

西區中文學校

The Westside Breeze

向客

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A Message from Our Principal

Welcome to the 2007-2008 school year. Once again I bid everyone another successful and productive endeavor in this Chinese Language School.

We are pleased with The Westside Breeze's accomplishment in the induction year; the participation from all those involved was rewarding for me to see. For this ensuing academic year, I am counting on The Westside Breeze to continuously grow and build from its foundation. I believe in the philosophy of using The Westside Breeze as a mean for our students to learn, explore and appreciate the art of our Chinese language.

My sincere thanks to the coordinator of The Westside Breeze, Ms. Cindy Chang, in her continuous effort to carry out the mission of this newsletter. Recognition also goes to these teachers, Ms. Huie-Chung Jaw (Credit), Ms. Joanne Tsai (4B), and Ms. Lee-Yeh Yu (6A), for providing leadership and guidance to The Westside Breeze reporters and staff.

Best wishes and fight-on,

Principal, Ashley Yi- Wang, Esq.

Awards

二零零七年九月下列老師及學生獲得南加州中文學校聯合 會的表揚,我們在此恭喜他們。

一、優良教師

十五年 — 顏慧中 Huei-Chung Jaw (學分班 Credit Class)

十年 — 吳雅茹 Anita Wu (1A Class)

五年 — 吳傑濱 Victor Wu (8A Class)

二、優良學生獎學金

31 屆大華獎學金 — 林翎 Lynn Lim (學分班 Credit Class)

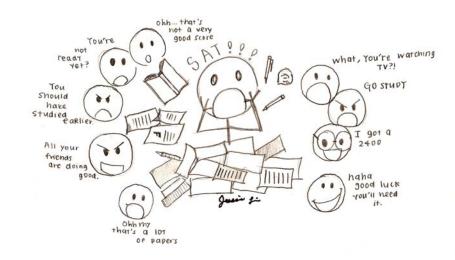


爲什麼學中之?

(全美中文學校聯合總會創辦人,許笑濃,專訪)

葉馨 (學分班)

在全美中文教育的領域裏,可以說沒 有人比許笑濃女士投入更多的時間和精力。 她除了在我們西區中文學校担任教師多年, 及當教務副校長外,還創辦了全美中文學校



聯合總會(NCACLS)。許女士目前是聯合總會教育研究發展委員會的召集人、中文教師學會(CLTA-US.ORG) 理事、美洲華語編印組發行人、及南加州中文學校聯合會(SCCCS) 顧問。她最大的貢獻之一,就是把注音符號加入 SAT 中文考試"語法"項目的試題中。凡是曾參加過此項考試的中文學校學生都同意,這對他們的幫助很大。許女士也積極幫助在美國出生的華裔小孩了解中國歷史文化及尋找自我,希望藉此幫助他們創造理想的未來。就是因爲許女士的專業知識及精神,讓我決定訪問她有關中文教育、中文對學生申請大學和未來人生的幫助。

大學生涯對低年級學生及家長來說也許挺遙遠的,但對高中生來說,卻是指日可待。大部份的高中生都很擔心如何才能有好成績、把 SAT 和 AP 測試考好、參加什麼體育競賽、社區服務…等等活動,以增加進入理想大學的機率。上中文學校的學生在這方面就比別人佔了優勢,他們不僅能多說一種外語,還能參加 SAT 中文考試。大部份的大學都要求學生提供至少兩種不同的學科測試成績(如生物及中文,而不是生物及化學),所以考 SAT 中文測驗,可以提升入學申請的條件。許女士說:「通常百分之八十五的中文學校學生,都可以拿到滿分八百分的成績。」許女士負責聯合總會每年三月份舉行的 SAT 中文模擬考試,這項考試可以幫助學生熟悉 SAT 中文測驗的模式及內容。以我個人的經驗,這項模擬考試對我第一次參加正式考試幫助很大。

