

在中学实施“写长法”教学之 实证研究

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2015年10月17日 于西安

1. 引言

《义务教育英语课程标准（2011）》 课程基本理念

（四）强调学习过程，体现语言学习的实践性和应用性

现代外语教育注重语言学习的过程，强调语言学习的实践性，主张学生在**语境中接触、体验和理解真实语言**，并在此基础上学习和运用语言。英语课程提倡采用既强调**语言学习过程**又有利于提高**学生学习成效**的语言教学途径和方法，尽可能多地为学生创造**在真实语境中运用语言的机会**。鼓励学生在教师的指导下，**通过体验、实践、参与、探究和合作等方式**，发现语言规律，逐步掌握语言知识和技能，不断**调整情感态度**，形成有效的学习策略，**发展自主学习能力**。

1.1 英语写长法(Length Approach)

- * 以写的方法促进英语学习。教师根据学生的外语能力，控制对作文长度的要求，逐渐加大写作量去促进学生英语水平的提高；其特色是以量促学，以量促质。

1.2 “写长法”主要基于的外语教学理念

- ◆ 写长法可以打开学生的情感通道，促进外语学习；
- ◆ 外语技能是学出来的，不是教出来的；
- ◆ 写长可以加快知识向运用层面转化；
- ◆ 写长可以帮助学生超越自我，开阔思路，挖掘学习潜力。

（王初明教授）

- * 西南大学**李力教授**认为：“‘写长法’不但
是方法上的改革，更是观念上的变革，至少是
变革的前奏”。
- * 他提倡在中学，至少在高中阶段开展“写长
法”教学，并把这种教学改称为“写长法”的
下移。

2. 写长法主要理论依据

- 2.1 **语言输出理论**：Swain(1995)提出了“输出假设” (output hypothesis)理论。她认为：语言输出在第二语言习得中有着显著作用。
- 2.2 **建构主义理论**：学生是知识意义的主动建构者，而非外部刺激的被动接受者。强调教学要以学生为中心，即生本观念；教学任务的设计要顾及情景和学生的情感；教学的任务是师生互动的枢纽。

2.3 情感因素理论：情感对外语教学的成败具有决定性的影响。

2.4 中介语理论：中介语具有过渡性、动态发展、自成体系的特点。

学生犯错误是进步的阶梯，是不可避免的。



3. 写长法与传统教法的比较

比较

常用方法

写长法

学习写作
(Learn to Write)

以写促学
(Write to Learn)

