

Issue 2

爱莎舍

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Weekly Newsletter for ISA Staff 爱莎员工周刊

From
The
ISA
Academic
Centre
爱莎学术中心

Chinese Values

先哲之思

慈严相济 (cí yán xiāng jì)

Incorporating benign behaviour with strictness

In Chinese family education, it is encouraged to incorporate benignity and strictness (慈严相济). In Chinese, “严(yán)” literally means being strict and “慈(cí)” being benign and benevolent, but in ancient Chinese, they also respectively refer to Father and Mother for respect. Therefore, incorporating benignity and strictness also refers to the collaboration between the father and mother. This philosophy is derived from Confucianism as Confucius put forward the idea that ‘as a daughter and son, we should be filial to parents, and as parents, we should be loving to our children’. By incorporating benignity and strictness, parents should love and encourage their children but not spoil them. Parents should set the example for children to provide quality education and guidance. Incorporating benignity and strictness is fundamental and key to successful family education.

在中国历史上，“严”和“慈”是分别对父、母的省称和尊称。家庭教育中的严慈相济，既指父母亲的相互配合，又指严格要求与慈爱的相互交融。这种理念主要源于儒家，孔子曾提出“为人子，此于孝；为人父，此于慈”的观点。严慈相济，是鼓励孩子的同时不过分纵容溺爱孩子。给孩子好的教育和引导，首先要成人做到以身作则，言传身教。严慈相济是家庭教育得以成功的奥秘和基本要求。

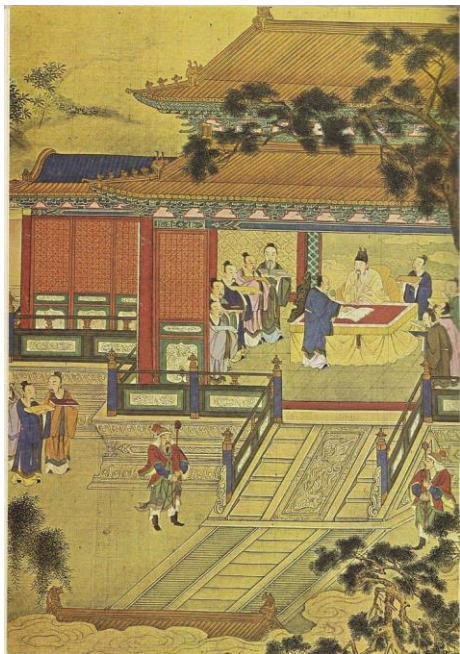


Image: Incorporating benign behaviour with strictness
图：慈严相济



Image: Personalised learning and data
图片：个性化学习与数据

Source: <https://www.gettingsmart.com>
图片来源: <https://www.gettingsmart.com>

Quality Schools...

The role of personalised learning and data

Sharratt and Fullan have recently released a 10th anniversary edition of *FACES (2022)*, reminding us again of the importance of harnessing the potential of data and understanding all students through this medium. Sharratt and Fullan argue that three essential questions must be asked: How do we know that something has been accomplished? Can we explain how it was accomplished? and What do we have to do to make it even better next time?

It could be argued that a defining feature of a quality school is the extent to which it uses student data to discern the capacity of educators to answer these three questions. Closely aligned to this is the extent to which data and data analysis is used to drive teaching and learning. It is a timely reminder of the importance of understanding how we use data in combination with the individual identity of students, and to never lose sight of the faces ‘in front’ of this data.

Sharratt and Fullan argue that for quality education and student success, we need collective capacity which involves teachers in each school and between each school engaging in serious conversation of what good teaching looks like and how it is achieved. The role of leadership in this is surely to lead these discussions and provide the space and time for this to occur.

