音樂科:智能互動遊「樂」園-----IT doremi 總結報告

1. 活動内容

1.

1.1 在報告涵蓋期間舉行之活動/事件

項目	日期(日/月/年)	活動
1	9-12-2009	以通告通知全校家長及學生介紹有關計劃
2	10-12-2009	安排有關公司負責人到校向音樂老師講解幾款音樂軟件的
		功能
3	13-1-2010	本校音樂老師及資訊科技負責老師到香港教育學院向導師
		講解本計劃,並討論有關支援計劃
4.	8-4-2010	購買以下音樂軟件:
5	19-4-2010	購買以下音樂軟件:
6	5-5-2010	香港教育學院導師到訪本校,了解計劃進度,並與音樂老師
		討論課程設計。
7	5-6/2010	音樂老師試用音樂軟件,並設計各級課程。
8	6-7-2010	台灣寶仁小學到校了解本計劃,並安排該校學生參與五年級
		試教活動
9	16-7-2010	購買 imac18 部。
10.	19-8-2010	到校採訪本計劃,於19/8訪問本校
	27-8-2010	音樂老師,並於 27/8 在智能互動音樂室拍攝三年級試教活
		動,有關節目於 23-9-2010 播出。
11	9-9-2010	經濟日報到校採訪本計劃,並拍攝四年級試教活動,有關報
		道於 15-10-2010 刊登。
12	10-9-2010	進行藝術科教師培訓:學習如何應用 於
		教學(2 小時)。
13	12-9-2010	於本校開放日,對外開放智能互動音樂室,並安排了每節十
		分鐘之音樂互動活動,讓家長及小朋友運用音樂室內設備進
		行節奏訓練遊戲。
14	8-10-2010	開始進行計劃研究前測問卷調查資料收集。
15	10-10-2010	優質教育基金廖國良主任到訪本校了解計劃進展
16	11-10-2010	香港教育學院導師到校進行觀課(三年級)。
17	4-11-2010	經濟日報出版小學趣味中文周刊《發現號》到校採訪,並進
		行觀課(三年級及五年級),以了解有關課程安排及拍攝上課
		情況,及後亦訪問了其中幾位同學。
18	4-11-2010	同儕觀課及交流會 (3C)。
19	3-12-2010	向「亞太音樂教育研究研討會」(APSMER)遞交論文摘要, 内容為大計劃中之二年仍謂紹訊社
20	0.12.2010	内容為本計劃中之三年級課程設計。
20	9-12-2010	按文
21	19-1-2011	於有關教育刊物刊登。
L 2 1	12-1-5011	與香港教育學院導師分析前測結果,並討論作相應修定及隨人

		後安排。
22	19-1-2011	同儕觀課及交流會 (4A)。
23	27-1-2011	香港教育學院導師到校進行觀課(四年級)。
24	1-3-2011	收到「亞太音樂教育研究研討會」(APSMER)通知有關教
		學設計內容能達到 2011 年的會議主題: 「邁向卓越之音樂
		教育」,入選參加於七月台北舉行之研討會發表。
25	7-3-2011	本校全體教師培訓。
26	6-4-2011	已定分享會日期為 17/6 下午 3:30-5:00 舉行,並已安排借用
		香港教育學院演講室,將邀請全港中小學負責音樂及資訊科
		技之教育工作者參與。
27	4-5-2011	香港教育學院導師到校進行觀課(一、二及六年級)。
28	27-5-2011	發信予全港小學,邀請同工參與分享會。
29	1-6-2011	新加坡女子學校(小學部)手鈴隊訪校,以「智能互動音樂室」
		進行交流活動。
30	17-6-2011	於香港教育學院舉行分享會,由本校老師分享教學設計及介
		紹教學過程;香港教育學院導師公佈計劃成效研究結果。
31	4-7-2011至6-7-2011	於台北市立教育大學舉行之「第八屆亞太音樂教育研究研討
		會」發表本校音樂科優質教育基金計劃中三年級的單元教學
		設計及教學過程與成效

1.2 按主要項目進度,評估計劃已完成的百分率約為 100%。

2. 計劃變動

計劃項目	計劃時間	現況	如有變動之詳情及理據
1.建立智能音樂室	4/2010	已設置	/
	完成設置		
2.音樂動感遊戲區	4/2010	設置中	原定此遊戲區設於智能互動音樂
	完成設置		室,唯考慮音樂室空間有限,未
			能容納整級學生使用遊戲區。
			校方現正安排設置於一樓多用途
			場地,現階段正商討有關裝置安
			排。
3.購買音樂軟件	4/2010	已購買並安裝使用以	由於音樂軟件日新月異,而隨機
	完成購買	下音樂軟件:	已附有 此音樂
		,	軟件;音樂老師亦於搜集教學資
	e		源時發現一些可免費下載之音樂
			軟件,如: ,加上需
			配合校本電子音樂課程設計,故
			最後只選了三款合適之音樂軟件
			使用,而未有購買計劃內所列之

			所有音樂軟件。
4.教師培訓	10/2010	已進行藝術科教師及	全校教師培訓延至 73/2011 進
	完成教師	全校老師培訓	行,已順利完成。
	培訓		
5.試教及觀課	7/2010至	如期完成	/
	5/2011		
6.學生作品創作庫	9/2010至	如期完成	/
·	5/2011		
7. 發表學生作品	10/2010	如期完成	/
	至 5/2011		
8.問卷調查	7/2010至	音樂老師已完成前	由於問卷調查將安排前測後後
	3/2110	測;	測,故學生問卷調查前測需安排
		學生問卷調查提早進	提早進行,以便於學生開始有關
		行前測;	課程前搜集資料。
		全體老師問卷之前	
		測、後測及學生問卷	
		之後測將如期進行	
9.交流分享	4/2011至	分享會已順利完成	除了原定之分享會外,本計劃已
	5/2011		接受電視節目及報章訪問作分
			享;亦曾與訪校之台灣小學作教
			學交流。
			隨後更於台北市立教育大學舉行
			之「第八屆亞太音樂教育研究研
			討會」簡介有關計劃課程內容。

3. 自我評鑑計劃成效

3.1 目標的實踐

本計劃主要有九項目標,其中已實踐的如下:

THE STANDARD AT LONG	Ţ	
目標	已達成	實踐詳情
運用裝置了資訊科技設備的音樂室,創	✓	已設立擁有 18 台 IMAC 及體感遊戲機
造一個互動學習的優良環境		設備之智能互動音樂室
利用電腦設備,即時演繹音樂的多元變	✓	應用音樂軟件,如: 即
化,加強教學效能		時轉變伴奏效果; 演繹
利用資訊科技設備進行音樂創作活	✓	不同織體變化。
動,讓學生能更清晰聲音與樂譜的聯		
繋,亦加強分析音樂的能力。		
老師懂得使用資訊科技作跨學科課程	✓	六年級電子音樂課程單元與常識科主
教學		題: 「環保」作跨科課程教學。
老師懂得設計教學用及有利學生自學	✓	包括: 使用音樂軟件步驟參考資料、使
之教材		用已設定課程內容之音樂軟件進行節

教師設計互動教材,加強學生運用資訊 科技設備進行自學。	√	奏及音準訓練等。 安排小息、午息開放智能互動音樂室, 讓學生進行自學活動。
用資訊科技設備進行教學,用互動方法 教授傳統課題,提升學生學習音樂的興 趣和發展學生自學能力。	√	請參閱附件(一): IT doremi智能互動音樂室計劃課程大綱表
學生學習使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件,增進其音樂技能。	√	
於音樂教育中實踐「從遊戲中學習」。	✓	

3.2 活動的成效

是次計劃的評鑑工具有五項: 問卷調查、活動紀錄、評估表、觀課表及研究報告。

老師亦已完成設計一至六年級之電子音樂課程,當中一、二年級為「滲透式課程」,而三至六年級則為單元教學。教學內容主要針對校本需要,如:三年級之單元課程以手鈴音樂為題,是配合本校發展較優秀之手鈴隊課外活動,讓非手鈴隊同學亦可認識此樂器及其演奏特色,不但擴闊認知層面,亦可學習如何欣賞手鈴隊同學演出。四年級課程運用免費下載軟件《 》進行聲響創作;而五、六年級課程考慮到其縱向發展,六年級課程更為一跨學科主題學習,以常識科主題:「環保」為題,讓學生以電腦創作相關音樂。

三至五年級同學已完成有關電子音樂單元,除了於課堂分享及評鑑外,亦將安排於校內廣播,並已於暑期前放於學校網頁讓公眾欣賞。

本校亦邀請了香港教育學院協助進行成效研究報告,詳請請參閱附件。

3.3 用於活動的資源

● 人力	音樂科老師
	資訊科技協作人員
	香港教育學院導師
● 器材	IMAC 18 部
	音樂軟件:
	遊戲機
	MUSIC 遊戲碟
	太鼓之達人遊戲碟

4. 成果及經驗推廣

4.1 成品

學生創作作品已上載於本校網頁:

http://www.pbpssh.edu.hk/

4.2 在報告期間舉行的推廣活動

- 67 台灣寶仁小學到校了解本計劃,並安排該校學生參與五年級試教活動。
- 到校採訪本計劃,於 19/8 訪問本校音樂老師,並於 27/8 在智能互動音樂室拍攝三年級試教活動,有關節目於 23-9-2010 播出。
- 經濟日報於 9/9 到校採訪本計劃,訪問音樂老師及同學,並拍攝四年級試教活動,有關報道於 15-10-2010 刊登。
- 於 12/9 本校開放日,對外開放智能互動音樂室,並安排了每節十分鐘之音樂互動活動,讓到訪之家長及小朋友運用音樂室內設備進行節奏訓練遊戲。
- 小學趣味中文周刊 於 4/11 到校採訪本計劃,訪問音樂老師 及同學,並拍攝三年級及五年級上課情況,有關報道於 10-11-2010 刊登。
- 於 9/12 接受 到校採訪,訪問內容將於有關教育刊物刊 登。
- 於28/3至1/4本校接受校外評核期間,向外評隊成員介紹本計劃,及進行觀課(五年級: 運用 遊戲學習流行曲的特色。
- 於 1/6 新加坡女子學校(小學部)手鈴隊到校進行交流活動期間,亦安排進行一節電子音樂活動。
- 於 17/6 假香港教育學院舉行分享會,與同工介紹是次計劃內容及報告成效。
- 主任於七月上旬亦往台北出席於台北市立教育大學舉行之「第八屆亞太音樂教育研究研討會」,有關研討會為期三天:七月四日至六日,於七月六日之其中一節時間,由香港教育學院 及 主任發表本校音樂科優質教育基金計劃中三年級的單元教學設計及教學過程與成效,獲各方人士讚揚。

附件: 相關研究報告

Evaluation Report

of

智能互動遊「樂」園 IT Doremi Project
Precious Blood Primary School (South Horizons)

The Hong Kong Institute of Education

30 June 2011

1 Introduction

1.1 This report details the design, the analysis and the results of both the survey on student and teacher feedback and the classroom observation in respect of the IT doremi programme. All students and all teachers involved, including non-music teachers, completed the questionnaire (except Primary 1, who were too young to comprehend the questionnaire).

The questionnaire was administered twice as pre- and post-programme survey while 11 classes from primary one to primary six were observed.

1.2 Aim of the programme:

- To achieve curriculum objectives, including: nurturing creativity and imagination,
 developing musical skills and processes, fostering musical appreciation and understanding music in context;
- (2) Using computer technology and multimedia to support music learning, to enhance teaching effectiveness and to heighten student interest in music;
- (3) To promote the education ideal of the school: Learning and teaching for student potential realization to expand students' artistic potentials and to nurture their multiple intelligences.

1.3 Objectives of the Programme:

- (i) Using a music room equipped with dedicated IT facilities to create an interactive learning environment;
- (ii) To enable, with computer technology, instant execution of multi-faceted musical activities, so that teaching effectiveness can be enhanced;
- (iii) To facilitate the use of IT by teachers to carry out cross-curricular learning;
- (iv) To encourage teachers' developing instructional materials for students' self-directed learning;
- (v) To use IT in teaching and to implement interactive instructional methods in traditional curriculum for enhancing student interest in music;

- (vi) With teacher developed interactive teaching materials to strengthen student use of IT to conduct self-directed learning;
- (vii) To encourage students to use dedicated and related software for music instruction in order to enhance students' music skills;
- (viii) To practice learning through games in music instruction;
- (ix) Using IT to assist music creativity, to relate musical notation and sound so as to strengthen musical analytical ability;
- (x) To facilitate multiple assessment activities among students and teachers, and to provide a user-friendly environment for exhibiting student compositions

2 Programme Effectiveness Survey

2.1 Objectives

A programme effectiveness survey was carried out to gage the views of participants: students and teachers, regarding the relative achievement of the programme objectives. To do that the following steps were put in place:

- i. The survey questionnaire was so designed as to cover all objectives of the programme;
- ii. The survey was administered to all students and teachers involved (except Primary 1 who were too young to comprehend the questionnaire);
- iii.A pre-programme and a post-programme survey was carried out with the same survey questionnaire and
- iv. The Rasch measurement model was used to analyse the pre- and post-programme survey so as to compare the results using a unified measurement scale and to accurately identify overall and detailed patterns of responses regarding programme effectiveness.

2.2 The Survey Instrument

The survey questionnaire is found in Figure 1 below:

智能互動遊「樂」園-----IT doremi 問卷調查

調查對象:全體教師及學生(2010-2011 年)(Except P. 1)

非常同意	頗為同意	頗為不同意	非常不同意	沒有意見
	非常同意	非常同意	類為同意	非常不同意 頗為可意

Figure 1: The Survey Questionnaire

The items of the questionnaire cover the objectives of the programme.

2.3 Questionnaire Design

It is customary in opinion survey to have the option"沒有意見" placed at a level of scale, e.g. 3, between"非常同意" (5), "頗為同意"(4) and"頗為不同意"(3), "非常不同意"(2). Such a practice does not seem logical and may lead to inaccurate analysis because having no opinion cannot be conceived as being between positive and negative orientation towards the item of survey. In the present study, the four options: "非常同意", "頗為同意" and"頗為不同意", "非常不同意" are grouped together as representing different degrees of opinion on the programme. The option of" 沒有意見" will be treated as such and will be contrasted with those having opinions.

2.4 The Sample

Detailed distribution of the pre- and post-programme survey samples are as follows in Table 1.

		Sess		
		Pre	Post	Total
Level	P2	82	95	177
	P3	104	107	211
	P4	95	91	186
	P5	115	118	233
	P6	111	120	231
•	Teacher	37	31	68
Total		544	562	1106

Table 1: Sample Distributions

2.5 Analysis Method

The Rasch model is a measurement approach whereby items and levels of scale in each of the items are in the survey questionnaire. The scale in a survey questionnaire is generally in the form of a Lickert scale with varying number of levels. Lickert scales are composed of ordinal levels of measurement, representing orders of agreement alone. However, degrees of agreement within and across items do vary. The Rasch measurement models estimate such varying degrees of agreement within and across items in a survey, giving accurate analysis of survey results.

In addition, the Rasch measurement models can be so designed as to have a unified scale of measurement across different administration of the same survey instruments across groups of respondents and across different times. The Rasch measurement models, therefore, are most suited for the course effectiveness survey in the present project.

3 Survey Results

3.1 Having vs. Not-Having an opinion

3.1.1 The first set of results consists of participants having an opinion and not-having an opinion in each of the items of the survey. Table 2 below reports the percentages of respondents having expressed an opinion (positive or negative) in respect of each of the items of the questionnaire in both the pre- and post-programme survey.

It can be seen that the percentages of respondents having an opinion increase significantly between pre- and post-programme survey with over 90 percent of respondents having an opinion in all items of the post-programme survey, with the highest percentage being 99 percent in Q1, while there are between 62 to 91 percent range in the pre-programme survey. The results indicates that nearly all participants understood the objectives of the IT doremi programme at the end of project, while they were not as clear regarding the objectives at the beginning. The mean percentage of having an opinion is 81 percent in the pre-programme survey and 97 percent in the post-programme survey, an increase of 16 percentage points.

3.1.2 The results above indicate that the school and the teachers involved did succeed to communicate effectively to students the aims and objectives of the programme.

Table 2: Having an Opinion

3.2 Rasch Analysis Results

3.2.1 The Rasch measurement model calibrates individually all levels of responses in each item of a survey questionnaire. The result is the placement of all levels of responses to all items at different locations on a unified scale of measurement. Such scale locations represent the varying degrees of agreement in the responses to a survey using a ratio-interval scale. Statistical analysis based on such scale locations are statistically sound and more accurate, and should yield more informative results than performing statistical analyses based on ordinal data.

Figure 2 below provides a general picture of the result of the placement of all the levels of the items in the survey questionnaire. On the right-hand side of Figure 2, locations on the Rasch calibrated scale are the locations of division (thresholds) between the levels in the items. By doing so, varying degrees of agreement are represented on the Rasch calibrated scale.

The thresholds are indicated by .15 for the boundary between "非常不同意"(2) and "頗為不同意"(3)in an item, .25 for "頗為不同意"(3) and "頗為同意"(4) and .35 for "頗為同意"(4) and "非常同意" (5). On the left-hand side are the locations presenting respondent

degrees of agreement.

3.2.2 The data of the pre- and post-programme survey were calibrated together to obtain a unified scale calibration. This enables meaningful comparison of the results in the two administrations of the survey.

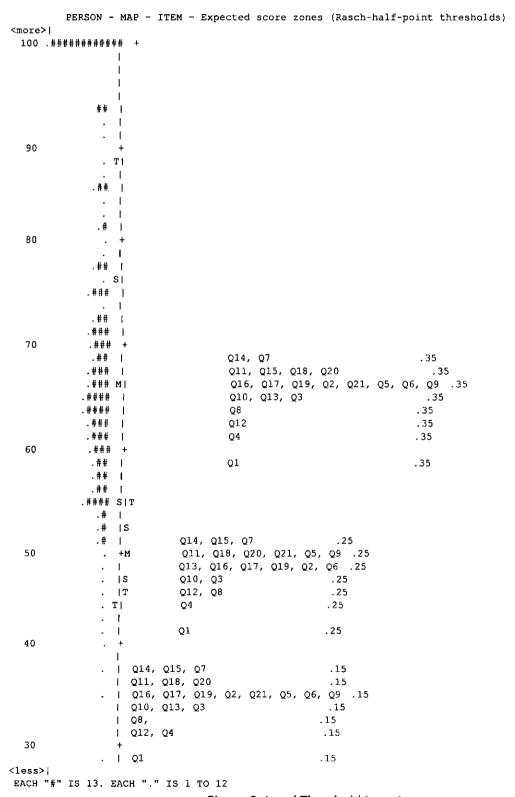


Figure 2: Level Threshold Locations

3.3 Comparison between Pre- and Post-Programme Survey

3.3.1 Table 3 below contains the comparison of the views of respondents between the pre- and post-programme survey. The scores associated with each item are the Rasch scale locations of the respective items in the questionnaire: the higher the score, the higher the degree of agreement. The items in Table 3 are in descending order in terms of degrees of agreement.

ltem	Pre	ltem	Post
1.具資訊科技設備的音樂室創造了一個互動學習的優良環 境	58.09	1.具資訊科技設備的音樂室創造了一個互動學習的優良環 境	54.75
4. 用資訊科技設備進行教學能提升學生學習音樂的興趣。	55.96	8. 互動教材加強了學生運用資訊科技設備。	52 .75
12. 使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能達致於音樂教育中實踐「從遊戲中學習」	54.81	2. 老師懂得使用資訊科技作跨學科課程教學	52.55
8. 互動教材加強了學生運用資訊科技設備。	51.35	19. 资訊科技設備有利展示學生作品。	51.99
10. 學生能學習使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件如太古之達 人和 WII Music。	50.97	4. 用資訊科技設備進行教學能提升學生學習音樂的興趣。	51.58
6. 用互動方法教授傳統課題能提升學生學習音樂的興趣。	50.82	3. 老師懂得設計有利學生自學之教材	51.12
3. 老師懂得設計有利學生自學之教材	50.47	16. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂元素的能力。	51.07
5. 用资訊科技設備進行教學有助發展學生自學能力。	49.99	12. 使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能達致於音樂教育中實 踐「從遊戲中學習」	51.02
13. 資訊科技設備鼓勵了學生進行音樂創作活動。	49.89	13. 资訊科技設備鼓勵了學生進行音樂創作活動。	50.96
17. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂情境的能力。	49.57	10. 學生能學習使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件如太古之達 人和 WII Music。	50.21
21. 資訊科技設備有助發展學生的多元智能。	49.54	17. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂情境的能力。	49.57
9. 互動教材有助學生進行自主學。	49.04	6. 用互動方法教授傳統課題能提升學生學習音樂的興趣。	49.06
20. 資訊科技設備有助發掘學生的藝術潛質。	48.97	9. 互動教材有助學生進行自主學。	49.04
19. 資訊科技設備有利展示學生作品。	48.75	11. 學生能學習時使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能增進其 音樂技能。	48.92
16. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂元素的能力。	48.14	18. 資訊科技設備有利師生進行音樂科多元化評估活動如 自評和互評等。	48.85
7. 用互動方法教授傳統課題有助發展學生自學能力。	48.06	15. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂結構的能力。	48.54
11. 學生能學習時使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能增進其 音樂技能。	47.72	21. 資訊科技設備有助發展學生的多元智能。	48.33
2. 老師懂得使用資訊科技作跨學科課程教學	47.69	14. 資訊科技設備讓學生能更清晰盤音與樂譜的聯繫。	47.91
18. 資訊科技設備有利師生進行音樂科多元化評估活動如 自評和互評等。	47.5	20. 資訊科技設備有助發掘學生的藝術潛質。	47.9
15. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂結構的能力。	46.96	5. 用資訊科技設備進行教學有助發展學生自學能力。	47.76
14. 資訊科技設備讓學生能更清晰聲音與樂譜的聯繫。	46.1	7. 用互動方法教授傳統課題有助發展學生自學能力。	46.24

Table 3: Comparison between Pre- and Post-Programme Survey

It can be seen that respondents did change their views regarding objectives of the programme. Details of the change between pre- and post-programme survey are detailed below.

3.3.2 Figure 3 below summarizes graphically the differences in rating between pre- and post-programme survey.

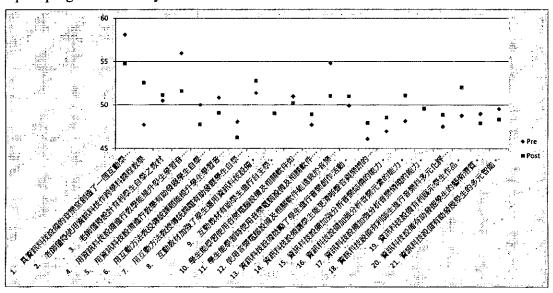


Figure 3: Comparison between Pre- and Post-Programme Survey

The results in Figure 3 are detailed in Table 4 below.

temtem	Pre	Post	Post-Pre
1. 具資訊科技設備的音樂室創造了一個互動學習的優良環境	58.09	54.75	-3.34
2. 老師懂得使用資訊科技作跨舉科課程教學	47.69	52.55	4.86
3. 老的懂得設計有利學生自學之教材	50.47	<u>51.</u> 12	0.65
4. 用資訊科技設備進行教學能提升學生學習音樂的興趣。	55.96	51.5 8	-4.38
5. 用資訊科技設備進行教學有助發展學生自學能力。	49.99	47.76	-2.23
6. 用互動方法教授傳統課題能提升學生學習音樂的興趣。	50.82	49.06	-1.76
7. 用互動方法教授傳統課題有助發展學生自學能力。	48.06	46.24	-1.82
8. 互動教材加強了學生運用資訊科技設備。	51.35	52.75	1.4
9. 互動教材有助學生進行自主學。	49.04	49.04	0
10. 學生能學習使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件如太古之達人和WII Music。	50.97	50.21	-0.76
11. 學生能學習時使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能增進其音樂技能。	47.72	48.92	1.2
12. 使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能達致於音樂教育中實踐「從遊戲中學習」	54.81	51.02	-3,79
13. 資訊科技設備鼓勵了學生進行音樂創作活動。	49.89	50.96	1.07
14. 資訊科技設備讓學生能更清晰聲音與樂譜的聯繫。	46.1	47.91	1.81
15. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂結構的能力。	46.96	48.54	1.58
16. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂元素的能力。	48.14	51.07	2.93
17. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂情境的能力・	49.57	49.57	0
18. 資訊科技設備有利師生進行音樂科多元化評估活動如自評和互評等。	47.5	48.85	1.35
19. 資訊科技設備有利展示學生作品。	48.75	51.99	3.24
20. 資訊科技設備有助發掘學生的藝術潛質。	48.97	47.9	-1.07
21. 資訊科技設備有助發展學生的多元智能。	49.54	48.33	-1.21

Table 4: Item by Item Comparison between Pre- and Post-Programme Survey

The coloured items are those with relatively high difference between pre- and post- programme survey. The red ones are those with lower ratings and the green ones are those with higher ratings in the post-programme survey.

It can be seen that the following items have lower ratings in the post-programme survey:

- 1. 具資訊科技設備的音樂室創造了一個互動學習的優良環境
- 4. 用資訊科技設備進行教學能提升學生學習音樂的興趣
- 5. 用資訊科技設備進行教學有助發展學生自學能力
- 12. 使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能達致於音樂教育中實踐「從遊戲中學習」.

The following items received higher ratings in the post-programme survey:

- 2. 老師懂得使用資訊科技作跨學科課程教學
- 16. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂元素的能力
- 19. 資訊科技設備有利展示學生作品

It can be deduced that items relating to features external to the programme itself, e.g. interest and learning environment, received lower ratings in the post-programme survey, an indication, perhaps, of novelty being worn off. Items receiving higher ratings in the post-programme survey are those relating to the learning and teaching effects within the programme. This indicates that participants began to appreciate the benefits of the programme as it progressed. Such results do vindicate the choice of the programme and are testimony to its effectiveness. It should be instructive to examine the pre- and post-programme survey differences in relation to levels. Table 5 below reports the results.

		Class	Pre	Post	Post-Pre
Q1.	具資訊科技設備的音樂室創造了一個互動學習的優良環境	P2	65.29	58.40	-6.89
		P3	58.46	59.79	1.33
		P4	61.82	50.20	-11.62
		P5	57.94	53.60	-4.34
		P6	54.58	55.68	1.10
		P3 58.46 59.79 P4 61.82 50.20 P5 57.94 53.60 P6 54.58 55.68 Teacher 52.44 49.82 生學習音樂的興趣。 P2 54.90 50.48 P3 56.56 52.00 P4 57.66 47.67 P5 56.52 56.67 P6 55.22 49.58 Teacher 54.37 52.10 學生自學能力。 P2 49.19 49.43 P3 50.59 46.25 P4 51.51 45.11 P5 49.30 47.97 P6 49.54 47.77 Teacher 49.95 52.26 P2 55.74 53.11 P3 53.89 47.79 P4 53.95 52.16 P5 58.55 49.84 P6 53.11 52.53 Teacher 54.19 52.10	-2.62		
Q4.	用資訊科技設備進行教學能提升學生學習音樂的興趣。	P2	54.90	50.48	-4.42
		Р3	56.56	52.00	-4.56
		P4	57.66	47.67	-9.99
		P5	56.52	56.67	0.15
		P6	55.22	49.58	-5.64
		Teacher	54.37	52.10	-2.27
Q5.	用資訊科技設備進行教學有助發展學生自學能力。	P2	49.19	49.43	0.24
		Р3	50.59	46.25	-4.34
		P4	51.51	45.11	-6.40
		P5	49.30	47.97	-1.33
		P6	49.54	47.77	-1.77
		Teacher	49.95	52.26	2.31
Q.12	使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能達致於音樂教育中實踐「從	P2	55.74	53.11	-2.63
遊戲	中學習」	P3	53.89	47.79	-6.10
		P4	53.95	52.16	-1.79
		P5	58.55	49.84	-8.71
		P6	53.11	52.53	-0.58
		Teacher	54.19	52.10	-2.09
Q2.	老師懂得使用資訊科技作跨學科課程教學	P2	45.63	49.32	3.69
		P3	48.35	52.02	3.67
		P4	48.03	53.35	5.32
		P5	50.04	54.69	4.65
		P6	47.71	53.51	5.80
		Teacher	47.77	49.52	1.75

Q16.	資訊科技設備加強分析音樂元素的能力。	P2	49.36	50.76	1.40
		Р3	47.15	51.78	4.63
		P4	46.96	50.66	3.70
		P5	49.36	52.92	3.56
	P6	48.22	49.86	1.64	
		Teacher	48.00	49.36	1.36
Q19.	資訊科技設備有利展示學生作品。	P2	43.95	48.99	5.04
		P3	51.59	52.14	0.55
		P4	45.90	60.22	14.32
		P5	48.95	50.59	1.64
		P6	51.07	51.29	0.22
		Teacher	50.10	53.79	3.69

Table 5: Level Related Pre- and Post-programme Survey

It can be seen that, save for sporadic deviations from the general pattern, nearly all levels recorded decreases or increases in sync with the overall pattern in Table 4.

3.4 Participant Feedback

3.4.1 Figure 4 below summarizes participant ratings between pre- and post-programme survey. The bars represent fifty percent of the respondents in each group of respondent. The bottom of the bar represent the degree of agreement of 75% of the sample starting from the lowest levels of agreement; the solid line within each bar represents the 50% of the sample and the top of the bar represents the top 25% of the sample with the highest ratings.

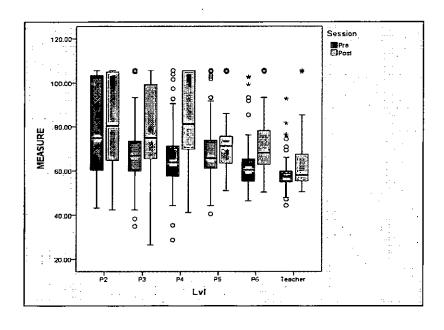


Figure 4: Pre- and Post- Programme Student Ratings

It can be seen that ratings in the post-programme survey are higher than those in the pre-programme survey in all groups and at all three sub-groups of 75%, 50% and 25%. The highest increases in agreement are found in the P3, the P4 and the P6 groups especially in the highest 25% of the groups. This is a very interesting result in that the participants, who were best disposed towards the programme, were most positive towards the programme at the end of it. An interesting result is that of the top 25% of teachers, who recorded a considerable increase, an indication of the popularity of the programmes among teachers too.

Table 6 records the details of the results in Figure 4.

Level	Percentage						
	75		50		25		
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	
P2	60.14	64.12	74.81	80.44	103.78	105.04	
P3	59.75	65.37	66.72	74.88	73.59	105.04	
P4	57.41	69.74	63.83	81.13	71.59	105.58	
P5	60.99	63.26	65.63	71.15	74.07	76.14	
P6	55.27	62.94	60.34	68.17	65.37	78.26	
Teacher	54.84	55.37	55.37	58.00	60.27	67.46	

Table 6: Detailed Statistics of Pre- and Post- Results

3.4.2 Figure 5 below reports rating changes between pre- and post-programme survey in participant groups.

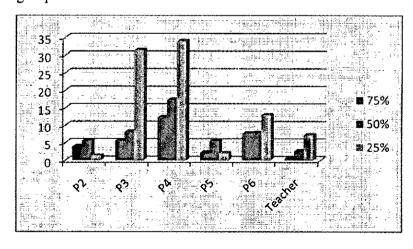


Figure 5: Rating Differences among Participant Groups

The numbers of respondents in each of the bars in Figure 5 are as follows in Table 7:

	75%	50%	25%
P2	66	44	22
P3	79	53	26
P4	70	47	23
P5	87	58	29
P6	87	58	29
Teacher	26	17	9

Table 7: Number of Participants in Rating Sub-Groups

4. Programme Implementation Effectiveness

4.1 Objectives

Lesson observations were carried out to investigate programme effectiveness and student interest in utilizing IT and multimedia in music learning. To do that the following steps were put in place:

- i. Teachers sent timetable and schedule of work to assessors
- ii. Assessors decided randomly the form, class and lessons to observe, examined that the class of each form was scheduled and informed teachers
- iii. Teachers prepared unit and lesson plans to assessors prior to observation
- iv. Assessors visited school, observed lesson, took notes, used the observation instrument to complete the observation and gave feed back to the teachers and principal

4.2 The Observation Instrument

The observation form is found in Figure 6 below:

智能互動遊「樂」園-----IT doremi 觀課表

課堂觀察表 Part A

4	非常同意	頗為同意	頗為不同意	非常不同意	不適用
1. 具資訊科技設備的音樂室創造了一個互動學習的優良環境					
2. 老師懂得使用資訊科技作跨學料課程教學					
3. 老師懂得設計有利學生自學之教材					
4. 用資訊科技設備進行教學能提升學生學習音樂的興趣					
5. 用資訊科技設備進行教學有助發展學生自學能力					
6. 用互動方法教授傳統課題能提升學生學習音樂的興趣					
7. 互動教材加強了學生運用資訊科技設備				t	
8. 學生能學習使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件					:
9. 學生於學習時使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能增進其音樂技能					
10. 使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能於音樂教育中實踐「從遊戲中學習」					
11. 資訊科技設備鼓勵學生進行音樂創作活動					
12. 資訊科技設備讓學生能更清晰聲音與樂譜的聯繫					
13. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂結構的能力					
14. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂元素的能力					
15. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂饋壞的能力					
16. 資訊科技設備有利師生進行音樂科多元化評估活動如自評和互評等					!
17. 資訊科技設備有利展示學生作品					
18. 資訊科技設備有助發展學生的多元智能*,如					
*语言(Verbal/Linguistic),逻辑(Logical/Mathematical),空间(Visual/Spatial), 肢体运作(Bodily/Kinesthetic),音乐(Musical/Rhythmic),人际(Inter-personal/Social), 内容(Intra-personal/Intraspective)自然探查(Naturalist)			-		

課堂觀察表 Part B

- 1. 達致音樂科學習目標 (培養創意及想像力、發展音樂技能與過程、培養評賞音樂的能力及認識音樂情境)方面
- 2. 利用電腦設備支援學習,加強音樂教學效能方面
- 3. 提升學生學習音樂的興趣方面
- 4. 發掘學生的藝術潛質及發展多元智能方面
- 5. 進行計劃時遇到的問題,及計劃負責人解決問題的方法方面
- 6. 其他建議

Figure 6: The Observation Form

4.3 Observation Form Design

The observation form was designed in two parts: under Part A, there were 18 statements of four ratings "非常同意", "頗為同意","頗為不同意" and "非常不同意". Assessors could also indicate "沒有意見" when the statement was not applicable in the activities or lesson. The closed-ended items cover the objectives of the programme whereas the open-ended items allow the assessors to elaborate on the details of the statement, e.g. which particular kind(s) of multiple intelligences it has promoted.

4.4 The Sample

Detailed distributions of the observation data are as follows in Table 8.

Jb. 346 (==) 347.		2/11-			
	沒有意見				
	5	4	3	2	1
1. 具資訊科技設備的音樂室創造了一個互動學習的優良環境	9	2	0	0	0
2. 老師懂得使用資訊科技作跨學科課程教學	3	3	0	0	5
3. 老師懂得設計有利學生自學之教材	6	5	0	0	0
4. 用資訊科技設備進行教學能提升學生學習音樂的興趣。	9	2	0	0	0
5. 用資訊科技設備進行教學有助發展學生自學能力。	7	4	0	0	0
6. 用互動方法教授傳統課題能提升學生學習音樂的興趣。	11	0	0	0	0
7. 互動教材加強了學生運用資訊科技設備。	9	2	0	0	0
8. 學生能學習使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件	6	5	0	0	0
9. 學生於學習時使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能增進其音樂技能。	7	4	0	0	0
10. 使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能於音樂教育中實踐「從遊戲中學習」	9	0	0	0	2
11. 資訊科技設備鼓勵學生進行音樂創作活動。	7	0	0	0	4
12. 資訊科技設備讓學生能更清晰聲音與樂譜的聯繫。	7	4	0	0	0
13. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂結構的能力。	3	7	0	0	1
14. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂元素的能力。	5	6	0	0	0
15. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂情境的能力。	2	4	0	0	5
16. 資訊科技設備有利師生進行音樂科多元化評估活動如自評和互評等。	9	2	0	0	0
17. 資訊科技設備有利展示學生作品。(學習成果 for 1d/2a/2d)	10	1	0	0	0
18. 資訊科技設備有助發展學生的多元智能*, 如	11	0	0	0	0

Table 8: Frequency distributions of agreement to each item.

4.5 Analysis method

Multiple Correspondence Analysis (SPSS) is used. This was originated in France. The aim is to group the 18 variables into two dimensions so that patterns of ratings can be identified. Table 9 below reports the results of the Multiple Correspondence Analysis. Dimensions 1 and 2 represent associations among parameters used in the classroom observations with two underlying higher order characteristics. The statistics associated with each of the parameter indicate R² of each parameter with the Dimension, which can be defined by reference to those parameters with the highest R²within a particular dimension. Dimension 1 is thus associated with the learning and teaching environment (Parameter 1, 4,

10 and 16) and Dimension 2 is associated with learning outcomes (Parameters 2, 7, 9 and 15).

	Dimension		
	1	2	Mean
1. 具資訊科技設備的音樂室創造了一個互動學習的優良環境	0.92	0.00	0.46
2. 老師懂得使用資訊科技作跨學科課程教學	0.35	0.60	0.48
3. 老師懂得設計有利學生自學之教材	0.39	0.19	0.29
4. 用資訊科技設備進行教學能提升學生學習音樂的興趣。	0.92	0.00	0.46
5. 用資訊科技設備進行教學有助發展學生自學能力。	0.05	0.49	0.27
7. 互動教材加強了學生運用資訊科技設備。	0.02	0.87	0.45
8. 學生能學習使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件	0.33	0.09	0.21
9. 學生於學習時使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能增進其音樂技能。	0.05	0.55	0.30
10. 使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能於音樂教育中實踐「從遊戲中學習」	0.92	0.00	0.46
11. 資訊科技設備鼓勵學生進行音樂創作活動。	0.02	0.18	0.10
12. 資訊科技設備讓學生能更清晰聲音與樂譜的聯繫。	0.41	0.50	0.46
13. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂結構的能力。	0.33	0.32	0.33
14. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂元素的能力。	0.33	0.27	0.30
15. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂情境的能力。	0.44	0.87	0.65
16. 資訊科技設備有利師生進行音樂科多元化評估活動如自評和互評等。	0.92	0.00	0.46
17. 資訊科技設備有利展示學生作品。(學習成果 for 1d/2a/2d)	0.01	0.17	0.09
Active Total	6.42	5.13	5.78
% of Variance	40.12	32.07	36.09

Table 9: Dimensions 1 & 2 of observation Instrument

Figure 7 groups the classes in respect of the Dimensions. Dimension 1 is interpreted by reading the graph along the horizontal axis with the reference point at zero. The closer the classes stand in respect of the reference point the higher are their association with that dimension. Dimension 2 is interpreted by reading the graph along the vertical axis using the same rule as Dimension 1.

