

SUMMARY OF THE RATIONALE FOR TEACHING SINGING IN THE CLASSROOM

以歌唱輔助教學的理據和好處

1. Singing is an extension of speech.
 2. Singing promotes clearer spoken diction.
 3. Singing helps children to appreciate the natural rhythmic flow of a language.
 4. The physical gesture and facial expression in good singing leads to better spoken communication.
 5. Singing helps pupils to gain the confidence to 'have a go'.
 6. Songs provide springboards into all aspects of language.
 7. The narrative content of songs can be a rich source of language. Use pop songs to engage adolescents in language learning
 8. Singing provides opportunities for the use of mime and movement – two very important techniques in the teaching of language.
 9. Singing promotes the use of language across the curriculum; there are songs about every part of the human experience.
 10. The use of singing and music teaching techniques can lead to a livelier and more engaging teaching style in all subjects.
1. 唱歌是說話的延伸。
 2. 唱歌有助改善發音，使吐字更為清晰。
 3. 唱歌有助孩子掌握語言的韻律。
 4. 唱歌時加入身體動作與面部表情，有助溝通和增強語言的傳意功能。
 5. 唱歌能增強學生的自信，使他們勇於表達情感和思想。
 6. 歌曲裡包含語言的所有元素，因此是學習語言的最佳跳板。
 7. 曲詞往往有敘事成份，可為課堂活動提供豐富素材。老師亦可善用流行曲，提升高年級學生學習語言的興趣。
 8. 唱歌時可配合身體動作及面部表情，兩者都是教授語言的重要技巧。
 9. 歌曲內容包羅萬有，涵蓋生活的點點滴滴；因此，以歌唱輔助教學，有助學生認識不同學科使用的語言或詞彙。
 10. 善用歌曲及音樂技巧輔助教學，能增添課堂的生氣與吸引力，而且適用於所有學科。