# 109 學年沉浸式英語健康與體育領域四年級上學期教案

## 一、飲食面面觀

一、飲食回匝	1 佳允						
主題名稱	實施年級	實施時數					
健康生活安全行	四年級上學期	6 節(240 分)					
教學單元	一、飲食面面觀						
教學目標	1、 了解營養的需要量是	台由年齡、性別及身體活動所決定。					
相關英語單字	air, water, food, shelter, sleep, nu and water  1. whole-wheat bread, rice, brow 2. olive oil, sunflower oil, cashev 3. meat, fish, eggs, beans, tofu, d 4. vitamin A, vitamin B, vitamin zinc 5. too fat, heart and vessel diseas What do we need to live? air, water, food, shelter, sleep What are carbohydrates?  Carbohydrates are the sugars, stamilk products.  What is fat?  Fat is an essential part of our die What kinds of food contain fat olive oil, sunflower oil, cashews, What happens if you eat too m Too fat, heart and vessel diseases What is protein?  Protein is an essential part of our we need protein for our organs a What kinds of food contain promeat, fish, eggs, beans, tofu, dain meat, fish, eggs, beans, tofu, dain	trients, energy, sugar, protein, fat, minerals Vitamines  n rice, cereal, oatmeal, whole-wheat noodles, yam ws, peanuts, chestnuts, pistachios, walnuts, almonds airy: milk, yogurt, butter, cheese C, vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin K, iron, potassium, es, gain weight, overweight, too skinny  rches, and fibers found in fruits, grains, vegetables and et and nutrition. We cannot live without it.  ? peanuts, chestnuts, pistachios, walnuts, almonds uch fat?  diet and nutrition. We cannot live without it. nd muscles.  otein?  ry: milk, yogurt, butter, cheese					
	meat, fish, eggs, beans, tofu, dairy: milk, yogurt, butter, cheese  What do you need when you are thirsty?						
	J 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	· <b>v</b>					

	water, juice, soup
	What do you need when you want to make your muscles stronger?
	protein
	What do you need when you want to make your bones stronger?
	(calcium)
輔助教材	Computer, iPad, My plate app, DVD
教學領鋼	教學活動 (教學內容要點)
	第1節營養素及醣類
1.認識各種營養	
素名稱	1、 認識營養素(5')
NC. F. 111	T: What did you have for breakfast today?
1-1 能說出身	S: I had a sandwich/ soy milk/some bread/buns/ T: Sounds great. Does everyone have breakfast today?
體所需的營養素	Raise your hand if you didn't have any breakfast.
來源	S: (Teacher, me.)
	T: It is very important to have breakfast.
	(Oh, no. Having breakfast is very important.
	Food gives you energy and nutrition.)
	影片觀賞
	學生觀看影片,了解人體需要營養素。
	(影片出處 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ty9pG-ip69g&t=85s) (5')
	二、認識營養素~教師提問平日我們活動及成長,所需的營養素有哪些。(10')
	老師先用問題引導學生去思考,植物/蔬菜需要透過陽光、水、空氣和肥料蔬果
	長大。植物成長需要的元素(air, sun, water)。
	T: Do you know what does a plant need?
	S: Air, sun and water.
	T: Good. It needs air, sun, water and fertilizer.
	What do we need?
	S: We need food and water. T: Yes. Let's watch a video.
	(5 minutes later)
	What is this video about?
	S: 六大營養素
	T: Yes, it is about 6 kinds of nutrients. Food gives us energy and nutrients.
	What are they?
	S: They are 水果類/蔬菜類/全穀根莖類/豆魚肉蛋類/低脂乳品類/油脂與堅果
	種子
	無。 T: Good.
3 A AL-17 11 - E	What do you have for 3 meals everyday?
1-2 能說出各	S: I have/I don't know.
種營養素的主要	T: What kind of nutrients do you have everyday?

功能

S: I don't know.

T: 鼓勵學生發表後, 再請學生想他們自己要長大需要甚麼? (建議學生用自己三餐的食物去思考)

We need sugar, protein, fat, minerals, Vitamins and water

- T: Do you remember what you eat everyday?
- S: Yes./No.

T: It is hard to remember what did you have everyday. This form will help you record what you had for breakfast.(附件一) You may write in Chinese or English and you also can draw pictures. Make sure that you record 7 days in a row. We will discuss about your record next week.(教師指定回家作業:請學生回家 記錄一週內所食用的早餐為何?)

S: OK.

T: We need 6 kinds of nutrients from food to make us strong and healthy.

They are sugar, protein, fat, minerals, Vitamins and water.

再進一步分組討論人們需要有哪些食物。

- T: What is food? Now, think together and write down the food you eat or you know.
- S: 發表…(老師再根據學生的答案, 加以分類出五大食物類。)
- T: Great job. There are 6 kinds of food nutrients that our bodies need to grow up and to live healthy.

What are they?

- S: They are sugars, protein, fat, minerals, and water.
- T: Nutrients give us energy and we need energy to walk, to work, to study, to do exercise, and to do everything in our daily life.
- 三、認識營養素~觀念釐清。
- 1.先複習上一節學生歸納出來的五大營養素(醣類、蛋白質、脂肪、維生素、礦物質和水)(15')
- T: Do you remember the six kinds of nutrients that our bodies need? What are they?
- S: Yes. They are 醣類, 蛋白質, 脂肪, 礦物質, 維生素和水.
- T: Good. Can you see some flashcards on blackboard?
- S: Yes.
- T: Who can tell me what kinds of food contain sugars?
- S: Teacher, me. 饅頭/包子/水餃/麵包/米飯/....

 $\wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge$ 

T: Excellent.

1-2 能說出各

# 種營養素的主要 功能

#### 1-?能了解適度 的飲食重要性

S:自由發表(老師記下或擺出五大營養素的中英文 flash cards 在黑板上)

T: Yes. We need sugars, protein, fat, minerals, Vitamins and water.

