JOCKEY CLUB KEYS TO MUSIC EDUCATION PROGRAMME
賽馬會音樂密碼教育計劃2020/21

Exclusive Sponsor
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Chamber Music Series
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金獻辭

音樂對青年人的發展有正面的作用。有見及此，香港賽馬會慈善信託基金自2012年起捐助香港管弦樂團推行「賽馬會音樂密碼教育計劃」，為幼稚園及中小學生設計多元化的免費音樂教育活動。

八年來，計劃透過學校專場音樂會、到校音樂小組及樂器大師班等項目，增加師生對音樂文化的知識、提高新一代對古典音樂的興趣、造詣和鑑賞能力，孕育藝術人才。學界反應熱烈，至今已有超過20萬名師生受惠。

為推廣音樂到社區每一角落，計劃特別於「大館 — 古蹟及藝術館」舉辦室樂系列，讓大眾欣賞美樂之餘，亦可感受這個中華建築羣的歷史氣息和氛圍，放鬆心靈；同時指導特殊教育需要的學童，發揮他們的潛能。

面對新病毒病疫情的挑戰，「賽馬會音樂密碼教育計劃」靈活地將大部分活動移師線上進行，打破地域的界限，分享音樂的喜悅。而同學們也可安坐家中掌握樂師的表演實況，增進演奏技巧。

今年更增設網上靜觀課程，透過古典音樂的療癒力量，提升有特殊學習需要學生的心理健康。

為照顧不同長期支援更多支援服務。

位列全球十大慈善捐助機構之一的香港賽馬會，與本地藝術團體推行多項音樂教育計劃，以充實青年人的人生。這既體現馬會對發展香港藝術文化活力，豐富生活，推動創意共融的方針，也反映馬會秉持致力建設更美好社會的宗旨，以獨特綜合營運模式，透過賽馬及博彩帶來的稅收及慈善捐款，回饋社會。

在此感謝香港管弦樂團為普及音樂教育所作出的貢獻，期望計劃為香港播下更多音樂種子，推動本地藝術發展。

張亮先生
香港賽馬會慈善及社區事務執行總監

MESSAGE FROM THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB CHARITIES TRUST

Music has a positive effect on youth’s development. Thus, The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust is pleased to have supported the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra in implementing the Jockey Club Keys to Music Education Programme since 2012. The initiative offers a myriad of free music education activities for kindergarten, primary and secondary school students.

Over the past eight years, the programme has broadened the knowledge of participating teachers and students about music and culture; sparked youngsters’ interest in classical music; enhanced their skills and appreciation of it; and nurtured artistic talent through school concerts, ensemble visits, and instrumental masterclasses and the like. The programme has been well received by the education sector, with more than 200,000 beneficiaries to date.

Additionally, to bring music to every corner of our city, a chamber music series was held at Tai Kwun – Centre for Heritage and Arts, where the young and old alike have been able to enjoy fantastic music and the heritage experience of the revitalised Central Police Station Compound. Special ensemble visits have also taken place to develop the full potential of children with special education needs.

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, most of the programmes will be going virtual to spread the joy of music beyond time and physical boundaries. Students will be able to learn from musicians and develop their performance techniques at home. To better support the carers of students with special education needs, we will specially launch online mindfulness activities to improve mental well-being through the healing power of classical music.

As one of the world’s top ten charity donors, the Club has supported local art groups to organise various music education projects to empower our youth. These efforts not only exemplify our proactive approach to building a culturally vibrant Hong Kong, enriching lives and promoting social inclusion, but also reflect the Club’s strong commitment to its purpose — the betterment of society, which is made possible by its unique integrated business model through which racing and wagering generate tax and charity support for the community.

My gratitude goes to the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra for its involvement in music education. I am hopeful that this meaningful programme will continue to advance the development of music and other art forms in our city.

Mr LEONG CHEUNG
Executive Director, Charities and Community,
The Hong Kong Jockey Club
MUSIC ROUND THE CORNER

The HK Phil places great importance on nurturing local musicians, developing audiences and enriching their musical experiences through a wide range of activities. Each season, more than 40,000 students, teachers and citizens benefit from our education and outreach concerts and activities.
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The Hong Kong Jockey Club is a world-class racing club that acts continuously for the betterment of our society. Through its integrated business model, comprising racing and racecourse entertainment, a membership club, responsible sports wagering and lottery, and charities and community contribution, the Club generates economic and social value for the community and supports the Government in combating illegal gambling.

The Club is Hong Kong's largest single taxpayer and its Charities Trust is one of the world's top ten charity donors.