优质学校

个性化学习和数据的作用

Sharratt 和 Fullan (2022) 最近出版了 *FACES* 一书的 10 周年纪念版，重申了利用数据潜力及通过数据来理解学生的重要性。Sharratt 和 Fullan 认为，我们必须自问三个基本问题：我们如何知道某件事情已经完成了？我们能解释它是如何完成的吗？我们要怎么做才能在下次做得更好？

可以说，决定学校是否优质的关键因素是：他们在通过挖掘学生潜能以回答上述问题时对学生数据的利用程度。与此密切相关的是，在促进教与学的过程中对数据的利用程度。

这本书的出版正当其时，它及时提醒我们应重视并理解如何将数据与学生的个体身份相结合，且不能忽视这些数据“背后”的面孔。

Sharratt 和 Fullan 提出，为了提供优质教育并助力学生成功，我们需要集体的力量，需要各学校的教师们在校内及校际之间认真讨论什么才是优秀的教学，以及如何实现优秀教学。领导层则需要领导这些讨论，并提供空间和时间上的支持。

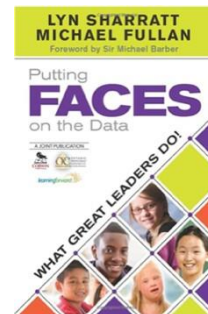


Image: FACES
图: FACES

Pedagogy of the Week

教学之道

Teaching creative thinking through PBL

Awang and Ramly (2008) define ‘creative’ as ‘bringing into being something that was not there before’ (p. 636). As a pedagogical approach Problem based learning (PBL) derives from the theory in which students actively construct new knowledge of the world around them based on current knowledge. Besides the clear benefits for communication, problem solving and social skills, PBL enables the use of real-world ‘triggers’ and problems for students to create their own learning objectives and consider multiple creative solutions. The writers advise adopting a scholarly frame of mind as we take on the roles of coach, mentor, model, facilitator, and crucially, that we model critical reflection.

通过问题导向学习教授创造性思维

Awang 和 Ramly（2008）将 “创造性” 定义为 “将以前不存在的东西带到现实中”（第 636 页）。问题导向学习（PBL）是一种新的教学方式，其理论来源倡导学生在现有知识的基础上主动构建有关周边世界的新知识。问题导向学习不仅对沟通、问题解决和社交技能的培养有显著裨益，还能让学生通过现实世界中的“触发器”和问题来创造自己的学习目标，并思考多种创造性的解决方案。两位作者建议教师们应秉持学术性心态，因为我们扮演着教练、导师、榜样和促进者的角色，更重要的是，我们要树立批判性反思的榜样。

Book of the Week

读万卷书

‘Silent Spring’ by Rachel Carson

《寂静的春天》蕾切尔·卡逊

Rachel Carson’s Silent Spring is a seminal work focused on ecological movements and sustainable practices from the mid-20th Century. As both biologist and writer, Carson draws on her expertise in the field to pose many questions surrounding technological progress. Through an exploration of humankind’s place in the biosphere Carson argues that we must understand the conditions of the planet’s existence and live our lives in a way that supports all life.

蕾切尔·卡逊的《寂静的春天》是一部影响深远的著作。该书专注描写了二十世纪中期以来的生态运动及可持续实践发展。作为生物学家和作家，卡逊利用她在领域内的专业背景知识，提出了许多围绕技术革新的问题。通过探索人类在生物圈中的所处位置，卡逊认为我们必须了解地球的生存条件，坚持人与自然和谐共生。



Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology

Image: Course Provider: Massachusetts Institute of Technology
图：课程提供者：麻省理工学院

Free Professional Courses 免费专业课程

Becoming a More Equitable Educator: Mindsets and Practices (in English)

成为更公平的教育者：思维模式和实践（英文课程）

Every day, teachers make thousands of decisions: what content to teach, what activities to assign, who to call on, how to respond to a student question, and how to react to student behaviour. These day-to-day decisions can have an enormous effect on the lives of young people, for good and ill. They can open new doors or cause lasting harm; they can make students feel seen and valued, or dampen their interest in school. This course investigates these interactions, rehearses responding to difficult scenarios, and develops a set of equity teaching mindsets and practices to support all of our learners, especially underserved students. Educators will participate in four cycles of inquiry, practice, and action, and then complete a final action project. Each cycle of inquiry will examine and re-examine dimensions of inequality through educator mindsets, imagine change through documentary case studies, rehearse taking action through digital practice spaces, and begin to lead through action-oriented assignments. Early investigations focus on relationships with individuals, before examining the effects of bias on classrooms, schools, and communities. As they complete activities with peers online, educators will develop a rich set of resources and exercises to use with students and colleagues.