T: Now, let's think. What are sugars? (老師用影片、PPTs、圖片和任何教具協主學生了解碳水化合物。儘量使用學生熟悉的碳水化合物來說明)

(Sugars, starches, and fibers found in fruits, grains, vegetables and milk products.) 建議學生可以用製造全麥麵包、蛋糕、三明治需要那些食材。

小組討論那些食物含有碳水化合物,再做小組口語分享(10')

- T: What kinds of food contain sugar?
- S: Rice, bread.....
- T: Yes, such as whole-wheat bread, rice, cereal, oatmeal, noodles, yam, beans. They are sugars.

請學生思考為什麼我們需要碳水化合物(探討碳水化合物的功能)

- T: Do you know why do we need sugars?
- S: Sugars give us energy.

How do you feel when you have carbohydrates? For example, why do you want to eat beef noodles? And how do you feel after eating beef noodles?

- S: When I am hungry, I eat beef noodles and I feel full and comfortable.
- T: Yes, carbohydrates will give you energy, feeling strong and active.

#### Wrap-up.

回家作業。可以給學生學習單,讓他們填寫有哪些食物是 carbohydrates,再加個圖書。

#### 師生共同歸納:

- 1.良好的飲食習慣不是一朝一夕就能養成的,經由本課的學習了解健康與飲食的相互關係,進而慢慢培養正確的飲食習慣。
- T: Balanced diet is not hard to follow. As long as you change your diet little by little everyday. You're gonna be a healthy person.
- 2.常常檢視家入旳飲食習慣,有沒有需要改進或繼續維持的,如:有沒有暴飲暴食或偏食的習慣?有沒有常常吃速食或高熱量高油的食物?並且能夠對家人關心與提醒。

第二節 脂肪

#### Warm-up.

1、 認識脂肪: (老師用影片、PPTs、圖片和任何教具協主學生了解脂肪。儘量使用學生熟悉的脂肪來說明)

#### Main teaching

1.教師引導學生思考且發表什麼是脂肪。(10')

T: So, Guess! What is fat? And what kinds of food contain fat?

學生小組討論, 紀錄下來甚麼是脂肪, 和甚麼食物有含脂肪。

學生的答案可以是豬油、牛油、葵花油、沙拉油、花生油、芝麻油、橄欖油。再請學生想,這些由都存在那些食物中(olive, sunflower, cashews, peanuts, chestnuts, pistachios, walnuts, almonds 這是學生發表後的結論。

- T: Why do we need fat/oil?
- S: 自由回答。

T: Yes, fat is one of the basic nutrients we need. We cannot live without it. However, we cannot eat too much fat. Do you know why? (這樣才能帶進下面的活動)

- 2.讓學生觀看"掌握 BMI,健康向前邁"(小組討論及口語分享)(10')
- T: What is this video trying to tell us?
- S: 踴躍回答。
- T: Yes, some people are over weight, and some are too skinny. (找幾個例子、圖片或影片面來呈現太胖,因為他們吃太多油膩的食物,同時呈現那些食物很多油脂,如炸物。標準 BMI 值是多少?)
- T: Yes. So, scientists give us BMI to help us evaluate our weight.

BMI is {體重(公斤)/身高(公尺)2} (身高的平方) 呈現這個公式在黑板上或教室的牆上。讓學生開始練習算自己的 BMI (學習單) 老師可以幫忙計算,或讓學生當成作業態回家請家長幫忙算他們的 BMI(可使用計算機)。

- 3.油脂類如果攝取過多,容易導致什麼疾病?(10')
- T: What happens if you eat too much fat?
- S: 踴躍回答。
- T: If we eat too much fat, we might become too fat and our hearts will work very hard, and our vessels are full of fat. Then we will get heart diseases and vessel diseases.

肥胖的人:

高血糖的發生機率一般人的5倍。

高血壓的發生機率是一般人的 2.5 倍。

高血脂的發生機率一般人的 2.4 倍。

得痛風的機率是一般人的6倍。

T: We still need fat because fats give us energy and are a great source of brain food. So, We have to eat healthy fats, such as vegetable oils (olive, canola, sunflower, soy, and corn), nuts, seeds, and fish. ...... Do not eat bad fats, such as .....

While, it's more important to eat fats properly. Don't eat too much fats and keep a good shape.

- 2、遊戲活動(10')
- T: Now we play a game called: A healthy food

"Yes or No game"教師先劃一條在教室中間,一邊寫 YES 另一邊寫 NO,將學生分成三組,請每組學生站在線上,當教師唸出一個食物單字,請學生分辨是<mark>否含有很多油脂不能多吃</mark>,那些沒有含很多油脂。有,則學生要舉起 YES 的卡片,沒有,則舉起 No 卡片。(這一節要認識的單字是那些可以列出來)

#### Wrap up. 綜合評量(5')

利用學習單, 讓學生選出何者為碳水化合物及脂肪性食物。

以下單元請自行修訂

第三節 蛋白質

- 1、 認識蛋白質
- 1.小組進行討論及口語分享食物裡的營養素(15')

#### What is protein?

Protein is an essential part of our diet and nutrition. We cannot live without it.

We need protein for our organs and muscles.

#### What kinds of food contain protein?

meat, fish, eggs, beans, tofu, dairy: milk, yogurt, butter, cheese

二.遊戲活動(15')

"Yes or No game"

教師先劃一條在教室中間,一邊寫 YES 另一邊寫 NO,將學生分成三組,請每組學生站在線上,當教師唸出一個食物單字,請學生分辨是否為蛋白質,馬上跳到 YES 或NO 的區域,並請學生唸出該單字。

三、綜合活動(10')

學習單評量

利用學習單來評量學生,檢視學生是否能夠分辨哪些食物主要的營養素是蛋白質。

第四節 礦物質、維生素及水

- 1、 認識礦物質及維生素
- 1. 影片欣賞(5')

#### What's this video about?

minerals, vitamins

What are minerals?

