

教育部師資培育及藝術教育司

中小學藝術才能班課程發展前瞻計畫

MOE Project on the Foresight Curriculum Development for the Arts-Talented in Taiwan 2020-2021

2021 藝術才能教育國際論壇

「潛藝適才・課程前瞻」

International Symposium on Arts Talented Education:

Advancing Curriculum and Educating Arts Talented

議程手册

Program

辦理時間:民國 110 年 10 月 16、17 日(星期六、日)

辦理地點:國立臺灣師範大學教育大樓 202 國際會議廳

指導單位: 教育部師資培育及藝術教育司

主辦單位: 國立臺灣師範大學

執行單位: 國立臺灣師範大學音樂學院音樂學系

協助單位: 國立臺灣師範大學音樂學院民族音樂研究所

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序~寫於論壇之前

為使藝術才能教育得具前瞻性,俾為未來課綱研訂之先導基礎,承教育部委託,計畫團隊能以各教育階段藝術才能班/藝術才能資賦優異班之潛能評估、課程趨勢、評鑑機制等三部分為計畫工作目標,持以關注並進行課綱執行後之現象觀察與分析。

今年度在論壇活動,納入國外學者專家的專業見解,與國內現況可資映照與 反思。「潛藝·適才」是本次論壇主題,也是中小學藝術才能班課程與教學推動之 宗旨。感謝計畫團隊協同主持人陳曉嫻教授、曾仰賢教授、吳義芳教授三位夥伴 的鼎力相助,還有計畫各專家諮詢委員與研編小組教師對於論壇的支持與推動, 此次活動能順利舉辦,堅強的助理群功不可沒。

此次論壇活動單純但有其定調,包含:1.四場主題演講,由師資培育及藝術教育司前任司長暨清華大學教育與學習科技學系鄭淵全教授、日本橫濱國立大學教育和人類科學學院音樂教育學系小川昌文教授、韓國同德女子大學美術學系金廷修教授及英國舞蹈及評論學者大衛·密德,以藝術及教育專業出發,為藝術才能教育提供具前瞻性之觀點;2.三場圓桌論壇,由計畫協同主持人掌舵,邀請國內藝術才能教育專家學者及藝術才能班資深優秀教師,透過論題引言,開展與會者的全方位思考,更積極策進邀請高中藝術才能班學子們,加入圓桌行列,發抒置身藝才教育之中對於學習及職涯之面面觀;3.學生展演及海報發表,藝術的場合不能沒有「藝術」,論壇的講臺即將延展至展演舞臺及論述平臺,精采可期。

疫情當前,藝情是我們的唯一,透過此次論壇,實體或線上,期盼能提供對藝術才能教育的一份關注、省思與展望,讓我深深一鞠躬,感謝所有參與的師長及朋友, "愛您愛你+1"!

Preface: A Talk Before We Start

To introduce forward-looking prospective into the field of arts education, and to serve as guiding foundation for future curriculum development, as commissioned by the MOE, this project set for itself three goals within the specialized programs for both the arts-talented and the arts-gifted. These goals focused on "assessment of arts potential", "curriculum trends", and "curriculum evaluation. Following the project's implementation, our team continue to observe and analyze the development of arts-education through all eductional stages in Taiwan.

This year's symposium, taking "Advancing Curriculum and Educating Arts-Talented" as the theme and including the participation and viewpoints of foreign researchers and professionals, offers valuable perspectives on the world arts-education. I would like to express my gratitude to professors Jessie Hsiao-Shien Chen, Yang-Hsien Tseng, and I-Fang Wu for their assistance as the symposium's co-coordinators, along with members of the expert advisory committees, the research team teachers, and wonderful assistants whose efforts and support have brought this symposium to fruition.

I'd like to introduce this international symposium divided into three parts: 1)Keynotes given by Yuan-Chuan Cheng, former director of the Department of Teacher and Art Education and professor of the Department of Education and Learning Technology at National Tsing Hua University; Masafumi Ogawa, professor of Education and Human Sciences, Department of Music Education, Yokohama National University, Japan; Jeong-Su Kim, professor of the Department of Fine Arts at Dongduk Women's University, South Korea; and David Mead, UK-based freelance choreographer, teacher, dance writer and critic. Taking arts and education as their starting point, the four keynote speakers will offer valuable forward-looking perspectives on education for the arts-talented; 2) Three roundtables and student forum hosted by the symposium's cocoordinators. Invited to participate will be Taiwanese experts and scholars in the field of education for the arts-talented and experienced instructors in specialized programs

for the arts-talented. Topics for discussion will be opened up to the suggestions and reflections of all participants. They will be joined by senior high school students currently enrolled in specialized programs for the arts-talented, who will offer input in the areas of study and career from the perspective of those currently engaged in an arts curriculum; 3) Student performances and poster presentations. A symposium on arts cannot be without the arts performance. From stage to podium, more perspectives will be given through the poster presentations both in-person and on-line.

Art(s) is our biggest support in a world of pandemic-induced restrictions. Through both in-person and on-line participation, we look forward to this symposium as a time to focus on the present, reflect on the past, and gaze upon the future with regard to arts education. I would like to offer once again my deepest thanks to all the teachers, students, and team members for their hard work and participation.

Shunwer Win

Shun-Wen Wu

Program Head Coordinator and Symposium Host 2021.10.16

實施計畫

■論壇主題:潛藝適才・課程前瞻

■指導單位:教育部師資培育及藝術教育司

主辦單位:國立臺灣師範大學

執行單位:國立臺灣師範大學音樂學院音樂學系

■協辦單位:國立臺灣師範大學音樂學院民族音樂研究所

■辦理時間:民國 110 年 10 月 16、17 日(週六、日)

■辦理地點:國立臺灣師範大學 教育大樓 202 國際會議廳(直播場地)

■實施方式:主題演講/圓桌及師生論壇/學生展演/海報發表

■推廣資訊:全國教師在職進修資訊網核採研習時數 10 小時/課程代碼 3204312

中小學藝術才能班課程發展前瞻計畫 <u>http://artistic.finearts.ntnu.edu.tw/</u>

■議事規則:

◆ 開幕式 場次 20 分鐘

主持人5分鐘 貴賓介紹5分鐘 貴賓致詞7分鐘 合影3分鐘

◆ 圓桌論壇 場次 100 分鐘

主持人 5 分鐘 與談人 60 分鐘(6 人/10 分鐘) 提問及回應 30 分鐘 結語 5 分鐘

◆ 主題演講 場次 60 分鐘

主持人5分鐘 主講人45分鐘 提問及回應10分鐘

◆ 師生論壇 場次 100 分鐘

主持人 5 分鐘 與談人 72 分鐘(9 人/8 分鐘) 提問及回應 20 分鐘 結語 3 分鐘

◆ 學生展演 場次 60 分鐘

音樂節目 20 分鐘 美術節目 20 分鐘 舞蹈節目 20 分鐘

◆ 綜合座談暨閉幕式40分鐘

主持人2分鐘 提問及回應35分鐘(每人發言以2分鐘為限) 合影3分鐘

◆ 海報發表

全程於現場展示,亦發布於線上議程手冊中

Implementation

- ■Theme: Advancing Curriculum and Educating Arts Talented
- **■**Supervising by Ministry of Education
- Organizing by College of Music and Department of Music, National Taiwan Normal University (NTNU)
- **Cooperating with Graduate Institute of Ethnomusicology, NTNU**
- **■**Date: October 16 to 17, 2021 (GMT+8)
- **■**Venue: 2F International Lecture Hall, Education Building, NTNU
- Sections: Keynote/ Roundtables and Student Forum/ Student Performance/ Poster Presentations
- **■Symposium Schedule**
 - **♦** Opening Ceremony: 20 minutes

Host Intro: 5 mins→Special Guests Intro: 5 mins→VIP Address: 7 mins→Photo: 3 mins

♦ Roundtable: 100 minutes

Host Intro: 5 mins → Speakers: 10 mins per speaker for a total of 60 mins → Q&A: 30 mins →

Conclusion: 5 mins

♦ Keynote Speech: 60 minutes

Host Intro: 5 mins→Speaker: 45 mins→ Q&A: 10 mins

◆ Student Forum: 100 minutes

Host Intro: 5 mins→Speaker: 8 mins per speaker for a total of 72 mins→Q&A: 20 mins→Conclusion: 3 mins

♦ Student Performances: 60 minutes

20 minute performances in the fields of music, fine arts, and dance

◆ Closing Ceremony: 40 minutes

Host Intro: 2 mins → Q&A: 35 mins → Photo: 3 mins

♦ Poster Presentations

Over the duration of the conference, posters will be displayed in the hallway of the auditorium. They can also be found in the symposium program.

2021 藝術才能教育國際論壇:「潛藝適才・課程前瞻」議程

2021 International Symposium on Arts Talented Education: Advancing Curriculum and Educating Arts Talented Schedule

國立臺灣師範大學教育大樓 202 國際會議廳

Venue: 2F International Lecture Hall, Education Building, NTNU

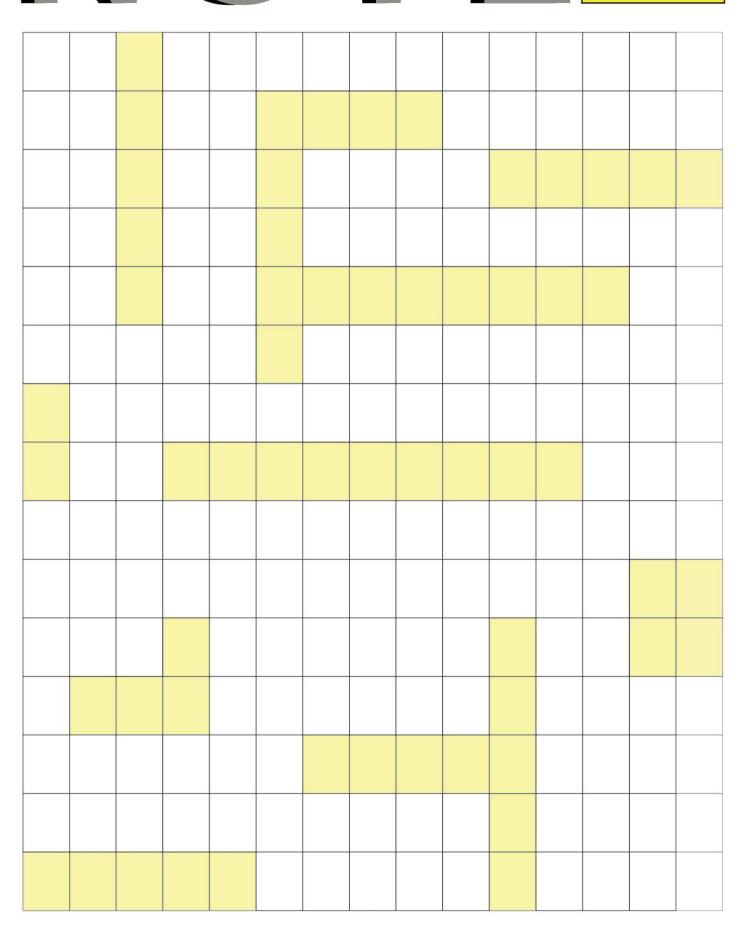
※海報發表將全程於現場展示,亦發布於線上議程手冊中※

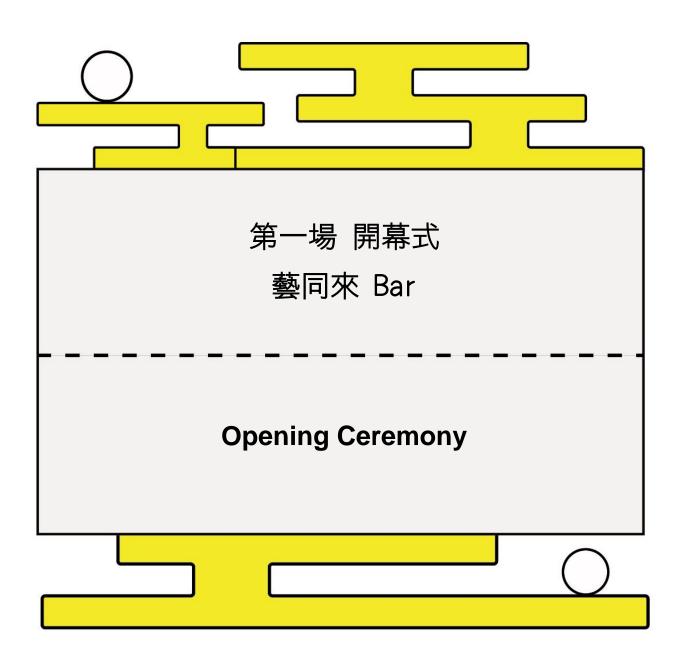
%海粮贺衣府全柱於現场展示,小贺布於綠上讓柱于冊中%				
10月16日(週六)Saturday, October 16				
13:00~13:30	報到 Registration			
	第一場 開幕式 Opening Ceremony:藝同來 Bar 來賓致詞暨合影			
	主持人:吳舜文國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系副教授暨計畫主持人			
13:30~13:50	貴 賓:教育部代表、國立臺灣師範大學代表、藝術教育專家學者			
	Host: Shun-Wen Wu Associate Professor of Department of Music, NTNU and Program Head Coordinator			
	Special Guests: MOE & NTNU representatives and experts and scholars in the field of art education			
	第二場 圓桌論壇:藝術才能鑑定			
	Roundtable: Identifying Arts-Talented Students			
	主持人: 陳曉嫻國立臺中教育大學通識中心教授暨計畫協同主持人			
	與談人:郭美女國立臺東大學音樂學系教授、楊麗雪臺北市立南門國民中學教師兼音樂組長			
	陳一凡國立彰化師範大學美術學系教授、陳怡蒨臺東縣立新生國民小學教師兼資料組長			
13:50~15:30	張中媛國立臺北藝術大學舞蹈學系退休教授、周素玲高雄市立左營高級中學教師兼舞蹈組長(退休)			
13.30~13.30	Host: Jessie Hsiao-Shien Chen Professor of Center for General Education, National Taichung University of Education (NTCU) and Program Co-coordinator			
	Speakers: Mai-Ney Kuo Professor of Department of Music, National Taitung University (NTTU)			
	Yi-Fan Chen Professor of Department of Fine Arts, National Changhua University of Education (NCUE)			
	Chung-Shiuan Chang Professor (Retired) of Department of Dance, Taipei National University of the Arts (TNUA)			
	Li-Hsueh Yang Teacher with Music Education Section Chief, Taipei Municipal Nanmen Junior High School Yi-Chien Chen Teacher with Section Chief of Information, Taitung County Xin Sheng Elementary School			
	Su-Ling Chou Teacher (Retired), Kaohsiung Municipal Tsoying Senior High School			
15:30~16:00	中場休息 Break			
10.50 10.00	第三場 圓桌論壇:藝才專長課程創新			
	Roundtable: Innovations in Arts-Talented Program			
	主持人: 吳義芳國立臺灣師範大學表演藝術研究所教授暨計畫協同主持人			
	與談人:葉明和國立高雄師範大學音樂學系教授、徐名儀苗栗縣新興國民小學教師兼教務組長			
	蕭寶玲國立臺中教育大學美術學系教授兼主任、湯香櫻花蓮縣立國風國民中學教師			
	曾照 薫國立臺灣藝術大學表演藝術學院院長、董 述 帆 桃園市立桃園高級中學教師			
16:00~17:40	Host: I-Fang Wu Technical Specialist (Professor Rank) of Graduate Institute of Performing Arts, NTNU and Program Co-coordinator			
	Speakers: Min-Ho Yeh Professor of Department of Music, National Kaohsiung Normal University (NKNU)			
	Bao-Ling Hsiao Professor of Department of Fine Arts, National Taichung University of Education (NTCU)			
	Jao-Hsun Tseng Professor of Department of Dance and Dean of College of Performing Arts, National Taiwan University of Arts (NTUA)			
	Ming-Yi Hsu Teacher with Academic Affairs Section Chief, Shin Shing Elementary School, Toufen City, Miaoli County			
	Hsiang-Ying Tang Teacher, Guo-Feng Junior High School, Hualien County			
	Shu-Fen Dung Teacher, Taoyuan Municipal Taoyuan Senior High School			
7:40~19:30	晚餐 Dinner 自由行動			
	學生展演【音樂學系演奏廳】Student Performance (Venue: Concert Hall, Department of Music, NTNU)			
	1. 布拉姆斯:法國號三重奏,作品四十號 Brahms: Horn Trio Op.40 mvt.3、4			
	新北市立新北高級中學 New Taipei Municipal New Taipei Senior High School			
19:30~20:30	2. 美術作品創作分享 Fine Arts Works Share			
	臺北市立明倫高級中學 Taipei Municipal Ming-Lun Senior High School			
	3. 舞蹈表演:《玉・舞》、《迴》 Dance Performance			
	臺北市立中正高級中學 Taipei Municipal Zhong-Zheng Senior High School			

(continued)

	2021 藝術才能教育國際論壇: ' 潜雲週才・課程前瞻」	
10 月 17 日(週日)Sunday, October 17		
08:50~09:20	報到 Registration	
09:20~10:20	第四場 主題演講:「藝」猶未盡——藝才班教育核心問題探討 Keynote: Key Issues in Arts-Talented Education 主講人:鄭淵全國立清華大學教育與學習科技學系教授 主持人:宋曜廷國立臺灣師範大學副校長 Speaker: Yuan-Chuan Cheng Professor of Department of Education and Learning Technology, National Tsing Hua University (THU)	
10:20~10:50	Host: Yao-Ting Sung Executive Vice President, NTNU 中場休息 Break	
10:20~10:50	第五場 主題演講:日本音樂才能教育——以三所音樂教育機構探討音樂專業生涯之路 Keynote: Music Education for "Musically Talented Children" in Japan: A Career Path Toward Professionals and Three Music Education Organizations 主講人:小川昌文日本橫濱國立大學教育和人類科學學院音樂教育學系教授 主持人:廖嘉弘國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系教授兼音樂學院院長 Speaker: Masafumi Ogawa Professor of Faculty of Education and Human Sciences, Yokohama National University, Japan Host: Chia-Hong Drapal Liao Dean of College of Music and Professor of Department of Music, NTNU ※英文演講,中文翻譯 (Speech will be given in English and translated into Chinese)	
11:50~12:30	午餐 Lunch 自由行動	
12:30~13:00	報到 Registration	
13:00~14:00	第六場 主題演講:以「五感」培育藝術人才——如何在疫情時代活用遠距教學 Keynote: Artistic Talent Education Through Five Senses - The Use of Online Non-face-to-face Education in The Pandemic Era 主講人: 金廷修韓國同德女子大學美術學系講師 主持人: 趙惠玲國立臺灣師範大學美術學系教授 Speaker: Jeong-Su Kim Lecturer of Dongduk Women's University, South Korea Host: Huei-Ling Chao Professor of Department of Fine Arts, NTNU ※韓文演講,中文翻譯 (Speech will be given in Korean and translated into Chinese)	
14:00~14:10	中場休息 Break	
14:10~15:10	第七場 主題演講:培育藝才優異學生為藝術家 Keynote: From Talented Student to Artist 主講人: 大衛·密德英國舞蹈學博士、國際舞評家、臺北市立雙園國民中學暨國立竹北高級中學客席編舞家 主持人: 劉淑英國立清華大學幼兒教育學系副教授 Speaker: David Mead Freelance choreographer, teacher, dance writer and critic, UK Host: Shu-Ying Liu Associate Professor of Department of Early Childhood Education, National Tsing Hua University (THU) ※英文演講,中文翻譯 (Speech will be given in English and translated into Chinese)	
15:10~15:40	中場休息 Break	
15:40~17:20	第八場 師生論壇:藝才教育及職涯發展 Student Forum: Arts Education and Career Development 主持人:曾仰賢國立臺中教育大學美術學系助理教授暨計畫協同主持人 與談人:楊子妮臺北市立中正高級中學學生、林旻輝桃園市立武陵高級中等學校學生、李芹臺中市立臺中第二高級中等學校學生 許庭綾臺中市立豐原高級中等學校學生、李境潔高雄市立左營高級中學學生、黃俊維國立臺東女子高級中學學生 吳曉菁臺中市立文華高級中等學校對訴學務主任、羅睿琳彰化縣立彰化藝術高級中學教師、梁譯云高雄市立高雄高級中學教師 Host: Yang-Hsien Tseng Assistant Professor of Department of Fine Arts, National Taichung University of Education (NTCU) and Program Co-coordinator Speakers: Zi-Ni Yang Grade 11, Taipei Municipal Zhong-zheng Senior High School Min-Hui Lin Grade 11, Taipei Municipal Wu-Ling Senior High School Qin Li Grade 11, Taichung Municipal Wu-Ling Senior High School Ting-Ling Hsu Grade 12, Taichung Municipal Feng-Yuan Senior High School Jing-Jie Li Grade 12, Kaohsiung Municipal Feng-Yuan Senior High School Jun-Wei Huang Grade 11, National Taitung Girls' Senior High School Hsiao-Ching Wu Teacher with Director of Student Affairs, Taichung Municipal Wen-Hua Senior High School Jui-Lin Lo Teacher, Changhua County Changhua Arts Senior High School I-Yun Liang Teacher, Kaohsiung Municipal Kaohsiung Senior High School 第九場 綜合座談/閉幕式 Closing Ceremony: 藝帆風順 結語暨合影 Conclusion and Photo	
17:20~18:00 18:00~	主持人:吳舜文國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系副教授暨計畫主持人 Host: Shun-Wen Wu Associate Professor of Department of Music, NTNU and Program Head Coordinator 賦歸:藝路平安 End 感謝所有參與者的支持	

MUSIC ART DANCE DRAMA







主持人 Host

吳舜文

國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系副教授暨計畫主持人

Shun-Wen Wu Associate Professor of Department of Music, NTNU

學歷 Education

哲學博士(國立臺灣師範大學特殊教育學系 主修:資優教育)

音樂碩士(國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系 主修:音樂教育)

音樂學士(國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系 主修:鋼琴 副修:小提琴、聲樂)

Doctorate of Philosophy (National Taiwan Normal University Department of Special Education; major in gifted education)

Master of Music (National Taiwan Normal University Department of Music; major in music education)

Bachelor of Music (National Taiwan Normal University Department of Music; major in piano, minor in violin and vocal)

經歷、近年著作及展演 Experience, Works & Performance

現任國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系最資深暨教育學院創造力發展碩士專班合聘之專任副教授,主授中等教育學程及音樂教育專業課程,並擔任碩士及博士研究生指導。教學表現獲頒教育部「教育實習績優獎-教育實習指導教師典範獎」,國立臺灣師範大學教師教學獎勵「教學優良獎」暨「優良導師獎」,亦獲頒「臺中市光復國民小學建校 100 週年教育文化類傑出校友」。專案研究及論述發表涵蓋音樂教育及與特殊教育、創造力、心理、教材教法及師資培育相關之範疇,亦協助各縣市中小學藝術教育及特殊教育之輔導,暨指導特殊學生之音樂個別課程,近年來也擔任展演說書人及導聆。

目前從事教育服務工作包含教育部藝術教育推動委員會第七屆委員、國教課網研修委員特別類型教育組代表、國教藝術領域中央輔導群常務委員、國民中學音樂科及國民小學藝術領域學生學習成就評量研發委員、中華民國音樂教育學會常務理事、中華創造學會理事等教育職務。109-110年度受教育部委託擔任「藝術才能教育推動資源中心工作計畫」、

「藝術才能班課程發展前瞻計畫」及「藝術才能班課程實施規範英譯工作計畫」主持人暨 「資優學生線上個別輔導計畫增置藝術才能資優填報暨追蹤輔導計畫」協同主持人,並為 「教育部 109-110 學年度藝術才能專長領域輔導群」首任召集人。

Wu is currently the most senior at NTNU's Department of Music and the full-time associate professor of the Continuing Education Master's Program of Creativity Development in the College of Education. She teaches junior high school education and professional musical instruction, and she is a mentor for master and doctorate students. Wu has won awards for her teaching, including the MOE's "Excellence in Education Achievement – Education Model Mentor Award", the NTNU teaching awards "Education Excellence Award" and "Outstanding Teacher Award", and has received recognition as a "Taichung City Guangfu Elementary 100 Anniversary Distinguished Alumnus in Education and Culture". Wu's presentations on her research and dissertations range from musical education and special education to creativity, psychology, teaching resources and methods, and teacher training. She has cooperated with cities and counties across Taiwan to guide junior high and elementary schools with art education and special education and has guided the individual musical instruction of special students. In recent years, Wu has been a storyteller and a pre-concert talk host for performances.

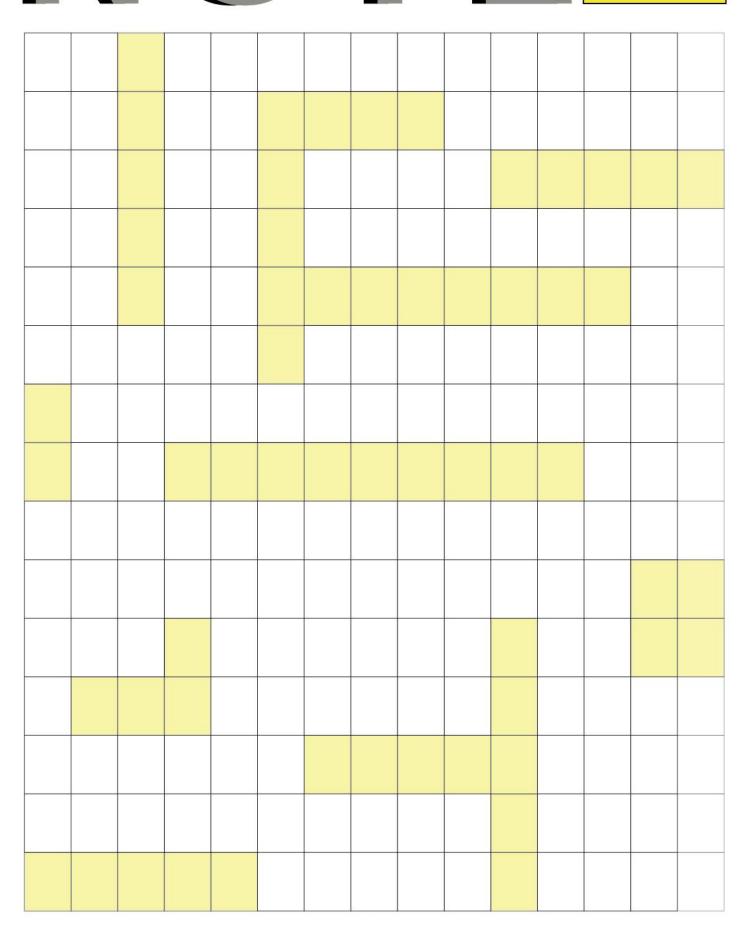
Wu's current work in education services includes: member of the 7th MOE Art Education Advocacy Council; representative for the special category education division of the Curriculum Guidelines of Basic Education Research Council; central guidance standing committee member for basic education in the arts; Student Achievement Assessment, Research, and Development Council member for junior high music education and elementary arts; executive director of the Music Educators Association of Taiwan; and director of the Chinese Creativity Association. From 2020-2021, Wu was commissioned by the MOE to host the "Project of the Arts Education Promotion Resource Center", "Project on the Foresight Curriculum Development for the Arts-Talented in Taiwan", and the "English translation project for the Framework for Curriculum Implementation in Specialized Programs for the Arts-talented". She was also commissioned to co-host the "Gifted Student Online Individual Guidance Project and the Reporting and Longitudinal Guidance Added Project for Gifted Students and the Arts-Talented" and was the first convener for the "MOE 2020-2021 Academic Year Counseling and Guidance Group for Arts-Talented Education".

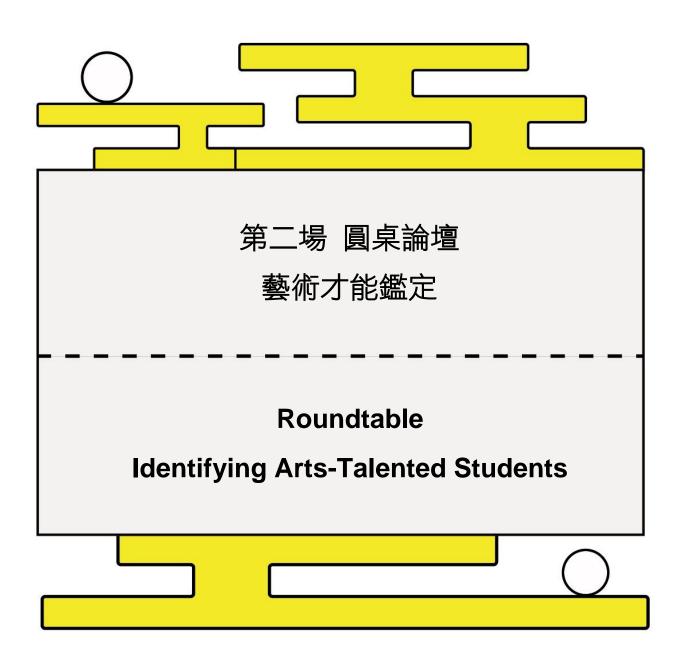
貴賓名錄 感謝藝才教育夥伴長期支持如於本名錄未及介紹者敬請見諒

姓名	現職			
	教育部代表			
武曉霞	教育部師資培育及藝術教育司司長			
姜秀珠	教育部師資培育及藝術教育司專門委員			
彭寶樹	教育部師資培育及藝術教育司藝術教育科科長			
李欣庭	教育部師資培育及藝術教育司藝術教育科科員			
曾孟嫺	教育部師資培育及藝術教育司藝術教育科專員			
國立臺灣師範大學代表				
宋曜廷	國立臺灣師範大學副校長			
廖嘉弘	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系教授兼音樂學院院長			
	計畫團隊/學者專家諮詢委員(依姓氏序)			
	國立臺灣師範大學表演藝術研究所教授/計畫協同主持人			
陳曉嫻	國立臺中教育大學通識教育中心教授/計畫協同主持人			
曾仰賢	國立臺中教育大學美術學系助理教授/計畫協同主持人			
工學瀅	國立臺灣師範大學美術學系助理教授			
吳望如	國立臺灣藝術大學師資培育中心講師			
林曼麗	國立臺北教育大學藝術與造形設計學系教授			
張中煖	國立臺北藝術大學舞蹈學系教授			
許智惠	國立臺中教育大學音樂學系教授兼系主任			
曾照薰	國立臺灣藝術大學舞蹈系教授兼系主任及表演藝術學院院長			
葉明和	國立高雄師範大學音樂學系副教授			
劉富美	國家表演藝術中心董事			
戴君安	臺南應用科技大學舞蹈學系教授兼系主任			
	與會學者專家(依姓氏序)			
王思婷	新北市秀山特殊教育資源中心教師			
王曼娜	臺北市資優教育資源中心主任			
王雲幼	國立臺北藝術大學舞蹈學院退休教授			
丘永福	東方設計大學文化創意設計研究所專案教授			
江凱群	國立臺北藝術大學美術學系講師			
何育真	國立臺東大學音樂學系副教授			
吳玉鈴	國立臺北藝術大學藝術與人文教育研究所副教授			
吳幸芳	臺南應用科技大學舞蹈學系副教授			
李宜芳	真理大學音樂學系教授			
李靜芳	國立彰化師範大學美術學系教授			
林良玉	國立臺灣師範大學心理與教育測驗研究發展中心評量組副組長			
林政榮	國立臺灣師範大學美術學系助理教授			
林郁廷	臺南應用科技大學美術學系助理教授			

姓名	現職
林晉名	長榮大學教師
桑慧芬	國立臺灣師範大學師資培育學院副教授
庾燕誠	臺南應用科技大學音樂學系副教授
張志明	基隆市立成功國民中學校長
張淑芬	臺南應用科技大學應用英語系副教授
莫恆中	新北市立三重高級中學校長
許漱卿	國立臺灣藝術大學音樂學系助理教授
郭亮吟	臺南應用科技大學音樂學系副教授
郭美女	國立臺東大學音樂學系教授兼通識教育中心主任
陳一凡	國立彰化師範大學美術學系教授
陳亞玫	臺北醫學大學講師
陳怡君	基隆市成功國民小學校長
陳冠良	屏東縣立新園國民中學校長
陳冠樺	臺東縣政府教育處科長
陳書芸	臺北市立大學舞蹈學系教授
陳曉雰	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系教授
曾文龍	臺北市立仁愛國民中學校長
黄芳吟	國立高雄師範大學音樂學系教授
黄淑蓮	臺南應用科技大學舞蹈學系助理教授
黄清淵	桃園市教育局聘任督學校長
黄雪萍	國立臺東大學附設實驗國民小學校長
黄静芳	國立臺南大學音樂學系助理教授
楊珍慧	慈濟科技大學講師
楊淑菁	臺南應用科技大學舞蹈學系講師
趙惠玲	國立臺灣師範大學美術學系教授
劉亦欣	東吳大學講師
劉淑英	國立清華大學幼兒教育學系副教授
蔡宜錦	臺南應用科技大學服飾設計管理系副教授
蔡鎮宇	健行科技大學應用外語學系講師
鄭雅芬	馬來西亞吉隆坡臺灣學校校長
蕭雯夏	國立彰化師範大學美術學系講師
蕭寶玲	國立臺中教育大學美術學系教授兼主任
賴明賢	臺南應用科技大學講師
顏綠芬	國立臺北藝術大學音樂學系教授
羅美蘭	國立東華大學藝術創意產業學系教授

MUSIC ART DANCE DRAMA





第二場 圓桌論壇

藝術才能鑑定

前言

藝術教育在於增進全體人民的藝術涵養、美感素養與創意能力,當中「學校專業藝術教育」則針對具有優異藝術才能的學子,培育其藝術理論、技能、研究與創作能力(藝術教育法,1997)。學校專業藝術教育係於國民小學、中學、高級中學等各階段別設置藝術才能班,招收具有優異藝術才能的學生,輔導其適性發展,以增進藝術認知、展演、創作及鑑賞能力(十二年國民基本教育藝術才能班課程實施規範,2019)。

我國在各級學校設置藝術才能班以培育藝術人才,而成功的第一步則為招收具有藝術才能的學生入班就讀。根據研究指出,潛能對未來表現的預測不能以單一因素作為藝術才能的鑑定標準,除了術科表現、生理條件外,心理素質對於菁英的養成也具有決定性的關係(Abbott & Collins, 2004; Macnamara & Collins, 2008)。音樂、美術、舞蹈的藝術才能班在各階段招收學生時,如何判斷學生在藝術方面的潛能?或是預測其未來可能的發展?針對不同藝術類科,是否適用不同的鑑定模式?而在不同的階段別,入學鑑定是否要採用不同的形式?或要評定不同的潛能特徵?

本場次希冀就藝術才能的鑑定、判別、潛能的評估等,從藝術人才培育的觀點進行討論。

Roundtable

Identifying Arts-Talented Students

Foreword

Arts education consists of cultivating talent, enhancing the understanding of the public in regard to the arts, and strengthening their sense of aesthetics and creativity. Among them, "professional arts education in schools" aims to cultivate the arts theories, skills, research, and creative abilities of talented students in arts (Arts Education Act, 1997). The professional arts education in school consists of the establishment of specialized arts-talented programs for students in elementary, junior, and senior high schools where they receive guidance on the suitable development of their artistic knowledge, exhibition/performance, creativity, and appreciation abilities (12-Year Basic Education – A Framework for Curriculum Implementation in Specialized Programs for the Arts-Talented, 2019).

Taiwan has established specialized programs for the arts-talented at all school levels to cultivate artistic talents. The first step for success is the recruitment of students with artistic talents to enter the programs. According to research studies, to predict one's future performance is not based on potential as a single factor of artistic ability. Aside from the technical execution and physiological condition of a student, the psychological characteristics are also decisive for the cultivation of elites (Abbott & Collins, 2004; Macnamara & Collins, 2008). When recruiting students of all levels for the specialized programs in music, visual arts, and dance, how do we judge the artistic potential of a student or his/her possible future development? Should we use different evaluation models for different artistic fields? And for different levels, should different forms of entrance evaluation be applied, or should different potential characteristics be assessed?

This roundtable aims to discuss evaluation and differentiation of artistic abilities as well as the assessment of potential from the viewpoint of cultivating artistic talents.



主持人 Host

陳曉嫻

國立臺中教育大學通識中心教授暨計畫協同主持人

Jessie Hsiao-Shien Chen Professor of Department of Music, National Taichung University of Education (NTCU)

學歷 Education

美國奧勒岡大學音樂學院音樂教育哲學博士

美國北德州大學音樂學院音樂教育碩士

美國加州聖名大學音樂學士

Ph. D in Music Education, University of Oregon, USA

經歷 Experience

- International Society for Music Education (ISME) Board Member
- Asia Pacific Symposium for Music Education Research (APSMER) Board Member
- International Journal of Music Education (A&HCI 期刊) 期刊編輯
- 教育部中央課程與教學輔導群藝術領域 常務委員
- 臺灣柯大宜音樂教育學會 常務理事
- 中華民國音樂教育學會 理事
- 臺中教育大學通識教育中心中心主任(2012-2019)
- ISME Commission on Music in Special Education and Music Therapy 委員(2012-2014)
- 中華民國音樂教育學會理事(第12、13、14、15屆)
- 臺灣柯大宜音樂教育學會理事長(第七屆、第八屆)
- 臺中教育大學圖書館館長(2010-2013)
- 臺中教育大學師資培育中心主任(2005-2007)

近年著作 Publishes

- 陳曉嫻(2021)。藝術領域課程教材與教法的發展。載於鄭明憲主編,**國小藝術教材教法** (pp.21-33)。臺北:五南。ISBN: 978-986546-1805
- 方銘健、陳曉嫻(2020)。**音樂教育研究的十四堂課。**臺北市:大陸書店。ISBN: 978-986-7061-78-2
- 陳曉嫻、崔學榮(2020)。創作教學設計技能。載於崔學榮主編,**音樂微格教學**(pp.240-270)。北京:高等教育出版社。ISBN: 978-7-04-053916-5
- Chen, H. S. (2019, Oct. 28th to Nov. 1st). *Integrated Arts Education Model in the elementary curriculum*. The 9th International WAAE Conference, Frankfurt, Germany. https://waae-conference.jimdofree.com
- Chen, J. H. S., Cheng, M. H., & Li, C. C. (2018). Foreseeing the Future: Arts Education and Research in Taiwan. In IJdens, T., Bolden, B., & Wagner, E. (Eds), *International Yearbook for Research in Arts Education (Vol.5) (2017). Arts Education around the World: Comparative Research Seven Years after the Seoul Agenda* (pp. 239-241). Muster, Germany: Waxmann. ISBN: 978-3-8309-3797-5
- 鄭明憲、李其昌、陳曉嫻(2017)。中等教育階段藝術領域教師職前專門課程基準方向的建構。藝術教育研究,34,1-32。(TSSCI) DOI:10.6622
- 陳曉嫻(2017)。自己的通識自己開—談專題式通識選修課程。國立臺灣科技大學通識教育中心主編,走進跨領域和自主學習的通識課(pp. 25-30)。臺北市:五南出版社。 ISBN: 978-957-11-9503-2

Professor of music at National Taichung University of Education in Taiwan, and also executive director of Taiwan Kodaly Society. She's elected ISME (International Society for Music Education) Board member and represents Taiwan, R. O. C. in the Board of Asia-Pacific Symposium for Music Education Research (APSMER, regional conference of ISME). She served in the editorial committee of International Journal of Music Education in 2012-2022 (A&HCI Journal), and was commissioner of ISME Commission on Music in Special Education and Music Therapy (2012-2016). Professor Chen joins many professional associations and serves as standing committee member of MOE Arts Domain Guidance Committee, director of Music Educator Association of Taiwan, and committee member of Arts and Humanities Textbook Certification Committee (National Academy for Educational Research). She was the 7th and 8th President of Taiwan Kodaly Society.

Professor Chen is specialized in music teacher training from early childhood to elementary level as well as music in special education in both ends. Her teaching and research interests are applications of Kodaly and Orff approaches in all levels and populations.



音樂與談人 Speaker

郭美女

國立臺東大學音樂學系教授兼通識教育中心主任

Mai-Ney Kuo
Professor of Department of Music,
National Taitung University (NTTU)

學歷 Education

義大利國立米蘭音樂學院演唱文憑

PhD, Italy National Milan Conservatory

經歷 Experience

- 國立臺東大學音樂系系主任/音樂推廣研究中心主任
- 教育部藝術與人文深耕計畫「藝術與人文領域」審查委員
- 教育部國民小學師資培用聯盟師培教研翻轉雲之常務委員
- 教育部九年一貫課程教學研究「藝術與人文學習領域輔導群」委員
- 教育部國民小學藝術與人文領域教學研究中心常務委員會
- 教育部全國音樂比賽/師生鄉土歌謠合唱比賽評審委員
- 原住民委員會「原住民專門人才學術專門著作」/「原住民族樂舞祭儀藝術人才培育」審查委員
- 第八、九、十屆海峽兩岸合唱節評審委員
- 內政部東海岸管理處太魯閣峽谷音樂節評選委員
- 海峽好歌聲-青年歌手大賽總決賽評審委員。
- 臺東縣立青少年弦樂團/兒童合唱團藝術總監

近年著作 Works

- 2021「如何進入音樂的殿堂」。臺中教育大學專題演講。
- 2021「跨領域美感教育的思維」。嘉義縣藝術人文輔導團教師增能工作坊暨專題演講。
- 2021「兒童呼吸與合唱指導」。臺中華德福中小學教師增能工作坊。
- 2020「音樂欣賞的教學」。海峽兩岸音樂教師雲課堂網路直播專題教學。
- 2020「藝術與人文深耕計畫執行與探討」。臺東縣政府教師增能專題演講。
- 2020「臺灣傳統戲曲之現況與傳承」。第十屆海峽兩岸曲歡樂匯-兩岸曲藝共同體研討會。
- 2019「臺灣課程的改革與推動-美感教育新思維」。首屆閩臺青少年藝術教育研究論壇。
- 2019「從藝術教育視角坦討臺灣傳統音樂之現況與傳承」。第九屆海峽兩岸曲歡樂匯研討會。
- 2019「臺灣美感教育課程的跨領域思維與推動」。第七屆海峽兩岸音樂教育論壇。
- 2018「跨領域美感教育課程結合數位和資訊的學習」。跨領域美感教育出版品。
- 2018「美感教育中聲音的視覺符號化和圖像轉譯」。基於多維視角的音樂課堂教學展示研討 會. 湖南長沙。
- 2017「歌唱的重要基礎-呼吸和共鳴之探討」。第十屆海峽兩岸合唱節學術論壇。
- 2016「臺灣布農族傳統祭儀與音樂之傳達意涵」。第八屆海峽兩岸暨港澳地區藝術論壇。

Experience

National Taitung University Department of Music Chairperson/Music Promotion and Research Center Director

MOE Arts and Humanities Cultivation Plan "Arts and Humanities Field" Examination Committee Member

MOE National Elementary Teacher Education Alliance "Flipped Cloud" Plan Teacher Training and Research Standing Committee Member

MOE Grade 1-9 Curriculum Education Research "Arts and Humanities Studies Mentor Group" Committee Member

MOE National Elementary Arts and Humanities Education Research Center Standing Committee

Judge for MOE National Music Competition/Folk Song Competition for Teachers and Students

Examination Committee Member for the "Indigenous Talent Composition on Education" and "Indigenous Ceremonial Music and Dance Artist Cultivation" of the Council of Indigenous Peoples

Judge for the 8th, 9th, and 10th Cross-Strait Chorus Festival

Selection Committee Member for the Taroko Gorge Music Festival under the MOI East Coast Management Office

The Strait Voice - Youth Finals Competition Judge

Taitung Youth String Orchestra/Children's Choir Director

Recent Works

2021 "How to Enter the Palace of Music"; lecture at National Taichung University of Education.

2021 "Interdisciplinary Thinking on Aesthetic Education"; Chiayi County Arts and Humanities instructor training lecture and workshop.

2021 "Child Breathing and Chorus Direction"; Taichung Waldorf junior high and elementary instructor training workshop.

2020 "Teaching Musical Appreciation"; Cross Strait Music Instructor Cloud online live streaming class.

2020 "Implementation and Examination of the Arts and Humanities Cultivation Plan"; lecture for Taitung County government instructors.

2020 "The Current Situation and Legacy of Taiwanese Traditional Opera"; 10th Cross Strait Folk Music Conference – Cross Strait Folk Music Community Seminar.

2019 "Revolution and Promotion of the Taiwanese Curriculum – New Thinking on Aesthetic Education"; 1st Fujian-Taiwan Youth Arts Education Research Forum.

2019 "Talks on the Current Situation and Legacy of Traditional Taiwanese Music from the Perspective of Arts Education"; seminar at the 9th Cross Strait Folk Music Conference.

2019 "Interdisciplinary Thinking and Promotion of Taiwan Aesthetic Education Curriculum"; 7th Cross Strait Musical Instruction Forum.

2018 "Integrating Digital and Informational Studies with Interdisciplinary Aesthetic Education"; Interdisciplinary Aesthetic Education publication.

2018 "The Visual Symbolization and Graphical Representation of Sounds in Aesthetic Education"; expo and seminar on musical instruction based on multidimensional perspective at Hunan, Changsha.

2017 "The Critical Foundation of Singing – An Exploration of Breathing and Resonance"; 10th Cross Strait Chorus Festival Academic Forum.

2016 "The Transmitted Significance of the Taiwan Bunun Tribe's Traditional Ceremonies and Music"; 8th Cross Strait and Hong Kong-Macau Area Arts Forum.



音樂與談人 Speaker

楊麗雪

臺北市立南門國民中學教師兼 音樂組長

Li-Hsueh Yang
Music Education Section Chief, Taipei
Municipal Nanmen Junior High School

學歷 Education

國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系教學碩士

MA in Music Education, NTNU

經歷 Experience

- 擔任音樂專任教師 30 年,2006 年起擔任音樂班組長,主要負責音樂班行政,主辦或協辦全國學生音樂比賽、臺北市學生音樂比賽、國中藝術才能音樂班聯合招生試務、臺北市國中音樂班聯合音樂會等業務。
- 國中「藝術」教科書(全華版)音樂科編輯教師團隊(第3-6冊)。
- Full-time music instructor for 30 years. Has been the head of music classes since 2006, where Yang's primary responsibilities are the administration of music classes and organizing or assisting national student music competitions, student music competitions in Taipei City, junior high school artistic talented music class joint admission examination affairs, and the Taipei City junior high school music class joint concert, among others.
- Music instructor editing team for the junior high school "Arts" textbook (chwa version) (booklets 3-6).



美術與談人 Speaker

陳一凡

國立彰化師範大學美術學系教授

Yi-Fan Chen

Professor of Department of Fine Arts, National Changhua University of Education (NCUE)

學歷 Education

美國芳邦大學/藝術碩士

Master of Arts, Fontbonne University, St. Louis, USA

經歷 Experience

2017-2021 /	國立彰化師範大學美術學系 系主任
2012-2014	
2019	桃園市立美術館典藏委員
2019	臺中市葫蘆墩文化中心典藏委員
2012	國立彰化師範大學通識教育中心主任
2011-2013	國立臺灣美術館典藏委員
2012-今	財團法人高等教育評鑑中心全國大學院校系所評鑑訪評委員
2008-2010	國立臺灣藝術大學美術學系 兼任教授
2003-2006	文建會鐵道藝術網路台中站-20 號倉庫駐村藝術家
2002	美國洛杉磯十八街藝術特區駐村藝術家
1999-2002	國立彰化師範大學 學生事務處 課外活動指導組 組長
1989-1990	臺中縣立梧棲國民中學美術教師
	AC A D.

簡介 Biography

- * 創作上以複合媒材創作為主,曾於臺北市立美術館、鳳甲美術館、北師美術館、關渡美術館、臺中二十號倉庫、大墩文化中心、臺中港區藝術中心、美國十八街藝術特區等國內外重要展演空間發表創作個展十餘次,聯展六十餘次。近年專業重心轉向策展,共計策展二十餘次。
- * 歷任全國美展、臺灣美術新貌獎、桃源獎、玉山獎、磺溪美展、屏東獎、桃城美展···等 藝術獎項評審。

* 長期致力基層藝術教育輔導,現為教育部高級中等以下學校課程審議會委員會藝術才能分組委員、教育部高級中等學校藝術才能班術科測驗題型調整美術類研商小組委員、臺灣中區高級中等學校美術班特色招生甄選入學聯合術科測驗委員會委員、臺中市/苗栗縣/南投縣藝才委員、彰化縣藝術與人文深耕計畫委員,亦曾參與臺中市國民中小學身心障礙學生美術教育實驗計畫,及各縣市身心障礙學生美展評審,現為教育部雙重特殊需求學生鑑定與輔導計畫-良師人才資料庫及縣市補助計畫指導教授。

2017-2021/2012-2014 Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts, National Changhua University of Education

2019 Collections committee member, Taoyuan Museum of Fine Arts

2019 Collections committee member, Taichung City Huludun Cultural Center

2012 Director, National Changhua University of Education Center for General Education

2011-2013 Collections committee member, National Taiwan Museum of Fine Arts

2012-Now National higher education institute on-site evaluations committee member, Higher Education Evaluation and Accreditation Council of Taiwan

2008-2010 Adjunct professor, National Taiwan University of Arts Department of Fine Arts 2003-2006 Resident artist, Stock 20, Taichung Railway Station, Council for Cultural Affairs Railway Art Network

2002 Resident artist, 18th Street Arts Center, Los Angeles, U.S.

1999-2002 Head of Extracurricular Activities Division, National Changhua University of Education Office of Student Affairs

1989-1990 Arts teacher, Taichung Municipal Wu Qi Junior High School

- With a focus on mixed media art, Yi-Fan Chen has held about a dozen solo exhibits and participated in over 60 joint exhibits at major national and international exhibition centers such as the Taipei Fine Arts Museum, Honggah Museum, Museum of National Taipei University of Education, Kuandu Museum of Fine Arts, Taichung Stock 20, Dadun Cultural Center, Taichung City Seaport Art Center, and the 18th Street Arts Center in Los Angeles, U.S. In recent years, Chen has shifted towards curating, with experience in over 20 exhibits.
- Has been a judge for multiple arts awards, including the National Art Exhibition, the Taiwan Emerging Art Award, the Taoyuan International Art Award, the National Brand Yushan Award, the Kuangxi Art Exhibit, the Pingtung Award, and the Taocheng Art Exhibit.
- Chen has long been devoted to the guidance of basic art instruction and is currently a member of the MOE's upper secondary schools and below Curriculum Deliberation Council subcommittee for the arts-talented; the research subcommittee for the adjustment of questions on the technical test, fine arts category for the MOE's upper secondary school specialized program for the arts-talented; the Taiwan central region secondary school fine arts class special admission by recommendation and screening joint technical test committee member; Taichung City/Miaoli County/Nantou County arts-talented committee member; and the Changhua County artistic and cultural deepening development planning committee member. Chen has also participated in the Taichung City municipal junior high and elementary school artistic instruction implementation project for students with disabilities, was a judge for art exhibits for students with disabilities across the country, and is an adviser with the mentor data base and the city and county subsidy project under the MOE's assessment and guidance plan for students with dual special needs.



