

# ECNU CIRCLE

華東師範大學 英文校園刊物

NO.13 May 2017

## PROFILE

A Genuine Teacher for  
Authentic English

Qidance Coming !

## CULTURE

Teaching English at  
ECNU

## COLUMN

What Is Cambridge  
University?

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

华 之泱泱  
师 风苍苍  
英 其风采  
语 者歌章

## 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 2000 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融入师大人自己的特色，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 11 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

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

Culture（文化）：探讨文化的冲突、交流与融合

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

Photo Zone（照片墙）：以师大师生的视角讲述镜头背后的故事

## 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

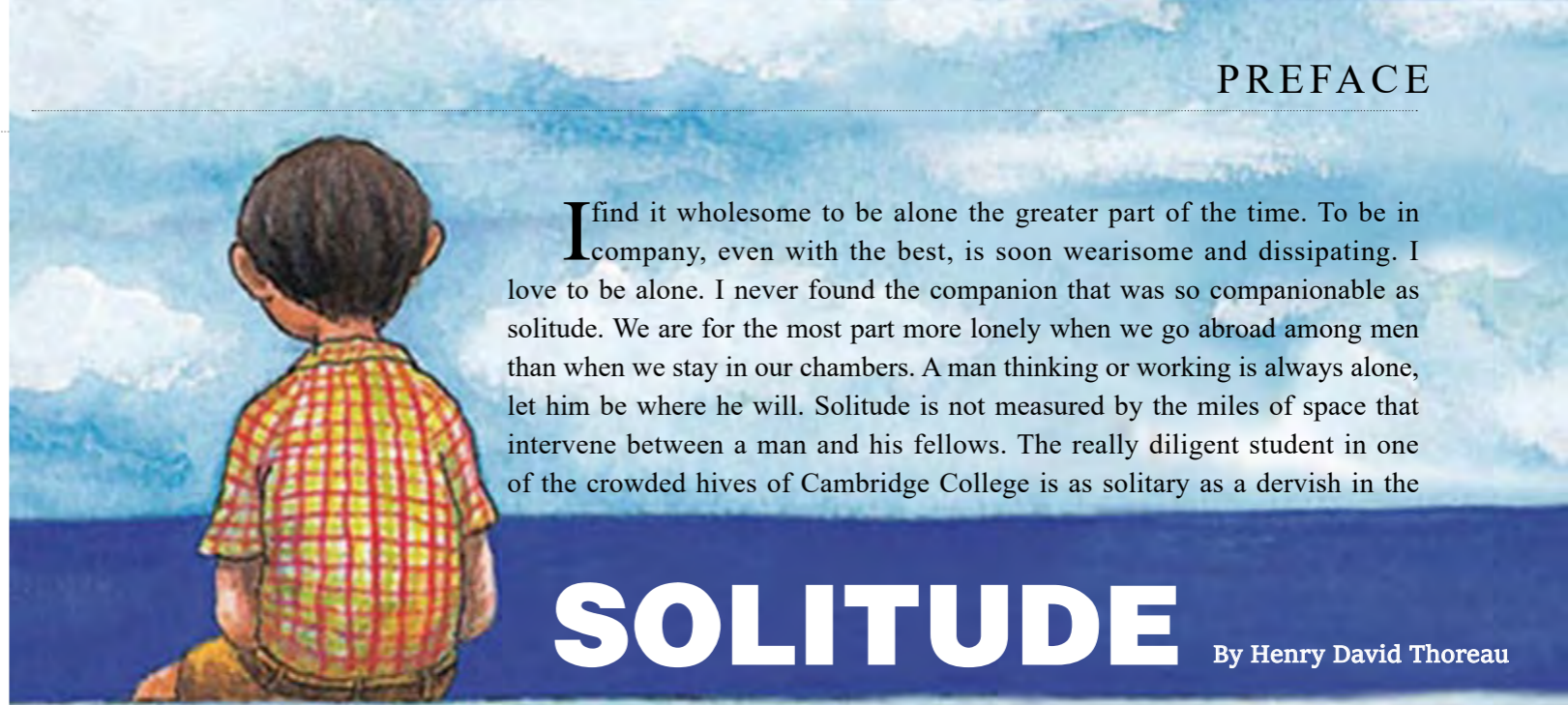
打造华东师范大学校园文化的新标杆。

## 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。



I find it wholesome to be alone the greater part of the time. To be in company, even with the best, is soon wearisome and dissipating. I love to be alone. I never found the companion that was so companionable as solitude. We are for the most part more lonely when we go abroad among men than when we stay in our chambers. A man thinking or working is always alone, let him be where he will. Solitude is not measured by the miles of space that intervene between a man and his fellows. The really diligent student in one of the crowded hives of Cambridge College is as solitary as a dervish in the

# SOLITUDE

By Henry David Thoreau

desert. The farmer can work alone in the field or the woods all day, hoeing or chopping, and not feel lonesome, because he is employed; but when he comes home at night he cannot sit down in a room alone, at the mercy of his thoughts, but must be where he can “see the folks” and recreate, and, as he thinks, remunerate himself for his day’s solitude; and hence he wonders how the student can sit alone in the house all night and most of the day without ennui and “the blues”, but he does not realize that the student, though in the house, is still at work in his field, and chopping in his woods, as the farmer in his, and in turn seeks the same recreation and society that the latter does, though it may be a more condensed form of it.

Society is commonly too cheap. We meet at very short intervals, not having had time to acquire any new value for each other. We meet at meals three times a day, and give each other a new taste of that old musty cheese that we are. We have had to agree on a certain set of rules, called etiquette and politeness, to make this frequent meeting tolerable and that we need not come to open war. We meet at the post-office, and at the sociable, and about the fireside every night; we live thick and are in each other’s way, and stumble over one another, and I think that we thus lose some respect for one another. Certainly less frequency would suffice for all important and hearty communications. Consider the girls in a factory---never alone, hardly in their dreams. It would be better if there were but one inhabitant to a square mile, as where I live. The value of a man is not in his skin, that we should touch him.

I have heard of a man lost in the woods and dying of famine and exhaustion at the foot of a tree, whose loneliness was relieved by the grotesque visions with which, owing to bodily weakness, his diseased imagination surrounded him, and which he believed to be real. So also, owing to bodily and mental health and strength, we may be continually cheered by a like but more normal and natural society, and come to know that we are never alone.

