The music by these great composers are really marvellous. I look forward to the next HK Phil concert, and to encountering other symphonic sounds by other composers! Let me bring along my diary to record my experiences!
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金獻辭

MESSAGE FROM

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

CHARITIES TRUST

「興於詩·立於禮·成於樂·」音樂對青少年的成長發展尤其重要。香港賽馬會慈善信託基金自2012年起，撥款累計超過1.8億港元，支持香港管弦樂團，展開「賽馬會音樂教育計劃」，為幼稚園及中小學生免費提供一系列的音樂教育活動，全方位培育音樂種子。

計劃踏入十周年里程碑，見證學習內容愈加豐富，節目不斷演變革新，除了透過支援校際管弦樂團的培訓－樂練、大師班及教師音樂講座等多元文化項目，增加師生對古典音樂文化的知識，提升新一代的演奏技巧及藝術涵養；培養自信及團隊精神外，還舉辦學校專場音樂會，讓學生欣賞美樂之餘，亦認識參與音樂會的禮儀，擴闊視野。

為推廣音樂到社區每一角落，計劃特別於「大錶－古箏及藝術院」推出室內樂系列，為廣大市民呈獻悠揚樂繽的同時，亦讓觀眾感受座處建築歷史脈繫的現在與未來。

隨著網上學習逐漸成為新常態，計劃在停課期間靈活地將大部分活動舉行於線上，讓同學們可以隨時隨地繼續進修學習，分享音樂的喜悅；而新增的網上靜觀課程，則透過古典音樂的療癒力量，為有特殊學習需要的學生及其照顧者提供有關心理健康的支持服務。我們衷心感謝，受惠於計劃各項目的學童總數已超過22萬人次，令人鼓舞。

馬會一直不遺餘力地培育藝術人才，夥伴多個本地藝術團體進行不同類型的音樂教育計劃，例如「賽馬會音樂教育計劃」及「賽馬會音樂360」等，推動兒童及青年發展。亦為香港注入藝術文化活力，豐富生活，推動創意共融，這正好貫徹馬會致力建設更美好社會的宗旨，以獨特綜合管理模式，透過稅項及慈善捐款，將博彩及獎券收入回饋香港。

我衷心感謝香港管弦樂團為普及音樂教育，推動本地藝術發展所付出的努力，感謝計劃繼續以音樂啟發更多孩子的潛能密碼，成就美好的未來。

Given the new normal and the increasing popularity of online learning, most of the sessions have been virtual during the pandemic to enable students to further their studies and spread the joy of music beyond time and physical boundaries. To better support the students with special learning needs and their carers, the project will specially launch online mindfulness activities to provide mental health assistance through the healing power of classical music. To date, the programme has encouragingly benefited more than 220,000 teachers and students in total.

The Club is dedicated to cultivating art talent by organising various music education projects, like Jockey Club Music Children Fruit Programme and Jockey Club Chinese Music 360, in collaboration with different local art groups. These advances exemplify our efforts to further children and youth development, build a culturally vibrant Hong Kong, enrich lives and promote social inclusion, all of which reflect the Club’s strong commitment to its purpose – the betterment of society. The Club’s efforts are made possible by its unique integrated business model through which racing and wagering generate tax and charity support for the community.

I would like to thank the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra for its hard work in music education and local arts development. I am hopeful that this meaningful music programme will continue to help nurture the future pillars of our society.

張亮先生

Mr Leong Cheung

香港賽馬會慈善及社區事務執行總監

Executive Director, Charities and Community

The Hong Kong Jockey Club
五顏六色交響樂！

COLOURFUL ORCHESTRAL SOUNDS!

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Diary Note 8: R. Strauss & his Monkey Business
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.

www.hkjcc.com

hkphil.org/yas
It seems like ages since I've been to a HK Phil concert, and I'd forgotten how great it feels to hear live music! The orchestra sounded so exciting, so colourful - I just can't get those sounds out of my head! I'll try and write down a few impressions of all those wonderful pieces I heard today.

"I'm dreaming and in my dream, I see your eyes. They fill my heart with heaven."
日記

Diary note 1

鮑元愷的音樂謎語
Bao Yuankai &
his Musical Riddles

鮑元愷編〈猜謎〉
arr. BAO Yuankai “Song of Riddles”

你會用怎樣的線條來表達
發出大聲／柔和聲音的
樂器？
How would you express
a loud/soft instrument?
What kind of line will
you use?

