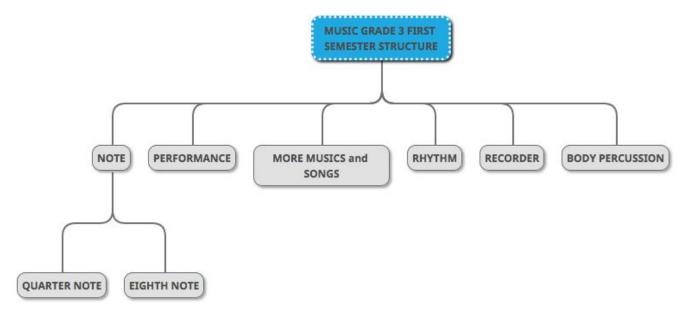
臺北市萬芳國民小學沉浸式英語特色學校教學計畫三年級第一學期

- 1. 主題名稱:國際響樂
- 2. 設計者:李嘉澍、羅丰燕、高麗鳳
- 3. 主題架構:



AT 1-4 (5) -		がた ゴハ	設計者	
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	6節(240分鐘)
單元名稱	一、躍動的音	音符 Jumping Notes		
		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。 音3-II-2能為不同對象、場合或情境選擇音樂,以豐富美感經驗。 英1-II-7 能聽懂簡易的對室用語。 英1-II-8 能聽懂簡易的日常生活用語。 英1-II-9 能聽懂簡易句型的句子 英2-II-3 能說出譯堂中所學的字詞。 英2-II-3 能說出譯堂中所學的字詞。 英2-II-5 能使用簡易的日常生活用語。 英3-II-5 能辨識課堂中所學的子。	核心素養	總綱 A1身心素質與自我精進 A2系統思則自我精題 B1符統思理與解決违表養 B1符統涵實養 B3藝德爾 C2人際關係與國際理解 C2人際關係與國際理解 G2人際與國際理解 60個數 60個數 60個數 60個數 60個數 60個數 60個數 60個數
	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		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 音E-II-4音樂元素,如:節奏、力度、速度等。 他人感受與團隊合作的能 音E-Ⅱ-5簡易即興,如:肢體即興、節奏即興、 力。 曲調即興等。 藝-E-C3 音A-Ⅱ-1器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:獨奏曲、臺灣歌 體驗在地及全球藝術與文 謠、藝術歌曲,以及樂曲之創作背景。 化的多元性。 音A-Ⅱ-2相關音樂語彙 英-E-A2 音A-Ⅱ-3肢體動作、語文表述、繪畫及戲劇等回 具備理解簡易英語文訊息 應方式。 的能力, 能運用基本邏輯 音P-Ⅱ-2音樂活動、音樂會禮儀 英-E-B1 音P-Ⅱ-2音樂與生活 具備入門的聽、說、讀、 英Ac-Ⅱ-8簡易的教室用語 寫英語文能力。在引導下 英Ac-Ⅱ-9簡易的生活用語 能運用所學、字詞及句 型進行簡易日常溝通。思 考策略提升學習效能。 英-E-C3 認識國內外主要節慶習俗 及風土民情。

設計理念

本單元運用演唱<小星星>的中英文歌詞,認識音樂家莫札特的生平及其作品也認識五線譜及音符的構造名稱。 藉由星星認識<星條旗進行曲>(美國國歌),進而認識並學會唱國歌、國旗歌、校歌,並了解歌曲的背景意義,還認 識儀式音樂及電影背景音樂。最後學會奧福音樂節奏表示法,認識四分音符、四分休止符及八分音符。

	學習主題	國際教育/國家認同、國際素養
議題融入	實質內涵	國 E1 了解我國與世界其他國家的文化特質。 國 E2 表現具國際視野的本土文化認同。 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.認識五線譜及音符的構造名稱。
- 2.學會小星星的中英文歌詞的唱法。
- 3.認識音樂家莫札特的生平及其作品。
- 4.學會唱國歌、國旗歌、校歌,並了解歌曲的背景意義。
- 5.能認識儀式音樂及電影背景音樂並安靜欣賞歌曲。
- 6.能學會奧福音樂節奏表示法。
- 7.認識四分音符、四分休止符及八分音符。
- 8.認識二分音符。
- 9.運用其他設備或資源學習音樂。
- 10.能善用各類資源進行仿作或創作。

教學活動設計

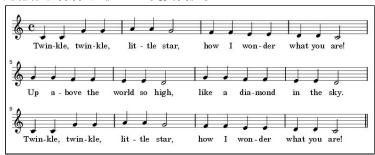
教學活動內容及實施方式		英語相關知識
===== 第一節開始 THE FIRST-LESSON BEGINNING =====		
壹、引起動機(Warm up and Review)	5mins	
一、課堂打招呼(Greeting ready)		

- 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 have learned about some new thing.
- 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn)
 - T: Today I will introduce a famous song and a musician. First, please listen carefully. What is this song? Let's listen the music? T: Play the video "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star".
- 三、問題提問(Ask some questions)
 - T: Have you heard this song? Please raise your hand if you have heard this song. Good job.
 - T: Who know this song name?
 - S: "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star".
 - T: Very Good. This song name is "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star".

貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)

認識歌曲

● 《一閃一閃亮晶晶》(英語:Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star), 是一首相當著名的英國兒歌,最早是法國民謠,後來Mozart依 此創作了著名的《小星星變奏曲》。



- 認識Mozart的點點滴滴
 - Mozart was born at January 27th, 1756 in Austra 奧地利 and passed away when he was 35 years old.
 - At the age of four he could learn a piece of music in half an hour. At five he was playing the clavier incredibly well. At six he began composing.
 - 著名代表作欣賞(摘要播放)
 - 歌劇「魔笛」中的「夜之后」詠嘆調
 - G大調弦樂小夜曲作品第十三號K525
 - ◆ <u>A大調跟琴奏鳴曲作品第十一號K331第三</u> 樂章(土耳其進行曲)
- 準備一張A4的紙做學習單,印小星星的中英文曲譜,五線 譜上下留空間將來要寫唱名和節奏。

參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

- Review new vocabulary.
 Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies.
- Review sentence patterns.
- 三、Sing the song with two versions of lyrics.

(所有的英文單字要做單字 卡,要英+中,有圖片更好)

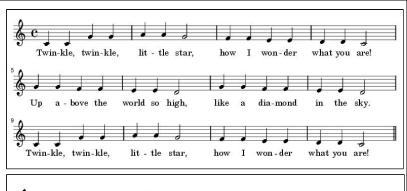
Musician

Twinkle, Little, Star

10mins

Mozart

Clavier, Compose





===== 第一節結束 THE FIRST-LESSON ENDING =====

===== 第二節開始 THE SECOND-LESSON 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 have learned about some new thing
- 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn)
 - T: Today I will introduce the Staff(Sheet music).
 - T: Play the video "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star".
- 三、問題提問(Ask some questions)
 - T: Have you learned this system? Please raise your hand if you have heard this system. Good job.

貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)

一、認識五線譜 staff / sheet music

為什麼二百多年前的莫札特的音樂可以流傳到今天? That's because the music handed down by "staff". The "staff" is known as "sheet music".

- Music plays by lots of "note" with different "pitch". Some of them are high and some of them are low.
- So we use a way to mark their timing and pitch. called "sheet music". (教學者將音符的符頭放置在五線上,藉以介紹音符的符頭在每一個「線」與「間」的正確位置。學生除了容易在高度的位置放錯之外,還可能會把符頭的轉向弄錯,一個橢圓形的符頭的正確放置角度應該是橫置,這是一定要提醒的。)

5mins

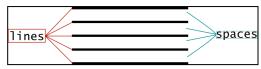
10mins

Staff, Sheet music

Pitch

Timing

Line, Space



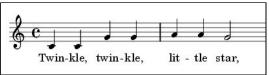
• The "C note"

We learn music from the "c note" (is known as "middle C"). It is placed at the ledger line below the staff.

五線譜顧名思義需要畫出五根橫線,而五根橫線之間自然產生四個間隙。這五根線自下往上分別稱之為第一線至第五線,四個間隙亦自下往上分別稱之為第一間至第四間。這些線和間都可以被音符標識為音,以自下往上的順序來標識從低到高的音。這些音的具體音高(pitch)由譜號來定義。同時低於第一線的音或者高於第五線的音可以在五線四間之外另加線與間進行標識。這些外加的線和間根據其所在位置分別稱為下加一間,下加一線,上加二間,上加二線等等。



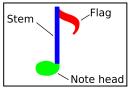
— Okay, let's go back to the music "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star". You will see that it starts from the "c note", isn't it?



教授音符相關概念及英語單字

New vocabulary:

音樂記譜 musical notation、符頭 note head、符桿 stem、符尾 flag、五線譜 staff、四分音符 quarter note



 引領學生跟讀及注意發音(Ask students to repeat after the teacher. Teach students how to pronounce the word)
 準備一張學習單,裡面有五線譜和音符的各個名稱,讓學生學 習寫單字。

參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

- Review new vocabulary.
 - Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies.
- 二、Review sentence patterns.
- 三、Practice: Place the note 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 譜並口述唱名,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。

===== 第二節結束 THE SECOND-LESSON ENDING =====

===== 第三節開始 THE THIRD-LESSON BEGINNING =====

壹、引起動機(Warm up and Review)

10mins

Middle, Ledger line, Below

Note head, Stem, Flag

- 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 have learned about some new thing.
- 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn)

T: Today we are going to show you another song with "Star". After that, I will introduce our national anthem. First, please listen carefully. What is this song? Let's listen the music?

T: (Play the video "Star Spangled Banner".)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M851 gHQ03A

(Introduce the SUPER BOWL GAME)

https://www.president.gov.tw/Page/97

三、問題提問(Ask some questions)

T: Have you heard this song? Please raise your hand if you have heard this song. Good job.

T: Who know this song name?

S: "Star Spangled Banner".

T: Very Good. This song name is "Star Spangled Banner"(美國國歌).

貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)

一、教唱國歌 National Anthem

◆ 中華民國國歌的歌詞,是國父孫中山先生在民國13年發表的, 內容是由胡漢民、戴傳賢、廖仲愷、邵元冲等人協助完成。民 國36年正式變成國歌。

<u>各種版本的國歌</u>



- 二、認識四分音符 Quarter note
 - 四分音符的模樣:

在音樂記譜中,四分音符是一種音符時間長度的值。在五線譜 記法中,四分音符表示為一個實心的橢圓符頭加上一個不帶符 尾的符桿。

當符頭位於五線譜第三線上方(包括第三線)時,符桿朝下, 否則符桿朝上,符桿改變方向時,符頭的方向也要作相應改 變。



四分音符的音長是全音符的四分之一,即4/4拍中的一拍。二分音符的音長是其2倍,八分音符的音長是其二分之一,十六分音符的音長是其四分之一,等等。

National Anthem

Spangled, Banner

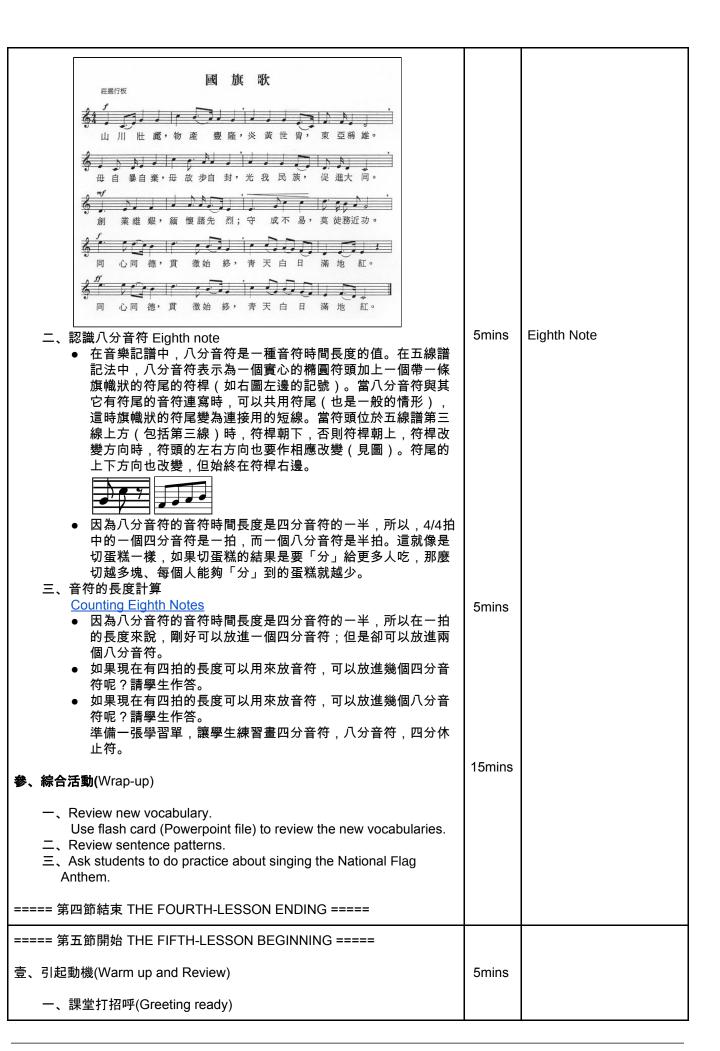
10mins

10mins

Quarter note

Stems up, Stems down

	1	
三、認識四分休止符 Quarter rest 休止符是用於音樂的樂譜上,標記音樂暫時停頓或靜止和停頓時間長短的記號。 在奧福音樂節奏表示法中,我們把四分休止符唸作「噓」或「嗯」,而在英文念法時,則是唸作「rest」。	5mins	Quarter rest Rest
参、綜合活動(Wrap-up)		
Review new vocabulary. 二. Review sentence patterns. 三. Ask students to do practice about singing the National Anthem. ===== 第三節結束 THE THIRD-LESSON ENDING ======	5mins	
===== 第四節開始 THE FOURTH-LESSON BEGINNING =====		
壹、引起動機(Warm up and Review)	5mins	
- 、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 have learned about some new thing. 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn) T: Do you remember the "Note head", "Stem" and the "Flag"? Today we are going to show you a song that you can different "Flag". First, please listen carefully. What is this song? Let's listen the music? T: (Play the video "God Save The Queen".) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4As0e4de-rl#t=42m14s T: Let's talk about our National Flag Anthem. https://www.president.gov.tw/Page/96 三、問題提問(Ask some questions) T: Have you seen this song before? Please raise your hand if you have heard this song. Good job. T: Who know these song name? S: National Flag Anthem. T: Very Good. This movie name is "National Flag Anthem".		God, Save, Queen National Flag Anthem
貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)		
一、教唱國旗歌National Flag Anthem 現行版本是由 <u>黃自</u> 譜曲的《青天白日滿地紅》。	10mins	



- 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 a new song.
- 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn)
 - T: Our nation has a song. Our school has a song, too. Today we are going to show you our school song.
 - T: (Play the video "School Song".)

https://www.wfes.tp.edu.tw/node/184

- 三、問題提問(Ask some questions)
 - T: Have you seen this song before? Please raise your hand if you have heard this song. Good job.
 - T: Who know these song name?
 - S: School Song.
 - T: Very Good. This movie name is "School song".

貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)

一、教唱「校歌」

民國70年8月成立萬芳國小籌備處,調派簡校長進財先生為籌備處主任。民國71年8月本校正式成立,全名為台北市木柵區萬芳國民小學,計招生七班,由簡校長為首任校長。民國73年5月制訂校徽、校歌。校徽請崔玉良先生設計;校歌請陳茂萱教授作曲,簡校長進財作詞。



二、Lead students sing the School song together without piano first, and singing with piano.

(印校歌曲譜給學生)

參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

 Ask students to do practice about singing the School song with clap hand in 4 beats.

