



山 林

的

孩

子

傷

心

的

和

樹

了

別

告

友

朋

**aicu a kemasi gadu a
kakedriyan nasarekuya
a varung a uri kipusaw
tua qali a kasiv**

Children in the Forest Sadly Waved Goodbye to Their Tree Friends ...



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山林的孩子傷心的和樹朋友
告別了……

**Children in the Forest Sadly
Waved Goodbye to Their
Tree Friends ...**

局長序

在文化的蒼穹下，需要多元繽紛的雲彩，才能彰顯斑斕天際的光芒；本土文化的深厚，在於對原住民族文化保存的終極關懷；而一座城市的高度，是由一塊塊不同族群文化傳統的堆磊所打造出來，一塊都不能缺，一道一道必須扎實堅韌。

原住民族的文化多元，包括神秘的神話傳說、多元的語言系統、美麗的傳統服飾與充滿部落精神的圖騰，建構出豐厚的共同文化意象與記憶。對於部落記憶的保留，文化傳承工作是刻不容緩的永續工程，臺南市政府教育局肩負族語與文化保留的使命，協助延續與推廣，更希望落實在市民生活當中。

此繪本藉由學生生活化的學習進程，透過有趣的上課經驗、祖靈想像及環境議題等，來了解與探討部落生活的自然環境與全球氣候變遷的關係，以排灣族語為主語，並翻譯成中文與英文，希望將原住民文化大眾化的用心，符應本局對於國際化的期待，因此期望本創作繪本以別出心裁、有趣生動的編譯方式，讓原住民族的文化推廣更具成效。

原住民族文化豐厚了臺南市的文化內涵，此繪本彩綴了原住民族文化面貌，相互輝映，綻放光芒。

臺南市政府教育局局長陳修平謹識
中華民國105年12月

陳修平 *Chen, Hsiou-ping*

校長的話

《山林的孩子傷心的和樹朋友告別了》是由仁和國小五年級小朋友師長的指導之下共同創作的一本原住民族語的故事繪本，故事中的主角—selemananikai(斯樂瑪拿尼開)是創作中的一位小朋友，透過selemananikai的親身經驗分享以及全班師生的研討及探索，共同擬定了整個故事繪本的大綱，因此《山林的孩子傷心的和樹朋友告別了》故事繪本誕生了。

繪本的主題從與原住民族最親近的大自然說起，延伸到近年來大家所共同面臨的環境生態問題，在繪本故事述說中呈現排灣族對自然與生態環境的認知、敬畏與對應智慧，不同其他的故事繪本，《山林的孩子傷心的和樹朋友告別了》不只是一本有關原住民族文化特色的繪本，同時採用以排灣族語為主、國語及英語為輔的三種語言並列的方式呈現，希望這不只是一本關於原住民族語的繪本，同時透過這樣的方式引領不同族群的小朋友一起共同學習原住民族語，共同探索與體驗原住民族的文化特色。

最後，感謝臺南市政府賴清德市長、教育局陳修平局長的支持及臺南市原住民族教育資源中心的協助，讓我們能夠將這本原住民族語的故事繪本順利完成與大家分享，也感謝共同參與創作的師長及小朋友。謝謝大家！

校長 郭國成

Selemananikai

思樂瑪拿尼開
Selemananikai



tiaken na kemasi vuculj aken a 'inaljan a kakedriyan a ti selemananikai, sini pualjak aken i gadu sinika puzangal aken sa me'aca i gadu.tjengelay aken a hadasi katua ku 'aliyaliyan a maka gadu a kivangavangavang, nu mazeli amen 'imiladj itua ljauljaung a kisasa a paka sarengua', sania simi'a'ayav ta kasiv a semenasenay, izua nu malegelegeleg a asav nua kasiv matu tjemamitjami, tjara sicekaw anan nu kipapa' enetj aken saka papupicul aravac tjanuaken, ljakua masa sengsengan nia kama、kina uri sekaumalj amen a sema pairing uri kitjukuda anan amen tua nia aliyaliyan.

我是來自排灣族部落的小女孩思樂瑪拿尼開，自我出生就受山林的祝福而在森林裡長大。我喜歡打赤腳和同學在林間穿梭玩耍，累了會坐在樹下享受片刻的涼意，並對著樹朋友們唱歌，有時他們還會用「葉子掌聲」回應來給我鼓勵呢！但隨著父母工作的關係，我們要搬到都市去，暫時要離開樹朋友們了……。

I'm a little girl from the paiwan(排灣) tribe, and my name is Selemananikai. Since birth, I've grown up in the forest and have been blessed by trees. I liked to play with my classmates and scamper barefoot in the woods. When I was tired, I would sit under the tree, enjoying the coolness for a moment and singing to my tree friends. In return, they sometimes gave me a big hand by "clapping their leaves!" However, because of my parents' job, we were going to move to the city, and had to leave my tree friends for a while.....



ika mapacucun anga
kasikasivan
a ku qali

樹朋友不見了
My tree friends were gone

ka tjalju pairang a men , mekedri anga kasiv a tja pacucunan neka nu djeli katua sarengua' a vali, neka uta a mica'iya'iyen a ku varung, ika namaya tua ku 'inaljan a mamaw a malevaleva, aza i pairang neka nu naljimcav a pana, neka na zinrav a zaljum uta, ika tjen a mapacun tua kasikasivan a pana, sedjeljanga sinimintu a uma' kedrianga a vuceleljan a ljauljaung, amin nanga puyulu macingrav tu zemulek, ika tjen a makaya temezeng angata.

來到都市，少了那些自然界樹朋友的氣息、歡笑聲與頑皮的風吹拂，心情上沒辦法像生活在部落一樣開心，都市裡也沒了清澈河流的涓涓流水聲，在看不到樹及河流的水泥都市叢林裡，少了陰涼的樹蔭及綠地，太陽把柏油路曬得滾燙，直讓人熱的受不了。

After I came to the city, there were no more traces of my tree friends or their laughter, nor the naughty winds. I couldn't be as happy as I had been when living in the tribe. In the city, there were no more sounds of trickling brooks. In this concrete jungle without cool tree shades, green land, or rivers in sight, the sunshine was so scorching that the roads were boiling hot, too hot to bear.



