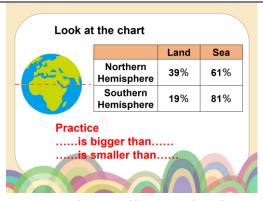
### 2023年國中組優等作品

宋純慧(臺北市立和平高中國中部)、李亭萱(臺北市立和平高中國中部)

## 一、教學單元設計簡介

單元名稱	How did sugar consumption change Caribbean islands? 糖的消費如何改變加勒比海地區?			
學生年級	□國小年級 ■國中 <u>九</u> 年級 □高中年級 □高職年級	單元時間 (包含評量活動執行時間)	共 <u>3</u> 節(約 <u>135</u> 分鐘)	
學習領域 (可複選)	<ul><li>□語文</li><li>□數學</li><li>□健康與體育</li><li>□全民國防教育</li></ul>	□科技 □綜合活動 □藝術 □其他	□自然科學 □生活 ■社會 —	
	第一節			
教學活動簡介	規劃共3節課,先熟悉 糖的全球旅程與糖的完 主題中的 sugar co 程我們會一直用到這個 二、說明本次課程內名 向學生說明本次語 發展階段 一、熟悉全球海陸分石 1.學生能根據表格資料 T: You can understand	主題為「糖的消費如何已 完全球海陸分布,為全球 消費如何改變加勒比海 以 msumption 就是糖的消費 國詞。 本: 果程內容主要為熟悉全理 果程內容主要為熟悉全理 中與比例(評量活動 1)。 十並用比較級的句型說出 land and sea, right? But	費、消耗的意思,在後面的課 球海陸分布。	



T : So, please tell me, what is northern hemisphere? What is southern hemisphere?

S: 北半球、南半球。

T: Good job. And what information do you get from the chart? (指向圖表)

T: You can use the sentence pattern to write down an English sentence on your whiteboard. (教師指向簡報中的句型, .....is bigger than...... 和.....is smaller than.....)

T : Every group has to share your answer after two minutes.

S: The land is smaller than the sea in northern hemisphere.

S: The sea is bigger than the land in southern hemisphere.

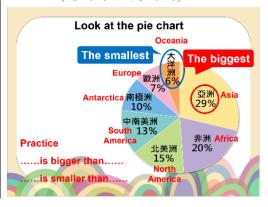
S: In northern hemisphere, the land is smaller than the sea.

S: In southern hemisphere, the sea is bigger than the land.

T: Good job. We can get a conclusion that no matter in northern hemisphere or in southern hemisphere, the land is smaller than the sea.

2.學生能根據圓餅圖的資料,用最高級、比較級句型說出7大洲、3大洋的面積比較。

T: Look at the pie chart. What is <u>the biggest</u> continent? What is <u>the biggest</u> ocean?(老師手指圓餅圖)





- S : Asia is the biggest continent.
- S: Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean.
- T: What else do you get from the pie chart?
- S: Asia is bigger than Africa. Africa is bigger than North America......
- S: Pacific Ocean is bigger than Atlantic Ocean......
- T: All of you did a good job. Now you are going to do a practice by yourself.

#### 二、熟悉7大洲、3大洋與加勒比海的位置(評量活動2)。

T: Now, I will airdrop a practice to you. (老師派送 Keynote 的模板如下)



- T: Please put the words to the right place. (老師示範如何操作)
- T: And then, record a simple English introduction of 7 continents and 3 oceans.
- T: Remember to write down your class, no., and name on the map.
- T : After finishing the map, please airdrop it to me.

#### 總結階段

#### 總結今日課程內容:以英文口說,搭配地圖,複習全球海陸位置。

- T: Let's review what we learned today. Where is it? (老師手指各洲、各海洋)
- S: It is Asia / Africa / Europe / Oceania / North America / South America / Antarctica.
- T: What ocean is between Europe and America? (老師手指歐洲、美洲與兩者之間,用 CCQ 確認學生理解)
- S: Atlantic Ocean.
- T : Good job. Dismissed.

#### 第二節

#### 準備階段

- 一、確認前次課程內容:請學生明確指出加勒比海地區的位置。
- <u>二、說明本次課程內容</u>:觀賞兩段影片,摘要蔗糖的全球旅程、討論並回答問題。

#### 發展階段

一、學習任務說明:請學生觀看以下2段影片,並完成學習單(附件1)。

T: You have to watch 2 video clips and finish the worksheet. (老師高舉學習單並發下學習單) The video clips are "Where did sugar come from ?---Addict to Pleasure" (5 mins), "The Atlantic slave trade: What too few textbooks told you" (6mins).

T: Before watching the video clips, you have to understand the questions in the worksheet first. That will help you understand the video clips better.

### 二、老師與學生共同討論影片內容,並將討論內容記錄於學習單上<mark>(評量</mark> 活動 3)。

T: Ok, after watching the video clips, we are going to discuss some questions. Please write down our discussion on the worksheet.

