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 **6**月 2**6** 日(星期 三)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 | 康宏处 |
| 林念慈老師 | 林念意 |
| 李嘉澍老師 | 多意道 |
| 羅丰燕老師 | 凌晨 丰 |
| 專家 吳麗君教授 | |
| 專家 陳錦芬教授 | |
| 專家 謝宜君教授 | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

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 12

講座照片



講座名字: 羅丰燕老師

講座演講的日期/時間:

1080626 / 16:00-18:00PM

演講地點:校長室



講座名字:羅丰燕老師

講座演講的日期/時間:

1080626 / 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6月26日(星期三)16:00-18:00

二、開會地點:校長室

三、主持人:高校長麗鳳

四、出席人員:如簽到表

五、會議內容

(一)主持人報告

5月20日本專案計畫指派台師大英語學系陳純音教授及國北 教大音樂學系楊淑媚教授,教授們提供許多具體意見,請李老師 及羅老師根據專家的意見來修正教學設計內容。

記錄:羅丰燕

(二)教師共備課程設計-報告人:羅丰燕

本次報告第一學期第二單元第1-8節教學活動設計內容,已根據專家教授的指導意見再次研修,修正後內容如下。

| 14 PH 12 TO | 1水子 | | -1友门 | 一个 | |
|-------------|------|--|------|---|--|
| 領域/科目 | | 藝術領域/音樂科 | | 李嘉澍、羅丰燕、高麗鳳 | |
| 實施 | 年級 | 三年級 | 總節數 | 8 節(320 分鐘) | |
| 單元 | 名稱 | 二、生命的樂章 Movement of Life | | , | |
| | | 設計依據 | | | |
| 學習 | 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 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。 | 核心 | 總綱 A1身心素質與自我精進 B1符號運用與溝通表達 B3藝術涵養與美感素養 C1道德實踐與公民意識 C2人際關係與團隊合作 | |
| 重點 | 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。 | 素養 | C3 多元文化與國際理解 領綱 藝-E-A1 參與藝術活動,探索生活美感。 藝-E-B1 理解藝術符號,以表達 情 意觀點。 | |

音 A-Ⅱ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:獨奏曲、臺灣歌謠、藝術歌曲,以及樂曲之創作背景。

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

音 P-Ⅱ-2 音樂與生活

藝-E-B3 感知藝術與生活的關聯,以豐富美感經驗。

藝-E-C1 識別藝術活動中的社會 議題。

藝-E-C2 透過藝術實踐,學習理 解他人感受與團隊合作的能 力。

藝-E-C3 體驗在地及全球藝術與 文化的多元性。

設計理念

本單元運用演唱<瑪莉有隻小綿羊>的中英文歌詞,認識高音譜號、唱名、4/4 拍號及各種小節線名稱。藉由欣賞<驚愕交響曲>並認識音樂家海頓的生平及其作品。另外認識直笛家族並看懂高音直笛指法,學會高音直笛 sol.la.ti 的指法並能吹奏<瑪莉有隻小綿羊>。最後認識變奏曲並能運用,將學過的<小星星>及<瑪莉有隻小綿羊>進行創作。

| 議題融入 | 學習主題 | 人權教育/人權與生活實踐 生涯規劃教育/生涯教育與自我探索 國際教育/國際素養 |
|---------|--------|--|
| | 實質內涵 | 人 E5 欣賞、包容個別差異並尊重自己與他人的權利。 涯 E4 認識自己的特質與興趣。 涯 E7 培養良好的人際互 動能力。 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 | 數學領域 |
| 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.認識高音譜號、唱名及各種小節線名稱。
- 2.學會瑪莉有隻小綿羊的中英文歌詞的唱法。
- 3.認識 4/4 拍號和 2/4 拍號。
- 4.會欣賞驚愕交響曲並認識音樂家海頓的生平及其作品。
- 5.能認識直笛家族並看懂高音直笛指法。