===== 第五節結束 THE FIFTH-LESSON ENDING =====

School Song

25mins

===== 第六節開始 THE SIXTH-LESSON 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 T: Are you ready for this lesson? S: Yes, ready. T: Pay attention to me. Today, we have learned about some new 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn) T: Do you remember the song "God Save The Queen"? Do you remember the scene you saw it it before? Today we are going to show you a great composer. First, please listen carefully. What is this song? Let's listen the music? T: (Play the video "Olympic Fanfare and Theme".) Ceremony Music https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tLLjWidoSTk another version https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TkSvUBTFxJU (Introduce the OLYMPIC GAME) Olympic Game https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mFbCEoCs2Uc Movie Background Music (Introduce John Williams) (BGM) 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. T: Who know these movie name? S: "Star Wars". Star Wars T: Very Good. This movie name is "Star Wars"(星際大戰). 貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice) 一、認識奧福音樂節奏表示法 Orff Approach Orff-Schulwerk 作曲家在創作交響樂的時候,手邊擁有各種樂器、然後一個一個 (The Orff Schulwerk, or 4mins 的嘗試演奏來寫下音樂的嗎?通常作曲家會利用他自己最擅長的 simply the **Orff** 一種樂器,作為寫作的參考工具,像是鋼琴、吉他等樂器。(以 Approach) John Williams的訪談影片為例) 當我們手上沒有樂器的時候,除了唱歌,還能夠如何表達音樂? 音樂教育學家Carl Orff創造一套表達系統。You can use this system to create your own music just like John Williams does. Let's learn how to use this system and then I will show you how to create your own music on your own. Rhythm - quarter notes, eighth notes, quarter rests 音符的表示法 一個四分音符稱為「TA」拍子寫法「V」 一個八分音符稱為「TI」拍子寫法「\」 二、節奏表示法練習 四分音符 20mins 八分音符 111111

● 混合練習(獨奏、齊奏、猜節奏)



● 合奏練習(二重奏、分部團練)



參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

Review new vocabulary.

Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies.

- 二、Review sentence patterns.
- 三、Practice: Place the note 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4 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。

===== 第六節結束 THE SIXTH-LESSON ENDING =====

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	8節(320分鐘)			
單元名稱	二、生命的绝	二、生命的樂章 Movement of Life					
		設計依據					
	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,感知與探索元素,嘗試簡易的即興,表達語彙、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-2能認識與描述樂曲創作背景,體會等多元方式,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-2能為不同對象、場合或情境選擇音樂,以豐富美感經驗。 英1-II-7 能聽懂實別的內字詞。英1-II-8 能聽懂簡易的的母常生活用語。英1-II-8 能聽懂簡易的的日常已,其一日,2 能聽一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一		總綱 A1身心素質與自我精進 A2系統思考與解決問題達用與解決問題達用與關連,與國際運用與與國際。 C2人際關係上與國際理解 (C3多元文化與國際理解 (G3多元文化與國際理解 (國際理解			
學習重點	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。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,以及樂曲之創作背景。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-2音樂活動、音樂會禮儀音P-II-2音樂與生活英Ac-II-8簡易的教室用語英Ac-II-9簡易的生活用語	核心素養	以藝語 (B)			

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。

	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
議題融入	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

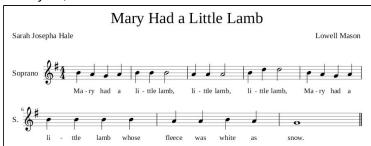
學習目標

- 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

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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)	5mins	
一、課堂打招呼(Greeting ready)	JIIIIIS	
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.		
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, please		
listen carefully. What is this song? 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.		
T: Who know this song name?		
S: "Mary Had A Little Lamb".		
T: Very Good. This song name is "Mary Had A Little Lamb"(瑪莉		
有隻小綿羊).		
ا ا ۱۱ مامه و محددا		
貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)		
一、認識歌曲	5mins	

• "Mary Had A Little Lamb" as a poem by <u>Sarah Josepha Hale</u> on May 24, 1830.



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	6 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 Tia



 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?
- 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。

20mins | Treble Clef

Tonic Sol-Fa

4/4 beat

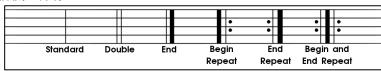
- 拍號要標畫在樂曲開始的地方,畫在樂曲第一行譜表的後面(但如果有調號,要先畫調號再畫拍號),順序是這樣的:譜號→調號→拍號。
- 在譜表上標畫拍號時要以三線(五線譜中間的那條線)當作分數的橫線,不必另外再畫橫線。如果樂曲在中途不改變拍子的話,只在開始的地方寫一次就可以了,如果中途變化拍子,還需要標畫新的拍號。
- 練習拍4/4拍的強弱(強拍拍手,弱拍拍肩膀,次強拍拍手臂)



 強
 弱
 次強
 弱
 強
 弱
 次強
 弱

 手
 肩
 手
 肩
 手
 肩
 手
 肩

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。
- 準備一張學習單,讓學生練習寫C大調唱名(也可以加小節線的英文單字),背面印下面瑪莉有隻小綿羊的譜,讓學生寫唱名和拍子,以後吹直笛使用。

參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

- Review new vocabulary.
 - Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies.
- ☐、Review sentence patterns.
- 三、Sing the song with two versions of lyrics.