I have a great deal of company in my house; especially in the morning, when nobody calls. Let me suggest a few comparisons, that someone may convey an idea of my situation. I am no more lonely than the loon in the pond that laughs so loud, or than Walden Pond itself. What company has that lonely lake, I pray? And yet it has not the blue devils, but the blue angels in it, in the azure tint of its waters. The sun is alone, except in thick weather, when there sometimes appear to be two, but one is a mock sun. God is alone---but the devil, he is far from being alone; he sees a great deal of company; he is legion. I am no more lonely than a single mullein or dandelion in a pasture, or a bean leaf, or sorrel, or a horse-fly, or a bumblebee. I am no more lonely than the Millbrook, or a weathercock, or the north star, or the south wind, or an April shower, or a January thaw, or the first spider in a new house.

（美编 / 沈梦英 审稿 / 王志宏）

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宁静致远



ECNU CIRCLE  
华东师范大学 | 英文校园刊物

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图片来源：部分图片来自网络（不作任何商业用途）

微博：华东师大英语 ECNU-Circle

微信：ECNUCircle



# Wei Baolin:

## A Genuine Teacher for Authentic English

文 / 顾依秋 张怡颖 美编 / 高焱

At the 2016 ECNU Undergraduate Education Conference, Professor Wei Baolin from the Department of College English received the Outstanding Education Contribution Prize. During his teaching career, Professor Wei always worked with a dedicated professionalism. He not only offered courses in subjects such as Academic Reading<sup>1</sup> and English Short Stories and Their Making<sup>2</sup> for college students, but also had his textbooks on English teaching *College English Speaking I&IP* published in 2010, which represented a breakthrough in the search for educational reform. Due to his rich experience and abundant achievements in the field, Professor Wei is a very popular teacher among his students. What led him to become such a successful educator and popular figure on campus? This interview about his life choices and educational philosophy can reveal the answer.

**ECNU Circle:** What did you prepare yourself for when you attended the college entrance examination in 1977?

**Wei Baolin:** As we all know, after the ten-year catastrophe of the Cultural Revolution, our country needed to revitalize itself quickly; meanwhile, everybody was wondering what the future had in store for every Chinese individual. I was very fortunate to grow up with friends who shared the same aspirations with me. We appreciated art and read literature together, including *Home of the Gentry*<sup>4</sup> by Ivan Turgenev, *The Red and the Black*<sup>5</sup> by Stendhal, the works by Tolstoy, and some works written by English and American writers. Despite the scarce availability of resources during the period, the spiritual aspect of our life was flourishing with new ideas and thoughts about the future.

The idea that study was useless prevailed at that time, but I was aware that our country had to develop and it needed the wisdom of the masses to reinvigorate its vitality. As a young man, the greatest wealth I had was my youth, along with the hope of changing my fate and serving my country, so it was in

Prof. Wei receives the Outstanding Education Contribution Prize in 2016.



Prof. Wei's textbooks *College English Speaking I&II* published in 2010.

this manner that I carried on with my life after the Cultural Revolution.

I attended the college entrance examination in 1977. Although 5.7 million candidates attended the exam that year, only 273 thousand were enrolled at an acceptance rate of 4.8%. It was the most competitive college entrance exam in many years. I should thank my lucky stars that I got in. My experience back in 1977 also applies to the college students nowadays, who hope to improve themselves and rise to excellence. In accordance with my philosophy in 1977, I feel that, in order to seize the opportunity once it comes, you should work hard, have a vision, and have the ability to make a judgment and think critically about a solution.

**E: Why did you choose to major in English and how did you overcome difficulties in learning English?**

**W:** When I was young, China rarely communicated or came in contact with foreign countries so Chinese people knew little about the outside world. I remember there was a bookstore selling the original foreign language books in Shanghai at Fuzhou Road. Those foreign literature books opened

our minds to foreign cultures and broadened our perspectives on the world. We found that the way of life and thinking overseas was quite different from the life we were living in China. I was eager to know more about the outside world and therefore I chose a major that was quite popular at the time: English.

My parents supported my decision. They were willing to pay for my study as long as they could afford it. Later the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station<sup>6</sup> broadcasted an English-language program, from which I was able to cultivate my English skills by reciting and imitating the English announcers' pronunciation and intonation. Though I have never personally met or seen those announcers, I am very grateful and fortunate to have had those figures to help me significantly improve.

I met great difficulty in learning English in college, because the courses were taught in English by foreign teachers. I was strong on reading but not very good at listening and speaking. In order to overcome this barrier, I usually studied until midnight with my classmates and always got up at 6 the next morning. We seized every bit of time in the day to study English. Many of my classmates even carried small pieces of paper with English words



Prof. Wei gives a lecture on how to improve classroom teaching at the School of Foreign Languages, ECNU.



Prof. Wei receives the Outstanding Education Contribution Prize in 2016.

on them wherever they went so that while they were walking, riding in a bus or waiting in line for meals, they could recite dozens of words every day.

In addition, we looked for foreigners and took every chance to chat with them in order to practice our oral English. I studied hard with great eagerness and then I was selected to enter the advanced class in the second semester. I believe there is no difficulty that we cannot overcome as long as we have determination, willpower, and the right philosophy to carry out our goals and ambition.

**E: Are there any differences between the college life you experienced 40 years ago and the one most students face now?**

**W:** The difference is that in the past students all had a high level of self-discipline and the regulations of the university were more strict 40 years ago. For example, Sunday was the only day during the week that we were allowed to rest. Students had to return to their dormitories before 10 o'clock every night, and we spent most of our time and energy on studying every day.

**E: Can you recall a teacher or a course that has left a lasting impression on you in college?**

**W:** I still remember I had a course named Highlights of American Literature back in my college days. The teacher made a list of representative writers and their classic works in the chronological<sup>7</sup> order of American literature history from Benjamin Franklin, Washington Irving, William Faulkner, and finally to Ernest Miller Hemingway. In that course I learned characters, plots, thoughts, artistic expressions, and the unique linguistic forms of those masterpieces. If students only focus on grammar and vocabulary rather than the content, they may feel very bored with the subject. Though reading authentic English materials is challenging, learners will gain a much better experience in learning English literature from understanding the content. I do recommend this method to every

student who learns English.

**E: What is your favorite literary work?**

**W:** The literary world is so fascinating that I adore an abundance of literature, especially Hemingway's works. I still remember a passage of what he wrote in his book *The Old Man and the Sea*<sup>8</sup>: "A man can be destroyed but not defeated." I still hold the belief no matter what difficulties and obstacles one encounters, he must stay strong and overcome the hardships. The spirit of the tough man in Hemingway's works can influence one's entire life choices.

**E: After graduation why did you choose to teach English at ECNU?**

**W:** In my junior year, I was selected by the Department of Foreign Languages to work as a teaching assistant. I got along well with the students and had a sense of immense responsibility for my job, so my supervisor asked me to stay and become a full-time teacher. Frankly speaking, I had several options at that time, including going abroad to further my study, but it never occurred to me that I would be a teacher. Now that I was recognized and trusted by my supervisor, I was determined to take the job at last and since then I have been teaching English at ECNU for more than thirty-five years.

