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# CHAPTER ONE



# HOW CHINESE PARENTS SELECT SCHOOL

中国家长如何  
选择学校





### 1913 Ford Model T School Bus

The Henry Ford, America's premiere history destination located in Dearborn, Michigan, has acquired Blue Bird No. 1 — the first steel-bodied school bus. Built on a 1927 Ford Model T chassis, this vehicle will go on display in Henry Ford Museum in May 2008. (Photo: Business Wire)





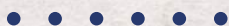


# HOW CHINESE PARENTS SELECT SCHOOLS FOR THEIR CHILDREN

## 中国家长如何为他们的孩子选择学校

Based on conversations with thousands of Chinese students and their parents, I'm confident that six issues dominate their selection process:

基于与成千上万中国学生及其父母的对话，我相信六个主要问题主宰了他们的选拔过程：



### 01 Country

Very few Chinese families look at schools in more than one country. Said differently, they tend to choose the country first, and then start looking at specific schools. I think that this is primarily because the admissions requirements and application calendar vary greatly across countries. Based on the statistics, most Chinese families prefer the United States. They generally assume that the education is "better", and that it will be easier for their child to find a job back in China with that degree. When they look at other countries, it's typically because they already have relatives or friends in that country.

Given the popularity of the United States, and my own background, many of the examples below are from American programs.

### 国家

很少有中国家庭在不止一个国家看学校。换句话说，他们首先选择国家，然后开始看具体的学校。我认为这主要是因为入学要求和申请时间在不同国家有很大差异。据统计，大多数中国家庭喜欢美国。他们普遍认为教育是“更好”的，孩子们在中国这个学位找工作就会更容易。当他们看待其他国家时，通常是因为他们已经在该国亲戚朋友。鉴于美国的普及以及我自己的背景，下面的许多例子都来自美国的计划。

鉴于美国的普及和我自己的背景，下面的许多例子都是来自美国的项目。





## O2

### Brand Awareness

Chinese students and parents pay attention to brands. They are heavily influenced by word of mouth – by whether they have “heard of” the school. This is somewhat similar to the fact that some Americans think that schools with a famous football team are of high quality, even though many American educators beg to differ.

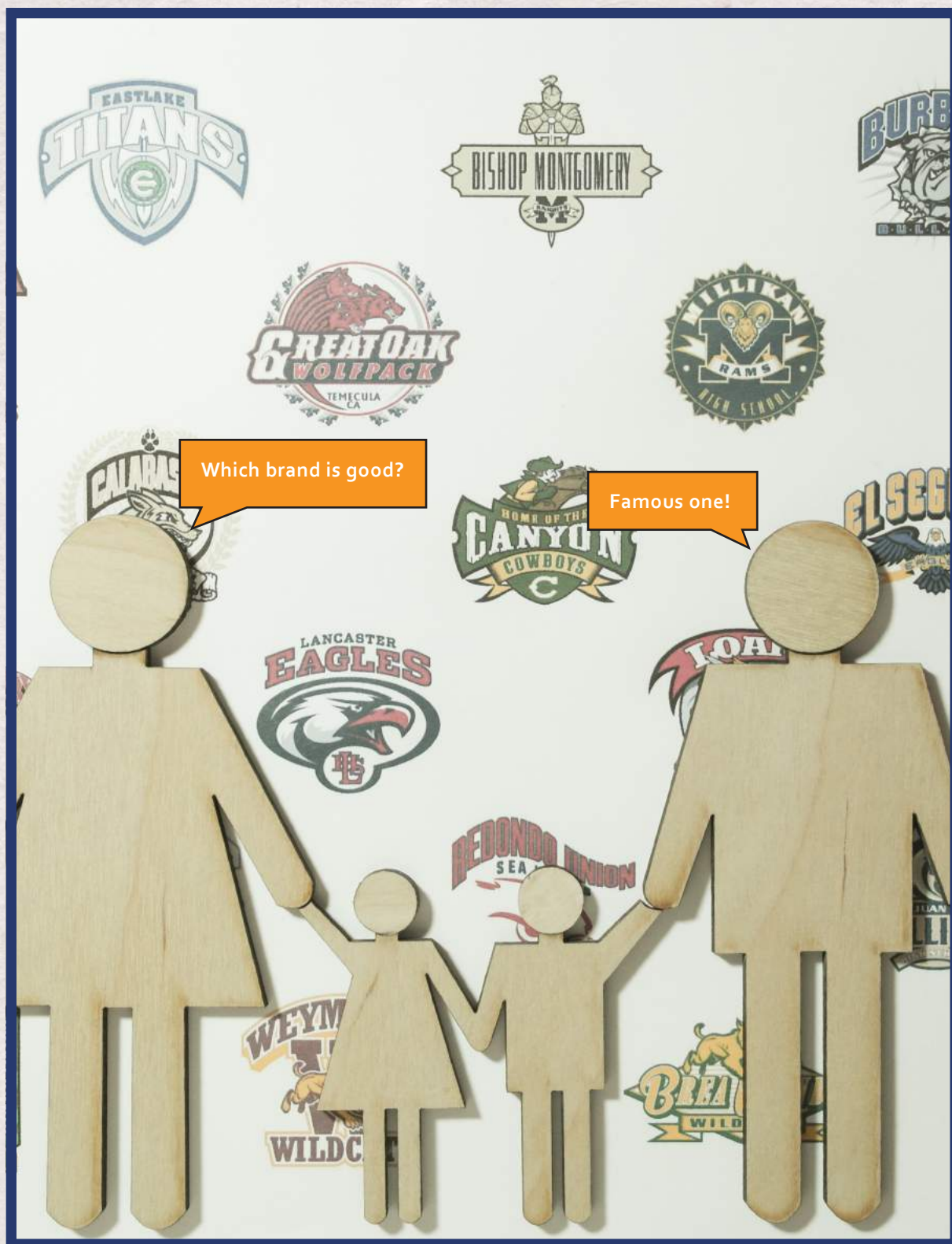
But other excellent overseas schools are not well known at all. Even more surprising is that schools that are not especially well known in their home country can be very well-known in China, primarily due to aggressive marketing in China by these schools and/or their agents. In short, overseas schools should not assume that the “brand awareness” they enjoy in their home country exists in China.

### 品牌意识

中国学生和家长注意品牌。他们受口碑影响很大 – 他们是否“听说过”学校。这有点类似于一些美国人认为，有着名的足球队的学校是高品质的，尽管许多美国教育家也不同寻常。

但其他优秀的海外学校根本不是混出名。更令人惊讶的是，在本国不是特别知名的学校在中国可能非常有名的，主要是由于这些学校和/或其代理人在中国的积极营销。简而言之，海外学校不应该假设他们在祖国享有的“品牌意识”在中国存在。







### 03

## US News Ranking

When looking at American programs, Chinese students and their parents are extraordinarily focused on a school's US News & World Report ranking, specifically the "National Universities" list, and the "Top Graduate Schools" listings. Chinese parents don't really understand what the other lists mean (such as "Liberal Arts College," "Master's – North," etc).

The Chinese name for 'US News' makes it sound as if it is an official government ranking, rather than a ranking from a magazine. This confusion is compounded by the fact that in China, private-sector rankings of colleges and graduate programs do not exist. Instead, the government issues its own ranking of undergraduate programs. This ranking is accepted without question and is an integral part of the school selection process. As a result, Chinese parents are conditioned to trust and rely on a ranking system. Even if they intellectually understand the problems inherent with the US News ranking system, they still pay a great deal of attention to it.

## 美国新闻排名

在看美国节目时，中国学生和他们的父母非常专注于学校的“美国新闻与世界报道”排名，特别是“国立大学”名单和“高校研究生院”列表。中国家长不了解其他名单的意思（如“文理学院”，“硕士－北”等）。

“美国新闻”的中文名称似乎是一个官方的政府排名，而不是一本杂志的排名。这种混乱更加复杂，在中国，私立学院和研究生课程的排名不存在。相反，政府发布自己的本科课程排名。这个排名是毫无疑问的被接受的，是学校选拔过程的一个组成部分。因此，中国父母有条件信赖和依靠排名制度。即使他们在智慧上了解美国新闻排名系统所固有的问题，他们仍然非常重视。





It is also important to know that the “Top Graduate Schools” listings from US News are important when Chinese families are choosing an undergraduate program. When Chinese students apply for undergraduate study in China, they must apply to a specific major. As a result, Chinese families are used to looking at rankings for majors, and also for schools.