控制作文字数，
便于教师批改

作文不限字数，
提倡多写

常用方法

写长法

形式与错误

内容与意义、创造性、好词好句、使用得当的新知识

以教师为中心

以学习者为中心

常用方法

作文通常在课内完成，难以写长

教师重视作文法，从遣词造句到段落写作分步教学

写长法

作文通常课外写，有充分的时间让学生写长

少讲作文法，不设限，让学生自由写，写作体验丰富后再学必要方法

常用方法

先学写句子，再学写段落，最后学写篇章，分步学写作

英语写作成为练习语言的手段，缺乏为思而教

写长法

以篇章带动段落的组织和词句的运用

通过写长作文开阔思路，激发潜能，提升能力

常用方法

试图通过改错，提高英语水平

不太注重学生的情感需要

写长法

凸显优点亮点，少改或不改错

提升学生自信心和成就感，调动学习英语的积极性和主动性

常用方法

教师批改耗时，写作课往往被搁置

写长法

教师用欣赏的眼光批阅，减少“找茬儿”，工作量减轻

常用方法

总分制

写长法

分解制：长度+简洁度，**40%**；
内容：**20%**； 谋篇布局**20%**；
语言：**20%**+表扬性反馈

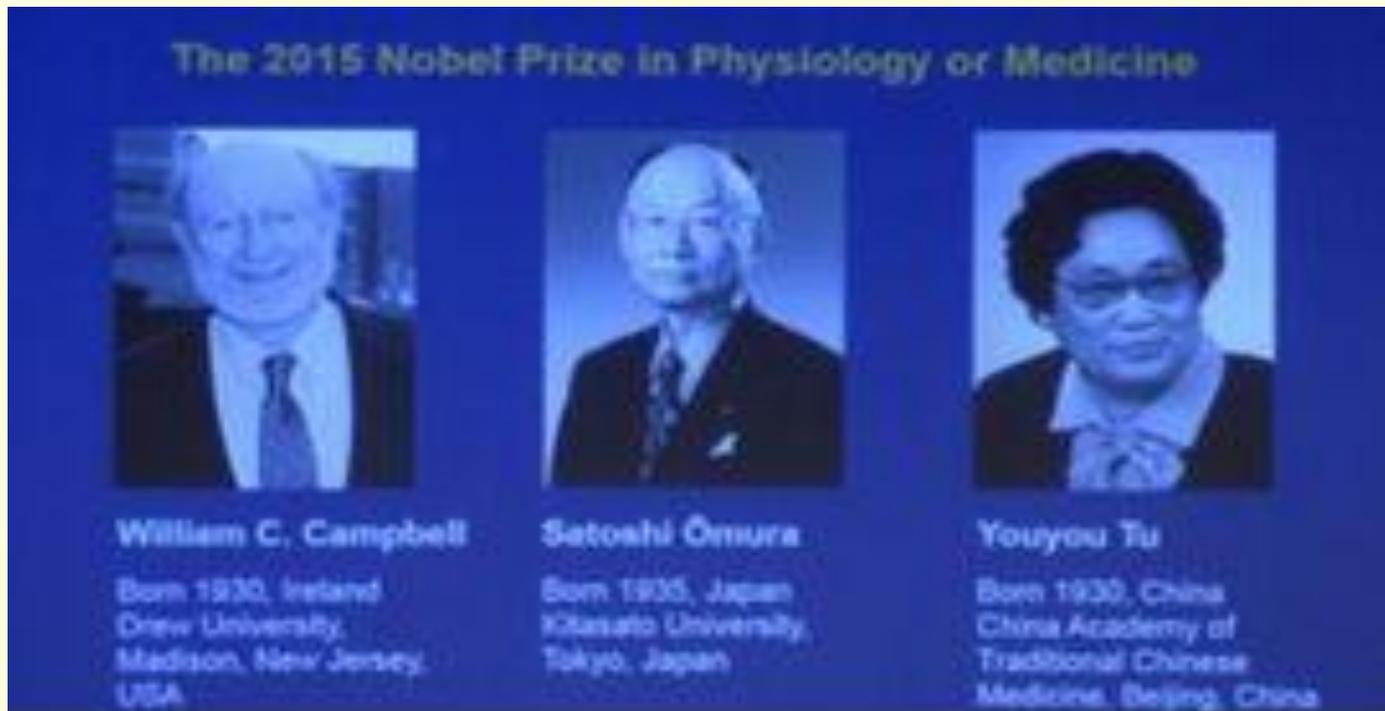
“写长法” 以设计激发写作冲动的任务为教学重点，在一定的学习阶段，顺应外语学习的规律，通过调节作文长度要求，逐步加大写作量，在表达真情实感的过程中，冲破外语运用能力的瓶颈，由此增强学习成就感，提高自信心，将外语知识加速打造成外语运用能力。

4. 具体实施办法

4.1 听读领先、说写跟上

大量收听VOA、BBC等信息

例1：Tu Youyou — Noble Prize winner



A person who won't read has
no advantage over who can't
read.

—Mark Twain

例2 : **Our Education, Our Future** **(Obama's Speech in Wakefield High School)**

- * I know that for many of you, today is the first day of school. And for those of you in kindergarten, or starting middle or high school, it's your first day in a new school, so **it's understandable if you're a little nervous...**

... But you've got to do your part, too. So I expect all of you to get serious this year. I expect you to put your best effort into everything you do. I expect great things from each of you. So don't let us down. Don't let your family down or your country down. Most of all, don't let yourself down. Make us all proud.