**E: Have you ever met any difficulties when you just began teaching English?**

**W:** Of course I have! When I was a teaching assistant, I took over a class for a teacher who was on sick-leave. Students didn't cooperate with me at my first class, but I was confident in my ability and thought I taught very well. I felt very complacent<sup>9</sup> when the dean of the department, who visited my second class, complimented me on my innovative approach to teaching. However, later students complained to the dean's office about my teaching methods, and, as a direct consequence of their complaint, I was no longer allowed to teach

the class. After a period of self-reflection, I realized that those non-English majors were at the beginning level, so the audio-lingual method I applied in the class was not suitable for them at all.

Nonetheless, this failure taught me the significance of teaching students in accordance with their aptitudes, which had a great influence on the rest of my teaching career. There is no universal teaching method, so teachers should adopt different ways to meet their students' practical needs. The key to a successful class is what students can acquire rather than how the teachers can make them learn. If students only benefit little from your class, then your teaching is unsuccessful.

**E: If you didn't become a teacher, what would you do and how different would your life be?**

**W:** Actually, English wasn't my favorite subject in the beginning. I was keen on drawing and I also dreamed of becoming a naturalist<sup>10</sup> because I wanted to observe plants and animals like small insects (small laughter as he speaks). I know that life can't be perfect and there are certainly many challenges along the way, so learning to adjust and overcome is an ultimate task to pursuing a comfortable life.

**E: As a veteran<sup>11</sup> teacher, what qualities do you think an English teacher must possess?**

**W:** First, love your students. Like students from medical schools must study the Hippocratic Oath<sup>12</sup>, there ought to be a code of professional ethics for teachers. From the standpoint of the parents, they all expect their children to be cared for and loved by their teachers, thus teachers should put themselves in the parents' shoes and treat students with love and responsibility.

Moreover, to be a teacher requires a variety of knowledge. In addition to mastering the solid professional knowledge, an English teacher should be equipped with the ability of critical and logical thinking, the knowledge of education, foreign language teaching methods, stylistics<sup>13</sup>, literature,

psychology, sociology, etc. In the light of Multiple Intelligence Theory<sup>14</sup> advanced by the American education psychologist Howard Gardner, human's intelligence can be classified into nine categories: linguistic intelligence, logical-mathematical intelligence, bodily-kinesthetic<sup>15</sup> intelligence, spatial intelligence, musical intelligence, naturalist intelligence, intrapersonal intelligence, interpersonal intelligence, and existential<sup>16</sup> intelligence. Every teacher has their own strengths, so they should take full advantage of their strong points and emphasize their own interest and personal knowledge in order to effectively cultivate the student's learning and avoid the homogeneity<sup>17</sup> of standard classroom tools and methods.

**E: Young teachers from Department of College English said they owed a great debt to you, for you endowed them with a wealth of knowledge and invaluable guidance. How did you help and encourage these young teachers?**

**W:** Young teachers have great potentials. Besides providing platforms for them to showcase their talents, exerting pressure on them can foster their learning and growth. I encourage young people to be brave and not to worry about making mistakes, because it's the experience everyone will undergo during their lifespan. At the beginning of their teaching careers, young teachers are inexperienced, but they are able to gradually grow and mature. Sometimes their performance is beyond my expectations!

**E: What was the most memorable moment in your teaching career?**

**W:** An unforgettable incident happened in 1985 when our school was going to select its teachers to go study abroad. According to the guidelines, the one who got the highest grade in an examination was granted the opportunity to go. Two teachers ranked first on the exam and I was one of them; however, I was not selected to go while the other teacher went abroad. I thought the decision was grossly<sup>18</sup> unfair. There are some crucial turning points in one's lifetime and I missed one, which had an adverse effect on my future life. Nevertheless, I didn't give up hope



Prof. Wei is invited to speak at a symposium held in Virginia of the USA.



A group photo with ECNU students studying in National University of Ireland.

and kept working hard.

Though I finally got an opportunity to go abroad in 1990, I was still unhappy with the incident that occurred in 1985 (a little chuckle). Now I often tell my students that frustrations, failures, and even miseries are part of our growth and development. We should be grateful for these challenges because they make us more mature and more driven to succeed. Life without failure seems happy, but it is actually incomplete. So live life to the fullest and embrace all of the successes and setbacks!

***E: What do you think can be described as a milestone in your teaching career?***

**W:** Well, I visited Singapore in 1990, and that was the first time I went abroad. I studied there for about one year, and now my tanned<sup>19</sup> skin just can't recover to what it looked like before (silent laughter). In the National Institute of Education of Singapore<sup>20</sup> I started to learn systematically the advanced western thoughts including educational philosophy<sup>21</sup> and teaching methodologies. There was a course called Practicum<sup>22</sup> in which we walked into real classrooms and taught the students there on the spot. Our progress was closely monitored by the mentors. In this course, I could observe how other teachers communicated with their students and think about how I could apply it to my own lessons. I also found that Singapore students were more open and confident than most Chinese students, which impressed me with the idea that a man should be confident, open, communicative and inquisitive<sup>23</sup>. What I learned in Singapore had a very great influence on me and

my students later back in China.

***E: Looking back at your teaching career, do you have anything that leaves you with a sense of regret?***

**W:** Well, speaking of regret, maybe a little. As you all know, our college English reform was carried out in 2012. The reform was kind of revolutionary because our textbooks, teaching resources, teaching methodologies, and evaluation methods were changed completely. For instance, before the reform in 2012 our traditional Intensive Reading class was conducted by teachers who usually first explained the new words and then read the whole article word by word, paragraph by paragraph. These steps are not very necessary and result in the inefficiency of passive learning. Moreover, all these articles are simplified, which means the language is not authentic and not different from English taught in middle schools. The dreary uniformity of English teaching discourages many university students.

Thanks to the reform, our education resources are richer, our teachers become more experienced, and our English courses extend from the classroom to campus life. One immediate example of this reform is at the ECNU Minhang campus, where we are starting up a new learning center called English Home<sup>24</sup> on the 5th floor of the No.1 Teaching Building and it will be open for all the students soon in this semester.

Upon my retirement, I cannot devote myself to all of these wonderful things as I did before. This is a kind of regret that I have now, but I am very glad to see our young teachers lead the College English reform for the future.