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 THE FIRST-LESSON ENDING =====

===== 第二節開始 THE SECOND-LESSON 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?

bar line

Standard Double End Begin Repeat End Repeat Begin and End Repeat

10mins

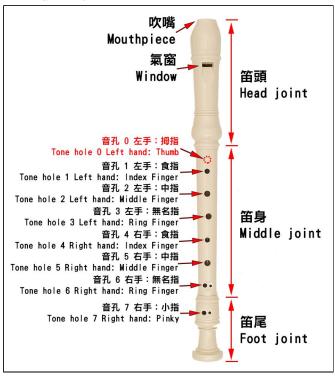
S: Yes, ready. T: Pay attention to me. Today, we have learned about some games to play. 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn) T: Last time we had learned about the "bar line" system. The space between bar lines named "measure". Today I will show you how to fill some notes in it. 三、問題提問(Ask some questions) T: Do you know how many quarter note could be filled into a measure with 4/4 time signature? T: Who know the answer is? S: "four quarter notes". T: Very Good. The answer is "four quarter notes"(四個四分音符).		Measure
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 absolutely four beats in this measure. When we have four beats could be replaced with some note. You could four quarter notes in it, because four quarter notes could be just four beats in this measure. If you'd like to use "eighth note" to fill into this measure. You have to put eight times of "eighth note" in this measure. 準備一張學習單,讓學生練習寫four quarter notes or eight eighth notes in one single measure. 	20mins 12mins	Time Signature Beat
參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)		
 Review new vocabulary. Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies. Review sentence patterns. Deploy the worksheet, let students try to write down four quarter notes or eight eighth notes in one single measure. 		
===== 第三節開始 THE THIRD-LESSON BEGINNING =====		
壹、引起動機(Warm up and Review)	5mins	
 一、課堂打招呼(Greeting ready)		Reorder

貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)

一、認識直笛

The recorder is a woodwind musical instrument. Recorders are traditionally constructed from wood and ivory, while most recorders made in recent years are constructed from molded plastic.

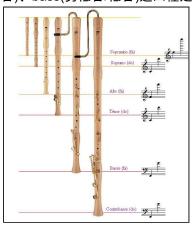
直笛是一種「木管」樂器。傳統是用木材和象牙製成,多年以來 是用塑膠成型。



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。



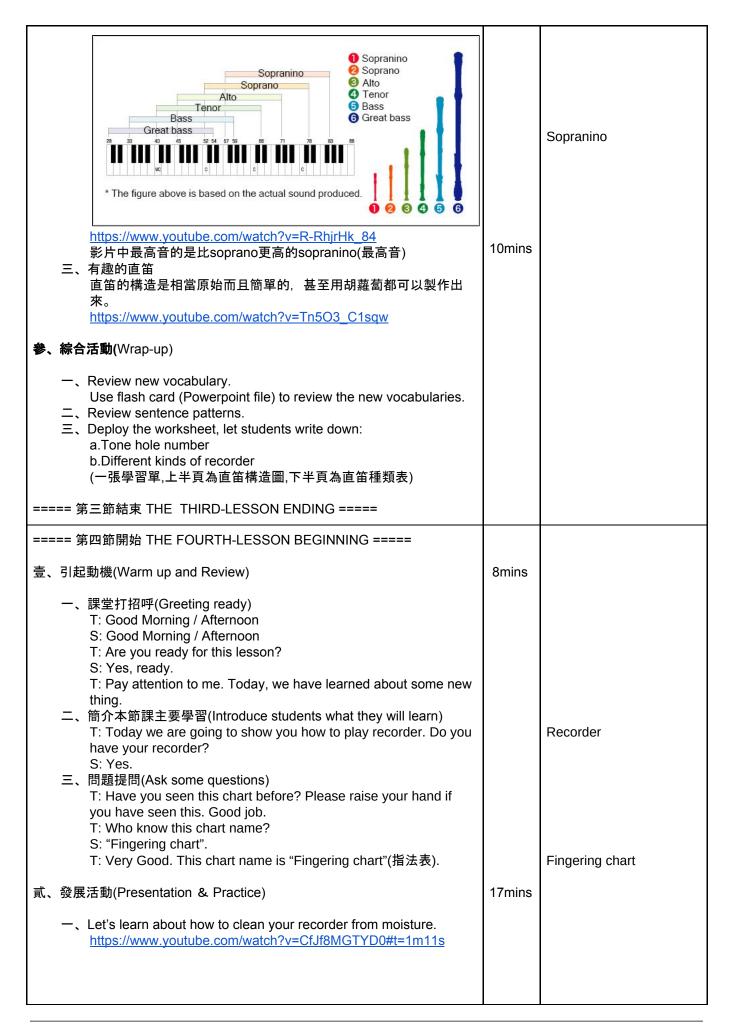
25mins

Wood Ivory Plastic

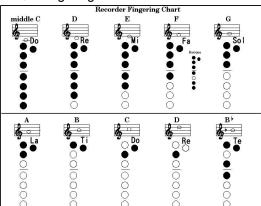
Mouthpiece Window Head joint Middle joint Foot joint Tone hole

Thumb Index Finger Middle Finger Ring Finger Pinky

Soprano Alto Tenor Bass



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)



15mins

四、小綿羊之前已有印曲譜,在這裡要請學生寫唱名和拍子,更熟悉歌曲例 ti la sol la ti ti ti la al al ti ti ti



 $\lor\lor\lor\lor\lor\lor$

(休止符V要圈起來)

寫完以後吹這首歌

Play the song "Mary Had A Little Lamb" with your recorder.



參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

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

Ξ、Play the song "Mary Had A Little Lamb" with recorder. ===== 第四節結束 THE FOURTH-LESSON ENDING ===== ===== 第五節開始 THE FIFTH-LESSON BEGINNING ===== 壹、引起動機(Warm up and Review) 8mins 一、課堂打招呼(Greeting readv) T: Good Morning / Afternoon S: Good Morning / Afternoon T: Are you ready for this lesson? S: Yes. readv. T: Pay attention to me. Today, we have learned about some new 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn) T: Today we are going to let you know a musician. First, please listen carefully. What is this song? Let's listen the music. T: (Play the video "The Surprise Symphony") Surprise Symphony https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tF5kr251BRs&t=17s 三、問題提問(Ask some questions) T: Do you know this music? Please raise your hand if you have know this music. Good job. T: Who know this song name? S: "The Surprise Symphony". T: Very Good. This song name is "The Surprise Symphony"(驚愕 交響曲). 貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice) 15mins -、認識海頓 Franz Joseph Haydn was an Austrian composer of the Classical Haydn period. He is the "Father of the Symphony" and the "Father of the String Quartet 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)



17mins

參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

Review new vocabulary.

Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies.

- 二、Review sentence patterns.
- 三、Practice: Place the note 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 THE FIFTH-LESSON ENDING =====

===== 第六節開始 THE SIXTH-LESSON 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 have learned about some new thing.
- 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn) T: Today we are going to let you know what the "Variation" is. First, please listen carefully. What is this song? Let's listen the music?
 - T: (Play the video "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" variation 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 have know this song. Good job.
 - T: Who know this song name?
 - S: "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star".
 - T: Very Good. This song name is "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star"(小星星).

15mins

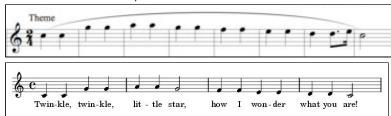
Variation

貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)

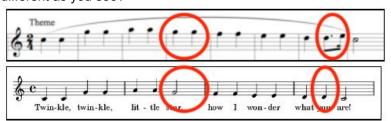
一、認識變奏曲Variation

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

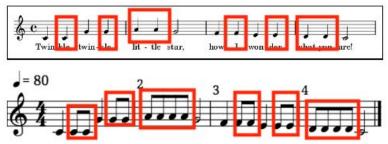
(show these two staves first, let your students have enough time to check over of them.)



And then, show the picture as below, or your could use your digital pointer to make a mark. Ask your students "What's the different as you see?"



— How to make a variation? The first trick you could learn is "split a quarter note into 2 eighth notes". That's it!



参、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

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

15mins

Original

≡. Could you point out the ORIGINAL PART and the VARIATION PART?





===== 第六節結束 THE SIXTH-LESSON ENDING =====

===== 第七節開始 THE SEVENTH-LESSON 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 play the recorder to practice the variation of "Mary Had A Little Lamb".
- 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn)
 - T: Today we are going to play the variation.
- 三、問題提問(Ask some questions)
 - T: Have you any idea about what notes you are going to play?
 - S: "No".
 - T: That's okay. I will go first to let follow my steps.

貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)

Teacher play first, and then let students to follow what you played.





- 1st time: Show the staff of your version of variation, play original version, and then play the variation slowly.
- 2nd time: Play one by one sentence, let students repeat after you.
- 3rd time: Teacher and students play the variation together.
 準備一張學習單, the ORIGINAL and the VARIATION的譜都放上去(學生需要寫唱名和拍子), the VARIATION後面4小節可以空白讓學生自己創作。

15mins

參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

- Review new vocabulary.

 Lies flesh eard (Reviernment file) to review.
 - Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies.
- 二、Review sentence patterns.
- 三、Could you play the ORIGINAL and the VARIATION?

===== 第七節結束 THE SEVENTH-LESSON ENDING =====

8mins

===== 第八節開始 THE EIGHTH-LESSON 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
 - T: Are you ready for this lesson?
 - S: Yes, ready.
 - T: Pay attention to me. Today, we are going to use a different way to play what the song 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
 - what the song 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."
 - 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)

17mins

Teacher play first, and then let students to follow what you played.





| TA TITI TA TA | TA TITI TA rest | TA TITI TA rest | TA TITI TA rest |

- 1st time: Show the staff of your version of variation, play original version, and then play the variation slowly.
- 2nd time: Play one by one sentence, let students repeat after you.
- 3rd time: Teacher and students play the variation together.

參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

15mins

- Review new vocabulary.
 - Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies.
- 二、Review sentence patterns.
- 三、Could you play the ORIGINAL and the VARIATION?

===== 第八節結束 THE EIGHTH-LESSON ENDING =====

領域/科目	藝術領域/音	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	設計者	李嘉澍、羅丰燕、高麗鳳	
實施年級	三年級	三年級		6節(240分鐘)	
單元名稱	三、聽,是什	├麼聲音 Listen ! What Sound ?			
		設計依據			
學習重點	學習表現內容	音1-II-1能透過聽程、聽奏及讀譜,建立與展現歌唱及演奏的基本技巧,感知與探索不素,嘗試簡別與用,表樂語,以表達情感。音2-II-2能依據,表達語,與知的感受。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-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-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-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-2能聽聽課堂中所學的字詞。英1-II-8 能聽懂簡別別的一個的學中,不可能說明明,一個的學學的學問,一個的學們,一個的學學學們可以們們們們們可以們們們們們們們們們們們們們們們們們們們們們們們們們們	核素心養	總A1 A2 B1 B3 6 CCC 6 6 整美藝理意藝感以藝識題藝透他力藝體化英具的英具寫,型考英認為系符藝道人多 網-E-藝島 CCC 6 6 整數 E-C 整感 CCC 6 6 整點 B3 術美 CCC 6 8 整點 B3 術美 CCC 6 8 整點 B3 解 B2 CCC 6 8 是 B2 医 B2 E-C 整	
		=n = 1 +m A		及風土民情。	
設計理会					