美術與談人 Speaker

陳怡蒨

臺東縣臺東市新生國民小學教師 兼資料組長

Yi-Chien Chen
Teachers with Section Chief of
Information, Taitung County Xin Sheng
Elementary School

學歷 Education

國立臺東大學藝術學系碩士

Master of Fine Arts, National Taitung University

經歷及近年著作 Experience & Works

- 臺灣創價學會導覽志工暨校園行動美術館導覽志工(2012~)、財團法人一粒麥子社會福利慈善事業基金會臺東藝術營講師(2016~)
- 教育部藝術才能專長領域輔導群 109-110 學年度輔導員(2020~)
- 臺灣評論教育月刊第九卷第三期主題:新課網的教材編製與使用 主題評論 陳怡蒨/張碧珊<從前導學校經驗談藝術才能專長領域課程綱要-美術專長課程之轉化與應用>/2020
- 陳怡蒨、吳盈慧 <我 vs.環境 vs.藝術>參加全國藝術才能班課程與教學論壇「潛藝•適 才」海報發表/2020
- 陳怡蒨、張碧珊等著<教育部藝術才能專長輔導群 109 學年度教學示例研編:線的無限∞藝思>臺北市:國立臺灣師範大學/2021

- Volunteer guide for the Taiwan Soka Association and campus mobile art gallery (2012~) and lecturer at the A Kernel of Wheat Foundation Taitung Arts Camp (2016~)
- Mentor for the 2020-2021 academic year with the MOE arts special mentor group (2020~)
- Taiwan Educational Review Monthly, vol. 9, issue 3: Teaching Material Compilation and Use in the New Curriculum Guidelines—Subject Review Yi-Chien Chen/Pi-Shan Chang "Discussing the Curriculum Guidelines in Specialized Disciplines for the Arts-talented from Previous Experience at a Pilot School Transformation and Application of the Specialized Art Curriculum"/2020
- Yi-Chien Chen, Yi-Hui Wu "Me vs. Nature vs. Art" participated in the National Specialized
 Program for the Arts-talented Curriculum and Teaching Forum "Exposing Artistic Potential"
 poster announcement/2020
- Yi-Chien Chen, Pi-Shan Chang et al. "MOE Arts Special Mentor Group 2020 Academic Year Teaching Demonstration Research and Editing: The Infinite Line ∞ Art and Theory" Taipei City: NTNU/2021



舞蹈與談人 Speaker

張中媛 國立臺北藝術大學舞蹈學系退休教授 Chung-Shiuan Chang Retired Professor of Department of Dance, Taipei National University of the Arts (TNUA)

學歷 Education

美國紐約哥倫比亞大學教育博士

EdD at Teachers College, Columbia University

經歷 Experience

四歲開始學舞,十三歲成為舞蹈家劉鳳學博士所領導的【新古典舞團】創始團員,接受過芭蕾、現代與中國舞等不同技巧的洗禮,隨團演出經驗超過20年。1991年獲得美國紐約哥倫比亞大學教育博士學位,鑽研創造性舞蹈,回國後於文建會擔任研究委員職務,主要負責臺灣表演團隊赴紐文中心演出行政業務。1992到2018年為臺北藝術大學專任師資,擔任過該校舞蹈系、所、院的主管、教務長及副校長等行政職。期間亦曾受舞蹈家林懷民邀請主導發展雲門舞集舞蹈教室課程,並曾擔任兩廳院董事,教育部藝術教育委員會委員,也是臺灣舞蹈研究學會創會理事長。退休後積極參與藝術才能班課網及舞蹈課程審議,以及舞蹈社會實踐和身體聲音美感教育推動工作。學術相關專書、專文著作與研究計畫涵蓋創造性舞蹈、臺灣舞蹈史、舞蹈教學與課程研究、跨領域課程、美感教育等面向。

近年著作 Publishes

- 林小玉、容淑華、王筑筠、張中煖(編)(2017)。美的律動:身體與聲音教學練習曲。新北市:國家教育研究院。
- 張中煖、林小玉、容淑華(編)(2018)。美的樂章:身體與聲音的迴旋。新北市:國家教育研究院。
- 張中煖、王雲幼、王筑筠 (編著) (2018)。思與行:一個舞蹈社會實踐課的門道。臺北市:國立臺北藝術大學。
- 吳玉鈴、張中煖 (主編) (2018)。關渡啟藝·共生共好。臺北市:國立臺北藝術大學。

Chung-Shiuan Chang obtained an EdD at Teachers College, Columbia University in 1991 with her research focus on children's creative dance. She was a founding member of Neo-Classic Dance Company led by Dr. Liu Feng-hsueh, a renowned choreographer and dance scholar in Taiwan. She was a full-time teacher at the Taipei National University of the Arts (TNUA) from 1992 to 2018, and served several administrative roles including the dean of school of dance, dean of academic affairs and vice president. She was selected as the first chair of Dance Research Society Taiwan in 2002. Her written books and papers cover several dimensions such as creative dance, Taiwan dance education, dance curriculum and aesthetic education.



舞蹈與談人 Speaker

周素玲

高雄市立左營高級中學教師 (退休)

Su-Ling Chou Teacher, Kaohsiung Municipal Tsoying Senior High School (1984-2021)

學歷 Education

美國市立紐約大學舞蹈碩士

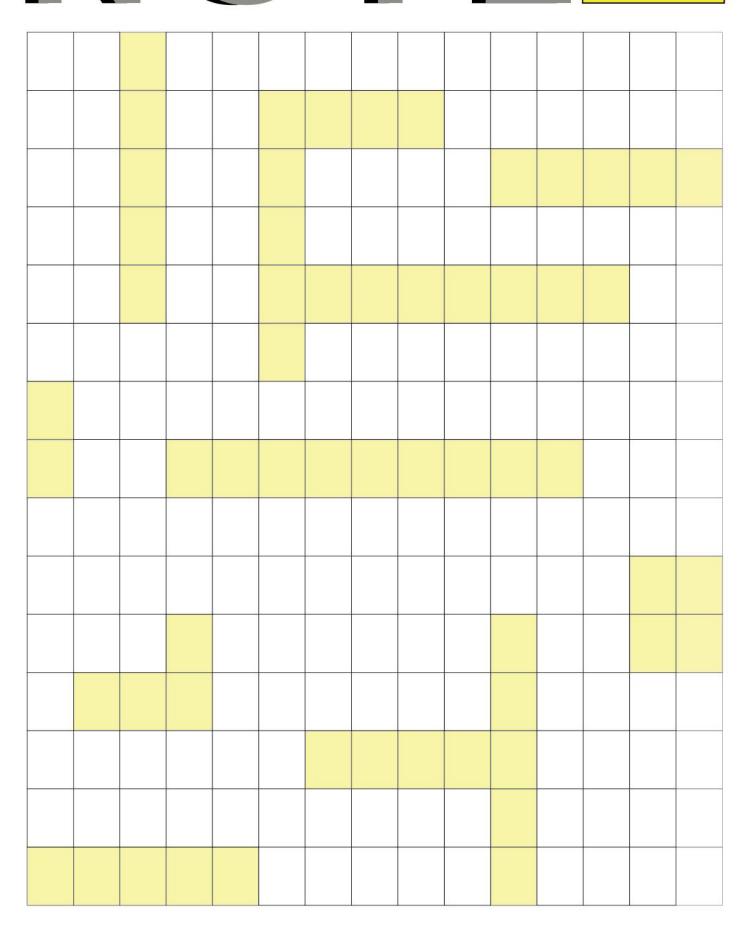
Master Degree, City College of New York, USA

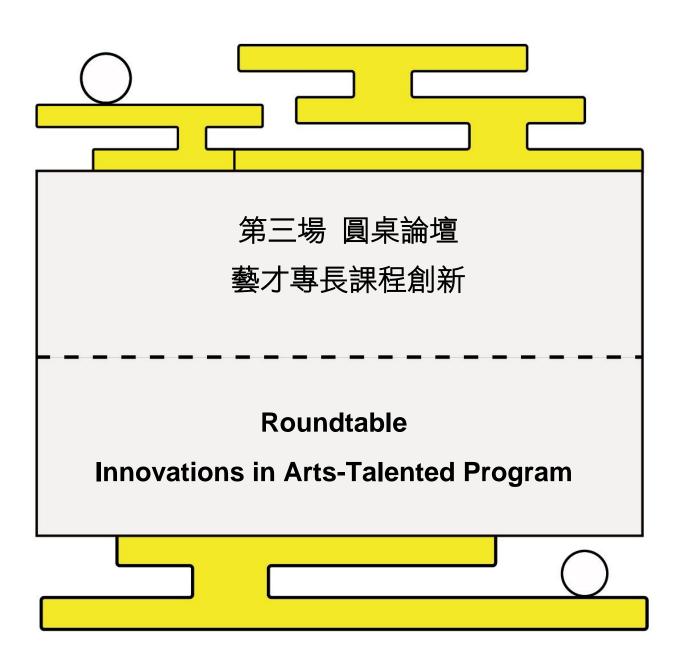
經歷 Experience

1984年創立高雄市左營高中舞蹈班並擔任舞蹈組長一職至 2021年屆齡退休,2004年創設高雄市左派舞蹈協會並兼任秘書長一職,同年擔任世界舞蹈聯盟亞太地區(World Dance Alliance Asia Pacific)臺灣分會會長,長期努力舞蹈藝術的推廣及舞蹈教育的發展。每年均定期辦理左營高中舞蹈班年度舞展及左派舞蹈協會演出,巡演各地並至各中小學辦理校園示範講演,多次帶領學生參加國際舞蹈節演出及發表論文。2008年製作「對弈 Chess」,代表臺灣參加 2008年愛丁堡藝穗節(Edinburgh Arts Festival Fringe)演出,獲得五顆星之評價。積極推展社區藝術活動,曾擔任 2009高雄世運會開幕典禮演出之舞蹈總執行,2020年辦理國際舞蹈論壇(2020 WDAAP/TDRS International Dance Conference @ Taiwan);個人曾獲師鐸獎、高雄市文藝獎、第一屆教育部藝術教育貢獻獎及第三屆星雲教育獎-典範教師獎,109年以「藝遊左中與詩漫舞」獲教育部教學卓越銀質獎。

Suling Chou founded the Dance Division of Tosying High School in 1983, the very first dance program in high school in Taiwan and has been the Director till 2021, when is the time to retire. She established Tso's Dance Association and has been the Chief Secretary to gather distinguished alumni and faculty of internationally acclaimed Tsoying Dance Program to create a professional dance environment and promote quality choreography and performance in Southern Taiwan. She is also commissioned as Taiwan Head Chapter of WDAAP (World Dance Alliance Asian Pacific). Chou developed a summer dance program through which more than hundreds of international dance artists have been the guest faculty. She also established the annual dance concert and the concerts have been presented throughout the island. With the effort, the Tsoying High Dance Group has been invited to perform at International Dance Festivals many times, including in Hong Kong (1990, 1997, 2006), Japan (1993), Malaysia (1994, 2005), Korea (1995, 2016), Indonesia (1996), USA (1999), Sibu (2013), France (2014) and Australia (2018). She also hosted 2020 WDAAP / TDRS International Dance Conference @ Taiwan. She was awarded "Excellent Teacher Prize", "Kaohsiung Culture and Arts Prize", "Arts Education Contribution Prize", and "Venerable Master Hsing Yun Education Prize" for her achievements in dance education. In 2020, she got the silver medal of Excellent Teacher with the project \(^{\triangle}\) Arts Wandering in Tsoying, Dancing with Poetry 1.

MUSIC ART DANCE DRAMA





第三場 圓桌論壇

藝才專長課程創新

題綱

- 一、以108課綱的實踐原則,藝術專長課程所涵蓋的課程領域有多廣?在 教案的精進和準備上如何著手?
- 二、跨學科、跨領域的學習和交流如何展現並實踐在課程教案中?
- 三、對於音樂、美術、舞蹈各專業的國際趨勢的分析與擬定,以及,藝術 人才的培育策略。如何精進藝才專長課程和跨領域課程的階段性具體 作為?我們要訓練出什麼樣的藝術專長人才?
- 四、因應專業與跨域之間的要求,各階段教師增能和精進課程如何實踐? 五、疫情時期藝才專業課程如何因應視訊教學之可能?如何做效益評估?



Roundtable

Roundtable: Innovations in Arts-Talented Program

Outline

- 1. In implementing the 2019 curriculum, how wide are the disciplines of study covered by the arts specialized curriculum? How does one go about preparing and improving the lesson plan?
- 2. How are interdisciplinary lessons and interaction presented and implemented in the curriculum lesson plan?
- 3. In regard to the analysis and formulation of professional international trends in music, visual art, and dance, as well as the strategy for cultivating artistic talent: how does one improve the specialized programs for the arts-talented and interdisciplinary curriculum in a staged and concrete manner, and what kind of specialized artistic talent are we trying to train?
- 4. To meet the needs of the specialized and interdisciplinary courses, how do we increase the abilities of the teachers and implement the curriculum at each educational stage?
- 5. During the pandemic, how can the specialized programs for the arts-talent meet the possibilities of remote learning? How to assess the benefits?



主持人 Host

吳義芳

國立臺灣師範大學表演藝術研究所 教授暨計畫協同主持人

I-Fang Wu
Technical Specialist (Professor Rank) of
Graduate Institute of Performing Arts,
NTNU

學歷 Education

國立藝術學院(國立臺北藝術大學)舞蹈系畢業

National Institute of the Arts/Taipei National University of the Arts

經歷 Experience

傅爾布萊特學人

國立臺灣師範大學表演藝術研究所暨表演藝術學士學位學程專任教授

表演藝術研究所表演藝術暨華文音樂劇中心主任

教育部 109-110 年度中小學藝術才能班課程發展前瞻計畫 協同主持人

風之舞形舞團創辦人暨藝術總監

前雲門舞集主要舞者暨排練指導

近年展演 Performance

2021年 綠光劇團音樂劇《結婚!結昏?辦桌》編舞,城市舞台、國家戲劇院

2020年 《浮生•夢域》演出(6/6-7)編舞,臺師大知音劇場

2019年 《靈山上的獨白》之《靈山》音樂舞蹈劇場編舞,臺師大知音劇場

國立臺灣師範大學表演藝術研究所《水•彩》(2019/3/8)獨舞者,臺師大

知音劇場/(2019/3/24),中國深圳保利大劇院

2018年 吳義芳55獨舞《555》(2018/12/27-29)編舞/獨舞者,國家劇院實驗劇場

《聲動之洋》音樂舞蹈劇場(2018/10/31)編舞,臺師大知音劇場
2017年 華麗搖滾音樂劇《山海經傳》(2017/11/15-16)編舞,中國廈門閩南大劇院 臻愛百年開幕音樂劇《回家》(2017/10/21-22)編舞,臺中國家歌劇院 「臺日文化慶典平安祭」(2017/10/14-15)演出編導,新港藝術高中演藝廳 《靈山》音樂舞蹈劇場(2017/5/19-20)編舞,臺師大禮堂(高行健藝術節)

Experience

Fulbright Scholar

Professor at NTNU Graduate Institute of Performing Arts and Undergraduate Performing Arts Director of the Performing Arts and Chinese Musical Center at the Graduate Institute of Performing Arts

Co-coordinator of the MOE 2020-2021 Junior High and Elementary School Specialized Program for the Arts-talented Curriculum Advanced Development Plan

Founder and artistic director of the Wind Dance Theatre

Former principal dancer and rehearsal director for the Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan

Recent Performances

2021 Greenray Theatre Company "A Dizzy Woman, I Do I Do!"; Choreographer, April 4-11&16-18, Metropolitan Hall and May 7-9, National Theater.

2020 "Floating Life. Dream City"; Choreographer, June 6-7, NTNU Zhi Yin Theater.

2019 Choreographer for "Lingshan" from "The Soliloquy on Lingshan"; NTNU Zhi Yin Theater. NTNU Graduate Institute of Performing Arts "Water. Color"; solo dancer, March 8, NTNU Zhi

Yin Theater/ March 24, China, Shenzhen Poly Theatre.

2018 Wu I- Fang 55 solo "555"; choreographer/solo dancer, December 27-29, National Theater Experimental Theater.

"The Sound of the Ocean" musical theater, choreographer, October 31, NTNU Zhi Yin Theater. 2017 Chinese Rock Musical "Mountains and Seas"; choreographer, November 15-16, China, Xiamen Banlam Grand Theater.

Beloved Centennial Opening Musical "Homeward Bound"; choreographer, October 21-22, National Taichung Theater.

"Taiwan-Japan Cultural Celebration Peace Ceremony"; choreographer-director, October 14-15, National Singang Senior High School of Arts Theater.

"Lingshan" musical dance theater, choreographer, May 19-20, NTNU Assembly Hall (Gao Xingjian Arts Festival).



音樂與談人 Speaker

葉明和

國立高雄師範大學音樂學系教授

Min-Ho Yeh

Professor of Department of Music,

National Kaohsiung Normal University

(NKNU)

學歷 Education

美國印地安那大學/音樂博士 美國新英格蘭音樂學院/音樂碩士 國立臺灣師範大學音樂系/藝術學士

DM, Indiana University

經歷 Experience

國立高雄師範大學音樂系專任教授及對位室內樂團團員,單簧管曾師事賴勇、賴高 永、陳威稜、Thomas Martin、James Campbell。1989 年獲臺北市交響樂團協奏曲比賽第一 名,曾參與美國 Norfolk、加拿大 Festival of Sound 音樂節、世界單簧管年會

(ClarinetFest)、Taiwan Connection 音樂節、以及山西太原國際單簧管薩克斯風藝術節。 近年來亦曾受邀擔任澳門樂團單簧管首席、新加坡楊秀桃音樂院大師講座,並於香港演藝 學院、廈門大學、西安音樂院、鼓浪嶼、北京中央音樂院、韓國釜山等地演出。重要演奏 錄音包括與印第安那大學的三位單簧管教授合作的《Bridges to Bloomington》以及魔笛單簧 管四重奏的專輯《魔笛之舞》。

2006-2006 年間擔任美國中央阿肯瑟大學 (University of Central Arkansas) 專任助理教授,2006 年返國任教於高師大音樂系,致力於教學及室內樂演出,曾多次與胡乃元、 James Campbell、Akio Koyama 等國際知名演奏家合作。歷年並曾獲邀與美國 Conway Symphony Orchestra、高雄師範大學交響樂團、屏東大學管弦樂團、高雄市管樂團、對位室 內樂團、臺灣師範大學交響樂團、臺灣師範大學管樂團、幼獅管樂團、黑種籽單簧管合奏團、生命樹單簧管合奏團、高雄市教師管弦樂團、高雄市前金國小管樂團等合作演出協奏曲。

演奏上,曾任國立台灣交響樂團、亞洲青少年管弦樂團(AYO)、魔笛單簧管四重奏團,以及美國 Sunaura Trio 的團員,並曾擔任幼獅管樂團、國臺交附設管樂團、國防部示範樂隊等樂團首席,美國 Indianapolis Chamber Orchestra、Camerata Orchestra (IN)、Conway Symphony Orchestra 等樂團單簧管首席、天使之翼管樂團客座首席。

Professor of Clarinet at the National Kaohsiung Normal University and a member of the Counterpoint Ensemble, Min-Ho Yeh holds a Bachelor of Arts from the National Taiwan Normal University, a Master of Music from New England Conservatory, and a Doctor of Music degree from Indiana University. His primary teachers include Yong Lai, Gao-Yong Lai, Wei-Leng William Chen, Thomas Martin, and James Campbell.

He has appeared at festivals such as the Norfolk Chamber Music Festival (US) and the Festival of the Sound (Canada). He has also been invited several times to perform solo and chamber music at the ClarinetFests and the Taiwan Connection Music Festival. He has appeared on recordings such as *Bridges to Bloomington* with Trio Indiana (Crystal Records), *Angelus Novus*: compositions of John Zorn (Tzadik Label), *Contemporary American Wind Music* with the NEC Wind Ensemble (Albany Records), and *66 Times*—a music album of composer Shih-Hui Chen (Albany Records). His recordings include *J. S. Bach's Six Organ Trio Sonatas* with Zephyr Trio (2004) and *Dancing Clarinets* album with the Magic Clarinet Quartet (2007).

He has been invited by many institutes for recitals and master classes, such as the Yong Siew Toh Conservatory in Singapore (2012), the Hong Kong Academy for the Performing Arts (2012), Xiamen University (2013), Xian Conservatory (2014), Beijing's Central Conservatory (2016), and Busan, Korea (2017).

He was a member of the Asian Youth Orchestra, the National Taiwan Symphony Orchestra, Conway Symphony Orchestra, Sunaura Woodwind Trio, and the Magic Clarinet Quartet. He taught at the University of Central Arkansas (USA) between 2002-2006 and has been on faculty at the National Kaohsiung Normal University since 2006.



音樂與談人 Speaker

徐名儀

苗栗縣新興國民小學教師兼教務組長

Ming-Yi Hsu

Academic Affairs Section Chief, Shin Shing Elementary School, Toufen City, Miaoli County

學歷 Education

國立交通大學音樂研究所/碩士

Master Degree, Institute of Music, National Chiao Tung University

經歷、近年著作及展演 Experience, Works & Performance

- 教育部第七屆藝術教育推動會委員/2021~2023
- 教育部國民及學前教育署國中小教育組課程及教學科/2020~2021
- 教育部杏壇芬芳獎/2019
- 教育部師資培育及藝術教育司「中小學藝術才能班課程與教學專業典範計畫」諮詢小組委員/2019~2020
- 教育部「藝才領綱藝術才能班教師增能研習」中區場次主講人/2019
- 教育部國民及學前教育署「中小學藝術才能班優質發展中程計畫子計畫」國小音樂組種子教師/2018~2019
- 教育部全國藝術才能班課程與教學論壇:「藝・起・飛」「社群分享:藝研堂」主講人/2018
- 教育部全國藝術才能班課程與教學論壇:「藝・起・飛」「海報發表:藝采風」發表人/2018

- Member of the MOE 7th Arts Education Advocacy Committee/2021~2023
- MOE K-12 Education Administration, Division of Junior High and Elementary Education,
 Curriculum and Teaching/2020-2021
- MOE Education Award/2019
- MOE Department of Teacher and Art Education "Junior High and Elementary Specialized Program for the Arts-talented Curriculum and Teaching Professional Model Plan" consultation subcommittee member/2019-2020
- MOE "Curriculum Guidelines in Specialized Disciplines for the Arts-talented-Specialized
 Program for the Arts-talented Teacher Enhancement Training" central region lecturer/2019
- MOE K-12 Education Administration "Junior High and Elementary Specialized Program for the Arts-talented Development Intermediate Plan Sub-Project" elementary music teacher-intraining/2018-2019
- MOE National Specialized Program for the Arts-talented Curriculum and Teaching Forum:
 "Arts Take Flight" "Social Sharing: Art Research Hall" lecturer/2018
- MOE National Specialized Program for the Arts-talented Curriculum and Teaching Forum:
 "Arts Take Flight" "Poster Presentation: Artwork Collection" presenter/2018



美術與談人 Speaker

蕭寶玲

國立臺中教育大學美術學系教授

Bao-Ling Hsiao
Professor of Department of Fine Arts,
National Taichung University of
Education (NTCU)

學歷 Education

美國德州理工大學/博士

PhD, Texas Tech University, USA

經歷 Experience

2002-2005 國立臺中師範學院美勞教育學系副教授

2005-2011 國立臺中教育大學美術學系副教授

2006 第 18 届《信誼幼兒文學獎》決選評審

2011 國立臺灣藝術教育館 100 年度藝術教育優良教案

2011~ 國立臺中教育大學美術學系教授

2017 全國學生美術比賽漫畫類決選評審

2018 全國學生美術比賽漫畫類決選評審

2019 《Openbook 好書獎》最佳童書/青少年圖書決選評審

2019 全國學生圖畫書創作獎評審

2020 全國學生美術比賽漫畫類決選評審

2020 全國學生圖畫書創作獎評審

2021 全國學生圖畫書創作獎評審

近年著作 Publishes

蕭寶玲。(2019.07)。楊喚三首兒童詩中「家」的意象。美育,230,78-83。

蕭寶玲。(2020.05)。楊喚「快樂的歌」--一首傳唱半世紀的兒童詩。美育,235,73-80。楊喚(詩)、蕭寶玲(繪圖)。(2020)。楊喚,生日快樂—2020 蕭寶玲插畫展。臺中市:蕭寶 玲。

近年展演 Works

- 2019 蕭寶玲插畫展 | 國立臺灣藝術教育館 | 第3展覽室。
- 2020 毛毛蟲女孩來了--蕭寶玲繪本原畫展 | 新北市樹林地政事務所。
- 2020 楊喚,生日快樂—2020 蕭寶玲插畫展 | 桃園市立圖書館平鎮分館 | 文化館。
- 2020 楊喚,生日快樂—2020 蕭寶玲插畫展 | 國立臺灣圖書館 | 雙和藝廊。
- 2020 楊喚,生日快樂—2020 蕭寶玲插畫展 | 新北市美麗永安藝文中心。
- 2021 家族書寫-蕭寶玲插畫展 | 佛光緣美術館臺中分館。
- 2002~2005 Associate Professor of Department of Fine Arts & Crafts, National Taichung Teachers College
- 2005~2011 Associate Professor of Department of Fine Arts, National Taichung University of Education
- 2006 Final Jury of Hsin Yi Children Literature Award
- 2011 Excellent Lesson Plan of 2011Art Education, National Taiwan Arts Education Center
- 2011~ Professor of Department of Fine Arts, National Taichung University of Education
- 2017 Final Jury of the National Student Art Competition
- 2018 Final Jury of the National Student Art Competition
- 2019 Final Jury of Openbook Good Book Award
- 2019 Jury of the National Students' Picture Book Creation Award
- 2020 Jury of the National Students' Picture Book Creation Award
- 2020 Final Jury of the National Student Art Competition
- 2021 Jury of the National Students' Picture Book Creation Award

Publication

- Hsiao, B. (2019.07). The Imagery of Home in 3 Pieces of Yang Huan's Children Poems. Journal of Aesthetic Education, 230, 78-83.
- Hsiao, B. (2020.05). Yang Huan's Happy Songs--A Children's Poem Sung for Half a Century. Journal of Aesthetic Education, 235, 73-80
- Yang, H. & Hsiao, B. (2020). Yang Huan, Happy Birthday. Hsiao Bao-Ling's Illustration Show. Taichung City: Hsiao Bao-Ling.

Exhibition

- 2019 Hsiao Bao-Ling's Illustration Show. National Taiwan Arts Education Center.
- 2020 Caterpillar Girl is Coming, Hsiao Bao-Ling's Original Paintings of Picture Book. Shulin Land Office New Taipei City Government.
- 2020 Yang Huan, Happy Birthday. 2020 Hsiao Bao-Ling's Illustration Show. Pingzhen Branch Taoyuan Public Library.
- 2020 Yang Huan, Happy Birthday. 2020 Hsiao Bao-Ling's Illustration Show. National Taiwan Library.
- 2020 Yang Huan, Happy Birthday. 2020 Hsiao Bao-Ling's Illustration Show. New Taipei City Yong An Arts Center.
- 2021 Family Writing, Hsiao Bao-Ling's Illustration Show. Fo Guang Yuang Taichung Art Gallery.



美術與談人 Speaker

湯香櫻 花蓮縣立國風國民中學教師

Hsiang-Ying Tang
Teacher, Guo-Feng Junior High School,
Hualien County

學歷 Education

國立臺灣師範大學美術系

國立臺灣師範大學美術研究所 藝術教育理論組

B.A., Fine Arts Department, National Taiwan Normal University

M.A., Art Education, Graduate Institute of Fine Arts, National Taiwan Normal University

經歷、近年著作及展演 Experience & Works & Performance

- 1985 年臺南師專畢業,任教臺北縣沙崙國小、永平國小教師,共7年國小教師教學歷練,期間並考入臺灣師範大學夜間進修部國畫組
- 1990 年國立臺灣師範大學美術系國畫組畢業
- 1994 年甄選進入花蓮縣立國風國中,先後擔任美術教師、美術班專任導師、藝術才能組長,任教美術班素描、水墨、水彩等術科專長科目,學生作品曾獲全國學生美術比賽獎項
- 2003-2004 年至彰化師範大學資賦優異中等學校美術教師學分班進修結業,成為合格之資 賦優異美術教師。
- 2006 年當選花蓮縣特殊優良教師
- 2011 年起迄今,擔任花蓮縣國教輔導團藝術領域輔導員,透過到校服務與老師交流,分享 藝術教育
- 2011 年起迄今,教育部心測中心國民中學學生學習成就本位評量-藝術領域視覺科評量諮詢種子教師
- 2014年起迄今,參與教育部跨領域美感之第一、第二期之實驗課程計劃、第三期之跨領域 美感課程卓越領航計畫,每學期撰寫成果結案報告
- 2018 年花蓮縣政府辦理兩岸城市教育論壇,發表「跨領域美感課程的實施-以花蓮國風國中為例」論文,收錄於花蓮縣政府出版之會議專輯
- 2018年著《跨領域美感-花蓮國風國中課程案例》,國立臺灣師範大學補助出版
- 2019年車禍受傷,左膝兩條韌帶斷裂,持續復健中

- 1985 Graduated from Tainan Normal Teachers College (now National University of Tainan), then held positions as an elementary school teacher for 7 years
- 1990 Graduated from National Taiwan Normal University with a bachelor degree in Fine Arts, specializing in traditional Chinese painting
- 1994 Started her career at Kuo Feng Junior High School, Hualien County.
- Head teacher of art-talent division; teaching subjects including sketch, Chinese paintings, and watercolor paintings; Guide her students to win awards at national art competitions.
- 2003-2004 Further study in gifted and talented education, National Changhua University of Education.
- 2006 Outstanding Teachers Award, Hualien County
- 2011-Now Advisor, The Compulsory Education Advisory Groups in Hualien County. Visiting schools and interacting with teachers to enhance school art education
- 2011-Now Advisor, the group of visual art assessment for junior high school students, Research Center for Psychological and Educational Testing, MOE.
- 2014-Now Seed Teacher, participating the MOE Project: Cross-disciplinary Aesthetic Education Project. The main task is to design and develop Cross-disciplinary Aesthetic Courses as a pioneer.
- 2018 Participated in the Cross-Strait City Education Forum held by the Hualien County Government, where Tang presented her paper titled "The Implementation of the Cross-disciplinary Aesthetics Curriculum—Examples of Kuo Feng Junior High School in Hualien", The whole paper was included in the conference proceedings and published by Hualien County Government
- 2018 Published a book "Cross-disciplinary Aesthetic Education: Curriculum Examples of Kuo Feng Junior High School in Hualien", sponsored by the National Taiwan Normal University



舞蹈與談人 Speaker

曾照薰

國立臺灣藝術大學表演藝術學院院長

Jao-Hsun Tseng
Professor of Department of Dance and
Dean of College of Performing Arts,
National Taiwan University
of Arts (NTUA)

學歷 Education

美國密蘇里州 Lindenwood University 舞蹈碩士

MFA in Dance, Lindenwood University, Missouri, USA

經歷 Experience

國立臺灣藝術大學教授,表演藝術學院院長兼舞蹈學系主任/所長,美國 Butler University 交換教授教學,香港演藝學院評鑑委員,編創舞蹈作品《青穹凝脂舞迴旋》榮獲「蒙藏舞蹈比賽」蒙族團體組第一名。

- Dean of College of Performing Arts, Professor and Chair of Department of Dance, National Taiwan University of Arts
- Exchange Professor of Butler University, USA
- Accreditation Committee of The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts
- First place awards in 2008 Mongolian And Tibetan Folk Dance Competition, Mongolian
 Dance Group's Division, Choreographer



舞蹈與談人 Speaker

董述帆 桃園市立桃園高級中學教師 Shu-Fen Dung Teacher, Taoyuan Municipal Taoyuan Senior High School

學歷 Education

國立臺灣藝術大學表演藝術學院表演藝術博士班研究生

國立臺灣藝術大學表演藝術學院舞蹈學系藝術碩士

PhD in Performing Arts, College of Performing Arts, National Taiwan University of Arts/

Doctoral Student

MFA (Dance), Department of Dance, College of Performing Arts, National Taiwan University of Arts/ Master of Fine Arts

經歷、近年著作及展演 Experience, Works & Performance

董述帆現任教桃園高中舞蹈班擔任舞蹈老師。除著力於舞蹈班教學輔導並持續舞蹈創作, 以多面向視角擴大展演活動融入校園,連結藝術資源,提供學生多元美感經驗,豐厚藝術涵養。

曾任雲門舞集舞者,演出作品有林懷民《輓歌》、《紅樓夢》及黎海寧《春之祭》等。研究領域為舞蹈創作之審美詮釋,創作和研究有《幻影》、《日光行者》、《逍遙遊》、疫情下的表演藝術與博物館跨領域行動:以《El Museo del Prado y el Flamenco》為例、運用生命教育融入現代舞創作作品《光之歌》、瑪莎·葛蘭姆作品《心靈洞穴》米蒂亞角色心理與動作詮釋之分析、跨領域審美意象分析-以法國 111 劇團作品《B 計畫》為例等。2020年獲頒教育部藝術教育貢獻獎教學傑出獎、2019年獲頒桃園市師鐸獎、2017年獲頒國立臺灣藝術大學第 46 屆傑出校友。

Currently, Shu-fen Dung serves as dance teacher of the Dance Class for Talented Students at Taoyuan Senior High School. In addition to her efforts on dance class teaching and guidance and continuous choreographic output, she strives to expand art events held within school from multiple perspectives and gather and increase art resources to provide students with more diversified aesthetic experiences and enrich their artistic literacy.

Ms. Dung was formerly a dancer of the Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan. She performed in works including Requiem and The Dream of the Red Chamber by Lin Hwai-min and The Rite of Spring by Helen Lai. Ms. Dung focuses her research on the aesthetic interpretation of dance pieces. Her choreographic creations and research include The Phantom, Bathed in Sunlight, and A Happy Excursion, Cross-Disciplinary Collaboration Between Performing Arts and Museums During the Pandemic: A Case Study of El Museo del Prado y el Flamenco (Oct. 1,2021), Applying Life Education to Modern Dance Choreography "Song of Light" (Feb. 6, 2021), An Analysis on Medea's Psychology of Character and Visual Language in Martha Graham's "Cave of the Heart" (Dec. 7, 2020), An Analysis on the Interdisciplinary Aesthetics Images – Exemplified by "Plan B" (Nov. 29, 2020). She was awarded the Arts Education Contribution Award about Excellence in Teaching Award by Ministry of Education in 2020 and the Excellent Teacher Award of Taoyuan City in 2019, and was named one of the Outstanding Alumni of the 46th Class of National Taiwan University of Arts in 2017.



第四場 主題演講

「藝」猶未盡——藝才班教育核心問題探討

摘要

壹、「藝」有所「旨」:

談藝才班問題與改革,首先需探討藝才班設立的教育本質與初衷

貳、「藝」之所向、力之所及:

- 1.「誰」適合讀藝才班?: 也就是學生藝才潛能的鑑定
- 2. 藝才班的鑑定:

如何鑑定?

高中藝才班入學選才除「潛能」鑑定外,試題是否符合 12 年課程課綱的目標? 能否導引國中教學落實課綱目標?

又如能確定新課綱課程是否落實,也就是如何進行藝才班的課程評鑑?

參、力有未逮:

最後是藝才班的發展失衡問題,避免變成變相的升學班。

肆、「心」之所往、「藝」之所達:

1. 抗壓力:

從中央、地方…到學校主其政者,面對諸多輿情、壓力,如何堅守藝才初衷、教育本質,不斷溝通的堅韌抗壓態度。

2. 堅毅力:

「做對的事」的決心,「把事做對」的毅力。

Keynote

Key Issues in Arts-Talented Education

Outline

I. What is the Purpose of Art?

Any discussion on art talent classes needs to begin with an inquiry into the original intention and educational lodestones behind their establishment.

II. Potential Directions and Limitations

- 1. Who is suitable for art talent classes?
 - >How do we appraise a student's artistic potential?
- 2. Appraising artistic talent classes
 - >How to appraise?
 - >Outside of questions of potential, with regard to enrollment in senior high school artistic talent classes, do test questions meet goals set out in the 12-Year Basic Curriculum?
 - >Can we guide junior high schools in the classes' implementation to meet Curriculum goals?
 - >If we can determine whether or not the new curriculum can be implemented, how do we go about evaluating the curricula of artistic talent classes?

III. Areas of Concern

The problem of unbalanced development in artistic talent classes needs to be investigated to prevent them from becoming preparatory classes in disguise.

IV. Expectations and Goals

1. Resisting outside pressure

In the face of varying opinions and pressure from central, local, and school administrators, we need to ask how to preserve a "bend but do not break" attitude with regard to the original intent of the artistic talent classes, its educational lodestones, and the need for ongoing communication.

2. Perseverance

A determination to "do the right thing." A firm resolve to "do things correctly"



主講人 Speaker

鄭淵全

國立清華大學教育與學習科技學系教授

Yuan-Chuan Cheng

Professor of Department of Education and Learning Technology, THU

學歷 Education

國立高雄師範大學教育學博士

國立政治大學教育碩士

國立臺灣師範大學教育系

省立屏東師範專科學校

Doctor of Education, National Kaohsiung Normal University

Master of Education, National Chengchi University

Department of Education, NTNU

Provincial Pingtung Normal Polytechnic (now: National Pingtung University)

經歷 Experience

教育部師資培育及藝術教育司司長(2017/8~2021/7)

國立清華大學教授(2016/8~)

新竹教育大學師資培育中心主任(2012~2016)

國立新竹教育大學教育與學習科技學系、師資培育中心教授(2012~2016)

國立新竹教育大學教務長(2010~2011、2014~2015)

國立新竹教育大學教與學中心主任(2008~2011)

國立新竹教育大學教學卓越計畫辦公室執行秘書(2006~2008)

國立新竹教育大學人力資源發展研究所教授(2006~2012)

國立新竹教育大學職業繼續教育研究所所長(2004~2006)

國立新竹師範學院附設實驗國民小學校長(2000~2004)

國立新竹師範學院實習輔導處地方教育輔導組組長(1997~2000)

國立新竹教育大學副教授(1997~2006)

國立新竹師範學院實習輔導處實習組組長(1992~997)

國立新竹師範學院講師(1992~1997)

臺北市政府教育局科員、股長(1987~1992)

國小教師(1981~1986)

教育部頒教學卓越及標竿一百獎座及獎狀(2001~2003)

臺北市政府模範公務人員(1992)

專長 Specializations

教育行政政策規劃與經營管理 師資培育政策規劃與執行 藝術教育政策規劃與執行 課程領導與管理 教育社會學

服務 Service

師友雙月刊總編輯(2020/1~2021/8)

中華民國中小學校教師福利基金會董事(2019~2021)

Experience

MOE Teacher and Art Education Department Head (August 2017-July 2021)

Professor at National Tsing Hua University (August 2016~)

Hsinchu University of Education, Teacher Education Center Director (2012-2016)

National Hsinchu University of Education, Professor at the Department of Education and Learning Technology and the Teacher Education Center (2012-2016)

National Hsinchu University of Education Provost (2010-2011, 2014-2015)

National Hsinchu University of Education, Teaching and Learning Center Director (2008-2011)

National Hsinchu University of Education, Excellence in Education Plan Office Secretary (2006-2008)

National Hsinchu University of Education, Graduate Institute of Human Resource Development Professor (2006-2012)

National Hsinchu University of Education, Graduate Institute of Continuing Vocational Education Director (2004-2006)

Principal of Affiliated Experimental Elementary School of National Hsinchu Normal Academy (2000-2004)

National Hsinchu Normal Academy, Director of Practice and Consulting Division Local Education Consulting Section (1997-2000)

National Hsinchu University of Education Assistance Professor (1997-2006)

National Hsinchu Normal Academy, Director of Practice and Consulting Division (1992-1997)

National Hsinchu Normal Academy Lecturer (1992-1997)

Taipei City Department of Education, Section Assistant and Section Head (1987-1992)

Elementary School Teacher (1981-1986)

Recognized for Teaching Excellence and Benchmark 100 Award by MOE (2001-2003)

Taipei City Government Model Public Servant (1992)

Specializations

Education administration policy formulation and management.

Teacher education policy formulation and implementation.

Arts education policy formulation and implementation.

Curriculum leadership and management.

Sociology of education.

Service

Editor-in-Chief, The Educator Bimonthly (January 2020-August 2021)

Chairperson, ROC Junior High and Elementary Teacher Welfare Foundation (2019-2021)



主持人 Host

宋曜廷

國立臺灣師範大學教授兼副校長、高等教育深耕計畫辦公室執行長

Yao-Ting Sung
Executive Vice President, NTNU

學歷 Education

國立臺灣師範大學教育心理與輔導研究所博士

美國匹茲堡大學 Learning Research and Development Center 博士後

NTNU Department of Educational Psychology and Counseling, PhD

University of Pittsburgh Learning Research and Development Center, Postdoc

經歷 Experience

- 國立臺灣師範大學 心理與教育測驗研究發展中心主任
- 國立臺灣師範大學 研究發展處研發長
- 國立臺灣師範大學 邁向頂尖大學計畫辦公室執行長

宋曜廷博士為國立臺灣師範大學的教授兼副校長,曾榮獲教育部學術獎(第64屆)、 吳大猷研究獎及數屆的科技部(國科會)傑出研究獎,學術成就卓越,其研究團隊積極投入診 斷測驗、可讀性、數位學習、職涯測驗等相關研究,成果豐碩。目前在師大教授教育心理 學、心理與教育測驗、電腦輔助學習、電腦輔助測驗與評量、混合研究法方面的課程,並 從事相關研究。

為推動教育與心理測驗之研究與發展,宋博士積極投入該領域之相關研究,曾擔任國立臺灣師範大學心理與教育研究發展中心的主任。該中心之成立宗旨為研發「心理測驗」,近年來接受教育部委任辦理國民中學學生基本學力測驗、教育會考與特色招生等相關研究工作,成效卓越,頗受各界好評。

近年來,宋教授推廣「適性閱讀」系統,對於提升臺灣學生閱讀能力與發展,投注極大的心力與關懷,目前全臺灣每年有約 100 萬學生參與。宋教授並以扶助弱勢學習為主軸,大力推動偏鄉補教教學「PASSION 偏鄉優質教育學分學程」,善盡大學之社會責任。在師資培育方向,宋教授推動「師道振興」,透過建立「教師效能支持樞紐」(Teachers' Efficacy Augumenting and Coaching Hub,TEACH Hub),倡議提升教師的教學效能,建立現代教師的實質表現,獲得社會敬重。

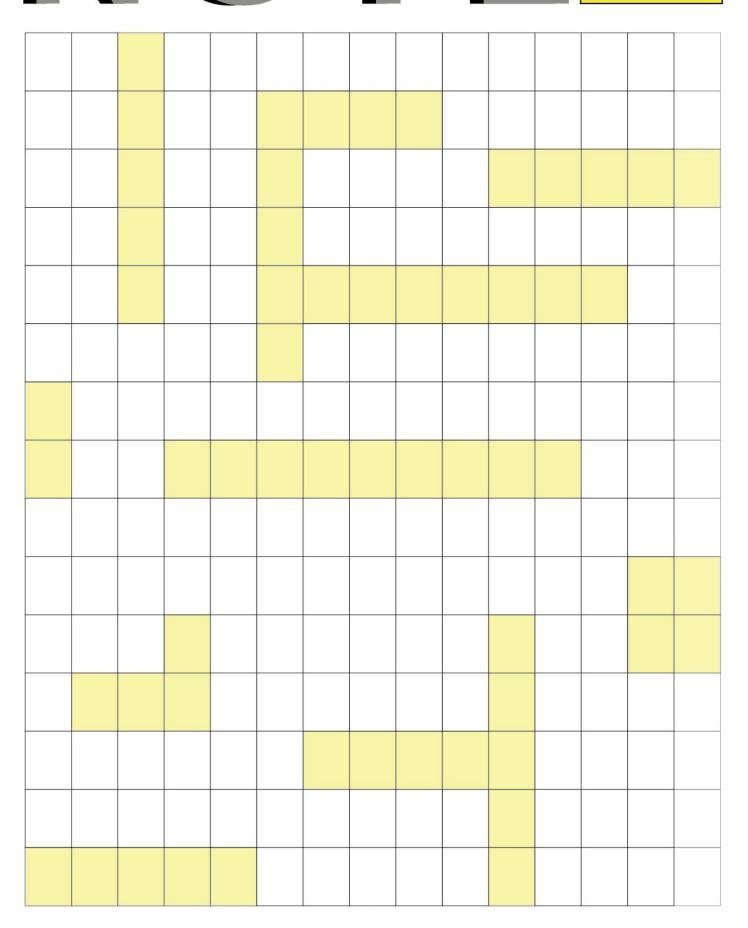
- Chairperson, NTNU Department of Educational Psychology and Counseling
- Head of R&D, NTNU Office of Research and Development
- Chief Executive, NTNU Aim for the Top University Project Office

Dr. Yao-Ting Sung is a professor and the vice president of National Taiwan Normal University. He is the recipient of the 64th Academic Award from the Ministry of Education, the Wu Ta-You Research Award, and is a multiple recipient of the Ministry of Science and Technology (National Science Council)'s Outstanding Research Award. Dr. Sung has made excellent academic achievements, with his research team being actively involved and achieving substantial results in research on such areas as diagnostic testing, readability, digital learning, and career testing. He is currently at NTNU, where he teaches and carries out related research on educational psychology, psychological and educational testing, computer assisted learning, computer assisted testing and assessment, and mixed research methods.

In order to advocate for the research and development of educational and psychological testing, Dr. Sung is actively involved in research in this field and was previously the chairman of the Center for Research and Development at the NTNU Department of Educational Psychology and Counseling. The founding mission of the center is to research and develop "psychological testing", and in recent years has been appointed research projects from the Ministry of Education on testing the basic academic abilities of junior high school students, the Comprehensive Assessment Program and special admissions. With outstanding results, Dr. Sung's work has been well received by people from all areas of society.

In recent years, Prof. Sung has been promoting the "SmartReading" system, investing himself heavily into increasing the reading abilities and development of Taiwanese students, with about 1 million students currently participating each year from all across Taiwan. Prof. Sung has also been advocating for his rural supplementary education initiative called "the Program of PASSION Quality Education in Rural Schools" which aims to support disadvantaged students by leveraging the social responsibility of universities. When it comes to educating teachers, Prof. Sung has been advocating for the "revitalization of teaching". By establishing the "Teacher's Efficacy Augmenting and Coaching Hub" (TEACH Hub), he proposes to elevate the efficacy of teachers, establish the substantial performance of modern teachers, and earn the respect of society.

MUSIC ART DANCE DRAMA





第五場 主題演講

日本音樂才能教育——以三所音樂教育機構探討音樂專業生涯之路

摘要

自20世紀初至今,享譽全球的日本音樂家輩出。本研究的宗旨便是說明日本培育音樂資優生的教育體系與制度。此處所稱「音樂資優生」依循這個詞彙在全世界歷來的定義,僅限於西方古典音樂,而此處所指的音樂教育也僅限於鋼琴與小提琴,因為這兩種樂器最為普及,也最常作為判斷學生是否具音樂天賦的指標。

本研究分為四大部分:(1) 在日本成為專業音樂家的生涯道路,(2) 日本培育音樂資優生的主要教育機構,(3) 東京藝術大學的近期專案計畫,(4) 訪談兩位分別來自兩家音樂教育機構的高階主管,與一位畢業於巴黎國立高等音樂舞蹈學院的專業鋼琴家的內容記錄。

在日本,鋼琴是最多學音樂的人自小修習的樂器。從小修習鋼琴的孩子免不了參加各種大大小小的鋼琴比賽,然而卻只有極少數能脫穎而出,成為專業音樂家。成長過程裡,這些孩子決定繼續學音樂或放棄音樂的關鍵時期有三個:小學畢業時、國中畢業時,以及在音樂大學唸書時。

日本有三大最具代表性的音樂教育機構,分別是鈴木教學法、桐朋學園兒童音樂教室、PTNA。鈴木教學法和桐朋學園均表示他們並非為了培育出專業音樂家,而是藉由音樂促進人類發展,但這兩所機構的理念與課程截然不同。 PTNA則異於前述二者,由鋼琴老師而非學生扮演主要角色。雖然東京藝術大學最近剛展開早期音樂教育計畫,但除了桐朋學園以外,日本的早期音樂教育與大學層級的音樂教育之間仍是一片空白。孩童若想成為鋼琴家或小提琴家,最好的途徑似乎是先就讀私立音樂學校,再成為桐朋學園或東京藝術大學的學生。

本研究欲傳達給讀者——尤其是日本以外的讀者——的至少有三點:第一, 140年來,日本憑藉著樂器公司所引領的專業音樂教育與多所音樂學校同心協 力,至今仍不斷栽培出優秀的專業音樂家,人才濟濟。第二,儘管日本音樂家 成就非凡,日本政府卻從未積極投注資源,為專業音樂人士建構一套從幼兒時 期至大學時期,也就是在學音樂早期到即將成為專業人士之間的音樂教育制 度,只有桐朋學園的體系提供從小到大一貫的音樂教育,因此要成為專業古典 音樂家,最能通往成功的途徑就是將孩子送到桐朋學園。第三,日本顯然缺乏 一套公立教育體系栽培流行音樂家。

> 本場為英文演講,中文翻譯 翻譯者:陳曉嫻教授(請參閱18頁)

Keynote

Music Education for "Musically Talented Children" in Japan: A Career Path Toward Professionals and Three Music Education Organizations

Outline

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, Japan has produced numerous world-renowned musicians. This presentation aims to provide basic information regarding the system and education for musically talented children in Japan. I limit the term "musically talented" as within the genre of Western classical music since this term has been conventionally used as such meaning worldwide. I also focus on piano and violin education since these two instruments are the most popular and regarded as the symbol for musically talented children.

The presentation consists of four sections: (1) General path to becoming a professional musician in Japan, (2) Major Japanese organizations for musically talented children, (3) Recent projects by Tokyo National University of the Arts, and (4) Interviews with two executive leaders from two organizations and a professional pianist who graduated from the "Conservatoire national supérieur de musique et de dance de Paris."

In Japan, the piano is the most popular musical instrument to study music from a very young age. Children who study piano grow up in music competitions. Nevertheless, extremely few can survive and become professional musicians. There are three critical periods for children to decide whether they move on or quit studying music: graduating from elementary school, graduating junior high school, and being a student at a music university.

There are three representative music education organizations: the Suzuki Method, the Tōhō Music School for Children, and PTNA. Both the Suzuki Method and the Tōhō Gakuen Music School do not claim their mission as educating professional musicians. Instead, both seek human development through music. Nevertheless, the two schools are quite different in concept and curriculum. The PTNA is a unique organization where piano teachers play a central role rather than students. Although the National University of the Arts has just recently started early music education projects, there is still a missing gap between early music education and music education at the college level except for the Tōhō Gakuen Music School case. After all, if a child wishes to be a pianist or a violinist, the best way seems to become a student of the Tōhō Gakuen Music School or Tokyo National University of Art via private music schools.

