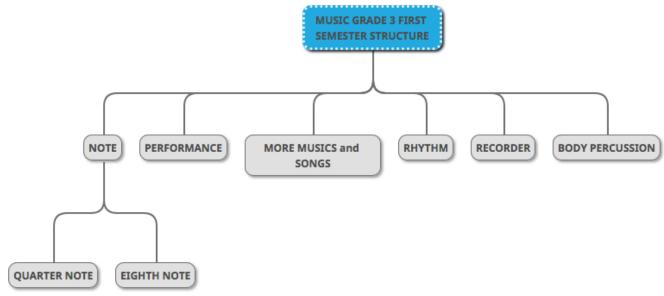
臺北市萬芳國民小學沉浸式英語特色學校教學計畫三年級第一學期

- 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:



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	一、躍動的音	行行 Jumping Notes			
		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 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。	核心素養	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	
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-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 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		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。 藝-E-B3 感知藝術與生活的關聯,	

音 P-Ⅲ-2 音樂與生活		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。
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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、二分音符、四分休止符及八分音符。
- 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 =====

- 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 I will introduce a famous song and a musician. First of all, 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 before? Please raise your hand if you have heard this song before. Good job.

T: Who know the name of this song?

S: "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star".

T: Very good. It 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
 - ▲ 大調跟琴奏鳴曲作品第十一號 K331 第三 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

5 mins

musician

twinkle, little, star

10 mins

mozart

clavier, compose

25 mins

譜上下留空間將來要寫歌名和節奏。

參、綜合活動 (Wrap-up)

- -. Review new word.
 - Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words.
- 二、Review sentence patterns.
- Ξ、Sing the song with two versions of lyrics.



===== 第一節結束 Lesson one ending =====

===== 第二節開始 Lesson two 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 I will introduce the "staff (sheet music)" to you.
 - T: (Play the video "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star".)
- 三、問題提問 (Ask some questions)

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

貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice)

5 mins

10 mins

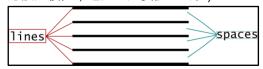
staff, sheet music

pitch

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.
- The tool we place notes 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。)



• 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。

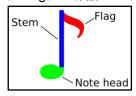


Let's go back to the music "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star". You will see that it starts from the "C note", isn't it?



教授音符相關概念及英語單字 new word:

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

line, space

middle C, below

note head, stem, flag

25 mins

teacher. Teach students how to say the words.) ● (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。) 可用小白板活動取代。		
参、綜合活動 (Wrap-up)		
 一、Review new words. Use flashcard (Powerpoint file) to review the new words. 二、Review sentence patterns. 三、Practice: Place notes on 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,請學生手執磁鐵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鐵板,同步作答,並開放組內低聲討論。 ===== 第二節結束 Lesson two ending ===== 		
===== 第三節開始 Lesson three beginning =====		
壹、引起動機 (Warm up and review)	10 mins	
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 are going to show you another song about "Star". I will introduce our national anthem. First of all, 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 before? Please raise your hand if you have heard this song before. Good job. T: Who knows the name of this song? S: "Star Spangled Banner". T: Very good. It is "Star Spangled Banner" (美國國歌).	10 mins	national anthem
貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice) 一、教唱國歌 national anthem		

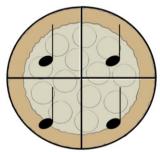
- When we will sing our national anthem?
- 中華民國國歌的歌詞,是國父孫中山先生在民國 13 年發表的,內容是由胡漢民、戴傳賢、廖仲愷、邵元冲等人協助完成。民國 36 年正式變成國歌。

各種版本的國歌



10 mins quarter note stems up, stems down

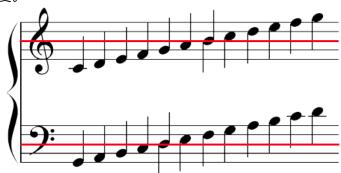
二、認識四分音符 quarter note



● 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

5 mins quarter rest

分音符的音長是其四分之一,等等。 rest 5mins 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」。 **参、綜合活動 (**Wrap-up) Review new words. 二. Review sentence patterns. Ξ. Ask students to sing our national anthem. ===== 第三節結束 Lesson three ending ===== ==== 第四節開始 Lesson four beginning ===== 5mins 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. god, save, queen 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 "flag"? Today national flag anthem we are going to show you a song that you can different "flag". First of all, please listen carefully. What is it? Let's listen together. 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 guestions) T: Have you heard this song before? Please raise your hand if you have heard this song before. Good job.