- 6.能學會高音直笛 sol.la.ti 的指法並能吹奏瑪莉有隻小綿羊。
- 7.認識變奏曲並能運用。
- 8.運用其他設備或資源學習音樂。
- 9.能善用各類資源進行仿作或創作。

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 Lesson one beginning ===== | | November of the state of the st |
| 壹、引起動機 (Warm up and review) | | |
| 一、課堂打招呼(Greeting ready) | | |
| T: Good morning / afternoon | 5mins | |
| S: Good morning / afternoon | | |
| T: Are you ready for this lesson? | | |
| S: Yes, ready. | | |
| T: Pay attention to me. Today, we will learn something new. | | |
| 二、簡介本節課主要學習 (Introduce students what they will learn) | | |
| T: Today we are going to show you a famous song. First of all, please listen | | |
| carefully. What is it? Let's listen the music. | | |
| T: (Play the video "Mary Had A Little Lamb".) | | |
| https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aTrtKikAW6E#t=5s | | |
| 三、問題提問 (Ask some questions) | | × |
| T: Have you seen these movie before? Please raise your hand if you have heard | | |
| this song. Good job. | 7, | |
| T: Who know the name of this song? | | |
| S: "Mary Had A Little Lamb". | | |
| T: Very good. It is "Mary Had A Little Lamb"(瑪莉有隻小綿羊). | s | |
| 貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice) | | |
| 一、認識歌曲 | | |
| • "Mary Had A Little Lamb" as a poem by Sarah Josepha Hale on | | |
| May 24, 1830. | | |
| Mary Had a Little Lamb | 5mins | |
| Soprano Ma-ry had a li - ttle lamb, li - ttle lamb, li - ttle lamb, Ma-ry had a | | |
| S. II - ttle lamb whose fleece was white as snow. | | |
| 二、認識五線譜的構造 | | |

1. 認識高音譜譜號 Treble clef:

| 譜號 | 名稱 | 標示音高 | 標示位置/準則 | 示例 |
|----|-----------|----------------|---------|---------------|
| 8 | 高音譜號(G譜號) | G ₄ | 調號中央的圈位 | G -G4- |

譜號(法語:clef,鑰匙的意思)是五線譜中的一個符號,用來決定樂譜中不同位置表示的音高。譜號通常是一個音名字母的變體,放在五線譜中的某個位置上,表示該位置上的音高。譜號的作用範圍到下一個譜號出現或者行尾。像是常見的「高音譜譜號」是音名「G」字母的變體,所以描繪高音譜譜號的起始位置的音高是「G」。

有了譜號,才能判斷五線譜上音符的音高是什麼音。從「高音譜譜號」這個名稱可以類堆「低音譜譜號」的存在,有了「高音譜譜號」和「低音譜譜號」,才能定義一個五線譜的音符是「高音」還是「低音」。所以如果沒有譜號,就無法知道起音的正確位置,是不能夠判斷五線譜上所有音符的正確音高的。

2. 認識唱名 tonic sol-fa

西元 11 世紀中期由義大利修道人 Guido of Arezzo 創立的首調,最初也只定義了六個音,分別是 Ut Re Mi Fa Sol La,而大約在西元 1600 年,義大利音樂學者 Giovanni Battista Doni 建議把第一個音 Ut 改為 Do 並且加上了第七個音 Si。西元 19 世紀,英國音樂教育家 Sarah Glover 將 Si 改為 Ti,從此,英語語系的國家都把第七音稱為 Ti。



3. 認識 4/4 拍號 4/4 beat

在樂譜中,拍號是用分數的形式來標畫的。



分母表示拍子的時值也就是說用幾分音符來當一拍,如 2/4 代表用四分音符代表一拍。而分子代表每一小節有多少拍 子,如 2/4 代表用四分音符代表一拍,一小節有兩拍。 那麼,如果拍號是 4/4,代表什麼意思呢? 20min s

treble clef

tonic sol-fa

拍號要寫成分數的形式,是因為在五線譜中把全音符作為整數 1 看待。全音符是 1,二分音符是全音符的一半,自然是 1/2,四分音符的時值就是 1/4。以四分音符為例,每小節有兩拍且有兩個四分音符時,拍號就要寫為 2/4,如果每小節有三拍且有三個四分音符)就標畫成 3/4,這樣以此類推。