The implications of this study, particularly for the readers outside of Japan, are at least three folds. First, Japan has been a prosperous county continuously producing excellent professional musicians due to one-hundred-and-forty years' experience of professional music education and the music school networks by music instrument companies throughout the nation. Second, regardless of achievements, the Japanese government has never been actively involved in building a music education program for professionals from the beginning stage until the college level. There is a lacking stage to connect between the beginning level and nearly the professional level. The Tōhō Gakuen school is the only system of such kind. Therefore, the most successful path toward a professional classical musician would be to send children to the Tōhō Gakuen school. Third, it becomes clear that there is no systematic public educational system for the genre of popular music.

Speech will be given in English and translated into Chinese Interpreter: Professor Jessie Hsiao-Shien Chen



主講人 Speaker

小川昌文

日本橫濱國立大學教育和人類科學學 院音樂教育學系教授 Masafumi Ogawa

Professor of Faculty of Education and Human Sciences, Yokohama National University, Japan

學歷 Education

美國印第安納大學 音樂教育博士 (2000年五月六日畢業)

博士論文:《十九世紀初期美國對日本早期大眾音樂教育之影響:指定日本與美國音樂課本之分析與比較》

日本東京藝術大學 音樂教育碩士 (1984年三月畢業)

碩士論文:《日本合唱教育系統建立之方法》

日本東京藝術大學 聲樂學士(1981年三月畢業)

Doctor of Music Education (D.M.E.) Indiana University, May 6, 2000.

Dissertation: Early Nineteenth Century American Influences on the Beginning of Japanese Public Music Education: An Analysis and Comparison of Selected Music Textbooks Published in Japan and the United States.

M.A. in Music Education, Tokyo Geijutsu Daigaku (Tokyo University of Art), Japan, March 1984. Thesis: An Approach for Establishment of Choral Music Education System in Japan.

B.A. in Voice, Tokyo Geijutsu Daigaku (Tokyo University of Art), Japan, March, 1981.

經歷 Experience

日本横濱國立大學

教育與人類科學部,教授(2006~)

東京學藝大學聯合學校教育學研究科(博士課程),教授(2007~)

日本上越教育大學

學校教育部,教授(2004~2006)、副教授(1997~2004)

日本茨城大學

教育學部,副教授(1994~1997)

日本大分大學

教育學部,副教授(1992~1994)、助理教授(1987~1992)、講師(1985~1987)

近年著作 Publishes

- 小川昌文(2010)。日本:透過音樂教育進行道德教育?。**音樂教育的起源和建立**, 戈登·考克斯和羅賓森·史蒂文斯編輯。連續國際出版集團。205-220。
- 小川昌文(2012)。在日本當音樂老師的夢想、實踐、現實:從局內人的觀點談音樂老師的職涯道路和教育政策間的關係。藝術教育政策評論,114,149-156。
- 小川昌文(2006)。日本和美國音樂老師對音樂的科際整合之態度與實踐。**國際音樂教育雜誌**,25(1),57-73。
- 小川昌文(2004)。日本的音樂師培教育:架構、弊端、觀點。**音樂教育哲學評論**, **12**(2),139-153。
- 小川昌文(2020)。「新課網下的器樂教育:日本人面臨的挑戰與策略」。國際會議「國際整合和工業革命 5.0 下的文化藝術教育」論文集,45-85。十一月六日,線上參與,河內國立藝術教育大學。越南。
- 小川昌文(2020)。「音樂老師在亞洲國家的普通教育裡所扮演的角色:超越國界和意識 形態」。未來音樂教育協會 2020 年國際會議論文集,157-191。五月二十九日至三十 日,線上會議。
- 小川昌文(2019)。「用音樂讓孩子找到快樂:身為音樂老師的使命」。**土耳其 ISME Legacy 會議論文集**,69-79。二○一九年九月六日,伊斯坦堡卡迪爾哈斯大學舉行。

Professional Experiences

Yokohama National University

Full Professor, Faculty of Education and Human Science, 2006 to present Full Professor of the United Graduate School of Tokyo Gakugei University, 2007 to present (Qualified for Supervising Doctoral Students)

Joetsu University of Education

Full Professor, Faculty of School Education, 2004 to 2006; Associate Professor, 1997 to 2004 Ibaraki University

Associate Professor, Faculty of Education, 1994 to 1997

Oita University

Associate Professor, Faculty of Education, 1992 to 1994; Assistant Professor, 1987 to 1992; Instructor, 1985 to 1987

Publishes

- Masafumi Ogawa. (2010). Japan: Music Education for Moral Education? *The Origins and Foundations of Music Education*, Cox, R. and Stevens, R. (Ed.), Continuum Books. 205-220.
- Masafumi Ogawa. (2012). Dreaming, Becoming and Being a Music Teacher in Japan: An Insider's View of the Relationship between a Music Teacher's Career Paths and Education Policy, *Arts Education Policy Review*, 114: 149-156.
- Masafumi Ogawa. (2006). Attitudes and practices of Japanese and American music teachers towards integrating music with other subjects, *International Journal of Music Education*, vol.25 (1) (p.57-73)
- Masafumi Ogawa. (2004). Music Teacher Education in Japan: Structure, Problems and Perspectives, *Philosophy of Music Education Review*, vol. 12 (2) 139-153.
- Masafumi Ogawa. (2020). "Instrumental Music Education in the New Curriculum: Challenges and Strategies from a Japanese Perspective," *International Conference Proceedings Culture-Art Education in the Context of International Integration and Industry Revolution 5.0.*, November 6. Online Participation. 45-85. Hanoi National University of Art Education. Vietnam.
- Masafumi Ogawa. (2020). "The Roles of Music Teacher in General Education in Asian Countries: Crossing Beyond the Boundary of Nations and Ideology" *Proceedings of the Association of Future Music Education, International Conference* 2020, May 29-30. Online Conference. 157-191.
- Masafumi Ogawa. (2019). "Making Children Happy through Music: A Universal Mission of Music Teachers in the Classroom" *Proceedings of the ISME Legacy Conference in Turkey*, September 6, 2019 at Kadir Has University, Istanbul. 69-79.



主持人 Host

廖嘉弘

國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系教授兼音 樂學院院長 Chia-Hong Drapal Liao Dean of College of Music and Professor of Department of Music, NTNU

學歷 Education

國立維也納音樂院演奏家文憑 (Konzertfach-Diplom) 及藝術碩士 (Magister artium)

Music Diploma (Konzertfach-Diplom) and MA, National Vienna Music Academy

經歷、近年著作及展演 Experience, Works & Performance

「...他富維也納樂派風格,音樂性敏感細膩,具備了廣泛深刻的音樂詮釋力...」—維也納音樂季權威樂評家 M. Ruedenauer

「...演出深具大將風範,是一位音樂風格充滿自信兼具東方神韻的音樂家...」—華盛頓郵報

指揮家、小提琴家廖嘉弘,國立維也納音樂院演奏家文憑(Konzertfach-Diplom)及藝術碩士(Magister artium),現為國立臺灣師範大學音樂學院院長及音樂系專任教授、臺北市立大學兼任教授。

精湛琴藝榮獲國內外肯定,演奏足跡遍及歐洲、美洲、澳洲及日本,並常受邀於世界各地大師班講座。應邀獨奏及指揮的樂團包括:維也納獨奏家室內樂團、美國聖地牙哥交響樂團、羅馬尼亞歐拉德亞愛樂、薩徒馬雷愛樂和國家廣播電台室內樂團、墨西哥索諾拉愛樂、國立羅馬音樂院交響樂團以及國內各大交響樂團,2005 年於羅馬聖彼德大教堂在教宗若望保祿二世前演出,並在臺灣建國百年元旦升旗典禮,於總統府前受邀指揮國內八大交響樂團所組成的兩百人大型樂團。

除演出教學之外,廖嘉弘特別重視樂團活動之於教育與推廣的重要,成立「弘音藝術」, 致力於精緻藝術的推廣並舉辦多元化演出;更先後成立普羅藝術家樂團、安徒生愛樂,近年 來深耕新北市音樂素養,擔任新北市交響樂團音樂總監,育成無數新生代頂尖音樂人才。

廖嘉弘總監深厚的藝術底蘊及細膩精緻替臺灣音樂界灌注新氣象,備受各界矚目,為臺 灣樂界聲望隆重之列。 "...he is a stylish Viennesewith subtle musicality and profound interpretation ability..."--Vienna Music Festival Senior Critic M. Ruedenauer

"...virtuoso performance, a musician full of confidence and oriental charisma..." --Washington Post

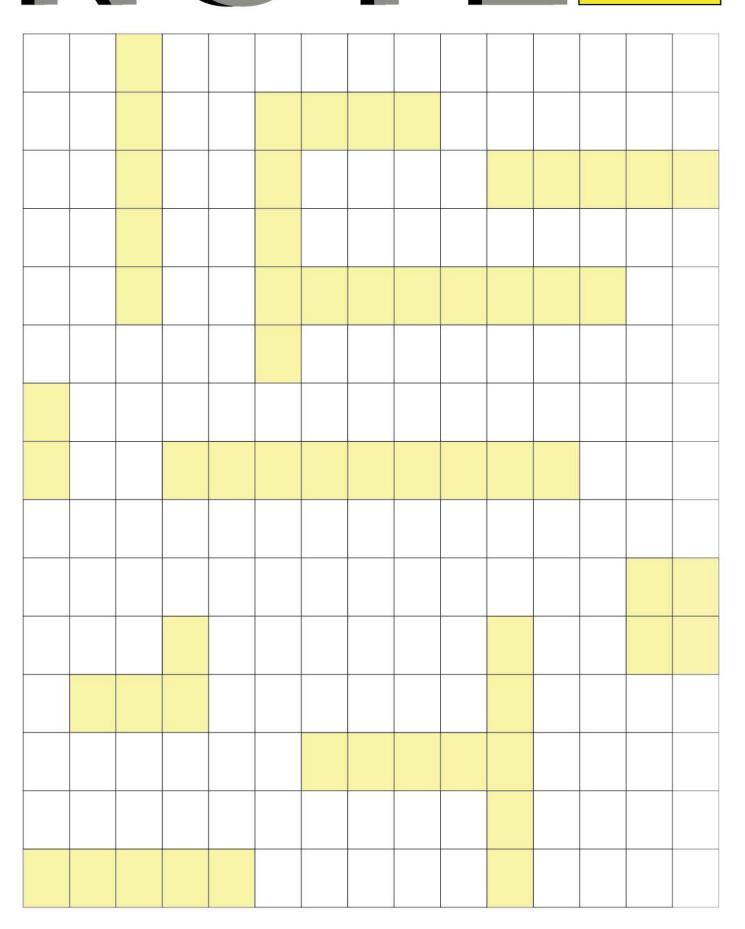
Conductor and violinist Chia-Hong Drapal Liao has a music diploma (Konzertfach-Diplom) from the National Vienna Music Academy and a master of arts (Magister atrium). He is currently the dean of the National Taiwan Normal University College of Music, where he is also a professor in the Department of Music, and an instructor at the University of Taipei.

Liao's exquisite musical talent has received recognition both in Taiwan and abroad, and he has held recitals all across the world, including in Europe, America, Australia, and Japan. Liao is also often invited to lecture at all the major master classes around the world. He has been invited to perform solo and conduct the orchestras for: the Vienna Soloists Chamber Orchestra, the U.S. San Diego Symphony, the Romania Oltenia Philharmonic Orchestra, the Satu Mare Philharmonic and National Radio Chamber Orchestra, the Mexico Sonora Philharmonic, and the Orchestra of the National Academy of Santa Cecilia in Rome, as well as all of the great symphony orchestras within Taiwan. In 2005, Liao performed in front of Pope John Paul II at St. Peter's Basilica, and he was invited to conduct a 200-person orchestra consisting of a combination of Taiwan's eight major symphonies in front of the Presidential Office for the 100th anniversary of the founding of the country.

Aside from teaching musical performance, Chia-Hong Drapal Liao pays particular attention to the importance of musical activities in education and promotion of the art, and he established "Hong Musical Arts" to hold a diverse array of performances to strive for the promotion of this fine art. He then established the Pro Arte Orchestra and the Andersen Philharmonic, and in recent years has been thoroughly developing the musical landscape of New Taipei City. Liao is the music director of the Taipei Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra and has fostered countless generations of the finest musical talent.

Director Chia-Hong Drapal Liao's deep artistry and refinement have infused Taiwan's music scene with new vigor, earning him the attention of all walks of life and adding him to the prestigious ranks of Taiwan's musical elite.

MUSIC ART DANCE DRAMA





第六場 主題演講

以「五感」培育藝術人才——如何在疫情時代活用遠距教學

摘要

2020 年起,新冠肺炎疫情造成全球政治、經濟、教育、文化各領域內在與外在都遭受嚴重的癱瘓。基於安全考量,全球 188 國共 15.76 億名學生都經歷一段時間的學校停課,而首次實施了遠距教學,作為原先教育體系的替代方案。然而,藝術教育因其性質使然,向來皆以實體課程進行。因此,遠距教學新型態所造成的諸多困難,對我們而言在技術或教學層面上都實屬陌生。

作為藝術教育者,我試圖把握這次機會,希望為藝術教育體系帶進新潮流。疫情造成許多學生與社會脫節,面臨各種問題如喪失動機、學習能力低落、「新冠憂鬱」等情緒障礙。 作為疫情時代的藝術教育者,我曾認真思考並研究藝術教育未來的新典範,藉以克服現況, 同時希望能藉由藝術教育為學生的生活帶進新活力。

在疫情時代,第四次工業革命、元宇宙等新發展都在持續加速中,我們急需培育能在其中與時俱進的青年創作者。我們應該嘗試推動以藝術為中心的教育體制,豐富學生對藝術創作的感知。以方法論而言,我曾在 2020 年與同德女子大學藝術系的一年級學生合作,希望將生而為人所擁有但從未充分發展的五感,重新激發出來。

人類發展的研究顯示,即使是在胚胎階段的關鍵時期,父母的感官反應對胎兒的腦部發展、人格與創造力,都會有巨大影響。透過藝術教育激發視覺、觸覺、聽覺、嗅覺、味覺等五感,我們將得以發掘各自與生俱來、卻未關注的敏銳感官。這是藝術的新起點,有機會發展出新的「藝術契機」。若能突破危機,隨之而來的新「契機」將改變學生的觀點與洞察,將疫情所造成的困惑與抑鬱轉變為生機與希望。

義大利哲學家托馬斯·阿奎納(1225-1274)曾說「藝術教導人靈魂的喜悅」¹,這句話充分指出了藝術的最終目的 — 讓人感受平靜與喜樂。在心理與生理層面上,喜悅會為人帶來活力和創意。在聖經《創世紀》中,神創造天地後說:「看著一切甚好(創世紀第1章第31節)。」希伯來文「Kala」一詞意指「很好」,包含有美好、漂亮之意²;「美」在拉丁文中寫作 Pulchrum,古代的定義為「令人看來愉快」;德文當中形容詞「美麗的」schön 在字源學上和動詞「看見」schauen 相關³。因此,「美麗」和「眼睛所見」相關,美的事物讓觀看者看得更多,並感受愉悅。創造會帶來愉悅,而愉悅再激發創造力。鼓勵使用五感的藝術教育可以提升學生的心理穩定度,並且在創作藝術作品的過程中感受純粹的喜悅,從而提升他們的藝術創作力。藝術教育能轉變我們的視覺感知,在疫情之下,我們解讀情境與教育的方式,將會造成截然不同的結果。

¹ Park Kyeong-sook (朴京淑)。「托馬斯•阿奎納神學院」。*哲學意識期刊第十冊*。首爾國立大學哲學研究, (2004)3。期刊。

² Seo, Seong-rok (徐成祿)。 *我在美術館遇見神*。JeYong, (2003)21。期刊。

³ 漢斯·烏爾斯·馮·巴爾塔薩。威官意識與超然。Kim, San-Chun (金淑正)。BunDo, (2003) 62。期刊。

2021 藝術才能教育國際論壇:「潛藝適才・課程前瞻」

目前全人類所面對的疫情可能造成的後果,皆取決於我們如何解讀與學習,可能截然不同。

母校韓國同德女子大學的薰陶,就像一顆棉花籽。一株棉花苗就能長成一顆棉花樹。我期許自己成為喚醒創造潛能的藝術教育者,像棉花一樣溫暖關愛地擁抱靈魂。相信「2021藝術才能教育國際論壇」中所提出的藝術教育方針,將為藝術人才的培育帶進新動能,準備好迎接下一千禧年的元宇宙。

元宇宙:元與宇宙的結合,前者代表正在進行與抽象,後者代表真實世界。是三維的虛擬實境世界,其形態較現存的虛擬實境一詞更前衛,指涉互聯網、連線等虛擬實境的世界被吸收進真實的世界。

流行病:傳染病擴及全球的狀態。「流行病(pandemic)」源於希臘語,由「每個人(pan)」和「人(demic)」所組成,意指「傳染疾病擴及所有人的狀態」。

五感:人體的感受器歸類為視覺、聽覺、嗅覺、味覺及觸覺等五感。

本場為韓文演講,中文翻譯。翻譯者:趙文麗

Keynote

Artistic Talent Education Through Five Senses -The Use of Online Non-face-toface Education in The Pandemic Era

Outline

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic which started in 2020, all sectors of the world, including politics, economy, education as well as cultures, were severely paralyzed both mentally and physically. We've experienced a limited time closure of schools in 188 countries with 1.576 billion students throughout the world for the sake of safety. As an alternative to the original education system, a non-face-to-face classes have been implemented for the first time. However, due to the nature of the art education which has been only conducted under face-to-face system, the new, remote system has caused all of us many problems that are technically and educationally unfamiliar with.

But as one of the art educators, I have tried to use this chance as an opportunity to bring new wave in the art education system. Because of the pandemic, most of our students were isolated from the society and were facing problems such as lack of motivation, poor learning abilities and emotional problems such as so called a 'Corona blue'. As an art educator of pandemic era, I have sincerely wondered and studied what the next paradigm of art education should be, in order to overcome the current situation. And I wanted to bring an art education that would energize and revitalize the lives of our students.

We're in serious need of educating young creators who can grow with the fast-changing 4th industrial revolution and the era of Metaverse, which have only been accelerating its speed due to the COVID 19 pandemic. To achieve this goal, we should try implementing an art-focused education which would improve rich sense of artistic creativity. Methodologically, I have tried to work with the first-year students of Art Department in Dongduk Women's University 2020, in order to bring out the sensibility of all five senses that we have as human beings but weren't able to fully maximize before.

Studies on the human development have shown that even in the critical point of fetus, parents' sensual reactions to the baby have huge impact on the human brain development, personality as well as creativity. Through an art education that activates the five senses of human sight, touch, hearing, smell, and taste, we were able to discover the sensitive sensibility inherent in each of us that we were not aware of. It was the new beginning of the Art. It was able to develop into a new "beginning of art". Breakthrough of a crisis leads to the new "beginning" and through these new attempts, our students' point of view, or insights, were replaced with life and hope from the confusion and depression caused by the pandemic.

According to Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) from Italy, "Art teaches man the pleasures of the soul".1

This fully supports the ultimate purpose of art, which is to give people peace and joy. Both mentally and physiologically, pleasure induces vitality and creativity in human beings. In Genesis, God creates heaven and earth and says, "It was very good to see" (Genesis 1:31). "Kala (a))" in this word is a Hebrew word meaning "very good." This word has the connotation of being good and

¹ Park Kyeong-sook. "Tomas Aquinas Theological Seminary". *journal of philosophical ideology 10*, A study on philosophy at Seoul National University, (2004)3. Print.

beautiful.² Also, 'beauty' is the Latin word Pulchrum, and the old definition of it is 'pleasant to look at' (Pulchrum est quod visu placet). In Germany, the adjective 'beautiful' (schön) is etymologically related to the verb 'to see' (schauen).³ Thus, 'beauty' is related to 'seeing', and the beauty makes the beholder to look and see more and creates pleasure in us. Creation begets joy, and joy begets creation again. Art education using all five senses have increased the students' psychological stability and a pure joy of creating art works, and as a result of this, their artistic creativities were improved. Art education transforms our visual perception. The pandemic situation we are facing will result in completely different outcomes depending on our interpretation and how we educate ourselves.

The situation of the pandemic that humanity is facing will lead to completely different results depending on how we interpret and educate ourselves.

The edification of my alma mater, Dongdeok Women's University in Korea, is cotton. One cotton sprouts and becomes another cotton tree. I hope to be an art educator who awakens the potential creativity by embracing the spirit with warm love like cotton. In addition, the art education utilized through the 2021 International Symposium on Arts Talented Education will serve as a new momentum in nurturing artistic talents preparing for the metaverse world of the coming new millennium.

Metaverse: A combination of Meta, which means processing and abstraction, and Universe, which means the real world. 3D virtual reality world. A form in which the virtual reality world such as the web and the Internet is absorbed into the real world as a concept more advanced than the existing term virtual reality.

pandemic: A state in which an epidemic is a global pandemic. 'Pandemic' is a compound word of 'pan' meaning 'everyone' in Greek and 'demic' meaning 'person', which means 'the state in which an infectious disease has spread to all'.

five senses: The five senses, sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch, are classified into sensory receptors in the body.

Speech will be given in Korean and translated into Chinese Interpreter: Wen-Li Chao

² Seo, Seong-rok. God I met at an art museum, JeYong, (2003)21. Primt.

³ H.U. Von Balthasar. Senses and transcendence. Kim, San-Chun. BunDo, (2003) 62. Print.



主講人 Speaker

金廷修

韓國同德女子大學美術學系講師

Jeong-Su Kim
Lecturer of Dongduk Women's
University, South Korea

學歷 Education

韓國同德女子大學繪畫學院 藝術學士 (B.F.A)

韓國同德女子大學美術研究所 藝術碩士 (M.F.A)

中國天津師範大學/「國際教育交流學院」結業

國立臺灣師範大學美術學系博士/臺師大第一名韓國籍博士畢業生

B.F.A Dept. of Painting College Fine Arts Dongduk Women's University

M.F.A Graduated school of Fine Arts Dongduk Women's University

Tianjin Normal University of China/ "International Education and Exchange Academy" complete.

P.H.D in Fine Arts, National Taiwan Normal University / The First Korean Doctoral Student of Entire University

經歷 Experience

韓國同德女子大學,講師(2010年~)