- T: Who know the name of song?
- S: National flag anthem.
- T: Very good. It is national flag anthem.

10mins

貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice)

一、教唱國旗歌 national flag anthem

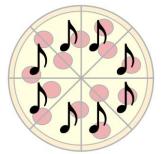
現行版本是由黃自譜曲的《青天白日滿地紅》。



eighth note

5mins

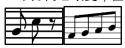
二、認識八分音符 eighth note



● 在音樂記譜中,八分音符是一種音符時間長度的值。在五線譜記法中,八分音符表示為一個實心的橢圓符頭加上一個帶一條旗幟狀的符尾的符桿(如右圖左邊的記號)。當八分音符與其它有符尾的音符連寫時,可以共用符尾(也是一般的情形),這時旗幟狀的符尾變為連接用的短線。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,符頭的左右方向也要作相應改變(見圖)。符尾的上下方向也改變,但始終在符桿右邊。

5mins

15mins



 因為八分音符的音符時間長度是四分音符的一半,所以,4/4 拍中的一個四分音符是一拍,而一個八分音符是半拍。這就像 是切蛋糕一樣,如果切蛋糕的結果是要「分」給更多人吃,那 麼切越多塊、每個人能夠「分」到的蛋糕就越少。

三、音符的長度計算

counting eighth notes

	1	
 因為八分音符的音符時間長度是四分音符的一半,所以在一拍的長度來說,剛好可以放進一個四分音符;但是卻可以放進兩個八分音符。 如果現在有四拍的長度可以用來放音符,可以放進幾個四分音符呢?請學生作答。 如果現在有四拍的長度可以用來放音符,可以放進幾個八分音符呢?請學生作答。 準備一張學習單,讓學生練習畫四分音符,八分音符,四分休止符。 		
参、綜合活動 (Wrap-up)		
Review new words. Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words. 二、Review sentence patterns. 三、Ask students to sing the national flag anthem. ===== 第四節結束 Lesson four ending =====		
===== 第五節開始 Lesson five beginning =====		
壹、引起動機 (Warm up and review)	5mins	
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 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".)	25mins	school song

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。 台北市文山區萬芳國民小學校歌 |345-|65132|1枚 園 美麗的第 芳 |33 45- |11 23- |444321|7 1 2- | 良師 益友 数聚 一堂 沐浴著温馨的 陽 先 | 33 45- | 11 23- | 663225 | 6 #4 5- | 親食 精誠 切磋 琢磨 編譜出春風的 崇 章 | 5 <u>4 · 4</u> 3 2 | 1 <u>7 · 7 6 5</u> | <u>5 12 34 | 65 43</u>2 - | 民族 的幼苗 在這 兒茁壯 國 家的 楝樑 在這 兒成長 | 3 3 4 5 6 | 5 1 3 - | 6 5 1 7 1 | 2 - 我们要勒志向 上 警费 園 強 10mins |33456|51 |我們要造福人 二、Lead students sing the school song together without piano, and then singing with piano. (印校歌曲譜給學生) 參、綜合活動 (Wrap-up) -. Ask students to sing the school song with hands clapping in 4 beats. ===== 第五節結束 Lesson five ending ===== ===== 第六節開始 Lesson six 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 will learn something 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 ceremony music remember the scene you saw it before? Today we are going to show you a great composer. First of all, please listen carefully. What is it? Let's listen the music. Olympic game T: (Play the video "Olympic Fanfare and Theme".)

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

another version

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

(Introduce the Olympic game)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mFbCEoCs2Uc

(Introduce John Williams)

三、問題提問 (Ask some questions)

T: Have you seen these movie before? Please raise your hand if you have heard this music. Good job.

T: Who know the name of this movie?

S: "Star Wars".

T: Very good. It is "Star Wars" (星際大戰).

4mins

background music (BGM)

Star Wars

Orff-Schulwerk
(The Orff Schulwerk, or simply the Orff
Approach)

貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice)

一、認識奧福音樂節奏表示法 Orff Approach

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一種樂器,作為寫作的參考工具,像是鋼琴、吉他等樂器。(以 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



● 八分音符



混合練習(獨奏、齊奏、猜節奏)



20mins



● 合奏練習(二重奏、分部團練)



8mins

參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

-. Review new words.