- 拍號要標畫在樂曲開始的地方,畫在樂曲第一行譜表的後面(但如果有調號,要先畫調號再畫拍號),順序是這樣的:譜號→調號→拍號。
- 在譜表上標畫拍號時要以三線(五線譜中間的那條線)當作分數的橫線,不必另外再畫橫線。如果樂曲在中途不改變拍子的話,只在開始的地方寫一次就可以了,如果中途變化拍子,還需要標畫新的拍號。
- 練習拍 4/4 拍的強弱(強拍拍手,弱拍拍肩膀,次強拍拍手臂)

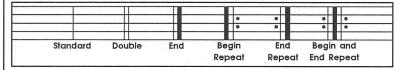
 4/4
 引
 引
 引
 强
 弱
 次

 強
 弱
 次
 强
 弱
 次

 強
 弱
 手
 肩
 手
 肩
 手

 臂
 肩
 手
 肩
 手
 肩
 手

4.認識小節線 bar line



- 小節是音樂作品中最基本的有規律的節奏單位,表示樂曲 強弱起伏的基本結構。每個小節的拍數是相同的,除非中 途拍號做了改變。
- 樂譜中以縱線分割各個小節,這個縱線叫「小節線」。依不同的指示用途,小節線分為單小節線,雙小節線小節線是一條垂直線,通常畫在第一拍前。雙小節線則有兩種:用來分隔樂曲各部分時,會畫成兩條等粗的細線;作為樂曲的結束的稱為終止線,是內細外粗的雙直線。當樂曲需要重複時,重複的部分也會用內細外粗的雙直線表示,並且在細線旁加上垂直的兩個點。

4/4 beat

bar line

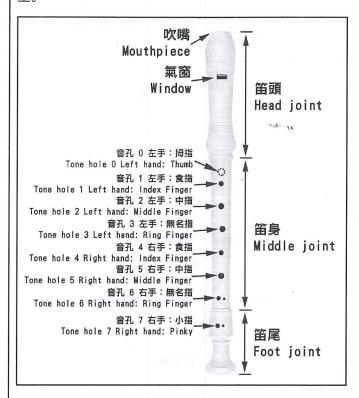
standard
double
end
begin repeat
end repeat
begin and end repeat

| ● 準備一張學習單,讓學生練習寫 C 大調唱名(也可以加小節 | a | |
|---|-------|----------------|
| 線的英文單字),背面印下面瑪莉有隻小綿羊的譜,讓學生 | | 9 1 |
| 寫唱名和拍子,以後吹直笛使用。 | | А |
| 參、綜合活動 (Wrap-up) | | |
| 一、Review new words. | 10min | 2 4 |
| Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words. | S | e ^e |
| 二、Review sentence patterns. | | |
| 三、Sing the song with two versions of lyrics. " | | |
| J=80 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | * |
| 瑪莉有隻小綿羊 | | |
| 小綿羊 小綿羊 | | |
| 瑪莉有隻小綿羊 | | |
| 羊毛白如雪 | | |
| ===== 第一節結束 Lesson one ending ===== | | |
| ===== 第二節開始 Lesson two beginning ===== | ν. | |
| 壹、引起動機 (Warm up and review) | | , |
| 一、課堂打招呼 (Greeting ready) | 8mins | |
| T: Good morning / afternoon | | |
| S: Good morning / afternoon | | |
| T: Are you ready for this lesson? | | 1 |
| S: Yes, ready. | | |
| T: Pay attention to me. Today, we will learn some new games. | | 8 |
| 二、簡介本節課主要學習 (Introduce students what they will learn) | 2 | |
| T: Last time we had learned about the "bar line". The space between bar lines | | |
| called "measure". Today I will show you how to put some notes in it. | | · × |
| 三、問題提問 (Ask some questions) | | |
| T: Do you know how many quarter note could be filled into a measure with 4/4 | | |
| time signature? | | Measure |
| T: The answer is? | | |
| S: "four quarter notes". | | * |
| T: Very good. It is "four quarter notes"(四個四分音符). | | |
| 貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice) | | |
| 進一步的理解 time signature 和 beat 之間的關聯性 | | |
| If we got one measure with 4/4 time signature. There are | | e e |
| absolutely four beats in this measure. | | |