#### What are vitamins?

2. 教師說明什麼是礦物質及維生素(15')

#### (1)礦物質:

#### What kinds of minerals do we need?

vitamins, iron....

#### What kinds of minerals do you get from food?

calcium, vitamin A, vitamin B, vitamin C, vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin K, iron, potassium, zinc

**Iron**: The body needs iron to transport oxygen from your lungs to the rest of your body.

Potassium: Potassium keeps your muscles and nervous system working properly.

**Zinc**: Zinc helps with cell growth and helps heal wounds, such as cuts.

#### (2)維他命:

Vitamin A is good for the eyes and skin.

Vitamin B is good for healthy red blood cells and energy.

Vitamin C is good for teeth, bones, and muscles.

Vitamin D is good for teeth, bones, and muscles.

Vitamin E protects your skin, eyes, liver, and lungs.

Vitamin K is good for blood that clots quickly.

- 2、 認識水對身體的影響
- 1. 學生分組討論(10')

飲料、牛奶、湯可以代替水嗎?

Can we only drink juice and soup without drinking water? Why?

What happens if we don't drink water?

dehydrate, die

When do you drink water?

I drink water when I am thirsty.

3、 綜合活動(10')

百萬獎金大挑戰:

教師出題, 請各組分別派員到台前進行分組搶答。

綜合以上五大營養素, 設定身體需求的問題, 請學生搶答該補充哪些營養素

What do you need when you are thirsty?

water, juice, soup...

What do you need when you want to make your muscles stronger?

protein...

What do you need when you want to make your bones stronger?

calcium...

第五節第一單元綜合活動

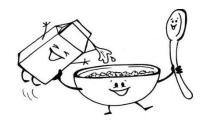
小組設計海報:認識五大營養素

附件一:

狂級 Class:	座號 No:	姓名 Name:

# What did you have for breakfast??

# 你早餐吃什麼?



	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六	星期天
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Breakfast							
早餐							
斯	□醣類						
	sugar □礦物質						
Nutrients	minerals □脂肪	minerals □脂肪	minerals _脂肪	minerals □脂肪	minerals □脂肪	minerals □脂肪	minerals □脂肪
	fat						
營養素	□蛋白質						
	protein □維生素						
	vitamins						
	□水						
	water						

## 第六節第一單元學習評量

_年_班 座號:
( )1. 在兒童期除了均衡飲食、不偏食外,還應注意哪些飲食禮節?
①細嚼慢嚥 ②吃飯不說話 ③維持餐桌乾淨 ④以上皆是
( )2. 平時飲食應避免哪種飲食習慣?
偏食或節食 ②均衡飲食 ③吃太多油炸類食物 ④少量多餐
( )3. 人一旦進入老年期,身體機能逐漸退化,吸收力下降,應該避免怎樣的飲食習慣?
①量多餐 ②暴飲暴食 ③適量鈣質 ④多吃膳食纖維食物
( )4. 什麼才是正確的飲食習慣?
①均衡飲食 ②不偏食 ③不吃零食 ④以上皆是
( )5. 食物中含有許多營養素,哪一類能保護內臟器官? ①脂肪 ②礦物質 ③維生素 ④蛋白質
( )6. 嬰兒時期要攝取哪類食物?
①高纖食物 ②母乳 ③油脂類食物 ④硬質的食物
( )7. 小明每天吃炸雞、薯條、蛋糕、甜點,這樣的飲食習慣對身體有什麼影響?
①能維持標準體重 ②增加抵抗力與身體健康 ③引起慢性疾病 ④身體發育正常

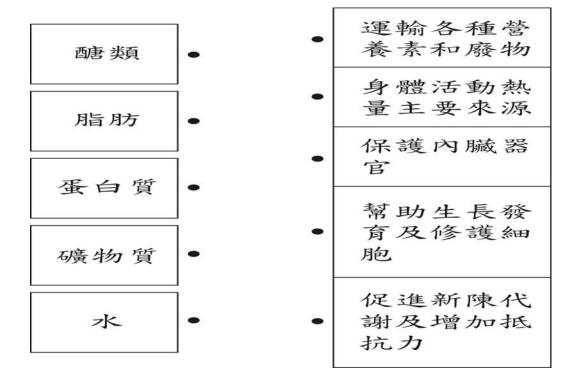
)8. 各類營養素對人體有不同的功能,什麼才是正確的飲食習慣?

## ①暴飲暴食 ②多吃炸雞、甜點 ③均衡飲食,不偏食 ④多吃重口味食物

#### 三、配對題 請將下面食物填入所屬營養素的空格內【填入代號】

Carbohydrates	Fat	Protein	Minerals

- (a) fish (b) vitamin C (c) rice (d) olive oil (e) beans (f) peanuts (g) iron (h) cereal
- 4、 連連看:
- 1. 下列食物中含有不同營養素提供身體所需功能,將正確的配對連起來。



## 109 學年沉浸式英語健康與體育領域四年級教案

# 二、向傳染病說不

主題名稱	實施年級	實施時數					
健康生活安全行	四年級上學期	5 節(200 分)					
教學單元	二、向傳染病說不						
教學目標	2、 表現預防疾病的正向行	為與活動,以增進身體的安適					
相關英語單字句型	muscle ache, rash, diseases, virus Go to see a doctor. Stay home an 2. Wash your hands. Wear a mash sleep. Exercise well. Eat well. 3. I have a cold, a flu, a fever, fever	k. Get a flu shot. Don't go to public places. Get enough a runny nose, a headache, a cough, blisters, Dengue edles, safe, sex, bring, bowls, chopsticks, feeling, hurt,					
	What happens when you're sic	d rest. Drink some water. Wear a mask.  k? a toothache, a stomachache, diarrhea dizzy, death					
	What body parts do you have?						
	head, hands, eyes, ears, mouth and nose						
	What is AIDS?						
	How do you feel? (pain, fever, d	izzy, sad, happy)					
	How do you prevent AIDS/ CO	VID-19?					
	Don't share needles.						
	Use your own bowls and chopsticks. (Please always remember to wear a mask when you are outdoors because the new virus can be transmitted through <b>droplet infection.</b> 出門都要記得帶著口罩,因為這種新型病毒可以透過飛沫傳染。) 可以介紹冠狀病毒						
輔助教材	Computer, DVD						
教學領鋼	教學活動 (教學內容要點)						