T: Question 1, where did sugar cane come from?

S: 好像來自新幾內亞。

T: Excellent. Sugar cane came from New Guinea. And you can use what you learned in the first class. Do you remember 太平洋? So, you can also say sugar cane came from......

教學活動簡介



S: Sugar cane came from South Pacific.



T: Good job. And Question 2, how was sugar brought to Europe? (老師在地圖指出蔗糖進入歐洲的路徑)



S: 影片裡說商人、十字軍東征時將蔗糖帶回歐洲。

S : Some soldiers brought sugar to Europe.

S: Some businessmen brought sugar to Europe.

T: Excellent. Anything else?

S: 阿拉伯帝國擴張時也將甘蔗帶到地中海一帶種植。

S: 阿拉伯人 brought sugar to Europe.

T: Yes, some Arabs brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire. (老師指向影片中的阿拉伯帝國版圖,並用手勢表示擴張,指向地中海一帶)

T : Question 3, how did early people think about sugar?

S: They saw sugar as a gem because it was expensive.



S: They saw sugar as a medicine because they felt happy after eating sugar.

S: 英國人用糖雕來顯示自己的富裕。

T: That's right. They saw sugar as decorations to show off because it was rare and expensive. (老師補充說明當時的人用糖炫富)

T:你們有看到影片中有個有趣的比喻,糖雕相當於現在的什麼貴重物品?

S: 超跑。

T: Yes, Maserati, very expensive car.

T: Question 4, why did Europeans plant sugar cane in Caribbean islands?

S: 加勒比海是他們的殖民地。

T: Good job. Caribbean islands were their colonies. (老師將 colony 寫在黑板

上並解釋)

S: The climate is right for sugar cane.

T : Excellent. The climate is an important reason.

T : Question 5, the Europeans wanted to plant sugar cane in Caribbean islands, but they didn't have enough workers, what did they do?

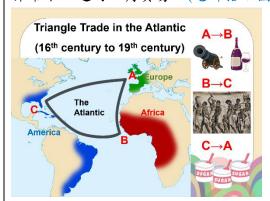
S: 他們從非洲抓了很多黑奴,送到美洲、加勒比海去開墾。

T: Yes. They captured Africans, and sent them to Caribbean islands. All of you did a good job today.

#### 總結階段

#### 一、總結今日課程內容:

我們可以看到,16世紀起,由於歐洲人對蔗糖的需求增加,使得非洲 黑奴源源不絕被送到加勒比海地區。歐洲人將商品、武器賣給非洲酋長, 酋長以黑奴換取這些歐洲商品,黑奴被送到加勒比海的種植園,最後加勒 比海的蔗糖再送回歐洲,形成一個大西洋的三角貿易,在歷史上這是一個 非常不人道的三角貿易。(老師搭配圖示解說)



#### 二、指定作業內容:

T: You have to finish the summary in the worksheet, either English or Chinese is ok. (老師高舉學習單,並指向摘要部分)

T : And keep in mind a question, how did Caribbean islands have been changed because of the sugar cane plantation and African slaves?

#### 第三節

#### 準備階段

#### 一、回顧上次課程內容:

請學生說明什麼是大西洋三角貿易。

#### 二、說明本次課程內容:

這節課,我們將從數據、圖像、文字資料中探究糖的消費對加勒比海 當地造成哪些影響?這些影響仍在嗎?

#### 教學活動簡介

#### 發展階段

### 一、學生透過數據、圖像及文字資料,深入瞭解蔗糖的需求增加如何影響 加勒比海地區(附件 2)。

T: Now you are going to discuss and answer some questions. Please scan the QR Code, and you will see questions on Jamboard. (老師指向 QR Code, 並確認持描後,是否看到題目、能編輯答案)

T: Each Group has to answer Q1 to Q8. Please write down answers on sticky note. You can answer these questions in English or Chinese. That's ok. (學生已操作過 Jamboard, 老師只要示範如何在 Jamboard 上貼便利貼。)



T: You have 15 minutes to discuss and write down answers. After time's up, we will take a look at the answers. If you have any question, please raise your hand.

T: Ok, let's get started. (教師巡視各組討論與作答情況)

#### 二、老師與學生共同檢視作答、確認學生的理解,並適度歸納重點。

T: Ok. Time's up. We are going to take a look at your answers on Jamboard.

T: Let's look at Q1, we can see the sugar consumption is getting higher and higher. The price of sugar is getting lower and lower. All of you did a good job. (老師以手勢強化 higher 和 lower)

T: Let's look at Q2, we can see the sugar consumption is getting higher and higher. The number of slave from Africa is getting higher and higher. (老師以手勢強化 higher)

T:你們注意到了,蔗糖需求量增加快速的那個年代,非洲黑奴輸出的人數也快速增加。(老師適度歸納重點)

T: Let's look at Q3, the slaves came from Africa. How's their living in the pictures?

