

A Project entitled

Teaching Chinese arts to primary and secondary students: Motivation and implementation

Submitted by *LEE*, *Ka Wai*

submitted to The Education University of Hong Kong for the degree of *Bachelor of Education (Honours) (Visual Arts)*

in May 2020



Declaration

I, LEE, Ka Wai,	_ declare that the	is research repor	rt represents my	own work under
the supervision of Dr. TAM,	, Cheung On, an	nd that it has no	t been submitte	ed previously for
examination to any tertiary in	stitution.			
			Signed	
				LEE, Ka Wai
				16 May, 2020

Abstract

This study aims to find out what the motivations that the visual arts teachers implementing the teaching of Chinese arts and culture in Hong Kong primary and secondary schools are, and the teaching strategies and methods they use for their schools. To see the success behind the teaching, using the case studies methodology to analyze the key for the case. Hence, this study was targeted at two outstanding, experienced visual arts teachers in primary and secondary school and this study uses the method of case studies. In this research, the two participants have demonstrated how teaching of Chinese arts and culture can be more effective. Also, the data show that the motivation of teaching has pushed forward the development of teaching Chinese arts in their schools. Although the two participants have different education background and learning experiences, they have the same orientation for promoting Chinese arts to the students. Insufficient teacher training and learning experience are not the reasons for failing to promote Chinese art education in schools. In addition to the motivation of teaching, cooperation from different parties is also important for the teaching of Chinese arts and culture.

Acknowledgments

I would like to offer my special thanks of gratitude to Dr. Tam Cheung On, my research

supervisors, for his patient guidance and constructive suggestions during the planning and

development of this honours project. His willingness to provide his valuable time and advice

so liberally has been very much appreciated.

I would also like to offer my thanks of all visual arts teachers in this research, for their treasure

teaching experience sharing. They willingness to provide their valuable time so liberally has

been very much appreciated.

Table of contents

Declaration
Abstract
Acknowledgments
Graphs
Graph 1: The relevant interview questions
Graph 2: The details of the interview
Graph 3: The background information of the schools
Graph 4: The details of the two participants
Graph 5: The motivation of the teachers to teach Chinese arts
Graph 6: The principle of curriculum design
Graph 7: An example of primary school (P1-P6) curriculum framework25
Graph 8: An example of primary school (S1-S3) curriculum framework
Graph 9: The proportion of the teaching of Chinese arts and culture in the whole
academic year27
Figures
Figure 1: Primary 4 student artwork
Figure 2: Primary 4 student artwork

Figure 3: Primary 5 student artwork
Figure 4: Primary 5 student artwork
Figure 5: Secondary 1 student artwork《字與畫》
Figure 6: Secondary 1 student artwork《字與畫》30
Figure 7: Secondary 2 student artwork 《小篆一唐詩》
Figure 8: Student artwork《水仙花》 (Daffodils)
Figure 9: Student artwork《存•展》(Save•Show)
Figure 10: Teacher Chinese ink painting workshop
Figure 11: The Chinese arts and culture day
Figure 12: Sugar painting demonstration
Figure 13: Paper cutting demonstration
Figure 14: Fondant figures demonstration
Chapter 1: Introduction
1.1 Background9
1.2 Research objectives
1.3 Research questions
1.4 Significance of study11
1.5 Term definition

Chapter 2: Literature Review

2.1 The motivation of teaching12
2.2 The teaching of Chinese ink painting
2.3 The teaching of Chinese Calligraphy
2.4 Teaching Chinese arts and culture in Hong Kong
Chapter 3: Methodology
3.1 Research method
3.2 Research targets
3.3 Research limitation
Chapter 4: Findings
4.1 The teachers' motivations and the principles of teaching
4.1.1 The teachers' motivation of teaching Chinese arts and culture
4.1.2 The principles of the teaching24
4.2 The implementation of the teaching of Chinese arts and culture25
4.2.1 The curriculum design of teaching Chinese arts
4.2.2 The implementation in visual arts lesson
4.2.3 Self-adjustment, adjustment to colleagues' requirements and peer assistance31
4.2.4 Making good use of the extracurricular time

4.2.5 Making good use of the financial support for teachers provided by the school33
4.2.6 Actively looking for teaching resources and subsidies provided by the government or
arts organizations35
Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendation
5.1 Conclusion
5.1.1 Teacher motivation is the key for implementation
5.1.2 Successful teaching requires cooperation from different parties
5.2 Recommendations
5.2.1 Recommendation for the government
5.2.2 Recommendation for arts and arts education organizations
5.2.3 Recommendation for the universities
5.2.4 Recommendation for the schools and visual arts teachers
References
Appendixes45
Transcriptions

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Hong Kong's education policy had been following the system established by the British colonial government. This had not been changed until the "Learning to Learn" curriculum reform was implemented in the 2000s. The new curriculum guide for arts education in this reform for the first time includes "national identity" as one of the priority values in the values education of the curriculum framework and states that "national identity" should be promoted and fostered in students' learning (The Curriculum Development Council, 2003). This shows that the Hong Kong government realized the need for developing the national sense among students. This curriculum was renewed as "Learning to Learn 2.0+" in 2017. The updated curriculum guide for arts education further states that a sense of belonging to the country should be established through education. In particular, the guide points out that learning Chinese arts, such as appreciating Chinese painting and calligraphy, Chinese music and Cantonese opera, is a way to help students develop their sense of national identity and to understand the nation (The Curriculum Development Council, 2017).

While teaching Chinese arts is a possible way to develop the national sense among students, it seems that the Chinese arts education has been limited in local primary and secondary schools. Previous studies on Chinese arts education suggest that many local visual arts teachers have not or rarely promoted Chinese arts in their schools, and the teachers found it difficult to teach

Chinese arts owing to the lack of resources and their inadequate abilities for teaching Chinese

arts (Ma, Mok, Tang & Tam, 2005). The underlying cause for this situation could be that

Chinese arts was rarely emphasized in arts education before the handover of Hong Kong. As a

result, Chinese arts have been marginalized or even ignored in Hong Kong education.

From my pervious learning experience, visual arts lessons in primary and secondary schools

rarely covered Chinese arts. It is when I study in university and have more opportunity to learns

Chinese arts. I start to enjoy working on Chinese arts and appreciate their techniques. Also,

Chinese arts have been a medium for me to understand Chinese culture. Seeing the lack of

Chinese arts education in schools, I would like to investigate how Chinese arts education can

be implemented more effectively.

1.2 Research Objectives

Two visual arts teachers who are experienced in teaching Chinese arts in schools are

interviewed, with one teaching in primary school and one teaching in secondary school. Their

interviews are analyzed with the objectives to find out (1) the internal and external factors that

motivate the two teachers to teach Chinese arts and culture and (2) the teaching strategies and

methods they use when designing the relevant curriculum and teaching activities. Note that the

interview with the secondary school teacher focuses only on the curriculum for junior secondary

(Secondary 1 to 3).

The Education University of Hong Kong Library

For private study or research only.

Not for publication or further reproduction.

Page 10

1.3 Research Questions

Two main research questions are developed from the research objectives:

1. What are the motivations and principles for the visual arts teachers to teach Chinese

arts and culture in their schools?

2. What teaching strategies and methods do they use when implementing the teaching of

Chinese arts and culture in their schools?

1.4 Significance of study

This study can help us gain insight into how Chinese arts can be promoted in local primary

and secondary schools, and it can also provide by some practical advice for in-service and

student visual art teachers who want to implement the teaching of Chinese arts and culture

more effectively in schools. Moreover, Hong Kong has a limited amount of research on the

teaching of Chinese arts and culture. The findings of this study can be added to the studies

on this area.

1.5 Term definition

Chinese art and culture

In this study, the term "Chinese arts and culture" mainly refers to Chinese paintings (mainly

Chinese ink painting (gaohua)), Chinese calligraphy, the seal cutting, the traditional

Chinese crafts, Chinese art history, Chinese culture or the appreciation of Chinese arts.

Chapter 2. Literature Review

2.1 The motivation of teaching

The success of teaching is influenced by teachers' motivation, beliefs, and ability to teach the students. The motivation of teaching encourages teachers to provide better teaching and improve the quality of their teaching. Amabile, Hill, Hennessey, and Tighe (1994) suggested that motivation involves autonomous decision, ability, work input, curiosity, and interest. Robbins (2003) proposed that motivation is the process in which individuals are willing to work hard for their goals, direction, and endurance, and that individual attitudes and motivations deeply influence an individual's consciousness, which in turn affects the individual's behavior patterns. Additionally, Deci and Ryan (1985) distinguish between two types of motivation: intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation_The essence of teacher motivation is that it has a great relationship with the expectations of the teaching process of teacher intervention, and it can make teachers feel happy, satisfied and willing to devote themselves to the important factors of training work (Ofoegbu, 2004).

2.2 The teaching of Chinese ink painting

Learning the Chinese arts and culture is good for students to understand and explore the Chinese tradition, recognize the sense of nationality, cultivate a sense of national self-esteem, and affirm the characteristics and the value of the Chinese arts (Cheung, 2000; Mok, 2000). Lau (2008) stated that the characteristics of Chinese painting are people's thoughts and feelings about the

Page 12

four-order scenes of nature. Teaching Chinese ink painting can enable children to gradually understand and appreciate Chinese arts and cultivate children's ability to feel and reconstruct environmental things. The content and form should be changed with the child's psychological development process, and the teaching method should focus on creation instead of copying (Chan, 1971). Through the artistic form of ink, children can express the fusion of things or the forgetting of things, resulting in a painting environment with humanity and temperament. The spirit of the artist can be expressed through the objective image of nature by embodying the subjective feelings and pursuing a mood and aesthetic conception with both form and spirit (Lau, 2008). Wang (2014) pointed out that cultivating the students' individual preference, using the gamification teaching methods and broadening the content of teaching are the three major principles for teaching Chinese ink painting in primary schools.

2.3 The teaching of Chinese Calligraphy

Chi (2007) stated that the teaching of the Chinese calligraphy can cultivate the morality and aesthetics senses of the students. Also, the students can be taught to understand the truth of being human through understanding calligraphers' personality, thoughts, feelings, and moral sentiments (Cheng, 2011). A study about the teacher attitudes towards teaching Chinese Calligraphy in Taiwan secondary schools pointed out that teachers are influenced by four factors including the consideration of selecting teaching materials, the flexibility of curriculum design, the professional knowledge of visual arts teachers and the advising during the lesson (Chan,

2012). Also, Su (2003) mentioned that the factors that influence the effectiveness teaching of Chinese calligraphy in primary schools are cooperating with the characteristic of the school and the resources from the society, teachers' requirements for the subject, and respecting the curriculum framework and the teaching objectives from the government.

2.4 Teaching Chinese arts and culture in Hong Kong

Starting from the 1950s in Hong Kong, Chinese arts is covered in the school curriculum. Lee (1989) stated that the teaching of Chinese calligraphy was included in the Chinese Languages curriculum in 1970s, but most of the primary schools did not provide or only provide a small number of Chinese Calligraphy lessons to the students. Also, the teachers were subject-trained in Chinese Language education, and many of the teachers did not have the ability to teach the Chinese Calligraphy (Lee, 1989). The Syllabus for Art and Craft (primary 1-6) (The Curriculum Development Council, 1995) and Syllabus for Art and Design (form 1-3) (The Curriculum Development Council, 1997) provided the teaching content, instructions and teaching strategies in teaching the Chinese painting, Chinese Calligraphy and the art history of China. The syllabuses displayed a table of estimated percentage of periods for each learning area, and Chinese art history accounted for thirteen percent. Although the Chinese arts was recommended in the curriculum, it was not valued. Ma. et al (2005) found that the proportion of Western art is much larger than Chinese visual arts in the current school curriculum. More than 45% of the schools did not teach Chinese painting, and more than 67% of the schools did not offer Chinese calligraphy lessons in the current art curriculum. Also, Western arts are mainly used as references in teaching materials and artistic methods (Ma. *et al.*,2005). In addition, the study found that most art teachers lacked confidence and faced difficulty when teaching the Chinese calligraphy and the appreciation of Chinese art history (Ma. *et al.*, 2005). The major factors for focusing on teaching Western arts are the lack of teaching resources, insufficient understanding of Chinese visual arts, and boredom and unsuccess in teaching Chinese visual arts. Ma. *et al.* (2005) pointed that the content of the teacher training courses has long been biased towards Western arts, and there has been the lack of systematic planning and relevant training courses about Chinese visual arts so teachers have less confidence in teaching Chinese visual arts. Seeing the challenges faced by many visual arts teachers, this study aims at finding out some possible solutions and methods to teach Chinese arts and culture more effectively.

Chapter 3. Methodology

3.1 Research method

3.1.1 Case studies research

Qualitative research methods can be applied to collect and analyze non-numerical data. It is employed to study the human elements of a given topic (Given, 2008). This study uses the method of case studies. Cases studies can offer a unique example in real situations, enable the readers to understand ideas more clearly than simply by presenting them with abstract principles or theories (Cohen, L. Manion, L. & Morrison, K., 2000). Since this study aims to provide a reference to visual arts teachers for teaching Chinese arts and culture in primary and junior secondary schools and there are only very few instances in Hong Kong, using the case studies as the research methodology can provide a comprehensive illustrative example. Also, this study focuses on the motivations for the teachers to teach Chinese arts, and its contexts are dynamic and unique. Case studies can be used to investigate the complex dynamic and unfold the interactions of events, human relationships and other factors in a unique example (Cohen, L. et al, 2000).

The data collected include in-depth interviews with the two visual arts teachers, their students' artworks, and the photos of relevant teaching activities used for examining the reliability of the cases. Also, in-depths interviews are conducted with the aim to understand the context and the meaning of implementing the teaching of Chinese arts and culture.

Seidman (2006) stated that interviewing offers the access to the background of human behavior and thereby provides a way for investigators to know the meaning of that behavior. Also, semi-structured interviews and open-ended questions were used to encourage the participants to explore their experiences by responding the questions, and this allowed the participants to reconstruct their experiences within the topic of the study (Seidman, 2006), and present and discuss their feelings and thoughts. Some of relevant questions are listed below (as seen as Graph 1.):

Questions about the teachers' motivation:

- Have you been trained in Chinese arts or received any relevant training? If yes, would you mind sharing with me? If no, where were you educated?
- What are your reasons for teaching Chinese arts and culture in your workplace?
- After the idea of learn the Chinese arts had come to your mind, what actions did you take?
- Has Chinese art already included in the curriculum or who first began the teaching of Chinese arts?