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

- 二、Review sentence patterns.
- Ξ、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 Lesson six 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、生命的第	終章 Movement of Life		
		設計依據		
	學習表現	音 1-Ⅲ-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-Ⅲ-1 能使用音樂語彙、肢體等多元方式,回應聆聽的感受。音 2-Ⅲ-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-Ⅲ-1 能參與音樂活動,並展現聆賞禮儀。		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
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 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	核心素養	C3 多元文化與國際理解 額綱 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。 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
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		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 =====			
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 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.

T: Who know the name of this song?

S: "Mary Had A Little Lamb".

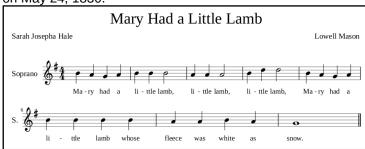
T: Very good. It is "Mary Had A Little Lamb"(瑪莉有隻小綿羊).

5mins

貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice)

一、認識歌曲

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



20mins | treble clef

二、認識五線譜的構造

1. 認識高音譜譜號 Treble clef:

譜號	名稱	名稱 標示音高		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

tonic sol-fa

4/4 beat

稱為 Ti。



3. 認識 4/4 拍號 4/4 beat

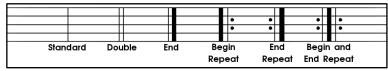
在樂譜中,拍號是用分數的形式來標畫的。



- 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?
- 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.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

bar line

standard double end begin repeat end repeat begin and end repeat

10mins

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。

参、綜合活動 (Wrap-up)

- -, Review new words.
 - Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words.
- 二、Review sentence patterns.
- Ξ、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 Lesson one ending =====

===== 第二節開始 Lesson two 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 some new games.
- 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". 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?
 - T: The answer is?
 - S: "four quarter notes".

T: Very good. It is "four quarter notes"(四個四分音符).

8mins

Measure

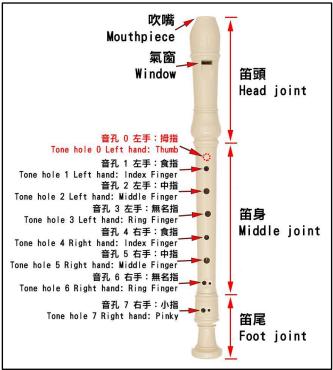
20mins time signature beat

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 one four beats bar. You could put four quarter notes in it, because four quarter notes could be counted just four beats in this measure. If you'd like to use "eighth note" to fill into this measure. You can put eight eighth notes 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. 	12mins	
参、綜合活動(Wrap-up)		
 Review new words. Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words. 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 Lesson three 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 will learn something new.		recorder
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? 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).	25mins	
T: Very good. It is "recorder" (直笛). 貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice)		wood ivory plastic
		mouthpiece

