

彰化縣立彰泰國民中學公開授課備觀議課紀錄表

共備會議紀錄

學 校	彰化縣立彰泰國民中學		
會議日期	2021.3.15		
參與人員 (請簽名)	教學者:李素貞 觀察者:侯瑞甄		
教學時間	45 分鐘	教學年級	一年級
教學單元	復活節	教材來源	自編教材
討論內容(教材內容、教學目標、學生經驗、教學活動、教學評量方式…等)			
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.教材內容：討論節慶教學2.教學目標：讓學生可以文化理解3.學生經驗：台灣沒有類似的節慶4.閱讀學習單5.教學評量方式:利用閱讀測驗來進行文化理解			

彰化縣立彰泰國民中學公開授課備觀議課紀錄表教學精緻化工作計畫-

觀課紀錄

學 校	彰化縣立彰泰國民中學	教學日期	2021.3.22
參與人員 (請簽名)	教學者：李素貞 觀察者：侯瑞甄		
教學時間	45 分鐘	教學年級	一年級
教學單元	復活節	教材來源	自編教材
觀察對象	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 全部 <input type="checkbox"/> 小組 <input type="checkbox"/> 個人: (學生姓名或代碼)		
觀察面向	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 學生學習氣氛 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 學生學習歷程 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 生學習結果		
面向	建議檢核項目(可視需求增刪)	檢核事實描述	
1. 學生學習氣氛	1-1 學生能在安心/安全的學習環境學習	1.學生能在安心/安全的學習環境學習	
	1-2 老師說明時，學生能專注傾聽		
	1-3 個別作業/小組活動時，學生能認真參與	2 老師說明時，學生能專注傾聽 3.個別作業/小組活動時，學生能認真參與	
	1-4 其他(可自行增刪)		
2.學生學習歷程	2-1 學生能主動積極提出與課程內容相關之問題	1.學生能相互關注與傾聽 2. 學生能相互協助與討論 3. 學生學習遇到困難時，能	
	2-2 學生能針對課程內容進行延伸討論		
	2-3 學生能相互關注與傾聽		
	2-4 學生能相互協助與討論		

	2-5 學生學習遇到困難時，能獲得教師的立即引導	獲得教師的立即引導
	2-6 其他(可自行增刪)	
3.學生學習結果	3-1 學生學習成果能達到學習目標	1. 學生學習成果能達到學習目標 2.學生的學習結果能達到高層次思考的課程目標創造思考、問題解決
	3-2 學生的學習結果能達到高層次思考的課程目標(批判思考、創造思考、問題解決...)	
	3-3 其他(可自行增刪)	
4.觀課心得	1.上課秩序良好。 2.學生上課投入，願意參與討論。 3.學生練習完後，可以互相砥礪。 4.上課節奏順暢，同學學習討論專注。	

◎本表紀錄完成後交給教學者統一彙整。

彰化縣立彰泰國民中學公開授課備觀議課紀錄表

議課會議紀錄

學 校	彰泰國中		
會議日期	2021.3.24		
參與人員 (請簽名)	教學者： 李素貞 觀察者：侯瑞甄		
教學時間	45 分鐘	教學年級	一年級
教學單元	復活節	教材來源	自編教材
討論內容(教材內容、教學目標、學生經驗、教學活動、教學評量方式…等)			
教材內容:復活節的相關閱讀文章 教學目標:希望同學可以進行文化裡理解 學生經驗:在台灣沒有類似的經驗， 教學活動:進行閱讀賞析，並進行討論 教學評量方式:進行小組討論，紙筆測驗的學習單練習 課程完整討論復活節的由來，並讓學生有機會小組討論，進行加分，增加小組的榮譽感。			

單元一 名稱	Easter 節慶教學(自編教材)
核心 素養	<p>總綱: B1 符號運用與溝通表達 C2 人際關係與團隊合作 C3 多元文化與國際理解</p> <p>領綱: 英-J-B1 具備聽、說、讀、寫英語文的基礎素養，在日常生活常見情境中，能運用所學字詞、句型及肢體語言進行適切合宜的溝通與互動。 英-J-C2 積極參與課內及課外英語文團體學習活動，培養團隊合作精神。 英-J-C3 基本的世界觀，能以簡易英語介紹國內外主要節慶習俗及風俗民情，並以比較、尊重、接納。</p>