Questions about the implementation of the teaching of Chinese arts and culture:

- Would you mind providing an example about the curriculum design?
- What teaching strategies do you use?
- In addition to formal lessons, did you conduct any activities related to Chinese arts?
- Do you have any resources or assistance to implement Chinese arts education, from the school or in any other ways?

Graph 1. The relevant interview questions

3.2 Research Targets

To increase the reliability of this research, two experienced visual art teachers were invited for the interviews. Both of them are outstanding in the teaching of Chinse arts and culture, and one teachers has received the Chief Executive's Award for Teaching Excellence (Arts Education Key Learning Area) organized by the Education Bureau. This shows that their teaching has been commended and they have credibility in the field of visual arts education. To find out the similarities and differences in their motivation and implementation for teaching Chinese arts and culture, detailed analyses have been conducted on the participants' education background, curriculum, and unit design, teaching strategies and other teaching activities (as seen as Graph 2.).

Participant	Ms. Tong (pseudonym)	seudonym) Mr. Tam (pseudonym)		
Occupation	Visual arts panel head			
Workplace	Primary school Secondary school			
Year of receiving the Chief Executive's Award for Teaching Excellence (Arts Education Key Learning Area)	2012	N/A		
Interview date	13 th Feb 2020	7 th Feb 2020 13 th Feb 2020		
Interview length	2 hours	2 hours N/A		
Interview method	Face-to-face	Face-to-face WhatsApp		
Languages	Cantonese	Cantonese		
Venue	School	Park N/A		

Graph 2. The details of the interview

3.3 Research Limitation

This research only interviewed two visual arts teachers in the short time. The data cannot be used to generalize an overall picture of the teaching of Chinese arts and culture in primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong.

Chapter 4 Findings

This section will be divided into two parts:

1. the motivations (to see what motivates the teachers teach Chinese arts in their school)

and the principles of curriculum design (to see what principles are used to design the

curriculum); and

2. the implementation (to examine examples on how they teach Chinese arts).

4.1. The teachers' motivations and the principles of curriculum design

To effectively understand the teachers' motivation and the implementation of the teaching of

Chinese arts and culture, it would be useful to examine the background information of the

schools, teachers and students. The graphs below show the background information of the

schools the participants teach in (as seen as Graph 3.) and the background information of the

two participants (as seen as Graph 4.).

Details	Workplace of Ms Tong	Workplace of Mr. Tam
School Level	Primary	Secondary
Session	Whole day	Whole day
Student gender	Co-educational	Co-educational
Region	Catholic	N/A
School type	Non-special school	Non-special school
Finance type	Aided	Aided
District	Wong Tai Sin	Kwai Tsing
Banding of the district	2	2
Medium of instruction	CMI (Chinese Medium-of-Instruction)	CMI (Chinese Medium-of-Instruction)
No. of students	30-33 students in a class, 4 classes in a level	30-33 students in a class, 4 classes in a level
Learning abilities of students	Moderate	Moderate
Supporting for the SENs students	Yes	Yes
No. of visual arts teacher	8 (5 subject-trained teachers, 3 non-subject-trained teachers)	2 subject-trained teachers
Facilities	2 visual arts rooms, 1 pottery room	2 visual arts rooms
Method of timetable	5-days cycle	6-days cycle
Time of visual arts lesson	70 minutes per lessons, 1 lesson per cycle	55 minutes per lessons, 1 lesson per cycle

Graph 3. the background information of the schools

Participant	Ms. Tong (pseudonym)	Mr. Tam (pseudonym)
Occupation	Visual arts par	nel head
Workplace	Primary school	Secondary school
Education background	Received primary, secondary and university education in Hong Kong, also attended a one-year visual arts education course in Hong Kong.	Received primary, secondary and university education in Hong Kong; majored in Fine Arts.
No. of year in visual arts teaching	26	26
No. of year in teaching Chinese arts and culture into visual arts lesson	17	25
Class of teaching	Primary 1-6	Secondary 1-6

Graph 4. the details of the two participants

4.1.1 The teachers' motivations of teaching Chinese arts and culture

After analyzing the interviews, six types of motivation are identified to be the main factors that motivate the participants to implement the teaching of Chinese arts and culture in their schools (as seen as Graph 5.).

	Motivations	Ms. Tong (primary school teacher)	Mr. Tam (secondary School teacher)
1.	Coverage of curriculum	*	✓
2.	School orientation	✓	×
3.	Personal preference	✓	✓
4.	Self-awareness and professional autonomy	✓	✓
5.	Multicultural perspective to learn and explore arts	✓	✓
6.	Providing learning opportunities of different mediums	✓	✓

Graph 5. the motivation of the teachers to teach Chinese arts

The first item, the coverage of the curriculum, refers to Chinese arts and culture being part of the visual arts curriculum in the school. Mr. Tam mentioned that Chinese arts and culture had been part of the curriculum in his school before he taught in this school. The second item, school orientation, refers to the influence from the development and orientation of the school. Ms. Tong stated that she was affected by the school vision of "promote the Chinese culture (in Chinese, '弘揚中華文化')". This vision is reflected in her curriculum design where she added a number of units for Chinese arts and culture. These two motivations show

that effective implementation of Chinese arts education is directly influenced by the school

policy and orientation.

The two participants also chose to teach Chinese art because of their personal preferences.

Especially, Mr. Tam self-learned Chinse painting and calligraphy from a young age. He

added that he personally like Chinese arts and believes he can teach it more to the students.

The item four, self-awareness and professional autonomy, means that the teachers were

aware of the importance of teaching Chinese arts and took the relevant actions automatically.

Ms. Tong stated that she took some relevant courses, such as a course on claborate-style

painting conducted by the Hong Kong Society for Education in Art (HKSEA). For item five,

multicultural perspective to learn and explore arts, the two participants agree that having a

multicultural perspective to learn and explore the arts is good for the students. Ms. Tong

thought that the culture of Hong Kong is blended with China and the West, which itself has

also been broadened under the complicated historical background. She wanted to develop

students' attention to and interest in visual arts including both Chinese and Western arts. Also,

Mr. Tam mentioned that, "Chinese arts is a part of global arts. Everyone should learn and

know it".

The Education University of Hong Kong Library

For private study or research only.

Not for publication or further reproduction.

4.1.2 The principles of curriculum design

In addition to the teachers' motivations, the principles of curriculum design also directly affected the implementation of teaching Chinese arts and culture. Both teachers adopted a similar set of principles in their curriculum. The graph below summarizes their principles (as seen as Graph 6.).

Principles of curriculum design		Ms. Tong (primary School teacher)	Mr. Tam (secondary school teacher)	
1.	Multicultural teaching content	✓	✓	
2.	Respecting and referring to the guidance from the EDB	✓	✓	
3.	Focusing on the traditional Chinese arts	✓	✓	
4.	Depending on the students learning abilities and mental growth	✓	✓	

Graph 6. The principle of curriculum design

The first item, multicultural teaching content, refers to providing different types of Chinese arts units such as Chinese ink painting, Chinese Calligraphy and Seal cutting. The two participants added at least two units of Chinese arts units for students in each academic year. For the second item, respecting and referring to the guidance from the Education Bureau, both participants felt that the curriculum guidelines from the Education Bureau provided great flexibility for school to add Chinese arts to the school curriculum, and all the teaching contents are controlled and designed by the teachers themselves. Also, the two participants believe that focusing on the traditional Chinese arts at the beginning can help students to lay

the foundation of Chinese arts. Mr. Tam said that students need long-term practice in the Chinese paintings and Chinese calligraphy to gain mastery. He emphasized "all the development of modern ink painting or contemporary ink painting is based on traditional ink painting, and it did not appear suddenly." He added that modern and contemporary ink paintings are abstract for junior secondary school students, and they faced difficulty and were not able to grasp the knowledge of it.

4.2 Teaching strategies and methods of the teaching of Chinese arts and culture

4.2.1 The curriculum design of teaching Chinese arts

A systemic curriculum design is fundamental to effective teaching of Chinese arts and culture in schools. The two participants provided their curriculum frameworks for analysis (as seen as Graph 7. and 8.).

Graph 7. An example of primary school (P1-P6) curriculum framework provided by Ms. Tong

	THE MEDIUM OF UNIT					
	Semester 1#		Semester	2#	Time	Lessons
Primary 1-3	Chinese puppetry	Chinese painting (freehand brush painting)	Chinese calligraphy (Great	Seal	70 minutes/ lesson^	2-3
Primary 4-6	/	Chinese Painting (claborate-style painting)	Seal script/ Official script/ Regular script)	cutting*		

Graph 8. An example of secondary school (S1-S3) curriculum framework provided by Mr.

Tam

	TH				
	Semester 1#	Semester :	Time	Lessons	
Secondary 1	Chinese calligraphy (Great Seal script)			55 minutes/ lesson^	2-3
Secondary 2	Chinese calligraphy (Small Seal script)	Chinese painting (claborate-style painting)	Seal cutting**		
Secondary 3	/			100001	

#Excluding the appreciation of Chinese arts into other teaching of medium

The graphs above show that the two participants have the sense to teach the main elements of Chinese traditional painting, including calligraphy, painting, seal and even poetry, and they systemically separate these element into several units and allocate the units into different years of learning stages. To cater for younger students, Ms. Tong also provides a unit about the traditional Chinese craft, Chinese puppetry. The two participants unanimously agreed that traditional Chinese painting is a combination of different media. Mr. Tam also pointed out that it is a combination of Chinese culture, and Ms. Tong mentioned a complete work should contain at least two to three elements, such as calligraphy with the seal, or painting and calligraphy with the seal.

^{*}Units to be added in the future

^{**}Not a fixed unit

[^]one lesson per week

Graph 9. The proportion of Chinese arts and culture in the whole academic year

	Primary school (P1 – P3)	Primary school (P4 – P6)	Secondary school (S1 - S3)
Units	3-4	2-3	2-3
lessons	4-12	4-9	4-9
Accounted for approximately*	10% - 27%#	10% - 20%#	10% - 20%#

^{*}Based on 44 weeks of the academic year

Moreover, the two participants mainly use the spiral approach to design the curriculum. Also, they mentioned that the students' learning abilities and mental development are the main considerations. Ms. Tong pointed out that her curriculum design aims at giving students the opportunities to try different mediums and techniques of the Chinese arts in primary education stage, while Mr. Tam stated that his curriculum design aims at helping students understand what Chinese arts are. Although the two participants have different ideas on their curriculum design, both of them set the similar teaching time, with a minimum of 10% of lesson time and up to 27% in an academic year. This shows their emphasis on Chinese arts (as seen as Graph 9.).

4.2.2 The implementation in visual arts lesson

The two participants also provided some unit examples for examination (as seen as Appendix 1, 2 and 3). The samples mainly focused on the students' creative activities and the context of units. For the junior primary school students (as seen as Appendix 1.), all the three grades

[#]Excluding the appreciation of Chinese arts into other teaching of medium

share the same theme of the freehand brush painting, but the learning contents varies across

the grades. Ms. Tong stated that the students in primary 1-3 are brave to draw the freehand

brush painting because they do not mind whether it look real or not. Also, she mentioned that,

"for the junior primary school students, especially primary one student, to provide a clear

instruction for them to use the tool is important. And it allows the use of tips such as

mnemonic phrases for the students to remember different skills or steps".

For the primary 4-6 students (as seen as Appendix 2.), they would mainly learn the claborate-

style painting (as seen as Figure 1. to 4.). Ms. Tong stated that to provide more learning

opportunities for different discipline of arts, the senior primary students would not

continuously draw with the freehand brush. In addition, Ms. Tong pointed out that the students

at the senior primary stage would be very obsessed with reality. Therefore, if possible, they

should be provided a Xuan paper and some references when they are practicing. This can

satisfy their mental needs.

The Education University of Hong Kong Library

For private study or research only.

Not for publication or further reproduction.



Figure 1. P4 student artwork



Figure 2. P4 student artwork



Figure 3. P5 student artwork



Figure 4. P5 student artwork

For the junior secondary school (as seen as Appendix 3.), the unit example provided by Mr. Tam shows that the learning objectives are a bit different in secondary 1 and 2. The theme for both forms is the Chinese calligraphy but the learning objectives mainly focuses on the characteristic of great seal script in secondary 1 (as seen as Figure 5. and 6.) and small seal script in secondary 2 (as seen as Figure 7.).





Figure 5. S1 student artwork《字與畫》

Figure 6. S1 student artwork《字與畫》

For the secondary one students, the learning outcome would be writing a text of students' choice with dry black, and then adding the creation according to the font characteristics and meaning of the text and painting with ink (as seen as Figure 5. and 6.). The secondary two students would be asked to write texts, such as tang poetry, using the small seal script of students' choices with dry black (as seen as Figure 7.).



Figure 7. S2 student artwork 《小篆一唐詩》

Mr. Tam also have the same idea that providing an extra Xuan paper for the secondary school students to practice is good to satisfy their mental needs and increase their self-confidence, because it is the first time for them to learn this discipline. The two participants agreed that having a mini learning activity, such as providing a picture of the Great Seal Script and asking the students to guess what the words are, can motivate the students to actively participant in the lessons. Also, having the live deconstruction can increase the interaction between the teachers and the students.

4.2.3 Self-adjustment, adjustment to colleagues' requirements and peer assistance

After the curriculums have been designed, teachers will be the person who delivers the lessons. Mr. Tom stated that he needed to make self-adjustment. Since Chinese arts are his personal preference, he have learnt Chinese painting and calligraphy for a long time. When teaching his students, who are novice learners of Chinese art, he would adjust his aesthetic views to the student's requirement. Moreover, a positive teaching environment among teachers is crucial for effective implementation of the curriculum. As the subject panels of visual art, Ms. Tong teachers realized the need to adjust her expectation towards other visual arts teachers because other teachers may not be as experienced in Chinese arts as her. Different from secondary education, it is common that visual arts in primary schools would be taught by non-specialist teachers. Those teachers are less experienced in teaching visual arts or even not trained to use or teach the specific medium of Chinese arts. Ms. Tong needs to cater for those teachers. She

stated that she would allow her colleagues to choose the font they can grasp when teaching

Chinese Calligraphy. She would also provide necessary instructions and guidance, such as

giving a briefing before starting the unit. She added,

"it is necessary to accommodate with their abilities and experience level of teaching visual

arts because we need to teach more than two subjects in an academic year. It is difficult for

the teachers to spend time in one subject and even the specific medium."