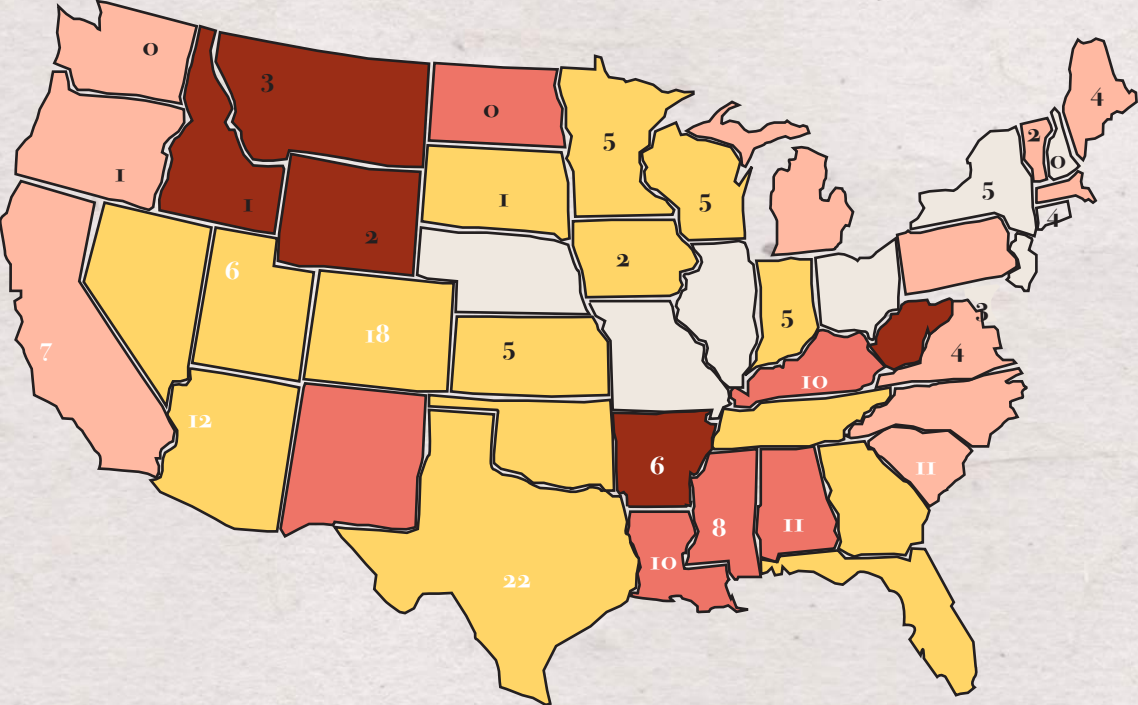
In other countries, this focus on rankings is equally strong, especially when the government stands behind the ranking. In recent years there have been several ‘global’ rankings, but those have not yet made it into the mainstream within China

同样重要的是要知道，当中国家庭选择本科课程时，“美国新闻”的“研究生院”列表很重要。当中国学生在中国申请本科学习时，他们必须申请具体专业。因此，中国家庭习惯于查看专业排名以及学校排名。

在其他国家，这个重点在排名上同样强劲，特别是在政府落后的时候。近年来，已经有几个“全球”排名，但尚未成为中国的主流。

Percent Who Own Guns

枪支拥有比例







## 04 Safety

Compared to China, which has a homogenous and tightly controlled society, most overseas countries are dangerous. While many Chinese students are drawn to great cities like New York or London, their parents are increasingly skittish. Because violent crime in China is so rare, Chinese parents and students are not accustomed to it and therefore have a hard time separating fact from sensationalist news coverage.

## 安全

与具有同等和严格控制社会的中国相比，大多数海外国家是危险的。当许多中国学生被吸引到纽约或伦敦这样的大城市时，他们的父母越来越滑稽。因为中国的暴力犯罪是如此罕见，中国的父母和学生不习惯，所以很难将事实与耸人听闻的新闻报道分开。



## 05

### Student Body Demographics

Although they are loath to ever admit it, most Chinese students and parents are biased against schools with large populations of dark-skinned students. Interestingly, many are also biased against schools with a large Chinese or Korean population – parents want their children to learn “foreign” culture, which they interpret to mean “Caucasian” culture. Of course, many Chinese applicants end up at schools with large Asian populations, but unless the school is very famous, most Chinese parents I know complain about this situation. Separately, sexual diversity is still an uncomfortable topic in China, especially for parents.

Chinese parents are also biased against schools with a strong religious affiliation unless, of course, the Chinese family is a member of that religion.

### 学生种类统计

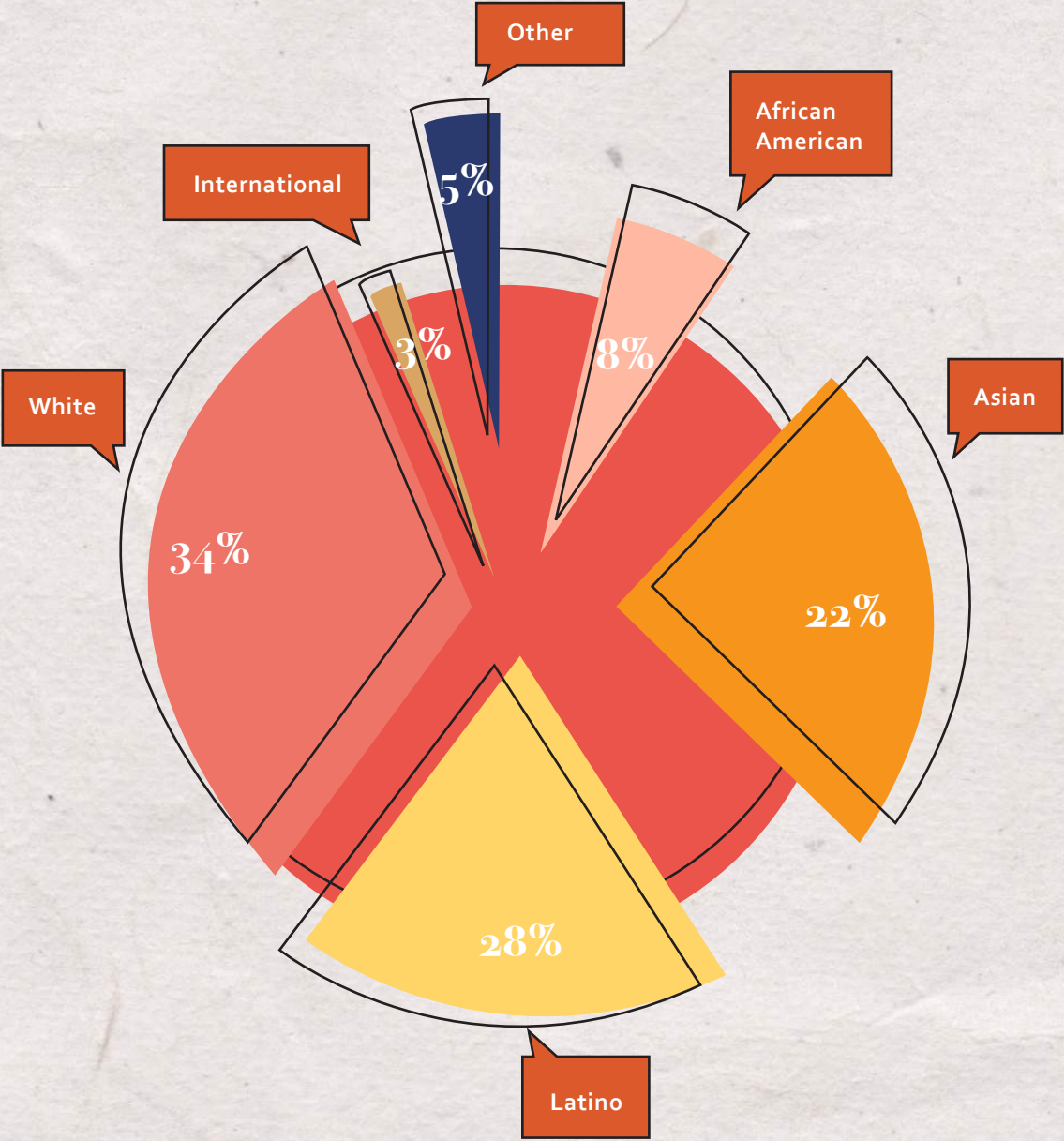
虽然他们不愿意承认，但大多数中国学生和家长对有大量黑人学生的学校有偏见。有趣的是，许多人也偏向拥有大量中国或韩国人口的学校 – 父母希望孩子们学习“外国”文化，这些文化被认为是指“白种人”的文化。当然，很多中国申请人最终在亚洲人口很多的学校，但除非学校很有名，否则大多数中国父母都会抱怨这种情况。另外，性别多样性在中国仍然是一个不舒服的话题，特别是对于父母而言。

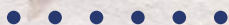
中国父母也有偏见强烈的宗教信仰的学校，除非中国的家庭当然是这个宗教的成员。



Fall 2015 UIC Undergraduate Student Enrollment

2015 年秋季UIC 本科生招生





## 06

### Cost And Financial Aid

Interestingly, this decision factor is almost an after-thought for most applicants to undergraduate programs, but is paramount for most applicants to graduate programs. The vast majority of Chinese applicants to American undergraduate programs do not need financial aid. This is due to many factors, and is good news for overseas programs. For these applicants, the existence of financial aid is important, but often not a deciding factor. Neither is cost – if a Chinese family is wealthy enough to afford an overseas undergraduate education, they are not especially sensitive to the price difference between an affordable and a more-expensive program.

The situation is dramatically different for most Chinese applicants to graduate programs. For them, financial aid is incredibly important. Unfortunately, it is hard for these students to track down clear information about the availability of financial aid. In addition, most of these students want a 1 to 2 year program, for which financial aid is limited.

### 成本和财政资源

虽然他们不愿意承认，但大多数中国学生和家长对有大量黑人学生的学校有偏见。有趣的是，许多人也偏向拥有大量中国或韩国人口的学校 – 父母希望孩子们学习“外国”文化，这些文化被认为是指“白种人”的文化。当然，很多中国申请人最终在亚洲人口很多的学校，但除非学校很有名，否则大多数中国父母都会抱怨这种情况。另外，性别多样性在中国仍然是一个不舒服的话题，特别是对于父母而言。

大多数中国研究生申请者的情况大不相同。对他们来说，财政援助是非常重要的。不幸的是，这些学生很难追踪有关可用资助的明确信息。另外，这些学生大部分都希望有一到两半的课程，而经济援助是有限的。





This fixation on US News rankings, and the general lack of understanding about how to effectively compare overseas programs, presents significant challenges (and opportunities) to admissions professionals. Even if your program ranks high on the US News list, you will still need to explain why it might be a better fit than a higher ranked school. If your program is not on the list, or is ranked outside the top 100, then you need to explain why it still might be a good choice.