韓國畫振興會,成員

韓國畫女性作家會,成員

韓國美術協會,成員

茂和組織(Mok-wha Group),成員

韓國藝術史協會,成員

東方藝術調查協會,成員

檀園美術節,初任藝術家

工作經歷

2011年 獲選為「韓國畫女性作家繪畫協會」第六屆執行專員

2015年十月 獲選參與「韓國畫女性作家繪畫協會」第四屆學術研討會「探討繪畫上詩意 氛圍的表現——談金廷修的作品」/國立首爾大學

2017 年 獲選為韓國同德女子大學美術研究所「院展」第十九屆主席

2019 年 獲選為「韓國畫女性作家繪畫協會」第九屆國際專員

近期展演及著作 Works & Publishes

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個展經歷
2000 年
2003 年
2007年
2008 年
2009 年
2010 年
2010年
2012年
2013年
2015年
2019年
2000年
*另有八十場國外合作的團體聯展
文章發表
2016 年
              「用東西方美學看繪畫作品」。Kim, Ki Joo(金基周),學緣文化(hag-yeon munhwa)。279-296頁。
《ART PEOPIE》雜誌,二○一六年四月至六月號。62-67頁。
《FOCUS雜誌》。
2016年
2019年
Lecturer of Dong-duk Women's University (2010~ present)
Korea Art Promo Association Member
The Women's Association for Korean Painting Member
Korean Fine Arts Association Member
Mok-wha Group Member
Korean Art History Member
Oriental Art Investigate Association Member
Invitation Artist of Dan-won Art Festival
           The Women's association Korean painting) Selected for the 6th Executive Commissioner
2011
2015.10. (The Women's association Korean painting) Selected for the 4th Study Seminar
Study on the Painting Expression in Poetic Atmosphere -Focus on Jeong-su, Kim's works-
Seoul National University 2017 M.F.A Dongduk Women's University (Won Exhibit.) Selected for the 19th chairman
2019 ( The Women's association Korean painting ) Selected for the 9th International Commissioner
Solo Exhibitions
2000 The Imma
2003 Stay at Th
         The Immanent of Door and Person, Dongduk Art Gallery / Seoul, Korea
Stay at Third, La Mer Gallery / Seoul, Korea
Conversation, National Taiwan Normal University Gallery / Taipei, Taiwan
Eden, National Taiwan Normal University Gallery / Taipei, Taiwan Restoration of Eden
Stay of Calternal Foundation Art Content / Taipei, Taiwan Restoration of Eden
\frac{1}{2007}
2008
II, Percific Cultural Foundation Art Center/ Taipei, Taiwan
2009
         Eden: The Forbidden Fruit, Sugar cube gallery / Taipei, Taiwan
         The Tree of Life III, Gallery Art space H / Seoul, Korea
The Tree of Life IV, Café Jubilee in New-life church / Seoul, Korea
Poetic Atmosphere, The-Chun Art Gallery in National Taiwan Normal University/ Taipei,
2010
2012
2013
Taiwan
         The Tree of Life V, Dongduk Art Gallery / Seoul, Korea Jubilee, Café Jubilee in New-life church / Seoul, Korea
2015
         The Tree of Life V, Dongduk Art Museum / Seoul, Korea The Tree of Life - I see you, Gallery Han-ok/ Seoul, Korea The Beginning, Gallery Knot/ Seoul, Korea
2019
Including other abroad 80th group exhibitions
Publication, Monthly
2016.
          Read paintings by East and West aesthetics 1, Kim, Kijoo, hag-yeon munhwa,
279~296p
2016.
           ART PEOPIE》. APR~JUN 2016 .62~67p
2019.
          《FOCUS Magazine》
```



主持人 Host

趙惠玲 國立臺灣師範大學美術學系教授 Huei-Ling Chao Professor of Department of Fine Arts, NTNU

學歷 Education

美國賓州州立大學/博士

Ph.D., Art Education, the Pennsylvania State University, USA

經歷 Experience

臺灣師範大學美術館籌備處主任

臺灣師範大學藝術學院院長

教育部跨領域美感教育卓越領航計畫 主持人

中小學藝術領域教科圖書審定委員會 主任委員

藝術教育推動委員會委員

Director, NTNU Art Museum Provisional Office

Dean/College of Arts, NTNU

Chair, the Project of Cross-Disciplinary Aesthetic Education Curriculum Development in Elementary and Secondary Schools, Ministry of Education

Chair, the Revision Committee of the Arts Curriculum Guidelines – Visual Arts Section for the 12-year Basic Education, Ministry of Education

Committee Member, the Arts Education Board, Ministry of Education



第七場 主題演講

培育藝才優異學生為藝術家

摘要

我的專長是舞蹈。如同所有表演藝術,舞蹈是一門辛苦的行業,以舞蹈為職往往需要投入許多年不屈不撓的練習。但即便如此,表演藝術本身就很主觀,加上就業市場競爭激烈,再多的訓練都無法保證成為一名成功的全職表演者,機率微乎其微。

我很幸運,能參與台灣歷史悠久的舞蹈資優生計畫,除了開辦工作坊,也 與各層級的學生共同編舞。我將以自身經驗為例,簡述我對台灣體系的觀察與 感想,也會稍微與英國舞蹈資優生所享有的資源與機會做比較,英國的例子則 與多數西方國家相似。

我們應在這些年輕學子身上栽培何種技能?他們熱愛舞蹈,我們要如何提高他們成功以舞蹈為職的機率?不論是舞蹈、音樂或任何一種形式的藝術,技巧顯然都相當重要,但藝術家講求的絕不僅止於技巧。最好的教育是提供訓練以外,還能培養出素養,賦予工具,這點在任何領域皆然。我們要如何激發創意與想像、鼓勵獨立思考、教導人際社交等等,這些對於栽培舞蹈資優生成為藝術家均極為重要的技巧?

尤其就舞蹈來說,很重要的是,我們應該為學生搭起舞蹈與其他藝術之間的橋樑,畢竟很多其他藝術往往是編舞的靈感來源。例如音樂與音樂性,以及透過舞蹈帶動語言等其他方面的學習。簡言之,我們要如何將藝術天賦轉化為藝術性?

本場為英文演講,中文翻譯。 主持/翻譯者:劉淑英教授(請參閱78頁)

Keynote

From Talented Student to Artist

Outline

My speciality is dance. As with all the performing arts, a career in this demanding profession usually takes years of dedicated practice. Even then, given the subjective nature of the performing arts and the huge competition for jobs, no amount of training can guarantee success. The chances of making it as a successful, full-time performer are relatively small.

I have been fortunate enough to lead workshops and to choreograph with students at all levels within Taiwan's long-standing Talented Student Program in Dance. I will be outlining some observations and thoughts on the Taiwanese system drawing on examples from my own experiences. I will also briefly compare and contrast it with the dance opportunities available for gifted students in the UK, which are similar to those in most Western countries.

But what skills should we be nurturing in these young people? How can we improve their chances of going on to make a successful career out of something they love doing? Whether dance, music, or any of the arts, technical skills are clearly important. But being an artist is about more than technique. The best education in whatever discipline gives talented students the literacy and the tools to go beyond their training. How might we encourage personal creativity and imagination, independent thinking, social and interpersonal skills, all of which are part of what makes a talented dance artist?

Specifically for dance, how important is it that we also construct artistic bridges to other arts that are so often the inspiration for choreographers? What about music and musicality? What about encouraging other learning through dance, perhaps especially language learning? In short, how can we better turn talent into artistry?

Speech will be given in English and translated into Chinese Interpreter: Professor Shu-Ying Liu



主講人 Speaker

大衛・密徳

英國舞蹈學博士、國際舞評家、臺北 市立雙園國民中學暨國立竹北高級中 學客席編舞家

David Mead Freelance choreographer, teacher, dance writer and critic, UK

學歷

英國華威大學 管理學士

英國羅漢普頓大學 芭蕾舞碩士

英國薩里大學 舞蹈教育博士(於雲門舞集鑽研舞蹈教學的創新)

BSc Management, University of Warwick

MA Ballet Studies, Roehampton University

PhD Dance Education, University of Surrey (researching creativity in dance teaching at the Cloud Gate Dance School)

經歷、近年著作及展演 Experience, Works & Performance

大衛·密德是一名自由工作者,身兼數職,包括編舞家、舞蹈老師、作家、舞蹈評論家等。他在臺灣有多年的教學和編舞經驗,也舉辦過許多舞蹈工作坊,內容主要和創意舞蹈和即興舞蹈有關。他也在臺灣寫過非常多和舞蹈有關的文章。

大衛深知傾聽舞者聲音的重要性,更看重舞者與舞蹈編排之間的連結。他曾為許多舞團和學校編排舞蹈,包括臺北市立雙園國民中學舞蹈資優班,以及「溪畔舞團」/國立竹北高級中學舞蹈班。他近期作品包括 2020 年的《椅之作》。 他曾在「國際舞蹈與兒童聯盟」(Dance and the Child International,簡稱 daCi)2012 年台北大會與 2015 年哥本哈根大會上舉辦工作坊。此外,他也曾在丹麥為一個由年輕人組成的國際舞團設計「場域特定作品」中的舞蹈編排。

在舞蹈練習室外,他也擔任客座講師,於國立臺北藝術大學、國立臺灣藝術大學和中國文化大學等校講授課程。

在英國職業舞蹈訓練領域中,大衛的資歷相當豐富。他曾參與伯明罕地區的「皇家芭雷舞學院」青少年培訓計畫並服務多年。他也教導非舞蹈專業的中學學生,協助他們準備

中等教育普通證書(General Certificate of Secondary Education,簡稱 GCSE)考試。他之前以舞蹈為主業,偶爾替舞團編舞,曾參與北方芭蕾舞團(Northern Ballet)的演出,也與蘿絲瑪莉·李(Rosemary Lee)、伯明罕皇家芭蕾舞團(Birmingham Royal Ballet)和動感多媒體舞蹈團

(Motionhouse) 合作。

大衛現任「看見舞蹈」網站編輯、舞蹈評論家、《舞蹈時報》雜誌專欄作家,亦於《台北時報》和網站「香港舞蹈手札」、「舞蹈國際」(Dance International)等媒體發表文章。他曾撰寫過許多期刊文獻,並對《身份與多元性:歌頌臺灣舞蹈界》(2012)、《芭雷舞:一字千金的芭蕾舞史》(2018)、《五十位當代編舞家》(2020)等書籍有所貢獻。近期他亦與臺北國家兩廳院有共同合作的計畫。

大衛曾於英國倫敦羅漢普頓大學攻讀芭蕾舞碩士(其碩士論文探討舞團的舞蹈教育),後於英國薩里大學攻讀舞蹈學博士(並於雲門舞集鑽研舞蹈教學的創新)。

David Mead is a freelance choreographer, teacher, dance writer and critic with a long-standing connection to Taiwan, where he teaches, choreographs and has led many workshops, particularly in creative dance and improvisation. He has also written extensively about dance in the country.

David is a firm believer in hearing the voice of the dancer and dancer-ownership of choreography. He has created a number of works for companies and schools including the talented student classes at Taipei ShuangYuan Junior High School and Riverbank Dance Company/Chupei Senior High School, most recently *The Piece with the Chairs* in 2020. He was a workshop facilitator at Dance and the Child International (daCi) gatherings in Taipei (2012) and Copenhagen (2015). In Denmark he choreographed a site-specific work for an international cast of young people.

Away from the studio, he has guest-lectured and spoken widely, including at Taipei National University of the Arts, National Taiwan University of the Arts and the Chinese Culture University.

David has wide knowledge of vocational dance training in the UK, where he was the Birmingham facilitator for The Royal Ballet School Senior Associates programme for many years. He has also taught non-specialist students at high school, including preparing them for the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exam, taken at age 16. He previously mostly danced and choreographed mostly for small companies, although has appeared with Northern Ballet and in several major one-off projects, including for Rosemary Lee, Birmingham Royal Ballet and Motionhouse.

He is editor of SeeingDance.com, a regular critic and feature writer for Dancing Times, and an occasional writer for the Taipei Times, Hong Kong Dance Journal and Dance International. He has written a number of journal articles and contributed to several books including *Identity and Diversity: Celebrating Dance in Taiwan* (2012), *Ballet: The Definitive Illustrated History* (2018) and *Fifty Contemporary Choreographers* (2020). He has recently been working in connection with projects at the National Theater and Concert Hall in Taipei.

David has a MA in Ballet Studies from Roehampton University, London (his thesis investigated dance education by dance companies) and a PhD in Dance Studies (researching creativity in dance education at the Cloud Gate Dance School) from the University of Surrey.



主持人 Host

劉淑英

國立清華大學幼兒教育學系副教授亦為幼兒劇藝術總監

Shu-Ying Liu

Associate Professor of Department of Early Childhood Education, National Tsing Hua University (THU)

學歷 Education

英國倫敦羅漢普頓大學藝術教育學哲學博士

PhD in Arts Education from the University of Roehampton (London)

經歷、近年著作及展演 Experience, Works & Performance

她從國立藝術學院第一屆舞蹈系畢業(今臺北藝術大學),在美國加州大學洛杉磯分校獲編舞藝術碩士,英國倫敦羅漢普頓大學藝術教育學取得哲學博士。

她帶領青年與教師許多基於律動、統整性藝術、兒童劇場的工作坊;她也曾在若干高中舞蹈資優班任教現代舞、即興與編舞課程。在臺藝大、澳門大學擔任客席教授,曾在英國、美國與葡萄牙教學。

她擔任臺灣教育部幼教課綱輔導教授,十二年國教課綱、跨領域美感課程發展和藝才 班委員,現為達克羅士音樂學會與臺灣舞蹈研究學會理事,亦為擔任過其期刊主編。

淑英為前雲門舞集舞者與編舞者,亦曾有三度榮獲文建會編舞首獎,創立流浪舞者工作群擔任藝術總監,為臺灣達克羅士音樂學會編舞在德國、瑞士、波蘭等國演出,中華青年訪問學會兩度在澳洲的演出編舞,亦為臺北民族舞團的編舞者。

她出版多本關於舞蹈教育的書籍,包含中文英文書寫與翻譯,在全世界發表論文與擔 任研討會策劃,曾為世界兒童舞蹈論壇擔任論文集主編。 Shu-ying Liu is Associate Professor in the Department of Early Childhood Education at National Tsing Hua University in Hsinchu, where she is also Director of Young Children's Theater. She also leads workshops on a freelance basis that focus on movement and music, integrated arts and children's theatre, for young people and teachers. She has also previously taught modern dance, improvisation and choreography at several senior high schools in the Talented Student Program; and been a visiting professor at National Taiwan University of the Arts; and taught at Macau University, and in the UK, USA and Portugal.

She is a Taiwan Ministry of Education Supervisor for National Kindergarten Curriculum Guidelines, on the committee looking at the national curriculum guidelines for the Talented Programme in dance, and an advisor on cross-disciplinary aesthetic curriculum development. She is a committee member of the Dalcroze Music Association of Taiwan; Taiwan Dance Research Society; and former editor of Taiwan Dance Research Journal.

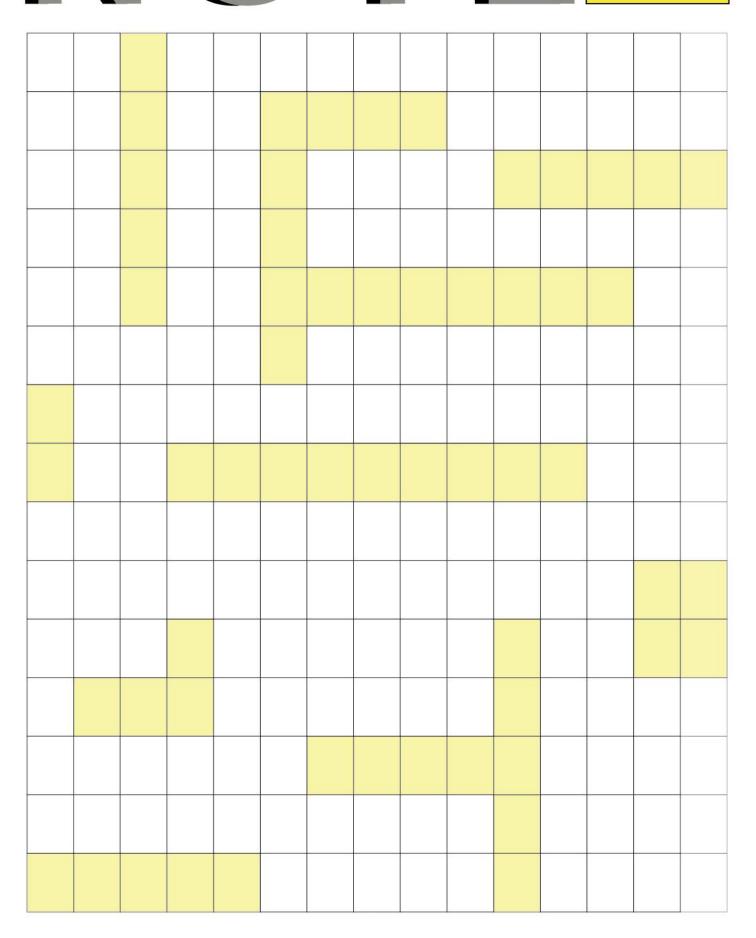
Shu-ying danced and choreographed for Cloud Gate Dance Theatre, and created many independent works, winning the Cultural Development Council's Choreography Award three times. She was founder and Artistic Director of Wandering Dance Troupe. She has also choreographed for Dalcroze Music Association, including for performances in Dresden, Germany (2012); Geneva, Switzerland (2015), and Katowice, Poland (2017 and 2019); and for the Chinese Youth Goodwill Association visit to Australia (2015 and 2019); and for Taipei Folk Dance Company.

She has led projects writing handbooks for creative dance in early childhood and elementary education for Taiwanese teachers, including Creating Art with the Moving Body (2018), a series of audio-visual teaching materials for kindergarten teachers in Taiwan. Among the books she has contributed to are Debates on Early Childhood Policies and Practices: Global snapshots of pedagogical thinking and encounters (2012), and Dance in a World of Change - Reflection on Globalization and Cultural Difference (2008).

She has also spoken at many conferences worldwide, had many papers published, and has translated a number of important books about dance teaching and learning: Movement and Dance in Early Childhood Molly Davies (originally published 2003), Dance Education Tips from the Trenches (2003), and Interdisciplinary learning Through Dance: 101 MOVEntures by Lynette Young Overby et al (2005). She was co-editor of the 2018 proceedings of the daCi/WDA (dance and the Child international/World Dance Alliance) summit in Australia, and of the 2012 daCi conference in Taipei.

Shu-ying gained a BFA in Dance from the National Institute for the Arts (now Taipei National University of the Arts), before going on to achieve an MFA in Dance from the University of California Los Angeles, and a PhD in Arts Education from the University of Roehampton (London).

MUSIC ART DANCE DRAMA





第八場 師生論壇

藝才教育及職涯發展

題綱

- 一、我在藝才班的藝術學習經驗(不同學習階段)
 - 二、我最喜歡學校專業藝術課程與特色
 - 三、我希望未來增加開設的藝才課程
- 四、我最喜歡的藝術家,與觀看參與的展演內容
- 五、藝才班或學校老師對我未來在藝術人生的影響

題綱是文字卻只是提示,引言是關鍵水不會受限。

Roundtable

Roundtable: Innovations in Arts-Talented Program

Outline

- 1. My experience studying at the specialized program for the arts-talented (at different levels of study)
- 2. My favorite professional art course at school and its characteristics
- 3. Art classes that I would like to see in the future
- 4. My favorite artist and exhibition performance that I have attended
- 5. The influence on my future artistic career of the specialized program for the arts-talented or my teachers at school



主持人 Host

曾仰賢

國立臺中教育大學助理教授暨 計畫協同主持人 臺中市政府教育局榮譽課程督學

Yang-Hsien Tseng
Co-principal investigator and Assistant
Professor of Department of Fine Arts,
National Taichung University of
Education (NTCU)

學歷 Education

國立臺灣師範大學美術學系藝術學博士

NTNU Department of Fine Arts, Doctor of Fine Arts

經歷及展演 Experience & Works

2020 國立彰化生活美學館 優質化空間的策展:陳芍伊與任大賢 藝術家/策展人

2020-2021 國立彰化生活美學館 中區文化體驗教育 計畫主持人

教育部中小學藝術才能班課程發展前瞻計畫協同計畫主持人

2019-2021 教育部美感學習地圖計畫 諮詢輔導員

2019 臺中市文化局屯區藝文中心「拾雕」展覽/策展人

臺中纖維工藝館/「就是愛心纖 展」覽/策展人

2018-2021 彰化縣政府校園美感情境設計計畫審查與輔導

2018 彰化縣教育局委託藝術家作品校園巡迴展覽/策展人

2017 「臺灣藝術博覽會台灣彩墨新品種」國際彩墨協會藝術家聯展/策展人

2016 臺中市政府教育局委託推動「校園美感涵育研究與規劃」/計畫主持人

2015-2017 臺中市藝術家校園巡會展覽/策展人

2015 文化部文化資產局「傳統漢式建築大木作教育推廣」/計畫主持人

文化部文化資產局「傳統藝術納入十二年基本教育課綱說帖」/計畫主持人

2014-2017 臺中市政府教育局美感教育提升藝術展演品質巡迴展演/策展人

		近年著作 Publishes					
2021							
2020	幸福與開心的策展導覽——就是愛心纖 人間福報						
2019		中教育大學學報,人文藝術類:從詮釋觀念觀點探究博物館中的學習物件 會藝術尋寶記/城邦出版/張超倫、曾仰賢、王玉如、林美宏合著 城邦印書館 出版					
	带	著 3A 去旅行:轉角遇見美/發現博物館憶起走讀趣 國立勤益科技大學出版					
2018	國」	立台灣藝術教育館出刊,美育 225 期 焦點話題引言人/轉角撞見美感力。頁					
		,臺灣藝術教育館出版					
		立台灣藝術教育館,出刊美育 225 期 主編 轉角,撞見美感力 哉臺中藝術家陳夏雨、葉火城 主編 臺中市政府教育局 出版					
		賣花博 美感教育教學本子 主編 臺中市政府教育局 出版					
2017	美	育 218 期,頁 27,我的那一場教學,美感在哪裡?臺灣藝術教育館出版					
2016	走記	賣學習趣 1 有形文化資產美感教育叢書 主編 台中市政府教育局 出版					
2016 2015-		石獅大發現繪本 主編、傳藝納課綱說帖 主編 文化部文化資產局 出版 析家校園巡迴展美感學習手冊 主編					
2013-	尝1	川					
Experier	ice a	nd Performances					
2020		National Changhua Living Art Center, High Quality Space Curating: Shao-Yi					
2020-2021		Chen and Ta-Hsien Jen; artist/curator National Changhua Living Art Center, Central Region Cultural Experiential					
		Education; project head coordinator					
		MOE Junior High and Elementary School Specialized Program for the Arts-					
2010 2021		talented Curriculum Advanced Development Plan; program co-coordinator					
2019-20 2019	121	MOE Aesthetics Studies Mapping Project; counselor Taichung Department of Culture, Tun Dist. Art Center "Sculpture in Moments"					
2017		Expo; curator					
		Taichung Museum of Fiber Arts "Love is Fine" Expo; curator					
2018-2021		Changhua County Government Campus Beautification Project; project inspector					
2018		and counsellor Changhua County Department of Education, Touring Expo of Commissioned					
2010		Artists' Work; curator					
2017		"Taiwan Art Expo New Varieties of Tsai-Mo in Taiwan" International Tsai-Mo					
Recent V	X/owl	Association Artist Joint Exhibit; curator					
2021	VOLK	2019 Curriculum Elementary Arts Teaching Materials Teaching Method; edited					
		by Ming-Hsien Cheng, coauthored by Yang-Hsien Tseng et al.					
2020		Happiness and Joy curated tour – Love is Fine; The Merit Times.					
2010		Insural of Notice of Toichan a University Hamonities and Auto Application and					
2019		Journal of National Taichung University, Humanities and Arts: Application and Interpretation of Viewpoints of Learning Objects in Museums.					
		Collection of Hand-Drawn Art/Cite Publishing/Coauthors Chao-Lun Chang,					
2018		Yang-Hsien Tseng, Yu-Ju Wang, Mei-Hung Lin; Cite E-printing Co.					
		Travelling with 3A: Beauty Just Around the Corner/Discovering the Joy of					
		Museums Together; National Chin-Yi University of Technology Publishing. National Taiwan Arts Education Center, Journal of Aesthetic Education Issue					
		225, Author of the Forward on the Main Topic/Local Aesthetics Education for					
		the New Generation. Pg. 2-7, Taiwan Arts Education Center Publishing.					
		National Taiwan Arts Education Center, Journal of Aesthetic Education Issue					
		225, Local Aesthetics Education for the New Generation Editor. Getting to Know Taichung Artists Hsia-Yu Chen and Huo-Cheng Yeh; Editor,					
2017		Taichung City Government Department of Education Publishing.					
		Studying Expos – A Note on Aesthetics Education and Teaching; Editor,					
		Taichung City Government Department of Education Publishing.					
		Journal of Aesthetic Education Issue 218, Pg. 27, What's the Aesthetic Value of That Class of Mine? Taiwan Arts Education Center Publishing.					
		The Joy of Studying 1 – Tangible Cultural Asset Aesthetics Education Series;					
		Editor, Taichung City Government Department of Education Publishing.					



吳曉菁

臺中市立文華高級中等學校教師兼 學務主任

Hsiao-Ching Wu Director of Student Affairs, Taichung Municipal Wen-Hua Senior High School

學歷 Education

國立彰化師範大學特殊教育學系教育學博士

國立臺灣體育運動大學體育研究所舞蹈教育組碩士

中國文化大學舞蹈系學士

National Changhua University of Education/Ph. D.

National Taiwan University of Sport Graduate Institute of Physical Education Dance Education

Section/Master

Chinese Culture University Department of Dance/Bachelor

經歷 Experience

現職:

- 1.臺中市立文華高級中等學校學務主任。
- 2.國立臺灣體育運動大學舞蹈系兼任講師。
- 3.110-111 年臺中市特殊教育學生申訴評議會委員。
- 4.110 學年度高級中等學校藝術才能班特色招生甄選入學諮詢輔導委員。
- 5.臺中市政府文化局舞蹈類評議委員。

行政經歷:

- 1.省立臺中文華高級中學特教組長。
- 2.國立臺中文華高級中學秘書、學務主任、總務主任。
- 3.臺灣國際教育旅行聯盟總會秘書長(16年)。
- 4. 臺中國家歌劇院舞蹈類評議委員(5年)。

5.教育部國民及學前教育署商借教師。

教學經歷:

- 1.彰化縣立平和國小舞蹈班代理教師。
- 2.彰化縣達德商工美容科專任教師。
- 3.省立臺中文華高級中學舞蹈班芭蕾兼任教師。
- 4.省立臺中文華高級中學舞蹈班專任教師。
- 5.國立臺灣體育運動大學運動管理學系、舞蹈系兼任教師。

榮譽:

2017年中華民國斐陶斐榮譽學會榮譽會員。

2018年教育部杏壇芬芳獎。

Current position

- 1. Taichung Municipal Wen Hua Senior High School/ Director of Student Affairs
- 2. National Taiwan University of Sport/ Lecturer of the Department of Dance
- 3. Taichung Special Education Student Complaints Council/ Committee (2020-2021)
- 4. Senior High School Art Talent Class Featured Admissions/ Advisory Committee Member (2020)
- 5. Taichung City Cultural Affairs Bureau/ Review Committee of the Dance genre

Administrative experience

- 1. Taichung Provincial Wen Hua Senior High School/ Special Education Section
- 2. Taichung Municipal Wen Hua Senior High School/ Secretary, Director of Student Affairs, Director of General Affairs
- 3. International Education of Primary and Secondary Schools Association / Chief Secretary (16 years)
- 4. National Taichung Theater/ Review Committee of the Dance genre (5 years)
- 5. K-12 Education Administration, Minister of Education/ Teacher

Teaching experience

- 1. Ping He Elementary School/ Dance class substitute teacher
- 2. Da Der Commercial and Technical Vocational School/ Specialist teacher of the Beauty Department
- 3. Taichung Provincial Wen Hua Senior High School/ Dance class ballet instructor
- 4. Taichung Provincial Wen Hua Senior High School/ Dance class teacher
- 5. National Taiwan University of Sport/ Lecturer of the Department of Sports Management and the Dance Department

Honor

2017 The Phi Tau Phi Scholastic Honor Society of Republic of China Honorary Membership 2018 Education Award



羅睿琳

彰化縣立彰化藝術高級中學教師

Jui-Lin Lo Teacher, Changhua County Changhua Arts Senior High School

學歷 Education

國立臺南藝術大學造形藝術研究所藝術碩士

國立臺灣師範大學美術系藝術學士

TNNUA Graduate Institute of Plastic Arts, Master of Arts

NTNU Department of Fine Arts, Bachelor of Fine Arts

經歷 Experience

2000 迄今 彰化縣立彰化藝術高中美術教師

1998-2000 彰化縣立社頭國中美術教師

1995-1996 南投縣立旭光中學美術教師

1999 教育部八十八年度法國巴黎 Cité藝術村藝術工作人員公費進修

獲獎

1999 「中華民國第九屆國際版畫素描雙年展」素描類優選獎

1999 臺北獎-台北市第二十六屆美展美術類入選

其他

2015 作品「安住17」「安住22」「安住23」列入高雄市立美術館典藏

1999 財團法人國家文化藝術基金會美術類創作補助

近年展演 Works

- 2018 「做功課-羅睿琳 2018 個展」\佛光緣美術館彰化館\彰化\台灣
- 2017 「所有相-羅睿琳水墨創作展」\七沁工作室\新竹\台灣
- 2014 「所有相-羅睿琳 2014 個展」\世界畫廊\台中\台灣
- 2013 「我自然-羅睿琳 2013 個展」\世界畫廊\台中\台灣 「羅睿琳水墨畫展」\道禾六藝文化館\台中\台灣
- 2012 「此岸-羅睿琳 2012 個展」\世界畫廊\台中\台灣
- 2011 「可名?-羅睿琳 2011 個展」\世界畫廊\台中\台灣
- 2010 「同光-羅睿琳 2010 個展」\世界畫廊\台中\台灣
- 2008 「靜觀-2008 羅睿琳個展」\彰化藝術館\彰化\台灣
- 2001 「內象-羅睿琳個展」\台北市立美術館\台北\台灣
- 2000 「安住」個展\巴黎國際藝術村畫廊\巴黎\法國

Experience

- 2000 to Present Changhua Arts High School Art Teacher
- 1998-2000 Changhua Shetou Junior High Art Teacher
- 1995-1996 Nantou Shiuhkuang Senior High Art Teacher
- 1999 Recipient of the MOE Paris, France Cité Artist Village Worker Publicly Funded Advanced Studies

Awards

1999 Outstanding Sketch Award at the "ROC 9th International Biennial Print Sketch Exhibit" 1999 Nominee Taipei City 26th Art Awards

Others

2015 "Steadfast 17", "Steadfast 22", and "Steadfast 23" added to the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Collection

1999 National Culture and Arts Foundation Creative Subsidy for Art

Recent Performances

- 2018 "Doing Homework Jui-Lin Lo 2018 Solo Exhibit"/Fo Guang Yuan Art Gallery Changhua Building/Changhua/Taiwan
- 2017 "All Manifestations Jui-Lin Lo Ink Painting Exhibit"/Qi Qin Studio/Hsinchu/Taiwan
- 2014 "All Manifestations Jui-Lin Lo 2014 Solo Exhibit"/Galerie du Monde/Taichung/Taiwan
- 2013 "Naturally Me Jui-Lin Lo 2013 Solo Exhibit"/Galerie du Monde/Taichung/Taiwan
- "Jui-Lin Lo Ink Painting Exhibit"/Natural Way Six Arts Cultural Center/Taichung/Taiwan
- 2012 "This Shore Jui-Lin Lo 2012 Solo Exhibit"/Galerie du Monde/Taichung/Taiwan
- 2011 "Unspeakable? Jui-Lin Lo 2011 Solo Exhibit"/Galerie du Monde/Taichung/Taiwan
- 2010 "Same Light Jui-Lin Lo 2010 Solo Exhibit"/Galerie du Monde/Taichung/Taiwan
- 2008 "Silent Observation Jui-Lin Lo 2008 Solo Exhibit"/Changhua Arts Hall/Changhua/Taiwan
- 2001 "Inner World Jui-Lin Lo Solo Exhibit"/Taipei Fine Arts Museum/Taipei/Taiwan
- 2000 "Steadfast" Solo Exhibit/Paris International Art Gallery/Paris/France



梁譯云 高雄市立高雄高級中學教師 I-Yun Liang Teacher, Kaohsiung Municipal

Kaohsiung Senior High School

學歷 Education

國立臺北教育大學音樂學系 音樂教育/藝術行政組碩士

NTUE Department of Music, Master of Musical Education/Arts Administration

經歷、近年著作及展演 Experience, Works & Performance

曾任國立屏東女子高級中學音樂科暨藝術生活教師兼特教組長、國教署區域藝術教育推動資源中心總召學校南區種子教師及藝術生活學科中心種子教師;近年致力於藝術教育推動工作,如參與藝術教育推動資源中心計畫、藝術才能(資賦優異)學生學習成就資料庫建置實施計畫(草案)研發小組,以及中小學藝術才能班課程發展前瞻計畫等,並辦理臺灣南區 110 學年度高級中等學校音樂班特色招生甄選入學工作。

I-Yun Liang previously held the positions of music & living arts instructor and special education teacher at National Pingtung Girls' Senior High School as well as K-12 Education Administration Regional Art Education Advocacy Center head school southern regional teacher-in-training and living arts teacher-in-training. In recent years, Liang has worked diligently on advocating for art education. Some of her work includes participating in the Art Education Advocacy Center project, the proposed research and development subcommittee for the establishment of a resource center for the accomplishments of talented arts students, and the Junior High and Elementary School Specialized Program for the Arts-talented Curriculum Advanced Development Plan. Liang has also organized the 2021 academic year Taiwan southern regional senior high music class special admissions selection procedures.



楊子妮 臺北市立中正高級中學二年級

Zi-Ni Yang Grade 11, Taipei Municipal Zhongzheng Senior High School

經歷 Experience

新北市埔墘國小舞蹈班、新北市江翠國中舞蹈班畢業

102-108 學年度新北市藝才舞蹈班聯合成果發表會《娃兒戲連廂》、《旋轉遇見美好》、 《傳說中的快板》、《丐世英雄》、《異 成果發表會》、《鏖戰》

106 學年度新北市學生舞蹈比賽國中個人組現代舞《妮妮狂想曲》第三名

107 學年度新北市學生舞蹈比賽國中個人組古典舞《月上中秋》第二名

2017年亞太盃國際舞蹈大賽 3A 國小 4-6 年級舞蹈班組現代個人舞第一名

2018年亞太盃國際舞蹈大賽 4A 國中古典舞個人組第二名

2018年參與臺灣青少年傳統藝術人才傳承計畫-四川民間舞研習

2020年取得中國民族民間舞 12級資格,榮獲「紅舞鞋」獎

Graduate of the New Taipei City PuQian Elementary School Dance Class and New Taipei City Jiangcui Junior High School Dance Class

2013-2019 Academic Year New Taipei City Artistic Talent Dance Class Joint Year-End Performance: "Children's Playhouse", "Turn for the Better", "The Legendary Allegro", "The Beggar Hero", "Different: Year-End Performance", "Violent Battle"

2017 Academic Year New Taipei City Student Dance Competition, Junior High Solo Modern Dance: "Rhapsody on a Theme of Nini" 3rd Place

2018 Academic Year New Taipei City Student Dance Competition, Junior High Solo Classical Dance: "Mid-Autumn on the Moon" 2nd Place

2017 Asia Cup International Dance Competition, 3A, Elementary Grades 4-6 Dance Class, Solo Modern Dance 1st Place

2018 Asia Cup International Dance Competition, 4A, Junior High Solo Classical Dance 2nd Place

2018 Taiwan Youth Traditional Artist Heritage Project – Sichuan Folk Dance Study

2020 Recipient of Chinese Folk Dance Grade 12, "Red Shoes" Award



林旻輝

桃園市立武陵高級中等學校二年級

Min-Hui Lin Grade 11, Taoyuan Municipal Wu-Ling Senior High School

經歷 Experience

- 2021年8月4日於武陵高中舉辦演奏人才個人大提琴獨奏會
- 2019 台北市 108 學年度學生音樂比賽國中 A 組大提琴獨奏優等第二名
- 2019 國際古典暨傳統音樂獎第三屆「典傳獎」國際鋼琴大賽少年專業組銀牌
- 2019 全國 107 學年度學生音樂比賽 (決賽) 弦樂四重奏國中團體 A 組優等第三名
- 2018 仁愛國中第二學期術科成績中大低提琴組第三名
- 2017 仁愛國中第一學期術科成績中大低提琴組第三名
- 2017 亞洲盃國際音樂大賽大提琴類音樂班組第一名
- 2017 Global Mall 鐵路兒童音樂節競賽季軍
- 2017台北市106學年度音樂比賽東區大提琴獨奏優等第四名
- 2015台北市第14屆首度盃國際音樂大賽鋼琴組第四名
- 2021 August 4, Solo Cello Performance at the Wuling Senior High Recital
- 2019 Academic Year Taipei City Student Music Competition, Junior High A Group Piano Solo 2nd Place
- 2019 International Classical and Traditional Music Awards 3rd "Classical Traditional Award" International Piano Competition Youth Professional Silver Medal
- 2019 Academic Year National Student Music Competition (Finals) String Quartet Junior High A Group 3rd Place
- 2018 Renai Junior High 2nd Semester Technical Achievement Viola, Cello, and Bass Group 3rd Place
- 2017 Renai Junior High 1st Semester Technical Achievement Viola, Cello, and Bass Group 3rd Place
- 2017 Asia Cup International Music Competition Cello Category Music Group 1st Place
- 2017 Global Mall Railway Children's Music Festival Competition 3rd Place
- 2017 Academic Year Taipei City Music Competition East District Cello Solo 4th Place
- 2015 Taipei City 14th Capital Cup International Music Competition Piano Group 4th Place



李芹

臺中市立臺中第二高級中等學校二年級

Qin Li

Grade 11, Taichung Municipal Taichung Second Senior High School

經歷 Experience

李芹,16歲,5歲開始接觸鋼琴,畢業於光復國小音樂班與雙十國中音樂班,目前就讀於 台中二中音樂班,主修鋼琴,副修聲樂,曾接觸過中提琴,中阮,大阮。

曾於2015年獲得台中市學生音樂比賽鋼琴國小A組第三名,2017年獲得鋼琴國中A組第五名,2019年獲得鋼琴國中A組第四名,也曾參加過團體組管弦樂合奏,國樂合奏與絲竹樂室內樂合奏。

16-year-old Qin Li started playing piano at age 5. A graduate of Guangfu Elementary and Shuangshi Junior High music classes, she is currently studying music at Taichung Second Senior High with a main focus on piano and a sub-focus on vocal music. Li has also studied the viola, zhongruan, and daruan.

In 2015, she won 3rd place at the Taichung Student Music Competition for the elementary piano group A. In 2017, Li won 5th place for the junior high piano group A, and in 2019 she won 4th place for the junior high piano group A. Li has also participated in the group orchestral ensemble, national music ensemble, and traditional instrumental chamber music ensemble.



許庭綾

臺中市立豐原高級中等學校三年級

Ting-Ling Hsu Grade 12, Taichung Municipal Feng-Yuan Senior High School

經歷 Experience

我是豐原高中三年級的許庭綾,從小在藝術的表現經常得獎並受到肯定,因此對繪畫 產生濃厚的興趣,也種下未來朝向藝術發展的志向。

為了發展基本的技術養成,國中三年和高中都是選擇藝才班就讀,認真打好術科基礎訓練;課餘最喜歡去的地方就是國美館和文化中心,不論是國內外展覽或藝術設計展,從藝術家的思考、體會與學習,總能感受最精彩、最富含情感的表現;也喜歡藉由多方的閱讀充實自己,保持寫作及速寫的習慣,因為美感培育與創意開發都是藝術創作的泉源。

高一時因為參加攝影社,走出戶外,透過鏡頭觀看的視野,不僅培養了我對事物敏銳的觀察力,用實際操作學習如何在日常生活中尋找靈感,也讓我學習到同理心和換位思考;為了讓自己有更多元的自主學習,我樂於參與各項活動,不論是校內的班級展覽製作、校慶運動會主題進場、園遊會文創商品設計與製作、或是校外的彩繪輕艇貨櫃等,每當遇到問題或挑戰時,我都會積極主動尋找資源與幫助,並透過共學與共作來克服種種困難,透過合作學習推動巨大的學習量能與創作動能。

I am Ting-Ling Hsu, a 3rd year student at Feng-Yuan Senior High School. From a young age I have received awards and affirmations for my work in fine arts, and, because of this, I have developed a strong interest in drawing, which planted the seed for my aspirations to continue developing my artistic abilities.

In order to develop my basic skills, I chose to study at the Artistic Talent Dance Class for all of junior high and all of senior high school, working hard to build up a solid technical foundation. After class, my favorite places to visit are the National Museum of Fine Arts and cultural centers. Be it a local or foreign exhibit, or an expo on artistic design, I can always get the most amazing feeling for the deep emotion of the artists from their reflections, experiences, and studies. I also enjoy enriching myself through a wide selection of readings while maintaining a practice of writing and quick sketching. This is because aesthetic education and creative development are the sources for artistic creation.

In my first year of high school, I joined the photography club. Going outside and viewing the world through a lens not only cultivated my observational skills, giving me hands-on practice at finding inspiration from daily life, but also taught me empathy and how to put myself in other people's shoes. In order to ensure I have well-rounded interests, I enjoy participating in all sorts of activities, such as creating works for class exhibits, being part of the opening ceremony for the sports competition to celebrate the founding of the school, designing and creating cultural and creative products for the school fair, or painting a shipping container off campus. Whenever I encounter a problem or challenge, I will proactively seek out resources and help to overcome difficulties with study and work, using cooperative learning to push for a substantial amount of energy for learning and momentum for creativity.



李境潔高雄市立左營高級中學三年級

Jing-Jie Li Grade 12, Kaohsiung Municipal Tsoying Senior High School

經歷 Experience

境潔自七歲習舞,是一具有天份與舞者氣質的學生,不論在課堂上或舞台上, 均散發著對舞蹈的自信與企圖心。參加英國皇家芭蕾檢定,2018獲選高雄城市芭蕾舞團實習團員,參與<19世紀浪漫芭蕾>演出,且持續參與舞台表演。

國中就讀高雄市鼎金國中舞蹈班,於 105 學年榮獲高雄市舞蹈比賽國中 A 團體民俗丙組特優第一名、106 學年榮獲高雄市舞蹈比賽國中 A 團體古典乙組特優第一名,成績亮眼。108 學年順利通過高中藝術才能舞蹈資優鑑定,入學高雄市左營高中舞蹈班,在學期間,境潔積極試探多元潛能,持續擔任舞台幕後燈控組工作,更榮獲本校新詩朗誦最佳舞台表現獎,並參予左營高中 108、109 學年年度展演暨校園巡迴示範,至金門、台南、員林演出。本學年 8 月剛完成高雄驛起飛-火車站搬遷活動演出,並規畫於 10 月於衛武營與台南女中聯合演出「桔梗藝術季」。

Jing-jie started dancing at the age of 7. She has a great potential in dance. Both on the stage and in the classroom, Jing-jie can show her confidence and desire to dance. In 2016, she entered Dance Division of Ding-jin Junior High School, where she got excellent awards at Junior High Group of Kaohsiung City Dance Competition in 2016 and 2017. In 2018, she was selected to be an apprentice in Kaohsiung City Ballet and joined the performance in "The Romantic Ballet in the 19th Century". From then one, she kept joining some performances. Because of her talent in dance, she passed the Dance Talent Evaluation in 2019 and entered Dance Division of Tsoying High School. During the time in Tsoying, she is eager to explore the diverse development in arts. In dance, she joined all kinds of dance performances, including the annual dance concerts, the lecture demonstrations in local campuses at Kinmen County, Tainan City and Yuanlin City, and the community performances in Kaohsiung Train Station Moving Ceremony and We-Wu-Ing Showing. Besides dancing, she is also responsible for the lighting control for Tsoying annual dance concerts. Moreover, she got the outstanding performance award in Poetry Readings Showcase.



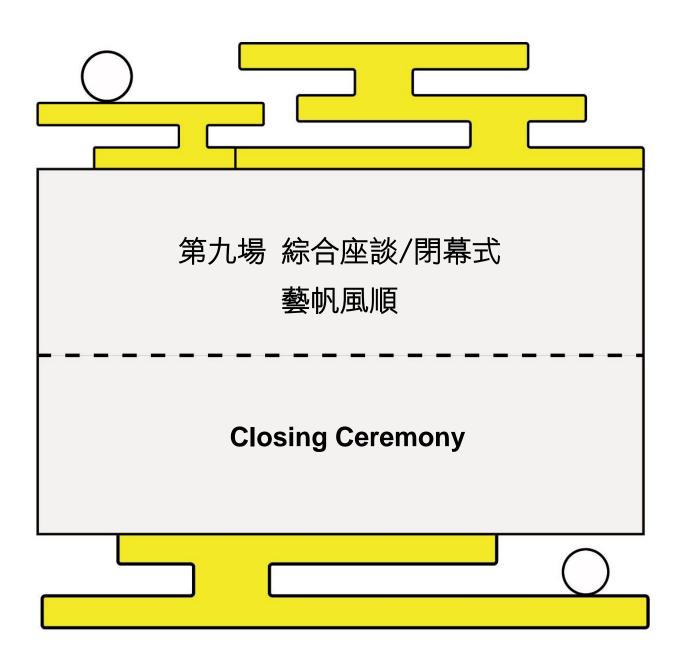
黃俊維 國立臺東女子高級中學二年級 Jun-Wei Huang

Grade 11, National Taitung Girls' Senior High School

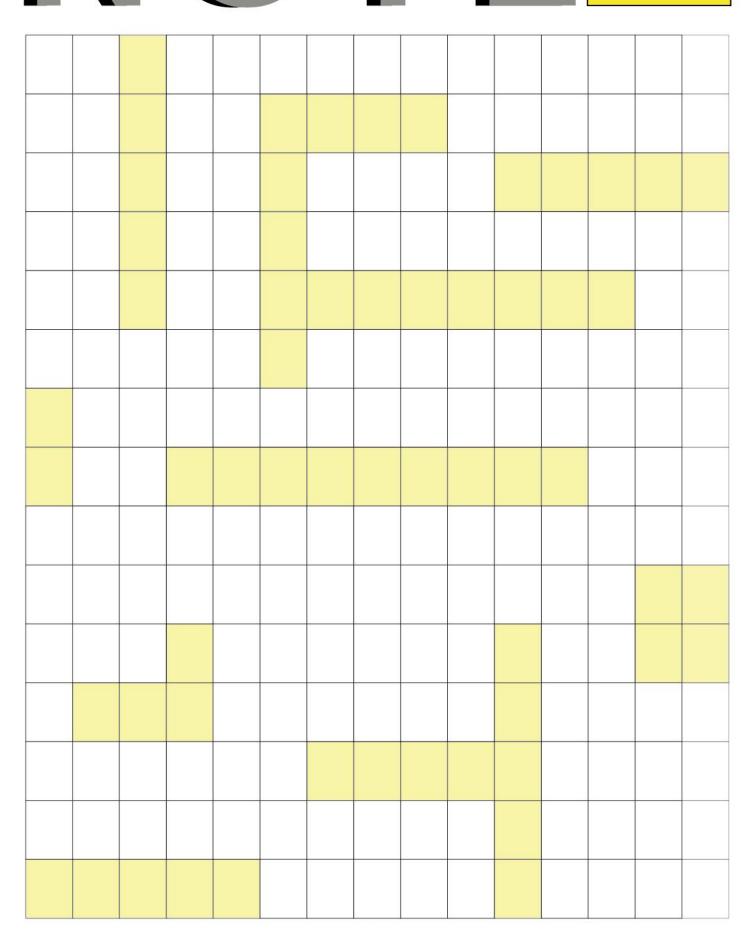
經歷 Experience

參與活動有「以藝術之名-傳愛行動實踐計畫」彩繪台東多良火車站 80 公尺壁畫,「藝網情深愛無限 2020 台東女中第五屆藝術結合公益聯展愛心義賣活動」,製作部分作品「彩繪鞋、蝶古巴特麻布袋、手染抱枕、花卉工筆」其中因領有「嘉義市歐洲多媒體拼貼藝術協會」合格證照,所以擔任蝶古巴特麻布袋作品輔導教學製作,「中原大學建築系陳宣誠老師合作台東女中建築營」。

Participating activities include "In the name of art - the practice of spreading love action plan" painted Taitung Dorian Railway Station 80 meters mural, "Art Network love unlimited 2020 Taitung women in the fifth art combined with public welfare exhibition love charity sale activities", production Some of the works "painted shoes, butterfly Cuban special linen bag, hand-dyed pillow, flower pen" which because of the "Jiayi City European Multimedia Collage Art Association" certificate, so as a butterfly Cuban special linen bag works tutoring teaching and production, "Chen Xuancheng, Department of Architecture, Central Plains University, cooperates with Taitung Women's Middle Construction Camp".



MUSIC ART DANCE DRAMA



附錄1、學生展演

Appendix 1: Student Performance

Art-Music-Dance-Drama-Art-Music-Dance-Art-Music-Dance-Drama-Art-Music-Dance-Drama-Art-Music-Dance-Art-Music-Dance-Drama-Art-Music-Dance-Dance-Drama-Art-Music-Dance-Drama-Art-Music-Dance-Drama-Art-Music-Dance-Drama-Art-Music-Dance-Drama-Art-Music-Dance-Drama-Art-Music-Dance-Drama-Art-Music-Dance-Drama-Art-Music-Dance-Drama-Art-Mu

學生展演

1. 布拉姆斯:法國號三重奏,作品四十號

1. Brahms: Horn Trio Op.40 mvt.3 > 4

新北市立新北高級中學

New Taipei Municipal New Taipei Senior High School 法國號 張祐豪、 小提琴 李昀儒、 鋼琴 白珮好

Horn: Harry Yu-Hao Chang, Violin: Lan Yun-Ju Li, Piano: Phoebe Pei-Yu Pai

2. 美術作品創作分享

2. Fine Arts Works Share

臺北市立明倫高級中學

Taipei Municipal Ming-Lun High School 曾釼喬 Yi-Chiao Tseng、樊馨儀 Shin-Yi FAN、 樊馨禎 Shin-Jen Fan、許以萱 Yi-Shiuan Shiu、 姜欣妤 Xin-YuJiang、吳又又 Yo-Yo Wu、賴昱琦 Yu-Chi Lai

3. 舞蹈表演

3. Dance

臺北市立中正高級中學

Taipei Municipal Zhong-Zheng Senior High School 朱淳儀 Chun-I Chu、吳佳芯 Chia-Hsin Wu、 吳涴淇 Wo-Qi Wu、呂孟庭 Meng-Ting Lu、 李芝嫻 Chih-Hsien Lee、李晏慈 Yen-Tzu Lee、 李書穎 Shu-Ying Lee、 孟雨潼 Yu-Tung Meng、 林家虹 Chia-Hung Lin、袁于捷 Yu-Chieh Yuan、 張香禕 Chiao-Yi Chang、張薰尹 Hsun-Ying Chang、 梁家寧 Chia-Ning Liang、許韓甄 Wei-Chen Hsu、 許舒柔 Shu-Jou Hsu、 陳琳桉 Lin-An Chen、 陳燁玟 Yeh-Wen Chen、楊又又 You-You Yang、 趙欣菅 Hsin-I Chao、鍾宛錚 Wan-Zheng Chung

【舞蹈詳細資訊】

舞 名:《玉•舞》

編舞老師:卓珏

舞 意:「垂手亂翻雕玉佩,折腰爭舞鬱金裙」李商隱《牡丹》

音樂出處:采風樂坊《無極》<光芒>、<夏至>

舞 者:朱淳儀、吳佳芯、吳涴淇、呂孟庭、李芝嫻、李晏慈、

李書穎、孟雨潼、林家虹、袁于捷、張喬禕、張薰尹、

梁家寧、許幃甄、許舒柔、陳琳桉、陳燁玟、楊又又、

趙欣菅、鍾宛錚

舞 名:《迴》

編舞老師:許嘉卿

舞 意:舞台上的任何一個人都會是你,是我們任何人的某一生某

一世,在短短的幾分鐘步伐裡,你擁有多生多世的身影。

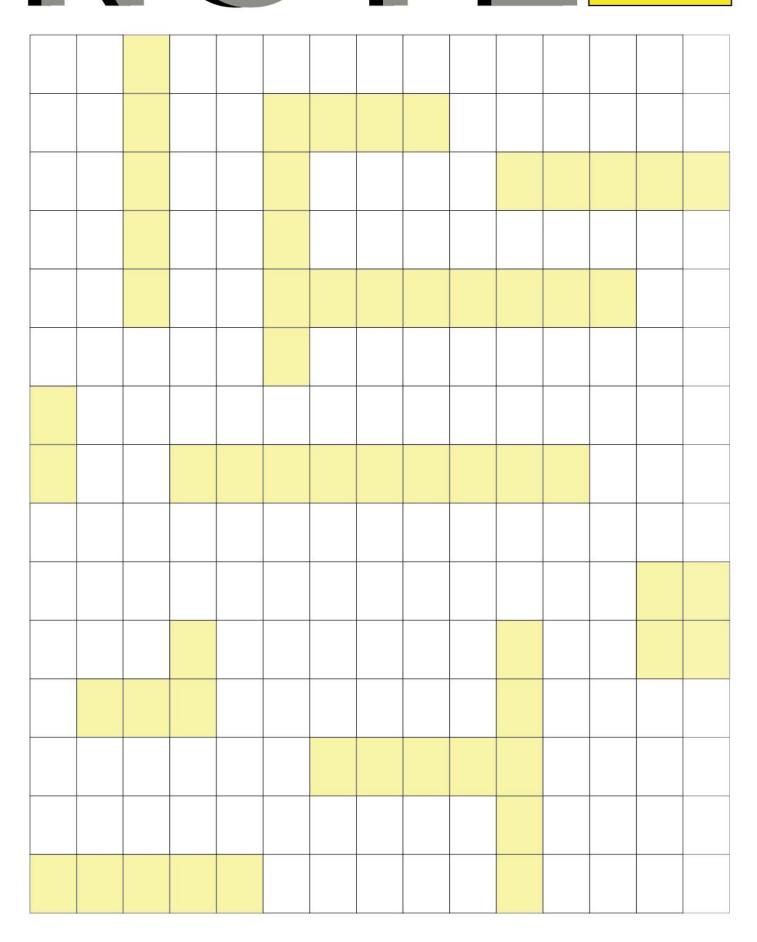
文字引用自「旅途中遇見金剛經」。

音樂出處:風潮音樂《優人神鼓•禪武不二》<暮鼓晨鐘>

舞 者:朱淳儀、吳涴淇、呂孟庭、李書穎、孟雨潼、林家虹、

袁于婕、張薰尹、許幃甄、趙欣萱

MUSIC ART DANCE DRAMA



附錄2、海報發表

Appendix 2: Posters



海報發表名單

海報發表主題	姓名	任職單位/就讀學校及職稱
MA01 學術論文:探討美學教育在大學校園的實證	劉亦欣	國立政治大學教育系博士生、 東吳大學講師
	陳珞瑜	東吳大學中國文學系
MA02 學術論文:全球疫情與數位媒體對國中藝才 班音樂素養教育之發展探究	温榮弘	新竹室內樂集藝術總監
MA03 學術論文:混齡教學國際經驗與啟示	桑慧芬	國立臺灣師範大學附屬高級中學教師
MB01 教學方案:任務導向的自主學習:鋼琴伴奏 法課程之教學現場	潘怡儀	國立臺南藝術大學鋼琴合作藝術研究所 助理教授
MB02 教學方案:柯大宜教學結合泰雅民謠教學方案設計	古以若	國立臺中教育大學教師專業碩士學位學程
MB03 教學方案:國小音樂課程中的直笛差異化教學運用之教學方案	徐儷慈	國立臺中教育大學教師專業碩士學位學程
MB04 教學方案:太魯閣族傳統曲調融入柯大宜教學法之教學方案設計	尤道·布雅	國立臺中教育大學教師專業碩士學位學程
MB05 教學方案:穿〈我的新衣〉—音樂基礎訓練課程創新教學方案	羅偉銘	國立臺灣師範大學附屬高級中學教師
MB06 教學方案:運用視覺感官強化音樂守恆能力之教學方案設計	曾義勝	國立臺中教育大學教師專業碩士學位學 程
MB07 教學方案:驅動中學音樂藝術才能班學生之 學習熱情	劉怡秀	國立屏東大學音樂學系助理教授
FB01 教學方案:編文繼圖繪東風~色彩與素材的 魔法	傅嘉琳	臺東縣立新生國民中學教師
FB02 教學方案:桌遊「策展大師」-看見臺灣藝術的黃金時代	劉宛純	桃園市山豐國民小學教師
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FB05 教學方案:我的奇幻生物-探索校園角落植物	黄郁芳	國立臺東大學附設實驗國民小學教師
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繪藝術創作	周孟勳	國立臺灣藝術大學講師
	張碧珊	臺東縣臺東市新生國民小學教師
