

ECNU CIRCLE



華東師範大學 | 英文校園刊物

April 2014 (總第四期)

SPOTLIGHT

Unveil the Myth of
the College English Reform

PROFILE

Xiaozan Legend

STUDY ABROAD

Sojourn in Korea

读 华彩篇章
品 东西文化
感 师大生活
悟 大学真谛

Circle in Hand English in Mind
ECNU CIRCLE
华东师范大学英文校园刊物

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简介

ECNU CIRCLE 刊物自 2013 年春季起，每学年三期。作为华东师范大学英文校园刊物在中北、闵行校区内发行。每期发行 1000 册。

宗旨

在华东师大党委宣传部、校团委、外语学院大学英语教学部的指导下，面向全校本科生、研究生以及留学生，组织对英语刊物感兴趣、英语水平较高学生，创办以语言知识和文化内涵并重，知识性、实用性、趣味性并重的英语刊物。旨在坚守师大传媒人的责任，在缤纷的英语刊物中创办融入师大人自己的特色，以语言和文化，力图打造属于新一代大学生自己的“英语氧吧”，展现一个真实的，活力四射的华师大校园英语世界。

内容

每期有 10 个固定栏目，范围涵盖校园、社会、文化、艺术、文学、潮流等各个方面：

Profile（人物）：展现师大师生和校友的风采

ECNU Life（校园生活）：记录校园生活点点滴滴

Culture（文化）：探讨文化的冲突、交流与融合

Spotlight（校园热点）：聚焦师大热点新闻

On the Road（人生驿站）：面向师大学生征稿，倾听他们的心路历程

Literature（美文荟萃）：介绍优美的英文诗歌、散文和小说

Movie（电影）：推荐和评论当前最流行的电影

Study Abroad（他山之石）：分享师大人的海外学习经历

Column（专栏）：邀请师生撰写专栏，发表独到见解

English Workshop（英语加油站）：传授英语学习的最新资讯、策略和方法

特色

刊物的采、编、写、发行等环节均由学生负责，独立完成。

目标

打造华东师范大学校园文化的新标杆。

投稿

来稿要求：1. 内容体现大学校园生活特色 2. 行文有深度有创新有感悟有情感皆可 3. 英语语法无错误，英文地道者优先 4. 文体形式不限，字数为 400 字以上（诗歌字数不限）。

欢迎同学踊跃投稿。优秀佳作刊登于 *ECNU CIRCLE* 刊物上，并有相应稿费酬劳。本刊一般不退稿，未见回复者即可视为未获采用。投稿请注明投稿字样，写上年级、院系、姓名、联系方式。

投稿邮箱：ecnuontheroad@126.com。

State of Grace

文 / 钱洋

It is unfortunate enough that my composing the preface for the issue on LOVE IN ECNU coincides with the ultra-violence at Kunming Railway Station so that the necessity has suddenly emerged for me to get my mind reshuffled and muse upon the whole thing.

The massacre itself is, undoubtedly, one of the most sensational human tragedies I have ever heard of. The innocent were horribly slain, and those who luckily survived on the scene were paralyzed after witnessing such a slaughter. I wish them the best and may those deceased rest in peace.

There are still many people, however, with their spirits, making the mass-murder less poignant. A mother gave her child shelter at the cost of her own life. A policeman sacrificed his life to protect others. A man got his fingers slashed while rendering help to an elderly man. They could have run for their life, but they did not. How come? It can be maternity, duty as a sergeant, or human nature. And instinct may account for a minute proportion. But, what sends from underneath is something larger than life.

That is what we call love.

When the imminent danger is lurking, heroes come along and distinguish themselves as the most fearless one on the planet. Meaningless for some fanatics to make blatant announcements saying they are poised to combat some terrorists' groups indiscriminately and will never stop until the victims are finally avenged. That will not differentiate one from the terrorists and make one a true hero! People are estranged from benevolence and becoming assertive and self-assured in a society where the line of demarcation between good and evil is drawn by over-simplified judgments. We are all human beings, flesh and blood, no matter what religion, race or color. Love your neighbor as yourself, as the Bible tells us.

It is a state of grace when love outshines and dwarfs hatred.

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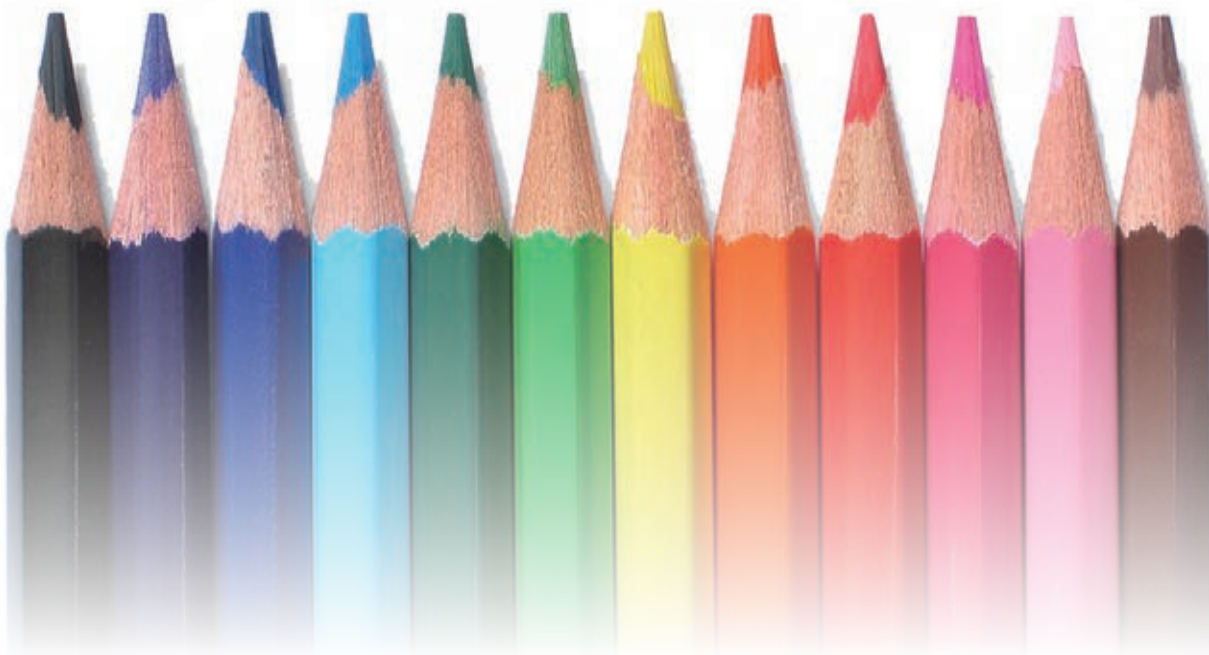




A Music Lover and Evangelist

文 / 赵毅 徐逢时

What image will come across your mind when it comes to a musician? Prof. Gao Xiaodong, the Chair of Department of Music, strikes us with both his attractive appearance and pleasant personality. As a musician, his music performance wins the heart of audience. As a teacher, his class gains compliments¹ from students. Let's discover more in a special report of Prof. Gao Xiaodong.





Learning Music

ECNU Circle: When did you begin to study vocal² music? Is it due to a family tradition?

Professor Gao: I started singing when I was in elementary school, only taking a break because of the onset of mutation³. As for family tradition, my sister is a Peking Opera learner. Thanks to her influence, I embarked on the road of music at an early age.

E: During your study at Shanghai Conservatory of Music⁴, you were taught by Prof. Ge Chaozhi, a renowned singer at that time. What do you think of him?

G: In my eyes, Prof Ge always maintained a low profile⁵ in spite of his brilliant music achievements. His study of music dated back to 1940s in France. As a teacher, he was rigorous⁶ and strict. Although he wouldn't punish his students even if they made mistakes in singing class, he would definitely put on a straight face. Sometimes,



you got a feel that he was more like a westerner. Unlike other elderly people, he still walks vigorously⁷ on the road and won't flinch⁸ even if he knocks into someone.

E: You played many roles in western opera. Is there anything worthy sharing?

G: I once played as a priest in *Romeo and Juliet*. I had to pray and sing with my back facing the audience once the curtain⁹ was drawn open. As an actor, you need to picture in your mind what you are trying to act. And at that time I didn't know Verona was a real place in Italy where the love story took place. Neither did I know the balcony¹⁰ really existed. All I had to do was to recall the movie picture in my mind. Interestingly enough, I did pay a visit to Verona later and saw the very balcony which was surprisingly small. When I look back now, I think I would have done a much better job if I had come to visit Verona earlier.



Teaching Music

E: *How do you interpret the uniqueness and challenges in teaching music class as the Chair of Department of Music?*

G: Our teaching pattern is ‘one-to-one’, which caters to¹¹ the characteristics of music major itself. The biggest challenge is that our students vary a lot in terms of voice and understanding of music. So we have to teach students according to their aptitude¹². As a result, I usually have more than 30 periods of class per week. Despite the heavy workload, we are persistent in carrying out the individualized education so that the quality of the education is guaranteed.

E: *Can you describe the ideal music students in your mind? What qualifications should they possess?*

G: The ideal music majors should be culturally literate¹³ students doing well in their academic subjects. Every year all the music major applicants have to go through a tough competition for admission. The standard for admission is that the proportion¹⁴ of academic courses (like Chinese, Maths and English) and professional music skills is 3 to7. The former is gaining a higher proportion nowadays than it did in the past. As a result, the successful candidates usually have a better

understanding of cultural elements in every piece of music, which will definitely benefit their music performance.

E: *What’s the difference between Chinese students and western students in terms of music performance? What could be the reasons behind?*

G: Generally speaking, westerners are more expressive than Chinese in terms of performance. We grow up in a culture in which humbleness¹⁵ and conformity¹⁶ are highly appreciated. By contrast, western culture encourages individuality and self-expression. For instance, western students tend to feel more relaxed as they can sit wherever they want and in whatever postures. Moreover, they have more freedom to voice their opinions and may gain praise from teachers more easily. To be frank, the overall climate of basic music education in western countries is better than that in China. Learning music in western countries is a part of a person’s culture cultivation, while in China the motivation of learning music is often more utilitarian¹⁷. However, these differences are deeply rooted in our culture and tradition. We shouldn’t judge them with a simple standard and therefore jump into the conclusion that the western is superior to the Chinese, and vice versa.





Appreciating Music

E: How do you define ‘music’? Who is your favorite musician among those ones who give interpretation of western music?

G: Unlike drawing, music is abstract and fleeting¹⁸. Besides, music is dynamic and real-time¹⁹. So even if there are recordings of music nowadays, music recorded is entirely different from that played at a live concert. And it is this peculiarity that creates a veil on music. Speaking of interpretation of western music, I suppose Mr. Fu Cong will come first on the list of my favourites. Mr. Fu tends to link Chinese traditional culture with western classic music and tries to appreciate the latter from a Chinese approach, thus helping us gain a clear and profound understanding of western music.

E: What do you think of the relationship between classical music and pop music?

G: I did not like pop music very much in the past. I used to think pop would not survive the test of time and was just flash in the pan²⁰. However, my views on music change as time passes by. Now I think pop music is more straightforward than classic music in terms of expressing one’s feeling. Therefore the former can easily gain the popularity among ordinary folks. In addition, pop music is less confined to time or skill. Pop songs can be sung in many different ways to express different themes or feelings, while classical music performance has to be in accordance with the requirements of the era when the music works was originally made. The difference of these two music genres²¹ is just



like that of the “bound and small feet”²² and “big feet”. In spite of the big differences, classical music should draw upon pop music in terms of free and direct expression of feelings.





Promoting Music on Campus

E: *The campus concert held by Music Department in front of HuaMin Canteen was quite a success. What are other music events to be held on campus this year?*

G: A new concert hall next to the Institute of Music on MinHang campus is now under construction. When it's accomplished, we will hold more concerts on campus, at least one for each semester. We sincerely welcome non-

music major students with talents and love for music to join us! Besides, we will also give some music lectures to help students understand and appreciate music. As we see it, concerts combined with lectures are the best way to promote music on campus.

