



## World Languages at HCC

A Project By World Language Students

唐诗 — 登鹳雀楼

Michael D. Richardson 雷麦克  
CHNS 101

大家好！

今天，我来介绍一下唐诗。

唐朝（公元618-907年）被认为是中国文学和艺术的黄金时代。在唐代，诗歌文学是社会生活的重要组成部分。

《唐诗三百首》所代表的是最突出的唐代诗人的杰作。

几百年来唐诗被用来教育小学生阅读和作文，同时还有道德教育。今天，我朗诵的唐诗是王之涣的作品——“登鹳雀楼”。

这首诗鼓励人们努力追求更美好的生活。

我很喜欢这首诗。请欣赏。谢谢！

登鹳雀楼  
王之涣

白日依山尽，  
黄河入海流，  
欲穷千里目，  
更上一层楼。

Dēng Guān Què Lóu

wáng zhīhuàn

Bái rì yī shān jìn

Huáng hé rù hǎi liú

Yù qióng qiān lǐ mù

Gèng shàng yì céng lóu.



红枫 黄杨(早盆)

In Chinese literature, the Tang period (618-907) is considered the golden age of Chinese poetry. During the Tang Dynasty, poetry was an important part of social life at all levels of society. *Táng shī sān bǎi shǒu*, “Three Hundred Tang Poems,” represented the best works by the most prominent Tang poets. Tang poems have been used for centuries to teach elementary students to read and write Chinese, and also to cultivate character.

Today I will recite the tang poem:  
**Deng Guan Que Lou,**  
By Wang Zhihuan

The poem encourages people to pursue a better life with their best efforts.

I like this poem a lot; please enjoy!

Mountains cover the white sun,  
Oceans drain the golden river,  
But you widen your view three  
hundred miles,  
By going up one flight of stairs.

烟火

Fireworks

Meredith N. Grossman 郭美瑞  
CHNS 101

纪元后一千年左右，中国人发明了火药。随后不久，中国人就发明了烟火。起初，中国人用烟火的目的是驱鬼和辟邪。现在，人们燃放烟火庆祝新年和重要节日。

小孩子们更喜欢放烟火和爆竹。中国每年向美国出口很多烟火。



China invented fireworks shortly after inventing gunpowder around A.D. 1,000. The purpose of fireworks was to drive away evil spirits and bad influences (thought to cause disease). Currently, fireworks are used to celebrate the New Year. Children really like to shoot off fireworks. China sells the U.S. a lot of fireworks each year.

买东西 Shopping

罗思佳 CHNS 102

上个周末，我去买了几件衣服。我买了一件红色的衬衫，一条黄色的裤子，和一双咖啡色的鞋。我问售货员我得付多少钱。售货员告诉我，一共是五十块四毛五。我告诉她，我也要买一件粉红色的大衣和一件蓝色的T-恤衫。她告诉我，“对不起，我们没有蓝色的T-恤衫，可是我们有紫色的。”虽然我想要蓝色的，可是我还是买了一件紫色的T-恤衫。

我又给我姐姐买了一件粉红色的大衣。可是我姐姐告诉我，她给我买了一件一样的大衣！！！虽然我们都买了同样的大衣，可是我们不用交换大衣。我妈妈对我们说，“你们都喜欢一样的衣服。”我跟我姐姐一样——我不要大衣，她也不要大衣。可是现在，我们都有大衣，而且是一样的大衣！！！

书法 Shūfǎ

白凯恩 Karl Barrus CHNS 101

书法是中国传统的文化艺术。它是文字书写的艺术品。

书法所用的四种工具是毛笔、纸、墨和砚，又称“文房四宝。”

传统毛笔是由竹制的笔杆加上动物的毛或羽毛做成的。纸是由竹子、米和其他植物混合而成。传统的墨为块状，由炭黑制成。在砚里加上水，可以把墨研磨成墨汁。瓶装大墨只是为了练习而用。学生得练习多年，临摹大师写的字。书法的技巧包括笔顺、速度、力度、笔触。字要写得正确，而且成比例，才显得美观。

“永”是一个练习书法的好字，因为“永”包含八个最基本的笔划。“永”是“永远”

(forever)的意思。

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Shūfǎ (calligraphy) is an ancient art of Asian cultures. It is the art of writing characters, transforming them into images by using brush stroke speed and technique.

The four tools used are the brush, paper, ink, and inkstone, are known as the four treasures of the study. A traditional brush is made from bamboo with animal hair or feathers. The paper is made from a mix of bamboo, rice, and other plants. Traditional ink is made from lampblack soot, and comes in a stick form. The inkstone holds water and the ink, which is made by grinding the inkstick on the inkstone, mixing the ink flakes with water until the correct



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thickness is obtained. Bottles of ink are also used, but usually for practice only.

Students practice by copying characters written by a master, practicing for years. The techniques include stroke order, speed, pressure, and how the brush is held for stroke thickness. The final character must have the correct proportions and structure, as well as being pleasing to the eye.

One good character to practice writing is yǒng, because it is composed of 8 basic strokes! Yǒng means forever.

