

第三章 多元智能文學教學活動

文學作品內容包羅萬象，幾乎可以和各學科領域進行統整教學，如文學與語言、文學與藝術、文學與科學、文學與宗教...等等。多元智能理論提供了多元教學觀點的理論基礎，從多種角度切入研讀文學作品，對於學習是有幫助的。事實上，每一種智能的運作或多或少也會涵蓋其他智能：以心得寫作而言，提供學生運用內省智能，反省並記錄下來，其記錄的功夫，當然離不開語言智能的使用，因此，心得寫作至少需要內省及語文兩項智能的運作。因此，Armstrong (2000) 指出，智能通常以複雜的方式統合運用，換句話說，每項智能實際上是虛擬的，生活中沒有任何智能是獨立存在的，智能脫離實際情境是為了觀察其基本的特點，學習如何有效運用多元智能。以下為了方便說明，將分別就不同的智能，列舉相關的活動，供教師作參考。

一、語文智能活動：

(一) 以《哈利波特：神秘的魔法石》(*Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*) 為例，這本小說是哈利波特系列的第一本書，現已被列入世界文學名著之一，筆者讓學生自選教材，這是學生喜歡的一部作品。因為是原著，所以在學生在閱讀上較困難，因此乃提供一些語文學習單，從機械性的練習到溝通式的討論，引導學生有計畫的來閱讀這本小說，以下提供一些例子：

(1) 查字典活動學習單

Look up the key vocabulary in each chapter

- **The Boy Who Lived:** crane (v), shudder, mysterious, tyke, peculiar, drum (v), stunt, imagination, unblinkingly, twitch, spectacles, rummage (v), pinprick, ruffle (v), flock, exasperated, rumble, swish
- **The Vanishing Glass:** bonnet, tantrum, frantically, hoodlum, snigger, knickerbockers, boa constrictor, slither, snooze, vigorously, deafening, gibber
- **The Letters from No One:** twang, sneer, parchment, dangle, quivering
- **The Keeper of the Keys:** squashed, flicker, sizzle, crackpot, expel, wriggle
- **Diagon Alley:** swoop, flutter, puncture, draft, cauldron, pub, babble, cobbled, totter, stalagmite, stalactite, ravine, infernal, smuggle, circumstances, collapsible, slimy, gloom, transfiguration, unicorn, phoenix
- **The Journey from Platform Nine and Three-Quarters:** swoop, mutter, disgruntle, Blimey, compartment, rattle, astonishment, vault, cram
- **The Sorting Hat:** dormitory, anxiously, bowler, scuttle, pompously, humbug, turban
- **The Potion's Master:** corridor, wheeze, zombie, quill, dungeon, shimmer, goblin
- **The Midnight Duel:** vibrate, snatch, flank, embers, gallop, snout
- **Halloween:** trapdoor, parcel, awkward, banquet, griffin, boulder, troll,

sway

- **Quidditch:** referee, conjure, budge, snitch, meddle
- **The Mirror of Erised:** grind, mistletoe, restrict, fascinate, gleaming, invisible, prefect, tureen, engulf, ornate, splendid, nearsighted
- **Nicolas Flamel:** dampen, curse, mystify, grumpily, immortal, werewolf, biased, squint, whirl, cloak
- **Norbert The Norwegian Ridgeback:** nag, moleskin, bolt, detention, rubbish
- **The Forbidden Forest:** astronomy, hourglass, ajar, kindle, leer, stride, stump, hoist, rustling, thrash, lurk
- **Through The Trapdoor:** horrify, frantically, splutter, enchantment, skim, omen, ghoul, cease, tendril, limp, pounce, nostril
- **The Man with Two Faces:** twitch, scurry, token, elixir, stoat, hush, hoarse, abysmal

(取材自 <http://www.vocabulary.com/VUcthpotter.html>)

(2) 故事大綱：克漏字填空

What happens in Chapters 1-6:

Harry Potter arrives at the Dursleys under very p_____ circumstances. Although his aunt and uncle aren't at all h_____ at having Harry live with them, people all over the country are r_____ at the "boy who lived." Ten difficult years later, Harry begins to get m_____ letters. Despite Uncle Vernon's e_____ to keep the letters from him. Harry finally learns that

he has been i_____ to attend the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and W_____. He also learns that his parents were r_____ wizards who were killed by the e_____ Voldemort. Accompanied by Hagrid, Harry shops when for his schoolbooks and materials, including wizard r_____, a w_____, and an o_____. When Harry finally leaves for school, he meets other new students, including R_____, H_____, and Neville, on the train.