***E: Recently the Ministry of Education has released the draft of a reform plan***

***for gaokao, the national college entrance examination. The plan says English will not be a gaokao test subject in the future. What do you think about it?***

**W:** English is such a universal language that some people jokingly call it "Globalish". Those students who learn the simplified English in textbooks is just like the flowers growing in the greenhouse. Once the students step into the outside world, they will instantly find the great difference between the English they have learned and the authentic English in the real world, and they will feel frustrated by their lack of ability to use English. However, the English courses in our university are quite different from those in other Chinese universities. Our courses, for example, are a ramp or a bridge built between general English and academic English in order to promote students' study in their respective fields. Our students can learn knowledge and do research with this universal language so that they can be someone on the cutting edge in their fields and finally grow into the leading figures in different industries.

The reality we are facing right now is globalization. One of the most important Chinese initiatives in recent years is One Belt One Road<sup>25</sup>. Are our students ready for this challenge? It is not that easy to reach this goal. If we take these factors into consideration, the English education standards should be higher, not lower. During this process, we cannot avoid the difficulties; therefore, the joint effort of teachers and students is needed to achieve a higher level of success. Our teachers should improve their teaching methods and increase efficiency, while our students improve their learning skills and cultivate proper learning habits.

***E: Would you like to talk about the***

**College English Reform at ECNU?**

**W:** First, the background of globalization and the position of our university suggest that we should establish quality standards and make every effort to achieve our goals.

Second, classroom teaching is a matter requiring more urgent attention. Teachers should adjust their educational philosophy and promote efficient classroom teaching. Educational philosophy guides our practice in matters of preparing teaching plans, choosing teaching contents, and then applying the right teaching methods to the class. We should build a system that ensures good classroom teaching and give priority to bringing real benefits for students. The traditional philosophy makes teachers unclear whether their students really get something in the class or what exactly their needs are, thus leading to inefficient teaching. In class, teachers should encourage more interaction, stimulate their students' critical thinking and observe the students' ability to apply the language to their everyday lives.

The third point is about raising goal consciousness. Teachers should turn curriculum goals into one-semester goals, turn one-semester goals into one-unit goals, and finally turn one-unit goals into one-class goals. With specific goals in the classroom setting, teachers are able to figure out which part of the textbooks should be explained more and which part students can study on their own, so that we can follow goals instead of textbooks. Speaking of goal consciousness, I always specifically say study goals instead of teaching goals, hoping that our teachers care more about whether our students have learned in class, whether students have made progress, and whether they are able to reach their defined study goals. In addition, teachers should examine<sup>26</sup> scientific and efficient methods that are conducive to their practical goals, lesson contents and students' individual personality traits. These are the reform we are now undertaking, and to achieve the ultimate success of the reform requires a huge amount of work.

**E:** *You have been teaching courses such as English Short Stories and Their Making and Academic Reading for college students. Some students are worried about the demanding requirements of these two courses. Could you give them some advice?*

**W:** Take Academic Reading for example, this course shines the spotlight on language skills and reading skills. In terms of language skills, I keep emphasizing word analysis because many words are combined based on linguistics<sup>27</sup>. For instance, “tele” means far and “pathy” stands for feeling, so “telepathy” means the direct communication of thoughts and feelings between people's thought processes. The combination of the words is very generative and gives it a new contextual meaning. If you examine it



*Prof. Wei shares his personal experience and expertise with others after he is honored with the Ming De Outstanding Teacher Award in 2012.*



carefully, then twice as much can be accomplished with half the effort.

Another important skill is differentiating<sup>28</sup> vocabulary items from the context. Students should learn how to infer the meanings of certain words from the context, which cultivates their ability to grasp the information more effectively.

Reading skills includes skimming, scanning, reading for details, and reading for critical thinking. The former two skills require fast speed and the latter two skills involve relatively slow speed. Students should focus more on skimming to help overcome the problem most students have in common with being unable to read fast. As a scholar put it, “Skim a book before you settle in to read it.” Reading comprehension begins with general understanding and then by applying the other skills in order of priority.

Speaking of reading novels, although new words in the novels can be remembered, the number of the words should be placed within your comfort zone and not affect your ability to understand the content. Reading novels is to comprehend and to appreciate the content. Once the vocabulary is beyond your comfort zone, you will feel overwhelmed and neglect the significance of reading novels. Developing a large vocabulary is necessary, but you should





*Prof. Wei and his colleagues make an academic trip to Beijing Jiaotong University in 2016.*

address the issue with specific purposes. One purpose is to spell the words and master their collocations, while the other is to understand the range of meanings each word contains. Maybe you cannot spell it, but you can infer the meanings from the context. If you really have any trouble in reading novels, feel free to come to me for help.

***E: Can you give some advice to those who are preparing for CET tests, IELTS, or TOEFL?***

**W:** Reading is the most important factor. The more you read, the more information you will input, and so the better output you will produce. If you do not read many books, then you cannot store up knowledge and there is little chance that you can say anything useful or logical. To take an obvious example, if you take part in a discussion without any real ideas, you will speak nothing of value.

***E: Nowadays more and more students plan to go abroad to further their study. What aspects do you think are important for them to learn English?***

**W:** As I said before, reading is extremely important in learning English. I am not saying that listening, speaking, and writing are not important, but reading is the most meaningful way through which people gain information. Listening and reading are receptive skills, while speaking and writing are productive skills. When you are listening, you may want to get the general idea or the precise details, which is just like reading. If the speed and the quality of your reading are improved, you will definitely receive better input and produce better output, and this will in turn improve your listening, speaking and writing. Speaking in a college English class is not just idly chatting but communicating through academic and thoughtful expressions on a certain topic. Writing is also a productive skill but it differs from speaking, in that you can revise text to make it more refined and logical afterwards.

How to learn English better? I sincerely hope that our students can watch more documentaries, in which the narrative, the voice-over is mainly spoken in a formal yet beautiful way. It will help students with their further study and enhance their future career options.

1. Academic Reading: 《学术英语写作》课程
2. English Short Stories and Their Making: 《英语短篇小说赏析》课程
3. *College English Speaking I&II*: 魏葆霖教授主编的《大学英语自主口语 1》和《大学英语自主口语 2》
4. *Home of the Gentry*: 《贵族之家》，屠格涅夫著
5. *The Red and the Black*: 《红与黑》，司汤达著
6. Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station: 上海人民广播电台
7. chronological: adj. 按时间顺序排列的
8. *The Old Man and the Sea*: 《老人与海》，海明威著
9. complacent: adj. 洋洋自得的
10. naturalist: n. 博物学者
11. veteran: adj. 资深的，经验丰富的
12. Hippocratic Oath: 希波克拉底誓言
13. stylistics: n. 文体学
14. Multiple Intelligence Theory: 由美国教育心理学家霍华德·加德纳提出的多元智能理论。该理论认为人的智能可分为九个范畴：语言智能、逻辑数学智能、肢体运作智能、空间智能、音乐智能、自然探索智能、内省智能和人际关系智能。
15. bodily-kinesthetic: adj. 肢体运作的
16. existential: adj. 关于存在的
17. homogeneity: n. 同质化
18. grossly: adv. 非常
19. tanned: adj. 晒成棕褐色的
20. National Institute of Education of Singapore: 新加坡国立教育学院
21. educational philosophy: 教学理念
22. Practicum: 教学实习课
23. inquisitive: adj. 好问的，好专研的
24. English Home: “英语家”是大学英语教学部为全校学生打造的英语学习中心，位于闵行校区一教五楼
25. One Belt One Road: “一带一路”
26. examine: v. 研究
27. linguistics: n. 语言学
28. differentiate: v. 区分

(审稿/余睿)

# Qidance<sup>1</sup> Coming!

文 / 宋思嘉 郑宁远 美编 / 高焱



French dancer Marceau opens a special dancing course called Qidance this semester in ECNU. In this article, Marceau will introduce his Qidance. He will also talk about his life in China and his feelings about the Chinese culture.