S: 他們被交易、沒穿上衣。

S: 他們被捆綁、被鞭打, 連婦女、兒童也是。

T: Good job.

T: Let's look at Q4 to Q6. A lot of workers were needed in sugar plantations. So a lot of Africans were sent to Caribbean islands. (老師可以在黑板上畫出黑奴輸出到美洲的路線簡圖)

T: But, do you notice that slaves in Q3 look different from the slaves in Q4 to Q6? 他們的服裝看起來是一樣的嗎?

S: Q3 中的奴隸看起來很慘,但 Q4 到 Q6 的服裝看起來很鮮艷。

T: Excellent. 為什麼會有這種差別?圖像的呈現,有時是給特定觀者。Q4 到 Q6 的圖像是英國糖公司為了去除不人道的批評,特別請畫家畫的。

T: Let's go on to Q7. 請問資料 (A)中的兩大不幸區域是指哪兩個區域?

S: 非洲跟美洲。

T: Excellent. 從資料(B)中我們也看到了一個很好的圖像比喻,歐洲由非

洲和美洲撐起他們的幸福。從這兩筆資料,我們可以看到人類對於糖的大量需求,確實對非洲與美洲產生重大影響。

T: Let's look at Q8.你覺得加勒比海國家擺脫殖民經濟的束縛了嗎?為什麼?

S: 我覺得他們沒有擺脫。從文本資料中看到波多黎各、牙買加仍是甘蔗 田林立。

S: 我覺得他們沒有擺脫。因為 2015 年的糖出口國前 10 名中,還是有些加勒比海國家。

S: 我不確定。我覺得可能還要再查一下各國的資料。

T: Excellent. You need more information to support your answer, right? If you look up more information online, you will find that many Caribbean countries still rely on exporting sugar. 糖、咖啡、可可仍是加勒比海地區很重要的出口商品。

#### 三、總結課程核心問題:糖的消費如何改變了加勒比海(評量活動 4)。

T: After you watch the video clips and read the materials, we are going to make a summary on the topic, how did sugar consumption change Caribbean islands? T: 請你從<u>族群的改變、環境的改變、經濟發展狀況</u>等方面分析,糖的消費如何改變了加勒比海地區?

T: You have 8 minutes to discuss and answer the question. Post your answers on Jamboard. Try to answer the question in English. But English or Chinese is ok.

T: You can use the sentence pattern to answer the question. (老師在黑板或 PPT 寫下參考句型)

#### **Assignment**

請從<u>族群的改變、環境的改變、經濟發展</u> 狀況、其他等方面分析,糖的消費如何改 變加勒比海地區?

Sugar consumption changed the ethnic group environment economy

in Caribbean islands because...

T: Ok, time's up. Let's look at your answers. (老師分享 Jamboard 最後一頁學生的作答)

T:16世紀以來,人類對於蔗糖的大量需求,對加勒比海地區造成很大的影響。就族群而言,加勒比海的族群從原住民變成黑人為主的結構。(本段為老師檢視學生作答後的歸納)

T: Let's look at the chart. The major ethnic group in Barbados, Haiti, Jamaica, Dominica, and Bahamas is Black. (老師指向簡報,當唸到該國時,指向表格該處)

# The major ethnic group in Caribbean countries

Country	Ethnic Group		
Barbados	92.4%	Black / African descent	
Haiti	90%	Black / African descent	
Jamaica	92%	Black / African descent	
Dominica	87%	Black / African descent	
Bahamas	90.6%	Black / African descent	

T: Excellent. Most of you get the key point.

T: 就環境而言,加勒比海原來的地景因為糖業的需求,也都轉成甘蔗種植園為主的地景,對於原來的生態造成很大的影響。(本段為老師檢視學生作答後的歸納)

T: Excellent. 就經濟而言,加勒比海地區長期以來無法擺脫殖民式的經濟,經濟作物容易受國際價格變動影響,而且自己缺少糧食作物的影響下,反而須要依賴進口,當國際糧食價格高的時候,反而買不起糧食,像現在全球疫情肆虐、俄烏戰爭又影響了烏克蘭的糧食出口,加勒比海國家要用更高的價格才買得起糧食。(本段為老師檢視學生作答後的歸納)

T : Let's check the last column. Anything else?

S: 我們覺得黑人在美洲的地位有點難提高,因為他們一開始進入美洲地區的身份可能是奴隸,即使後來黑人自由了,但因為一開始社經地位就比較低了,地位比較難改變。

T: Excellent. Thanks for sharing. All of you did a good job.