| | 1 | |
|---|-------|----------------|
| When we have one four beats bar. You could put four quarter | | |
| notes in it, because four quarter notes could be counted just | p. r | |
| four beats in this measure. | | |
| If you'd like to use "eighth note" to fill into this measure. You | 20min | time signature |
| can put eight eighth notes in this measure. | S | beat |
| ● 準備一張學習單,讓學生練習寫 four quarter notes or eight | | e* |
| eighth notes in one single measure. | | |
| 參、綜合活動(Wrap-up) | | |
| —、Review new words. | | |
| Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words. | | |
| Review sentence patterns. | | |
| □ . Neview sertience patterns. □ . Deploy the worksheet, let students try to write down four quarter notes | 12min | |
| or eight eighth notes in one single measure. | S | |
| ===== 第二節結束 Lesson two ending ===== | | 100 |
| | - / | |
| ===== 第三節開始 Lesson three beginning ===== | | |
| 壹、引起動機 (Warm up and review) | Emino | - |
| 一、課堂打招呼 (Greeting ready) | 5mins | Š. |
| 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 will learn something new. | | |
| 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn) | | |
| T: Today we are going to show you a instrument "recorder". | | |
| T: (Play the video as below) | | |
| https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hggISFswKcw&t=1m47s | | |
| T: Is it funny? | | recorder |
| S: Yes. | | |
| 三、問題提問 (Ask some questions) | > | |
| T: Have you seen any musical instrument like this before? Please raise your hand | | |
| if you have seen this. Good job. T: What is it? | | |
| | | |
| S: "recorder" (直笛). | | 0 |
| T: Very good. It is "recorder" (直笛). | 25min | |
| 貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice) 一、認識直笛 | | |
| 一、彩畝旦田 The recorder is a woodwind musical instrument. Recorders are | S | |
| | | |
| traditionally constructed from wood and ivory, while most recorders made | | |

in recent years are constructed from molded plastic.

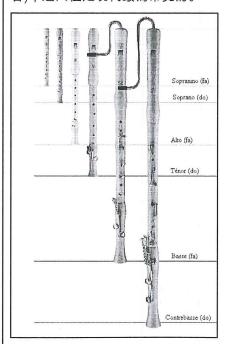
直笛是一種「木管」樂器。傳統是用木材和象牙製成,多年以來是用塑膠成 型。



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xpdo8Xv8LfQ

二、認識直笛的種類

直笛有很多不同的種類,以不同的音高來分類,大致可以分為 soprano(女高音/高音)、alto(女中音/中音)、tenor(男高音/次中音)、bass(男低音/低音),這四種是現代最為常見的。