Make sure your China marketing strategy, and all your supporting materials, clearly address these top six issues before plunging into any other detail. When you do move beyond these six areas, remain aware that what is important to local applicants (or those from other foreign countries) is unlikely to be as important to Chinese applicants.

这种对美国新闻排名的定义，以及对如何有效地比较海外计划的普遍缺乏理解，为招生专业人士提出了重大挑战（和机会）。即使您的计划在美国新闻列表中居高不下，您仍然需要解释为什么它可能比高等级的学校更适合。如果您的程序不在列表中，或排在第100名之外，那么您需要解释为什么它仍然是一个不错的选择。

确保您的中国营销策略及所有配套材料清楚地解决这六大问题，然后再陷入任何其他细节。当您超越这六个领域时，请注意，对本地申请人（或来自其他国家的申请人）来说，对中国申请人来说不太重要。



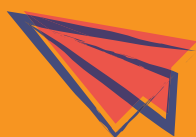
## CHAPTER TWO





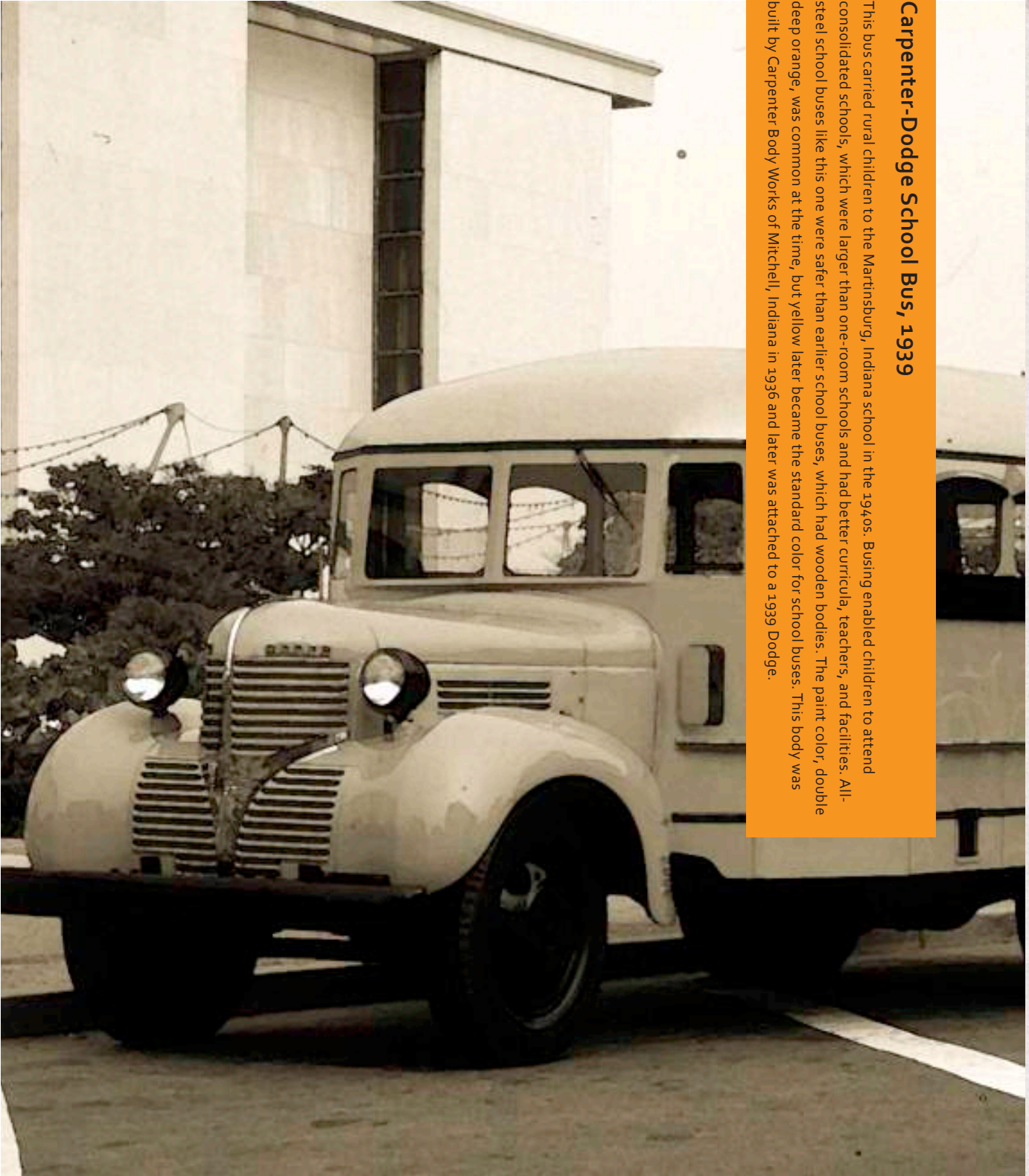
# CONSIDERING YOUR CHILD'S REQUIREMENT

考慮孩子真正的  
需求



### Carpenter-Dodge School Bus, 1939

This bus carried rural children to the Martinsburg, Indiana school in the 1940s. Busing enabled children to attend consolidated schools, which were larger than one-room schools and had better curricula, teachers, and facilities. All-steel school buses like this one were safer than earlier school buses, which had wooden bodies. The paint color, double deep orange, was common at the time, but yellow later became the standard color for school buses. This body was built by Carpenter Body Works of Mitchell, Indiana in 1936 and later was attached to a 1939 Dodge.







# CONSIDERING YOUR CHILD'S REQUIREMENTS

## 考虑孩子真正的需求

Deciding what your child needs and what matters most are key steps in choosing a school with the best fit for your child.

考虑你的孩子需要什么，最重要的是选择最适合你孩子的学校是最关键的步骤。



### 01

#### Sorting Out Your Child's Unique Needs

Children vary in so many ways! Your child is like no other, yet possesses so many qualities in common with others. Like a star that twinkles a little differently with each view, your child may seem to be many different people combined into one. Through the still unknown recipe of genes and upbringing, your child is a unique concoction of capabilities, wants, needs and motives.

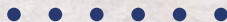
Indeed, children's bodies, minds, emotions and spirits combine to make unique individuals. This mix affects the kind of environment in which each child learns best. As a parent, you probably have some sense of this. But many of us feel at a loss to understand and respond to our own children's capabilities, needs and personalities, even in our daily parenting, much less for school.

#### 整理孩子的独特需求

孩子在多少方面有所不同！你的孩子就像没有别的，但拥有与他人共同的许多素质。像一个星星，每个视图都闪烁一点点，你的孩子似乎有许多不同的人组合成一个。通过仍然未知的基因和养育方法，您的孩子是独特的能力，需求，需求和动机的组合。

事实上，儿童的身体，心灵，情绪和精神结合在一起，使独特的人。这种混合影响每个孩子最好学习的环境。作为父母，你可能有一些这样的感觉。但是，我们中的许多人感觉到在理解和回应我们自己的孩子的能力，需求和个性方面，甚至在我们的日常育儿方面，更不用说学校了。





## Finding A Great Fit

The burning question for you now is this: which qualities, in their unique combination within your child, really matter for choosing a school? Which of your child's features will help her learn and feel better in some schools – with certain teachers, peers, materials, and expected ways of learning – and worse in others? Which of your child's strengths and weaknesses can be addressed at school, and which can be developed at home? When your child's and family's needs fit well with what your child's school offers, we call it a "Great Fit."

## 找到一个最合适的

现在灼热的问题是：您孩子中哪些品质与其独特的组合在选择学校方面非常重要？你的孩子的哪些功能将帮助她在一些学校学习和感觉更好 – 某些教师，同伴，材料和预期的学习方式 – 而在其他学校更糟糕？你的小孩的优点和弱点哪个在学校可以解决，哪些可以在家里开发？当你的孩子和家人的需要适合你孩子的学校提供时，我们称之为“非常适合”。







### 03

#### Focus On The Four Fit Factors

Fortunately, we can focus on a limited number of characteristics that affect how well children fare in different kinds of school environments. We developed this targeted list by scanning the research about child development and by talking with parents of many different kinds of children about their children's needs. From all of that information, we organized the many characteristics of children into four easy-to-grasp categories: the four Fit Factors. These Fit Factors are simply a way of sorting out your child's (and later, your family's) many features in a way useful for identifying your school needs. The four Fit Factors for children include:

**What Your Child Learns:** These are aspects of your child that affect what subjects and at what level of difficulty your child should be taught at school. These include your child's Basic Learning Capability, other capabilities, and interests.

**How Your Child Learns:** These are aspects of your child that affect how a school should teach and interact with your child both in and outside of the classroom. These include your child's learning styles, motivation, physical and mental health challenges, behavior challenges, learning disabilities and disorders, and self-understanding.

**Social Issues:** This includes the need for social contact with particular friends from the child's perspective.

**Practical Matters:** This includes essential extracurricular activities that may be compelling choice factors for some children.

#### 专注于四个适合的因素

幸运的是，我们可以专注于影响儿童在不同类型学校环境中的收益的有限数量的特征。我们通过扫描关于儿童发展的研究，并通过与许多不同种类的儿童的家长谈论他们的孩子的需要来开发这个目标清单。从所有这些信息，我们将儿童的许多特征组织成四个易于掌握类别：四个适合因子。这些适合因子只是一种方法，用于整理您孩子（以及以后的家人）许多功能，方法有助于确定您的学校需求。儿童的四个适合因素包括：

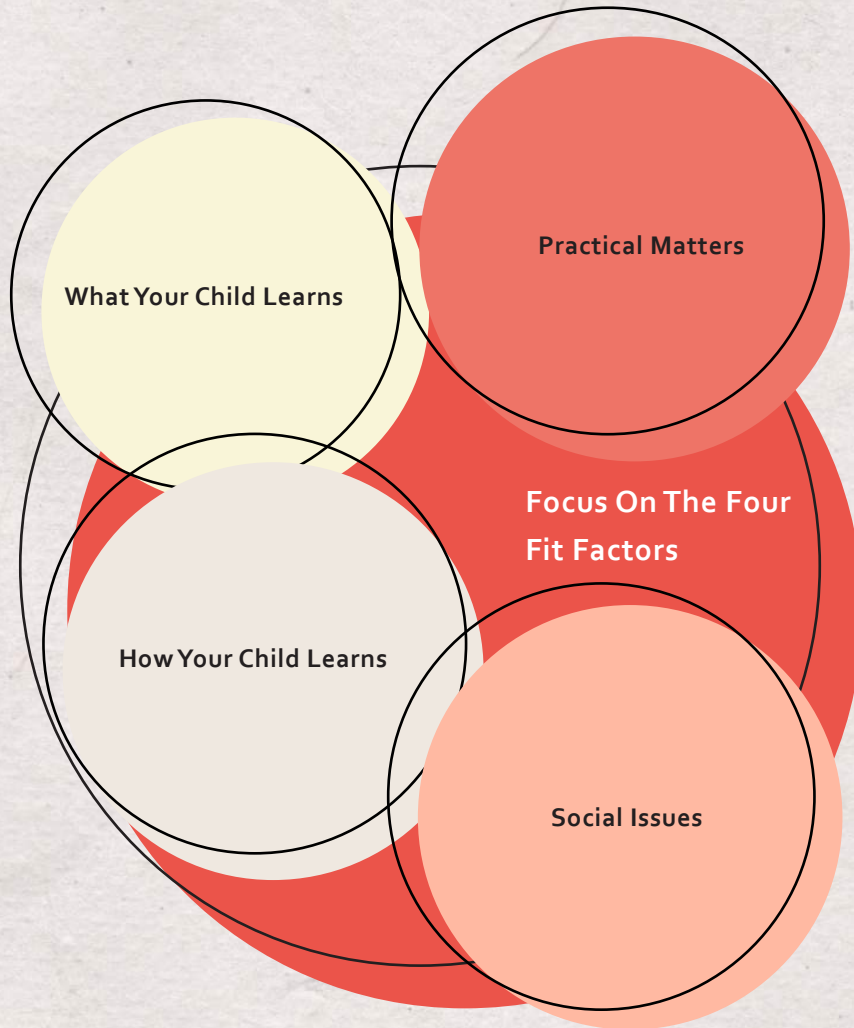
**你的孩子学到什么：**这些是你孩子的一个方面，影响你的孩子应该在学校教什么科目和什么程度的困难。这些包括您孩子的基本学习能力，其他能力和兴趣。

**您的孩子学习方式：**这些是您孩子的一个方面，影响学校如何在课堂内外教学和与孩子进行互动。这些包括您孩子的学习风格，动机，身心健康挑战，行为挑战，学习障碍和障碍以及自我了解。

**社会问题：**这包括从孩子的角度来看，需要与特定的朋友进行社会接触。

**实际事项：**这包括必要的课外活动，这可能是一些孩子引人入胜的选择因素

















## 05

### Signs Of A Great And Not-So-Great Fit Between Child And School

Your child is eager to go to school, (or preschool or day care).

Your child acts energized and happy at the end of the school day.

The pace of learning in core subjects is, overall, about right for your child: challenging but achievable.

You see tremendous progress in your child's overall development – academic, physical, social and emotional – throughout each school year.

Your child feels that her abilities and interests are appreciated at school.

Your child is achieving and performing academically ("cognitively" in younger years) at the level of which he is capable.

Your child has friends and acquaintances who like and accept him at school.

School work and friends are important, but not all-consuming, parts of your child's life.

学校或其他组合适合您孩子的迹象包括有：

你的孩子渴望上学（或幼儿园或日托）。

你的孩子在学校结束时充满活力和快乐。

核心科目的学习速度总体而言，对您的孩子来说是正确的：具有挑战性但可实现。

在整个学年，您的孩子的整体发展 – 学术，身体，社会和情感都将取得巨大进步。

你的孩子觉得她的能力和兴趣在学校得到赞赏。

你的孩子正在他的能力水平上实现和执行学术（“在丰轻的认识上”）。

你的孩子有在学校喜欢和接受他的朋友和熟人。

学校工作和朋友是重要的，但不是全部消耗，你的孩子的生活的一部分





## 06

### If School Or Another Group Setting Is A Poor Fit For Your Child, You Might See Some Of These Signs:

Well into the school year, your child is hesitant, or even adamantly opposed to going to school (and other stressful events in your child's life, like a new baby, can't explain these feelings).

Your child is not just tired, but worn down and unhappy at the end of most school days.

Your child has made little progress in the past year, either academically, socially, emotionally or physically.

Your child often says "school is boring."

Your child is not performing as well academically as you think he can.

Your child expresses little interest in what she's learning at school.

Your child often says that teachers or other kids do not understand her or do not like her.

Your child doesn't seem to have any close friends or friendly acquaintances at school.

Your child shows symptoms of stress only when school's in session (e.g. sleeplessness, fatigue, excessive clinginess and whining, new nervous habits, regressing to younger behaviors).

如果学校或其他团体设置不太适合您的孩子，您可能看到以下迹象：

进入学年，您的孩子犹豫不决，甚至坚决反对上学（而且孩子一生的其他紧张事件，像一个新生儿，不能解释这些感觉）。

您的孩子不仅仅是累了，而且在大部分学校结束时都不舒服，不舒服。

过去一年，您的孩子在学业，社会，情感或身体方面进展甚微。

您的小孩经常说“学校很无聊”。

您的孩子在学业上表现不如您认为的那样。

您的孩子对她在学校学习的兴趣不大。

您的小孩经常说老师或其他孩子不明白她或不喜欢她。

您的孩子在学校似乎没有亲密的朋友或友好的熟人。

只有当学校的会话（例如失眠，疲劳，过度的紧张和呜咽，新的紧张习惯，退化为年轻的行为）时，您的孩子才会出现压力的症状。



## CHAPTER THREE





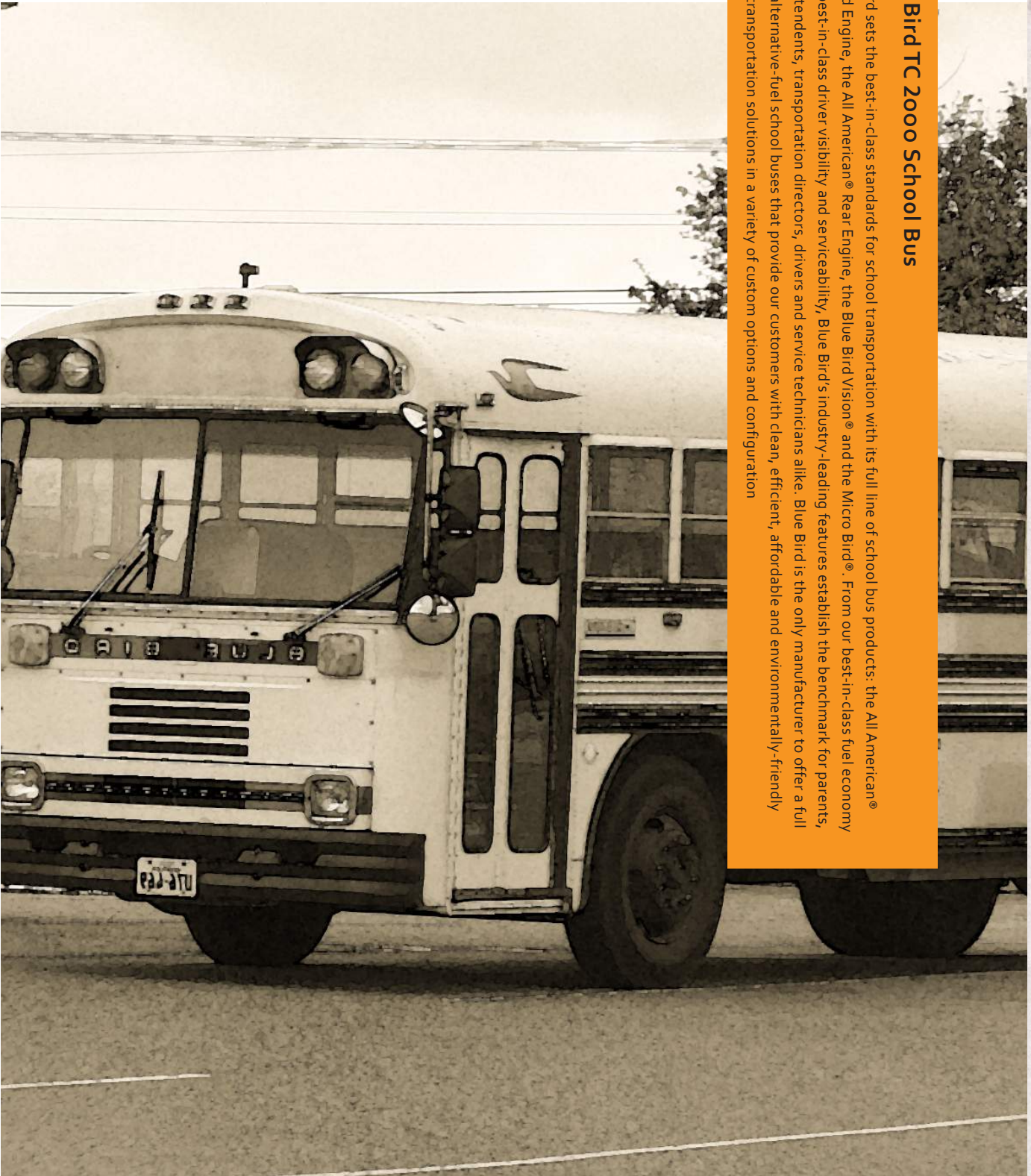
# HOW TO CHOOSE A SCHOOL

## 如何选择学校



## Blue Bird TC 2000 School Bus

Blue Bird sets the best-in-class standards for school transportation with its full line of school bus products: the All American® Forward Engine, the All American® Rear Engine, the Blue Bird Vision® and the Micro Bird®. From our best-in-class fuel economy to our best-in-class driver visibility and serviceability, Blue Bird's industry-leading features establish the benchmark for parents, superintendents, transportation directors, drivers and service technicians alike. Blue Bird is the only manufacturer to offer a full line of alternative-fuel school buses that provide our customers with clean, efficient, affordable and environmentally-friendly school transportation solutions in a variety of custom options and configuration







# HOW TO CHOOSE A SCHOOL

## 如何选择学校

While not everyone has school choices available in their districts or communities, many parents explore options if and when they can. And whether you are looking at public schools, charter schools, magnet schools, or considering private or parochial education, you're bound to have questions about making the right choice for your child.

### Choosing a Preschool or Childcare Center

Choosing your child's childcare center or first school is both an exciting and daunting prospect. Regardless of the qualities you're looking for, it's wise to start researching early and apply to multiple programs, because space is often limited. Here are questions to ask, and things to look for to ensure that this school will be right for your child and you. Be sure to call in advance to arrange a tour. You may want to arrange an initial visit without your child and a follow-up visit with her to observe how she functions in the program.

虽然并不是每个人都有自己的区域或社区的学校选择，但是许多家长可以随时查阅选项。无论您是看公立学校，特许学校，名人学校，还是考虑私立或私人教育，您一定会对如何正确选择提出疑问。

### 选择幼儿园或者幼儿中心

选择你孩子的托儿中心或第一所学校是一个令人兴奋而又艰巨的前景。无论您正在寻找的素质如何，开始早期研究并适用于多个程序是明智之举，因为空间往往有限。这里是要问的问题，要找的东西，以确保这所学校适合你的孩子和你。请务必提前致电安排旅游。您可能希望在沒有孩子的情况下安排初次访问，并与她进行后续访问，以观察她在该计划中的功能。





## Before You Go:

Ask yourself “What kind of childcare or school environment am I looking for?” Do you picture your child in a busy, active place with lots of other children, or are you looking for a small, nurturing environment with just a few kids? Are you looking for a particular educational philosophy? What kinds of specific needs does your young child have: toilet training, napping, socializing? Do you want a school located near your workplace or your home? If the preschool is private, are the fees within your budget? What kinds of needs do you have regarding your schedule?

## 在你去之前

问问自己“我在找什么样的育儿或学校环境？”你是否在一个繁忙的活跃地点和其他许多孩子相处，或者正在找几个孩子的小型养育环境？你在寻找一种特定的教育理念吗？你的小孩有什么特殊的需要：厕所训练，打盹，社交？你想要一个靠近你的工作场所或你家的学校吗？如果幼儿园是私人的，您的预算中的费用是多少？你有什么样的需求你的日程安排？







## O2

### When You Get There:

**Consider if this school is a good fit for your child — and you.** Can you picture your child thriving here? Will this school engage his interests? How will he do socially in this environment? “Nobody knows your child the way you do,” says Judi Gilles, Program Director of Fruit & Flower, a preschool in Portland, Oregon. “So you have to be able to picture your child in this setting and make sure your child will be comfortable and you will be too.

### 当你去到那里

考虑这个学校是否适合你盒你的孩子。你能想象你的孩子在这里蓬勃发展吗？孩子对这个学校是否会有兴趣？他在这样的环境中如何做社交？“没有人知道你的孩子的适应方式，”俄勒冈州波特兰的一所幼儿园水果与花卉项目总监*Judi Gilles*说。“所以你必须能够在这个环境下想象你的孩子的适应模式，并确保你和你的孩子会舒服。





**Spend time observing.** Schools will often conduct thorough tours. Watch silently in the classroom and observe the interactions. Ask yourself, “Is this the kind of environment I can see my young child thriving in?”

**What is the educational philosophy?** How does this school approach learning? Some philosophies are play-based, some introduce reading and math earlier than others, and many schools incorporate multiple philosophies. Some preschools follow specific educational models such as the Montessori Method, the Waldorf approach, the Reggio Emilia system and more.

**How large are the classes and what is the teacher-child ratio?** Class size ratios in childcare settings vary by state. Ask your school what the mandate is. Most childcare centers range from 1:3 or 1:4 adults to children or infants, and then vary by age as the child gets older. The important thing to consider is how your child’s needs and your own will be met by this equation.

花时间观察学校。在教室里静静地观察，并且盒自己互动。问问自己：“这样的环境，我能看到我的小孩健康的成长吗？”

什么是教育哲学？在这个学校怎么学习？一些哲学是以戏剧为基础的，有些哲学比其他哲学更早地介绍阅读和数学，许多学校都融合了多种哲学。一些幼儿园遵循特定的教育模式，如蒙台梭利方法，华尔道夫方法，雷焦艾米利亚系统等。

课程有多大，教师与孩子的比例是多少？保育设置中的班级大小比例因州而异。问你的学校是什么职位。大多数保育中心的范围从1:3或1:4成人到儿童或婴儿，随着年龄的增长而变化。要考虑的重要事情是你的孩子的需要和你自己的这个方程是如何得到满足的。

NO PARKING  
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THURSDAY  
STREET CLOSING

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COMMUNITY  
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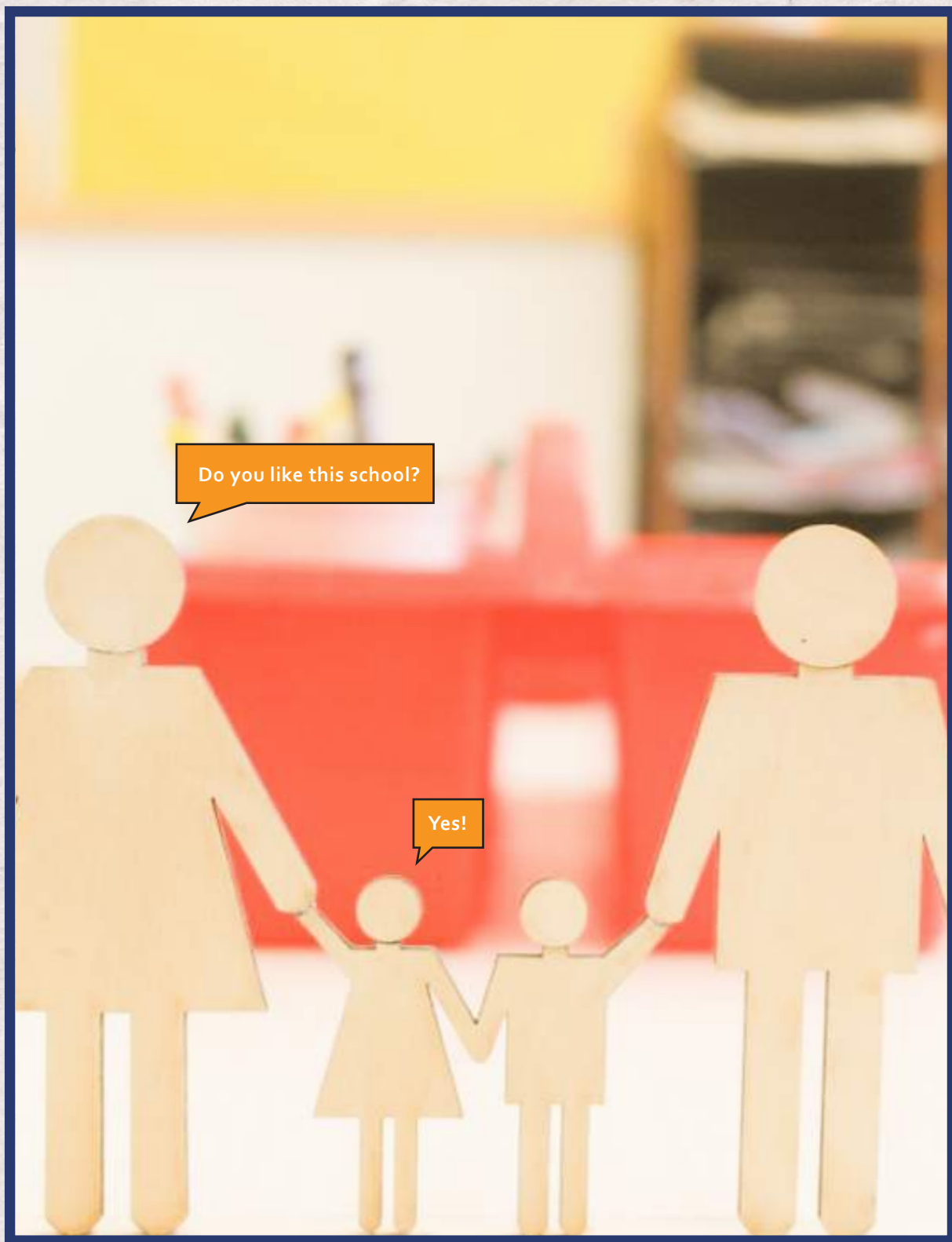
**What is the look and feel of the school?** Does it feel warm and inviting? Or is it cold and institutional? Is it clean and organized, or messy and chaotic? What kind of work is up on the walls? Do you see original art, or posters and worksheets? Is the work placed at eye level so young children can see it? Are the facilities old or new? Do they have a gym or play yard? How often do they use it?

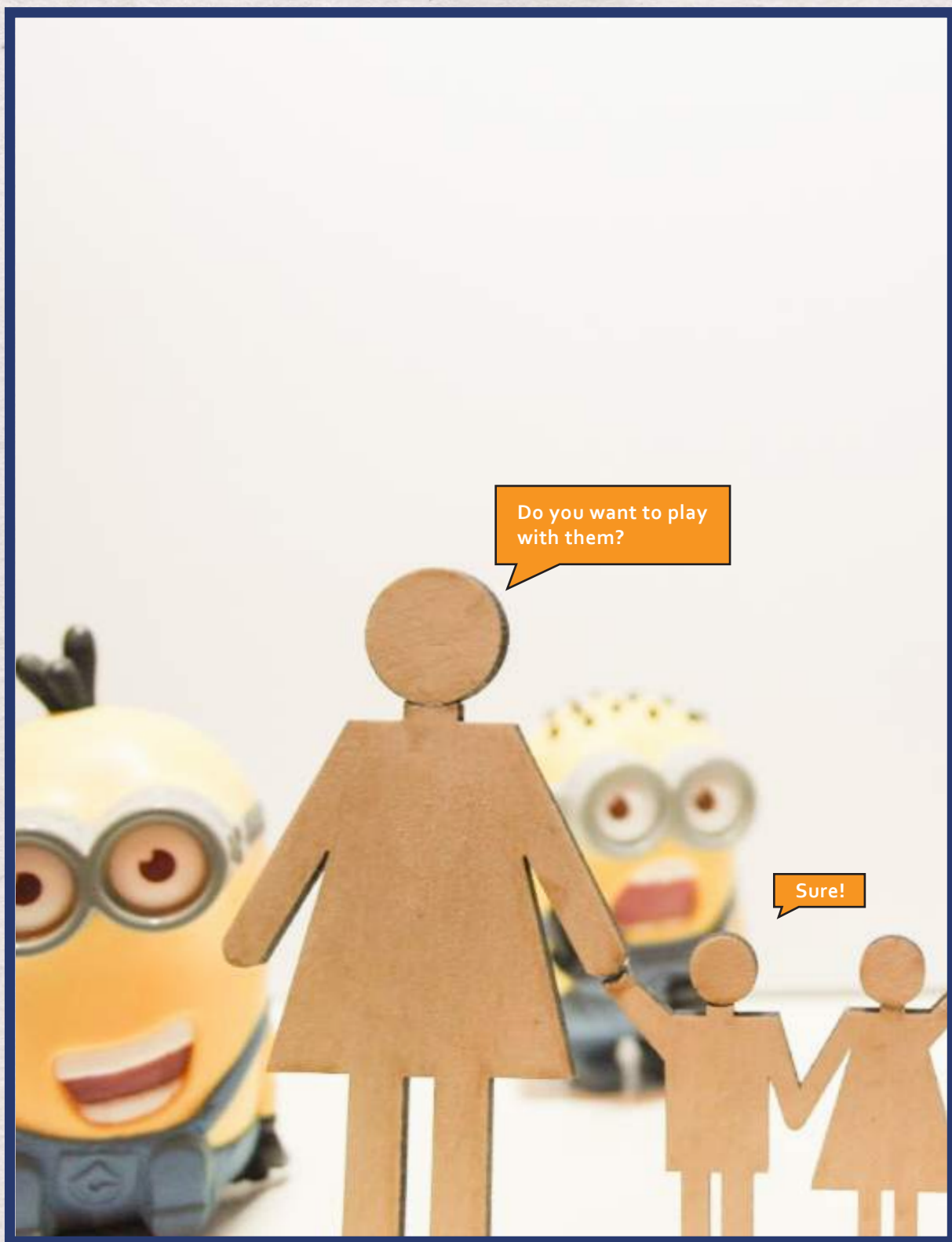
**Is the atmosphere exciting?** Do students seem happy? Do they look busy or bored? Are they having positive interactions with each other, the staff, and the teachers? Do the teachers seem like they enjoy teaching here? Would your child be happy here? Would you?

学校的外观和感觉是什么？它感觉温暖和欢快吗？还是冰冷和制度？是干净有组织的还是混乱无纪律的？什么样的工作展示在墙上？你看到原创艺术品，还是海报和工作表？工作是否处于平均水？设施是旧还是新？他们有健身房还是玩球场？他们多久使用一次？

气氛激动人心吗？学生看起来开心吗？他们看起来很忙还是无聊？他们是否有和老师工作人员相互积极的互动？教师看起来像是喜欢在这里教书吗？你和你的小孩在这儿快乐吗？











**What kinds of activities are children doing?** What is happening in the art corner and the block area? Are children working cooperatively, individually, or both? Are the projects controlled or open-ended, enabling children to do many different things with the same materials? Are there opportunities for dramatic and fantasy play? Do children have lots of free time to run around?

**What is the focus on reading?** If this is a preschool, ask if it focuses on teaching early literacy skills and at what age. Does this approach seem right for you and your child? “The range of readiness for reading activities among young children is enormous,” says Jane Katch, M.S.T., kindergarten teacher at the Touchstone Community School in Grafton, Massachusetts. “Some want to learn to read and are looking at print, trying to figure it out. Others are not ready, and if pushed too soon may think they are bad at reading. A good preschool program should make all of these children feel successful. Remember that if children are pushed too soon, they can get turned off to reading — and this attitude could stay with them for years.”

孩子们在做什么活动？在艺术角和角落区域发生了什么？孩子们是合作还是个人还是两者兼有？项目是否受到控制或开放，使孩子们可以使用相同的材料做许多不同的事情？有戏剧和创造的机会吗？孩子们有空闲时间吗？

阅读的重点是什么？如果这是一个幼稚园，请问是否重点教授早期的识字能力和年龄。这个方法对你和你的孩子来说似乎是正确的吗？美国马萨诸塞州Grafton的Touchstone社区学校的幼儿园老师简·凯奇（Jane Katch）说：“幼儿阅读活动的准备范围是巨大的。“有些人想学习阅读和看印刷，试图弄清楚。其他人还没有准备好，如果推迟的话可能会认为他们的阅读不好。一个很好的学前教育计划应该使所有这些孩子都感到成功。记住，如果孩子们推迟了，他们可以被关闭阅读——这种态度可以与他们保持多年。”





### 03

## More Questions to Ask When Choosing a Preschool or Childcare Center

**Are children working all together or individually?** Is everyone doing the same project or activity at the same time? Are individual interests being accommodated? Will your child's learning style be suited well to this school's approach? How do children decide what to do, when they want to do it, and with whom?

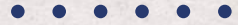
**Assess the staff and teachers.** Do they seem happy and excited — or bored? Ask, "What is staff turnover rate?" and "How long have teachers been with the program?" Also, inquire about how they were trained and training requirements.

## 选择幼儿园或儿童保育中心时要问的更多问题

孩子们一起学习还是单独学习？每个人都在同一个项目或活动中同时进行吗？是否适应个人利益？你的孩子的学习风格是否适合这所学校的做法？孩子们如何决定做什么，想做什么，和谁一起？

评估员工和老师。他们看起来快乐又兴奋——还是无聊？问：“什么是员工流失率？”和“教师多长时间参加课程”？还要询问他们是如何接受培训和培训的。。





**How much do the children play?** Both boys and girls need room to run around and time to do it. And both need plenty of opportunity for active and imaginative play. “When you visit a preschool, look carefully at what kinds of play are allowed and encouraged,” says Jane Katch. “Children need to be able to explore their interests through play — in a dramatic play area, in a block area, and using materials like sand and water. They also need time to complete an activity before they are directed into another experience.”

**How do parents get involved in the school?** Is there an active parent’s organization? Can parents volunteer in the classroom? If you do volunteer, what kinds of activities can parents help with? And will you get to work with your child?

孩子们玩的有多少？男孩和女孩都需要有足够的空间来跑步和时间去做。并且都需要充足的机会积极和富有想象力的游戏。*Jane Katch*说：“当您访问学前班时，请仔细查看是否有鼓励类型的游戏。“孩子们需要通过玩耍，在一个戏剧性的区域，在一个相对限制的区域，并使用沙子和水的材料，探索他们的兴趣。他们还需要时间才能完成一项活动，然后才能引导到另一次体验。”

父母如何参与学校的活动？有父母可以参加的活跃组织吗？父母可以在课堂上自愿参加吗？如果你做志愿者，父母能帮助什么样的活动？你会和你的孩子一起工作吗？





**How is information communicated to parents?** How do teachers and the administration keep parents informed? Is there a good newsletter? Do you get e-mail updates? Can you e-mail the teachers with questions? How often do you meet with your child's teacher?