Thank you very much, everybody. God bless you. God bless America. Thank you.

[习作点评梁燕凤.doc](#)

假如你是王颖华,你的初中同学李娟到了一所高中学习,写信告诉你,她不太适应高中生活,请你写封信给她,就如何适应学校生活提几点建议。

注意:1. 词数150左右。

2. 内容充实,结构完整,语意连贯。

September 15, 2011

Dear Li Juan,

How is everything going these days?

I'm very glad to receive a letter from you. I know you don't get used to your new school life, so it's understandable if you are a little nervous. You need some time to change the situation. But whatever may happen, you should have a positive attitude. Now I give you some advise on it. I hope they can help you to deal with your trouble.

First, you should make more friends. You can communicate with them so that you won't feel lonely. You can also share your interests with them. A good friendship will make you feel good about yourself. Second, you should study harder. As the

saying goes, knowledge is power. It is beneficial for you. Finally, you'd better join the school clubs or take part in some activities. It will improve your ability and you will get used to your new school life.

I hope you will be happy to enjoy your school life.

Yours,

Wang Yinghua

(习作作者: 福建省柘荣一中 高一(14)班 梁燕凤)

本文层次清晰,语言流畅,是一篇较为理想的习作。主要优点有:

1. 内容丰富,语言活泼。作者能运用较多的语法结构和较为高级的词汇来表达自己的思想,内容丰富,语言自然。例如,“But whatever may happen, you should have a positive attitude”,同时使用了“... so that you won't feel lonely, share your interests with them, is beneficial for”等等。

2. 情景真切，构思准确。回信能针对对方所提出的回答进行有效回答。“it's understandable...”等语言十分真切，拉近了两位同学的距离。

3. 行文连贯，结构紧凑。文章有效地使用了语句间的连接词：so, if, but, first, second, finally 等使全文结构紧凑。

现就本篇习作提四点改进建议：

1. 注意上下文的连贯性。本篇中开头用“*How is everything going these days?*”实属多余，因为在提示中，李娟已告诉你她不太适应高中生活。将“*But whatever may happen, you should have a positive*



英语·妙笔生花

attitude”置于下文的advice中更好。同时，建议将“I hope they can help you to deal with your trouble”置于文章的最后一段。

2. 注意夯实基础。作者使用许多较为漂亮的句子同时，但也出现了一些“低级错误”，例如，没有分清“advice”与“advise”的用法。句子“Now I give you some advise on it”中应使用advice。

3. 注意上下文的一致性。在句子“I hope they can help you to deal with your trouble”中，应将“they”改为“it”，这儿指some advice。

4. 注意语言的多样性。第二段的第二句“...I know you don't get used to your new school life”与下文的“you will get used to your new school life soon”有重复之嫌，可用不同的表达形式，如you will fit in at your new school soon.

小短文输入

1

Learning is a lot like eating. It is not how much you eat that matters, what matters is how much you digest. Knowledge is potential power; wisdom is real power. Education takes many forms; it is not just grades and a degree. It is:

- Cultivating your strength
- Learning self-discipline
- Listening
- Eagerness to learn

4.2 佳作欣赏

- (1) Discover good points.
- (2) Highlight good points.

以写促学 借鉴提升★

——书面表达常见问题与应对策略

■ 柘荣一中 特级教师 杨良雄

哲学家培根说过:“写作使人精确”(Writing makes an exact man)。高考书面表达,虽是较为简单的写作,但不论是文章内容(思想)、长度、语法结构、词汇、还是语言的准确性与连贯性要求都较高。这就要求考生有较熟练的运用语言的能力。

王初明教授首倡的英语“写长法”,强调以写的方式去学外语,即以写促学(write to learn)。对高三英语写作意义很大。运用“写长法”,加大了语言的输出量,促进了学生语言的内化,不断强化作文中的亮点,从而增强学生学习英语的信心。现对高考书面表达常见问题做些剖析,并应用“写长法”的理念,提供若干对策供大家参考。