友愛同學
尊敬師長

全球暖化
冰山崩解

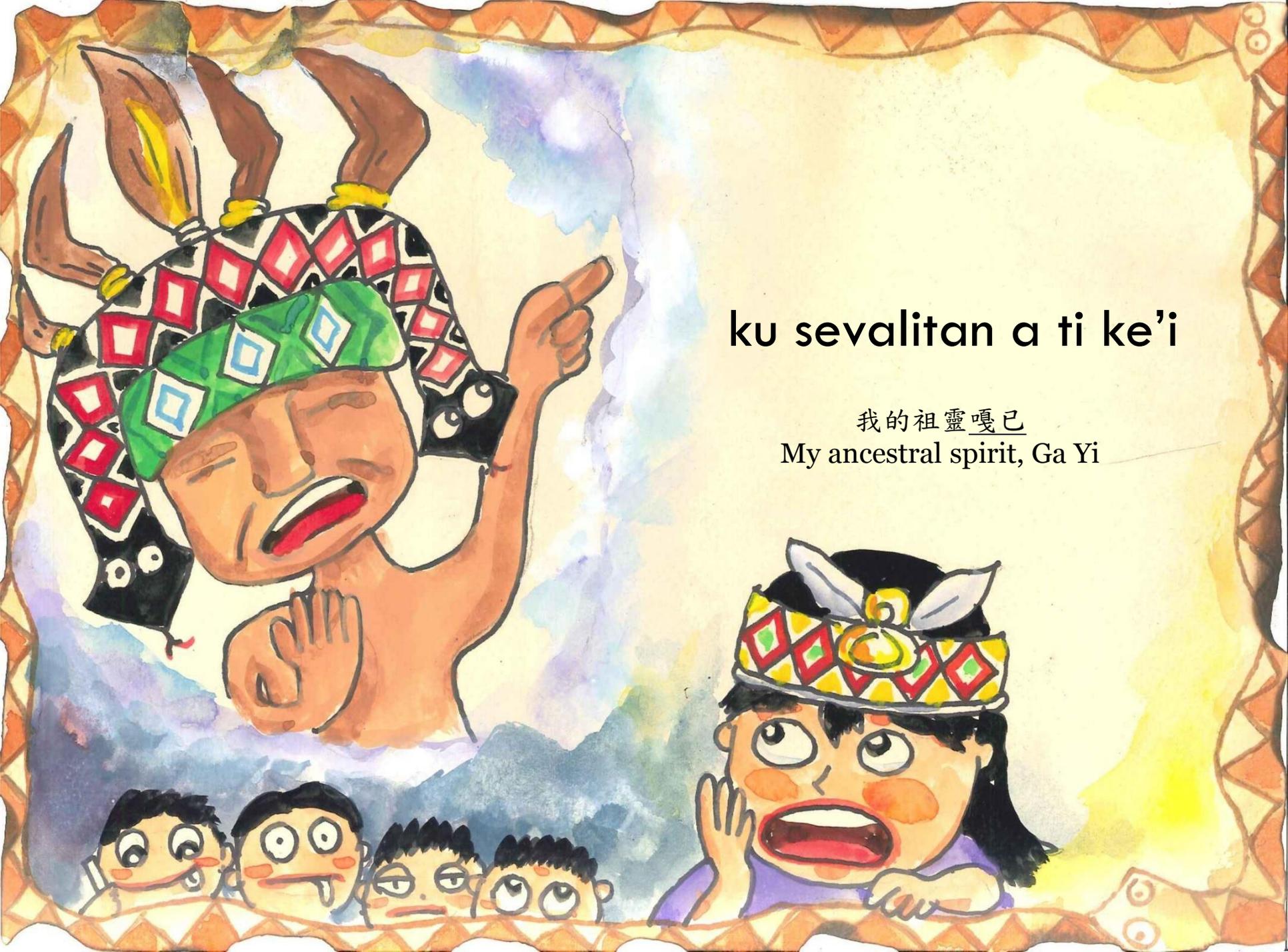
matu madjerenav
a kuli sa macunu'

全球暖化
Global warming

ka tjau sekaumalj aken a sema pairang, izua na semamalji tu ika ken a matavak, akuazua ka tjaisangas nu kalja zalangzangan a i gadu kumalji ika kilenci vucelelj sakamayan, ljakua tucuanga nu izua lenci mana makaya itjen. pazirizing anga tuki tua tjasi supuan, 'ivuivu a sinsi ta sikia(zidai) matu madjerenav a kuli sa macunu' aza vaung ljiavavav anga a zaljum uta, manasika mekedri anga mareka 'emuzi'uzip uta, nu kinemenem aken titjen a kacalisiyan akuazua tjenglay a kemaizua i gadu, tjara izua kakudakudan a munday .

剛搬來都市時的我，對熱呼呼的空氣感到強烈的不習慣，為什麼以前夏天在山上不用吹冷氣就很涼快了，現在每天要吹冷氣才能度過呢？上課鐘聲響起，課堂上老師談到全球暖化造成了冰山崩解、海平面上升及極端氣候現象，甚至生物多樣性降低等後果時，讓我聯想到這些都跟我們為何要住在山上應該是有關係才對！

I was very unaccustomed to the heat when just moving to the city. Why was it cool without the air-conditioner in the mountains during summer, but I have to turn it on just to get by every day now? After the bell rang, the teachers started talking about global warming and its consequences like melting ice, rising sea level, extreme climate, even lower biodiversity, and so on. I came to think there must be some connection between all this and why we indigenous people live in the mountains.



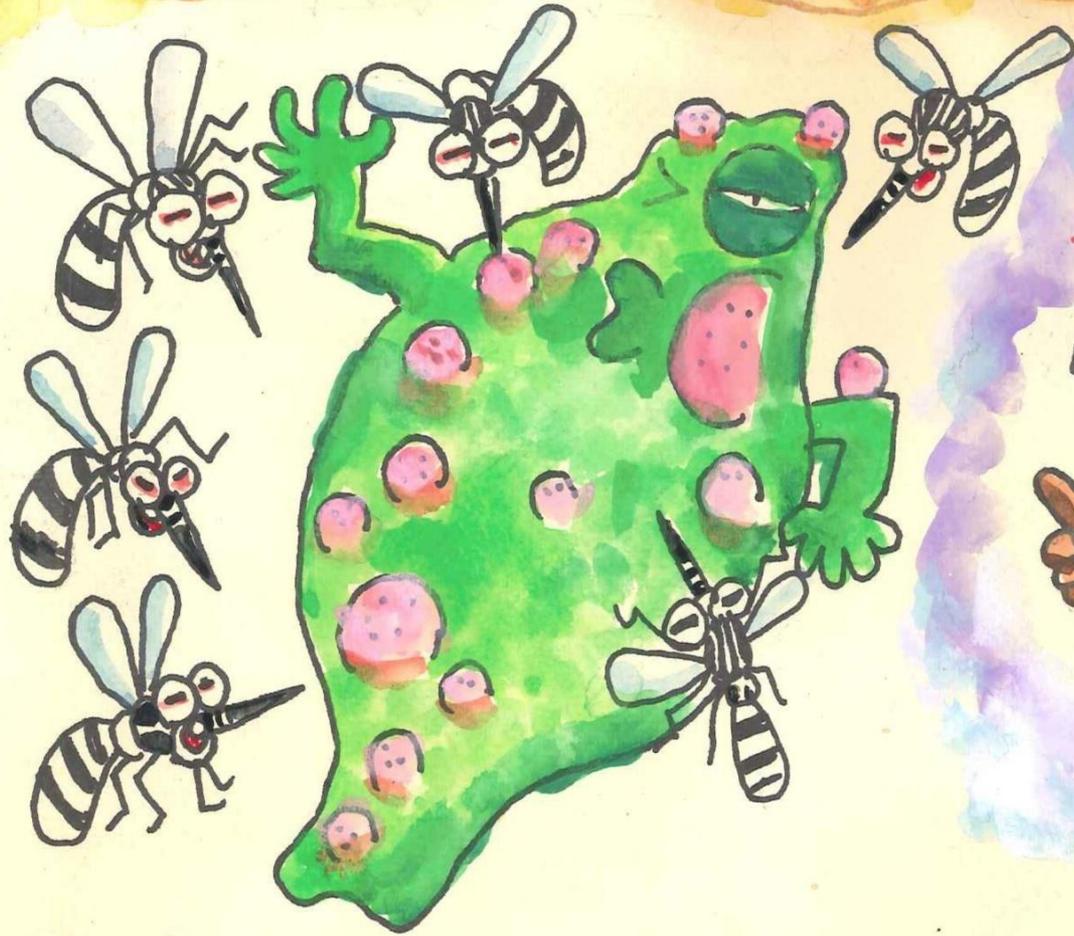
ku sevalitan a ti ke'i

我的祖靈嘎已
My ancestral spirit, Ga Yi

kinemenemenem aken,palemek tu selangda a ku sevalitan a ti ke'i tua ku varung(ljingaw). 'ivu timadju tjanuaken,nu i gadu izua kasiv a na ljemakev tjanuamen, sa sipadjele amen tua nia kanen. ivu aken,akuazua kacalisiyan ika tjen a marekutj tu kaceng nua salapeljan, ljakua aicu a maka pairang a caucau san 'aljain a salapeljan niamadju, aicu a marka gaku tucu patulutulu uta tu tjakudian sa ma'ulip aicua salapeljan aya. 'ivu ti ke'i nu tjaivavaw a gadu tja vucelelj a kadjunungan, pazangal a valjut aicu a salapeljan, manasika uri sekaumalj itjen a sema gadu ulja inika tjen a kaceng nua salapeljang.

