

與藝術家有約 October



與藝術家有約主題書展

- ▶ 圖書館搭配藝術團隊教學重點 - 藝術家與音樂家展出「與藝術家有約」主題書展，針對音樂家與畫家的生平，以及藝術家們的作品提供延伸學習之資訊



資源的收集與呈現

- ▶ 圖書館中有許多藝術主題之館藏，其中針對關於在各個領域大放異彩的藝術家之書籍予以展出







資源的收集與呈現

- ▶ 另外英文課程部分則是配合課程主題蒐集**Family**、**Traffic Signs**相關資源以及**Winn-Dixie**作者**Kate Dicamillo**的其他著作，包括圖書、資訊海報、教學影片等，提供老師教學使用。



Sign	COLOR	SHAPE	MESSAGE
	White	Vertical rectangle	Speed limits
	Blue	Rectangle square	Motorists' services
	Brown	Rectangle	Public recreation and scenic guidance
	Green	Rectangle	Direction for towns and cities
	Orange	Diamond	Construction warning
	Red	Octagon	STOP signs only
	Red	Triangle	YIELD signs
	Yellow	Pentagon	School signs
	Yellow	Circle	Railroad warning signs
	Yellow	Diamond	Roadway hazard signs
	White	Various	Miscellaneous information





與藝術家有約

▶ 八角窗的部分圖書館則是根據課程東、西方重點藝術家，對其生平與作品做詳細的介紹

與藝術家有約




Peter Tchaikovsky

(1840-93). Few composers have put as much of themselves into their work as Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky. A shy man, he expressed his emotions in music. Tchaikovsky was born on May 7, 1840, in Votkinsk in the Ural Mountains. He began taking piano lessons at the age of 7. When the family moved to St. Petersburg in 1850, young Tchaikovsky enrolled in the School of Law. In 1859 he was graduated and became a clerk in the Ministry of Justice.

Tchaikovsky turned more and more to music. In 1861 he began to study with Anton Rubinstein. In 1866 he became a teacher at the Moscow Conservatory.

During his years at the conservatory, Tchaikovsky composed some of his most famous works. They include the ballet "Swan Lake," the overture "Romeo and Juliet," the instrumental fantasy "Francesca da Rimini," and the popular "Pavane for the Dying Swan."





Peter Tchaikovsky

In 1877 Tchaikovsky met Antonina Milyukova. When she threatened to kill herself, the unhappy man agreed to marry her. He did not love her, and she resented his composing. Desperate, he tried to commit suicide. Antonina refused a divorce, but they lived apart.

Shortly after they began to correspond, Von Meck persuaded Tchaikovsky to accept a yearly allowance. This enabled the composer to give up teaching. Living quietly abroad or at his sister's estate near Kiev, he composed steadily, including his popular violin concerto. Many of his thesias were taken from Russian folk songs. By 1880 his music was the most popular composer in Russia. In 1887, he conducted publicly for the first time. A Japanese concert tour followed, but his homesickness and stage fright kept him unresizable.

In 1891, Tchaikovsky made a concert tour in the United States.




Georges Seurat

Georges Seurat (1859-1891) was born into a very rich family in Paris. His father, Antoine Christian Seurat, was a legal official and a native of Champagne. His mother, Ernestine Faivre, was Parisian. Georges Seurat first studied art with Julien Levaux, a sculptor. Seurat attended the cole des Beaux-Arts in 1878 and 1879. After a year of service at the military academy, he returned to Paris in 1880.

He shared a small studio on the Left Bank with two student friends before moving to a studio of his own. For the next two years he devoted himself to mastering the art of black and white drawing. He spent 1883 on his first major painting - a huge canvas 188cm high and 146cm wide. It is now in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

After his painting was rejected by the Paris Salon, Seurat turned away from such establishments, instead allying himself with the independent artists of Paris. In 1884 he and other artists (including Maximilien Luce) formed the Societe des Artistes Independants. There he met and befriended fellow artist Paul Signac, Seurat's closest friend. They were close collaborators with Togaer, who subsequently painted in the same style as Seurat.

In 1886 Seurat began work on his greatest masterpiece, "A Sunday Afternoon on the Grande Jatte." He spent two years painting it.








Georges Seurat

Later he moved from the Boulevard de Clichy to a quieter studio nearby, where he lived secretly with a young model, Madeline Knobloch. In February 1890 she gave birth to his son. It was not until two days before his death that he introduced his young family to his parents. Shortly after his death, Madeline gave birth to his second son, whose name is unknown, and who died at birth or soon after.

The cause of Seurat's death is uncertain, and has been attributed to a form of meningitis, pneumonia, infectious angina, and/or diphtheria. His last ambitious work, "The Circus," was left unfinished at the time of his death.







臺灣歌謠之父—鄧雨賢

鄧雨賢 (1906-1944)，1906年7月21日出生於宜蘭縣蘇澳鎮。自幼喜愛音樂，在學年時就展現出音樂天賦。他創作的「四月望雨」，成為當時最流行的歌謠之一。他還創作了許多其他著名的歌謠，如「望春風」、「望月」、「望天」等。他的音樂深受大眾喜愛，被譽為「臺灣歌謠之父」。

鄧雨賢生於一門「秀才」之家。他的父親「雨亭」是位儒生。七歲入私塾，九歲入書院。他不僅學文，還學音樂。他的父親曾教他彈琵琶、拉二胡、吹笛子、打鼓等。他還曾到日本學習音樂。他的音樂創作深受傳統音樂的影響，但也融入了西方的音樂元素。







橫跨漫畫、發明的奇才—劉興欽

劉興欽 (1914-2000) 是一位多才多藝的藝術家。他不僅是一位著名的漫畫家，還是一位發明家。他的漫畫作品深受大眾喜愛，他的發明也為社會做出了貢獻。他的一生充滿了傳奇色彩，他的故事激勵了許多人。

劉興欽於1914年4月13日出生於福建省晉江縣。他自幼就展現出過人的才華。他不僅在文學方面有著深厚的造詣，還對科學和發明有著濃厚的興趣。他的漫畫作品以其生動的筆觸和深刻的寓意著稱。他的發明則包括了一種新型的燈泡和一種新型的電池。他的發明不僅解決了實際問題，還為科學事業做出了貢獻。





臺灣歌謠之父—鄧雨賢

鄧雨賢 (1906-1944)，1906年7月21日出生於宜蘭縣蘇澳鎮。自幼喜愛音樂，在學年時就展現出音樂天賦。他創作的「四月望雨」，成為當時最流行的歌謠之一。他還創作了許多其他著名的歌謠，如「望春風」、「望月」、「望天」等。他的音樂深受大眾喜愛，被譽為「臺灣歌謠之父」。

鄧雨賢生於一門「秀才」之家。他的父親「雨亭」是位儒生。七歲入私塾，九歲入書院。他不僅學文，還學音樂。他的父親曾教他彈琵琶、拉二胡、吹笛子、打鼓等。他還曾到日本學習音樂。他的音樂創作深受傳統音樂的影響，但也融入了西方的音樂元素。







橫跨漫畫、發明的奇才—劉興欽

劉興欽 (1914-2000) 是一位多才多藝的藝術家。他不僅是一位著名的漫畫家，還是一位發明家。他的漫畫作品深受大眾喜愛，他的發明也為社會做出了貢獻。他的一生充滿了傳奇色彩，他的故事激勵了許多人。

劉興欽於1914年4月13日出生於福建省晉江縣。他自幼就展現出過人的才華。他不僅在文學方面有著深厚的造詣，還對科學和發明有著濃厚的興趣。他的漫畫作品以其生動的筆觸和深刻的寓意著稱。他的發明則包括了一種新型的燈泡和一種新型的電池。他的發明不僅解決了實際問題，還為科學事業做出了貢獻。





圖書館說故事活動



來圖書館聽故事 & 台灣歌謠欣賞活動

日期	時間	活動內容
10/3(二)	下午六時	故事名稱：嫦娥奔月 活動主題：電子繪本閱讀
10/13(五)	下午六時	故事名稱：The family book 說故事者：Ms. Sheryl 延伸閱讀：Todd Parr繪本作者介紹
10/20(五)	下午六時	故事名稱：掉進畫裡的女孩 活動主題：電子繪本閱讀
10/23(一) 10/27(五)	下午六時	播放台灣歌謠

- ▶ 搭配中秋節來臨，圖書館準備了中秋節故事，讓小朋友瞭解中秋節的由來。
- ▶ 因為十月份主題為“與藝術家有約”，搭配藝文教學團隊的重點藝術家(秀拉、劉興欽、柴可夫斯基、鄧雨賢)，安排“掉進畫裡的女孩”電子繪本欣賞，並播放台灣歌謠
- ▶ 更邀請到了**Ms. Sheryl**來為小朋友說有關**Grade 1**課本中提到的“**Family**”主題延伸故事，並介紹故事的插畫家

電子書閱讀



Ms. Sheryl 說故事



Ms. Sheryl與她的小夥伴讓小朋友度過了一個愉快的大下課

The background features a soft, green watercolor wash that tapers at the top and bottom. Scattered throughout are various musical notes and symbols, including treble clefs, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, in shades of green, yellow, and white. The overall aesthetic is clean and artistic.

Thank You!!!