**How does the school address social-emotional issues?** How does the staff help children resolve conflicts? How are issues like hitting, throwing, and biting addressed? Does it have class meetings? Does it have a specific approach for teaching social-emotional skills?

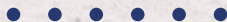
**What are the discipline policies?** Many schools have specific disciplinary rules involving everything from time outs, to meeting with the teacher or principal, to expulsion. What happens during a time out? Does a child sit alone or with a teacher? Are children punished for inappropriate behaviors — and how are they discussed? Do parents and teachers work together to deal with issues as they come up? Ask for specifics and consider if they will be right for your child and for you.

信息如何传达给家长？教师和行政当局如何让父母知道孩子的情况？有没有好的通讯方式？您是否收到电子邮件的随时更新？你能给教师发电子邮件吗？你多久跟孩子的老师见面？

学校如何处理社会情绪问题？工作人员如何帮助孩子解决矛盾？如何处理打击，投掷和咬人的问题？是否有课堂会议？它是否具有教学社会情感技能的具体方法？

纪律政策是什么？许多学校有特定的纪律规则，涉及或超时，与老师或校长会面。在一段时间内会发生什么？一个孩子独自坐着还是和老师坐在一起？儿童因不适当的行为受到惩罚——他们如何讨论？父母和老师一起工作，处理问题吗？要求具体细节，并考虑是否适合您的孩子和您。





**Is this school accredited?** Public schools need to meet state and district requirements. Private schools and daycare centers get additional accreditation from organizations like the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and the National Association of Independent Schools. Be aware that accreditation standards vary from state to state, and that some centers may meet standards without being accredited by outside organizations. Ask the school how it addresses this issue.

**Request a copy of the class schedule.** How is the day structured? Is this the right fit for your child's intellectual, emotional and physical needs? Is the day broken up into many different classes or does one activity flow into the next?

**What are the illness policies?** How does the school handle illnesses? Can kids come to school with a cold but not a fever? How long do they need to be fever-free before coming back to school?

**Is the space safe?** Is it up to code? What evacuation plans are in place?

**Can you get names of other parents whose children go to the school?** If you haven't been personally recommended (and even if you have), ask for some numbers of other parents who might answer more specific questions. Talking to other parents is a great way to find out more.

这所学校是否被认证？公立学校需要满足州和地区的要求。私立学校和托儿中心得到全国学前教育协会（NAEYC）和全国独立学校协会等组织的额外认证。请注意，认证标准因州而异，某些中心可能会在不经外部机构认证的情况下达到标准。问学校怎么解决这个问题。

请求课程表的副本。一天结构如何？这是否适合您孩子的智力，情感和身体需要？那天被分解成许多不同的课程，还是一个活动流入下一个课程？

什么是疾病政策？学校怎么处理疾病？孩子们可以感冒而不是发烧吗？发烧的同学需要多久才能返回学校？

这个空间是否安全？是否被保护？什么撤离计划？

你能得到孩子去学校的其他父母的姓名吗？如果您没有亲自推荐（即使您有），请询问一些其他可能回答更多具体问题的其他家长。与其他父母谈话是找出更多的好方法。



## CHAPTER FOUR





# WHAT THEY LEARN IN FIRST GRADE

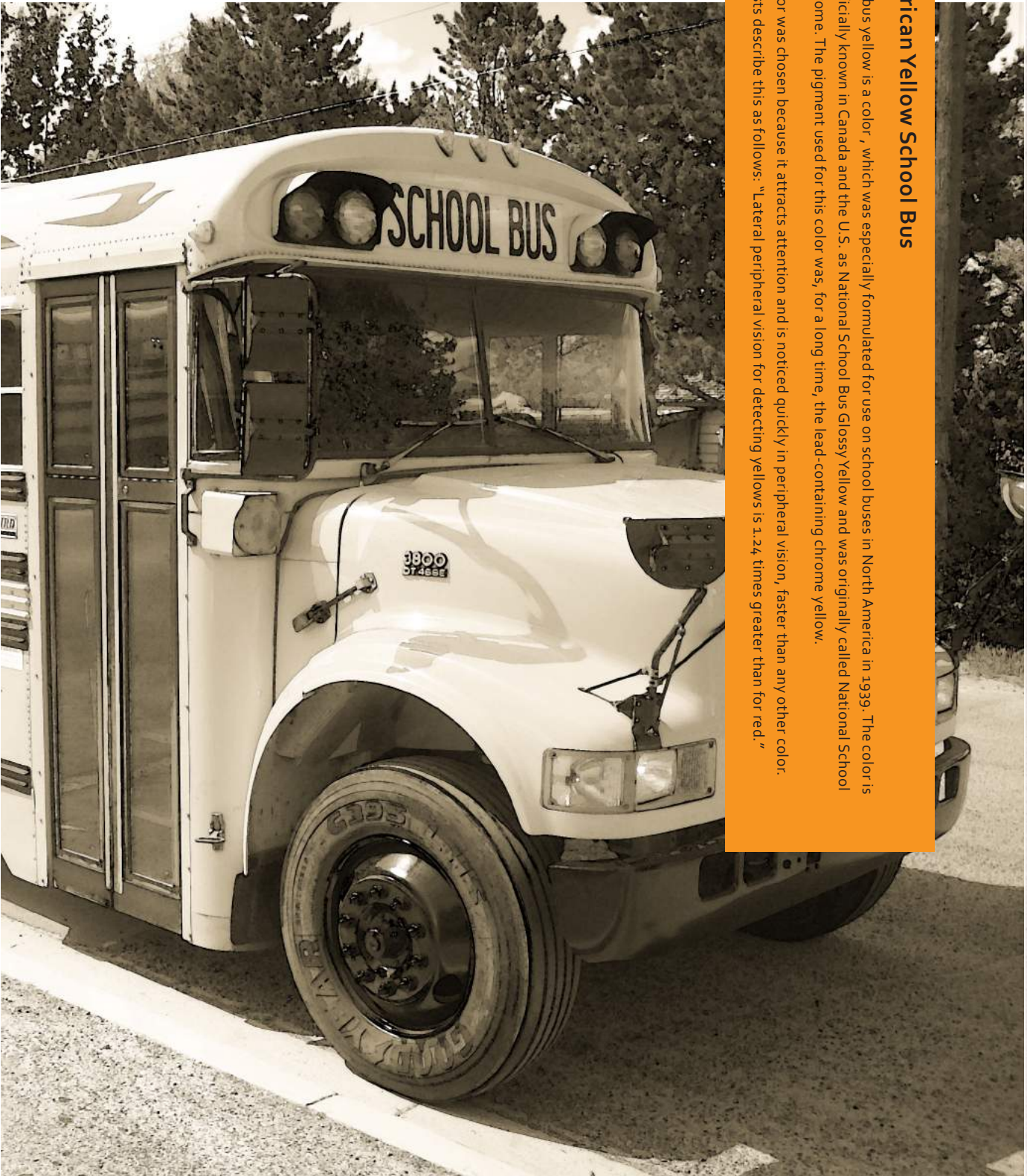
一年级都在学什么



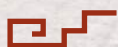
## American Yellow School Bus

School bus yellow is a color , which was especially formulated for use on school buses in North America in 1939. The color is now officially known in Canada and the U.S. as National School Bus Glossy Yellow and was originally called National School Bus Chrome. The pigment used for this color was, for a long time, the lead-containing chrome yellow.

The color was chosen because it attracts attention and is noticed quickly in peripheral vision, faster than any other color. Scientists describe this as follows: "Lateral peripheral vision for detecting yellows is 1.24 times greater than for red."







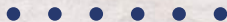
# WHAT THEY LEARN IN FIRST GRADE

## 一丰级学什么

First grade marks an important milestone for young children who finally feel like part of a “big” school. They may eat in the cafeteria for the first time or play outside during recess without the direct supervision of their own teacher, experiences that help first graders feel more independent. First graders now have to use the social skills they developed in preschool and kindergarten in more mature ways. But the true magic of first grade happens as children develop the ability to understand what letters and numbers really mean. When they’re ready, they’ll be able to “crack the code” and read words.

一丰级是一个重要的里程碑，幼儿终于觉得自己是“大”学校的一部分。他们可以第一次在自助餐厅吃饭，也可以在休息期间外出玩耍，不用自己老师的直接监督，帮助一丰级学生感觉更加独立的经验。一丰级学生现在必须以更成熟的方式使用他们在幼儿园和幼儿园开发的社交技能。但一级的真正魔力发生在孩子们发现能够理解什么字母和数字真正意义的能力。当他们准备好了，他们将能够“破解代码”并阅读文字。





## OL

### Language & Literacy

First grade is traditionally thought of as the level where children learn to read. Not all children become fluent readers by the end of the first grade, but most take their first solid steps toward fluid reading. Their reading material varies from simple rhymes, to classroom news, to patterned stories and beginner non-fiction books. By the end of the year, most are reading grade-level chapter books and some are reading at even more advanced levels. First graders love true stories of long ago, even though their sense of time isn't well developed. Some good historical books include "The Man Who Walked Between Two Towers" by Mordicai Gerstein, "My Brother Martin" by Christine King, and "The Story of Ruby Bridges" by Robert Coles.

