



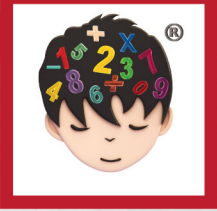
语音课程

Pronunciation Programme

语音是掌握语言文字架构的基本入门，而字母的组建也是课程的“中心枢纽”。其主要目的是培养学员大脑对所接收的声波进行辨识，并正确无误地将音素分解及提高他们对语音规律的认知，此过程称为听感训练（即音感训练）。学员需要确保能够辨识该语言的拼音特质以便在右脑建立庞大的词汇库，从而有助于语法的认知与学习，为学习语文奠定基础。



The Pronunciation Programme serves as a fundamental introduction to mastering the structure of a language, while the construction of letters acts as the "hub" of the course. Its primary objective is to cultivate students' ability to accurately identify received sound waves, disassemble phonemes and enhance their understanding of phonetic patterns. This process is known as auditory perception training. Students must ensure that they can recognize the phonetic characteristics of the language, enabling them to cultivate an extensive vocabulary in their minds. This is helpful for enhancing both grammar comprehension and the effectiveness of learning, laying a foundation for further language acquisition.



视听觉整合能力

“整合”的意思即眼睛见到的信息（视觉）与耳朵收到的声音（听觉）能够相互进行交流。眼睛与耳朵需要具备高度协调的能力，以促进大脑处理信息的稳定性并提升专注力。



卓越语音课程训练的核心价值在于提供全方位视听觉感官的“配件装备”培训。视觉和听觉是学习的重要器官，两者对应大脑、口部念诵和手的全方位互动、配搭和协调皆是语音课程训练的主要核心价值。



大脑、手、口以及视听觉感官之间的互动配搭提高学员的感官区域协调能力
The interaction and coordination among the brain, hands, mouth, visual and auditory senses enhance students' coordination abilities in sensory areas

Integration of Visual and Auditory Perception

The term "integration" refers to the ability of information received by the eyes (vision) and the sounds heard by the ears (hearing) to communicate with each other. Both the eyes and ears require highly coordinated abilities to promote the brain's stability in processing information and enhance concentration.

The core value of the Intelligent Pronunciation Programme lies in providing comprehensive training for the visual and auditory senses. Vision and hearing are essential organs for learning. Their comprehensive interaction, coordination and alignment with the brain, oral recitation, and hand movements are the primary core values of the course.





内耳神经 Inner Ear Nerve

内耳是耳朵解剖结构的一部分，位于耳朵最深处，主要负责听觉和平衡的感知。它连接着耳蜗神经并传递平衡觉信息；而耳蜗神经则负责传递听觉信息。

The inner ear is a part of the ear structure, situated at its deepest point, primarily responsible for perceiving hearing and balance. It is connected to the cochlear nerve, transmitting balance information, while the cochlear nerve is responsible for transmitting auditory information.

内耳由以下三个主要部分组成：
The inner ear consists of the following three main parts:



内耳神经横切面图
Diagram of the inner ear nerve



耳蜗 Cochlea

- ➔ 一个形状类似蜗牛的器官
It is an organ shaped like a snail.
- 负责收集声音
It is responsible for collecting sounds.
- 分析声音
It analyzes the sound waves.



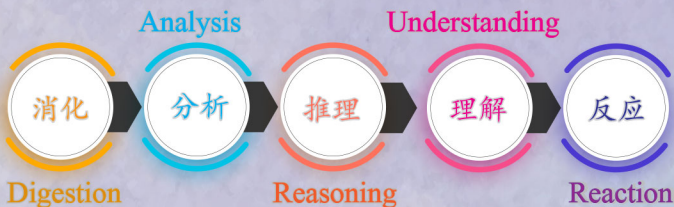
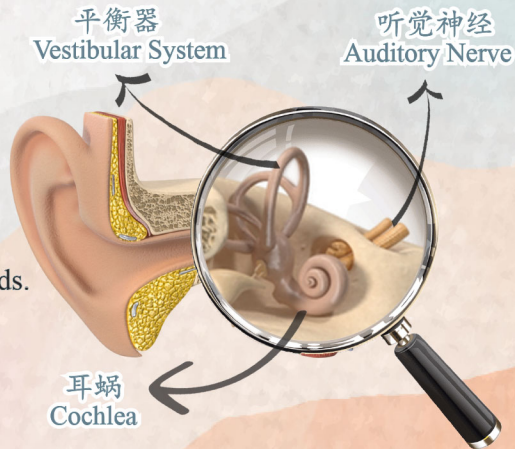
平衡器 Vestibular System

- ➔ 它是人体的平衡感受器
It functions as the body's balance sensor.
- 负责维持肢体的平衡
It maintains the balance of the body.
- 位于耳朵内耳水所在的位置
It is located in the inner ear where ear fluid is situated.



