

第四年合作持續深化——2025學伴計畫

#溫哥華 #菁英中文學校 #學伴

菁英中文學校

活動時間：2025-11-07

溫哥華菁英中文學校與新北市福和國中攜手推動學伴計畫，至今已邁入第四年。2025年第一學期的交流活動自九月正式啟動，主題為「在地慶典」。學生們透過 Padlet 非同步塗鴉牆，分享自己文化中最喜愛的節日，如感恩節、萬聖節、耶誕節、七夕、中元節、中秋節等，並敘述其背後的文化意義與個人感受。

在眾多投稿中，學生所介紹的節日主題多元，涵蓋宗教信仰（如：耶誕節、中元節）、家庭團聚（如：春節、中秋節、感恩節）、慎終追遠（如：清明節）、文化傳說（如：七夕、端午）與童趣節慶（如：萬聖節）等。透過這樣的分享，不僅讓學生練習語言表達，更引導他們從不同面向思考節日的文化內涵，深化對自身文化背景與他人生活方式的理解。

11月7日晚間7點，兩校學生透過 Zoom 進行同步線上交流，進行即時提問與討論，分享彼此的觀點與心得。本次交流由福和國中15位學生參與，並獲得校長、教務主任、英文老師、國際組主任及設備組組長全力支持，展現對國際教育的高度重視。菁英中文學校則由8位學生代表出席，並邀請來自 FASCA（臺灣青年文化大使培訓計畫）的8位學員一同參與。所有學生皆完成了精彩的個人簡報，展現出優秀的語言能力與文化素養。特別感謝 FASCA 四位導師也親自線上陪伴，給予學生鼓勵與回饋，為活動注入更多能量與溫度。

目前第二主題「在地食物」已接續展開，學生們將持續運用 Padlet 分享各自家鄉的特色飲食，透過圖片、影片與文字介紹，加深彼此對飲食文化與日常生活的理解與認同。

除了線上互動，後續我們也將互寄耶誕卡與在地特色小禮物，傳遞「心想事成、歲歲平安、新年如意、學業進步」等溫暖祝福，讓語言學習不只是課堂上的練習，更成為跨文化理解與情感交流的具體實踐。

學伴計畫不僅讓海外學生勇敢開口說中文，也鼓勵臺灣學生主動以英文表達想法，進一步拓展視野、深化文化理解。菁英中文學校將持續推動此項交流計畫，讓學生在語言與文化的互動中，找到連結世界的橋樑，並建立自信與成長的動力。

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福和國中學生簡報側拍

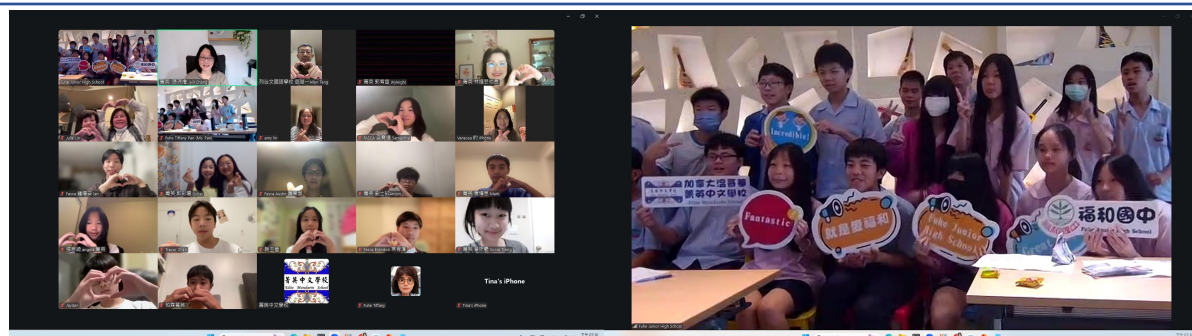
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與學伴開心合影

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學伴們與師長

大家可以用文字、照片或影片分享家鄉的節慶，像是傳統節日、宗教慶典或文化活動，並簡單介紹它的由來、習俗特色，以及對在地人的意義。Share a local festival with photos, videos, or text, and tell us its story, traditions, and meaning to your community.



中秋節
The Mid-Autumn Festival is one of the most important traditional festivals for Chinese people. It is celebrated on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month. The festival features mooncakes, admiring the bright full moon, and gathering with their families. The growing moon represents love, happiness, and the longing for family reunion.



春節
The Spring Festival, also known as Chinese New Year, is the most important festival for Chinese people. It is celebrated on the first day of the lunar new year. The festival features fireworks, red lanterns, and family reunion dinners. The festival symbolizes the beginning of a new year and the hope for a bright future.



元宵節
The Lantern Festival, also known as the Yuanxiao Festival, is celebrated on the 15th day of the first lunar month. The festival features lanterns, riddles, and the traditional food, tangyuan. The festival symbolizes the end of the Spring Festival and the beginning of a new year.



清明節
The Qingming Festival, also known as Tomb-Sweeping Day, is celebrated on the 4th day of the 4th lunar month. The festival features tomb-sweeping, planting trees, and flying kites. The festival symbolizes the end of winter and the beginning of spring.



端午節
The Dragon Boat Festival, also known as Duanwu Festival, is celebrated on the 5th day of the 5th lunar month. The festival features dragon boat races, eating zongzi, and hanging calamus and realgar. The festival symbolizes the end of the rainy season and the beginning of summer.



九九節
The Double Ninth Festival, also known as Chongyang Festival, is celebrated on the 9th day of the 9th lunar month. The festival features chrysanthemums, climbing mountains, and drinking chrysanthemum wine. The festival symbolizes the end of the harvest season and the beginning of autumn.



冬至
The Winter Solstice, also known as Dongzhi Festival, is celebrated on the 22nd or 23rd day of the 11th lunar month. The festival features eating dumplings, hodgepodge, and sweet rice porridge. The festival symbolizes the end of winter and the beginning of spring.



春節
The Chinese New Year, also known as Spring Festival, is the most important festival for Chinese people. It is celebrated on the first day of the lunar new year. The festival features fireworks, red lanterns, and family reunion dinners. The festival symbolizes the beginning of a new year and the hope for a bright future.

塗鴉牆一隅