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P02 藝才教師專業發展第一哩路-談藝才輔導群的 設置		109-110 年度藝術教育推動資源中心工作計畫

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	2. 2 2	PhD Student, Department of Education, NCCU
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MB02 Teaching Program of Integration of Kodály Method into Tayal Folk Music	I-Jo Ku	Graduate Student, Master Program of Teaching Profession, NTCU
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FB01 Weaving words and images – the magic of color and texture FB02 Best Curator : Taiwan Art Board Game	Chia-Lin Fu Liu Wan-Chun	Teacher, Taitung County Hsin-Sheng Junior High School Teacher, Shan Fong Elementary School
FB03 Research on Learning motivation of Environment		Associate Professor, Tungnan University Center of General
Aesthetics based on Aesthetic Ethic	Mei Wang	Education
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FB05 Mine Fantasy Animal – Discover the Nature Objects in School	Yu-Fang Huang	Teacher, National Taitung University Laboratory Elementary School
FB06 Building Skin Boats with Artistic Touch and Cruising in them	Kai-Wei Liu	Teacher, Taitung County Xin Sheng Elementary School Director Of Student Affairs, Taitung County Xin Sheng
through Imagination	Chia- Mu Liao	Elementary School Teachers with Section Chief of Information, Taitung County
FB07 The traditional architectural painting art creation	Yi-Chien Chen	Xin Sheng Elementary School
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	Pi-Shan Chang	Teacher, Taitung County Xin Sheng Elementary School
FB08 The Infinite Possibilities of Linear Arts	Yi- Chien Chen	Teachers with Section Chief of Information, Taitung County Xin Sheng Elementary School Teachers with Section Chief of Counseling, Taitung County
	Ya- Ling Pan Ying-Huei Wu	Xin Sheng Elementary School
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DB01: Every Child Can Be An Artist	Hsieh	Lecture, Department of Sports Performing Arts, UTP
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DB03 Research on the Development of Dance Aesthetics and Teaching Materials from the Relationship Between Phonology and Movement	Shu-Chin Yang	Lecture, Department of Dance, TUT
TB01 The project design of creative drama applied to kindergarten children after-school art classes	Chia-Yi Hsueh	Graduate Student, Department of Drama Creation and Application, NUTN
TB02 An Exploratory Study of Applying Arts with the Disabled into Instruction of Students with Special Needs TB03 Art Education Integrated into Taiwanese Language Instruction	Tzu-Pin Wei	Graduate Student, Department of Drama Creation and Application, NUTN
and Interdisciplinary Teaching Plan	Shu-Mien Wu	Graduate Student, Department of Drama Creation and Application, NUTN
TB04 Lets' Play in Alternative Learning Period: Using Drama Strategies to Develop the Curriculum Design of Oral Expression for Senior High School Students	Tzu-Hsiu Chen	Graduate Student, Department of Drama Creation and Application, NUTN
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探討美學教育在大學校園的實證

Exploring the Demonstration of Aesthetics Education on University Campus

劉亦欣

政治大學教育系博士生、東吳大學講師 陳珞瑜

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一、研究目的

談到大學美學教育,一般來說都是以各類特色課程、系所來呈現,尤其要在大專校院落實,往往較不易呈現,一般皆以正式 課程如音樂、藝術學系,雖有些課程是直接提供美與藝術之教育目標所開設。但如何落實大學美學教育更是目前各校的挑戰! 美學最初的意義是源自希臘語aisthetiko,其含意為對感觀的感受。大學校園中有軟體,更有硬體,我們可以時時透過境教傳達美感。

富校園是一項藝術作品(a work of art)(Gaines,1991)其藝術的表達係透過建築與景觀融合於物質環境中,並反映著我們文化的意義和重要性,因此校園建築美學,是學校教育設施和景觀造型與色彩,在功能、形象和蕴意上,具有自然、舒適、愉悅的美感與風格(湯志民和廖文靜,2014)。上面形塑美學教育的目標。 研究目的:

- 1.探討目前大專院校落實美學教育的現況。
- 2.提供大專院校在推動美學教育的方向與具體做法。
- 3.提供美學教育如何透過校園規劃設施與課程教學設計的實證。

本研究採實地訪查法、文獻分析法、訪談法, 自109年1月到110年4月,先透過網站蒐集各大專院校的網站, 從官網中校園設施資訊與課程資訊先著手,再以全面且深入方式,去了解每所大學美學教育的推動,針對 蒐集的內容,找出具備美感教育的大專校園,針對所收集來的資料分析與歸納統整,定義學校的特色,再 以實地參訪學校了解現場場域,如有課程部分,安排個案學校師生接受訪談,分析美感教育推動原因、背 景、影響及其意義等。

三、研究設計

根據教育部109年我國大專校院學校數共計162所。此次美感教育在大學校園實證之研究設計分為:校園硬 體設施與軟體課程, 硬體設施方面,我們實際到大專院校的官網中找尋校園地圖,收集學校具有美感教育 的設施,如暨南大學中的裝置藝術與櫻花林。而軟體課程部分,我們則透過研究之大學教學大綱,進入班 級了解課程進行,並且實際訪談個案學生,了解其課程進行方式。

本次研究經文獻分析後,美感教育在校園設施中有下列幾項方式呈現,包括校園內各項藝術設施和作品, 以美化校園 另外,校舍建築和校園環境,亦運用美感佈置校園情境,或者在空間內增加文化氣息,這些就 是美感教育的潛移默化,因此透過此研究設計,我們看見多所大學如:台北藝術大學的大型鳥籠裝置藝術、 元智大學哲學之道、東吳大學的日本文化教室、政治大學圖書館等,都是要讓學生透過其境教傳達美感。 軟體課程部份,主要是近距離觀課與課程學生訪談與交流,在研究中除了語文系所的課程探究,也進行商 管課程中網站美學,兩類課程都有相同特色,就是就地取材與美感培養,如教師請同學自己找石頭準備花 材,自己完成枯山水舆花道成品,另外網路行銷,則請同學捕捉學校校室的光影,完成圖文設計成為DM。

四、研究結果

本次研究結果發現北中南三區大學,在美國教育實踐中,主要為設置裝置藝術作品、運用植栽造景,讓校 園處處風景,同時讓原本地理條件不佳的限制下,反而創新發展為校景,讓社會人士認識 ,從圖1至圖4為 校園美感教育的見證,圖1將傳統教室改造為文化教育空間,圖2與圖3這廣闊校園充滿時序的美感與融合 大自然的裝置藝術小羊,讓學生體驗大學校園之美。圖4則是政治大學達腎圖書館以書為主題,整個圖書 館立體呈現,讓學生在此氛圍裡,好比在黃金屋內並以書為題,另外在軟體課程,圖5與圖6則是同學背影 也能作為海報設計,圖7是使學生自己創作的枯山水與花道作品,枯山水是日本式園林的一種,也是日本 畫的一種形式。















大學校園是學生人生起點,目前教育部推動各種素養,美感素養教育是不可或缺!本研究發現許多大學正在經營,只是尚未有更具體計劃持續,美感是一種生活方式,建議各校需要持續在教育現場,啟發與培養學生美感,當踏進校門口開始,到校園的每個角落,都能將影響學生心靈,校園環境的「境教」再加課程教學深化美感,這就是「美學教育」的最佳實證。

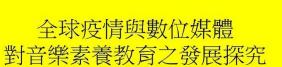
談到大學美學教育,一般來說都是以各類特色課程、系所來呈現,尤其要在大專校院落實,往往較不易呈現,一般皆以正式課程如音樂、藝術學系,雖有些課程是直接提供美與藝術之教育目標所開設。但如何落實大學美學教育更是目前各校的挑戰!美學最初的意義是源自希臘語 aisthetiko,其含意為對感觀的感受。大學校園中有軟體,更有硬體,我們可以時時透過境教傳達美感。透過網站蒐集各大專院校的網站,從官網中校園設施資訊與課程資訊先著手,再以全面且深入方式,去了解每所大學美學教育的推動,針對蒐集的內容,找出具備美感教育的大專校園,針對所收集來的資料分析與歸納統整,定義學校的特色,再以實地多該學校了解現場場域,如有課程部分,安排個案學校師生接受訪談,分析美感教育推動原因、背景、影響及其意義等。此次美感教育在大學校園實證之研究設計分為:校園硬體設施與軟體課程, 硬體設施方面,我們實際到大專院校的官網中找尋校園地圖,收集學校具有美感教育的設施,大學校園是學生人生起點,目前教育部推動各種素養,美感素養教育是不可,故具本研究發現許多大學正在經營,只是尚未有更具體計劃持續,美感是一種生活方式,因此本研究建議各校需要持續在教育現場,啟發與培養學生美感,當踏進校門口開始,到校園的每個角落,都能將影響學生心靈,校園環境的「境教」再加課程教學深化美感,這就是「美學教育」的最佳實證。

關鍵詞:藝術校園、美感、校園規劃、課程設計

When it comes to aesthetics education on university campuses, it is generally presented through specialized curricula and departments; restricted to universities and colleges, results are often not assured. Teaching is usually presented through formal courses, such as classes on music and fine arts. While some of these curricula do directly address the goals of aesthetics and fine arts education, the current challenge facing schools is how to implement university aesthetics education! The original meaning of aesthetics comes from the Greek "aisthetiko", which refers to one's feelings towards that which one perceives. On university campuses there is software and especially hardware; we can at any time convey a sense of aesthetics via environmental cultivation. Using the internet, we collected a list of the websites of each of the universities and colleges. We started from the information on campus facilities and curricula found on the official websites then looked into the aesthetics education promoted by each university through more comprehensive and deep methods. From what we collected, we found which universities and colleges were equipped to teach aesthetics, analyzed and summarized the collected information, defined the characteristics of the schools, and visited the schools in person to get an understanding of the actual locale. If a school had an aesthetics curriculum, we arranged to interview the teachers and students at that school and analyzed the reason, background, influence, and the significance of the school's promotion of aesthetics education. The research design for this demonstration of aesthetics education on university campuses can be separated into campus facilities (hardware) and curricula (software). For the facilities (hardware), we found the campus maps on the university and college websites and then collected a list of the aesthetics education facilities of each school. University campuses are the starting point for student life. The MOE is currently promoting the well-rounded cultivation of Taiwan's students, and aesthetic education is an indispensible part of this! This study found that many universities are currently engaged in this; however they are as yet proceeding without a concrete plan. Aesthetics is a way of life. This is why this study recommends that each school needs to continue to initiate and cultivate a sense of aesthetics within their students at the location where they are receiving education. The soul of the students can be influenced from the moment they step through the school gates and in each corner of the campus. The environmental cultivation of the campus environs and the deepening of aesthetics in the school curriculum are truly the best demonstration of "aesthetics education".

Keywords: arts campus, aesthetics, campus planning, curriculum design







The Study on the Arts Talented Literacy Education with Digital Media in the Post-COVID-19 Era

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1. Purpose

The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic in early 2020 as it ravages the world, and WHO continuously added B.1.621 (µ), C.1.2., and N501S (delta-variant) into the variant of interests (VOI) list for several variant viruses possess highly-potentials in immune escaping. Human therefore have to get accustomed to the novel diversified life styles in the post-COVID-19 era.

The arts talented classes in the junior high school sit in the essential period of the art education process. Facing the challenges from the epidemic such as concerns of the incubation-related contagious spreading, the educational administration authority imposed orders of stay-at-home for students and instructions of the "precautions against severe special infectious pneumonia", with rolling corrections on teaching guides for the arts talented classes of music, fine arts, dance, and theater arts. Wind instruments for instance, lessons with difficulties to require pupils wearing masks can be adjusted training to on-line video advising individually for students.

Measures of campus evacuation without learning suspension revealed the internet accesses of personal, at home, and mobile device connection rates by 12-15 school age students are passively being reached 100% record-high, respectively (statistical data from the Taiwan Network Information). The study thus adopts the arts talented class in junior high school as an vehicle to discuss the developments and influences in the on-going literacy education in the digital and post-COVID-19 duet-era.

2. Method

The design of the research integrates the Delphi expert questionnaires and the analytical hierarchy process (AHP) as the architecture embracing interdiscipline facets, reflecting the glistens and directions in music education. Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) analysis thereafter models the information in producing creativity, ability in immersive thinking, and differentiation capability, especially the focus on the multi-literacy fulfillment. The merit of the method anchors on the teaching of learners' applicable literacy, and results in the music environmental change to induce more self-coaching motivation which makes the study more credible in future music education development.

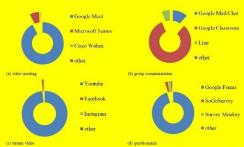


Figure 1: Digital media usage of the distance learning by arts talented class in junior high school. (a) video meeting, (b)group communication, (c) stream video, (d) questionnaire

3. Conclusion

Perspectives both from the arts talented classes in junior high school and arts-related programs run by registered institutes prove that digital media sustain the regular lessons and trainings smoothly for months without obvious impacts observed (Fig. 1).

Right after the announcement of the "suspension but non-stopping" measure in Taiwan, the arts talented classes imperatively pursue their ways to "diverse without dispersion." The schools' orchestras or windbands successfully leverage the digital achievements, i.e., industrial free-wares such as the live streaming video platforms or the communication messengers for remote teaching supports. Interestingly, without dominant forces nor top-down regulations, the quick switch to fully get on track of digital media education implied the competitiveness on technology learning curves in the post-COVID-19 era. Nevertheless, the effectiveness and efficiency in the music education shall be the sole core for its eco-system sustainability. Detailed assessments proved the great holistic competency of the literacy education.

The research results also show that the digital-oriented interactions encourage intelligent students in arts talented class to burst out profound characteristics of holistic thinking and aesthetic inclusion. This kind of hermeneutics in imagination and inspiration again strengthen the capabilities of arts fusion and convolution, much more valuable than instrumental skill-wise level training. This study represents the real scenario of post-COVID-19 era's digital influence and technology application which should be noticed by the 12-year basic education curriculum guidelines for rolling-correction. The practical summary can solidly promote the global edge competency of the arts talented class's legend.

乳以雾內樂集

Bamboo Ensemble

全球 COVID-19 疫情持續未止,包含國中藝才班等臺灣音樂教育也走上以數位平台等媒介進行網路互動之途。本論文目的在於具體揭示全國校園在防疫措施之下,國中藝術才能班如何透過各種數位視訊與串流影音媒體等,來維持其音樂教育的有效性(effectiveness)及效率性(efficiency)。本研究設計採 Delphi 專家問卷與 AHP(analytical hierarchy process)兩大階段的綜合統整方法,透過 SPSS 分析對音樂等藝術素養教育,網路媒介下對於創造力、思考力、差異性與多元學習上的優劣影響因子排序與全面性模型化,進而得以反映以學習者為中心與應用實踐的素養教學,在數位資訊化的環境中所導致教師指導方法上的轉變,得以啟發藝才班學生更強的自我學習動機、養成更具自信的問題解決能力等。研究結果也顯示數位媒體等網路教學方式,藝才班學生產生更高的融合式思考(holistic thinking)與美感包容性(inclusion)。藝才班在包含音樂技術等的全人素養教育,終將因數位網路與科技發展等機制而影響學生在美感理解(assessment)及想像力自信(hermeneutics)上的發展。此研究結論除可作為藝術才能專長教育的課網規範與實施過程滾動式修正參考外,對於臺灣在藝術教學、十二年基本教育課程的未來發展趨勢與科技運用,皆具啟發與指導性,期待提升藝才班的國際競合力(global competency)。

關鍵詞:COVID-19,數位媒體,素養教育,國際競合力

As the COVID-19 pandemic ravages the world, digital media are being introduced reluctantly to the students of arts talented classes in Taiwan. The study discloses the effectiveness and efficiency of the music education under measures of pandemic precautions with the scenario how digital technology encroach the podium. The design of the research integrates the Delphi expert questionnaires and the analytical hierarchy process (AHP) to evaluate the literacy education reflected by the indices of creativity, ability in immersive thinking, and differentiation capability for further the rolling correction references in the post-COVID-19 era. The study reveals that the digital-oriented interactions encourage intelligent students holistic thinking and aesthetic inclusion. This kind of hermeneutics in imagination and inspiration can strengthen the capabilities of arts fusion and convolution. The influences of the digital technology on the 12-year basic education curriculum should be noticed to further promote the global edge competency of the arts talented education legend.

Keywords: COVID-19, digital media, arts talented, literacy education, global competency

混鹼教學國際經驗與啟示 Enlightenment of international practition of multigrade class

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一、研究目的

混齡教學在國際間有多麼盛行?千禧年前後學者發現英格蘭小學25%採混齡教學、挪威小學34%採混齡教學、愛爾蘭小學達42%、芬蘭則高達70%的比例(Little, 2006, Mulryan-Kyne, 2007)。聯合國教科文組織(UNESCO)調查亦指出全球約有總數1/3學校課堂採混齡教學(UNESCO, 2004)。此一現象不僅出現在已開發國家,亞洲開發中國家更不乏比例高達50%以上的例子 (Pridmore, 2004; Little, 2006)。混齡教學策略目前施行於台灣偏鄉教育、實驗教育教學現場,在教材研發與教學法兩方面仍屬探索與滾動修正期。應學習者特質且採取差異化教學,因而跳脫面對傳統同齡班級時「一視同仁」的慣性思維。本論文有視於國際間混齡教學多元面貌及其成效,以及國內近年教育發展所趨,期探究混齡教學的本質、相關研究發現與應用於高能力學習者的發展可能性。

二、文獻探討

「混齡」這個概念自其出現,教育學者筆下產出多種名詞,包括「多齡」(multi-age/multiage)、「多級」(multi- grade/multigrade)、「組合班級」(composite classes)、「聯合班級」(combination class)、「雙級班級」(double-graded class)、「混合年級班級」(mixed year class)、「混級/混齡班級」(mixed-grade/age classes)、「無年級教育」(non-graded schooling)和「複式班級」(multi-classes)和「學段班級」(stage classes),學者對名詞各有不同的定義與用法。Anderson和Pavan (1993)發現1968年至1990年間,針對無年級學校與傳統年級制學校學生進行研究的64篇論文中,58%無年級學校學生的學術成就表現較佳;33%兩者一致;僅9%的研究顯示傳統年級制較好。

三、研究設計

根據心理學兩大理論為論述基礎,梳理混齡教學成效的動因。Piaget認知發展理論認為個體在一定的年齡能達到與同齡相近的認知水平,據此學校採行依年齡安置年級的教育安排。與同齡班級社會化程度相較,混齡班級中的學習者是在更高度社會化的環境中學習。學習者透過觀察模仿同儕及參與班級人際互動習得知識與能力,正與Vygotsk認知發展論相應。

四、研究結果

混齡教育除前兩領域普遍應用之外,學者Linley Lloyd亦指出,混齡教學一直是教導高能力學習者的教學策略之一。研究發現混齡教學與學習者認知發展呈正相關甚至顯著相關。混齡學習團體因學習者年齡差異而必須採取的差異化教學,提供了學習者依自身方式進行學習的機會,混齡同儕互相模仿學習,讓個體拓展自身潛在發展水準有更大的可能性。學界眾多專題報告或學術研究皆顯示,混齡學習團體的學習成效在社會情緒發展領域具有顯具卓越的效益。與傳統年級制班級學生相較,學習者在混齡教室中表現出對學習更為正向的態度、更佳的領導技巧、完整的自信與更多社會化行為及更少冒犯他人的舉措(McClellan & Kinsey, 1999; Veenman, 1995)。

五、結論與建議

本文梳理混齡教育發展迄今逾一個半世紀學界發展出多元名詞的內涵與定義,呈現混齡教學不同觀點下衍生名詞與實務結合的樣貌。從文獻探究混齡教學對學習者的影響,以及國際間學者提出之有效教學策略與建議。有視於國外學者提出「韌性教學」與「堡壘教學法」應用於混齡教學中,不僅可免教學技術無法掌握高度分化的學生差異所致的學習效能問題,且能獲致多齡同儕互動激發更佳潛在發展水平表現,同時培養社會情緒高感度能力的進階發展。本文研究者因而試問目前國內藝術才能專長領域之合作學習類型專業課程,或可積極探究混齡教學對於提升藝術才能專長領域學習者社會情緒高感性能力的潛在效能,據此,本文拋磚引玉,初探混齡教育作為藝術才能專長領域課程設計與教學的其一方案可能的思考。

混齡教學目前施行於臺灣偏鄉教育、實驗教育教學現場,在教材研發與教學法兩方面仍屬探索與滾動修正期。混齡教育除前兩領域的普遍應用之外,學者 Linley Lloyd 亦指出,混齡教學一直是教導高能力學習者的教學策略之一。本文梳理混齡教育發展迄今逾一個半世紀學界發展出多元名詞的內涵與定義,呈現混齡教學不同觀點下衍生名詞與實務結合的樣貌。同時,從文獻探究混齡教學對學習者的影響,以及國際間學者提出有效教學策略與建議。有視於國外學者提出「韌性教學」與「堡壘教學法」應用於混齡教學當中,不僅可免教學技術無法掌握高度分化的學生差異特質所致的學習效能問題,且能獲致多齡同儕互動激發更佳潛在發展水平表現,同時培養社會情緒高感度能力的進階發展。本文研究者因而試問目前國內藝術才能專長領域之合作學習類型專業課程,或可積極探究混齡教學對於提升藝術才能專長領域學習者社會情緒高感性能力的潛在效能,據此,本文拋磚引玉,初探混齡教育或可作為藝術才能專長領域課程設計與教學的其一方案。

關鍵詞:混齡教學、合作學習、韌性教學、單式學級

In Taiwan, multi-grade instruction is currently implemented in educational programs in rural areas, as well as in locations of experimental educational instruction. Currently, both research into instruction materials and teaching methods exist in a period of exploration and rolling revisions. Outside of its general application in these two areas, as the scholar Linley Lloyd points out, multigrade education has always been one of the teaching strategies for guiding high-ability learners. This study combs through the many connotations and definitions of the various keywords that have developed in the field over the past half century and looks to present the face of what is a combination of derivative proper nouns and their application as found in different viewpoints of multi-grade instruction. At the same time, through the relevant literature, this study looks to explore the impact of multi-grade education on learners and offers a discussion on effective educational strategies and suggestions as proposed by international researchers.

As put forth by foreign scholars, "resilience instruction" and "fortress instruction," when used in multi-grade instruction, can not only help instructors avoid the problem of instruction techniques failing to meet the differences in highly differentiated students and thus leading to lessened effectiveness of study, but can also inspire better potential development in peer interaction among different age groups. At the same time, they can cultivate further development of high-level social-emotional competencies. The researcher, therefore, asks whether in cooperative learning specialized curriculums in the current specialized disciplines for the arts-talented, multi-grade instruction could improve social-emotional high-sensitivity capabilities in learners. Accordingly, this study is an initial exploration into the idea of multi-grade education being used as a curriculum design and instruction within the curricula of the specialized disciplines for the arts talented.

Keywords: multi-grade instruction, cooperative learning, resilience instruction, single grade

任務導向的自主學習: 鋼琴伴奏法課程之教學現場

Self-Learning in Task-Based: Piano Accompanying Course Open Scenes Tainan National Evolversity of the Arts

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壹、教學理念與教學目標

在鋼琴合作藝術領域中,藝術歌曲的學習為相當重要 的一個環節。對藝術歌曲的詩與曲析認識越深,有助於 鋼琴合作者的聲樂合作能力與表現力正幅提升,顯示鋼 琴合作藝術領域對於藝術歌曲的背景認識是必須的。 般鋼琴合作藝術主作都會修習語音法、藝術歌曲探究等 課程,讓主修銅琴合作者能從演唱者角度充分了解藝術 歌曲背景、强化其合作能力。

此《鋼琴伴奏法》課程為國立臺南藝術大學鋼琴主修 生在高三至大一階段的必修課。相較於他校修習此課程 的學生來說,本校修課學生的年齡層偏低,因此過去在 間授本課程時, 簡課教師不僅承繼傳統教授方式, 亦嘗 試增添新元素,加入閱讀詩文、譜曲、節奏入曲等活動 來帶領學生,這項教案的改進有效地提升了學生課堂學 習之專注力。然而,對不把「調琴伴奏」當成未來職業 能力目標之學生來說,引導學生自主學習的部分,仍有 進化的空間。

在第三版牌桌中, 我重新審视七年一貫制學生的特殊 學習狀況,體察新世代接收知識的多元管道,秉持寓教 於樂的精神,嘗試將經典桌遊導入課程。透過「如何製 作藝術歌曲相關知識的桌遊」為議題,成功引導學生自 發性地翻闊樂曲相關文獻,主動聆聽且更樂於分析音樂 內容、正視樂譜的記譜法、以及背誦音樂旋律。最終, 在學生自主學習的情況下,本課程達到優質的教授成 效

貳、教學設計與理論解析

本課程設計以「如何製作藝術歌曲相關知識卓遊」為主 軸進行,18週課程劃分為下列三個階段實施:

第一階段: 先讓學生認識各種調琴合作藝術, 與聲樂合作 相關職業能力。介紹各種桌遊的玩法及桌遊所帶來的教育 功能。帶領學生玩授課教師製作的簡易藝術歌曲桌道《藝 術歌牌)

第二階段: 帶領學生認識藝術歌曲中調琴合作所扮演的角 色。讓學生認識詩人的詩曲對於演奏藝術歌曲的重要性。 第三階段: 依照不同的藝術歌曲內容, 引導學生尋找相關 資料,以現有的桌遊範例製作藝術歌曲相關桌遊。

課程運用任務導向授課,以桌遊製作為課程主軸。提供 學生顯於藝術歌曲的調琴彈奏相關資訊,以真實曲目做為 範例,讓學生藉由『製作各式不同桌遊』的任務而搜尋製 作遊戲所需資訊,重視藝術歌曲相關細節,從中領悟藝術 歌曲資訊的重要性。課程活動設計注重自主學習與學用合 ,以自學力為教學最終目標。延續學生在課堂後持續自 我精准的動力。







參、教學活動與資料蒐集

本堂課以桌遊為任務。因此提供學生各種不同的桌遊示 範,並以不同的資訊練習製作桌遊。在此以學生製作三種 不同点遊為示範說明:

《尋找搗蛋籠》原始遊戲是以訓練小孩觀察力而製作的。 而課堂中,我們將樂譜觀察作為遊戲方式,創造出《鐘是 金曲獎? 》遊戲,讓學生反覆討論作曲家、觀察樂曲中的 伴奏型態、調性、術語等內容,詳細閱讀譜中資訊者贏得 遊戲稱利。

《知識線:動物篇》是以了解動物資訊為主的桌遊,在遊 戲過程會深化了解動物的各種知識。課堂中,學生將藝術 歌曲之王舒伯特的藝術歌曲作品整理成系列的遊戲牌,決 定蒐集作品中文及原文名稱、作曲年代、詩人名稱及生 辰、歌唱音域、和作品編號,並且討論可以作為遊戲中比 較資訊的內容。

《矮人礦坑》為著名的德國桌遊,主要是以達成坑道,挖 到實藏為遊戲主軸,也是同學最喜愛的遊戲。但因為遊戲 原身娛樂性高於教育性,原本是師生認為較難製作的遊 戲。但是後來同學與授課教師在期末合作製成了《歌曲纖 路》,在課程中以連接曲目為重心,遊戲中需要觀察樂譜 的伴奏型態、使用語言、以及音域調性等樂譜內容,才得 以連結同樣的歌曲,將其拼接完成作品。





三個課堂中完成的作品雖然不盡完美,最後礙於樂譜與 音樂的版權而沒能發表成為出版品,相當遺憾。但在製作 過程中,學生皆費盡心力尋找藝術歌曲資訊,也在課程中 了解自學及任務引發的興趣,不僅發現藝術歌曲之美,還 能為學生增添演奏以外的自信心,本課程引發之《自我效 能》為年紀尚輕的高三學生帶來無限可能。

肆、任務教學與成效分析

(鋼琴伴奏法) 課程以鋼琴組高三學生為主體, 打造與 -般大學至研究所相異的課程性質,活用任務導向數學方 式引發學生對於實際應用學習知識的興趣,並且引發學生 自主學習能力,將課程的成功經驗複製至其他成長學習, 提高學生自學力的成果豐碩。

伍、教學省思與價值建構

課程知識不只在學期閒能因為任務被充分應用。學生更能 因任務展現自發研究及自學精神。修習過本課程之間學。 也在課程結束後持續找到學習方法及目標。展現出本課程 對於學生之影響,讓同學能盡情發揮自我學習的績能力。

2021藝術才能教育國際論壇:「潛藝週才、課程前職」

傳統的《鋼琴伴奏法》課程往往讓學生經由彈奏樂曲來認識聲樂合作彈奏法,理解藝術歌曲的創作和內涵。

此科目為國立臺南藝術大學鋼琴主修生在高三至大一階段的必修課,相較於他所修習此 課程的學生來說,本校修課學生的年齡層偏低。

過去在開授本課程時,開課教師不僅承繼傳統教授方式,亦嘗試增添新元素,加入閱讀 詩文、譜曲、節奏入曲等活動來帶領學生。這項教案的改進有效地提升了學生課堂學習之專 注力,然而,就引導學生自主學習的層面來看,仍有進化的空間。

在第三版課網中,我重新審視七年一貫制學生的特殊學習狀況,體察新世代接收知識的多元管道,秉持寓教於樂的精神,嘗試將經典桌遊導入課程。透過「如何製作藝術歌曲相關知識的桌遊」為議題,成功引導學生自發性地翻閱樂曲相關文獻,主動聆聽且更樂於分析音樂內容、正視樂譜的記譜法、以及背誦音樂旋律。最終,在學生自主學習的情況下,本課程達到優質的教授成效。

關鍵詞:教學實踐、伴奏法、桌遊、七年一貫制、自主學習、藝術歌曲

A traditional way of teaching "Piano Accompanying" is usually assigned some art songs to students and ask them to play the music in the course. Then, the instructor will ask them to describe the piece's story and give them commons after their performance. As a result, students will study both practice music and the background of the music on their own.

However, Tainan National University of the Arts gives this course for twelve grade students ages. Therefore, compared to other universities, the student's age will lower their willingness to learning.

Thus, I usually teach the course using the traditional way of learning and trying to add new elements like reading poems, score notations, practicing language rhythms, and so forth. These activities are functionally upgraded student's attention in the course time. Yet, leading students to self-learning is still being challenged due to the lack of clear career direction.

In this third edition syllabus, I reconsider the ages of these students and their unique capabilities of performing. Understanding their world-changing needs, I decided to add a pretty different task leading them to self-learn. The course will challenge them to make multiple art song subjects' board games. Consequently, the students need to be familiar with the background, the score notating, and the melodies of those learning art songs to complete their task. At last, the instructor succeeded in letting the students have learned self-learning and recognized all the course taught knowledge.

Keywords: Teaching Practice, Piano Accompanying, Board Games, Self-learning, Art Songs

柯大宜教學結合泰雅民謠教學方案設計 Teaching Program of Integration of Kodály Method into Tayal Folk Music

古以若 KU,I-JO 國立台中教育大學 教師專業碩士學位學程

一、研究動機

根據研究者在泰雅族學校教學的經驗,歌唱於學生來說是一項容易的事情,但是在進行教學時學生會羞於表現,因此不敢放膽唱歌。根據研究探討,在柯大宜無伴奏的教唱下,能有助於學習音感的培養和音樂性(莊淑敏,2004)。因此,教學者使用柯大宜教學系統化的概念與進度,培養學生音感及聽唱之能力,藉由提升學習者之學習興趣,再以多項歌唱方式強化學生對歌唱的音感以及自信。

二、教學對象

本教學方案之教學對象為快樂國小 (化名)中年級學生,共設計12堂課。

三、教學方案

(一)教學素材

- 1. 泰雅民謠曲目自編
- 2. 自編教材(節奏屋、節奏卡)

(二)教學目標

- 1. 運用音樂的相關素材結合課程,使課程增加 趣味性並增添靈活度,學生也藉此機會透過 曲目培養聽唱之能力與準確度。
- 藉由不同之歌唱形式、小組發表,學生透過 多唱多聽多欣賞,提升學生自信以及欣賞之 態度。

(三)教學策略

在課程教學中使用柯大宜教學策略與原則

- ,課程中有一般節奏與旋律的歌曲,從各式樂曲中讓學生嘗試唱歌遊戲,讓學生趣味中學習節奏與旋律。教學目標的達成,有三階段:預備階段、認知階段、練習階段,教學過程中會進行三階段進行教學的訓練,讓學生能透過學習的環節吸收理解課程內容(紀華冠,2004)
- 。課程先進行唱名手勢、節奏名的教學,每堂 教學活動以歌曲帶入,接著曲目的預備進行節 奏、旋律之歌唱教學。

(四)評量方式

- 1. 小組展演:將學生以合唱、獨唱、齊唱多種 演唱方式並於台前發表,作為評量方式。
- 實作評量:學生在節奏、旋律之練習階段, 可檢核和學生學習表現、節奏與旋律的準確 度等。

四、教學方案內容

四、教學方案內谷					
節次	課程重點	教學內容			
	基本節奏認識	1.泰雅民謠自編 2.節奏名認知			
<u> </u>	So/Mi旋律教學	1.泰雅民謠自編 2.唱名手勢So/Mi 3.歌唱練習級進、跳進			
三	四分休止符教學	1.唱歌曲打拍子 2.休止符手勢動作 3.四分休止符聽奏練習			
四	La旋律教學	1.La唱名手勢 2.確認與So/Mi 音高差異 3.歌唱練習			
五	符杆教學	1.向上與向下符杆 2.講述五線譜第三線為中線 3.符杆記譜練習			
六	節奏練習	1.節奏仿奏記憶、聽寫 2.節奏組合排列			
せ	節奏練習	1.節奏創作 2.節奏卡農練習(輪奏) 3.認識頑固節奏			
八	旋律練習	1.La旋律仿唱 2.唱名手勢複習 3.教師哼唱學生手勢回應			
九	旋律練習	1.So/Mi,la,do.re的仿唱 2.五線譜旋律試唱練習 3.聽寫填充練習			
十	節奏旋律的視唱	1.泰雅古謠自編歌曲節奏、 旋律視唱 2.聽寫練習(已教歌曲)			
+	課程總驗收	1.進行小組競賽節奏視唱 2.卡農輪唱競賽 3. 樂曲拼圖拼湊出完整樂 曲			
十二	課程總驗收	1.唱歌拍打頑固伴奏 2.歌唱發表 3.總結性評量			

五、預期成效

本教學方案利用泰雅民謠改編成的樂曲

,結合趣味性的12堂課程學習節奏與旋律之基本能力,並在課程中增加孩童的歌唱經驗強化孩童對歌唱的自信,同時亦增加樂理的基本認知與理解,活動中讓孩童能學習互相尊重與勇敢的表達,期望培養孩童能達到敢唱、會唱、愛唱之態度。

根據研究者在泰雅族學校教學的經驗,可以知道歌唱對於學生來說是一項簡單容易的事情,但是在進行歌唱教學時學生常常羞於表現,不敢放膽大聲地唱歌。因此,研究者設計一套教學方案,試以柯大宜教學策略和泰雅古謠做結合,期能使泰雅族的國小學生透過不一樣的音樂課程,培養歌唱的音樂性。

本教學方案之對象為泰雅族中高年級的學生,設計 12 週共計 12 堂的課程。教學設計以泰雅族古謠作為教學素材,並使用柯大宜教學法中的節奏唱名及手號做樂曲旋律、節奏、音感訓練的教學工具。根據文獻探討,在柯大宜無伴奏教唱下,唱名手號比擬為樂器,能有助於學習者音感的培養和音樂性(莊淑閱,2004)。因此,教學者使用手號和節奏唱名,培養學生的音感及音樂性,再從歌唱樂曲音感的建立連結至樂理的學習。學生在課程結束時會以獨唱、齊唱、合唱的方式演唱多種旋律以作為評量方式,並以學生自述方式了解其學習概況。

本教學方案將泰雅族古謠作為教學素材,再做旋律教學的延伸,預期學生可以體會音樂的各種變化,預期學生在音感的辨認能更加敏感,並對歌唱產生興趣、增加自信。此外,往後的研究會以此設計再延伸實務教學。

關鍵詞:泰雅古謠、歌唱教學、音樂敏感度

Following this researcher's experience of teaching in a Tayal school, it has been ascertained that the singing of songs is an activity of which student can do with ease. However, when teaching singing to these same students, it was found that many feel embarrassed when it comes time to perform and are unwilling to sing loudly and clearly. Therefore, this researcher designed a system of instruction combining the Kodály teaching method with Tayal folk songs in the hopes that through a different kind of music curriculum, Tayal elementary school students would be able to cultivate a musicality of singing.

The subjects of this teaching program were junior high school students who were also members of the Tayal indigenous people. A 12-week, 12-class curriculum was designed. Class content was designed around the folk songs of the Tayal people, while the rhythm syllables and hand signs of the Kodály method of instruction were used as a teaching tool for the instruction of melody, rhythm and sense of sound. According to literature research, under the Kodály method of a cappella instruction, syllables and hand signs act as musical instruments and help foster a sense of sound and musicality in learners (Shu-Min Chuang 2004). Therefore, the instructor used hand signs and rhythm syllables to help foster a sound sense and musicality in students, with the establishment of sound sense in the singing of songs linking further to the study of music theory. At the end of the 12-week curriculum, students were able to use solo, unison, and choral singing methods to perform a variety of melodies as a form of skill and progress evaluation, with the students' self-narratives providing an additional understanding of their overall situation.

This teaching program used Tayal folk songs as teaching material, from which instruction on melodies was taught. Through it, it was hoped that students would experience a range of musical transformations, develop an increased sensitivity in the recognition of sounds and give rise to an interest in singing and develop more self-confidence. In addition, the researcher hopes that later research will find aspects of this program's curriculum useful when it comes to implementing future instruction.

Keywords: Tayal folk songs, singing instruction, music sensitivity

國小音樂課程中的直笛差異化教學運用 之教學方案

徐儷慈 HSU, LI-TZU 國立臺中教育大學 教師專業碩士學位學程

一、研究動機

教育部(2018)指出,在現行課程綱要中的藝術領域包括三科目—音樂、視覺藝術與表演藝術。以音樂課程來說,直笛為國小學童最初接觸學習且演奏的旋律樂器。教師的適時引導能夠讓學生提升學習器樂的樂趣,多層面的音樂探索活動亦能強化學生之樂器應用能力(陳藝苑、伍鴻沂,2014)。研究者曾經於國小教授直笛課程,發現在目前國小的教學現場,普遍來說,隨著學生年紀的增長,直笛的程度差距越懸殊,因此欲藉差異化教學方案活動提升學生之直笛學習。

二、教學對象

本教學方案之教學對象為臺中市開心國小(化名) 五年級學生,共設計12堂的課程。

三、教學方案

(一) 教學素材

- 1. 自編教材(節奏練習、銀鈴、青春修練手冊)
- 2. 鈴木直笛教材 (The Silent Moon)

(二)教學目標

- 1. 運用教學內容的差異化,使學生完成不同的學習 任務,獲得吹奏直笛的自信,培養對音樂的興趣。
- 2. 經由分組的吹奏活動及小組發表,提升團隊合作 的能力,並擁有欣賞他人演奏之態度。

(三)教學策略

將學生以同質性與異質性分組進行教學,透過認 譜、示範吹奏與分組合作學習設計直笛教學活動。欲 演奏美妙的直笛樂曲,必須重視技巧學習的重要性

(陳育致,2014)。因此教學活動以複習持笛姿勢開始,其次為運指、運舌和運氣的練習與遊戲活動,加強基本技巧,最後藉由分組的三部合奏練習,達到差異化教學的目標。

(四)評量方法

- 評量方式
- 小組展演:同質性與異質性上台進行展演,同儕 給予正向回饋。
- 實作評量:教師以評分規準設計直笛學習評量表, 以不同面向檢核學生的直笛學習表現,包含基本 技巧、樂曲呈現、團隊合作等。

■ 評量素材

- 1. 教師於節奏差異化樂曲(節奏練習、The Silent Moon)擇一。
- 2. 教師於旋律差異化樂曲(銀鈴、青春修練手冊) 擇一。

四、具體教學方案內容

	四、	具體教學方	家内容
Ì	週次	教學主軸	教學內容
		安置性 評量	1. 前測 2. 了解學生直笛程度並分組
		直笛基本技巧練習	1. 複習運指、運舌、運氣 2. 基本技巧遊戲 3. 認識直笛三部合奏
		節奏的 差異化	 節奏模仿練習 節奏練習(自編):同質性分組練習 節奏練習(自編):異質性分組練習
		節奏的 差異化	 複習音階、十六分音符 認識降 B音的指法 The Silent Moon(自編):同質性分組練習
		節奏的 差異化	1. 複習音階 、 The Silent Moon 2. The Silent Moon(自編):異質性分組練習 3. 直笛三部合奏
		認識附點 音符	1. 認識附點音符 2. 附點音符吹奏練習及遊戲 3. 小組創作與發表
		旋律的 差異化	1. 複習附點音符 2. 認識高音升 F的指法 3. 銀鈴(自編):同質性分組練習
		旋律的 差異化	 複習音階、銀鈴 節奏不同的合奏示範 銀鈴(自編):異質性分組練習 直笛三部合奏
		認識高音F 和高音G	1. 認識高音F和高音G的指法 2. 高音 F和高音G吹奏練習及遊戲 3. 小组創作與發表
	10	旋律的 差異化	1. 複習高音F和高音G 2. 青春修練手冊(白編):同質性分組練習
	11	旋律的 差異化	1. 複習音階、青春修練手冊 2. 青春修練手冊 (自編) : 異質性分組練習 3. 直笛三部合奏
	12	總結性 評量	 節奏差異化與旋律差異化曲日各抽一首作為評量內容。 教師以不同向度評量學生直笛表現。
1			

五、預期成效

期望本教學方案得以使不同程度的學生獲取 成功的學習經驗,藉由多樣化的教學方式,提升 學生直笛學習表現,也讓學生在直笛學習過程中 得到成就感,並能提供往後相關研究之參考。 在現行課程綱要中的藝術領域包括三科目—音樂、視覺藝術與表演藝術(教育部,2018), 其中音樂課程中,直笛為國小學童最初接觸且演奏的旋律樂器。張蕙慧(1996)提到,器樂演奏不僅能夠擴展學生音樂接觸範圍,提升學習音樂的樂趣,並可培養基本技能,活用音樂的基礎概念。但是在目前國小的教學現場,普遍來說,學生年級愈高,直笛的程度落差愈大,因此欲透過差異化教學方案活動改善學生之直笛學習。

本教學方案之研究對象為五年級學童,以社會學習理論為基礎設計國小音樂課程中的直笛差異化教學運用之教學方案。教學內容以改編音樂課本及鈴木直笛教材的樂曲,提供三種不同節奏及旋律材料的學習。教學策略以同質性與異質性分組並行,透過認譜、楷模示範吹奏及分組合作學習設計教學方案流程。直笛的技巧為吹奏的根本(賴瀅如,1999),因此教學活動以複習持笛姿勢開始,其次為運指、運舌和運氣的練習,加強基本技巧,再來藉由分組的三部合奏練習,達到差異化教學的目標。

研究者期望本教學方案得以使低程度、中程度或是高程度的學生獲得成功的學習經驗, 透過多元的教學方式,提高教師教學效率及學生直笛學習表現,也讓學生在直笛學習過程中 得到自信和成就感。

關鍵詞:直笛教學、音樂教育、差異化教學

Art domains in the current curriculum syllabus include the subjects of music, visual arts, and the performing arts (MOE, 2018). Within the music curriculum, the recorder is the first melodic instrument that elementary school students will encounter and play. Hui-Hui Chang (1996) points out that instrument performance can not only expand the scope of students' exposure to music and enhance the joy of learning, but can also foster the acquisition of basic skills and the flexible use of basic musical concepts. However, generally speaking, in the field of elementary school instruction, the higher the grade of the student, the greater the gap of recorder level. Therefore, the goal of this program is to improve students' study of the recorder through differentiated instruction activities.

The research subjects of this teaching program are 5th grade students. Using social learning theory as a foundation, differentiated instruction applications of the recorder in elementary school music curricula have been designed. Instruction materials include those adapted from music textbooks and songs from the Suzuki core recorder materials to offer three types of rhythm and melody materials for study. Instruction strategy is divided into homogenous and heterogenous groupings. The process of the teaching program has been designed using musical score recognition, modeling and demonstration of playing, and group cooperative learning. Recorder skills are the foundation of playing woodwinds (Ying-Ju Lai, 1999); therefore, teaching starts with a review of how to hold the recorder. Next comes fingering, tonguing, and breathing practice in order to strengthen foundational skills. Finally, through the groups' three-part ensemble practice, the goals of differentiated instruction can be achieved.

The researcher hopes that this instruction program will allow low-, mid-, and high-level students to enjoy a successful learning experience. Through a variety of teaching methods, the efficiency of both the instruction and the learning of the recorder can be improved, allowing students to find greater confidence and a sense of achievement in the process.

Keywords: recorder instruction, music education, differentiated instruction

太魯閣族歌樂融入柯大宜教學法之教學方案設計 Teaching Program Design of Integration of Truku Songs into Kodály Method

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一、研究動機與目的

本行動研究亦為文化回應 式的教學,Gay(2000, 2002)提到文化回應教學 (culturally responsive teaching)學術的知識和 技能應該要與學生的個人 生活環境與經驗做連結, 這樣才能讓學習變得更有 意義及吸引力(轉引自 Abacioglu et al., 2020)。

二、研究對象

研究對象為以太魯閣族為 主之原住民重點學校,國 小中、高年級學生,共設 計12堂課程。

三、教學方案

- (一)教學素材
- 1. 太魯閣族歌樂三首
 - (1) Uyas skuun rpun



(2) Elug saw andamat



(3) Iya ku rjingi ha

R - ji - ngay ku na-mu. mh-na - hun ma-ku do ur!

2. 自製教具(節奏卡、手 號卡等)

(二)教學目標

- 1. 透過太魯閣族歌樂,培 養並提升學童聆聽、歌 唱與節奏的能力。
- 2. 藉由多樣的歌唱形式 (獨唱、齊唱、輪唱) 課堂發表,藉此,學童 能夠學習欣賞及增加聆 聽與歌唱的機會,並提 升學童的自信心和文化 敏威度。

(三)教學策略

本教學方案使用柯大宜音樂 教學法為原則與策略,透過 太魯閣族歌樂的聆聽,從歌 樂旋律中提出各樣的節奏, 並進行歌唱、節奏與旋律的 音樂遊戲。紀華冠(2004) 提出教學目標達成的三階段, 預備階段、認知階段、練習 階段,教學過程將會遵循三 階段為原則。教學內容使用 柯大宜的首調唱名(Tonic Solfa System)、手號作為音 樂旋律、節奏教學的工具, 並採用節奏唱名(rhythm syllables) 增進節奏學習成 果,期待以這樣的教學幫助 學習者更容易熟練音樂 (Choksy, 1999) •

(四)評量方式

1. 觀察與口頭評量:教師 觀察學童的上課態度與

- 學習表現,對於好的學習表現與結果給予鼓勵。
- 2. 實作評量:針對學童進 行節奏、歌唱練習時的 表現之準確性進行評量。

節次	教學目標	教學內容
- · :: · ::	基本節奏認識	 聆聽太魯閣族歌樂 (1)、(2)、 (3)。 認識全音符、二分音符、八分音符、四分音符、八分音符、附點音符與連結線。
рц	基本節奏綜合練習	 聆聽太魯閣族歌樂 (1)、(2)、 (3)。 基本節奏綜合練習。
五、六	手號認識	1. Do至Si的手號介紹與 練習。
七、八	手號與旋律線習	1. 聆聽太魯閣族歌樂 (1)、(2)、(3)。 2. 唱太魯閣族歌樂(1)、 (2)、(3)音名, 並套人手號。 3. 五線譜視譜、視唱練 習。
九、十	歌唱形式練 習	1. 使用獨唱、齊唱、輪唱等歌唱方式唱已教 導之太魯閣族歌樂。
+ + -:	綜合驗收	 進行節奏、旋律試唱 之小組競賽。 獨唱發表。 教師總結評量。

五、預期教學效果

本教學方案以柯大宜音樂教學法結合臺灣原住民族太魯閣族的傳統曲調,融入國民小學的音樂課程,除了能夠認識太魯閣族音樂文化,藉此提升學習者之文化敏感及音樂基本能力外,也能在音樂學習中得到快樂及其他的助益。

柯大宜(Zoltán Kodály, 1882-1967)音樂教學法注重於歌唱,並且以傳統民謠、兒歌為主要的教材,柯芝琳(2014)指出,使用柯大宜教學法能夠提升學生的音樂能力,也能在其他領域的學習獲得明顯的幫助。因此,本教學方案以柯大宜音樂教學法結合臺灣原住民族太魯閣族的傳統曲調,融入國民小學的音樂課程,除了能夠提升學習者的音樂基本能力外,也能在音樂學習中得到快樂及其他的助益。

本教學方案的對象為太魯閣族中、高年級的學生,設計四週,一週三堂,共十二堂的音樂課程。教學的素材是以 Elug saw sndamat (懷念的古道)、Iya ku rjingi ha (不要惹我)等太魯閣族傳統曲調,並使用柯大宜的首調唱名 (Tonic Solfa System)、手號作為音樂旋律、節奏教學的工具,並採用節奏唱名 (rhythm syllables)增進節奏學習成果,期待以這樣的教學幫助學習者更容易熟練音樂 (Choksy, 1999)。在教學的過程中,學生能夠透過教師從傳統曲調旋律中的節奏元素,進行更多的訓練,並且培養音感及音樂性。在課程結束,會以多元評量的方式,例如:獨唱和齊唱等,檢視學習成果。

最後,此教學方案的發展,不論學生是否為原住民族教師或學生,都能夠使用此教學方案在音樂課程中進行教學。對於太魯閣族學生而言,能夠從自己的文化培養出音樂基本能力, 也能增加對於自己的族群認同;而對於非太魯閣族之原住民族或非原住民族學生,亦能夠藉 由太魯閣族傳統曲調來培養音樂基本能力,也能增進對臺灣本土的多元音樂文化的認識。

關鍵詞:太魯閣族、傳統曲調、柯大宜教學法

Zoltán Kodály's (1882-1967) music instruction method focuses on singing and the use of traditional folk songs and nursery rhythms as its primary teaching material. As Chih-Lin Ke (2014) points out, Kodály's teaching method can elevate students' musical capabilities, while also assisting in other fields of study. This teaching program uses Kodály method combined with the traditional songs of Taiwan's Truku people. Incorporated into the music curriculum of elementary school, the teaching program can help improve basic music capabilities in learners, in addition to allowing them to find enjoyment and other positive benefits in their study of music.

The subjects of the teaching plan are Truku children at the junior and senior high school level of study. The program was designed as a four-week program with three classes a week for a total of 12 music classes. Teaching materials include traditional songs of the Truku peoples, including *Elug saw sndamat (The Old Way of Remembrance)* and *Iya ku rjingi ha (Don't Make me Angry)*, as well as Kodály's Tonic *Solfa* System and hand signs that serve as melody and rhythm teaching tools. Also included is the use of rhythm syllables with the express purpose of improving the ease of rhythm acquisition in the hopes that such instruction will help students find a familiarity with music more easily (Choksy, 1999). In the process of teacher-guided instruction, students can use the rhythmic elements found in the melodies of traditional songs to engage in further practice and to cultivate musicality and a sense of sound. At the completion of the curriculum, a multiple assessment method is used. For example, singing solo or in unison is used as a way to evaluate learning results.

Regarding the future development of this teaching program, the instruction method can be added to music curriculums regardless of whether the learners are students or teachers of the Truku people. As for students who are Truku, they can enjoy cultivating foundational music skills with material drawn from their own culture, thus increasing their sense of ethic belonging. As for students who come from other indigenous groups or who do not belong to an indigenous group, they will find that they can also use the traditional songs of the Truku people to cultivate basic musical skills, with the added benefit of increasing their recognition and understanding of Taiwan's diverse musical culture.

Keywords: Truku peoples, traditional songs, Kodály method

穿〈我的新衣〉—音樂基礎訓練課程創新教學方案 The Lesson Plan of Basic Musicianship

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一、教案簡介

- 教案名稱:穿〈我的新衣〉
- 教學對象:八年級藝術才能音樂班學生
- 科目:音樂基礎訓練
- 授課節數:兩節(連堂·共90分鐘)
- 先備知識:節奏、單旋律與二聲部曲調聽辨、
- 寫譜能力,了解簡易曲式與和聲分析
- 學習內容:
 - ·音才IV-K1-1 進階的音感練習:含各式節拍 與節奏型;變化拍子;單音程、複音程與其轉位;三和絃、七和絃原位與轉位;教會調式與 大音階、小音階調性;常用的和絃進行等。
 - 音才IV-K2-1 樂曲片段的初步分析及以作品 為基礎的音樂理解。
 - 音才IV-C1-1 不同演出型態音樂作品的分析 與比較及各演出型態特性的探討。
- 教學方法:講述法、分析、實作、發表、小組合作學習
- 教學設備:鋼琴、板書工具、電腦、喇叭

二、教學流程

一、引起動機(5分鐘)

- 1. 於課前播放歌曲〈我的新衣〉
- 2. 點名、發下學習單
- 3. 詢問學生是否有聽過剛剛播放的這首樂曲·知道 其曲名及演唱者嗎?

二、發展活動(75分鐘)

- 1. 介紹〈我的新衣〉的作曲、作詞者、演唱者、創作年代及相關背景知識。
- 2. 請同學聆聽段落a,進行**節奏與單旋律聽寫**,並進 行**節奏創作與視唱。**



- 3. 引導同學提問與思考:如果碰到有彈性速度或是 花腔的部分·應該如何記譜?
- 4. 請同學互相討論與發表。
- 5. 教師介紹**嘻哈音樂與文化、京劇與表演藝術、京劇的角色**等。(填寫學習單)

*本區做令人廣樂的批方、是把單時及京鄉做了完美的結合。單倍音樂又稱為()音樂(Hip-hop Musici nap music) 是 「福服者年奏、帶著編制的議畫行儀言、說唱的音樂服務。 *審哈音樂及審信文化信先在任 | 沣代 |]盧袞辰區的青年中出現,大多數是紐約的美國黑人。 *「沒華起來……」 會月段,是曾是維約官鄉國發() 由花旦王確传演唱。 *京鄉的角色構刻()、分刻()、()、()、()。 6. 請同學聆聽段落b,進行<mark>跨聲部主旋律聽寫。</mark>



7. 提問:一開頭前奏使用的京劇樂器是什麼?聽寫 第一行及第二行的主奏樂器分別是?是否有人知 道京劇樂器與傳統樂器的記譜法?(填寫學習單)



- 8. **曲式分析**:提問在〈我的新衣〉這首曲子‧若要 分成幾個段落‧會怎麼分段與命名?請同學互相 討論。各組分享分段及命名方式(無標準答案)。
- 9. 介紹流行曲的曲式,讓同學判斷此曲的曲式。



10. 性別議題融入(討論與發表):女性穿著打扮態度

(稅的新衣)在戰副越寫了一個用有女王ష舊的時尚達人。對穿著、打扮的態度。對美的追求與執著。然而,女性今日能夠自由穿搭、不受限制的打扮,展现自我的風采,要周潮至 18 世紀的歐洲,女權運動開起,尋取性別平等,女性即地位才漸漸提升,聽老師分享這段歷史後,寫下你的想法,以及對歌曲(我的新衣)的歐受。

三、總結活動(10分鐘)

- 1. 複習、總結今日課程內容,引導反思音樂基礎訓 練課程如何應用在專長樂器的學習。
- 2. 收回學習單、預告下次課程。

三、心得與反思

- 1. 利用學生喜愛的流行歌曲作為教材·學生學習動 機普遍提高、更認真參與課堂。
- 2. 將聽寫、視唱、曲式分析、音樂欣賞(音樂史)、性 別議題融入成同一個教案,學生感到新奇,但也 有學生不太習慣(例如:流行歌曲的採譜方式)。
- 3. 評量方式目前以紙本評量、實作評量為主,未來可加入更多元的評量方式。
- 4. 未來持續開發創新、生活化的藝才專長課程教案。

歌曲〈我的新衣〉

完整學習單

學生學習成果







此教學方案適用於藝術才能音樂班學生「音樂基礎訓練」課程。音樂基礎訓練課程即在 培養學生音感、視唱及聽寫的能力,其旨在透過聽覺建立音感,結合讀寫樂譜,按照「聽」、 「說」、「讀」、「寫」之學習步驟,奠基音樂演奏、分析與創作的基礎。

在我國,音樂基礎訓練是從國小至高中藝術才能音樂班,甚至大學音樂系皆有之課程, 然而,目前藝術才能教育雖已有課綱作為依據,但藝術專長課程的授課方式,以及在各校內 容於實際施行上仍有許多差異。

目前音樂基礎訓練課程之教材,大多以教師自編的教材來進行授課,且通常是以節奏、聽寫、視唱等主題。然而,筆者認為音樂基礎訓練課程不應侷限於這些升學考試會考的內容, 更應該要加強立體聽覺的能力、以及對聆聽後的情意鑑賞訓練,同時將議題融入,並做跨科的連結。

為增加學生學習的動機,特以流行歌曲〈我的新衣〉為主題進行課程設計,同時培養學生的美感素養與國際關懷,並提升學生自主學習能力。

關鍵詞:音樂基礎訓練、視唱聽寫、創作、音樂欣賞、曲式分析、性別議題融入

This teaching program finds its application in the course Basic Musicianship that is part of the specialized program for the music-talented, which itself falls under the aegis of the specialized program for the arts-talented curriculum. Basic Musicianship is a course that looks to cultivate students' sound sense, as well as their ability to engage in sight-singing and dictation. It aims to create a sound sense in learners through listening practice. Combining the reading and writing of musical scores while following the learning steps of "listening," "speaking," "reading," and "writing," a foundation for musical performance, analysis, and creation is built.

In Taiwan, Basic Musicianship is part of the specialized program for the arts-talented which runs from elementary school through senior high school, with a similar course often found even at the university level. However, although education for the arts-talented already follows a designed curriculum and syllabus, instruction methods and implemented content in these specialized arts programs vary widely from school to school.

Currently, the majority of teaching materials used in Basic Musicianship are edited and arranged by the teachers themselves, main topics being rhythm, dictation, and sight-singing. However, this researcher believes the curriculum of the course Basic Musicianship should not be limited to content found on school entrance exams, but should also work to strengthen stereo hearing, and train affective appreciation of what has been heard. At the same time, topics should be integrated and cross-domain connections made.

In order to strengthen learning motivation in students, the popular song "My New Swag" was chosen as the main topic in the design of the curriculum. This can help cultivate students' aesthetic literacy and international outlook, as well as their capacity for independent study.

Keywords: basic musicianship, sight-singing and dictation, composition, music appreciation, musical form analysis, gender issues inclusion

運用視覺感官強化音樂守恆能力之教學方案設計

A Teaching instruction on music conservation enhancement by utilizing visual sensory

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一、研究動機

本教學方案旨在運用視覺感官強化音樂守恆能力之教學活動內容設計。根據文獻探討,雖然已有許多外文文獻在探究音樂守恆的領域,但其中僅有幾篇研究關注音樂守恆的訓練(Botvin, 1974;Foley, 1975;Pembrook, 1987;Serafine, 1979;Zimmerman & Sechrest, 1968),以中文文獻而言,目前甚至只有于睿(2016)探討到音樂守恆的訓練。音樂守恆有無訓練成效目前仍無法確定,但陸陸續續已有研究證實訓練能強化音樂守恆能力(Botvin, 1974;Foley, 1975;Pembrook, 1987;Zimmerman & Sechrest, 1968;于睿,2016)。因此,本研究欲設計出強化音樂守恆能力的教學方案,供之後的研究參考。

二、實施對象

本教學方案之教學對象為台中市快樂國小三 年級的學生,設計出為期12週共計12堂的課程。 三、教學方案

(一)教學目標

- 透過聆聽音樂繪製音畫以及運用音畫進行視覺 與聽覺連結的討論,以強化兒童音樂守恆能力。
- 透過多元的音樂素材以及有趣且符合教學目標的音畫活動,提升兒童對於音樂活動的興趣。

(二)教學手段

根據文獻探討指出音樂守恆能力能透過視覺感官進行強化 (Foley, 1975; Zimmerman & Sechrest, 1968; 于睿,2016),因此本教學方案以視覺感官作為教學手段,請學生聆聽音樂之後以不同的線條表現對音樂的感受,例如鋸齒狀、螺旋狀、曲線等等。

(三)教學素材

- 1.白遼士幻想交響曲。
- 2.動物狂歡節一獅王進行曲。
- 3.動物狂歡節一鳥龜。

(四)評量方法

⊙評量簡介

共5道題目,評量學生各種守恆類型的表現。

- ⊙評量方式
- 1. 請學生勾選兩道旋律相同或是不同。
- 2. 請學生以文字補充說明理由。
- 評量素材

1. 音色變形: 帕海貝爾卡農、舒伯特鱒魚。

2. 伴奏變形: 莫札特小星星變奏曲。 3. 時值變形: 生日快樂歌、Yankee

Doodle •

四、具體教學方案內容 教學內容 教學主題 一 音書介紹 1. 介紹音書的基本概念。 2. 說明線條可以呈現旋律、節奏、形式、情感等... 3. 教師彈奏上下行音階及簡單的音樂元素,先讓學 生用肢體感受。 4. 引導學生將肢體的感受轉換為音畫。 二 ○守恆類型:1. 教師說故事搭配播放雨段音樂。 音色變形狀 2. 請學生說說對於兩段音樂的想法。 三 況下的旋律 1. 兩段音樂分別依據步驟引導學生繪製音畫。 a. 畫出旋律線條。 守恆。 ○音樂素材: b. 用顏色在線條上畫出感受。 白遼士幻想 c. 畫出學生其他聆聽到的內容。 交響曲。 2. 教師連續播放兩段音樂,請學生聆聽兩段還有沒 有不同的地方, 並書出來。 1. 請3至5人發表音畫 2. 運用學生的音畫說明「雖然音色不同,但仍是相 同旋律」的概念。 五 ⊙守恆類型:1.教師說故事搭配播放兩段音樂。 伴奏變形狀 2. 請學生說說對於兩段音樂的想法。 六 況下的旋律 1. 兩段音樂分別依據以下步驟引導學生繪製音畫。 a. 畫出旋律線條。 ⊙音樂素材: b. 用顏色在線條上畫出感受。 動物狂歡節 c. 畫出學生其他聆聽到的內容。 -獅王進行 2. 教師連續播放兩段音樂,請學生聆聽兩段還有沒 有不同的地方, 並畫出來。 3. 提醒聲音的厚度會影響顯條的粗細。 1. 請3至5人發表音書。 2. 運用學生的音畫說明「雖然風格不同,但仍是相 同旋律的概念。 八 ⊙守恆類型: 1. 教師說故事搭配播放兩段音樂。 時值變形狀 2. 請學生說說對於兩段音樂的想法。 九 況下的旋律 1. 兩段音樂分別依據以下步驟引導學生繪製音畫。 守恆。 a. 畫出旋律線條 ○音樂素材: b. 用顏色在線條上畫出感受。 動物狂歡節 c. 畫出學生其他聆聽到的內容。 一鳥龜、康 2. 教師連續播放兩段曲子,請學生聆聽兩段還有沒 有不同的地方,並畫出來。 1. 請3至5人發表音書。 2. 運用學生的音畫說明「雖然速度改變,但仍是相 同旋律」的概念。 十 守恆概念 1. 聆聽教過的三種守恆類型之音樂。 一 統整 2. 請學生說說每一種類型有哪些相同或不同的地方 十 總結評量 1. 共5道題目,評量學生各種守恆類型的表現。 2. 請學生勾選兩道旋律相同或是不同。 3. 請學生以文字補充說明理由。

五、預期成效

本教學方案設計期望學生於課程結束之後能夠強 化其音樂守恆能力,並提升音樂學習興趣,更熱愛參 與音樂相關的活動。此外,也期許往後的研究能夠參 考本教學方案設計,進行實務現場之行動研究。 本教學方案旨在運用視覺感官強化音樂守恆能力之教學活動內容設計。根據文獻探討,雖然已有許多外文文獻在探究音樂守恆的領域,但其中僅有幾篇研究關注音樂守恆的訓練(Botvin, 1974; Foley, 1975; Pembrook, 1987; Serafine, 1979; Zimmerman & Sechrest, 1968),以中文文獻而言,目前甚至只有于睿(2016)探討到音樂守恆的訓練。音樂守恆有無訓練成效目前仍無法確定,但陸陸續續已有研究證實訓練能強化音樂守恆能力(Botvin, 1974; Foley, 1975; Pembrook, 1987; Zimmerman & Sechrest, 1968; 于睿, 2016)。因此,本研究欲設計出強化音樂守恆能力的教學方案。

本教學方案之教學對象為臺中市快樂國小三年級的學生,設計出為期 12 週共計 12 堂的課程。以教學手段而言,根據文獻探討指出音樂守恆能力能透過視覺感官進行強化(Foley, 1975; Zimmerman & Sechrest, 1968; 于睿,2016),因此本教學方案以視覺感官作為教學手段,請學生聆聽音樂之後以線條、顏色等表現對音樂的感受,再透過繪製出的音畫進行視覺與聽覺連結的討論,以強化兒童音樂守恆能力。以評量方法而言,採用勾選兩道旋律相同或是不同,並輔以文字的敘述,以了解學生音樂守恆的學習情形。

本教學方案設計期望學生於課程結束之後能夠強化其音樂守恆能力,並提升音樂學習興趣。此外,也期許往後的研究能夠參考本教學方案設計,進行實務現場之行動研究。

關鍵詞:音樂守恆、視覺感官、教學方案

The teaching activities designed as part of this teaching program aim to use the visual sense to strengthen music conservation ability in learners. According to relevant literature, although there have been many foreign studies on music conservation, there have been only a few which focus on the training of music conservation (Botvin, 1974; Foley, 1975; Pembrook, 1987; Serafine, 1979; Zimmerman & Sechrest, 1968). As for literature in Chinese, currently there is only the work of Jui Yu (2016) which has looked into training music conservation. Although the effectiveness of training music conservation is still uncertain, there have been studies that have shown that training can indeed strengthen music conservation (Botvin, 1974; Foley, 1975; Pembrook, 1987; Zimmerman & Sechrest, 1968; Jui Yu, 2016). Therefore, this research looks to design a teaching program that can strengthen a music conservation ability in students.

The subjects of this teaching program are third-year students of Taichung's Happy Elementary School. A 12-week, 12 class curriculum was designed. In terms of teaching methods, literature has shown that music conversation ability can be strengthen through the visual sense (Foley, 1975; Zimmerman & Sechrest, 1968; Jui Yu, 2016). Therefore, this teaching program uses the visual sense as teaching method. After having listened to a piece of music, it asks students to use lines and colors to express their feeling or sense of the music. Using the resulting picture, a discussion on the connection between the visual and auditory senses is done as a way to strengthen the children's music conservation abilities. As for evaluation methods to help better understand the students' music conservation learning process and situation, students are asked to choose whether two rhythms are similar or not; they also provide written narratives.

At the conclusion of the designed curriculum, this program hopes that students will have strengthened their music conservation ability and increased their enjoyment of music learning. In addition, this study hopes to serve as a reference for similar research in the future that looks to engage in action research in the field.

Keywords: music conservation, visual sense, teaching program

驅動中學音樂藝術才能班學生之學習熱情 Cultivate Intrinsic Motivation for Junior High School Students of Music Class For Talented Students

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一、緣起:

近年來中學藝才班常有招生不足之窘境, 而在升學主義當道的教育現場所看到的學 生普遍都缺乏學習音樂的純粹熱情。

常見學生心態:

- 1.想要學術科並重,但學科壓力繁重
- 2. 以術科成績作為進入理想學校的手段
- 3. 不知為何學習音樂,只是且走且看

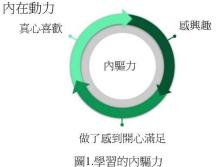


整體程度的低落

二、歷程:

1.協助學生釐清學習音樂的動機:

- (1) 外在動機:個體受行為以外的因素或 獎懲所影響,未受到存在於行為本身的 苦樂所影響。
- (2) 內在動機:個體在某種活動過程中獲得滿足與喜悅感後,這種喜悅與滿足感會促使個體繼續或加強此種活動進行的



2. 音樂職涯體驗:

- (1) 透過與職業音樂家合作室內樂,一同 編織故事,在局並局演奏的過程中吸收職 業音樂家演奏之底蘊、並感受音樂演奏時 溝通與分享之美,從實務中精進學生演奏 技巧、進而促進學習音樂的內驅力。
- (2) 至偏鄉舉辦成果發表音樂會,從觀眾 的反饋中感受音樂的力量以及身為音樂人 的社會責任。學習不僅是為了自己,更可 以是利他的奉獻。

3. 音樂職涯分享講座:

採視訊的方式,邀請正在世界各地發光、曾接受音樂資優教育的台灣音樂家與學生交流:活躍於國際舞台的獨奏家、於職業樂團工作的演奏家、從事錄音工程、製琴調音、音樂教育等專業音樂工作者。



圖2.引導學生看見音樂世界的各種可能性

近年來中學音樂才能班常遇到招生不足的窘境,在教育現場上時時可見中學音樂才能班的學生懷抱學術科並重的理想,卻面臨必須將大部分心力放在學科的現實,為的是想在升學時保有就讀普通班或音樂班的「選擇權」。另一方面,在升學主義當道的思維下,就讀藝才班則變成某些學生以術科成績進入理想學校的手段,學生普遍缺乏學習音樂的純粹熱情,間接造成整體程度的低落。

音樂人才的培養需要相當長的時間,在國小階段「播種、發芽」,在中學階段「茁壯」。除了專業知能的訓練,中學生需要找到學習音樂的內驅力、進而評估自我志向。本教案意在提供國中音樂藝才班學生自我探索的時間與空間,從音樂與社會的角度出發、透過音樂職涯體驗及分享,讓學生理解音樂是如何全面地存在於人們的生活當中,進而找到學習音樂的社會使命感。職涯體驗將邀請專業音樂工作者與學生一同演奏室內樂,讓學生領受演奏音樂與分享音樂的樂趣及成就感;職涯分享則採視訊的方式,邀請正在世界各地發光、曾接受音樂資優教育的台灣音樂家與學生交流,讓學生領會自我不設限。透過讓學生看見課表以外、真實音樂世界裡的各種可能性,來引導中學生有意識地精進音樂學習,從根本上提升學習效益,為我國音樂人才培育盡一分心力。

關鍵詞:音樂藝才班、內驅力、音樂人才培育

In recent years, music talent classes in junior middle schools have often encountered the dilemma of insufficient enrollment. Under the school curriculum, students hope to fulfill both academic and musical requirements, however, in reality, the majority of the students have to devote most of their energy to the academic requirements in case they don't want to pursue music in high school. On the other hand, attending a music class of talented students has become a means for some students to enter their ideal high school with their academic grades, not with their musical achievement. As a result, students generally lack the enthusiasm for learning music, which leads to a decline of students' overall performance in music.

Development of music talent is a lengthy endeavor that requires a great deal of effort and dedication from the student; we "seed and sprout" at the elementary school level and "strive" at the middle school level. In addition to the training of professional knowledge, middle schoolers need to find their internal drive to learn music, and then evaluate their self-aspirations. This lesson plan is intended to provide time and space for the students of junior high school's music class for talented students, to explore themselves and to broaden their views of the real musical world from the perspectives of music and society. Students are invited to experience the art of performing chamber music with professional musicians, both in class and on stage, and to attend online seminars hosted by music professionals who share the same educational path with them. Students will learn a variety of occupations in the music world and discover for themselves what really interests them. This unique experience will help students unlock their internal drive for music learning, and find a passion in their music studies.

Keywords: Music Class for Talented Students, Internal Drive for Learning, Music Education

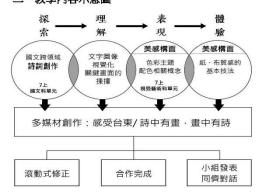
編文織圖繪東風 ~色彩與素材的魔法~

傅嘉琳 台東縣立新生國民中學

一、課程發展理念

本次單元跨領域的主題發想是從台東在地的獨特風土 人文出發,藉由感受、探索、理解、體驗的過程,以 視覺藝術的形式呈現孩子心中台東真實的樣貌,希望 開啟學生對環境敏銳的感受力,培養對故鄉的情感與 態度,啟發學生與大自然謙卑共處以及對生長環境的 深入了解,利用在地元素,發展成為創作的素材,並 將「感覺」轉換成視覺形式的多媒材創作。文學與繪 畫同為藝術的範疇,兩者都具有感受與審美的共通性, 本次便以「詩中有畫,畫中有詩」作為教學活動,先 有詩的創作,而後產生視覺畫面。期末發表方式不拘: 帶著作品上台展示朗讀詩文、輔以肢體動作、唱起歌 來、費心自製簡報搭配著音樂…。期許這次活動能帶 給學生多元藝術經驗的拓展與開放的自主性詮釋。

二、教學內容示意圖



五、學習活動照片與說明



、指導學生個別寫出的詩句,找 以度,和其他同學重新組合成一



學生嘗試探索、實驗各種材料變化的可能性 拓展知覺的經驗與撤稅度。



學生組內熱剝討論根據詩詞內容選出適合搭 配的色票(色彩由學生自行調出)。



三、教學流程與策略

Step1: 國文老師入班指導學生,透過心智圖整理出 最能代表台東的人,事、物,從個人發想再將相近主題的人編制成同組,讓學生共同組合成完整的詩句。

Step2:步驟一產生了八首詩。將二班分成八組,各組領選一首詩,就詩詞內容找出重要關鍵意象情境, 學生討論、構思各種可能的畫面,具象、抽象不拘。

Step3:每一組員依據自己的感覺調出適合該首詩的 色票之後全部攤開,全組組員共同挑選並決定使用的 色彩,並體驗各種紙與布類的基本造形技巧變化。

Step4: 各組齊力創作對開尺寸的半立體多媒材作品。 Step5: 期末小組上台發表、個人填寫學習心得回饋。

四、發現與省思:

- 1. 團隊合作有時對某些孩子來說是艱難的,尤其人際 關係有障礙者,但對和同儕之間相互學習上卻具有積 極意義,學生從不斷溝通當中慢慢生出待人的智慧。
- 2. 有些學生較不喜歡嘗試動手和花腦筋去發現材料能 夠發揮的可能性,直接拿現成物黏貼,似乎可看出在 過去的藝術學習經驗中,老師較少讓他們探索,或者 做出已經規定好的樣本(類似材料包),但是培養孩子 對生活的敏銳度與感受性在教師的教學任務上頗為重 要,媒材的經驗也會直接影響藝術創作的豐富性。
- 3. 藝術之間存在著共通性能產生共感覺。調查發現: 大多數學生雖然覺得累、也會因為意見不合而吵架, 但是卻喜愛這堂課,他們認為將詩文當成創作題材是 件有趣的事。詩歌與音樂也大有關連,將來若再執行 相同單元,是可考慮納入教學設計當中的。



教制說明、請解各類紙、材料的種類 與可以變化產生不同視覺效果的方式





學生在小組創作中體會團體合作的重要性 透過不斷溝頭建成人際互動的和譜。



小組工作單紀錄。能清楚呈現學生的創作思 考鑑輯與解於方法,同時訓練整體與創能力 可作為日後相關任務的參考資料。

本次單元跨領域的主題發想是從台東在地的獨特風土人文出發,藉由感受、探索、理解、體驗的過程,以視覺藝術的形式呈現孩子心中台東真實的樣貌。在教學單元目標設定上,希望開啟學生對環境敏銳的感受力,培養對故鄉的情感與態度,啟發學生與大自然謙卑共處以及對生長環境的深入了解,利用在地元素,發展成為創作的素材,並將「感覺」轉換成視覺形式的多媒材創作。

文學與繪畫同為藝術的範疇,兩者都具有感受與審美的共通性,文字以自身的特殊性編織組合了綺麗、華美、豐富詩句訴說這個世界的美好;繪畫則透過創作者獨到的手法利用點、線、面、色彩、造形、質感、空間等等變化出一幅幅神奇、具有意義的圖像。本次便以「詩中有畫,畫中有詩」作為教學活動,先有詩的創作,而後產生視覺畫面。

首先,由國文老師入班指導,讓學生思考、討論並上台分享台東具有的特色元素(人、事、景、物不拘),利用心智圖整理出來,接著教授譬喻法、擬人法、擬物、具體化…等修辭方式,讓學生應用在自己創作的文句上;借用"像極了愛情"的網路寫作活動,讓學生練習運用修辭描繪文句;最後,讓學生個別創作將之前的心智圖內容以文字修辭串聯成詩句。教師依據前後邏輯的關聯和主題性,將學生分組,讓小組的詩文重新整合成為一首新的詩句且共同為其命名,總共產生八件詩文作品,分別為:山後的後山、五感台東、危險、洛神花、美食游泳大賽、海、鹿野、稻浪。在詩文內容上包括:自然美景、地方代表性美食、戶外活動、風土人文、醫療資源貧乏的窘境…,呈現出孩子們在認知上對故鄉台東的各種理解。

在視覺畫面技法使用的部分,借用教育部美感實驗計劃中的「色彩」與「質感」二項構面,導入做為創作的思考應用,以半立體多媒材形式作為呈現詩文意境的畫面。「色彩」的部分,先讓學生了解由色彩三屬性所構成的色調概念,認識同色系、類似色系、對比色、調和色、色彩心理感覺、色彩文字表達力,並透過文學作品感知作者如何詮釋色彩。建構基本觀念後,小組依據創作詩文內容的情境,討論並嘗試調出主要與輔助的色彩,提取色彩變化的方式使用於想要呈現的主題上;「質感」是物體材質所呈現在色彩、光澤、紋理、粗細、厚薄、透明度等多種外在特性的綜合表現,不同物體組成份子不同,其材質特性也各有不同。課程安排上藉由多種材料的質感探索,讓學生經由視覺與觸覺認識材料,產生心理感受的經驗去思考對象物的表現,例如:將白紗布捏皺表現白雲或浪花、雲霧的感覺;將瓦楞紙板撥開露出凹凸狀做成山壁;將粗麻繩撥開一絲絲做成稻草堆…等等。另外,也允許學生採用生活現成物加入作品,學生訝異於原來隨手可得的材料也可能成為畫龍點睛的創作素材。然而,各組是如何產生詩文的視覺形象?課堂中茲提供以下的方式讓學生參考:

- (一)最容易產生畫面想像的地方
- (二)最有色彩形容的地方
- (三)最有趣的描寫橋段
- (四)詩文想要呈現的中心主旨
- (五)其他…你(妳)還有更棒的想法嗎?

學生經過討論、構思並在工作單上畫出設計圖,具象或抽象造形不拘,可與教師討論也可接受其他組同學提供意見進行修正、增刪、組合。

創作過程中以小組齊力共同合作,教師隨旁提供援助支持,經由與同儕不斷意見交流、滾動式修正完成作品。期末發表方式不拘,有的帶著作品上台展示同時朗讀詩文,有的輔以肢體動作表現內容,活潑者竟唱起歌來,而有的學生則費心自製簡報檔搭配著音樂,詳細介紹創意來源與該組作品特色…。最後每個人大方分享自己的學習心得並和台下同學互動交流,期許這次活動能帶給學生多元藝術經驗的拓展與開放的自主性詮釋。

關鍵詞:跨領域、在地特色、詩詞文學、色彩、多媒材創作

The theme of this interdisciplinary course was inspired by the unique local culture of Taitung. Using emotions, exploration, understanding, and experience, the children expressed their true impressions of Taitung through visual art. The goals for this course were to awaken the sensitivity of the students towards the environment, cultivate an attitude and emotional connection with their hometown, allow the students to coexist humbly with nature, bring about a deep understanding of the living environment, to teach them to take local elements and use them as creative materials, as

well as take "feelings" and visually manifest them as multimedia creations.

Literature and painting together are categories of art. A commonality between the two is that they are both concerned with feeling and aesthetics. Words weave together beauty, splendor, and rich verse as a testament to the beauty of the world. Painting, through the original methods of the creator, transforms points, lines, planes, color, form, texture, and space into miraculous, meaningful images. A teaching activity on the theme of "painting in poetry and poetry in painting" was carried out where a visual image was produced based on a piece of poetry.

First, the Chinese teacher came to guide the class on deep thinking and discussion, then students came to the front of the class to share what makes Taitung special (including anything from its people, events, scenery, or other things), and then they used mind maps to organize everything. The teacher then taught about rhetorical devices such as metaphor, personification, comparison, and concretization which the students applied to their own writings; referring to the internet writing trend of adding "just like love" to a post, the students then practiced using rhetorical devices to compose descriptive sentences; and finally the students then used the contents of their mind maps to individually compose poems using rhetorical devices. The teacher then separated the students into groups based on logic and themes. These groups then used their verses to create a new poem and give it a name. All together there were 8 poems: "East Valley behind the Mountains", "Experience Taitung", "Danger", "Roselle", "Gourmet Swimming Competition", "Ocean", "Luye", and "Rice Fields". The content of the poems consisted of natural scenery, representative local cuisine, outdoor activities, local culture, and the dilemma of a lack of medical resources, which expressed the children's diverse understandings of their hometown of Taitung.

As for the use of visual imaging techniques, the theoretical categories of "color" and "texture" were borrowed from the MOE's aesthetic experiment project and introduced for consideration and application during the creation process using 2.5 dimensional multimedia as images that express the mood of the poems. For "color", the students were taught the concept of tone as a composition of the 3 attributes of color, and they were familiarized with matching colors, analogous colors, contrasting colors, harmonious colors, the psychology of colors, and the expressiveness of colors in words, where the students learned through literary works to perceive how authors interpret color. After establishing a basic sense of these concepts, the groups discussed and selected the main and secondary colors of their poems based on its contents and used different colors to express the desired theme. "Texture" is the total appearance of a physical object's expression of external characteristics such as color, luster, grain, coarseness, thickness, or transparency. Objects with different compositions will each have different material properties. As part of the class syllabus, students explored a variety of different materials to help them become familiar with their visual and textual properties and give them the experience to gain a sense of how to express a target object. For example, crumpling up white gauze to make clouds, wave crests, or mist; splitting open cardboard to reveal the corrugation to make a cliff face; unwinding thick hemp ropes to make a pile of straw, etc. Students were also allowed to use objects from their everyday lives to make their creations. They were surprised to learn that materials close at hand could be used for the finishing touches on their artwork. But, how were the students to represent their poems visually? The following suggestions were provided for the students' consideration:

- 1. The part with an image that can be most easily be imagined visually
- 2. The part with the most descriptions of color
- 3. The most interesting descriptive scene

- 4. The core idea that the poem aims to express
- 5. Other...do you have any more interesting ideas?

After discussion and careful consideration of the composition of their work, the students drafted an image on their worksheet which could be either abstract or concrete. They were allowed to discuss with the teacher and were allowed to accept suggestions from classmates in other groups to make adjustments, additions/deletions, and/or combinations.

Through the creative process, the groups worked collaboratively with the teacher providing assistance and support alongside. The students traded ideas and adjusted the artworks successively until they were complete. There were no restrictions on the method for the final presentations; some groups showcased their work while reciting their poem, some presented their work accompanied by physical movements of their bodies, the more outgoing students even sang, while other students went so far as to create slides with accompanying music to carefully explain the inspiration for their work and its details. Finally, they all shared their thoughts on what they learned and interacted with their other classmates. It is our hope that this project was able to expand the students' experience with a diverse range of art and encourage them to make interpretations on their own.

Keywords: interdisciplinary, local characteristic(s), poetic literature, color, multimedia creation(s)

桌遊「策展大師」一看見臺灣藝術的黃金時代

Best Curator: Taiwan Art Board Game

劉宛純 桃園市山豐國民小學/ 美術教師

一、動機

電視劇「紫色大稻埕」描敘了在日治時期臺灣的社會情況,其中美術運動可算是裡面相對了和的民族運動,被這個時代的前輩藝術家們對藝術的熱愛,以及追求夢想的熱忱深深感動。臺灣藝術那麼珍貴那麼亮眼,身為第一線美術教師真的應該好好引領學生了解在地文化。

研究者在教學現場,常因各種原因忽略教授臺灣藝術史。透過蒐集文獻與訪談的過程,了解更多臺灣 美術史教學現場老師的難題,也發現了許多原本沒想到的情況,例如老師自己也覺得藝術史很無聊。臺 灣藝術史教學如何引起學生興趣,並且影響其態度與行為,對教師們來說是個待解決的問題。

二、研究設計

研究者以日治時期的藝術家及其作品為內容,整理書籍《藝術家的一日廚房》的描述,設計議題桌遊「策展大師」。透過學生反饋不斷調整遊戲機制,把「情意態度」融入遊戲中;桌遊的目的從原本「認識更多藝術家與作品」提升到讓學生意識到「文化保存」。修正遊戲規則讓操作時間在兩節課內,並製作延伸簡報,進行兩節課的深入探討課程,讓遊戲與學習兼備。





桌遊道具設計製作

桌遊「策展大師」系統圖

三、課程實施

一個班級分六組同時遊玩「策展大師」桌遊,學生投入為美術館長的角色,蒐集對應展覽主題的作品進行策展,過程中會大量使用藝術鑑賞四原則中的描述,藉以進行藝術拍賣或藝術銀行作品租借。玩家間的溝通對話,加深對藝術家名字與作品名稱的印象。而從執行動作的選擇,體驗到若沒有妥善保存,作品會日漸稀少。





學生積極投入遊戲過程

四、成果

遊戲後的延伸課程,使用簡報進行藝術鑑賞中的分析與解釋,與學生深入討論藝術家的創作故事、創作動機。課程最後進行議題態度的評量,以李克特氏五點量表了解學生對此時代的評鑑、遊戲中感受文化作品保存的情形。結果約八成的學生認為本土藝術作品鑑賞不是生冷的,並且有進一步理解的興趣。



遊戲回顧與統整

· 我自己一下我們是成想。就是我認识 言說了言午多藝術生不完優人廣意證 本本門琴和原語進大至以上是超時, 而且我問得畫要好女子保存, 不會這点大。選有應言或學估处好 夫見畫,不不會發生一些事件,像 士也震信女子所有者不會便盡負

學生回饋「認識許多藝術家」 「畫要好好保存才不會流失」

五、省思與建議

(一)教師積極進修充實,提升藝術史認知

藝術史的教學若僅以文字敘述為主的教材來呈現,對學生而言比較無法激發其學習的興趣。教師應調整自身心態,積極面對藝術史教學枯燥乏味的印象,充實自我的美學與人文涵養,並藉由自身的美感經驗分享來影響學生。

(二)嘗試多元的課程設計

教學方法及學習型態不斷在改變,教師應成為有行動力的實務工作者,隨時檢視自身的教學,成為主動求知者與研究者,將藝術史資料轉化成適切的課程設計,使藝術史教學更臻落實完備。

一、動機

電視劇「紫色大稻埕」描敘了在日治時期臺灣的社會情況,其中美術運動可算是裡面相對平和 的民族運動,被這個時代的前輩藝術家們對藝術的熱愛,以及追求夢想的熱忱深深感動。臺灣藝術 那麼珍貴那麼亮眼,身為第一線美術教師真的應該好好引領學生了解在地文化。 二、研究設計

研究者以日治時期的藝術家及其作品為內容,整理書籍《藝術家的一日廚房》的描述,設計議題桌遊「策展大師」。透過學生反饋不斷調整遊戲機制,把「情意態度」融入遊戲中;桌遊的目的從原本「認識更多藝術家與作品」提升到讓學生意識到「文化保存」。修正遊戲規則讓操作時間在兩節課內,並製作延伸簡報,進行兩節課的深入探討課程,讓遊戲與學習兼備。 三、課程實施

一個班級分六組同時遊玩「策展大師」桌遊,學生投入為美術館長的角色,蒐集對應展覽主題的作品進行策展,過程中會大量使用藝術鑑賞四原則中的描述,藉以進行藝術拍賣或藝術銀行作品租借。玩家間的溝通對話,加深對藝術家的名字與作品名稱的印象與了解。 四、成果

一個班級分六組同時遊玩「策展大師」桌遊,學生投入為美術館長的角色,蒐集對應展覽主題的作品進行策展,過程中會大量使用藝術鑑賞四原則中的描述,藉以進行藝術拍賣或藝術銀行作品租借。玩家間的溝通對話,加深對藝術家名字與作品名稱的印象。而從執行動作的選擇,體驗到若沒有妥善保存,作品會日漸稀少。

五、省思與建議

從結果與學生的遊戲心得,瞭解透過遊戲式桌遊方式帶入藝術鑑賞,有其成效與正面意義。藝術史的教學若僅以文字敘述為主的教材來呈現,對學生而言比較無法激發其學習的興趣。教師應充實自我的美學與人文涵養,將藝術史資料轉化成適切的課程設計,使藝術史教學更臻落實完備。關鍵詞:跨領域、在地特色、詩詞文學、色彩、多媒材創作

1. Motivation

The TV series "La Grande Chaumière Violette" depicts Taiwanese society during the period of Japanese rule. The aesthetic movement in the story could be considered as a counterpart to the folk peace movement, which was deeply moved by the great artists of the time and their love of art and ardent pursuit of their dreams. With Taiwanese art being so precious and striking, as the first line of art teachers we truly have a duty to guide our students to an understanding of the local culture.

2. Research Design

The researchers designed a topical board game called "Best Curator" made up of artists and their works from the period of Japanese rule, and they organized the descriptions found in a cookbook called "Artists' One Day in the Kitchen" that uses recipes to introduce famous artists. The game was then adjusted based on feedback from the students, adding "affective attitude" to the game. The original goal of the game was to allow players to become familiar with more artists and their work, but that goal was elevated to making students aware of cultural preservation. The rules of the game were adjusted so that it could be played within two class periods and an extended PPT was made so that a deep discussion could be held during those two periods, allowing for simultaneous study and play.

Implementation

A class was split into 6 groups, each playing "Best Curator" simultaneously. The students played the role of an art gallery director, curating artwork by making a collection that reflected the theme of an exhibit. Throughout the game, they made liberal use of description based on the 4 principles of art appreciation for the purpose of auctioning artwork or leasing it to art banks. The discussions between the players deepened their impressions and understanding of the artists' names and work.

4. Results

A class was split into 6 groups, each playing "Best Curator" simultaneously. The students played the role of an art gallery director, curating artwork by making a collection that reflected the theme of an exhibit. Throughout the game, they made liberal use of description based on the 4 principles of art appreciation for the purpose of auctioning artwork or leasing it to art banks. The discussions between the players deepened their understanding of the artists' names and work. From their choice of actions, they came to understand that if they were not appropriately conservative with their stores of artwork, those stores would become progressively sparse.

5. Reflections and Suggestions

From the results and students' thoughts on the game, we found that the gamification of art appreciation was both effective and positive. If the instruction of art history is only based on textual descriptions, it will not inspire an interest in the students to learn about the subject. Teachers should enrich their own aesthetic and cultural literacy, and appropriately design classes on art history. This will make the instruction of art history even more complete.

以美感倫理作為「環境美學」課程的學習動力之教學 探析

Research on Learning motivation of Environment Aesthetics based on Aesthetic Ethic

王玫 Mei Wang 東南科技大學通識教育中心/副教授

Holmes Rolston在其〈從美到義務:自然美學和環境的倫理學〉中認為,假如要導出「環境倫理學正好是以某種自然美學作為根基」,要把「義務(duty)與「責任」(responsibility)的概念涵蓋進美學之中,「美感倫理」(aesthetic ethic)的闡釋與建構工作可以說是一種「越界的詮釋」。

- 美感倫理學依據《倫理學與美學之間:跨 越界線》所說是一種新學科。
- · Leopold提出「以美感作為倫理行動之動力」,主張積極投入(engage in)自然,從而把「美感(價值)」由「人類的主觀評價」轉移到「自然自身的內在價值(美感屬性)」之上,並主張類似的感知(感動)也就能立即激發人對自然的尊重。

表一 課程規劃表

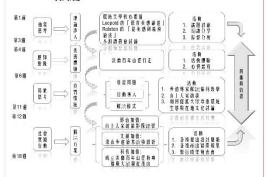
教學目標	課程內涵	活動設計	多元評量 檢核工具
覺察	養成環境知覺力	淡蘭百年山徑行 走	行走筆記書寫成 果
認知	自然與人為環境 認識	淺山步道解說員 培訓計畫	認識環境學習單、 解說展示
情意	培養情境感受性	淡蘭古道森林拓 印	田野藝術品實作
行動	養成美感倫理 實踐力 推廣與宣揚 環境美學	淺山步道數位設 計敘事小冊	數位設計敘事小 冊實踐成果



圖三 學生作品

Brodsky曾說:「每一種新的美感/審美實在都促使人的倫理實在更正確。因為美學是倫理學之母」 (For aesthetics is the mother of ethics)。此隱喻出美學與倫理學之間的某種『相互嵌結關係』。「美學」的確能夠提供各種「養分」給「倫理學」。

- Brodsky提出一種更強的意含一唯有當某種 美學體系已然確立,倫理學才會出現
- Eaton亦指出為了要理解道德,並成為一個 圓熟而有道德的人,這需要依賴某種審美 的技能。



圖一課程架構圖

学生次U少年双手双示 高 構 複 深坑古建築文化 東字春村

我從訪該中知遊來於上戶厝建造的方式 它延用砂岩、土角磚、夯土建造、很安 時間與人力,住在都市裡的我們料本沒 檢會認識,若現在不垂視,下一代的子 孫從只能若順月用租總的。推廣之方為 候護資產,家族兩權太複雜,沒有人關 意出發出力。現在採莊上角唇頭不到10 戶,再不做就來不及了。阿伯的小孩只 有生時時會回來吃飯,期下時間都不 人、只有何戶和元第七甲裡來來去去 這片好山好水的景觀與古厝,取府一 要藥預個出數,將它保留下來、將來 來們才能看見遠了崙的古蹟。(AW-18-20201130)

圖二學生作品

Holmes Rolston 在其〈從美到義務:自然美學和環境的倫理學〉中,Rolston 認為,假如 要導出「環境倫理學正好是以某種自然美學作為根基」,那麼就要把「義務」(duty)與「責 任」(responsibility)的概念涵蓋進美學之中,「美感倫理」(aesthetic ethic)的闡釋與建構工 作可以說是一種「越界的詮釋」。因此,「美感倫理學」正如 Glowacka 和 Boos 編輯的《倫 理學與美學之間:跨越界線》中成為一種新學科。Brodsky 曾說:「每一種新的美感/審美 實在都促使人的倫理實在更正確。因為美學是倫理學之母」(For aesthetics is the mother of ethics)。此隱喻出美學與倫理學之間的某種『相互嵌結關係』。「美學」的確能夠提供各種 「養分」給「倫理學」。而 Brodsky 提出一種更強的意含 - - 唯有當某種美學體系已然確立, 倫理學才會出現。Eaton 亦指出為了要理解道德,並成為一個圓熟而有道德的人,這需要依 賴某種審美的技能。Leopold 提出「以美感作為倫理行動之動力」,主張積極投入(engage in) 自然,從而把「美感(價值)」由「人類的主觀評價」轉移到「自然自身的內在價值(美感 屬性)」之上,並主張類似的感知(感動)也就能立即激發人對自然的尊重,而真正成為一 種大地倫理行動的動力。本文以此理論為基礎,於深坑炮子崙為場域,透過學童接近自然系 列活動設計,以行動研究法的探究方式:一、發展以「環境倫理」行動學習為導向之「環境 美學」課程,藉以揭顯環保意識;二、進行本課程之實施成效評量。其課程預期目標為:一、 以「環境美學」課程的「環境倫理」行動學習作為教學策略引發學習動機;二、期望學生以 認知思考與美感知覺,展現感知、自由與創意,藉此發展對環境保育的認知能力、理解程度 與感性倫理;三、透過多元評量機制的建立,期望多面向地瞭解學生的學習歷程與學習成效。

關鍵詞:美感、環境美學、環境倫理、行動學習

In Homes Rolston's "From Beauty to Duty: Aesthetics of Nature and Environmental Ethics", Rolston states that if one supposes that "the foundation of environmental ethics is a sort of aesthetics of nature", then within aesthetics one must include the concepts of "duty" and "responsibility". The work of explaining and building "aesthetic ethics" is a kind of "crossboundary interpretation". Thus, "aesthetic ethics" becomes a new field of study, just as described in "Between Ethics and Aesthetics: Crossing the Boundaries", edited by Glowacka and Boos. Brodsky said, "every new aesthetic reality makes man's ethical reality more precise. For aesthetics is the mother of ethics." This is a metaphor for a certain "mutual bond" between aesthetics and ethics. Aesthetics can certainly provide all sorts of "nutrients" for "ethics". Yet Brodsky suggests a deeper meaning - only when a system of aesthetics has been established can ethics be realized. Eaton also points out that in order to understand morality, and indeed to become a mature and moral person, it is necessary to rely on certain aesthetic skills. Leopold suggests "aesthetics as the motivation for ethical action," advocating for proactive engagement in the environment, thereby transferring "aesthetic value" from "human subjective value" to "nature's own intrinsic value (aesthetic perception)". He also proposes that this type of sensitivity (being moved emotionally) is able to immediately bring people to respect nature and to truly become the motivation for action as it pertains to land ethics. This essay takes this theory as its foundation, where Shenkeng's Paozilun is the venue, and, by having young students engage in activities that bring them in contact with nature, uses action research methods to: 1. develop an "environmental aesthetics" course directed at mobile learning in "environmental ethics" to encourage awareness of environmental conservation; 2. evaluate the efficacy of implementing the course. The expected goals of this course were: 1. to encourage motivation to learn via an "environmental aesthetics" course taught using a strategy of mobile learning in "environmental ethics"; 2. to develop students' awareness, freedom, and creativity by using their cognitive thinking and aesthetic perception in order to develop cognitive ability, understanding, and ethical sensibilities of environmental conservation; 3. to establish various assessment systems to understand students' study process and efficacy in multiple areas.

Keywords: aesthetics, environmental aesthetics, environmental ethics, mobile learning

框裡框外~我的生命不設限

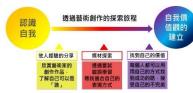
Don't set the boundary in your live. The World Is Your Oyster

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一、課程設計理念與目的目的

認識自己是一門很深的學問,是一輩子都在探究的的課題,本單元「框裡框外~我的生命不設限」是希望學生能思考「框」的象徵意義,是「框架」或是「鷹架」?是「束縛」還是「保護」?是「支持的力量」或是「沈重的枷鎖」?由學生自己如何去定義和詮釋!透過這堂以「立體框原型」的藝術課程,進行聯想與創作,讓學生能更了解自己、認同自己的獨特性。

二、課程架構



「框裡框外」課程架構表

四、教學結果

五、結論與建議

這樣的藝術課程,讓孩子有機會面對自己

,傾聽自己內在的聲音,深化孩子對於 「我是誰」、「我是什麼樣的人?」「我 該如何做才是對的?」等等問題進行探究 藉由人性論與自我觀的理解,肯定每一個 人獨特性及主體性,從而建立學生自我存 在的價值感與意義。

三、課程設計

六年級學生即將畢業·未來升學的路上總會遇到一些困境或問題,因此本單元融入生命教育·希望學生能從藝術創作活動中發現自我存在的意義與價值。透過不同的媒材體驗·表現「本我」與「自我」的想法·並創作屬於自己在框裡框外的藝次元世界。

學習目標與總綱核心素養/藝才領綱對應之關係

			藝術領域 核心素養	總 綱 核心素養
(一) 能熟悉紙類特性並 用複合媒材進行立 體創作。	美才Ⅲ-P1 短用平面、立辦、 數位及其他煤材進 行藝術創作。	美才Ⅲ-P1-2 立體及相關複合性材質 藝術創作:含立體造型、 裝置藝術、設計、工藝、 組織等。		A2 系統思考與 解決問題
(二)能強化立體造形的 表現性(包含形狀和 材質的表現)。	美才Ⅲ-K1 理解基本造形元素、 形式原理與構成方 式。	美才Ⅲ-K1-3 平面設計形式原理:含 構成美與形式美。	藝才E-B1 建立藝術符號認知與創 作所需的基礎能力、適 切表建藝術作品內涵。	B1 符號運用與溝 涌表達
(三)能在創作與展演活動中表達自己的創作想法。	美才Ⅲ-P2 展示創作的成果與 心得。	美才Ⅲ-P2-1 個人多元化創作成果展示:含于Ⅲ、展覧、表演、網路原體等不同形式。	整才E-B3 藉由多元的學習方式。 促發藝術感知與實作的 潜能。培養日常生活中 的美感素養。	B3 藝術涵養與美 威索養
(四)用藝術創作行動來 探討自我存生命的 意義與價值。	美才Ⅲ-L2 以適當的語彙描述 藝術活動的體驗。	美才Ⅲ-L2-2 参與藝術活動的記錄與 育思。	數才E-C1 經由數領專長的學習· 培養個人的數領價值觀 樂意投注於藝術相關服 務。	C1 道佛實際與公 民意識

生命教育議題融入國小美術班第三階段

藝才課綱 學習重點	議題融入	學習主題	議題實質內涵	說明
ệ才Ⅲ-S1 対論藝術活動中的社 會議題 -	生命教育	人學探索	生 E 3 理解人是會思考、 有情緒、能進行 自主決定的個體。	生命教育的主帮在於對生命終何意義排行探索 對各種價值對于思辨。並婚化為實籍的動力。 維由挑進的藝術課乎。去探索。(人是什麼?) 我是能?。每期即維行探究。 从是是在,每期即維行探究。 以完確了。 如此, 以而,





5生用不同的目然嘉材;如確捨的樹枝、落葉等;或人造嘉材;如道膠瓦楞板、毛線、吸管、鋁箔 5抵等材料排行意象符號的表達,處據都可以看到每個同學從構思到媒材的運用是多麼具有巧思。











旋轉-向上/報好感 运生作品型印刷的原理会让 绞索的的处理保证。 可能是我正常往来到之首。 有那個理解的原理是一个 物等我為了來過數學和因為的 等的這明顯示人名如內立的 步。總是充滿熱似級無当自 己「我可以」的向上勢力! 認識自己是一門很深的學問,是一輩子都在探究的的課題,本單元「框裡框外~我的生命不設限」是希望學生能思考「框」的象徵意義,是「框架」或是「鷹架」?是「束縛」還是「保護」?是「支持的力量」或是「沈重的枷鎖」?全看學生自己如何去定義和詮釋!透過這堂以「立體框原型」的藝術課程,進行聯想與創作,讓學生能更了解自己、認同自己的獨特性。

六年級學生即將畢業,未來升學的路上總會遇到一些困境或問題,因此本單元融入生命教育,希望學生能從藝術創作活動中發現自我存在的意義與價值。透過不同的媒材表現「本我」與「自我」的想法,並創作屬於自己在框裡框外的藝次元世界。

孩子的作品完成後展現多樣性,有的打破框架展現突破困境的決心;有的開心的享受在 舒適的圈裡做著白日夢的生活;有的則把自己脆弱一面用一些象徵符號投射;或是將自己對 未知的迷網以不確定性的漂浮感呈現.......等等,這些作品一一展現孩子內心最深處的想法, 令人欣慰感動。

期許這樣的藝術課程,深化孩子對於「我是誰」「我是什麼樣的人?」「我該如何做才 是對的?」…等等問題進行探究,藉由人性論與自我觀的理解,肯定每一個人獨特性及主體 性,從而建立學生自我存在的價值感與意義。

關鍵詞:認識自己、生命教育、框架與鷹架

Getting to know one's self is a rich field of study. It is an investigation that lasts a lifetime. The goal of this course, "Don't set the boundary in your live. The World Is Your Oyster", was to have the students think about what that "boundary" symbolizes. Is it a "frame" or a "scaffold? Restriction or protection? Support or burden? It all depends on how the students define and interpret it! Via this course's "3D framework model" art course, students engaged in associating ideas and creation so that they could better understand themselves and appreciate their uniqueness.

Grade 6 students are preparing for graduation and they are sure to encounter difficulties and problems in the future, so it was the hope that by incorporating life lessons, they could discover the meaning and value within themselves through this course and its creative art projects. By expressing the idea of the "ego" and the "id" through various media, they created an artistic dimension all their own within and without the boundary.

The students' completed projects showed great diversity. Some broke their boundaries, expressing their determination to overcome their difficulties. Some happily shared daydreams of enjoying a comfortable life. Others projected symbols of their weaknesses, while still others expressed the perplexing unknowns in their life via a sense of floating uncertainty. The works expressed each of the student's deepest inner thoughts. It was very gratifying and moving.

It is our hope that this art course deepened the children's exploration of questions such as "who am I?", "what kind of person am I?", and "what is the right way of doing things?" We hope that via an understanding of human nature and how one views one's self, we could affirm the uniqueness and subjectivity of each individual, instilling in the students a sense of their own value and significance.

Keywords: understanding the self, life education, frame and scaffold

我的奇幻生物-探索校園角落植物 Mine Fantasy Animal – Discover the Nature Objects in School

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一、課程設計理念

即將於國小畢業的六年級學生,在校學習六年的過程中是否有觀察過校園的自然美?有沒有嘗試想用學校的自然物進行創作?有沒有想在學校中留下一些屬於自己的藝術足跡?

以六年級畢業前回顧生活校園的活動課程為 出發點,探索地景藝術的創作;發現校園自然物 的美感規則;創作代表性的作品。

學生由一年級入學至六年級,也如生物演化般由懵懂無知到成熟智慧,因此在研究Ernst Hacckel演化樹後,以設計「我的奇幻生物」為最終表現的成果,將象徵自己成長的過程,利用校園自然物慢慢堆疊成象徵性的奇幻生物。

二、課程架構



我的奇幻生物課程架構圖

五、結論與建議

1. 學習策略

- 1.1本次教學時使用ORID焦點討論法進行藝術欣賞活動,可以藉由逐項提問,使學習者的思維逐漸聚焦至學習目標上。當學習者熟習焦點討論法的過程後,便可以自行進行練習並實踐至欣賞活動中。
- 1.2本課程的統整活動以粉筆談話進行。學生寫下對於提示及他人想法的回應,藉此思考各種想法、疑問或問題。

2. 教學省思

學生進行校園觀察與體驗的過程前,教師須先和學生討論「採集」與「破壞環境」之間差異。在整體課程中加入體驗課程會拉長教學時間,但在探索的過程中,學生能更加精確的了解植物的材質、特性。運用藝術原理原則進行自然物分類排列並創作、拍攝與分享地景藝術作品後,在後續進行拼貼創作時,可減少探索與搜尋的時間。若是將此探索課程作為一個小單元式的教學活動,也能作為藝術與人文領域課程之自編教材使用。

學生在繪製生命樹時,參考安妮新聞中的生命樹設計與了解生物起源的系統,對於如何設計自己的作品有更多的想法,學生也能回溯自然與生活科技領域中所學的相關內容進行探討,結合不同領域的知能,轉化為藝術思考與表現。

執行植物拼貼的過程中,可發現有部分學生原本只採集植物葉片與花卉,因設計及實作的需求,自行 蒐集了校園中的自然物,如石頭、樹皮、果實......等,增加了創作的豐富度。

即將進行最後一個學習統整單元「我在這裡,等你回來時」恰巧因疫情緣故中斷學習活動,因此並未來得及實施,改以線上簡報共作的方式進行分享作品與回饋,為此次教學實施的遺憾。

未來若有機會再次進行同一學習活動課程,將會有更完整的省思與成果展現。

三、學習目標與課程規劃

- 1. 探索並覺察校園植物的多樣性。
- 有計劃的蒐集植物與自然物, 依自己設定的藝術美感原則進 行地景藝術創作,使用平板拍 攝紀錄。
- 3. 閱讀安妮新聞,分析Ernst Haeckel演化樹的分類方式。
- 4. 分析自己的獨特個性設計屬於 自己的奇幻生物。
- 5. 依奇幻生物的特徵進行演化推論。
- 6. 設計出屬於奇幻生物的生命演 化樹。
- 7. 使用校園中的自然物進行奇幻 生物的拼貼。
- 8. 使用資訊設備進行拍攝、上傳、 將影像轉換成 QR Code。
- 9. 從藝術批評的角度進行作品的 自評與他評。



我的奇幻生物-學習紀錄與成果

















本次「我的奇幻生物-探索校園角落植物」的教學課程方案分為幾個階段性任務,前期任務以探索校園植物的顏色、形狀、質感……等為學習目標。其次在認識生物學家兼藝術家 Ernst Haeckel 的生物演化論與藝術表現方式。最後以植物拼貼的「奇幻生物」與「演化生命樹」為主題,進行校園植物的踏查、採集、研究分類與拼貼創作。

在課程中學生必須依照自己想研究與表現的分類特點進行植物採集、認識校園植物可運用於創作的表現方式,了解學校的環境植物特色,在採集植物後,依藝術原理原則在校園中進行分類與排列,進行地景藝術的創作。

閱讀《安妮新聞》第二期中的生物起源與演化樹後,認識 Ernst Haeckel 如何將生物的演化與動植物的特徵以藝術的方式表現出來,並研究如何呈現動植物放大觀察之後的特徵與細節,最後藉由演化論的架構設計一售屬於自己的奇幻生物。

學生必須為設計出來的奇幻生物畫出一棵屬於牠的演化樹,並選用校園中的採集植物拼 貼出奇幻生物的造型。

創作完成後結合採集植物的地點,將奇幻生物放置於校園環境中進行拍攝,並將作品上傳轉 換成 QR Code,讓到校園參訪的人都能觀賞蟄伏在校園角落中的奇幻生物。

關鍵詞:藝術教育、地景藝術、Ernst Haeckel、植物拼貼藝術

This course, called "My Fantasy Animal— Discover the Nature Objects in School", was separated into several phases of assignments. First, students explored the color, shape, texture, etc. of plants on campus. Later, students became familiar with biologist and artist Ernst Haeckel's biological evolution and artistic expression. Finally, students made botanical collages on the themes of "fantastic animals" and "the tree of biological evolution" to explore, collect, and categorize the plants on campus and use them in their creations.

Throughout the course, students were required to collect plants based on the specifications of the types they wanted to study and express. Students applied their familiarity with the campus plants to their creative works, helping them to understand the characteristics of the plants on the campus environment. After collecting their plants, students categorized and arranged them according to the principles and theory of art and created landscape art on campus.

After reading about the origin of life and the evolutionary tree in the second issue of "The Anne Times", they learned how Ernst Haeckel expressed biological evolution and the characteristics of plants and animals through art; studied how to show the characteristics and details of plants and animals after observing them through magnification; and finally they designed their own fantastic animals based on the framework of the theory of evolution.

The students were required to draw an evolutionary tree for the animal they had designed and make a botanical collage model of their animal using the plants collected on campus.

Once completed, they installed their animals on campus in the locations where the plants were collected and took photographs of them. Their works were then uploaded to QR codes so that visitors to the campus could admire their fantastic animals hibernating on the school grounds.

Keywords: art education, landscape art, Ernst Haeckel, botanical collage

同舟共藝• 藝想舟遊

Building Skin Boats with Artistic Touch and Cruising in them through Imagination

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一、課程設計理念

「同舟共藝・藝想舟遊」是一個建立在合作、 穿真四饋的藝樹與釋程。靈感來自想要讓現他 畢業的國小六年級美術門的自發、共享概念同時的 等想勢力奮門的自發、共享概念同心協力 新人同夢想勢力奮門的自發、學生們同心協力 就長孩子社會責任的學習歷程。學生們同人,創造過 成巨大作品,運用孩子的天馬行空想像力,創造過 一無二的作品,期待造舟完成後,能構搭乘自 造的舟遨遊世界,不管遇到任何事情,都要同舟共 遭的舟遨遊世界,不管遇到任何事情,不不一定風等 濟,才能享受遇到波濤洶湧,但祝福孩子們能駕著 舟,乘風破浪。

二、課程設計目的

(一)臺灣乃海島國家,面海親海應是國民基本能力,利用造舟課程與正確的水域觀念,讓學生能破除對水域的恐懼,珍惜並愛護、親近自己家鄉的自然環境與守護自然資源。

(二)讓學生發揮美術專業能力與同儕合作精神, 造一艘能乘載人並實際運行的舟,將多媒材創作 實踐應用於生活中。

(三)能將藝術蒙皮舟進行展示與同儕師生分享, 實際體驗共享划舟樂趣,並進行慈善義賣與愛心 捐贈,回饋社會,培養其藝術社會責任。

三、課程設計

本課程共建造三艘骨架蒙皮舟CANOE,造舟技術源自於造舟達人溫志榮老師(大沐)。為兼具實用性可以在水上划行與藝術結合之作品。上學期:骨架成形、彩繪圖案設計,下學期:蒙皮製作、彩繪、防水與製漿。每週三節課,合計進行共28週。最後於台東活水湖進行下水活動,並於台東誠品展出;但原本單純的過程,卻順勢由學生主導,延伸出自發性素養的效應,經過班級討論,決定將舟進行義賣與分享活動。

-、小小創客造舟趣



學生運用柳安木條與 薄夾板一步步從無到 有,造出三艘骨架 皮舟,每一艘的長度 為450公分、寬95公 分。

二、藝想妝點我的舟



運用多媒材,融入多 元材料進行藝術性嘗 試,加上天馬行空的 想像力彩繪蒙皮舟。

三、舟旁分享



四、共享舟游



四、心得與成果

1. 這是艱鉅困難的課程,本課程需要操作電動機具與各式手工具

,學生雖小,但在示範與安全規範 下,仍能由學生自行完成大部分的製作。

2. 從過程中發現珍貴冗長的課程,會讓學生慢慢失去耐性,但是在造身課中,能逐漸看到身的成形,對於下水的慾望更是日益增加,且各組從中建立合作模式,讓學

生能齊心完成。運用多媒材創作,融入更多元的材料進行嘗試,展現學生當代思維於藝術價值觀。

3. 共享成果、回饋社會,承蒙基金會贊助, 兩艘舟最後以十萬售出,並捐助三個社福機 構;讓學生帶領特教班學生進行的划舟體驗 ,相信對學生是難以忘懷的經驗與體會。





「同舟共藝·藝想舟遊」此藝術專題設計靈感來自於想要讓即將畢業的國小六年級美術班學生,透過造舟,展現他們為共同夢想努力奮鬥的自發、共享概念,用藝術涵養孩子社會責任的學習歷程。學生們同心協力完成巨大作品,運用孩子的天馬行空想像力,創造獨一無二的作品,期待造舟完成後,能構搭乘自己所造的舟遨遊世界,不管遇到任何事情,都要同舟共濟,才能享受到美好的滋味;未來日子不一定風平浪靜,總是會遇到波濤洶湧,但祝福孩子們能駕著舟,乘風破浪。

本課程規劃為採用由溫志榮(大沐)老師所開發的造舟技術,為兼具實用性可以在水上划行與藝術結合之作品。上學期為骨架製作,下學期蒙皮製作、彩繪及防水製作,本次課程共製作三艘骨架蒙皮舟。最後於台東活水湖進行下水活動,並於台東誠品展出;但原本單純的過程,卻順勢由學生主導,延伸出自發性素養的效應,經過班級討論,決定將舟進行義賣與分享活動。

教學方案實施成果包含:一、小小創客造舟趣-學生運用柳安木條與薄夾板一步步從無到有,造出三艘骨架蒙皮舟,每一艘的長度為450公分、寬95公分。二、藝想妝點我的舟-學生學以致用,運用多媒材創作,融入更多元的材料進行嘗試,加上天馬行空的想像力彩繪蒙皮舟,展現學生當代思維於藝術價值觀。三、舟愛分享-學生們討論舟的後續處置問題,自發性的表示要將兩艘舟進行義賣捐助,培養其藝術的社會責任;舟在展出期間,承蒙公益平台的認購,並將十萬元善款分別捐獻與三所慈善團體。四、共享舟遊:課程作後,由孩子們擔任小教練帶著鄰近學校寶桑國小特教班的孩子們一起體驗划舟;並將作品於校外展出,與大家分享。

關鍵詞:造舟、骨架、蒙皮舟、彩繪

The inspiration for the project "Building Skin Boats with Artistic Touch and Cruising in them Through Imagination" comes from an elementary school fine arts class composed of sixth graders in their last year of elementary school. Through the making of a boat, the class expressed spontaneous hard work around a common dream, the sharing of concepts, as well as the use of art as a vehicle through which to express learning on the road of social responsibility. The students worked together towards a common goal to complete an enormous project and used boundless imagination to create a unique piece of work. It is hoped that after the completion of the project, students can believe that their imagination can take them anywhere and, no matter what circumstances are encountered, working together can bring about the sweet results of success. In the years to come, it will not always be smooth sailing, but it is hoped that students will have created "a boat" through which to ride out every storm.

The curriculum program uses the boat building techniques developed by instructor Chih-Jung Wen. Therefore the boats the students made were practical objects, as well as being a pieces of art. During the first semester, students focused on constructing the skeleton of the boats. In the second semester, the skin of the boats was added, painted and made waterproof. Altogether three boats were made across the length of the curriculum. The boats were eventually launched on Taitung's Huishui Lake and exhibited at Taitung's Eslite Bookstore. The gestation and construction of the boats was led and undertaken by the students themselves. This spontaneity and drive continued in the decisions to sell the boats for charity and use them in charitable activities.

The results of the teaching program include: 1) Little makers, big boats.: The students used Lauan wood planks and boards to build something out of nothing. The students eventually built three skeleton frame skin boats. Each boat measured 450cm long and 95cm wide; 2) Making boats into an art form: In this project, students were able to apply knowledge learning in the past. Using multimedia elements and their unrestrained imagination, they incorporated diversified materials in a form of experimentation, with the painted skin boats expressing the students' contemporary thinking with regard to artistic values. 3) Sharing love with society: The students decided, without any prompting from their teachers, to sell two of boats for charity, fostering the social responsibility of art. During the boat's exhibition period, the Alliance Cultural Foundation purchased the boats for NT\$100,000, later donating the amount to three charities; 4) Sharing boats with others: After the curriculum was completed, the children served as coaches, showing children from the nearby Baosang Elementary School special education class how to row the boat on a lake. Later, the boat was exhibited on school grounds for the enjoyment of everyone.

Keywords: boat building, skeleton frame, skin boat, painting

當代與傳統共時性的傳統建築彩繪藝術創作

The traditional architectural painting art creation of Contemporary and traditional synchronicity

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、課程設計理念與目的

21世紀的孩子,看到百年傳統建築藝術,會 迸出什麼火花呢?現下是多媒體科技爆發的時代, 藝術與時俱進,傳統藝術亦衍伸出當代與傳統共 時性的作品,展現創作者當代思維,也蘊含著傳統文化氣質與美學。正如榮格所說:共時性事件 旨在「一切存在形式之間的深刻和諧」

世教學設計以「當代與傳統共時性」概念,學生從了解家鄉歷史到欣賞傳統建築之美;走讀在地文化資源與設施,提升美感體驗覺知,運用感官覺察理解自身與社會、環境、人與人之間的連結性;實作課程用當代思維展現感官體驗傳統建築裝飾藝術的感受,衍伸當代與傳統共時性藝建築裝飾藝術創作與他人分享,關愛他人,把 美感經驗轉化為生活中人文關懷的行動。

二、課程架構

上位概念

當代與傳統共時性

總綱 核心素養 A3規劃執行與創新應變 B1符號運用與溝通表達

教學型態

多元教學法

評量方式

三、課程設計



- 一)臺灣傳統建築裝飾藝術面面觀





四、教學成果









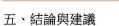












(一)從欣賞臺灣傳統建築裝飾藝術入門,再融入臺灣頗具現代廟宇特色建築, 如新北三芝貝殼廟、彰化的玻璃廟等,除了認識傳統裝飾類型與風格,能有效 地建構傳統與當代相關藝術知識和概念,亦能呈現傳統和現代共時性的特色。 特別是課程中使用在地特色案例,更能激發學生的好奇心與增加探索意願。 (二)戶外踏查課程內容安排適合小學生,透過專業藝師帶領學習效果非常好, 文史講解淺顯易懂,特別在欣賞廟宇傳統裝飾藝術的時,會發現原來廟宇就 是博物館,有琳瑯滿目的藝術品和故事可以欣賞。學生能夠親身體驗廟宇不僅 只是信仰中心,更是兼具傳統藝術傳承重要的殿堂。

(三)學生將學習歷程內化後,以其當代思維融合傳統進行創作,應用現代多媒 材展現個人的當代與傳統共時性的傳統建築彩繪藝術



21世紀的孩子,看到百年傳統建築藝術,會迸出什麼火花呢?現下是多媒體科技爆發的時代,藝術與時俱進,傳統藝術亦衍伸出當代與傳統共時性的作品,展現創作者當代思維,也蘊含著傳統文化氣質與美學。正如榮格所說:共時性事件旨在「一切存在形式之間的深刻和諧」。本次教學方案以「當代與傳統共時性」概念,設計藝術專題課程,學生走讀在地傳統建築裝飾藝術後,讓當下的我們,用當代思維展現感官體驗傳統建築裝飾藝術的感受,衍伸當代與傳統共時性藝術創作。

本教學方案適用對象是第三學習階段六年級學生,透過鑑賞、戶外踏查與實作課程,讓學生有脈絡建構對臺灣傳統建築裝飾的美學與保存價值,培養主動關懷在地文化資產的素養及「當代與傳統共時性」創作思維價值觀。

教學方案實施成果包含:一、從欣賞臺灣傳統建築裝飾藝術入門,再融入臺灣頗具現代廟宇特色建築,如新北三芝貝殼廟、彰化的玻璃廟等,除了認識傳統裝飾類型與風格,能有效地建構傳統與當代相關藝術知識和概念,亦能呈現傳統和現代共時性的特色。課程中內在地特色案例,透過臺東鄉宇傳統彩繪藝術賞析,認識傳統建築構件,了解樑材彩繪主要內容古洋圖案及意涵。更能激發學生的好奇心與增加探索意願。二、在地文史工作者帶領藝踏查,深入走讀臺東廟宇傳統裝飾藝術,運用視覺美感元素,體驗欣賞家鄉廟宇建築藝內大大達頭及半金彩鰲魚藝術創懷在地文化資產的素養。三、以創意新風貌。學習任務與有行場與傳統共命,與與其當代思與自為生活。與其當代思與傳統進行創作,應用現代多媒材展現個人的當代與傳統共時性的傳統建築彩繪藝術是生的人分享,培養自發性學習與行動累績美感與納料其轉化為生活及推定行成果展示等與他人分享,培養自發性學習與行動累績美感級驗,將其轉化為生活及作與對話交流平台,持續規劃本校美術班走讀美處一文化探訪專題之特色課程。

關鍵詞:當代、傳統、共時性、傳統建築裝飾藝術

When 21st century children see century-old traditional architecture, what kind of inspiration will they have? In this age, with its explosion of multimedia technologies, art advances with the times. Traditional art also leads to synchronistic contemporary-traditional works, expresses the contemporary thoughts of creators, and contains the qualities and aesthetics of traditional culture. Just as Jung said, the purpose of synchronistic articles is that "everything resides in the deep harmony between the forms." This special themed art course was designed based on the concept of "contemporary and traditional synchronicity." After the students studied the art of local traditional architectural decoration, it allowed us in this modern era to use contemporary thinking to express our thoughts on the art of traditional architectural decoration as experienced through our senses and to give rise to artistic creations of contemporary-traditional synchronicity.

This course was designed for grade 6 students in the third learning stage. Through art appreciation, field trips, and hands-on lessons, students gained an understanding of the aesthetics and conservational value of Taiwanese traditional architectural decoration, cultivated an active interest in local cultural assets, and created personal values regarding "contemporary-traditional synchronicity."

The results of implementing this course include: 1. by understanding and enjoying the traditional paintings of Taitung's temples, students became familiar with traditional architecture and learned about the main auspicious images and meanings of the paintings on the temples' wooden framework ceiling joists; 2. local literary and historical workers guided the students on field trips, allowing them to be immersed in the study of the traditional decorative art of Taitung temples, apply elements of visual aesthetics, appreciate the architecture of temples in their hometowns, express their thoughts and feelings, and express their active interest in local cultural assets; 3. students made artistic creations based on "contemporary-traditional synchronicity" thinking, and, escaping the traditional framework, used innovative methods to create a new style; students took photos from the perspective of the aesthetics of traditional decorative arts, made sketches, recorded their thoughts, and shared them with others, cultivating self-study and action while accumulating experience with their artistic perception, which they transformed into a cultural interest in the local cultural assets of their daily lives; 4. bringing local cultural resources together, a platform for cooperation and discussion between literary and historical workers and traditional artists was built, continuing the planning of arts courses at this school for the specifics of aesthetic and cultural exploration.

Keywords: contemporary, traditional, synchronicity, art of traditional architectural decoration

線性藝術的無限可能

The Infinite Possibilities of Linear Arts

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一、課程設計理念與目的

在生活中隨處可見線條存在。我們對線條的印象,大部分是具象的,但也有抽象的,你可曾想過線條 對於自己的意義是什麼呢?從古至今,線條在藝術創作上仍然是大家想要探索突破創新的基本素材,也因為 如此,讓每個時期的藝術表現都一直超越,展現當代線性藝術的無限可能性。

課程設計以「線條」為概念,讓學生透過感官感受體驗發現線性的平面、空間表現,理解線條組織原理 所呈現出的表現特性,建構學生本身對藝術的知識與概念;加入多媒材與多媒體實作課程,觀察線條在不 同環境呈現多元變化的可能性,讓學生能夠開拓多元視角,鼓勵勇於嘗試;賞析當代藝術家作品,啟發學 生以新思維重組建構,嘗試融入創作,激盪出無限的創意量能,以展現線性藝術的無限可能。

二、課程架構與流程







可視化線 條呈現



線條創作、 當代藝術賞析



三、課程設計











(一)線條?!

1.觀察「點」連續排列 成為「線」的過程, 放為「線」的過程, 於成了 大法,知道線的 對點, 定義,建構 經濟區和 線的應用概念

2.探索及應用生活中的 線條進行聯想創作;將 學生蒐集生活線條素材 合作討論。

(二)咸官咸受的 可視化線條

透過聽、嗅、觸、 味覺等感官感覺, 運用水彩及黑色粗 細線條表現其感受 力,探索不同感官 感受所呈現出不同 的線條表現。

(三)跟著線條走

探索當代藝術家用 「一筆畫」完成創 作;學生嘗試一筆 畫完成自畫像的歷 程,並進行「我的 三五好友」一比畫 線條描繪創作。

(四)美麗萬花筒

1. 透 過 Geoboard 軟 體理解線條因角度 不同重疊產生的厚 重威。

2.認識弦藝術 (String art)進行弦 藝術實驗性創作, 認識線條在空間中 重疊所產生的視覺

(五)當代線性藝 術新發現

1.以「當代藝術 家線性藝術創作 為主題,小組合 作自主學習,蒐 集資料製作簡報 **並發表。** 學習歷程與成 果展示分享

四、教學成果













(一)針對不同年齡的學生發展,透過不同課程設計,逐一建構出學生對線條和平面、空間基本概 念;透過不同媒材探索,加深學生對線條在平面與空間上的思維建構,激發更多元創意

二)課程設計以「引導」為主要設計概念,學生藉由實作方式自我探索,自覺發現課程設計中的 內涵與核心價值,達成有效且符合當代概念的教學目標

(三)讓學生使用Geoboard App先進行練習線條間的平面與空間概念連結,以利從平面過渡到空間 的抽象概念,之後轉化平面線條的圖形設計到空間,進行弦藝術創作。

(四)使用AirDropt傳送「藝術賞析/美學感知任務單」給學生,特地以線條、空間、弦藝術String art 、當代藝術等關鍵字讓學生進行搜尋任務,學生將搜尋到的資料進行整理並以簡報方式呈現 原住民藝術、國內外當代藝術家等,透過分組口頭報告,逐一建構學生對於空間與線條的概 念。學生報告的學習與準備,結合資訊多媒體,讓學生充分理解善用媒體的效益



在生活中隨處可見線條存在。我們對線條的印象,大部分是具象的,但也有抽象的,你可曾想過線條對於自己的意義是什麼呢?從古至今,線條在藝術創作上仍然是大家想要探索突破創新的基本素材,也因為如此,讓每個時期的藝術表現都一直超越,展現當代線性藝術的無限可能性。

本次團隊以「線性藝術的無限可能」為課程設計概念,讓學生透過感官感受體驗發現線性的平面、空間表現,理解線條組織原理所呈現出的表現特性,建構學生本身對藝術的知識與概念;加入多媒材與多媒體的實作課程,觀察線條在不同環境呈現多元變化的可能性,讓學生能夠開拓多元視角,鼓勵勇於嘗試;賞析當代藝術家作品,啟發學生以新思維重組建構,嘗試融入自己新思維的創作,激盪出無限的創意量能,以展現線性藝術的無限可能。教學方案實施成果包含:一、尋找生活中的線條:讓學生透過活動中「發現」線條,再進行「探索」生活中的線條。二、感官感受的線條:用視覺線條的表現方式呈現感官感受。三、跟著線條走:探索當代藝術家一筆畫完成創作,自己嘗試筆畫完成自畫像的歷程,並進行「我的三五好友」一比畫線條描繪創作。四、美麗萬花筒:透過繪製草稿到運用 Geoboard 軟體理解線條因角度不同而重疊產生的厚重感,進而認識弦藝術/String art,進行弦藝術實驗性創作,認識線條在空間中重疊所產生的視覺效果。五、當代線性藝術新發現:小組合作學習,蒐集資料製作簡報,賞析當代藝術家以線性藝術創作的無限可能性。

關鍵詞:線性藝術、線條、空間、當代藝術、弦藝術/String art

Lines can be seen everywhere in life. Most of our impressions of lines are concrete, but there are those abstract in nature. Have you ever thought about how we define lines? From the past until today, lines in art have always been a foundational ingredient in the search for creative breakthroughs. Because of this, the expression of each artistic period surpasses the one before it, highlighting the infinite possibilities of linear art.

Our team, using the concept of "the infinite possibilities of linear art" as the basis for the curriculum, looks to help students experience through their senses the expression of linearity on both the linear and spatial planes, to understand the expressive characteristics shown by line composition principles, and to establish a deeper understanding and conceptualization of art. On the basis of a multimedia implementation, the curriculum allows students to observe the many possibilities of linear transformation in different environments, thus helping students to see from multiple perspectives and to bravely try new paths. Appreciating the work of contemporary arts inspires students to reevaluate and reconstruct on the back of new ways of thinking, to introduce creations born of new thinking, and to use unlimited creative energies to showcase the infinite possibilities of linear art.

The results of the teaching program include: 1) Finding lines in daily life: Through various activities students "discover" lines and then "investigate" their daily life for lines; 2) Experiencing lines through the senses: The expression of visual lines is used to give rise to sensory experience; 3) Walking with lines: Exploring how contemporary artists finish a work in one stroke, students use brush strokes to complete a self-portrait and join in a cooperative activity called "My Best Friends" to create a work of lines; 4) Kaleidoscope of beauty: Through sketching and the use of Geoboard software, students come to understand the heaviness that results from the overlapping of lines when seen from different angles. Students are introduced to, and take part in, string art, allowing them to better recognize the visual effects created by lines overlapping in space; 5) Contemporary linear art discovery: Cooperative study in small groups; collecting materials to produce PowerPoints; appreciating the infinite possibilities created by linear art in the hands of contemporary artists.

Keywords: linear art, lines, spaces, contemporary art, string art

國立清華大學附設實驗國民小學

負責動物園--何處是我家

FuZe Zoo-Where is my home

高月蓮 Kao Yueh-Lien

國立清華大學附設實驗國民小學/美術班專任教師

一、課程設計理念

學生的學習本就應結合當地生活文化、特 色。本教學設計是以重新開幕的新竹動物園為 發想、透過一系列的課程、讓學生重新也從心 是需要什麼樣的家?什麼才是適合動物的棲息

透過環境保育等相關議題的認識,更了解人 與動物,動物與環境相互依存的關聯性。身為 美術班學生,又能為動物如何發聲?

二、課程架構

負責動物園-何處是我家

- 認識重建後的新竹動物園、培養學生敏銳的觀察與感受。 故宮動物展的欣賞與體驗,認識動物不同樣貌的呈現。
- 欣賞當代東西方藝術作品、覺察其表現手法與想法表達的特性。 • 探索多元蝶材及表現方法 · 找尋適合的表現方式。
- 發現問題並思考解決方法、透過多元的藝術實踐、表達生態保育 的概念·與環境產生共好的連結。

三、課程設計

學習目標

能熟悉紙類、鐵絲等特性,並 進行複合媒材的立體創作。

藝術作品·發覺其表現手法與 想法表達的特性。

・ 東グロ・P1-2 立館及州駅積合性村質藝術創作:含立體遊型 英国整緒: 取計、工塾、編織等。 英プロ・K1-3 平面設計形式原理:含構成美與形式美。

能欣賞當代東西方具議題性的 美才II-C2-2 東西方重要藝術作品與其時代特性

了解人與自然 和諧共生·维 而保護重要棲

四、教學成果

(一)負責動物園:

「負責」是清華附小的班級名稱,也是 本課程實施的 班級名稱,藉此賦予學生對動物園的責任,學生利用紙 板堆疊,餐巾紙黏貼塑形,須考量造型材料的結構、支 撐性及機能性等,設計出符合該區動物所需的棲息地。









(二)大型動物創作:

透過近年來保育動物及臺灣特有種動物的保育議題討論, 以直觀的表現呈現動物們所面臨的困境及傷害,因環境 改變或人為傷害的大型動物與美好的動物園,形成極大 反差對比。作品的創作結合2021臺灣燈會在新竹的概念, 藉由認識燈籠製作,以骨架結構,糊以紗布、餐巾紙或 絨布等進行動物創作,藉此讓觀者重視環境保育的問題









(三)「藝起愛地球」:

學生進行影片拍攝、透過情境編排、運鏡手法、帶領大 家看見環境改變及人類行為對動物所產生的傷害,也讓 將畢業的六美學生了解到,自己可以透過美力,為動物 發聲,為環境盡一份心力。









五、結論與建議

環境倫理

(一)這樣的藝術課程,讓學生有機會對於「環境保育」「何處才 是動物的家」...等等問題進行思考探究·藉由人與人、人與自然 乃是生命共同體,有著相互依存的關係的理解,建立對待自然的 正確態度及價值觀、透過藝術涵養的內化、打造學生的美力。

二)課程設計結合學生實際生活情境與跨域的學習,發展脈絡化 的課程設計,有助學生循序漸進且深入的學習。







學生的學習本就應結合當地生活文化、特色。動物園對學生來說似乎是一個最容易認識動物的地方,每個孩子心中都有屬於自己的動物園印象。本單元是讓學生從重新開幕的新竹動物園發想,讓學生重新也從心思考動物的棲息地該是什麼模樣,什麼才是適合動物的棲息地,而身為美術班學生,又能為動物如何發聲?

本單元「負責動物園--何處是我家」,共分為三個教學活動,分別是:動物園地形、大型動物製作、藝起愛地球(大型動物影片製作),學生透過一系列的活動,思考動物園的象徵意義,動物需要什麼樣的「家」,動物園對動物來說是「家」還是「牢籠」?動物又是需要什麼樣的家?學生透過討論和思考去重新定義和詮釋動物園,什麼樣的環境是動物需要或想要的家?到底現今的動物與環境出現了什麼問題,透過這堂「負責動物園」的藝術課程,讓學生進行聯想與創作,透過環境保育等相關議題的認識,更了解人與動物,動物與環境相互依存的關聯性。

教學方案實施成果包含:一、負責動物園:「負責」是清華附小的班級名稱,也是本單元課程實施的班級名稱,藉此賦予學生對動物園的責任,學生利用紙板堆疊,餐巾紙黏貼塑形,須考量造型材料的結構、支撐性及機能性等,設計出符合該區動物所需的棲息地。二、透過近年來保育動物及臺灣特有種動物的保育議題討論,以直觀的表現呈現動物們所面臨的困境及傷害,因環境改變或人為傷害的大型動物與美好的動物園,形成極大反差對比。作品的創作結合 2021 臺灣燈會在新竹的概念,藉由認識燈籠製作,以骨架結構,糊以紗布、餐巾紙或絨布等進行動物創作,藉此讓觀者重視環境保育的問題。三、「藝起愛地球」:學生進行影片拍攝,透過情境編排,運鏡手法,帶領大家看見環境及人為對動物所產生的傷害,也讓即將畢業的學生了解到,自己可以透過美力,為動物發聲,為環境盡一份心力。

教師也期許透過這樣的藝術課程,讓學生有機會對於「環境保育」、「何處才是動物的家」…等等問題進行思考探究,藉由人與人、人與自然乃是生命共同體,有著相互依存的關係的理解,建立對待自然的正確態度及價值觀,透過藝術涵養的內化,打造學生的美力。

此外,課程設計結合學生實際生活情境與跨域的學習,發展脈絡化的課程設計,有助學生循序漸進且深入的學習。 關鍵詞:環境教育、生命教育、動物、裝置藝術、立體造型

The lessons we teach our students should integrate local culture and characteristics. It would seem that zoos are the easiest place for students to become familiar with animals, and every child has his or her own impression of zoos. This class was to allow students to come up with ideas based off the newly reopened Hsinchu Zoo so that they could reimagine and think deeply about what an animal's habitat should be like, what a suitable animal habitat is, and, as art students, learn how they can speak up for animals.

This class, called "FuZe Zoo-Where is my Home", was separated into three lessons: topography of zoos, creating a large animal, and loving Earth through art (creating a video of a large animal). Through a series of activities, students thought about the symbolic meaning of zoos, what kind of "home" animals need, whether to animals zoos are "homes" or "cages", and what kind of homes animals need. Through discussion and reflection, students redefined and reinterpreted zoos and what kind of environment it is that animals need or want. They also reflected on what problems are presented by modern animals and the environment. Through this art class on "FuZe Zoo", students engaged in associating their ideas and creativity; through learning about the issues related to environmental conservation, they gained a better understanding of the interdependent relationships between humans and animals, and between animals and the environment.

The results of implementing this course include: 1. FuZe Zoo: "FuZe (responsibility)" is the name of the class at the Affiliated Experimental Elementary School of National Tsing Hua University and is the name of the class that underwent this curriculum, thereby giving the students the responsibility for the zoo. The students used piles of corrugated cardboard and glued paper napkins onto the mould. They needed to consider factors such as the mould materials' structure, support, and function to design a habitat that met the needs of the animals in the area. 2. Through discussions on recent issues related to animal conservation and the conservation of animal species found only in Taiwan, the difficulties and harm that animals are facing were made clear: there is an extreme discrepancy and contrast between the large animals that are being harmed by environmental change and humans on the one hand and the beautiful zoos on the other. The artworks incorporated the concept of the 2021 Taiwan Lantern Festival held in Hsinchu, creating animals by understanding how to make lanterns and all that entails, such as constructing the frame and pasting gauze, napkins, or cloth, thereby bringing awareness to the observer of the importance of environmental conservation. 3. "Loving Earth through art": the students made videos, writing and rehearsing the story and shooting the scenes to lead the audience to witness the harm brought upon animals by the environment and humans. This also allowed the students, who were about to graduate, to understand that they can use the power of art to stand up for animals and do something for the environment.

The teachers hope that through this type of art course, the students would have the opportunity to think about and explore questions concerning environmental conservation and the types of places animals can call home. By understanding that people and nature together are a living community with interdependent relationships, the students could gain the correct attitude and values on how to treat nature, internalizing their artistic development to forge the power of their art.

In addition, the course integrated the realities of the students' lives and interdisciplinary studies, developing a systematic curriculum that progressively immersed them in their studies.

Keywords: environmental education, life education, animal, installation art, three-dimensional modeling



傳說中的校園奇幻昆蟲

The Mythical Insects of The School

謝孟軒 Hsieh,Meng-Hsuan 國立臺東大學附設實驗國民小學 教師



一、設計理念

高年級學生每日都在最熟悉的校園裡運動、 玩耍、抓小蟲.....,在這個熟悉的環境裡是否有 著神祕的角落,藏匿著神奇的昆蟲呢?

教學者引導學習者以微觀方式探索熟悉的 校園,從習以為常的環境蒐集有趣的素材作為 創作的材料,思考並運用適當的媒材,創作校 園的角落的神奇的昆蟲。

二、教材分析

再熟悉不過校園裡,有著什麼傳說中的奇幻昆蟲呢?這個充滿想像力的主題,建立在熟悉的場域裡,讓學習者以不同的角度重新觀看校園,以微觀的方式發現校園裡特別的美,再運用這些學習者發現的美進行具想像力的創作。昆蟲本身就是小學生喜歡並經常觀察的生物,在校園裡更是常見,所以學習者本身已能掌握昆蟲的基本樣態,再以藝術的角度進一步了解自身對「奇幻」的定義,運用紙材的技法創作出具有校園特色又奇幻的昆蟲,呈現多元並具個人特色的作品。

二、数與過和













期刻奇幻早島

校園探杏隊

奇幻昆蟲狂想曲

奇幻是蟲寬直

四、省思

(一)從日常發現不凡

需要想像力的創作主題若能建立在熟悉的基礎上,能幫助學生思考及想像。引導學生從平凡的事物中換個角度仔細觀察,學生能發現比我們想像中還多的事物。學生自身發現的事物若能延伸使用於 作品中,會比教師直接提供素材還要好。

(二)技法練習的重要

學生的想像常常超越能力所及,基本的技法練習能幫助學生完成想像,縱使製作時遇到挫敗,仍能掌握不同的技法繼續嘗試。藝術課程主要應關注學生在技法的學習態度是否認真,並願意嘗試各種創作的可能,而非鍛鍊高超的技法。

(三)同儕的互助

此次的單元設計時間較長,複雜度也較高,活動大多需要同儕互助合作,當學習任務較困難時, 能看見學生互助合作的場景,因此適時提高單元難度,能夠創造互助合作的機會。

(四)課後的延伸

如創作題目能引起學生興趣,學生在解決問題上就會更加積極,且能利用課餘時間創作,並且能獲得學習的成就感,也能激發同儕間的創作興趣,參考同學做法,共同解決問題。

「傳說中的校園奇幻昆蟲」的教學單元分為四個層面:首先以欣賞大自然界的奇幻為出發,發現並整理學生自身對於「奇幻」的定義;其次再以微觀的角度探查熟悉的校園,蒐集創作素材;接著練習紙材創作的基本技法,進行昆蟲創作;最後布置昆蟲生態箱,進行作品展示。

創作過程中,學生必須考量校園環境,且依照自己歸納出的奇幻特點及蒐集的素材,進行昆蟲設計,最後須思考如何呈現作品及創作理念。

單元主題建立在熟悉的場域裡,讓學習者以不同的角度重新觀看校園,以微觀的方式發現校園裡特別的美,再運用這些學習者發現的美進行具想像力的創作。昆蟲本身就是小學生喜歡並經常觀察的生物,在校園裡更是常見,所以學習者本身已能掌握昆蟲的基本樣態,再以藝術的角度進一步了解自身對「奇幻」的定義,運用紙材的技法創作出具有校園特色又奇幻的昆蟲,呈現多元並具個人特色的作品。

關鍵詞:視覺藝術教育、紙材基本技法、微距攝影

There are four sections in the learning unit of The Mythical Insects of The School. Students need to enjoy and define the mythical nature. And then, students observe and collect materials from microcosmic angle in school. Third, students have to practice the basic paper technique and create their own mythical insects. Finally, we bring all the mythical insects back to school to picture them. All the mythical insects will be presented in the box decorated by the students.

青出於藍 • 繪意當代

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Contemporary Creations

~ Bringing out the Indigo Blue from Woad~ 陳亮穎 Chen, Liang Ying

-、課程設計理念與目的

「青出於藍・繪意當代」教學方案設計涵蓋藝 術與文化、知識與概念、創作與展演三個學習構面;讓學生透過探究並了解青花瓷文化內涵的過 程,結合以線條表現個人生活感受的獨特繪畫創 意,展現具有文化內涵兼具現代創作思維之創作 青色在古代是人們喜歡的顏色之一,使人視覺上 感受獨特與優雅的特質,此外"青出於藍而勝於 藍"之隱喻,希望學生能學以致用,表現能夠超 越原本的構想或自己,讓自己一直往前進。身為 教師衷心期望美術班孩子們經歷過三年藝術的薰 陶,在未來學習路上能更勇敢表達自己的想法, 並把所學的藝術內涵,用創作記錄生命歷程的印 記。

二、課程架構

上位概念

總綱 核心素養 Al身心素質與自我精進

子單元概念

多元教學法

評量方式





五、結論與建議

(一)從欣賞青花瓷的歷史與發展背景,延續到學生透過 記錄自己的生活經驗, 將生活感受以故事方式構思在紙 上瓶身,跳脫出原本的繪畫框架,這過程讓學生學習到 繪畫不同的創作方式,並對古代藝術有另一番的詮釋想

(二)在課程討論過程中,透過青花瓷和纏繞畫的結合發 想,發現對學生的創作引起更多共鳴和興趣,也體現學 生將學習歷程內化後,以當代思維融合傳統進行創作。

(三)這次的教學過程比較可惜的部分,因為時間有限原 本設定要結合文創商品設計,將學生作品印成桌曆或是 月曆,雖無法如期完成,但透過展出策畫將作品集體發 表,讓學生留下難以忘懷的經驗和體驗。

三、課程設計



四、教學成果



池塘中的魚兒 是我最大的樂 趣,透過纏繞畫方式表現水的波紋和漂浮 在水面上的花 朵,利用青花 瓷的瓶身結合 傳統的工筆線 條與現代的構圖,畫出自己 喜愛的畫面。



空中飄落的姿 態,彷彿將壓 力都吹散了。 運用線條和空 間的關係,以不一樣的構圖排列呈現優雅的姿態,利用 青色色調深淺 變化表現羽毛輕柔的質感, 在創作的過程 中,心情也輕鬆了。



現出時間的飛 逝,和畫面中 悠游自在的魚 兒呈現一種對 比的畫面,構圖突顯時間雖 然不斷地在進 行著,但身為 孩子的我們渴 望像在海裡的 魚兒不受時間 的催促,優游 自在享受美好時光。

「青出於藍·繪意當代」教學方案設計涵蓋藝術與文化、知識與概念、創作與展演兩個學習構面;讓學生透過探究並了解青花瓷文化內涵的過程,結合以線條表現個人生活感受的獨特繪畫創意,展現具有文化內涵兼具現代創作思維之創作。青色在古代是人們喜歡的顏色之一,使人視覺上感受獨特與優雅的特質,此外"青出於藍而勝於藍"之隱喻,希望學生能學以致用,表現能夠超越原本的構想或自己,讓自己一直往前進。身為教師衷心期望美術班孩子們經歷過三年藝術的薰陶,在未來學習路上能更勇敢表達自己的想法,並把所學的藝術內涵,用創作記錄生命歷程的印記。

本課程分為三部分,第一:以分組合作學習,讓學生運用多媒體資源,探究並了解青花瓷歷史背景青花瓷從元明清朝代間的變化和作品賞析,探索其創作元素,發現演變的差異;第二:創作發想及思考青花瓷在古代和現代各自具有什麼時代的意義,學生擬訂構思創作主題,透過記錄自己的生活經驗,將生活感受以故事方式構思在紙上瓶身,跳脫出原本的紀錄形式與繪畫框架;第三:創作實踐與應用展演,將青花瓷的文化涵養概念、瓶身造型和當代生活結合,以多元形式呈現具有文化意涵,賦予青花瓷現代意義之創作;進行作品展示分享。

關鍵詞:青花瓷、線條、青色、當代

The design of the "Contemporary Creations-Bringing out the Indigo Blue from Woad" teaching program covers art and culture, knowledge and concepts, and creation and performance learning structures. Students, through a process of exploration and understanding of the cultural connotations of blue and white porcelain, use line drawings to express personal life experiences, demonstrating creative works that have both cultural connotations and modern creative thinking. Indigo was one of the favorite colors of antiquity, having a unique and elegant visual quality to it. It is hoped that students can put the metaphor "indigo comes from blue and surpasses it" into practice on their way to surpassing their original sense or vision of self as they continue to progress. As a teacher, this researcher hopes that children in fine arts classes, after learning about art for three years, will be able to bravely express their thoughts on the academic road ahead, and take what they have learned in the arts and use creativity to record the memorable moments of their lives.

This curriculum is divided into three parts: 1) In group study, students use multimedia materials to explore and understand the historical background of blue and white porcelain and changes in pottery during the Ming and Qing dynasties, and to practice art appreciation in the exploration of creative elements and in the discovery of differences in art evolution; 2) Creative thinking and thinking about the significance of blue and white porcelain in ancient and modern times; drawing up ideas and creative themes; using a story-based format to record life experiences on vase-shaped pieces of paper to break away from traditional recording formats and painting frameworks; 3) Creative practice and application/exhibition; taking the cultural concepts and the shape of blue and white porcelain and integrating them with modern day life; presenting cultural connotations using diverse forms; endowing blue and white porcelain with contemporary meaning; engaging in the display and sharing of artwork.

Keywords: blue and white porcelain, lines, indigo, contemporary



在現代的速食文化下,想成為一位人人皆知的紅人,已不是甚麼難事。但是我們都清楚明白,唯有累積扎實的實力作為基礎,才是在任何環境走得長遠的原因。

我們是大人,我們都喜歡做自己喜歡做的事,更何況是小孩!面對現在的教育而言,如何讓孩子喜歡上一件事是非常重要的關鍵,而這一直是我們努力做改變的地方。

每次的測驗,是讓我們觀察孩子喜歡課程的多與少,而分數的呈現則是用來修正老師的教學方式。教育,要做的是因材施教而不是考驗孩子的程度高低,關鍵的是讓他們真正愛上「學習」的重要。

藝術,讓我們擁有改變世界的能力

因為喜歡,所以產生許多動力;在動力的驅使下,便有了耐心去挑戰與練習;這必然是辛苦的過程,在週而復始的磨練中得到技巧;而這技巧是我們改變世界的武器。

我們教的不只是舞蹈,更是堅持下去的美好

別於一般舞蹈教室的上課模式,以「小班制」為教學目標是我們的精心安排。目的在於能更清楚感受每一個學生,擁有的特質與適 合的學習方式。

課程教學主要分為四大區塊:

● 基礎訓練

從 Locking 的基本作動術語做基礎動作的訓練,累積身為舞者需要具備的身體素質與技巧能力。

專業術語:Lock、Point、Twril、Pace、Muscle man、Scooby Doo、Skeeter Rabbit、Scoobot、Stop&Go、Rocksteady、Leo Walk、Pimp Walk、Which a way ...

● 尋找優勢

經過一段時間的培訓與熟悉後,從孩子們特有的個性與表現能力中,發掘適合他們的優勢與天份,嘗試鼓勵並強化其獨特的性格於舞蹈的表達上。

● 家長共學

藉由共學的模式,讓家長參與小孩真實的學習過程,體驗舞蹈訓練的艱辛外,也創造了能與孩子有共同語言的機會。

● 自我風格

經歷過以上的學習過程後,能更加熟知孩子們原本的模樣,以及檢視訓練後的成長幅度,不但能塑造孩子自我的個人風格,也能讓家長 以自我檢視的角度與孩子共同相處進步。

關鍵詞:學習、舞蹈、禮貌、想像力、親子互動、動的智力、獨特

Under the modern fast food culture, it is not difficult to become a well-known celebrity thing. But we all clearly understand that only by accumulating solid strength as the foundation, can it be in any ring reasons for the long-term environment. We are adults, we all like to do what we like to do, let alone children!

In terms of education, how to make children like something is a very important key, and this has always been we strive to make changes.

Each test is to let us observe how much the child likes the course, and the presentation of the score. It is used to modify the teacher's teaching method. Education is to teach students in accordance with their aptitude, not to test children. The key to the degree is to make them truly fall in love with the importance of "learning".

Art gives us the ability to change the world.

Because I like it, it generates a lot of motivation; driven by the motivation, I have the patience to challenge. And practice; this must be a painstaking process, gaining skills in repeated training; and this skill it is our weapon to change the world.

What we teach is not only dance, but also the beauty of perseverance.

Different from ordinary dance classrooms, the teaching goal of "small class system" is our essence. Heart arrangement. The purpose is to be able to more clearly feel each student's characteristics and suitable learning methods mode.

Course teaching is mainly divided into four major areas:

• Basic training

From Locking's basic movement terms to do basic movement training, you can accumulate the physical and technical abilities that you need to have as a dancer. Terminology: Lock > Point > Twril > Pace > Muscle man > Scooby Doo > Skeeter Rabbit > Scoobot > Stop&Go > Rocksteady > Leo Walk > Pimp Walk > Which a way ...

Look for advantages

After a period of training and familiarization, from the children's unique personality and performance ability, discover the advantages and talents suitable for them, and try to encourage and strengthen their unique personality in the expression of dance.

Parents study together

Through the co-learning model, parents are allowed to participate in the children's real learning process, experience the hardships of dance training, and also create opportunities to have a common language with their children.

Self-style

After going through the above learning process, you can become more familiar with the original appearance of the children and review the growth rate after training. This can not only shape the children's personal style, but also allow parents to get along with the children from the perspective of self-examination.

Keywords: learning \(\) dancing \(\) politeness \(\) imagination \(\) interaction \(\) dynamic intelligence \(\) unique

跨領域創作:以「表演實習與製作」單元課程 《WITH LOVE》為例

Cross – border course : take the intership and production of performance Unit as example 《WITH LOVE》

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一、研究目的

- (一)以綜合活動領域核心素養具體內涵-綜S-U-A1思考生命與存在的價值,具備適切的人性觀與自我觀, 探索自我與家庭發展的歷程,並進行生涯規劃與發展,追求至善與幸福人生。著重在以學習者為中 心的「察覺、體驗、實踐、創新、反思」等學習歷程。
- (二)此單元主題結合綜合領域一「生命教育」科目,以「愛 為舞蹈編創發想,探索生活與生命的意義。
- (三)發展創意思維與跨領域教學,增進舞蹈之認知、展演、創作及鑑賞等活動,加深表演的涵養,以提升學生人文素養底蘊與美感情操。

(四)增加學生演出經驗及參與感,發展相關劇場實務知識、技能與經驗以製作成果演出。

(五)培育舞蹈藝術跨域創作人才,並結合藝術與教育資源,協助發揮藝文扎根與推廣的文化影響力。

二、研究架構/設計



三、研究結果



四、結論與建議

「WITH」系列主題課程發表,為結合本校新課綱發展願景之一「品藝生活」與舞蹈班校定必修「表演實習與製作」特色課程,連結學生日常生活經驗的提取與思考。透過跨域整合、多元表現方式,聚焦在對生活有感的人事物,從人與人互動中創造出創新與創意的溝通方式,進而形塑美感知識與素養。並以教案的發想、溝通、激盪、實踐,進行創新的教與學並實踐於課堂中,激發學生跨域的生活、藝術與美感串聯。學生也藉由學習舞蹈展演活動的機會,實踐社區推廣服務,將藝術資源與社會大眾共享及互動,以帶動藝文活動的普及。

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關鍵詞:生命教育、跨域創作、劇場實務、人文素養、藝術推廣

The "WITH" series of course presentations took one of this school's visions for new curriculum development, called "Appreciating Art", and integrated it with the special "internship and production of performance", which is a required course in the dance class. These were then linked with the experiences and thoughts of students in their daily lives. By integrating multiple disciplines and diverse performances to focus on the things in life that are emotionally moving, and creating innovative and creative ways of communicating from the interactions between people, the students gained knowledge and literacy in aesthetic perception. Via the ideas, communication, inspiration, and practice found within this teaching plan, the course presentation engaged in innovative teaching and learning, which was carried out within the classrooms, stimulating in the students an interdisciplinary linkage of life, art, and aesthetic perception. Through the opportunity to study dance performance, the students also put into practice promoting their art to the community, taking artistic resources and sharing them with the public, and helping to popularize the arts.

Keywords: life education, interdisciplinary creation, practicum for theater arts, cultural literacy, art promotion

由聲韻學與動作關係研究舞蹈美學與教材發展 Research on the Development of Dance Aesthetics and Teaching Materials from the Relationship Between Phonology

and Movement

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聲音展現優雅唯美訊息,人文思考依靠聲音及音樂來呈現如戲曲表演,而舞蹈動作隨著音樂與文字展現出視覺優美境界。數十年來筆者接觸戲曲及音樂,如崑曲、南管、京劇和古琴等等,包含聲樂及繪畫。研究如何應用聲韻更貼切來配合舞蹈的身韻、姿態和遊走路線,展現音韻的視覺效果,是為本研究主軸。

由於近期表演藝術發展迅速,期陰跨領域教學合作,刺激兒童的美學思考,增進創作能力。由於媒體影像的增加,期盼結合跨領域媒材應用及藝術教育,增進學習興趣及適應社會腳步。



1教 2多 3聲 4舞 5美 育 元 韻 蹈 呈現 34% 24% 56% 79% 36%





例如高、低音的呈現和身體位置關係:锻律的轉折與動作扭曲或柔美的 相仿點:語音中的押韻和聲音應用;詩文肯達與身體既現等等。 注重聲音及視覺美,應用於多元表演型態,增加舞蹈學習教材的發展性。 程序如:聲音與文字:發聲和呼吸:動作姿態觀察;傾錯與聲音;各種 語言、樂器、嘴型和人體發聲腔位置運用;大小聲的應用等等。

關鍵詞:聲韻學與舞蹈 戲曲 多元表演 教材 發展 聲韻美學

好者呈現相關於自然的故事,同時計畫主持人楊淑菁參與台南市社團活動,例如繪畫社團-悠遊畫會:台南復興里、台南灣裡相關廟宇活動。融合小學推廣傳統藝術教育,希望達到了解台灣民間文化並且運用故事述說和戲曲編創元素,表現具有民俗教育意義的知識和節奏規則等等,豐富教育及舞蹈資源,引起廣泛討論及欣賞,加深居民對於該區域的文化印象。







聲音展現優雅唯美音訊,人文思考依靠聲音及音樂來呈現如戲曲表演,而舞蹈動作隨著音樂與文字展現出視覺優美境界。數十年來筆者接觸戲曲及音樂,如崑曲、南管、京劇和古琴等等,包含聲樂及繪畫。研究如何應用聲韻更貼切來配合舞蹈的身韻、姿態和遊走路線,展現音韻的視覺效果,是為本研究主軸。

例如高、低音的呈現和身體位置關係;韻律的轉折與動作扭曲或柔美的相仿點;語言中 的押韻和聲音應用;詩文情境與身體展現等等。

注重聲音及視覺美,應用於多元表演型態,增加舞蹈學習教材的發展性。

程序如:聲音與文字;發聲和呼吸;動作姿態觀察;情緒與聲音;各種語言、樂器、嘴型和人體發聲腔位置運用;大小聲的應用等等。

關鍵詞:聲韻學與舞蹈、戲曲、多元表演、教材發展、聲韻美學

Sound reveals an elegant aesthetic; cultural thinking relies on sound and music for its presentation, like the performance of a traditional opera, while dance movements follow the music and words to reveal the visual beauty. Over the past several decades, I have experienced traditional operas and music, such as Kunqu opera, Nanguan music, Beijing opera, and guqin recitals, including vocals and paintings. The main goal of this study was to research how to apply phonology to more suitably correspond with body rhythms, positions, and lines for revealing the visual effects of music.

For instance, the relationship between the expression of high- and low-pitched sounds and body position; the resemblance between the changes in rhythm and twisting or graceful motions; the rhyme and vocal application within language; and the setting of a poem and the expression of the body, etc.

Paying special attention to sounds and visual aesthetics and applying them to diverse forms of performances is beneficial to the development of teaching materials for dance. The sequence is as follows: sounds and words; vocalization and breathing; observation of the posture during movements; emotion and voice; the use of various languages, musical instruments, mouth shapes, and sound-generating cavities of the human body; and the application of soft and loud sounds, etc.

Keywords: phonology and dance, Chinese opera, diverse performances, teaching resource development, phonetic aesthetics

創造性戲劇應用於幼兒園課後才藝之方案設計

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研究目的

本方案旨在以創造性戲劇應用於幼兒園課後才藝的課程設計,使學生能培養生活美感及藝術鑑別能力,且能學會欣賞生活中的人事物,並在欣賞的過程中吸收美好的部分。同時探討創造性戲劇如何運用於幼兒園課後才藝,並反思可能出現的問題及解決方法。因課程的安排與設計,希望能於每堂課提供學生較完善的時間規劃,以及顧慮到放學後家長接送及場地問題,故選擇在幼兒園放學後實施此才藝課程,期待透過此方案的設計與探討可以拋磚引玉,使創造性戲劇課程能在幼兒園的課後才藝課程廣泛推廣。

研究架構

依據研究動機、目的及相關文獻,擬出本方案研究架構如下:



研究架構

本方案透過梳理文獻及相關研究,設計一套八堂課且每堂課為一小時的創造性戲劇課程。以個案研究的方式進行研究與反思,實施期間以錄影及拍照的方式紀錄課程,並建立教學者的反思日誌。透過交叉整理資料及撰寫結案報告,以修正課程設計與活動,供未來課程的設計與實施。

研究結果

- (一)課程設計以主題式設計,學生在同一主題的表現漸入佳境,會結合舊經驗以豐富新經驗的表現。
- (二)課堂中,學生逐漸會主動善用教室隨手可得的物件結合所習得的聲音、肢體等戲劇元素來表達。
- (三)學生討論時,表達的內容日漸豐富,且能結合生活經驗分享。
- (四)家長於學生在課堂結束時,參與學生的呈現分享,使家長了解學生所學,也有助於親子間的互動。
- (五)幼稚園平時的教學採混齡模式,因此學生混齡狀況並不影響課程進行。

結論與建議

- (一)課程設計以主題劃分(如聲音、肢體、畫面建構...),進行螺旋式課程設計,結合舊經驗由簡入繁。
- (二) 創造性戲劇的教學策略,能使學生投入教學情境和提高其學習動機。
- (三)在教學上多結合學生生活經驗及感官能力,有助於學生理解新經驗及充分發揮想像力與創造力。
- (四)課堂人數以及環境會對於創造性戲劇課程有所影響,應在設計課程時納入考量。

本方案旨在以創造性戲劇應用於幼兒園課後才藝的課程設計,使學生培養生活美感及藝術鑑別能力,且能學會欣賞生活中的人事物,並在欣賞過程中吸收美好的部分。同時探討創造性戲劇如何運用於幼兒園課後才藝,並反思可能出現的問題及解決方法。因課程的設計,希望能於每堂課提供較完善的時間規劃,及顧慮放學後家長接送及場地問題,故選擇在幼兒園放學後實施此才藝課程,期待透過此方案的設計與探討可以拋磚引玉,使創造性戲劇課程能在幼兒園的課後才藝課程廣泛推廣。

透過梳理文獻及相關研究,設計一套八堂課的創造性戲劇課程,以個案研究的方式進行研究與反思,實施期間以錄影及拍照的方式紀錄課程,並建立教學者的反思日誌。透過交叉整理資料及撰寫結案報告,以修正課程設計與活動。

根據此方案設計實施結果,提出以下結論與建議:一、課程設計以主題劃分(如聲音、 肢體、表情、畫面建構…),進行螺旋式課程設計,結合舊經驗由簡入繁。二、創造性戲劇 的教學策略,能使學生投入教學情境和提高其學習動機。三、在教學上多結合學生生活經驗 及感官能力,有助於學生理解新經驗及充分發揮想像力與創造力。四、課堂人數以及環境會 對於創造性戲劇課程有所影響,應在設計課程時納入考量。

關鍵詞:創造性戲劇、創造力、課後才藝學習、課程設計

This program aims at applying creative drama to the after-school talent classes of kindergarten's curriculum design, which builds students the beauty sense of life and the ability of artistic discrimination. Trying to make children learn to appreciate the people and things in life, and absorb the good parts in the process of appreciation. At the same time, it discusses how creative drama can be applied to after-school talent classes in kindergarten, and thinks back over possible problems which may emerge while it conducting and the solutions to the problems. Attending to the complete designed courses which is the fined time planning, parents pick-up, and venue availabilities, I chose to conduct the talent classes after school. Though designing and probing this program, I except to make it become a model spreading to all of kindergartens.

Through combing the documents and studying related researches, I am going to design an 8-class creative drama courses. By using method of case studying to do research and review. While the courses are conducting, I will record the courses by filming and photographing, and set up the "teacher reflection's handbooks" system. Comparing the data and final presentations, I use the results to fix the courses design and activities.

According to the results of the design and implementation of this plan, I put out the following conclusions and suggestions: 1. The curriculum design which is divided by the themes (such as voice, body, expression, picture constructed...) is applied to spiral curriculum combining old experience from simple to complex. 2. The teaching strategy of creative drama can make students to devote themselves to the situations in teaching and improve their learning motivation. 3. Combining students' life experiences and sensory abilities in teaching will help students understand new experiences and develop their imagination and creativity. 4. The number of students in the classroom and the environment will have an impact on the creative drama courses. We should take the factors into consideration while designing the courses.

展能藝術應用於特殊生之初探

An Exploratory Study of Applying Arts with the Disabled into Instruction of Students with Special Needs

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研 究 目 的

此研究期望能透過「戲劇」的引導,透過個案研究法,統整我與「喜憨兒劇團」、「心路基金會 左營啟能中心」的戲劇教學及演出經驗;希望藉由個人經驗问顧、教案及表演分析,探究將「展能藝 術」應用於特殊生時,能產生什麼樣不同於一般戲劇教育的引導方式及呈現成果,並在過程中對彼此 生命產生什麼影響。

研 究 架 構

喜憨兒劇團>2005-2013

分析劇本、導演筆記、 演出影像、網路資料 演出中所能展現 「展能藝術」的特質

藝術層次

提升戲劇

的

與應用性

心路基金會左營啓能中心

>2019 分析教案、參與觀察

教學中所能展現 「展能藝術」的核心價值

研 究 結 果

展能藝術應用於特殊生的戲劇教學與演出時,所能共同展現的特質

研究

- 1. 善用異材質及道具:例如球、布、偶、緣中、結土...等,使其成為安全的中介質,並藉此降低特殊生對課程的陌生及戒心。
- 2. 重複性高的台詞或口號:善用特殊生面著的特質,提高學習力及記憶力
- 3. 用顏色引導:利用色片、色旗、彩色地膠,提醒動作跟走位。
- 4. 用音樂引導:特殊生對節奏強弱敏感,重點為讓他們習慣跟著音樂自然律動,而不足求強CUE點的準確性
- 5. 用道具、布景引導行進:使其在教室及舞臺上有明確的空間感跟走位目標。
- 6. 教師的親身投入:當一對一、眼對眼時效果尤住;因特殊生有了模仿的目標,在活動過程中反顯思心、專注。
- 7. 演員居中引線:演員同台能幫忙拉出故事主線,應對舞臺上的突發狀況。
- 8. 邀請陪同生活者共同上課、演出:幫助教師快速熟悉每位特殊生,並增加組子相處時間。





(圖二)教保員與服務對象共演,創造共融的



(圖三)透過額色 引導情緒的抒發。



(圖四)教師們的親身投入,提高 服務對象的學習動力

在與這兩個單位合作的過程中,發現展能藝術不只對特殊生有幫助;對於陪同他們演出或坐在台下 的親人來說,同樣意義重大。他們能在共同完成戲劇中宣洩平時無法順利表達的情緒、能在觀看特殊生 演出時發現在藝術中他們與我們並沒有不一樣。

當「智能障礙」的特殊生們演出時,因先天腦部發展的限制,演出中有許多需其他人照拂的地方; 戲劇教師的加入可在演出中照顧他們情緒、應對突發狀況;但教師的加入同時也是兩面刃,需時時提醒 自己臺上的主體是特殊生們,而不是凸顯教師的能力。唯有當教師與特殊生同是參與者也是創作者時, 經由長時間的相處、互相學習後,透過藝術將身體的特質合理化,才是展能藝術最可貴之處。

「展能藝術」的概念是由香港展能藝術協會所提出的,其創會宗旨是「藝術同參與·傷健共展能」,相信每個人都有藝術創作的潛能及欣賞藝術的權利。在此研究中,透過個案研究法,統整我與「喜憨兒劇團」、「心路基金會左營啟能中心」的戲劇教學及演出經驗;希望藉由個人經驗回顧、教案及表演分析,探究將「戲劇」此一藝術形式應用於特殊生時,能產生什麼樣不同於一般戲劇教育的引導方式及呈現成果。

透過此研究發現在操作技巧上常會利用鮮明的顏色做舞臺定位、節奏明確的樂音當作動作指令、利用重複性高的台詞及動作貼合特殊生的固著性、善用舞臺上的道具幫助記憶舞臺空間…等方式,來提高特殊生的參與度及安全感;在心理層面上則會安排專業演員、教保員與家長一同參與,創造共融的戲劇教學及演出場域,藉此降低特殊生的慌張及建立自信心。並且看見展能藝術並不追求單一價值的完美,而是當藝術家與特殊生願意正視彼此的差異、同時成為參與者及創作者時,才是最獨一無二的時刻。

最後更希冀以此研究為基礎,能與更多的身心障礙團體合作,擴充戲劇教育運用特殊生時更 多元的面向,完成兼具藝術性與實用性的展能藝術面貌。

The concept of "Arts with the disabled" stems from Arts with the Disabled Association Hong Kong. The association holds the firm belief that everyone has the right to appreciate arts and demonstrate artistic potential. In this exploratory research adopting "case study method," the researcher integrated drama education and performance into partnership with Children Are Us Foundation and Syin-Lu Social Welfare Foundation. In light of personal review of teaching experiences and analysis of lesson plans and performance, the researcher aimed to delve into the result and feedback generated from applying arts with the disabled into instruction of students with special needs.

The research found that practical techniques of using bright-colored stage markers, directing movements with clear rhythm, adopting repetitive lines and action catering to students' fixation, exploiting props to familiarize students with stage space are to enhance the students' sense of security and participation. On the psychological level, the participation of professional performers, teachers and caregivers and parents helps create an inclusive space of drama education and performance for students with special needs so as to lower affective filter and build confidence. Arts with the disables pursue the unique moment of transforming students with special needs into participants and creators embracing difference and diversity with artists.

In conclusion, the research aimed to facilitate cooperation with organizations for people with disabilities and to establish feasible models of applying drama education into instruction of students with special needs in order to promote the artistry and application of Arts with the Disabled.

藝術教育融入台語教學. 跨領域協同教案

Art Education Integrated into Taiwanese Language Instruction and Interdisciplinary Teaching Plan

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——教學設計發展概述—

聯合國將台語列為「重大危險、會消失」的第三級 瀕危語言,如何突破文化傳承困境是身為教案設計 者的使命。進行《囡仔詩俗歌》繪本之插畫創作時,受 〈干樂〉、〈阿不倒仔〉兩首以古早童玩為主角之童詩 激發靈感,結合圖文創作、戲劇元素應用,將視覺與 表演藝術等核心素養融入台語教學發展教案。

2020年

【「囡仔詩佮歌」廣播劇X定格動畫】 文化體驗課程企劃,獲年度優良教案。

2021年

提案【推廣類】通過, 走向南方偏鄉, 針對 屏東林邊鄉三所小學不同需求特質調整 , 以「囡仔詩伶歌. 坦迌物伶我」為主軸, 設計三種形式之教學方案。



- 選自謝安通老師創作之兩首「坦迌物」主題童詩-



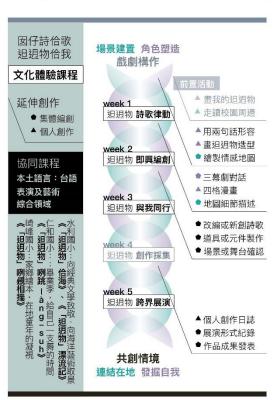
- 「囡仔詩佮歌做伙行」與「我的坦迌物」成果海報-

---教案規劃核心概念-----

以懷舊「坦退物」連結當代童玩,讓學生透過理解、觀察、想像,將其擬人化或自我投射為角色;將韻律美感的「囡仔詩」作為前文本,文學結合戲劇遊戲,陪伴學生自由開展肢體、自在開口說出台語,溝通、互動、創作,編織敘事情境;延攬校園景致或周邊景點,社區空間為場景,引領學生走讀、分享、深化,描繪;教學帶領者則化身劇場導演,與學生共同編創構作自我成長劇目。

一以戲劇元素轉化教學形式為教案核心概念一

戲劇 元素	演員	故事	舞台	觀眾
教學	坦退物	囡仔詩	校園或	師•生
形式	想像	編創	周邊	參與者



- 課程架構概念融入協同創作設計之整體教案圖説-

屏東·林邊鄉三所小學:水利國小、崎峰國小、仁和國小,皆屬偏鄉小學。校園海洋比鄰而立,孩子徜徉大自然懷抱,擁有得天獨厚美景薰陶,惜與都會常見音樂戲劇表演相距甚遠,極少機會接觸藝文展演。

合作藝師劉巽熙,期望將個人多年參與戲劇編創演出與教學經驗帶回故鄉,與孩子們分享戲劇遊戲影像創作的學習樂趣,讓藝術能量流動於教學現場,共同發掘在地的古早、當代童玩,以孩童觀點進行戲劇即興編創、 嘗試製作廣播劇、動畫短片或戲劇演出。

課程將拓展孩子對周邊景點的好奇與認同感,實際走讀後運用場景概念,結合身體、影像敘事練習,讓自創故事得以靈活應用戲劇元素或動畫元件,完美融合想像與現實世界,以 『藝術』自信自在表達自我。

【「囡仔詩俗歌」~做夥耍『担迌物』】教案在初步與各校討論後,重新定調以【囡仔詩俗歌·坦迌物俗我】為主軸概念針對不同特質、需求而修改,發展設計三種形式之教學方案:

- 水利國小──向經典文學致敬・向海洋藝術取景──《『担退物』俗海》、《『坦退物』 漂流記》
- 仁和國小——畢業季,給自己一支舞的時間——《「**坦退物」咧跳 làng-suh**》
- 崎峰國小——家鄉繪本·在地童年的凝視——《「迢週物」咧覕相揣》

關鍵詞:文化體驗、藝術教育、台語、迢迌物、戲劇元素、地方認同

Shuili, Ci Fong, and Ren He are all elementary schools in remote areas, located in Linbian Township, Pingtung County. Though bathed in the beauty of Nature with breathtaking campus situated next to the ocean, students of the three schools hardly get the access to artistic performance.

LIOU, SYUN-SI, as the teacher artist involved in the project, spares no efforts to guide children of her hometown to enjoy learning through drama games and video filming. Ms. LIOU explores traditional toys and energizes her instruction through the eyes of a child exploiting diverse artistic forms, including broadcast, animation and dramatic performance.

The project aims to sparks students' curiosity and increase students' sense of identity by creating traveling tales through exploring different sites and scenarios. Students are encouraged to create their own stories by using drama and animation elements and express themselves confidently through "art." With a combination of body and narrative image, students are guided to exploit imagination in dialogue with the real world.

Children's Poems and Songs: Playing with Toys

After detailed discussion with the target schools, lesson plans will be designed and shaped into three separate projects with each catering to different needs and modified in accordance with attributes of each school.

- Shuili Elementary School: Paying a tribute to literary cannons and getting inspirations from sea art
 - Toys and the Sea; Toys Drifting
- Ren He Elementary School: Season of Graduation—Time Span of a Dance Toys Dancing
- Ci Fong Elementary School: Picture-books Depicting Hometown; a Gaze of Local Childhood
 - Toys Playing Hide and Seek

Keywords: cultural experience; art education; Taiwanese; toys; drama elements; sense of identity

一起來玩微課程—運用戲劇策略開發 高中生口語表達之課程設計

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一、研究目的:

以往在國語文教學上,「聽、說、讀、寫」 雖被列為同等重要的技能,然而實際課堂上, 「說」卻常被忽略。教室中常見教師一直開口, 而該練習口語表達的學生卻沉默不言。即使教師 有意訓練學生說,不是受限於課程進度,無法實施,就是規畫不足,虎頭蛇尾,往往見不到成效

108課綱實施後,因為課程鬆綁,教師能在課程的設計與教學上更加開拓。因此身為高中國文老師的筆者與表藝老師合作,藉著彈性學習時問開設「口語表達」的微課程,一方面探究學生在口語表達上遇到的問題;另一方面,也探討微課程做為多元選修課程設計開發的可行性。

三、研究設計:

- 1、課程架構與設計:
- (1)課程時間:連續四週課程,每次課程連兩節課 (2)課程目標:①建立關係②習慣被觀看③聲音與
 - 肢體練習4綜合表現與回饋
- 2、研究資料
- (1)每節課程皆有錄影機攝影,以便觀察追蹤。課程結束,教師書寫課程記錄及省思。
- (2)每節課程皆有觀課教師在場,記錄課程並事後 提供課程回饋。
- (3)每週課程預留10分鐘,學生書寫課程學習單, 記錄自己每週上課心得與省思。
- (4)利用小天使與小主人遊戲,學生每週記錄同學 表達的變化與建議,於課程最後一次全部回饋。





四、研究成果:

- 1、學生在課堂上不願意開口的原因:
 - (1)表達技能因素,如無法組織內容、發音有 問題等
 - (2)情緒因素,如緊張、不夠自信等
- (3)環境因素,如欠缺安全感、同儕壓力等 教師可根據學生的狀態予以調整、訓練,反覆練 習的加強可增加學生開口說話的能力與動力。
- 2、課程設計:
 - (1)遊戲吸引學生參與,但需注意學生體能狀態
 - (2)表達內容與技巧應根據實際需求不斷微調
 - (3)每週課程主題官因應實際目標予以增減

五、結論與建議:

原本課程的設計為每次四週,一共有兩次課程分別進行,兩次課程由不同的 兩群學生組成。藉由兩次的課程進行,可比較實施的狀態,做出更細緻的分析, 但因疫情關係,最終只進行了一次課程。因此在結果分析上,無法做更深入的分 析、推論與驗證。

此外,微課程設計時,本來希望參與的學生數在15~20位左右,但後來參與的學生只有8位,雖然在課程實施前臨時因應人數變動而微調課程,課程進行中,教師與學生的互動也很緊密,學生的反應與回饋也都良好,然而,畢竟與原本預期的設定不同。一般課堂上,學生人數至少有25~35人,在這樣的環境與氛圍下,學生站出來說話,本來就需要克服更多的壓力,因此當人數減少至8名時,成員彼此後來都非常熟悉,因此藉由遊戲來進入表達的環節,有時遊戲感會不足,又或者是表達的節奏會更快,而這樣的變化在研究上,無法分析出更明確的答案,因此需要更多充足的資料才有辦法詮釋。也因為無法一言概括,因此最後資料的分析結果,只能在某些特定的情況下能加以說明與解析。



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108 課綱實施後,高中生多了彈性學習時段的時間,因為課程的鬆綁,教師與學生能暫時擺脫學科與進度的桎梏,而微課程的開設可以幫助教師能試探與開拓新的課程。

筆者任教於普通高中多年,擔任國文老師,多年的任教經驗發現校內許多學生追求課業成績,但於口語表達上卻不太擅長,尤其在正式或公開場合,不善口語表達的學生會更畏縮並逃避表達。有鑑於此,筆者想利用微課程的時段來開設表達的相關課程,但為了讓學生在過程中能自在和投入課程的參與,於是想利用遊戲的方式來進行課程,因此邀請表藝老師一同參與課程開發,在國文科與表藝科的不同屬性激盪下,針對本校高一學生開設了「玩遊戲,學表達」的微課程。

課程的設計一共四週,每週連兩節課。這四週的教學目標分別是建立關係、習慣被觀看、運用聲音與肢體,每一週的課堂,教師會運用 3~4 種戲劇策略所設計的遊戲,讓學生漸進式的習慣傾聽與回應,並自然而然的開口表達。除此之外,每一次上課最後,教師也會留 10 分鐘的時間讓學生書寫學習單,記錄自己兩堂課的心得與變化。此外,課堂中安排小天使與小主人的活動,每堂課後,學生能得到小天使對於自己的觀察與正向回饋。最後一次課程的最後,教師也會根據學生的四次課程表現,給予正向的肯定與鼓勵。

關鍵詞:戲劇策略、遊戲、口語表達、微課程

After Taiwan's Ministry of education implemented the new curriculum outline in 2019, senior high school students have more alternative learning periods in school. Teachers and students can be temporarily separated from the progress and limitations of the subject. Curriculum design in alternative learning periods can help teachers explore and develop new curriculum.

I have many years of experience as a Chinese teacher. According to my many years of teaching experience, most students pursue academic results, but they are not very good at oral expression, especially on formal or public occasions, students who are not good at oral expression will be timider avoid expression. Because of this, I want to use the time of alternative learning periods to set up relevant courses of expression, and in order to enable students to be free and participate in the course, I try to use the way of the game to carry out the course. To make Chinese and performing arts work together to create miracles, I invited a teacher from the Performing Arts Department to design a course of "Learning to express in play" for freshman of senior high school.

The course is designed for four weeks, with two classes a week. The teaching objectives of these four weeks are to establish relationships, get used to being watched, and use voice and body. In each week's class, teachers will use games designed by 3 ~ 4 drama strategies to let students gradually get used to listening and responding, and naturally express themselves. In addition, at the end of each class, teachers will also leave 10 minutes for students to write study lists and record their experiences and changes in two classes. Then, at the beginning of the course, the teacher arranged the game activities between the little angel and the little master: after each class, the students can get the little angel's observation and positive feedback. At the last time of the last course, teachers will give positive affirmation and encouragement according to the students' four-course performances.

Keywords: Drama Strategies \, Play \, Oral Expression \, Curriculum in Alternative Learning Period

主題式寫作練習研究—以景區故事創作為例

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一. 前言

我國現代教育體系向來重視學生寫作能力的養成,但因缺乏明確教學方式,且長期於升學考試中依附國文科目考試,致使作文教學 多合併於國語文課程當中,成為課後作業的主要形式之一。近些年來,教師、家長皆致力於探索寫作教學的各種可能,發展出諸如 「讀寫互動」、「創造思考」、「曼陀羅寫作法」等寫作教學方法,用以指引學生轉化自身積累寫出一篇完整文章。

對於具備基本寫作能力的學生而言,寫作不難,難在如何寫得好。但對寫作抱持畏懼、抗拒的學生而言,自認為缺乏寫作能力、天賦則是慣常心態,如何引導這類學生邁出寫作的第一步才更為重要。坊間常見寫作教學法,通常只注意如何讓學生把文章寫好,較少提及具體引導學生願意寫文章的方法。對於學生而言,興趣是提升學習動機的常見方法。景區故事因具有趣味性、知識性甚至是窺密性而能吸引學生的注意,且因曾耳聞或是親歷,使得學生感到熟悉並具同儕話題性。故以景區故事作為再創作主體時,學生既有自身耳聞目見之內容可為材料,又能提供學生彼此討論之空間。故本文認為以景區故事作為建立學生寫故事、說故事能力的引導素材,在教學目的的落實上,將具有更高的可實踐性。

二、景區故事的基本類型

許多景區喜好與鄉野傳說、名人逸事結合,甚至由營運者虛構故事。這些故事能因歷史的沉澱為景區帶來厚重感,亦提供觀光客更多的趣味性。不過,一個完整的故事,應由「人」、「事」、「時」、「地」、「物」等五大基本元素所構成,而常見的景區故事,大多以逸聞、知識的形式存在,單薄、簡單且易讀,具有明確的描述對象,缺乏完整的故事結構。

- 1、鄉野傳說: 高雄市壽山景區古有埋金山之名, 相傳乃明朝海盜林道乾避官軍追剿故埋藏金銀於此而得名。「人」(林道乾)、「事」(官軍追剿)、「時」(明朝)、「地」(壽山)、「物」(金銀)俱全,便是完整而簡單的故事。諸如宜蘭縣礁溪鄉的五峰旗景區,以其五峰形似五面三角旗而得名;新北市的觀音山景區,以山形狀似觀音躺臥而得名,便屬條件不完整的說法。
- 2、名人逸事:台南市鹿耳門天后宮,相傳乃清初鄭成功入台時,因水淺不得入港,鄭氏設案祭拜媽祖以求庇佑,而後張潮順利入港,便建廟奉祀媽祖以報神思。此故事結構完整且有據可查,故通行於台南市與鄭成功有關聯之景區當中。如台中市的「草鞋墩」、「劍井」,據說都是鄭成功入台後行軍經過而來,但僅有「人」、「事」、「地」三元素,亦屬條件不完整的說法。
- 3、虚構故事:台灣有不少景區會依託神話傳說虛構故事以招徠消費者,時常令人真假難辨,諸如仙人洞、神足印之類的說法頗為常見。其中虛構意味極其明顯者,便是宜蘭縣仿效日本妖怪故事而成的山寨村,虛構所謂百年前人類與赤魁巨人的糧食大戰,作為販售麵包糕點的故事包裝。由於是刻意虛構的故事,其要素大致完整,但同時亦完全缺乏可信度,只是一個有趣的故事而已。

三、故事的補足與擴寫

寫作訓練課程的教學目標為提高學生寫作創意能力,可細分為訓練完整佈局能力、訓練細節描寫能力等二方面。

- 高片的解除社可教学自读高速高学生制作剧场高能力,引加力场的概念无能的问题力、创解和的过程和的对于一方面。 1、完整佈局能力:記敘文有「人」、「事」、「時」、「地」、「物」五要素,未曾接受寫作訓練之前,不易憑空想像。因此,景 點常見不完整的故事便可做為初始訓練的素材。例如廣東省筆慶市仙女湖知名景觀「臥佛含丹」,仙女湖邊有一小山形以仰臥佛像, 每年冬至夕陽西下之處恰在臥佛之口,當地人名之為臥佛含丹,並將仙女湖與臥佛相結合,建構一則簡單的愛情故事。學生利用此故 事作三方面練習:首先,人物塑造。即仙女與臥佛之來源與形象描寫。其次,人物關係。仙女為何成湖,佛為何而臥,二者如何結緣。 最後,景觀發生原因。臥佛含丹為故事關鍵,需清楚呈現每年冬至臥佛便需口含太陽之意義,方具完整性。
- 2、細節描寫能力:熟悉敘事五元素的重要性與表達方法後,便可從單一敘事結構進化至具有多重情節的故事創作,並追求趣味性或文學性。廣東省肇慶市流傳頗多包拯故事,《宋史.包拯列傳》記載包拯知端州始末不滿五十字,而端州當地流傳「數百父老送別包拯」、「包拯担收端硯」、「包拯勉強收一硯,歸途投諸西江中」等情節,便是顯而易見的情節加工。故教師引導寫作教學時,可從二方面著手選材:一是耳熟能詳的傳說,比如流傳較廣的民間故事、當地知名景點故事。二是敘述較為簡單的故事,愈是結構完整、內容單一,則在運用上會顯得較為容易。

為了讓學生更容易填充情節補足故事,可適度提示「主題」與「題材」的選擇。主題,便是故事中突顯的概念,鄭成功與天后宮在台灣民間故事中,便有「民族英雄能得神佑」與「媽祖顯聖的宗教神蹟」之不同;包拯與端硯在肇慶地區流傳的故事,亦有「包拯愛民如子得到人民愛戴」與「包拯具有清廉節操」的不同。題材,即故事所欲呈現的氛圍,比如鄭成功與包拯是歷史人物,歷史傳記的寫法最易掌握。若在鄭成功與媽祖的故事中,既可寫成歷史故事,亦可寫成宗教氛圍較重的奇幻故事。例如高雄市壽由的埋金山古名,便可選擇諸如「邪不勝正」、「劫富濟貧」,或將故事置於現代背景,以現代少年尋買方式寫出「智慧」、「勇敢」、「友情」、「團隊合作」等主題。而在題材部份,歷史傳記是最直接的,「奇幻」、「武俠」、「神話」、「冒險」等亦可作為選擇的對象。

四. 虎横寫作

故事寫作最終目標便是能夠憑藉創意進行創作,而非模仿、引申、擴大一個既有的故事。但是,無中生有虛構一個故事並不容易, 尤其只是為了訓練寫作能力的一門課程時。是以較為簡單的作法便是融合先前已有的教學成果,限制創作的「對象」、「主題」、 「題材」,而後要求先提交故事綱要,說明創作意圖,再進行完整創作。

這種寫作訓練方法雖不必被局限於景區故事,小至教室特定座位、校園隊某一株花草樹木,大至古今建物、公共設施,乃至於一鄉一鎮一城市,都可成為創作之對象。命題的目的,是為了創意發想時有著明確的起始點。不過,命題時若採用平凡無奇的生活事物,學生極易產生不知從何開始的困擾。是以不妨仍延續已有初步成效的景區故事擴寫方式,利用景區故事的類同性,在故事結構之整體佈局部份依循類似的氛圍,令學生將其創意構思專注於人物設計、情節塑造等細節。傳統知名屬多有明確的歷史沿革或是附會傳說,並不符合本階段之需求。這時可選取各地方政府推動觀光產業特意塑造的自然或人為景點,諸如櫻花步道、落羽松步道、秋日花海等。從而設計如「發生在櫻花步道的現代愛情故事」、「落羽松步道的古代勇敢少年」之類的作業,利用不同的要求激發學生的想像力。

五、結語

在寫作教學過程中,教學手段的選用常令教師感到困擾。本文以景區故事的創作為手段,具體說明可茲使用之方式,旨在設計一套可簡易使用的教學方案以應對寫作興趣偏低的學生,滿足提升故事寫作能力的教學目標。但此一教學方式目前僅曾試用於大專學生之記敘文寫作教學,小範圍抒情文寫作教學,尚未兼及於議論文教學,亦未能於中學生十人以上課堂中使用。諸多缺失之處,仍待後續不斷摸索以期補苴。

*本文為肇慶教育發展研究院教育研究課題「以文化產業應用為導向之創意寫作課程設計」(ZQJYY2020092)的部份成果。

現代家長頗重視孩子寫作能力的提升,促使學校教學體系及坊間才藝班對寫作教學之內容及方法多有注意,並發展出許多有效的教學模式。然而,設置寫作課程的目的在於提升學生的寫作能力,但教學對象不可能僅針對已具有一定程度寫作能力之學生。對於抗拒寫作的學生,亦需有較明確的方法達成教學目標。本文以肇慶市臥佛含丹、高雄市壽山、台南市鄭成功故事、肇慶市包拯故事等景區故事為範例,說明利用既有景區故事的知識性與趣味性帶動學生的學習動機,並以對不完整故事的補足、完整故事的擴充等方式,強化學生對記敘文的認識以及寫作能力。最終則是以尚無故事的新建景區為命題,創作專屬於此景區的新故事,落實學生虛構寫作之能力,並驗收此前之教學成果。

關鍵詞:目標式寫作、故事寫作、記敘文寫作、寫作課程

Nowadays, parents are particularly concerned with improving their child's ability to write. This results in considerable attention being paid to the content and methods that a school's teaching system and art classes outside campus have for teaching writing and produces many effective teaching methods. However, the goal of creating a writing class is to advance the writing ability of students, yet the target of these lessons cannot only be those students who already have a certain writing ability. For students that resist writing, there also needs to be a clearer method to achieve these teaching goals. This article takes as examples scenic stories such as Shaoqing City's sleeping Buddha swallowing a pill, Kaohsiung City's Shoushan, Tainan City's story of Koxinga (Zheng Chenggong), and Shaoqing City's story of Bao Zheng to explain the usage of the familiarity with an interest in existing informative and entertaining scenic stories as motivation for students to learn, and how employing methods such as adding, completing, or expanding unfinished stories can improve students' familiarity with narrative writing and their writing abilities. Finally, there's the assignment for newly created scenic areas that do not yet have a story; the students create a story specifically for this scenic area to practice their ability to write from scratch and to check and accept the results of the lesson.

Keywords: special purpose composition, story writing, narrative writing, writing class

藝術才能多元鑑定模式之探究

An Inquiry on the multi-identification for the arts-talented

109-110年度中小學藝術才能班課程發展前瞻計畫

MOE Project on the Foresight Curriculum Development for the Arts-Talented in Taiwan 2020-2021

計畫主持人:國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系吳舜文副教授
Principal investigator: Dr./Associate Prof. WU, Shunwen Department of Music, NTNU 協同主持人:國立臺中教育大學通識教育中心陳曉嫻教授、教師專業碩士學位學程曾仰賢講師、國立臺灣師範大學表演藝術研究所吳義芳教授 Co-investigators: Dr./Prof. CHEN, Jessie Hsiao-Shien *Center for General Education, NTCU* Dr./Lecturer TSENG, Yang-Hsien *Master Program of Teaching Profession, NTCU*

Prof. WU, I-Fang Graduate Institute of Performing Arts, NTNU

專業藝術教育旨在培養人才,增進大眾對藝術的理解,增強審美意識與創造力,臺灣於中小學設置音樂班、美術班、舞蹈班及戲劇班,意在此(教育部,1997 & 2015)。政府為小學、國中及高中的藝術才能學生設立專長領域課 程,指導他們適當發展藝術知識、表演/策展,以及涵括文化、審美、創造及批判思考在内之欣賞能力(吳舜文主編, 2019)

研究團隊以德懷術蒐整分析來自藝術才能班教師之專業意見,歷經3次焦點團體訪談與問卷調查,確立「測驗」 「觀察」、「晤談」及「檔案」等4種鑑定模式之架構草案,每一模式並有1至2種鑑定方法(如附表)。研究團隊 後續發展多元鑑定模式之工具描述及施作說明,提供教育部及縣市主管機關政策規劃暨相關研究之參考。

鑑定模式models	方法modes/工具描述 description
1.	1-1 潛能/性向 potential/aptitude test 以潛能評估為目標之測驗:依據各類藝術元素及各學習階段學生感官特性,排除學習因素之分測驗組合。目前於藝術才能資賦優異學生鑑定使用為藝術性向或傾向測驗。
測驗模式 test	1-2 事長/旅科 audition/ability test 以開設學習成果為日標之測驗:各人學教育階段應備之重要學習成果評定項日,可含認知及實作內容。日前以術科測驗為主,各藝術玩別於各人學教育階段設有不同之測驗 題項。
2.	2-1 日常觀察 behavioral checklist 依據特質進行日常觀察之評定量表或檢核表:依各類藝術專長於嚴管/操作/聯結/態度等多元向度之特質,由熟稔受評估者之成人如教師或家長,進行一定時間之觀察評估。 日前已有名藝術特質檢核表可供參。
觀察模式 observation	2.2 實作課程 in-class observation 依據特定範圍應行定時課程之實作觀察評定:針對人學所需各藝商專長能力及特質訂定指標,依據指標設計定時之實作課程(以平日或一日為原則),由主責數師進行現場 數學:並設置觀察員進行個別評估,形式如營隊、團隊、、工作功等。
3. 面談模式 interview	3-1 晤談回應 group/one-on-one response 依據特定範圍設定搜剿之暗談回應評定:依各藝術類別及各人學教育階段學生特質,規劃提剿及提示性問題,透過面對面談話了解學生能力/想法/企圖及即席反應等表現, 參照語談歷程及項目給分配當,給予評定。
4.	41.展演記錄 regular performanc 於各夜情景與展演相關之學習檔案紀錄評定:由學生提供前述書面文件為評定依據,評定指標及紀分方式應具體明確,對文件之條件與件數亦應適切設定,以反映學習歷 程與成果之質與重。依認立標準應提供具藝才能出表現具體資料。
檔案模式 portfolio	42 競賽表現 competition 於各項階段與競賽相關之學習檔案紀錄評定:由學生提供前進菁面文件為評定依據,評定指標及記分方式應具體明確,對文件條件與件數亦應通切設定,以反映學習歷程 與成果之質異量。依設立標準應為參加政府機關(權)舉辦之國際性或全國性各該藝術類科競賽表現優異,獲前三等獎項者。













	多元鑑定模式之觀察課程及晤談回應施作各人學階段能力指標(僅列部分)					
各人學階段	音樂觀察課程能力指標(部分)	美術觀察課程能力指標(部分)	舞蹈觀察課程能力指標(部分)	晤談回應參考趨網		
國小人學(二年級)	1.具優異的音調記憶能力 2.具優異的音色聽辨能力 3.具優異的聲音聽辨能力	1.具優異的視覺記憶與聯想能力 2.具優異的構圖與空間表現能力	1.具優異的反應和基本動作能力 2.具優異的肢體動作組合能力 3.具優異的音樂節奏戲和身體律動			
國中人學 (六年級)	1.具優異的音樂表情處理能力 2.其優異的複合型音樂表情處理能力 3.具優異的音樂即興能力	製作能力	1.具優異的音樂節奏戲和身體準動 2.具優異的組合和變化身體的能力(使用舞蹈線條表達) 3.具優異的動作即興與創造能力(模仿與即興)			
高中入學 (九年級)	1.具優異的多聲部音樂處理能力 2.對所欣賞樂曲具批判思考能力	1.藝術表現形式與風格富多變性 2.對藝術品鑑賞具優異的批判能力	1.具優異的動覺發展能力(控制動作) 2.善於模仿他人動作且具良好表演能力 3.喜歡欣賞他人作品且提出個人見解與批評	1.簡述藝術(音樂/美術/舞蹈)學習的經驗 2.藝術學習歷程曾產生的困難及因應策略 3.探究最喜愛的藝術作品或人物		



藝術才能多元鑑定模式之探究 An Inquiry on the multi-identification for the arts-talented

109-110 年度中小學藝術才能班課程發展前瞻計畫
MOE Project on the Foresight Curriculum Development for the Arts-Talented in Taiwan 2020-2021
計畫主持人:國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系吳舜文副教授
Principal investigator: Dr./Associate Prof. WU, Shunwen Department of Music, NTNU
協同主持人 Co-investigators

國立臺中教育大學通識教育中心陳曉嫻教授
Dr./Prof. CHEN, Jessie Hsiao-Shien Center for General Education, NTCU
國立臺中教育大學教師專業碩士學位學程曾仰賢講師
Dr./Lecturer TSENG, Yang-Hsien Master Program of Teaching Profession, NTCU
國立臺灣師範大學表演藝術研究所吳義芳教授
Prof. WU, I-Fang Graduate Institute of Performing Arts, NTNU

摘要 Abstract

專業藝術教育旨在培養人才,增進大眾對藝術的理解,增強審美意識與創造力,臺灣於中小學設置音樂班、美術班、舞蹈班及戲劇班,意在此(教育部,1997 & 2015)。政府為小學、國中及高中的藝術才能學生設立專長領域課程,指導他們適當發展藝術知識、表演/策展,以及涵括文化、審美、創造及批判思考在內之欣賞能力(吳舜文主編,2019)。

研究團隊以德懷術蒐整分析來自藝術才能班 12 位教師之專業意見,歷經 3 次焦點團體訪談與問卷調查,確立「測驗」、「觀察」、「晤談」及「檔案」等 4 種鑑定模式之架構草案,每一模式並有 1 至 2 種鑑定方法(如附表)。研究團隊後續發展多元鑑定模式之工具描述及施作說明,提供教育部及縣市主管機關政策規劃暨相關研究之參考。

關鍵詞:鑑定、藝術才能、藝術才能專長領域課程

Arts education means to cultivate talent, enhance the understanding of the public in regard to the arts, and strengthen their sense of aesthetics and creativity and consists of music, visual arts, dance, and theater arts in Taiwan. Among them, the professional arts education aims to cultivate theories, skills, and creativity of those arts-talented students identified in public schools (Ministry of Education, 1997 & 2015). The government establishes specialized programs for arts-talented students in elementary, junior, and senior high schools where they receive guidance on the suitable development of their artistic knowledge, performance/exhibition, and appreciation abilities including cultural, aesthetic, creative, and critical thinking (Wu, 2019).

Researchers utilize Delphi Technique to collect and analyze data with twelve expertise from arts-talented schools. Results are finalized after three-round focus group interviews and questionnaires. Four models of identification (in draft) are recommended, such as Test model, Observation model, Interview model, and Portfolio model while each model may have one to two modes (Table 1). Researchers will recommend the central and local governments to consider multi-model identification for arts specialized program in all levels according to research findings. A pilot study on the application and effectiveness of multi-model identification is suggested for future studies.

Keywords: identification, the arts-talented, specialized program for the arts-talented

藝才教師專業發展第一哩路-談藝才輔導群的設置 The first mile of professional development for teachers of the arts-talented programs: The establishment of the counseling and guidance group for arts-talented education

3 109-110年度藝術教育推動資源中心工作計畫

MOE Project of the Arts Education Promotion Resource Center 2020-2021 計畫主持人暨109-110學年度藝術才能專長領域輔導群首任召集人 國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系吳舜文副教授

Dr./Associate Prof. WU, Shunwen Department of Music, NTNU









藝才教師專業發展第一哩路-談藝才輔導群的設置

The first mile of professional development for teachers of the arts-talented programs: The establishment of the counseling and guidance group for arts-talented education

109-110 年度藝術教育推動資源中心工作計畫 MOE Project of the Arts Education Promotion Resource Center 2020-2021 計畫主持人暨 109-110 學年度藝術才能專長領域輔導群首任召集人 國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系吳舜文副教授

Dr./Associate Prof. WU, Shunwen Department of Music, NTNU & Chairperson of the MOE counseling and guidance group for arts-talented education

摘要 Abstract

藝才教育是專業中的專業,自民國 62 年於公立學校設置藝才教育體系,108 年發布藝才課網且納為部定課程,109 年為課網推動措施開啟輔導群之建置藍圖。

藝才教師專業發展的需求,基於專長領域課程兼及多元學習活動之指導,尚須與家長及行政端良好互動,藝才教師高度溝通(CQ)與情緒(EQ)智慧,何覓支持系統?

藝才輔導群策進專業發展,教育部擘劃之藝術才能專長領域輔導群,成為課綱實施後明顯之配套措施。包含15位輔導員在內,首任34位委員自109學年度起,依據設置要點行使藝才教學與輔導工作,開啟藝才教師專業發展第一哩路。

關鍵詞:藝術才能教育、藝術才能專長領域輔導群

Arts-talented education is a major among majors. Since 1973 the arts-talented education was set up in public schools. Then "A Framework of the Curriculum Implementation for the Arts-Talented" was released in 2019. A plan for the counseling and guidance system for arts-talented education thus started from 2020.

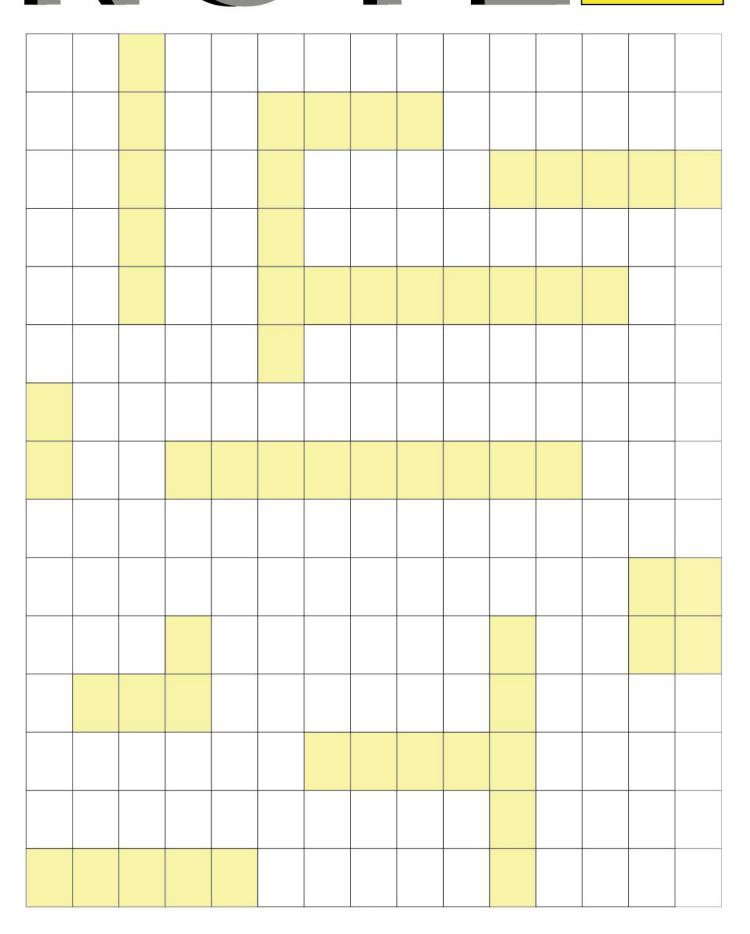
Demand for professional development of talented teachers. Due to specialized program and multiple learning activities, good interaction with parents and school administration, teachers of arts-education need very high communication (CQ) and emotional (EQ) abilities. How could they find a support system?

Establishment of the counseling and guidance group promotes the arts-talented education Look to the future of arts-talent education with

The MOE counseling and guidance group for arts-talented education, established from 109 school-year of Taiwan, has become an obvious achievement since the implementation of 12-year curriculum. The first 34 committee members, including 15 teacher-counselors, had started their task then. The first mile of professional development for arts teachers had begun.

Keywords: education of the arts-talented, the counseling and guidance group for the arts-talented education

MUSIC ART DANCE DRAMA



附錄 3

與會名錄暨工作編組

Appendix 3: Participants & Staff List

Art.Music.Dance.Drama.Art.Music.Dance.
Art.Music.Dance.Drama.Art.Music.Dance.
Art.Music.Dance.Drama.Art.Music.Dance
Art.Music.Dance.Drama.Art.Music
Art.Music.Dance.Drama.Art.Music
Art.Music.Dance.Drama.Art
Art.Music.Dance.Drama.Art
Art.Music.Dance.Drama.Art
Art.Music.Dance.Drama.Art

與會人員名錄(依姓氏序)

姓名	服務單位或就讀學校	 職稱
-00子	東京学芸大学大学院連合博士課程横浜国立大学所属	學生
尤〇晴	新北市立清水高級中學	舞蹈班專任教師兼秘書
方〇雅	屏東縣東港鎮東港高級中學	教師
王〇鐘	新北市立三重高級中學	美術組長
王〇璇	國立臺北藝術大學音樂學系	研究生
王〇中	國立臺北教育大學特殊教育學系	研究生
王〇懿	國立臺中教育大學區域與社會發展學系	學生
王〇旻	高雄市光武國民小學	教師
王〇心	雲林縣斗六市鎮西國民小學	組長
王〇瓔	嘉義縣立民雄國民中學	特教組長
王〇尹	國立嘉義大學幼兒教育學系	學生
王〇玫	臺中市立文華高級中學	教師
王〇暉	臺東縣池上鄉福原國民小學	教師
王〇以	嘉義縣義竹鄉縣立義竹國民中學	教師
王〇英	臺北市士林區百齡國民小學	教師
白〇媛	臺北市立南門國民中學	實習教師
宇O怡	桃園市立內壢高級中學	美術教師
朱〇期	臺北市立福安國民中學	教師
朱〇平	韓國建國大學校中語中文學系	文學博士
江 () 琪	國立臺灣藝術大學	學生
江〇誼	高雄市杉林區新庄國民小學	教師
池〇	新北市中和區秀山國民小學	特教組長
何〇茵	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系碩士在職專班	學生
何〇苡	國立臺灣師範大學音樂系研究所音樂教育組	學生
何〇貞	嘉義市崇文國民小學	教師
吳〇恭	新竹縣尖石鄉嘉興國民小學	教師
吳〇蓮	宜蘭縣宜蘭市縣立復興國民中學	教師
吳〇穎	國立臺灣師範大學	學生
吳〇錡	臺南市月津國民小學	教師
吳〇凡	國立臺灣師範大學美術學系	博士生
吳〇庭	桃園市立仁和國民中學	實習生
吳〇芳	新北市忠義國民小學	教師
吳〇慧	臺中市和平區博愛國民小學	主任
吳〇盈	花蓮縣花蓮市明義國民小學	教師
吳〇欣	屏東縣立枋寮高級中學	教師
呂〇蓁	臺北市立中正高級中學	學生
宋〇芬	臺北市東門國民小學	專任舞蹈教師
宋〇締	國立高雄師範大學音樂學系	學生
李〇宜	國立臺灣師範大學音樂研究所	學生

姓名	服務單位或就讀學校	職稱
李〇儀	國立臺南大學附屬高級中學	教師
李〇菁	彰化縣湖東國民小學	輔導組長
李〇菁	金門縣金寧鄉金鼎國民小學	教師
李〇偉	國立臺北藝術大學	博班生
李〇莉	花蓮縣花蓮市明義國民小學	教師
李〇存	國立華南高級商業職業學校	教務主任
李〇玲	無界塾教育機構	教師
杜〇鵑	澎湖縣馬公市中正國民小學	美教組長
沈〇一	嘉義縣立竹崎高級中學	美術教師
卓〇蓁	國立嘉義大學師資培育生	研究生
周〇琪	苗栗縣立建國國民中學	教師
周〇鈴	無職稱	家長
周〇宜	彰化縣鹿港鎮鹿東國民小學	音樂科任
林〇龄	新北市三重區三和國民中學	實習教師
林〇燕	臺中市北區篤行國民小學	特教組長
林〇華	花蓮縣花蓮市明義國民小學	教師
林〇蕙	臺北市松山區敦化國民小學	音樂班教師
林O文	臺北市立敦化國民中學	實習教師
林〇慧	南投縣立南崗國民中學	教師
林〇佑	國立臺灣藝術大學	學生
林〇貞	國立臺南女子高級中學	特教組長
林〇璇	花蓮縣花蓮市明義國民小學	教師
林〇青	高雄市苓雅區四維國民小學	教師
林〇穎	花蓮縣花蓮市明義國民小學	教師
林O彤	KCISEC	Teacher
林〇瑋	國立臺北藝術大學音樂學系	學生
林〇萱	國立臺北藝術大學藝術與人文教育研究所	研究生
林〇若	彰化縣忠孝國民小學	教師兼資料組長
林O芬	嘉義市博愛國民小學	輔導主任
林〇塍	新北市泰山區新北市私立新仁爱幼兒園	教師
林〇憓	臺中市立東峰國民中學	音樂教師
林〇琳	國立高雄師範大學音樂學系	學生
林O芸	屏東縣仁愛國民小學	教師
邱〇柔	臺北市立大安幼兒園	實習教師
邱〇幸	國立清華大學教育與學習科技學系碩士在職專班	學生
侯〇云	國立嘉義大學教育學系	碩士生
姜〇慧	嘉義縣水上國民小學	輔導主任
施O州	大仁科技大學幼兒保育系	講師
施〇全	社區大學	學員
柯〇宜	基隆市仁爱國民小學	教師
柯O雯	國立彰化師範大學	學生

姓名	服務單位或就讀學校	 職稱
柳O中	彰化縣立彰化藝術高級中學	美術組長
段〇筑	嘉義縣水上鄉縣立水上國民小學	教師
洪〇錦	臺中市立中平國民中學	音樂班召集人
胡〇繽	新北市板橋區大觀國民小學	學生
胡O萍	國立嘉義大學視覺藝術學系	學生
胡O琪	臺南市永康區復興國民小學	教師
范〇文	高雄市立左營高級中學	舞蹈組長
唐〇璿	新北市立福和國民中學	實習教師
徐〇涵	臺北市立中正高級中學	學生
徐〇晴	基隆市建德國民中學	舞蹈教師
徐〇華	屏東縣立枋寮高級中學國中部	舞蹈教師
徐〇芳	臺北市立中正高級中學	教師
徐〇慈	國立臺中教育大學教師專業碩士學位學程	研究生
翁〇婷	國立花蓮高級中學	教師
翁〇裕	花蓮縣花蓮市明義國民小學	藝才組長
翁〇昕	臺北市大安區古亭國民小學	教師
翁〇萱	桃園市立桃園高級中等學校	特教組組長
高〇宣	國立竹東高級中等學校	學生
高〇綺	高雄市立新莊高級中學	實習教師
高〇剛	臺北市立南門國民中學	教師
高〇婕	臺北市立南門國民中學	教師
張O馨	國立臺灣藝術大學舞蹈系碩士在職專班	研究生
張〇婷	桃園市立武陵高級中學	特教組長
張〇雅	國立臺北藝術大學傳統音樂系	師培生
張〇榕	臺中市中區光復國民小學	資料組長
張〇源	國立臺灣科技大學	研究員
張〇卿	臺北市立第一女子高級中學	教師
張〇彦	國立臺灣藝術大學中國音樂學系碩士班	研究生
張〇婷	臺北市松山區敦化國民小學	家長
張〇雯	國立臺北藝術大學傳統音樂學系	學生
張〇佳	臺東縣立新生國民中學	專任教師
張〇方	臺中市豐原區南陽國小	音樂專任
章〇如	國立臺北藝術大學藝術與人文教育研究所	學生
粘〇瑄	高雄市立七賢國民中學	實習教師
莊〇志	澎湖縣立馬公國民中學	主任
莊〇瑄	無服務單位	家長
許〇婷	臺北市中山區中山國民小學	教師
許〇婷	新北市板橋區市立後埔國民小學	教師
許〇涵	高雄市立新興高級中學	教師
連〇亞	國立清華大學教育與學習科技學系	碩士生
郭〇玲	新北市天主教光仁中學	音樂班主任

姓名	服務單位或就讀學校	 職稱
陳〇綺	臺中市立安和國民中學	實習教師
陳〇瑩	臺南市新營區新民國民小學	資料組長
陳O麗	花蓮縣花蓮市明義國民小學	教師
陳〇青	臺中市北區篤行國民小學	舞蹈教師
陳〇音	國立屏東女子高級中學	特教組長
陳〇安	真理大學應用日語系	學生
陳〇穎	臺東縣立新生國民中學	教師
陳Ο慈	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系	學生
陳〇廷	國防部示範樂隊	軍樂兵
陳 O?	國立臺東女子高級中學	教師
陳〇莉	苗栗縣苗栗市建功國民小學	舞蹈教師
陳〇茹	嘉義縣立民雄國民中學	教師
陳〇婷	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系	博士生
陳〇鳳	臺中市北屯區市立陳平國民小學	教師
陳〇梅	國立臺北科技大學技術及職業教育研究所	博士生
陳〇如	新竹市民富國民小學	教師
陳〇慈	國立高雄師範大學美術學系	實習教師
陳〇鈴	澎湖縣立馬公國民中學	音教組長
陳〇真	臺中市立中港高級中學	教師
陳〇如	YAMAHA 山葉音樂教育系統	講師
陳〇君	嘉義縣民雄國民中學	教師
傅〇玫	臺中市立文華高級中學	舞蹈班召集人
傅Ο琳	臺東縣立新生國民中學	教師
曾〇勝	國立臺中教育大學教師專業碩士學位學程	學生
曾〇昀	國立苑裡高級中學	教師
游〇萱	國立臺灣藝術大學舞蹈學系	教師
程〇鈞	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系研究所	研究生
馮〇婷	臺北市松山區敦化國民小學	教師
黄〇容	花蓮縣花蓮市明義國民小學	教師
黄〇榕	花蓮縣立化仁國民中學	藝才組長
黄〇臻	國立臺北藝術大學美術學系	學生
黄〇軒	新北市新莊區中信國民小學	教師
黄〇儀	臺南市立永仁高級中學	舞蹈協行
黄〇芳	桃園市中壢區林森國民小學	教師
黄〇峻	國立臺北藝術大學藝術與人文教育研究所	研究生
黄〇琪	國立臺北教育大學教育經營與管理學系	博士生
黄〇臻	基隆市成功國民小學	學務主任
黄〇庭	國立臺灣藝術大學	學生
楊〇林	嘉義市東區崇文國民小學	課程註冊組長
楊〇	國立後壁高級中學	教師兼導師
溫〇豪	桃園市桃園區市立成功國民小學	教師

姓名	服務單位或就讀學校	職稱
葉O萓	國立高雄師範大學	學生
葉O芃	桃園市平鎮區復旦國小	組長
葉〇伶	國立嘉義女子高級中學	專任教師
葉〇甄	臺中市建功國民小學	教師
廖〇貞	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系研究所	碩士生
廖〇梓	臺中市立中平國民中學	專任教師
廖〇智	新北市立自強國民中學	輔導組長
廖〇志	臺中市立臺中第二高級中等學校	教師
廖〇妙	屏東縣潮州國民小學	輔導主任
裴〇瑄	桃園市中壢區普仁國民小學	藝文教師
趙〇雅	雲林縣崙背國民小學	代理教師
劉〇純	桃園市山豐國民小學	教師
劉〇萱	國立臺中教育大學音樂學系研究所	學生
劉〇柔	嘉義縣立竹崎高級中學	美術科教師
劉〇婷	國立臺北教育大學	學生
劉〇英	臺北市立中正高級中學	專任教師
劉〇靜	國立臺北藝術大學傳統音樂系碩士班	學生
歐〇好	臺中市立臺中第二高級中等學校	特教組長
潘〇伊	目前無服務單位	無職稱
蔡〇寅	國立臺北藝術大學管弦與擊樂研究所	學生
蔡〇妤	新北市立海山高級中學	教師
蔡〇君	臺北市松山區敦化國民小學	家長
蔡〇廷	嘉義縣立中埔國民中學	專任教師
蔡〇昀	新北市貢寮國民中學	實習教師
蔡〇挺	高雄市立苓雅國民中學	舞蹈協辦行政
蔡〇瑾	臺北市中正國民中學	教師
蔡〇華	國立新竹科學園區實驗高級中等學校	實習教師
蔡〇亘	國立陽明交通大學音樂研究所	碩士生
蔡〇文	嘉義縣民雄國民中學	教師
蔡〇芳	個人	藝文工作者
蔡〇君	花蓮縣花蓮市明義國民小學	教師
蔡〇瑋	新北市私立光仁高級中學	專任教師
蔣〇恩	國立臺中教育大學教師專業碩士學位學程	學生
鄭〇玲	嘉義縣水上國民小學	教師
鄭Ο妤	新北市立清水高級中學	實習教師
鄭 〇 隆	屏東縣東隆國民小學	資源組長
魯〇文	臺中市北區篤行國民小學	教師
盧○璿	國立臺北藝術大學管弦與擊樂研究所	學生
盧○吟	國立臺北藝術大學音樂學系研究所	研究生
蕭〇盈	彰化縣立彰安國民中學	特教組長
賴〇婷	臺中市立向上國民中學	專任教師

2021 藝術才能教育國際論壇:「潛藝適才・課程前瞻」

姓名	服務單位或就讀學校	職稱
賴O慧	新北市埔墘國民小學	教師
賴O秀	臺中市立成功國民中學教務處	教務組長
賴〇慈	新北市私立光仁高級中學	專任教師
賴O馨	臺北市立中正高級中學	學生
戴〇旋	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系研究所	學生
薛O良	國立竹北高級中學	教師
謝O蓁	臺北市士東國民小學	教師
謝O恩	花蓮縣立花崗國民中學	教師
謝〇霓	國立臺北藝術大學藝術與人文教育研究所	研究生
鍾 O 岳	國立苑裡高級中學	教師
鍾 O 蕎	高雄市三民區東光國民小學	教師
簡 O 潔	國立關山高級工商職業學校	教學組長
簡 O 成	臺北市立復興高級中學	教師
藍〇志	屏東縣私立南榮國民中學	專任教師
魏〇潔	國立臺北藝術大學音樂學系	學生
羅〇婷	國立嘉義大學視覺藝術學系	學生
羅O銘	國立臺灣師範大學附屬高級中學	教師
蘇O萱	新北市立新店高級中學	教師
蘇 O	花蓮縣花蓮市明義國民小學	教師
蘇O琇	臺北市萬華區臺北市萬華區福星國民小學	教師
鐘〇慧	臺中市西區大同國民小學	教師
饒〇儒	臺北市立大學	學生
YaOO OhOO	Yokohama National University	Student (Master)

本論壇名單結算至10月6日,實際報到現場為主

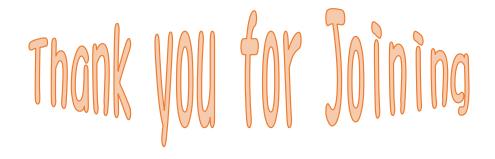
工作任務編組

工作職稱	姓名	現職	
召集人	吳舜文	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系副教授	
	陳曉嫻	國立臺中教育大學通識中心教授	
副召集人	曾仰賢	國立臺中教育大學美術學系助理教授	
	吳義芳	國立臺灣師範大學表演藝術研究所教授	
秘書/招待組	陳佳容	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系專任助理	
松音/招付組	徐珞玹	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系專任助理	
場地/器材組	李威廷	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系專任助理	
场地/品材組	賴昱丞	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系專任助理	
宣傳/庶務組	蔡佩真	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系專任助理	
司儀	林泓宇	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系專任助理	
司儀	司儀 羅偉銘 國立臺灣師範大學附屬高級中學教師		
攝影組	洪以樺	國立臺灣藝術大學圖文傳播藝術學系碩研生	
	張韶儒	國立嘉義女子高級中學教師	
招待組成員	陳映蓉	國立臺灣師範大學美術學系碩研生	
招付組成员	陳妍蓉	國立臺灣師範大學音樂學系碩研生	
	林育瑄	國立臺灣師範大學表演藝術研究所碩研生	
視訊直播組	楊志凱	臺北市立南門國民中學教師	
7元 凯 且 1亩 沿	馮苾瑩	國立臺灣師範大學民族音樂研究所行政專員	

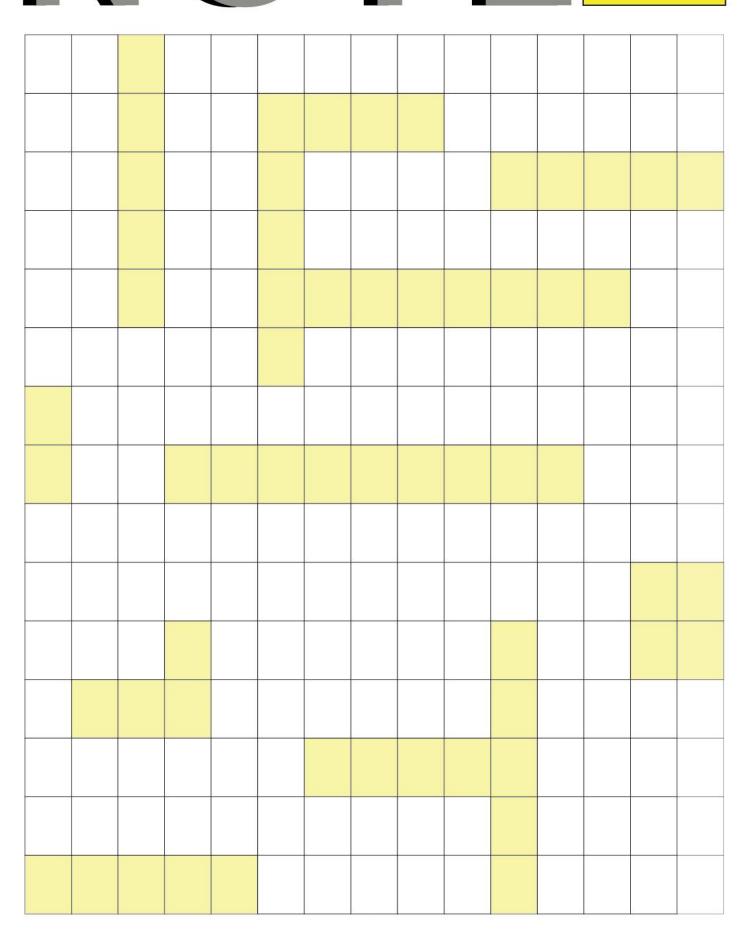


Staff Member

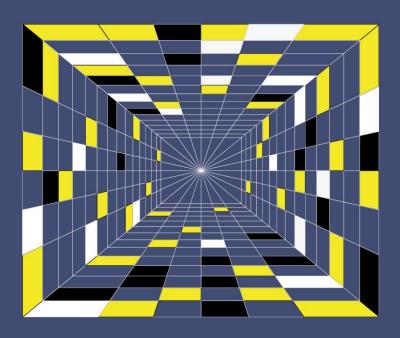
Title	Name Present Work/Position	
Principal	Shun-Wen Wu	Associate Professor of Department of Music, NTNU
	Jessie Hsiao-Shien Chen	Professor of Center for General Education, National Taichung University of Education (NTCU)
Co-principal	Yang-Hsien Tseng	Assistant Professor of Department of Fine Arts, National Taichung University of Education (NTCU)
	I-Fang Wu	Technical Specialist (Professor Rank) of Graduate Institute of Performing Arts, NTNU
	Chia-Jung Chen	Project Staff of Department of Music, NTNU
	Lo-Hsuan Hsu	Project Staff of Department of Music, NTNU
	Wei-Ting Lee	Project Staff of Department of Music, NTNU
	Yu-Cheng Lai	Project Staff of Department of Music, NTNU
	Pei-Chen Tsai	Project Staff of Department of Music, NTNU
	Yi-Hua Hung	Graduate Student of Graphic Communication Arts, NTUA
	Hong-Yu Lin	Project Staff of Department of Music, NTNU
Staff	Wei-Ming Low	Teacher, Affiliated Senior High School of NTNU
	Shao-Ju Chang	Teacher, National Chia-Yi Girls' Senior High School
	Ying-rong Chen	Graduate Student of Fine Arts, NTNU
	Yan-Rong Chen	Graduate Student of Department of Music, NTUA
	Yu-Syuan Lin	Graduate Student of Arts Marketing and Industries, NTNU
	Chih-Kai Yand	Teacher of Taipei Municipal Nanmen Junior High School
	Pi-Ying Feng	Administrative Specialist of Graduate Institutue of Ethnomusicology, NTNU



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