這是我第一次欣賞鮑元愷編的〈猜謎〉。我
喜歡和朋友一起猜謎語，但從來沒有想過這
可以是創作音樂的靈感。鮑先生實在太有創
意了！他的音樂令我想起和朋友們在一起猜
謎的快樂時光。

I’d never heard this piece before — “Song of Riddles”, arranged by Bao. I mean, I love telling riddles to my friends, but it had never occurred to me that you could turn them into music. What a brilliant idea! He’s a really creative guy. Bao – his music brought it all back. It felt exactly like telling riddles with my friends.

你覺得這首樂曲用甚麼顏色表現最
適合呢？選定一隻顏色吧。
Choose a single colour to paint
how the music sounds to you.

你會怎樣表達音樂的
快／慢速度呢？
How do you show a
fast/slow tempo in
your painting?

音樂的拍子是穩定還是充滿變化？
Can you tap out a steady beat from
the music? Or does it keep changing?

https://youtu.be/
GJvB88v17y4
### LEVEL 3

#### Scherzo

Which of the following words means musical joke?

(提示：你大概需要先找出單語的含義。)

Which of the following pieces sounds like a musical joke?

- a. [Link](https://youtu.be/hYPy8E6hM)
- b. [Link](https://youtu.be/sU1s3qvss)
- c. [Link](https://youtu.be/sfH15M28z)

Is something funny? You can describe the speed, rhythm, tone, or other aspects. Praise three qualities.

What makes the music sound funny? The speed, the rhythm, the tone/timbre? Or maybe something else? Write three of your suggestions here.
霍爾斯特的神祕海王星
Holst & the Mysterious Planet Neptune
霍爾斯特《行星》組曲：海王星
HOLST The Planets Suite: Neptune

對霍爾斯特來說，太陽系中的八大行星，每顆都有特別的意義和性格。我除了喜愛聆聽他描述這些行星啟發而創作的音樂以外，更喜歡閱讀他寫下的想法。海王星是太陽系第八顆行星，距離我們居住的地球超過28億英里！難怪霍爾斯特覺得它十分神秘、十分遙遠和充滿未解之謎了。

There are eight planets in our solar system, and for Holst, every planet had its own meaning and personality. It's fascinating to read the ideas and hear the music that each planet inspired. The eighth planet is Neptune, and it's more than 2.8 billion miles away from where I live, here on Earth! No wonder Holst's music sounds so mysterious, so distant — so full of unanswered questions.
Let's have a challenge!

Identify the musical instruments

Holst used a special string and a keyboard instrument to conjure the shimmering sounds of the distant planet Neptune. Join the dots to discover the instruments!
美籍作曲家艾菲斯創作了名為《沒有答覆的問題》的作品。這首樂曲跟霍爾斯特的〈海王星〉有些相似，大家一樣請想一些無法回答的問題。當然，沒有兩首樂曲是相同的！那麼就讓我們聆聽這兩首樂曲，看看他們分別是如何用音樂來表達哲學理念。

The American composer Charles Ives wrote a piece called The Unanswered Question. It's a bit like Holst's Neptune – imagining a question that we don't know how to answer. But no two pieces of music are ever the same, so how are they similar? And how are they different? Have a listen to the two pieces and see what you think: write your answers below!

### 第三關 LEVEL 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(海王星) Neptune</th>
<th>(沒有答覆的問題) The Unanswered Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="https://youtu.be/efMNZi1H/Mw" alt="QR Code" /></td>
<td><img src="https://youtu.be/W860Z1EnUw" alt="QR Code" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 氣氛 Mood
延續是怎麼樣的呢？
How does it feel?

#### 配器 Orchestration
兩位作曲家如何運用樂器？
How does the composer use different instruments?

#### 結構 Texture
是厚還是薄？幼細還是強而有力？
Is it thick or thin, delicate or powerful?

#### 節奏 Rhythm
緩慢和平和還是活潑劇烈的？
Slow and peaceful or lively and agitated?
Satie & the Gymnastic Dance

First, Gymnopédie no. 1 is an interesting piece! The music sounds gentle and atmospheric. I hadn't realised that it was meant to be a graceful dance for young men, even though "Gymnopédie" looks a bit like the word gymnasium! I'd love to see how they danced to music as gentle and ethereal as this.

I've also learned that originally, it was written as a piano solo. It's amazing to hear how it's been transformed into a piece for the orchestra, with all those different instruments and all those wonderful colours. Composers are so imaginative! It sounds absolutely lovely!
來關關吧！
How about a challenge?

第一關 LEVEL 1:

薩提正在收集運動雕塑，用來裝飾音樂廳。請為他找出在前往音樂廳的路途中能讓他獲得最多變體的路線。

Satie is collecting athletic statues to decorate the concert hall. Find out the route for him to get the most sculptures on the way to the concert hall.