設計理念

本單元運用欣賞<青花瓷>認識中國著名瓷器也了解歌曲由來,<青花瓷>的影片是採用人體打擊來做伴奏,因此也認識人體打擊樂器、低音鼓及小鼓的名稱並學會打出強弱拍,進而創作出樂曲。另外還認識協奏和獨奏的不同及舞台上的位置。學會歌曲<聖誕鈴聲>的中英文歌詞,並製造出簡易樂器為歌曲做伴奏,還能看總譜並進行合奏,最後與他人團隊合作來進行表演。

	學習主題	人權教育/人權與生活實踐 環境教育/能源資源永續利用 品德教育/品德發展層面 科技教育 /科技知識 安全教育 /運動安全 生涯規劃教育/生涯教育與自我探索 多元文化教育 /我族文化 的認同 戶外教育 /觀察並覺知環境,提高對環境的敏感性 國際教育/國家認同、國際素養		
議題融入	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。 環 E16 了解物質循環與 資源回收利用的 原理。 品 E2 自尊尊人與自愛愛人。 品 E3 溝通合作與和 諧人際關係。 科E2了解動手實作的重要性。 安 E6 了解自己的身體。 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。 多E1瞭解自己的文化特質。 多E2建立自己的文化認同與意識。 戶 E1 善用五官感知環 境,分別培養眼、耳、鼻、舌、觸覺 及心靈的感受能 力。 國E2表現具國際視野的本土文化認同。 國E3向外國人介紹我國文化特色的能力。 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		社會、自然科學、健康與體育、綜合活動領域		
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				

- 認識人體打擊樂器、低音鼓及小鼓的名稱並學會打出強弱拍,進而創作出樂曲。 1.
- 2. 會欣賞歌曲青花瓷並了解歌曲由來,也認識中國著名瓷器。
- 3. 認識協奏和獨奏的不同及舞台上的位置。
- 學製造出簡易樂器為歌曲做伴奏。 4.
- 學會聖誕鈴聲的中英文歌詞的唱法。 5.
- 能學會看總譜並進行合奏。 6.
- 能欣賞、包容個別差異並尊重自己與他人進而完成團隊合作的能力。 7.
- 運用其他設備或資源學習音樂。 8.
- 能善用各類資源進行仿作或創作。 9.

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)	8mins			
 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 have learned about some new thing. 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, please 				

listen carefully. What is this song? Let's listen the music? T: (Play the video "Blue-and-White Porcelain" 青花瓷.) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3CLW-Y45Kgl

三、問題提問(Ask some questions)

T: Have you heard this song before? Please raise your hand if you have heard this song. Good job.

T: Who know this song name?

S: "青花瓷".

T: Very Good. This song name is "Blue-and-White Porcelain" (青花瓷).

貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)

一、認識藝術品的青花瓷 Blue-and-White Porcelain 青花瓷(英語:blue-and-white porcelain)是源於中國、遍行世 界的一種白地藍花的高溫釉下彩瓷器,常簡稱青花(blue-and-white),也用來指代該裝飾工藝。該品種清新明快,質 樸大方,不僅是工業化之前影響最廣的瓷器,還被視為中華民族 審美理念的代表。





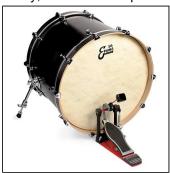
(清康熙青花西洋仕女花觚)

二、認識歌曲的青花瓷

青花瓷是方文山作詞、周杰倫譜曲演唱的中國風歌曲。歌曲旋律 採用「宮調式」的主旋律。

原本方文山要將歌曲取名為「青銅器」,因青銅器不夠浪漫改用宋朝的「汝窯」為歌名,但覺得「青花瓷」更加的浪漫優雅,最終方文山決定使用青花瓷作為歌曲名。青花瓷一開始被周杰倫誤聽成青蛙池。

- 三、人體打擊樂器BODY PERCUSSION
 - We are going to use the basic movement of Drum Sets playing.
 - The Bass Drum, usually will be played on the Strong Beat.
 Today, we use the steps to simulate the Bass Drum playing.



 The Rim Shot of Snare Drum, usually will be played on the Weak Beat. Today, we use the steps to simulate the Rim Shot playing. Blue-and-White Porcelain

17mins

Body percussion

Bass Drum Strong Beat

Rim Shot Snare Drum Weak Beat



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mwjldD0gbQ4#t=31s

Sit tight, and then begin to step foot on the Strong Beat(強拍, 本曲是位於第一、三拍) and clap hands together on the Week Beat(弱拍, 本曲是位於第二、四拍). (Teacher play the song "Blue-and-White Porcelain", let students go with it.)

15mins

參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

- Review new vocabulary.
 - Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies.
- 二、Review sentence patterns.
- 三、Divide students into two parts who collaborate this song. First part of students playing the "Bass Drum" part, and the other part of students playing the "Rim Shot" part with the music flowing.