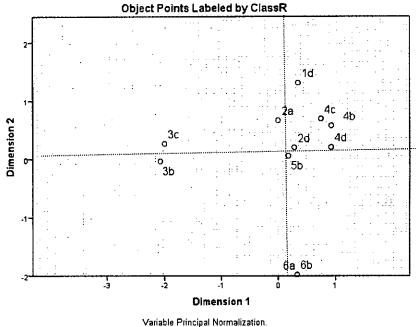


Figure 7 Distribution of classes according to dimensions 1 & 2

Using the rule above, it can be seen that Classes 6a and b, 5b, 2a and d, and 1d are closely associated with Dimension 1 (Learning and Teaching Environment), while Classes 3b and c, and 4b; c and d are less closely associated with that dimension. Classes 3b and c, 5b, 2d and 4d are closely associated with Dimension 2 (Learning Outcome), while Classes 1d, 2a, 4b and c, and 6a and b are less closely associated with that dimension.

5. Observation Results

5.1 Part A Close-ended Items

5.1.1 Dimension 1: Learning Environment

This is defined principally by:

- 具資訊科技設備的音樂室創造了一個互動學習的優良環境
- 用資訊科技設備進行教學能提升學生學習音樂的興趣。
- 10. 使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能於音樂教育中實踐「從遊戲中學習」
- 16. 資訊科技設備有利師生進行音樂科多元化評估活動如自評和互評等。

Classes are grouped in respect of the Dimension 1:

Closer: 1d, 2a, 2d, 5b, 6a, 6b Farther: 3b, 3c, 4b, 4c, 4d

5.1.2 Dimension 2: Teaching and Learning Improvement

This is defined principally by

- 2. 老師懂得使用資訊科技作跨學科課程教學
- 7. 互動教材加強了學生運用資訊科技設備。
- 9. 學生於學習時使用音樂電腦設備及相關軟件能增進其音樂技能。
- 15. 資訊科技設備加強分析音樂情境的能力。

Classes are grouped in respect of the Dimension 2:

Closer: 2d, 3b, 3c, 4d, 5b Farther: 2a, 4b, 4c, 1d, 6a, 6b

5.2 Part B Open-ended Items

5.2.1 General summary

- ► IT could facilitate teachers to achieve the four learning targets as listed in the Music Curriculum Guide
- Students needed time to learn to use the music software, but after they had mastered the skills, they learned with interest and effects
- Students showed motivation to learn through IT, especially with the interactive multimedia Wii games and listened to peers' compositions
- Increased techniques and interest in composing, critical listening, inter- and intra-personal skills
- ▶ There were technical and discipline problems, such as unifying class progress could raise restlessness to some fast students —instruction notes were recommended to help slow learners and allow fast learners to advance learning other related areas
- Teachers were advised to develop students' music potentials more

5.3 Assessors' Note Taking

Primary 1 運用 培養音樂感

- 提昇聆聽能力,連繫聲音與樂譜(高低/強弱等)
- ▶ 軟件能產生不同的聆聽練習協助教師教學相關音樂概念
- ▶ 學生可以按自己的進度做各項練習,或與同學一同切磋,提高學習興趣
- ▶ 音樂軟件能顯示學生的學習成果,為老師提供更實質的資料協助學生的個人發展

Primary 2 運用 作聆聽練習

- ▶ 練習節奏閱讀
- ▶ 教師邀請學生使用遙控鍵盤拍出屏幕上的節奏。學生的表現直接記錄在屏幕上,幫助學生自我評估,同儕或老師的評估

- ▶ 學生可以即時看到屏幕上的表現是否正確,刺激他們做得更好
- ▶ 由於學生的個別成績可以清楚被記錄,教師可較容易進一步發展的能力

Primary 3 運用 · 創作

- ▶ 以兩人一組學習,輪流用滑鼠,使學習音樂和資訊科技的興趣更持續
- ▶ 使用重複及模進句創作,並利用現成的伴奏提高成就感
- ▶ 回放功能有效增強自我評估及同儕互評,並改善創作

Primary 4 運用 軟件創作

▶ 錄製自己創作的 rap, 聆聽節奏是否合適或準確, 再加以混音, 達至創造、表演和聆聽 三結合的音樂目標

Primary 5 以 辨別織體

- ▶ 發展打鼓技巧,以遊戲並競賽形式維持學習動機和加強基礎樂理的學習
- ▶ 互動的活動: 雙人競賽,後加入全班體驗複拍子活動的喜悅
- ▶ 探索織體,發展肢體運作,人際及內省智能

Primary 6 我是廣告大師

- ▶ 經驗跨學科(音樂與常識)的專題學習
- ▶ 分小組解決問題:製作環保視頻 (運用 ``) 配上音樂以了解音樂與情景的關係
- 軟件令創作變得容易,提升學習興趣
- ▶ 培養批判性聆聽,同儕評賞,作品上載到學校網站,方便全校師生欣賞

6. Conclusion

Through the QEF IT Doremi Project, the school and the teachers involved did succeed to communicate effectively to students the aims and objectives of the programme. Student participants, who were best disposed towards the programmes, were most positive towards the programme at the end of this project. There is also an indication of the popularity of the programmes among non-music teachers too.

The different class levels have their own unique learning, which was facilitated by the tailor-made lessons designed by the music teachers utilizing the acquired computer programs relevant in attending to the diversities of student profile. For the lower primary 1evels, general musicianship was developed soliciting the help of ' and and and are the student profile.

programmes. For the middle primary levels, music creation was the focus with the help of and the programmes. For the upper primary levels, more in-depth study of music structure, and cross curricula learning was directed with the applications such as and with the new digital learning environment in place, both students and teachers have been enhanced in the learning and teaching of music in a range of aspects. The continual valuing of the setting is recommended to maximize the overall performance of the technology for the benefit of students, teachers and the school. The experience may also be further promoted to other schools and shared among the general public.