第二關 LEVEL 2:

聆聽第一《練習曲》．然後回答以下問題。

Listen to Gymnopédie no.1 and answer the following questions.

1. 開首旋律由什麼樂器演奏？
Which instrument plays the first tune we hear?

- a. 巴松管 Bassoon
- b. 小提琴 Violin
- c. 定音鼓 Timpani

第二關 LEVEL 3:

運動不但有益身心，而且樂趣多多。有些作曲家曾為體育活動創作音樂。請聽聽這些作品，然後猜猜它們在描述哪種運動。

Playing sport is fun – and it's great for the health, too! Some composers have written music about sports. Have a listen, and guess what kind of sports each piece describes:

- a. 小提琴 Violin
- b. 大提琴 Celio
- c. 低音大提琴 Double Bass

- a. 二拍子 Duple time
- b. 三拍子 Triple time
- c. 掛二拍子 Compound duple time

- 魯斯格 Arthur HONEGGER
  https://youtu.be/Xh5Lrk9vX2E

- 西貝流士 Jean SIBELIUS
  https://youtu.be/eVqntdAoJzc

- 安迪秋保 Andy AKIHO
  https://youtu.be/4QAdf9XGj4

STICKER HERE

完成任務 TAKEN COMPLETED
Offenbach & his Happy Underworld Dance

OFFENBACH Orpheus in the Underworld: Infernal Galop

Now this is exciting – great rhythm, too! I could hardly sit still – I just wanted to jump up and dance along! It seems that lots of composers have been inspired by the story of Orpheus (Orfeo), a magical musician from the myths of Ancient Greece. Gluck and Offenbach both wrote an opera about him, but Gluck’s one was serious and tragic, while Offenbach turned it into a crazy comedy. It certainly sounds like a lot of fun!

Oops, Offenbach’s camera is broken! Can you work out which instrument he has accidentally zoomed into? Which orchestral family does it come from? Use the stickers on the centre page to complete this task.

Answer:
第二冊 LEVEL 2

請聆聽奧芬巴赫的〈唐吉訶德〉，並思考聽覺最貼切的音樂表達形容詞。
你可以任意選擇多個形容詞。(提示：你大概需要先找出形容詞的意義。)
Listen to Offenbach’s Infernal Galop and choose the musical terms that describe it best. You can pick as many as you like. (Hint: you might have to dig out the meanings first.)

第三冊 LEVEL 3

格魯克和奧芬巴赫曾各自為奧菲斯（奧菲歐）與尤麗迪絲的故事創作一部歌劇。以下兩首樂曲都是在描述尋訪尤麗迪絲的旅程。請聆聽樂曲，並描述旅程中發生的事。
Both Gluck and Offenbach composed an operas based on the legend of Orpheus (Orfeo) and his wife Euridice. The two pieces of music below each describe his journey to the Underworld to rescue Euridice. But they both sound very different. Have a listen – and describe how each one makes you feel.

格魯克《奧菲歐與尤麗迪絲》：聖靈的舞蹈
GLUCK Orfeo ed Euridice : Dance of the Blessed Spirits
https://youtu.be/TVi6iU4kqY

奧芬巴赫《地獄中的費時菲斯》：費時菲斯舞曲
OFFENBACH Orpheus in the Underworld: Infernal Galop
https://youtu.be/VDEL-7uObpM

Answer:

STICKER HERE
TASK COMPLETED
挑戰一下......
Let's have a challenge...

Wagner's opera house is halfway built. Help him to complete it by colouring it in. (Hints: turn the book 90 degrees.)

Wagner's opera house has been built by half. Please put some colors on it, so it becomes completed.

(Hints: Turn the book 90 degrees.)

Hoyotoho! It's amazing to hear the Ride of Valkyries from Wagner's Die Walküre again at last, live in the concert hall. I remember reading the HK Phil comic version a few years ago - the story gets a bit complicated but the music is so powerful that I've never forgotten it. Wagner was a real game-changer in classical music, and back in the 19th century his operas revolutionised the whole way we listen to music. Each of them is an epic, and he even built his very own opera house specially to stage his operas. How's that for ambition?!
聴聴華格納《女武神》：女武神的騎行的兩個版本，包括歌劇音樂會版以及純管弦樂版。你比較喜歡哪一個版本？請寫出三個理由。

There are two different versions of Wagner's Ride of the Valkyries. One is the opera-in-concert version. One is the instrumental version. Have a listen: which one do you like better? Give 3 reasons.