The Tung Foundation
香港董氏基金會

Audience Scheme
2021

The Hong Kong Jockey Club
香港賽馬會

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THE POWER OF MUSIC TO “SPEAK” IN CHAMBER MUSIC

When we listen to both, music sounds different from speech. Scientists have learned they are controlled by opposite sides of our brain: music on the right; speech on the left. But when we are young, we probably learned language with the help of music, and music with the help of language. For example, how did you learn your “ABCs”? Was it through its paired melody “Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star”? This natural connection between music and language starts from when you were born. It occurs in the most nurturing of all chambers: the nursery of our family home.

BRAIN QUEST 1

If you want to use music to teach children numbers or English, would you use a song? You are on a quest to teach Mozart counting numbers in Cantonese or English with music. Which piece of music will you use?
Throughout all periods of history, we can discover expressive connections between speech and music. In prehistoric times, even though people did not speak the same language, they could still express their feelings through music. For example, joy, fear, peace or hostility could be communicated through tempo, rhythm and volume on a banged drum. A prehistoric drummer and today’s percussionist still share this ability: they can communicate expression through their instrument without the need for spoken language.

We are talking through drum playing. Do you like this way of communication?

與你的朋友一起去創作你們的傳聲鼓語言吧！

Work with a friend to create your own talking drum language!
The power of music to communicate beyond time, place and culture creates a common ground for understanding and exchange. Therefore, some people would describe music as "the universal language". Even the Voyager, now travelling through outer space, contains recordings of music. Aliens might not be able to understand human speech, but we believe they might understand what we want to "say" to them through music. Two famous Bach chamber works, his peaceful first prelude from his Well-Tempered Clavier and joyful second Brandenburg Concerto, are now travelling on this spacecraft.

Now you are going to send some music to aliens and introduce them to Hong Kong. What musical works will you send them? Share your thoughts.
Ancient Greeks told heroic stories through music, with the tempo, meter, and rhythm of poetry matched to melody. In ancient theatre, all great speaking actors studied music, and all great musicians studied actors’ voices. Poetry could “amuse” its listeners when blended together with music, and today we use the word “music” from this combination. The ancient Greek word for poetry and music together was “melos,” and this is the origin of the word “melody”. In the medieval church, long prayers with many words were memorised with the help of music. Long melodies could also be remembered with the help of added words. As the texture of music grew, more “voices” are included in music. Polyphony, or “many sounds” singing and speaking together equally at the same time, was an important development in the famous chambers of Paris’ Notre Dame Cathedral.

發動你的創意，為以下的詩詞配上音樂，
唱出你創作的歌曲，把它錄起和你的朋友分享。

Use your creativity to set these poems to music.
Record your song and share with your friends.

**Cat and Dog – Nomi Fung**

- My pet cat walks
  - It’s yellow, yellow, yellow
- My pet cat talks
  - Says meow, meow, meow

- My pet dog comes
  - It’s blue, blue, blue
- My pet dog talks
  - Says woof, woof, woof

- The two pets meet
  - They yell, yell, yell
- The two pets fight
  - They move, move, move
- Now all I see
  - is green, green, green
**Renaissance composers “painted” the meanings of words in music through word painting.** For example, if the words are “stars falling”, the pitches fall downward. “Water” could be painted through quick, repeated, slurred notes in wave-shapes. “Mountains” might include rising, detached leaps with crescendo, while “tears” might use falling, diminuendo chromatic steps. The first published instrumental chamber music occurred in the Renaissance, and could even be performed around the dinner table. Families would continue their “conversations” after their meal, playing chamber music together in multiple voices.

**BRAIN QUEST 5**

Handel used word painting technique to emphasise the lyrics in the aria “Ev’ry valley” from his oratorio Messiah. Listen to the aria in the video below, and answer the following questions.

1. 配對字詞與圖畫。
   Match each of the following words with the most suitable drawing.

   ![Images](image)

   - A. 低谷 Valley
   - B. 高山 Mountain
   - C. 令人興奮 Exalted
   - D. 平原 Plain

2. 試簡單描述韓德爾如何以文字著色技巧強調“高山”與“平原”兩詞。
   (提議：看看字詞的意思與旋律形狀的關係) 
   Describe briefly how Handel emphasised the words “mountain” and “plain” with word painting. (Hint: Focus on the relationship between the shape of the melody and the meaning of each word.)

