

英語授課用語

Music Higher Grade Levels

> 教育部師資培育及藝術教育司 臺北市立大學 國立臺北教育大學雙語教學研究中心

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Play the Recorder Review and Play the Song Beautifully 吹奏直笛 — 複習並依樂譜演奏



設計理念

藉由演奏直笛樂曲複習並綜合運用中年級所學,提升指法的複雜程度、依照樂譜上的力度符號以及表情記號演奏與詮釋,在演奏過程訓練運氣的用量分配,盡可能嘗試使氣運送更為綿長,瞭解在適當時機吸氣與換氣有助樂曲的表現。



核心素養

藝-E-A1 參與藝術活動,探索生活美感。

藝-E-B3 善用多元感官,察覺感知藝術與生活的關聯,以豐富美感經驗。

Lesson Overview

課程說明

- 1. Review the fingering for playing the recorder. 複習吹奏直笛的指法。
- 2. Play the recorder to the notations on the score. 能依譜上的符號吹奏直笛。



Words and Phrases 單字與片語

□ fingering 指法	□ flat 降記號
□ blow 吹氣	□ sharp 升記號
□ take a breath 換氣	□ dynamic marks 力度符號
□ airflow 氣流	□ repeat sign 反覆記號
□ stable 穩定	□ expressive mark 表情記號
□ softly 輕柔的	□ phrase 樂句
□ loudly 響亮的	□ rhythm 節奏
□ accordance 依照	
	C
	Sentences 句子

音E-III-2 樂器的分類、基礎演奏技巧,以及獨奏、齊奏與合奏等演奏形式。 音A-III-2 相關音樂語彙,如曲調、調式等描述音樂元素之音樂術語, 或相關之一般性用語。

學習表現

1-Ⅲ-4 能感知、探索與表現表演藝術的元素、技巧。

- 1. What is the fingering of the B flat note? 降 B 的指法是什麼?
- 2. Let's practice the fingering of B flat: 0134. 練習降 B 的指法: 0134。
- 3. Place your fingers over the holes of 0134 on your recorder. 在直笛上比出 0134 的指法。
- 4. Keep the airflow stable. 保持氣流穩定。
- 5. Let's review the fingering of F sharp. 我們來複習升 F 的直笛指法。
- 6. Blow a long note. 吹一個長音。
- 7. Blow a F sharp as long as you can. 盡你所能吹一個最長的升 F。



- 1. Play the song on the recorder. 用直笛吹奏曲子。
- 2. Read the scores of the song. 請進行這首曲子的認譜。
- 3. Pay attention to the dynamic marks and play softly / loudly. 注意力度符號,並吹小聲/大聲一點。
- 4. Watch the repeat sign and play the song correctly. 注意反覆記號,並且依照正確的順序演奏。
- 5. Take a breath at the end of each phrase. 注意樂句段落,並在打勾的地方換氣。
- 6. Play the song and follow the expressive marks. 按照譜上註記的表情記號吹奏。
- 7. Let's play the song on the recorder in accordance with the teacher's rhythm.

請跟著老師的節奏吹奏這首曲子。



Notes, Beats and Time Duration 音符、拍子和時値



設計理念

休止符讓演奏者可稍微休息緩和,並在樂曲中扮演起承轉合重要的潤飾角色,而附點音符可簡化記譜,讓閱讀樂譜更加容易。透過拍手與積木活動,感受不同時值的附點音符與休止符的長度,同時透過分組活動,認識複拍子的節奏,進一步使用所學進行創作與表演。



核心素養

藝-E-B1 理解藝術符號,以表達情意觀點。

藝-E-B3 善用多元感官,察覺感知藝術與生活的關聯,以豐富美感經驗。

Lesson Overview

課程說明

- 1. Understand the function of rests and when to use them. 了解休止符的作用及使用時機。
- 2. Understand the functions of dotted notes and follow the rhythm to make beats. 認識並了解附點音符作用及並跟著節奏打出拍子。
- 3. Recognize and understand the combined rhythm of each note. 認識並了解各個音符的組合節奏。
- 4. Recognize and record the rhythm of time signatures. 認識並拍打出拍子記號的節奏。

5. Understand and create polyrhythms with partners and then perform in ensemble.

能夠認識並與夥伴創作出複節奏再進行合奏。

Words and Phrases 單字與片語

Lesson 1	□ rest 休止符	□ chant 吟唱
Lesson 2	□ dotted notes 附點音符 □ musical piece 樂譜樂	□ bar line 一小節
Lesson 3	□ time signature 拍子記號 □ long beat 長拍 □ ensemble 合奏	□ cross-rhythm 交叉節奏 □ short beat 短拍 □ polyrhythms 多重節奏

Sentences 句子

Lesson 1 – Rests

學習內容

音E-Ⅲ-4 音樂符號與讀譜方式,如:音樂術語、唱名法等。 記譜法,如:圖形譜、簡譜、五線譜等。

音A-Ⅲ-2 相關音樂語彙,如曲調、調式等描述音樂元素之音樂術語,或相關之一般性用語。

學習表現

1-Ⅲ-4 能感知、探索與表現表演藝術的元素、技巧。

- 1. Rests in music represent silence. They play an important role in the rhythm and melody for a piece of music . 音樂中的休止符代表安靜,在一段音樂的節奏和旋律中,扮演著重要角色。
- 2. There's a specific rest for each note. They represent the same amount of time.

每種音符都有相對應的休止符,他們代表相同長度的時間。

3. Rests also help us to catch our breath when we sing or play the instruments.

休止符也幫助我們在吹唱歌或奏樂器的時後,可以喘口氣。

- 4. The whole rest has a value of 4 beats. It looks like an upside down hat and placed below the second line of the staff. 全音休止符的時值為四拍。位於五線譜中第二線下方,看起來像一個倒著的帽子。
- 5. The half rest has a value of 2 beats. It looks the same as the whole rest, but it sits on the third line of the staff. 二分休止符的時值為兩拍。看起來跟全音休止符很像,但位於五線譜中第三線的上面。
- 6. The quarter rest has a value of 1 beat. It looks like a lightning and placed in the middle of the staff.

 四分休止符的時值為一拍。看起來像個位於五線譜中間的閃電。
- 7. The eighth rest has a value of 1/2 beat.

 It sits in the middle of the staff and looks like the number one with a black dot at the top.

 八分休止符的時值為 1/2 拍,它位於五線譜的中間看起來上方有個黑點的數字一。
- 8. The sixteenth rest has the value of 1/4 beat. It also sits in the middle of the staff and looks similar to the eighth rest but has an extra black dot.

十六分休止符的時值為 1/4 拍。它也是位於五線譜的中間,看起來 很像八分休止符,但上方有兩個黑點。



- 1. Read the rhythm in the music. Find the half-notes, quarter-notes, and eighth-notes, and point out the duration of these notes. 觀察樂曲中的節奏,找出附點二分音符、二分音符、四分音符、 八分音符,並指出這些音符演唱的長度。
- 2. Find the eighth rest in the song and circle all of them. 找出並圈出樂曲中所有的八分休止符。
- 3. Chant the rhythm together. Keep quiet when you see the rest sign. 我們一起念出節奏,注意休止符之處保持安靜。

Sentences 句子

Lesson 2 – Dotted Notes

學習內容

音E-Ⅲ-4 音樂符號與讀譜方式,如:音樂術語、唱名法等。記譜法, 如:圖形譜、簡譜、五線譜等。

音A-Ⅲ-2 相關音樂語彙,如曲調、調式等描述音樂元素之音樂術語, 或相關之一般性用語。

學習表現 1-Ⅲ-4 能感知、探索與表現表演藝術的元素、技巧。

- 1. Dotted notes are staff notes with a small dot at the back of the note. 音符後面有一個小點的稱為附點音符。
- 2. A dot written after a note adds one-half of the note's value to the original note's value. 在音符後的這個點,時值是原本音符的一半。
- 3. A quarter note equals one beat. A dot after the quarter note adds 1/2 beat (1/2 of the original value). A dotted quarter note equals 11/2 beats.
 - 如果以四分音符為一拍,四分音符後面的點是半拍,附點四分音符 就是一拍半。
- 4. A quarter note equals two eight notes. A dotted quarter note equals three eight notes.
 - 一個四分音符等於兩個八分音符;一個附點音符等於三個八分音符。

5. We use dotted notes when the value of a note does not stretch over the bar line.

在音符的時值不會超過一個小節的時候,才會使用附點音符。

6. Dotted notes make musical pieces easier to read. 使用附點音符會讓樂譜樂比較容易閱讀。

Activity

- 1. Divide into pairs. 兩人一組。
- 2. A quarter note equals two eight notes. A dotted quarter note equals three eight notes.
 - 一個四分音符等於兩個八分音符;一個附點音符等於三個八分音符。
- 3. Pat your legs on the first eighth note, clap your own hands on the second eighth note, and turn both hands forward clapping your partner's hands on the third eighth note. 第一個八分音符拍你的腿,第二個八分音符拍自己的手,第三個八分音符將雙手向前伸、拍你夥伴的手。
- 4. Look at the pictures of the notes and do the movements with your partner.

看著音符圖片並與夥伴做出相對應的動作。

5. Let's try to sing the song with the movements. 我們一起試著邊唱歌邊做動作。

Sentences 句子

Lesson 3 – Variation and Application of the Time Duration

學習內容

音E-Ⅲ-4 音樂符號與讀譜方式,如:音樂術語、唱名法等。記譜法, 如:圖形譜、簡譜、五線譜等。

音A-Ⅲ-2 相關音樂語彙,如曲調、調式等描述音樂元素之音樂術語,或相關之一般性用語。

音E-III-5 簡易創作,如:節奏創作、曲調創作、曲式創作等。

學習表現

1-Ⅲ-1 能透過聽唱、聽奏及讀譜,進行歌唱及演奏,以表達情感。

1-Ⅲ-6 能學習設計思考,進行創意發想和實作。

Activity 1

1. Let's practice the rhythm combinations of half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes.

我們一起練習二分音符、四分音符及八分音符的組合節奏。

2. Here are some blocks of different notes. I'll tell you a time signature, and you have to pick up the right number of blocks with the correct note duration.

這裡有一些音符積木,老師我會指定一個小節的拍數,請你用音符 積木拼湊出正確數量、種類的音符。

3. For example, if you see a 4/4 time signature, then you can pick up two half notes, or a half note and two quarter notes.

例如:如果是每個小節四拍、以四分音符為一拍,那你可以拿出兩個二分音符,或一個二分音符加上兩個四分音符。

Activity 2

- 1. What is the time signature? It is 6/8 time. 拍子記號是什麼?它是 68 拍子。
- 2. We have learned songs in 6/8 and 2/4 (six-eight time and two-four time).
 Can you tell the difference between 6/8 and 2/4?
 我們演唱過 68 拍和 24 拍的歌曲。你覺得 68 拍跟 24 拍有什麼不同?

3. There are two way to count 6/8:

六八拍的算法有兩種:

(1) Count 6/8 in six eighth notes.

六個八分音符:1、2、3、4、5、6。

(2) Count 6/8 in two dotted quarter notes.

算兩個副點四分音符:1、2、3、2、2、3。

4. Let's sing the song in 6/8.

Step your feet and clap: Step, clap, clap, step, clap, clap.

一起一邊唱 68 拍的曲子,一邊做出動作:

踏(左)、拍、拍、踏(右)、拍、拍。

Activity 3

- 1. Are the rhythms of the two lines the same? 這兩行的節奏相同嗎?
- 2. Polyrhythms, also called Cross-rhythm. More than two rhythms are played in a piece of music at the same time.

複節奏,也稱為交叉節奏,指的是在曲子中同時有兩種以上的節奏。



Polyrhythm

3. Clap the rhythm of the first line. Clap the rhythm of the second line. Then the two lines form a polyrhythm.

拍掌第一行的節奏。拍掌第二行的節奏。

這兩行一起時便形成複節奏。

4. Group 1 play the first line, Group 2 play the second line.

第一組演奏第一行,第二組演奏第二行。

5. Let's create and ensemble:

讓我們來創作與合奏:

- (1) Set the time signature. 設定好拍號。
- (2) Create a one-bar rhythmic pattern and repeat it. (Including long beat and short beat) 設計一小節的節奏並不停反覆。(包括長拍和短拍)
- (3) Write down the second line of repeating rhythmic pattern. 寫下第二個重複的節奏。
- (4) Clap the polyrhythms you create with your partner. 與你的搭檔一起拍手合奏你們創作的多重節奏。





The Music Scale 音階



設計理念

五線譜最左端所標註的升記號或降記號,代表不同的調號,標註音階中需要升高或者降低的音符,依照排列規律的不同可分為大調音階和小調音階。 透過聆聽大小調的樂曲,搭配肢體動作表達大小調音樂的感受,並正確認讀 調性與升降記號,表現出樂曲的風貌。



核心素養

藝-E-B1 理解藝術符號,以表達情意觀點。

藝-E-B3 善用多元感官,察覺感知藝術與生活的關聯,以豐富美感經驗。

Lesson Overview

課程說明

1. Recognize an interval.

了解並認識音程。

2. Listen and describe your feelings. 聆聽音樂並敘述感覺。

3. Understand scales and major keys. 了解音階及大調。

4. Understand the difference between minor and major keys and share the differences you feel.

了解小調與大調之間的不同,並分享自己感受到的差異。

5. Understand the role of the key signature and try to sing it correctly.

能了解調號的作用並試著正確唱出。

Words and Phrases 單字與片語

	單字與片語	
Lesson 1	□ major scale 大調音階 □ semitone 半音 □ half step 半音	□ C major C 大調 □ whole step 全音
Lesson 2	□ major scale 大調音階	□ C major C 大調
Lesson 3	□ key signature 調號 □ sharp symbols 升記號	□ musical notation 樂譜 □ flat symbols 降記號
Sente	nces 句子 Lesson 1 – Maj	or Scale
學習內容	音E-Ⅲ-3 音樂元素,如:曲調、調式等音A-Ⅲ-2 相關音樂語彙,如曲調、調式之一般性用語。	
學習表現	1-Ⅲ-1 能透過聽唱、聽奏及讀譜,進行2-Ⅲ-1 能使用適當的音樂語彙,描述名	亍歌唱及演奏,以表達情感。 S類音樂作品及唱奏表現,以分享美感經驗。

- 1. A musical scale is a set of pitches that are arranged in ascending to descending order. It is made up of seven notes, plus an eighth which is the same as the first an octave higher. 音階是一組依上升或下降順序排列的音高,由七個音符組成,並加上一個比第一個音高八度的第八個音符。
- 2. The simplest major scale is C major. The key signature of C major scale has no sharps or flats.
 最簡單的大調音階是 C 大調,譜號上沒有任何升降記號。
- 3. On the piano keyboard, we can play the C major scale using only the white keys starting on C. 在鋼琴的琴鍵上,我們可以從 C 開始,用所有白鍵彈奏出 C 大調音階。

- 4. The pattern between the notes of a major scale is: whole step, whole step, half step, whole step, whole step, whole step, half step. (whole step = whole tone, half step = semitone) 大調音階中音符之間的規律是:全音、全音、半音、全音、全音、全音、全音、全音、半音。(全音 = 整音,半音 = 半音。)
- 5. In order to match the semitone or the tone required by the pattern, we add a sharp or a flat. We could do exactly the same thing for all the major scales. 為了配合大調的全音半音規律,我們要加上升記號或降記號,可以透過這個方式找出所有的大調音階。
- 6. This song is in D major. Let's see and play the D major scale on the keyboard: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D. 這首曲子是 D 大調。讓我們在鍵盤上看一下並彈奏 D 大調音階:D、E、F#、G、A、B、C、D。

- 1. Let's sing the song "Do Re Mi" from "The Sound of Music". 讓我們一起來唱「眞善美」電影中的《Do Re Mi》這首歌。
- 2. Which note would the G major start from? G 大調會從哪個音符開始呢?
- 3. Try to write down all the notes of the G major scale. 試著寫出 G 大調音階的所有音符。

Sentences 句子

Lesson 2 – Minor Scale

學習內容

音E-III-3 音樂元素,如:曲調、調式等。

音A-Ⅲ-2 相關音樂語彙,如曲調、調式等描述音樂元素之音樂術語,或相關之一般性用語。

學習表現

1-Ⅲ-1 能透過聽唱、聽奏及讀譜,進行歌唱及演奏,以表達情感。

2-Ⅲ-1 能使用適當的音樂語彙,描述各類音樂作品及唱奏表現,以分享美感經驗。

- 1. The song is written in a minor scale. 這首曲子是用小音階寫成的。
- 2. Unlike major scale, the pattern of minor scale is: whole step, half step, whole step, whole step, whole step, whole step, whole step.

與大調不同,小調音階的規律是:全音、半音、全音、全音、半音、全音、全音、全音。

3. The major scale is used more often than the minor scale in Western music.

在西方音樂中,比起小調,更常使用大調。

4. Major and minor are different elements of music, and they sound different.

大調和小調是音樂的不同元素,它們聽起來不同。

- 5. Melody A is in a minor scale, and Melody B is in a major scale. 旋律 A 是用小調寫成的,而旋律 B 是用大調寫成的。
- 6. Listen to major and minor scales. How are these two melodies different from each other? Can you tell the difference? How do you feel about music composed in the minor scale? 聆聽大調音階和小調音階,這兩個旋律有什麼不同之處? 你能說說有什麼不同嗎?你對以小調音階創作的音樂有什麼感覺?

- 1. I am going to play music in a major or a minor scale. Please listen to my playing and present different body movements. 我將演奏以大音階或小音階為基礎的音樂。請聆聽我的演奏並展示不同的身體動作。
- Please tell me why the music in a major scale (a minor scale)
 makes you feel more like that.
 請告訴我,為什麼大音階(小音階)的音樂讓你有更多這樣的感覺。

Sentences 句子

Lesson 3 - Key Signature

學習內容

音E-Ⅲ-3 音樂元素,如:曲調、調式等。

音A-Ⅲ-2 相關音樂語彙,如曲調、調式等描述音樂元素之音樂術語,或相關 之一般性用語。

學習表現

1-Ⅲ-1 能透過聽唱、聽奏及讀譜,進行歌唱及演奏,以表達情感。

2-III-1 能使用適當的音樂語彙,描述各類音樂作品及唱奏表現,以分享美感經驗。

1. A key signature is a set of sharp and flat symbols placed together on the staff.

調號是樂譜上的一組升降記號標示。

- 2. Key signatures are generally written after the clef at the beginning of a line of musical notation.

 国籍通告官本經濟的問題,位於禁惡之後。
 - 調號通常寫在樂譜的開頭,位於譜號之後。
- 3. Let's review the meanings of sharp and flat symbols.

A sharp symbol raises the notes one semitone, and a flat lowers such notes one semitone.

我們先來複習一下升記號和降記號,升記號讓音符升高半音,而降 記號則是降低半音。

- 4. A key signature designates notes that are to be played as higher or lower by a semitone in the music. 調號指定音符在曲中要升高或降低半音演奏。
- 5. Identify the key signature of the music.
 The B note in the music should be raised/ lowered by a semitone.
 請辨認歌曲的調號。一個降 B 記號,樂曲中的 B 要降半音。

- 1. Circle the ____ sharp/ flat in the song. 圈起曲中的升/降 ____ 音。
- 2. Circle the C sharp from the music score. 將歌曲中的升 C 音圈起來。
- 3. Can you sing the note C sharp/ B flat correctly? 你能正確唱出升 C/ 降 B 的音嗎?



Some Music Terminology on Sheet Music

樂譜上的音樂術語



設計理念

樂譜上所標註的音樂術語,幫助演奏者知道如何演奏每個音符:力度指示著音量表現,圓滑奏與斷奏呈現出不同風格,而呼吸記號與反覆記號使樂曲的演奏和旋律呈現更加清楚。觀察記譜方式與意義,並以相同樂段,使用不同的演奏方式進行比較,體會認識各個音樂數與在音樂風貌的展現扮演重要角色。



核心素養

藝-E-B1 理解藝術符號,以表達情意觀點。

藝-E-B3 善用多元感官,察覺感知藝術與生活的關聯,以豐富美感經驗。

Lesson Overview

課程說明

- 1. Recognize musical terms and sing or play them. 認識音樂術語並唱出或是演奏。
- 2. Understand the dynamics and play them on song. 認識力度記號並演奏於歌曲上。
- 3. Listen and describe your feelings. 聆聽音樂並敘述感覺。
- 4. Understand and play repeated marks. 了解反覆記號並演奏。
- 5. Learn about grace notes and play them. 了解裝飾音符並演奏。



Words and Phrases 單字與片語

Lesson 1	□ musical terms 音樂術記	语 □ dynamic mark 力度符號
Lesson 2	□ common marking 反覆□ phrases 短語□ rhythms 節奏	『記號 □ repeat 重複 □ melody 旋律 □ chords 和弦
Lesson 3	□ uplifting tempo 較快的節奏 □ moderate tempo 適中的節奏	□ slower tempo 較慢的節奏 □ interpretation 解釋
Sentenc	tes 句子 Lesson 1 – D	ynamic Mark
學習內容	音E-III-4 音樂符號與讀譜方式,如 如:圖形譜、簡譜、五編 音A-III-3 音樂美感原則,如:反覆	
學習表現	1-III-4 能感知、探索與表現表演 2-III-1 能使用適當的音樂語彙,持 美感經驗。	藝術的元素、技巧。 描述各類音樂作品及唱奏表現,以分享
1. The musical terms are the language of music. The musical terms help us to understand the musicianship of the music. 音樂術語是音樂的語言,幫助我們瞭解音樂的內涵。		
2. When we sing or play the instruments, follow the musical terms can help us make the music beautifully. 遵照音樂術語可以幫助我們唱出或演奏更美麗的音樂。		
betv	3. The dynamic marks of a piece are the variation in loudness between notes or phrases. 樂譜上的力度符號呈現音符和樂句的大小聲變化。	

- 4. The dynamic marks include: p = soft, mp = medium soft, mf = medium strong, f = strong.力度符號包含:p 弱、mp 中弱、mf 中強、f 強。
- 5. Match the dynamic marks with the pictures. 將力度記號與相對應的圖示連連看。
- 6. Try to find these dynamic marks on the score: p, mf, f. 試著找出樂譜上的力度記號:p、mf、f。

- 1. Pay attention to the dynamic marks and sing the song softly / loudly. 注意力度記號,並演唱小聲/大聲。
- 2. Can you sing the song more softly / loudly? 你能演唱大聲一點?小聲一點嗎?
- 3. After learning dynamic marks, sing the song again. Try to find out the dynamic difference within the musical performance. 學會力度記號之後,再唱一次這首歌,並加入力度的變化,感受音樂表現有什麼不同。
- 4. Share your feelings and thoughts. 分享你的感受與想法。



Sentences 句子

Lesson 2- Repeat Sign

學習內容

音E-Ⅲ-4 音樂符號與讀譜方式,如:音樂術語、唱名法等。

記譜法,如:圖形譜、簡譜、五線譜等。

音A-Ⅲ-3 音樂美感原則,如:反覆、對比等。

學習表現

1-Ⅲ-1 能透過聽唱、聽奏及讀譜,進行歌唱及演奏,以表達情感。

2-Ⅲ-1 能使用適當的音樂語彙,描述各類音樂作品及唱奏表現,以分享美感經驗。

- 1. In a piece of music, repeated notes, motif, phrases, melody, rhythms, chords, and even entire sections are important.

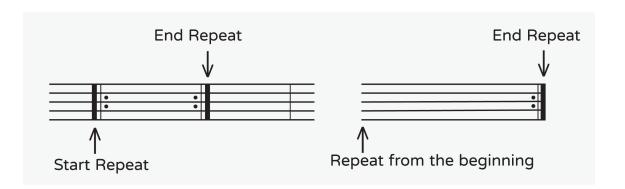
 Repeat can help the listener make sense of the music.

 在音樂作品中,重覆的音符、主題、樂句、旋律、節奏、和弦,
 甚至整個樂段,對於幫助聽眾理解音樂是非常重要的。
- 2. In order to save time and reduce the length of music sheet, there are many ways to show that a part of the music should be repeated exactly.

為了節省時間和樂譜的長度,有許多明確表示音樂中哪個部份要重覆的方法。

3. Repeat dots are the most common markings. We start repeat from the dots to the right of a double bar line, and end repeat with the dots to the left of a double bar line. If there are no beginning repeat dots, we should repeat from the beginning of the music.

反覆記號是最常使用的符號,反覆的段落從雙小節線右邊兩個點的 地方開始,在兩個點位於雙小節線左邊的地方節數。如果沒有開始 反覆的記號,便從頭開始反覆。



4. When a repeat has a different ending, there are brackets with number above the bars. The number tell us which to play the first time, which to play the second time. These are called "first-time bars" and "second-time bars".

當反覆有不同的結尾時,小節上面會標示括號與數字,讓我們知道 第一次演奏哪些小節,第二次則演奏哪些小節。我們稱為「一房」 和「二房」。

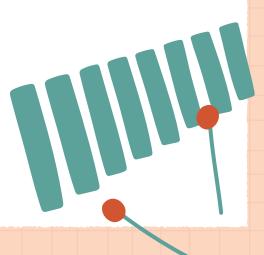


5. Watch the sign "Da Capo al Fine." It means repeat from the beginning to the word "Fine." 注意 Da Capo al Fine 的標示,這個是從頭反覆到 Fine 這個字的 地方結束。

Activity

- 1. Watch the repeat sign and play the song correctly. 注意反覆記號,並且依照正確的順序演奏。
- 2. Let's sing the song together and be aware of the repeat sign and follow the right order.

我們一起唱這首歌,並依據反覆記號演唱正確的順序。



Sentences 句子

Lesson 3– Notations on the Sheet Music

學習內容

音E-Ⅲ-4 音樂符號與讀譜方式,如:音樂術語、唱名法等。記譜法,

如:圖形譜、簡譜、五線譜等。

音A-Ⅲ-3 音樂美感原則,如:反覆、對比等。

學習表現

1-Ⅲ-1 能透過聽唱、聽奏及讀譜,進行歌唱及演奏,以表達情感。

2-Ⅲ-1 能使用適當的音樂語彙,描述各類音樂作品及唱奏表現,以分享 美感經驗。

- 1. Please observe the notations on the music sheet. What is the time signature of this song? 請觀察樂譜上的符號,這首曲子的拍號是什麼?
- 2. Is the song in an uplifting tempo, a slower tempo or a moderate tempo? If it's in a moderate tempo, we call it Moderato.

這首曲子的節奏是快的、慢的,還是一般的呢?如果是一般的速度, 我們稱為中板。

- 3. "Allegretto" means a moderately quick tempo. 「快板」(Allegretto) 指的是比較快的節奏。
- 4. Look at the comma placed above the staff. It is a breath mark. A breath mark directs the performer to take a breath or to make a slight pause.

請看位於五線譜上方的逗號,這是呼吸記號,告訴表演者哪裡可以 換氣,或稍作停頓。

- 5. The note is called "grace note," like a musical ornament. 這個音符叫做「裝飾音」,就像一種音樂裝飾。
- 6. The grace notes are added notes. The notation of a grace note is usually printed smaller.

裝飾音指的就是樂譜中增加的音,裝飾音會用比較小的音符記譜。

7. A grace note adds interest and variety to music, and make the performer play a piece more expressively. 装飾音可增加音樂的多樣性,也提供機會讓演出者表現。

- 8. A tie is a curved line connecting the heads of two notes of the same pitch. Only the first note will be played.
 連結線會連結兩個相同音高音符的圓弧線,並且只演奏第一個連結的音。
- 9. A slur is a curved line connecting two or more notes of different pitches. Each note is played smoothly. In music, we call this legato.

圓滑線連結兩個或兩個以上音高不同的音,再演奏(唱)時要平穩, 在音樂上我們稱為 legato (圓滑奏)。

Activity 1

- 1. A grace note is performed very quickly. 演奏裝飾音時要非常快速。
- 2. The small notes appear shortly when singing/ playing. 演唱/演奏時注意小音符短一些。
- 3. When we play the grace note, make it shortly and lightly, and pass quickly to the main note. 演奏裝飾音時要短暫而輕快,然後迅速回到主音符。
- 5. How do you feel with the melody after adding the grace note? 加上裝飾音的旋律給你什麼樣的感覺呢?



- 1. Legato creates a smooth flow between notes. Legato 流暢連接音符。
- 2. Staccato is the opposite of legato. It is a way of playing notes short and separated. Give each note only a tiny bit of time to sound before moving to the next one.

 斷奏 (staccato) 和圓滑奏相反,將音符彈奏得短且分開,每個音符在下一個音符之前,只有一點點時間發出聲音。
- 3. Legato and staccato are different ways of singing and playing music, which can bring different effects to music.

 Legato 和 staccato 是不同的音樂演奏方式,可以為音樂帶來不同的效果。
- 4. Try to sing the song with legato and staccato. Listen to your singing. Which one do you think is more suitable for this song? 嘗試以 legato 和 staccato 的方式唱這首歌。聆聽你的唱歌。你認為哪一種方式更適合這首歌?
- 5. Listen to my playing. When you hear music with legato, wave your hand smoothly. When you hear music with staccato, make fists.
 - 聽老師的演奏。當你聽到 legato 音樂時,平滑地揮動你的手。當你聽到 staccato 音樂時,捍緊拳頭。
- 6. Different music has different interpretations. What kind of music do you think is suitable for legato? What kind of music is suitable for staccato?

不同的音樂有不同的詮釋方式。 你認為哪種音樂適合用 legato 演奏? 哪種音樂適合用 staccato 演奏?

Play with the Sound 聲響的樂趣



設計理念

聲響運用是藝術的重要元素,在樂曲中,節奏可以作為傳達氣氛的工具, 透過不同樂器音色的安排,也可以替抽象的音樂營造畫面。以《丢丢銅 仔》、《彼得與狼》引導想像情境與傳遞情緒,並結合打擊樂器創作,以節 奏、音量與人聲表現進行創作。



核心素養

藝-E-B3 善用多元感官,察覺感知藝術與生活的關聯,以豐富美感經驗。 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。

Lesson Overview

課程說明

- 1. Choose different instruments to create a rhythm to accompany the song.

 選用不同的樂器創作節奏並為歌曲伴奏。
- 2. Use sounds to play different roles and present a story. 運用聲音扮演不同學色並呈現故事。
- 3. Promote friendly interaction with classmates. 增進與同學友善互動。
- 4. Promote hand-brain coordination and sensory integration. 促進手腦協調、感覺統合。

- 5. Experience the fun of playing. 體驗表演的樂趣。
- 6. Watch the performer and give feedback. 欣賞表演者並給予建議。

Words and Phrases 單字與片語

Lesson 1	□ block 木魚	□ castanets 響板	
	□ triangle 三角鐵	□ handbell 手鈴	
	□ uplifting 輕快的	□ soft 緩慢柔和的	
Lesson 2	□ radio drama 廣播劇	□ drama 戲劇	
	□ contour 輪廓		

Sentences 句子

Lesson 1

學習內容

音E-Ⅲ-4 音樂符號與讀譜方式,如:音樂術語、唱名法等。記譜法,如:圖形譜、簡譜、五線譜等。

音A-III-3 音樂美感原則,如:反覆、對比等。

學習表現

- 1-Ⅲ-1 能透過聽唱、聽奏及讀譜,進行歌唱及演奏,以表達情感。
- 2-Ⅲ-1 能使用適當的音樂語彙,描述各類音樂作品及唱奏表現,以分享美感經驗。
- 1. Have you ever ridden a train? 你有搭過火車嗎?
- 2. Have you ever heard the sound of the train? What sound does a train make?

你們有聽過火車的聲音嗎?火車會發出什麼樣的聲音?

- 3. Let's listen to "Clicking Coins (Diūdiū Dáng'ǎ)."
 It is an Yilan folk song.

 讓我們一起聆聽這首樂曲《丢丢銅仔》,這是一首宜蘭民謠。
- 4. Is the tempo fast or slow? 這首曲子的速度是快還是慢呢?
- 5. How do you feel about the song?
 Is it an uplifting or a soft song?
 這首曲子給你什麼樣的感覺?它是首輕快的還是柔和緩慢的樂曲?
- 6. Imagine the train coming closer to you and the sounds getting louder.

想像火車穿過山洞離你越來越近,聲音也越來越大。

Activity

- 2. Pick one instrument and follow the rhythm of the teacher.
 There are half notes, quarter notes, sixteenth notes. Please write down the rhythm that you just played by using the notes mentioned above.

選擇一種樂器,並跟隨老師的節奏。有半音符、四分音符、十六分音符。請用這些音符紀錄下你剛剛演奏的節奏。

- 3. Please make groups of two. Pick one instrument and create a rhythm play with "Clicking Coins (Diūdiū Dáng'ǎ)." 請兩人一組,選擇一種樂器並創造一段搭配《丢丢銅仔》的節奏。
- 4. One sings, and the other performs the rhythm you create. 一個人唱,另一個人表演你們創作的節奏。
- 5. Come up on stage for the performance by groups.
 Does it have a steady tempo/ Is the rhythm correct?
 Which team has the best performance?
 Please give them a big applause.
 分組上台表演。節奏穩定嗎?節奏正確嗎?哪組表現最好?請給予他們熱烈的掌聲。

Sentences 句子

Lesson 2

學習內容

音E-Ⅲ-5 簡易創作,如:節奏創作、曲調創作、曲式創作等。

學習表現

1-Ⅲ-1 能透過聽唱、聽奏及讀譜,進行歌唱及演奏,以表達情感。

1-Ⅲ-7 能構思表演的創作主題與內容。



- 1. Radio drama is a drama by radio. 廣播劇就是在廣播中呈現的戲劇。
- 2. Radio dramas are entirely dependent on sound to show emotions, ideas, and action. 廣播劇完全依賴聲音來表達情感、想法和動作。
- 3. Through dialogue, actors tell the audience what's happening and what they are doing.

 演員透過對話告訴聽眾發生了什麼事,以及他們在做什麼。
- 4. Radio drama often feature a small number of actors. 廣播劇的場景通常演員人數較少。
- 5. We can recognize the characters and their moods by hearing their voice.

我們可以藉由聲音認識角色並感受角色的情緒。

- Express your mood with your voice. Practice saying "Good morning" happily / sadly/ madly.
 用聲音表達你的情緒,練習用開心/悲傷/生氣的口氣練習說「早安!」。
- 2. Let's listen to some period of the music of "Peter and the Wolf." 我們來聽一段「彼得與狼」的音樂。
- 3. Is the melodic contour of the whose theme? Is it Peter?
 Is it a duck? Is it grandfather?
 你覺得這段旋律聽起來是誰的主題?彼得?鴨子?還是爺爺呢?
- 4. Divide into groups. Wirte down the conversations for each character based on the melody of "Peter and the Wolf."
 (1) Peter (2) Grandfather (3) Bird (4) Duck (5) Cat 分組討論,請幫《彼得與狼》每個角色的旋律編寫台詞。
 (1) 彼得 (2) 爺爺 (3) 小鳥 (4) 鴨子 (5) 貓。
- 5. Each one plays one or two characters and presents radio drama with the conversations for each character by groups. 每人擔任一至兩個角色,將編寫完成的台詞以廣播劇的方式分組輪流表演。



Great Musicians and Their Music

偉大的音樂家們及他們的音樂



設計理念

介紹著名音樂家,如普羅柯菲夫、貝多芬、巴赫、比才、彼亞佐拉、柴可夫斯基、舒伯特,以及其各具特色風格的音樂作品。認識各種管樂器、管風琴、手風琴等樂器,音樂旋律與人聲合唱在樂曲中的運用,以及探戈、芭蕾和華爾滋等舞蹈音樂。



核心素養

藝-E-B3 善用多元感官,察覺感知藝術與生活的關聯,以豐富美感經驗。 藝-E-C3 體驗在地及全球藝術與文化的多元性。

Lesson Overview

課程說明

- 1. Recognize the composer and his or her creation. 認識作曲家及創作背景。
- 2. Appreciating famous music of composers and share their feelings.

學生能欣賞作家著名的音樂並分享感受。

- 3. Understand the differences between woodwind and brass instruments and also their characteristics and timbres. 能瞭解木管樂器和銅管樂器不同的地方,以及它們的特點和音色。
- 4. Students can listen to music and attempt to identify its musical elements.

學生能夠聆聽音樂並嘗試識別其中的音樂元素。

5. Students can distinguish the differences in vocal music from music.

學生能從樂曲中分辨出聲樂的差別。

6. Students can understand the basic principles and characteristics of the organ.

學生能了解管風琴的基本原理和特點。



Words and Phrases 單字與片語

Lesson 1	□ Prokofiev 普羅柯菲夫 □ sound 發音 □ brass wind 銅管樂器 □ energetic 音色輝煌	□ composer 作曲家 □ wood wind 木管樂器 □ tender sounds 溫和音樂
Lesson 2	□ Beethoven 貝多芬 □ piano 鋼琴奏鳴曲 □ classify 分類 □ opera 歌劇 □ alto 女中音 □ bass 男低音	□ symphonies 交響樂 □ sonatas 室內樂 □ chamber music 室內樂 □ soprano 女高音 □ tenor 男高音
Lesson 3	□ Bach 巴赫 □ manual 鍵盤 □ compose 作曲	□ organ 管風琴 □ pedalboard 踏板 □ astonishing 令人驚嘆的
Lesson 4	□ Bizet 比才 □ solo guitar 獨奏吉他 □ ensemble 合奏 □ classical music 古典音樂 □ element 要素	□ tango 探戈 □ guitar duo 吉他二重奏 □ jazz 爵士樂 □ repeat 重複

Lesson 5	□ Tchaikovsky 柴可夫斯基	□ ballet 芭蕾 □ perform 表演
	□ waltz 華爾滋 □ beat 節拍	
Lesson 6	□ Shubert 舒伯特	□ contemporary German poets 當代德國詩歌
	□ waltz 華爾滋	□ perform 表演

Sentences 句子

Lesson 1 - Prokofiev

學習內容

音A-Ⅲ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等, 以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。

學習表現

2-Ⅲ-4 能探索樂曲創作背景與生活的關聯,並表達自我觀點,以體認音樂的藝術價值。

- 1. Prokofiev is a Russian composer, pianist and conductor.

 He is regarded as one of the major composers of the 20th century.
 普羅柯菲夫是一位俄國作曲家、鋼琴家和指揮,他被認為是 20 世紀
 重要的作曲家之一。
- 2. "Peter and the Wolf" is a symphonic fairy tale for children by Prokofiev. The narrator tells a story, and each instrument corresponds to a specific character.
 《彼得與狼》是普羅柯菲夫為兒童所做的音樂童話劇,旁白說故事,而故事中由不同樂器演奏主題來表現故事中對應的角色。
- Get to know the characters of "Peter and the Wolf": Peter, grandfather, bird, cat, duck, wolf and hunters.
 《彼得與狼》中的角色有:彼得、祖父、小鳥、貓、鴨子、野狼和獵人。
- 4. Look at the pictures on the board. There are 7 instruments in "Peter and the Wolf".

黑板上的圖片,是《彼得與狼》中出現的七種樂器。

- 5. Wind instruments are classified into wood wind and brass wind. 管樂器分成木管樂器及銅管樂器。
- 6. In the past, woodwind were made by woods. Nowadays, they are made by metal or plastic. They have tender sounds. 木管樂器起初是木製的,但是現在許多木管樂器也用金屬和塑料製造,音色柔和溫暖。
- 7. Brass instruments sound different from woodwind, because of the mouthpiece. The timbre are usually bright and energetic. 銅管樂器的發音方式與木管樂器不同,銅管樂器都裝有形狀相似的圓柱形號嘴,他的音色輝煌。

- 1. Take a look at these instruments. Are they the same? 觀察這些樂器,他們長得一樣嗎?
- 2. Let's listen to the sound of these instruments. 讓我們來聽看看這些樂器的聲音。
- 3. Can you tell the difference between the woodwind and brass instruments?

 你能說出木管樂器和銅管樂器之間的不同嗎?
- 4. Listen to the music. Is it Peter/ a duck? 聽聽這段音樂,你覺得是彼得鴨子嗎?



Lesson 2 - Beethoven

學習內容

音A-Ⅲ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等, 以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。

學習表現

- 2-III-4 能探索樂曲創作背景與生活的關聯,並表達自我觀點,以體認音樂的藝術價值。
- 2-Ⅲ-2 能發現藝術作品中的構成要素與形式原理,並表達自己的想法。
- 1. Beethoven was a well-known German Classicism composer. Beethoven left many admirable works, in spite of losing his hearing in his later years. His works include symphonies, piano sonatas, chamber music and an opera. 貝多芬是著名的德國古典主義作曲家。雖然他晚年雙耳失聰,但留下了許多令人欽佩的作品,作品類型涵蓋了:交響樂、鋼琴奏鳴曲、室內樂和歌劇。
- 2. Beethoven composed 9 symphonies, including symphony No.9 "Choral" symphony, which was the first example of using the human voice and instruments in a symphony. The final movement of the symphony features four vocal soloists and the chorus. The text was adapted from a poem "An die Freude (Ode to Joy)".
 - 貝多芬一生中創作了九首交響曲,其中第九號交響曲《合唱交響曲》, 是第一個在交響樂中同時配置器樂與人聲的例子,在最後一個樂章中, 編制有四個聲樂獨唱與合唱團,歌詞改編自「歡樂頌」這首詩。
- 3. Vocal music is classified into soprano, alto, tenor and bass based on the range and the timbre of singers' voice. 認識聲樂的分類:根據演唱者的音域及音色,可以將聲樂大致分成 女高音、女中音、男高音以及男低音。

- 1. Let's listen to Beethoven's Symphony No. 9. Have you ever heard this piece before? 我們一起來聽貝多芬的第九號交響曲。你有聽過這段音樂嗎?
- 2. How do you feel when you hear this piece? 當你聽這段音樂的時候,有什麼感覺呢?
- 3. Choose any time of day to listen to this piece, when will you choose? 你會選擇在一天的什麼時候聽這段音樂呢?

Sentences 句子

Lesson 3 - Bach

學習內容

音A-Ⅲ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等, 以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。

學習表現

2-Ⅲ-4 能探索樂曲創作背景與生活的關聯,並表達自我觀點,以體認音樂的藝術價值。

- 1. J. S. Bach is a German composer and musician of the late Baroque period. His music includes vocal and instrumental music, and both of them are religious and secular. There are over one thousand known compositions by Bach. 巴赫是巴洛克晚期的德國作曲家和音樂家。他的作品包括聲樂和器樂,有一般作品,也有為宗教所作的曲子,數量超過了一千首。
- 2. J. S. Bach is also an excellent organ composer. The piece "Toccata & Fugue in D minor, BWV 565" is one of the most popular organ piece. This piece is frequently used as the film score. 巴赫也是一位優秀的管風琴作曲家。作品《D 小調觸技曲與賦格, BWV 565》是最受歡迎的管風琴作品之一,經常被用於電影配樂。
- 3. When Bach composed this piece, it was not popular.
 Let's listen to it.
 這首作品在完成後並不是很受歡迎,讓我們來聽聽這首作品。

- 1. Look at the picture of the organ. What do you see? 觀察管風琴的圖片,你看到什麼?
- 2. Can you tell how special it is? 你能說說看管風琴有什麼特別的地方嗎?
- 3. The organ is the largest musical instrument. It can be five stories high and usually built in churches and concert halls. 管風琴是世界上最大的樂器,可以高達五層樓,通常建造於教堂或音樂廳裡。
- 4. The organ is a keyboard instrument of many pipes for producing tones. The organs have usually two to five manuals, for playing with the hands, and pedalboard, with the feet. 管風琴是一種鍵盤樂器,透過許多管子發出不同的音調。管風琴通常有二到五個由手彈奏的鍵盤,以及用腳踩的踏板。
- 5. Let's listen to the sound of the organ. How does the sound make you feel? 我們一起來聽聽看管風琴的聲音,它的聲音讓你有什麼感覺?

Sentences 句子

Lesson 4 - Bizet

學習內容

音A-Ⅲ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等, 以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。

學習表現

2-Ⅲ-4 能探索樂曲創作背景與生活的關聯,並表達自我觀點,以體認音樂的藝術價值。

1. The song (aria) "Habanera" is from the opera "Carmen" composed by Bizet.

這首曲子(詠嘆調)《哈瓦那之歌》來自比才所作的歌劇《卡門》。

- 2. Georges Bizet is a French composer of the Romantic era.
 His best known opera is "Carmen". "Carmen" has become one of the most popular and frequently performed works.

 喬治·比才是浪漫時期的法國作曲家。《卡門》是他最著名的歌劇作品,已成為最受歡迎和經常演出的作品之一。
- 3. Carmen is the main actress in this opera. In Act one, she sings this aria while dancing so that the main actor is bewitched by her.

卡門是這部歌劇的女主角,在第一幕中,她邊跳舞邊唱著這首詠嘆調, 使男主角因此而為她著迷。

- 4. Habanera is a dance that origins from Cuba. A habanera is usually in 2/4 or 4/4 time. The rhythmic pattern repeats through the music:The pattern is also related to tango. 哈瓦那是源於古巴的一種舞蹈,通常是 2/4 或 4/4 拍子。這種節奏模式在音樂中不斷重複,並與探戈有關。
- 5. Tango is a dance that is popular in Argentina. A tango is usually in 2/4 or 4/4 time. A tango is also a style of music and is traditionally played on a solo guitar, guitar duo, or an ensemble. It can be purely instrumental or include a vocalist. 探戈是在阿根廷流行的一種舞蹈,通常是 2/4 或 4/4 拍子。 探戈也是一種音樂風格,傳統上是用獨奏吉他、吉他二重奏或合奏演奏的;可以純粹由器樂演奏,也可以包括人聲演唱。

Activity

Astor Piazzolla is an Argentine tango composer.
 He created a new style tango, taking in elements form jazz and classical music.

阿斯托爾·皮亞佐拉是阿根廷探戈作曲家。 他創造了一種融合了爵士樂和古典音樂元素的新風格探戈。 2. Piazzolla is also an astonishing bandoneon player. Let's watch the video of "Libertango" composed by Piazzolla and played on bandoneon.

皮亞佐拉也是一位令人驚嘆的班多鈕手風琴演奏家。讓我們看看用 班多鈕手風琴演奏他所作的《自由探戈》。

- 3. After watching the video, did you figure out how to make the accordion produce sound? 看完這個影片後,你是否發現了手風琴是如何發出聲音的呢?
- 4. What emotions does this song evoke for you? 這首曲子讓你產生什麼感覺呢?

Sentences 句子

Lesson 5 - Tchaikovsky

學習內容

音A-Ⅲ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等,以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。 音E-Ⅲ-5 簡易創作,如:節奏創作、曲調創作、曲式創作等。

學習表現

2-Ⅲ-4 能探索樂曲創作背景與生活的關聯,並表達自我觀點,以體認音樂的藝術價值。

1-Ⅲ-7 能構思表演的創作主題與內容。

- 1. Tchaikovsky is a Russian composer of the Romantic period. He was the first Russian composer whose music would make a lasting impression internationally. He wrote some of the most popular music, including three ballets, the 1812 Overture, his First Piano Concerto, Violin Concerto, and several symphonies. 柴可夫斯基是浪漫時期的俄國作曲家。他是第一位讓其音樂在國際上留下持久印象的俄國作曲家。他創作了一些最受歡迎的音樂作品,包括三部芭蕾舞劇、《1812 序曲》、第一號鋼琴協奏曲、小提琴協奏曲以及多部交響樂曲。
- 2. Ballet is a type of dance that originated in the fifteenth century and developed into a concert dance form in France and Russia. 芭蕾是一種起源於十五世紀並在法國和俄羅斯演變成音樂會舞蹈形式的舞蹈類型。

- 3. A ballet contains the choreography and music for a ballet production. Classical ballets are usually performed with classical music accompaniment. 芭蕾舞包括芭蕾舞劇的編舞和音樂。經典芭蕾舞劇通常伴隨古典音樂演出。
- 4. The well-known Ballets composed by Tchaikovsky are Swan Lake, The Sleeping Beauty and The Nutcracker. 柴可夫斯基創作的著名芭蕾舞劇包括《天鵝湖》、《睡美人》和《胡桃夾子》。
- 5. Tchaikovsky enhanced the importance of the Russian ballet music.

柴可夫斯基提升了俄國芭蕾音樂的重要性。

Activity

- 1. "Waltz of the Flowers" is a selection from the ballet"Nutcracker" composed by Tchaikovsky.
 《花之華舞曲》是來自由柴可夫斯基所作的芭蕾舞劇《胡桃夾子》的選段。
- 2. Watch the video of "Waltz of the flowers" from the Ballet "Nutcracker." 觀看來自芭蕾舞劇《胡桃夾子》的《花之華舞曲》影片。
- 3. A waltz is a ballroom and folk dance and often written in 3/4 time. A waltz is a triple time social dance for two people. 華爾茲是一種起源於宮廷和民間的舞蹈,通常以 3/4 拍子寫成的,是一種供兩人跳的三拍子社交舞蹈。
- 4. Let's prepare to waltz. 讓我們準備跳華爾茲。
 - (1) The speed of a waltz is usually fast. 華爾茲的速度通常是快的。
 - (2) You have to count 3 beats into one beat. 你必須要數三拍做為一拍。
 - (3) Dance with the beat of the music. 跟著音樂節拍跳舞。



Lesson 6 - Schubert

學習內容

音A-Ⅲ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等 以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。

學習表現

2-Ⅲ-4 能探索樂曲創作背景與生活的關聯,並表達自我觀點,以體認音樂的藝術價值。

- 1. Schubert is an Austrian composer. He is a late Classical and early Romantic period composer. Although he passed away at a young age, he left a lot of works, including more than 600 vocal works, seven complete symphonies and some chamber music. Schubert is a great classical music composer and his works are still widely performed to this day. 舒伯特是古典主義晚期和浪漫主義早期的奧地利作曲家。他雖然英年早逝,但留下了大量作品,其中包括六百多首聲樂作品、七部完整的交響曲和一些室內樂。舒伯特是一位偉大的古典音樂作曲家,作品至今仍時常被演奏。
- 2. Let's listen to "Heidenröslein." ("Rose on the Heath")
 composed by Schubert. It is song in German.
 一起來欣賞舒伯特所作的《野玫瑰》,這首曲子以德文演唱。
- 3. Lieder(G) means art songs in German. The lyrics of Lieder are typically from the poetry of contemporary German poets.
 Lyrics are an important element in Lieder.
 Lieder 在德語中是藝術歌曲的意思。藝術歌曲的歌詞基本上取自當代德國詩人的詩歌,歌詞是藝術歌曲裡相當重要的部分。

Activity

- 1. Listen to Schubert's art song composition "Erlkönig" (The Erlking). 聆聽舒伯特的藝術歌曲作品《魔王》。
- 2. How many roles are performed in the song? 魔王這首歌曲中有多少個角色?

The Performing Arts and the Going to the Performing Art Centers

表演藝術與認識表演藝術中心



設計理念

表演藝術結合音樂、舞蹈、戲劇、文學、視覺等多元豐富的形式,從團體 互動展現美學創意與人文意涵,欣賞並參與表演藝術,是重要的美學經驗。 透過東西方的表演藝術,如:歌劇、音樂劇、數來寶與相聲等,瞭解並欣賞 表演藝術所內含的元素與特色。同時認識國內重要的表演場館,以及作為一 個稱職的聽眾應該具備的素養。



核心素養

藝-E-B3 善用多元感官,察覺感知藝術與生活的關聯,以豐富美感經驗。

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。

Lesson Overview

課程說明

- 1. Get to know the opera is a form of theatre. 了解歌劇是戲劇的一種形式。
- 2. Students can understand the playing form of The Magic Flute and its design background.

 图片能了解陈笙的演奏形式及甘歌計畫具。

學生能了解魔笛的演奏形式及其設計背景。

3. Get to know the singer range and timbre and classify them. 認識演唱者的音域及音色並做出分類。

4. Understand and appreciate the differences between musicals and operas.

認識及欣賞音樂劇與歌劇的差別。

- 5. Students can try to sing a song from a musical.

 學生能試著唱出一首音樂劇的歌曲。
- 6. Understand the background and characteristics of Shulaibao (數來寶) and crosstalk (相聲) and create a rhyming sentence with word count limitation .

了解數來寶及相聲的背景及特色,並試著創作出有節奏及字數限制的句子。

7. Get to know various art centers in Taiwan and understand the audience etiquette required.

認識各個臺灣的藝術中心並了解該有的觀眾禮儀。

Words and Phrases 單字與片語

Lesson 1	□ Prokofiev 普羅柯菲夫 □ sound 發音 □ brass wind 銅管樂器 □ energetic 音色輝煌	□ composer 作曲家 □ wood wind 木管樂器 □ tender sounds 溫和音樂
Lesson 2	□ pop 流行樂 □ jazz 爵士樂 □ brass wind 銅管樂器	□ rock 搖滾樂 □ accompany 伴奏
Lesson 3	□ phrase 短語 □ entertaining 娛樂 □ percussion instruments 扌	□ imitating 模仿 □ tongue twister 繞□令 汀擊樂器

Lesson 1- Opera

學習內容

音A-III-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等, 以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。

學習表現

- 1-Ⅲ-4 能感知、探索與表現表演藝術的元素、技巧。
- 1-Ⅲ-7 能構思表演的創作主題與內容。
- 2-Ⅲ-1 能使用適當的音樂語彙,描述各類音樂作品及唱奏表現,以分享美感經驗。
- The performing arts are performed for an audience, including theatre, music, and dance.
 表演藝術是呈現給現場觀眾看的,包括戲劇、音樂和舞蹈。
- 2. Opera is a form of theatre. Music is the foundation of an opera, and dramatic roles are taken by singers. Opera also incorporates a number of the performing arts, such as acting, scenery, costume, and dance. The performance is typically given in an opera house, accompanied by an orchestra. 歌劇是一種戲劇形式,以音樂為基礎,並由歌手擔任戲劇角色。歌劇還結合了許多表演藝術,如:表演、布景、服裝和舞蹈,通常在歌劇院進行演出,並由管弦樂團伴奏。
- 3. Please listen to the opera. 我們來聆聽一段歌劇。
- 4. This song is from "The Magic Flute." It is an aria in German by Mozart. The story is serious and dramatic. 這首曲子出自歌劇《魔笛》,是莫札特創作的德文歌劇中的詠嘆調,故事內容嚴肅且充滿戲劇性。
- 5. This song is sung by the lady who plays the Queen, expressing how angry and mad she feels internally. She asks three goddesses to help her revenge. 這首曲子由扮演皇后的女士唱出,表達了她內心的憤怒和瘋狂,並請求三位女神幫助她報仇。

- 6. The role of the Queen is played by a soprano singer. Singers in the opera must be classically trained with operatic voice. 皇后的角色由一位女高音歌手所扮演。 歌劇的歌手必須具有古典音樂的訓練及歌劇演唱技巧。
- 7. Vocal music is classified into soprano, alto, tenor and bass based on the range and the timbre of singers' voice. 根據演唱者的音域及音色,可以將聲樂大致分成女高音、女中音、男高音以及男低音。
- 8. The voice range isn't absolute. Soprano can be lyric, dramatic or coloring. Besides, there are mezzo-soprano and countertenor. 演唱者音域不是絕對的。女高音還可分類成抒情、戲劇以及花腔女高音,除此之外亦有次女高音、假聲男高音。

- 1. How does the Queen's voice sound? 皇后的聲音聽起來如何呢?
- 2. We can recognize the characters and their moods by hearing their voice.

我們可以藉由聲音認識角色並感受角色的情緒。

3. Express your mood with your voice. Practice saying "Good morning" happily / sadly / madly.
用聲音表達你的情緒,練習用開心(悲傷、生氣)的口氣練習說「早安!」。



Lesson 2 - Musical Theatre

學習內容

音A-Ⅲ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等, 以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。

學習表現

- 1-Ⅲ-7 能構思表演的創作主題與內容。
- 2-Ⅲ-6 能區分表演藝術類型與特色。
- Musical theatre is closely related to opera, but the two are considered to be different.
 音樂劇與歌劇密切相關,但這兩者是不同的。
- 2. Let's talk about musicals. 讓我們來說說音樂劇。
- 3. Musical performances combine music, lyrics, spoken dialogue, acting and dance. It is performed on stage, with a musical twist to the story. 音樂劇表演結合了音樂、歌詞、對白、表演和舞蹈,它是在舞台上表演的,並在故事中加入了音樂元素。
- 4. Musicals and operas are both forms of musical theater, but they have several differences: 音樂劇和歌劇都是音樂戲劇,但有一些不一樣的地方:
 - (1) Music Style: Musicals often use a variety of music styles, including pop, rock, jazz, and more. 音樂風格:音樂劇通常包含多種音樂風格,例如流行音樂、爵士樂等。
 - (2) Language: Musicals are almost always performed in the language of its audience. 語言:音樂劇幾乎都會以觀眾的語言呈現演出。
 - (3) Acting and Dialogue: Musicals generally have a greater focus on spoken dialogue. And the acting is an integral part of the performance.

 音樂劇更注重口語對話,而角色的演技是演出中重要的部分。

- (4) Orchestration: Musicals are typically accompanied by an instruments ensemble instead of symphony orchestra. 配樂:音樂劇通常由小型樂團伴奏,而非交響樂團。
- (5) Storytelling: Musicals often tell contemporary or relatable stories. 劇情:音樂劇通常講述當代相關的故事。
- (6) Accessibility: Musicals are often seen as entertainment for a wide range of people.

親切性:音樂劇通常適合作為各種族群的娛樂。

Activity

- There are five perspectives of the musicals: origin, music, storytelling, singing, and language.
 我們可以從五個角度來看音樂劇:起源、音樂、故事情節、唱歌和語言。
- 2. For example: "The Sound of Music" is a twentieth-century American musical featuring pop music, spoken dialogue and dance. It is a lighthearted and entertaining story and emphasis on singers who are versatile and able to sing a variety of styles of music; and is usually performed in the language of the local audience.

例如:《眞善美》是一部二十世紀的美國音樂劇,以流行音樂、 口語對話和舞蹈為特色,是一個輕鬆有趣的故事;劇中的歌手多才多 藝,能夠演唱多種風格的音樂;並且演出時通常使用在當地觀眾的 語言。

- 3. Do you know musicals and do you have a favorite? 你認識音樂劇是甚麼並且自己有喜歡的音樂劇嗎?
- 4. Let's find out a song of musicals that you like and sing it. 讓我們找出一首您喜歡的音樂劇歌曲並演唱。

Lesson 3 – Traditional Performing Art in Chinese Comedy

學習內容

音A-Ⅲ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等, 以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。

學習表現

- 2-Ⅲ-6 能區分表演藝術類型與特色。
- 1-Ⅲ-5 能構思表演的創作主題與內容。
- 1. "數來寶" is a speaking and singing art from China and usually performed by one person or a pair of performers. The performers of "數來寶" tell stories rhythmically with several phrases which are written into three or seven words.
 「數來寶」是來自中國的一種說唱藝術,通常有一位或兩位一組的表演者。「數來寶」的表演者以有節奏地方式說故事,並且由三字或七字的短語所組成。
- 2. The story of "數來寶" is typically humorous and easily understood. 數來寶的故事幽默且容易理解。
- 3. "相聲" is also a speaking and singing art from China. It is typically performed as a dialog between two performers. The language in "相聲" is rich in puns and allusions and delivered in a rapid, funny style. 相聲也是一種來自中國的說唱藝術,通常由兩位表演者以對話的方式進行。相聲的語言中有許多的雙關語和典故,並且用快速且逗趣的方式表達。
- 4. "相聲" is a performance art including speaking, imitating, entertaining and singing.

「相聲」是一種包含說、學、逗和唱的表演藝術。

Activity

1. Let's try this tongue twister. 讓我們來試試繞口令。



- 2. Read the tongue twister with playing the percussion instruments rhythmically.
 - 邊讀繞口令邊有節奏的用打擊樂器打拍子。
- 3. Now, it's your turn to create a "數來寶." based on the word count limitation and the requirement for rhyming. 現在輪到你來創作「數來寶」,根據字數限制寫成有押韻的句子。

Lesson 4 – Performing Arts Centers in Taiwan

學習內容

音P-Ⅲ-1 音樂相關藝文活動。

學習表現

3-Ⅲ-1 能參與、記錄各類藝術活動,進而覺察在地及全球藝術文化。

3-Ⅲ-2 能了解藝術展演流程,並表現尊重、協調、溝通等能力。。

- 1. There are three national performing arts centers in Taiwan. 臺灣有三個國家表演藝術中心。
- 2. Let's try to find the locations of these arts centers on the map and mark their locations in the map.

讓我們找出這些藝術中心的位置,並標記在地圖上。

- (1) National Theater & Concert Hall 國家戲劇院與音樂廳
- (2) National Taichung Theater 國家臺中劇院
- (3) National Kaohsiung Center for Arts-Weiwuying 國立高雄藝術中心-衛武營
- 3. Be aware of the audience manners while watching a performance. 觀看表演時要注意觀眾的禮儀。
 - (1) Dress appropriately. 適當著裝。
 - (2) Turn the mobile phone into silent mode or turn it off. 將手機設置為靜音或關閉。
 - (3) Keep quiet and don't leave the seat during the performance. 保持安靜,在表演期間不要離開座位。

- 1. In addition, there are many performance venues in Taiwan. 除此之外,臺灣還有許多表演場館。
- 2. Have you ever visit a performing art center or performance venue? Where is it located? 你曾經去過藝術中心或表演場館嗎?它位在哪裡呢?
- 3. I have visited ______ . It is located in ______ . 我曾經去過 _____ ,它位在 _____ 。
- 4. Are there any other audience manners?Discuss with your group mates and write them down.還有什麼其他的觀眾禮儀嗎?請小組討論後寫下來。







The Carnival of the Animals 動物狂歡節



設計理念

《動物狂歡節》這首作品由法國作曲家聖桑所創作,總共由十四首小曲組成,以不同的樂器生動描繪出十三種動物的形貌。透過聆賞這首作品,引導學生感受樂曲中的旋律起伏與層次,瞭解織度與曲式的概念,同時複習管弦樂團中各樂器的特徵,進一步深刻認識不同家族的樂器特質。



核心素養

藝-E-B3 善用多元感官,察覺感知藝術與生活的關聯,以豐富美感經驗。

藝-E-C3 體驗在地及全球藝術與文化的多元性。

Lesson Overview

課程說明

1. Introduce the life and music repertoire of French composer Saint-Saens.

認識法國作曲家聖桑的生平和音樂作品。

2. Students can recognize and name the instruments which is used for each character.

學生能聽辨各個角色的樂器聲音。

3. Learn about the instrument's families of the orchestra. 認識西洋管絃樂團的樂器家族分類。

Words and Phrases 單字與片語

Z			1 3 2 4		
	Lesson 1	□ suit □ mel 音樂	nival 狂歡節 :e 組曲 lodic contour 終條起伏 ture 織度	□ orchestra 管絃樂[□ listening map 音ණ □ form 曲式	
	Lesson 2	樂器 □ woo	crument families 學家族 odwind 木管 cussion 打擊 ch 音高	□ strings 弦樂 □ brass 銅管 □ size 體型 □ timbre 音色	
	Sentence	es 句子	Lesson 1 – Intro	duce the work and the co	mposer
	學習內容			·國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典 奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。	與流行音樂等,
	學習表現	2-III-4 能持		P素與形式原理,並表達自己的想 6的關聯,並表達自我觀點,以體	
	1. French composer Saint-Saens was one of the greatest musicians during the 19th century in the so-called Romanticism period in music history. He was a child prodigy and was mesmerized both by animals and music since his childhood. 法國作曲家聖桑是 19 世紀浪漫時期最偉大的音樂家之一。 他從小便嶄露出對音樂和動物的高度興趣。				
	by o	orchestra ame it.	in succession. In n	ntains 14 pieces and is planusic, we use the word "some sides" 會弦樂團依序演出。在音樂.	uite"

我們用組曲這個字來稱呼。

- 3. When listen to Saint-Saëns' musical depiction, follow the listening map and feel the melodic contour. 聆聽聖桑的作品並跟著音樂聆聽地圖感受音樂線條的高低起伏。
- 4. "Texture" in music refers to the layers and their density in a piece of music. 織度指的是樂曲中的層次和密度。
- 5. "Form" in music refers to the structure of a piece of music. 曲式指的是樂曲如何被架構。

- 1. Name one of your favorite animals from this work. 說出這首作品中你最喜歡的一個動物。
- 2. Stretch your limbs and move your body like an animal. 像動物一樣伸展你的四肢和活動你的身體。
- 3. (Split students into different groups.)
 Follow the music and use your body to mimic an animal from the carnival of the animals. When the music become more intense, make sure we can beware of it in your performance.
 將學生分成若干組,引導學生一邊聆賞音樂一邊使用肢體模仿動物角色,當音樂張力變大,能以各種方式呈現出來。

Sentences 句子

Lesson 2 – Orchestra and instrument families

學習內容

音A-Ⅲ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等, 以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。

音E-III-2 樂器的分類、基礎演奏技巧,以及獨奏、齊奏與合奏等演奏形式。

學習表現

1-Ⅲ-4 能感知、探索與表現表演藝術的元素、技巧。

2-III-2 能發現藝術作品中的構成要素與形式原理,並表達自己的想法。

1. Typically, an orchestra consists of four groups of related musical instruments called the woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. 一般來說,管弦樂團由四種樂器家族構成,分別為木管、銅管、打擊、弦樂。

- 2. Each group of musical instruments share some similarities and differences. For example, the size, the pitch and the timbre. 同一樂器家族中有許多相似之處,也有部分不同的地方,比如體型、音高和音色。
- The strings is the biggest family of an orchestra. From the highest sounding instruments to the lowest, the violin, viola, cello, and bass.
 弦樂是管弦樂團中最大的樂器家族,從高至低包含小提琴、中提琴、
- 大提琴、和低音提琴。 4. The woodwind refers to the musical instrument that is originally made of wood such as flute, clarinet, oboe, and bassoon.
 - 木管指的是最早由木頭製成的樂器,如長笛、單簧管、雙簧管和低音管。
- 5. The brass refers to the musical instrument that is made of brass. The main instruments of the family are the trumpet, the trombone, the horn, and the tuba. 铜管指的是由金屬製成的樂器,四個主要的銅管樂器分別是小號、長號、法國號和低音號。
- 6. Percussion family has the widest range of musical instruments in an orchestra. It includes any musical instrument sounded by striking, shaking, or scraping. The common instruments used in an orchestra are timpani, xylophone, cymbals, triangle, snare drum, bass drum, tambourine, maracas, gongs, chimes, celesta, and piano.

打擊樂器是管弦樂團中涵蓋範圍最廣的樂器家族,包含以敲擊、搖 晃或摩擦發出聲音的樂器。常見的打擊樂器有定音鼓、木琴、鈸、 三角鐵、小鼓、大鼓、鈴鼓、沙鈴、鑼、管鐘等。





- 1. Which orchestral instrument represent this animal? 哪個樂器代表這個動物?
- 2. To which family of the orchestra does the instrument belong? 這個樂器屬於樂團中的哪個家族?
- 3. Try to use musical instruments or body percussion playing along with the music and follow the guideline according to the listening map.

試著用樂器或肢體拍打跟隨音樂和音樂聆賞地圖的引導。

- 4. Can you speak out the similarities and differences within the specific instrument family? 你能說出指定的樂器家族中彼此的相同或相異之處嗎?
- What word would you use to describe trumpet?
 (or any other instrument.)
 你會如何形容小號(或其他任何樂器)的聲音呢?
- 6. What's the difference between pitch and timbre? Try to make an example and describe or use mind-map to illustrate. 音高和音色的差別是什麼?試著舉例說明或用心智圖闡述。





Music in Taiwan 臺灣的音樂



設計理念

以臺灣歌謠之父鄧雨賢的作品,以及閩南、客家、原住民等不同族群的音樂,認識多元的臺灣傳統音樂藝術。進一步認識外貌音色和管弦樂團樂器有別的傳統樂器,以及中國傳統音樂中的五聲音階系統,如何營造出與西方音樂截然不同的風情,在文化交流與創新創作的歷程中,五聲音階不僅使用於中國音樂,也被廣泛使在不同類型的樂曲中。



核心素養

藝-E-B3 善用多元感官,察覺感知藝術與生活的關聯,以豐富美感經驗。 藝-E-C3 體驗在地及全球藝術與文化的多元性。

Lesson Overview

課程說明

- 1. Introduce the Taiwanese composer: Ten Yu-hsien's musical work, Chinese pentatonic scale and representative Taiwanese musical composition.
 - 介紹台灣作曲家丁育賢(Ten Yu-hsien)的音樂作品、中國五音音階以及具代表性的台灣音樂作品。
- 2. Students can sing and recognize the musical history studies in this unit.
 - 學生可以透過本單元的學習,唱歌並認識音樂歷史。
- 3. Students can learn to appreciate music and create. 學生可以學會欣賞音樂並創作。

Words and Phrases 單字與片語

Lesson 1	□ Ten Yu-hsien 鄧雨賢 □ Taiwanese Hakka musician 客家音樂家 □ Father of Taiwanese ballads 臺灣民謠之父 □ Taiwanese folk song 臺灣民謠 □ The Taiwanese Musical 臺灣音樂劇 □ Fixed do 固定唱名
Lesson 2	□ Chinese pentatonic scale 中國五聲音階 □ Pentatonic scale 五聲音階 □ per octave 八度音域 □ tonic 主音 □ mode 調性 □ compose 作曲
Lesson 3	□ musical composition 音樂作品 □ Gonggujing 鑼鼓經 □ traditional percussion instruments 傳統打擊樂器 □ Taiwan's Indigenous Tribal Music 臺灣原住民音樂 □ Pasibutbut 祈禱小米豐收歌 □ eight-part polyphony 八部複音樂 □ hakka's folk song 客家山歌

Lesson 1 -Taiwanese Hakka musician:Ten Yu-hsie

學習內容

音A-Ⅲ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等, 以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。

學習表現

- 1-Ⅲ-4 能感知、探索與表現表演藝術的元素、技巧。
- 2-III-7 能理解與詮釋表演藝術的構成要素,並表達意見。
- 1. Ten Yu-hsien was a famous Taiwanese Hakka musician. 鄧雨賢是臺灣著名的客家音樂家。
- 2. Ten Yu-hsien was noted for composing many well-known Taiwanese folk song, for example: "Blushing the year round"、 "Sorrow on a moonlit night"、"Longing for the spring breeze"、 "Rainy night flower".

 劉爾緊創作了許名論名人口的喜戀民歌,加·《四季紅》、《日春秋》

鄧雨賢創作了許多膾炙人口的臺灣民歌,如:《四季紅》、《月夜愁》 《望春風》、《雨夜花》等。

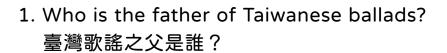
- 3. Taiwan musical "April Rain" is a large-scale original musical based on the life of Taiwanese music composer Ten Yu-hsien. 《四月看雨》是一部以臺灣音樂作曲家鄧雨賢的一生為背景的大型原創音樂劇。
- 4. The performance uses Chinese, Taiwanese, Japanese and Hakka in four languages.

演出使用華語、台語、日語與客語四種語言。

- 6. Let's sing "Longing for the spring breeze" with "Fixed do". 以唱名來唱歌曲《望春風》。









2. Please write down which songs are composed of the musical "April Rain".

請寫出音樂劇《四月望雨》是由哪些歌曲組成。

3. Please write down "Fiexd do" of "Longing for the spring breeze". 請寫出歌曲《望春風》的唱名。

Sentences 句子

Lesson 2 - Chinese pentatonic scale

學習內容

音E-Ⅲ-4 音樂符號與讀譜方式,如:音樂術語、唱名法等。記譜法,如:圖形譜、簡譜、五線譜等。

音A-Ⅲ-2 相關音樂語彙,如曲調、調式等描述音樂元素之音樂術語, 或相關之一般性用語。

學習表現

2-Ⅲ-1 能使用適當的音樂語彙,描述各類音樂作品及唱奏表現,以分享美感經驗。

- 1. A pentatonic scale is a musical scale with five notes per octave. 五聲音階是八度裡有五個音符的音階。
- 2. The pentatonic scale (containing notes C, D, E, G and A) has five modes.

五聲音階(包含音符 C、D、E、G 和 A)有五種調式。

- 3. A different note as the tonic. 每個音都是不同的主音。
- 4. Take the Chinese pentatonic scale as an example, "C" for "gong" mode \ "D" for "shang" mode \ "E" for "jue" mode \ "G" for "zhi" mode \ "A" for "yu" mode.

以中國五聲音階為例,"C"為"宮"調、"D"為"商"調、"E"為"角"調、 "G"為"徵"調、"A"為"羽"調。

- 5. The Chinese pentatonic scale are used in various musical styles. 中國五聲音階用於各種音樂風格。
- 6. Ten Yu-hsien is also composed using the Chinese pentatonic scale.

鄧雨賢也是採用中國五聲音階創作的。



Activity

- 1. What are the notes in the Chinese pentatonic scale? 中國五聲音階有哪些音?
- 2. Please write down the mode name of the Chinese pentatonic scale.

請寫出中國五聲音階的調式名稱。

3. Please analyze the notes of the Chinese pentatonic scale used in "Longing for the spring breeze".

請分析歌曲《望春風》使用到哪些中國五聲音階的音高。

Lesson 3 - Appreciation of Taiwan's musical composition

學習內容

音A-Ⅲ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等, 以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。

音E-III-2 樂器的分類、基礎演奏技巧,以及獨奏、齊奏與合奏等演奏形式。

學習表現

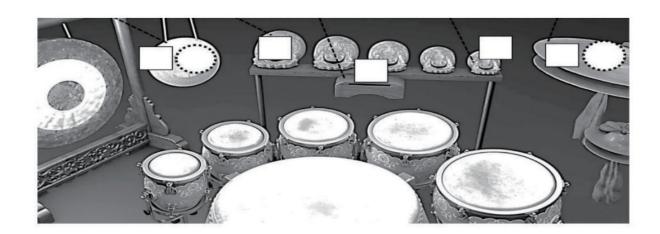
1-Ⅲ-3 能學習多元媒材與技法,表現創作主題。

1-Ⅲ-5 能探索並使用音樂元素,進行簡易創作,表達自我的思想與情感。

1-Ⅲ-6 能學習設計思考,進行創意發想和實作。

- 1. Types of musical compositions include folk songs, singing and dancing, Chinese instrumental music: Nanguan, Beiguan. 音樂作品類型有民歌、歌舞、民族器樂:南管、北管。
- 2. Let's listen to the musical composition. 我們來欣賞音樂作品。
- 3. "Gonggujing" is a commonly used percussion notation method in traditional percussion instruments music and opera.
 「鑼鼓經」是傳統器樂、戲曲中常用的打擊樂記譜方法。
- 4. "Pasibutbut" is one of the Taiwan's Indigenous Tribal Music by the Bunun's eight-part polyphony.
 《祈禱小米豐收歌》是台灣原住民音樂之一,是布農族八聲部複調音樂。
- 5. As the Hakka ancestors live in the mountain, they often sing Hakka folk songs.
 由於客家先民居住在山上,他們經常唱客家山歌。
- 6. Let's improvise with the instrument. 我們來即興演奏樂器。

- 1. Please write the names of various gongs and drums. 請寫出各種鑼、鼓名稱。
- 2. Use Garageband to play gongs and drums. 使用 Garageband 敲鑼打鼓。
- 3. Share your compositions with your classmates. 與同學分享作品。





World Music 世界的音樂



設計理念

以非洲、印尼、蘇格蘭和日本音樂為例,認識世界各地不同的樂器形貌音色,瞭解不同地區民族的音樂以及蘊含的文化背景意義,同時搭配節奏體驗和地圖認讀,欣賞感受各種文化的音樂特色,也表達對各地音樂的感受。



核心素養

藝-E-B3 善用多元感官,察覺感知藝術與生活的關聯,以豐富美感經驗。 藝-E-C3 體驗在地及全球藝術與文化的多元性。

Lesson Overview

課程說明

- 1. Students can appreciate different music styles around the world, such as African drum music, Indonesian Gamelan music, Scottish bagpipe music, Japanese Shamisen music, etc.

 欣賞世界各地不同的音樂風格:例如非洲鼓樂、印尼甘美朗音樂、蘇格蘭風笛音樂、日本三味線音樂等。
- 2. Students can use percussion instruments to play different pitches or tones.
 能運用打擊樂器演奏出不同的音高或音色。
- 3. Students can distinguish the different tones of traditional folk instruments, such as the African djembe drum, Indonesian gongs, Scottish bagpipes, Japanese shamisen, etc. 能分辨不同的民俗樂器音色,例如非洲鼓樂金貝鼓、印尼銅鑼、蘇格蘭風笛、日本三味線等。

Words and Phrases 單字與片語

		单于 與 八	
L	esson 1	☐ African drumming 非洲鼓樂☐ Indonesian gamelan music 印尼☐ Scottish bagpipe music 蘇格蘭區☐ Japanese Shamisen music 日本3☐ genres of music 音樂種類☐ rhythmic pattern 節奏型☐ timbre 音色☐ tone 音高☐ beat 拍點	1. 笛音樂
L	esson 2	□ bronze gong 銅鑼 □ comping/accompaniment 伴奏 □ pluck 彈撥 □ bowed string instruments 拉弦樂器 □ wind instruments 吹管樂器	□ xylophone 木琴 □ pick 撥片 □ material 材質 □ country 國家 □ region 區域
	Senten 學習內容 學習表現	Ces 句子 Lesson 1 - Explore difference - African drum 音A-III-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與 1-III-3 能學習多元媒材與技法,表現創作主題。 2-III-6 能區分表演藝術類型與特色。	ming 與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等,
		s explore different styles of music aro	

1. Let's explore different styles of music around the world, such as African drumming, Indonesian gamelan music, Scottish bagpipe music, Japanese Shamisen music, and more. 讓我們一起來探索世界各地不同的音樂風格,例如非洲鼓樂、印尼甘美朗音樂、蘇格蘭風笛音樂、日本三味線音樂等。

- 2. African drumming often involves the use of hand drums, such as djembe, ashiko, and dunun, and can be performed solo or in groups. 非洲鼓樂通常使用手鼓演奏,例如 djembe、ashiko 和 dunun,可以獨奏或團體演奏。
- 3. African drumming is often used for cultural and ceremonial purposes, as well as for entertainment and dance. It has also influenced many other genres of music around the world 非洲鼓樂常被用於文化和儀式活動,同時也用於娛樂和舞蹈。它也影響了世界上許多其他音樂類型。



djembe



ashiko



dunun

- 1. Can you identify a rhythmic pattern from the drum sounds in the music?
 - 你是否能找到音樂中鼓聲的規律性呢?
- 2. Please try to clap along with the drumbeat in the music.
 Can you keep up with the beat?
 試著跟著音樂裡的鼓聲拍拍看。你的拍點可以跟得上他嗎?
- 3. Can you produce different tones or timbres using the drum in front of you?

 請用手邊的鼓試著發出不同的音高或不同的音色。
- 4. How many different timbres can you produce? 你可以發出幾種不同的音色呢?

Lesson 2 - Explore different styles of music - Indonesian gamelan music, Japanese Shamisen music, and Scottish bagpipe music

學習內容

音A-Ⅲ-1 器樂曲與聲樂曲,如:各國民謠、本土與傳統音樂、古典與流行音樂等, 以及樂曲之作曲家、演奏者、傳統藝師與創作背景。

學習表現

- 1-Ⅲ-3 能學習多元媒材與技法,表現創作主題。
- 2-Ⅲ-6 能區分表演藝術類型與特色。
- 1. Indonesian gamelan music is a traditional form of percussion music from Indonesia that is characterized by its use of bronze gongs, xylophones, drums, and other percussion instruments. Gamelan music is often used in traditional ceremonies and performances, such as weddings and religious events. 印尼甘美朗音樂是印尼傳統的打擊樂形式,以使用銅鑼、木琴、鼓和其他打擊樂器為特色。甘美朗音樂通常用於傳統儀式和表演,如婚禮和宗教活動。
- 2. The shamisen is a special musical instrument from Japan that is often used in traditional folk songs. The shamisen has a distinctive sound and is played by plucking the strings with a specialized pick called a "bachi." It sounds or it is often played with lively and rhythmic, perfectly complementing traditional Japanese folk songs.
 - 三味線是日本的一種特殊樂器,通常用於傳統的民謠曲目中。三味線具有獨特的音色,是通過使用專用撥片(稱為「撥子」)彈奏琴弦而產生聲音的。它的聲音通常生動而有節奏感,完美地襯托了傳統的日本民謠曲目。



3. The bagpipe is one of the most iconic instruments in traditional Scottish music. It consists of a long pipe with a bag attached to it. To play the bagpipe, the musician blows air into the bag using their mouth, and then they press the finger holes on the pipe to produce lively music. Scottish bagpipe music is often performed during celebrations and festivals, creating a sense of grandeur and excitement.

風笛是蘇格蘭傳統音樂最具代表性的樂器之一。它有一個長長的管子和袋子,演奏者需要用嘴吹氣進袋子,然後用手指按住管子上的孔洞,才能發出激昂的音樂聲音。蘇格蘭風笛音樂通常被用來在慶 典和節日中演奏,給人一種豪壯和振奮的感覺。

4. Here are many pictures of musical instruments. Please try to classify them according to their playing methods, such as plucked string instruments, bowed string instruments, wind instruments, percussion instruments, etc.

這邊有許多的樂器圖片,請你試著依據樂器的演奏方式進行分類, 例如:彈撥樂器、拉弦樂器、吹管樂器、打擊樂器等。





- 1. Can you please help me categorize these instruments from different regions of the world that you see in the picture? Can you explain the reason for grouping them in this way? 你看到圖片的樂器來自於世界各地不同的地方,你可以幫忙這些樂器分類嗎?說說看這樣分類的原因。
- 2. What instruments can you hear in this piece of music? 這段音樂裡,你有聽到哪些樂器的聲音呢?在樂器圖片裡找找看。
- 3. Can you describe how this instrument is played or what material it is made of?
 你可以說說看這個樂器的演奏方式或是樂器的材質嗎?
- 4. When you listen to this music, which region on the map does it make you think of? Why? 當你聆聽到這段音樂會聯想到地圖上的哪個區域呢?為什麼呢?
- 5. Can you tell me which region's music you like the most today? 你最喜歡今天哪一個地區的音樂呢?



Music Composition 音樂創作



設計理念

經過兩個學習階段的課程,學生對於音樂元素已有相當概念,首先綜合應用對不同時值音符與休止符的認識,依照只定節奏設計個人的動作,並小組合作串聯成一段四拍的節奏表演;接著以具體的線條和圓圈的相對位置,將合適的音高音符放入園圈中,同時與同學兩兩一組演唱旋律以及逆行旋律,感受旋律的流動。



核心素養

- 藝-E-A3 參與規劃藝術活動,豐富生活經驗。
- 藝-E-B3 善用多元感官,察覺感知藝術與生活的關聯,以豐富美感經驗。
- 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。

Lesson Overview

課程說明

- 1. Students can create rhythms using three or more different notes. 能運用三種以上不同的音符創作節奏。
- 2. Students can perform the created rhythm accurately. 能正確表演出所創作的節奏。
- 3. Students can create melodies using three or more different pitches. 能運用三個以上不同的音高創作旋律。



Words and Phrases 單字與片語

	单于		
Lesson 1	□ note duration 音値(音符時値) □ rhythm pattern 節奏型	□ rhythm 節奏 □ speed 速度	
	□ quarter note 四分音符	□ eighth note 八分音符	
	□ rest 休止符	□ beat 拍子	
	□ add 添加	□ movement 動作	
Lesson 2	□ melody 旋律	□ retrograde 逆行	
	□ sequence 模進	□ pitch 音高	
	□ solfege 唱名	□ worksheet 學習單	
Sentenc	ces 句子 Lesson 1 - Rhythm Com	position and Performance	
		- 44 -45 Au / 6- 6-	

學習內容

音E-Ⅲ-5 簡易創作,如:節奏創作、曲調創作、曲式創作等。

音E-Ⅲ-3 音樂元素,如:曲調、調式等。

學習表現

1-Ⅲ-5 能探索並使用音樂元素,進行簡易創作,表達自我的思想與情感。

- 1. Rhythm is made up of patterns of different note durations. 節奏是由長短不同的音符所組成。
- 2. Each student can choose between the numbers one or two by themselves. If you choose one, clap your hands once; if you choose two, clap your hands twice.

每位同學可以自己選擇數字一或數字二。如果你選擇了數字一, 請拍手一下,如果你選擇了數字二,請拍手兩下。 3. This is a four-beat rhythm. When you see a quarter note, clap once. When you see two eighth notes, clap twice. When you see a quarter rest, open your hands and make fists. Please follow me and clap along.

這是一個四拍的節奏,當你看到四分音符請拍手一下,八分音符請 拍手兩下,四分休止符請雙手分開握拳,請你跟著我一起拍。

- 4. Let's play the rhythm that you created. Remember to listen carefully and stay on time with the beat.
 - 一起演奏你所創作的節奏。記得要仔細聆聽,並跟上拍子。
- 5. We can switch rhythm cards to create new rhythms. 我們可以更換節奏卡片來創造新的節奏。
- 6. In addition to note durations, rests also have an important role in rhythm. Rests represent moments of silence or breaks in the music. Rests make the rhythm sound more interesting and varied.

除了音符的時値之外,休止符在節奏中也扮演著重要的角色。休止 符代表著音樂中的靜默時刻或休息。休止符可以讓節奏聽起來更有 變化。

Activity

1. Please find the rhythm card that shows clapping twice on one beat.

請找出節奏圖卡中,一拍內可以拍手兩下的節奏圖卡。

- 2. Choose one rhythm card and create a movement. 每人選一拍,請為你的節奏圖卡設計一個動作。
- 3. Form groups of four people. Let's put together the rhythm cards, and then you would get a four-beat rhythm. 四人一組。一起把節奏卡片組合起來,這樣你們就可以得到一個四拍的節奏。

4. Please write down the rhythm that your group just played on the whiteboard. Next, we can combine the rhythms from all the groups.

請將剛才小組所演奏的節奏紀錄在小白板上。接下來我們可以將各組的節奏串聯在一起。

- 5. Can you work together with your group to create the right rhythm movements?
 你可以和你的小組一起合作,創造出正確的節奏動作嗎?
- 6. What do you think of your work? 你對你的作品有什麼想法?



Sentences 句子

Lesson 2 - Melodic Composition and Performance

學習內容

音E-III-5 簡易創作,如:節奏創作、曲調創作、曲式創作等。

音E-III-3 音樂元素,如:曲調、調式等。

野夷野

1-Ⅲ-5 能探索並使用音樂元素,進行簡易創作,表達自我的思想與情感。

Melody is a special sequence of musical notes. Each note has
its own pitch, which means it can sound high or low. When we
put these notes together in a specific order, we create a
melody.

旋律是由一連串音符所組成的。每個音符都有自己的音高,可以是 高音也可以是低音。當我們依序把這些音符組合在一起,就創造了 一個旋律。

2. When the teacher sings four notes, please sing the notes in reverse order. For example, if the teacher sings "Do Re Mi Fa," you should sing "Fa Mi Re Do." And we called this "Retrograde." 當老師唱出四個音時,請反向唱出這些音符。舉例來說,如果老師唱的是"Do Re Mi Fa",請你唱出"Fa Mi Re Do"。我們把這樣的旋律變化稱為「逆行」。

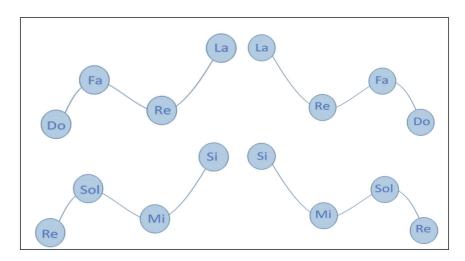
- 3. When I sing "Do Re Mi Fa" and someone sings "Re Mi Fa Sol," what is the difference between us? 當我唱「Do Re Mi Fa」,而有人唱「Re Mi Fa Sol」時,我們之間有什麼不同呢?
- 4. Fill in the bubbles with Do Mi Sol. 請在泡泡填入 Do、Mi、Sol。
- 5. You can decide where to put the number 2 on the bubble. Please play that note twice when there is a 2 on the bubble. 你可以決定要把 2 放在哪一個泡泡上,當泡泡上面有 2 的時候,請你將那個音符演奏兩次。
- 6. First, decide which three notes from Do to Si you want to choose. Then, we will sing those three notes within four beats. You can decide the rhythm yourself. 請先決定你要選擇 Do 到 Si 裡面的哪三個音,然後我們要在四拍內 演唱完你所選擇的三個音,節奏你可以自行決定。

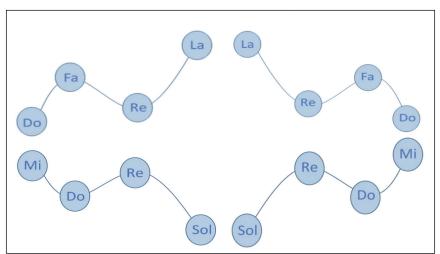
- 1. Please draw a line on the paper, it can be a curved line or a straight line.
 - 請你在紙上畫出一段線條,可以是曲線可以是直線。
- 2. Please draw four circles on the lines you have drawn. You can see that the circles can be high or low. When the circles are positioned higher, choose higher notes and write down the solfege inside the circles. When the circles are positioned lower, choose lower notes.
 - 請在你所畫的線條上畫上四個圓圈,你可以看到四個圓圈有高有低,當圓圈位置較高時,請挑選較高的唱名填進圓圈。當圓圈位置較低時,請挑選較低的唱名。

3. Find a partner. There are two sets of bells in front of you. Before each turn, use rock-paper-scissors to decide who goes first. The player who starts will play a melody with four beats, and the other person has to play the same melody but in the reverse order - like playing it backward. It's just like what we did earlier.

兩人一組。在你們前面有兩組鈴鐺。每回合前,可以玩剪刀石頭布來決定誰先開始。開始的玩家要彈奏一段四拍的旋律,而另一位玩家則必須以相反的順序彈奏相同的旋律,像倒轉一樣。就像我們剛才一起玩的那樣。

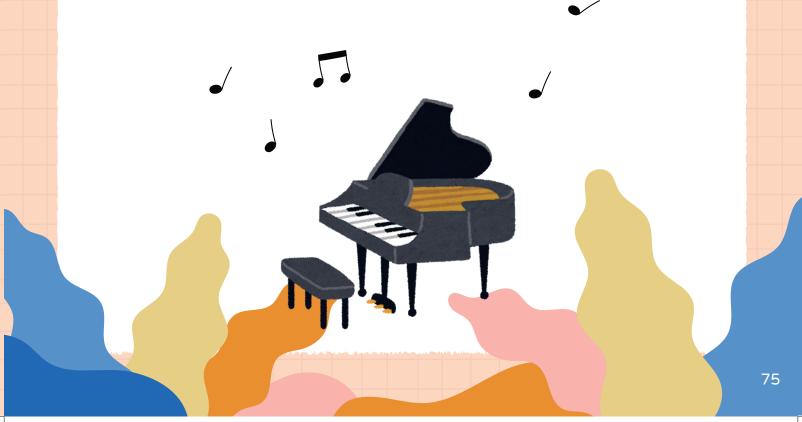
4. Please observe the curves and musical notes in the two pictures below. Can you tell me what you have noticed? 請觀察下面兩張圖片中的曲線跟音符,說說看你發現了什麼呢?





5. Please look at this worksheet. You can see four squares on it. In each square, draw the melody line you want. Place several circles on the melody line, and inside each circle, write down the solfege that corresponds to the pitch you drew. 請看這張學習單。你可以看到四個方塊。在每個方塊中,畫出你想要的旋律線條。在旋律線條上放置數個圓圈,並在每個圓圈內寫下

與你所繪製音高對應的唱名。



國小藝術領域音樂科雙語教學資源手冊:英語授課用語 [高年級]

A Reference Handbook for Elementary School Bilingual Teachers in Music: Instructional Language in English [5th and 6th Grade]

■ 研編單位:臺北市立大學雙語教學研究中心

■ 指導單位:教育部師資培育及藝術教育司

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