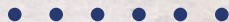
### 语言阅读能力

一年级传统上被认为是孩子学习阅读的水平。一年级以后，并不是所有的孩子成为流利的读者，但大部分人都是朝着流畅的阅读方向迈出的第一步。他们的阅读材料从简单的韵律到课堂新闻，到图案故事和初学者非小说书籍。到今年年底，大部分人正在阅读高年级的书籍，有些则阅读更高级。一年级学生很早就喜欢真实的故事，尽管他们的时间感不够发达。一些好的历史书籍包括莫迪凯·格尔斯坦 (*Mordicai Gerstein*)，"克里斯汀·金" (*Christine King*) 的"我的兄弟马丁" (*My Brother Martin*) "和罗伯特·科尔斯 (*Robert Coles*) 的"红宝石桥梁故事"，"两塔之间的人"









First-grade teachers help children listen for sounds in words, write the sounds they hear, and discover parts of written language, like the -at in cat that they can then use to figure out the words hat, mat, and sat.

Writing, like reading, takes a variety of forms in the first-grade classroom. Children “invent” their spellings as they work out their understandings of written language. Writing activities include journal writing, writing creative stories, or documenting their work in other subject areas. Teachers frequently ask children to sound out the words they write to introduce the sounds that letters make.

一丰级的老师帮助孩子们用语言听到声音，写下他们听到的声音，并发现一些书面语言的部分，像猫一样，然后他们可以用来找出帽子，垫子和坐着的字样。

写作，像阅读，在一丰级的教室里采取各种形式。孩子们在写出他们对书面语言的理解时，发明了他们的拼写。写作活动包括期刊撰写，撰写创意故事，或在其他学科领域记录他们的作品。教师经常要求孩子们发出他们写的话来介绍信件的声音。





## 03

### Math

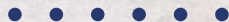
First graders begin to grasp more abstract mathematical concepts. Children are introduced to time, money, and the meaning of numbers greater than those they can count. Because first graders still learn best by working with physical objects, teachers give children materials to use during math lessons such as number cubes, pattern blocks, and color rods.

First graders start to do simple addition and subtraction problems. They learn to count by 2s, 5s, and 10s, which will help them later when doing math equations. They also work with 2- and 3-dimensional geometric shapes.

### 数学

一丰级学生开始掌握更多抽象的数学概念。孩子被引入时间，金钱和数字的意义大于他们可以算的数字。因为一丰级学生仍然通过使用物理对象学习最好，教师在数学课程中给孩子们提供材料，例如数字立方体，图案块和颜色棒。

一丰级学生开始做简单的加减法问题。他们学习计算2s，5s和10s，这将有助于他们在做数学方程时。他们还可以使用2维和3维几何形状。



## 04

### Science

Teachers encourage first graders to find their own answers to questions about the natural world, and to learn to find patterns in that world. They may be introduced to concepts that require them to understand more than they can explore concretely, such as living things being made up of small parts. Common science explorations include water and weather, the parts of the human body, and identifying characteristics of plants and animals. Children may also experiment with motion and with how pushing and pulling affects an object.

### 科学

教师鼓励一年级学生自己找到关于自然世界的问题的答案，并学习在这个世界上寻找模式。它们可被引入到需要他们理解的概念上，而不是具体地探索，例如由小部件组成的生物。常见的科学探索包括水和天气，人体的部分，以及确定植物和动物的特征。孩子们也可以尝试运动，如何推动和拉动影响对象。







## 05

### Social Studies

First-grade social studies is framed by the concrete world of family, school, and neighborhood. First graders can tell the difference between events that happen in the past, present, and future, although they are not ready to match real meanings to different time intervals. Events that happened 20 years ago and 100 years ago are all part of the same “past” time period to a first grader, unless they’re related to things that children are familiar with, like “That was when your grandmother was a baby.”

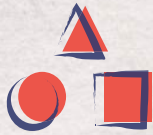
Socially, first graders are much more independent and responsible for their own actions than they were in kindergarten. Therefore, knowing how to follow rules and take care of themselves becomes important. Becoming self-sufficient enough to navigate through a school’s routine (like finding the classroom or bathroom by themselves) is an important part of first grade.

### 社会研究

一级社会研究由家庭，学校和社区的具体世界构成。一丰级学生可以告诉过去，现在和将来发生的事件之间的差异，尽管他们还没有准备好将不同时间段的真实含义相匹配。20年前和100年前发生的事件都是一丰级的同一个“过去”时期，除非他们与孩子熟悉的事情有关，比如“那是当你的祖母是一个孩子时。”

在社会上，一丰级学生对自己的行为比幼儿园更加独立和负责。因此，知道如何遵守规则和照顾自己变得重要。成为足够的自足，可以通过学校的课程（如自己找到教室或浴室）是一丰级的重要组成部分。





## 06

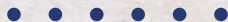
### Understanding An Abstract World

First graders move slowly from a world of play into a world of symbols and concepts (with a lot of backtracking along the way). This doesn't mean that play is not still important, but it does mean that learning in first grade becomes more organized and routine-based, with a lot of room for children's explorations.

### 了解抽象的世界

一年级学生从一个玩乐的世界慢慢地移动到一个符号和概念的世界（沿途很多回溯）。这并不意味着戏剧不是很重要，但这意味着一年级的学习变得更加有条理和日常化，有很多的孩子们的探索空间。





## 07

### How Kids Learn In First Grade

To get a handle on the way your first grader's brain is developing, think back to her first baby steps. Your child was probably a master crawler before taking those initial wobbly steps. First graders take those same baby steps away from the familiar information that they are comfortable with into a bigger, abstract world that is more difficult to understand. During those early toddling days, your child probably reverted to crawling in order to get somewhere quickly. Similarly, your child will still be more comfortable gaining knowledge through exploration and play. A first grader's brain is just beginning to grasp a few concepts at the same time, and then to make connections between those concepts.

You can see this in a first grader's writing. Children use "invented spelling" by writing in ways that make sense to them. They use what they know about sound and spelling relationships to get their ideas onto the page. They haven't mastered all the letter sounds or spelling rules that they need to be fluent writers, but they're willing to use what they know to work out the puzzle of written language.

### 小朋友在一年级怎样学习

要掌握一年级生大脑的发展方向，请回想一下她的第一个婴儿步骤。在采取这些初步摇摆的步骤之前，你的孩子可能是一个主履带。一年级学生将这些相同的宝贝步骤从他们熟悉的信息中吸收到更加难以理解的更大，更抽象的世界。在那些早期的蹒跚学步的日子里，你的孩子可能会恢复爬行，以便快速到达某处。同样，您的孩子仍然会更加舒适地通过探索和玩耍获得知识。一年级生的大脑刚刚开始同时掌握几个概念，然后在这些概念之间建立联系。

你可以在一年级生的写作中看到这一点。孩子们用这种对他们有意义的方式写“发明的拼写”。他们使用他们所知道的声音和拼写关系来将他们的想法吸引到页面上。他们没有掌握他们需要流利的作家的所有信件或拼写规则，但他们愿意使用他们所知道的来解决书面语言的难题。





## 08

### Learning From Mistakes

First graders learn by doing and by making mistakes. These mistakes can be frustrating, so they need positive reminders of the many ways that they are powerful learners.

Until now, most of their learning and growth have been part of a natural progression that took place in the comfortable worlds of play and home. They may have worked hard to learn how to slide down the fire pole in the playground, but no one gave them a grade on how well they did, or how long it took them to accomplish the task.

In first grade, children begin to acquire skills in areas they may not be completely comfortable in — and they may be graded on them. First graders are asked to work with more difficult material and may feel like they are struggling for the first time in their lives. These new situations can sometimes lead normally confident children to feel unsure about their abilities. Previously, they have been “masters” at whatever they did. But now they may feel pressure to learn to read and to grasp more complicated math and science concepts. Therefore, first graders need to be surrounded with excitement and encouragement, and given examples of how we learn from mistakes.

### 从错误中学习

从错误中学习 一丰级学生通过做错误而学习。这些错误可能令人沮丧，所以他们需要积极的提醒他们是强大的学习者的许多方式。

到目前为止，他们的大部分学习和成长都是在舒适的游戏和家庭世界中发生的自然进步的一部分。他们可能已经努力学习如何在操场上滑下火杆，但没有人给他们一个成绩，他们做了多少，或者他们完成任务需要多长时间。

在一丰级，孩子们开始获得可能不完全舒适的领域的技能 — 他们可能不会被分级。一丰级学生被要求使用更困难的材料，可能会觉得他们在生活中第一次挣扎。这些新情况有时会导致通常自信的孩子对自己的能力感到不确定。以前，他们一直是“主人”。但是现在他们可能会觉得学习阅读和掌握更复杂的数学和科学概念的压力。因此，一丰级学生需要被激动和鼓励的包围，并给出了我们如何从错误中学习的例子。









# RESOURCES

## 资源来源



### Books / Magazines / Website

书籍 / 杂志 / 网页

My investigation, into this subject has provided me with some very useful content, I would like to acknowledge.

#### Chapter 1

##### How Chinese Parents Select Schools for their Children

*Edu Global China*

by: *EduGlobal Blog*

#### Chapter 2

##### Considering Your Child's Requirements

*Choosing A School: Considering Your Child's Needs*

by: *GreatSchools Staff* | March 9, 2016

#### Chapter 3

##### How to Choose a School

*PBS Parents*

by: <http://www.pbs.org>



## **Chapter 4**

### **What They Learn in First Grade**

*What Your Kid Will Learn in First Grade*

*Doctor appointments shouldn't be a pain; navigate them like a pro*

*By: Mary Harvey*