   - 高山 Mountain
   - 平原 Plain
### 動動腦筋 BRAIN QUEST 6

表情符號對碰! 請你把下列的句子畫上適當的表情符號！
並根據句子所表達的氣氛提議一些相對的音樂元素。

**Emoji Match! Can you draw the emoji with the text below? Then suggest musical elements which are suitable to represent the mood.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>句子 Text</th>
<th>表情符號 Emoji</th>
<th>音樂元素 Musical elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>我們的生日快到了！ My birthday is coming!</td>
<td>😍</td>
<td>大調, 跳拍速度輕快, 聲音響亮, 跳躍的節奏法</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我想念媽媽。 I miss my mom.</td>
<td>🤗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小心！暴風雨要來了！ Be careful! The storm is coming.</td>
<td>😯</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我有堆積如山的功課要完成。 I have plenty of homework to complete.</td>
<td>🙏</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The invention of opera in the baroque period came from an interest in recreating ancient Greek dramas with music. The result was a singing style common throughout the 18th century. Harmonies were improvised by keyboards and lutes, and speech-like rhythms and melodies were matched to the language and words of the actors. The result is known as recitative (to recite, or speak) and became popular in both theatres and chambers. Singers "recited" their conversations with one another (and their audience), helping move the story, action, and time forward. A similar style of *Sprechstimme*—half spoken, half sung melody—was also created in 20th-century Germany.

歌劇於巴洛克時期發明，起源於用音樂復興古希臘戲劇的理想。這個宏麗最終發展成流行整個18世紀的歌唱風格，和聲由鍵盤和魯特琴即興演奏，而演員的對白則以近似說話的節奏和旋律匹配。這種以歌唱方式說話的曲式即為（recitative）後來流行於劇院和宮廷內，歌手之間（或與聽眾）的對話被“朗誦”出來，有助推動劇情和時間前進。20世紀的德國亦發展出類似的「手語手唱」（Sprechstimme）技巧。
巴赫一生从未创作歌剧，但他曾以教师的身份教授修辞学，即语言以及通过说话表达自己的能力。他创作了大量包含以乐器伴奏，带有戏剧性的宣叙调和合唱段落的教会音乐。除了与我们“说话”之餘，更以不同的情感“感染”我们：或赞美喜悦，或恳求宽恕，或怒怒呐喊，或嘆息悲傷。作曲家利用旋律、调性、和声、不协和音、速度、节拍、节奏、重音、弹奏法、强弱等不同工具，让音乐为自己“说话”。音乐爱好者普遍认为巴赫的教会演唱剧，以至魏德爾的歌剧和神剧，在措辞表达上标誌著巴洛克时期音乐的极致。

Bach never composed an opera. But as a school teacher, he taught language and its expressive power through speaking, known as rhetoric. He composed church music with dramatic recitative and choruses accompanied by instruments that “speak” and “affect” us with different emotions: praising joy, pleading forgiveness, shouting anger, and sighing sadness. Melodies, keys, harmonies, dissonances, tempos, meters, rhythms, accents, articulations, and dynamics are the tools a composer uses to “speak” through music. Bach’s rhetorical expression in his church cantatas, and Handel’s in his theatrical operas and oratorios, is widely considered by music lovers to be the high point of the baroque period.

動動腦筋 BRAIN QUEST 7

下列兩首歌曲也是由巴赫創作的，你會用甚麼氣氛來形容這些音樂呢？

Here are two songs composed by J.S. Bach.
How would you describe the mood of the music?

1. 巴赫 《第147清唱劇》：無窮的願望
   BACH Cantata BWV 147: Jesus, Joy of Man’s Desiring

2. 巴赫 《第139清唱劇》：四面楚歌
   BACH Cantata BWV 139: From all sides misfortune wraps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>音曲 Music</th>
<th>氣氛 Mood</th>
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However, the number of melodies "speaking" at the same time could create thick, complex textures that became difficult for listeners to understand. Classical rhetorical masters like Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven created lighter textures with shorter articulations and phrases, notated accents, and more rests as breathing points for musical "punctuation". The idea that instrumental music alone could "speak" to listeners without words reached a high point in the chamber music of the romantic era. The demand for music in the home for evening amusement increased, and touring instrumental virtuosos performed "recitals" (also from the word "recite") to attract personal attention. Instruments painting texts ("songs with words", like the Lieder of Schubert and Schumann), as well as instruments alone without texts (like Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words and Chopin's Ballads for piano), demonstrate the expressive "speaking" power of instrumental chamber music.
Articulations are symbols indicated on music scores to give performance directions, which help and instruct performers to interpret the music. The table below lists various articulations, along with music examples of these articulations. A good way to learn and identify the articulations is by listening. Please fill in the missing articulation symbols and their descriptions. An example has given to you for your reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articulation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Music example</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pizzicato</td>
<td>Pluck the string with fingers</td>
<td>pizz.</td>
<td>![QR Code]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>![QR Code]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glissando</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>![QR Code]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrescendo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>![QR Code]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>![QR Code]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staccato</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>![QR Code]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
樂曲 REPERTOIRE:

聽完今天的音樂會相信你對音樂「說話」的力量已有認識，試選出其中一首樂曲的音樂選段，運用你的想像力了解當中的音樂對話，並用音樂元素如節奏、速度等去描述。

After listening to today’s concert and learning the power of music to “speak” in chamber music, can you describe one of the musical conversations according to the texture, tempo and other musical elements?