提升学生参与度与教师反馈效率的 阅读课堂实践研究

刘仕峥

西交利物浦大学,英语语言中心,江苏 苏州

收稿日期: 2025年4月16日; 录用日期: 2025年5月15日; 发布日期: 2025年5月30日

摘要

在学术英语(English for Academic Purposes, EAP)的阅读教学中,学生课堂参与度降低,以及教师难以在不干扰学生的情况下监控阅读任务进度,是教育者面临的突出挑战。尽管Kahoot和Padlet等流行的教学工具可提高学生的参与积极性,但这些工具的游戏化互动特性却难以契合以考试为导向的阅读课堂,因为其过强的互动性可能会破坏真实的考试环境。为寻求更合适的解决方案,本文引入了Edform这一数字化工作表平台,该平台支持互动式、自动评分的阅读任务,在不牺牲真实考试氛围的同时,也能提高学生参与度并实现对学生任务完成进度的实时追踪。通过在大学EAP课程中的初步实践发现,Edform帮助教师在不引起干扰的情况下实时监控学生的学习进度,并及时提供自动化的任务反馈。这些功能有效减少了教师手动批改的负担,同时保持了教室的安静与类似于考试的课堂氛围。根据非正式访谈获得的学生反馈显示,相较于传统的纸质练习,使用Edform完成阅读练习在激发学生的学习动机、提高自主性以及学生满意度方面更具优势。然而,本文也指出了Edform的不足之处:该平台在引入新任务类型时灵活性较差,并且对于需要教师人工评分的开放式问题,效果尚不理想。总体而言,本研究表明,整合Edform这样的数字化工作表平台能够有效提升阅读课堂中的学生参与度,并提高教师反馈的效率,但平台本身仍需进一步优化,以克服现存的局限性。

关键词

互动教学科技,高等教育,学术英语教学,阅读课堂,学生参与度,教师反馈

Enhancing Student Engagement and the Efficiency of Teacher's Feedback in Reading Activities

Shizheng Liu

English Language Centre, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, Suzhou Jiangsu

文章引用: 刘仕峥. 提升学生参与度与教师反馈效率的阅读课堂实践研究[J]. 国外英语考试教学与研究, 2025, 7(2): 47-53. DOI: 10.12677/oetpr.2025.72006

Received: Apr. 16th, 2025; accepted: May 15th, 2025; published: May 30th, 2025

Abstract

Difficulties in enhancing student engagement in English for Academic Purposes (EAP) reading lessons and monitoring reading progress without interrupting learners present significant challenges for educators. While popular educational tools like Kahoot and Padlet can boost engagement, their use in test-oriented reading practice is limited because their game-like interactivity may disrupt the formal testing environment. In search of a more suitable solution, Edform—a digital worksheet platform supporting interactive, auto-graded reading tasks—was introduced to facilitate engagement and real-time progress, tracking without sacrificing the authenticity of an exam setting. In a pilot implementation with university EAP classes, Edform enabled instructors to unobtrusively monitor student progress in real-time and to provide instant, automated feedback on tasks. These features significantly reduced the need for manual grading while maintaining a quiet, exam-like classroom atmosphere. Informal feedback from students indicated increased motivation, greater autonomy, and higher satisfaction with Edform-based activities compared to traditional paper worksheets. However, the article also acknowledges the limitations of Edform: the platform offers limited flexibility for introducing new task types and struggles with open-ended questions that require manual grading. Overall, the findings suggest that integrating digital worksheet platforms like Edform can enhance student engagement and improve the efficiency of teacher feedback in reading lessons, although further refinement is needed to address its limitations.

Keywords

Interactive Educational Technologies, Higher Education, English for Academic Purposes, Reading Class, Student Engagement, Teacher's Feedback

Copyright @ 2025 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).





Open Access

1. 背景

在多样化的二语教学环境中,学生在阅读课中的参与度不足似乎是一个普遍存在的问题。研究表明,从小学到中学,学生在阅读课中的动机呈现递减趋势[1]。而且,这种兴趣的下降可能源于学生对自身阅读能力的信心不足(同上)。因此,可以推测,高等教育环境下教授英语学术课程(English for Academic Purposes, EAP)的教师更难在阅读活动中激发年轻成年语言学习者的参与热情。

本文基于长三角地区某中外合作办学高校的大一学术英语课程为例,旨在探讨互动教学科技对于学生阅读课堂练习参与度及教师反馈效率的提升效果。在该高校的一年级学术英语课程中,平均每周有一次阅读课,用以提升学生的阅读素养,而该部分约占课程大纲所要求的学习成果的 20%。此外,该高校的学术英语课程还存在较强的考试导向,阅读测评在大一学生的期末考试中占比约为 20%。因此,在课堂上学生经常需要完成一些教材中的阅读任务及练习,例如段落标题匹配题、多项选择题等。这种测评导向的教学元素也使得教师在阅读课上激发学生动机的难度略高于听力或口语课。

除此之外,另一个教学难点在于:教师在不打扰学生的前提下,如何有效监控其在阅读任务中的完成情况。例如,当教师走到教室中游走以观察学生的作业时,往往需靠近学生以看清其答题情况,这种

接近行为本身极有可能会分散学生注意力,从而降低学生对于阅读练习的沉浸感和参与感。

2. 对教育技术工具的简要评估

鉴于上述潜在问题,本文开始试图寻找一种能够在提升学生参与度与维持考试导向学习效果之间实现平衡的教学工具。作者在教学实践中,尝试过多种教育技术工具,如 Kahoot 和 Padlet。然而,这些教学互动科技或者应用平台各自的特性使其未必适用于作者所在高校的教学情境。

例如,Kahoot 作为一种基于游戏的学生反馈系统(GSRS),可将课堂转变为互动游戏场景[2],能有效调动学生即时回答教师问题的积极性,其背景音乐和视觉画面也增强了课堂的趣味性。此外,Kahoot 还允许教师查看学生整体的正确率(见图 1)。尽管如此,该平台的用户界面空间有限,无法容纳较长的阅读文本;且所能够输入题目长度受限,只有 120 字符,限制了其在阅读课中的灵活性,无法容纳较长的题目设置(见图 2)。再者,Kahoot 的游戏化本质难以模拟真实的考试环境,训练学生按照个人能力和节奏独立完成题目。因此,尽管此类应用在集中注意力、提高动机和课堂参与度方面有所助益,但未必能显著提升学生的实际学习成效[3]。

| All (13) Difficult questions (5) | | Search |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| Question 🕏 | Type ↓ | Correct/incorrect ÷ |
| 1 How familiar are you with academic integrity? | Poll | ② |
| 2 When is a Category A penalty recorded? | Quiz | O 14% |
| 3 What is a Category B violation? | Quiz | O 14% |
| 4 What is the penalty for Category B violations? | Quiz | () 43% |
| 5 Which citation format is incorrect? | Quiz | O 14% |
| 6 What is 'minor collusion'? | Quiz | 86% |
| 7 What is a missing fundamental information error? | Quiz | 57% |
| 8 What happens with 4 mechanical errors? | Quiz | 29% |
| 9 True or false: Minor plagiarism is a Category B violation. | True or false | () 43% |
| 10 What is the maximum penalty for Category B violations? | Quiz | () 43% |

Figure 1. An example of Kahoot's feedback report
■ 1. Kahoot 反馈报告示例



Figure 2. Kahoot user interface in the game 图 2. Kahoot 游戏界面示例

同样,Padlet 也存在一定的局限性。作为一种 Web 2.0 工具,Padlet 通过将用户发言整合至虚拟墙面来呈现[4]。与 Kahoot 不同,教师可以在 Padlet 上发布阅读材料及题目,要求学生在评论区提交答案(见图 3)。但问题在于,该平台仍然无法提供真实的考试体验,因为学生可以查看他人评论,从而直接照抄"范文"答案。

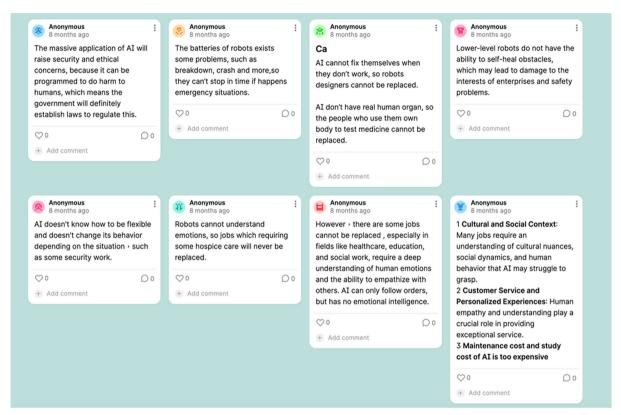


Figure 3. An example of Padlet posts 图 3. Padlet 帖子示例

3. Edform.com: 互动式工作文本(interactive worksheet)平台介绍

Edform 是一个将传统工作文本转化为具有互动元素和自动反馈机制的数字学习任务平台[5]。教师可将阅读练习材料上传至 Edform,并加入可自动化评分的问题或其他互动功能(见图 4)。当在课堂上使用时,其"实时报告"功能(见图 5)可帮助教师实时同步地监控学生做题进度,评估其当前水平[5]。

与前述教育技术工具相比,Edform 在最大程度上保留了课堂阅读练习对于真实测评环境的模拟度,因为它没有改变阅读测试的题型和格式,同时允许学生按自己的节奏独立完成任务。学生一旦完成练习,可即刻提交并查看答案,而无须像传统纸笔练习一样,等待教师公布答案或者提供练习反馈。

此外,该平台实时报告功能不仅能帮助教师评估每位学生的理解程度,还可以为其后续提供教学反馈做好准备;若教师将答题正确率的实时排行榜投影至大屏幕,该功能还能适度增强课堂的竞争氛围,从而进一步激发学生的动机与专注力。

4. 教学应用与评估

在 Edform 上设计互动工作文稿的过程较为简便、直观,适用于阅读与听力课堂。在本篇作者的教学实践中,Edform 多用于学期后期的阅读课,即学生已熟悉相关题型,需要通过课堂练习提升答题准确性

VII. Because modern farms and houses still surround portions of Pompeii, it has not yet been fully excavated. ______, archaeologists and historians think about 25,000 people lived there, based on the number and size of the houses and projections about other residences within the known walls. This is calculated by counting the number of two-level urban houses where around 10 residents lived. In a wealthy city like Pompeii, there would be parents, children, an elder or two, plus other relatives and possibly a few servants. If there are around 2,500 houses of varying size at Pompeii (averaging in villas and smaller domiciles at both ends), it is not difficult to guess the population. Contemporary texts, the volume of trade in and out of the port, tax records, and census records all support this estimate of Pompeii's population.

VIII. In conclusion, both the Rosetta Stone and Pompeii are keys to understanding ancient cultures in ways never imagined. Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs could finally be read after a hiatus of more than a thousand years because of the discovery and decoding of the Rosetta Stone. Roman material culture could be understood in great detail as thousands of daily objects were found within their proper contexts, that is, showing where and how these objects were used by Romans. Thus, accidental discovery in both cases has provided enormous results for archaeology, and has dramatically changed our perception of the ancient cultures of Egypt and Rome.

Questions 1-6. Match paragraphs II-VII with headings A-J. There are four extra headings.

| Paragraph | Heading |
|--|---|
| Paragraph II Paragraph III Paragraph IV Paragraph V Paragraph VI | A. How scholars deciphered the Rosetta Stone and its significance B. The contributions of Rosetta Stone and Pompeii C. When and where the Rosetta Stone was discovered D. The approximate size of Pompeii estimated by specialists E. How the Rosetta Stone was first realized to be important F. The discoveries of human remains in Pompeii G. How the understanding of Roman life was improved H. How Pompeii was discovered by farmers |

Figure 4. An example of Edform worksheet 图 4. Edform 互动工作文本示例



Figure 5. Edform 实时反馈报告示例 **图** 5. Edform's live report

DOI: 10.12677/oetpr.2025.72006

的阶段。

以其中一节课为例,作者将整篇阅读文本及其 11 道题目(题型包括标题匹配题、多选题和判断题)上 传至 Edform 网站(见图 6),该平台均支持上述题型。之后,教师需设置每道题的答案,并在发布前以学生视角预览整个工作文稿,确保格式无误。课堂上,教师将该任务的链接和二维码投屏分享,学生可使用自己的电子设备加入。对于较长的阅读材料,作者一般建议学生使用大屏设备(如平板或笔记本电脑);对于仅携带手机的学生,建议他们在实体教材或文稿上阅读原文,并在电子设备作答及提交。

为营造真实考试氛围,作者还设置了倒计时,每题限时 2 分钟。如此一来,在学生作答过程中,教师无须游走监控,其进度已在屏幕上实时呈现,从而最大程度减少教师对于学生沉浸练习的"干扰"。此外,学生整体正确率还可反映本次阅读题目的难度,为教师日后备课与教学设计提供有价值的数据化参考。

Auto-graded Questions Fill-in-the-Blank Checkbox Multiple choice Dropdown Hotspot Drag & Drop Matching Math Response

Figure 6. Edform 支持的自动评分题型示例
图 6. Types of Auoto-graded questions on Edform

根据课堂观察及课后的非正式访谈,学生对将 Edform 这一教育技术融入课堂的反馈总体评价较为正面。部分英语能力较高的学生表示,由于提交后可即时查看答案,大大减少了等待时间,学习体验更为流畅。部分水平较低的学生则认为,该工具赋予了他们更高的任务完成自主性,因为不会因高水平同伴的存在而感到压迫或分心——这在小组协作活动中尤为常见,强者往往主导讨论。此外,学生普遍更喜欢这种数字化、交互式的练习方式,认为它相较传统纸笔形式更具新鲜感与趣味性。

然而,本文也需指出 Edform 存在一定局限性。首先,其界面设计不具强烈视觉吸引力,故在介绍新题型或考试格式时不宜使用。其次,其在开放作答题型上的应用效果尚需进一步实践验证。

5. 结论

综上所述,在本研究案例以测评导向为核心的学术英语课堂教学环境中,Edform 作为一种兼具互动性与自动化反馈功能的教育技术平台,展现出较高的适应性与实用性。本文通过教学实践发现,Edform 不仅有效缓解了教师在课堂上监控学生任务完成情况的困难,还在一定程度上激发了学生的学习动机与课堂参与感。更重要的是,其所提供的即时反馈与数据化报告,提升了教师后续教学调整与个性化反馈的效率。尽管该工具仍存在界面设计简洁、题型多样性有待扩展等不足,但其在真实测评环境模拟、提升学生自主性与沉浸感方面的优势已初步显现。未来的研究可进一步探讨其在更广泛教学场景中的应用效果,尤其是在不同语言水平学生群体中的适配性与长效影响,以推动教育技术在高等教育语言教学中的深入融合与优化发展。值得注意的是,目前尚无某种教育技术能普遍适用于各种教学场景,教师仍然需要根据其所处的教学环境,并结合教学目标和学生背景,选择适用其场景的互动教学工具。

参考文献

- [1] Jung, S. (2009) Foreign Language Reading Motivation and Achievement. *English Language Teaching*, **21**, 209-229. https://doi.org/10.17936/pkelt.2009.21.1.010
- [2] Zhang, Q. and Yu, Z. (2021) A Literature Review on the Influence of Kahoot! On Learning Outcomes, Interaction, and Collaboration. *Education and Information Technologies*, 26, 4507-4535. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-021-10459-6
- [3] Wang, A.I., Zhu, M. and Sætre, R. (2016) The Effect of Digitizing and Gamifying Quizzing in Classrooms. *In Proceedings of the European Conference on Games Based Learning*, Paisley, 6-7 Oct 2016, 729-737.
- [4] Deni, A.R.M. and Zainal, Z.I. (2018). Padlet as an Educational Tool. Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Education Technology and Computers, Tokyo, 26-28 October, 156-162. https://doi.org/10.1145/3290511.3290512
- [5] Edform (n.d.) About Us. https://edform.com/page/about-us