美国男孩游中国

Caitlin T. Reccardi 雷凯琳  
CHNS 101

今天是农历五月五号。美国男孩麦克很想去参加端午节庆祝活动。

他热爱中国文化，并且觉得过节一定很有趣。他想多学有关端午节的事。

他看见很多龙舟。他想划龙舟，可是他不知道怎么划，因为他不会读，也不会说中文。忽然，一个中国男孩子出现了，还用英文跟他打招呼。

麦克跟中国男孩李平打招呼。李平很和蔼，他们就一起聊天。李平还告诉他端午节和龙舟的故事：

屈原是一位深受中国人民喜爱的爱国诗人。当他得知他的国家被别国打败时，他极度悲哀，就投河自尽。人们听到屈原投河的消息，就划船到处寻找。为了不让鱼吃屈原的身体，他们还一边击鼓一边将包着米饭的粽子丢到河里。从那以后，为了纪念屈原，每年的五月五号，人们都划船，击鼓，还吃粽子。

美国男孩麦克很感激中国男孩李平。此刻，他很想划龙舟。所以，李平就帮他划龙舟。他们的龙舟获胜了。他们很开心。然后，他们坐在凳子上休息，吃粽子。粽子很好吃。因为麦克很高兴，他拥抱了李平。他们成了好朋友。

那是一个美好的记忆。美国男孩永远都不会忘记。

Today is May 5<sup>th</sup> on the Chinese

Lunar Calendar. Mike, an American boy, wants to join the Dragon Boat Day celebration. He loves Chinese culture; the holiday must be fun! He also wants to learn more about the Dragon Boat Day.

There are many dragon boats; but Mike does not know how to join the race. He cannot read, nor speak Chinese. A Chinese boy walks toward him and greets him in English. Mike is very happy to meet this Chinese boy, Li Ping. Li is very nice, and they talk to each other. Li Ping tells Mike the story of the Dragon Boat Day:

Qu Yuan was a famous and dearly loved Chinese poet who threw himself into the water after finding out that the Qin overthrew the Zhou Dynasty. After that, the townspeople rowed their boats into the water and tried to search for him. They beat drums and threw in zongzi to prevent the fish from eating him. Now, many people celebrate this day by having dragon boat races and eating zongzi.

Mike likes the story. He wants to join the Dragon Boat Race, so Li Ping helps him. Their boat wins the race, and they are very happy.

After the race, they rest and eat zongzi. Zongzi is so delicious. Mike is very happy, and he hugs Li Ping. They become very good friends.

The Dragon Boat Day Celebration is a wonderful memory that the American boy will never forget.

中医

Traditional Chinese Medicine  
Winsome L. Eu  
欧永琴 CHNS 101

中医源于中国，至今已有三千多年的历史，是古老的医学系统。中医不同于西方医学，它的重点是强调和维持人体内的平衡，而不是控制某种疾病的发展。有人说，请中医看病是保健康，不是医病。

中医包括四种主要的治疗方法或方面：针灸、草药、推拿和食疗。体育锻炼（如打太极拳或练气功）也可以算一个方面。

《黄帝内经》是一本最早记载有关中医理念和理论的著作，著书时间大约是在公元前八百至两百年间。该书也是迄今最早的医

学教科书。在此之前，有许多有关中医的传说。最常听说的中医传说是：战马被弓箭射中以后，瘫痪反得以医治。人们从此发明了针灸疗法。

中医深受中国，乃至全世界人民所喜爱。实践证明，中医对维持人体和动物健康、减轻痛苦和治病均有疗效。尤其是对西医无法解决的疑难杂症，中医的确更有果效。



Traditional Chinese Medicine is an ancient system of medicine developed in China over 3000 years ago. Unlike Western medicine, its emphasis is on maintaining balance within the body--not controlling a disease process. It was said that one paid a Chinese Medicine doctor to keep one healthy; one didn't pay him if one got sick.

Traditional Chinese Medicine has four main methods, called branches. These are acupuncture, herbal medicine, massage (Tui Na), and food therapy. Exercise (Taijichuan or Qigong) can also be considered a branch.

The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine (Huang Di Nei Jing) is the first written text introducing Chinese medicine concepts and theories. It is also the world's oldest known medical textbook, thought to have been written between 800 and 200 BC. Prior to this, there are many legends about Chinese medicine.

A common one is about a warhorse that was cured of lameness after being struck by arrows, leading to the development of acupuncture. Traditional Chinese Medicine is enjoying popularity again in China and all over the world. It has been proven effective for keeping people and animals healthy, for relieving pain, and for curing diseases, especially where Western therapies have failed.



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唐诗 Táng shī 望岳 Wàng yuè  
A View of Taishan  
杜甫 Dǔ fū  
James Jackson 纪坚一  
CHNS 201

岱宗夫如何？齐鲁青未了。  
造化钟神秀，阴阳割昏晓。  
荡胸生层云，决眦入归鸟。  
会当凌绝顶，一览众山小。

**Dài zōngfū rúhé? Qílǔ qīng wèi liǎo.**

**Zàohuà zhōng shénxiù, yīnyáng gē hūn xiǎo.**

**Dàng xiōng shēng céng yún, jué zì rù guī niǎo.**

**Huì dāng líng jué dǐng, yīlǎn zhòng shān xiǎo.**

What shall I say of the Great Peak?

The ancient dukedoms are everywhere green,

Inspired and stirred by the breath of creation,

With the Twin Forces balancing day and night.

...I bare my breast toward opening clouds;

I strain my sight after birds flying home.

When shall I reach the top and hold

all mountains in a single glance?

Historical background:

Mount Tai (泰山: Tàishān) is a place of religious and cultural significance in China. It is located north of the city of Tai'an in Shandong Province. It is renowned as the greatest of the Five Sacred Mountains with religious ceremonies going back as far as 3000 years ago. The Jade Emperor is its highest point, at a height of 5028.5 ft.



七夕节

Chinese Valentine's Day  
Meagan C. Reccardi  
Chinese 101

你以银河为伴，相隔不能团聚。  
泪水在你眼中，他在对面观看。  
抹去你的眼泪，这是情人佳节。  
农历七月七日，你与恋人团聚。

我在葡萄藤下，睁眼观看星星。  
聆听你的妙语，提供最美瓜果。  
向你许我心愿，帮我找到真爱。  
找到知心伴侣，好像你的牛郎。

Chinese Valentine's Day  
Sitting beside the Milky Way  
Separated by the Goddess of Heaven

Tears form in your eyes

As he stares at you on the other side

You smile and wipe away your tears

This Valentine's Day

On the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> lunar month

You reunite with your lover once again

I'm sitting under the grape vine

Staring at the bright starry sky

I can hear your sweet whispers

I'm wearing my best clothes

Offering you the sweetest melons

I make a wish

Help me find my true love

Grant my wish lady Zhi Nu

To find a faithful and loving husband

Like your Niu Lang



乐器世界

Instrumental World

David English 尹大伟 CHNS 201

对有些人来说，音乐有助于世界和平。但对其他人来说，音乐就是生活。世界从一开始就有音乐。音乐有助于世界，因为它能给人带来乐趣。

乐器有很多种类型，比如说管乐器，玄乐器，和撞击乐器。有些人每天练习某种乐器，并以此为乐。有些人参加某个乐队，在乐队里选择自己所喜欢的乐器。乐队里的主要乐器是小提琴、中提琴、和大提琴。管乐队里有管乐器和撞击乐器。管乐部分有短笛，长笛、单簧管、萨克斯

管、巴松管等等。铜管乐器有喇叭法国号、次中音号。打击乐器有军鼓、大鼓和键盘乐器、木琴和电颤琴。游行乐队的乐器是一样的，只是没有巴松管、法国号、次中音号、萨克斯管、和单簧管。

大学生活

My College Life

罗思佳 CHNS 102

我是高中生，也是大学生。早上，我起床以后就洗澡。我在厨房吃早饭。然后，我到学校去上课。我们学中文。我练习写汉字和念课文。老师给了我们一份中文报纸。我能认识不少汉字。下课以后，我和我的同学们去餐厅吃饭。我们一边吃饭，一边聊天。我的朋友说，他最近写了一封信给他姐姐。他姐姐在上大学。她的专业是中文。她给了我朋友同样的建(jian4)议(yi4)。她说，“开始，学中文不容易。你得常常练习才能进步。除了学汉字，你还得练说中文。我希望你的中文能进步得很快！”我们得去上第二节课了。我们一边去教室上课，一边说话。我的第二节课是英文课。我们用电脑学英文课。我常常用电脑，所以用电脑不是很难。后来，我去我的同学家玩。我到她家的时候，她正在唱歌。她唱歌唱得不好，可是她唱得很清楚。

老鼠和老人的故事

Ronald D. Wallingsford

万荣 CHNS 101

从前，有一个好心的老人，每天都爬到山上去砍柴。有一天，老人自言自语地说，“现在，我该吃午饭了。”他在吃午饭的时候，一个饭团子掉在地上，往山下滚去。老人说，“饭团，等等我！”老人的眼睛紧盯着他的饭团，可是饭团落进了一个洞里。老人看着那个洞，想知道那个洞里有什么。他就探头去看。不料，他也掉进那个洞里去。他大叫了起来，“哎呀！”老人仔细看了看这个地方，发现这是一个老鼠的房子。一群老鼠正在高兴地吃着老人的饭团子。老鼠看见了老人，就对他来说，“你好！这个饭团子是你的吗？饭团子很好吃。我们已经吃了许多，可是我们要把一部分还给



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你。”老人说，“不用了，你们吃吧。”老鼠就把饭团全吃完了。老人说：“明天我再给你们一个饭团子吃。”从那以后，老人每天都把一个饭团子送给洞里的那群老鼠吃。老人快乐地生活着。

Once upon a time, there lived a very kind-hearted old man. He went to the mountain every day to cut firewood. "I think I'll have my lunch" said the old man. As he was eating his lunch, one rice-ball fell out onto the ground. The rice-ball rolled down on the mountain slope. "Hey, wait! Stop, rice-ball." The old man ran after it. The rice-ball rolled down to the valley and finally jumped into a hole in the ground.