It reduces the teachers' mental and work pressure. Also, it makes them feel more confident in

teaching Chinese arts. Peer assistance is also important. Both participants mentioned that they

would share their teaching method and experiences of teaching Chinese arts and culture to

their colleagues and teach them how to teach this discipline.

4.2.4 Make good use of the extracurricular time

In addition to normal classroom time, the two visual arts teachers also utilize the

extracurricular school time to promote the Chinese arts and culture, and help students enhance

their learning skills. For instance, Mr. Tam would conduct practice and consultation sessions

during the free time of lunch. He stated that,

The Education University of Hong Kong Library

For private study or research only.

Not for publication or further reproduction.

"I have conducted a midday arts society in school. Students can have some arts practice, such as practicing the Chinese calligraphy, in the visual arts room. And I would give them advice when they are practicing".

Ms. Tong also agreed that the extracurricular time is good for students to explore other medium such as the contemporary ink painting, a mixed-media art form (as seen as Figure 8. and 9.), and the learning result would be the references for the following teaching in normal class time.



Figure 8. student artwork 《水仙花》 (Daffodils)



Figure 9. student artwork《存·展》 (Save·Show)

4.2.5 Making good use of the financial support for teachers provided by the school to have the professional training

Techniques and mediums keep updating in the arts scene, including Chinese arts. Teachers have the responsibilities to get professional training for enhancing their teaching quality. The two participants pointed out that their schools would provide financial support for them to receive professional training. Ms. Tong mentioned that,

"Conducting the arts workshops such as teaching of Chinese ink paintings or Chinese Calligraphy for visual arts teachers is common in my school. and the workshops would be held after class and take one to two hours. Therefore, the arts teachers can enhance the techniques and ask the professionals about relevant skills through participating in the workshops" (as seen as Figure 10).

She added that teachers from other subjects actively participate in the workshops. It enhances the learning atmosphere of teachers in her school. In additions, the fees and materials were subsidized by the teacher professional development funding from the school.



Figure 10. Teacher Chinese ink painting workshop

Also, Mr. Tam stated that the school provides financial resources for teachers to have the professional training outside the campus and teachers can get the funding if they apply. However, the teachers need to spend off-campus time to take the courses.

4.2.6 Actively look for teaching resources and subsidies provided by the government or arts

organizations

To enhance the teaching of Chinese arts and culture in the schools, it is necessary for the visual

arts teachers to search different resources and subsidies to support it. The two participants

agreed that compared to the past, it is easier to get teaching resources through different ways

nowadays, such as readings books or searching in the Internet. They also mentioned that

teaching resources like online resources and books published by the Education Bureau also

provided a lot of useful information about teaching of Chinese arts and culture. Furthermore,

conducting different learning activities can establish a better atmosphere for the students in

the school. Ms. Tong stated that the government has offered a considerable grant for schools

to apply for implementing the Chinese arts and culture in these few years. Her colleagues and

her conducted a large study day in her school (as seen as in Figure 11-14)., and they invited

the professionals to demonstrate the traditional Chinese arts such as paper cutting and sugar

art, to students. Ms. Tong added that,

"the idea of applying for funding was proposed by the vice principal, also the funding

provided by the government is limited, it needs to be used within three years and only for

the promotion of Chinese arts and culture"

The Education University of Hong Kong Library
For private study or research only.
Not for publication or further reproduction.



Figure 11. The Chinese arts and culture day



Figure 12. Sugar painting demonstration



Figure 13. Paper cutting demonstration



Figure 14. Fondant figures demonstration

Also, Mr. Tam mentioned that he held an exhibition outside the school to display the students Chinese ink paintings and Chinese calligraphy artworks, and its subsidies was provided by the Hong Kong Arts Development Council.

Chapter 5 Conclusion and recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Teacher motivation is the key for implementation

This study provides a comprehensive analysis for the implementation of Chinese art teaching of two teachers at primary and junior secondary schools in Hong Kong. The two participants have demonstrated how teaching of Chinese arts and culture can be more effective. Also, the data show that the motivation of teaching has pushed forward the development of teaching Chinese arts in their schools. Although the two participants have different education background and learning experiences, they have the same orientation for promoting Chinese arts to the students. Insufficient teacher training and learning experience are not the reasons for failing to promote Chinese art education in schools. The teaching experience from the two participants showed that active participation in the advanced studies, curiosity and personal preference of the discipline have motivated them to have further development in their teaching. It proved the view that ability, work input, autonomous decision, curiosity, and interest are the elements of the motivation (Amabile, et al., 1994). The values and beliefs of the visual arts teachers also influence the development of the subjects. The two participants unanimously agreed that the orientation of multicultural learning will be the future direction for developing visual arts education in Hong Kong, and it is necessary to offer more learning opportunities to the students. The curriculum guidance from the government and the orientation of the schools are the factors for motivating the development of teaching Chinese arts. It offers a

clear guidance to the visual arts teachers. The support from the schools also enhances the success of teaching. Ms. Tong mentioned that since developing arts education is the main orientation of the school development and the principal has strong confidence in the teachers, professional independence of the teacher can be exerted.

5.1.2 Successful teaching requires cooperation from different parties

In addition to the motivation of teaching, cooperation from different parties is also important for the teaching of Chinese arts and culture. First, providing the relevant units about Chinese arts in the curriculum can drive the atmosphere of learning Chinese arts in the classroom. Second, conducting some visual arts exhibitions and learning activities can encourage the students to learn from each other and to appreciate Chinese arts and culture. Third, financial support is needed for organizing learning activities outside the classroom. Hence, actively searching the grants and subsidies is important. Additionally, teachers' professional training can enhance the quality of teaching. It can improve and update teachers' skills in teaching Chinese arts and culture. Also, cooperation with colleagues is necessary. Since there are only few subject-trained visual teachers in a school, especially in secondary schools, personal strength is not enough to meet the needs of all students. It is important having a good relationship with the colleagues.

5.2 Recommendation

Finally, some suggestions can be made for different parties to enhance the teaching of Chinese

arts and culture.

5.2.1 Recommendation for the government

In addition to education, the success of teaching Chinese arts and culture also relies on the

perception and the atmosphere of the society. The government has the responsibility for

leading the promotion of Chinese arts and culture and let the public understand their own

culture and the nation. The government can conduct the relevant exhibitions, activities,

workshops, and seminars to the public in different places such as museums and community

centers. Also, a survey on Chinese arts teaching in primary and secondary schools can be

conducted to examine the situation in Hong Kong. To help schools include Chinese arts and

culture in their school curriculum more effectively, a clear guide can be developed to provides

details about the teaching time, possible topics and sample. This would be useful for the visual

arts teachers to refer to when designing the school-based curriculum.

Moreover, there is the problem that visual arts is also taught by non-subject-trained teachers

in primary schools. It is not conductive to the development of visual arts education in schools,

and it would affect the quality of teaching. Approved courses for the non-subject trained

teachers and financial support should be provided to these teachers so that they can get

The Education University of Hong Kong Library

For private study or research only.

Not for publication or further reproduction.

relevant professional training. Teachers should be required to complete such courses before

teaching visual arts.

5.2.2 Recommendation for arts and arts education organizations

The arts and arts education organizations can build up a platform to help the visual arts

teachers, arts educators, and artists. A platform can allow different parties to exchange ideas

and experiences about Chinese arts. Moreover, arts education organizations can conduct

discussion forums and seminars for experienced teachers and artists to share their teaching

experience and teaching materials.

5.2.3 Recommendation for the universities

The lack of professional training is one of the major reasons why the teaching of Chinese arts

and culture cannot be implemented in schools effectively. The universities which offer visual

arts teacher training courses should reconsider the offering of courses. For example, different

sub-disciplines of Chines arts, such as Chinese painting and calligraphy, can be split into

independent course to teach. This way student teachers can get a more-depth training in

Chinese arts and be more well-prepared for teaching Chinese arts in the future.

The Education University of Hong Kong Library

For private study or research only.

Not for publication or further reproduction.

5.2.4. Recommendation for the schools and visual arts teachers

The visual arts teachers have the responsibilities to participate in further professional training since the development of the art field is faster and faster. However, since most of the training requires the teachers to attend in their free time, the teachers may be discouraged to having the further training. The schools can actively offer supports to the teachers, such as hiring extra teachers to release them to attend the training during the class time or providing financial support.

References

Alderman, M. K. (2003). *Motivation for Achievement: Possibilities for Teaching and Learning*.

America: Routledge.

Amabile, T. M., Hill, K. G., Hennessey, B. A., & Tighe, E. M. (1994). The work preference inventory: assessing intrinsic and extrinsic motivational orientation. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 66(5). 950-967.

Chan, Y. W. (2012). Taichung City Arts and Humanities Teachers for Calligraphy Instruction in the Attitude of the Case Study. 教育理論與實踐學刊. 26. 125-142. doi:10.7038/JETP.201212.0125

Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. (2000). Research methods in education. London: Rout ledge.

Deci, E. L. & Ryan, R. M. (1985). *Intrinsic motivation and self-determination in human behavior*. N. K.: Wiley.

Given, M. L. (2008). *The sage encyclopedia of qualitative research methods*. California: SAGE Publication.

Lee, C. H. (1989). A study of the development of Chinese calligraphy education with special reference to calligraphy education in Hong Kong. Hong Kong: The Chinese university of Hong Kong.

Ofoegbu, F. I. (2004). Teacher motivation: a factor for classroom effectiveness and school improvement in Nigeria. *College Student Journal*. *38(1)*. 81-89.



Seidman, I. (2006). Interviewing As Qualitative Research: A Guide for Researchers in Education And the Social Sciences. New York: Teachers College Press.

The Curriculum Development Council. (1995). *Syllabus for art and craft (primary 1-6)*. Hong Kong, China: The Curriculum Development Council.

The Curriculum Development Council. (1997). Syllabus for art and design (form 1-3). Hong Kong, China: The Curriculum Development Council.

The Curriculum Development Council. (2003). Arts Education Key Learning Area Visual arts

Curriculum Guide (Primary 1 – Secondary 3). Hong Kong, China: The Curriculum

Development Council.

The Curriculum Development Council. (2017). *Arts Education (Key Learning Area Curriculum Guide (Primary 1 – Secondary 6)*. Hong Kong, China: The Curriculum Development Council. 池積善(2007): 在書法教育中滲透德育,《現代教育科學(普教研究)》,2007 卷 1 期, 頁 15 - 17。

香港課程發展議會(1995):《美術與設計科——中一至中三課程綱要》,香港,香港政府印務局。

香港課程發展議會(1997):《美術與設計科——中一至中三課程綱要》,香港,香港政府印務局。

香港課程發展議會(2003):《藝術教育學習領域 視覺藝術科課程指引(小一至中三)》, 香港,香港政府印務局。

香港課程發展議會(2017):《藝術教育學習領域 視覺藝術科課程指引(小一至中三)》,



香港,香港政府印務局。

馬桂順(2005):美術教師的專業化成長:中國美術與本土美術教學研究的啟示,《第 5 屆海峽兩岸美術教育交流會論文集》,上海。

馬桂順、莫家良、鄧海超和譚沛榮(2004):中國美術與本土美術教學調查結果撮要, 檢自 http://www.alumni.cuhk.edu.hk/aafaa/doc/art%20theory/mks/Chinese%20art%20teac hing%20report%20questionnaire.pdf 瀏覽日期 2019.4.30

張麗貞(2000):中國藝術教育—中學課程與評核,《香港中學美術教育中國藝術研討會 論文集》,香港:香港中文大學藝術系、教育署課程發展處,頁 10-13。

莫家良(2000):中國藝術在香港中學美術教育中的意義,《香港中學美術教育中國藝術研討會論文集》,香港:香港中文大學藝術系、教育署課程發展處,頁 4-8。

陳朝平(1971):談兒童水墨畫教學,《師友月刊》,44,頁23-26。

黃加新(2014):小學水墨畫教學中的三原則、《美術教育研究》、2014年 19期,頁 176。

劉欽楝 (2008): 中國繪畫的傳承與教學,《香港美術教育》,2008年第2期,頁2-4。

鄭苗(2011): 論書法的育人功能,《中外教育研究》,2011卷1期,頁69-70。

蘇德隆 (2003)。國小書法欣賞教學之研究。南華大學美學與藝術管理研究所碩士論文,

嘉義縣。 檢自 https://hdl.handle.net/11296/4rwvq3 瀏覽日期 2020.4.30



Appendix 1. An example of a unit provided by Ms. Tong (primary school 1-3):

Medium	Chinese painting (Freehand brush painting)
Theme	Fish in the aquarium

	Learning objectives
Primary 1	Students
	- Can recognize the "five tints" of ink including heavy black, light
	black, dry black, wet black, and dark black
	- Can know the artworks related to fish
	- Can draw fishes with (1) the dry black for fisheyes and fishtail; (2)
	paint with the wet black for the fish bodies and fins
Primary 2	Students
	- Can know the artworks related to goldfish
	- Can draw goldfishes repeatedly with (1) the dry black for fisheyes,
	fishtails and details of the fish bodies, (2) the wet ink for the fish
	body and fins
Primary 3	Students
	- Can draw fishes or goldfishes with (1) the dry black for fisheyes,
	fishtails and details of the fish body, and paint with (2)the wet ink for
	the fish body and fin
	- Can draw fishes by zooming in or out and draw it repeatedly.
	- Can draw the relevant items in the aquarium such as aquatic plants
	and stones.

Appendix 2. An example of a unit provided by Ms. Tong (primary school 4-6):

Medium	Chinese painting (claborate-style painting)
Theme	My neighbor: sparrow (primary 4, 5), koi (primary 6)

	Learning objectives
Primary 4	Students
	- Can draw the sparrows with the dry black
	- Can know the artworks related to sparrows
	- Can draw the relevant scenes such as houses and building.
Primary 5	Students
	- Can draw the sparrows with the dry black and paint with color ink
	- Can know the artworks related to sparrows
	- Can draw the relevant scenes such as houses and building and paint
	with color ink
Primary 6	Students
	- Can draw koi with the dry black and paint with color ink
	- Can draw at least two fishes by zooming in or out and draw it
	repeatedly.
	- Can draw the relevant items in the aquarium such as aquatic plants
	and stones.