學習表現	<p>1-IV-6 能聽懂簡易故事及短劇的主要內容。</p> <p>2-IV-14 能以簡易的英語介紹國內外風土風情。</p> <p>3-IV-12能熟悉重要的閱讀技巧，如擷取大意、猜測字義、推敲文意、預測後續文意等。</p> <p>3-IV-14能快速閱讀了解文章重點，並有效應用於廣泛的閱讀中。</p> <p>3-IV-15能快速閱讀了解文章內容，了解敘述者的觀點、態度及寫作的目的。</p> <p>5-IV-10 能讀懂簡易故事及短文，並能以簡短的句子說出或寫出其內容大意。</p> <p>6-IV-3 樂於參與有助提升英語能力的活動（如英語營、歌唱、朗讀、演講、段落寫作、讀者劇場等活動）。</p> <p>7-IV-4 能對教師或同學討論的內容觸類旁通、舉一反三。</p> <p>8-IV-4 能了解、尊重不同文化習俗</p> <p>8-IV-5 能具有基本的世界觀</p>	學習內容	<p>Ae-IV-16敘述者的觀點、態度、及寫作目的</p> <p>Ae-IV-17簡易故事 及短文的大意</p> <p>AeB-IV-2國中階段所學字詞及句型的生活溝通</p> <p>B-IV-7 角色扮演</p> <p>B-IV-8 引導式討論</p> <p>C-IV-1國內外節慶習俗</p> <p>C-IV-2國內外風土民情</p> <p>C-IV-3文化習俗的了解及尊重</p> <p>C-IV-4 基本的世界觀</p>
學習目標	<p>1.能運用有效讀寫策略理解文本內涵。</p> <p>2.訓練表達能力。</p> <p>3.人際互動。</p> <p>4.專注聆聽，基本節慶的重要性。</p> <p>5.能夠尊重不同文化的差異，予於接納。</p> <p>6.訓練統整、歸納能力。</p> <p>7.藉由實作發揮創造力。</p> <p>8.能夠清楚的判斷食物金字塔的重要性，飲食均衡。</p>		
學習內容調整	<p>1. 利用網路搜尋各國復活節的由來。</p> <p>2. 提供復活節相關學習單，進行文化理解。</p> <p>3. 利用學習單彩繪彩蛋。</p>	<p>調整策略：</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>重組</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>加深</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>加廣</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>濃縮</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>加速</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>跨領域/科目統整教學主題</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>其他：_____</p>	
學習歷程調整	<p>1. 利用小組合作進行分組。</p> <p>2. 藉由影片導引讓學生理解復活節的由來。</p> <p>3. 藉由自編教材瞭解英國復活節的源由。</p>	<p>調整策略：</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>高層次思考</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>開放式問題</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>發現式學習</p>	

		<input type="checkbox"/> 推理的證據 <input type="checkbox"/> 選擇的自由 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 團體式的互動 <input type="checkbox"/> 彈性的教學進度 <input type="checkbox"/> 多樣性的歷程 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他：_____
學習環境調整	1. 從上課的講述法改為影片欣賞。 2. 藉由互相討論出復活節的意涵。 3. 利用彩繪彩蛋，了解復活節的真正意義。	調整策略： <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 調整物理的學習環境 <input type="checkbox"/> 營造社會-情緒的學習環境 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 規劃有回應的學習環境 <input type="checkbox"/> 有挑戰性的學習環境 <input type="checkbox"/> 調查與運用社區資源 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他：_____
學習評量調整	1. 實作評量。 2. 能夠說出自己的創作。	調整策略： <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 發展合適的評量工具 <input type="checkbox"/> 訂定區分性的評量標準 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 呈現多元的實作與作品 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他：_____
教學資源	參考教科書，黑板，粉筆，板擦，電腦，準備復活節相關學習單	
參考資料	參考節慶教學相關資料，網路資源，康軒 E 網教育 https://www.history.com/topics/holidays/history-of-easter McDougall, H. (2010). "The pagan roots of Easter." TheGuardian.com . Sifferlin, A. (2015). "What's the origin of the Easter bunny?" Time.com . Barooah, J. (2012). "Easter eggs: History, Origin, Symbolism and tradition." Huffington Post . Chapman, E. and Schreiber, S. (2018). "The history behind your favorite Easter traditions." Goodhousekeeping.com .	
教學流程		
第一節課 【準備活動】 一、課堂準備 (一)教師： 1. 完成課程共備並產出 2. 收集復活節相關資料 3. 搜尋英國復活節的源由 (二)學生： 1. 帶彩色筆 2. 準備復活節的裝飾 二、引起動機 (5 分鐘) (一)具體說明課程學習目標：		