一、高考书面表达常见问题

★ 1. 审题不清,要点不全

很多考生没有认真审题,或者格式不对,或者遗漏了很多要点,又或者把将来发生的事描述成过去发生的事。有的文章要求考生发表自己的观点,可是文章竟是事实的列举,有的文章有头无尾,有的甚至偏离主题。例如,2013年福建省高考书面表达最后要求考生提出“你”的看法,但很多考生就没有发表自己的看法。

★ 2. 汉式思维,表意不清

很多考生刚开始都可能按汉语思维或习惯拼凑中国式英语,好多句子没有谓语,有的没有主谓或宾语,该用冠词的时候没有冠词等等。例如:(2)(×)I very much like English. →(✓)I like English very much;(2)(×)I yesterday went there. →(✓)I went there yesterday. 相当多考生堆砌英语单词,文理不通,语无伦次。

★ 3. 词性不分,关系不明

很多考生,不了解各种词类之间的相互关系,及词类与句子成分的关系。例如,有的甚至将介词的功能误为动词的功能。例如,(1)(×)When I in Junior High School, I noc like sports. →(✓)When I was in Junior High School(也可用 When in Junior High School 或 In Junior High School), I didn't like sports. (2)(×)She speaks English fluenc. →(✓)She speaks fluent English. 或 She speaks English fluently.(3)(×)The bathroom was occupation, so I waited my turn. →(✓)The bathroom was occupied, so I waited my turn.

★ 4. 搭配不当,缺乏自然

固定搭配是词语在使用中自然地结合在一起,它是有机的重要组成部分。例如,好多考生将 be good for (对……有好处)写成 be good to (对……好)。虽 be bad for 与 be harmful to 同样都表示“对……有害”的意思,但它们所用的介词就不一样了。

★ 5. 缺乏连词,语义不连

有的考生忽视了语篇的衔接,一整篇文章没有使用一个连词。句子语序不当、不合逻辑。整篇文章似乎被肢解成独立的几个部分。

★ 6. 书写潦草,不知所云

有的考生拼写能力较弱,作题规范较差。句首的第一个单词没大写,有的在句中使大写,有的字迹潦草,卷面不整洁,影响了信息的传递。

★ 7. 标点误用,表意不清

英语中不存在汉语中的某些标点符号,如顿号(、),书名号(《》)。英文的句号是实心点(.) ;英文的省略号是三个点(…)

二、提高英语书面表达水平策略

针对以上问题,现就如何提高英语书面表达水平,提几点建议与大家分享:

★ 1. 注重积累,树立信心

特别是基础较弱的同学,一定要认真积累,即使到高三后期也可阅读一些简单的英文名著,一方面可以积累语感知识,另一方面也可丰富自己的情感体验。例如,摘抄一些句子不断自我激励。例如: Even if you don't have everything you want, even if you're in pain or in need, you can choose to be joyful no matter what you're experiencing. 要将写作长度作为自己提升书面表达的一项重要指标。每次写作时,要容忍自己的错误,看看自己有哪些闪光之处,反复使用自己已有把握的、漂亮的句子,增强了写作的自信心和成就感,从而不断超越自我。当然,水平较高的同学就要从严要求自己,朝更高目标迈进。

★ 2. 注重语篇,寻求变化

词汇学习不是单纯的孤立的词汇记忆过程,真正要想把词汇学好用活,一定要遵循“词不离句,句不离篇”的原则,这样才能牢记所学知识。借助语篇我们比较容易记住词汇、句型等。在书面表达中,我们要避免平淡乏味、简单重复等弊病。要尽可能交替使用简单句和复合句,长句和短句,也就是要“寻求变化”,使得文章生动活泼。例如,我们可用非谓动词词(如 doing, having done)、介词短语(because of, in spite of)、宾语补足语(… think it necessary to)、宾语从句(I am convinced that…、I hope that…)、状语从句(so that, although, as)、定语从句(which, that, where 等引导)等各种结构,还可用倒装句 Only if we have a positive attitude will we have a healthy life. 而且,要学会将各种句式的变化。如:若文中已多次出现从句,就可将 After he had tried many times, he finally got the result he wanted. 变成简单句 Having tried many times, he finally got the result he wanted.

★ 3. 注重模仿,借鉴提升

背诵这种传统的方法不可抛弃,要在理解的基础上背诵,然后通过模仿,逐渐学会灵活运用,最终达到举一反三的目的。例如,借鉴一些佳句,如(1) Dreams are like stars—you may never touch them, but if you follow them they will lead you to your destiny. (2) Our business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand. (3) Count your blessings— not your troubles. (4) Now that life is so short, there is no point in wasting time. (5) As far as I am concerned, the concept of being on time is of great significance to us all. (6) We should face every challenge with an open heart, etc.

指导教师 点评

本篇文章虽是在年的北京市高考试题,但仍有借鉴意义,因为这是一篇开放性作文,有利于培养学生的观察能力与批判性思维。现点评如下:

1. 全文条理清楚,符合要求。第一段就图片内容进行描述,抓住关键,第二段发表自己的看法,紧扣主题。

2. 行文流畅,句式多样。全文语篇过渡语使用适当,例如使用了 as a result, however, and, therefore 等使文章紧凑、连贯。

文章使用了较为高级句型,例如 it's ... that, the harder ... the more ..., there is no denying that ... making ... (状语从句)等等。文章最后一句 Above all, while imitating others, let's not forget ourselves. 特别耐人寻味。

3. 用词高级且地道。学生巧妙地使用了高级词汇和短语: sit on pins and needles, anxious, set ... thinking deeply, remind ... of, appropriate, imitate 等等。

读写结合不失是一种行之有效的办法。这样既巩固了所学词汇、短语、句型及课文知识,又促进考生对所学材料内化、吸收,从而达到融会贯通的目的。课本中有很多精彩的句子或片段值得我们借鉴,例如: My motto is: live one day at a time. 多阅读多种体裁与题材文章,并尽可能仿写,仿写与课文同一题材或体裁的文章,这样能加快对语言的生成,取得立竿见影的效果。

★ 4. 注重方法,总结提升

首先,要熟悉各种文体的写作方法。平常训练时,尽可能将所学到知识运用于写作之中,多关注文章思想、长度、结构、语言表达、字迹。审题时要抓住两个要素:一是内容,二是形式;既要通过题目所提供的信息确定内容要点,也要根据题目的要求确定书面表达的格式。当然,还要注意人物、时态等。其次,在认真审题的基础上,要注意语言流畅,中心明确。因为,这是衡量一篇优秀书面表达的重要标准。我们不仅要从上宏观上把握文章的结构,而且要从微观处理好句子与句子之间、词汇与词汇之间的联系,整篇文章脉络清楚,中心明确,行文流畅,语言得体,可读性很强。在书面表达中,我们可以使用以下一些常用的词语,使行文更加连贯:

(1) 表示并列关系: and, as well as, not only ... but also; (2) 表示时间: when, as, before, after, chat, till, as soon as, then, finally, the next moment, at the same time, a few minutes later, suddenly, meanwhile; (3) 表示递进关系: besides, in addition, what's more, furthermore, moreover, above all; (4) 表示转折关系: but, however, nevertheless, although, though, in spite of; (5) 表示因果关系: because, since, now that, as, therefore, so ... that, so, as a result; (6) 表示对比关系: like, unlike, on the contrary, on the other hand, in comparison; (7) 表示进一步阐述: for example, such as, that is to say, for instance; (9) 表示让步: no matter how/what/who, whoever, wherever, however, as; (10) 表示总结: in short, in conclusion, in general, in a word, to sum up 等。

再次,善用谚语、名言。恰当地使用一些谚语或著名言能起到锦上添花、画龙点睛的效果。例如,谈到志气时,我们可用“Where there is a will, there is a way”。我们可用“No pains, no gains”,“Diligence is the mother of success.”来说明努力的重要性。“It's never too late to learn; Practice makes perfect; Well begun is half done; Where there's life, there's hope; Tomorrow never comes; Actions speak louder than words. All that glitters is not gold. 等等谚语都富有哲理,在特定的语境中可以作为书面表达的生动素材或经典概括。

