### 教育部國教署沉浸式英語教學特色學校試辦計畫

臺北市萬芳國小實施教師共備課程研發及與教學實驗工作坊簽到表

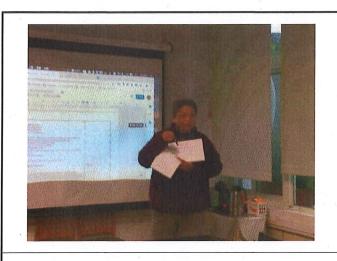
一、工作坊時間:108 年 3 月 4 日(星期 一 )16:00-18:00

二、工作坊地點:校長室

出席人員	請簽名
高麗鳳校長	高麗鳳
陳韻如主任	は一部なか
林念慈老師	林念意
李嘉澍老師	参 素
羅丰燕老師	强星丰蓝

# 教育部國教署沉浸式英語教學特色學校試辦計畫臺北市萬芳國小 107 學年度-2 實施教師共備課程研發及與教學實驗工作坊會議 教案分享 2

## 講座照片

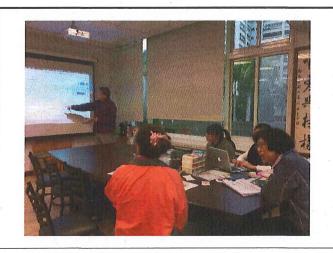


講座名字:李嘉澍老師

講座演講的日期/時間:

1080304 / 16:00-18:00PM

演講地點:校長室



講座名字:李嘉澍老師

講座演講的日期/時間:

10800304 / 16:00-18:00PM

演講地點:校長室

# 教育部國教署沉浸式英語教學特色學校試辦計畫臺北市萬芳國小實施教師共備課程研發及與教學實驗工作坊會議紀錄

一、開會時間:108年3月4日(星期一)16:00-18:00

二、開會地點:校長室

三、主持人:高校長麗鳳 記錄:李嘉澍

四、出席人員:如簽到表

五、會議內容

(一)主持人報告(略)

(二)教師共備課程設計-報告人:李嘉澍

本次報告第二學期第二單元第 1-3 節教學活動設計內容, 備課小組夥伴 共同討論再研修, 修正後內容如下。上課簡報如下

領域/科目		藝術領域/音樂科 設計者		李嘉澍、羅丰 燕、高麗鳳		
實	施年級	三年級	總節數	6 節(240 分鐘)		
單	元名稱	二、歡樂時光				
		設計依據				
學習重點	學習表現	音 1- II-1 能透過聽唱、聽奏及讀譜,建立與展現歌唱及演奏的基本技巧,以表達情感。 音 1- II-2 能依據引導,感知與探索音樂元素,嘗試簡易的即興,表達自我的感受。 音 2- II-1 能使用音樂語彙、肢體等多元方式,回應聆聽的感受。 音 2- II-2 能認識與描述樂曲創作背景,體會音樂與生活的關聯。 音 3- II-1 能參與音樂活動,並展現聆賞禮儀。 英 1- II-7 能聽懂讓堂中所學的字詞。 英 1- II-8 能聽懂簡易的教室用語。 英 1- II-9 能聽懂簡易的日常生活用語。 英 1- II-0 能聽懂簡易句型的句子 英 2- II-3 能說出課堂中所學的字詞。 英 2- II-4 能使用簡易的和常生活用語。 英 2- II-5 能使用簡易的日常生活用語。 英 2- II-5 能使用簡易的日常生活用語。 英 3- II-2 能辨識課堂中所學的字詞。 英 3- II-2 能辨識課堂中所學的字詞。		藝索美藝理表意藝感關經藝識社藝透藝學索美藝理表意藝感關經藝識社藝透藝, e-E-劉會-E-列會-E-列會-E		
	學習內容	音 E-Ⅱ-1 多元形式歌曲,如:獨唱、齊唱等。基礎歌唱技巧,如聲音探索、姿勢等。 音 E-Ⅱ-2 簡易節奏樂器、曲調樂器的基礎演奏技巧。 音 E-Ⅱ-3 讀譜方式,如:五線譜、唱名法、拍號等。 音 E-Ⅱ-4 音樂元素,如:節奏、力度、速度等。 音 E-Ⅱ-5 簡易即興,如:肢體即興、節奏即興、曲調即興等。 音 A-Ⅱ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:獨奏曲、臺灣歌謠、藝術歌曲, 及樂曲之創作背景。		逻理解他人感受真團隊合作的能力。 藝-E-C3 體驗在地及全球藝術與文化的多元性。 英-E-A2 具備理解簡易英語		