What happens in Chapters 7-12:

At school, Harry meets his new professors, fellow students, and the resident g_____ts. He is relieved to be chosen by the s_____g hat for Gryffindor, along with Ron and Hermione. At the opening b_____, Dumbledore warns students to stay from a c_____r on the third floor. Harry is dis_____ted that so many students seem to know who he is, and he gets the distinct impression that Professor _____ doesn't like him. While rescuing Neville's Remembrall from the b_____y Malfoy, Harry demonstrates his b_____k skill. As a result, he becomes the S_____r on the Gryffindor Quidditch team and even gets a N_____s Two Thousand broom. One night he, Ron, Neville, and Hermione ac _____ly discover a three-_____ dog guarding a trapdoor in the f_____en corridor. Harry is sure the dog is guarding something that Hagrid took from the bank at

G_____. At Christmas, Harry gets an in _____ity cloak from an unknown giver. While trying it out, he discovers the M _____ of Erised and sees his family in it.

What happens in Chapters 13-17:

Harry discovers who Nicholas Flamel is and figures out the three-headed dogs must be g_____ the Sorcerer's Stone. Hagrid breeds a d_____n in his hut, which Harry and his friends help send off to Ron's _____ in Romania. To serve a d_____, Harry, Malfoy, Hermione, and Neville help Hagrid look for an injured _____ in the Forbidden forest. When Harry finds it, a c_____ed figure is drinking its blood. Harry is saved by a c_____r named Firenze who tells him the figure is Voldemort trying to stay alive until he can get the E_____r of life from the Sorcerer's Stone. Harry realized that Voldemort is close to reaching the stone despite all the c_____ms keeping it safe. He also thinks Snape is helping Voldemort. Harry, Ron, and Hermione get past the three-headed dog and through t_____. Harry passes through a wall of _____ to find not Snape but Quirrell, in_____ed by Voldemort, attempting to get the stone. They struggle; Dumbledore arrives just in time, and the Stone and Harry are saved.

(3) 簡答題：

Questions to Talk About (chaps 1-6)

1. What signs foretell of Harry's arrival at the Dursleys when he's a little boy?
2. Why do his aunt and uncle treat Harry so badly?
3. What are some of the inexplicable things that happen to Harry at the Dursleys?
4. Why does Uncle Vernon take the family to a shack on a rock in the sea?
5. Why does Hagrid get so mad at the Dursleys?
6. How did Harry get a scar on his forehead?
7. How does Harry feel about Dudley?
8. Why does Uncle Vernon tell Harry he can leave the cupboard under the stairs and sleep in a bedroom?
9. Why don't people want to say Voldemort's name?
10. How does Hagrid feel about Albus Dumbledore?
11. Why does Harry trust Hagrid even though Hagrid tells him unbelievable things?
12. Why does Harry find Ron so intriguing?
13. What similarities does the author show between Malfoy and Dudley?
14. How would you feel if you discovered you were a wizard?
15. What do the names of the four Hogwarts houses--Ravenclaw, Hufflepuff, Slytherin, and Gryffindor--suggest to you? Which one

would you want to be in? Why?

Questions to Talk About (chaps 7-12)

16. Why is Harry so fearful of being in Slytherin?
17. Why don't Harry and Ron go with Percy to the dorms when the troll is in the dungeon?
18. Why does Hermione lie about the troll to Professor McGonagall?
19. What does Harry's nervousness about the sorting hat tell you about him? How does Harry feel about his fame?
20. Why does Harry get on his broomstick when Madame Hooch tells the class not to?
21. How would you describe the way Lee Jordan reports the Quidditch match?
22. Why can the mirror be dangerous?
23. How does Malfoy help Harry get on the Quidditch team?
24. Hogwarts is all new to Harry. How do you feel in new situations?
25. Is Harry right to let Malfoy bully him into a duel? Why or why not?
26. What would you see in the Mirror of Erised?

Questions to Talk About (chaps 13-17)

27. How is Harry's kindness to Neville repaid?
28. How does Norbert get Harry and his friends in trouble?
29. Why does Voldemort drink unicorn blood?

30. Why can't Quirrell touch Harry?
31. Why does Neville get ten points?
32. How does Harry show his loyalty to the Quidditch team?
33. Why does Hagrid get a dragon even though it's against the law and dangerous?
34. What does Ronon mean when he says, "Always the innocent are the first victims"?
35. Why does Firenze save Harry even though Bane is against it?
36. How do the talents of each student—Harry, Hermione, and Ron—come in handy when each approaches the Stone?
37. Dumbledore says that the truth "is a beautiful and terrible thing, and should therefore be treated with great caution." What does he mean by this?
38. What would you do with a Sorcerer's Stone? Why?
39. How would you treat a student like Malfoy?

(取材自 *Harry Potter and the sorcerer's stone* by R. K. Rowling, 2000, 6-11)

(4) 問題討論

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS for *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*:

1. The Mirror of Erised (Desire) plays an important role in the Harry's growing understanding of his internal conflict. The inscription around the top of the mirror (page 207) translates: "I show not your face but your heart's desire." When Harry gazes into the mirror he sees his parents and other members of his family. Dumbledore, the headmaster

of the school, cautions Harry, saying that the mirror "will give neither knowledge nor truth. Men have wasted away before it, entranced by what they have seen, or been driven mad, not knowing if what it shows is real or even possible" (p. 213), and he concludes by saying, "It does not do to dwell on dreams and forget to live" (p. 214). Harry longs for the connection to his family, something missing from his miserable childhood. How does he eventually make that connection to the past without losing sight of what is important in the present and essential to the future?

2. The setting of a fantasy must be made clear if the reader is to more fully enter into the story. As Harry arrives at Hogwarts School, readers see it through his rather astonished eyes. What are some of the tricks and traps of the school? What are the rules for living at Hogwarts? Which rules are made explicit, and which ones does Harry have to figure out for himself? Can you think of situations where you've had to figure out unwritten rules? Would you say that life as a whole is like that?
3. Many great fantasies begin with a very realistic, sometimes mundane, setting before transporting the reader to the more fantastic setting and then returning to the more realistic setting at later points in the story. Sometimes the contrast between the two settings underscores the changes experienced by the main character. Can you think of other books written in this way? How do they compare to Harry Potter in their use of setting?

4. Besides Harry Potter himself, who was your favorite character in the book? Or which character did you find most interesting? Why? What details did Rowling provide that made that character come alive in your mind in all his or her complexity? Did you learn more about the character from their words, their appearance, or their actions? Did your first impressions of the character remain unaltered, or did you change your opinion of the character as the story went on? Do any of the characters remind you of someone you know?

5. Sometimes, the very qualities that seem to make a person disagreeable to you, as Hermione was to Harry and his friends at first, become assets to you once that person becomes your friend. What qualities did Hermione bring to the group? What does her integration into the group tell you about the nature of friendship?

6. The title of each of the chapters provides some clues as to what will occur in each. Do the titles tell the whole truth? How do they reveal some of the more symbolic meaning of the story?

7. The author has more than a little bit of fun with names in this story. For example, the Professor of Herbology is Professor Sprout, and even the authors of the textbooks Harry must study are puns and riddles. Can you find other examples of this wordplay and show how the names reflect the characteristics of their owners? What about names that are the opposite of what you'd expect? – for example, the huge, terrifying

three-headed dog named Fluffy? What effect do you think the author achieves with this name?

8. Many novels of high fantasy borrow from the traditional stories of fairy tales, myths, and legends. The dog Fluffy which guards the trapdoor at Hogwarts School resembles Cerberus, the three-headed dog which guards the underworld of Greek mythology. What other creatures from traditional tales are paralleled in the story? How does each of these creatures play a pivotal role in advancing the plot?
9. In Chapter Nine, Harry disobeys a direct order from one of the teachers at the Hogwarts School and takes off on a broom. This infraction is normally cause for expulsion from the school. However, in Harry's case, it brings him the honor of being chosen as the "Seeker" for his Quidditch team. Can you find other instances in the story where Harry's actions lead to quite opposite results from what is expected? To what extent is the book's plot advanced by such surprise turns of events? How much unpredictability would be too much?
10. Quirrell tells Harry that "There is no good and evil, there is only power, and those too weak to seek it" (p. 291). Do you agree with this? Is this the reality of the world? Or if good and evil do exist, what makes them so? Which is more important in the world, power, or good and evil?

(取材自 <http://books.rpmdp.com/rated99/rowling.htm>)