上中文學校,對於參加 AP 中文考試的學生助益良多,同學們不用上 AP 中文課,就能參加此項測試。許女士說:「中文學校學生很容易在 AP 中文考試中拿高分,因爲測試對象(target group,沒有中文語言背景的高中生)考的分數相當低。就拿去年五月份舉行的第一次 AP 中文考試來說,百分之八十六的全體考生,考了滿分五分,而測試對象只有百分之四十八點八的考生得滿分。」AP 中文考試是用電腦考的,包括聽、說、讀和中文打字。去年,南加州設立中文 AP 考場的高中不多,並且不接受校外學生。所以,如果你的學校今年不提供此項考試,應儘早要求大學理事會的協助。大學理事會的網站(www.collegeboard.com)有 SAT 中文及 AP 中文考試的詳細資料。

根據美國大學理事會二**00**三年的調查,全美約有二千四百所高中有意開 AP 中文的課程,而願意開日文 AP 的高中只有一百多所,由此可見,美國教育界對中文的重視。美國大學喜歡收能說多種外語的學生。自從布希總統宣布二**00**四/二**00** 五年是語言年(包括中文、俄文及阿拉伯文..等)後,各大學爲了提供各界這方面的人才,已經錄取了更多會這些外語的學生。會中文在工作上也能獲得助益,許女士說有一位華盛頓州立大學醫院的實習醫生,就是因爲會中文,能和說中文的病人溝通,而獲得較高的薪資。許女士也強調,學中文的經驗對在寫大學入學論文時,也頗有幫助。

由於中國勢力的興起,懂中文對未來的發展有絕對的優勢,這已是個無可質疑的事實。懂中文能提供學生們更多成功的機會。許女士,全美的中文學校及其他中文機構深深體會到中文教育的重要性,也熱心的提供華裔子女各項服務及需求;現在就靠華裔學生們自己利用這些機會及優勢好好努力學中文,開創更光明的前程。

Why Learn Chinese?

(An interview with Mrs. Theresa Chao, founder of NCACLS)

By Elizabeth Yeh (Credit Class)

It's hard to imagine someone who is more involved nationally in the field of Chinese education than Mrs. Theresa Chao. She taught at our Chinese school for many years and now holds many positions in the area of Chinese education. She is the founder and education research and development chair of National Council of Associations of Chinese Language Schools (NCACLS) as well as the board director of Chinese Language Teacher Association, president of MeiZhou Chinese (MZHY) Editors Group, advisor of Southern California Council of Chinese Schools (CSSSC), and was the vice principal of academic affairs at Chinese Language School of Southern California (CLSSC) in 1984. Among her many accomplishments, one of her most important and enduring one is to put bopomofo into the usage section of the Chinese SAT subject test. Anyone who has taken this test can agree that this addition has been very helpful. She strives to help American born Chinese learn about their culture and history which will help them discover their identity and help them decide what they are interested in and what they want to do with their lives. As anyone can see, Mrs. Chao is very dedicated to Chinese education, devoted to helping Chinese students, and very knowledgeable about everything going on in her field. This is why I decided to ask her about how a Chinese education will help students get into college and help them in life.

College may seem very far down the road for younger students and their parents, but for high school students and their parents it is not that far into the future. Many of these high school students worry about getting good grades, AP tests and SAT tests, sports, clubs, and other extra curricular activities that make them look competitive when they apply for college. Well, students that attend Chinese school are at an advantage. Not only can they show colleges that they can speak a foreign language, it also gives them another choice when they are deciding what SAT subject test to take. Most colleges require that students take two SAT subject tests in different disciplines (i.e. Biology and Chinese, not Biology and Chemistry) so taking the Chinese subject test can help fulfill this requirement. "Usually 85% of Chinese students score 800 on the test," says Mrs. Chao. Mrs. Chao's organization, NCACLS, offers a preparation test for the Chinese SAT subject test every year around March. The test allows students to get familiar with the format of the test and gives them a taste of the kinds of questions that will be asked on the real test. I found this practice test very helpful when I took the real Chinese SAT subject test for the first time.