歌劇音樂會版：Opera-in-concert version: https://youtu.be/xehw8iu4wGw
純管弦樂版：Orchestral version: https://youtu.be/Lux0RbA17A

你的選擇 Your choice:

原因（一）Reason 1:

原因（二）Reason 2:

原因（三）Reason 3:
布烈頓的風暴間奏曲
Britten & his Stormy Interludes

布烈頓《彼得・格林姆斯》：四首海之間奏曲—風暴
BRITTEN Peter Grimes: Four Sea Interludes – Storm

大自然無窮的力量，啟發了許多音樂作品。早在巴洛克時期，我們有韋瓦第的《四季》，到了浪漫時期，我們有貝多芬的「田園」交響曲。在今天的音樂會上，我聽到了布烈頓四首海之間奏曲其中的〈風暴〉。大自然真是永遠不竭的靈感泉源！

There's nothing more powerful than nature! It's no wonder that it inspired so much music. In the Baroque period, there was Vivaldi's *Four Seasons*. In the Romantic era, Beethoven wrote his *Pastoral Symphony*. And in today's concert, I heard the Storm from Britten's *Four Sea Interludes*. Nature never gets any less inspiring.

https://youtu.be/7YDv1amq0
第二關 LEVEL 2

Britten and Beethoven wrote music portraying a storm. Have a listen to both pieces, and see if you can spot two similarities, and two differences, between the two pieces.

Britten (1903–1976)

BEETHOVEN Symphony no. 6, Pastoral

https://youtu.be/2XK7JvTanpQ

https://youtu.be/9h_dI51_p7s

1.

2.

相似 Similarities

分別 Differences

第三關 LEVEL 3

Britten’s Four Sea Interludes was originally performed between two acts of the opera Peter Grimes – while the scene was being changed. Each interlude describes the different moods of the sea at a different time of the day. Listen to each of them and see if you can guess the time of day in each one. (But promise not to look at the titles!)

https://youtu.be/VTd2zXIA884

關鍵曲所描寫的四個不同時間:

The time of the day that the four interludes describe

現在又請你找四首音畫去描寫以上不同的時間。

為甚麼你會找這些音畫呢?

Now it’s your turn to find four different musical works to describe the times above. Why you pick these?

(Do your classmates have different answers from yours? If so, share your answers and different ideas, and learn more together! How fun to learn from each other! 😊)
J. STRAUSS II & HIS WALTZES

People called Johann Strauss II the “Waltz King”, and his waltzes make people want to sway along, whether you’re a dancer or not. The swirling rhythm of the waltz really does make you feel relaxed, and this one was inspired by the beautiful River Danube, which flows through the city of Vienna. I’ve never been there, but when I listen to Strauss’s music I can imagine how beautiful it must be. I suppose that’s the power of music!
挑戰時間！
Time for a challenge!

小約翰・史特勞斯創作《藍色多瑙河》，是為了描繪多瑙河沿岸明媚的景色。請聆聽這首作品，並繪畫出你腦海中浮現的畫面。請在課堂上分享你的想法。

Johann Strauss II’s waltz *The Blue Danube* portrays the beautiful scenery along the River Danube. Listen to the music, and draw the pictures that created in your mind. Then get ready to share them with the class!
There are many types of dance rhythms all around the world. Listen to the following pieces, and determine their time signatures. Use the stickers on the centre page to complete this task.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dance</th>
<th>Time Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="https://youtu.be/KdHvW4h8A" alt="QR Code" /></td>
<td><img src="https://youtu.be/0VxolEO4t84" alt="Sticker Here" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="https://youtu.be/6buHhbf8j" alt="QR Code" /></td>
<td><img src="https://youtu.be/bb" alt="Sticker Here" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

世上的舞蹈節奏種類繁多。請聆聽以下樂曲，並辨別他們的拍子記號。請用本書中頁的貼紙完成這項挑戰。
第三節	LEVEL 3

跳舞一直是最受人類歡迎的娛樂活動之一。每種舞蹈都有其標準舞步。如果現在要你為舞曲創排新舞步，那會是怎樣呢？請聆聽《藍色多瑙河》，並為它創作獨特的舞步。邀請你的同學共舞，同時分享你的想法。

Humans everywhere love to dance, and every dance has its own special movements. Your challenge is to create some new dance moves for the waltz. Listen to The Blue Danube and imagine some unique dance movements of your own. Then invite your classmates to dance along – and share your thoughts!
李察·史特勞斯的惡作劇

R. Strauss & his Monkey Business

李察·史特勞斯《狄爾愉快的惡作劇》

Richard STRAUSS Till Eulenspiegel’s Merry Pranks

Both Johann Strauss II and Richard Strauss share the same last name, and both of them are great composers. But they weren’t related at all – it was just a coincidence. While Johann Strauss II is the Waltz King, Richard Strauss is one of music’s greatest storytellers. Except, instead of telling the story with words, he wrote pieces called Tone Poems which tell the story with tunes and sounds. (Your imagination does the rest!) Till Eulenspiegel’s Merry Pranks is one of his very best.