Marceau, a French dancer and ECNU P.E. teacher, is opening a new dancing course called Qidance this semester in ECNU. He gave his first lesson on Feb. 21st. *ECNU Circle* journalists attended the class and had an interview with him. Let's take a closer look at Marceau and his interesting dancing course.

By the name of "Qidance", we can probably learn that Qidance is the combination of traditional Chinese Qigong and dance. The most specific trait of this special dance form is to use Qigong's breathing method while dancing. Marceau found it amazing that when we are trained with a balance between breathing movement and dynamic techniques, people get less tired after practicing. Qidance can also provide a lot of benefits for the human body. It is of great help to develop awareness of body tensions and to integrate right postures when you dance or play sports. Marceau wants to show the charm of Qidance to more dance and sports lovers and let Qidance benefit more people.

Marceau is an experienced and creative dancer. Ever since he was a child, Marceau began his life as a dancer. When he was a kid, he learned European Traditional Dance (Valze<sup>2</sup>, Bourrée<sup>3</sup>, Circle dance<sup>4</sup>, Scottish<sup>5</sup>, etc.) with his parents. Later, he learned Martial Arts and the contemporary dance, and so far he's been dancing for over 25 years. Now he has his own dance workshop, company, and website ([www.qidance.org](http://www.qidance.org)). He developed many innovative dancing techniques with his wife in *Movements Modes*<sup>6</sup> in Shanghai. He is an expert at designing training activities for people who want to improve their creativity and team performance through movement exploration. He leads workshops for the Festival of Traditional Dance and Music in France every summer. This May, he will organize the Second International Meeting of Creativity & Dance Movement<sup>7</sup> at ECNU, in partnership with the University of Nice Sophia Antipolis<sup>8</sup> in France and many experts from Shanghai.

Marceau first came up with the idea of combining traditional Chinese Qigong with dancing in 1996 when he started to practice both Qigong and the contemporary





dance. The concept became more concrete when he started his improvisation workshop with Boris, his partner musician, in 2007. Finally, after 2010, Marceau collaborated with Kewen, who is an expert in Chinese traditional dancing practice, to create a progressive pedagogy for Qidance.

Marceau used to be a visiting scholar at ECNU. Years ago, when he was invited to teach dancing at College of Physical Education and Health, he accepted the offer with pleasure and since then has stayed in China. Marceau has been teaching dance classes and leading ethnographic research about Chinese health practices in ECNU since 2010. As a fan of Taiji and Qigong, staying in China pulled him closer to Chinese traditional culture and art, giving him more opportunities to explore the artistry.

The core of Qidance or Qigong, is a rather abstract concept in Chinese Wushu. Marceau knows that for some people, Qi is sometimes related to belief and superstition, like “supernatural power” in movies; but he thinks we should just let go this negative representation and simply think of Qi as a cultural way to be aware of the body and share feelings with others. For example, tasting wine is part of a life style in France, and Chinese culture have another art “of tasting body perception” with Taiji, Qigong or the Chinese

Medicine. It is hard to describe because it is related to personal experience and subjectivity. But, by using breathing method and focusing on micro-movements during physical exercises, we can improve the body consciousness. Marceau described his own feeling after his Qidance training: “It gives me confidence to perform my dance with any partner in all situations. It makes more sense to my discipline, because I don’t do it to look good, but to understand better my own body. It also helps me to be more relaxed during performance and in common life.”

Marceau’s main teaching purpose is to help students of ECNU to develop their creativity. He has designed body-awareness exercises and expressive communication gesture exercises so that students can have more inspiration while improvising and can better work as a team. He will also use a lot of different tools to support his students. Qidance is a special dancing training which is easy to be combined with other artistic styles so Marceau also plans to teach various types of dancing including European Traditional Dance. Marceau emphasized that the most important quality of a dancer is that he can improvise based on his own feeling at any time so he designed improvisation exercises<sup>9</sup> especially for this course.





“Improvisation exercises” come from his experience in the contemporary dance so Marceau also plans to teach students the basics of the contemporary dance in this course.

Marceau welcomes every dance lover in ECNU to take his course. Students do not need to worry whether they have dancing experience, because Marceau will start with basics and teach students to feel the beauty of dance and to choreograph<sup>10</sup> by themselves.

When talking about the life in China, Marceau said that he enjoyed teaching, especially working with those who are new to dancing. “It is interesting to see progress in teaching style and methods, and to see students’ likes and dislikes.” Like many other foreigners, it is the unique charm of Chinese culture that captivated him. Marceau also expressed his wish for the future of the culture and customs. There are so many important categories in traditional Chinese culture, thus preservation is of significant meaning. While traditions like calligraphy, Chinese painting, Wushu and Qigong have attracted a lot of foreign people like Marceau, many Chinese are forgetting the cultural relics. To preserve the traditions, people first need to learn to appreciate these treasures. The solutions to making the public and the younger generations accept and embrace the classic needs to be pondered<sup>11</sup> by the media and by the society.

Marceau is planning to establish a Qidance club in ECNU. We hope that Marceau can show the charm of Qidance to more ECNUers and Qidance can be more and more popular.

1. Qidance: 气舞
2. Valze: n. 华尔兹
3. Bourrée: n. 法国十七世纪活泼的奥弗涅舞
4. Circle dance: n. 圆圈舞
5. Scottish: n. 苏格兰舞
6. Movements Modes: Marceau 的上海舞蹈工作室
7. the Second International Meeting of Creativity & Dance Movement: 第二届国际创造力和舞技大会
8. the University of Nice Sophia Antipolis: 法国尼斯索菲亚综合理工学院
9. improvisation exercises: 即兴创作练习
10. choreograph: v. 编舞
11. ponder: v. 仔细考虑

(审稿/余睿)



# ECNU Baby: A Dedication of Love A Transfer of Love



文 / 张怡颖 美编 / 高焱

Hao Yan, a graduate of the class of 2016 from the Department of Special Education of ECNU, was the 2015 National Scholarship recipient. Her entrepreneurship program Shanghai ECNU Baby Growing Guidance Center<sup>1</sup> (hereinafter referred to as ECNU Baby) won the Gold Award in China College Students' Entrepreneurship Competition in 2016. The journalists had an interview with Hao, in which she told us about how her team overcame various difficulties and established the commonweal organization working on education intervention and rehabilitation<sup>2</sup> training for children with special needs.

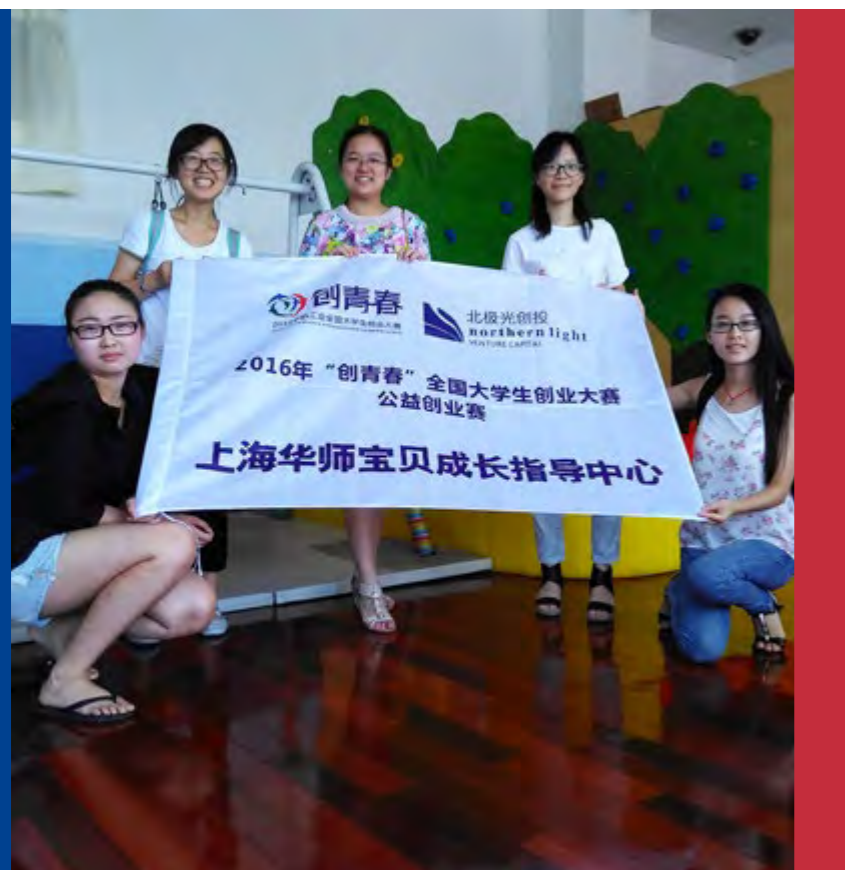
*ECNU Circle: What kind of momentum motivated you to initiate the program ECNU Baby?*

Hao Yan told us that she had a bachelor's degree and a master's degree, both in Special Education. Since freshman year, she has worked part-time in ECNU's rehabilitation training laboratory to help the parents look after their children with special needs. Later, the laboratory needed renovation, so those children could no longer receive help there. Parents were very anxious that their kids' training would be interrupted. In this case, Hao Yan decided to cooperate with an early education organization, giving those children a shelter. She wanted to do something for the benefit of society through her own effort. Coincidentally, Hao Yan was participating in an entrepreneurship training program at that time, so she made up her mind to set up ECNU Baby and took part in the entrepreneurship competition.

*E: What's your original intention of founding ECNU Baby?*

Two intentions, Hao Yan said, one of which was hoping that more children who need special care could be served and helped in an effective way. When they discover that their babies have developmental problems, many parents bring them to the hospital first. After a doctor's diagnosis, they will make their children get special training and take medicines. However, these therapies are not always suitable for each patient, so there do exist potential risks.

The service principle of ECNU Baby is making the most valuable choice for children. Hao Yan hopes that she can put professional knowledge and skills into practical use by giving education intervention and rehabilitation training on the basis of each child's distinct development demand.



Another intention was that the two-on-one training mode (two teachers training one child) implemented by ECNU Baby could be recognized and popularized in the society. Those young patients suffering from autism<sup>3</sup>, cerebral palsy<sup>4</sup>, or hypophrenia<sup>5</sup> need intense training, but most rehabilitation institutions adopt the mode of one teacher training several kids simultaneously<sup>6</sup>. On the contrary, at ECNU Baby, the training is carried out by one leading teacher and one assistant teacher to make sure that different children can receive the target-oriented training and have more satisfactory rehabilitation results.

Hao Yan said, "For instance, a child who has cerebral palsy recently got the exercise of bending and straightening his knee on one foot. During the process, one teacher must hold his leg to keep him balanced while another teacher needed to instruct him to accomplish the exercise properly. Although our training is demanding, we can provide better service than other institutions in the market, so why not try?"

**E: How many members are there in ECNU Baby team now and what main services does your team provide?**

Our team members include seven undergraduates and postgraduates from ECNU, DHU<sup>7</sup> and GUCM<sup>8</sup> who are responsible for educational training, educational toy design, financial management, and personnel management. Rehabilitation specialists associate professor Wang Heping, professor Zhang Fujuan, and professor Wang Haiping from ECNU are employed as public consultants.

ECNU Baby, formally registered in February 2016, provides consultation, assessment, and rehabilitation training services for children from one month old to 15 years old. More specifically, the services include

implementing ecological assessment in the aspect of perception, kinesthesia<sup>9</sup>, cognition, language, emotion, and social contact; formulating children's development planning scheme after identifying their symptoms; and helping parents realize what problems their kids are confronting and what actions should be taken more clearly so as to win the time for improving children's all-round development. The training base is located in the Science and Technology Park of East China Normal University. Several educational toys designed there have gained national patents.

**E: Which child you have helped impressed you most and why?**

Hao Yan remembered the two-year-old boy Junjun raised by a single mother from Shanxi Province. He had symptoms of physical and mental retardation<sup>10</sup> when she met him for the first time. The ECNU Baby team trained him for a total of 560 hours for free and finally Junjun made leap-forward progress. Now he can eat and use the toilet himself as well as play with his peers.

She added, "Many cases are successful and the training effect is good. As long as parents trust us and cooperate with us, we will spare no effort to help their children."

**E: What kind of difficulties and setbacks did your team confront when starting up a business?**

ECNU Baby has faced many difficulties and setbacks. Hao Yan is the only full-time teacher and the other members are all working part-time. Besides, the rehabilitation training needs a 40-square-meter place. Therefore, it is difficult to find an ideal place for the program near Zhongbei campus. Another problem is that





the program is at a shortage of funds. The design of the toy package for the rehabilitation training, for instance, is a cost.

***E: How did ECNU Baby get the support from the government and register a social organization?***

Things do not always go smoothly. Hao Yan and her new program were faced with setbacks in the beginning. The officials from the Youth League Committee in Putuo District contacted her, assessed the program, and finally helped her register a social organization.

***E: What is the future of ECNU Baby?***

Hao Yan told us: ‘The future of our program is how to promote and market it. I hope we will serve more children from different cities. I also hope that our teaching pattern can attract more special schools and kindergartens or classes will adopt our mode of training and apply it to their daily teaching.

***E: How do you deal with your study while starting up a business?***

To Hao Yan, the entrepreneurship is still a kind of learning, which is associated with the application of theoretical knowledge. So, learning at school and starting up a business is never contradictory. What matters most is how to manage her time.

***E: Can you give some suggestions to those who attempt to start up a business?***

Hao said, ‘Be positive. If you don’t give it a try, you will never know what the result will be. But if you are faced with difficulties for a while, you should try to solve the problems. In the end, if it is undone, you have to reflect on yourself and make the best decision, which means giving up. Failure is inevitable and is just a period of testing. You can still follow your dreams and go for it. Everyone has his own interest and ability; therefore, he does not have to follow in others’ footsteps and lose himself. We believe that his personality will lead to his unique role, no matter in starting up a business or hunting for jobs.’

1. Shanghai ECNU Baby Growing Guidance Center: 上海华师宝贝成长指导中心
2. rehabilitation: n. 康复
3. autism: n. 自闭症
4. cerebral palsy: n. 脑瘫
5. hypophrenia: n. 智力缺陷
6. simultaneously: adv. 同时地
7. DHU: Donghua University 东华大学
8. GUCM: Guangzhou University Of Chinese Medicine 广州中医药大学
9. kinesthesia: n. 运动感觉
10. retardation: n. 迟钝

(审稿/余睿)

# PARADISE AT ECNU

文 / 肖怡雯 唐轶 美编 / 金艳

Located in the center of Minhang Campus, the library may be the most magnificent building for all ECNUers. With the main building that resembles a brush pot and the podium building<sup>1</sup> like a scroll of an ancient Chinese book, it is bidding all ECNUers to come and enjoy themselves in the sea of knowledge. As the famous actress Katharine Hepburn once said, "What in the world would we do without our libraries?"

Recently, many changes have taken place in the library, with new facilities installed and theme activities held. Let's get into the library with ECNU Circle journalists and feel the charm of this fantastic place.

The Cinema Paradise and the Fitness Reading Area are probably the most popular facilities in the library, which make our visit to the library more enjoyable in a relaxing way.

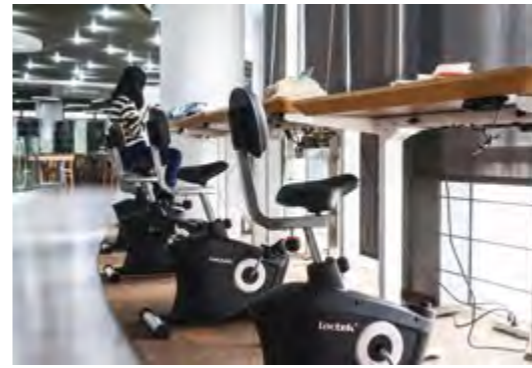
## Cinema Paradise

In the film *Cinema Paradiso* by Italian director Giuseppe Tornatore, which won an Academy Award in 1990 and many other prizes and nominations<sup>2</sup>, the hero Salvatore finally makes peace with his past after seeing the romantic film made by Alfredo, the old projectionist<sup>3</sup> of a movie house called Cinema Paradiso. Alfredo's film contains all of the romantic scenes that were ordered to be cut from the previous movies. For Salvatore, no matter how many years had passed, however much he had experienced, and whatever he had been accustomed to, there is always a paradise in his heart with his initial vision of a film.

Jorge Luis Borges, Argentine poet and writer famously said: "I had always imagined paradise as a kind of library."

For ECNUers, we can now go to the cinema in the library, which is a perfect embodiment of what a paradise should be like. The cinema is named "Cinema Paradise" after the famous quotation of Jorge Luis Borges. It is located on the fourth floor of the main building and equipped with advanced facilities including high-definition<sup>4</sup> projectors and 7.1 DTS decoding sound systems<sup>5</sup>, as is the standard of first-rate cinemas. All ECNUers are entitled to free access to Paradise Cinema.

Films are selected with reference to ratings on the popular movie rating website Douban. Two film appreciation activities on different themes will be held every month which are jointly designed by the Promotion Department of the library, ECNU Film and Television Association, and Lanxin Philosophical Society. It provides a platform for ECNUers to enjoy films and share their thoughts together.

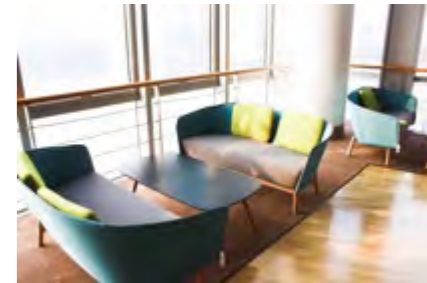


Fitness Reading Area

Is it possible to read books and go cycling at the same time? The answer is yes! Knowledge and fitness can be acquired at the same time in the fitness area of the library.

"We got the idea of introducing sports facilities into the library from the practice of some international offices. After one-month of debate and design, the treadmills were installed right before the final exam week of last semester," said the teacher in charge of this project.

These facilities are installed in the fitness reading areas on the third and fourth floor. The fitness reading area is designed in the style of simplicity and leisure. Altogether eight treadmills<sup>6</sup> are installed by the window. To avoid disturbing others, all treadmills are set on a carpet and there is no noise from riding. You can run on the treadmill while reading books on the small table attached to it, with the height of the table adjustable to suit different needs. You can also enjoy the splendid view of the campus from the window while running for exercise. No wonder the treadmills became an instant hit among ECNUers.



There are also special audiovisual instruments near the window. Plug in the headset and touch the screen, and you have access to the audio and video files in the data bank of the library. Students can also watch videos in groups and have group discussions.

In the near future, audiovisual instruments will be installed on the table of the treadmills so that students can enjoy music or watch videos while running on the treadmill. Isn't that exciting!

In addition to advanced facilities, many theme activities, exhibitions and lectures have been held in the library. Did you participate in any of the following activities? There will be more activities in the future. Don't miss the fun!