教师每天都要做出数以千计的决策：教授什么内容、安排什么活动、找谁来执行、如何回答学生的问题、如何对学生的行为做出反应。这些日常决定可能对年轻人的生活产生巨大影响，无论好坏。它们可以为学生打开新的大门，也可以造成持久性伤害；它们可以给予学生关注和重视，也可以打击他们对学校的兴趣。在本课程中，我们将研究这些互动，演练如何应对棘手情况，并培养公平教学思维模式和实践来支持所有的学习者，尤其是被关照不周的学生。课程期间，你将参与四个周期活动：探究、实践、行动，并完成一个最终行动项目。在每个探究周期中，你将以教育者的思维方式来研究和重新审视教育中的不平等，通过书面案例研究来设想变革，在数字实践空间中进行行动演练，然后通过以行动为导向的任务来领导变革。我们早期调查的重点是与学生个体的关系和互动，然后扩展到研究偏见对课堂、学校和社区的影响。你在线上与同伴完成活动时，也将开发出一套丰富的资源和练习，可供你的学生和同事一起使用。

Learning through the
Community & Environment
行万里路

Chen Clan Ancestral Hall - Guangdong Folk Arts Museum

陈家祠-广东民间工艺博物馆

This museum offers fascinating perspectives to students of history, as well as offering students a perspective upon education in China from the past. It was originally a space to prepare students for the Confucian imperial examinations. The Chen Clan Ancestral Hall, which now houses the Guangdong Folk Arts Museum, was founded by two individuals who wanted the Chen family students to have an academy in Guangzhou as they prepared for their Confucian imperial examinations. It was built shortly before the end of the Qing era between 1888 and 1894. You can visit at 34 Enlong Li, Zhongshan 7th Road.

陈家祠为研究历史的学生提供了引人入胜的史料，也为当代学生提供了立足过去，了解中国教育的视角。陈家祠始建于清朝行将倾覆之时（1888-1894），当时被作为祭祀祖宗的宗祠和陈氏宗族子弟来广备考科举的落脚之地，也被称为陈氏书院。现今，陈家祠也是广东民间工艺博物馆所在地。

地址：中山七路恩龙里 34 号。



Image: Chen Clan Ancestral Hall
图：陈家祠-广东民间工艺博物馆

Scholar of the Week

见贤思齐



Image: Michael Fullan
图: 迈克尔·富兰

Michael Fullan

A former Dean of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) at the University of Toronto, Michael advises policymakers and local leaders around the world to provide leadership in education. Fullan received the Order of Canada in December 2012. He holds several honorary doctorates. Additionally,

he regularly highlights that teacher quality and morale are fundamental to students’ learning and wellbeing and has put forth strategies for empowering teachers. Fullan outlined the complex job faced by school principals and detailed strategies to improve school effectiveness. He has also examined the moral purpose of educational leadership and the role principals play in transforming schools.

迈克尔·富兰

作为多伦多大学安大略教育研究所 (OISE) 的前任院长，迈克尔·富兰建议世界各地的政策制定者和地方领导人在教育领域发挥领导作用。富兰于 2012 年 12 月获得加拿大勋章，并持有北美和国外多所大学的荣誉博士学位。他强调教师素质和精神面貌是学生学习和福祉的基础，并提出了教师赋能策略。富兰概述了校长面临的复杂工作以及提高学校效率的详细策略。他还研究了教育领导力的道德目的和校长在学校变革中扮演的角色。