音 A-Ⅱ-2 相關音樂語彙

音 A-Ⅱ-3 肢體動作、語文表述、繪畫及戲劇等回應方式。

音 P-Ⅱ-1 音樂活動、音樂會禮儀

英 Ac-Ⅱ-8 簡易的教室用語

英 Ac-Ⅱ-9 簡易的生活用語

文運E-B1 記用B1 大寶。用型通學子-E-識習的本門、在所進。習 的本門、在所進。習 的寫引學行思效 外風 於語、語下字易策。 要民 等、簡考能 主土土 大寶、,詞日略 節。

#### 設計理念

先認識鈴鼓的構造及演奏方法並為歌曲青春舞曲伴奏。從欣賞合唱交響曲中認識貝多芬及其作品,也學習演唱歡樂頌。認識指揮家卡拉揚並學習 2、3、4 拍的指揮法。最後學習用直笛吹奏歡樂頌並演唱歡樂頌的中英文歌詞。

	學習主題	國際教育-國際素養
議題融入	實質內涵	國 E5 體認國際文化的多樣性。 國 E6 具備學習不同文化的意願與能力。
與其他領域	/科目的連結	社會領域
教材來源		自編
教學設	備/資源	電腦、單槍投影機、電子白板

#### 學習目標

- 1.認識鈴鼓的構造及演奏方法並為歌曲青春舞曲伴奏。
- 2.欣賞合唱交響曲,認識貝多芬及其作品,也學習演唱歡樂頌。
- 3.認識指揮家卡拉揚並學習2、3、4拍的指揮法。
- 4.學習用直笛吹奏歡樂頌並演唱歡樂頌的中英文歌詞.

#### 教學活動設計

教學活動內容及實施方式		英語相關知識
===== 第一節開始 THE FIRST-LESSON BEGINNING =====		
壹、引起動機(Warm up and Review)	5min	
一、課堂打招呼(Greeting ready) T: Good Morning / Afternoon	S	
S: Good Morning / Afternoon T: Are you ready for this lesson?	ž.	E

- S: Yes, ready.
- T: Pay attention to me. Today, we have learned about some games to play.
- 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn)
  - T: Today we are going to learn how to play the TAmbourine.
  - T: (Show the picture of TAmbourine.)
- 三、問題提問(Ask some questions)
  - T: Do you have seen this instrument before?
  - T: Who know the answer is?
  - S: "TAmbourine".
  - T: Very Good. The answer is "TAmbourine"(鈴鼓).

#### 貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)

- 一、認識鈴鼓的構造及持用方式
  - 鼓面
  - 鼓框
  - 振鈴
- 二、認識鈴鼓的演奏方式
  - tap.
  - shake.
  - roll.
- 三、青春舞曲

老師自編鈴鼓的演奏搭配歌曲教唱。

10mi ns

> tap. shake. roll.

TAmbo

urine

15mi ns

#### $1 = b_A \frac{4}{4}$ 维吾尔族民歌 慢板 王洛宾改编 3 3 2 7 1 3 2 3 2 7 1 旧爬上 来, 花儿谢了明 年还是一样 春风就会吹过 来, 凤雨过后阳光依旧放光 彩。 山的太阳清晨一早爬上 山河春回大 开。 3 丽小鸟 无 影 我的青春小鸟 飞去 不 回 央. 丽小鸟 飞去 无 彩 我的青春小 鸟 来, 又飞 来, 愿 我的青春 永 丽小鸟 飞去 来, 7 6:6.11 6 6 1 白 样 不回来,(别的那呀呀 的那呀哟) 的青春 岭 웨 小 鸟 样 不回来,(别的那呀呀 哟 别 那呀 哟) 我的青春 一样 不回来,(别的那呀呀 的那呀哟) 的青 表 1 点 哟别 6 : 3 6 6 梓 小 回 来。 我 约 青 11 鸟 样 不 回 来。 沆 的青 来。