1.生病與傳染病 的關係

Wo

1-1 認識傳染 病 第1節 生病不要趴趴走

#### Warm up.

一、認識傳染病-影片觀賞。(5')

學生觀看影片,了解傳染病是會傳染的。(影片出處網址可利用這次新冠病毒造成的疫情報導和各國嚴重疫情的影片)

#### T: What happened in the video?

S: 學生自由發表。

T: Yes, people get sick because diseases and diseases spread easily and fast. It's difficult to prevent.

#### Main teaching.

3、 認識傳染病~什麼是傳染病?(10')

發給學生每人〇及**x**的圖卡,教師提出許多的病症,是傳染病的請舉〇,錯的請**舉x**(以常見的感冒 **colds**、流感 **flu**、腸病毒 <u>entero</u>virus, coronavirus 為例 可介紹這幾個傳染病的專有名詞 疫苗 vaccin)

T: What are infection diseases? 疾病還是傳染病? (給學生看醫學影片, 說明為什麼 virus 會讓人生病 例如 Virus 會吃掉健康的細胞讓肺部纖維化 或腸病毒的影片)

(介紹 virus 就好 不用談 germs 但要強調會傳染 要介紹 "傳染" droplet infection 的單字)

1-2 了解傳染 病生病的關係

1-2 了解傳染

關係

病生病和請假的

#### T: What happens when you're sick?

S: 學生自由發表。

(a fever, a headache, an earache, a toothache, a stomachache, diarrhea muscle ache, rash, throwing up, dizzy, death)

4、 小組討論發表(15')

教師請學童說一說,自己生病時是否請假在家休息?誰做的決定?考慮的因素是什麼?並發表自己對「生病時是否請假在家休息」的看法

#### T: What should you do when you are sick?

S: 學生自由發表。

(Go to see a doctor. Stay home and rest. Drink some water. Wear a mask)

- T: Why do you have to stay at home?
- S: Because....

T: Yes, so when we are sick, we will say at home, not going to the public places. This is the way stopping viruses from spreading to your family or your friends.

認識傳染病~傳染病侵入的途徑。(10')

認識身體:藉由身體的模型, 教師提問哪些器官是傳染病侵入的途徑?

#### T: What body parts do you have?

S: 學生自由發表。(head, hands, eyes, ears, mouth and nose…)

T: Yes, viruses will stick to your body parts, especially, your mouth, nose, eyes, and hands, and then spread into your whole body, making you sick.

1-3 認識傳染 病侵入身體的途 徑 T: So please remember to wear a mask, to wash your hands frequently and don't touch your eyes without washing your hands.

#### Wrap up. ??

第2節 傳染病的防治

#### Warm up.

1、 引起動機(5')

教師揭示「歷史上曾發生的的流感大流行疫情彙整表」,藉由流感造成死亡數據的呈現,讓學生重視個人健康的管理與維護

#### 2. 傳染病的防治

#### (請補充'??資料的出處網址老師使用何種方式陳述)

- 2、 教師引導學童針對落實流感、腸病毒及其他傳染病的防治方法,進行小組討論與口頭發表。(20')
- T: Do you remember XXX getting enterovirus/flu? What did he/ she do? (以一個

#### 實例讓學生了解傳染病的嚴重性)

# **2-1** 能了解如何做好傳染病防治

- S: 學生自由發表。
- T: Yes, he/she has to stay at home. What happened if there are 3 students getting enterovirus, what happened to all of us?
- S: 學生自由發表。
- T: Right, all of us have no class, and stay at home, rather coming to the school. So, what should we do if we do not want to get <a href="enterovirus/flu?">enterovirus/flu?</a>

#### (讓學生討論如何避免敢軟的方法,討論發表後,老師做下面的歸納)

- 1.勤洗手
- (1)先請學生示範平常洗手的方式
- (2)針對先前學生錯誤的部分, 教導學生正確的洗手方法:濕、搓、沖、捧、擦

#### How do you wash your hands?

Remember to wet your hands first. Use some soap. Rinse your hands. Dry your hands.

#### When do you need to wash your hands?

before eating, after using the toilet, after blowing your nose, after going to the hospital, before touching babies

2. 戴口罩(Wearing a mask)

教師說明戴口罩主要阻擋傳染病源從口、鼻進入的傳染途徑。

- 3.接種疫苗(Getting a shot)
- (1)請教師請問洗手、戴口罩可以確定不生病嗎?

# Are washing hands and wearing a mask the best ways to stop us from getting sick?

#### 2-2 能了解各 種傳染病的特性 及症狀

No, they are not. The food that we eat can make us sick as well.

(2)教師說明還有接種疫苗的好方法,並請學生發表接種疫苗的經驗

#### Has anyone had a shot before?

Yes/No

How did you feel after the shot?

pain, scared, uncomfortable

- 4.不出入公共場所(Don't go to public places when you're sick.)
- 5. 適度運動、充足睡眠

Getting enough sleep, exercising, and eating well are good ways to keep yourself healthy.

- 6 打疫苗 (沒有嗎?)
- 3、 你怎麼知道生病了?(15')

請學生發表生病時不舒服的症狀

T: How do you know you're getting sick?

S: 學生自由發表。

I don't feel well. I don't have any energy.

I have a cold. I've got the...