Article of the Week 篇章见真知

OpenAI’s ChatGPT is ubiquitous in the media. While accepting the app may have some humorous uses, Thorp highlights shortcomings. He outlines plausible-sounding but incorrect or nonsensical answers and issues of authenticity. Thorp urges institutions to reconsider assessment strategies and move towards innovative practices that cannot be simply solved by AI. 美国人工智能研究实验室 OpenAI 新近推出的聊天机器人程序 ChatGPT 正风靡世界各大媒体。尽管索普承认这个应用程序可能有一些幽默性用途，但他着重强调了其缺点并列举了几个看似合理，实则荒谬的答案以及真伪问题。索普呼吁各机构彻底重新考虑评估策略，转向人工智能无法轻易解决的、更具创新性的实践。Thorpe, H. (2023). ChatGPT is fun, but not an author. American Association for the Advancement of Science. 索普·霍尔顿 (2023). ChatGPT 纵然有趣，但它并不是作者[J]. 美国科学促进会.



The Profession

术业专攻

Learning Styles – Are they what you think?
学习风格 – 它们是你想的那样吗？

There is a strong intuitive appeal in the idea that teachers and course designers should pay closer attention to students’ learning styles. However, in the current state of research-based knowledge about learning styles, there are real dangers in commending detailed strategies to practitioners, because the theories and instruments are not equally useful and because there is no consensus about the recommendations for practice. There is a need to be highly selective. Nevertheless, a knowledge of learning styles can be used to increase the self-awareness of students and tutors about their strengths and weaknesses as learners. In other words, all the advantages claimed for metacognition (i.e. being aware of one’s own thought and learning processes) can be gained by encouraging all learners to become knowledgeable about their own learning and that of others. Moreover, learning styles can provide learners with a much needed ‘lexicon of learning’ – a language with which to discuss, for instance, their own learning preferences and those of others,

“教师和课程设计者应该更加关注学生的学习风格”，这种观点有很强的直觉吸引力。然而，就目前对学习风格的研究而言，向从业者推荐具体的学习风格策略仍有危险，因为这些理论和策略并不具备同等有用性，而且人们并没有就这些实践建议达成共识。因此，我们要对这些建议进行严格筛选。不过，了解学习风格可以帮助学生和教师认识自己作为学习者的优势和劣势。也就是说，元认知（即了解自己的思维和学习过程）所具备的所有优势都可以通过鼓励学习者了解自己和他人的学习风格来获得。此外，学习风格可以为学习者提供必需的“学习词汇”——一种用于讨论的语言，例如讨论自己和他人的学习偏好、人们的学习方式和学习失败的原因、人们尝试学习的原因、人们对学习的不同态度与看法、人们如何计划和监督学习，以及教师如何推动或阻碍这些过程。对部分人来说，学习风格已经成为他们专业思维与实践中之无可置疑的一小部分，借此他们能够快速简单地地区分学生；部分人则认为这种策略既不可靠又无依据，所以他们不会在实践中应用；还有部分人则认为，学习风格是旨在变革各级教育的准福音派运动的中心教义。人们对学习风格本身及其应用的看法不一而足，这是意料之中的。总而言之，虽然对于教育工作者来说，了解学生的学习风格可能在直觉上是有用的，但教育工作者必须意识到很多理论都缺乏实证支持。每个学生都是一个独特的个体，也必须当作独特个体来对待。因此，教育者应该利用学习理论来表达他们对学习者的广泛意见，而不是将其作为模板来照本宣科（改编自 Coffield 等人 2004 年的文章）。

how people learn and fail to learn, why they try to learn, how different people see learning, how they plan and monitor it, and how teachers can facilitate or hinder these processes. For some, learning styles have become an unquestioned minor part of their professional thinking and practice, which allows them to differentiate students quickly and simply. For others, the same instruments are considered both unreliable and invalid and so they do not use them in practice. For others still, learning styles are the central doctrine in a quasi-evangelical crusade to transform all levels of education. Such a broad range of responses to and uses of learning styles is only to be expected. In conclusion, while it may appear intuitively useful for educators to understand how their students learn, educators must remain aware of the lack of empirical evidence supporting many theories. Indeed, each student is a unique individual and must be treated as such. Accordingly educators should use learning theories only to inform their broader opinions of learners, not as direct templates to follow precisely (adapted from Coffield et al., 2004).

Teaching Tip of the Week

教学技巧

How to Teach Mathematics through the Performing Arts
如何通过表演艺术来教数学

Visual representations help students understand mathematical concepts such as quantity, shape, and measurement. However, bringing a physical dimension to learning can also help. Can the students create angles or shapes in their bodies? Standing students side by side to represent place and value in longer numbers helps illustrate the concept, and is also dynamic and enjoyable. Continuing the kinaesthetic theme, try asking students to use geometric principles they have learnt concerning angles, mirroring, and rotation, as the basis of a dance. Tape the x and y axis to the hall floor and give the students coordinates as a starting point for their dance. They can then create gestures recreating specific angles or shapes, before rotating clockwise as a group to the corresponding coordinate the other side of

the axis. Meanwhile, for younger classes, rhythm and pulse provide a backdrop for counting, and number games. (Adapted from an article by Stuart Barter).
视觉表现有助于学生理解数量、形状和测量等数学概念。然而，将形体带入学习也有帮助。学生能否用自己的身体摆出不同角度或形状呢？我们可以让学生并排站立来体现长串数字的数位和数值，这种方法有助于概念的描述，而且充满活力和乐趣。我们可以延续动觉概念，让学生将他们所学的关于角度、镜像和旋转的几何原理作为舞蹈的基础。我们可以在大厅的地板上贴上 X 和 Y 轴，给学生一个坐标作为他们舞蹈的起点。这样，学生就可以创造各种姿势来再现特定的角度或形状，然后一起顺时针旋转到轴的另一侧的相应坐标。同时，对于年龄较小的班级，我们可以利用节奏和脉搏来辅助计数和数字游戏。
改编自斯图尔特·巴特的文章。

Resource of the Week

共享资源

The National Geographic Kids magazine website offers a range of enjoyable and engaging materials for potential classroom use, including videos, fun facts, and assorted activities. The most comprehensive sections are those focused on animals, although topics such as science and space travel are also available. 《美国国家地理儿童版》的网站提供大量有趣、互动性强的资源供课堂使用，包括视频、趣味小知识和丰富的活动。秉承探索世界、关爱地球的理念，该网站以自然、科学内容为主，其中动物主题内容最为全面丰富，同时也提供科学和太空旅行等主题内容。



Image: <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/>
图: <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/>



Picture: Tara O Mahony
图: Tara O Mahony

Meet your Colleague

广交同仁



Name: Tara O Mahony
姓名: Tara O Mahony
School (Workplace): ISA Tianhe
学校（工作地点）: 爱莎天河
Position: Year 2 Homeroom Teacher
工作职位: 二年级班主任
Home town: Kerry, Ireland/Haizhu, Guangzhou
家乡: 爱尔兰凯里/广州海珠
Favourite Chinese food: Hotpot
最喜欢的中国食物: 火锅

Favourite foreign food: Lasagna and anything my mom makes
最喜欢的外国食物: 千层饼/我妈妈做的任何东西
Fun fact: My grandfather grew with and was best friends with the actor Richard Harris who played Dumbledore in the first Harry Potter movie. I have photos of him with me when I was a child.
趣事: 我祖父与在第一部《哈利波特》电影中扮演邓布利多的演员 Richard Harris 一起长大，并且是他的好朋友。我有小时候与他的合照。

Video of the Week

视界互联

Toxic Stress 毒性压力

Learning how to cope with adversity is important for healthy development. While moderate, short-lived, stress responses in the body can promote growth, toxic stress is the strong, unrelieved activation of the body's stress management system in the absence of protective support. Without caring adults to buffer children, the unrelenting stress caused by severe poverty, neglect, abuse, or severe maternal depression can weaken the architecture of the developing brain, with long-term consequences for learning, behaviour, and both physical and mental health. This video is part of a three-part video series from the Center and the National Scientific Council on the Developing Child. Chinese subtitles are available.

学习如何应对逆境是健康发展的重要组成部分。虽然人体内适度、短暂的压力应激可以促进成长，但毒性压力是在没有成人的保护性支持的情况下，应激系统被频繁、长期的激活。在没有成人的关怀和缓解的情况下，由极端贫困、长期忽视、欺凌或严重的产后抑郁导致的长期压力会削弱大脑发育，给孩子的学习、行为和身心健康带来长期影响。该视频来自《早期发展的三个核心概念》，由哈佛大学儿童发展中心和英国国家儿童发展科学委员会制作。该视频提供中文字幕。



Picture: Harvard University
图: 哈佛大学

你好！

The Year of the Rabbit 兔年



Picture: The Rabbit
图：兔

The animals of the Chinese zodiac are more than lucky numbers and personalities; they symbolise a deep connection with China's ancient cultural heritage. Like all the Chinese zodiac animals, rabbits have a unique place in Chinese history, mythology, and customs.

When Westerners gaze at the 月亮 (yuèliàng; moon), they may jokingly say that the moon is made out of cheese or that they see the Man in the Moon. When a Chinese person looks at the moon; however, they most certainly will see the Jade Rabbit (玉兔 Yùtù) standing under an osmanthus tree holding a precious elixir. In Chinese culture, the rabbit has the unique characteristic of agility, caution, and longevity. People born in the Year of Rabbit are usually believed to be gentle, quiet, modest and courteous.

中国的十二生肖不仅仅是幸运数字和个性的象征，它们与中国古代文化遗产有着深厚联系。像其它生肖一样，兔子在中国的历史、神话和习俗中都有独特的地位。当西方人注视着月亮时，他们可能会开玩笑地说，月亮是用奶酪做的，或者说他们看到了月中人。然而，当一个中国人看着月亮时，他们肯定会看到玉兔（Yùtù）站在桂花树下，手里拿着珍贵的灵药。在中国文化中，兔子象征着机智、谨慎和长寿等。属兔的人往往特别温和、文静和谦谦有礼。

Character of the Week

汉字中国

爱 ài

爱，汉字常用字，读作 ài，最早见于金文，其本义是“喜爱”和“爱好”，意味对人或事情深挚的感情，后来又引申出“爱情”和“爱惜”等意思。

爱，a common Chinese character, pronounced as ài, was first found in inscriptions on ancient bronze vessels. Its original meaning is 'like something' and 'hobby', which implies deep affection for people or things, and later extends to the connotation of 'love', 'cherish' and so on.



Picture: ài
图：爱

Tips for Foreign Guests in China

国际友人小贴士

How to be a 'Yum Cha Expert'? (一)
如何成为“饮茶高手”？(一)

Are you new to Cantonese morning tea? Curious about the 'ins and outs, dos and don'ts'? Here are some tips for you: Tip One: Selecting your favourite tea. Most teahouses serve black tea, oolong tea, pu-erh (or pu'er) tea, chrysanthemum tea, and jasmine tea. Guests can also bring their own favourite tea. It is important to note that whether you drink tea or not, even if you only drink water, the teahouse will charge for the table cost based on the number of people, which is around 6-15 RMB per person. So as soon as you step into the teahouse, the waiter or waitress will ask how many guests are there and what kind of tea you prefer to drink. The elderly often prefer pu-erh tea because of its

deep and complex flavour, and warming effect on the stomach and digestion, while younger people are more likely to choose lighter teas such as jasmine and chrysanthemum. More tips will be provided in the next issue.

你是否是个“饮茶”小白？对其来龙去脉、该做什么和不该做什么感到好奇？以下是一些温馨提示：贴士一：甄选好茶。茶楼大多供应红茶、乌龙茶、普洱茶、菊花茶、茉莉花茶等，宾客也可自带茶叶。需要注意的是，无论你是否饮茶，即使只喝白开水，茶楼也会按人头收取茶位费，人均大约 6-15 元。所以当你一踏进茶楼，服务员便会询问宾客几位，饮咩茶？因普洱茶香气浓郁、暖胃助消化，老年人会比较中意，年轻人则较多选择茉莉花、菊花等较清淡的茶。

更多贴士请见下期。

Picture: Yum Cha
图：饮茶



Film of the Week

北京遇上西雅图 Finding Mr. Right

Directed by Xiaolu Xue, this film is about a woman from Beijing, pregnant with the child of her rich ex-boyfriend, flying to Seattle to deliver the baby. There she meets another Chinese immigrant, a man working as a driver, and then her life begins to change. This romantic comedy is an excellent choice for Valentine's Day.

《北京遇上西雅图》是由薛晓路编导，汤唯、吴秀波领衔主演的浪漫爱情喜剧片。该电影于 2013 年在中国大陆上映。影片讲述了只身来到西雅图待产的“拜金女”文佳佳与月子中心司机 Frank 之间的爱情奇遇故事。这部浪漫爱情轻喜剧是情人节佳选。



Song of the Week

吻别 Goodbye Kiss

《吻别》是张学友最具代表性的作品之一，初衷来自 1988 年的电影《末代皇帝》。这首歌的感染性强，吟唱者与听众会随着歌曲的演唱，一步步掉进“陷阱”。这首歌，每次听都会有不同的感受，所以它深受听众的喜欢。

'Goodbye Kiss' is one of Jacky Cheung's most iconic works, originally inspired by the 1988 film "The Last Emperor". This song later inspired a rock adaptation by Mike Learning. It was called 'Take me to your heart'. 'Goodbye Kiss' is very popular among listeners because the song is known for eliciting different emotions in listeners whenever they listen to it.



What’s On – Guangzhou & Guangdong

悦游粤精彩

On Saturday 25th February from 11:00 to 17:30, head to the outdoor garden of the Shangri-La Hotel in Guangzhou for the annual British Day celebration. Tickets are just 35 RMB for adults, 20 RMB for children under 1.2m tall. The Guangzhou British Day has been celebrated for 10 years, welcoming between 1000 and 4000 guests to each event. The event normally takes place at the end of the year but was postponed on this occasion due to the pandemic. Get ready for a village fête atmosphere with countless tents selling food, drinks, and assorted nick-nacks. Entertainment this year will include a Ceilidh dance, a bagpipe performance, and a live band, as well as competitions, games, and tournaments. This event promises fun for all the family, so bring your friends, children, parents, and neighbours and get ready to immerse yourself in British culture without the weather!

一年一度的英国日庆祝活动将于 2 月 25 日星期六 11:00 至 17:30 在广州香格里拉大酒店的室外花园举办。成人票价仅 35 元，身高 1.2 米以下儿童为 20 元。该活动已在广州成功举办 10 年，每次都会迎来 1000 至 4000 名宾客。英国日庆祝活动通常在每年年底举行，但由于新冠的影响，本届活动不得不推迟至今。欢迎大家来感受本次活动的乡村节日气氛，这里会有无数的美食、饮料摊位和琳琅满目的小玩意儿。今年的娱乐项目包括苏格兰凯利舞、风笛表演、现场乐队，以及比赛、游戏和锦标赛。快带上你的亲朋好友一起来感受欢乐的英伦文化吧！



Wuhan Corner

邂逅武汉

From January 1st until March 1st 2023, Wuhan Museum will host an exhibition of hundreds of the world’s finest Jade artifacts. The exhibition is titled "Sounds of Jing, Jade Vibrating and Charm of Chu, Brilliance—Exhibition of Ancient Jade Artifacts". The exhibition is divided into four parts: ancient jade (prehistoric period), jade from the pre-Qin period, jade from the Qin, Han, Tang, Song and Yuan periods, and finally brilliant jade from the Ming and Qing periods.

由荆州博物馆、天门市博物馆和武汉博物馆联合推出的“荆声玉振 楚韵生辉——古代玉器精品展”，于 2023 年 1 月 1 日起在武汉博物馆珍藏厅正式和广大观众见面。展览按历史发展的时间脉络分为远古玉音（史前时期）、吉玉威仪（先秦时期）、琼玉绵延（秦汉唐宋元时期）、灿玉辉煌（明清时期）四个部分，共展出荆州博物馆、天门市博物馆、武汉博物馆以及民间藏家的精品玉器藏品 400 余件，系统梳理了荆楚大地玉文化的发展历程。

Explore Guangdong

漫游广东

Sacred Heart Cathedral

耶稣圣心主教座堂

56 Yide Road 一德路 56 号

For anyone who is interested in European Architecture, Guangzhou has many exceptional offerings. One of the most spectacular historical buildings in Guangzhou is the Sacred Heart Cathedral, a magnificent Catholic cathedral, which could be at home in any important historical European city. Witnessing such a glorious example of classical European religious architecture, surrounded by quaint, narrow, and very traditional Chinese streets, offers a cultural juxtaposition that is truly unique.

喜欢欧式建筑的朋友绝对不能错过广州。广州的圣心大教堂是天主教广州教区内规模最大、最具特色的教堂，该教堂见证了广州整个近现代史的发展变迁。其建筑风格独特，在周围的中式街巷中脱颖而出。

World Food Corner

食遍天下

TWIST & LUTECE, Canton Tower

Sometimes it is nice to enjoy dinner with a view, and what could be a better view than from atop Canton Tower, formerly the tallest tower in the world. What visitors to the top floor observation deck often miss is that just below, on the 106th floor is a Mediterranean all-you-can-eat buffet restaurant called TWIST (the highest revolving restaurant in the world), and just one floor lower on the 105th floor is a more formal revolving French restaurant called LUTECE.

广州塔 TWIST 和 LUTECE 旋转餐厅偶得闲情，若能在美景环绕之中享受一顿佳肴，岂不美哉？作为曾经的世界第一高塔，广州塔绝对是你的首选之地，塔顶风光美不胜收。广州塔的 106 层拥有世界上最高的旋转餐厅 – TWIST 自助式地中海餐厅，而在 105 层则有富有法国浪漫情调的旋转餐厅 LUTECE。

Local Food Corner

中华美食

陶陶居 Tao Tao Ju

陶陶居始创于 1880 年，是广州家喻户晓的百年粤式茶楼。店名寓意“来此品茗，乐也陶陶”，牌匾为清朝教育家康有为所题。历史上陶陶居以其文化底蕴及优质菜式吸引了众多文人墨客，其中包括鲁迅、巴金等。现今，餐厅持续传承广府西关文化，供应经典粤菜、烧腊及广府茶点，人均消费 100 元左右。推荐榴莲天鹅酥、奶黄猪猪包。

总店地址：广州市荔湾区第十甫路 20 号（广州有 13 家分店，可就近就餐）
Founded in 1880, Tao Tao Ju is a century-old Cantonese teahouse well known in Guangzhou. ‘Tao Tao Ju’ means ‘come here to drink tea and enjoy yourself’. It was written by Kang Youwei, a great educator in Qing Dynasty. In the past, it has attracted many celebrities with its amazing historical culture and tasty dishes, including Lu Xun and Ba Jin.

Nowadays, the restaurant still exudes the Cantonese culture, serving classic Cantonese dishes, including roast meat, and dim sums. The price is about 100 yuan per person. The swan-shaped crispy durian pastry and the piggy-shaped custard bun are highly recommended. Head Office Address: 20, the tenth fu Road, Liwan District, Guangzhou. There are 13 branches in Guangzhou, so why not visit the nearest one to you?

Name the Country 看图识国

Last Week’s Answer 上期答案 – Côte d’Ivoire 科特迪瓦