Appendix 3. An example of a unit provided by Mr. Tam (secondary school 1-2):

Medium	Chinese calligraphy (seal script)
Theme	Great Seal Script (secondary 1), Small Seal Script (secondary 2)

	Learning objectives
Secondary 1	Students
	- Can recognize the characteristic of Great Seal script and the
	artworks related to the Great Seal script
	- Can write a text of students' choice with dry black, and then add
	the creation according to the font characteristics and meaning of
	the text and paint with ink
Secondary 2	Students
	- Can recognize the characteristic of Small Seal script and the
	artworks related to the Small Seal script
	- Can write the texts such as tang poetry of students' choice with dry
	black

Transcription1: interview with Mr. Tam

日期:2020年2月7日

時間:13:00-14:45

地點:公園

老師:譚老師(化名)

對話錄

講者 對話

- Q 老師你的職位是?
- A 中學視覺藝術科科主任,主要任教視覺藝術科
- Q 於行內工作大約多久?
- A 26年
- Q 請問是否從入職開始就任教視覺藝術科?
- A 主要是視覺藝術,最初幾年會有兼教(其他科),但從最近十多年來都是主要任 教視覺藝術科
- Q 請問一下,當初於中小學的時候是怎樣接觸到視覺藝術或中國藝術方面的事呢?
- A 我接觸中國藝術就是挺個人化的。自己在二、三年級的時候,去圖書館無意中發現到一本叫《六體千字文》(書)裡面的篆書,個人覺得很有趣就借回(家)臨慕。接下來,就在那區域的書架裡再找到其他書,慢慢就發現有一本叫《國畫大全》,就開始臨慕。其實家中也不會刻意去栽培我去畫畫,也沒有反對,跟中國藝術接觸就好像一種緣份。由那時候開始,就一直接觸該方面的資料、去畫(國畫)、去看畫展等,但是沒有刻意去找老師去學習(中國藝術),也不知道有(跟國畫老師學習)這些事情。

直到中學就有美術課,因為我小學的時候都是做「美勞包」(材料包)。而寫毛 筆都是在中文課,就沒有一科叫藝術科去學寫書法。

- Q (書法)是否變成中文科的內容?
- A 對,是變成了中文科的。到了中學開始有美術堂,就開始接觸(藝術),當時的老師是台灣大學藝術系畢業的,按我印象記得當時候他的課程內容都是,中國藝術有一、兩堂,其餘都是繪畫、素描等西方藝術為主,所以能接觸的(中國藝術)都是比較少的,但因為我自己的背景:從小都有畫中國藝術方面的(創作),所以我跟在課餘時間跟這位老師請教,畫些畫給他看,又跟他聊一聊哪裡好、哪裡不好......
- Q 但家人對於花錢在學校課堂以外的物資,如毛筆、宣紙等工具上會有意見嗎?

- A 其實家裡沒有反對。花費方面,當然,我們這些小孩子就不會去買幾十塊一張 的宜紙。在那個時候就會去紙紮鋪,買玉扣紙因為那時候玉扣紙很便宜......
- Q 是有薄銀在上面的那一種嗎?
- A 啡啡灰灰色的那一種,反而那些(玉扣紙)現在都很貴,那時候的很便宜,買玉扣紙、買新聞紙去練字,所以不是要花很多的錢,家人都沒有在反對。就這樣一邊問著老師,一邊去畫(國畫)。當我進入大學,其實我本就沒有在會考中修讀美術。(會考期間)我主修的,除了中、英、數之外,中史(中國歷史)、西史(世界歷史)。到了 matric(matriculation(高級程度會考(AL)/高等程度會考(HL)的前身,即大學入學試)時,也不是唸美術的。但我拿了 matric 的分數就去報上大學,就去 CU(香港中文大學)的藝術系,就一直的唸下去。
- Q 那為什麼突然有這個轉變去選修美術,而不是本來主修的科目呢?
- A 其實我本愛好歷史,對於畫畫又感到很大的興趣。因為我中大(學士)畢業是選擇史(藝術史)科畢業,而不是選擇創作。而我唸碩士時,都是選擇唸史科。 所以這對我來說,就是一舉兩得,既我可以唸歷史,又可以繼續發展美術。完成CU之後就出來教書,就是教視藝直到現在。
- O 那就是唸完大學之後,就直接到現在任職的學校教書且沒有到其他學校教書?
- A 其實就是畢業出來的那一年,就被派任到一間官校教視藝,但當時沒有搜查有關學校的資訊,再問朋友他們都說這校是沒有問題的。但到我來到那校才知道是 Band 5 (第五派位組別),結果只教一個學期就沒有繼續在那校工作了。就轉到現在這間學校,教了二十幾年。
- Q 所以來到現在這間中學時,就是直接做科主任,還是一個普通科任老師?
- A 就直接擔任科主任。
- Q 請問學校的視藝科以往有沒有教授有關於中國藝術或相關的單元呢?或是由你開始才有教相關的單元呢?
- A 有,以往(同事設計)課程都有一、兩個單元教書法,一、兩個單元教畫中國畫,但不是主要的(課程內容),他都有其他的(課程內容)如陶藝、版畫等。
- Q 那主要(學校的)初中課程設計方面都一直有在做(中國藝術)·而你就是承接下去。那麼你接手下去的時候·對於你來說感受是怎樣?覺得挺好的·因為本身自己擅長這方面,或是覺得還不行?
- A 最初看 Curriculum (學校的課程大綱),以往同事(設計)是有這些單元的, 那我也不以為意,順理成章吧。但慢慢教下去,也跟其他學校同工討論時才知 道不是每一間學校都有教中國藝術,而自己再看下去(政府的課程文件)發現



也不是一定要教,也不是必須的。當我接觸下去,再看(政府的課程文件),再加上接觸到行政上的工作就發覺原來是可以由自己設計,按教育局的課程綱要,而課程綱要也有(提及)中國藝術,西方有、中國也有,它就建議你(教師)去教及設計課程,但比例上也沒有提到。所以初來這間學校,上一手老師也有(中國藝術),就覺得沒有問題,但慢慢接觸到其他人、同工,就發覺原來是不用教(中國藝術)的,那就有部分(教師)就沒有教(中國藝術)。

但自己繼續教下去,再加上自己本身就喜歡中國藝術,就發覺自己其實可以再多教(中國藝術)一點,再深入研究如何去教,更發現在執行時其實有困難。因為堂數少,當初我廿多年前去教的時候,(學校)是 6-days cycle (每循環週共六天),共兩堂,一堂是 40 分鐘,共 80 分鐘。一個學期就有十多個循環週,就是一個上學期,而上學期(時期)又比較短一些,且需要考慮到比例,絕不可能每堂都是(教)書法,再考慮下去就是螺旋式教學,什麼(媒介)都要教,就發覺只可能是一、兩個循環週(去教中國藝術)就這樣子。那一、兩個循環週教寫毛筆字就下課了(完成單元),而且還需要有效果呢?就發覺中國藝術在現有的教學框架內想有成效是困難的。

那我自己也曾經透過美術學會,或透過午膳時間,因我校中一、二(學生)是不准外出午膳的,就是留在學校,那吃過午膳就在學校有大約一個小時的時間,所以就有舉辦午間美術學會,就找到幾位書法寫得不錯的學生留下來練字。最初(他們還是)中一(學生)還是聽你話的,但過了幾堂之後,(他們)就發現其他同學在打球而自己在寫字,就覺得自己還是喜歡玩比較多,就所以走(不再來美術學會)了。那些留下來的(學生)就能做作出成效了,當中有兩三位(學生)不斷的寫,跟不斷的畫,真的是有成效,看出來不俗。至 2004 年,看到報紙(提及)藝術發展局有一筆錢,一千五百塊,申請到上海街視覺藝術展覽中心,可以申請(舉辦)畫展,(結果當局)批出了這筆錢,辦了個畫展,又出了本畫冊,當時候有中畫、西畫,那時候對自己來說應算是(事業)的巔峰了。自始之後,學生也慢慢的不再來畫畫、寫字,也再找不到學生來(午間美術學會),lunch time 的那些。

- Q 為什麼呢?
- A 因為他們不喜歡(畫畫), 跑了去玩
- Q 是因為學制改變而令他們太忙碌嗎?
- A 那又不是·那時是 05、06 年·所以不是(這個原因)。問題是(學)生源本身·因為我不能逼迫(他們)。中一、中二(學生)寫兩寫·覺得我有 say(想法)·我也不能逼迫。高年級的又沒有興趣·所以正規課堂以外的延伸課程學習因此



而消失了。那唯有在正規學堂裡(去做)·在我設計的單元裡,一個學期有寫兩至三次書法,下學期就是兩至三次的中國畫

- Q 兩至三次的意思是?一次即 double lesson(雙連堂)?
- A 對,兩、三次 double lesson 。往後(發生的)情況更壞,因為新校長到任後, (時間表上)就不「行」cycle(循環週),轉用 block timing table (Block scheduling,即時段排課方式),就一堂而已,55 分鐘。你可以想像一下,由 80 分鐘變成 55 分鐘。
- Q 現在都繼續運用(這個時間表)嗎?
- A 對。這就變成少了(約)30分鐘,接下來就不用再說了。所以客觀情況,校情、時間表都會影響到這科的學習。另外,也要反思這科、這媒介的特點。中國藝術,第一:字無百日功,你沒有寫上一百天,都沒有(這個)效能,更何況是那幾個小時。那要有效能,就需要到時間,要有堂數給你,那沒有就沒法了。
- Q 那現在(學校時間表)就是一星期上五天課·五天內就只有一堂 55 分鐘·而 每一班就只有一堂·沒有再多了?
- A 沒有了。那所以可以反思的是,時間表都這樣了,客觀現實的這樣,如果是一個視覺藝術科老師應該是如何是好?第二就是,中國藝術性質就是這樣了,到底有什麼可以改良的方法呢?怎樣可以做到一個「速成」呢?它的效能是怎樣呢?
- Q 剛才你說到上學期學幾堂書法·下學期學幾堂國畫。那這些特定單元以外,有 沒有選用或是滲入到·在選用藝術品、藝術家或媒介方面·會選用到中國藝術 家、本土藝術家為例?
- A 就是在美術史堂,就會有美術欣賞
- Q 是找一星期的一整堂?還是分散在不同的課堂上?
- A 就分散在不同課堂上,而且是慢慢滲入。但說到美術史,又是另一個課題。因為學生就覺得好悶·(老師)講兩句就覺得很困,當然就不能怪他們。就算是高中(學生)·一講到美術欣賞,他們每人就倒頭睡著了,變相我就要很趕急(在課堂上)

又例如說,會否跨媒介呢?我也有試過設計單元是,用篆書,大篆,寫好了, 然後就用宣紙、墨、國畫顏料,這張就自由發揮,就是利用學過都篆書造型、 線條,在畫面上隨意發揮,再加上顏色,這就是另外一種改變。但就無法利用 傳統審美觀來評論他的「字」好不好,這就是另一回事。

- Q 在你接手教(學生)中國藝術方面後,你覺得那(支持你的)精神在於什麼?
- A 第一:個人喜好;第二:發覺香港在中國藝術上的教育、佔比(比重)不是太



多,我先不用感情因素,因為中國藝術,因為中國人這些東西(因素)去看中國藝術。中國藝術都是世界藝術的一種,中國藝術都是世界藝術的一個部分, 其實大家都應該去學習、知道。

- Q 就是中國藝術屬於世界藝術的一部分·那就不該是二元對立·非中即西的概念· 對嗎?
- A 其實都是二元的,但二元的不是狹義的二元,中、西就二元了。在中(方)裡面有書法、山水畫、花鳥、工筆、意筆、人物、走獸,就是中國藝術了。到西方藝術,就有很多,像剛才所說,希臘、羅馬,就算是講近代藝術有印象派、立體派、古典主義(等)各樣,西方就有一大堆這麼多的東西,中國的就是說來說去的,最多把清末民初的中國藝術的改革、嶺南派,到現在香港的現代水墨運動,就這樣了,以這樣一個二元的中西比較,就會發覺西方真的很多樣化,不論是角度上、國家上、時代上,中國就是剛才所說的那樣,比對上來看,就是這麼少。這沒有對與錯的,而這是一個現象。同樣的道理,我們這樣子去看香港、再看中國國內,國內就沒有排斥西方藝術,國內也有油畫、版畫、一些現代的派別,國內也有中國藝術,有傳統的、各樣的,它這個發展某程度上也是一種平衡。但將這情況套在香港身上,香港是特別的,(中國藝術方面)真的是會少了,那原因在哪?也可以比對台灣,在藝術(發展)上,某程度也是均衡的。

剛才所說到的,學校的制度、堂數就是這樣,加上本身(教育局)沒有叫你不要教這麼多的中國藝術,它沒有,但堂數就是這樣多,問題就是作為一個老師,就像我這樣,我可以大中國藝術主義,十堂中有八堂書法、國畫,曾聽到在教育局的同事也曾說過有某位老師「餐餐都中國畫」,他全部都教,他只用中國藝術,他不懂西方藝術的,我忘了是誰,OK,是可以這樣做的,但會不會有些偏頗就不知道,因為我未曾親身去看過,所以不便評論。

另一方面,真的是有老師不曉得中國藝術,「餐餐西畫」,而不曉得中國藝術的老師也不少,但又是這批老師去教中國藝術。再反觀師訓本身有沒有去訓練一些(懂得)中國藝術的同學將來去教(書)。中國國內的訓練出來的(老師)是這麼齊備,所教出來的都是這麼齊備,台灣也是這樣的。

- Q 從 2000 年教育局文件提及到價值觀建立包含「國民身份證同」·或當中有一句指 2017 年文件「透過欣賞中國書畫、中樂和粵劇·有助培養學生的國民身份認同」·你的看法是?
- A 它整個課程設計裡面有知識與情境的學習、媒介技能的學習、藝術欣賞與創作的關係等幾個方面。剛才說到知識與情境,就是那個 context (情境)與欣賞



作品的時間,你要了解作品的背景、歷史因素、創作者的創作動機、想帶出什麼訊息,它的意思是,如果你想了解這件藝術作品,不止是表象描述、形式分析,它其中一個講到就是內容傳釋,當你需知道那樣東西是什麼,是不是要了解到它的背景呢?引伸到「國民身份認同」一句,當然九七回歸之後,香港是中國的一個行政特別區、一個部分,我猜想它也是想提醒我們的身份、角色。到欣賞中國畫的時候,你對本身的那個中國文化的了解是什麼呢?我想都存在這方面的訊息。是否存在強烈的政治訊息呢?到現在,我沒有見到教育官員規定要這樣做,沒有叫我們要教什麼的角色身份認同。

- Q 政府方面雖然沒有指出教中國藝術跟國民身份認同畫上了等號,但它們有曾提 出需要前線老師多教一點中國藝術呢?
- A 你可以試下去問問教育局,因為是他們訂出來的。以我作為持分者的角度來看,在諮詢的裡頭,就沒有諮詢到一句的說話,涉及到有指示要求教多一點中國藝術,或教少一點中國藝術。So far 它到現在沒有任何的指示、指引要教多一點(中國藝術)。反而客觀來看,有些老師反映、覺得(教)中國藝術是少了,而不是官(方)說少了,它是讓你(教師)教的,是你決定教少點而已。
- O 有聞說部分學校是選擇不教中國藝術。
- A 所以說有沒有政治因素,沒有吧,你(教師)可以選擇 cut(刪掉)。二,(教) 多與少,沒有人叫你(如何處理),反而是你(教師)反映出來,覺得少了。
- Q 政府方面在這方面太鬆散嗎?
- A 是政府不施加指導要你(教師)多教一點(中國藝術),或隨你(自由發揮)?
- Q 是政府提供了「彈性」讓人無所適從?
- A 個人認為是政府所奉行的政策所引伸出來的問題
- Q 有關教授中國藝術方面(教與學)·你主要是運用了什麼的教學策略/教學活動?
- A 教學策略方面,因為受制於課時、節數,所以是不多的。剛才都說過,中國藝術,你想有好的效果,不能夠是三朝兩日(達到)。所以,第一樣東西我要做的,就是我先降低對中國藝術審美的要求。我不能夠一下子要(學生在作品上做到)線條有力、剛健、飛白,或者是要它做到乾濕濃淡、漸變。教學目的、評估不是要做到這個(程度),而是教學目的方面是認識、認知什麼是中國藝術呢?去認知中國藝術那個特點、要求,例如線條的粗幼變化、墨色的乾濕濃淡變化。第三就是了解到中國美術史,例如我不會找<mark>即世寧</mark>這麼寫實的,(而)去找齊白石,比較自拙一點,接近小孩子的風格。接下來就是過程,礙於時間少,最初十分鐘可能會是熱身,玩些遊戲,先了解,接下來就是介紹藝術家,例如介紹



齊白石,少少的歷史、他作品的特點,有什麼值得欣賞的地方。跟著就會有一個例子,譬如說他畫的白菜,如何去撇菜葉,一筆裡頭怎樣去加墨加水,按下去可以做出深淺變化,就讓他們(學生)先練習一下,練習完後,就開始臨摹一個例子。在臨摹過程之中,便逐一去指導,然後就差不多一堂(教次)。

- Q 請問你一班學生人數大約是?
- A 30。以前就 40 人(一班)·最近這幾年來就變成 30 人左右。他們(學生)一 邊練習·我就一邊巡(看學生練習情況)·看看哪一些特別需要協助的(學生)· 就去協助一下他們·就這樣(維持)一至兩堂(教次)就完成。
- A 繼續是教學策略方面,課堂上就這樣子的,有建於自己想多教一點中國藝術方面的東西,唯有利用課堂以外,例如延伸。我就不會跟其他人(同工)爭放學時間,因為他們(學生)有學會(需要參與)、有些(學生)會被老師「追功課」、罰留堂等等。我就會利用學校午膳,像剛才所說中一、二(學生)、初中學生無法出外(用膳)的時間,叫他們到美術室,教他們(中國藝術方面)。或者,美術學會也會有一些章節讓他們學(習)。當然,我在美術學會就不會每次都是教寫書法,是有其他(活動內容)的。
- Q 提及到協助學生方面,是利用什麼方法協助?如遇上特殊學習需要的學生又會如何加強協助?
- A 在我多年教學經驗來說,非 SENS 與 SENS 學生某程度上,在學(習)的態度 上其實差別不大,都是我們需要多給時間去關注。當然 SENS(學生)他們對 一些如指令、吸收然後再跟循學習這些,可能他們會慢一點,不要緊的,照樣 去教。可能其他學生也有這樣子的情況,只是程度深淺的問題,和所得出的效 果問題。當然 SENS 同學(學生)我們就不會要求他們跟其他同學一樣。如剛 才所說,非 SENS 學生也不是一教就可以有很好的水平。
- Q 有沒有遇上一些中國藝術家或者是藝術作品很難教,或是中國藝術背後隱藏的 思想與文化,是難以跟學生分享?如何去平衡?
- A 首先,選擇誰是你(教師)的選擇,在設計課程上,你想教些什麼,或是想學生學些什麼。如剛少所說,設計課程時,第一,你的目標的什麼?到底這單元想以技巧先行,或是價值觀先行?例如想以價值觀先行,你要想的是想要一個怎樣的藝術家呢?譬如說,中國藝術有一個特別的地方,文人畫。文人畫它超脫現實,談笑有鴻儒,往來無白丁,無絲竹之亂耳,無案牘之勞形。它根本是想脫離世事,要超脫,這是一個核心。那麼就要選一個人要講大自然,賞花賞草,雲無心以出岫,這就說到中國文人的一個價值觀,捨離世論,超脫自然的,那你就去做了。若是要選擇社會主義的,批判社會的,你又可以選擇八大山人,



因為他是明朝的遺裔,當清朝興起,明朝滅亡,他國破家亡,所以他要批判社會,但注意到他是暗地裡批判,他不是直接去罵清朝,所以他的畫裡頭的鳥兒都是單腳的,石頭就危危不立的,暗示清朝國運不穩。又譬如說,近代嶺南派,高劍父,國畫革命的,因為他跟從孫中山先生,辛亥革命的,他的畫有畫飛機大炮去顯示革命,思想也要革命,一個這樣子的訊息。所以在設計課堂之前,你(教師)就要想清楚到底這一堂課,要以什麼為主,到底是價值觀?還是其他?

課程設計的原則不可能太多目標,當然價值觀、技巧兩者都兼備就很好。但有時無法就需要作出取捨。

- Q 會否覺得教如新水墨、現代水墨等很難處理?
- A 首先,現代水墨與新水墨是兩回事,而現代水墨是較新水墨為前,現代水墨是 劉國松,從台灣過來。如果說中國畫現代化,其實高劍父已經開始,而到劉國 松再將此轉化了,所謂現代水墨、水拓。劉國松來到香港後,就將這個訊息拓 展開去,他的學生如王無邪、靳埭強等又發展,就產生所謂新水墨運動。但時 間有限而日跟教學方面不太有關係,所以在此不回應。
- O 聞說有學校會直接教新水墨,你的看法是?
- A 就課程設計方面來看,當目的、目標解決了,接下來就是教學法。如剛才說, 我利用齊白石,因為想知道傳統的技巧、線條粗幼變化、墨色的濃淡、墨分五 彩等。當遇到新水墨,又需要了解當中教學設計裡頭所學的是什麼?如譚志成 先生的新水墨,他在華仁書院教燈影舞等等,他將現代的生活讓學生看見,然 後要他們繪畫出來,再用了有趣的人物。這就是教學法、方式的問題,沒有對 錯。
- Q 如剛才所說,你會調整個人原先對中國藝術的審美觀,那在評估學生能否學會 方面,你是如何處理?
- A 在課程設計方面,你會預先設定、估計教學產出、教學成果。譬如說,我預計學生會在教學後知道什麼是線條粗幼變化,也預計到學生知道什麼是墨色的乾濕濃淡,再預計到作品方面可以讓學生簡單畫出一棵白菜。即 learning outcome 有三項,是預計到的,然後寫入教案,當完成後,就再用這三項去評估學生作品。看他(學生)畫的白菜線條有沒有粗幼變化,有就達到(評估準則),沒有就不達標,有但好不好呢?當然是有比較的,譬如甲原來粗幼變化得好,乙有粗幼變化但線條不穩,那就有等級的分別。譬如說墨色的乾濕濃淡變化,甲有按支筆下去,我們叫做提按,他(甲)按到有墨化,但糊了,而乙有加水,所以墨就會由深至淺變化得很美,就會勝一籌,分數就會自然高一點。



- Q 談到要評估學生作品,部分教師真的沒有什麼經驗去教中國藝術,除累積經驗外,有什麼方法可以較快做到得心應手去評估學生作品呢?
- A 這就是另一個問題,師資的問題。師資訓練當然是指大學裡頭要教的,那又涉及任教該科的老師的課程設計問題。第二,作為一個學生、未來的老師,他本身要有一個自我增值的要求,就算畢業後都要不斷的學習,這會回饋未來於中小學教中國藝術的成效。再講過大學(師訓)的課程裡面,第一就要示範,(該科)教師有沒有做示範呢?什麼叫做軟線或硬線?硬線有什麼用途?硬線是否沒用呢?當硬線寫在瘦金體的時候,就會用到硬線。當寫行草的時候,就用到軟線,不同線條有不同的功能,教師如何的教,學生如何去提升眼界。第三,就是老師示範時要給例子,如瘦金體,用硬線才有力。或者是,寫行草書有時候都需要硬線
- Q 利用例子比較,就容易看?
- A 對。還有不同線條的應用。總結,第一,你的教案,你想學生學什麼?你的評估是什麼?第二,師資方面,你(教師)想如何推動中國藝術?教師要 selfenhancement 自我增值,去學去看,去增值自己。你(教師)如何學,間接也反映如何教。老師如何教,你如何去學,學的過程有什麼困難、怎樣去解決?利用這些經驗去設計你的課程,有什麼目標、目的,接著教學過程是怎樣,在教導學生的過程如何把學生的困難解決,讓學生容易嘗試。
- Q 關於學生回饋方面,有沒有深刻的記憶關於教中國藝術呢?
- A 沒有太特別的。通常我們看到他們的作品,就知道學生,我不敢說他們喜不喜歡。但在上課的過程中,會看到學生喜歡(他們)就會多畫兩下。不喜歡的就會放下筆,那教師在這個時候就需要去協助他們,讓他們有成功感,有成功感就自然喜歡。我所看的不是他們喜歡不喜歡,而是他們的產出、作品,在過程中看到他們在試筆紙上試了很多次來塗上(自己的作品)。他們願意試,試得多,很認真,那是不是(代表)他們喜歡呢?
- Q 剛才提到課程設計以螺旋式的方向設計,他們(學生)學了這麼多年,會不會 有學生會在做不同的單元作品時,加入一些在中國藝術單元中學到的東西?
- A 有的,就如我剛才所說,有些練習就好像,學篆書,將篆書的字體拆解後,放在另一張畫上,但就不會有很多,也不會有很刻意。因為中國畫、中國藝術的堂數是很少,即便畫的都只是大篆跟工筆畫,最多都是一至兩個單元,或是integrate 一至兩個單元,加起來都是四至五個單元,一個學期都佔了四成左右,我覺得已經有足夠了。
- Q 同事之間有沒有出現當接觸到中國藝術單元的時候會覺得不知所措,或是有怎



樣的反應?

- A 搭檔都有不知所措的反應,因為他也是不太懂中國藝術。
- Q 他(同事)有否作出反映,或是怎樣處理?
- A 個人認為作為教師·都應希望自己多元化(教學上)·加上都只有一、兩堂·兩、 三堂·很少的·我都會同儕教他·初來的時候不曉得·我都會去教他如何去教· 接下來的時候·都是靠他自己去學·去教協、中大藝術校外部去學書法基礎· 學完之後·再回來(跟學生)上課
- Q 剛剛談到主要是教書法跟工筆畫,有沒有教新水墨方面的呢?
- A 有的,主要是高年級。初中都有試過,例如水拓。不過就好混亂,課堂(秩序)好混亂。第二就浪費很多紙,第三初中對抽象的概念,不能掌握。就好像水拓完,之後在幻象一些東西再做,是不行的(學生掌握不到),效果不太好。如若好像其他人去做一些標奇立異的,我可以做出來的,但因為沒有(教學)成效,我不會這樣做。那為什麼,我會在高中部分去嘗試呢,第一,因為他們成熟一點,在概念上比較清晰一點。第二,我會是一個 package 的,先教了傳統藝術,藝術欣賞,找個畫家,跟著臨摹幾張傳統畫,跟著水拓,就是將他們從傳統藝術學到的技巧,就會在水拓畫上發展多多少少,(成為)一件作品。那時候我選擇了張大千,潑墨、潑彩。
- Q 有沒有學生說不如直接學新水墨,傳統的很難掌握?
- A 沒有問及。因為我教會考班(高中)·也希望他們有多一點的嘗試,西畫有:素描、塑膠彩、水彩·中畫方面有書法·教隸書、篆書·有工筆花鳥、現代水墨,即是用張大千的那個·因為張大千把傳統與現代結合,變到兩方面都能學到。還有教陶藝、裝置藝術、版畫·初中都有、攝影等。教這麼多都媒介是為了讓他們可以 develop 他們的 SBA·最後我也不會 force (強迫)他們一定要用中國藝術·但學生大多都選擇了繪畫·西方媒介為主的·經驗(新高中)中都只有一、兩位選擇中國藝術·都已經很好。那又反映出一個問題·而我也曾跟教育局反映·DSE 的考試內容·卷一是繪畫·但多年來沒有一條題目是適合以中國藝術來表達。作為一個喜歡中國藝術的老師·我也不敢跟學生說用中國藝術去應考·因為題目實在不適合(中國藝術)·萬一出了意外·我可是罪人。從客觀條件去看·DSE 都沒有一個泥土 for 中國畫去畫的話·學生花三年時間在中國藝術上但沒有出路·怎樣好呢?
- Q 從前五、六十年代都有中國畫、書法卷可以考,到了 art and design 年代好像就取消了
- A 都有的,但不知道是 paper 什麼這樣的,可以選擇中國書法或是國畫。但當我



去教育局討論新高中(課程)的時候,第一,討論後就得出有張 paper 叫做視覺表現形式,一個叫設計卷,在裡頭,你(教師)可以選擇中國畫表達,你可以寫書法的。第二,你(教師)可以將中國藝術放在 SBA 的,它(教育局)覺得這就解決了問題。它有讓你(教師)去放(中國藝術)人去課程、SBA 等。但歸根究底的說,我們需要很多時間才可以完成一張好的中國書法,傳統的。那你如何是好呢?像剛才我說有幾位學生曾經嘗試用(中國藝術在 SBA 上),他們用的是現代化的。用宣紙、毛筆,但畫些現代的人像,差不多跟用宣紙、毛筆畫素描,這樣就叫做 Mixed media,美其名都可以叫現代中國畫,但深層次就不清楚。還有什麼叫新中國畫呢?什麼叫現代中國畫?在中國藝術的範疇都有很多的討論,哲學上、藝術上、文化上、歷史上、民族上都有好多不同的(討論)。即不是我拿宣紙、毛筆去素描,我叫它現代水墨。其實最大的問題,中國畫原本就是中國文化的一個共同體,中國文化,中國文人的共同體,文人的共同體又是什麼?詩、詞、書、書

- Q 這四樣要一起處理。
- A 對,你沒有了這四樣,就不是文人畫,就不是中國傳統的畫。但現在現代化了, 沒有了皇朝,詩、詞、書、畫都分開成不同的範疇了,即是說一個畫中國畫的 人如何去將傳統文化轉化到現代,其實到現在都是很困難的,林風眠用西方技 巧畫在中國畫上,黃永玉也是,到徐悲鴻也是用素描畫在宣紙上,這就是代表 現代畫嗎?大家都在繼續討論。

只是大家都有各自的看法,但都有共識的是,不要走過去的路,但不走舊路,那如何去走新路,我是反對有人說「傳統中國畫是死路一條」。八大山人與石濤一樣的嗎?明四家與清初四家是一樣的嗎?行外人一般會說,都是毛筆、線條而已。它自己本身都有變化、改革,不是沒有的。所以如果只拿著中國畫全都是一樣,千人一面的,所以就是中國畫的末落,所以就要新中國畫。新中國畫不要舊的一套,就去畫飛機大炮、畫火車輪船,然後就叫這代表了現在的中國畫,又講不過去。因為中國畫的文化內涵不是這麼容易去了解,尤其是當沒有了封建皇朝,沒有了科舉制度,沒有了文人,沒有了詩詞書畫,突然被斬斷下去,沒有了漸變的過程。第二,加上現在的中國社會、文化、政治,是跟以前的不同,當共產主義、無神論、批林批孔,沒有了儒家,完全就不知道是什麼,那中國畫如何去承接這些呢?五十年代的文革還好,它很清楚「要夠紅夠黑、要為革命而畫畫、要歌頌工農兵」,那個年代它是很清清楚楚要文革的中國畫,共產主義下的中國畫,為人民服務的中國畫。到改革開放又怎樣了,就是一個問號,完



日期:2020年2月13日

形式:電話通訊應用程式訪問

老師:譚老師(化名)

對話錄

講者 對話

- Q 之前曾提及每學年會有約 2-3 教次教書法·2-3 教次教中國畫·這是中一至中三都有的·還是只在某一年級去做呢?如果是中一至中三都有的話·之前曾說會教的是篆書及工筆畫·是三級一樣做上次的內容·還是三級都會教不同的內容?如果三級都一樣只是教篆書或工筆畫的話·當中的差異會是什麼?為什麼會有這種考慮呢?
- A 中一級的話就是上學期寫大篆,下學期就會畫工筆畫。而中二呢,上學期就是小篆、唐詩,下學期也是工筆畫。而中三下學期就會是工筆人物。三級基本上在形式上都是一樣,但內容上就會有不同的。那中一級的大篆,主要是學字形,所書寫的內容是沒有特別的意思的,即是單一個字。而中二的小篆唐詩呢,就是找一首唐詩用小篆來寫,讓他們(學生)認識到內容與文字。中三下學期是工筆人物畫,就會用一些畫稿,讓他們(學生)印著畫,主要的是白描,然後在上色方面隨他們喜歡
- Q 在有關中國藝術的課程設計上,除了中國畫、書法外,還有會教其他的傳統中國 藝術,例如戲偶、陶藝之類?
- A 除了書法與國畫之外,就沒有其他中國傳統藝術的教授。
- Q 有關教師進修中國藝術方面,學校有否提供資源給老師?
- A 其實學校方面就會在教師發展這處撥出了少少錢·津貼同事去學習·至於學習些什麼呢·就主要是與自己本科有關的·如果是學習中國藝術的·都會有一點錢去資助的·以我所知道的是不會全費資助·就是小額的資助。
- Q 對於教中國藝術方面,坊間的資源是否足夠?容易找到嗎?或是教育局、香港的博物館所提供到的資源,會否幫助到你的教學呢?為什麼?
- A 坊間資源是有很多的,而且是容易找到的。而教育局、博物館都有的,教育局方面都有很多關於新高中的,有幾本刊物是關於中國藝術的書也是有的,是有幫助到我的教學。

Transcription 2: interview with Ms. Tong

日期:2020年2月13日

時間:13:30-15:30

學校:小學

講者

老師:湯老師(化名)

對話

對話錄

Q	我先自我介紹及會問一些基本資料,請問你的職位及工作年資是?
Α	視覺藝術科科主任,年資是 26 年
Q	請問過去是如何學習到中國藝術?中小學階段有沒有接觸到呢?還是大專才接
	觸到?
Α	小學年代就好像沒有,應該是師範時的事了。
Q	小學時候有沒有毛筆課之類的呢?還是都只是師範時候的事呢?
Α	當年(小學時)就是(老師)給 topic(題目)你,接著就給張紙你畫
Q	有沒有毛筆課?在中文課呢?
Α	那是書法,但書法是不用教的,就是教你如何執筆,但只是接觸,但又算不上
	的 Art 的範疇,你可以問下當時的老師書法用來做什麼,就是中文課的事,用
	來謄文用。第一次接觸到就是那時候,之後就是師範時,開始有課程去接觸什
	麼是中國畫,內容上是什麼都已經不太記得。
Q	即便是中學時都沒有(接觸)?
Α	又是書法,也是中文課範疇的事。
Q	Art (視覺藝術課)那科也是沒有(接觸)的?
Α	沒有。就是在那(師範)接觸完,接下來就是教書的時候,每年(學校)有講
	到願景,而在某一年的願景提及過認識、弘揚中華文化之類。
Q	是九七前後嗎?
Α	應該是這裡(學校)轉全日制的時候了‧應該是 03 年左右。
Q	應是新的課程指引出版年代?
Α	應該是這前後了,就是當年學校提及願景時的一句「弘揚中華文化」便吸引到
	我·去思考為什麼視藝(科)經常都只有西方藝術·中國的藝術、中國的 artists
	(藝術家)每次問及,同學們一點都不懂回答,他們只懂得畢卡索、梵谷那些,
	就覺得沒有理由,畢竟中國有這麼多都畫家、藝術家,覺得沒有理由是這樣子
	的,所以就衍生出認識中國藝術的想法。而中國藝術中,我們分的是傳統藝術、

一般藝術,即是近代一點的。就可能在課堂期間讓他們去認知藝術家,例如當

代的藝術家如岳敏君,會輕輕認識一下,但不會太著重的,因為發展是需要時間的,所以就由傳統藝術方面開始,就變成有西方的(藝術),由古典到近代,對於小學生來說比較容易接觸,中國那邊就會由傳統藝術開始,就有中國畫、書法,甚至現在計劃中的篆刻這些。

- Q 剛才說中國藝術就是師範時候接觸到的,那是課程以內的,還是?
- A 課程以內的。由於很想去發展傳統藝術(中國藝術方面)·所以自己就到外面去學中國書
- Q 會到哪裡學習?
- A 那時候,其中一個就到 HKSEA (香港美術教育協會)。當時它辨了一些課程, 還記得當時是(學)工筆。就上了個很短的 course (課程),就再次去了解什麼是中國畫,往後就再繼續自己去 build up (發展)
- Q 學校方面有沒有任何支援?
- A 學校方面其實就很自由的,也是一個優點。當你想去發展這些,而且學校方面 沒有覺得這跟學校(發展)有什麼背道而馳的話,在 art 的範圍裡看都是自由 的。
- Q 可看到就是當年學校的一句話,你就馬上去做(計劃將中國藝術放入課程)
- A 就像剛才說的,中國傳統藝術除了剛才說書法之外呢,戲偶其實在更早之前已經存在的,如果你說傳統的中國藝術來說呢,其實戲偶也是的。還有的是紮作,我們都有做過的,都參與過蠻多年的燈籠紮作比賽。再想的,還有風箏,就算是中國畫之類的,除了像現在比較有系統一點之外,更早期都有一些中國畫繪畫,但不是用宣紙畫畫,而是用了「雞皮紙」去畫,尺寸大概是 A1 size 左右
- Q 是高年級做?還是低年級去做?
- A 印象是五、六年級,當時會有出版社推出一些單元小冊子的課本,當中有些是有關中國畫媒介的,我校就用了一陣子就沒再用,也知道有些學校依然會用到的。(那些單元小冊子)當中有一冊叫做中國門神,有曾經做過,由小的宣紙,大至 A1 size、或是接近他們(學生)半個人高的尺寸,然後要他們躺在紙上。
- Q 時候大約是?
- A 應該約是學校轉全日制的時間。
- Q 追問多一點師範時候的事,還記得那時候中國藝術的教學模式是怎樣的?
- A 那是一個很短的 course (課程)就是讓你接觸不同的媒介,約是半年至一年左右,就是一個讓在職教師修讀的一個課程。
- Q 即便是你在念完傳媒再到學校教書、兼教不同科目的初期?
- A 對啊,在小學,除了音樂跟體育,幾乎所有的科目都有可能要教到。所以就在

很早時期接觸到視藝這科,那是當時的安排。所以就在那時接觸到中國藝術了。 而每一課都是聽了基本概念、知識,有些筆記,然後再實踐,如在堂上實踐、 功課上的實踐。

- Q 還記得當中是教了什麼嗎?
- A 就有提及什麼是乾濕筆之類,說說(不同)墨色可以有這樣的效果,而且是有一份筆記的
- Q 當時候老師有做示範嗎?
- A 應該是有吧,我都不太記得。因為如果沒有示範的話,是沒可能叫我們去做功課。
- Q 那就在師範時接觸、再加上在 HKSEA 的學習,往後還有沒有再繼續進修中國藝術方面的課程呢?
- A 沒有了,因為又去了嘗試不同範疇的中國傳統藝術。因為學校發展就是想先讓他們接觸多範疇的東西(視覺藝術),多元點。因為個人覺得應該是由中學方面去慢慢修窄學習範疇、去專注某個媒介去發展,然後在他們(學生)再大一點像大學生般。而在小學時,就是先引起他們的興趣、視野,這是目標之一,反而去深入學習就不是每個範疇都這樣處理。最近的五至十年就會是比較有系統的進行這方面。
- Q 回想最初是學校本來就有發展中國藝術方面的教學,還是由你開始呢?
- Α 沒有的(學校本身沒有發展),初時我也曾問過,當時的老師(負責課程設計) 曾說這(教授中國藝術)很危險。危險在會令地方變髒,還有處理也是問題, 要知道墨不是容易清洗的東西。之後就是因為學校的願景的關係,就如剛才所 說的,加上當時候我經已是科主(任),再加上當時候有那份單元小冊子的課本, 所以覺得不妨一試。我就先試五、六年級,也加上我當時負責教五、六年級。 因為個人覺得通常試新東西的時候,也需要其他同事 say yes 的話,一定是由 自己先做,既然我在教五、六年級,那就先試,試過後發現穩定了,就可以推 介其他人去做。因為不可能因為我(科主任)要做,就要(其他人)都做到, 變相有很多新東西要試的話,我會先試一次。我記得當時是放在天台做的,因 為當時的那張紙太大了,當時天台還未成為飯堂,每人一個 area,把所有東西 都放在地下,每人一碟墨、毛筆,就在地下畫起來。因為當時不是要畫寫意畫, 類似模仿工筆(畫). 而工筆就只會用原來的墨而不會加上水。所以就先讓學生 先用墨(濃墨)畫下自己的樣子,而且是不讓他們用鉛筆起稿,直接畫在紙上, 而且需要「用盡張紙」,他們大多數人都 o k , 反而「夠膽」。之後第二次再將 畫紙展開,再以墨色(墨五彩)上色

- Q 當時候學生有沒有抗拒?
- A 沒有。而且對他們來說很新鮮,但(對我而言)比較勞心。那時候是四十多人 一班,AB班一起,一個人對著他們,沒有TA協助,而且沒有咪高風,都要照 做。當時也是兩個教節時間,double lesson。下一堂就上墨色。
- Q 當時這個單元使用了多少時間?
- A 因為不會做太久的關係,我要他們在兩個教節完成線描部分(用墨)
- Q 那整件作品所用上的時間?
- A 最多是4節(教次)。那時候流行 2 節左右完成一件作品。到現在更不止是這樣,最多可以是一個 topic (主題) last (維持)一個月的話呢 ,會更加豐富的。
- Q 他們(學生)會不會覺得很悶?畢竟同一個主題做這樣久?
- A 不會啊,因為太緊湊了,首先(學生)要佈自己的紙(在地下),然後畫這麼大 張紙,加上可以臥在地下畫,跟著墨又不可以弄倒,再加上我看起來很惡,還 有的是不可以把墨弄到四周的關係。我覺得是蠻開心的畫面,就是他們全都臥 在地下的畫面。
- O 那時候有收到家長的投訴嗎?
- A 總會有一、兩位(學生)會弄髒,但投訴就沒有。
- Q 他們有穿圍裙嗎?
- A 他們會自備圍裙。那就是在「雞皮紙」上畫,當時有兩個主題,一個是「古裝的我」,另一個畫門神,那便是比較早期的。但如果是中國藝術較早時期的是紮作了。
- Q 早期主要都是做比較大型、立體多一點,反而是近年才集中於平面方面的創作, 對嗎?為什麼會有這樣的考慮呢?
- A 這是個發展來的,隨著環境方面而看,你可不可以再放這麼大的紙張去畫呢?不行,如要飯堂收檯的話會產生行政壓力。第二,那時候的真的是(屬於)我自己的試驗性質,我自己去做、自己處理一級是沒有問題,但當 pass(交)出去給其他同事去做的話,就不一定能如我所想的,這點是需要留意的,再加上每一屆同學(學生)的特性,也會不同。還有的是學校的發展方向不同都會有不同的,沒可能每年都做,或者是有些大 size、有些是小 size,或是繪畫在不同的物品上,一來是讓同學們有新鮮感,二來就是配合我校校本方向,生活與藝術的關係。最重要的是要考慮到老師的情況,不是指老師沒有能力去做,就是要關注到老師是否能如我所做的一樣,去做一個這樣大型的活動呢?如果年年都一樣都會悶。還記得有一年有老師反映過,她說她每年都是學校安排她每

年都是在那個年級(工作)·當時我還未有「話事權」·她說她每年都是教同一樣的主題,會覺得很悶。所以我也是很體諒他們·有時候就會媒介、方向不變·但主題會改變一下。也為部分可能留級的學生想一下·再做一次同樣的東西也挺苦的,或是有人覺得再做一、兩次也是沒什麼的。但是,這又會帶出一個訊息就是,同學覺得悶的同時,老師也會覺得悶。

- Q 但那時候視藝科就是現在的教師組合,還是?
- A 不是啊,你知道早期都是「豬肉的堂」,當時(視藝科有)十幾個,甚至接近廿 幾個老師,變相就是,大家分到的堂就是一人教一班的情況,如果要每位教視 藝的老師都如我一樣,辨那樣大型的課,又要冒風險,再者就是他們不是專科 在視藝。他們都是「搭堂」,想要他們做成這樣,會有可能造成很多負面聲音, 對於科內發展也不是好事情。你知道視藝這一科要準備起來不會比其他科目少, 雖然感覺上好像沒什麼要(批)改,但其實是可以一直不斷的做,而且是不能 帶走。所以其實每一科都有它的難處,所以在(教中國藝術方面)發展上會有 這樣子的變化都是因為這樣子。
- Q 以最近一年為例,在課程設計上是如何規劃的呢?分佈上的比例會是?
- A 利用中國美術的方向去看,不單純只有中國書畫,就如我剛才所說的有書法、中國繪畫,一至三就有戲偶,這已經有十多年的歷史,中國藝術就主要是這兩方面。至於有時候某些單元會欣賞到的作品,也會涉獵到這些畫作也不奇怪,就因為太分散所以都沒有一個準確的資料。如果提及所花上的時間就會是,中國書法約二至四節(教次),是最少的。始於有些(學生)沒有接觸過,所以要花多少少時間去介紹
- Q 二至四節(教次)的意思是一個上學期,還是整個學年?
- A 整個學年。因為還有其他,包括認識中國傳統藝術,是固定的單元,一至六(年級)都有的,這個單元的堂節就視乎 topic 而定,最基本就是一至二節去介紹媒介,接下來就是認識技術方面的事,跟著就是創作,創作又需要給二個課節,如果媒介是需要較多時間,例如,除了做印章外,就好像今年我們要做的篆印,因為做章之餘,還需要印出來。當然因為是小學生的關係所以就不會以石章作媒介,當然我們會再研究物料的問題。再計算一次,就是 booklet (校本小冊子)介紹、看示範,進行最基本創作都需要一個 double lesson ,再同儕互評,一個單元大約共四至六節(教次)。當然,要看單元與單元之間實際所需的時間,實際操作時又會左右調整。有 D 就會放落去,就係個發展黎既。如剛才所說,我們希望初小就是(學習)寫意中國畫,高小就是工筆。那中國畫已在課程裡面,書法我又想他們能 build up 到 (這個技能)時,他時就不會再需要分拆

出一個單元叫中國書法,直接包括在畫中,最少能寫字在畫上,現在算是部署基礎中。

- Q 這計算起來,中國藝術部分佔課程比例上有五分之一嗎?
- A 還沒有。一個學期約二十至二十三週,上下學期合共約四十四,像剛才所如都已佔四至六,只是書法而已。因為之前書法、水墨都已在課程裡面,已算是一個穩健的畫面,都有百分之十幾,希望往後再加入篆刻,可能是不同年級都可以接觸到,或是只在五、六年級進行,這個我們還在討論階段。那看起來,就能完整地完全一張作品,有篆刻、有書法、有中國畫,這加起來算一組作品。這是我最終目標。
- Q 以中國畫部分來說,你剛才講到就是初小是寫意、高小是工筆
- A 約二至四節之間,視乎畫什麼
- Q 聽起就是按學生的能力及成長發展去考慮,對嗎?
- A 對、還有的是興趣。你想想小朋友、從我觀察到坊間的畫室、很多時間小朋友所畫的都是寫意、甚至是有關中國畫的書、會教步驟的、概念的、小朋友方面的都是寫意。到工筆部分都需要有一定程度的能力才可以學習工筆、當然我不是指小朋友不能學習工筆、因為我也曾在中國水墨畫、中國藝術之類的展覽、因為在裡面也古玩之類的東西、都很難界定是什麼、就與我家孩子去參加一些工作坊,那是由香港年輕的藝術家、跟浸會大學辨的、是給小孩子參加的、那時候是教工筆麻雀、就提供一張好像是宋朝的作品的副本、另外再提供一張已經裝錶好的小宣紙、毛筆、就這樣看著(副本)畫、當然藝術家就會有示範的。那時候我家孩子約是一、二年級、我看、他都可以、當然就沒可能是很神似的、就刺激到我、覺得學生也可以去接觸一下,因此我也嘗試過讓一至六年級嘗試一次工筆、那時候(學生)還在學寫意、那次嘗試之後、我看到學生也是可以的。因為在之前一直都想將工筆部分加到課程以內。
- Q 他們反而更加容易下筆嗎?
- A 那關鍵在他們夠不夠膽子,因為寫意很多時候就是老師在示範,工筆也是,你知道那些步驟,一、二、三、四,用一些比較簡單的步驟,都可以讓學生畫到像樣的作品出來。到了工筆部分,他們就會很在意像跟不像的問題。所以之前一直都在考慮不將工筆加到低年級,而只放在高年級的問題。但到現在,我反而見到的是高年級是不太敢下筆,而低年級就比較「夠膽」一點,因為他們沒有像跟不像的擔心,但高年級就怕很多。往後我有嘗試過讓學生憑他們自己的印象去畫,也有試過提供圖像,也有試過提供藝術家的作品(副本)讓他們去書(臨摹),因為初初都是臨摹的階段比較多。也有試過要學生自己找一些相片,

呢?

照著來畫,當中都可以見到之間的分別。所以就能解答你剛才說,初小是寫意、 高小是工筆的問題。

- Q高小學生真的是會對自己的作品有所要求,部分可能會有不斷改草稿的情況。
- A 而我自己就真的是不想讓他們起稿,也曾接觸過外面的老師也曾說過,可以讓他們使用鉛筆(起稿),再沿鉛筆線去畫,這一點我也有質疑。當然我也想測試一下是否如是,我曾在班裡說過,能力高、有信心的就不要用鉛筆起稿,直接下筆,因為你是看到的;再是,如果擔心的,可以用鉛筆,不過不要我看到條(鉛筆)線,當然會有利誘,不用鉛筆當然分數就會高一點。
- A 會不會讓他們把圖像放在宣紙上移印呢?
- Q 有啊,當然有部分(學生)沒什麼信心,就可以放在(宣紙)下面去描(畫)。因為臨摹除了放在隔離之外,都可以放在下面。當然那稿線,如果是相片其實看得不太清楚的。但工筆的那張紙因為是蟬衣,比較容易看到底稿。如果是用普通宣紙的話,就比較難看到,但就不太鼓勵。始終一年一次,就是考測他們的膽量,紙就只有兩張,一張不行就另外一張,讓他們自己去想一下解決方法。 Q 老師在設計課程時都會參考到教局的課程指引,當中在價值觀和態度提及國民身份認同,跟當中有指出「欣賞中國書畫、中樂和粵劇,有助培養學生的國民身份認同」,你有什麼的看法?或者是你覺得學習中國藝術有否對此有否幫助
- 理解當中的含義的,是想透過學習中國藝術,了解到原來中國在某些範疇是博 Α 大精深的。但從視覺藝術範疇來說,就覺得現在這一輩受到西方的影響比較深。 一樣是再問小朋友同一個問題,即便是藝術是什麼的單元,問及什麼是藝術, 對藝術有什麼看法,而我經常都是接觸到五、六 (年級),就算是他們能說出一 些藝術家的名字,依然都是畢卡索、梵高的名字,在過往的日子,都沒有聽過 他們能說出中國藝術家。另當問藝術是什麼的時候,有些(學生)都會提到有 繪畫,但再詳細地追問下去,媒介方面都是指素描、廣告彩、水彩方面的比較 多,你說要講得出中國畫、紮作,或是中方方面的藝術,你說沒有又不是,但 比當年做這種題目的時候是有所增加,但有沒有百分之一的話,其實就沒有。 以全班來看,就可能是一、二個(學生)(能)講到,甚或第二位能說是因為第 一位提出而刺激到他。我有試過提供紙張去寫,不用對話形式去問,但收到的 都不是很多人能寫出,就像剛才說的,只有一、二位。而且都是比較表面的東 西,就是中國畫、燈籠,就是中秋節的燈籠。總之問藝術是什麼,說出燈籠的, 再追問下去都是紮作、兔子之類的東西,但真的是量(人數)不多。可能有些 講及戲偶,可能是初小時候有加入到這種概念,但是指中式的,還是西式的,

這個有商榷的。所以說關於國民身份認同,只能說是普遍提升了對中國藝術的認識,但能否刺激到他們,因為中國藝術是這樣而導致他們提升身份(認同),又覺得未必。甚至我校會做陶藝的,你知道陶藝從歷史角度去看都是來自中國,但在他們(學生)的概念,再加上我們所教的內容上都不是很強調在中式的陶藝。就算是在簡介陶藝的歷史,從原始人使用,至中國把它發展得很好,再外銷至西方國家都在中國去買中國陶瓷,但說畢後,他們(學生)的概念都是在聽故事的層面,但會否因此而覺得驕傲,從而又覺得自己是中國人而感到驕傲,我就沒有從他們感受到。我就覺得是(中國藝術)擴闊了他們的視野,但為自己是中國人而驕傲呢,就覺得未及。至於他們會不會意識到我自己是中國人呢,我覺得這一輩都沒有一個意識去強調這點,只是將視覺藝術當作是一個科目,就如唸中文,上完中文堂就覺得中文很棒,而去認同中國文化,就不至於這樣。從他們(學生)這輩所接觸到的,不是很強調我是中國人這點。只是說到,中國有以下的東西,知道中國有這些建築、藝術這些範疇的文化、節日,但整合成對中國人的認知,可能尚可。香港是中國的一部分,於是認識到這些東西都是理所當然的,但推深一層,因此而引以為傲,我覺得還未達到。

- Q 會否覺得是因為西式的教育制度,將學科劃分得過於仔細而令對此的認知減少?因為視覺藝術的領域都會存在分類的關係。
- A 這不可以說是因為媒介而影響到他們的認同。只可以說是因為香港的教育制度源自西方·基礎都是建基於西方。你說早期的「卜卜齋」或是私塾就另計,近半百年的教育史·都是受西方、受英國殖民地影響。不論是學習的一方,還是教的一方,都是受這影響。不是說教的一方因為受這影響而提升不到,因為知識的承傳是來自這個基礎(西方教育)·很多時候就不會很刻意地說,中國人有什麼什麼,所以會因此而引以為傲。當然,現在沒可能說到以後會不會每教一樣中國的東西,就要論及中國的偉大等等,這就先不談論。如果滲透式的方法令學生知道什麼是身份認同,其實對他們來說都是蠻深奧。你問他們其實都不明白是什麼。身份認同這些都是高中、大學的時候才清晰一點去接觸到的東西。現在的(教育)層面都是擴闊相關的認知,根是栽種中,但根能生長多深,現在來說都是比較淺層。
- Q 現在香港教育的發展方向不是單從國民角度去看,而是由世界公民的角度出發 呢?
- A 這當然是。因為社會的發展,加上香港一直強調是國際大都會,再加上上百年的殖民統治,再加上現在的位置真的是中西交融。要轉成以國家為傲,就不是一朝一夕的事。你說好像美國高舉民主自由之餘,也 proud of 自己是美國人,

因為它有什麼什麼什麼,雖然它的文化不及中國的長,但是它就有那種氛圍,從小至大的氛圍。甚至說日本,以日本人為傲,當然教育一定是有的,但社會及國家文化影響都有。日本都有西化,但教育及接觸層面上,可看到他們是很愛自己的國家的畫面很強。覺得不止是教育這麼簡單,而是社會、文化的影響。這不可以說是教育制度的問題,是它的缺失,而它只是一環。如真的要成功建立國民身份認同的,那需要包括很多的範疇,如教育、文化建立、每一代承傳的問題等等,再加上香港始終是國際大都會,所接觸到的視野都是闊的,它不會阻止外來的東西進入,但其實可以涉獵的東西很多,只要你有心,總有方法可以知道不同的東西。當所看的東西增加的時候,價值的判斷都有所改變。

- Q 會否是課程指引上都提供了彈性讓教師去調整課程設計?
- A 我覺得挺彈性的。可能有部分老師覺得指引上的事都是空談的,譬喻它(課程指引)提及(藝術)歷史方面需要的課時等,它沒有寫及。但相對來說都是有好處的,因為沒有框架正正可以發展到校本的藝術發展。由黃色小本子年代,art and craft,都比較詳細寫出需要教什麼,值得參考。你說 2002 年那本不好,我倒不覺得,最初會覺得比較空談,到底要怎樣做呢,有很多東西都是不知道的。但相對來說,校本發展是自由很多,當然它(課程指引)是建議老師。但至於好還是不好,就有建於老師自己本身。
- Q 請問有關中國藝術部分的課程設計是以螺旋式教學理論設計對嗎?可以簡單講講一至六年級課程的安排嗎?
- A 都有的。一、二、三(年級)寫意,但你沒有可能三個年級的風格都是一樣的,對嗎?所以就會出現,一(年級)著重(墨)乾濕、線條表達,所以做的作品會簡單一點,好像今年所畫的是魚,是小魚、金魚。那為什麼呢?因為我們有老師工作坊,workshop(工作坊)都是由中國畫開始,就邀請到一些有教學經驗的老師或是藝術家回來 for art teacher(給學校視藝科老師)上課用的,當中涉獵到怎樣去學習中國畫、一些基本教學技巧如在課堂上如何容易教授中國畫,與一些交流。最初的時候就是邀請到資深的中國繪畫方面的老師,他最主要的是一直都有繼續教(中國畫)。最初我們討論的時候,都有談及要找藝術家或是前線老師比較好呢?最後決定就是(選擇)前線老師。因為始終我們都是初接觸,即初次在學校裡有系統地教。同樣,在科內不是每位老師都有學過(中國藝術),這也是一個關鍵點。考慮到這個情況就所以邀請一位前線老師來教老師如何執筆之類,由最基本的東西,當是溫故知新,他就會在那段時間教我們不同的主題的作品,由畫渲染,即描畫蓮花再做渲染。寫意裡面我們(老師)有學過書村莊、貓頭鷹、水果之類的東西,比較容易掌握,希望可以即時聽了

一些技巧、心得等在課堂裡做出來,當然之前我們有共備去討論清楚各年級要做的東西,這是第一年邀請這位老師的情況,前後共來了兩次,因為都想 follow up,等老師可以見到發展。那位老師還是一個優點的是,本來有教我校的學生,在課外活動、興趣班時間,所以他更加知道我校學生的能力,更能配合我們的需求去教。

O 那麼辨工作坊的費用是如何得來?學校方面有什麼反應呢?

