本学年选取8个专业进行试点听 课,争取5年左右做到专业全覆盖,为我校各专业 绘制课堂教学质量的"立体画像",以便更好地服 务于学校"一流专业"建设。





教学督导进行随堂听课

截止目前,本学期教学督导听课共计678节次, 收集了大量课堂教学一手资料,发现了许多教学亮 点和典型案例。

三、加强交流、促进发展





2020年1月3日,教学督导组长高孟宁教授、副组长王乃康教授、翟明普教授、肖文科教授、张文杰教授参加了在北京理工大学举办的第十一届北京地区高等院校教育教学督导交流会。





分组讨论环节,教学督导组组长高孟宁教授 介绍了我校督导队伍建设和督导工作的特色,并就 督导体制机制建设等议题同与会督导进行了讨论和 交流。

(本期责任编辑: 高孟宁 陈俊生)



欢迎专、兼职督导和各位任课教师投稿,有关教育教学的评论、叙事、杂谈均可,电子稿发至邮箱 lvye@bjfu. edu. cn。

扫描左侧二维码,查看更多督导通讯。

本刊由学校本科教学督导组高孟宁、夏自谦、张文杰、 教师教学发展中心 陈俊生负责编辑发行。