The old man came down to the hole. "There's a hole here. I wonder what's in it...Oops, no!" he cried. Trying to peer down the hole, the old man slipped and fell into it. "Ouch!" cried the old man. Looking around he found it was a mouse's house. A group of mice were happily eating the old man's rice-ball. The mice became aware of the old man and said, "Hello. Is this your rice-ball?" "It's so delicious that we couldn't stop eating. There's not much left, but let us give it back to you." "I'm happy you liked it so much. Don't worry about me; eat it all, please," said the old man. Pleased with his kind offer, the mice finished the rice-ball. "Was it that good? I'll bring another tomorrow, then," the old man said as he left. The next day, the old man came back to the hole and dropped a rice-ball into the hole. Thus, the old man lived happily after.

Trinh Cleveland  
张燕玲 CHNS 101  
中国最有名的节日-端午节  
**DUAN WU JIE – The Most Popular Festival in China**

小的时候，每年农历五月五号，妈妈都会包粽子给我们吃，因为那天是端午节。妈妈时常告诉我们端午节的由来。故事是这样的：中国著名的诗人屈原是一个很明智和正直的大臣。他清除了很多贪官。那时，楚国统治许多诸侯国。诸侯国家里有野心的统治

者，他们喜爱战争，也喜欢征服其他国家。屈原劝楚王不要攻打秦国。可是，楚王不听他的话，派兵打秦国。结果，楚国输了。屈原悲痛万分，就在五月五号那天投江自尽。

当地的鱼夫听到这个消息，他们赶快划着船到河里。鱼夫打鼓，向水里撒粽子，希望鱼不要吃屈原的尸体。

从那天起，每年农历五月五号，人们都要过端午节，纪念屈原。庆祝活动包括赛龙舟、击鼓、向水里撒种子和吃各种不同的粽子。这个节日一直传到东南亚一些国家，如台湾、越南和新加坡。

韓國时调泰山歌  
(Original Korean Version)

Seon Kim 金宣庭 CHNS 101  
Korean *Sijo* (poem) "Tae San Ga" /

泰山歌 (태산가)

tài shān gē

泰山雖高是亦山，登登不已柔屨難  
tài shān suī gāo shì yì shān  
dēng dēng bù yǐ róu shà nán

태산수고시역산등등불이유하난

tae san su go si yuk san  
deung deung bul e yu ha nan

世人不肯劳身力，只道山高不可攀  
shì rén bù kěn láo shēn lì  
zhī dào sǎn gāo bù kě pān

세인불공노신력지도산고불가반

sae in bul geung no sin lyuk  
ji do san go bul ga ban

**Taesan**

Indeed, the Taesan stands high  
Yet, it rises under the heaven

If we resolve to defy  
Its height, we surely will conquer  
it

Now some people just sit down  
and cry out that the mountain is  
too tall.

**Yang Saon (1517-1584)**

"Tae san ga"<sup>1</sup> is very widely  
recited among Korean folks. This  
*sijo*<sup>2</sup> is known as a didactic poem  
which contains the lessons of  
effort and success. *If you put forth  
your best effort, you can  
accomplish anything.* Yang Saon

<sup>1</sup> Tae San is a high mountain in eastern China

<sup>2</sup> Korean poetic form

was known as a distinguished poet, prose writer, and calligrapher. His family originated from Chung-Ju, his name is Eeung-bing and pseudonyms were Bong-lae, Wan-gu, Chang-hae, and Hae-gaek. He is a son of Dong Lyung<sup>3</sup> Ju Bu<sup>4</sup> "Hee Su". He has one older brother (Sa Jun) and one younger brother (Sa Gi). The three brothers were highly intelligent and they were very skilled at poetry and prose. Therefore, they were often compared with the Chinese scholar family So Sun (father), So Sik (son), So Chul (son). Yang Saon was the one of the four master calligraphers, along with An Pyung Dae Gun<sup>5</sup>, Kim Gu<sup>6</sup>, and Han Ho<sup>7</sup> in the Cho-Sun Dynasty. He was especially good at Hae suh<sup>8</sup> and Cho suh<sup>9</sup>.

楊士彦 (1517-1584)

《泰山歌》在韩国被广泛留传。这是一首著名的教诲诗，教导人们努力和成功的关系。只要你尽最大的努力，如何事情都能成就。作者杨士彦是著名的诗人、散文家和书法家。他的祖籍是清州，字应聘，笔名蓬萊、完邱、沧海和海客。他是敦宁主簿希洙的儿子。他有一个哥哥（士俊），一个弟弟（士奇）。三兄弟都很有才，精通诗赋。他们可与中国学者眉山三苏：苏洵（父）、苏轼和苏辙相媲美。杨士彦是韩国历史上四大书法大赛之一，擅长长楷书和草书。精楷書和草書。

越南春卷

**Hoa B. Pham 潘华 CHNS 101**

我是越南人。我喜欢吃越南春卷。越南春卷鲜美可口，很好吃。我希望你也喜欢吃。

I am a Vietnamese and I like to eat Vietnamese Spring rolls. This is very delicious. I hope you will like it too.