A 早期的資金就需要再查證,但近年來的都是在學校教師專業發展而來的,就是由科去申請。學校方面沒有反應,就像如我剛才所說,科與學校的發展沒有衝突。再加上我遇上的校長都是很好,在前前任校長直言說出標榜(學校以)藝術教育的發展方向,更加造就藝術發展。再加上再之前的校長都採用開放式的方法去發展視藝,所以我科一直處於非常好的發展空間。在利用了藝術教育為(學校)主題,已成功開出方向,變相在專業的發展上都不會有阻礙,即便是支持的。除了支持之外,對我科有利的,暫時都沒有遇上阻礙,所以發展上都非常好,也因此沒有收到不良的回應。當初(工作坊)只是我科組的老師,最多邀請協助視藝發展的教學助理,但到近年,對藝術有興趣的非視藝科老師,我們都很歡迎他們來到工作坊。近這幾年來,我們就邀請到藝術家,最近就找了徐沛之博士,中大的,來到學校兩次,教我們的工筆。

Q 再追問剛才的問題,就是講到一年級畫魚,那其他年級呢?

一年級都沒有什麼的構圖,因為是初步接觸水墨,就是教墨色、乾筆、濕筆,如老師在時間上可以的話,就應該會有線條的探索,一般視乎那一年的時間安排,最少就一定會有兩節(教次),最多就是四。到二、三年級的話,構圖上會複雜一點,甚至容許他們重覆,例如變成放大、縮小重複出現,那構圖就會改變了。這也可以使他們的學習畫面再擴闊、加強。到四至六(年級)就分開不同的主題,最初工筆就會是一些臨摹的簡單線條的工筆主題。到五、六(年級)的時候,就是提供圖片他們,如麻雀的圖片,可以臨摹它,可以是重複一隻或多隻,突然想起是五(年級)是麻雀、六(年級)是錦鯉,構圖就是變成有幾條不同的魚的形態,學生要重組那幾條魚,可以是重複一條,或是兩款魚,在大構圖中完成。那我是有要求的,最少有兩條魚,有海草,有石,而整個畫面就交由學生處理。有能力的就看著構圖臨摹,如果是不能的,就是用移印的方法。有些同學是可以畫到魚的不同形態、擺法,整張的構圖就不一樣了。當然我也會有展示一些完整構圖的例子,如果學生可以將此變化,就是他們的得著,就會計在構圖的分數內。因真的不想到六年級的時候,還是照樣臨摹,四(年級)還是可以接受的,始終都是初次。那五(年級)就開始漸變出現變化,如

Α

我剛才所說的麻雀,開始提供圖片(作參考),跟著他們用另外的形式來表達。 其實都是希望他們在各自的三年裡嘗試到不同形式去表達中國畫,他們可以試 到不的技巧,可以的話就是層層遞進,不可能的話就各自的形式都可以試到。 當然你知道中國畫不止幾種形式,希望他們達到擴闊視野,不用鑽研,但起碼 他們勇於嘗試、懂得欣賞。

Q 那書法那方面呢?

A 書法方面,我們先跟徐博士學習,他教了我們篆書、楷書、隸書共三種。如剛才所說要學生有趣味,老師都需要有趣味。不可以只關心到學生方面,還需要照顧老師,因為老師覺得沒趣的話,教的時候就會覺得沒趣,所以就開放給老師自己選擇一個他們覺得自己能掌握的(字體),因為我先當老師都是沒學過(書法),同樣利用(教師)學習中國畫的形式。例如老師有興趣於隸書,那他們自然有興趣去教、去涉獵更多的知識,接下來,到自己所教的年級就自然容易上手,而且我們需要(學生)寫的筆不多,最多四字。就利用徐博士所提供的筆記作參考,再整編成一本小冊子供老師使用。從中希望老師們從小冊子中的碑帖、字帖選取二字或四字出來,然後就成為那年級所要學的字,我不需要他們寫得多字。

O 所選的字是包括字體的特性嗎?

未必,如我所說,先講求興趣、趣味感,而且要是有意義的。例如老師有寄望 的,希望同學能寫「靜」字,就只寫靜字,篆書的靜。你知道篆書的靜字很古 怪的,可能他們都要猜一陣子才能猜出那字,要平均又很難,所以先要提起興 趣。因為當時我們(老師)有跟徐博士討論過,是否要應用字帖之類,他說不 主張。再說是需要去買九宮格、田字、米字紙,也說不需要。因為他也有親身 教過小朋友學習書法,也指出可以放膽讓學生嘗試。當然就不用他們(學生) 寫很多的字,寫一個字就一個字,而且要大大的。因為放大字之後,他指出小 朋友的趣味感會大了很多。其實這都只是我們第二年的嘗試。當然說要些很像 樣的字,就還沒有。始終我們的課堂時間不多,要他們一筆跟一筆的,大人尚 可,但他們當寫第二筆就已經變回自己的字體、或是隨便寫就算。所以這還是 需要時間去浸淫。現在書法跟中國畫還是在「分家」的狀態下,還未合併在一 起,因為我覺得書法還未成熟到可以合併。一來書法要(時間)練,二來老師 都需要時間去摸索怎樣去教。因為可能有學過也可能是基礎階段,就算是我自 己都不能說什麼,所以也是提供了時間去讓老師去「浸」。當沒有時間讓老師外 出或是在校學習的情況下,那唯有在學習與改善課堂教學時,到差不多的時日 就將兩者合併。當合併後,多出來的課堂又可以去發展其他領域的學習,但現

Α

Α

階段還未可以。

Q 在教與學方面,會運用到怎樣的教學策略或教學活動呢?

調適一定會有的。如剛才所說,以現在的視覺藝術(科)發展,老師有否專修 這一科的話,其實有些 (老師) 不是的,或是接觸 (這一科)。第二,有修讀 (視 覺藝術)、接觸過這範疇的老師在層次上是製作型,即是學過、知道怎樣去拿畫, 還是有(修讀)視藝教育範疇,知道怎樣去教學,其實是不同的。現階段是沒 有可能要求每一位老師都是專於此 (視覺藝術),坦白說,現在小學的 (視覺藝 術)發展還未達到(專科專教)、最少在我身邊的情況。即便說,就是會有未必 有修讀視藝教育兼且是對媒介運用有一定的認識 (的老師),所以在此情況下, 去發展中國藝術這門,興幸地學校(老師)不抗拒,學生不抗拒,學校領域層 面不抗拒,家長層面也不抗拒。但要去到成熟地運作,必然需要時間去調適所 有的東西,包括不同的持份者,及關注老師自身在(教學)運作過程中,由不 抗拒變到抗拒,因這會削弱科目的發展。因為一定會出現,當(教)過了一些 時日的時候,要求自然會增加,不會像最初,(老師們)想畫什麼就什麼,也希 望會變回自己原來所要求的模樣,在層次上有所變化。就如你所說,這麼快學 習隸書,對的,因為當初去學中國書法應由篆書,因為它的有趣性,加上它的 筆劃不像其他一定要橫、直、撇等,還有的是它像一幅畫,對小朋友學習其實 是蠻有趣的,老師在接觸上也會有趣味。往後就是他們接觸得比較多的楷書, 接著就是隸書了。行書跟草書就暫時不會涉獵到了。但對於書法的五大範疇而 言,我希望的是他們(學生)在畢業之前都能知道是什麼來的,這是我的目標。 但他們(學生)可以直接接觸到的話,都應該是篆、楷、隸,而次序上最初就 是隸、楷,這是我希望的。我看外邊的書法班會是由楷書開始,因為接近他們 (學生)執鉛筆的情況,當然不同的家的看法不一。以我校的情況來看,先站 在老師的角度來說,先不要嚇怕老師(們),因部分老師只需要教一班或兩班。 而新加入科內的同事(老師)都是沒有教視藝的經驗,但有上過視藝的堂節(課 程), 聽到的都是集中在技巧上, 課時不長。對於本科修讀(視藝)的人才說, 他們是知道該科的教學形式(模式)跟一般的語文、數學、常識的是不同的, 跟關顧的東西都不一樣,因為當中有很多安全的東西,但你是意識不到就是意 識不到。例如拿筆,看起來很普通,其實當中的還牽涉到執筆的方法、技巧等。 可能有人會說的是,我的經驗比較多,應該是什麼都知道的,但其實我也不敢 這樣說,因為每一次的(教學)情況都不一樣。再加上視藝不是單指傳統的一 方,是會不斷加上新的創作媒介,我們也很想老師在課餘時進行不同的媒介發 展,因此而看到的是,如不進行調適是沒有可能的,所以就需要遷就(沒有經

驗的)老師的情況,也需要遷就另一班有經驗的老師的能力。因此不能因為我想要這樣的要求,大家就要於這框架下做事,對我而言,在現階段下暫時是沒有可能的。最理想當然是大家一下場就知道怎樣做了,但就算是我在instruction(指引)上寫得多詳細,對於一位只限在接觸層面上的老師而言,他未必理解到當中的意思,當然個人文字表達又是一回事,還有的是,認知的問題也是一回事。不同的,甚或乎,有老師是沒有接觸過陶藝、中國畫,但我校是需要教陶藝、中國畫。光是說版畫是什麼,他可能只聽過名稱,當中要涉獵的工具是什麼,可能他未必知道。變相是在工作上,就會出現資深老師需要協助年資較淺的老師去認識一些基礎的東西。還需要記得的是,不論是資深的、年資較淺的,都不是只有視藝一科,還有其他的科目(要教)。於學校或其他層面去看,視藝科的事就是放到最後才處理。在我角度去看,當然期望老師會主動或留意自己不足而去進修,但我不能這樣子去寄望。在對方的角度而言,可能會先選擇其他科去進修,因此這也成為了我科的困境。就算是有經驗的老師,同樣他們也是有很多科目需要教,也是沒有可能要求有經驗的老師只關注在視藝科進修技術方面,去外學習進修,多年以來,聽到的也是寥寥可數。

Q 是風氣的問題嗎?

A 始終教育局提出藝術教育、專科專教多年以來,都只是雷聲大而已。實際上, 真的有多少的學校真的是會以藝術教育為首要?很少之餘,資源方面也是很少。 即便教視藝的老師,也沒幾個是專科教視藝。我自己也是兼任其他科目,也需 要處理其他科目的事。變相也是一個困境,就算多麼想發展視藝,最終都會因 為時間問題而未能如願。

剛才提及·學校現主要教授寫意、工筆、書法·有沒有嘗試加入新水墨那些呢?有,但最近幾年都沒有做。你說傳統繪畫部分,像剛才說,由線描,可能在墨色上的處理,之後就是顏料上的處理。其實都希望在層面上是多角度發展,新中國畫方面呢,都有嘗試,例如剛才說用「雞皮紙」畫古裝的我,這個算上某程度上在物料上改變,都已經是不傳統的做法。也有試過利用不同的物料製成筆·再沾上墨去畫畫·去營造一些效果。也有以不同質地的紙團去印一些pattern(圖紋)去畫一幅畫出來,這麼已是在現在系統化教中國書畫之前的事,主要集中在初小。但因為想先傳統書畫建立一定基礎後,再加入新水墨的內容,他們(學生)的視野會更加廣闊。即便是想當畢卡索,隨便畫畫就行,他們需要知道畢卡索在背後所畫的素描、人像等等,而不是隨便畫就能如大師一般,有人欣賞就是 okay,始終希望他們了解大師的背後其實是有很強的基礎。因此我就(將中國藝術部分)先回到傳統基礎上,當然希望是一件作品可以包含章、

Q A

書、畫,而日後會可再加入新水墨去發展,就需要日後再看,因為新水墨的變化很大,可以透過動畫形式表達也可,以立體的形式去表現也可以,如我們的學生曾參與教育局的比賽,試過畫一張貓的水墨畫,畫了四至五張不同的貓。然後衍生出第二步的作品,利用不同物料去拼出水墨畫版的貓,如用塑膠彩畫出水墨畫風格的貓、用拼布的方法拼出水墨畫風格的貓等。又例如學生利用童年與同學的相處為主題,用工筆畫、捲軸再加上裝置,這又算不算上是新的水墨畫呢?這都不斷在課餘的時間嘗試,但不是以大班的形式去嘗試,而是以小組、個人的形式去嘗試。

- Q 有人覺得新水墨比較抽象·對於中學生而言是很難處理的課題·你又覺得如何? 對小學生而言又會否太難掌握呢?
- A 對我而言,新水墨就會是偏向混合媒介表現的方法,例如用刺繡的方式表現水 墨畫又算得上是新水墨嗎?因為中國畫的分類方法、角度都有很多,畢竟藝術 是沒有所謂的定義吧。

- 完 -