#### Wrap up.

教師歸納每一種傳染病會有特定的症狀。

流感 flu.:發燒、頭痛、咳嗽、流鼻水(a fever, a runny nose, a headache, a cough…)

腸病毒:手、足、口出現泡疹 (I have blisters on my hands and in my mouth.)

登革熱 Dengue fever:發燒、頭痛、肌肉、關節痛、出疹 (fever, headache, muscle ache, rash)

#### 以下請自行修正

第三節 認識愛滋病(10')

- 1、 引起動機:教師在黑板展示 Acquired(後天)、Immuno(免疫)、Deficiency(不足)、Syndrome(症候群)引導學生發表其象徵或聯想的意義,並說出 A、I、D、S 四個英文字母
- 2、 什麼是愛滋病?(20')

#### What is AIDS?

It is caused by a virus that enters the body from the outside.

- 3.認識愛滋病
- (1) 請學生想一想如果感染愛滋病病毒後,免疫力逐漸喪失,身體抵抗力降低而感染各種疾病,出現很多症狀,最後無藥可以治療而導致死亡的過程,你該怎麼辦?
- (2) 教師說明愛滋病的特性:
- 1. 沒有疫苗可以防治,感染者必須耐心持續服藥。
- 3-1 能認識什麼是愛滋病
- 2. 感染後到發病有空窗期。
- 3. 愛滋病傳染途徑:性行為傳染、血液傳染、母子垂直傳染
- 4. 病例:民國 100 年 8 月台大及成大醫學院, 共有 5 名病患得到愛滋病, 因為接受愛滋病感染者捐出的器官

3-2 能了解愛

滋病的症狀及特 性

教師說明:不和他人共用醫療用具、用餐使用公筷母匙、有傷口時避免接觸病患

#### How can you prevent AIDS?

Don't share needles.

Use your own bowls and chopsticks.

Have safe sex.

(3)綜合活動:教師播放宣導影片「愛在擁抱」,指導學生透過真實的愛滋個案分享,了解愛滋病感染者與其家人的心聲。面對愛滋病感染者或家人,我們應給予適度的關愛及適切的協助(10')

第四節 健康一把罩

#### **3-2** 能了解愛 滋病病人的人權

#### Warm up

1、 引起動機(10')教師逐一揭示情境圖「預防接種、身高體重測量等」,引導學童逐一說出正確的活動名稱

#### Main teaching

- 二、教師引導學童思考並發表學校規劃過健康檢查的活動(20')
- (1) 請學生發表這些活動過程的經驗?

Have you ever had a shot? Yes/No

How did you feel after the shot? I felt pain, scared, uncomfortable

(2) 為什麼學校要做健康檢查?

Why do you need to have a health exam at school?

To make sure we are healthy.

2. 如何將學校所學應用到家人的關心

#### Wrap up.

3、 綜合活動(10') 學生彼此分享經驗,如何因為自己的建議改善了家人的健康?(如果學生沒做建議?有沒比較實際的活動,可操作或蒐集資料?)

## 第五節第二單元學習評量

		班		:		姓名	:	
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#### 一、是非題:

- 1. 我們要定期接種流感疫苗,以避免感染。
  - **)2.** 愛滋病 (AIDS) 又稱「後天免疫缺乏症候群」,目前已有疫苗可以預防感染。
- **)3.** 健康檢查的實施,對於還沒有明顯發作的疾病,可以早期發現,早期治療。
- ( )4. 小凡為了避免感染腸病毒,經常出入人多的地方,就不容易得到。
- ) 5. 經常清除積水容器就是防治登革熱最好的方法之一。

- ( )6. 登革熱是經由飛沫傳染給其他人。
- ( )7. 感冒時,應該勤洗手,避免再度感染。
- ( )8. 因為戴口罩不舒服,所以感冒外出時,不要戴口罩。
  - ) 9. 流行性感冒是傳染病的一種。
- **)10.** 我喜歡上學**,**就算得了流行性感冒**,**也要去上課。

#### 二、選擇題

(

- ( )1. 當完成學校的健康檢查後, 部分項目呈現結果不良時, 應怎麼做才是正確?
  - ①不用理會 ②不敢讓家人知道 ③請家人帶我去複檢 ④尋求偏方
- ( ) 2. 學校安排的健康檢查讓每個人能掌握自己的健康狀況,以下哪一項不是學校的檢查項目?
  - ①尿液檢查 ②核磁共振檢查 ③寄生蟲檢查 ④視力檢查
- ( ) 3. 下列哪個不是正確的愛滋病防治方法?
  - ①共用牙刷 ②不共用刮鬍刀 ③不共用穿刺工具 ④不共同看一本書
- ( )4. 愛滋病簡稱什麼?
- (1)AIDS (2)BMI (3)GERD (4)COPD
- **( )5.** 下列哪一項不是屬於傳染性疾病**?** 
  - ①臟病 ②腸病毒 ③登革熱 ④流行性感冒
- ( )6. 以下哪個不是腸病毒的防治方法?
  - ①洗手 ②到人潮擁擠的場所 ③避免接觸患者用過物品 ④多喝水、多休息
- ( )7. 得了流行性感冒時,下列何種行為不宜?
  - ①種流感疫苗 ②在家休息 ③經常出入公共場所 ④趕緊就醫
- ( )8. 下列哪個防治流行性感冒的行為才正確?
- 1、 一有症狀趕緊就醫 ②注意個人衛生 ③流行期間,不出入公共場所④以上皆是
- 三、配對題:請將(a).(b).(c).(d).(e).(f)的英語單字填入適當的圖片空格中。



(a) a fever (b) a headache (c) diarrhea (d) a runny nose (f) a cough 四、下列傳染病的傳染途徑、防治方法,將正確的配對連起來。

