推動國民中小學沉浸式英語教學特色學校試辦計畫

視覺藝術課程教學課綱與課程設計

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視覺藝術課程教學課綱

- 九年一貫到十二年國教有何不同?
- 十二年國教特色與內涵

The Teaching Belief of Art Education

- VS Content and language integrated learning,
 CLIL
- Why?
- What?
- How?
- And which one is the most difficult?
- How to really achieve the goal of art education first?

CLIL: Teaching art using song

- JAPAN,1,2
- Youtube

2 Techniques for the Art Class

台北市推動雙語教材

- 第一單元版畫教案結構
- 教課書(版畫)

An English-Chinese Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in the Learning and Teaching of Visual Arts

• 視覺藝術科學與教常用英漢辭彙

• 靜物畫英文?

Our Approach

推動國民中小學沉浸式英語教學特色學校試辦計畫

• 推薦教學範例

• 2019親子天下教育創新100: 臺北市文化國小 沉浸式英語

What is art? What artifact is art?

Art, Education and Language

CLIL material from Peter Sansom

Why this is art?



Andy Warhol, Brillo Boxes, 1964

Is this art?



Is this art?



Is





Arthur Danto

☐ on the topic "Is it art?" -what objects/setups can be called art and what such categorization teaches us. ☐ That art became art by being seen as art by being placed in an art context H托(Arthur Danto)曾提出更具體說法,認為-之所以為藝術品,不是因為它的外表具備哪些特質 周圍的氣氛(atmosphere)使它成為藝術品。 上這藝術品四周的藝術理論 是藝術理論決定一件物體為藝術品 理論必須為藝術世界(art world) Timothy Binkely)提出





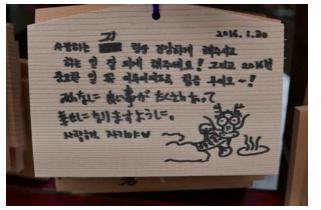
What is the ONE BIG GOAL for art and visual cultural education?

It could be in four parts and went like this:

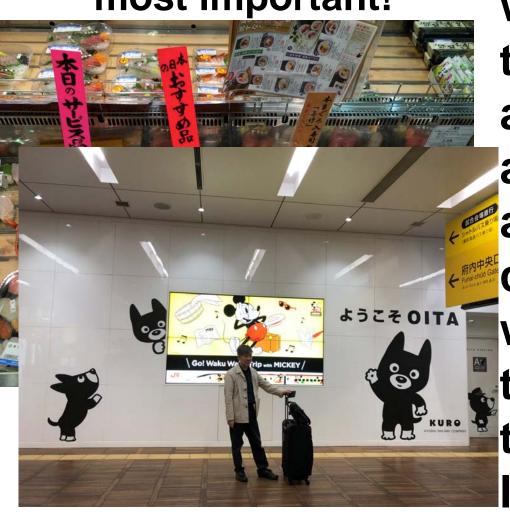


Students should learn to:

- 1. Mindfully create their own artworks;
- 2. Insightfully interpret the artworks of others;
- 3. Make meaningful relationships among the artworks they create and interpret and other cultural texts in the other arts, humanities, and sciences:
- 4. Continually write all these texts within the texts of their lives especially after they leave school.



It's the last part of the goal that is most important!



Continually write the texts of art works within other texts [from the arts, sciences, and humanities] and then continually write these texts within the texts of our lives - for a

WHY

?



ARTWORKS
TELL US: WHO
WE ARE,
WHERE WE
ARE, WHERE
WE ARE GOING,
& WHY!

Implicit within this goal is the notion that artworks are a source of knowledge and satisfaction. **Artworks** are aesthetically enjoyable and at the same time they expand our cognitive orientation to four major realities: ourselves, our orlds, our future and our notions of what is good



What I've just said is that everyone should learn to live insightfully within art worlds and then connect meaningful artworks to every other part of one's existence.



But, does everyone have easy access to art worlds?

Does this one big goal easy to achieve?



There was the matter of access:

How could students living in remote places, or even students with easy access to art and visual cultural worlds learn to live in them?

Not many full-blown art and visual cultural worlds are found in art classrooms.



3 PEDAGOGICAL SITES

- 1st site = selfinitiated where little kids or artists make artworks alone
- 2nd site = school classroom where a teacher direct students

 3rd site = adult/child collaborate as equals

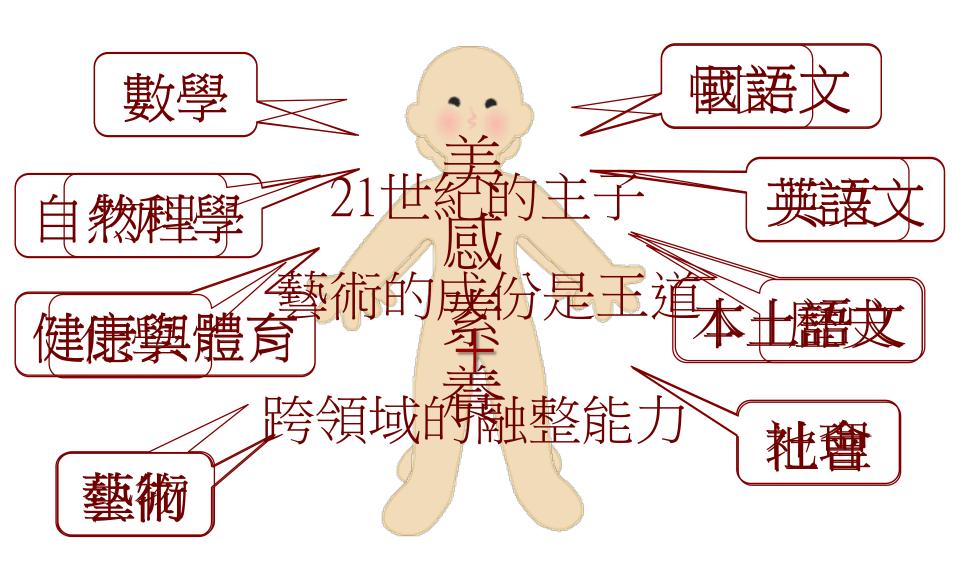


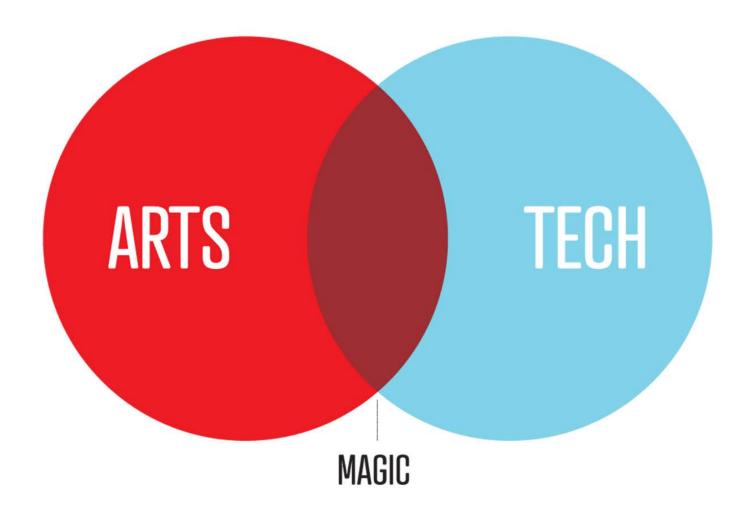
In the digital/internet realm, is childhood different from what it was in the past? Are kids' images different? Are kids empowered differently? Do kids live in new worlds, and if they do, then what should we do about it?

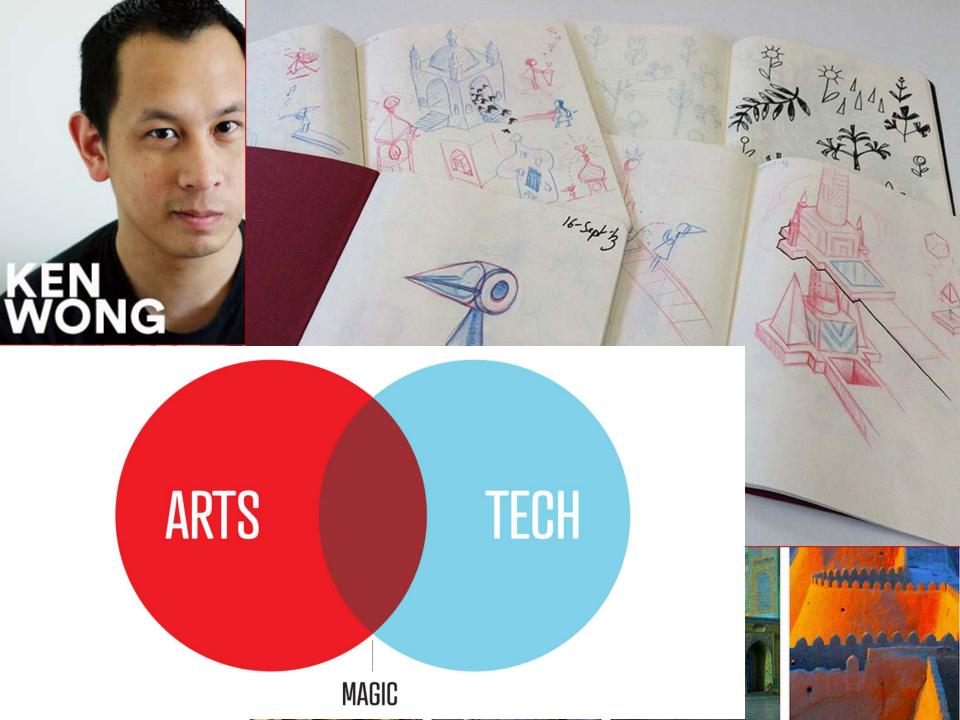
Approaches of Aesthetic Education in Taiwan Elementary School

- Cross-Discipline Aesthetic Education implementation
- STEAM Education









Question?

Thank you for your Listening