<sup>3</sup> Government office, the authorities in Cho-Sun Dynasty

<sup>4</sup> Official rank in Cho-Sun Dynasty

<sup>5</sup> the third son of the Great King Se-Jong,

<sup>6</sup> the loyal retainer in Cho-Sun Jung-Jong period

<sup>7</sup> the master calligrapher in Cho-Sun Myung-Jong period, compared with Wang Hee-Jee (王羲之)

<sup>8</sup> the square style of Chinese handwriting

<sup>9</sup> the cursive characters



## World Languages at HCC

A Project By World Language Students

### Chángfàn (成分)

- 2 盎司米粉丝
- 8 片春卷皮
- 8 个去皮的熟虾
- 1 1/3 汤匙碎鲜罗勒
- 3 汤匙碎鲜薄荷叶
- 3 汤匙碎鲜香菜
- 2 张莴苣叶，切碎
- 4 茶匙鱼酱
- 1/4 杯水
- 2 汤匙鲜酸橙汁
- 1 瓣蒜，剁碎
- 2 汤匙白糖
- 1/2 茶匙辣蒜酱
- 3 汤匙海鲜酱
- 1 茶匙碎花生米

### 做法

1. 用中等的锅将水煮沸。放下米粉丝，煮三到五分钟，将米粉丝煮熟，然后滤水。
2. 用满满一碗温水将春卷皮放在其中泡软，然后展开铺平。在中间搁二只半个虾，一把米粉丝、罗勒、薄荷、香菜和莴苣，两边各留约二英寸。
- 将春卷皮从两边往里卷，而后从生菜叶开始把春卷皮紧紧地包起来。重复剩下的材料。
3. 在一个小碗里放入鱼酱、水、酸橙汁、蒜、白糖和辣蒜酱并搅匀。
4. 用另一个小碗，放入海鲜酱和花生并搅匀。
5. 将卷好的春卷蘸着鱼酱和海鲜酱吃。



如果你喜欢音乐

— 你一定会喜欢这些音乐家们！  
沈开妍 Katie Southall CHNS 201  
很多人喜欢听音乐。如果你是其中的一个，我向你介绍一些你或许还没听过的这些音乐家们：  
Eddplant 是一个英国吉他手。他

边唱边弹吉他。他表演摇滚乐和非主流音乐。他已经出了二个光碟。

Tom Milsom 是一个了不起的英国乐师。他会演奏尤克里里琴，班卓琴，曼陀琳（琴），打击乐器，钢琴，手风琴，电贝斯，吉他，笛琴，管风琴，铁琴，和很多其他乐器！Tom Milsom 表演另类音乐和非主流音乐。他出了二个光碟。

Mike Lombardo 是一个美国钢琴师。他演唱令人讨厌的摇滚乐。他曾在伯克利音乐学院（Berkley School of Music）学习作曲。他出了五张光碟。

### If You Enjoy Music - You Will Certainly Enjoy These Artists!

A lot of people enjoy listening to music. If you do, here are a few artists you may not have heard before:

Eddplant is a British guitarist and singer. He sings rock and indie songs. He has two albums: "Confidence Tricks" and "None Of These Songs Are About You, But Some Of Them Might Apply." Tom Milsom is also a British artist. He sings, and plays the ukulele, banjo, mandolin, drums and other percussion, piano, keyboards, accordion, bass guitar, electric guitar, melodica, omnichord, organ, theremin, glockenspiel, slide whistle, and kazoo. He plays mostly indie music and alternative or experimental music. He has two albums: "Awkward Ballads for the Easily Pleased" and "Painfully Mainstream."

Mike Lombardo is an American pianist. He sings and plays nerdy songs. He attended the Berkley School of Music and received a degree in songwriting. He has five albums: "Songs for a New Day," "Refresh: The New Fordham Sessions," "The Fordham Sessions," "Internet: A Series of Tunes (Vol. 1)" and "Internet: A Series of Tunes (Vol. 2)".

### 买东西

李丹妮 Chinese 102

上个周末，我的朋友 Vicki 说她需要买几件衣服。我说，“好啊！我和你一起去。”因为我也需要买一件连衣裙。

她买了两件衬衫，一件红的，一件白的，还有一条黑裤子。一共是一百五十八块九毛九。

在服装店，售货员小姐问我喜欢什么颜色的连衣裙。我说：“红的、黄的，或者蓝的。”售货员帮我找了一件红的，一件蓝的。红的原价是一百五十块零五分一件，蓝的一百二十五块。

我告诉售货员，“对不起，虽然我很喜欢两件连衣裙，可是价钱太贵了！所以两件连衣裙我买不起。”她给我打了百分之三十的折扣。我好高兴，买了那件蓝的连衣裙！

我买了连衣裙之后，Vicki 问我还有没有时间，因为她还需要帮她爸爸买几件毛衣和外套。她爸爸刚从中国回来，需要新的衣服。我问她，“为什么你爸爸在中国没买衣服？”她说，“因为我爸爸个子高，也有点胖，所以在美国买衣服比在中国容易。”我们吃完了中饭之后，就去两个不同的男人服装店。Vicki 帮她爸爸买了一件大号的蓝外套和三件毛衣。一共一百六十块。Vicki 给售货员两百块。她找了 Vicki 四十块。昨天是她爸爸的生日，所以她把毛衣跟外套送给她爸爸作生日礼物。她爸爸非常高兴！