I just loved this piece, Till Eulenspiegel’s Merry Pranks! It’s always fun to hear a musical story – and Till, the main character, is just so naughty. The music changes all the time, depending on what he’s up to, and there are bits that always take me by surprise! Till is just such a rascal, and the music captures him perfectly. This music makes me laugh. Ha Ha Ha!
A final challenge!

Till Eulenspiegel is hiding in different parts of the orchestra. Can you circle these four instrument families?

Which family of instruments do they belong to? Use the stickers on the centre page to complete this task.
Some letters have gone missing from titles of pieces by Johann Strauss II and Richard Strauss. Complete the missing titles and see if you can find them in the grid.

**EMERROR_ALZES**
**KLI_WALTZ**
**SALOME**
**PIZICAT_ALPKA**
**ARABELLA**
**ELEKTRA**
**D QUIXOTE**
**DIEFREDMA**
**THNDERANDLIGPOLKA**
**TILLVII_SPIE**
**TELEGRAMS**
**ALPINESYMNY**
**MACBETH**
**V_ESOFSPRING**
**FALEE_TAL**
**EINHELDENLEGEN**
**ONTHEBEAUTIFULBE**
**DERROSENKAVALIER**

**OWQBFRYRVSXWXERRORIDDLESASAFGBPSWRSZ**
**PNCYUMKDZFCZEDNMDUGMHDXIERTRCVIDESPX**
**IGTKFSSELATYRIFSPJVIWRWLHYLJADZNTELCL**
**WDIIHIERDYUREGDAYBECRPUBOSFGKWRZETYSAS**
**TILLEULENSPIEGELSSURRRONARACLFAWIMMENW**
**EELTIBQWRTEWATMRQXVOOSSZOGWVACOISER**
**SFTENUEEYDRTSTWXRADRTGWDPWSEILALODTE**
**PLHNHIRAFGGVEBCCVMZ前面的字符被替换**
**RESHEKDSHVOICESOFSPRINGXNETNIOSYTDQ**
**EDELLJDASTEJZDOIVOKEIRVCTMLNNPWUEWT**
**SEQDBBTTCIGTYTPLGIQNGKNGELEAEOEQGTAR**
**SRTVUCEXIIIIVHFNRGAJTUTKYKNTRKGUSLRSL**
**OMRENVAUXFUDSTGBHRRIANEMERGKRYKDRZM**
**OAJRLXWRSRVWURLERDGEWVBEVDQSABMACBETH**
**QUFTEZNEAOHAEEBJIEYROSEMAMRMPHKNMNET**
**YESGBSSUKRHSMJRLDFRFHHAVLLTSLHAMXBRWR**
**UGDIETMOLNACKEDTUHFSSJFDCIKHIKOSARVQS**
**IFSANRAGNERUNREVEMBFHMVEJYNEIIBORD**
**DMFCKWFRPSSTRASDXCBDCNYTRBHRFRYTRLUEF**
**GCHILQEJRFFRIHEBOJACAXERTATBCTFTYKISG**
**MAJAFFYEWXEWOFDIPMBVNNQHURIENFUTUFTFX**
**EMMTRECVYEDONQUIXOTECYUFAGAWANBNABOHFOYC**
**JNRESTXHRNITITRSMARGELETBDZRGOSCSXFZT**
**ATSWADKUWPTUEEFCGYTCUFREXNDVOICEEOFOY**
**KRZQIRHETSSTDSTMXCHCRGDGCGNVSDDCKTERIU**
**LEXJFITIDLOECPMAXRITCHERZTLAWSSIKEFFO**
**WQWEYYUXFESZTTLAWROREPMEWFBDGSDDSYOI**
《狄爾愉快的惡作劇》中有一些重要的主題反覆出現，將不同部分聯繫起來。它被稱為迴旋曲形式。聆聽以下樂曲，找出哪些是用迴旋曲式寫的，並在方格內加上✓。

Lots of tunes in Till Eulenspiegel’s Merry Pranks come round and round again, linking up the different sections of the piece. A piece like this – in which the same tune or passage keeps coming round again – is called a rondo. Listen to the following pieces and work out which ones are written in rondo form. Put a ✓ on the box.

1. [QR Code](https://youtu.be/M8Uj1JRk5kw)
2. [QR Code](https://youtu.be/kO8sY6g8p)
3. [QR Code](https://youtu.be/kOGdYt3H6)

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