听觉神经 Auditory Nerve

- ➔ 将所收集的声波透过听觉神经输入大脑后进行以下过程：
It transmits the collected sound waves to the brain through the auditory nerve, where the following processes take place:





耳朵的结构

卓越语音课程强调“音感”对学员学习外语或音乐是一种

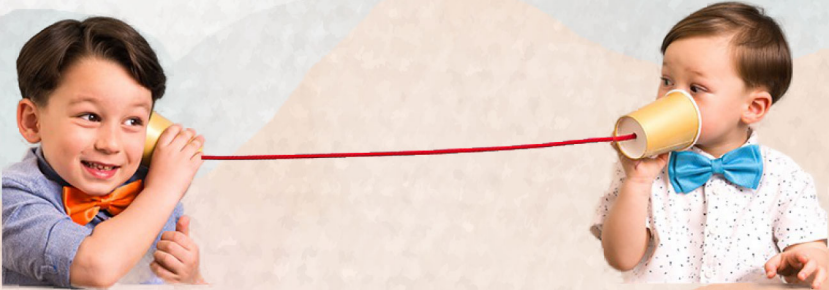
非常重要的右脑内部感知能力。在发展“音感”之前，学员必须要有“听感”的基础，而“听感”是建立在内耳对声波的收集与分析的能力上。



耳朵结构图
Ear Structure
Diagram

Structure of the Ear

The Intelligent Pronunciation Programme emphasizes the importance of "sound perception" for students learning foreign languages or music, which is an important internal perception ability of the right brain. Before developing "sound perception", students must have a foundation of "auditory perception", which relies on the inner ear's ability to collect and analyse sound waves.



课程的核心价值在于通过右脑进行听感训练，从而激发学员的音感功能。过程中，它有效地带动学员的听感能力，并为他们的听觉记忆和辨音能力打造一个平台，让他们以循序渐进的方式全面提升听觉器官的内在设置功能。

The core value of the course lies in conducting auditory perception training through the right brain, thus stimulating students' sound perceptual abilities. In the process, it effectively boosts students' auditory perception abilities and provides them with a platform to enhance their auditory memory and sound discrimination skills. This enables them to comprehensively improve the inherent functions of the auditory organs in a gradual manner.





耳朵的结构可分为三大部分即外耳、中耳及内耳。声音经由外耳收集后，通过中耳再传送至内耳的整个过程是发展听觉能力的基本要素。

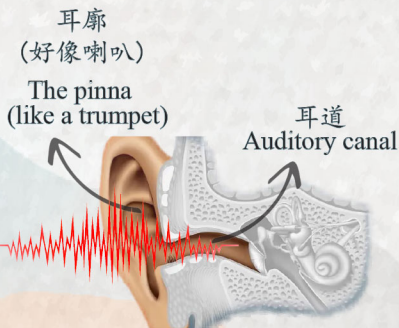
The structure of the ear can be divided into three main parts: the outer ear, the middle ear and the inner ear. The entire process of sound transmission from the collection by the outer ear, through the middle ear to the inner ear is a fundamental element in developing auditory capability.

外耳

Outer ear

负责把声音从耳廓收集后通过耳道输送至中耳。

Responsible for collecting sound and transmitting it to the middle ear through the auditory canal



耳廓 (好像喇叭)

The pinna (like a trumpet)

耳道

Auditory canal

中耳 middle ear



中耳

Middle ear

指耳膜和耳小骨所在的位置 负责放大声音。

It refers to the location of the eardrum and the ossicles Responsible for amplifying the sound

内耳

Inner ear

指半规管和耳蜗的部分

半规管 负责感受身体平衡

耳蜗 负责收集和析声波

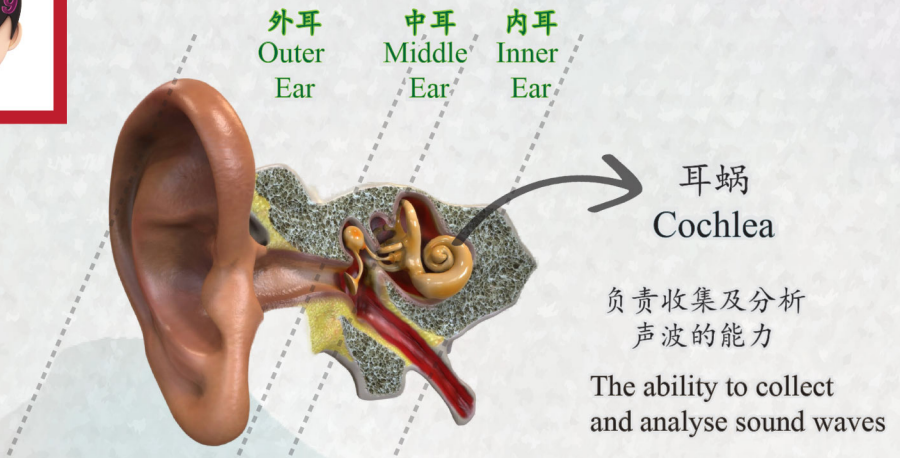
It refers to the parts of the semicircular canals and the cochlea

Semicircular canals Responsible for the sense of balance

Cochlea Responsible for collecting and analysing sound waves



内耳 inner ear



听觉器官横切面图
Diagram of the auditory system



- 耳蜗在收集和分析声音之后
- 大脑接收听觉神经所收集的声波
 - 大脑对声波进行思维上的整合
 - 这是促进大脑活动区域的过程，也是一种脑力训练



- 聆听训练有效修复学员的听感功能并提升专注力
- 耳蜗在接收声波的过程中需与大脑密切互动
 - 双辅音训练包含大量的相似音，它是开启听感功能的钥匙



- After the cochlea collects and analyzes sound:
- The brain receives sound waves collected by the auditory nerves.
 - The brain undergoes cognitive integration of the sound waves.
 - This process stimulates specific brain activity regions and serves as a form of cognitive training.



- Listening training effectively restores students' auditory perceptual abilities and enhances their concentration.
- The cochlea closely interacts with the brain during the reception of sound waves.
 - Two-consonant training includes a lot of similar sounds, serving as the key to unlocking auditory perception abilities.