### 好书介绍

Nathan J. Meier 马态宁  
CHNS 101

### 《江城》

1997 年，本书作者何伟(Peter Hessler)与美国和平队去中国教英文。他在重庆市涪陵的师范学院教书。

涪陵位于重庆市境内的长江边。重庆又被称为“江城”。在涪陵，何伟遇到了一些很有趣的经历。他是 50 年来第一个在那里生活的外国人。他在大学里教大学生英文和文学。

起初，学生们都不信任何伟。可是他学习说中文，并且了解中国人。他还交了许多朋友。他在中国期间，中国发生了很多的大事—邓小平去世、香港回归和长江三峡工程开工。

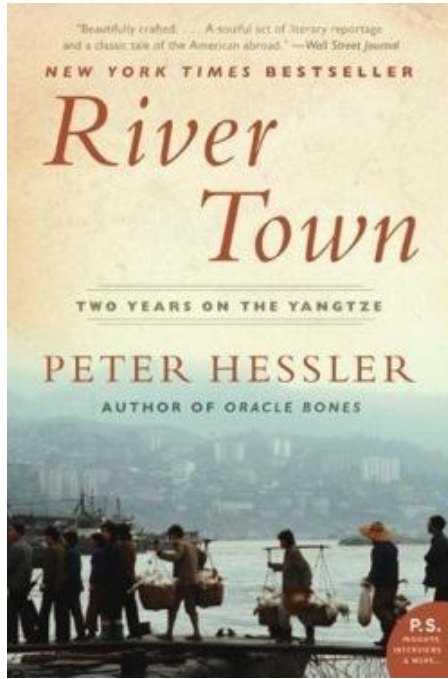
在他对江城的描述中，有一些非常有意思的观点。

我向所有对中国文化和中国人感兴趣的人推荐这本书。



## World Languages at HCC

A Project By World Language Students



Literature – "River Town" by Peter Hessler

Author Peter Hessler goes to China in 1997 with the US Peace Corps to teach English . He teaches at a teachers college in Fuling, China.

Fuling is situated next to the Yangtze river in Sichuan province. Hessler has an interesting experience in Fuling.

He is the first foreigner to live there in 50 years.

He teaches English language and literature to college students. At first, people are suspicious of him. But he learns to speak Chinese and to understand the people. And he makes a lot of friends.

While he is there, many things happen in China. He is there for the death of Xiaoping Deng, the return of Hong Kong, and the Three Gorges project.

His account in River Town provides an interesting point of view.

I recommend this book to anyone interested in the language and people of China.

### مملكة البحرين

تقع مملكة البحرين في منطقة الخليج العربي في قارة آسيا. مساحتها الإجمالية قدرها 750 كيلومتر مربع ويبلغ عدد سكانها ما يقارب واحد ونصف مليون نسمة (إحصاءات عام ٢٠١٠). عاصمة البحرين هي مدينة المنامة وهي تقع على شبه جزيرة في شمال المملكة. العاصمة هي أكبر

المُدُن في البلاد، ويسكنها ١٦٢٠٠٠ نسمة (إحصاءات عام ٢٠٠١).

اللغة الرسمية في البحرين هي اللغة العربية، ولكن يتحدث الناس عادةً لهجتهم العربية البحرينية. اللغة الإنجليزية هي أيضاً مستخدمة على نطاق واسع هناك. الدين الرسمي في البحرين هو الدين الإسلامي . هناك أيضاً أقلية من المسيحيين، بالإضافة إلى عشرة في المائة من طوائف أخرى. مناخ البحرين يُعرف بمناخ جاف. الطقس حار جداً في الصيف إبتداءً من شهر نيسان حتى شهر تشرين الأول، ولكنه معتدل في الشتاء، حوالي عشرين درجة مئوية. وفي الختام، البحرين هي جزيرة ودولة مثيرة للإهتمام ، على الرغم من أنها هي واحدة من أصغر الدول العربية في الشرق الأوسط.

نathan غودك

الصف العربي 202

### The kingdom of Bahrain

The kingdom of Bahrain is located in the Arabic gulf in the Continent of Asia. It has a total area of 750 square kilometers and a population of nearly one and a half million (according to statistics in 2010). The Capital of Bahrain is the city of Manama, and it is located on a peninsula in the north of the island. This city is the biggest city in the country, and it supports 162,000 people (according to statistics in 2001).

The official language of Bahrain is Arabic. However, the people usually speak their native dialect of Bahraini Arabic. English is also widely spoken there. The religion of Islam is the official religion in Bahrain. And there is also a minority of Christians, in addition to ten per cent of others. The climate of Bahrain is what is known as an arid climate. It has extremely hot weather in summer, from April to October, but mild weather in the winter, approximately twenty degrees Celsius. In conclusion, Bahrain is an interesting island nation, although it is one of the smallest Arabic nations in the Middle East.

Nathan Goedeke  
ARAB 202-101

泰国新年

By: Keeratiphen (Rose)  
Mekdussadeerom

云玫瑰 – Chinese 201

每年四月 13 到 15 日泰国人庆祝泰国新年宋干节,又叫泼水节。它是泰国最大的节日之一。



在宋干节泰国人通常回家看望家人和亲戚。打水仗是新年的高潮。外国人都喜欢它。泼水节是全家欢聚的好时光。

Songkran: Thai New Year

Every 13<sup>th</sup> through 15<sup>th</sup> of April, Thai people all around the world celebrate what is known as the Songkran Festival. This period marks the beginning of the Thai New Year. It is one of the biggest holidays for Thai people. Typically, most Thais will spend their three days off visiting their family members and relatives. The highlight of Songkran is nothing else but the famous water fight occurring along the streets of Thailand – which attracts a handful of foreigners annually. Songkran is a time for family, fun, and fully drenched clothes!