#### 109 學年沉浸式英語健康與體育領域四年級教案

# 三、寶貝牙齒

主題名稱	實施年級	實施時數						
健康生活安全行	四年級上學期	7 節(280 分)						
教學單元	三、寶貝牙齒							
教學目標	5、 認識牙齒的種類及名稱,	,並了解每顆牙齒都有不同功能						
	6、 能知道做好牙齒清潔與	保健的重要性。						
	7、 能了解自己的牙齒, 做	好牙齒的主人。						
相關英語單字句型	tooth/teeth, incisors, canines/cusp digest, gum, cavities, dentist, nur chewing problems, tooth loss, us	dult, children, milk teeth(primary/temporary teeth), permanent teeth(secondary teeth), poth/teeth, incisors, canines/cuspids, premolars/bicuspids, molars, wisdom teeth, chew, igest, gum, cavities, dentist, nurse, upper jaw, lower jaw, bleeding gums, painful hewing problems, tooth loss, use fluoride, crooked teeth, toothbrush, toothpaste, nouthwash, toothpick, dental floss						
	8 incisors							
	4 canines, also called cuspids							
	8 premolars, also called bicuspids							
	12 molars, including 4 wisdom teeth							
	Incisors are for cutting food. Canine teeth are for tearing food. Molars are for grinding food. Most adults have 32 teeth, called Children have just 20 teeth, calle same 10 teeth in the upper and lo How many teeth do you have? I have teeth.	permanent or secondary teeth. d primary, temporary, or milk teeth. They include the						
	What are they?							
	They are incisors, canines, premolars, and molars.							
	What happens if you have a gum disease?  Bleeding gums, painful chewing problems, and even tooth loss.							
	*Brush your teeth after you eat.  *Use dental floss after you brush  *See a dentist every six months.  *Use fluoride.  *Don't eat too much candy.  Why do you have a gum diseas	your teeth.						

	What should you do if you have a gum disease? Brush my teeth properly. Go to see a dentist.
輔助教材	Computer, DVD,
教學領鋼	教學活動 (教學內容要點)
<ol> <li>1.口腔保健的重要,並養成愛護牙齒的習慣。</li> <li>1-1 認識牙齒</li> </ol>	第一節 寶貝牙齒〈一〉  1、 蛀牙蟲—影片觀賞。(5') (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nz-00Qk4iR0&index=6&list=PLllTfHqvt9De7GAXG7MxuuHuimZqyXBUp)  Most adults have 32 teeth, called permanent or secondary teeth:  8 incisors  4 canines, also called cuspids  8 premolars, also called bicuspids  12 molars, including 4 wisdom teeth  Children have just 20 teeth, called primary, temporary, or milk teeth. They include the same 10 teeth in the upper and lower jaw:
1-2 愛護牙齒的重要性	2、 學生觀看影片,讓學生了解口腔保健的重要性,並養成愛護牙齒的習慣。 請學生分享換牙或掉牙的經驗。(10') Have you ever lost a tooth? Yes/No What happens if you lose your teeth? I have bleeding gums and painful chewing problems. 三、問題討論(15') (1) 我們的牙齒掉了以後會不會長出來? (2) 牙齒掉了以後,有幾次長出來的機會? (3) 每個人換牙的時間都一樣嗎? Do you grow teeth after you lose your milk teeth? Yes/No Does everyone grow the teeth at the same time? Yes/No 四、教師介紹乳齒(20 顆)和恆齒(28-32),並告知學生恆齒一旦長出來就不會再長新牙的觀念,所以一定要好好愛護(10') Children have just 20 teeth, called primary, temporary, or milk teeth. They include the same 10 teeth in the upper and lower jaw. Most adults have 32 teeth, called permanent or secondary teeth.

Once you have 32 teeth, they don't grow anymore.

- \*Brush your teeth after you eat.
- \*Use dental floss after you brush your teeth.
- \*See a dentist every six months.
- \*Use fluoride.
- \*Don't eat too much candy.

第二節 寶貝牙齒〈二〉

一、請學生拿出鏡子,並從鏡中觀察自己的牙齒。(15')

認識牙齒:牙齒分為三大類,門齒、犬齒、臼齒。

#### How many teeth do you have?

I have \_\_\_\_ teeth.

#### What are they?

They are incisors, canines, and premolars.

#### How many incisors do you have?

I have 8 incisors.

#### How many canines do you have?

I have 4 incisors.

#### How many premolars do you have?

I have 8 premolars.

門齒-形狀像刀子, 用來切割食物。

犬齒-像錐子一樣尖尖的, 用來撕裂食物

臼齒-長在口腔後方像石磨,用來磨碎食

Incisors are for cutting food.

Canine teeth are for tearing food.

Molars are for grinding food.

- 2、 問題討論:如何愛護我們的牙齒(10')
- (1) 注意換牙時期的口腔檢查
- (2) 定期做口腔檢查
- (3) 有齲齒、缺齒等問題應期早治療
- (4) 牙齒不舒服應及早就醫
- \*Brush your teeth after you eat.
- \*Use dental floss after you brush your teeth.
- \*See a dentist every six months.
- \*Use fluoride.
- \*Don't eat too much candy.

#### 3、 綜合活動:

1-3 了解每顆 牙齒都有不同功 能

影片欣賞-定期檢查牙齒:培養兒童定期檢查牙齒。(15')

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=myZ\_VudRmrI)

透過影片欣賞讓學生了解每顆牙齒的功能及重要性,讓我們好好愛護它。

#### What is this video about?

toothbrush, toothpaste, mouthwash, toothpick, dental floss

Teeth are important for everyone. We need to take care of them.

第三節 爸爸牙齒生病了

4、 引起動機(10')

教師分享一段網路文章-牙齒離家出走

(http://www.yeezen.com.tw/Document/BDFile/yzkl19002.htm)

李小姐今年 45 歲,她每半年都定期在診所洗牙。一個月前,她經常感到左下牙齒疼痛和牙齦腫脹。經過檢查後得知罹患嚴重牙周病,而轉介到醫院。李小姐覺得很沮喪:為什麼定期洗牙還會有牙周病呢?