讓學生理解復活節文意，以及節慶的內涵，復活節的由來
播放復活節節慶動畫。

- (二) 利用筆電播放復活節動畫，引發學生學習興趣，訓練英語聽力。首先讓學生理解萬聖節文章大要。請學生將聽到的重點文意畫記下來。

【發展活動】(40 分鐘)

一、復活節文意理解

- (一) 講解復活節閱讀任務:解釋文章大要。
(二) 全班大概完成課文閱讀理解後，利用心智圖，讓學生更清楚文章脈絡，進行文章閱讀之後的閱讀測驗。請同學先將閱讀測驗完成。
(三) 引導全班閱讀理解，統一針對答案進行討論，並進行對答案。

第二節

【發展活動】(35 分鐘)

- (一) 將自己帶來符合復活節 dress code 的裝扮戴上。
(三) 將老師發下的學習單，彩繪復活節

【總結活動】

三、總結活動 (10 分鐘)

- (一) 根據復活節來報告主題，說出自己的設計和彩繪。

附錄 (教學簡報/學習單等)

復活節學習單

Class: _____

Name: _____

No: _____



What's Easter?

Easter is a Christian holiday that celebrates the belief in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. In the New Testament of the Bible, the event is said to have occurred three days after Jesus was crucified by the Romans and died in roughly 30 A.D. The holiday concludes the “Passion of Christ,” a series of events and holidays that begins with Lent—a 40-day period of fasting, prayer and sacrifice—and ends with Holy Week, which includes Holy Thursday (the celebration of Jesus’ Last Supper with his 12 Apostles, also known as “Maundy Thursday”), Good Friday (on which Jesus’ crucifixion is observed) and Easter Sunday. Although a holiday of high religious significance in the Christian faith, many traditions associated with Easter date back to pre-Christian, pagan times.

WATCH: [Jesus: His Life on HISTORY Vault](#)

When Is Easter?

Easter 2020 occurs on Sunday, April 12. However, Easter falls on a different date each year.

Easter Sunday and related celebrations, such as Ash Wednesday and Palm Sunday, are considered “moveable feasts,” although, in western [Christianity](#), which follows the Gregorian calendar, Easter always falls on a Sunday between March 22nd and April 25th. Easter typically falls on the first Sunday after the first full moon occurring on or after the spring equinox.

In Eastern Orthodox Christianity, which adheres to the Julian calendar, Easter falls on a Sunday between April 4th and May 8th each year.

In some denominations of Protestant Christianity, Easter Sunday marks the beginning of Eastertide, or the Easter Season. Eastertide ends on the 50th day after Easter, which is known as Pentecost Sunday.

In Eastern Orthodox branches of Christianity, Easter Sunday serves as the start of the season of Pascha (Greek for “Easter”), which ends 40 days later with the holiday known as the Feast of the Ascension.

Why Is Easter Called ‘Easter’?

St. Bede the Venerable, the 6th century author of [Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum](#) (“Ecclesiastical History of the English People”), maintains that the English word “Easter” comes from *Eostre*, or *Eostræ*, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of [spring](#) and [fertility](#). Other historians maintain the “Easter” derives from *in albis*, a [Latin](#) phrase that's plural for *alba*, or “dawn,” that became *eostarum* in [Old High German](#), a precursor to the English language of today.

Despite its significance as a Christian holy day, many of the traditions and symbols that play a key role in Easter observances actually have roots in pagan celebrations—particularly the pagan goddess Eostre—and in the Jewish holiday of [Passover](#).

Religious Tradition of Easter

The resurrection of Jesus, as described in the New Testament of the [Bible](#), is essentially the foundation upon which the Christian religions are built. Hence, Easter is a very significant date on the Christian calendar.

According to the New Testament, Jesus was arrested by the Roman authorities, essentially because he claimed to be the “Son of God,” although historians question this motive, with some saying that the Romans may have viewed him as a threat to the empire.

He was sentenced to death by Pontius Pilate, the Roman prefect in the province of Judea from 26 to 36 A.D. Jesus’ death by crucifixion, marked by the Christian holiday Good Friday (the Friday before Easter), and subsequent resurrection three days later is said, by the authors of the gospels, to prove that he was the living son of God.

In varying ways, all four of the gospels in the New Testament (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John) state that those who believe in Jesus’ death and resurrection are given “the gift of eternal life,” meaning that those of faith will be welcomed into the “Kingdom of Heaven” upon their earthly death.

Easter and Christianity



6

GALLERY

6 IMAGES

Passover and Easter

Notably, Easter is also associated with the Jewish holiday of Passover, as well as the exodus of the Jews from Egypt, as described in the Old Testament. These links are clearly seen in the Last Supper, which occurred the night before Jesus’ arrest and the sufferings Jesus endured following his arrest.

The Last Supper was essentially a Passover feast. However, the New Testament describes it as being given new significance by Jesus: He identified the matzah (or bread) he shared with his 12 apostles as his “body” and the cup of wine they drank as his “blood.”

These rituals would come to symbolize the sacrifice he was about to make in death, and became the basis for the Christian ritual of Holy Communion, which remains a fundamental part of Christian religious services.

As Jesus’ arrest and execution were said to have occurred during the Jewish observance of Passover, the Easter holiday is often close to the former celebration on the Judeo-Christian calendar.

Easter Traditions

In western Christianity, including Roman Catholicism and Protestant denominations, the period prior to Easter holds special significance.

This period of fasting and penitence is called Lent. It begins on Ash Wednesday, and lasts for 40 days (not including Sundays).

The Sunday immediately prior to Easter is called Palm Sunday, and it commemorates Jesus’ arrival in Jerusalem, when followers laid palm leaves across the road to greet him.

Many churches begin the Easter observance in the late hours of the day before (Holy Saturday) in a religious service called the Easter Vigil.

In Eastern Orthodox Christianity, Easter rituals start with the Great Lent, which begins on Clean Monday (40 days prior to Easter, not including Sundays). The last week of Great Lent is referred to as Palm Week, and it ends with Lazarus Saturday, the day before Palm Sunday.

Palm Sunday marks the beginning of Holy Week, which ends on Easter.

Easter Eggs

Irrespective of denomination, there are many Easter-time traditions with roots that can be traced to non-Christian and even pagan or non-religious celebrations. Many non-Christians choose to observe these traditions while essentially ignoring the religious aspects of the celebration.

Examples of non-religious Easter traditions include Easter eggs, and related games such as egg rolling and egg decorating.

It's believed that eggs represented fertility and birth in certain pagan traditions that pre-date Christianity. Egg decorating may have become part of the Easter celebration in a nod to the religious significance of Easter, i.e., Jesus' resurrection or re-birth.

Many people—mostly children—also participate in Easter egg “hunts,” in which decorated eggs are hidden. Perhaps the most famous Easter tradition for children is the annual [White House Easter Egg Roll](#), when children roll Easter eggs down Capitol Hill.

Easter Bunny

In some households, a character known as the Easter Bunny delivers candy and chocolate eggs to children on Easter Sunday morning. These candies often arrive in an Easter basket.

The exact origins of the Easter Bunny tradition are unknown, although some historians believe it arrived in America with German immigrants in the 1700s. Rabbits are, in many cultures, known as enthusiastic procreators, so the arrival of baby bunnies in springtime meadows became associated with birth and renewal.

Notably, several Protestant Christian denominations, including Lutherans and [Quakers](#), have opted to formally abandon many Easter traditions, deeming them too pagan. However, many religious observers of Easter also include them in their celebrations.

[Easter foods](#) are steeped in symbolism. An Easter dinner of lamb also has historical roots, since a lamb was often used as a sacrificial animal in Jewish traditions, and lamb is frequently served during Passover. The phrase “lamb of God” is sometimes used to refer to Jesus and the sacrificial nature of his death.

Today, Easter is a commercial event as well as a religious holiday, marked by high sales for greeting cards, candies (such as Peeps, chocolate eggs and chocolate Easter bunnies) and other gifts.

Sources

McDougall, H. (2010). “The pagan roots of Easter.” [TheGuardian.com](#).
Sifferlin, A. (2015). “What’s the origin of the Easter bunny?” [Time.com](#).

Barooah, J. (2012). "Easter eggs: History, Origin, Symbolism and tradition." [Huffington Post](#).
Chapman, E. and Schreiber, S. (2018). "The history behind your favorite Easter traditions." [Goodhousekeeping.com](#).

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