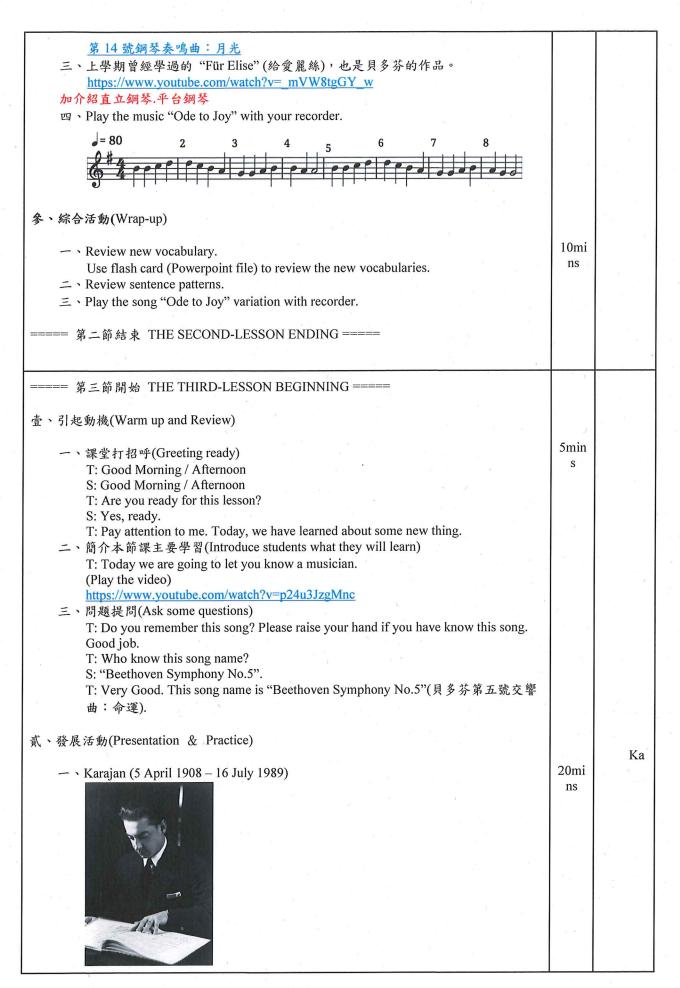
《青春舞曲》是一首新疆短小精悍的歌曲,并且深受中外人民喜欢。作者王洛宾被称为西部歌王,他对西部音乐的整理、传播起到了不可估量的作用。在王洛宾搜集、整理、改编的中国民歌中,《青春舞曲》是首快速活泼的歌曲。只有王洛宾首稿(三段歌词),年代最久远,被收录在《掀起你的盖头来—西部歌王王洛宾和他的歌》《百歌颂中华2》之中,上世纪70年代末经著名歌唱家朱逢博的再次演唱,深受欢迎。

本曲谱上传于 🐫 中国暗谱网

#### 多、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

- Review new vocabulary.
  - Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies.
- 二、Review sentence patterns.

三、			
*************************************	三、讓學生自己創作鈴鼓的 pattern。	5	
*************************************	===== 第一節結束 THE FIRST-LESSON ENDING =====		>
*************************************		10mi	
虚、引起動機(Warm up and Review)  一、課堂打招号(Greeting ready) T. Good Morning / Afternoon S. Good Morning / Afternoon S. Good Morning / Afternoon T. Are you ready for this lesson? S. Yes, ready, T. Pay attention to me. Today, we have learned about some new thing. 一、消介本格資主美學習(Introduce students what they will learn) T. Today we are going to learn a new song and a great musician. (Teacher plays the music "Beethoven 9") https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r0jHhS5MtvA#=1h6m34s E. 问题提問(Ask some questions) T. Have you heard this music before? Please raise your hand if you have seen this. Good job. T. Who know this music name? S. "数辨项" T. Very Good. This chart name is "数樂項".  承、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)  一、Let's learn about how the "Ode to Joy" in the 9th symphony. The Symphony No. 9 in D minor, Op. 125, is the final complete symphony by Ludwig van Beethoven, composed between 1822 and 1824. It was first performed in Vienna on 7 May 1824.  About Beethoven  Ludwig van Beethoven compositions include 9 symphonies, 5 plans concertor, 1 violin concerto, 3 2 plano sonatas, 16 string quarters, his great Mass the Missa solemnis, and one opera, Fidelio. By his late 20s his hearing began to deteriorate, and by the last decade of his life he was almost completely deaf. 月多芬可以說離不了德奥作曲家巴赫、海頓和莫扎特的音樂精髓,將古典主義音樂在形式方面做到了極限。 基 3 強文響曲:英雄 第 5 強文學曲:英雄			
T: Good Morning / Afternoon S: Good Morning / Afternoon T: Are you ready for this lesson? S: Yes, ready. T: Pay attention to me. Today, we have learned about some new thing.  一	===== 第二節開始 THE SECOND-LESSON BEGINNING =====	2	
T: Good Morning / Aftermoon S: Good Morning / Aftermoon T: Are you ready for this lesson? S: Yes, ready. T: Pay attention to me. Today, we have learned about some new thing.  二、 商介本節葉主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn) T: Today we are going to learn a new song and a great musician. (Teacher plays the music "Beethoven 9") https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOjHhS5MtvA#=1h6m34s  三、 門最幾例(Ass some questions) T: Have you heard this music before? Please raise your hand if you have seen this. Good job. T: Who know this music name? S: "散樂頌". T: Very Good. This chart name is "散樂頌".  忒、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)  一、 Let's learn about how the "Ode to Joy" in the 9th symphony. The Symphony No. 9 in D minor, Op. 125, is the final complete symphony by Ludwig van Beethoven, composed between 1822 and 1824. It was first performed in Vienna on 7 May 1824.  二、 About Beethoven  Ludwig van Beethoven (17 December 1770 – 26 March 1827) was a German composer and pianist. He remains one of the most recognised and influential of all composers. His best-known compositions include 9 symphonies, 5 piano concertos, 1 violin concerto, 32 piano somatas, 16 string quarrets, his great Mass the Missa solemnis, and one opera, Fidelio. By his late 20s his hearing began to deteriorate, and by the last decade of his life he was almost completely deaf.  月多芬可以說繼承了後奧作曲家巴赫、海鲼和芙扎特的音樂精髓,將古典主義音樂在形式方面做到了極限。  第3 號文譽曲:英雄 第5 號文譽曲:英雄	壹、引起動機(Warm up and Review)	* *	
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第6號交響曲:田園			
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He born Heribert. He was an Austrian conductor. He was principal conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic for 35 years. Generally regarded as one of the greatest conductors of the 20th century.