E: *What do you think of the current situation of music education in ECNU?*

G: Ideally speaking, each college student



should sign up for an art-related course ranging from music to photography, from painting to art design. It doesn't mean that they have to take a challenging art class emphasizing too much on music skills, such as piano or vocal music class. What I mean is that college students should be encouraged to learn more about art and culture so as to build up their cultural and artistic ability.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. compliment: n. 赞誉 | 12. aptitude: n. 资质 |
| 2. vocal: adj. 声乐的 | 13. literate: adj. 有文化修养的 |
| 3. mutation: n. (声音) 突变 | 14. proportion: n. 比例 |
| 4. Shanghai Conservatory of Music: 上海音乐学院 | 15. humbleness: n. 谦逊 |
| 5. low profile: adj. 低调的 | 16. conformity: n. 一致 |
| 6. rigorous: adj. 一丝不苟的 | 17. utilitarian: adj. 功利性强的 |
| 7. vigorous: adj. 有活力的 | 18. fleeting: adj. 稍纵即逝的 |
| 8. flinch: v. 退缩 | 19. real-time: adj. 即时性 |
| 9. curtain: n. 幕 | 20. flash in the pan: n. 昙花一现 |
| 10. balcony: n. 阳台 | 21. genre: n. 流派 |
| 11. cater to: 迎合 | 22. bound and small feet: 三寸金莲 |

Xiaozan Legend

文 / 陆恩昊 徐逢时

Have you ever heard about the song “Xiaozan Legend” adapted from “Fly Free” by Phoenix Legend¹? The song immediately became a hit on campus after it was first sung for graduates on the Commencement² Day by the Dean of Physical Education and Health--- Prof. Wang Xiaozan. In this issue’s Profile we have an exclusive interview with her and will share with you the exciting life of Legendary Xiaozan.



Embark on the Road of Sports

ECNUer: *As we know, your life has been closely tied to sports. Could you let us know when and how you begin to show interest in sports?*

Prof. Wang Xiaozan: It's a long story. When I was nine years old, I surprisingly won the first prize in 800-metre race at my PE class. At that time, I felt extremely excited and looked as if I had won the gold medal in the Olympic Games. So I went around the neighbourhood to spread the news to make sure everyone knew it. Later, I joined the school sports team and have been trained as an athlete since then.

E: *Did you get any support from your family since you started your sports career at an early age?*

W: Unfortunately, back then my family objected³ to my involvement in any sport training program. I got up around 5:00 a.m. and stepped out of my room on tiptoe⁴ so as not to wake up my parents. They had a close watch on me and wouldn't let me go out for training if I were caught. You see my parents and I played a cat and mouse game every day. On reflection, I realize that the only thing that motivates people to keep on doing something is their interest. Once they find something they love, they will pursue it no matter how difficult and challenging the external⁵ environment is.

E: *You major in statistics rather than physical education back in college days. But you are still a member of sports team of our school, aren't you? Do you think it's hard to compete with other athletes in your team?*

W: It was quite challenging for me to compete with those specially recruited⁶ athletes as they were enrolled in college due to their brilliant sports achievements in the past. So my coach suggested that I should try heptathlon⁷, a track-and-field competition in which I have to compete in 7 different events. Back then few people want to try this because if they can be winners in a single event they probably won't feel like toiling over seven events. As for me, maybe heptathlon is the best choice since I'm not on the top of the list when it comes to a single event. I was always the first to appear on the sports field and the last one to leave. As the old saying goes, "Early birds catch worms⁸". Thanks to my coach's advice and my efforts, I won the 5th place in heptathlon in Shanghai College Sports Meeting. The next year I won the first prize and have kept this title for three straight years. When I look back on those years now, I find my success is inspired by my interest in sports and motivated by my desire to win the championship.

Deep Insight into Sports

E: *Since you have been a sportsman for many years, how do you interpret the connotations⁹ of sports?*

W: Sport first refers to the spirit of sportsmanship¹⁰: be higher, swifter and stronger, take challenges and struggle for success. I am not a sports major, but I totally understand what sports can bring to us--- a healthy body and a progressive spirit. It is a pity that in China sports used to be regarded as nothing but physical movements and the sportsman as nobody but one with well-developed body and simple mind. The traditional Chinese PE classes only focus on building up physical health



with boring exercises. However, what is more important and should be taught in PE classes is the spirit of sportsmanship and sports culture. These two elements shouldn't only be taught with the theoretical textbooks. Instead, they should be felt and experienced by the students when they workout or play games in PE classes.

Reforms of PE on Campus

E: We've talked a lot about SPARK. Now let's shift our topic to PE class on campus. Do you think there will also be some changes or reforms in the college PE classes?

W: Definitely. Actually, we are now establishing an online platform of sports clubs. College students can book a variety of sports programs and even enjoy VIP sports services through the Internet. Students who actively participate in extracurricular sports activities are granted points. The more points they get, the higher level of sports service they can enjoy. Such VIP services may include one-to one tutorial¹¹ class in which the sports major students can serve as the tutors. In the future the daily management of those sports clubs will be totally in the hands of students themselves.

E: Great to know that. Apart from it, we heard the School of Physical Education and Health hosted a lot of activities on campus last year, among which the most eye-catching should be the model team. What's the intention of carrying out so many activities?

W: When I took charge of students' affairs in our department, we initiated two projects for PE majors, namely, the quality-enhancing project and the image-building project. The model team belongs to the image-building project. Firstly, it aims to encourage more ordinary students to get on the



T-stage and make a show of themselves. Secondly, as the majority of ECNU students are female, the male model show will surely attract wide attention and therefore add a shade of masculinity¹² to campus culture. As for the quality-enhancing project, it aims to boost the academic atmosphere among PE majors. They are offered a wide range of academic courses such as oral English, Computer, PS, Information Tracking and Essay Writing. Meanwhile, this project emphasizes a lot on cultivating students' research abilities. The good news is that seven research projects from our department win Daxia Funds this year, which is regarded as a record-breaking event in the history of our department.

Sparkle with SPARK

E: As we know the SPARK course is quite a hit among Chinese physical education circle. You are the pioneer who introduces it to China and spreads

it all over. So could you tell us when and how you got to know SPARK course in the first place?

W: It dated back to 2008 when I paid a visit to U. S. A. and happened to watch an American PE class on Valentine's Day. That class was organized by a young instructor and aimed to build up the endurance¹³ of students. It was held on a small indoor basketball court, whose centre was piled with several heart-shaped cards (especially for Valentine's Day). The instructor first divided students into four groups and then got them involved in a 'card-grabbing' game. In order to keep students running, the instructor told his students that they could grab the cards not only from the centre but also from other groups. By doing so, a small number of heart-shaped cards were circulated from one to another and the students wouldn't stop running unless the teacher gave the instruction. What enlightened me was that after the game the teacher asked the students to read those cards and share the knowledge of the cardiovascular¹⁴ system with each

other. Being asked what gave him the inspiration for such a lesson, he mentioned SPARK. That's the first time I heard this word SPARK. Later I began to do some reading and research about SPARK. The more I learn about SPARK the more eager I am to introduce it to China for it's such a blessing¹⁵ for PE teachers.

E: Why do you think SPARK is a blessing for Chinese PE teachers? Could you elaborate on it in terms of its philosophy and application?

W: SPARK, a well-developed sports program, has a history of 25 years so far. It provides a variety of sports activities for children aging from Pre-K to 12th Grade. Teachers are equipped with rich and handy teaching resources--- various teaching plans organized in the form of loose-leaf¹⁶ binders. The teaching plan not only contains the objectives and standards but also various activities organized for the sake of meeting those objectives. Teachers are given a much wider range of choices and therefore much more freedom to conduct their classes in different ways. This is what is missing in Chinese PE classes and therefore explains the popularity of SPARK here in China.

E: So it's worthwhile to introduce SPARK to China. What difficulties and problems did you come across during the process?

W: When I came back to China, I brought back



home SPARK course material designed for Grade Three to Six. My colleagues and I did a thorough reading and research on those materials. Based on our research, we published a series of 19 articles on *Teaching of Physical Education*, an influential academic journal in the field of basic education. Afterwards, we began to translate SPARK lesson plans in order to apply them to Chinese PE classes. Later US SPARK team contacted me and we set up SPARK training programs for Chinese PE teachers. The latest good news is that the first book of SPARK program is published this year. You see, the whole process is quite time-and-labour consuming¹⁷. However, seeing the growing popularity of SPARK in China, I feel that all my effort is fully rewarded.

1. Phoenix Legend: n. 凤凰传奇
2. commencement: n. 毕业典礼
3. object: v. 反对
4. on tiptoe: 蹑手蹑脚地
5. external: adj. 外部的
6. specially recruited: 特招的
7. Heptathlon: n. 七项全能
8. early birds catch worms: 笨鸟先飞
9. sportsmanship: n. 体育精神

10. connotation: n. 内涵
11. tutorial: n. 私教课
12. masculinity: n. 阳刚之气
13. endurance: n. 耐力
14. cardiovascular: adj. 心血管的
15. blessing: n. 福音
16. loose-leaf: adj. 活页的
17. time-and-labour consuming: adj. 耗时耗力的

Innovation Is a Spirit

文 / 蔡梦霜



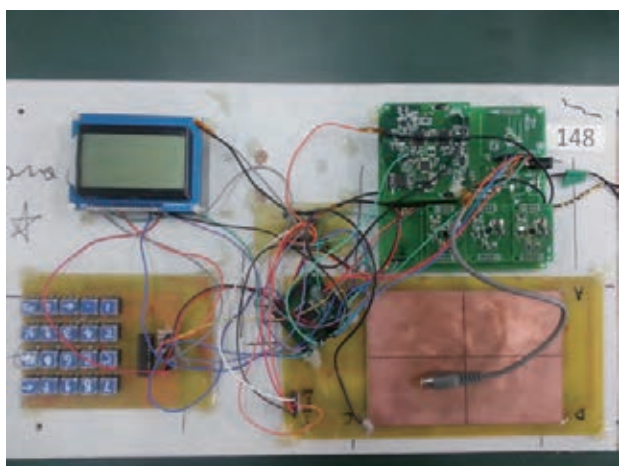
Having won several prizes in city and national science contests, taking charge of a national innovation program, being recommended as a postgraduate to Tsinghua University, he is above all known as “Science Lover” among his peers. Besides, he is the captain of the debating team in the Physics Department and one of the top 10 singers in ECNU. His name is Liu Yanjun, an amicable senior student from School of Information Science Technology. Let’s share his “love story” with science and discover more.

ECNU CIRCLE: *When did you fall in love with science and innovation? Why did you choose microelectronics as your major?*

Liu Yanjun: Early in my childhood, like most boys, I was fond of disassembling¹ toys and tools to find out how they work. Later, I showed a great interest in making flash animation and webpage. Physics, mathematics, and computer science used to be my favorite academic courses. Originally, I chose physics as my major when I applied for college. However, I found circuit² design delighted me most after I tried it. So I switched my major from physics to microelectronics.

E: *What qualities do you think one should possess for scientific innovation? How do we cultivate those qualities?*

L: There are several qualities essential to scientific innovation³. To begin with, you should be a self-learner as you need to work out all the problems on your own. There is a great gap between knowledge we learn from classes and the solutions we need to find for the practical problems. Textbook-based knowledge can only serve as a foundation based on which you learn more through practice. Next, the practical skills are also vital to innovation. If you are a computer major, you need to be capable of developing various software programs; if you are an electronics major, you should have the capacity to design and weld⁴ circuit boards. In my opinion, the only



way to cultivate practical ability is to practice. The practice may start from undertaking a small scientific project, say, designing a circuit diagram. Then you can try something bigger and more challenging. Step by step, you'll accumulate tons of hands-on⁵ experiences. Finally, perseverance is highly valued for innovation. It is expected that various problems will crop up⁶ during the process of innovation. Sometimes it will take your several hours even several days to figure out the solution for a small problem. You may feel frustrated if your solution doesn't work as you expected. You need perseverance to stick to it. In most cases, I would rather solve problems on my own than ask other experienced people for help. It is the process of self-exploration that promotes the ability of self-learning. Problems are liable to be solved within a few minutes with the help of other people. But I do think the time spent on the "trial and error"⁷ is



totally worthy because if we count on others to find a resolution, the next time we get stuck in a problem we will be left dumbfounded⁸.

E: It is said that public speaking skill plays an important role in winning the competition of science projects. How do you polish your speaking skill?

L: I am not good at speaking, especially public speaking. Nevertheless, thanks to the numerous oral defenses⁹ I experienced in science innovation competition, I gradually become an eloquent¹⁰ and confident speaker. I am greatly convinced from those experiences that the less eloquent you are, the more preparation you need to make.

E: What do you think of the environment for innovation in our school? How about the school support in terms of opportunities and awards for innovation?

L: Well, I think ECNU attaches great importance to technological innovation and encourages its students to take part in various science innovation programs. Our President once said ECNU was undergoing a great educational reform, which I believe more or less features

technology innovation. As for opportunities and awards, I would say our school is really supportive of technology innovation. For example, if you win in DaXia Science Innovation Competition, you will be recommended to join in a science elite¹¹ club. Members of such a club will be granted 30,000 RMB for purchasing experimental equipments. Besides, they will also get some professional help from professors and researchers.

E: How should our school promote the innovation spirit among students and build up the research culture on campus?

L: I think more small-scale science contests should be launched on campus. For example, last semester the College of Information Science held three science competitions for students from three different majors. Moreover, our school should offer more experimental or practical courses for students who are really interested in academic research.

E: Could you tell us what is the biggest challenge you have encountered while undertaking technology innovation?

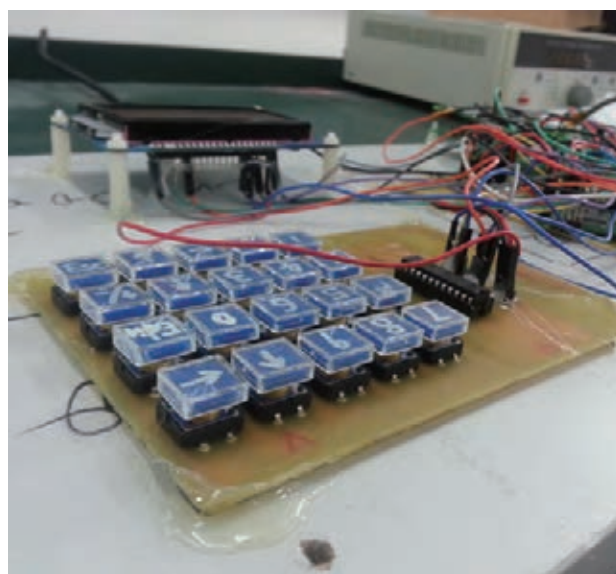
L: When taking part in electronic design contest for undergraduates, we were expected to

design and finish our project according to a given task. Such a project would have taken a month to accomplish. However, we were only allowed four days. Considering the tight schedule, I worked for three straight days without a break except for one-hour sleep. We eventually won the first prize in that competition. It is all about “sparing no effort to try regardless of the consequences”.

E: You've been taking an active part in various science and innovation competitions. What is the biggest benefit you get from such experiences and what influence it has on the rest of your life?

L: By actively taking part in various science competitions, I gain a deep insight into the professional expertise. Every time I signed up for a contest, I ended up with a better understanding of the knowledge I learned at class. Such experience will not only boost my academic performance but also improve my capabilities and skills. Self-learning is vital to our career development. No

matter what job we take, learning while working is something inevitable. I think people with a better self-learning ability tend to shine in their career in the future.



INNOVATION

LOVE

SCIENCE

1. disassemble: v. 拆东西
2. circuit: n. 电路
3. innovation: n. 创新
4. weld: v. 焊接
5. hands-on: adj. 一手的
6. crop up: 出现
7. trial and error: 反复尝试
8. dumbfounded: adj. 傻眼
9. oral defense: 口头答辩
10. eloquent: adj. 雄辩的
11. elite: n. 精英

Good Pronunciation for Better Communication

文 / 闫旭

Have you ever dreamed of speaking English fluently? Do you need professional instructions without stepping out of the campus? Professor Liu Sen and her Phonetic Teaching Assistants Program¹ welcome you to join in them anytime.



Prof. Liu Sen



Prof. Liu Sen (the fifth from the left) and her phonetic teaching team

Initiated by Professor Liu Sen, director of Spoken English Teaching and Research Center in School of Foreign Languages, the Phonetic Teaching Assistants Program has been carried out smoothly for 6 years. In 2013, the program has won the reputation of Undergraduates Science and Technology Innovation Project in Shanghai². However, at the beginning, the Phonetic Teaching Assistants Program opened a phonetic course only for English majors. As the whole team has become increasingly professional, the course is now available for non-English majors.



The Phonetic Teaching Assistants Program involves around 10 teaching assistants with professional knowledge in Phonetics. Each assistant has passed strict examinations before signing themselves in. The course is opened once a week and each lasts for two hours, which includes the introduction of Phonetics and Pronunciation correction. “Mastering some basic knowledge of Phonetics can help students standardize their pronunciation and have a better understanding the beauty of English language.” Professor Liu said.

After running for six years, the whole team has established an effective system of assessment. Every student will have a detailed file of what they have done in this class. Before starting the class, assistants will record the students’ pronunciations while they are required to read certain passages. Then the assistants will locate their mistakes. This process called PRE-TEST³. Assistants will focus on those mistakes to help them improve their pronunciation. After practicing for a while, assistants will record their voice again which is called

MID-TEST⁴. Finally, in the process of POST-TEST⁵, the students are asked to read the same passages again so that the assistants can record the change. By comparing the progress made between PRE-TEST and POST-TEST, students have achieved a lot in the phonetic course.

“We hope that the students will improve their oral English in our program.” one of the assistants said. Professor Liu and her team not only endeavor to help students learn oral English in an efficient way but more importantly build their confidence in learning.

1. Phonetic Teaching Assistants Program: 语音助教项目

2. Undergraduates Science and Technology Innovation Project in Shanghai: 上海大学生科技创新项目

3. PRE-TEST: n. 前测

4. MID-TEST: n. 中测

5. POST-TEST: n. 后测

Fieldwork for Our Hometown

文 / 闫旭

As the development of our society, people have paid more attention to our environment. Four doctoral candidates¹ from College of Resources and Environmental Science have been engaged in the research of environmental protection for years. Here come their stories.

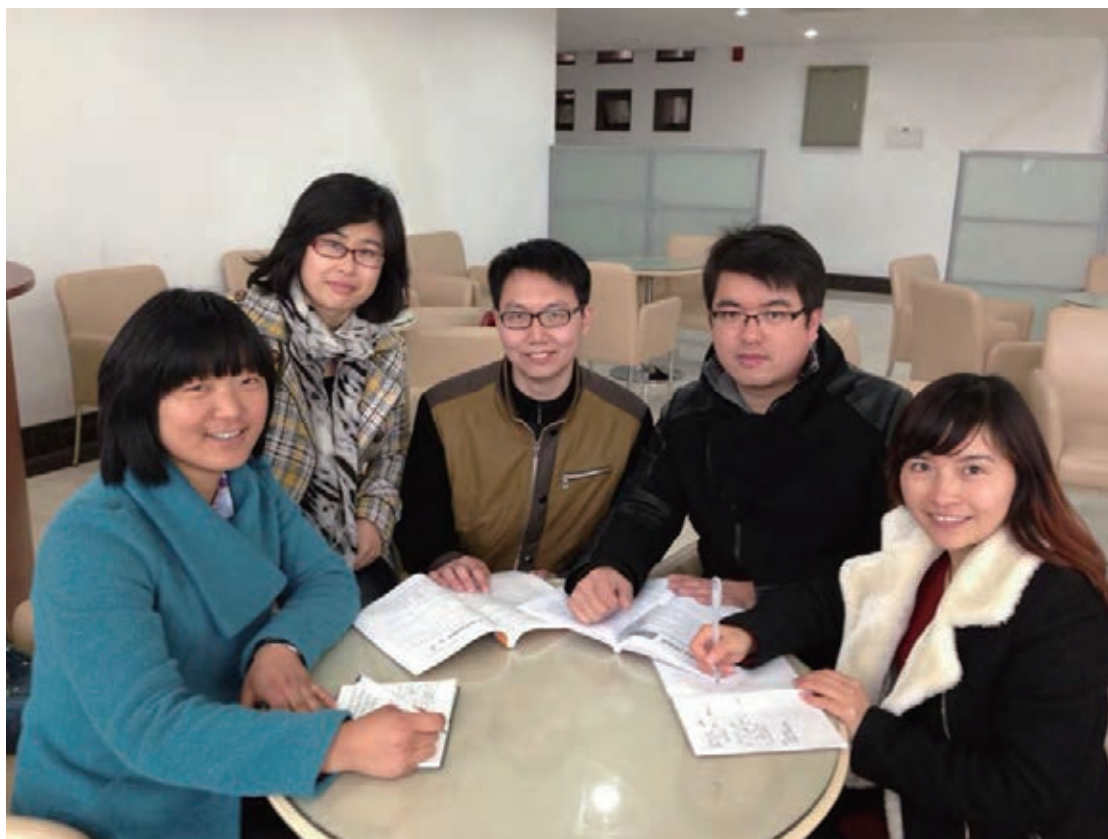
As the development of human civilization, the deterioration of ecological environment on the earth has become increasingly serious. Realizing this, ECNUers are always concerned about the environment where we live. A group of doctoral candidates from College of Resources and Environmental Science carried their packages, went out of the campus and worked in the field,



trying to find out more about our environment.

Zhang Tao, a doctoral candidate majoring in Plants Ecology² did his research in the forests in Ning Bo, Zhejiang Province. Where plenty of plants grow, he collected samples of different plants and brought them back to the laboratory. Zhang said, “With the study of carbon sequestration capacity³ of the plants, we can provide more professional suggestions for planting and help our earth become cleaner.”

Li Bo, a doctoral candidate, specialized in water pollution. To monitor the water quality, Li did fieldwork across the country, such as Mount Aer area in northeast China⁴, Ruergai area in Sichuan Province⁵ and Huai River Basin⁶. He found out the way to test the water quality by measuring the biodiversity of the alga. Li said,



The interviewees from left to right, Xu Junli, Wang Xiaoyuan, Zhang Tao, Li Bo, Han Li

“The water quality in some areas is good, but the situation is serious in Huai River. People’s behaviors contribute mainly to the worsening water quality.” With his findings, Li deeply realized the serious pollution and sincerely called on us all to protect the water.

Unlike others, Xu Junli chose to do fieldwork in Shanghai. After being in several parks and open woods, Xu said that the plants there had been greatly damaged. She held that the main reason is people’s ignorance of ecology. Plants that cannot get proper protection were damaged or died. The woods disappeared for people sacrificed it for putting up shopping malls, apartment buildings and so on. Xu said

that the best way to solve the problem is to raise people’s awareness of city ecological balance so as to protect those trees in a more sensible way.

Han Li, a doctoral candidate specifically focused on the Nitrogen pollution⁷ in Long Jing Hong Basin in Hangzhou⁸. This area is a very beautiful resort, especially famous for Longjing tea⁹. However, suffered from excessive farming, acid rain and pollution caused by tourism, the water there is seriously polluted. Han said that the water quality there directly impacted the West Lake in Hangzhou. He hoped that the West Lake would become cleaner and more beautiful with their efforts.

Fortunately, more and more people have



The interviewees did fieldwork in various places across the country.

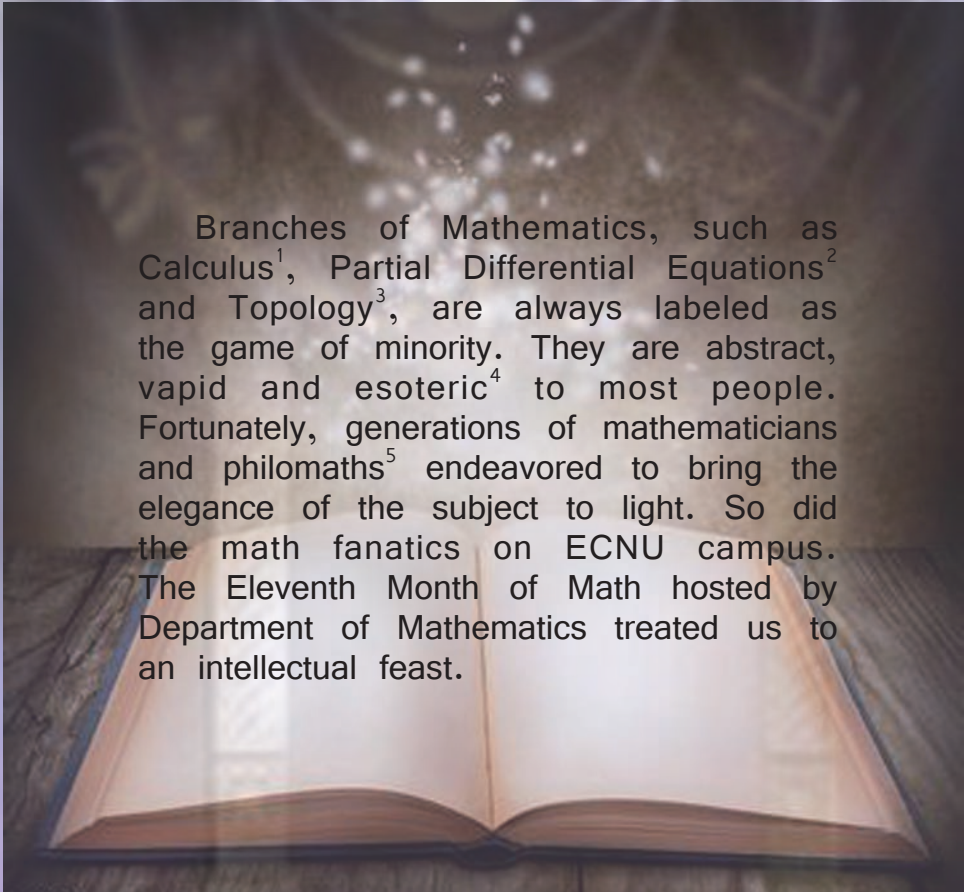
begun to realize the importance of protecting our environment. Li Bo said, “Most damages are caused by us human beings and ultimately we will be also punished by the nature.” He is right. It is

better to protect the environment in advance rather than restore it when it has been damaged. ECNUers, let’s start to take actions right away!

1. candidate: n. 候选人；攻读学位者
2. Plants Ecology: 植物生态学
3. carbon sequestration capacity: 固碳能力
4. Mount Aer area in northeast China: 中国东北阿尔山地区
5. Ruoergai area in Sichuan Province: 四川若尔盖地区
6. Huai River Basin: 淮河流域
7. Nitrogen pollution: 氮污染
8. Long Hong Jian Basin in Hangzhou: 杭州龙泓涧流域
9. Longjing tea: 龙井茶

The Mathematical Feast

文 / 翁玮琦



Branches of Mathematics, such as Calculus¹, Partial Differential Equations² and Topology³, are always labeled as the game of minority. They are abstract, vapid and esoteric⁴ to most people. Fortunately, generations of mathematicians and philomaths⁵ endeavored to bring the elegance of the subject to light. So did the math fanatics on ECNU campus. The Eleventh Month of Math hosted by Department of Mathematics treated us to an intellectual feast.

The Eleventh Month of Math hosted by Department of Mathematics began with an academic lecture delivered by Prof. Wang Jianpan, an outstanding scholar in Representation Theory⁶. In his lecture, Prof. Wang pointed out

that mathematicians were the group of people who possessed a relatively stronger desire to create complete theory system based on simplest assumptions with rigorous deductions⁷ and precise statements. They had their findings from the real

world and tried to figure out how these findings could be used under a wider range of situations with possibly fewest alternations. From this point of view, people choose Math in pursuit of truth, perfection and simplicity, which, to some

extent, is the very essence of humanity.

With the event moving on, Dr. Lin Lei shared his dream of being a mathematician with the students. “Sometimes it takes decades for mathematicians to prove a seemingly trivial proposition which in fact indicates great advance in human cognition.” Dr. Lin said, “But as long as you keep thinking and you will see what you can do within your capability. What really matters is that if you like something, you go for it.”

The highlight of the event was a stage play performed by students from Department of Mathematics. To our surprise, the play was inspired by a dream a math major had while he was attending a modern Math class. Once in the history of Math, Isaac Newton (1643-1727) and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716) had been the center of a violent controversy among their admirers. Though the two renowned mathematicians had never met with each other, students from Department of Mathematics created



an imaginary space and time to present their direct confrontation in the stage play.

The play started in a flashback⁸, a heated debate between Newton and Leibniz in the court. Newton and his followers accused Leibniz of plagiarizing⁹ his idea of Calculus through correspondence, while the latter queried¹⁰ the powerful President of the Royal Society tit for tat¹¹ why Newton published his Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy right after that Leibniz’s paper about

Calculus had been published. Furthermore, Johann Bernoulli, Leibniz’s student, doubted whether Newton had clearly understood Calculus. The case lasted for a long time and ended up with Leibniz’s failure.

Then the stage switched to Leibniz’s twilight years. He was suffered when the memory of the court confrontation flooded back in his mind. Sitting in the chair, down and out, he fell asleep. He had a nightmare in which he was given a second opportunity to beat Newton in a Math contest on Brachistochrone Problem¹². Ironically, although he had studied it before, he could not recall the solution and was defeated again. Even worse, he saw himself being buried alone in the dream. What a heart-breaking story!

Different from the play, the fact was that Newton and Leibniz established Calculus independently with different trains of thought¹³. The former relied on Calculus to solve kinematics problems¹⁴ while the latter presented Calculus more clearly and used a set of notations¹⁵ which was more acceptable.

The play provided much food for thought. The words “win” and “loss” do not work for science. It is collaboration and sharing that bring dreamers together and contribute to

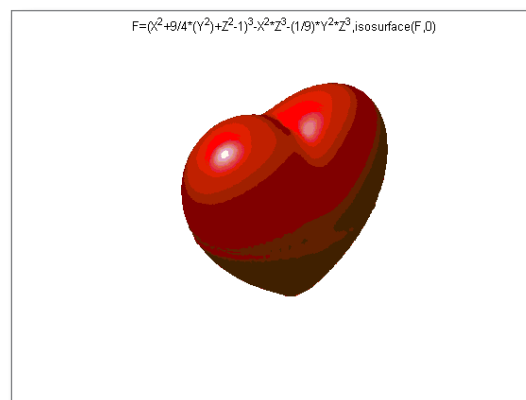
all kinds of great progress in human history.

With the end drawing near came the last leg of the

event, the mathematical poets. Participants were encouraged to define mathematical romance with mathematical terms. Here

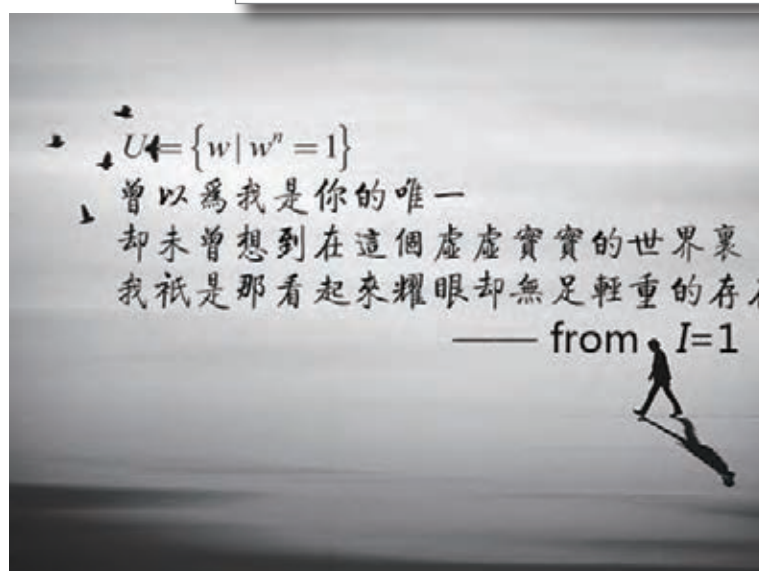
are some of the interesting pieces.

Explanation: You can draw a heart with a particular function. Also, you can adjust the heart shape by changing the value of the parameters in the function.



Explanation: Roots of an equation may change when the number system is different. So it is upset for the root of unity, " $|=1$ ", to find that he is not the unique one admired by the equation.

Mathematics never stops. May you have a brand new start with her!



1. Calculus: 微积分
2. Partial Differential Equations: 偏微分方程
3. Topology: 拓扑学
4. esoteric: adj. 深奥难懂的
5. philomath: n. 数学爱好者
6. Representation Theory: 表示理论, 代数学的重要组成部分
7. deduction: n. 推理

8. flashback: n. 倒叙
9. plagiarize: v. 剽窃
10. query: v. 质疑
11. tit for tat: 针锋相对地
12. Brachistochrone Problem: 最速降线问题
13. train of thought: 思路
14. kinematics problems: 运动学问题
15. notation: n. 符号



Love Sports, Love Life



文 / 张君怡

The weather in the late autumn has become colder and colder. But the cold wind surely did not keep out the enthusiasm¹ of the students and staff from School of Sports and Health. On the afternoon of November 27th, a wide audience watched the brilliant Campus Culture Show.

At 1:00 sharp in the afternoon began the Campus Culture Show, which involved the students and staff from School of Sports and Health. The show had four acts, “youth”, “love”, “maturity”² and “memory”. While the acts of “youth”, “love”, “maturity” told the stories of the college students, the act of “memory” represented the past and predicted the future of the country. In addition, students from Tibet University for Nationalities joined in the show with the Tibetan folk dance. Their impressive performance has won a big applause³. Our reporter interviewed the performers to unfold the backstage story.



Girls and boys of the model team are the very reason why this show was a big success. We first interviewed a lovely female model from School of Sports and Health who stunned in the “youth” act with tennis rackets in her hands.

ECNU Circle: *You and your team are stunning on the stage. How long have you been practicing for the show?*

Zhao Linlin: We practice every Sunday actually, which is a regular training of the model team. And we



also had some additional rehearsals in the evening before the show.

E: *Could you introduce your trainers who help you get trained to be a model?*

Z: We owe the success to our teachers from School of Sports and Health. Two teachers especially, Ms. Zhou (Zhou Ting) for being responsible for the show as a whole, and Ms. Gu (Gu Ye) for instructing how we walk and pose in front of the camera and the audience.

We also interviewed a male model who performed in all the four acts. He is a handsome guy also from School of Sports and Health.

ECNU Circle: *I find your clothes rather attractive. In one act, you even*

had on special “clothes”. Where does this idea come from?

Xie Qiangli: We invited the students from Art School to draw paintings on our bodies, for we need to show youth full of vim and vigour in the act. In bullfight dance⁴, the paintings on our bodies and dance steps are perfect for each other. I enjoyed these special “clothes” as I can feel the energy burst in my movements.

E: *How do you like your own performance? What does the show mean to you?*



X: I think this show is excellent. I actually prepared a lot for this. I am happy that today it all pays back. One thing that I enjoy the most is that it provided a stage for us. Those who are shy and bashful suddenly became the stars. It helps a lot to build our confidence and self-esteem⁵.

Apart from Chinese student models, some foreign students also performed on stage. They may walk on stage not as naturally as the models who have had the training, but they show us a picture of love and friendship between students of various backgrounds and nationalities at ECNU.

ECNU Circle: What is your major and how do you know this event?



Foreign student: I major in Linguistics. And my friend studies Physical Education. A



professor from School of Sports and Health talked about the show to my friend. He introduced us to this show.

E: Your performance on the stage is really full of confidence. What do you think of your catwalk on campus?

F: I think it's really interesting. We welcome activities like this, and if there are shows like

this next year, we think we'll be there too.

E: Have you ever being a catwalk model before?

F: No, we haven't. So we've learnt a lot from the models as well as the trainers who have had some professional trainings. And this is really both fun and rewarding.

The Campus Culture Show enjoyed wide popularity not only for its exquisite⁶ dresses and stylish models but also for love and positive energy delivered in the event. Love sports and love life. We are expecting the next Campus Culture Show.

1. enthusiasm: n. 热情
2. maturity: n. 成熟
3. applause: n. 掌声
4. bullfight dance: 斗牛舞
5. self-esteem: 尊敬
6. exquisite: adj. 精致的

This issue of Culture features the life of Ju Mingxiang, an overseas student in ECNU, focusing on the confusion and struggle she's gone through before she got fully adapted to life in China. Meanwhile, it tries to throw some light on the culture diversion and merging¹ involved in the cross-cultural communication.



Diet Culture and Table Manners on Campus

Chinese food, though well-known universally, seems unpalatable² to Japanese students due to its strong flavor. Accustomed to Japanese cuisines, Ju Mingxiang finds it disagreeable to savor³ Chinese dishes as they are either too greasy or too heavy. What's worse, Chinese table manner deviates⁴ far from Japanese one. It is truly astonishing to

witness some students chatting with each other while chewing food in their mouths. Such act is regarded as totally disrespectful and even coarse⁵ in Japan. Besides, it is also a risqué⁶ behavior to spit bones on the dining table in Japan. Compared with Japanese canteen, Chinese canteen is quite noisy, thus making Ju a little uncomfortable. Nevertheless, as an old saying goes, "When in Rome, one should do as the Romans do." Ju Mingxiang is now getting used to the diet culture and table manner here on campus.

Less Direct but More Grateful Words

When it comes to daily conversation, Ju presumes that Japanese tend to use less direct but more grateful words to show their consideration or thoughtfulness. Generally speaking, they won't express their feelings straight. Take herself for example, as a meat lover, she didn't demonstrate any remonstrance⁷ when her Chinese roomies prepared a vegetable-based hotpot for her. Instead, she expressed sincere gratitude for their treat. Japanese have a strong inclination to thank others even if their desires are not fully satisfied. However, as culture always has a subtle⁸ influence on people, Ju has become more outspoken and direct than ever before after her stayed in China for two years.

In fact, Japanese prefer to express their gratitude under any circumstances. Rather than a pseudo⁹, gratefulness is regarded as something sincere sent from the bottom of one's heart. By contrast, frequent expression of gratitude between acquaintances is unusual and sometimes embarrassing in China. Chinese may feel at a loss when their Japanese friends take a bow¹⁰ and say thank-you in return for their help.



Apart from frequent expression of gratitude, Japanese put an extra emphasis on the politeness by addressing the senior with a specific respectful name. There is also a concern about physical distance between friends. Unlike Chinese who show their intimacy¹¹ by patting others on the shoulder, physical contact in Japan is often avoided no matter how close their relationship is.

Similarity in Classroom Culture



Above mentioned are the cultural diversities. There are also considerable cultural similarities between China and Japan due to their historical bond. Similarity in classroom culture is just one case in point. Like Chinese, Japanese students listen to their teachers attentively and take notes at class. Raising hands for questions or challenging authority is bizarre¹². Besides, we share a lot in common such as subjects we learn at school, the way we cram¹³ for test and the peer pressure we are confronted with. Despite these factors that make it easier for Ju to get accustomed to Chinese class, language barriers¹⁴ are still here to stay. Some idioms that teachers quote at class could only be a bafflement¹⁵ to Ju without the help of her Chinese friends. Now she is taking extra time to learn more about tone and

spelling and Chinese idioms. It would be her great happiness if she laughed with her Chinese classmates when the teacher told a joke with Chinese idioms.

Build Friendship with a Simple Hello



Ju thinks that the best way to start friendship is to greet others with a simple hello. Hello gathers friend and foe, bourgeoisies¹⁶ and rebel. At the reception party for freshmen, Ju broke the ice by greeting her fellow student with a simple hello and later befriended her. During Ju's sojourn in Korean and Singapore, she used to remain reticent¹⁷ unless she was faced with insurmountable¹⁸ problems which forced her to ask for help. But now she comes to realize that the key of making friends lies in nothing but a simple hello --- a symbol of sincere heart and open mind.

Sense of Belonging: Host Mum

To acquaint a host mum in Shanghai relieves Ju Mingxiang of her loneliness and renders a sense of belonging. She had a great time with her host mum when they shopped in the supermarket and went on excursion in leisure time. Ju's parents travelled all the way to Shanghai during the last Spring Festival.

They were invited to dinner by her host mum. It means in this mega-polis¹⁹ where home is nowhere to find Ju has found her sense of belonging.

From the author's perspective, misconceptions will inevitably²⁰ crop up in cross-cultural communication on account of cultural differences. As for overseas students, a deeper perception of mutual understanding and a grand tolerance may help them find an easier and quicker adaptation in China. Besides, the so-called cultural exchange is a two-way channel. Foreign students make great efforts to get adapted to new surroundings, while hosts, in the meantime, should show the due respect for their tradition and hospitalize them to ensure they feel at home.



1. merging: n. 融合
2. unpalatable: adj. 味道差的
3. savor: v. 享用
4. deviate: v. 脱离
5. coarse: adj. 低俗的
6. risqué: adj. 有伤风化的
7. remonstrance: n. 抗议
8. subtle: adj. 微妙的
9. pseudo: adj. 虚伪的
10. take a bow: 鞠躬
11. intimacy: n. 亲密
12. bizarre: n. 怪异
13. cram: v. 死记硬背
14. barrier: n. 障碍
15. bafflement: n. 迷惑
16. bourgeoisie: n. 资产阶级
17. reticent: adj. 沉默的
18. insurmountable: adj. 不能克服的
19. mega-polis: n. 特大城市
20. inevitably: adv. 不可避免地

UNVEIL THE MYTH OF THE COLLEGE ENGLISH REFORM

文 / 沈思予 何天琦

Do you always make complaints about too much homework? Do you still cling to the old idea that vocabulary and exams weigh a lot in English study? Are you accustomed to the new curriculum after a semester? We have interviewed three professors to sniff out what on earth the college English reform has done.



PROFESSOR WEI BAOLIN

College English Reform: from School English to Real English

Professor Wei, the leader of the college English reform, regards it the most systematic and profound reform in recent years. The reform has been stepwise carried out. The most drastic action is to substitute the textbooks once used with a foreign original version after holding a candle to many other series of teaching materials.

As Professor Wei introduces, the reform intends to cultivate students' abilities in full perspective, ranging from reading to speaking. The key of English learning transfers from language knowledge to the skills of using English.

According to the purpose of the reform, the curriculum has four different steps. Meanwhile, the reform values students' utilization of the English language and caters to the students' practical needs in their studies. Many optional classes are available to students so that they have an access to western history, culture and philosophy. Students can choose courses they are interested in.

The highlight of the reform is the conversion of teaching goals. "We used to focus on teaching words and expressions in the textbooks. To some extent, that is so-called Exam-oriented English. The most significant change we made in the reform is to expose students as much as possible to the environment of real English. We try to improve students' studying abilities rather than exclusively impart knowledge," Professor Wei says.



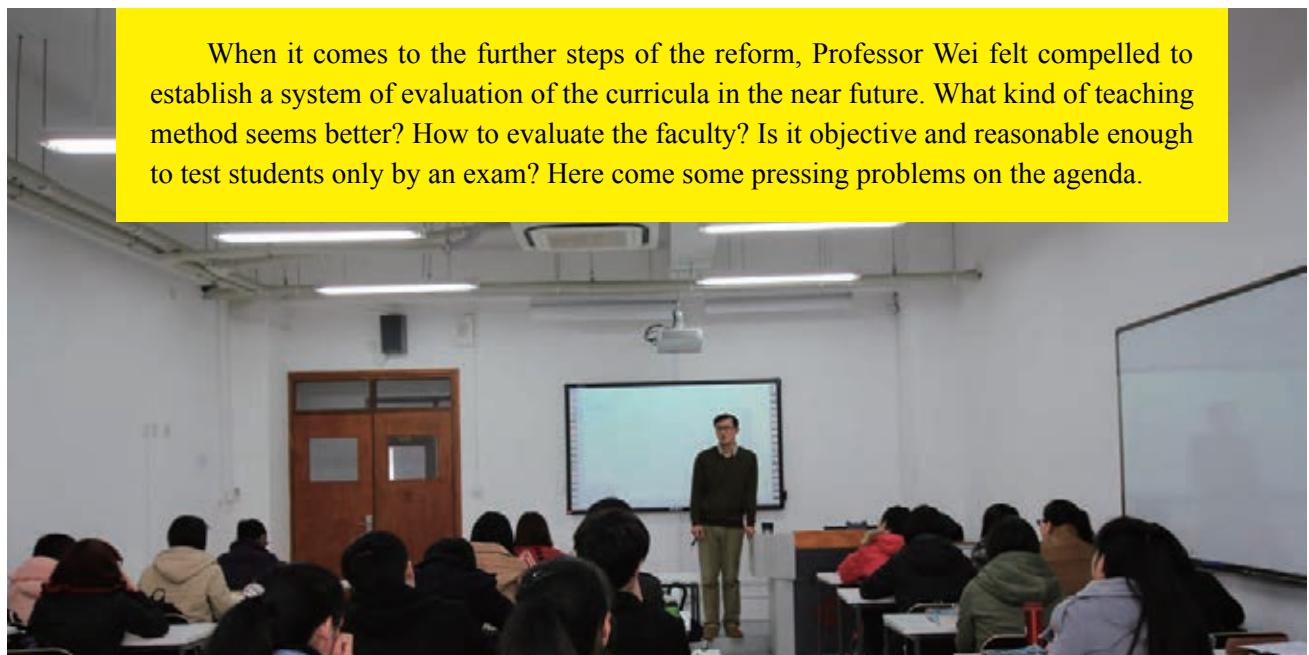


To fit into the new curriculum, Professor Wei has also proposed several specific requirements to his coworkers. For instance, a teacher should guide students to learn how to make self-assessment after class. In terms of teaching methods, a teacher has better pivot on students' cognitive ability rather than forcing them to memorize materials mechanically. At the same time, a more cooperative and interactive atmosphere is being built up to encourage students to voice their ideas out bravely and overcome their shyness.

“How can I improve my English?” Professor Wei says that it is the most common question raised by students. “Besides the

classroom and Internet courses, considerable resources and various after-class activities are waiting for you!” Voice of ECNU is on air every Wednesday, while English Corner is well organized by students every Thursday afternoon. Warm-hearted tutors will come along when you are about to wring your hands¹.

A survey conducted between senior students and freshmen this January suggests that more than half of freshmen regard the new English curriculum as a challenging rather than a demanding one. It is estimated that the college English reform has produced a preliminary result, according to the statistics of final-examination last semester.



When it comes to the further steps of the reform, Professor Wei felt compelled to establish a system of evaluation of the curricula in the near future. What kind of teaching method seems better? How to evaluate the faculty? Is it objective and reasonable enough to test students only by an exam? Here come some pressing problems on the agenda.

MR. ZHOU XIAOYONG

College English Reform: from Knowledge-oriented to Ability-driven

The world has witnessed profound changes in the 21st century, and China is now undergoing a period of globalization. In tune with the pace of time, more efforts have been put into the education of English from the primary school to the university. However, the latest EF English proficiency Index demonstrates that China ranks 34 out of 60.

Mr. Zhou Xiaoyong in the Department of English for Special Purposes began to ponder over where the rub is. There came an embryonic² form of college English reform brewing up among many educators like Mr. Zhou. In order to hatch out an effective plan, Mr. Zhou, together with his colleagues, visited several best universities throughout the country in 2012. Fudan University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University and National Chengchi University in Taiwan were cases in point. Approved and supported by President Chen Qun, a college English reform was on the horizon in the year of 2013.

The new college English curriculum has been divided into four courses, including Listening and Speaking, Academic Reading, Academic Writing and an Optional Course. These four sections are independently-taught courses, aiming to improve students' abilities to use of the language, which is totally different

from the former curriculum with everything rolled up.

Mr. Zhou points out that the reform puts emphasis on the students' abilities of using English. Gone are the days that CET-4 or CET-6 is the purpose of English learning. As a result, standards of curriculum have become the top priority, through which both teaching and learning can be assessed.

Not only students but also teachers are confronted with big challenges and stiff difficulties. As for teachers, they have to change their teaching ideas and methods according to the new textbooks. More understandable inputs of English are strengthened in academic reading class. "We intend to teach our students how to



understand the contexts, scanning the passage and do critical thinking,” Mr. Zhou says. In Zhou’s class, every student is required to spend 10 hours a week studying English, have three quizzes and finish auditing the Internet course on his own. “It does take me more time to prepare for the class, but I enjoy the process and am willing to devote our passion to the reform,” Mr. Zhou says.

Mr. Zhou, however, also admits the problems existing in the reform. For example, will students continue to learn English when they step into a higher grade? Should the students majoring in Arts and Physical Education be excluded from the English reform? How to improve the standards of curriculum to fulfill the expectations?

We hold a firm belief that as long as both teachers and students make joint efforts to overcome the rainy days, the college English reform of ECNU, which has taken its place in the front rank of the country, will enjoy flamboyant³ achievements in the clawing and scratching⁴.

Ms. XIA PING

A Brief Look at the Academic Reading Course in the Reform

ECNU Circle: what aspects does this reform include?

Ms. Xia: We used to use the book called comprehensive reading, which turned out to be very boring and so were other materials. Therefore, we changed the content of the reading materials to the original ones whose main ideas are implicit, aimed at enhancing students’ skills and critical thinking.

E: So have you changed the way you teach in class?

X: Certainly. Since the content has changed, we tend to lead students to pay attention to the organization of the passage, such as the organization



and clarification of ideas. And we shifted from teaching vocabularies and sentences to the structure of the whole passage. Moreover, we allocate lots of workload outside the class due to limited class periods, which prompts students to keep learning.

E: How do you assign homework by the way?

X: We require a reading journal which consists of asking questions before reading, taking notes during the reading and expressing ideas after reading. You know, some active students ended up writing a thick journal at the end of the semester.

E: Wow, that really makes sense. Yet, many students are complaining about too much homework, thus finishing assignments carelessly. How do you cope with this phenomenon?

X: Admittedly, this phenomenon can't be avoided. But we do have some ways to guarantee the effects. For instance, there are no answers attached to the students' book and we have three periodical achievement tests during the semester, which I think are all incentives to stimulate them.

E: That's indeed a good solution. So what are the biggest changes you have noticed in the

students?

X: Apparently, their reading amounts have gone up greatly, so are their speeds. Apart from this, they also changed their thoughts of university studies and begin to realize that one still has to continue to work hard to do well.

E: Have you encountered any difficulties as well?

X: Absolutely, the biggest one comes from the maladjustment of some students to the reform. Therefore, we need to make small changes in the amount of reading load to make it fit for the students.

E: Will you make further adjustments to the teaching?

X: Of course. We keep reflecting on ourselves and hope to explore the best way to suit our students. For example, we plan to equip students with abundant vocabularies so that they could focus more on the content in order to reach the set goals.

E: Finally, could you give students some encouragement or suggestions?

X: Don't pay too much attention to the details in seek of perfection. Being able to grasp the main direction is what we ask of them.

Students' reactions to the reform:

Grey: Although we have more homework than before and suffer from more stress, I do think it's beneficial to us in the long run because it trains our skills separately.

Lily: As a matter of fact, I still don't find the reform challenging enough and fail to learn as much as I expect to.

Richard: To be honest, it's a big advancement for a good cause. However, I can't deny that the homework is indeed too much to us and hope that our workload could be alleviated.

1. wring one's hands : 担忧
2. embryonic: adj. 胚胎的
3. flamboyant: adj. 引人注目的
4. in the clawing and scratching: 激烈的竞争环境



投稿 / 晏文丹 学前教育与特殊教育学院

Confucius and Socrates touch upon respectively two aspects of humanity---One is humane love, the other is cognitive rationality. However, what will happen if they meet each other?

Please allow me to ask you a question. If your father, hypothetically of course, steals a sheep from your neighbor, will you testify against him? 2500 years ago, Confucius' answer was: No, we should not, because this is the rightful act.

Coincidentally, Socrates had a similar conversation about whether a son should accuse his father. Instead of approving or condemning this act,

Socrates asked: what does 'rightful' mean?

For Confucius, 'rightfulness' is '仁', a universal love for humans and especially for one's family. This love is what makes us more humane, this is the overriding principle to follow even when we have to break the rules, violate our conscience, and be tormented with guilt and remorse.

Would Socrates agree with it? Definitely not.



‘Virtue is knowledge’ ---by declaring this, Socrates places knowledge and rationality above all the other things, way above love and affection so we make decisions based on facts, logical thinking and reasoning.

So Confucius and Socrates touch upon respectively two aspects of humanity---One is humane love, the other is cognitive¹ rationality, one is our emotional side, the other is our rational side, and oftentimes², they are contradictory. In this case, should we bury the evidence that may imprison our father because filial piety³ and kinship love is the golden rule; Or should we report his misconduct to the police because that is the truth? My answer is: let’s integrate the two ideas: we persuade our father into confessing his crime and we return the sheep to our neighbor, in this way, the truth is honored, justice is served and humane affection and filial piety is consolidated.

In reality, such moral dilemmas are commonplace. When pursuing the truth hurts our

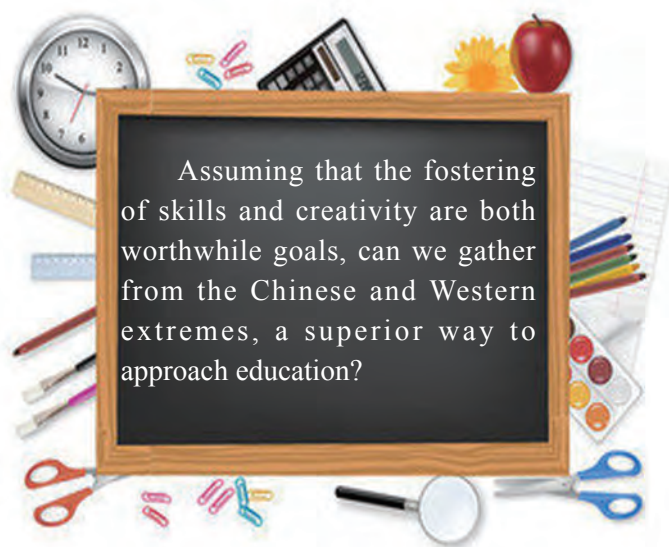
humane affections, we need remember that truth doesn’t always come in a hard and fast way. After all, our rationality and humane affection should be complementary rather than contradictory, by integrating the ideas of the two thinkers of the eastern and western philosophy, we come to a more moderate solution, through integration we perceive this world in a dialectical and two-dimensional way and through integration, we come one step closer to a more harmonious world.

1. cognitive: adj. 认知的
2. oftentimes: adv. 经常
3. filial piety: 孝顺



When Socrates Meets Confucius

投稿 / 何天琦 金融与统计学院



An American couple took their three-year old son to China and settled in Jin Ling hotel. When leaving the hotel, a guest was encouraged to turn in the key by dropping it into a box through a slot. The couple watched the child try unsuccessfully to place it into the slot over and over again, without any willingness to lend a hand yet, any Chinese staff nearby would attempt to assist the kid by holding his hand directly to the slot.

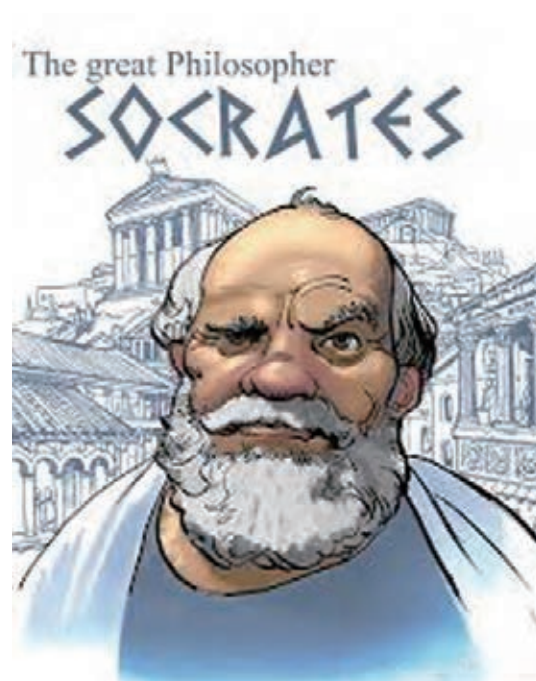
Well, this disparity¹ can be dated back to several thousand years ago and could be seen in

the proposition held by two great educators: Socrates and Confucius.

Education mainly served as the tool for officials to govern the country in the eyes of Confucius. Therefore, “He who excels in study can follow an official career” became a widespread belief. Under this general guidance, Confucius cultivated students into competent individuals with high moral standards. And after Sui dynasty, the Imperial examination started to pave the way for those underprivileged to ascend. And up until now, one crucial exam can determine everything. However, Socrates regarded education as access to the fulfillment of self and origin of all merits. The essence of education lies in awakening the soul by developing intellectual habits, independent thinking as well as a lifestyle full of imagination. Knowledge acquired from books is temporary and may even become a barrier that restrains our thoughts.

As demonstrated in the story, education in China is more utilitarian² and exam-oriented, which stresses the importance of skills and is deemed as the stepping stone to a brighter future. That’s why Chinese parents rush to send children to as many classes as possible. However, they have deprived children of the right to enjoy a carefree childhood and shaped them into the same mould. On the contrary, westerners hold dear to the idea that education means growth, which provides the best environment for human nature and inherent abilities to flourish. They fear that unless creativity has been acquired early, it may never emerge while skills can be picked up later.

In a word, education should return to common sense and human nature and that each phase in life is irreplaceable. Assuming that the fostering of skills and creativity are both worthwhile goals, can we gather from the Chinese and Western extremes, a superior way to approach education, perhaps striking a better balance between the poles of creativity and skills? Only in this way, can the essence of Confucius and Socrates’ ideas be integrated and lead to the best education.



1. disparity: n. 差异
2. utilitarian: adj. 功利主义的, 实用的

《葡萄牙十四行诗集》
第四十三首

From Sonnets¹ from the Portuguese²

by Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806 - 1861)

How do I love thee³? Let me count the ways.
I love thee to the depth and breadth⁴ and height
My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight
For the ends of Being and ideal Grace.
I love thee to the level of every day's
Most quiet need, by sun and candlelight.
I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;
I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise.
I love with a passion put to use
In my old griefs⁵, and with my childhood's faith.
I love thee with a love I seemed to lose
With my lost saints⁶, – I love thee with the breath,
Smiles, tears, of all my life! – and, if God choose,
I shall but love thee better after death.

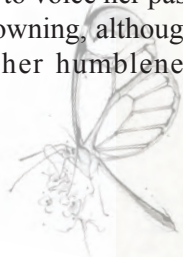


我是怎样的爱你？诉不尽万语千言：
我爱你的程度是那样地高深和广远，
恰似我的灵魂曾飞到了九天与黄泉，
去探索人生的奥妙，和神灵的恩典。
无论是白昼还是夜晚，我爱你不息，
像最朴素的日常需要一样不能间断。
我纯洁地爱你，不为奉承吹捧迷惑，
我勇敢地爱你，如同为正义而奋争！
爱你，以昔日的剧痛和童年的忠诚，
爱你，以眼泪、笑声及全部的生命。
要是没有你，我的心就失去了圣贤，
要是没有你，我的心就失去了激情。
假如上帝愿意，请为我作主和见证：
在我死后，我必将爱你更深，更深！

（译文来自网络，编者略有改动）

Introduction of the Poet

Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806 - 1861), a British poetess, was long confined to her wheelchair because of a syndrome she and her sisters suffered. Her earlier poetry, therefore, was shadowed by illness and affliction. Then, she met and fell ardently in love with Robert Browning, a poet who was six years her junior and who later became the number one poet among the Victorian poets. The collection of poems *Sonnets from the Portuguese* recorded her courtship and marriage with Robert Browning. “Portuguese” was a pet name Browning used and in all these poems she used rhyme schemes typical of the Portuguese sonnets to voice her passionate love for Robert Browning, although some of them implied her humbleness and doubt.



1. sonnet: n. A sonnet is a poem that has 14 lines. Each line has 10 syllables and the poem has a formal pattern of rhymes of a-b-b-a-a-b-b-a-c-d-c-d-c-d.

2. Portuguese: n. 葡萄牙语

3. thee: pron. 你 (古英语 thou 的宾格)

4. breadth: n. 宽度, 宽广

5. grief: n. 悲痛, 忧伤

6. saint: n. 圣徒, 圣贤



Interpretation of Love in Romance Movies

文 / 王资

Love is like gentle breeze in spring, bright sunshine in summer, maple leave in autumn and white snow in winter. Love delights our hearts, spices our lives, and kindles our dreams. Love is felt everywhere--- in a well-prepared breakfast, in a sweet kiss, in a warm hug and a “good night” greeting. Love is also the eternal¹ theme of movies, novels and songs. Let’s get a glimpse of classic romance movies and feel the magic of love.



LOVE IS AS PURE AS SNOW

Purity features all the love stories in school days. Shy and introvert, some students prefer to hide their love as a holy secret. Others choose to pluck their courage to confess their love. Young and immature as they are, they interpret the love in their own ways and fill the youth with sweet-and-bitter memories. That’s all the puppy love about.

Flipped2:

Julie and Bryce have known each other and been classmates since they were young. Julie fell head over heels² in love with Bryce when Bryce moved to their neighborhood. She was obsessed³ with Bryce’s dazzling eyes when they first met. However, Bryce didn’t have a crush on⁴ Julie in the beginning. He was even sick of Julie’s being around. He wasn’t on Julie’s side when her favorite sycamore tree was to be cut down. Worse still, he even threw away the eggs Julie gave him as a gift and made fun of her retarded uncle. Feeling hurt, Julie began to doubt her obsession and love. By contrast, Bryce felt himself gradually attracted to Julie and couldn’t stop thinking about her. In the end, Bryce and Julie were reconciled⁵ by planting a young sycamore⁶ tree together.



Love Letter:

Itsuki Fujii had a crush on his senior high school classmate who shared the same name with him. He didn’t confess his love to her. Instead, he played tricks on her and even managed to irritate⁷ her. It was not until female Fujii received a letter from male Fujii's fiancée several years later that she began to realize that Fujii used to be crazily into her so much so that his fiancée resembled Fujii a lot. Although male Fujii already passed away, female Fujii' could still feel the power of love.

Other movies recommended---
First Love and You Are the Apple of My Eye.

LOVE EVOLVED FROM FRIENDSHIP

Friendship and love go together like a horse and carriage. Sometimes intimate friends feel that it is natural to fall in love. As their friendship blooms into the beautiful flower, the lovers will show more understanding and tolerance of each other.



When Harry Met Sally:

Harry and Sally first met when they shared a ride to New York, during which they had an argument on whether men and women can be friends. Five years later, they met again by chance. Sally was dating Harry's friend while Harry is getting married. Another five years elapsed when they ran into each other again. Frustrated with the previous relationships, they got together for comfort and company and gradually fell in love. There is no chemistry of love in their relationship in the beginning, but the seed of love starts to grow as time passes by.

He Is Just Not That into You:

Gigi felt at a loss when it came to the relationship. She met Alex, a love expert, in a bar when she was waiting for a call from her date. Alex told Gigi the golden rule in relationship: "If a guy doesn't call you, he doesn't wanna call you." Afterwards, Gigi went to Alex for advice and soon they became friends. Thanks to Alex's advice and company, Gigi grew confident about the relationship and therefore made a bold confession⁸ of love to Alex. However, she was rejected. It was not until Gigi left heartbroken that Alex became aware that he had fallen in love with Gigi.



Other movies recommended: *Definitely Maybe*, *Valentine's Day*.

LOVE IS PREDESTINED

The romantic love people crave for is full of such beautiful coincidences known as “the arrangements of destiny”. Lovers are fated to meet each other, get acquainted and share the body and soul. Let’s appreciate the miracle of destiny or the wonder of love in the following movies.

August Rush:



Lyla was a pretty and gentle cellist while Louis was a handsome and wild guitar player. Their first encounter was about a romantic night talk on the roof of a building. They fell in love at first sight and promised to come back again. However, things didn't go smoothly as they expected because Lyla's father got in the way. Pregnant⁹ with Louis's baby, Lyla got injured in an accident several months later. Lyla's father sent her baby off (named August) to the orphanage¹⁰ when she was unconscious. Both Lyla and Louis fell into the abyss¹¹ of despair. Lyla

quitted playing cello and became a music teacher, while Louis put his guitar away and never touched it. The rest of the film centered around a searching game: Lyla was looking for her baby August, Louis was looking for Lyla, while August was looking for his parents. The film ended up with a family reunion in one of August's concerts.

Turn Left, Turn Right:

Violinist Liu Zhikang and Translator Cai Jiayi lived next door but never knew each other. When they left home for work, Liu turned right while Cai turned left. One day, they ran into each other in a park and immediately hit it off¹². After hanging out for a while, they exchanged their numbers before saying goodbye. To their great disappointment, they got soaked¹³ in a heavy rain and their number



became totally illegible¹⁴. They tried every means to figure out the right number, and even went back to the park where they expect to see each other again. However, no matter how hard they tried, their efforts turned out fruitless. Feeling hopeless and helpless, they were about to leave the city when an earthquake destroyed the wall which separated their rooms. What surprised them was that they turned out to be next door neighbors.

Other movies recommended: *Serendipity*, *Finding Mr. Right*.

50 First Dates:



Henry had a crush on Lucy when they first met. After a joyful chat in a café and they felt attracted to each other. But the next day when Henry met Lucy again, she acted like a stranger to him. It turned out that Lucy's brain was once injured in a car accident and therefore suffered memory loss. In other words, she got up every day totally forgetting what happened the day before. Her memory still lingered in¹⁶ the day before the car accident. Therefore, Henry had to make Lucy fall in love with him every day in various ways. Later, they got married and lived a happy life. Lucy maintained her memory by watching a video every morning.

LOVE IS ETERNAL AND INVINCIBLE

True love is everlasting and can't be conquered. Illness may erase romantic memories, but it cannot stop the heartbeats of love; deaths may rob people of the ability to love, but it cannot take the love spirit away from their soul.

PS I Love You:



Holly and Gerry are wife and husband. Gerry died of brains tumor. Since then Holly has been pessimistic and slack towards life. She isolated herself in her house and refused to talk to others. Knowing that it would be difficult for Holly to walk out of the shadow of his death, Gerry made a plan to help her. Everything went smoothly as Gerry expected. Holly got a birthday package from her deceased husband, in which she found a recording machine telling her to reach out. Later, Holly received many letters ending up with "PS I love you". Those letters were filled with words encouraging her to cheer up. Moved by the love of her husband, Holly decided to face her life bravely and move on.

Other movies recommended: *The Notebook*, *Ghost*.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. eternal: adj. 永恒的 | 5. reconciled: adj. 重归于好 | 9. pregnant: adj. 怀孕 | 13. soaked: adj. 淋湿 |
| 2. head over heels: 全身心地 | 6. sycamore: n. 美国梧桐 | 10. orphanage: n. 孤儿院 | 14. illegible: adj. 字迹模糊的 |
| 3. obsessed: adj. 着迷的 | 7. irritate: v. 激怒 | 11. abyss: n. 深渊 | 15. invincible: adj. 不可战胜的 |
| 4. have a crush on: 迷恋 | 8. confession: n. 表白 | 12. hit it off: 一见钟情 | 16. linger: v. 停留 |

Sojourn in Korea

图文 / 盛睿智

英文编译 / 钱洋



A two-hour flight brought me back from Korea to China. Shanghai welcomed me with its warm sunshine and winter moisture when I came out of the terminal, carrying an exhausting mass of luggage. Riding on a bus, I looked around and found everything well-remembered turning out to be a little strange. It was no surprise that my Sktelecom cellphone card was out of service, and of course, Facebook was not accessible, either.

That was when I knew my time as an exchange student had eventually come to an end. I couldn't help wondering what I had obtained from this short semester the moment I stepped onto my motherland.

When talking about Korea, the majority of us think about pickles, crazy fans and plastic beauties and so on. I used to hold the same opinion before, but it is this experience as an exchange student that has changed my mind and made me realize that the country is far more than what meets the eye.

Korea, where you can easily find a church in nearly every two blocks, little cafés lying all around (but hardly



any McDonalds), and mainly domestic vehicles roaring on streets, boasts its astonishingly strong ethnic cohesion and national pride for the high quality of both its people and higher education. Nevertheless, to possess national pride doesn't necessarily mean to expel foreign cultures. It is okay to communicate in English and buses announce stops in four languages, making it even easier to comprehend.

Seoul, a medium-sized city, is carved by the Han River into two parts, namely the northern part and the southern part. The northern part and Beijing are much alike, filled with a weather-stained atmosphere of gravity, whilst the southern



part manifests itself as a modern area by skyscrapers. Myeongdong and Korea University lie in the southern part, echoing with Cheongdamdong and Seoul National University across the river. Seoul National University is well-surrounded by the forests and represents an academic tranquility which I appreciate much. Sick and tired of the voluptuousness in the southern area, I always had a strong inclination to spend my leisure time in the north where great temples could send me into a meditation.

Despite the hurly-burly in this city, people are living a slow-paced life by large. When the moonshine is beginning to pervade the city, people, after a day's work, are starting to have fun. Mountains with their peaks and valleys allowed us to share dinner together and talk about all the topics ranging from the school life to our own childhood till the sinking sun shaded our faces.

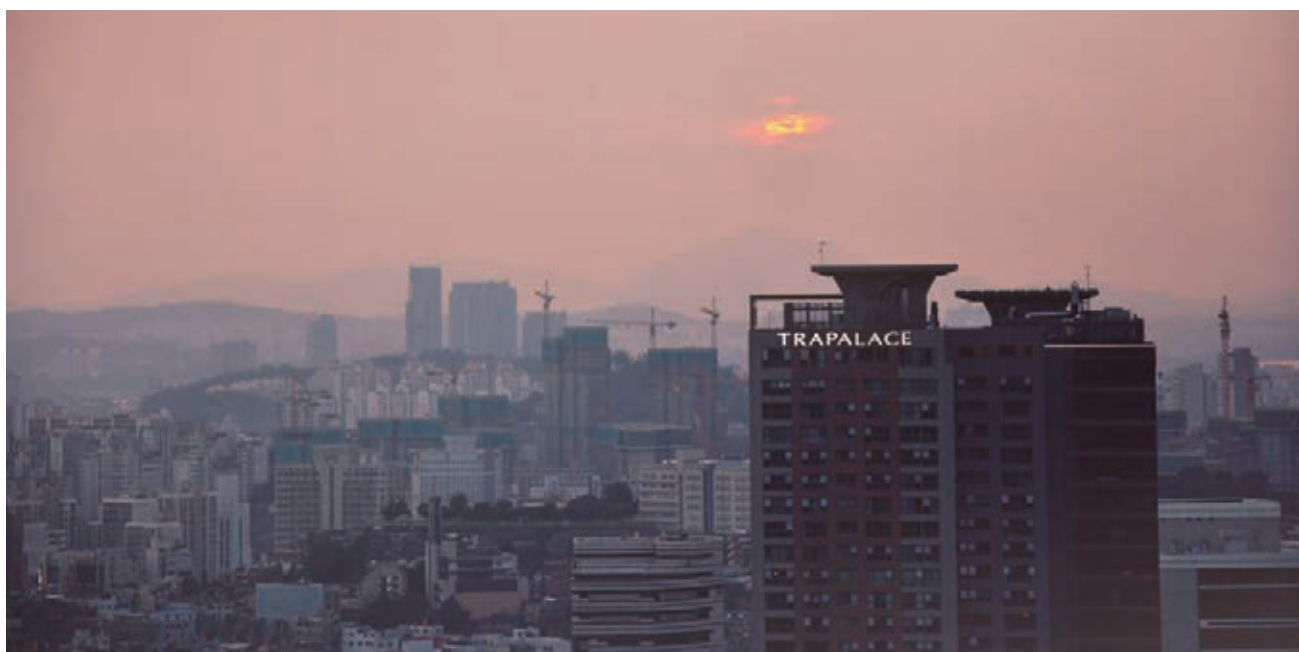
STUDY ABROAD



Korea University, like many other universities, is mounted on a mountain in the middle of which a temple is erected. The drum beats inside of the temple and monks and nuns reading scriptures eased my mind. Whenever I was agonized by the school assignments, the preference grabbed at me to listen to their mind-cleansing preaching. The funny thing is the dormitory lies on the mountain peak despite the teaching buildings at the bottom. Hence it took an extra effort to commute between them. Thanks to that, however, it gave me a precious opportunity to have a beautiful bird's eyeview of all the city lights igniting tranquilly down under from my window after an uphill journey which made me lose my breath.

My dormitory was large enough to accommodate me and my two roomies. One of them was a slender Japanese boy from the Business Department of the Hokkaido University. The other, who majored in International Affairs, was from Russia, tall and typically Russian modulated. His background coaxed him into the habit of drinking, which was the major factor of his quitting several courses for the purpose of moonlighting in the bar near the underground station. He would come back at three a.m. and soon after he crawled in bed, he would be heard to be murmuring her girlfriend's name in his sleep.

I attended almost all the courses provided by the Business Department in Korea University due to its high rank in the world. During the study, I gradually realized that life as an exchange student was not as easy as I had expected before. The academic pressure like a red hot poker whipped me and kept me up with my classmates. Language barriers didn't only require the attentive listening in the class but also the reference to the dictionary in order to figure out what had not been clearly understood. In addition to the courses in the



Business Department, those of Faculty of Social Sciences and Department of Political Science and Economics were also included, which meant I had to rush and wolf my lunch between the lag. A totally different accessing system applied there told me that it was not feasible to brush upon the materials one night in advance, which has been predominating in ECNU. You wouldn't gain a desirable score unless you studied hard all the way because the papers assigned on class and the performance in the seminar accounted for much in the final evaluation. Tough as the life was, joy came afterwards since you had acquired knowledge.

Several trips kept me from going insane. I was so captivated by the natural scenery of islands and temples. Every trip brought me new friends most of whom were exchange students then, and it struck me that among the students from all round the world, Chinese students were most likely to treat life as a bore. A 28-year-old California guy once told me that he left for Korea for his second degree. His former major had been Electronics which he was fed up with after several years' work experience. Then he quit and took up Children Education. It was his third year in his study and his curiosity drove him there. Another was a Japanese. That man, with a hot rejoice for Chinese culture, had been to Hong Kong to further his study when he had got an extremely good command of the Chinese language. Having learnt those stories, I gradually found out that it was their own interest that motivated them and told them what to do and how to do it.

It is real hard, I have to confess, to seek out the essence of the Korean culture in such a short period. When reminiscing about all the footprints I have left in Korea, I arrive at the conclusion that it is good to go aboard to experience what you haven't and let it mold you. Every youth has its own path to maturity and I know I am on my way to that.

1. pickle: n. 泡菜

2. cohesion: n. 凝聚力

3. expel: v. 驱逐

4. Myeongdong: (首尔地区) 明洞

5. Cheongdamdong: (首尔地区) 清潭洞

6. tranquility: n. 宁静

7. voluptuousness: n. 感官享受

8. hurly-burly: n. 喧闹

9. coax: v. 诱导

10. moonlight: v. 做兼职



Our columnist, Zhao Chaoyong, is a lecturer in School of Foreign Languages, ECNU, and Ph.D. candidate of corpus-based translation studies (CTS)¹ in Shanghai International Studies University. The original impetus for the following piece is his decades of growing interests at an unprecedented² literary masterpiece Hongloumeng (or The Story of the Stone, A Dream of Red Mansions) and its English translations. In this column, the author will share with his readers the interpretations of the twelve beauties of Jinling and their images.

Twelve Beauties of Jinling: The Oriental Feminine Charisma in the English World



The past two centuries has witnessed Hongloumeng's epic journey into the western world by at least eleven English translations, among which three are fully translated versions (by Bramwell Bonsall, David Hawkes & John Minford and Yang Xianyi & Gladys Yang)³. The great literature success of this novel, both home and abroad, is reflected by the creation of characters with distinctive personality and profound social culture, mirroring people in real life. The complex portraits of its many female characters especially the twelve beauties of Jinling stand out so remarkably that these domestically household images and names have spawned⁴ a large batch of works after its style. As college students in China, isn't it necessary for you to have a bird's-eye view upon them and be ready to represent them in English language?



Lin Daiyu

(implying: blue-black jade)

Jia Baoyu's younger first cousin and his primary love interest. Lin Daiyu is one of the twelve beauties of Jinling, and the only daughter of Lin Ruhai and Jia Min. After her mother passes away, her grandma, the Lady Dowager⁵, picks her up to stay with her in pity of her loneliness. Although she is an orphan who has to live under others' roof, she is proud and aloof, innocent and upright, a rebel against feudalism⁶ the same as Jia Baoyu. Sharing the same ideal and interest with him, she never persuades Baoyu to pursue the title of government official, and despises power and dignitaries in the Jia family. However, their true love is relentlessly smothered⁷ by her grandma and Wang Xifeng, the masterful executive of the Jias. Therefore, Lin Daiyu ends up with a tragic death with a broken heart after years of illness.



Xue Baochai

(implying: jeweled hair pin or precious virtue)

Jia Baoyu's first cousin, the daughter of his mother's sister Aunt Xue. Xue Baochai, one of the twelve beauties of Jinling as well, was born with a silver spoon. Beautiful, elegant, and keen on "official career economy", she is the one who constantly persuades Jia Baoyu to associate with officials, which is despised by Jia Baoyu as "bullshit". Baochai strictly follows feudal ethics, and is sophisticated⁸ and good at cultivating popularity among the Jia family. Under the arrangement of Jia Baoyu's grandma and Ms. Wang, Baoyu's mother, Jia Baoyu is compelled to marry Xue Baochai. Their lack of common ideals and interests makes the marriage a failure. Because Jia Baoyu still couldn't forget Lin Daiyu, so not long after their marriage, he is converted to Buddhism⁹. Xue Baochai had to live a lonely life thereafter in great remorse.



贾元春

Jia Yuanchun
(implying: first spring)

Jia Baoyu's elder sister, over a decade older than him. So she is, according to the author, more like a mother to him than a sister. Originally, one of the ladies-in-waiting in the imperial palace, Yuanchun later becomes an Imperial Consort¹⁰, having impressed the Emperor with her virtue and learning. Her illustrious¹¹ position as a favorite of the Emperor marks the height of the Jia family's powers and is actually the keeper of the Jia clan. Despite her prestigious position, Yuanchun feels imprisoned within high walls of the imperial palace and expresses her regrets of being lonely, and warns the potential peril of the Jia family's a luxurious life style.



贾探春

Jia Tanchun
(implying: exploring spring)

Jia Baoyu's younger half-sister, and her birth mother Concubine Zhao. Brash and extremely outspoken, Tanchun is almost as capable as Wang Xifeng. Her late reform in the Rongguo House once brings a slight of hope for the family. However, the collapsing of an old family seems too much for a weak lady to stand up to. Even Wang Xifeng herself couldn't help complimenting her privately, but laments¹² that she was "born in the wrong womb", since concubine's children are not respected as much as those by the first wives in the feudal society. She is also a very talented poet. Tanchun is nicknamed "Rose" for her beauty and her prickly personality. At the end of the novel, she is adopted in name only by a princess and is married afar.

1. corpus-based translation studies (CTS): 语料库翻译学
2. unprecedented: adj. 史无前例的, 举世无双的
3. Bramwell Bonsall, David Hawkes & John Minford and Yang Xianyi & Gladys Yang, 三个英文全译本译者: 邦斯尔、霍克斯与闵福德、杨宪益夫妇

4. spawn: v. 孵化, 催生出
5. the Lady Dowager: 贾母; Dowager 一般指有爵位的老年贵妇人, 尤指遗孀
6. feudalism: 封建主义, 封建社会



Jia Yingchun

(implying: welcoming spring)

Jia Baoyu's first cousin, the second young lady of the Jia clan after Yuanchun, daughter of Jia She, Baoyu's elder uncle and therefore his elder first cousin. A kind-hearted, weak-willed person, Yingchun is said to have a "wooden" personality and seems rather apathetic toward all worldly affairs¹³. Although very pretty and well-read, she does not compare in intelligence and wit to any of her cousins. Yingchun's most famous virtue, is seemingly her unwillingness to meddle in the affairs of her family. Eventually, Yingchun marries an official of the imperial court, her marriage being merely one of her father's desperate attempts to make fortunes. The newly married Yingchun becomes a victim of domestic abuse and constant violence at the hands of her cruel, wolf-like abusive husband, which after one year of marriage has her life cut short in the prime.¹⁴



Jia Xichun

(implying: treasuring spring)

Baoyu's younger second cousin from the Ningguo House, the daughter of Jia Jing the Taoist. She was born in the Ningguo House but brought up in the Rongguo House. A gifted painter, she is also a devout¹⁵ Buddhist. She is the younger sister of Jia Zhen, head of the Ningguo House and eldest grandson of the Jia clan. Although the daughter of the Ningguo House, Xichun seems to loathe the life of her own house, especially her brother Jia Zhen and sister-in-law You Shi. At the end of the novel, after the fall of the house of Jia, she gives up her worldly concerns and becomes a Buddhist nun. She is also the second youngest of the Twelve Beauties of Jinling and usually described as a pre-teen in most parts of the novel.

Let's go on the journey of *Hongloumeng* in the following issue.

7. relentlessly smother: 无情地扼杀
8. sophisticated: adj. 世故的
9. be converted to Buddhism: 皈依佛教
10. Imperial Consort: 皇妃
11. illustrious: adj. 显赫的

12. lament: v. 悲叹
13. be apathetic toward all worldly affairs: 与世无争
14. have one's life cut short in the prime: 英年早逝
15. devout: adj. 虔诚的

中国人最易误解的 15 句话 (二)

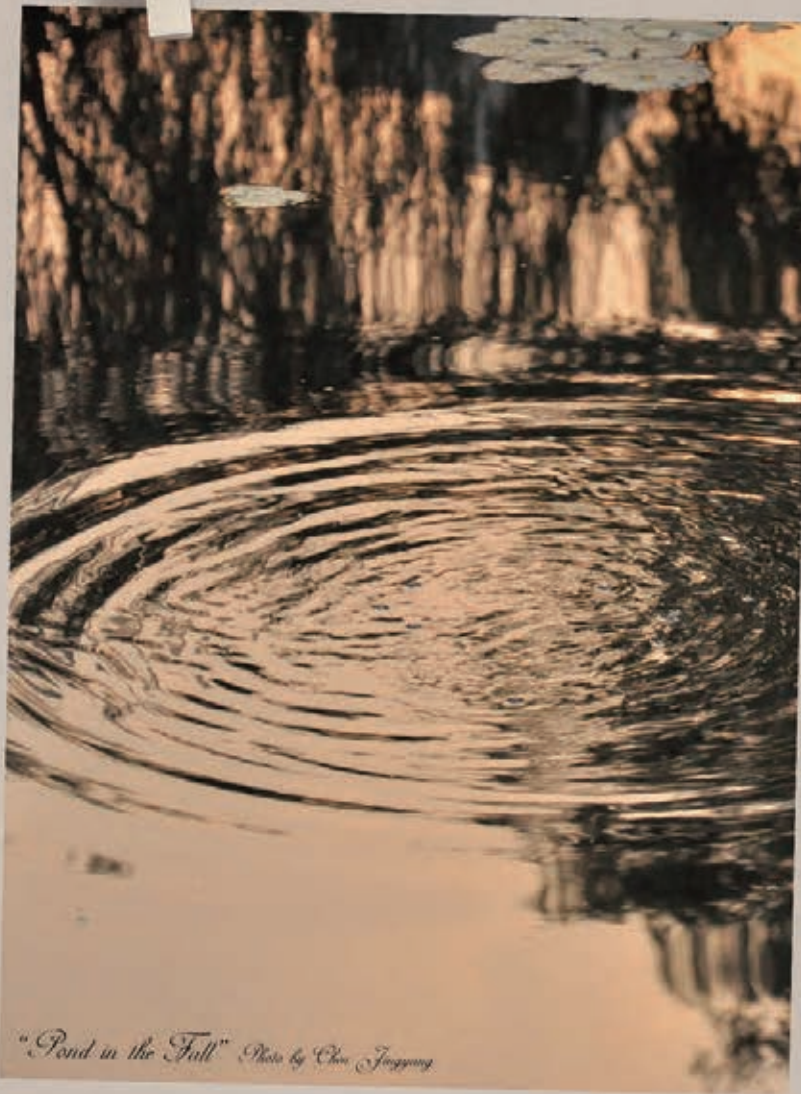
1. He is very glad that his wife's going to get a visit from the stork.
(误译) 他为她的妻子将获得参观鹳鸟的机会感到很高兴。 (正译) 他为妻子即将生孩子感到很高兴。
2. Archibaid was a whale at fishing in his young days.
(误译) 阿奇比德年轻时捕鱼捕到了一条鲸鱼。 (正译) 阿奇比德年轻时擅长捕鱼。
3. The ABC hopes to settle in China.
(误译) 那个美国广播公司希望在中国设立公司。 (正译) 那个在美国土生土长的华裔希望在中国定居。
4. Colin is absent in Shanghai.
(误译) 科林现在不在上海。 (正译) 克林去上海了, 不在这里。
5. I only use Accent for soup.
(误译) 我只须强调做汤。 (正译) 我只在做汤时加味精。
6. Donna can sing after a fashion.
(误译) 唐纳能唱时代歌曲。 (正译) 唐纳多少能唱一些歌。
7. Bess ate all of six fruit cakes.
(误译) 贝丝吃光了所有的六块水果蛋糕。 (正译) 贝丝足足吃了六块蛋糕。
8. Mr. Smith is an American China trader.
(误译) 史密斯先生是一个美籍华裔商人。 (正译) 史密斯先生是一个做对华贸易的美国商人。
9. Jim is discussing anything under the sun with Paula.
(误译) 吉姆和葆拉在阳光下讨论问题。 (正译) 吉姆与葆拉海阔天空, 无所不谈。
10. Why is Merry like April weather?
(误译) 为什么梅里好像四月天气? (正译) 为什么梅里喜怒无常?
11. The bank is open around the clock.
(误译) 那家银行准时营业。 (正译) 那家银行 24 小时营业。
12. Bath Festival is just around the corner.
(误译) 巴斯音乐节就在那个拐角周围举行。 (正译) 巴斯音乐节即将到来。
13. The child is as good as gold.
(误译) 这个孩子像黄金那样宝贵。 (正译) 这个孩子很乖。
14. Mr. Norman will help you, as likely as not.
(误译) 诺曼先生不可能帮助你。 (正译) 诺曼先生很可能会帮助你。
15. I am as old again as you.
(误译) 我又像你那样老了。 (正译) 我的年纪比你大一倍。



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"Pond in the Fall" Photo by Chen Jieping



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