想著想著，我的祖靈嘎已聽到我的心聲，他在耳邊輕輕地跟我說：「住在山上有山林保護我們，並提供食物的來源。」我說：「為什麼以前住在山上都不怕蚊子叮咬，而在都市大家卻把蚊子當成頭號敵人，而且學校一直宣導如何防治登革熱？」嘎已說：「海拔愈高溫度愈低，病媒蚊較不容易生存，所以可以搬到山上來居住，防止被叮咬。」

While I was lost in thinking, my voice was heard by my ancestral spirit, Ga Yi. He whispered in my ears, “We living in the mountains, the forest will protect us and provide us food.” I said, “Why is that I was not scared of mosquito bites in the mountains, but everyone in the city treat mosquitos as their top enemy and the school keeps educating us how to prevent dengue?” Ga Yi replied, “The higher the sea level, the lower the temperature, and the harder the vector mosquitoes are to survive, so we must move uphill to keep ourselves from being bitten by mosquitoes.”



salapeljan

登革熱
Dengue



nu ljiavavav sa maculju aravac

氣溫上升

Temperature of Taiwan keeps rising



'ivu anan ti ke'i a mayatucu, aicu a salapeljan katua kadjunnangan tjara izua kakudakudanan. a i taiwang a kina'adavan nu ljiavavav sa maculju aravac, madjele sa djaljav a sevuliat aicu a sa'etjuan uta, manasika tjara tjuruvu aravac a uri mapaula a caucau nu tjaivilij uta.





嘎已接著說：「登革熱和氣候的變化也有關係。若臺灣的溫度持續上升，疾情傳播會隨著溫度的增加而加速擴散，將會有數百萬人受到影響，提高流行的風險。」

Ga Yi continues, “Dengue and climate change are also related. If the temperature of Taiwan keeps rising, it will spread more rapidly. Millions of people will be affected, therefore increasing the risk of its prevalence.”



風速

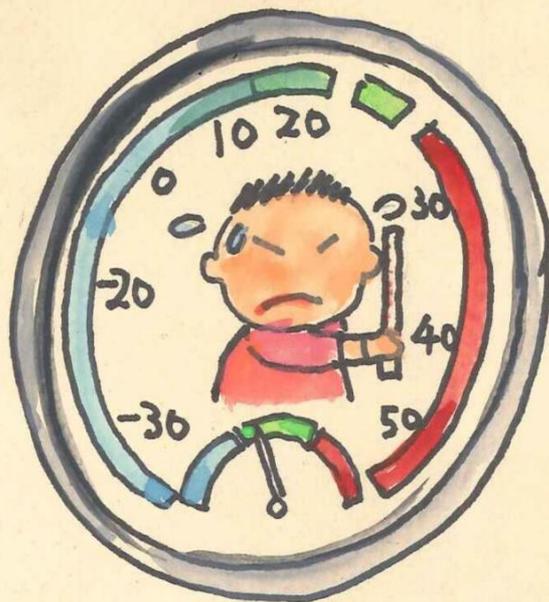


氣壓

溼度

乾燥度

雲



下降

上升

高壓

低壓



aicu a kiraraketj tua

maumaumalj a kina'adavan

天氣的長期觀察與記錄

Observing the climate is a lengthy recording of weather



雨量



溫度

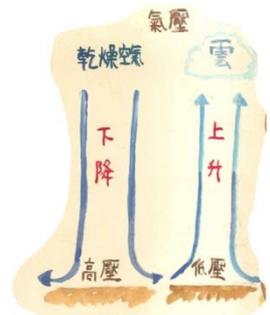
大氣圈



sivecik,aicu
maumaumalj a 'adav

氣候的變化
Climate change

lemangda ken tjai sinsi a 'ivuivu a mayatucu, aicu a kiraraketj tua maumaumalj a kina'adavan, uri ladru' a zikan satje ljemaluai a pacun tua aicu a vali、saljegel、udjalj、culjuan、satja sivecik,aicu maumaumalj a 'adav sevaca a naremekutj, sa aicu a 'emuzi'uzip i kacauan nutja cuai tja gemagalja kinaikacauan niamadju i gadu.

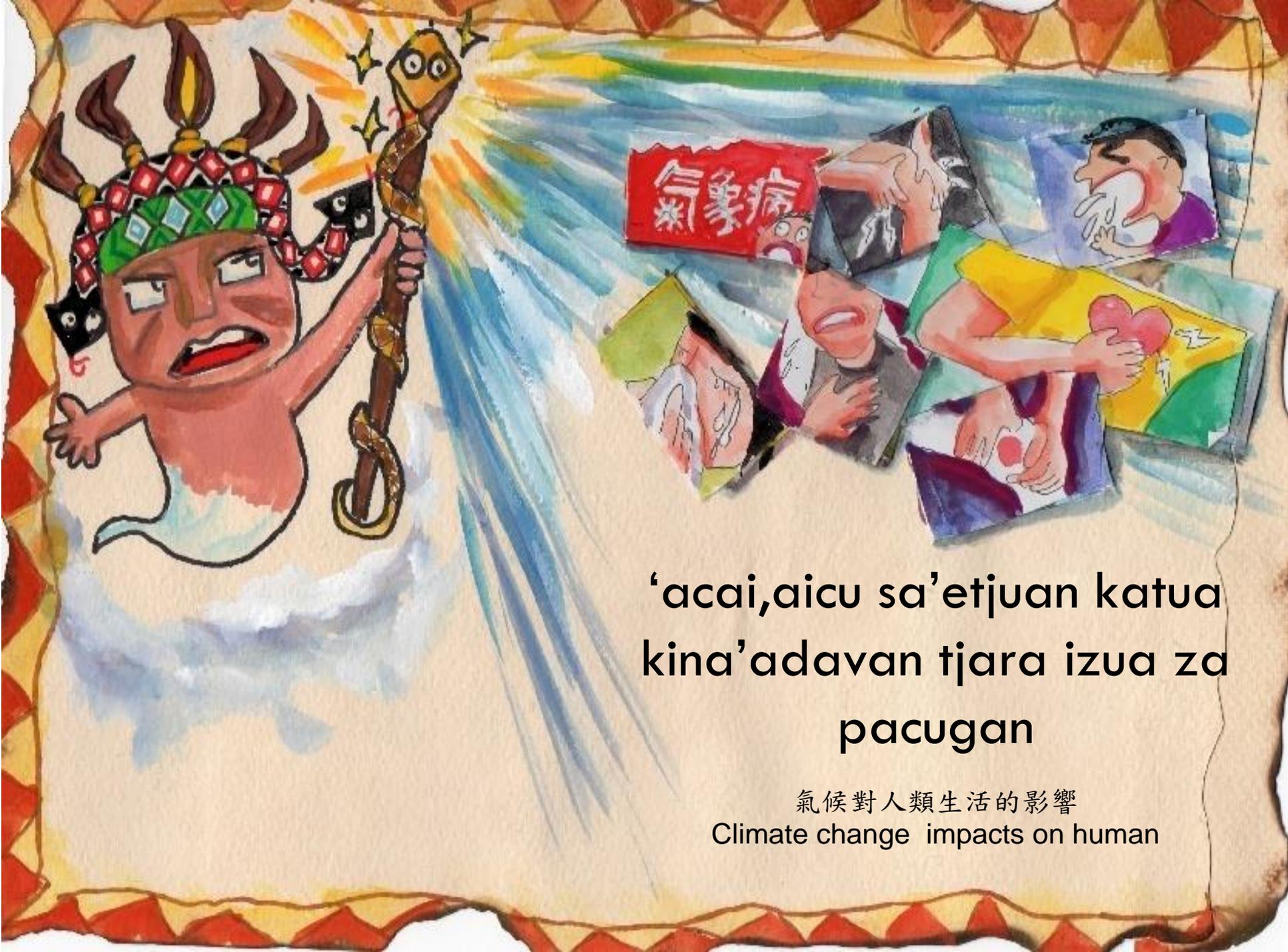




老師指著前面螢幕上的圖繼續說：「氣候是一種非常長時間的天氣觀察與記錄，包括風速、濕度、氣壓、雨量、溫度、及大氣組成成分等，而氣候變遷是由於溫室效應的關係，使得天氣變得更極端，讓生物生存的環境愈來愈惡劣。」



Pointing at the picture on the screen, the teacher went on, "Observing the climate is a lengthy recording of weather, including wind speed, humidity, atmospheric pressure, rainfall, temperature, and amount of atmospheric particulate matter (PM). Global climate change, resulting from global warming, makes the weather more extreme, and the habitats worse and worse."



‘acai,aicu sa’etjuan katua
kina’adavan tjara izua za
pacugan

氣候對人類生活的影響
Climate change impacts on human



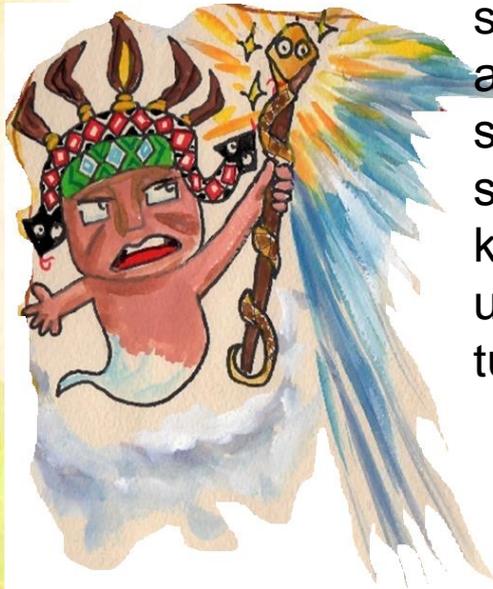
aicu a kina'adavan nu maculju
nu vucelelj ika sedjaljep tua
tja kinacavacavan

氣候對人類健康的影響

Climate change greatly impacts on human health



'ivu a sinti a paka ta mapavalivalit a
cina'evan nua kalevavevan, aicu a
kina'adavan nu maculju nu vucelelj ika
sedjaljep tua tja kinacavacavan,
sa'etju itjen, nu kalja ljalje'elan sa'etju a tja
cinu'ulaljan samalji aken ka lemangda.ulja
tja liyaw a ku kinljangan aya ti ke'i. izua za
vincikan tua kamavanoan a tjikuzang si tjiljik
sa pupalji, mapacun a mareka sa'etju'etju,
sa lemangda ken tua ljingaw ni sinti
a 'ivuivu. aicu a tilibi patjekaikai tua
sa'etjuan a cinu'ulaljan - sa'etju a sinasiyan
sa kaljupetj katua 'acai,aicu sa'etjuan katua
kina'adavan tjara izua za pacugan.
ua...namaljaluai a sini aivu ni ke'i, tjemelju
tua ku (varung)(kinemneman)





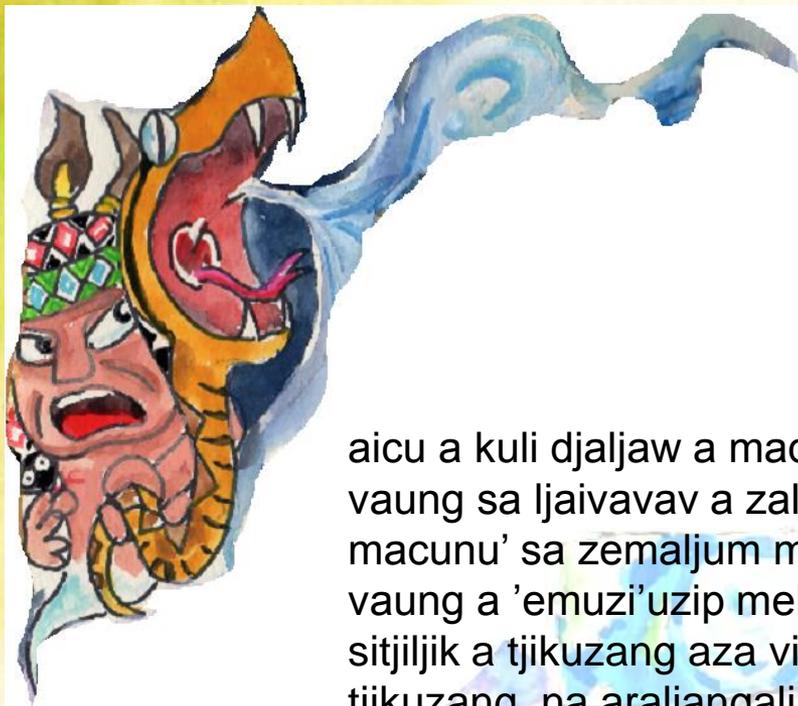
老師接著說明氣候對地球的影響：「目前有愈來愈多的研究指出，氣候改變對人類健康的影響非常大，而身心受到這樣天氣變化影響的病情稱為氣象病。」我聽了之後十分訝異，而嘎已覺得我應該多懂一些，因此他手杖一揮，那有著百步蛇圖騰的手杖立刻有了魔術般的法力，我的眼前馬上出現這些病人的影像，這時，我的耳邊同時也出現老師在課堂解說的聲音：「現在新聞報導中，常常聽到的疾病如關節炎、心肌梗塞、慢性阻塞性肺病等，這些通常與天氣的變化有關係…。」哇，原來嘎已把老師的說明用影像呈現出來了，讓我有更深的感受。

The teacher further explained its consequences on the earth, “Now, more and more studies indicate that climate change greatly impacts on human health. The physical and mental illnesses caused by change of weather are called meteorotropic diseases.” Hearing this, I was quite shocked, and Ga Yi thought I should know more. Therefore, He waved his cane. The cane with the hundred-pacer totem immediately did a magical power, and the images of these kinds of patients emerged under my eyelids. Then, my teacher’s lecturing was simultaneously there, “In the news, people often hear the name of diseases like arthritis, myocardial infarction (MI), and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). These are often associated with climate change.” Wow, it turned out that Ga Yi already made a concrete demonstration of the teacher’s explanation, which I can related more deeply.