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

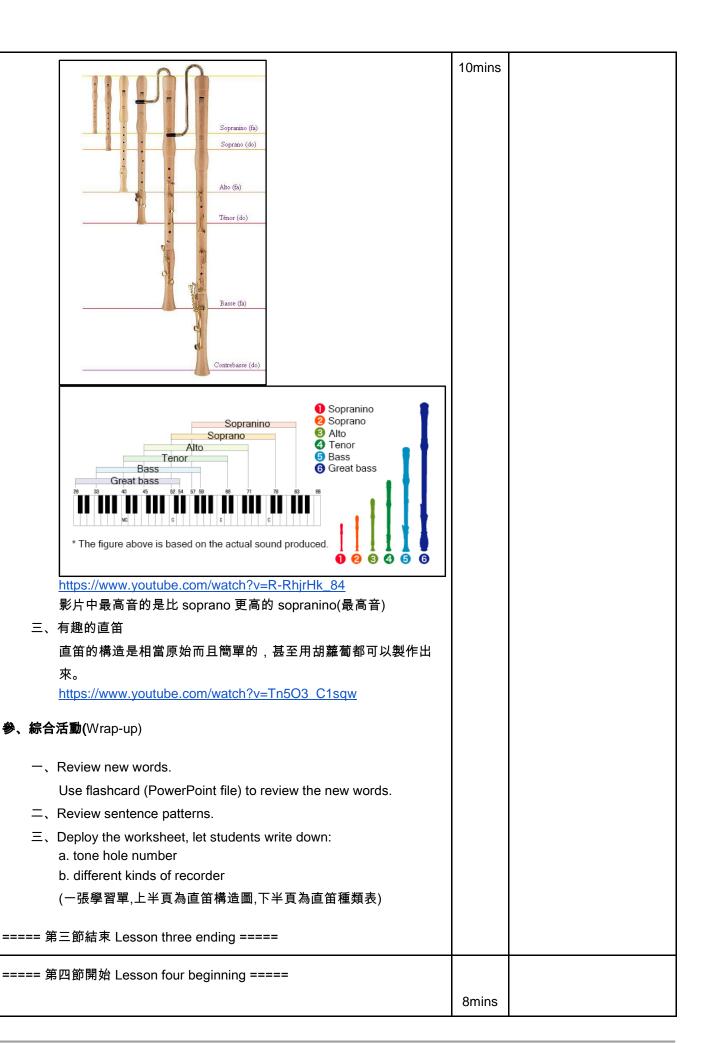
二、認識直笛的種類

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。 window head joint middle joint foot joint tone hole

thumb index finger middle finger ring finger pinky

soprano alto tenor bass

sopranino

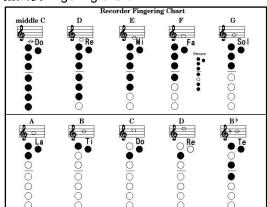


壹、引起動機 (Warm up and review)

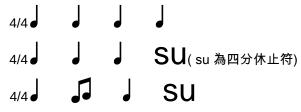
- 一、課堂打招呼 (Greeting ready)
 - T: Good morning / afternoon
 - S: Good morning / afternoon
 - T: Are you ready for this lesson?
 - S: Yes, ready.
 - T: Pay attention to me. Today, we will learn something new.
- 二、簡介本節課主要學習 (Introduce students what they will learn)
 - T: Today we are going to show you how to play recorder. Do you have your recorder?
 - S: Yes.
- 三、問題提問 (Ask some questions)
 - T: Have you seen this chart before? Please raise your hand if you have seen this before. Good job.
 - T: Who know the name of it?
 - 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



recorder

fingering chart

17mins

15mins



- 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:



(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 words.
 Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words.
- 二、Review sentence patterns.
- Ξ、Play the song "Mary Had A Little Lamb" with recorder.

===== 第四節結束 Lesson four ending =====

===== 第五節開始 Lesson five 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, let's talking about a musician. First of all, please listen carefully. What is it? Let's listen the music.

T: (Play the video "The Surprise Symphony")

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tF5kr251BRs&t=17s

8mins

Surprise Symphony

三、問題提問 (Ask some questions)

T: Do you know this music? Please raise your hand if you know this music. Good job.

T: Who know the name of it?

S: "The Surprise Symphony".

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

15mins

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? Haydn string quartet 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。

17mins

- 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.

- ☐、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 =====

===== 第六節開始 Lesson six beginning =====

壹、引起動機 (Warm up and review)

10mins

variation

- 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).

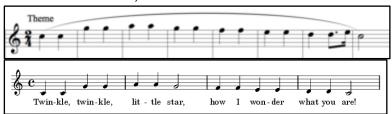
15mins

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?

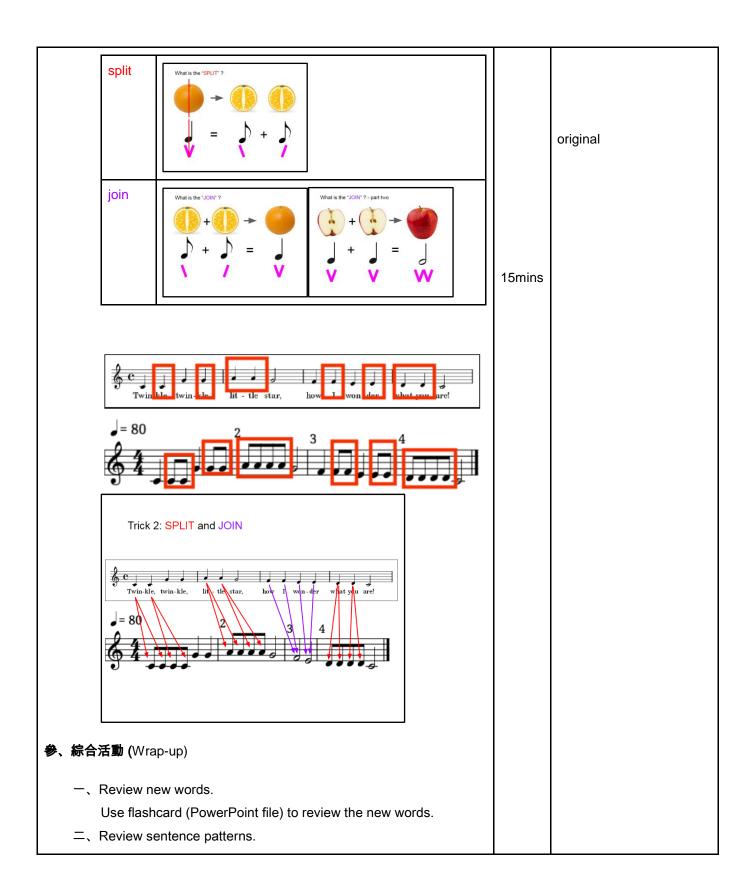
(show these two staves first, let your students have enough time to check over of them.)

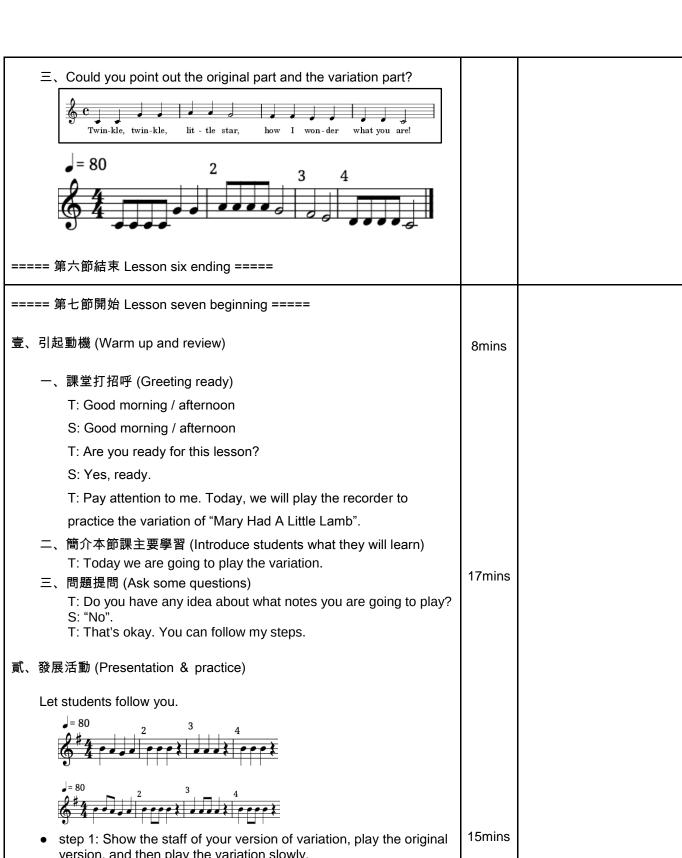


And then, show the picture as below, you could use your digital pointer to make a mark. And ask your students: "What's the difference between these?"



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





version, and then play the variation slowly.

step 2: Play one by one sentence, let students repeat after you.

step 3: 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。

參、綜合活動(Wrap-up)

一、Review new words.		
Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words.		
二、Review sentence patterns.		
三、Can you play the original and the variation?		
===== 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		
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 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." 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).	17mins	
貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice)		
ー、Let students repeat what you(teacher) play.		
TA	15mins	
 step 3: Teacher and students play the variation together. Divide students into 2 groups, part one play the recorder part, the 		
other play the rhythm part.		



參、綜合活動 (Wrap-up)

-. Review new words.

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

- ☐、Review sentence patterns.
- Ξ、Can you play the original and the variation?
- 四、Remind students prepare a pet bottle.



===== 第八節結束 Lesson eight 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	6 節(240 分鐘)
單元名稱	三、聽,是作	上麼聲音 Listen! What Sound?		
		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 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。		總網 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
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 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	核心素養	(C3 多元文化與國際理解 額綱 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。 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				

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。

議題融入	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

	日本 日本 日本 日本 日本 日本 日本 日本			
	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		
	實質內涵	人 E5 欣賞、包容個別差異並尊重自己與他人的權法 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 瞭解自己的文化認同與意識。 戶 E1 善用五官感知環境,分別培養眼、耳、鼻、 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。		及心靈的感受能 力。
超甘州西村				
央共10 识现	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	教材來源 自編			
教學設	教學設備/資源 電腦、單槍投影機、電子白板			
	學習目標			
1.	認識人體		進而創作	出樂曲。
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.	•			
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
	:	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 =====

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 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 "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 the name of it?
 - S: "青花瓷".
 - T: Very good. It 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 8mins

blue-and-white porcelain

17mins

body percussion

bass drum strong beat

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 rim shot 聽成青蛙池。 snare drum weak beat 三、人體打擊樂器 body percussion We will learn how to play the drum set. The bass drum, usually will be played on the "strong beat". Today, we use some steps to play the part of bass drum. The rim shot of snare drum, usually will be played on the "weak beat". Today, we use some claps to play the part of rim shot. 15mins Sit tight, and then begin to use 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 plays the song "blue-and-white porcelain", and students repeat after teacher.) **參、綜合活動(**Wrap-up) -. Review new words. Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words. =. Review sentence patterns. Ξ、Divide students into two parts who collaborate this song. First part of students play the "bass drum" part, and the other part of students play the "rim shot" part. ===== 第一節結束 Lesson one ending ===== ===== 第二節開始 Lesson two 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?

	C. Van vandu		
	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 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=KnT2lUkd_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?	20mins	
	T: Sounds good? S: "Yes".		
	T: Very good. Let's play some new movements.		
貳、讀	遂展活動 (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. 	12mins	
	● 可以挑戰:(1)增加空白的小節數(2)背對背		
	二、活動 Movement		
	 Foot steps. Clap hands based on the footsteps. 		
	Clap hands based on the footsteps.Shout your voice based on the footsteps.		
参、	宗合活動 (Wrap-up)		
	-、Review new words.		
	Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words.		
	□、Review sentence patterns.		
	E、Collaborate		
	Divide students into 2 groups: "group 1" and "group 2". Lead the		
	group 1 go with 1st rhythm pattern of body percussion, and take		
	the group 2 in another rhythm pattern of body percussion.		
	国、Get a friend and do "tacit understanding" with your friend.		
====	= 第二節開始 Lesson two ending =====		
====	= 第三節開始 Lesson three beginning =====		
		5mins	
		<u> </u>	

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 are going to learn how to put different part 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)

-、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 follow the soloist(a musician who performs a solo).
- Ξ. The soloist will seating near the conductor and audience.



- 四、Make an instrument shaker for your own.
 - Useless material is the best choice.
 - All we need is the sound which is similar like a shaker.



• Teacher shows how to make it. Let student finish it at home.

25mins

concerto solo conductor audience

instruments shaker

参、綜合活動 (Wrap-up)		
一、Review new words.		
Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words.	10mins	
二、Review sentence patterns.		
三、Lead students play rhythm pattern. The 4 beats in one		
bar(measure).		
===== 第三節結束 Lesson three ending =====		
===== 第四節開始 Lesson four 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 will learn something new.		
二、簡介本節課主要學習 (Introduce students what they will learn)		Jingle Bells
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 "Jingle Bells".) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fl-U72Zsa5U		
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 the name of this song?	17mins	
S: "Jingle Bells".		
T: Very good. It is "Jingle Bells".		
貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice)		
Today, we are going to use our shakers and footsteps(draw step) to play the "Jingle Bells". And we sing this song bilingual.		
Footsteps play strong beat and shakers play weak beat.	15mins	
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)		
一、Review new words.		
Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words.		
二、Review sentence patterns.		
	I .	

三、Sing the song together.		
Jingle bells, jingle bells, jingle all the way.		
你看他不必風霜,面容多麽慈祥。		
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 Lesson four ending =====		
===== 第五節開始 Lesson six 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.		performance
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: From now on, we are going to prepare our performance which will be held at the last class we meet.		
三、問題提問 (Ask some questions) T: Which part do you like to play? recorder part, vocal part or shaker part? T: Every part should be played with your body percussion - footsteps.	25mins	orchestra score
貳、發展活動 (Presentation & practice)		
一、Divide students into 3 parts and help them to get job from this tiny		
orchestra.	10mins	
二、Use the score to teach them how to read the score and play their		
own part from it.		
三、Each team should own a part leader to conducting their part.		
参、綜合活動(Wrap-up)		
一、Review new words.		
Use flashcard (PowerPoint file) to review the new words.		
二、Review sentence patterns.		
三、"Welcome to Our Tiny Orchestra and Enjoy the Music."		
===== 第六節結束 Lesson six 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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unit2:

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- 2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Josepha_Hale
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- 9. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tF5kr251BRs&t=17s
- 10. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xyhxeo6zLAM

unit 3:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3CLW-Y45Kgl
- 2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KnT2IUkd_s8
- 3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X2-GP6LV8DM
- 4. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D8YniK3rbiM
- 5. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x28hjpOkMqQ
- 6. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fI-U72Zsa5U

附錄: