



www.springleaf.org

Springleaf Chinese School Newsletter

School Year 2019 Spring



Class Schedule

Class time	Grade Level	Subject	Room	Teacher
9:00-10:30	Level 9	Geometry	SS 108	June Chen-Todt
	Level 11 & 12	Chinese	ST 104	Wenny Lin
	Level 5	Chinese	ST 103	Yuan Lu
10:35-12:05	Level 1	Chinese	ST 103	Yuan Lu
	Level 6	Chinese	ST 104	Wenny Lin
	Level 7 ~12	SATI & II Math	SS 108	Leixuan Yang
	Level 2, 3 & 5	Art	SS 103	Yonghong Zhong
12:20-1:20	Level 7 & up	English	ST 104	Richard Boudreau
12:45 - 1:45	Level 3	Chinese	ST 103	Yuan Lu
12:45 - 2:15	Level 7	Math	SS108	Leixuan Yang
2:00 - 3:00	Level 2	Chinese	ST 103	Yuan Lu
1:25-2:55	Level 9	Chinese	ST 104	Wenny Lin
	Level 6, 11, & 12	Art	SS 103	Yonghong Zhong
3:10 - 4:10	Level 5 -(2)	Chinese	ST 103	Yuan Lu

Spring Term

April 6th, 13th,

20th, 27th

May 4th, 11th, 18th,

June 1st, 8th

Summer Break 9 classes total this term

Tuition/Fees

- 1.5 hour Chinese, 1.5 hour Math, 1.5 hour Art -**\$13/week**
- 1 hour Chinese - **\$9/week**
- 1.5 hour SAT math class-**\$15/week**
- 1 hour English Writing - **\$16/week**
- Math material fee-**\$5/term**
- Art material fee - **\$15/term**



Chinese

In the past few years, Chinese has become a more popular language. Children who come to Chinese school not only to learn Chinese, but also make friends and gain new skills. Especially for the older students, their teachers serve as both teachers and mentors.

Kindergarten & Level 1

Level 1 (Quote from Teacher Yuan Lu)

As Chinese becomes a more popular foreign language, we hope to continue to get beginners to Chinese through this class. Our Kindergarten/Level 1 class covers contents including Chinese language, Chinese culture, music and children's art.

We introduce Chinese to beginning level students through playing, fostering a sense of curiosity for the language and

sparking excitement for learning a new language. We create a motivational and fun environment for them to begin exploring Chinese language and culture, which we hope will provide a strong basic foundation for these students to continue learning Chinese in a greater capacity in the future.

During a typical class, students will learn new vocabulary words, read nursery rhymes, sing traditional Chinese songs and draw children's pictures.

After the one year K/Level 1 program, students will have a good command of more than 100 Chinese characters.



Level 2 (Quote from Teacher Yuan Lu)

Level 2 provides further experience with the Chinese language for students with some prior knowledge of Chinese. In this class, the students improve their language skills and build up familiarity with Chi-

nese. In this school year, we completed Ma Liping's Grade 1 Unit 2 & 3.

In each class, the students practiced Quizlet flashcards, which helped expose them to new vocabulary. They also participated in various memory games, such as matching and multiple choice with both words from previous

lessons and new words from new lessons. There were many thematic, narrative elements in the unit 3 curriculum, so students were able to engage in rich storytelling through skits performed in Chinese. Through performances, the students gained a deeper understanding of the texts and stories, which serve

the purpose of teaching. The students enjoyed the performances!

Level 4 (Quote from Teacher Yuan Lu)

The Level 4 class helps more intermediate Chinese learners develop more confidence in their oral, reading and writing abilities.

In this school year, we completed Ma Liping's Grade 2 Unit 1, 2, and part of Unit 3 reading and texts.

Paired with the Ma Liping readings, students watched cartoon depictions of the stories in the Ma Liping textbook.

In this class, students also practiced flashcards to learn and ac-

quire new terminology. Along with these flashcards, students gained more exposure to and interact with new words.

Level 5 (Quote from Teacher Yuan Lu)

The Level 5 class is designed for intermediate Chinese learners, typically in the higher levels of beginner Chinese.

In this school year, we finished Ma Liping's Grade 2 curriculum and started Ma Liping's Grade 3 curriculum, completing Unit 1.

This class greatly enjoyed flashcard activities. The

students completed flashcard tests with accuracy and speed. They even incorporated a little bit of friendly competition into the activity to make it more fun.

The students learned Pinyin, which we believe is an useful tool that can enable students to learn Chinese self-sufficiently in their future studies.



Level 8 (Quote from Teacher Wenny Lin)

The level 8 class is a higher level Chinese class. It is designed for students who can speak fluent Chinese and are willing to continue learning more Chinese characters and phrases.

In this school year, we completed Ma Liping's 4th grade text book and started to learn Ma Liping's 5th grade book "XiYouJi". Students used the characters and phrases that they learned to build their own sentences and stories. They worked on comic writing and story narration. Meanwhile, they did puppet shows based on the Chinese stories that they read and learned. They also learned how to read Chinese recipes to cook Chinese food. During the Chinese tradi-

tional holiday celebration, students demonstrated understanding of the relationship between the practices and perspectives of the Chinese-speaking world.

Level 10 (Quote from Teacher Wenny Lin)

The level 10 class is the beginning of the advanced level of Chinese. This class is designed for the students who already mastered at least 1000 Chinese characters and phrases. Students can use Chinese both within and beyond the school setting.

In this school year, we completed Ma Liping's 6th grade text book. We worked really hard to improve student's advanced reading and writing skills. The students read long fairy tale stories in Chinese and

short stories in both simplified and traditional Chinese. They learned how to write a summary after watching a short video. Furthermore, they learned how to use different structures to do creative writings, such as write up my own recipe, my advertisement, my resume and more.

During the Chinese traditional holiday celebration, the students demonstrated understanding of the relationship between Chinese culture and perspectives of the Chinese-speaking world.



Level 11 (Quote from Teacher Wenny Lin)

The level 11 class is the most advanced Chinese class. This class is designed to prepare students for SAT 2 and AP Chinese testing. The requirement is that students can understand, interpret and present information, concepts, and ideas in writing on a variety of topics in Chinese.

In this school year, the students learned Ma Liping's 7th grade text book Unit 2 from lesson 3 to lesson 4 and Unit 3 Lesson 1 to lesson 6. They focused on Chinese history and travel attractions. They started practice on AP and SAT 2 Chinese reading and writing. They

practiced narrative, descriptive, expository and persuasive essay writing styles.

During the Chinese traditional holiday celebration, students demonstrated an understanding of the relationship between Chinese culture and perspectives of the Chinese-speaking world.



English Writing

The writing classes offered at our Chinese School help students improve their English skills for school, as well as for the SAT and ACT writing portion of the respective exams. Currently, we offer the classes to middle and high school students.

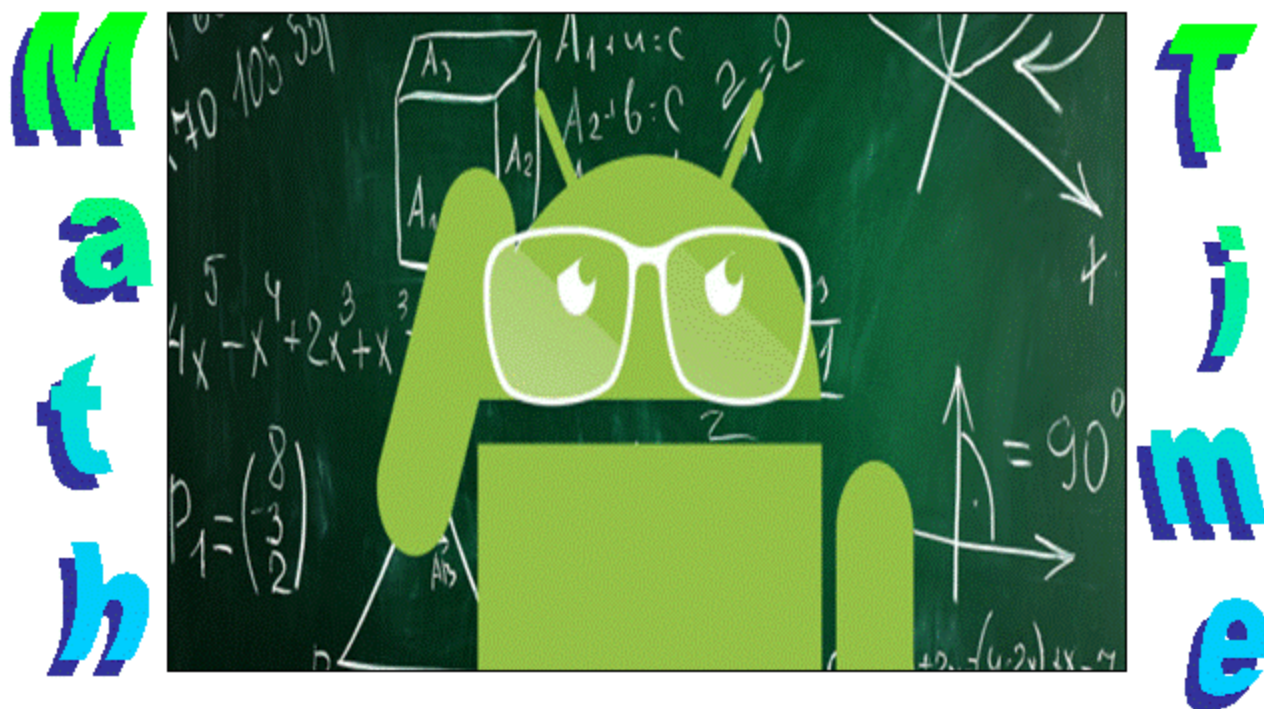
Level 6 to 12 (Quote from Teacher Kris Lisi Davis)

Springleaf's English Writing class enjoyed two very productive terms! The students engaged in a wide variety of skill-building activities, including review of grammar terms and usage, prose reading and analysis, style and formatting, and timed free-writing from prompts. They completed two in-class sample SAT essays, each an hour long. The final project assignment for Spring term was to research, draft, and

polish a research paper on a topic of their choice. The topics the students chose were as unique and interesting as the students themselves: Andrew Jackson, Dyson spheres, Lego Mindstorm, K-Pop, Active Structures, Franklin D. Roosevelt, sleep, music, American history, Michael Jackson, Mahatma Gandhi, terrorism, dog breeds, and a comparison of video gaming communities. I am pleased with, and proud of, the progress Springleaf's students made in developing their

English writing skills these past six months! My best advice to each of your bright, talented children is: keep reading, and keep writing! Happy Summer!





Math

The math program, established for nine years and taught by Teacher Chen and Teacher Yang, has helped so many students. Many parents have also given feedback about how helpful the program is. SAT I and II classes provide a comprehensive review for the high school students for their math exam needs.

Geometry (Quote from Teacher June Chen-Todt)

We covered first half of Barron's E-Z Geometry, including Congruent Triangles. We also finished Cumulative Review Exercises for Chapters 1-7. Next term, we will start with Chapter 8, Geometry inequalities. Geometry proofs in last day of spring term.

Math Proof in this class



Pre-Algebra (Quote from Teacher Leixuan Yang)

Some of the Algebra concepts and Subjects have been taught and introduced to the students, which include

- Negative Number
- Operations with Negative Numbers
- Unknown Variables
- Algebra Expressions
- Simplifying Algebra Expressions
- Solving Equation
- Introduction of Linear Function
- Introduction to the Coordinate Geometry
- Graph of the Linear Function
- Solving System Equations

The students have made progress in what was taught in the class and became more interested in the Math subject.

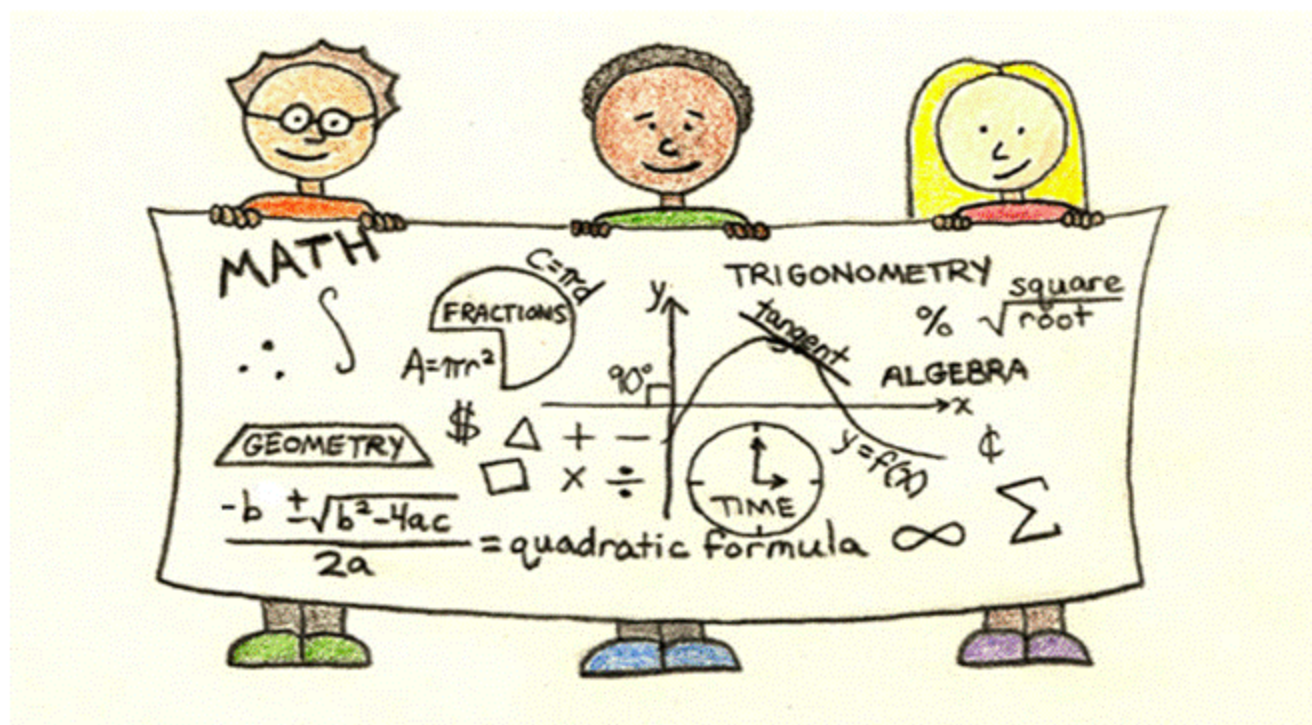
SAT I Math (Quote from Teacher Leixuan Yang)

In this school year, we mainly worked on the practice tests of Dr. John Chung's SAT I Math.

We have worked on all of the practice tests in the book. Most of students in the class did pretty well.

I believe their problem solving skills have been certainly improved after the class.

Math (continued)



Art

Our school offers art classes to our students in order to foster creative thinking and a more well-rounded, holistic educational experience. Teacher Yanghong Zhong has an immense body of artistic knowledge and hopes to pass on to the students his passion for art.

All Levels Art Classes (Quote from Teacher Yanghong Zhong)

For our art classes at Spring-leaf Chinese School, we focused mainly on drawing the entire school year.

As a professional artist, I think it is important for students to start off with a solid understanding of the basic fundamentals of art. Learning how to draw is an essential part of any art endeavor. Through drawing, a student is able to experience

eye hand coordination, develop spacial awareness (how to draw objects that look 3 dimensional), simplification (learn how to simplify), and explore creativity and imagination.

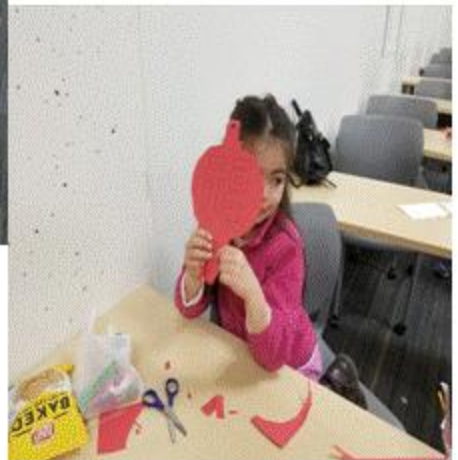
We spend about 2 months on each of the following media: pencil, pen, charcoal and ink with light watercolor. This will give students a good amount of time to experience and explore the use of each medium. It's important for student to become familiar with a tool before they can

properly use it and be creative with it.

Our class projects typically involve drawing from life, imagination as well as from photographs.

My goals for the art classes are not just to teach students how to draw nice pictures but also to be creative, to think outside of the box and to be able to express themselves visually while having fun at the same time.

School Activities



School Activities



Students' Achievements

Academic Accolades

Andrew Todt received a 36 out of 36 score on his ACT test and a 1580 out of 1600 in SAT test. Congratulations to him!!!

College Admission

Jessica Xiao is attending Carnegie Mellon University; Kristen Wong is attending University of Southern California. Congratulations to them!!!

Students' Corner

Chinese Here are Chinese essays from our students. Although you might find some grammatical mistakes and awkward sentence structures, these essays represent impressive displays of hard work and proficiency, considering the infrequency that some of these students interact with the Chinese language in their day to day lives.

My Summer Break

射箭夏令营

陈岱彰

Davin Chen Level 4

我的暑假一件有意义的事情是我去射箭夏令营。我现在告诉你发生了什么。

星期一：

早早起来吃了一顿早餐，去德维和德真的家。他们的爸爸带我们去营地。我还交了一个新朋友，他的名字是尼科。

在营地里我一眼就看到了弓箭。我一直对弓箭感兴趣。我喜欢感觉到弦的紧张感，我喜欢看到飞的东西（在这种情况下指箭头）。我也对纸飞机感兴趣，因为它们可以飞。我发现箭头的轴比我想象得更长。还有三根厚厚的羽毛。箭头是塑料做的。等等，塑料，那古代的箭头是用什么做的呢？木头吗？箭的旁边有一个黑色的弓，也是塑料做的。我在营地里试着射了三箭，一箭比一箭射得好。接下来我们坐校车到了一个名叫Brek的地方。

Brek是一个森林/射箭/巨型的蚂蚁农场。我在这里看到许多

巨大的蚂蚁。它们比正常的蚂蚁大三、四倍。我相信一个人对这样的蚂蚁踩上十次也不一定能杀死它。

我们在这些巨型的蚂蚁的家边上放下我们的弓箭和书包，开始吃吃喝喝，介绍自己，认识别人。幸运的是蚂蚁并没有对我们发起攻击，抢我们手里的食物和水。然后我们射了更多次箭，还玩了箭头tic-tac-toe的游戏。时间过得飞快，要吃午饭了。我们坐在桌边，我的旁边是德维和德真。我们吃吃饭，讲讲话听了一个自称Josh Boy的教练讲述了他和他的胖妈妈的故事，一个很有趣的故事。午饭后我们学了如何在森林中隐形。我没把自己涂得像个大花猫，因为我不喜欢变脏，即使是为了隐形。

这是夏令营的第一天。

星期二：

今天我们去了Scouter's Mountain。我并不喜欢那里，这儿一个窝，那儿一个洞。显然很多动物都在那里安了家。我们吃午饭地方的边上就有蜂巢。我们去那儿是学习认识植物和如何采摘黑莓的。那里的黑莓和虫子一样多。教练一边教，一边还要注意没有危险的昆虫过来找我们！

星期三：

今天我们又去了Brek，但这次我们玩了射箭游戏。我们假装降落在Yaven5（这是星球大战里的东西），一个教练扮坏蛋，我们要从他那里抢来食物和水，这样我们的“大猫”宇宙船才能离开星球。我们做得很好。我们有三天的时间来完成任务。

星期四：

今天我们又去了Scouter Mountain，继续昨天的射箭游戏。今天我们终于发现了“Queen bad guy”，但是我们还是没有射箭攻击。

星期五：

今天我们在Berk先练习了射箭。我们分成了两个小组，用泡沫射击对方，非常好玩。我射中了别人，也被别人射中。我们结束了三天的射箭游戏。我射中了“Queen bad guy”的眼睛，我们胜利了，我们离开了星球，夏令营也结束了。



荡秋千桥

王马克

Max Wang Level 4

暑假，我去中国玩了一个月。我去了柳江的古镇玩，我成功地过了柳江的荡秋千桥。随后，我还想过独木桥，可是独木桥太窄了，我试了五十次也过不了。柳江的荡秋千虽然很难过去，我很高兴我终于能走过去。



边，慢慢地黑饼越来越小，最后太阳全出来了。我看了日全食真高兴。



德维

David Kong Level 4

今年夏天我去了黄石公园，黄石公园很好玩。我和我的弟弟，妈妈和爸爸一起去。在那儿，我看见很多温泉和野牛。暑假，我还去摘蓝莓，也很有趣。果园里的蓝莓很多，我摘了一大木桶的蓝莓，蓝莓好吃极了！

德真

John Kong Level 4

暑假，我和我的哥哥，妈妈和

陆谔凯

Evan Lu Level 4

今年暑假我们去划船了。我第一次划单人皮艇，一开始我划得不好，我姐姐告诉我一些东西后我就划得好点儿了。那天天很蓝，阳光很好，天气不冷不热，还能看见雪山。又过了几个星期，我们去野营，在那儿还有另外三家和我们一起。我们搭帐篷，参加小孩活动挺好玩的。我们还看了日全食，在那儿我们也搭了一个帐篷。今年的暑假挺有趣的。

爸爸一起去黄石公园。黄石公园里有很多的温泉，温泉的硫磺很臭。我还看见很多大的风车。从黄石公园回来，我们还去果园里摘蓝莓。我们摘了二十磅蓝莓，我喜欢吃蓝莓，可是有些蓝莓熟过了头。

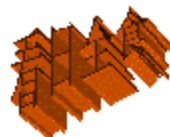


游去巴拿马

天霖

Paul Donnelly Level 4

今年夏天我们全家坐游轮去巴拿马，这让我很激动。我很喜欢游轮上的游泳池，卧室以及电视。我



盛颖萱

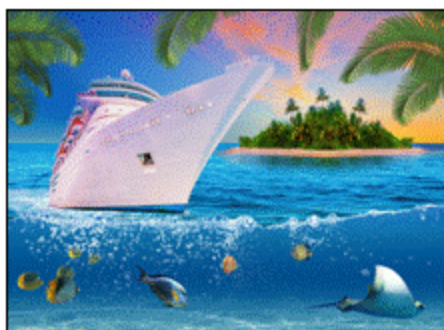
Olivia Sheng Level 4

8月21日早上，我起得很早。你知道为什么吗？因为今天我们全家去看日全食，我太高兴了。来到爸爸的公司，嗨，我还看到我的朋友Sonia！我试了一下我的观看日全食的眼镜。刚开始，太阳像被什么咬了一口！太阳的缺口越来越大，我和Sonia玩了一会儿沙滩球，又回来看天上的太阳。太阳越来越黑，快变成一个黑圆饼了，天变得越来越暗。啊，月亮把太阳全挡住了。又过了一会儿，黑饼有了金

还在房间里玩手机游戏，很可惜我们只带了一个钓鱼游戏。

John Donnelly Level 4

暑假我们全家去巴拿马。我们是坐游轮去的，这次旅行有很多乐趣。游艇上有很多好吃的，我和哥哥下象棋，游泳（东游西游），在手机上玩游戏，还在大海里游泳。但我们孩子们不能泡按摩池。宾馆里没有儿童电视。但我很喜欢这次旅行，巴拿马很好玩。



暑假之旅

许书弘

Aaron Hsu Level 5

暑假我去了很多地方,也做了许多有趣的事。六月份,我们去南加州看姥姥,姥爷和老邻居。又去台北看爷爷和奶奶。

八月份妈妈带姐姐和我去英国玩。我们先去了伦敦,在伦敦我们看了杜莎夫人蜡像馆,大英博物馆和其他地方。之后,我们去了苏格兰,看了阿尼克城堡,尼斯湖水怪。我们玩得很高兴。

暑假里,妈妈还送我去AC Green篮球营。我们学习篮球技巧,还举行了好几场篮球比赛。篮球营还教我们如何对他人友善以及尊敬父母。

暑假,我学到了很多知识,也度过了一个愉快的假期。

Brook McCutchen Level 5

在暑假期间我去了哥斯达黎加。我们住在两个不同的酒店。第一个酒店面对着彼此相连的多个的海滩,这里的景色绝对漂亮!还有中央游泳池供游客游泳,有一位女士不小心把咖啡撒在地上,服务员非常友善地把咖啡清理干净。我还去雨林玩。第二天,我们去另一家酒店那里有两个游泳池,咖啡厅,健身房和休息室。我们在那里的时候雨下得很大,雨水几乎要漫进了房间。这是我愉快的夏天!

面。当我的朋友来的时候,他们总是要去玩滑索。我有时会受轻伤,但我们总是担心会受伤。我们都知道受伤的感觉很难受,然后会因为做一些愚蠢的事情而受罚。但是我们平时很放松,不经常受伤。



游玩西雅图

许书弘

Aaron Hsu Level 5

又放假了,今年的寒假我和家人去了西雅图,这次旅行很有趣。

我们先去了派克广场购物。有数百人排队等候进入第一家星巴克,我觉得太拥挤了。我们去了一家韩国餐馆吃饭,味道还不错。

虽然我和我的家人在西雅图只呆了两天,我们也得到很多的乐趣。



我家的滑索

赵恒宇

Lucas Benson level 8

我们家以前在后院有一条滑索,现在没了。我们现在没有滑索的原因是因为我们的树倒落在它上

写给老师的信

贺明

Raymond He level 8

亲爱的 Wenny 老师,

这一学年的中文课,我学会了很多东西。我学会了怎么写和说很多新中文字,也学到了很多传说。我对中文课很满意。只是,我们觉得我们在学写的过程中多做一点好玩的对我们会有更大的帮助。

祝好,

贺明

2018年16月14日

写给老师的信

Nicholas Yin level 8

亲爱的老师，

每个星期六我去中文课。我们念故事，做考试，玩Bingo，等等。

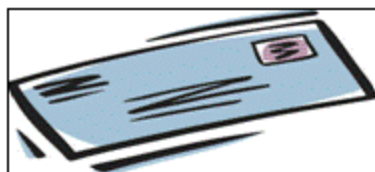
目前我们在学《西游记》和我们需要练习 Quizlet。因为《西游记》有很多新字要学。

我没有对中文课不满，因为中文课是很像平常的学校，每个人都：“你必须要去学。”我想如果我们学更多实用的东西，比如像如何使用中国的钱之类的可以帮助我们以后的中国行。

祝好，

Nicholas

2018年6月16日



3 你的想法和意见（如何改进）

我觉得如果有更少的读书会更好一点，我们的课一半都是读书。应该看、更加多的西游记，在 youtube.

中文课好与不好

郑碧山

Bishan Zheng level 8

中文学校有一点儿无聊。但是老师会加东西，把中文学校的学习变得更好玩儿。我要去中文学校，因为我可以学中文。如果我知道另一种语言，我今后的生活会更好。



傅瑞奇

Richid Fu level 8

Wenny 老师，

我喜欢你上的中文课。因为你有教课的热情。中文课帮助我提高中文阅读和写作。有些同学不按时交作业。我认为老师可以用巧克力奖励完成作业的人，这样问题就可以解决了。

赵恒宙

Benson Leal level 8

1 目前中文课的状况

我觉得我默写更好一点了，好像我听话也好一点了。我也听得懂课了。我也还发言很多了。我平时不会闲聊很多。

2 你对中文课的不满

我觉得课太乏味了是因为有太多的读书。也有太多的默写了，很难记得然后我会忘记。

做饺子

慷慨

Evan Zhong Level 10

星期六，我们中文学校在 PCC Sylvania 做饺子。在十点三十分我和我的老师、同学在做饺子。我们做饺子因为新年要到了。还有新年在二月十六号。

我们用了这些东西：

意大利香肠

葱

包菜

酱油

麻油

怎么做：

把材料放进一个碗里拌匀。

要把菜粘到肉上。

然后要放蜡纸在桌子上。

把皮放在蜡纸上，然后就把一点点的馅放在皮上，然后把一点点的水放在饺子的边缘。把饺子包起来，还有要把边缘叠起来，要确保边缘接触，所以

馅不会掉出来。

怎么煮：

先把水放进锅里，把他煮开。

煮开以后就放一点点盐在沸的水里。

把饺子放进锅里，煮到饺子浮起来。

再加一杯冷水。

饺子再次浮起来，就可以放到盘子里。

吃！



编写——玛丽的故事

撞进

Collin Zhong Level 10

玛丽是个足智多谋又聪明的孩子。

塔那埃卡之前，玛丽向她的老师借了五美元，说她会给老师看孩子十天。塔那埃卡开始的时候，玛丽和她的表弟，罗格穿着睡衣就出发了。他们到森林里，玛丽和罗格，分开了。玛丽去了河那边，罗格不知去哪儿了。玛丽走了一会儿，就发现了几个草莓。她把草莓放进嘴里，很不好吃。过了一会儿，她遇到了一个旅馆，叫做“安尼的河岸”“啾啾啾啾啾啾啾”。她走进去，买了一个汉堡包和喝冰牛奶。玛丽想“晚上能不能在这里睡？”。于是，她偷偷地发现一个没关好的窗户。太阳落山的时候，玛丽就从在窗户爬进旅馆，睡着了。

早上，玛丽发现她睡过头了，因为一个男人发现了她。那个男人问她怎么来的。玛丽就说塔那埃卡是怎么回事。那个人说这是最最荒唐的事情，但是玛丽生气了，说是即不蠢又不荒唐的事情。说完，男人答应帮玛丽。

除夕的故事

丁孙文美

Kara Dingsun Level 10

很久以前，有一个怪物叫夕。夕要去找吃的因为在冬天没有吃的。所以它去村里吃人。夕来的时候，村里的人很害怕，所以他们躲在竹林里面。村民跑去竹林的时候他们看见了一个小孩子在雪里很瘦。一个老婆婆喂那小孩子，村民用竹子做房子和用竹子节点火。那小孩子就问一个老头夕为什么不来竹林吃他们。那老头说他们用竹子生火，夕就跑了。老头说完，那小孩子就有一个主意。他说可以在村里用竹子生火，夕就跑掉了。人们听小孩讲，就同意了。他们拿了竹子回到村里，然后点了火。但是他们点完了火，就害怕了。突然夕来了。它开始吃人了，所以村民要跑。但是那孩子说他把夕引过来，让村民把竹子扔进火里面。那小孩跑过去骂了夕，就气坏了，夕追着他跑，但是村民都害怕。他们没去扔竹子，然后夕就伤害小孩。人们看见了那小孩受伤了，就赶紧往火里扔竹子。夕害怕那声音就跑掉了。人们去孩子那儿，但是孩子死了。所以，在春节前一天叫除夕，人们放烟花因为夕还没有死。

第二天到第五天，玛丽就照旧吃喝玩乐，吃草莓，在河边玩耍，看太阳日出……

回家的时候，她就给她祖父说了经过，说她是在塔那埃卡吃汉堡包和喝冰牛奶

编写——爸爸和儿子

张亮亮

Zachary Zhang Level 10

在二零一六年七月十三号，爸爸和儿子要出去散步。因为他们很有钱，他们有豪宅。他们在铁门外看见一辆煤车，撒了一大堆煤到马路上。儿子赶快到地里去找捡煤的工具。转眼间，儿子就回来了，他拉着一个小车和拿着一把铁锹。爸爸和儿子就开始捡煤了。捡完煤后，爸爸给仆人打了一个电话，让他把车开过来。爸爸和儿子就拉着一小车煤开走了。

王龙龙

Franklin Wang Level 10

有一天，爸爸和儿子来看他们种的豆子。一看，地上连一颗豆子也没有了。爸爸惊奇地问：“是谁把我的豆子吃了？”

突然，一只可恶又馋嘴的小黄鸟伺机偷吃种子。儿子和爸爸同时叫道：“滚！”小黄鸟马上飞走了。但是，过了一会儿，它又飞回来了，重复地捣乱。爸爸急了，他拿着锄头猛砸到鸟的身上。可是，爸爸怎么砸也砸不到小黄鸟。他大喝一声：“你这只贪婪的鸟，你吃我的豆子，还在这里飞来飞去，你让我怎么再种豆子呀？”这时，儿子出了一个好主意。他对爸爸说“你帮我干扰这鸟，我会抓住它。”说完，儿子悄悄地绕到小鸟的后边。爸爸就在那里大叫：“你这个畜生，白痴，流氓，鸟桶，豆桶，鸟蛋！”他说了一大堆小孩子不应该学的词语。儿子趁这着小黄鸟不备，突然扑了上去。小黄鸟没准备呀。它正在学它不应该学的话时眼睛被儿子用黑布蒙上了。

蒙住眼的小鸟不能飞，只能栖息在树上。爸爸和儿子高高兴兴地种豆子了。



自作自受

赵元

Derek Zhao Level 10

一天，在河边，有一只猫，看到了许多的鱼，它就开始抓鱼。有一只老鼠，想要教训教训

安逸

Elise Fan level 10

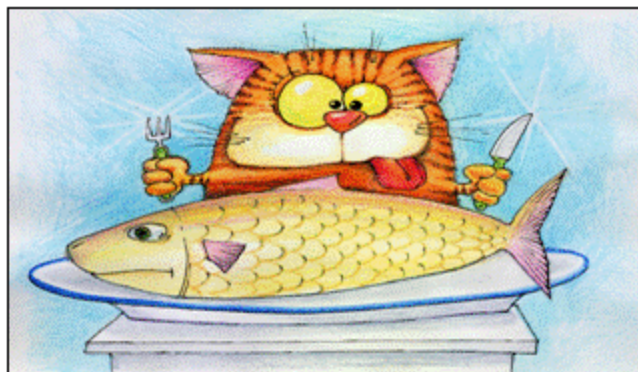
有一天，妈妈做了好多好吃的饭给爸爸跟儿子跟妈妈吃。可是找不到儿子。妈妈就跟爸爸说：“老公，饭好了。快去找儿子吧！”爸爸就干脆起来去找儿子。两分钟过了以后，爸爸终于找到儿子了。爸爸问儿子：“你在干什么？”儿子说：“我在看一本很好看的书！”儿子赶快走去吃饭。可是，爸爸却待在那里看书本。儿子终于来到桌边去吃饭的时候，妈妈发现爸爸不见了。她就跑到房间里面，结果看到爸爸正在读儿子的书。

王傲尘

Allen Wang level 10

有一天，一个农民跟他的孙子正在种菜。突然，一只馋嘴的鸟把籽吃了。农民说：“可恶！它居然敢伺机偷吃我的籽儿？”他计上心来，用锄头把鸟吓跑了。他们继续种种子了。鸟趁他们不备，就又吃了种子。农民看见了，觉得没办法，就把鸟的眼睛蒙上了。

这一只猫，于是，它把一只大玩具鱼布下了陷阱，猫看到了这一只玩具鱼。它想，我要是能抓到这一只大鱼，那我今天的午饭就能吃到饱了。它开始抓这一只鱼，不过它总是抓不到，不一会，它就掉进河里了。原来是老鼠用鱼钩把鱼拉的越来越远，所以猫追着鱼也就掉进去了。猫很快也就憋不住气了。猫在河边醒来，是老鼠把它救活的。老鼠在它旁边说“你这是自作自受”。



我的哥哥

林骏嘉

Marvin Lin Level 11

我的哥哥比我大两岁多。他不是一个普通人。他不是我的朋友，又不是我的敌人。已经过了大概痛苦的三到四年了。我告诉你，这几年没有那么容易。从我们打架，到他的外表。

很多人一看到我和我的哥，指着我会说：“你是不是哥哥？”我每次都会笑着回答：“不是，他比我大两岁。”

最精彩的是我妈会跟他说。“你没有吃够多呀！”

“我吃够多了！”我哥生气地回答。

“你只吃了一小碗！”奶奶会叫。

“他已经够肥了！”我会说。其实，他真的太瘦了。他的脚像两根棍子一样。他不被风吹走才怪呢！

他的性格呢，我觉得比较烦。他就是那么一个人，不睡觉的。我想睡觉，他还醒着。我都睡不着。

“嘟嘟嘟”，他会吹。现在已经十一点多了，大家都要睡觉了，但是他呢，还敢吹口哨！

“你不知道我们想睡觉吗？”我生气地对他喊道，他安静了什么都不会做。又过了几分钟，他又开始了！

最烦的是他早上起来的时候。

“哼唧哼唧哼唧哼唧”，弄得那么吵。他不知道我还想睡吗？

“你能不能安静一点？”我喊道。他好像没有听到我的话，就又开始发出这“哼唧哼唧哼唧哼唧”的声音。他不知道有多么恶心吗？我妈和爸说了几百遍，为什么不听呀！

这样子你就知道我哥是一个什么样的人。现在你应该觉得特别幸福，因为他不是你的哥！



露营住小木屋好

林俊杰

Max Lin Level 11

露营时非住小木屋不可。小木屋比住帐篷好多了。帐篷又麻烦又费力，但小木屋又方便又省时间。住小木屋的人不用带帐篷，不用把帐篷搭起来，拆下来，或者把帐篷洗掉。他们只用带好材料和工具，一到露营的地方就可以进门。小木屋不但很方便，它还能住下更多的老人和残疾人。因为住小木屋这么方便，老人和残疾人不用做那么多东西，后者无法可完成的事情。你住在帐篷里，你即使有一个非常好的帐篷，下雨了就会把你打湿。小木屋才不会呢，你只要把门关上，你就可以睡香香的。小木屋也比帐篷更安全。帐篷可以一下子就塌掉，但小木屋又稳又结实，防动物，雨和昆虫。要是你不常去露营的话，那小木屋可以给你省钱。你是不用你的帐篷的话，那你就在浪费钱。小木屋最大的优点就是他可以给州立公园赚钱。小木屋要造起来，整理和送电。小木屋的价钱确实比帐篷

贵一点，但是这钱可以给州政府来用。小木屋有这么多优点请问谁还要住帐篷呢？



电脑游戏-FPS

陆文杰

Brandon Lu Level 11

电脑游戏从刚开始的时候是让人们感到好玩儿。电脑游戏有两种，一边是游戏根据真正的事情，另外一边是游戏根据想象力做成的。FPS游戏，（在美国翻译到First Person Shooters）包括一大堆的电脑游戏。第一个FPS是Maze，在1973年出

来。Maze是NASA的同学做成的，很简单。而到八个人可以在一个网络上跑来跑去，互相打起来。从那天以后，FPS游戏根本变得更有意思，对人们更有兴趣。FPS游戏包括：Minecraft, Counter-Strike, Halo, Battlefield, Call of Duty, Rust, Star Wars, Dirty Bomb等等。大多是对13到25岁的男人玩儿。我会跟你们讲Star Wars: Battlefront, 从EA和DICE公司出来的。

在电脑玩FPS很简单，平常有很多相似之处。一个人平常用WASD在键盘上把屏幕上的人物移动前，后，左，右。同时可以用鼠标器环视四周。把鼠标器网上移，人物就会网上看。看别的地方用同样的方法就可以了。平常Shift在键盘上会让你的人物跑很快，Ctrl会让人物蹲下去。通常左指针是射击，右指针是瞄准下人物拿的枪。最后Space是让人物跳起来。这几样方针会让玩儿的人玩得更幸福。

吃饭的时候，看着机场觉得，“咳，真是地广人稀的温哥华好。”北京的机场也大可是人太多了，又热又吵，谁知道买的小吃和饼干过期了没有。

我们回国的时候登上的航班是个Delta的707飞机。一上飞机的时候，我们飞快地在海蓝色的座位中寻找我们的位子。我们得意的系上安全带，开始读航空公司提供的杂志。飞机刚起飞，我就睡着了。我们在机场等了三个小时。来温哥华之前，我们在北京机场待了六个小时！我一上飞机就睡着了。我一睁开眼睛看到有个男孩在回他的座位。位置上放着他的三星手机，金色框子的眼睛他的发型像那些韩剧里的花美男。他打了个哈欠，把面膜贴上，就睡着了。

这是我从中国回来的航班，我一直感觉我在哪里看过。不知是不是韩星或者“youtuber”。我位子的屏幕坏了所以我只有研究这个人的有趣的行为。我去北京的时候，又有个男孩坐在我前面，样子也特别像我另一个朋友小时候的样子！我好想拍个照发给我那个朋友可是飞机上不允许手机而我胆小，不敢随便拍照。因为记忆不太清楚，我还是有一点后悔。

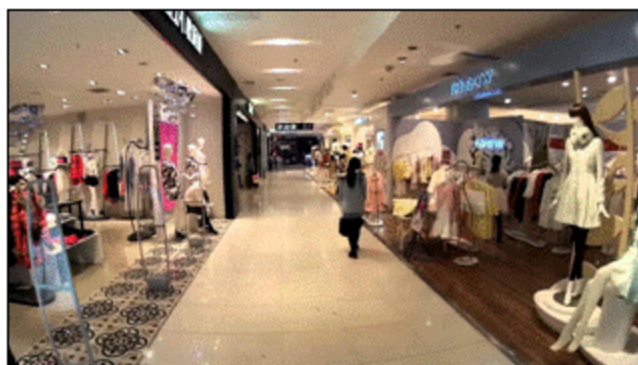


是你吗

张诗筠

Susie Zhang Level 11

我以前去过温哥华的机场的朋友告诉我，“附近有一个购物中心。特别特别大！也有很多餐馆！我买寿司的时候还看到了一个韩星的海报呢。以为我们有行李而且时间不够，我们就只好在飞机场的商店逛街了。我和妹妹分了一个汉堡。我们坐下



社会实践——写给朋友的一封信

薛若雪

Rochelle Xue Level 11

收件人：方晓

邮件主题：社会实践

方晓：

你好！我收到你的邮件，我觉得当个救生员会要求很多责任。要是你偷懒，你可能会让别人处于危险中。

而且你必须知道急救以防万一有人受伤。另外一个要求会是一个健康的身体，和你要知道怎么游泳。这个很重要，因为你可能需要在游泳池里救人。要是你当图书管理员你需要很负责任和知识。哎呀，你看，成为救生员比图书馆员有更多的要求，所以我建议你当个图书管理员。我第一个原因是当个图书管理员的要求不高和没那么困难。要是你想要挑战自己，那你可以选当个救生员。第二，要是你游得不好，那你需要花钱学游泳。要是你身体不健康就不能当救生员。最后，要是你当个救生员，有时你也要打扫更衣室和游泳池，而且可能会把你自己搞得很脏。这就是为什么我觉得你应该当个图书馆员。

再见！
薛若雪



儿子又转到他的书，读了一会儿，就往下走了。可是，儿子读书的时候，爸爸更加奇怪。“这一本书是说什么的？为什么儿子这么喜欢？”他想，所以爸爸弯了腰，就开始读儿子的书。对不起，妈妈。我刚读完那一页。”儿子对妈妈道歉。

“没问题，”妈妈回答。“可是，你爸爸去哪儿了？”

儿子跑下楼的时候，他没注意到爸爸没跟着他，儿子只想下楼吃饭，和对妈妈道歉。

“咳，他去哪儿了？儿子，你可以不可以去找你爸爸下来？”妈妈问儿子。

“当然可以啊，妈妈！”儿子刚说完就往楼上跑。

“爸爸，你在弄什么？”儿子看见了爸爸，趴在地上，腿踢得高高兴兴，手托着头，大笑着。

“哦，我...在...读你的书。”爸爸慢慢的说。

“是不是最伟大的书？”儿子问。

“真的是啊！”爸爸回答。



废寝忘食

乐乐

Elise Fan Leve 11

有一个星期五晚上，爸爸刚下班儿。爸爸问妈妈，“嘿，真香啊！你做什么好吃的了？”爸爸饿极了。想坐下来就吃“你得先去找你的儿子。我已经喊了三次，他还没下来吃饭。你能不能去看他在弄什么？”妈妈说。爸爸实在饿了，可是他不会不听妈妈的话。所以爸爸蹦起来，跑到儿子的屋里，想叫他下楼。

“喂，下来吃饭吧！妈妈做了很好吃的晚饭，可是饭快凉了。快下来吧！”爸爸跟儿子说。可是，儿子正趴在地上，手托着头，腿高兴得踢着，读着一本书，没听见爸爸。爸爸叹了一口气，就拍了拍手。儿子也叹了口气，看了爸爸一眼。

波特兰的天气

邱钟石

Kevin Qiu Leve 11

波特兰是一个很奇妙的城市。从一个美丽的玫瑰花园一直到一个出名的美术博物馆，这里什么都有。即使这些非常特别，波特兰的最有趣的东西是他的天气。波特兰的天气会不停地变，不像一直都不变的阿拉斯加或者跟赤道附近的国家。

这里的天气虽然大部分时间跟很多别的地方有一点相似，它有时候是不可预计的。春天和冬天是波特兰最湿的两个季节。尽管冬天被认为是有雪和冰的时候，这里的冬天大部分时间就像一个很冷的春天。每天不是阴天的时候就是不停的下雨。春天时也还是大部分时间下雨或者是阴天，但是接近夏天的时候就会开始有太阳。

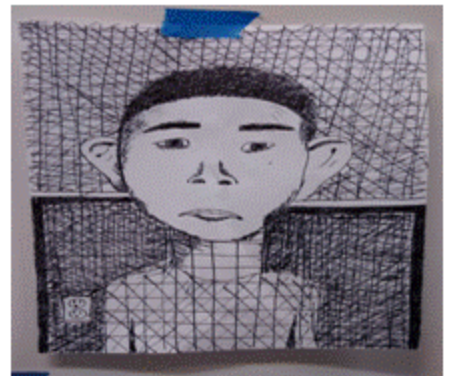
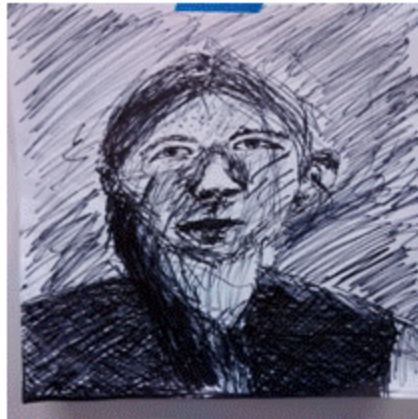
真正到夏天的时候，天气就开始变热了。尽管这个变化，还是有时候会突然开始下雨或者变成阴天。从七月底和八月份是最热的时候；最热的时候都可以达到100°华氏（38°摄氏）以上。

秋天来到后才会开始凉下来，但是刚开始的时候还是挺热的。慢慢的快到冬天时就又开始下跟多雨了。

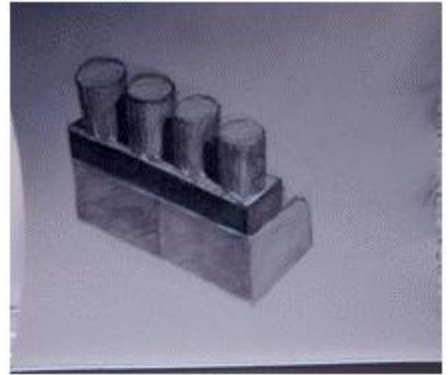
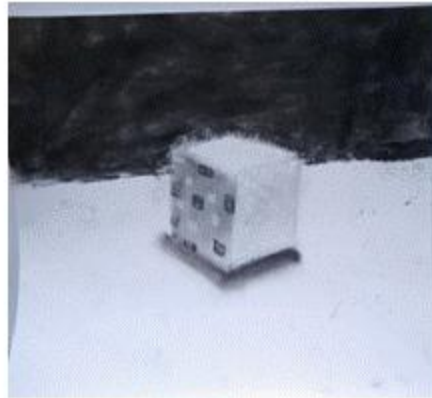
波特兰的天气不是一个超级特别的东西，但是还算挺独特的。因为它每年是不停的变，才会觉得波特兰的天气真有趣。

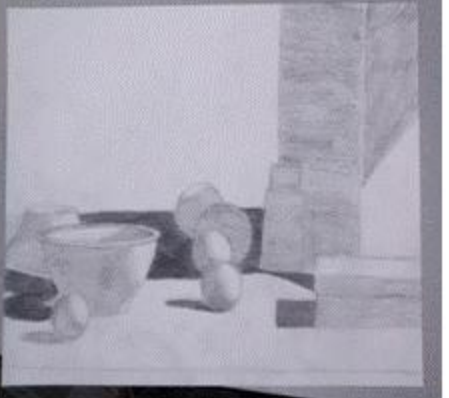
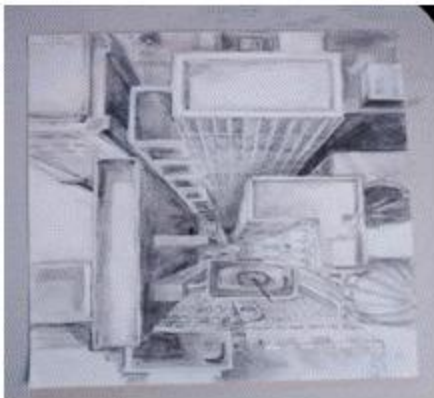
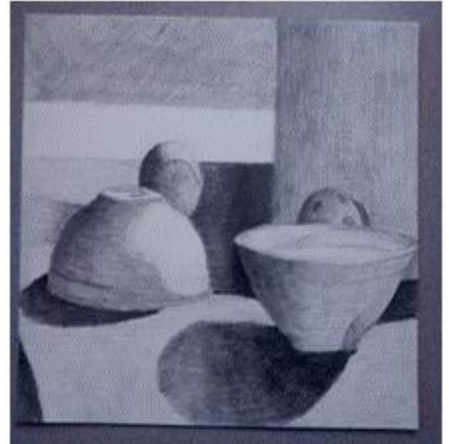
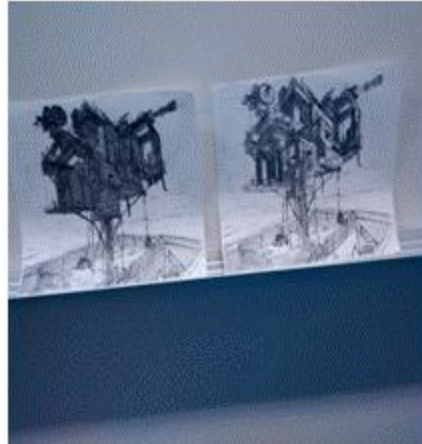


Students' Art Pieces



Students' Art (continued)





English Writing The English writing class has been added to our school for nearly two years. This course has helped students a lot. Below are the students' final SAT mock test essays. The students have worked several assignments this school year, but due to the length of these assignments, we had to choose their shortest assignment to share with the Springleaf community. This is the original text that the students wrote in 45 minutes without modification.

Let There Be Dark

By Abhi Ak Kai

This article explains to me clearly as a persuasive argument to never forget the darkness in which life was created and destroyed. Paul Bogard persuades us to believe that during the dark, many people stay up, having artificial light shining upon them and being on electronics causing them to have some health problems. Some of these health problems include diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular disease, and depression. Many species in the world depend on darkness nocturnal and species of birds, insects, mammals, fish, and reptiles absolutely rely on darkness. Artificial Light pollution is wreaking havoc on nature and is disrupting animal and ecosystems. The Natural order of animals and Life as we know it will fall. Earth's ecol-

By Collin Zhang

Paul Bogard build an argument by using evidence to support his claim. For example he states evidence from the World Health Organization that artificial light can cause cancer. He states the consequences of no darkness. Bogard also writes that darkness is important for nocturnal species and Earth's ecology, saying that "Ecological light pollution is like the bulldozers of the night, wreaking habitats and disrupting ecosystems billion years in the making". Bogard then goes on to explain how darkness has inspired artists. After explaining the effects of light pollution why it was bad, he introduces a solution and how humans are also working on it. In the beginning, he also states how nice darkness is in his family's cabin on a lake.

ogy of food chains and webs would collapse. As we are in the 21st century, darkness provides solitude and stillness. We need darkness for sleep. Many religions consider darkness as evil and invaluable. Though if this was true, what about van Gogh's saying of the "Starry Night"? This vision was meant to inspire people all around the world. Darkness can help us, and it should not be seen as evil. All over the world light pollution is in effect. Every year, light increases by 6% diminishing the dark we must care for. Light pollution is a waste of money and energy. Light Pollution can be saved using the new technologies the world is creating such as lighting technologies and shielding existing lights. Many people, cities, and communities are taking action. Communities around the world are turning off portions of light after midnight. Even Paris is turning off the monument light after 1am. We try to get rid of light pollution, though it can never happen until we understand the importance of darkness. For the entire world as well as ourselves.

By Deepak D.

In "Let there Be Dark" by Paul Bogard, Bogard uses our emotions, facts, and excellent word choice & sentence fluency to build a persuasive argument.

Bogard uses emotions in such a way that even though a sentence shouldn't mean much the reader, is somehow does strike a meaning. "In a world with electronic lights... how would Van



Gogh have given the world "Starry Night"? Who knows what this vision of the night sky might inspire in each of our children or grandchildren?" By saying this in the way he did he makes us think more because it is appealing to our emotion by bringing up children and grandchildren. And if you look at his word choice it really brings the sentence to life, "awash", "electric light", etc.

Word choice is very important when writing anything, especially an article. By using word choice carefully he was able to make the article a lot easier and more fun to read. "In today's crowded louder more fast-paced world, night's darkness can provide solitude, quiet, and stillness, quantities increasingly in short supply." Using carefully chosen words and sentence structure, Bogard is able to make this sentence much more interesting than it really is.

How Natural Darkness should be preserved

By Conner Punsalon

The purpose of the article "Let There Be Dark" by Paul Bogard is to persuade the audience that natural darkness should be preserved. He sets a tone in the first paragraph of how people forget the importance of darkness and that they often are more focused on the lightness in the world. Bogard claims that when nightfall and darkness encloses, people go for the light switch for the sake of sight and vision. He makes it clear that "too little darkness, meaning too much artificial light at night, spells trouble for all" Because people turn on the light in order to see, tough of darkness can trouble many people.

According to the World Health Organization and American Medical Association, it is evident that "bodies need darkness to produce

Bogard also uses facts so you can trust his article. Not only does he use facts, but he gets them from credible sources like NASA. "Computer images of the United States at night based on NASA photographs show that what was a very dark country as recently as the 1950s is nearly covered with a blanket of light." Using facts make your article a lot more credible and trustworthy.

By using a number of key writing techniques, Paul Bogard was able to build a strong argument to persuade the reader about his cause, "Let There Be Dark".



the hormone melatonin which keeps certain cancers from developing, and our bodies need darkness for sleep." This means without darkness our bodies can't form melatonin, the hormone that prevents cancers from developing. It is also obvious that sleep require darkness and with too much light you won't be able to sleep.

Furthermore the whole world depends on darkness. It has been proven that diverse species all use darkness to their advantage. Not just people, but also all living organisms. For owls and other similar nocturnal species, they need darkness when we need light. Also several species of birds, insects, mammals, and all types of animals need darkness to survive. In addition to this Bogard shows evidence that 400 species of birds migrate at night in North America depend on darkness. Darkness also helps sea turtles lay their



eggs. Bats benefit farmers by consuming moths that cause 80% of the world's disease: Flora. Bogard uses a simile to compare light to a bulldozer "wreaking habitat and disrupting ecosystem several billion years in the making". Ultimately Earth's Ecology would fail if it wasn't for the benefit of darkness.

Another piece of evidence Bogard uses to support his claim that darkness should be preserved is that darkness is the key to quiet down and provide down and provide solitude/stillness in the world's everyday noisy crowds. Despite religious traditions that portray darkness as invaluable for a soulful reason, darkness can have a significant inspiration towards the world artists, philosophers. He supports this by explaining how Van Gogh wouldn't have the famous painting "Starry Night" without darkness.

Bogard also wants to make clear to the reader that there is a problem with our modern-day brightness in our nights. "Nights are growing brighter. In the US and Western Europe, the

By Devin Chen

In "Let There Be Dark", Paul Bogard builds up a very strong argument about light pollution.

One main reason is that he uses evidence and examples to support his claim. Here is one part where he uses it, "Already the World Health Organization classifies working the night shift a probable human carcinogen, and the American Medical Society has voiced its unanimous support for 'light pollution reduction efforts both at the national and state levels'. Our bodies need the darkness to produce the hormone melatonin, which keeps certain cancers from developing, and our body needs darkness for sleep"

Another thing that makes this argument so strong is that Bogard adds stylistic elements to add power to the ideas expressed. Here is an example: "At my family's cabin on a Minnesota lake, I knew woods so dark that my hands disappeared before my eyes. I knew night skies in which meteors left smoky trails across sugary

amount of light in the sky increases in the average of about 6% every year. An increase of 6% of brightness is remarkably high. And due to the fact that this increase occurs every day much of today's skies are covered with a blanket of light. This results in much of wasted light energy which means for NASA photographs a loss out of their money.

In conclusion the lack of darkness has affected the world in many various ways. Less darkness means beauty in the night skies. More cancer occurs and sleep disorders which result in cardiovascular disease and depression.



spreads of stars. But now, when 3 of 10 children born in the United States will never know a sky dark enough for the Milky Way. I worry that we are gradually losing night's natural darkness before realizing what it is worth.

Paul Bogard put up a very good argument.



By Franklin Wang

In Paul Bogard's "Let There Be Dark", Bogard argues that darkness is necessary for humans. He argues his claim in a way that better persuades his audience using evidence and reasoning to execute logical and emotional support for his claim.

Bogard uses the second paragraph to establish his thesis and the third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs to argue. In the third paragraph, the author introduces the need for darkness by using something which everyone should be concerned about; their health. By using such a reliable source (World Health Organization) he makes the reader care about something that relates to darkness. I would imagine that most people would care for their health and the fear of contracting illness due to the lack of natural darkness would cause them to rethink the benefits of darkness. This "shocking" evidence is what Bogard uses to better persuade his readers. He also restates the need for darkness at the end of the paragraph to nail the idea into the readers.

The points Bogard used was only a set up. The most important part are the last two paragraphs. The three arguments Bogard used prepared him for his second to last paragraph. The reality of darkness logically speaking, those three points should have caused the readers to rise, to feel good about darkness. But, all of a sudden, Bogard says reality isn't so sweet. This day in hope will diminish readers feelings on relying on others, causing them to want to help. Bogard uses two paragraphs for his hook and thesis, three for his argument, one for an incentive for readers to do something and the last for "ways to help".

Bogard's last paragraph talks about ways to help bring darkness back. His previous paragraph should have left the reader a goof impression of darkness and a desire to return darkness. This final paragraph finishes the essay by giving readers something to think about and a few methods to help.

Bogard's positioning of his arguments lead to a successful essay. Three points to include a positive impression, one paragraph to douse the

Bogard also uses emotions to appeal to the readers. He says that the animals need darkness to survive and human interference causes countless animals to live sleepless nights and days. By using animals, Bogard induces empathy in the audience and he even left off the paragraph with an eclipse, letting the readers think about what they should do about the lack of darkness.

So far, Bogard uses a logical approach and an emotional approach to persuade his reader that darkness is needed. However, the above only lets readers worry and feel bad. It is not enough to cause them to do something. In order to cause actions, Bogard tells about the benefits of darkness. He uses the famous Van-Gough to inspire readers. Bogard says that the night sky, with no light pollution, has enlightened Van-Gough with his "Starry Night". Bogard sets this bait to get the audience to feel position towards darkness.

reader with a bucket of cold water, and one paragraph to give them hope and the to wrap the essay up. Each part has carefully planned language usage and evidence. Bogard's "Let There Be Dark" has much it the functions of a successful persuasive essay; Evidence, reasoning, emotion, language, emphasis, and more. Paul Bogard uses such things to create an essay that persuades his readers well.



By Johnny Li

Paul Bogard Builds his argument by explaining the environmental disasters without darkness. He starts to build from his personal experience of the wonderful sights of the night and then goes to the fact that "8 of 10 children born in the United States will never know a sky dark enough for the milky way, [Bogard] worries we are rapidly losing night's natural darkness before realizing its worth." (Paragraph 1)

Paul Bogard then moves to his statement about the health problems caused by light pollution. He explains that people need darkness to produce melatonin which keeps cancers from developing and also required for sleep. According to the World Health Organization, sleep disorders can be linked with certain mental diseases such as depression. "Long sleep" is "short light" but "short sleep" is "long light". Bogard explains that we need darkness to prevent our health problems which is Bogard's strong argument.

Bogard then moves on to another strong argument, how other traditions or ideas evolve

darkness.

In order for Bogard to persuade his audience, he wants them to see the "back fires" of light pollution and brings up a couple of suggestions like using LED light to eliminate the wasted light. His last paragraph also explains how we can solve the problem already occurring in the country. His plans involve new lighting technologies and shielding existing lights.

At the end, he rests his case with explaining that we will never address the problem of light pollution until we notice the darkness lost so we must prevent light pollution now before it is too late.



without darkness. He explains that without darkness there wouldn't be Van Gough's "Starry Night" or other visions of darkness passed on to children. Darkness was used for a soulful life.

Bogard finds some proof or evidence from NASA talking about the light in the sky increases by 6% every year. Computer images have shown that it was dark in the 1950s and currently, it is different due to the wasted light which is Bogard's strongest argument. He moves on to his conclusion paragraph where he finally states his position on light pollution. He thinks that if we keep up with the lights, we will create wasted energy which is wasted money. He does not support wasted light and believes that if we keep up with the wasted light, we will lose the beauty of darkness". He states this to make a final stand in his essay.

After using every argument, the next one grows stronger and his final saying of the effect of light pollution and how it affects our world into damages and a destroyed ecology. He explains the negative outcomes of wasted light and what the world would be like without natural

By Kara Dingsun

In his essay "Let There Be Dark", Paul Bogard uses various components to build and argument and persuade his audience. Bogard uses evidence to support his claim, commentary to explore his thinking and solution, and uses stylistic elements in his writing. By these ways, Paul Bogard builds an argument to persuade his readers.

Throughout the essay, Bogard used innumerable amounts of evidence to support his idea of stopping light pollution in order to convince his readers by using facts. He starts with evidence by a trustworthy source (World Health Organization and American Medical Association) that explains with proof and quotes that light pollution is a danger to our health. He deliberately starts with evidence that affects human health so his readers would pay attention immediately because it concerns them. Then on the

next paragraph, Bogard adds on evidence of how it can affect the ecology of the Earth, and how it would bring disastrous results to the various animals that will be affected. Later on, Bogard applies other evidence that would appeal to his readers, about how it costs more money by keeping the lights on unnecessarily. In the last paragraph, he then concludes with evidence that shows how places are countering this problem, which consumes the reader to deal with this problem.

Bogard also styles his commentary to explain the evidence and building on it. He connects claim with evidence, and strengthens the logic behind his essay. He connects ways where darkness is an irreplaceable place in our world, by describing how people in the past interpret it and the inspirations. Bogard also explains his thinking in a way that would connect to his audience. His reasoning makes the issue seem more

readers trust the author information and gets connected. He style brings out his writing, that gives it power to his words. He uses that to appeal to his audience, capturing their attention that persuades them. Bogard uses of stylistic elements brings out his writing in more ways that capture his reader.

Paul Bogard uses evidence, commentary, and language to build his argument to persuade his audience. He writes in a way that combines all of these elements to successfully convince the readers about light pollution, and strengthens his writing by these techniques.



By Katie King

Paul Bogard builds an argument to persuade his audience by three ways. Everyone needs dark-

urgent and important, catching the reader's attention. In his conclusion, he brings a hopeful tone and explains how there are many ways to stopping light pollution, then ends on a hopeful note.

Finally, the way Bogard uses stylistic elements greatly contributes to his essay to persuade his readers with the issue of light pollution. He starts it with an anecdote, telling readers about his own experience with darkness and how it is important to him. By writing down personal experiences, it appeals to the readers by relating them to the topic. Bogard also uses diction, using various word choices to provide imagery and describe what the author says. For example, Bogard writes "... me tears left smoky trails across the sugary spread of stars". Notice how he uses "smoky" and "sugary" to help the reader visualize the scene and describe it in detail. Bogard also styles his writing that emphasizes the urgency and arranges his sentences that gives off the feeling that the author knows what he is writing about, that the

ness to sleep, there is less darkness in the world that there are more light everywhere.

Bogard said that we need darkness to sleep and have a good dream with out light. The body need to produce the hormone melatonin so we can't get cancer. We sleep less because artificial light that keeps us awake like computers, smart phones, and TVs. Bogard also says that animals need darkness so that they lay eggs at night, If there are no darkness the turtles can't lay eggs.

The nights are becoming more brighter Bogard says. People would stay up more and stores would be close later. Everywhere the darkness is less seen by people. The light is a waste of dollars and cost of millions of money to keep the lights up.

Bogard said that it can be that way because we have technologies to solve it. We can use LED light that use sun light to turn it off and at night time people can sleep without light.



By Kevin Qiu

Paul Bogard's essay, "Let There Be Dark", introduces his argument that light pollution is having a large impact on modern life, through a series of pieces of evidence and reasoning regarding light.

In order to support his claim, Paul Bogard uses numerous scientifically proven pieces of evidence from reputable sources such as NASA or the World Health Organization. One such example is how "the amount of light in the sky increases an average of about 6% every year," in "the United States and western Europe." These statistics are followed by more realistic examples like how "What was a very dark country as recently as the 1950s is now nearly covered with a blanket of light." They allow the reader to really understand what the statistics given previously mean in a real world context.

Paul Bogard also appeals to the reader's emotions through some personal anecdotes and also examples of consequences. He begins the essay with a story about his "family's cabin on the

By Kevin Xu

Bogard's essay begins with a book which is his own experience. He also uses evidence from the World Health Organization to support his ideas that there should be less artificial light. He elaborates on darkness's benefits, including those that are in short supply. Bogard also lays down statistics including the amount of light in action to time and NASA's photographs from space. He says that light, and therefore money, is wasted. His own experience is when he is in a remote area and could see the Milky Way, unlike allegedly 8 out of 10 children born in the US Bogard claims that even as night approaches, the human quickly seeks artificial light. The WHO also says that working the night shift may cause cancer. The American Medical Association also says that long periods of light can stop the body from producing melatonin, a cancer fighting hormone. Bogard proposes a solution to light pollution giving the city of Paris as an example, as it limits light-

Minnesota lake" and how there were still "night skies in which meteors left smoky trails across the sugary spreads of stars." This could invoke nostalgia in people who remember days like that, or wonder in how beautiful or amazing it would look. He is also able to push his point across by giving consequences to their actions like how "[ecological] light pollution is ... wreaking habitats and disrupting ecosystems." This could create a sense of guilt along with a desire for change.

With evidence and data that allow his argument to have a factual basis, and persuasive elements that he use such that emotions to be affected. Paul Bogard is able to persuade his audience effectively. The factual evidence allows the audience to see that the claim is based off of careful research. The persuasive elements on the other hand, makes the audience realize that they are losing something extremely precious and realize the consequences.

ing at night. Also, he mentions how many settlements in North America and Europe are switching to LED lights, which may control light pollution.

Bogard says that before the 21st Century, the world was much less bright than it is today, and darkness is essential for life in some religions. Then he says that many of Earth's species could go extinct if the brightness of Earth keeps growing, and that without darkness, there would be no wildlife. At the end, Bogard has many solid evidences that light pollution affects not only the human body and may cause disease, it also states that it could affect wildlife.



Influencing the Human Mind

By Marvin Lin

When works are intended to call for movement or work for change, several aspects of their craft and language are specialized and focused on the reader. Paul Bogard's, "Let There Be Dark", he displays and integrates several techniques of persuasion to sway the Point of view of his audience. Although Alternatives are present, solid evidence, critical/surprising facts, and appeal to emotion are the key aspects in which reinforces Bogard's persuasive Article.

Bogard's main intent of this article was to inform the citizens about the effects of our artificial lights. To support his argument, he uses facts of authority from both the WHO (World Health Organization) and NASA. Specifically, he states, "Sleep disorders have been linked to diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular diseases and depression, and recent research suggests the main cause of "short

words such as "collapse" and "wrecking" greatly impact the effectiveness of the information to the reader. Gradually the reader will begin to understand the point of view of Bogard. By carefully using intense language, Paul is able to access the heart of his audience.

At this point, Bogard has rendered the reader to a degree of understanding, however with one last technique, he attempts to compromise the emotion of the reader. He brings in the possibility of the audiences' children to hit a keystone in the readers' heart. "Who knows what this vision of the night sky might inspire in each of us, in our children or grandchildren?" The power of such usage of emotion is overwhelming. The reader will begin to feel empathetic for their next generation, or even pulse with anger. Since Emotion plays a key role in the actions of humans, the reader will almost be obligated to act. He then uses a technique referred to as "call to action". This propels the reader to "do something about it". Implanting such at the end creates a lasting impression on the reader, allowing them to remember this article. With both the action of emotionally compromising the audience calling them to act,

sleep" is "long light". By using such evidence, he is able support his claim with power and science. Additionally, he intends to cause speculation in the reader with an arguable authoritative evidence in which would allow him to bring down their defenses. He structures and organizes the article in a way in which would allow him to reach the heart of the reader. Using powerful and effective evidence continues to support his claim of the damages of artificial light.

Once Pal has brought down the reader's first line of defense, he intends to create deeper speculation about their previous opinion with surprising and consequential information. Bogard states, "Ecological light pollution is like a bulldozer of the night, wrecking habitat and disrupting ecosystems several billion years in the making. Simply put, without darkness, the Earth's ecology would collapse." This fact is a heavy blow to the reader's mind. Consequentially, the reader begins to consider other possible effects of their actions of wasting light. In addition, the choice of language used this excerpt excuses the future of death. Inserting

Bogard creates a powerful and lasting effect on the reader.

Humans can be manipulated in several different ways, whether it is by surprise, or hitting what hurts worst. Bogard uses all of these to influence the opinion of the reader. Despite having intended several different techniques, Bogard used scientific/authoritative evidence, surprising and consequential facts, and Emotional Compromise to access the heart of the reader.

By Max Lin

"Let There Be Dark" is a well written passage by Paul Bogard which makes a strong attempt to persuade the audience that darkness must be preserved. Bogard employs many devices in his writing including factual evidence, a play on pathos and a choice of words that is familiar to most people.

Dispersed throughout his writing are pieces of evidence that support the points he is making. Bogard mentions credible sources like the WHO to validate his data. He also emphasizes the importance of this outside information with the use of numbers and quantitative

data. While personal narratives and explanations work fine to support viewpoints, the usage of data asserts authority into the writing that makes Bogard more believable and his arguments more effective.

Besides a strong presence of logos, Bogard also attempts to capture the emotions of his audience. At the start of his writing, he begins with a narrative about darkness. In this narrative he shifts the tone from cheerful and nostalgic to resentful. The happiness in the beginning assigns euphoria to darkness for the reader to make them agree with how he feels. The transition to regret attaches a negative feeling to the loss of darkness. The dual nature of Bogard's pathos drives the reader who reads his introduction to become intrigued and more accepting of his logic.

In addition to pathos and logos, Bogard chooses to write with words that are familiar to most people. This familiar word choice makes him sound more human and connected with his readers. If he can foster a relationship with his audience, he will persuade them more easily. Us-

By Ocean Punsalon

Paul Bogard believes that humans are wasting away energy and getting rid of darkness. Bogard tries to persuade the reader by displaying the darkness we are missing and the light we are wasting. He displays this by stating: "We will never truly address the problem of light pollution until we become aware of the irreplaceable value and beauty of the darkness we are wasting." In "Let there be Dark" Bogard also states: "Our bodies need darkness to produce the hormone melatonin, which keeps certain concerns from developing, and our bodies need darkness to sleep. Sleep disorders have been linked with diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular disease, and depression."

Paul adds relatable emotion so the the reader will understand what we are losing from having too much light. In Bogard's article, he states that animals need darkness more than humans expected. To strengthen his opinion he adds an example; "The rest of the world depends on darkness as well, including nocturnal and crepuscular species of birds, insects, mammals, fish, and reptiles. Some examples are well know-the 400 species of birds that migrate at night in North

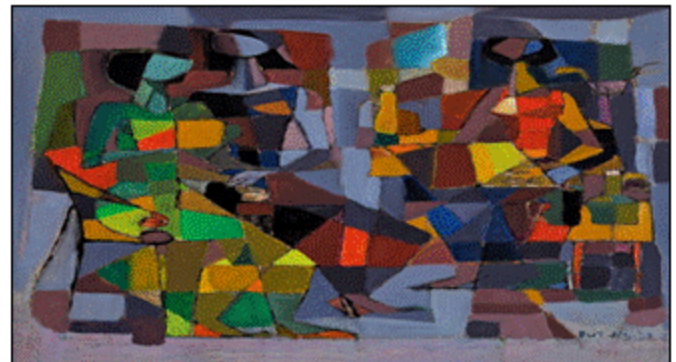
ing contractions like "isn't" and simple verbs such as "come ashore" and "wasted" give the writing a feeling of dialogue rather than a research paper. Bogard's ability to sound normal is what allows his reader to more readily listen to him.

No argument is valid without a method of persuasion. Bogard achieves this through a combination of factors. The inclusion of factual evidence raises his credibility for the claims he makes in his writing. From facts, he builds logical conclusions to win the rational minded. He then reinforces his argument with emotional manipulation. By portraying darkness as a benefactor and light as an aggressor, he is able to shift the readers' attitude to better align with his arguments. Even his conversation-like writing helps his audience become more willing to understand him. Evidently, the multiple rhetorical and persuasive elements Bogard uses constructs a strong argument to support his viewpoint.

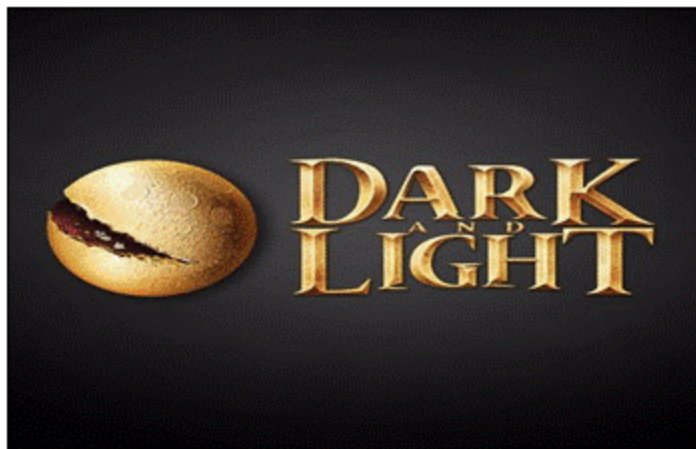


America, the sea turtles that come ashore to lay their eggs - and some he not, she was butts that sure Amerie farmers billions in peseconeral and moths that pollinate 80% of the world's flora." This statement places that move darkness can be no only beneficial to humans, but also many animals.

Paul Bogard also thinks that children also need that experience or dark night. But, children are no longer viewing it because all the street lights, electronics, and lamps. Towards the end of the article, Paul shows lot way places are finding ways every stove darkness to the world. For example in his text he states. "Light pollution is lewdily within our ability to solve, a sing near lighting technologies and shielding existing



lights. Already, many cities and towns across North America and Europe are changing to LED streetlights, which offer dramatic possibilities for controlling wasted light. Other communities are finding success with simply turning off portions of their public lighting after midnight. Even Paris, the famed "city of light," which already turns off its more ornate lighting after 1 am. Though primarily designed to save energy, such decisions in light will go far in addressing light pollution.



nce on how much exactly light pollution occurs, which is a way to make the reader feel like they need to make a difference in their community.

Moving on, Bogard uses the last form of persuasion, culture. Through different ways of life and beliefs, Bogard uses culture to show that light pollution destroys it. Whilst talking about religion and tradition, Bogard states, "Who knows what this vision of the night sky might inspire in each of us, in our children or grandchildren?" In this quote, Bogard depicts an image of tradition that can not be passed on from generation to generation because of light pollution.

To conclude, Bogard used techniques of persuasion such as guilt, statistics and culture to make a reader feel a sense of what topic is about and how they can help towards the cause.

By Rajvir S

In "Let There be Dark" by Paul Bogard, the author uses guilt, statistics and culture to persuade his audience about his point, and how natural light should still be present.

Towards the start of the story, Bogard uses his past childhood to show the reader how natural light felt when he was a child. "I knew night skies in which meteors left smoky trails across sugary spreads of stars." In this quote from the excerpt, Paul uses his past memories to make the reader feel guilty for taking away the feelings he once experienced as a child.

Yet another technique of persuasion Bogard uses in his story is following data and statistics. "In the United States and Western Europe, the amount of light in the sky⁷ increases on average of about 6% every year." Through these statistics,

Bogard tries to persuade the audience

LET THERE BE DARK

By Rochelle Xue

I'm just going to start this essay off with the fact that I think Paul Bogard's essay is amazing. No, I wouldn't read it for fun, but he backs up his opinion so well that I was kind of taken aback. My mouth hanging open as I read



the passage in a way akin to cartoon characters when they're shocked. Before I get too off topic now, I'm going to prove why it is so persuasive and so well connected to relevant information.

Paul Bogard takes it right off the bat by sharing some of his own personal experience and - already data on the subject of "Let there be Dark", telling all his readers that 8 out of 10 children in the US will never see a sky dark enough for the Milky Way.

On paragraph 3, Bogard links little darkness & artificial light all night long with diseases such as cancer and diabetes, along w/ both physical & mental conditions like obesity and depression. This already is a good incentive to take up Paul's view on little to no darkness in the night, but until it got better.

For the sake of all the animal lovers out there, Bogard brings up the topic of nocturnal & crepuscular animals & insects. He points out that creatures that migrate/lay eggs are being dis-

rupted by artificial light & their habitats are being destroyed.

In paragraph 5, his word choice persuades even more. He makes words join & flow together, in a very flowery and eloquently written paragraph. For example, "Every religious tradition has considered darkness invaluable for a soulful life, and the chance to witness the universe has inspired artists, philosophers, and everyday stargazers since time began."



By Yosh Tadikonda

Paul Bogard while staying at a family house on the lake saw a dark sky where meteors were flying in a sea of stars. He believes that all life should have steady rhythmic light and darkness. Light, having too much of it he says spells trouble for us all. Some evidence for this shown from the World Health Organization (WGO) who classify the night shift as a probable human carcinogen. And the American Medical Association supports light pollution reduction efforts. Paul uses this information to tell about the body without sleep cannot produce the hormone melatonin which keeps certain cancers away. This also causes short sleep because of large exposure to light. Certain animals also use the dark to hunt like bats and owls, many bird species also migrate during during this time. Paul has used many facts to prove his claim such as the WGO and the AMA is claims to try to validate his point including nocturnal animals and birds that move and hunt in the dark. Nasa is also one of the sources as Paul showed some pictures that light in the sky increases by an average of 6% per year. He also tells about how most of this light is wasted. After putting out

all his evidence he shows away he thinks will reduce light pollution and some places that are already implementing this,. Paul persuades using evidence from many trusted sources such as WGO, ASA, and Nasa to weave in and show that his claim has basis and is trusted sources such as WGO, ASA, and Nasa to weave in and show that his claim has basis and is true. He chose more complicated words so that people would look closer and try to understand. In the last sentence he told that you just knowledgeable about the loss of darkness before it is possible to address.



Recruiting New Students

We are now recruiting new students in kindergarten/level 1 to level 10 Chinese and math. Please introduce our programs to your friends and relatives!