总之,我们要利用一切机会训练写作,通过写促进学,并尽可能得到老师的面批与指点,这样我们的书面表达在短期内也可以得到质的飞跃。

学生习作及点评★

■ 柘荣一中 高三(4)班 游叶青
指导老师: 陈凤华

根据下面提示,写一篇短文,字数120左右。
In your spoken English class, your teacher shows you the following picture. You are asked to describe the picture and explain how you understand it.

【学生习作】

What an interesting picture! A Western young guy, sitting at a table, is fighting to eat a bowl of noodles. It's funny that he is trying to use two forks in the same way we Chinese do with chopsticks. As a result, he can't eat anything, making him so worried that he just looks like sitting on pins and needles, and sweats a lot. The harder he tries, the more anxious he feels.

The picture sets me thinking deeply. There is no denying that learning is a good habit. However, we shouldn't do just as others do blindly. Finding a way which suits us is more important than copying without thinking. Therefore, we should bear in mind that it's vital to have a creative state of mind, and remind ourselves of the importance of developing critical thinking skills. Above all, while imitating others, let's not forget ourselves.



但是,第二段的第二句 there is no denying that learning is a good habit. 有点唐突,若改为 There is no denying that sometimes imitating is a good way to learn, 更贴近主题。在 However, we shouldn't do just as others do blindly. 这句中,若将 blindly 置于 we shouldn't do 之后更好,因为这儿 blindly 直接修饰 shouldn't 后的 do, 那句子就更紧凑。

★注:本版所刊登杨良雄老师文章《以写促学 借鉴提升》及《学生习作及点评》系中国教育学会外语专业委员会“十二五”规划课题《中学生英语写作能力发展研究——在中实施“写长法”之实证研究》(课题编号:NAFLE0312025)及福建省教育科学“十二五”规划立项课题“英语谚语教学对提高中学生英文素养的实践研究”(课题批准号:FJJ-KXB13-257)的阶段性研究成果。

Contributions and Student Editors Wanted



你想
出众又出色吗?

《阳光》学生英文写作报将给你一个舞台

Welcome to **Sunshine**

April 6, 2012

Sunshine is a semi-monthly English newspaper for writing, published by Yang Liangxiong Teacher Studio. It is intended for those who have any information relating to your real-world stories and anything imaginative. **Sunshine** will provide you with the platform to share your ideas with your fellow students and teachers. Your contribution can be as simple as what happens in your class, your motto in your life or your favorite book. The first issue will cover the theme "I wish...", "My favorite...", and so on.

If you would like to be an editor or contributor, please E-mail us at ylxmsgzs@163.com, along with your writing to Huang Xi, Class 5, Senior One.

Sunshine needs your cooperative effort. With you joining **Sunshine**, **Sunshine** will surely shine, for YOU ARE MY **SUNSHINE**. May **Sunshine** bring **sunshine** into your life.

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Lv Jing (吕靖), Canlin (参玲) and ...

Sunshine is waiting for you, student editors, to join us.

Yang Liangxiong Teacher Studio
杨良雄名师工作室

OUR
NEWSPAPER

4.3 同步写作

评论、续写、同话题写作等

人教版Module 1 Unit Friendship

以“ My _____ Friend ” 为题写1篇不少于120字的书面表达。

Fill in each blank with one word and learn some useful expressions.

1. Kate is a sincere friend.

2. Tom is a devoted friend.

3. Kathy is a reliable friend.

4. Mary is a close/considerate friend of mine.

5. Stephen is a true friend.

4.4 日记随笔

注意尽可能多一些互改、互评！

Process —— Product —— Progress

4.5 征文比赛

假如你学校校报就“Where there is a will, there is a way”展开征文比赛，请根据下面的提示写一篇120字左右的短文。

注意：内容须包括下面几个要点

1. 你是怎样理解“Where there is a will, there is a way”;
2. 举例说明;
3. 你的结论。



Essay Competition

The winning entry will be published in the school newspaper!

Write about 120 words on “Where there is a will, there is a way.”

Email your essay to essay@schoolnewspaper.com

Entry deadline: Friday, June 10, 2015

英语习作点评★

■ 柘荣一中 杨良雄

I. 习作要求

某英语刊物正在开展有关“My Dream”的征文活动,请根据以下提示,以My Dream为题,用英语写一篇短文,以便向该刊投稿。

1. 你的梦想;
2. 为什么有这种梦想;

3. 如何实现梦想。

注意:

1. 内容必须包括以上所有要点; 2. 可适当增加内容,以使行文连贯; 3. 词数: 不少于100字。

II. 习作展示

习作(一)

My Dream

These days, smog has covered most of our country, including my hometown as well as Beijing. Thus, I have a dream that one day we can live in an environment without smog.

Our environment is badly-damaged. I dream that the authorities concerned should take immediate measures to cope with the smog. For instance, chemical factories that let out harmful gases should be shut down. Garbage burners that ruin the air should be replaced by environmental-friendly ones. More trees should be planted to make the air fresh and clean. As for us, we are supposed to use as much public transportation as possible so as to reduce the air pollution created by private cars. And we can also ride bikes or walk if we don't travel a long way. It's our dream that the environment can change for the better.

Today, we have reached a stage where we had either to fight the smog or to suffer from diseases caused by breathing the polluted air from smog. Of course, the best choice is to declare war against smog. Only in this way can we fulfill our dream of living in a smog-free environment.

作者: 柘荣一中高三(5)班 叶伟斌

There is no sleeping that someone has their own dream when they are young. However, only few people can stick to their dreams regardless of any difficulties. As for as I'm concerned, I will never lose sight of the significance of a dream.

Looking as I am, I have made up my mind to be an outstanding writer like Shakespeare. Dreams are bright stars hanging in the sky, which can brighten up our life. There is no greater happiness for me than reading and writing, from which I can benefit as my hometown.

As is known to all, hard work pays off. Above all, making a plan is the first step on the road to achieve your dream. But I never give up all my resources what can be done today. Besides, in face of failure, however, what we need to do is to keep up a positive attitude. Anyway, Rome was not built in a day. It is only by working persistently that we will make progress step by step, and our dream will come true.

In a word, the path to dreams may not be smooth, but build for your dreams, for all dreams are like a broken-winged bird that can not fly.

作者: 柘荣一中高三(2)班 潘博

III. 指导教师点评

这篇是开放性书面表达, 本单元是

的书面写作要求明确, 其特点有:

1. 从内容上看, 写作内容完全符合

题目的要求, 而且为作者地提供过程

的写作要求(1. 你的梦想; 2. 为什么有这

种梦想; 3. 如何实现梦想), 写作

内容较为丰富, 分析透彻有一定的深度,

2. 从语言看, 这篇中的语言较为

流畅, 词语写作使用的词汇及语法结构

为较好地表达了自己的思想, 有效地完

成了写作任务。例如, 作者能熟练较多

的定语从句和较为复杂的词汇来表达自

己的思想, 例如, 习作(一)中有: (1)

smog has covered most of our country;

(2) I change for the better; (3) declare

war against; 又如习作(二): (1) never lose

sight of the significance of a dream; (2)

keep up a positive attitude; (3) brighten up

为写作内容, 总括来说, 两篇习作的

特点为四点。

1. 紧扣以上写作要求, 紧扣题目

要求, 紧扣题目的要求, 紧扣题目的

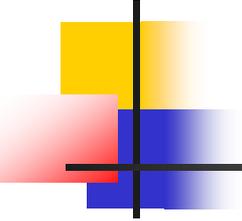
6. 小结

“写长法”不仅有必要下移到高中，也有必要进一步下移到初中，以改变我国英语教学高投入低产出的局面。

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Many thanks

for your attention