### سلطنة عُمان

أريدُ أن أعرف عن سلطنة عُمان لأننا نادراً ما نسمعُ عنها في الأخبار. تَخْتَلَفُ مصادر المعلومات عن عُمان كثيراً وعن الحقائق الأساسية للبلد. الاسم الرسمي للبلد هو سلطنة عُمان.

**الموقع الجغرافي:** تقع عُمان في الركن الجنوبي الشرقي من شبه الجزيرة العربية على مضيق هرمز عند مدخل الخليج الفارسي. ترتبط حدود عُمان مع حدود دولة اليمن والمملكة العربية السعودية، والامارات العربية المتحدة. وتطلُّ عُمان على بحر العرب من جهة، وعلى الخليج العماني والخليج الفارسي من جهة أخرى.

**المساحة:** مساحة الاراضي العُمانيّة 309,500 كيلومتر مربع. هذا حجم ولاية

كانساس. عُمان بلد صحراوي فيها قليل من الماء وتقريباً لا أرض فيها للزراعة، ولكن يوجد في عُمان موارد طبيعية كثيرة كالنفط



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والغاز الطبيعي والنحاس والحجر الجيري والجبس مادة الأسبستوس والرخام.  
**السكان:** يُقدَّر عدد سكان سلطنة عمان 3,027,959 مليون نسمة بما في ذلك 577,293 من الأجانب. حوالي ثلاثة أرباع السكان يعيشون في المُدن.  
**عاصمة عُمان:** عاصمة سلطنة عُمان هي مدينة مسقط. تقع مسقط في شمال البلاد على الساحل. أما عدد سكانها يُقدر بحوالي 797,000 نسمة حسب إحصاءات عام 2010.

**اللغة المستعملة:** اللغة العربية هي اللغة الرسمية، ولكن معظم الناس يتحدثون الانجليزية، والبلوشية، والأوردية، واللهجات الهندية أيضاً.

**الدين:** الدين الرسمي هو الإسلام. ثلاثة أرباع السكان هم من الطائفة الإباضية المسلمة وأما الباقي هم من السنة والشيعة مع عدد صغير من الهندوس وعدد أصغر من الكاثوليك.

**المناخ في عُمان:** المناخ في سلطنة عُمان حار جداً وجاف معظم أيام السنة. عُمان هي في معظمها صحراء والأمطار فيها قليلة. من منتصف نيسان حتى تشرين الأول، متوسط درجات الحرارة في الصيف في العاصمة 33 درجة مئوية بينما درجة الحرارة في المناطق الداخلية تزيد 50 درجة والرطوبة أحياناً أكثر من 90 في المئة. اما في بقية السنة تكون درجات الحرارة معتدلة.  
**العملة:** عملة عُمان هي الريال العُماني. سعر الريال العُماني يساوي حوالي إثنتين ونصف دولار أميركي.

يوسف لمونتي  
 الصف العربي 202

### The Sultanate of Oman

I want to know about The Sultanate of Oman because we rarely hear about in the news. Sources of information on Oman differ a lot about the basic facts of the country. The official name of the country is the Sultanate of Oman.

**Geographic Location:** Oman is located in the southeast corner of the Arabian Peninsula on the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. Oman shares borders with Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and The United Arab Emirates. Oman, overlooks the Arabian Sea on the one hand, and on the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf on the other hand.

**Area:** The area of Oman is 309 500 square kilometers. This is the

size of the state of Kansas. Oman is desert country with little water and almost no land for agriculture, but Oman has many natural resources such as oil and natural gas, copper, limestone, gypsum, asbestos and marble.

**Population:** The estimated population of the Sultanate of Oman 3,027,959 million people including 577,293 foreigners. About three quarters of the population lives in cities.

**Capital of Oman:** the capital of the Sultanate of Oman is Muscat. Muscat is located in the North of the country on the coast. The population is estimated as 797 000 people, according to statistics in 2010.

**Languages Used:** Arabic is the official language, but most people speak English, Baluchi, Urdu, or Indian dialects as well.

**Religion:** The official religion is Islam. Three-quarters of the population are Ibadi Muslim and the rest are Sunni and Shia with a small number of Hindus and a smaller number of Catholics.

**The Climate in Oman:** The climate in the Sultanate of Oman is very hot and dry most of the year. Oman is mostly desert with little rain. From mid-April to October, average summer temperatures in the capital are 33 degrees Celsius while the temperature in the inland areas are more than 50 degrees and humidity sometimes more than 90 percent. As for the rest of the year temperatures are moderate.

**Currency:** the currency of Oman is the Omani rial. One Omani rial equals about two and one half American dollars.

Joseph Lamonte  
 Arabic Class 202



Kristyn Baldwin  
 ¿Necesitas Ayuda?

La semana de exámenes finales se acerca!

HCC te ofrece muchas oportunidades para recibir ayuda. Hay estudiantes y profesores que te ayudarán cuanto tú lo necesites.

Hay tutores para todas las materias que se encontrarían contigo cuando tú lo necesites.