#### 總結階段

#### 一、總結今日課程內容:

19 世紀後,雖然歐洲國家立法禁止買賣黑奴,但短缺的勞力改由其他的殖民地填補,勞工仍悲慘。透過蔗糖的案例,我們看到人類對於蔗糖的需求徹底改變了加勒比海地區。

#### 二、建議延伸學習內容:

若各位同學有興趣再深入瞭解殖民地式的經濟,也可以研究咖啡、可可 可這些案例。

## 二、評量設計

## 評量活動(1)

評量目標	學科	英	語
	學生能熟悉全球海陸分布與7大洲、	目標語言技能 (可複	選):
	3大洋的面積比例。	■聽 ■讀 ■説 ■	■寫 其他
		目標字彙與句型(請	列表):
		字	集
		land n.陸地	sea n.海洋
		hemisphere	continent
		n.半球	n.洲
		Asia n.亞洲	Africa n.非洲
		Europe n.歐洲	North America
			n.北美洲
		South America	Antarctica
		n.南美洲	n.南極洲
			Pacific n.太平洋
		Atlantic n.大西洋	Indian Ocean
			n.印度洋
			型
		is bigger / smal	
		is the biggest /	smallest
45日口八	■形成性評量(單元過程中針對學習狀		
評量目的	□總結性評量(單元結束時的一次性評 □ # # / (	童)	
	□其他(請說明)  1. 老師提供海陸分布的比例,並提供	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	1. 老師提供海徑为仰的比例,並提供	<del>《英文</del> 句至》	
	Look at the chart		
	Land Sea		
	Northern Hemsphere 39% 61%		
	Southern Hemisphere 19% 81%		
   評量流程	Practiceis bigger than		
	is singler than		
	2. 學生以小組(3人)為單位,用英文	— 句型描述全球海陸分 <sup>×</sup>	<b>布比例。(1 句)</b>
	3. 學生上台分享、老師歸納統整。		
	4. 老師提供7大洲、3大洋的面積比	比例並介紹7大洲、3	大洋的英文單字。

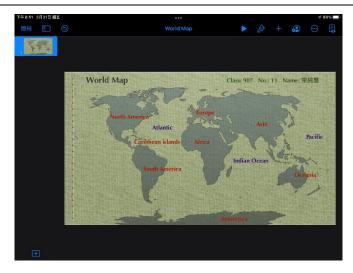
	Look at the pie chart Oceania The smallest Europe 歐洲 636 7% Antarctica 南極洲 10% 中南美洲 South 13% America 北美洲is bigger than 15% Northis smaller than America  5. 學生以小組(3人)為單位,用英文的	Look at the pie chart  Practiceis the biggest is bigger than shigger thanis smaller than  Practiceis bigger than is smaller than  The biggest  The biggest  The biggest
評量時機	老師提供圖表數據並介紹完單字後。	
鷹架支持	<ol> <li>老師提供圖表、字彙、句型。</li> <li>難字以多模態呈現,例如:南北半</li> <li>老師帶讀字彙、句型;小組合作學</li> </ol>	
	學科	英語
	通過	A 等級 學生能根據圖表資料並用老師提供的英 文句型,回答全球海陸比例、各洲與海 送五珠山倒。
	學生能根據圖表資料,回答全球海	洋面積比例。 B 等級
評量標準		學生大致能根據圖表資料並用老師提供
	未通過	的英文句型,回答全球海陸比例、各洲
	學生未能根據圖表資料,回答全球	與海洋面積比例,偶有小錯誤。
	海陸比例、各洲與海洋面積比例。	C 等級
		學生未能根據圖表資料、未能用英文句
		型回答全球海陸比例、各洲與海洋面積
	共丰 VI A 女 / W 容 / L 声 次 例 ·	比例。
資料來源	請表列參考/改寫依據資料: 圖片來源 https://www.irasutoya.com/	

## 評量活動(2)

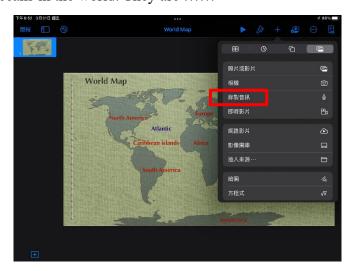
評量目標	學科	英語
	學生能熟悉7大洲、3大洋、加勒比	目標語言技能 (可複選):
	海島嶼的位置	■聽 ■讀 ■說 ■寫 其他
		目標字彙與句型 (請列表):
		字彙
		continent n.洲 Asia n.亞洲

II			11
		Africa n.非洲	North America
			n.北美洲
		South America	Antarctica
		n.南美洲	n.南極洲
		Oceania n.大洋洲	Europe n.歐洲
		Pacific n.太平洋	Atlantic n.大西洋
		Indian Ocean	Caribbean islands
		n.印度洋	n.加勒比海島嶼
		句	型
		There is / are	
		is / are between	and
	□形成性評量 (單元過程中針對學習狀)	况的評量)	
評量目的	■總結性評量 (單元結束時的一次性評:	量)	
	□其他(請說明)		
	1. 老師帶領學生複習7大洲、3大洋	、加勒比海島嶼的英	文單字。
	2. 老師 AirDrop 已建置好的 Keynote	模板給學生(如附圖):	學生必須輸入班級、
	座號、姓名,並將各洲與海洋名稱	<b>チ拖曳到正確位置</b> 。	
	下午847 3月31日 班正 間様 【】 ⑤	world Map	of 88% □
	World Map	Class; No.: Name:	
	world Map	The factor is a second	
評量流程		Color 3	
	Asia	CYON	
	Oceania Caribbean islands	Atlantic	R.
	South America Africa	Europe Pacific	
	North America	Aniarctica Indian Ocean	
	<b>±</b>		

3. 老師與學生共同檢核 7 大洲、3 大洋、加勒比海島嶼的位置是否正確。



4. 學生錄製音訊,用英文簡介世界地圖,並插入音檔。英文簡介中必須應用老師提供的字彙、句型,例如:There are 7 continents in the world. They are ......; There are 3 oceans in the world. They are ......





5. 學生完成評量後輸出,AirDrop 給老師。





#### 評量時機

老師帶領學生複習7大洲、3大洋、加勒比海島嶼的英文單字後進行評量。

3. 學生對於 Keynote 的操作已有基礎;有平板在手也可隨時查閱單字讀音。

### 鷹架支持

- 1. 老師帶領學生複習7大洲、3大洋、加勒比海島嶼的英文單字。
- 2. 學生用英文簡介世界地圖時,老師提供字彙與句型,例如: There are 7 continents in the world. They are ......
  - There are 3 oceans in the world. They are .....

#### **冷水入**り

### 學科

#### 英語

## A等級

學生能辨別7大洲、3大洋與加勒 比海島嶼的正確位置。

#### B等級

#### 評量標準

學生大致能辨別7大洲、3大洋與 加勒比海島嶼的正確位置,僅有3 個以內的錯誤。

#### C等級

學生未能辨別7大洲、3大洋與加勒比海島嶼的正確位置。

#### A 等級

學生能辨別7大洲、3大洋與加勒比海島嶼的英文單字及其正確位置。

#### B等級

學生大致能辨別 7 大洲、3 大洋與加勒 比海島嶼的英文單字及其正確位置,僅 有 3 個以內的錯誤。

#### C等級

學生未能辨別 7 大洲、3 大洋與加勒比海島嶼的英文單字與其正確位置。

請表列參考/改寫依據資料: 資料來源 自編(此評量以往用紙本操作,但能評量的部分僅有讀、寫,但改為線上操作後, 評量的項目聽說讀寫皆可包括)

### 評量活動(3)

評量目標	學科	英	語
	1. 學生能摘要出蔗糖的全球旅程。	目標語言技能(可複	選):
	2. 學生能摘要出大西洋三角貿易運	■聽 ■讀 □說 □	■寫 其他
	作模式。	目標字彙與句型 (請	列表):
		字	集
		sugar n.糖	sugar cane
			n.甘蔗
		sugar plantation	Pacific n.太平洋
		n.甘蔗種植園	
		traveler n.旅人	trader n.商人
		Arab n.阿拉伯人	gem n.寶石
		medicine n.藥	expensive
			adj. 昂貴的
		climate n.氣候	environment
			n.環境
		transport v.運送	slave n.奴隸
		句	型
		came from	
		brought to	o
		saw as	because
		transported	from to
	■形成性評量(單元過程中針對學習狀	況的評量)	
評量目的	□總結性評量(單元結束時的一次性評	量)	
	□其他(請說明)		
評量流程	1. 老師將全班分為6組,每組約4-5	人,每人都要完成1	份學習單 <mark>(附件 1)</mark> 。

			]
	Worksheet	Class : Group : No. : Name :	
	Topic : How did sugar consumption	on change Caribbean islands ?	
	The video clips I watch are     Where did sugar come from ?Addict to Pleasu	re (5 mins)	
	The Atlantic slave trade : What too few textbook		
	Questions and discussions.     (1) Where did sugar cane come from?		
	Sugar cane came fromSugar cane came from		
	(2) How was sugar brought to Europe?		
	brought sugar to Europe. brought sugar to Europe.		
	10 No. 10	rith the expansion of Arab Empire. (阿拉伯帝國)	
	(3) How did early people think about sugar?  They saw sugar as a / an / *	_	
	because They saw sugar as a / an / * because		
	(4) Why did Europeans plant sugar cane in Ca	ribbean islands?	
	(1))		
	(5) How did Europeans do when they had no	enough workers in Caribbean islands?	
	3. Make a summary of the video clips (English o	r Chinese is ok.)	
			J
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		認觀看影片的重點是什麼。
	3. 學生自行觀看以下兩戶	<b>投影片,影片有自動翻</b> 詞	睪,想看中文翻譯版或挑戰英文
	版皆可,亦可多看幾立	<b>盖,自行調整。兩段影</b> )	片如下:
	"Where did sugar come	from ?Addict to Pleas	sure"(5 mins)
	"The Atlantic slave trad	e: What too few textboo	ks told you" (6 mins)
	4. 各組討論並回答提問	、各自書寫摘要。	
	5. 各組分享提問的回答	、老師適度歸納重點。	
	6. 若課堂上無法完成學習	<b>習單的書寫,提醒學生</b> 差	利用課餘時間完成。
	觀看以下兩段影片後,		
評量時機	"Where did sugar come fro	m ?Addict to Pleasure	"(5 mins)
	"The Atlantic slave trade:	What too few textbooks t	old you" (6 mins)
	1. 學生共同檢視學習單的	勺提問,以確認觀看重點	
	2. 觀看的影片有自動翻言	睪,學生可自行選擇語了	<u> </u>
確加七士	3. 老師提供字彙與句型	,以協助學生完成學習	單。
鷹架支持	4. 師生共同討論學習單戶	内容,老師適度歸納重點	
	5. 學生可以中文或英文言	<b>書寫大西洋三角貿易摘</b>	要。
	6. 學生手上有平板可以图	<b></b> <b></b> <b></b> <b></b> <b></b> <b></b> <b></b> <b></b> <b></b> <b></b>	睪。
評量標準	學科		英語

	A等級 能回答教師之提問、摘要出影片內容,掌握重點。 B等級 大致能回答教師之提問、摘要出影 片內容,掌握重點,僅有小部分錯 誤。 C等級 未能完成或未能掌握重點,書寫離 題。	A等級 能用英文(提供句型架構)回答教師之提問,能掌握重點,僅有小部分錯誤。 B等級 大致能用英文(提供句型架構)回答教師之提問,能掌握重點,但部分作答不完整。  C等級 未能完成或未能掌握重點,書寫離題
資料來源	請表列參考/改寫依據資料: Where did sugar come from ?Addict https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4g The Atlantic slave trade: What too few https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3N2 How Did Sugar Feed Slavery? https://www.learningforjustice.org/maga	6sReVCYQ&t=164s textbooks told you CC4Q_4JVg

## 評量活動(4)

評量目標	學科	英	語
	學生能透過數據、圖像及文字資料分	目標語言技能(可複	選):
	析歐洲對蔗糖的大量需求,如何影響	■聽 ■讀 ■說 ■	■寫 其他
	加勒比海地區的族群結構、自然環境	目標字彙與句型(請	·列表):
	與經濟發展等。	字	集
		ethnic	economy n.經濟
		adj.種族的	
		environment	
		n.環境	
		句	型
		changed	in Caribbean islands
		because	
	■形成性評量(單元過程中針對學習狀	況的評量)	
評量目的	□總結性評量(單元結束時的一次性評	量)	
	□其他(請說明)		
	1. 學生透過數據、圖像及文字資料,	深入瞭解蔗糖的需求	增加如何影響加勒比
評量流程	海地區(附件2)。請各組學生掃描	QR Code 後,在 Jamb	oard 上作答。(老師指
	定各組使用不同顏色的便利貼作名	<b>\$</b> )	



	C 等級 C 等級			
	未能分析出加勒比海地區的改變或 未能認得關鍵字彙或未能完成			
	作答離題。			
	請表列參考/改寫依據資料:			
	線上資源			
	Ten views in the island of Antigua			
	https://historyarchive.org/works/books/ten-views-in-the-island-of-antigua-1823			
	How Did Sugar Feed Slavery?			
■   資料來源	https://www.learningforjustice.org/magazine/how-did-sugar-feed-slavery			
貝竹木亦	World Atlas			
	https://www.worldatlas.com/			
	專書			
	北川稔著、陳惠文譯(2005)。砂糖的世界史。玉山社。			
	西敏司著、李祐寧譯(2022)。甜與權力:糖——改變世界體系運轉的關鍵樞紐。大			
	牌出版。			

## 三、附件(任務素材、網頁、學習單、試卷、評量/回饋意見表等)

Class : Group : No. : Name : Name : No. : Name : No. : Name : No. : Name : Name : No. : Name : Name : Name : No. : Name :	附件 1		
e video clips I watch are lere did sugar come from ?Addict to Pleasure (5 mins) e Atlantic slave trade: What too few textbooks told you. (6mins)  estions and discussions. ) Where did sugar cane come from? Sugar cane came from Sugar cane came from    how was sugar brought to Europe?   brought sugar to Europe.   brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire.   (阿拉伯帝國)   how did early people think about sugar?   They saw sugar as a / an / x because   because because	Worksheet	Class:	Group :
e video clips I watch are here did sugar come from ?Addict to Pleasure (5 mins) e Atlantic slave trade: What too few textbooks told you. (6mins)  estions and discussions.  ) Where did sugar cane come from?  Sugar cane came from  Sugar cane came from  ) How was sugar brought to Europe?  brought sugar to Europe.  brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire.  (阿拉伯帝國)  ) How did early people think about sugar?  They saw sugar as a / an / * because  They saw sugar as a / an / * because	Topic: How did sugar consumption change Caribbean		
mere did sugar come from ?Addict to Pleasure (5 mins)  e Atlantic slave trade: What too few textbooks told you. (6mins)  estions and discussions.  ) Where did sugar cane come from?  Sugar cane came from  Sugar cane came from  ) How was sugar brought to Europe?  brought sugar to Europe.  brought sugar to Europe.  brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire.  (阿拉伯帝國)  ) How did early people think about sugar?  They saw sugar as a / an / * because  They saw sugar as a / an / * because	islands?	1.6	
mere did sugar come from ?Addict to Pleasure (5 mins)  e Atlantic slave trade: What too few textbooks told you. (6mins)  estions and discussions.  ) Where did sugar cane come from?  Sugar cane came from  Sugar cane came from  ) How was sugar brought to Europe?  brought sugar to Europe.  brought sugar to Europe.  brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire.  (阿拉伯帝國)  ) How did early people think about sugar?  They saw sugar as a / an / * because  They saw sugar as a / an / * because	1. The video clips I watch are		
estions and discussions.  ) Where did sugar cane come from?  Sugar cane came from  Sugar cane came from  ) How was sugar brought to Europe?  brought sugar to Europe.  brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire.  (阿拉伯帝國)  ) How did early people think about sugar?  They saw sugar as a / an / × because  They saw sugar as a / an / × because	-	nins)	
Sugar cane came from  Sugar cane came from  Sugar cane came from  How was sugar brought to Europe? brought sugar to Europe brought sugar to Europe brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire.  (阿拉伯帝國)  How did early people think about sugar?  They saw sugar as a / an / × because  They saw sugar as a / an / × because	The Atlantic slave trade: What too few textbooks told	you. (6mins)	
Sugar cane came from  Sugar cane came from  How was sugar brought to Europe? brought sugar to Europe brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire.  [阿拉伯帝國]  How did early people think about sugar?  They saw sugar as a / an / * because   They saw sugar as a / an / * because	2. Questions and discussions.		
Sugar cane came from  How was sugar brought to Europe? brought sugar to Europe brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire.  [阿拉伯帝國]  How did early people think about sugar?  They saw sugar as a / an / * because  They saw sugar as a / an / * because	(1) Where did sugar cane come from?		
How was sugar brought to Europe ?   brought sugar to Europe.   brought sugar to Europe.   brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire.   (阿拉伯帝國)   How did early people think about sugar ?   They saw sugar as a / an / * because     They saw sugar as a / an / * because	Sugar cane came from		
brought sugar to Europe. brought sugar to Europe. brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire. (阿拉伯帝國)  How did early people think about sugar? They saw sugar as a / an / × because They saw sugar as a / an / × because	Sugar cane came from		
brought sugar to Europe. brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire. (阿拉伯帝國)  How did early people think about sugar? They saw sugar as a / an / * because They saw sugar as a / an / * because	(2) How was sugar brought to Europe?		
brought sugar to Europe with the expansion of Arab Empire.  (阿拉伯帝國)  How did early people think about sugar ?  They saw sugar as a / an / × because  They saw sugar as a / an / × because	brought sugar to Europe.		
(阿拉伯帝國)  How did early people think about sugar ? They saw sugar as a / an / × because They saw sugar as a / an / × because	brought sugar to Europe.		
They saw sugar as a / an / ×  because They saw sugar as a / an / ×  because	brought sugar to Europe with the	expansion of Ara	b Empire.
They saw sugar as a / an / × because They saw sugar as a / an / × because		(阿扌	立伯帝國)
because They saw sugar as a / an / × because	(3) How did early people think about sugar?		
They saw sugar as a / an / ×because	They saw sugar as a / an / x		
because	because		
	They saw sugar as a / an / x		
) Why did Eu	They saw sugabecause	ar as a / an / ×	ar as a / an / ×
	(5) How did Europeans do when they had no enough	workers in Caribl	bean islands?
) How did Europeans do when they had no enough workers in Caribbean islands?			
) How did Europeans do when they had no enough workers in Caribbean islands?	3. Make a summary of the video clips (English or Chir	uese is ok )	



內容

#### 說明

學生透過更多數據、圖像及文字

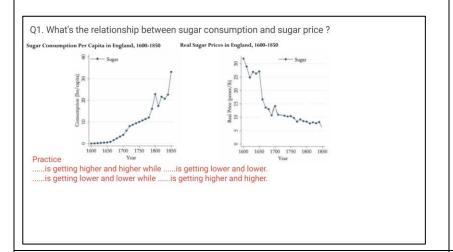
### How did sugar consumption change Caribbean islands?