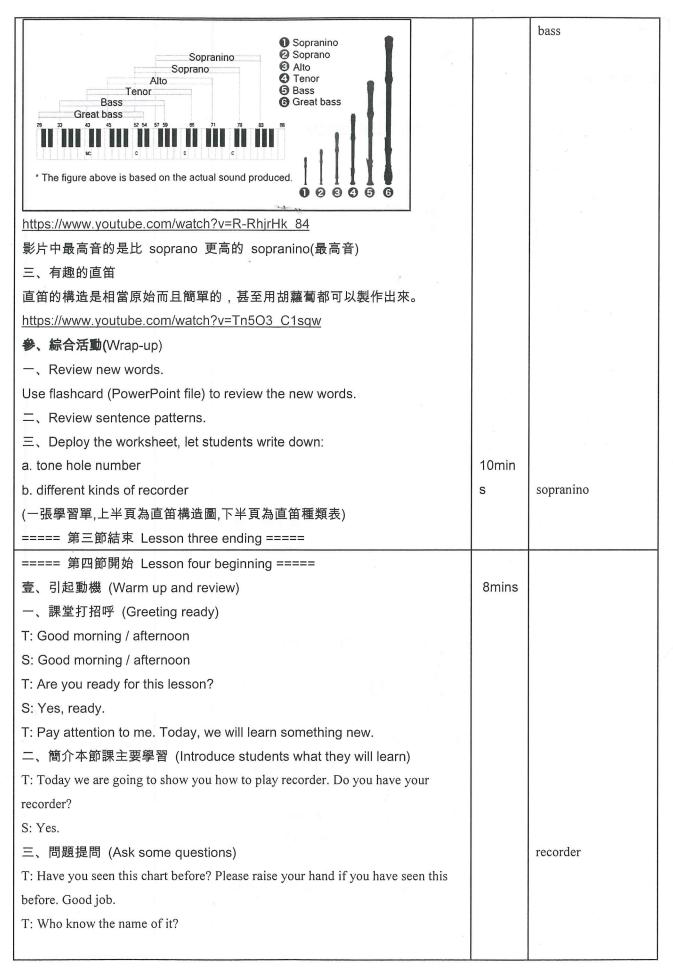


wood ivory plastic

mouthpiece window head joint middle joint foot joint tone hole

thumb index finger middle finger ring finger pinky

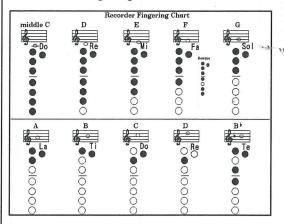
soprano alto tenor



- S: "fingering chart".
- T: Very good. It is "fingering chart"(指法表).
- 貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice)
- -. Let's learn about how to clean your recorder from moisture.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CfJf8MGTYD0#t=1m11s

二、指法表 fingering chart



- 上圖為老師介紹及範吹
- 先教學生 sol, la, ti 音的指法
- sol 音指法為 0123
- la 音指法為 012
- ti 音指法為 01
 - 用 tu 練習運舌,吹奏 sol, la, ti 各個單音(老師吹一句,學生吹一句) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x-b8uOcBv0g&t=1m52s



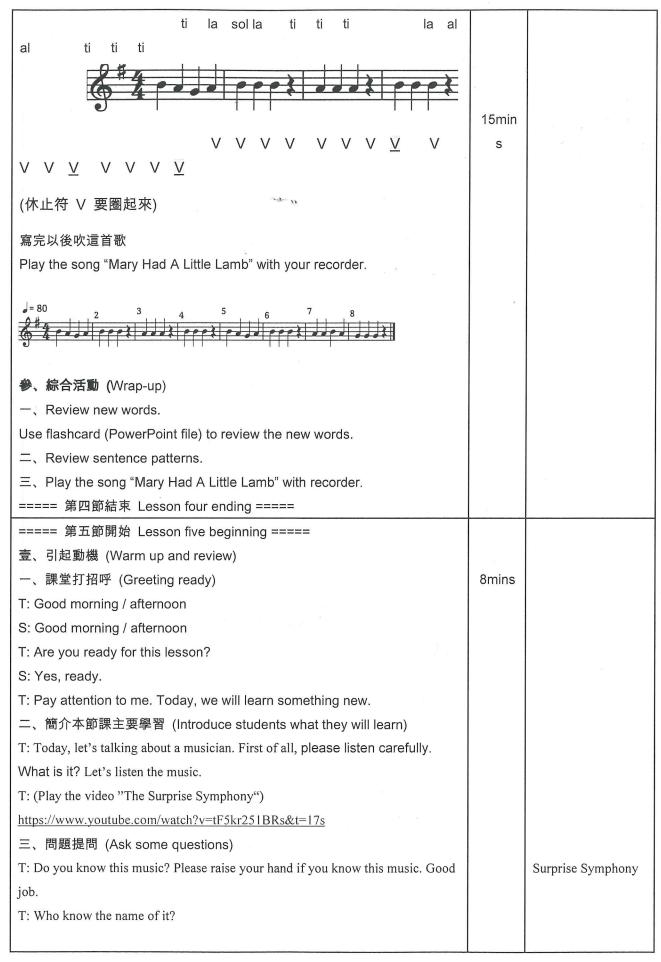
Ξ、Play the song "Mary Had A Little Lamb" by Carl Orff Music Method. Read the beats and clap your hands together.