Si tú quieres un tutor, ve al centro de servicios para aprendizaje y regístrate para obtener ayuda.

¿do you need help?

Finals are coming up!

HCC offers you many opportunities to get help.

You will find students and professors who will help you when you need it.

You will find tutors for every subject who would meet with you when you need it.

If you need a tutor, go to the Learning Service Center and register to get help.



### Le Club international à HCC

By Hilary Reintges  
 À HCC, il y a un Club international. Dans ce club, les membres examinent les différentes cultures du monde.

Chaque semaine, le club étudie un nouveau pays. Par exemple, la semaine dernière, j'ai présenté le Japon. J'ai partagé des informations sur la culture, la mode et la langue. A chaque réunion, une autre personne partage des informations sur un pays différent.

La semaine prochaine, le club examinera le pays du Viêt Nam. Nous voudrions que vous veniez! (Il y aura à manger !)

At HCC, there's an International Club. In this club, the members explore different world cultures. Each week, the club looks at a new country. For example, last



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week I gave a presentation about the country of Japan. I shared information about culture, fashion and language. Each meeting, someone else shares information about a different country. Next week, the club will explore the country of Vietnam. We would love it if you came! (There will be food!)

### 我的生活 My Life

宇尘 Chinese 102

这个周末，我的岳父和岳母从中国来到美国看望我们。这是他们第二次来美国。我岳母第一次来美国是两年前。我岳父第一次来美国是在去年。他们没有一起来，而是隔了三个月。这次是他们第一次一起来美国。我和我的弟弟、我的太太、我们两岁的儿子、还有我们一岁的女儿到飞机场去接了他们，然后一起回家。

在这个学期的中文课上，我们学习了很多生词。我们学的时候，我不知道我什么时候可以用，或者怎么用。我们学习有关“学中文”的生词，和有关“买衣服”的生词。但是现在，我每天都用我学到的生词。

我的岳父和岳母从中国给我们的孩子们买了很多衣服。我们从机场一回到家，他们就给我们看他们带来的衣服。我的岳母很高兴。她告诉我们这条黄的裤子才五十块五毛一件，那件咖啡色的衬衫才三十块钱四毛一件；这个买得很便宜，那个买得有点儿贵。我很高兴我能听懂很多她说的话。

警告：辣！ Caution: Hot!

By: Keeratiphen (Rose)  
Mekdussadeerom

云玫瑰

什么东西又辣又好吃而且不贵？猜猜看！对了！它是泰国菜。我小时候在泰国，很喜欢看外国人第一次吃泰国菜。因为他们一边吃泰国菜一边出汗，所以我觉得他们非常滑稽。其实我应该可怜他们，但是我就是不明白他们的感觉。之后我在美国尝了泰国菜，我明白了他们的感觉。因为在美国的泰国菜很甜，所以

外国人不晓得地道的泰国菜是辣的而不是甜的。

酸辣虾汤，泰式炒面，和泰式绿咖喱鸡，是泰国的名菜。泰国菜常见的成分是鱼露，柠檬，椰子汁，柠檬草，高良姜，茄子，还有泰国辣椒。最近在美国，泰国菜越来越有名。因为我朋友都知道我是泰国人，所以他们告诉我他们非常喜欢吃泰国菜。我很自豪，但是我希望更多的人喜欢吃泰国甜点。去尝尝泰国芒果糯米饭吧。

What is it that is spicy, tasty, and in- expensive? Guess! Correct – It is Thai food! Growing up in Thailand, I enjoyed observing foreigners who were having their first bite of Thai food. Their reaction made me laugh because as they were attempting to swallow the spicy dish, a sea of sweat was clearly visible on their faces. Actually, I should have pitied them; however, I was not able to comprehend their feelings at that moment. Later on, when I had a chance to taste the Thai food here in the United States, I then understood their feelings. Since most Thai food in the U.S. is made sweet, rather than spicy like authentic Thai cuisine, foreigners were not exposed to the real flavors. When it comes to popular Thai dishes, Tom Yum Goong, Pad Thai, and Thai Green Curry Chicken are the most well-known. Thai dishes are also renowned for their unique ingredients. Fish sauce, lemon, coconut milk, lemon grass, galangal, eggplant, and Thai chili are among those ingredients. Recently, Thai food has been gaining in popularity in the United States, and whenever my friends discover that I am Thai, they instantly praise Thai food. Hearing so boosts my national pride.



However, I just hope that people won't forget about Thai desserts. Now, go try some Thai Mango Sticky Rice! Bon app étit!

Arabic 102

من عالم الحيوانات

نحن نحبّ الحيوانات. الحيوانات جميلة جدا. نركب الأحصنة عندما نشعر بالوحدة. الحصان من الحيوانات الكبيرة و السريعة. الأحصنة كثيرة في الشرق الأوسط. في المملكة السعودية، الملك عنده أحصنة كثيرة و هو يحبّ أن يركبها كثيرا و نحن ايضا نحب ركوب الحصان.

Written by the students of Arabic 102 (Adnane, Fahed, Yamarie, Sarah and Amber)

From the animals' kingdom

We like animals. Animals are very pretty. We ride horses when we feel lonely. The horse is a big and fast animal. There are many horses in the Middle-East. In the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the king has many horses that he likes to ride. We like to ride horses as well.

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