**Discuss and answer** the following questions in teamwork.

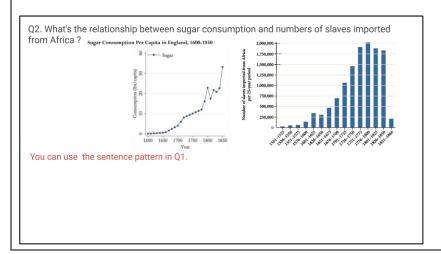


資料,探究歐洲對蔗糖的需求如 何改變加勒比海地區。 此作答採小組合作,共同討論後

作答。



學生必須說明 1600 年到 1850 年 間,英國蔗糖需求與價格的變化。 老師提供英文句型供學生作答參 考。



學生必須說明 1600 年到 1850 年 間,英國蔗糖需求與非洲黑奴出 口數的關係。老師提供英文句型 供學生作答參考。







They came from ...... / They lived in a(an) ..... life.

透過圖像看黑奴買賣與生活。教師提供句型以供學生作答參考。

Q4. What did the slaves do in sugar plantation in Caribbean islands?





They .....in sugar plantation.

透過圖像看甘蔗種植園裡的生活。教師提供句型以供學生作答 參考。

#### Q5. What did the slaves do in sugar plantation in Caribbean islands?





They ..... in sugar plantation.

透過圖像看甘蔗種植園裡的生活。教師提供句型以供學生作答 參考。

Q6. What did the slaves do in sugar plantation in Caribbean islands?







They .....in sugar plantation.

透過圖像看甘蔗種植園裡的生活。教師提供句型以供學生作答 參考。

教師可請學生比較 Q4-Q6 的奴隸 圖像為何與 Q3 中的奴隸圖像有 很大的差異?屬於高層次提問。

- Q7. What did the two materials (A) and (B) mean?
- (A) 「我不知道對歐洲人而言‧咖啡和糖是否為幸福的根基‧ 然我明確地知道此兩產品已然成為全球兩大區域人口不幸 的根源。」
  - --- J. H. Bernardin de Saint Pierre, 1773

Europe supported by Africa and America (非洲與美洲支撐的歐洲)

--- William Blake, 1796



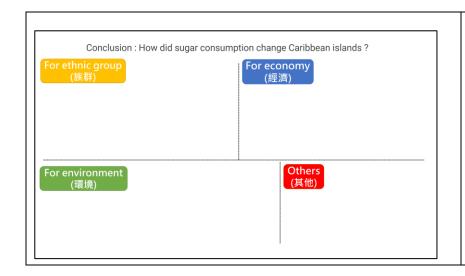
透過文字與畫作,反思人類對於 蔗糖的大量需求對非洲與美洲產 生何種影響。

Q8. According to the materials, did Caribbean countries get rid of colonial economy ? Why ? (擺脫殖民經濟)

(A) 偶爾·我也會智見一些因土壤鹽化而無法耕作的土地。上面遭有幾隻羊兒低頭吃草。但除了那些綿延 在適路兩旁的村落和粵麗散落的寶寶土地外。從山坡到海岸線之間。放眼所及全是滿滿的日飯。長大的 甘蔗。最高可以向上延伸至離地15呎。因此,當所有的甘蔗都成熟時,這裡會變成一個炙熱、密不透風 的特殊農林。

1948年,停留在哈尤亞區的日子權。我感覺自己像是一個處在漂浮於甘蔗海之上的小島。多數的工作依舊如稱人力完成。有時候。我會站在一整排的甘蔗收割工人旁。看著他們在隨熱與魔大的壓力下工作,與此間時,工頭削損在他們的身後。倘若你會經過遊波多樂后與機的歷史,那麼你很得易就能聯想到早期,那幅由動物低端,繼端「如闻醫整,纏端卷遞揮動大故刀的工人,所交總而成的的暗醫景象。唯一消失的。只有被子舞動的聲音"一振自《超與權力》,頁16-17

(B) 儘管牙買加高地上的農業活動 多數是在規模很小的土地上進行。 也不存在大面積的種植園。但從那 高質的村莊向下底。卻可清楚看見 綠油油的北海岸。那由大面積甘蔗 田銀模交換而成的契色頻盤。---摘自《甜與權力》,頁20 透過文字與圖表,探討人類對於 蔗糖的大量需求對加勒比海島嶼 的自然環境與經濟產生何種影 響,影響是否仍在。



問題討論結束後,學生進而分析 人類對蔗糖的需求如何改變了加 勒比海的族群結構、自然環境與 經濟發展。各組用不同顏色的便 利貼作答。