

E-BOOK 4

SAMPLE PAGES

N°4



"SONGS, RHYMES, CHANTS & FINGERPLAYS FOR YOUNG KIDS"

RHYTHM & MELODY, MOVEMENT & GESTURES are an ideal warm up for the class: they help illustrate meaning and make language easier to learn and remember!!



HOW TO USE POEMS, RHYMES & CHANTS IN CLASS:

A POEM is language in verse form with a clear emphasis on rhyme.

A RHYME is a group of words ending in the same sound.

A CHANT is a short rhyme focused on particular aspects of grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, structure, or functions of English.

Nonsense rhymes, funny words and sounds, repetitive patterns and rhythms are wonderful for young kids to start working with "Poetry".

POETRY can be a delightful language experience and a perfect tool to explore the language...but many teachers are reluctant to use them in their classrooms.

Why? Poetry is generally related to memorizing poems to recite in front of the class.

Fortunately, over the years, teachers have realized that this language activity can also be fun! "Saying" a poem can be a group experience to be shared and enjoyed by all.

POEMS & RHYMES CHARACTERISTICS:

- They can be predictable and brief.
- They can be repeated often so kids can quickly gain familiarity with them.
- Teachers can develop vocabulary and language memorization.
- They should be age-appropriate and enjoyable.
- They help children familiarize with the sound of spoken English.



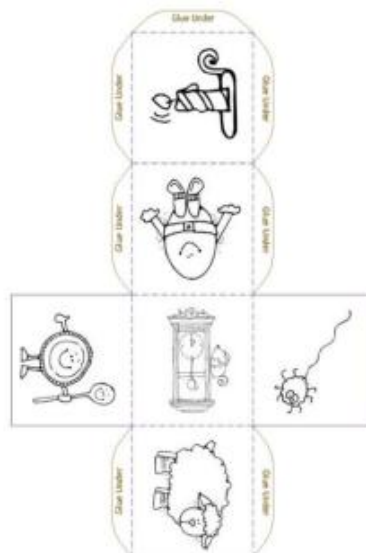
Use Story Tins & Story Boxes.



Characters that could be taped onto tongue depressors or craft sticks to make **READING POINTERS**



Poetry Cube:
to reinforce Poems & Rhymes



POETRY POSTERS:

- ✓ Write poems down, even if your children cannot read (there are still fascinated by letters and words).
- ✓ Print the rhyme in capital letters on construction paper.
- ✓ Add rebus illustrations next to the common words wherever possible for kids to use them as "picture clues".



My Tooth Fell Out

A tooth fell out, and left a space
 So big my tongue could touch my face.

And every time I smile, I show
 a space where something used to grow.













I miss my tooth as you can guess
 But then, I have to brush one less!




- ✓ Use interactive boards: Felt boards, magnet boards, pocket charts for children to add or change words or "rebus pictures" for the poems.




RHYMING WORDS

<p>birthday</p> 	<p>spray</p> 	<p>crack</p> 	<p>pack</p> 
<p>play</p> 	<p>ray</p> 	<p>track</p> 	<p>sock</p> 
<p>pay</p> 	<p>tray</p> 	<p>quack</p> 	<p>black</p> 


A  is SHORT

A  is TALL


TOGETHER THEY PLAY


WITH A  BALL

IN THE  LOCK

THERE IS A  KEY

ON THE  FLOWER

THERE IS A  BEE

I HAVE 5 FINGERS
ON EACH HAND 

1-2-3-4-5-

1-2-3-4-5-

I WIGGLE THEM

I SHAKE THEM

I MOVE THEM


UP AND DOWN

1-2-3-4-5-

1-2-3-4-5-

WIPE YOUR  FEET

UPON THE  MAT

HANG UP YOUR  COAT

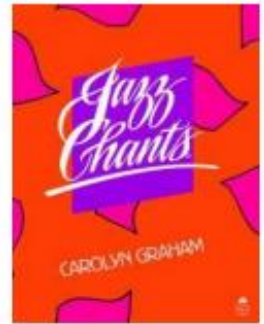
AND THEN YOUR



HAT

JAZZ CHANTS:

WWW.JAZZCHANTS.NET BY CAROLYN GRAHAM



What is a jazz chant?