四、"Mary Had A Little Lamb" 之前已有印曲譜,在這裡要請學生寫唱名和拍子,更熟悉歌曲,例:

fingering chart

17min

S



S: "The Surprise Symphony".

T: Very good. It is "The Surprise Symphony"(驚愕交響曲).

貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice)

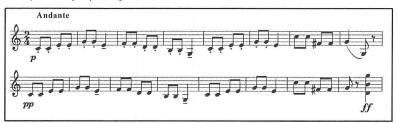
一、認識海頓



Franz Joseph Haydn was an Austrian composer of the Classical period. He is the "Father of the symphony" and the "Father of the string quartet". He was a friend and mentor of Mozart, a teacher of Beethoven.

二、驚愕交響曲

The Symphony No. 94 in G major is the second of the twelve London symphonies written by Joseph Haydn. It is popularly known as the "Surprise Symphony".



Haydn's music contains many jokes, and the Surprise Symphony includes probably the most famous of all. The music then returns to its original quiet dynamic as if nothing has happened.

據說因為當時的觀眾聆聽演奏會時,總是一不小心就睡著了,因此海頓譜了這首曲子。演奏到第二樂章時,睡著的觀眾總是被這巨大的聲響給嚇醒,藉此提醒觀眾不要睡著了。因為第二樂章里力度戲謔的強烈變化,所以作品又名驚愕交響曲(the Surprise Symphony)。

三、2/4 拍 2/4 beat

在樂譜中,拍號是用分數的形式來標畫的。



- 分母表示拍子的時值也就是說用幾分音符來當一拍,如 2/4 代表用四分音符代表一拍。而分子代表每一小節有多少拍 子,如 2/4 代表用四分音符代表一拍,一小節有兩拍。
 那麼,如果拍號是 4/4,代表什麼意思呢?
- 拍號要寫成分數的形式,是因為在五線譜中把全音符作為整數 1 看待。全音符是 1,二分音符是全音符的一半,自然

15min

S

Haydn string quartet 是 1/2,四分音符的時值就是 1/4。以四分音符為例,每小節有兩拍且有兩個四分音符時,拍號就要寫為 2/4,如果每小節有三拍且有三個四分音符)就標畫成 3/4,這樣以此類推。

- 拍號要標畫在樂曲開始的地方,畫在樂曲第一行譜表的後面(但如果有調號,要先畫調號再畫拍號),順序是這樣的:譜號→調號→拍號。
- 在譜表上標畫拍號時要以三線(五線譜中間的那條線)當作分數的橫線,不必另外再畫橫線。如果樂曲在中途不改變拍子的話,只在開始的地方寫一次就可以了,如果中途變化拍子,還需要標畫新的拍號。
- 練習拍 2/4 拍的強弱(強拍拍手,弱拍拍肩膀)

也可以透過其他的方式產生律動,譬如兩位同學之間互相擊掌或是將點肩的 動作改為拍腿。

參、綜合活動 (Wrap-up)

-, Review new words.

Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words.

- 二、Review sentence patterns.
- 三、Practice: put notes into the staff.
 - 將學生分組。
 - 教學者輪流讓各組學生上台,教學者透過單槍投射器投放五線譜,以四分音符與八分音符混搭,總量為2 beats,請學生手執磁碟符頭放置或使用白板筆描繪於揭示板之五線譜的正確位置上。
 - 未上台的其他學生自行使用小型樂譜磁碟板,同步作答,並開放組內低聲討論。
 - 或可使用紙本方式,請學生試寫四分音符和八分音符的混合節奏創作,不必拘泥一定要畫小節線。然後運用奧福音樂節奏表示法,表演自己所創作的節奏。

教學者應視實際情況,自訂創作和表演的量。

===== 第五節結束 Lesson five ending =====

17min

==== 第六節開始 Lesson six beginning =====

- 壹、引起動機 (Warm up and review)
- 一、課堂打招呼 (Greeting ready)
- 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 will learn something new.
- 二、簡介本節課主要學習 (Introduce students what they will learn)
- T: Today we will about the "variation". First of all, please listen carefully.

What is it? Let's listen the music.

T: (Play the video "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" variation version from Mozart.) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xyhxeo6zLAM

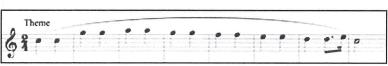
三、問題提問 (Ask some questions)

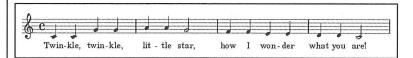
T: Do you remember this song? Please raise your hand if you remember this song. Good job.

- T: Who know the name of it?
- S: "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star".
- T: Very good. It is "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star"(小星星).
- 貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice)
- 一、認識變奏曲 variation

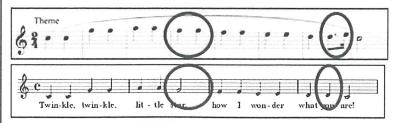
Let's take a look of this staff, what different between the song you had learned before?

(show these two staves first, let your students have enough time to check over of them.)





And then, show the picture as below, you could use your digital pointer to make a mark. And ask your students: "What's the difference between these?"



