

動物保護教材前導學校課程實踐

創意教學方案設計格式

參酌十二年國教課綱
十二年國民基本教育新課綱

壹、教學活動

單元名稱	Promoting guide dog training in Taiwan		
設計者	張淑君	指導者	
教學對象	高三學生	教學時間	50 分鐘
教材來源	光華雜誌的報導 https://bit.ly/2nLXrrq		
教學資源	自編教材與學習單，新聞報導影片		
學生條件分析	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 高三學生，大多以具備多益 500 分以上的能力 2. 高一、高二已完成基本英文句型練習，作為寫作的基礎 3. 有能力閱讀及討論英文短文 		
教學準備	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You tube 的參考影片(訓練中的導盲犬遭公車司機拒絕接載) 2. 閱讀短文及課後學習單 3. 短文寫作練習說明(請以個人經驗或新聞報導中，如何營造對導盲犬的友善環境) 4. 也可以用學測寫作題型(看圖寫作)為題 		
總綱核心素養	<p>U-A2 具備系統思考、分析與探索的素養，深化後設思考，並積極面對挑戰以解決人生的各種問題。</p> <p>U-B1 具備掌握各類符號表達的能力，以進行經驗、思想、價值與情意之表達，能以同理心與他人溝通並解決問題。</p> <p>U-C2 發展適切的人際互動關係，並展現包容異己、溝通協調及團隊合作的精神與行動。</p>		
學習重點	學習表現	<p>語言能力（讀）</p> <p>3-V-13 能熟悉各種閱讀技巧(scanning)，進行快速閱讀並有效應用於廣泛閱讀中</p> <p>4-V-6 能依提示寫出具有情節發展及細節描述的故事或個人經驗。</p> <p>4-V-8 能依提示寫出符合主題、語意連貫且組織完整的段落或說明。</p> <p>語言能力（聽說讀寫綜合應用</p>	<p>領綱核心素養</p> <p>英 S-U-A2 具備系統性思考與 後設思考能力，善用各種策略，對文本訊息、國內外文化深入理解，釐清 訊息本質與真偽，提升學習效率與品質，應用所學解決 問題。</p> <p>英 S-U-B1 具備聽、說、讀、寫的英語文素養，能連結自身經驗、思想與價值，運用多樣的字詞及句型，在多元情</p>

	能力) 5-V-10 能針對各種選文，以口語或書面回答相關問題。 學習方法與策略 7-V-1 能把握甚至主動尋求任何溝通或表達意見的機會。 7-V-2 能利用工具書(如字典，百科全書)或其他線上資源。主動瞭解所接觸英文的內容。 7-V-5 能利用文本的結構特色(如轉折語，陳述次序，文章論述方式等)，增進文意理解。 邏輯思考，判斷與創造力 9-V-5 能將習得的原則類推到新情境中，解決問題。	境中適切溝通表達及解決問題。 英 S-U-C2 積極參與課內及課外英語文團體學習活動，透過團隊合作，發展個人溝通協調能力及解決問題的能力。		
學習內容	英語文領綱 B-V-2 高中階段所學字詞及句型的生活溝通。 B-V-8 短文、書信的內容及文本結構 B-V-9 有情節發展及細節描述的故事或個人經驗			
學習目標	1. 學生能用學過的句型，寫出清楚的主題句。 2. 學生能用學過的轉折語，寫出清楚且有條理的短文。 3. 學生能依據主題及情境，寫出有組織結構的段落。 4. 學生能依據所閱讀的文章，找出重點並寫出摘要、心得。			
學習目標代號	教學歷程	教學時間	教學資源	教學評量
(英 S-U-A2)	一、導入活動 https://youtu.be/W8xnsms29Dc 以三立新聞台的報導「寒風中等公車美甲師帶導盲犬遭拒載」開始，讓學生思考為什麼在更共場合會有導盲犬被拒絕的事件發生？ 訓練中與服勤時的導盲犬如何辨識？ 二、開展活動 課前先發指定閱讀文章 講解較難的生字及段落大意 複習基本句型 1. be V + p.p.(被動語態) 2. Whatever..... 3. 因果關係是閱讀與寫作時常用的邏輯架構； 透過學習單，請學生分組討論並列出為什麼導盲犬會引發恐懼或被排斥的原因，以及如何傳播正確對待導盲犬的態度(一組 6 人，分成 7 組)	影片播放 1 分半鐘 討論 約 3 分鐘 5 分鐘 10 分鐘 10 分鐘	影片、白板 閱讀文本及學習單	形成性評量：教師在各組間走動，看學生是否有理解或閱讀上的困難，並觀察學生討論的狀況

	<p>三、綜合活動</p> <p>分組完成閱讀摘要或心智圖(Mind map)，下課前收回，可視教學時間，請各組推派代表於課堂進行口頭說明</p> <p>課後作業：完成看圖寫作</p>	<p>15-18分鐘</p> <p>說明討論 2分鐘</p>		<p>總結性評量：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 教師收回學習單，確認各組是否正確理解文章內容 2. 教師收回短文寫作，檢視學生的寫作能力
<p>參考資料</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://youtu.be/p55rdIBJwUU 被動語態的講解 2. http://www.guidedog.org.tw/ 台灣導盲犬協會 			

貳、教學成果

一、教學過程



二、學生作品

I am a visually impaired. I can't see anything through my eyes. As soon as I go on the street, I must take my guide dog to accompany with me. One day, I went out to the steak restaurant, which was the new opened recently. The distance from my home to the new steak restaurant is only one kilometer long. Even if it seems short, but for me, it is a tremendous dilemma. Thanks to my guide dog, I was able to arrive there with ease. Afterwards, I stood on the door of the restaurant, and said hello to the clerk. Much to my surprise, when the clerk saw me, he directly rejected me to enter the restaurant. He also said that the restaurant forbidden any dogs into the restaurant.

Later, I left the restaurant and went home. I thought why the visually impaired didn't avoid the restaurant with guide dog. Perhaps the general masses have some misunderstandings about the guide dog. The guide dogs don't randomly bark or attack people because they have been trained strictly. They don't accept human's foods and distract from other external factors. They always do their best to finish their tasks. I hoped that the government should legislate some laws to protect the right of handlers and guide dogs. As we know from the above, it is the time to solve the problem.

- When did guide dogs start to be systematically trained to help the visually impaired?
In 1934.
- When and where was the first guide dog school established?
It was established in the U.S. in 1911.
- When was Taiwan Guide Dog Association founded?
It was founded in 2007.
- What are the best guide dog breeds? Why are they suitable?
Labrador Retriever. They have short fur which is easy to take care of.
- What will disqualify the dogs in training?
Higher than 26 inch or lower than 20 inch. Excessive energy. Aggression toward people or immensely fearful of people.
- When the dogs in training are crossed off the list, what are the possible rehoming programs for them?
Finding suitable families for them so that them can have cozy and healthy life after being crossed off.
- Why are some people afraid of guide dogs or why do some stores prevent guide dogs from entering?
Those people may allergic to dogs or was once attacked by dogs. Some stores considered that those dogs carry germs and dirt.
- What can we do if we find a guide dog being treated in a wrong way, as what we watched in the clip or what is mentioned in the article?
We should advocate not to interact with guide dogs when we coming across one. Similarly, don't feed them as well.
- Next time you meet a guide dog either in training or in service, what are the dos and don'ts?
Do's: Help the visually impaired cross the road.
Don'ts: Not to feed them or play with them.

參、教學省思

試教的過程中發現有很多資源可以融入課程，但是需要比較多的前置準備作業，例如：可以跟導盲犬協會接洽，他們很願意入班或入校宣導。

另外針對教材的部分，建議能夠開發線上版，更環保，也方便老師們使用。

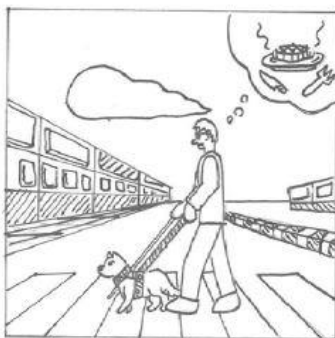
肆、附錄

◎動保教案課後寫作測驗練習題

說明：1.依提示在「練習卷」上寫一篇英文作文。

2.文章應分段，文長至少120個單詞（words）。

提示：請仔細觀察以下2幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第三幅圖片可能的發展，然後寫出一篇涵蓋每張圖片內容且結局完整的故事。



◎翻譯練習題

Promoting guide dog training in Taiwan worksheet

Sentence pattern

I be-V +p.p.

車禍中受傷的乘客已經被送往醫院。

這規定已經於 2018 年修訂。

我希望我的提案能如期執行。

這些導盲犬下個月將被送到訓練中心。

人類的生活大大受到全球暖化的影響。

因為有預警，這災難已被防範。

II. Whatever S+V... S+V...

無論我們說什麼，客戶都不滿意。

不管發生什麼事，請保持冷靜。

不管遇到什麼困難，都不要失去信心跟勇氣。

不管你做什麼，我都不會借錢給你。

不管他們發生什麼事情，都和我無關。

不管你怎麼想，我都要施行我的計畫。

Questions for discussion

1. When did guide dogs start to be systematically trained to help the visually impaired?
2. When and where was the first guide dog school established?
3. When was Taiwan Guide Dog Association founded?
4. What are the best guide dog breeds? Why are they suitable?
5. What will disqualify the dogs in training?
6. When the dogs in training are crossed off the list, what are the possible rehoming programs for them?
7. Why are some people afraid of guide dogs or why do some stores prevent guide dogs from entering?
8. What can we do if we find a guide dog being treated in a wrong way, as what we watched in the clip or what is mentioned in the article?
9. Next time you meet a guide dog either in training or in service, what are the dos and don'ts?

◎文章

Promoting guide dog training in Taiwan

Guide dogs began to be systematically trained to provide assistance to the visually impaired during World War I, but they are still rare in Taiwan, according to Joyce Feng, publicist for Taiwan Guide Dog Association, which is dedicated to guide dog training, the development of local dog breeding and raising public awareness.

“Many German soldiers lost their eyesight in the war, and military working dogs that survived had no other uses, so the Germans trained them as guide dogs to assist the German veterans. However, the first guide dog school—The Seeing Eye—was established in the U.S. in 1928 by Dorothy Harrison Eustis, and it is still going strong today.”

While guide dog training in the U.S. has a history of over 80 years, it is fairly recent in Taiwan. Taiwan Guide Dog Association was founded in April 2002 by William Chen, the first Taiwanese to obtain a guide dog instructor license.

In the beginning, TGDA relied on its counterparts in Japan and the U.S. for healthy and quality dog breeds, Feng said. “But now we have the ability to breed dogs of our own and return the favor.”

Feng pointed out that German shepherds, Labrador retrievers and golden retrievers are suitable guide dog breeds due to their stability. “To become a guide dog, there can be no congenital diseases or record of attacking humans in a dog’s genealogy, because it becomes an integral part of its handler’s life,” she stressed.

“Guide dogs go to places frequented by ordinary people every day, so their stability is top priority. The dogs are screened a number of times during the different stages of their growth, and those that are too active or too timid will be crossed off the list. Guide dogs are the hardest kind of working dog to train, with the highest elimination rate—an average of 50 percent.”

“Guide dogs take the place of white canes and offer the blind dynamic protection,” Feng explained. “They actively detect obstacles for the visually impaired and help them navigate around such barriers. They also help keep their handlers safe in traffic.”

Unfortunately, most Taiwanese people know very little about guide dogs, Feng lamented. Although a law passed in 2004 protecting the rights of people with disabilities was amended in 2011 to stipulate the right of handlers and guide dogs, including trainers and dogs in training, to enter public areas and take public transport, members of TGDA and puppy walker families have sometimes been prevented from entering restaurants or taking public transportation.

“When this happens we talk with the restaurant owner or station agent, and show them the law,” Feng said. “If they fail to cooperate, we will note down the time, place and people involved in the event and file a suit.”

Other kinds of problems can result from ideas people have about dogs. “I once was on a bus with a black guide dog in training,” Feng related, “when suddenly an elderly passenger swung her umbrella at the dog, saying, ‘Go away! I’m going to beat you!’ True to its schooling, the dog did not even look at the woman.

“Many people, especially the elderly, are deeply affected by the traditional notion that black dogs are fierce and will bite,” Feng said. “TGDA hopes to correct such misconceptions and show people that guide dogs are well-behaved, do not freely urinate or defecate, and do not bark or bite. They automatically lie down and rest, keeping to themselves, when they are working in a public place.”

To help educate the public, the association holds educational events from time to time in front of department stores or at schools and enterprises, teaching people not to feed or disturb a guide dog at work, or prevent it from doing its job, Feng added. Instead, they should actively offer help when they see a visually impaired person on the road.

“Calling a guide dog will distract it from its work, and could result in a dangerous situation,” she said. “Feeding it food that humans eat will cause the dog to track the smell whenever it passes a night market, for instance, and worse, could interfere with the dog’s habit of defecating at a fixed time and place.”

According to Feng, there are 60,000 visually impaired people in Taiwan and only 32 qualified guide dogs in service. Without a training school with obstacle courses, roadways for practice in traffic and dormitories for dogs and handlers to spend the two-week trial period together, guide dog training in Taiwan takes twice as long as it does in other countries. Schooling is carried out on public roads, trainers have to pick up dogs from puppy walker families every day, and classes may be cancelled due to the weather.

“It takes six to eight months to train a guide dog abroad, but 12 to 18 months in Taiwan,” Feng said. The nonprofit TGDA is now looking for a possible site for a training school measuring 661.2 square meters, as well as donations to help it acquire the site, she added.

“Whatever obstacles we meet, we will continue to spread the word on guide dogs.” (THN)