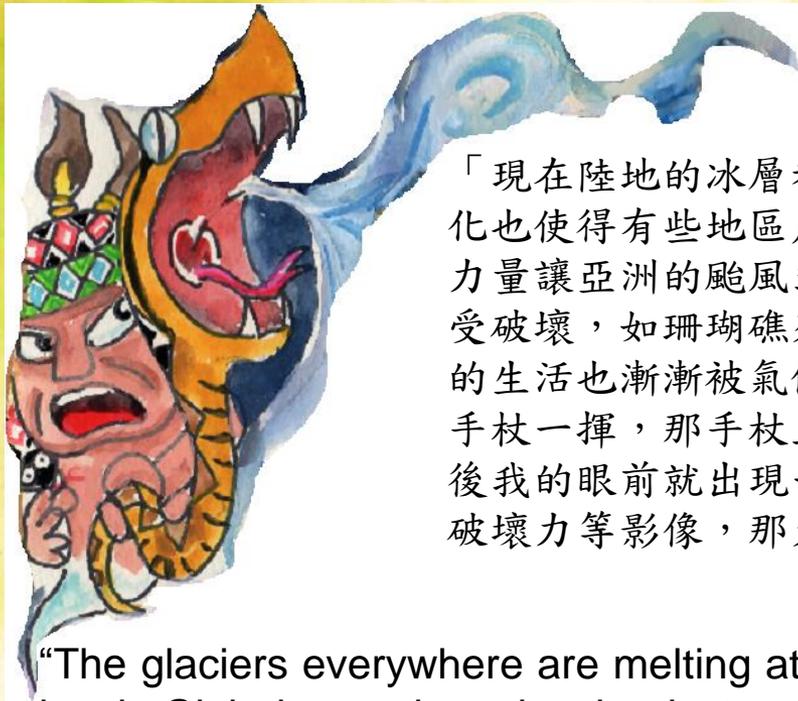
aicu a kuli djaljaw a madjerenav
sa macunu' a sema vaung sa
ljaivavav a zaljum

暴雨、土石流、淹水
Rainstorms, mudslides, and floods



aicu a kuli djaljaw a madjerenav sa macunu' a sema vaung sa ljaivavav a zaljum, nu 'emudjalj a pasa'edju macunu' sa zemaljum matu remaljiz za picul.aicu a maka vaung a 'emuzi'uzip mekedri sa pazangal a valjut, ti ke'i sitjiljik a tjikuzang aza vinicikan tua kamavanoan a tjikuzang, na araljangalj sa pucevulj a maka angalj, aza i tjai'ayaw tjanuaken min'ut a 'aca a 'udjalj zemaljum sa remaljiz, nu tja pacunen na remekutj, aravac.





「現在陸地的冰層都在快速的融化，因此造成海平面上升，全球暖化也使得有些地區產生暴雨現象、土石流、淹水，暖化產生的破壞力量讓亞洲的颱風或美洲的颶風威力變得更強，而海洋的生態也遭受破壞，如珊瑚礁死亡鈣化、北極熊生存面臨危機等。」看來我們的生活也漸漸被氣候影響了，這時，嘎已又發揮他的法力，於是將手杖一揮，那手杖上的百步蛇，張大了嘴，從蛇信吐出一陣煙，然後我的眼前就出現一幕幕暴雨現象、土石流、淹水、颱風、颶風的破壞力等影像，那大自然的破壞力看了真是令人膽戰心驚。

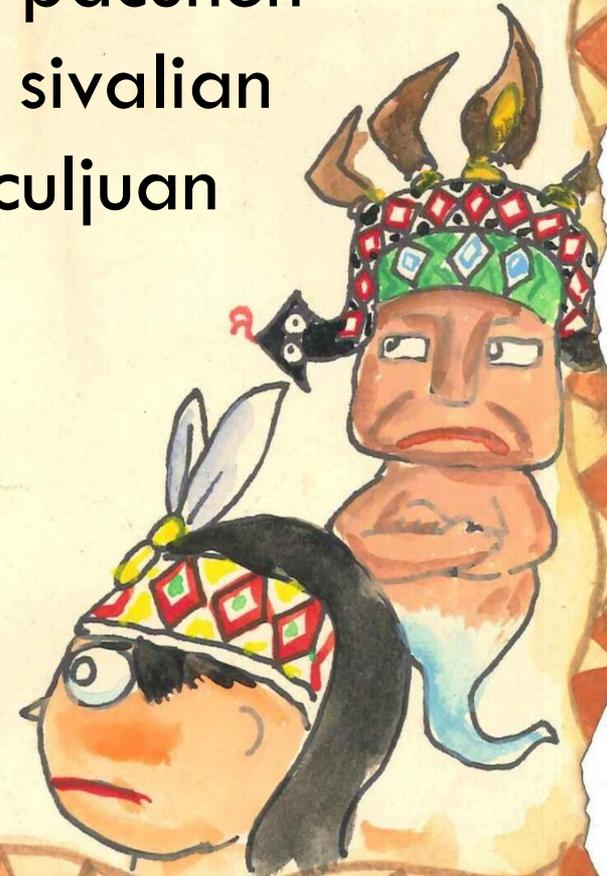
“The glaciers everywhere are melting at a high speed, causing the rising sea level. Global warming also leads to rainstorms, mudslides, and floods in some areas. Its destructive power makes typhoons in Asia and hurricanes in America stronger, also wreaking havoc to the marine ecology like the calcification and death of coral reefs and posing threat to the habitats of polar bears.” It seems that our life is gradually affected by climate change. At that time, Ga Yi waved his cane again. With the wave of his cane, the hundred pacer on it opened up its mouth, hissing and emitting a puff of smoke. Then, there were scenes after scenes of rainstorms, mudslides, floods, typhoons, and hurricanes. It was really terrifying to see such destructive natural power.



溫室效應

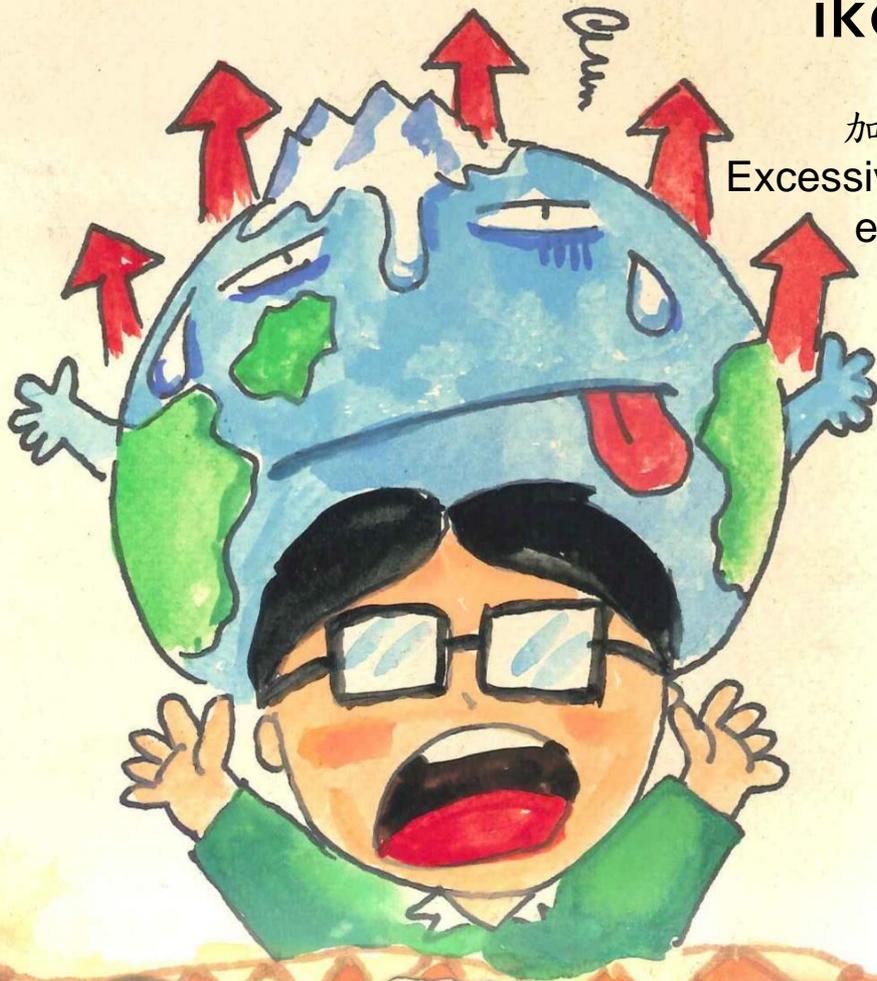
nu katiativ
nutja pacunen
aza sivalian
a culjuan

過多的溫室氣體
Excessive increase of
greenhouse gases



makeljang tu maumalj a ikacauan pai
maitazua maljekuakuya a vali imaza
ikacauan

加劇的溫室效應造成全球暖化
Excessive increase of greenhouse gases
exacerbates global warming

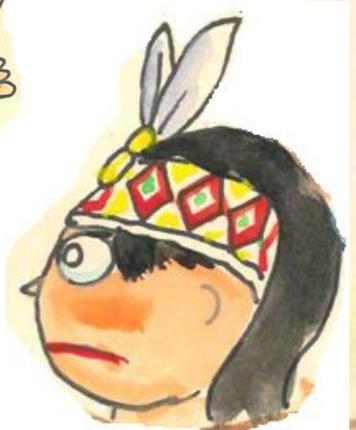
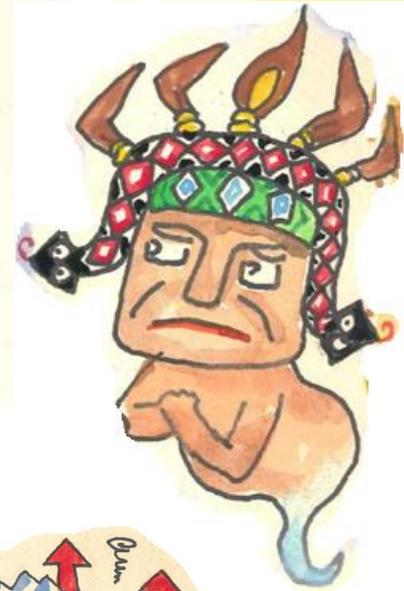


iya manu kemudakuda sa vali ikacauan, nu katiatiav nutja pacunen aza sivalian a culjuan, padriya sini aivu ni sinsi, nangua' a kakudakudan a namayatucu manasika makaya a valjut a 'emuzi'uzip ikacauan, aicu a imaza ikacauan a vali padriya angata a kiljivak nua cemas, manasika makaya valjut a 'emuzi'uzip tua vucelelj tua maculju.saka aicu ikacauan sedjaljep a caucau a tjaljuzua. manasika aza caucau nu undu aravac makeljang tu maumalj a ikacauan pai maitazua maljekuakuya a vali imaza ikacauan.



原來讓地球氣溫升高的原因是溫室效應，針對這個問題，老師在上課時說：「其實本來正常的溫室效應是能保護地球的生物的，因為地球有了大氣層的保護，才不會產生急速的冷熱變化，地球才能變成一個適合人類居住的地方，但如果人類活動過度而讓溫室氣體增加過量，會導致全球表面溫度升高，使得溫室效應加劇，就會造成對地球有害的全球暖化現象。」

It is exactly global warming that caused the earth to be hotter and hotter. Commenting on this issue, the teacher said in class, "Actually, global warming under a normal circumstance can protect living beings on the planet. With the protection of the earth's atmosphere, it won't be too cold or too hot all of a sudden, making it a place suitable for human beings to live in. Yet, if there is excessive increase of greenhouse gases due to too much human activity, the sea surface temperature will rise, exacerbating global warming that turned out to be harmful to the earth."

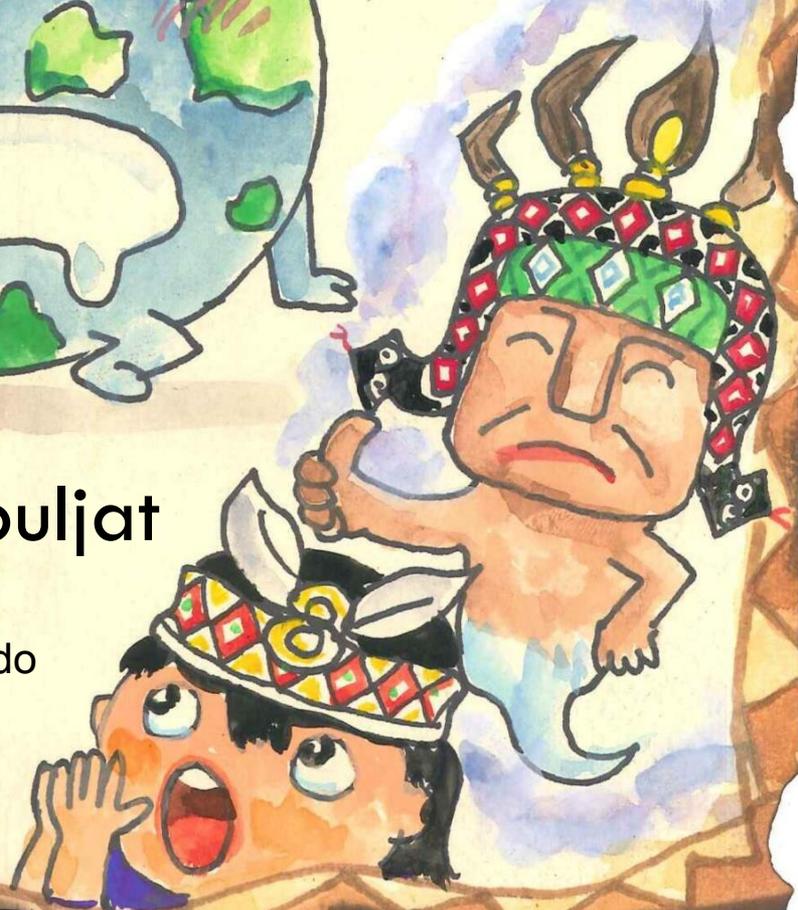


United Nations



Kisamuljai a mapuljat

全世界一起努力
All over the globe tries to do



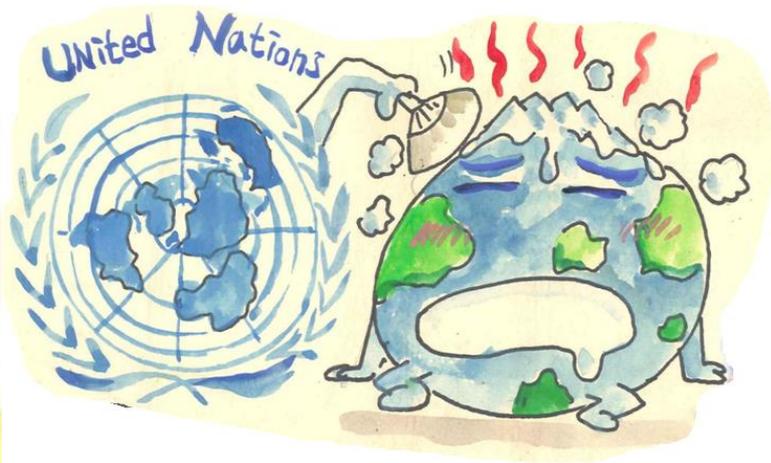
mavan a tja djapacan tua nemanga tua paisu

節能減碳

Saving energy and reducing carbon emissions



manasika ulja mun a na kipapaulingav tuaicu a kakudan, aza tja sinsi na 'ivu anga ulja tjen a kemljang tua sengsengan nu tjaivililj, aicu a imaza ita 聯合國. aza tia caca'ua'uan na pasemalaw anga turu maumalj anga vali, saka nu kemeljang anga mun tua aicu a namayatucu, ulja mun a na kipapaulingav a marka caucou a 'emuzi'uzip tua nu kinaizuanan, pai aicu kinemenem anga ken tua ku 'inaljan, ku kivadain ti ke'l timitja a kacalisiyan anema uri tja kiumaljen ? mavan a tja djapacan tua nemanga tua paisu. mapedjeli ti ke'l aicu a timidja tucu uru kasimaza a kemeliang tua kakudakudan.



難道都沒人注意到這個問題嗎？老師有說過：「為了解決這個問題，聯合國也制定了相關氣候變化公約，希望透過這些規範，來有效控制溫室氣體的排放量，進一步防止地球的溫度繼續上升，以免影響了生態以及環境。」這時我想起了我們的部落，我問嘎已：「我們有哪些改善全球暖化的方法呢？」嘎已笑笑說：「其實就是你們現在人說的節能減碳，我現在帶著你由部落生活來了解這個問題」

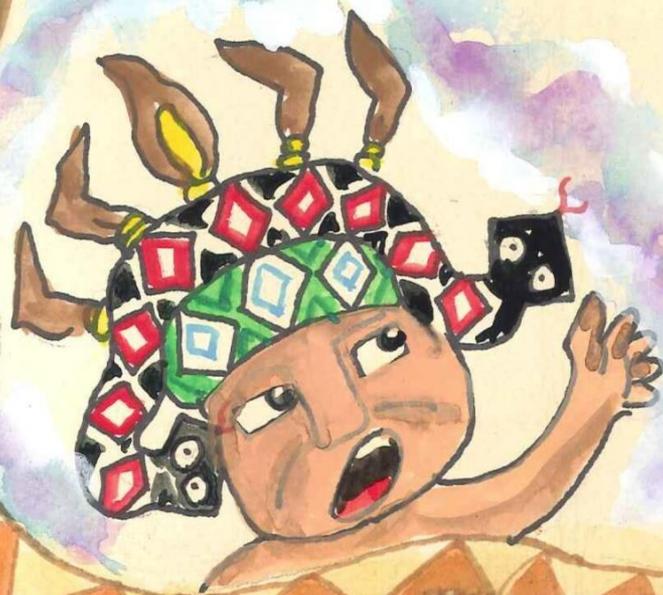


Is there anyone who ever pays attention to this issue? The teacher said, “To solve this problem, the United Nations also formulated conventions related to climate change in hopes that these regulations can effectively control the emissions of greenhouse gases, and further prevent the earth from getting hotter and hotter, lest the ecology and environment be severely affected.” It reminded me of our tribe, so I asked Ga Yi, “How do indigenous people like us deal with global warming?” Ga Yi smiled, “Just the same as what modern people are talking about—saving energy and reducing carbon emissions. Now I’ll try to let you understand the situation from the perspective of life in the tribe.”



aicu mana ca'uanan nua kacalisiyan

原住民族的生活智慧
Wisdom from indigenous people





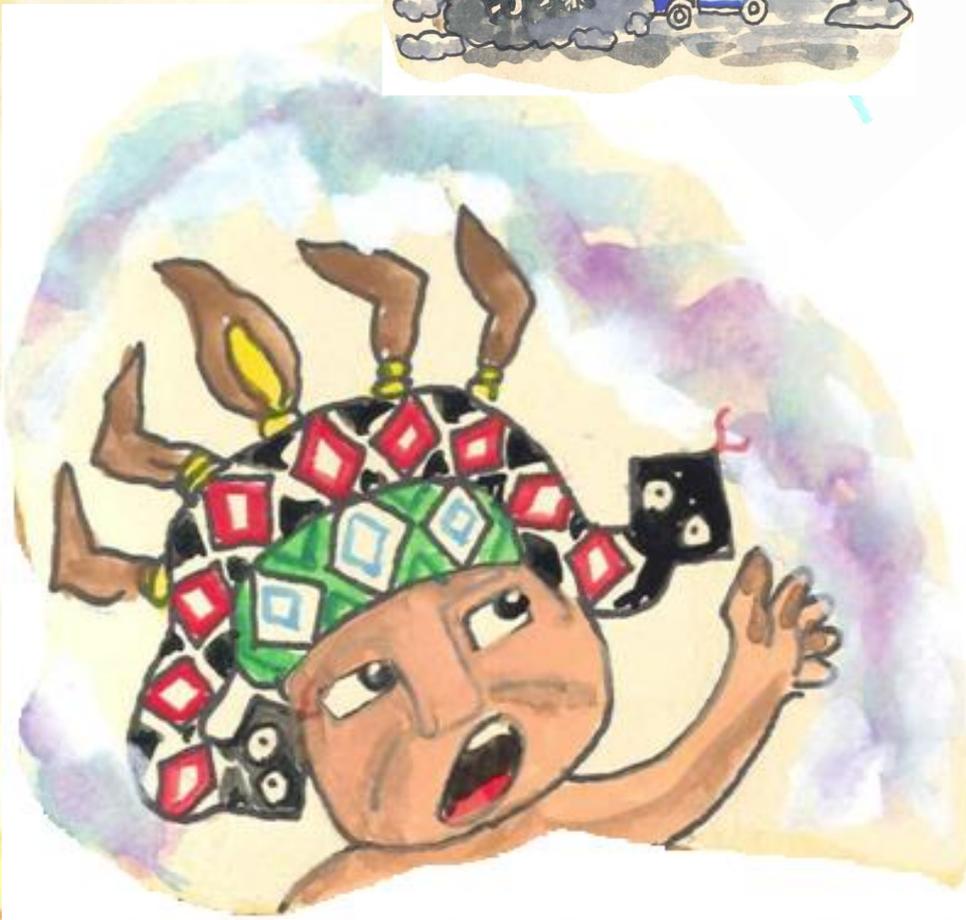
aza nia kakanen, sedjelja
kemasi ta kadjunungan
i 'ipu'ipu i 'inaljan

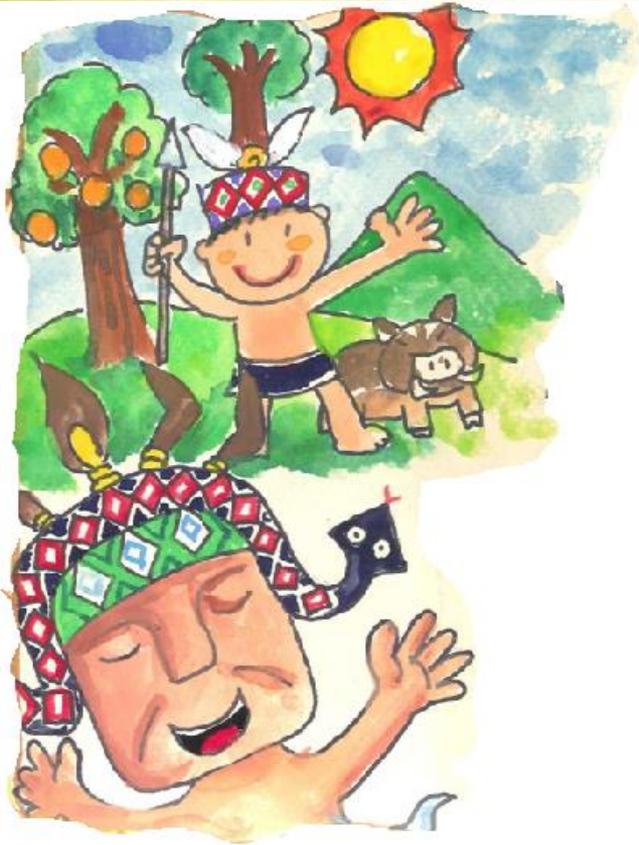
在地食材、生態永續
Local food、ecologically
sustainable development





'ivu ti ke'i tiamen a kacalisiyan, aza nia kakanen, sedjelja kemasi ta kadjunungan i 'ipu'ipu i 'inaljan, su'elam a men tua sini vay nua 'ali'ali, avan nu djemaulj tua nia si sarekuyan. a pitua nia kinaizuana a uma' izua navucelelj na sarengua' aravac a vali inika namayanga tucu sedjelja pinasazua ta lenci. aicu mana ca'uanan nua kacalisiyan, ka ivu ti ke'i aza ku maca malegeleg tuazua sini aivu nimadju au namaya, ken a kilalaing tjaimadju ti ke'i inika semekesekez a ivu nu tjaivililj a si aivu matu inika mapadriyadriya, nulemangda a ken.





嘎已說：「我們原住民在吃的部份只取當季的食材，而且是在地的，不需要增加額外的運送工作，在現代，運送就會增加碳的排放；住的方面，因為有大自然的調節，因此到處都涼涼的，不會像現代一樣，到處都需要開冷氣。這些都是原住民族的智慧呢！」當嘎已一邊說明的時候，我的眼前也出現那些內容的影像，而且跟真的一樣。此時，嘎已仍不斷的說，但我發現嘎已的影像愈來愈模糊…

Ga Yi said, "For the food, as indigenous people, we only use ingredients in season, and because they're local, there's no need to transport them. The transportation increases carbon emissions. As for living, thanks to nature regulation, it's cool everywhere, unlike the modern lifestyle with air-conditioners all over. These are wisdom from indigenous people!" When Ga Yi was explaining, pictures of their life emerged in my mind, and they seemed so real. While Ga Yi kept talking, I found his image become more and more blurry...



pazirizing tua si
sekezang a kitulu,
ljemaluai aken a
kinemenem

下課鐘聲響起，
我突然回過神來…
When the bell rang, I came to myself.....



pazirizing tua si sekezang a kitulu, ljemaluai aken a kinemenem, aicu a sini aivu nua tja sevalitan a ti ke'i, mamaw katua sini aivu ni sinsi nu patulutulu tjanuamen, katua kemasi tua nia pinacunan a sunat uta, mazepezep aken katua ku salasaladj sa nia mare aivuivu tua vincikan a pacugan, aicu a sipatulutulu a kakudanan, mavan a ca'uan nua tja sevalitan.

當下課鐘聲響起，我回過神來細細思考，才發現祖靈嘎已所說的，其實就是那些老師平時上課說過的、環境書籍上所寫的，以及和同學所討論的內容，都是祖靈流傳下來對環境適應的方法，就是古老智慧的結晶。



When the bell rang, I came to myself and pondered, realizing what my ancestral spirit Ga Yi told me was actually what the teacher is saying, what is written down in the books, and what my classmates are discussing. All of these are ways ancestral spirits adjust to the environment, and also the treasures of wisdom from the ancient world.



paritemtem tua patatukudakuda tua cemel
tua kinzaljum

資源回收再利用

The resources can be effectively collected and reused



ka makakitulu anga, manu misepi aken ui, tucu a zidai, na djemaulj tua tja peravan ljakua na djemaulj uta tua tja si mavurvuran tua tja kinaizuanan nu tjaivililj, ulja tjen a na kipapaulingaw a kinemnem, pa'enetj aken tua ru ku kisamuljaing a kipusengsengan a paritemtem tua patatukudakuda tua cemel tua kinzaljum. vaik itjen a ljemulju tua cemel a palalaut a papekedri tua tja kipusengsenganen, aicu a tja kinaimazan ikacauan ulja na masusu, ulja inika tjen a na madjapac tua tja kinaikacauan, pacun aken tua maka gadu a kasiv mumalj a tjemamitjami a asav a zemenger a papupicul tjanuaken, nu tjaivililj tjara paseljavak aken tua ku sepi.

上了這一課，又做了這個夢，我發現，現代化雖然帶來很多的方便，但卻也帶給人類日漸嚴重的環境問題，我們真的要好好的想些辦法來解決。像學校資源回收的工作，就是愛惜資源及減少溫室氣體的好方法，將回收物進行分類、集中，可以讓有效資源再利用，才不會加速地球資源的浪費。看著校園中的樹朋友，他們又用熱烈的葉掌聲鼓勵我，我想我一定要在上課時，跟大家分享我的夢境。

After this class, I dreamed a dream. I realized modernization brings much convenience, but it also comes with the worsening environmental problems. And we really need to come up with some solutions. It occurred to me that it's one of the nice ways to save energy that our class coordinated recycling in school. In daily life, what we can help reducing human exploitation are collecting and sorting the garbage. Therefore, the resources can be effectively reused, or there'll be an increased waste in earth resources. We often share our experiences with our schoolmates because these efforts can do something to the environment. Seeing the tree friends on campus clapping their leaves to encourage me, I think I must share my dream with everyone in class.

動動腦時間



壹、選擇題：

- ()一、剛搬到都市的思樂瑪拿尼開為什麼不開心？
1. 看不到以前的同學。 2. 蚊子太多。 3. 離開了大自然的生活環境。 4. 沒有人了解她。
- ()二、為什麼以前住在山上都不怕蚊子叮咬，而住在都市的人卻把蚊子當成頭號敵人？
1. 海拔愈高溫度愈低，病媒蚊較不容易生存。 2. 蚊子不喜歡大樹林，所以山上不會有蚊子。 3. 住在山上大家都會噴殺蟲劑，所以沒有蚊子。 4. 因為山上比較熱，所以山上的蚊子無法存活。
- ()三、下列哪一項不屬於原住民族的智慧？
1. 在吃的部份只取當季的食材、在地食材，不需要增加額外的運送工作。
2. 利用農藥讓蔬果長得更好 3. 住的方面，因為有大自然的調節，因此不需要開冷氣。 4. 住在山上不怕蚊子叮咬。
- ()四、全球暖化會造成哪些影響？
1. 造成海平面上升。 2. 有些地區產生暴雨現象、土石流、淹水。 3. 海洋的生態也遭受破壞，如珊瑚礁死亡鈣化 4. 以上皆是

貳、問答題：

- 一、請說出住在大自然山林裡的好處？
- 二、資源回收可以讓有效資源能再利用，你覺得生活中還有什麼好方法可以進行資源回收？
- 三、說說看，關於部落中的節能減碳智慧與方法，在都市中可以怎麼做呢？

臺南市105年度原住民族語繪本創作與數位化計畫一
山林的孩子傷心的和樹朋友告別了……
Children in the Forest Sadly Waved Goodbye to Their Tree Friends ...

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