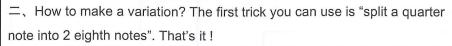
10min

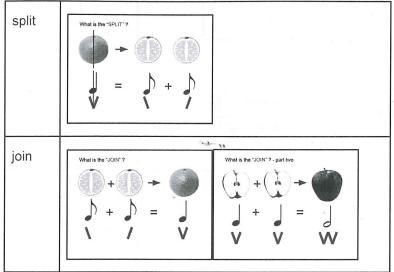
S

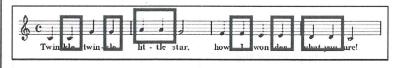
variation

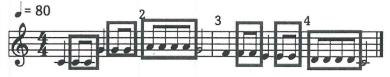
15min

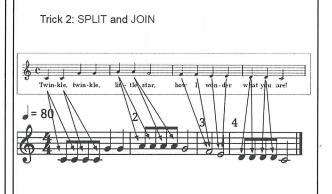
S











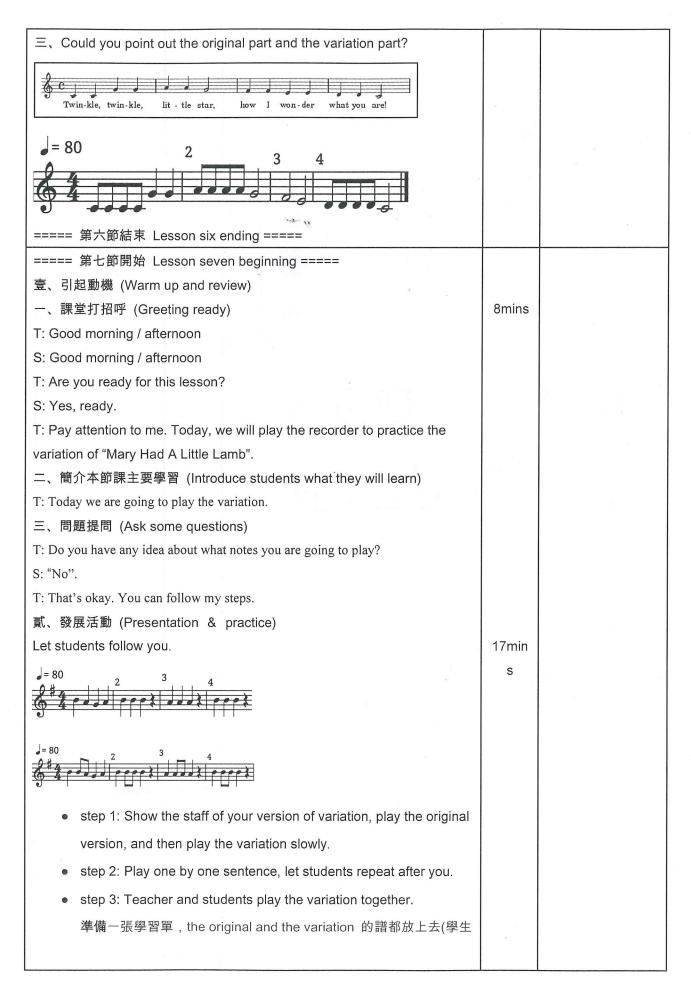
參、綜合活動 (Wrap-up)

-, Review new words.

Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words.

 \equiv 、Review sentence patterns.

15min original



| | g). | |
|--|-----------|------|
| 需要寫唱名和拍子),the variation 後面 4 小節可以空白讓學生自己 | | |
| 創作。 | | |
| 參、綜合活動(Wrap-up) | 15min | , |
| 一、Review new words. | s | |
| Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words. | | e e |
| 二、Review sentence patterns. | | or e |
| 三、Can you play the original and the variation ? | 1 - 1 - 1 | 1 |
| ==== 第七節結束 Lesson seven ending ===== | | |
| ==== 第八節開始 Lesson eight beginning ===== | | |
| 壹、引起動機 (Warm up and review) | 8mins | |
| 一、課堂打招呼 (Greeting ready) | | |
| T: Good morning / afternoon | | |
| S: Good morning / afternoon | In a | |
| T: Are you ready for this lesson? | 100 | ,) |
| S: Yes, ready. | | |
| T: Pay attention to me. Today, we are going to use a different way to | | |
| play the song that we had learned before. | | |
| 二、簡介本節課主要學習 (Introduce students what they will learn) | | |
| T: Today, we are going to use the Carl Orff Music Method to play the | | |
| song that we had learned before. | | - |
| 三、問題提問 (Ask some questions) | | |
| T: Do you remember the "TA" and "TI" that we had learned before? | | |
| S: "Yes." | | å |
| T: Very good. Today, we are going to use the "TA" and "TI" to play the | | |
| variation from "Mary Had A Little Lamb"(瑪莉有隻小綿羊). | | |
| 貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice) | | |
| 一、Let students repeat what you(teacher) play. | 17min | |
| J= 80 3 3 | s | S. |
| A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF | | |
| | 20 | |
| TA | | |
| J=80 3 4 | | |
| La constituent of the second o | | |
| | | |
| TA TITI TA TA TA TITI TA rest TA TITI TA rest TA TITI TA rest | | |
| | × | |
| step 1: Show the staff of your version of variation, play original | | |
| version, and then play the variation slowly. | | |
| | | × |

七、散會:下午18:00

Save one per conto no.).

Clean up the pet bottle

Put some little rocks, rices, peas or marbles in it

Don't forget it at your next lesson

==== 第八節結束 Lesson eight ending =====