- 二、問題討論(20')
- 1. 為什麼會得牙周病?
- 2.牙周病有那些症狀?
- 3.得了牙周病該怎麼辦?
- 4.得了牙周病會復原嗎?
- 5.怎麼做才是正確刷牙方式?

#### Why do you have a gum disease?

Because I don't brush my teeth after I eat. I like to eat candy and don't brush my teeth properly.

What should you do if you have a gum disease?

Go to see a dentist.

What happens if you have a gum disease?

toothache, chewing problem, no appetite

Do you know how to brush your teeth properly?

Yes/No

#### Can you show me how you brush your teeth?

Let me show you how to brush your teeth properly.

- 三、教師歸納(10')
- ※教師說明牙周病主因
- ◎牙周病是由於細菌感染牙周組織, 破壞牙齦和支持牙齒的骨頭
- 。牙周病可能侵犯一顆牙齒,或很多顆牙齒。症狀包括:牙齦紅腫、流血、刷牙出血、牙齦退縮、牙周長膿包、牙齒動搖、牙縫變大、咬合無力, 甚至牙齒脫落。
- ◎造成牙周病主要的原因是牙菌斑。如果沒有適當清除, 牙菌斑會在兩天以內變

#### 1-2 愛護牙齒 的重要性

硬,形成牙結石。牙菌斑裡的細菌會感染牙齦,且釋放毒素造成牙肉紅腫發炎。 發炎反應和毒素會破壞牙齒組織,包括骨頭。請學生發表生病時不舒服的症狀 We eat all the time.

Our mouths are full of bacteria.

If you don't brush your teeth well, you will probably get a cavity or gum disease. ※如何預防牙周疾病?

- ◎維持良好的口腔衛生:每天徹底的刷牙,使用牙線或在醫生指示下使用牙間刷,以去除牙菌斑。
- ◎規律的看牙醫,包括做牙周檢查,偵測牙周變化。建議口腔衛生良好的人至少每年兩次接受專業洗牙 (又稱為預防)。如果有任何一種牙周病,可能需要更頻繁的專業照顧。

#### How do you prevent gum diseases?

Brush your teeth after you eat.

Use dental floss after you brush your teeth.

See a dentist every six months.

Use fluoride.

Don't eat too much candy.

第四節 了解自己的牙齒〈一〉

- 4、 引起動機:教師在投影片上展示出健康牙齒圖片和齲齒圖片讓學生觀看,並引導學童說出兩張圖片不同之處,以及牙齒清潔與保護的重要性。(10')
- 5、 問題討論(15')
- (3) 請學生想一想為什麼會蛀牙?
- (4) 是否曾因為蛀牙而去看醫生?
- (5) 蛀牙會有什麼症狀?
- (6) 蛀牙後如果沒有矯治,可能會帶來什麽後果?

#### Why do you have cavities?

Eat too much candy. Didn't brush teeth properly. Didn't brush teeth after eating.

- 6、 教師歸納(15')
  - (一) 蛀牙的過程: 醣類食物+細菌〈牙菌斑〉
- (二) 蛀牙的形成有四要素:牙齒、食物、細菌、時間。口腔裡經常存在許多細菌,吃東西後,食物殘渣留在牙齒隙縫,經口內細菌之作用,這種酸性

物質能侵蝕牙齒的組織, 腐蝕琺瑯質和象牙質, 慢慢形成蛀牙 (或稱齲齒)。

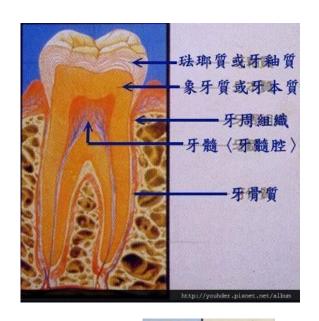
因琺瑯質結構改變軟化而最後會出現破裂產生蛀洞等情形。

2.認識牙周病

Our mouths are full of bacteria.

If you don't brush your teeth well, you will probably get a cavity or a gum disease.

#### **2-1** 什麼是牙 周病





(圖片出處 http://youhder.pixnet.net/blog/post/)

#### (三) 蛀牙會有什麼症狀呢?

蛀牙依其深淺會有不同的症狀。

(圖片出處 http://www.iosc.com.tw/button\_06.html)



**2-2** 能了解牙周病的主因及預防

輕度蛀牙期【見圖一】: 在侵蝕的初期,除了牙醫師可發現沒任何不舒服的感覺。

#### What is a cavity?

It is a hole in my tooth.

What will the dentist do if you have a cavity?

The dentist will fill the hole in my tooth.



中度蛀牙期【見圖二】: 牙齒表面之琺瑯質, 受到有機酸的侵蝕後, 侵入象牙質, 患者吃酸、甜、冰時感覺會有牙酸之不適感。



深度蛀牙期【見圖三】: 牙齒內的神經發炎或 壞死,細菌進入骨組織後,成為齒槽骨發炎、化膿、腫起來,此時蛀牙的病癥將 完全表露出來。

(四) 呼籲學童發現蛀牙要立即治療,除了避免持續牙痛,妨礙正常進食, 降低蛀牙的細菌持續感染,進而引發口腔疾病,所以做好牙齒清潔與保健工作相 當重要。

Go to the dentist when you have cavities.

The dentist will take care of your teeth.

The dentist will fill the holes in your teeth.

第五節 了解自己的牙齒〈二〉

一、影片觀賞(20')

驚遇奇航-口腔保健之旅

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6tSinbUua\_g)

二、發展活動

藉由影片的觀賞讓學童知道唯有做好口腔保健才能有效預防蛀牙。

3. 教師引導學童思考並發表(20')

- **3.**了解自己的牙 齒
- (3) 如何潔牙?潔牙的工具有哪些?潔牙的時間點為何?
- (4) 多久檢查一次牙齒?
- (5) 多久使用一次含氟漱口水?

**3-1** 什麼是蛀

Do you know how to brush your teeth properly?

How often do you go to see a dentist?

How often do you use fluoride?

- 2. 將學校所學應用日常生活上,如果沒有做到口腔保健,也要立即改進。
- 三、綜合活動(10')



**3-2** 能了解蛀 牙的主因及症狀

鱷魚

先生看牙醫

學生分成兩組,每次派一員上來回答教師發問與牙齒有相關的問題,兩組搶答,輸家幫鱷魚拔一顆牙齒,如果鱷魚嘴巴闔上即扣一分。

Ex:蛀牙要怎麼辦?

蛀牙對我們日常生活會造成什麼影響?

多久要進行一次牙醫檢查?

What is a cavity?

It is a hole in a tooth.

3-3 了解口腔 清潔與保健的重 要性

4.知道牙齒保健

的方法並落實於 日常生活中 What should you do if you have a cavity?

How often do you go to see a dentist?

How often do you use fluoride?

第六節 做好牙齒的主人

1、 引起動機

細菌大戰-影片觀賞。(10')

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8\_vMx\_0KFqY)

請學童發表影片中阿明的發生了什麼事?後來如何恢復健康?

2、 發展活動(20')

#### 〈一〉閱讀課文並討論

- 1.請學生發表要如何做好牙齒保健的工作,以擁有一口健康好牙?
- 2.如何分辨精緻食物與粗糙食物?
- 3.精緻食物有哪些?粗糙食物有哪些?
- 4.1 擁有整齊牙 齒對生理和心理 4.嗎

的重要性

4.哪種食物對牙齒是有保護的作用?

#### Do you chew your food properly?

Yes/No

#### Why? Why not?

#### What kinds of food are good for your teeth?

Fish, chicken, pork, beef, eggs, beans, milk, cheese, yogurt, and tofu are good for my teeth.

#### 〈二〉檢視自己的牙齒

- 1.你的牙齒排列整齊嗎?
- 2. 為什麼牙齒會長得不整齊?
- 3. 牙齒排列不整齊會有什麼影響?

#### Are your teeth growing straight?

Yes/No

#### What happens if you have crooked teeth?

Can't speak well. Can't chew properly. Can't brush teeth properly.

Need to see a dentist and adjust them.

#### 3、 教師講解

- ※牙齒不規則排列之現象或牙齒的咬合異常,稱為『咬合不正』。
- ※咀嚼功能不良,使得食物咀嚼不完全,嚴重的咀嚼功能不足可能會造成營養不良影響生長發育。
- ※發音異常,例如講話漏風、口齒不清等。
- ※不整齊的牙齒容易造成刷牙不易清潔,食物的堆積,如果不仔細的照顧這些牙齒,久而久之會造成蛀牙或牙周病等永久性的破壞。
- ※臉部的不美觀,是外型美觀重要的一環,不美觀的牙齒可能會造成日常生活上的困擾,例如交友、擇偶、求職升遷方面,影響到心理及人格發展。

#### What happens if you have crooked teeth?

Hard to chew properly. Can't speak well. Can't brush teeth properly.

#### What should you do if you have crooked teeth?

Go to see a dentist and fix the crooked teeth.

4、 綜合活動(10')

釣魚大賽

教師製作精緻食物與粗糙食物圖卡(一張是圖卡、一張是英文),將所有圖卡翻轉 黏貼於黑板上。全班分成兩組。每次每組派一名學童上來猜拳,贏的先翻,如果 圖卡跟英文字母卡是一樣的需分辨找到的食物屬於精緻食物還是粗糙食物,答對 者就可以獲得一分,並且可以繼續第二次挑戰,直到失敗,再換另一組學生挑 戰。

Guess what it is?

Go and find the right picture.

#### 第七節 第三單元學習評量

年班	座號:	:	姓名	:	·
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- 1、 是非題:
- ) 1. 在學校吃完午餐,等放學回家再刷牙就好。
- ) 2. 第一次長出來的牙齒稱為乳齒,因為還會再長第二次牙齒,不用好好愛護。
- ) 3. 每顆牙齒的功能都不同, 我們要好好愛護, 如果牙齒不舒服, 要趕快就醫。
- )4. 犬齒是人用來撕裂食物的牙齒。
- ( )5. 門齒是人用來磨碎食物的牙齒。
- 2、 選擇題

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- ( )1. 小明的爸爸最近刷牙時牙齦出血, 他可能得了什麽?
- ①口角炎 ②牙周病 ③腸胃炎 ④頭痛
- ( )2. 為了讓擁有一口健康的牙齒,哪些是正確的護牙習慣?
- ①吃補藥 ②飯後漱口潔牙 ③多吃甜食 ④不要開口說話
- ( )3. 維護牙齒健康很重要,下列哪個方法才正確?
- ①吃過東西馬上潔牙 ②常吃甜食 ③吃硬的食物 ④不使用牙線
- ( )4. 下列哪一項不是牙齒的構造名稱?
- ①犬齒 ②門齒 ③舌頭 ④臼齒
- ( )5. 「牙痛不是病,痛起來要人命。」由此可知保護牙齒健康很重要,我們可以怎麼做來維護牙齒健康?
- ①定期檢查 ②飯後潔牙 ③使用正確刷牙方法 ④以上皆是
- ( )6. 平時吃東西時,要注意哪些事項?
- 1 衡飲食 ②少吃甜食 ③不要吃太硬食物 ④以上皆是

#### 3、 連連看

下列是牙齒各部位及其主要功能, 將正確的配對連起來。

Incisors 'grinding food
Canine teeth 'tearing food
Molars 'cutting food

4、 配合題:清將正確的單字填入下列圖片空格中



Mouthwash toothpick toothbrush dentist toothpaste dental floss

5、 簡答題

你覺得要做哪些護牙行為,才能保持牙齒健康? (至少寫出3項)

答: