## 國小自然領域教學研究中心 第二屆國小自然科學實驗雙語教學影片製作競賽

領域/科目		自然與生活科技	設計者				
Subje	ect		Designer				
單元名稱		雲門霧集-多變的天氣					
Unit	it						
		設計依據	設計依據				
		學科領域 (content)		英語文 (language)			
學	Students' performance	pe-III-2 能正確安全操 作適合學習階 段的物品、器 材 儀器、科技 設備及資源。 能進行客觀的 質性 觀察或數 值量測並詳實 記錄。 pc-III-2 能利用簡單形 式的口語、文 字、影像(例 如:攝影、錄 影)、繪圖或實 物、科學名詞、		中所學的字詞。 日教室用語。 日型的句子。 中所學的字詞。 日答和描述。 中所學的字詞。 「所學的字詞。 「所學的字詞。			

Learning focus	學習內容 Learning	自於真實的經pa -III-2 能從(所得的新知、獲知因的問題。並能果(例如來自是否有相近的	的)資訊或數據,形成解釋  果關係、解決問題、或是 :將自己的探究結果和他人 同學)比較對照,檢查相	睪、發現 :發現新 的的結  近探究	Ad-III-2 簡易	的 生活用語。 、 常用的句型 結構。		
	content	INc-III-12 地球上的水存在於大氣、海洋、湖泊與地下						
	中。							
		INg-III-6碳足跡與水	足跡所代表環境的意涵。					
杉	心素養	E-A2 具備探索 問題的思考能 力,並透過體驗 與實踐處理日常 生活問題。						
Core	competency	E-A3 具備擬定 計畫與實作的能 力,並以創新思 考方式,因應日 常生活情境。						
		E-B1 具備「聽、說、讀、寫、作」的基本語文素 養,並具有生活 所需的基礎數 理、肢體及藝術 等符號知能,能 以同理心應用在 生活與人際溝 通。					、肢體及	
		□人權教育	■環境教育	□海洋	教育	□品德教育	□生命教育	
諸	題融入	□法治教育	□科技教育	□資訊	教育	□能源教育	□安全教育	
Issue i	ntegration	□防災教育	□閱讀素養	□國際	教育	□家庭教育	□原住民教育	
		□戶外教育	□多元文化教育	□性別	平等教育	□生涯規劃教育	□無	
與其他領域/科目的連結		□音樂  □體育	□藝術□社會□科技	■生活	□綜合活動	□健康與體育 □其	其他:	
Connection	s to other subjects							
教材來	源 Materials	翰林版 第一單元						
參考資料	¥ References							

教學設備/資源	PPT、學習單、熱水、錐形瓶、冰塊、塑膠袋、課本	、文具						
Teaching aids/equipment								
- T <b>T A</b> A	1.學生已知水的三態,及其變化過程。 Students are already familiar with the three states of water and their transformation processes.							
	2.學生以了解大氣中水的各種形態及其英文單字。 Students have spined on understanding of the various forms of vator in the atmosphere and their corresponding English.							
	terms.	Students have gained an understanding of the various forms of water in the atmosphere and their corresponding English terms						
	學科領域 (content)	英語文(	(language)					
	1.學生能說出水的三態,並配合圖片說出水的變化過	Language	of learning					
	程。	a. 學生聽懂教師問題,並用英文/中文或肢體語言回答問題。						
		b. 學生使用簡單的英文單字回答問題。						
	3.學生能說出實驗器材名稱,並了解其用途,能正確 c. 學生說出課堂所教的英文單字或句子。							
	使用器材。 4.學生了解並能說出實驗原理,根據實驗原理架設實	Language for learning						
	下·子工 ) 併业	教師用語 For teachers	學生用語 For students					
學習目標	5.學生了解並說出實驗進行方式,並確實進行實驗操	1 THE	·					
Learning Objectives		2. What do the clouds and fog	1. Three states of water is gas- water vapor, liquid state - water,					
(請編號)	6.學生觀察並分享實驗結果。	consist of?	solid state - ice.					
		3. What's different between	2. Cloud is high, fog is low.					
		themt?	3. We need Ice, a conical flask,					
		<ul><li>4. Make clouds and fog.</li><li>5. What processes did the water</li></ul>	hot water, a glass plate, and an incense stick(線香).					
		vapor go through to form clouds	3. Water vapor condenses(凝結)					
		and fog?	into water droplets and ice					
			crystal(小水滴和小冰晶).					
		Transla	nguaging					

	<ol> <li>gas-water vapor, liquid - water, solid - ice</li> <li>cloud, fog</li> <li>ice, hot water, incense stick</li> </ol>
· ·	學生了解水的三態變化,進而了解水在自然界中的水循環,並知道淡水資源在自然界中佔比稀少,因此我們必須珍惜水資源。
(文化/社區/公民實踐)	

教學活動設計 Classroom  procedure  教學重點及學科概念說明 Main points of teaching					
學科領域 (content)	英語文 (language)				
1.水蒸氣無法用肉眼看見,因此雲、霧並非氣態。 2.大氣中的水蒸氣升到高空遇冷附著在凝結核上凝結成小水滴及小冰 晶。 3.天空中的小水滴及小冰晶聚集形成雲,若靠近地面則為霧。	<ol> <li>Three states of water in English.</li> <li>Experiment equipment in English.</li> <li>The states of water in the natural in English.</li> </ol>				

學習目標 Learning objectives	教學 Teaching	教學設備/資源 Teaching Aids/equipment	時間(分) Time	評量 Evaluation
	中文 (In Chinese)	英語文 (In English)		

	壹、引起動機	<u>Motivation</u>			
1,2,a,b	一、複習水的三態變化,及其英文。 師:還記得水的三態分別是哪些嗎? 生:有氣態-水蒸氣,液態-水,固態-	Review the three states of water and their English terms.	PPT, worksheet		口頭評量
	冰。 師:這些過程稱為什麼?(指圖) 生:(配合圖片)熔化、氣化、凝 結、凝固、昇華、凝結 二、引導學生說出雲和霧是由水的固 態及液態組成,只是高度不同。 師:我們今天要來製造雲和霧,還記 得,它是水的哪些型態嗎? 生:他們都是由小水滴和小冰晶組成	T: Do you remember the three states of water? S: Yes, they are gas state - water vapor, liquid state - water, solid state - ice. T: What are these processes called? (pointing to the diagram) S: (Referring to the diagram) Melting, vaporization, condensation, freezing, sublimation, and condensation.		5'	
	的。 師:那它們有什麼不同? 生:雲的高度較高,飄浮在空中;霧 的高度較低,飄浮在地面附近。	2. The teacher guides students to explain that clouds and fog are composed of the same states of water (liquid and solid), with only differences in altitude.  T: Today, we're going to create clouds and fog. Do you remember what are their states of water?  S: They are both made up of small water droplets and tiny ice crystals.  Teacher: So, what sets them apart?  Student: Clouds are at a higher altitude, floating in the sky; fog is at a lower altitude, hovering near the ground.			
3,4,a,c	貳、發展活動	Development Activity  Experimental Design:	PPT, worksheet, ice,		
	一、實驗設計 1.教師引導學生說出所需的實驗器材師:那我們所需要的實驗器材有哪些	Teacher guides students to list the required experimental equipment. T: So, what experimental equipment do	conical flask, hot water, glass plate, incense stick, plastic bag	12'	□頭評量 檔案評量

呢? 生:我們需要冰塊、錐形瓶、熱水、 玻璃片。 師:如果我們希望實驗結果更明顯, 可以怎麼做? 生:可以加入一些凝結核。 師:我們可以如何製造凝結核? 生:利用線香的煙霧。	S: We need ice cubes, a conical flask, hot water, and a glass plate. T: How can we make the experimental results more obvious? S: We can add some deposition nucleus. T: How can we create deposition nucleus? S: By using the smoke from an incense stick.	
2.學生討論設計實驗裝置及其原理 師:那我們要如何架設我們的實驗裝置? 生:我們先在錐形瓶中裝熱水,製造水蒸氣。 師:有了水蒸氣,水蒸氣向上移動,接下來會如何形成雲和霧? 生:瓶口放冰塊模擬高空中的低溫,接下來水蒸氣就會遇冷凝結成小水滴或小冰晶。 師:我們如何增加實驗成功機率? 生:可以在實驗前利用線香製造一些煙霧	Students discuss designing the experimental setup and its principles. T: How should we set up our experimental apparatus? S: We start by filling the conical flask with hot water to generate water vapor. T: With the water vapor in place, as it rises, how will clouds and fog form? S: By placing ice cubes at the mouth of the flask to simulate low temperatures high in the atmosphere, the water vapor will cool down and condense into small water droplets or ice crystals. T: How can we increase the probability of the experiment's success? S: We can create some smoke using an incense stick before conducting the experiment.	

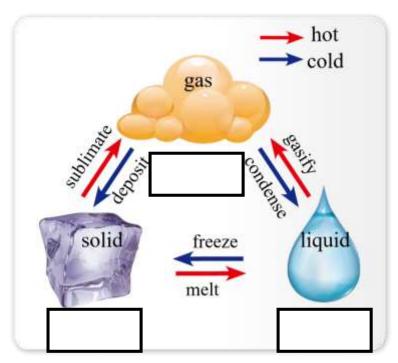
		Integration Activity			
		Experimental Procedure:	PPT, worksheet, ice, conical flask, hot water, glass plate,		
3,4,5,c		T .	incense stick, plastic bag	15'	實作評量 檔案評量
6,c	多、綜合活動 一、實驗操作 1.學生根據實驗設計操作實驗 師:現在每組桌上都有一個錐形瓶,以及玻璃片,老師會到各組倒熱水。 (師倒熱水進錐形瓶) 師:接下來請各組到教室前面來拿線 香,放入瓶中後,要怎麼做呢? 生:用玻璃片蓋住,收集煙霧。 師:大家都做得恨好,我們先等2分鐘收集凝結核。 (兩分鐘後) 師:大家將線香取出,並拿到教室前面,接著拿取一包冰塊。 生:我們可以將冰塊放在瓶口了嗎? 師:當然可以。  2.學生觀察紀錄實驗結果 師:當然可以。  2.學生觀察紀錄實驗結果 師:當然可以。  4.學生觀察紀錄實驗結果 師:當然可以。	T: Now, there's a conical flask and a glass plate on each group's table. I will come to each group and pour hot water into the flask.  (Teacher pours hot water into the conical flask.)  T: Next, each group, please come to the front of the classroom to collect an incense stick. Once you put it inside the flask, what should you do?  S: Cover it with the glass plate to collect the smoke.  T: Everyone is doing great. Let's wait for 2 minutes to collect the deposition nucleus.  (After two minutes)  T: Now, take out the incense sticks and come to the front of the classroom with them. Then, take a pack of ice cubes.  S: Can we place the ice cubes at the mouth of the flask now?  T: Of course you can.  2. Students observe and record the experimental results.  T: Record the observations you made on the worksheet.  S: We observed that there's a cluster of			田木口 里

6,7,	,c	肆、統整活動 一、實驗統整 1.教師引導學生說出實驗過程原理 師:	Summarizing the Experiment:  1. Teacher guides students to explain the principles behind the experiment.  T: What processes did the water vapor inside the flask go through to form clouds and fog?  S: The water vapor from the hot water rose and encountered the ice cubes, causing the temperature to drop, which led to the condensation into small water droplets and ice crystals.  2. Students explain the principles behind the formation of clouds and fog.  T: How are clouds and fog formed in nature?  S: Water vapor evaporates from the ground, and as it rises to higher altitudes where the temperature is lower, it condenses into small water droplets and ice crystals. In higher altitudes, it forms	PPT, worksheet	8'	□頭評量檔案評量
		結成小水滴和小冰晶;若在高空就是	condenses into small water droplets and			

### **Word bank**

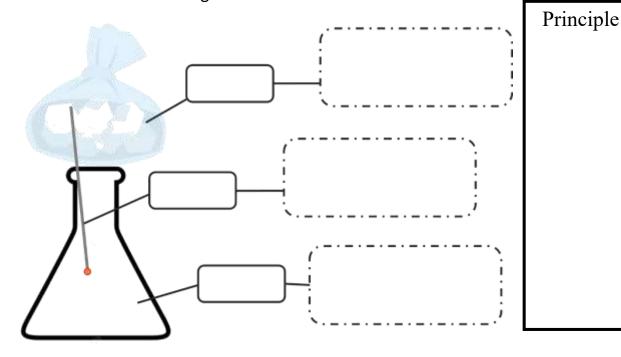
Gas 氣態 liquid 液態 solid 固態 water vapor 水蒸氣 gasify 氣化 melt 熔化 Condense 凝結 freeze 凝固 sublimate 昇華 deposition 凝華 cloud 雲 Fog 霧 dew 露 frost 霜 type 型態 consist of 由…組成 precipitation 降水

## A. The type of water

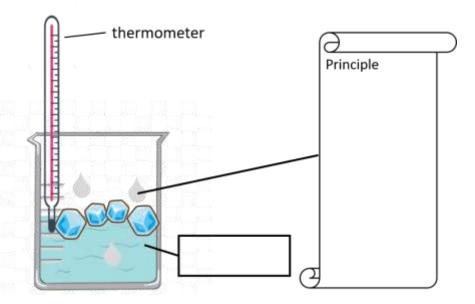


- 1. The cloud consists of \_\_\_\_\_ and
- 2. Fog consists of .
- 3. Rain and dew are .
- 4.Snow and frost is\_\_\_\_\_.

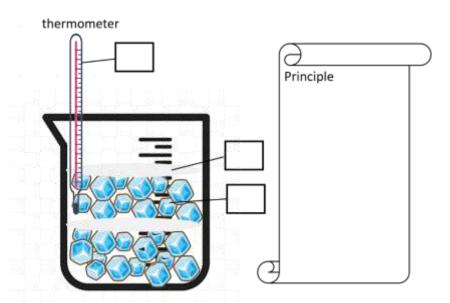
### B. Make the cloud and fog



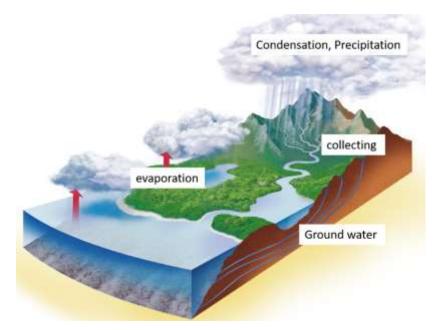
- c. Make the dew and frost
- 1. Dew



## 2. Frost



### D. Water Circulation



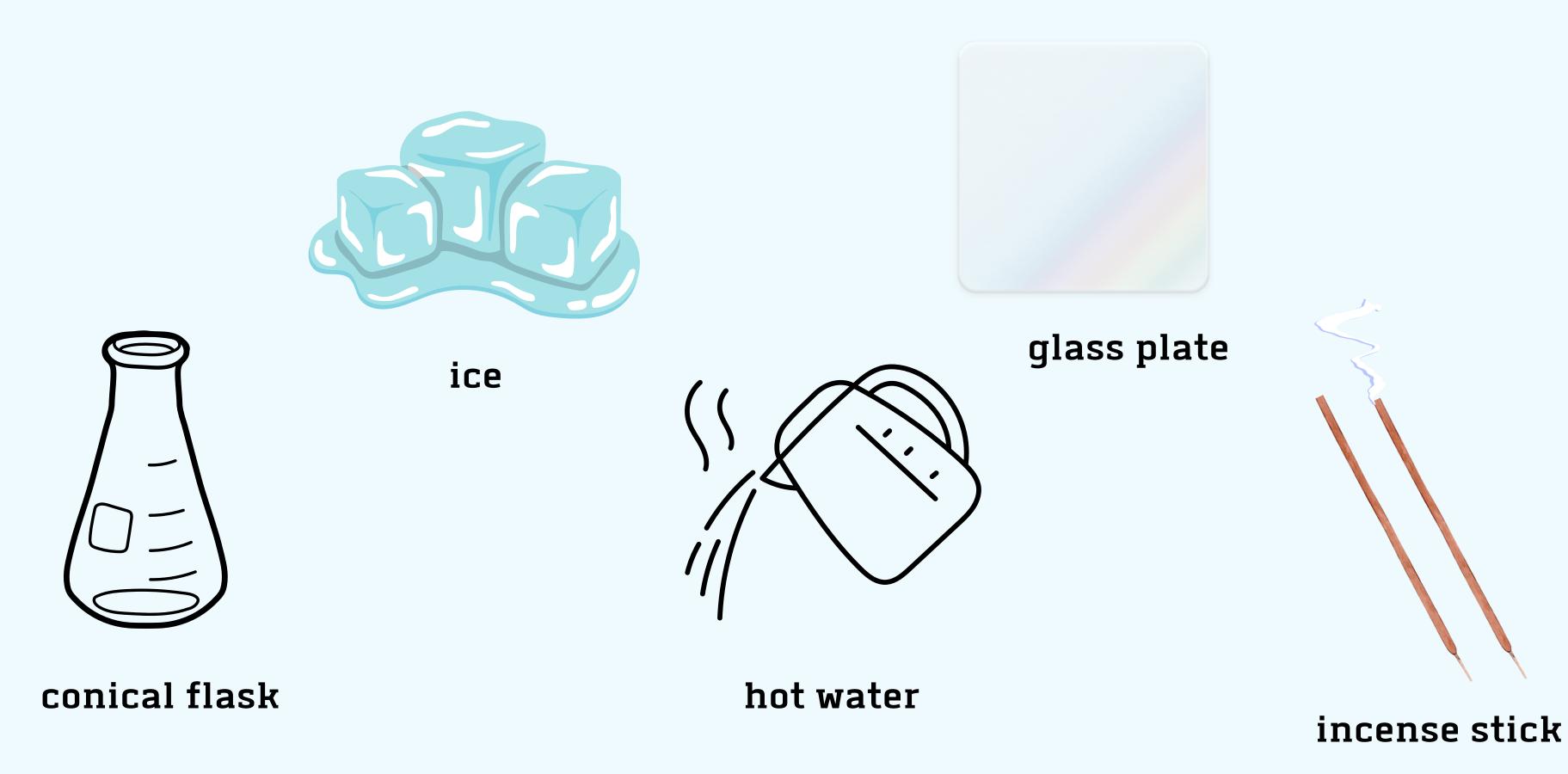
# WATER SYSTEMS

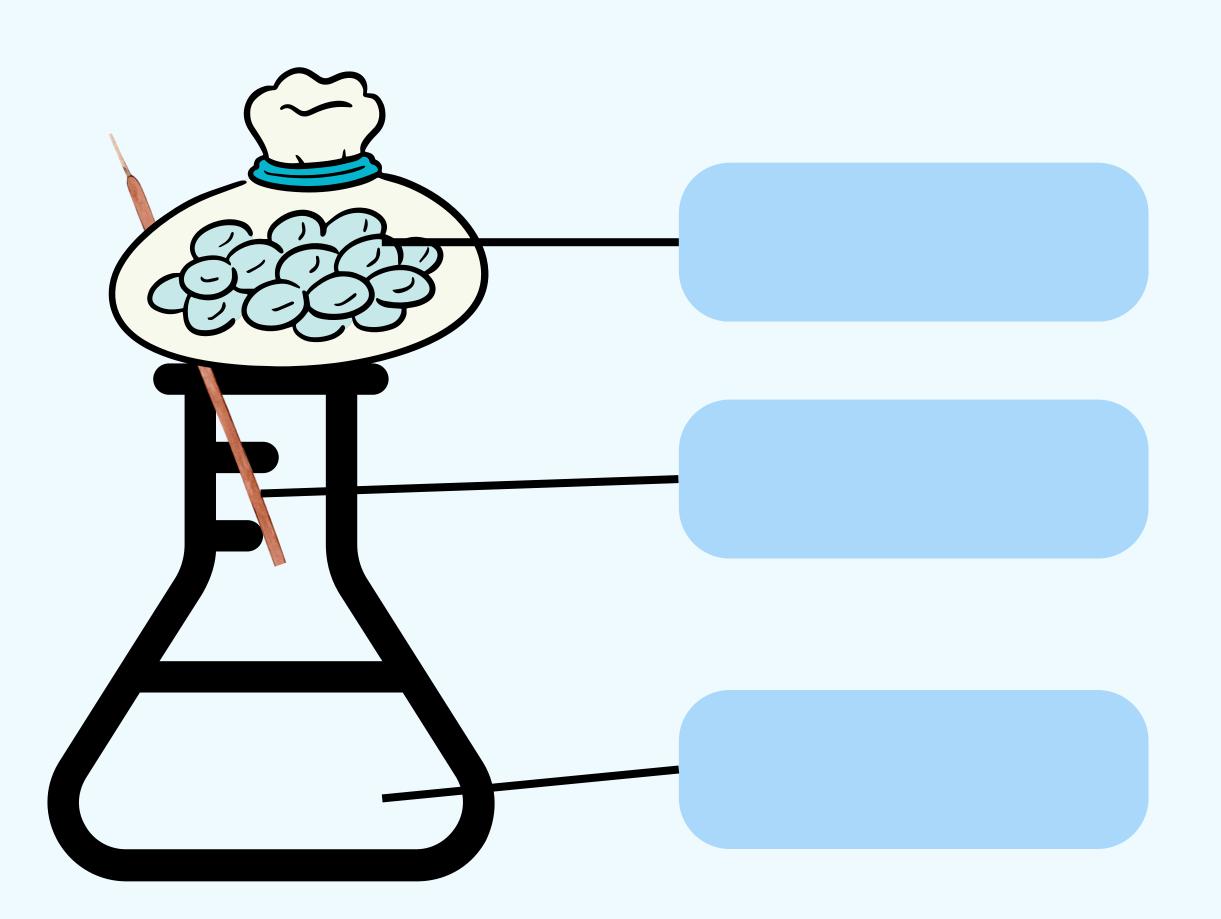
## Make the cloud and fog

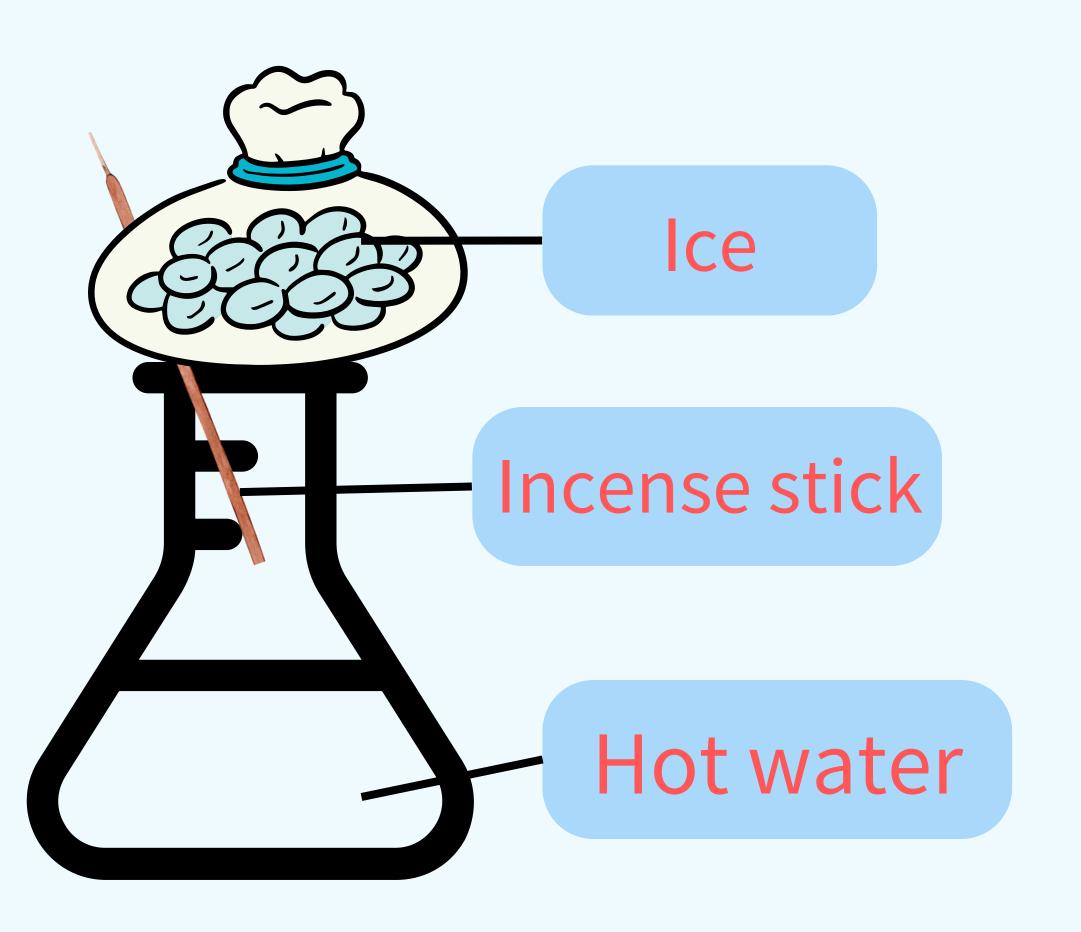


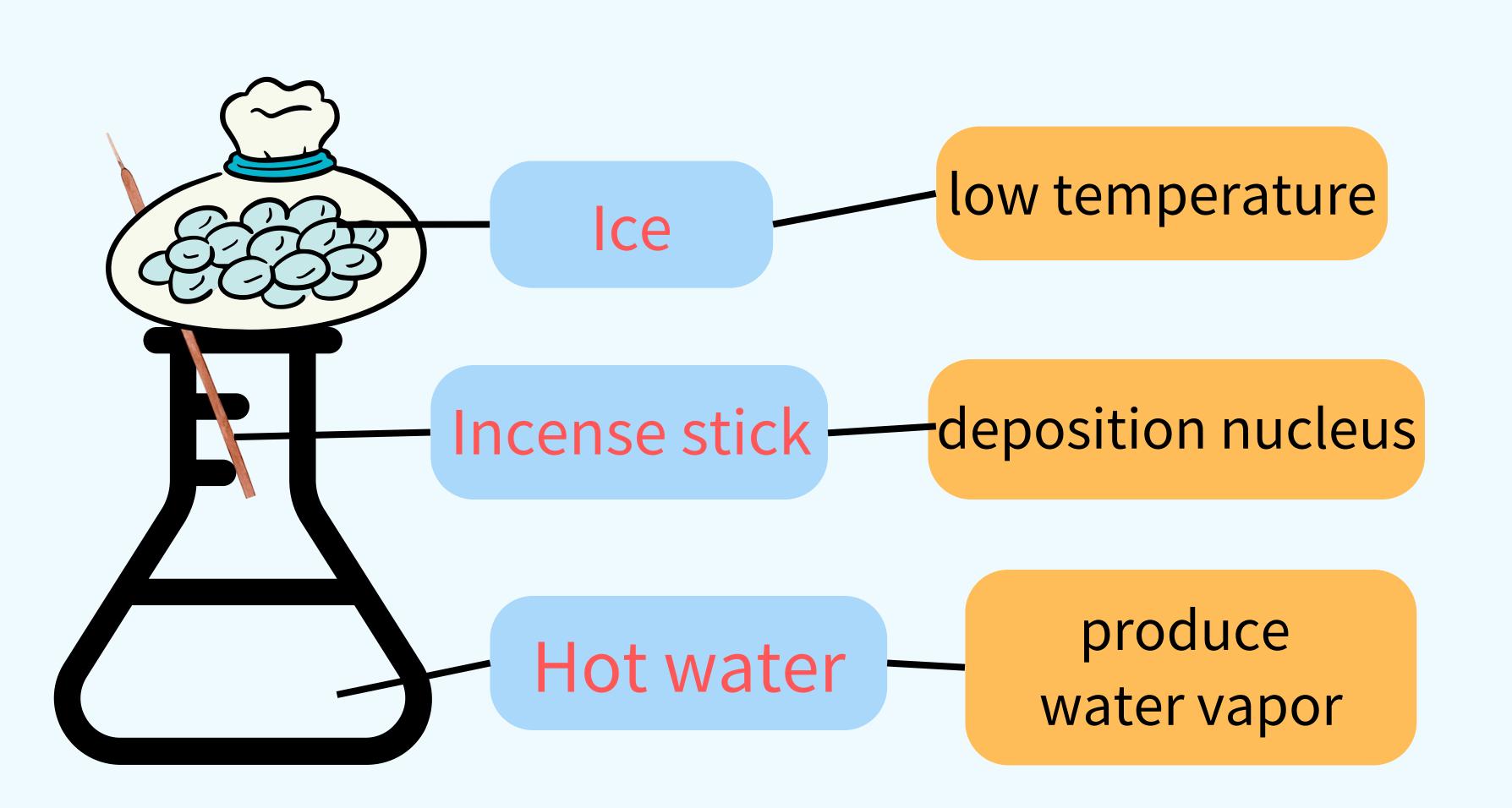


## What do we need?

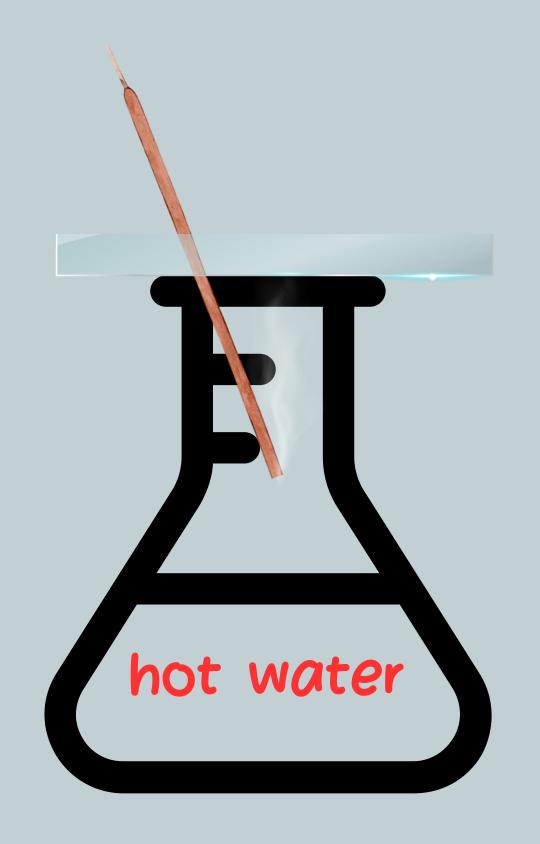




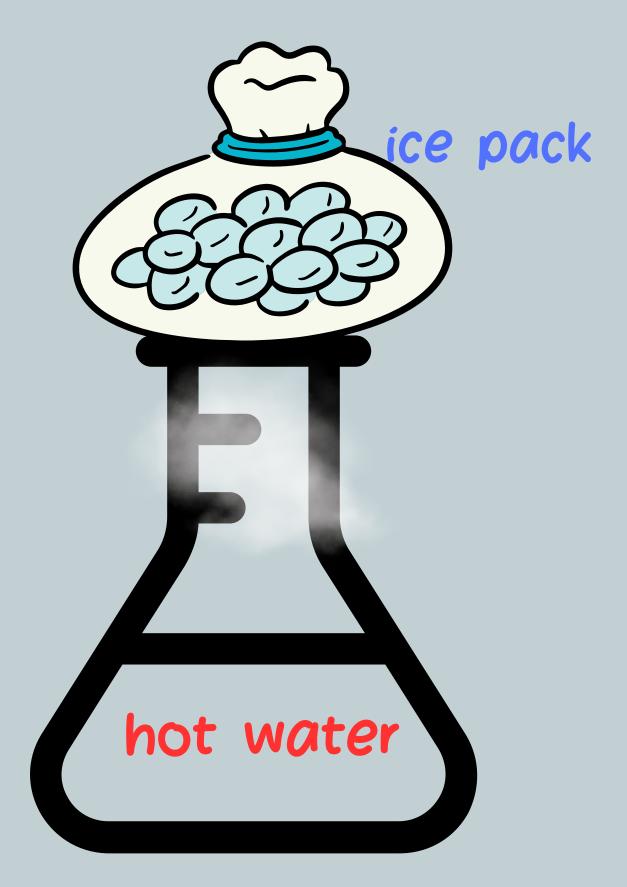




## How to do?







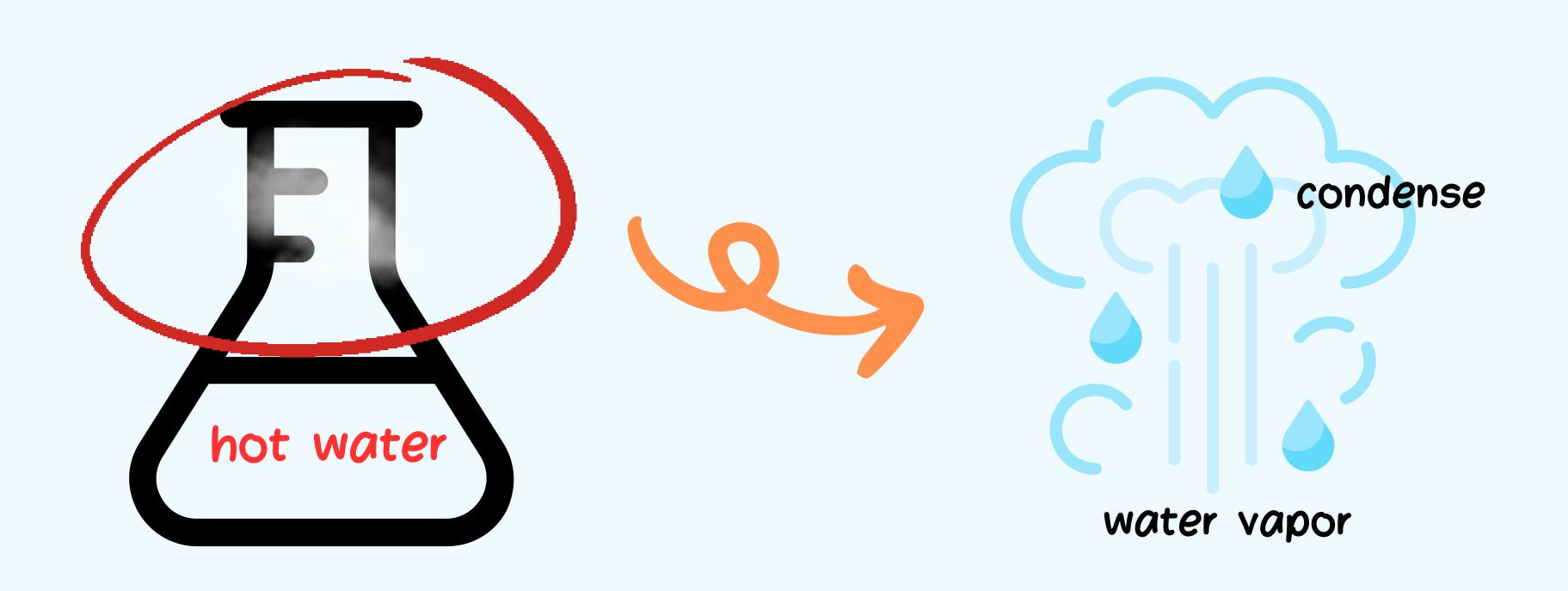
## What do you discover?



Write down what you see.

Share with your classmates.

## what happen in the flask?



# Principle



Water vapor condenses to water drop and ice crystal then from the cloud or fog.