卡拉揚在指揮舞台上活躍70年。他帶領過歐洲眾多頂尖的樂團,並且曾和柏林愛樂樂團有過長達35的合作關係。他熱衷於錄音和導演,為後人留下了大量的音像資料(到1988年為止他發行超過1萬張唱片約700款錄音),包括眾多的管弦樂,歌劇錄音和歌劇電影,涵括從巴洛克,到後浪漫主義歐洲作曲家,甚至部分現代樂派的作品。其中一些作品,如貝多芬的交響曲還被多次錄製。卡拉揚在音樂界享有盛譽,甚至在中文領域被人稱為「指揮帝王」。

Karajan - Wagner - Der Ring des Nibelungen (On Blu-ray audio)

Karajan - Antonio Vivaldi - The Four Seasons

Karajan - Richard Wagner - Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg

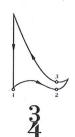
— Now to conducting? You might never be Karajan, but you can learn how to conducting.

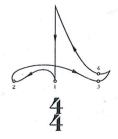


10mi ns

> conducti ng







Let's act like a conductor!

Teacher play and conducting a music and ask students to follow. Count the beats loudly by voice.

#### 多、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

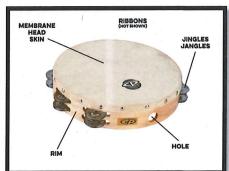
- Review new vocabulary.
   Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies.
- 二、Review sentence patterns.
- 三、Let students do conducting. 分組練習 and 個人練習。

===== 第三節結束 THE THIRD-LESSON ENDING ======

#### 5min s

## 第二單元1-2節上課簡報如下





The ways to play Tambourine:

tap. shake. roll.





#### SLIDE **LESSON TWO**

WFES, Taipei 2019



Ludwig van Beethoven

#### Ludwig van Beethoven

Ludwig van Beethoven (17 December 1770 – 26 March 1827) was a German composer and planist. He remains one of the most recognised and influential of all composers. His best-known compositions include 9 symphonies, 5 plano concertos, 1 violin concerto, 32 plano sonatas, 16 string quartets, his great Mass the Missa solemnis, and one opera. Fictelio.

his great Mass the Missa solemnis, and one opera, Fidello.
By his late 20s his hearing began to deteriorate, and by the last decade of his life he was almost completely deaf.

[多芬可以說顯於了德奧作曲來巴赫·海頓和獎扎特的音樂積轉,將古典主義音樂在形式方面做到了極限。



Ludwig van Beethoven Let's learn about how the "Ode to Joy" in the 9th

Let's learn about now the Code to Joy in the 9th symphony. The Symphony No. 9 in D minor, Op. 125, is the final complete symphony by Ludwig van Beethoven, composed between 1822 and 1824. It was first performed in Vienna on 7 May 1824.

第3號交響曲:英雄

第5號交響曲:命運

第6號交響曲:田園

第8號鋼琴奏鳴曲:悲愴

第14號鋼琴奏鳴曲:月光



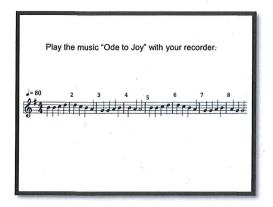
Ludwig Beethoven

#### The Pianist





vs Upright(vertical)



七、散會:下午18:00