Attending Chinese school can also help students that are interested in taking the AP Chinese test. Students do not have to take an AP Chinese course to take the test. Mrs. Chao says that Chinese school students can score high easily on the AP test because the target group is very low. In the first AP Chinese test that took place last May, 86% of the students scored a 5 while only 48.8% of the target students scored a 5. The AP Chinese test is conducted on a computer and it includes speaking, listening, reading, and typing in Chinese. However, most schools don't offer the AP Chinese test in Southern California and if they do they don't allow students from other schools to take the test at their school. So if you would like to take the AP Chinese test, but your school does not offer it then you should ask the College Board for assistance as soon as possible. To find more information about AP tests and SAT Subject tests visit www.collegeboard.com.

A 2003 College Board survey showed that 2400 high schools around the country were planning to offer AP Chinese, but only a little over 100 high schools were planning to offer AP Japanese. This proves that American educators think that the Chinese language is very important for America's future. American colleges prefer to admit students who can speak one or more foreign languages. After President Bush declared 2004/2005 the year of languages, including Chinese, Russian, and Arabic, American universities have been accepting more students who know these languages in order to produce graduates who are experts in these areas. Knowing how to speak Chinese can help people in the workplace as well. Mrs. Chao tells us that an intern at Washington State University hospital, gets paid more than her colleagues because she knows Chinese and can communicate with Chinese patients. According to Mrs. Chao, learning Chinese can also help students on their college application essays.

It is clear that knowing Chinese is going to be a great advantage for students especially since China is now on the rise to becoming a giant powerhouse. Knowing Chinese can only help students become successful in the future. This knowledge will open many doors and offer students numerous opportunities. Mrs. Chao, Chinese schools all over the country, and Chinese organizations devoted to improving Chinese education are all aware of this and they are more than willing to help students. It is up to students to continue learning Chinese to use this advantage to the greatest extent.

T.E.A.C.H.E.R.'S. LOUNGE

中文學校的 15 年

顏慧中 老師(學分班)

15年當中可以有很多的變化: 親愛的父母離世;孩子長大成人;台灣的政黨輪替;美國的中東戰事的開打等等..,然而中國的經濟快速成長所掀起的全球"中國熱"更是中文教學的一劑強心針,身為中文教師不但為此慶幸,更有責無旁貸的使命感.而要繼續堅守這個崗位,學校的支持;家長的鼓勵;學生的認真學習的態度,無一不是支撐著我,義無反顧走下去的種種理由.

雖然以前在大學主修中文,又教過六年的高中,但教學的情境與美國完全不同,我除了自己不斷地摸索改進,更有機會參加南加州中文學校聯合會為老師們所舉辦,每年兩次的教學研討會,他們聘請先進講授實用的教學方法,讓各地老師集聚一堂有機會彼此交換心得,使得中文教學日新月異,跟得上時代的腳步,否則區區一己如何能成就海外中文教學的重責大任,為此實在要感謝先進們的高瞻遠矚.

記得剛剛從別州搬到洛杉磯時,對教這些滿口洋文的 ABC 中文,實在沒多大信心.當時自己的孩子也讀一二年級,我就這樣,又是家長又是老師的,在西區中文學校跟著他們度過童年,青少年,老公也曾被拉進來當了幾年幹部.當時帶著他們參加運動會,露營,新年晚會….等等,結交到不少莫逆之交.現在我的孩子都大學畢業做事了,而我越發的離不開這伴我 15 年之久的西區中文了!!

在西區中文學校任教大部分的時間都是教高年級.之所以選擇這最有挑戰性的年級任教,就是希望讓孩子們在中文學校的裡,從小一點一滴的學習,能畫下完美的句點.養成一個堅持到底的學習態度,日後面對更多的社會考驗,也能秉持這份毅力全力以赴.去年和今年我班上一共有8位同學是唸到12年級畢業,而且都進入到理想的大學就讀.真是很不容易,學校特別頒發獎牌獎金鼓勵他們,也給學弟學妹們一個很好的榜樣.

就在今年學期末的園遊會上,一位前年畢業,目前就讀UCLA的校友,特別和父母一起跑來向我道謝,因為他今年暑假找到了一份很難申請進去的實習工作。被錄用的原因,就是因為他會說中文,可以和中國的技術人員溝通。他母親用廣東國語對我說:[謝謝老師,潘嘉傑現在是我們家最會說國語的人了!我感到很驕傲,所以一定要來告訴老師.]說完就給了我一個深情的擁抱,我的淚水已止不住的流了出來.沒想到當年潘嘉傑的堅持,唸到最後一年,良好的中文底子,奠定了他將來成功的基礎..

15 年的中文教學,這個實例就是對我最大的安慰,也是所有西區中文學校老師們的一份榮耀.內心真有說不出的感謝,謝謝學校給我這個機會,讓我能教到這麼多可愛的學生!!



Thank you

For all the things that you have taught us







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Do *lou* Use *Our* Chinese School Library?

有没有使用過學校的圖書館?

By Christopher Lee (Credit) and Fiffany Veh (7a)

~ 李友澤(Gredit) 葉瑩(7a)

On October 20th, I had the pleasure of interviewing three classes for their usage of our school library, which is located next to the third set of stairs that lead up to the second floor. The first class that I interviewed was the class of 6A, the rowdiest class of 'em all. I based my interview on, though not limited to, three basic questions: 1. Have you ever been to our school library? 2. Did you ever borrow any materials from our library? And 3. Do you plan on ever going to the library to borrow materials?

The class of 6A had an array of answers, ranging from all "No's" to a mixture of both. As for the first question, unfortunately only 2 have been there. Too bad for our librarians! They have nothing to do! Ha, ha, just joking. But seriously, among the two that have been there, one complained that the space was too small (hint, hint). For the next question, still low on the numbers, only four have ever been there before! I think that tells something about our teachers; they don't encourage students to use the school library, though I can't complain. Of those four, they said that they haven't been there often, just because the teachers have made them. As for the last question, most of the class doesn't want to go, unfortunately. But of those that may be going, said that the books are too hard to read! But then again, most of books there are for children. Maybe they just picked the wrong books!

The second class that I interviewed was the class of 7A. Of all the classes that I interviewed, this class was the most active. 11 of 7A had been to the library before! I guess as you get older, people tend to read more. Even though 11 have been to the library, ALL of 7A has borrowed from the library before! Lucky us! But unfortunately, none will remain valiant in returning to the library; because most of the class answered they wouldn't be going back to the library later.

My last but not least class to be interviewed was 8A. Unfortunately on the day of the interview, there were only two students in the class. Of the two in the class, only one has been to our library, which is surprising, mainly due to the fact that the class only had two students! Luckily, both students have borrowed from our library before. But like the other classes, they don't plan on going back; unless it's for homework purposes and/or their teachers' make them.

Unfortunately, these interviews were slightly uneventful and I should have interviewed more classes. But maybe interviewing these classes led to the discovery that kids should be read more, instead of watching T.V. or playing video games. That pretty much concludes my interviews of 6A, 7A, and 8A.

二〇〇七年十月二十日, 我很高興地採訪了三個班級, 對於他們使用學校圖書館的看法。 圖書館是佐於一樓靠近點心區的樓梯邊。

第一個採訪的是 6A, 這是人數多而喧嘩的一班, 我問了他們三個問題:

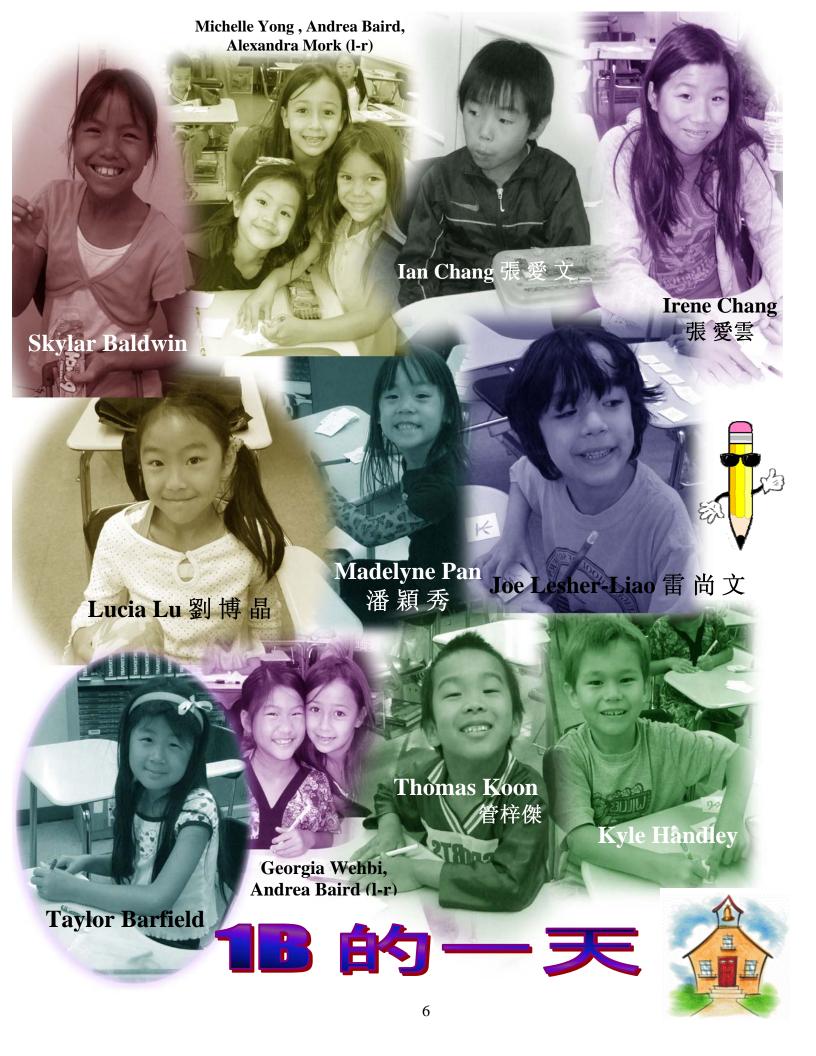
- (1.) 有没有使用過學校的圖書館?
- (2.) 有没有借過任何書、DVD、或其它讀物?
- (3.) 有没有任何未來計劃去圖書館借書的或其它 的讀物?

6A 的學生對於第二及第三的問題都說沒有,對於第一個問題倒是有兩位同學說:「曾經去過。」對圖書館員來說這工作實在是有點太輕鬆吧----開玩笑的啦! 其中有佐去過的同學說圖書館太小了! 對於另一個疑點是---去圖書館的人數比率還是少了些,只有四位。我想老師也許沒有好好的鼓吹同學利用圖書館吧! 還有那些曾經去過圖書館的同學說,館內的書對他們來說太深了。

7A 的同學較活躍, 共有十一位小朋友曾經去過 圖書館借書, 但是他們說不會再回去借書了。

採訪到 8A 那天只有兩位同學在教室,其中只有一位同學曾經去過圖書館。不過我很詫異的是, 只有兩位同學來上課。同樣的問題是這兩位同學也 没有想再回圖書館借書,除非是為了功課或是老師 的要求。

以上的訪問數據或許不是很公平或能當指標, 但是從訪問中,我想我們做學生的,應該少玩電動 玩具,多讀些有益的書籍吧!







哇!風筝做好了, 我要畫什麼在我的 風筝上呢?





氣球找朋友



我的潤餅冰 淇淋快做好





龜兔賽跑續集

無論如何,還是烏龜贏了! 你能相信嗎? 請看一看 6A 的同學們怎麼說。

小小劇場

王興嘉

(幕一)

烏龜: 我要再跟你比一比。

兔子:哈哈!!好,我再跟你比一比!

(幕二)

兔子飛快地向前跑,而烏龜在後頭慢慢地爬著。

兔子:想跟我比賽跑,真是不自量力!!(哈哈!!)

烏龜: ···兔子跑到哪裡去了?哈哈!!他去市場買紅蘿蔔蛋糕了。 兔子: 什麼?!我的朋友小鳥說,賽跑結束了,不會,不會吧!!



黃靈亞

上次兔子輸了,因為他睡著了。兔子很生氣他輸了,所以這次 他要喝很多咖啡不讓他自己睡著。 可是比賽那天,兔子在跑的時 候,因為他喝了太多咖啡就想要去上廁所。 兔子想烏龜很慢, 所 以他應該有時間去上廁所。 沒想到他去上廁所上太久,出來的時 候,烏龜已經贏了。

郭雲華

上次龜冤賽跑之後,冤子不服氣,因爲冤子輸給了烏龜。 冤子還要再比一比,冤子跟烏龜說:「明天我們再比一比。」 烏龜說:「好。」 那天晚上,冤子做了一個陷阱想讓烏龜掉下去。 第二天早上,烏龜早已經作好準備了。 但是冤子還在想如何讓烏龜掉下去,冤子根本沒有準備好賽跑。 一聽到比賽開始了,冤子飛快地跑,但他卻忘了他自己做的陷阱。 冤子想著他快要赢了, 然後他就掉下他自己做的陷阱了。等冤子爬出來的時候,烏龜已經爬到了終點,冤子又輸了。

周玟瑜

有一天,兔子又看見烏龜在做體操,所以就過去 跟他問好。兔子想起他上次比賽跑步輸了,就跟烏龜 說:「我們再來比賽跑步好不好?」烏龜說:「好吧!」

就這樣他們約好兩天後的早上,在森林裡比賽跑步。比賽那天兔子先到,所以就在那裡做體操等烏龜來。烏龜到的時候已經是中午了。

他們就開始了比賽,兔子很快地向前跑,而烏龜在後面慢慢地爬著。沒多久兔子遇到了陶樂絲,看她一個人在旁邊哭了,就過去問她說:「你還好吧?」陶樂絲說:「我迷路了!」 兔子好心的幫陶樂絲找到她的姑姑跟爹爹。

富兔子要回去比赛時, 比赛已經結束了。他又輸了, 烏龜又贏了。兔子說: 「真是的! 我又輸了!」

劉佩貞

龜兔又比賽了,這次兔子想他一定會贏。 裁判是一匹 馬。 賽跑開始了,兔子想一定要跑得很快,所以他就一直 往前跑。 在路上,他遇見了叫小紅帽的女孩,就被小紅帽 捉起來放在籃子裡,帶著去見她外婆。 後來到外婆家時, 他們都被大野狼吃掉了。 所以這次烏龜又得了第一名, 兔子又輸了。

羅潔

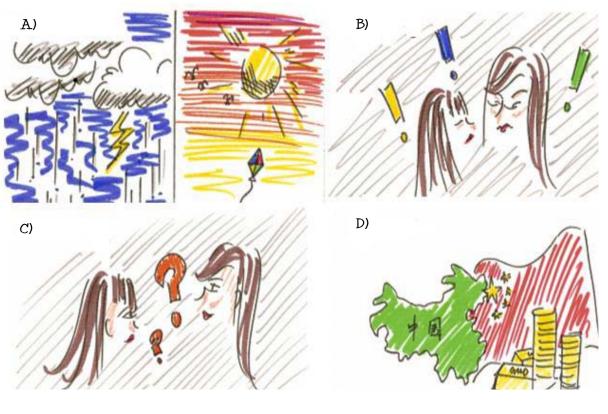
兔子和烏龜比賽跑,此了一百多次,但是每次兔子都輸了,這次的比賽是這樣的:

時間:中午 他點:森林 人物:兔子和烏龜 裁判:兩匹馬

預備! 開始! 兔子和烏龜開始跑,兔子跑得侠,烏龜跑得 傻,兔子對他自己說:「這次我一定會贏!」

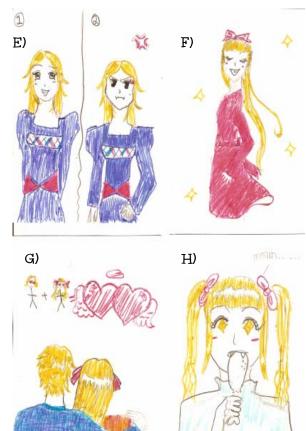
森林裡面很涼供,兔子供到終點了,但是從樹底下出來時就很熟。 因為是中午,太陽很大,兔子不停地出汗,烏龜在後面慢吞吞他跑,他也供到終點了。 但是他聽到一個叫聲,「叛命啊,叛命啊!」原來是兔子的聲音,他覺得太熱了,所以就跳進旁邊的何裡。結果水太涼了,兔子想出來,但是卻爬不出來。 烏龜趕緊跑到何邊,把兔子叛出來。 過了這何就是終點,裁判不知道應該說維贏,兩匹馬於是決定讓他們再比一次!

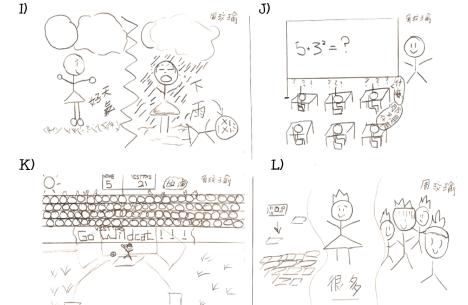
KIDZ KORNER



Can you match these idioms to their pictures? (see answers below)

- 1) 問長問短
- 2) 忽冷忽熱
- 3) 津津有味
- 4) 問長問短
- 5) 忽冷忽熱
- 6) 忽冷忽熱
- 7) 洋洋得意
- 8) 落落大方
- 9) 蒸蒸日上
- 10) 心心相印
- 11) 多多益善
- 12) 洋洋得意





*Thanks to the class of 6A: 奚兆錄 Zhaoyuan Xi (A-D) 張家瑗 Crystal Chang (E-H) & 周玟瑜 Wen Chou (I-L) for their creative contributions.

YU2/MS12; 1- CS-E3-H4-12-Y 0-11-K8-B6-D10-C11-F1S-E

SIDE BORNER

圖書館

圖書館

席瑞思 (4B/5B)

瞿佳忠 (4B/5B)

我常去 B H 圖書館借書。爸爸帶我和弟弟一起去圖書館。我常去的圖書館每星期天五點到六點有人說故事。我沒去聽過故事,只是去借故事書。圖書館裡有很多書、DVD 和電子片。我在圖書館時都看書和做功課。我最喜歡圖書館裡的書。

我的外曾祖母

吳惠美 (4B/5B)

在我家,外曾祖母最老,也最美麗。她一九一三年生,今年九十四歲屬老虎。她是在台灣桃園出生的。 每年曾祖母的孫子、曾孫們都會從美國回台灣看她。曾祖母喜歡運動,她是老人元極舞團裡最老的團員。一九九六年,曾祖母八十三歲時,她和元極舞的團員在受邀表演後,還和台灣的總統合照。我很愛我的外曾祖母。

我常和媽媽一起去 Beverly Hills 圖書館借書。我不知道什麼時候有人說故事,我也沒在圖書館裡聽過故事。圖書館裡有很多書、CD、DVD也有電腦。我喜歡借小說故事。每次,我都先借書,再看書、看 DVD、聽 CD、和打電腦。我喜歡在圖書館裡看書。

學分班

朱詩平(學分班)

在西區中文學校,分成很多年級,從幼稚園到十年級的學分班。學分班是最高的年級,在學分班有七年級到十二年級的學生。學分班學習聽、說、讀、寫,著重以每曰會話來溝通。此外,我們也做中國食物,像生煎包、波霸奶茶、、等,一邊做一邊吃,一邊學食物的成份及煮法,所以學分班雖然很難,可是很值得!



It does not fear water, fire, knives, or soldiers,

mountains.

But it disappears when the sun sets behind the

上一期謎語的答案 Answer to last issue's riddle: 眼睛



еуев



嬲