==== 第一節結束 THE FIRST-LESSON ENDING =====

===== 第二節開始 THE SECOND-LESSON 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
 - T: Are you ready for this lesson?
 - S: Yes, ready.
 - T: Pay attention to me. Today, we have learned about some new thing.
- 二、簡介本節課主要學習(Introduce students what they will learn)
 - T: Today we are going to show you more different ways to do the Body Percussion. Sounds good?
 - T: (Play the video "BODY PERCUSSION 'TRY' SANT ISCLE".) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KnT2IUkd_s8
 - T: (Play the video "Clapping Music for 5 Performers (by Santi Carcasona)".)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X2-GP6LV8DM

- 三、問題提問(Ask some questions)
 - T: How do you feel about that?
 - T: Sounds good?
 - S: "Yes".
 - T: Very Good. Let's play some new movements.

貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)

- 一、熱身Warm Up
 - Good Teamwork is the priority. From the begin, our minds are in sync. We count beats inside us. The kind act is out of a silent understanding.
 - We are playing 2 bars in 4 beats. First 4 beats, we shout it out.
 Next 4 beats, we maintain silent but still count the beats inside us. After 2 bars, we shout a "one" for ending check.
 - The command to count the beats should be "one, two, three, four", Got it? Good. So I will hear the voice come out from you "one, two, three, four" and then keep silent for four beats. After that, we will hear a "one".

- We must keep the last "one" come out at the same time.
- We will try last "two" or last "three", and so on.
- 二、活動Movement
 - Foot steps.
 - Clap hands based on the footsteps.
 - Shout your voice based on the footsteps.

參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

12mins

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

Divide students into 2 groups: "group one" and "group two". Lead the group one go with 1st rhythm pattern of body percussion, and take the group two in another rhythm pattern of body percussion.

===== 第二節開始 THE SECOND-LESSON ENDING =====

===== 第三節開始 THE THIRD-LESSON BEGINNING =====

壹、引起動機(Warm up and Review)

5mins

- 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 have learned about some new thing.
- 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 put different part of music play together.
- 三、問題提問(Ask some questions)
 - T: What's the "Concerto"? Please raise your hand if you have heard this word. Good job.
 - T: And who know the word "Solo"? Terrific.

貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)

- 一、協奏曲vs獨奏Concerto vs Solo
 (Play the video and ask students to listen carefully.)
 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x28hjpOkMqQ
- Concerto use more players to play follow the soloist(a musician who performs a solo).
- Ξ. The soloist will seating near the conductor and audience.

CONDUCTOR SOLORI

25mins

Concerto Solo Conductor Audience

四、Make an instrument - Shaker for your own. Instrument • Useless material is the best choice. All we need is the sound which is similar like a Shaker. Shaker Classic Rhythmic Shakers Fancy Shaker Eggs • Teacher show how to make it. Let student do it at home. **參、綜合活動(**Wrap-up) Review new vocabulary. Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies. 二、Review sentence patterns. 三、Lead students to play rhythm pattern. The 4 beats in one bar(measure). ==== 第三節結束 THE THIRD-LESSON ENDING ===== 10mins ===== 第四節開始 THE FOURTH-LESSON BEGINNING ===== 8mins 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 have learned about some new thing. 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, please listen carefully. What is this song? Let's listen the music? T: (Play the video "Jingle Bells".) Jingle Bells

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3CWJNqyub3o

三、問題提問(Ask some questions)

T: Have you heard this song before? Please raise your hand if you have heard this song. Good job.

T: Who know this song name?

S: "Jingle Bells".

T: Very Good. This song name is "Jingle Bells".

	1	
貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)	17mins	
Today, we are going to use our Shakers and footsteps(draw step) to play with the song "Jingle Bells". And we sing this song bilingual.		
Footsteps play strong beat and shakers play weak beat. 準備一張學習單,印Jingle Bells的曲譜詞,五線譜下可留空間,需要Shakers and footsteps的地方,學生可加記號進去。		
参、綜合活動(Wrap-up)	15mins	
 Review new vocabulary. Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies. Review sentence patterns. Sing the song if your students could. Jingle bells, jingle bells, jingle all the way. 你看他不必風霜, 面容多麼慈祥。 Jingle bells, jingle bells, jingle all the way. 他給我們帶來幸福, 大家喜洋洋。 		
===== 第四節開始 THE FOURTH-LESSON ENDING =====		
===== 第五節開始 THE FIFTH-LESSON BEGINNING =====		
壹、引起動機(Warm up and Review)	5mins	
 一、課堂打招呼(Greeting ready)		Performance
percussion - footsteps. 貳、發展活動(Presentation & Practice)	25mins	
 Divide students into 3 parts and help them to get job from this tiny orchestra. Use the score system to teach them how to read the score and play their own part from it. Each team should own a part leader to conducting their part. 		Orchestra Score
参、綜合活動(Wrap-up)	10mins	
 Review new vocabulary. Use flash card (Powerpoint file) to review the new vocabularies. 二、Review sentence patterns. 三、"Welcome to Our Tiny Orchestra and Enjoy the Music." 	TOTHINS	

==== 第六節結束 THE SIXTH-LESSON ENDING =====

學習評量:奧福音樂節奏表示法、Body Percussion、平板電腦鋼琴APP(iOS:Piano HD / Android:Perfect Piano)

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- 27. https://yangtaob.wordpress.com/2014/10/18/「哎啊!不就那回事!」談「固定調」與「首調」/ 楊道鑌 2014
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附錄: