

「全國高級中等學校英語文思辨教學教案徵選比賽」教案設計表（示例）

單元名稱	The Price of Captivity	設計者	陳育萱老師
教材來源	翰林高中英文第三冊第七課	教學時間	15 分鐘
教學年段	技高二年級第一學期	難易度	初階
教學內容	☒ 解構論點（Issue + ARE） ☐ 鑑別假設（Assumption） ☐ 判讀證據（Evidence） ☐ 檢視意涵（Meaning of Word） ☐ 偵測謬誤（Fallacy） ☐ 偵測疏漏（Missing Information） ☐ 其他（Others）：_____		
教學目標	● 學生能理解課文中探討的議題（Issue）。 ● 學生能理解作者對議題持有的論點（Argument）及立場（Stance）。 ● 學生能閱讀課文摘要後，分析論點的組成元素以及架構。 ● 學生能辨認論點（Argument）、理由（Reason）、論證（Evidence）句構中常用的字詞（如 claim、because、according to 等）。		
對應「邏輯思考、判斷與創造力」學習表現	☒ 9-V-1 能把多項訊息加以比較、歸類、排序。 ☒ 9-V-2 能依據上下文語境釐清不同訊息間的關係。 ☐ 9-V-3 能依據上下文分辨客觀事實與主觀意見。 ☐ 9-V-4 能分析、歸納多項訊息的共通點或相異之處。 ☐ 9-V-5 能將習得的原則類推到新情境中，解決問題。 ☐ 9-V-6 能綜合現有訊息，預測可能的發展。 ☐ 9-V-7 能整合資訊，合理規劃並發揮創意完成任務。		
對應技高「思考能力」學習內容	☒ D-V-1 多項訊息的比較、歸類、排序。 ☒ D-V-2 不同訊息關係的釐清。 ☐ D-V-3 藉文字線索，對客觀事實及主觀意見的分辨。 ☐ D-V-4 多項訊息共通點或相異處的分析及歸納。 ☐ D-V-5 原則的類推、問題解決之道。 ☐ D-V-6 依訊息的整合，對情勢發展的預測。 ☐ D-V-7 資訊的評估，及任務的規劃與完成。		
學習任務	學生能藉由辨識 Signal Words 判斷論點的組成元素分別為何；接著，分析上下文意脈絡後，將論點、理由、論證句子重新排序，還原文章摘要；最後，進行歸納統整，解釋描述何謂論點。		

學習活動	教學步驟
 Summary [Cloze Activity] Go through the article again. Identify the issue that the author is arguing about. Then, find out how the author built his/her argument by filling in the following blanks with the given list of sentences. Issue: _____ ● we should identify with them and open the cages ● some even start harming themselves or going crazy ● the space that animals are given in zoos is very limited ● many zoo animals develop serious mental and physical problems Animals should not be kept in zoos because _____ _____ (<i>reason</i>). The unnatural restrictions of zoos can have severe effects on animals. According to an Oxford University study in 2008, _____ (<i>evidence</i>). They tend to walk around their enclosures constantly. What's worse, _____ (<i>evidence</i>). For many large mammals, like elephants, they are overweight. Though well fed, they cannot walk as far as those in the wild do. As a result, animals in captivity live shorter lives. To sum up, _____ (<i>conclusion</i>). Let them be free.  What is an argument? What are the 3 basic elements of the argument? An argument is <u>a point of view</u> that a writer or a speaker wants to persuade people. An argument is a <u>claim</u> (a key point) backed by _____ that are supported by _____. The central point of an argument is stressed in _____.	1. 請學生再次快速瀏覽課文內容，並引導學生思考探討的議題為何，將答案寫下。 2. (1) 請學生先閱讀短文摘要，及方框中的四個句子，並描述作者持有的論點為贊成或反對動物不該關在動物園內。(2) 請學生根據短文中空格後的斜體字 (<i>reason</i>, <i>evidence</i>, <i>conclusion</i>) 分別標記出對應的 signal words，如 <i>because</i>、<i>according to</i>、<i>to sum up</i> 等。(3) 接著，引導學生將方框內對應的句子填入空格中。 3. 請學生進行歸納統整，根據短文的論述脈絡，討論並回答「何謂論點？」以及「組成論點架構的三要素為何？」最後，描述出自己統整後的答案。

Appendix

參考答案（答案僅供參考）

Summary [Cloze Activity]

Go through the article again. Identify the **issue** that the author is arguing about. Then, find out how the author built his/her **argument** by filling in the following blanks with the given list of sentences.

Issue: Should animals be kept in zoos?

- we should identify with them and open the cages
- some even start harming themselves or going crazy
- the space that animals are given in zoos is very limited
- many zoo animals develop serious mental and physical problems

Animals should not be kept in zoos because the space that animals are given in zoos is very limited (reason). The unnatural restrictions of zoos can have severe effects on animals. According to an Oxford University study in 2008, many zoo animals develop serious mental and physical problems (evidence). They tend to walk around their enclosures constantly. What's worse, some even start harming themselves or going crazy (evidence). For many large mammals, like elephants, they are overweight. Though well fed, they cannot walk as far as those in the wild do. As a result, animals in captivity live shorter lives. To sum up, we should identify with them and open the cages (conclusion). Let them be free.



What is an argument? What are the 3 basic elements of the argument?

An argument is a point of view that a writer or a speaker wants to persuade people.

An argument is a claim (a key point) backed by reasons that are supported by evidence. The central point of an argument is stressed in conclusion.