A jazz chant is a rhythmic expression of spoken American English. Jazz chanting is simply a way of learning to speak and understand with special attention to the sound system of the language.

Why jazz chants?

Jazz chants bring rhythm into the classroom and the brain loves rhythm. This means memory.

A student can easily memorize any material if you present it with rhythm. The brain loves music but you can also work simply with clapping, stamping, and simple body movement. This brings joy into the classroom.

Grammar chants:

Now turn your simple vocabulary chant into a grammar chant by adding HE, SHE, THEY plus a verb that would make sense such as play Use the simple tense that you can be focusing on that week.

He plays football
She plays basketball
They play golf



WHAT WILL TOMMY EAT TODAY?
FISH AND CHIPS!
FISH AND CHIPS!
WHAT WILL TOMMY DRINK TODAY?
ORANGE JUICE!
ORANGE JUICE!
WHAT ABOUT DESSERT?
I WANT CAKE!
I WANT CAKE!

Using music in the classroom:

- ✦ Music is an amazing tool for teaching languages, especially to children.
- ✦ Good songs will bounce around in the learner's head long after the lesson is over.

Young learners
pick up vocabulary,
grammatical structures,
and the rhythm of the language simply by doing
what they already love to do
...SING!



Too many words for EFL Learners!

One problem with English songs is that very often there is too much vocabulary and language for EFL learners.

After all, these songs have been conceived for native speakers!

If you want to get your students to the point that they can actually SING along, then you need simple ones without many words.

Even better, if the words can match with what you are already teaching in class!

Some Tips to use songs:

Do not expect their pronunciation to be clear or perfect: it will gradually improve.

- Sing at normal speed.
- Exaggerate rhythm and actions.



Singing with Props!!

Let's play Instruments!!

- HAND-MADE: Shakers, Drums, Bells, Horns, tambourines
- Turn on music, each child selects an instrument
- Begin marching around the chairs playing with the music and singing a well-known song.



MOVEMENT AND GESTURES TO ILLUSTRATE MEANING:

ACTION SONGS:

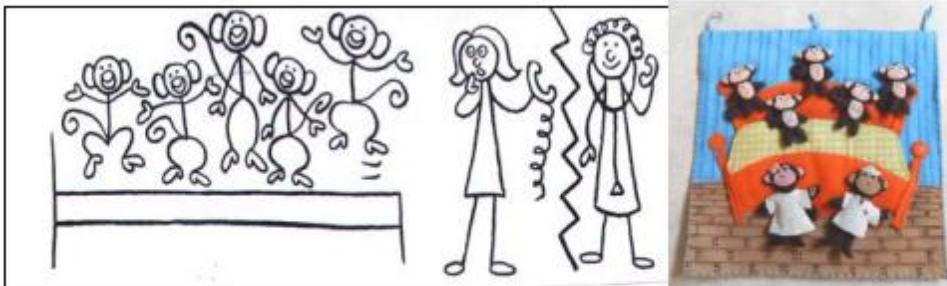
Always reinforce the meaning of words with actions. Use always the same action so children associate the words with the action.

SONG: "Five Little Monkeys"

Children sing and act out the traditional Song

- Use simple props:
 - a stethoscope,
 - a toy telephone.
 - monkey's masks
- Divide the children into groups of 7: 5 monkeys, one Mummy, one Doctor
- Draw a rectangle on the floor with Masking **Tape to represent the bed,**

Hand-made Poster, Masks – Puppets:



Remember to use Interactive Boards to practice Songs & Rhymes:

INTERACTIVE BOARDS give children an opportunity to manipulate drawings and print in a correct way.