## Ten Thousand Pairs of Bright Eyes - Writing of Spring Festival Couplets<sup>7</sup>

The coming of year of 2017 was heralded in the library in the traditional Chinese way, a carnival of calligraphy for the writing of Spring Festival couplets. The activity was named "Ten Thousand Pairs of Bright Eyes." It lasted between December 28, 2016 and January 6, 2017 with the goal of collecting ten thousand pairs of couplets.

In the modern age when most people are more used to typing on the keyboard than writing, and when many traditional Chinese activities like calligraphy couplets for the Spring Festival are fading, this activity called for ECNUers to write and to keep up traditional Chinese culture.

The libraries in both Minhang and Zhongbei became the sea of red couplets throughout the activity. With the "scholars four jewels," namely writing brushes, ink sticks, ink slabs and paper readily available in the hall, many teachers and students waited in lines and took turns to write couplets with great enthusiasm. Some wrote familiar poems, others designed their own greetings, like blessings for a successful exam, greetings for a happy new year, or even confessions to beloved ones. Many couplets were written in beautiful calligraphy. The charm of traditional Chinese culture touched the heart of all ECNUers participating in the activity.



天堂电影院

春天，你好~

来到人间早未知，记忆里早年的记忆都已被遗忘后，拉罗里德...  
 开往春天的地铁  
 白日梦想家  
 立春  
 龙猫





**Exhibition of New Year's Paintings**

Another activity to usher in the new year was the exhibition of New Year's paintings. Also known as "paper paintings" and "painted pictures," New Year's paintings are a unique Chinese folk art form that started in the Tang Dynasty. The paintings are called "New Year's paintings" because they are generally posted during the New Year holiday for decoration and are also a symbol of New Year's greetings.

The creation of New Year's paintings are closely linked with people's daily lives and

have strong local attributes, featuring auspicious and joyous subjects like heroes of novels or scenes of harvest. With simple lines, bright colors, New Year's Paintings embody people's best wishes for the coming new year.

It is a pity that many college students may have never seen New Year's Painting in real life, but we got the chance to see many exquisite paintings in this exhibition. While appreciating the paintings, we could have a glimpse of the life of people in the past. The New Year's Paintings added to our joy for the coming new year and reminded us of the responsibility to preserve our traditional culture.

**Finding Dunhuang inside the Library**

As the year 2016 was the 1650<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the construction of the Mogao Grottoes, a series of activities were held in the library featuring Dunhuang culture, including exhibitions of documents, academic lectures, exhibition of students' paintings on Dunhuang, silk road jigsaw puzzles<sup>8</sup>, quizzes about the silk road, etc.

The most exciting part was the huge tent pitched at the entrance hall of the library covered with cards of different shapes and colors, with more such cards inside. There were all kinds of interesting questions written on the cards. Do you know whether Zheng He fell in love with a mermaid on his voyage in South Seas? Can you locate the "Stone City" in the Pilgrimage to the West on the Silk Road? While being amused, many students took out their cellphone to search for answers.

All these activities aim to call for the students to remember the cultural relic of Dunhuang and the Silk Road. What is worth mentioning is that there is a collection of over 2000 books about Dunhuang in our library, including two authentic volumes of scripts from the Tang Dynasty. The cultural relic of Dunhuang is always there for you to discover.



**Keep Climbing, Keep Dreaming -- Lecture by Mountaineer Zhang Wei**

Have you ever tried to challenge your limits? Have you ever dreamed of conquering a 8000-meter-high snow mountain? How would it look when you could look down from the top of the mountain?

Zhang Wei, a famous professional mountaineer, came to the library to share his mountain climbing experience with ECNUers on November 8, 2016. Since 2009, Zhang Wei has led many people to realize the dream of climbing snow mountains over 8000 meters in height, including the Vanke Group Chairman Wang Shi. Zhang Wei said that compared to other snow mountains, Mount Everest was relatively easy to climb and he wanted to conquer all fourteen snow mountains above 8000 meters. Zhang Wei

gave up climbing to the mountain's peak several times because as a team leader, it was his biggest responsibility to bring every member back to safety, while personal dreams could be realized in the future.

Zhang Wei's stories impressed everyone in the lecture hall. Indeed, life is also like climbing mountains. It is filled with trouble and uncertainties, and only those with courage and enthusiasm can appreciate its beauty on the way. So keep climbing, keep dreaming, and this is what life is like.



1. podium building: 裙楼
2. nomination: n. 提名
3. projectionist: n. 电影放映师
4. high-definition: 高清的
5. decoding sound systems: 解码声音系统
6. treadmill: n. 跑步机
7. couplet: n. 对联
8. jigsaw puzzle: 拼图

(审稿 / 汪燕)

# The Chinese Orchestra<sup>1</sup> of ECNU

英编 / 朱睿臻  
美编 / 金 艳

To many people, Chinese symphony can be both a distant and familiar term. On the one hand, it is a priceless treasure in Chinese traditional culture. On the other hand, in this modernized and globalized time, people are gradually forgetting about its charming features. Established many years ago and aiming to inherit the soul of classics, the Chinese symphony orchestra of ECNU is composed of many talented students. Today, let's take a closer look at this special organization through an interview with Tan Tianyi, a new member of the orchestra.

## Personal Information

**ECNU Circle:** Could you please tell us your reasons for joining the Chinese orchestra of ECNU?

**Tan Tianyi:** Actually, from my primary school, I have always been a part of all kinds of Chinese orchestras in the different phases of my life. When I was in high school, the teacher of my school orchestra told me about the opportunities to be admitted by the Chinese orchestra of some universities if I could go through the special test of art. I took it as a perfect chance for me to enter my dream university. So I applied to the program and joined the Chinese orchestra of ECNU as a freshman.

**E:** What kind of instrument do you play? Could you please explain to us its role in the Chinese orchestra?

**T:** I specialize in both liuqin and zhongruan<sup>2</sup>, but I only play liuqin in the orchestra of ECNU. They are both plucked musical instruments<sup>3</sup> with a long history. Liuqin is like the Chinese lute but a bit smaller, so it has another name as small pipa. It is a high-tune blaring instrument with three or four metal strings and sharp, bright timbre<sup>4</sup>, so there are only two liuqin that serve as the main theme instruments in the band. It can be unfamiliar to many people even in China. However, with its smaller size, it has become more popular nowadays. And zhongruan is one category of ruan, along with xiaoruan and daruan. Because it has a medium-low range, it always serves as an accompaniment in the orchestra.

## Orchestral Information

**E:** How can a student join in the Chinese orchestra in our school? Are there any strict requirements?

**T:** There are two requirements for joining the orchestra. One is to take the special art test arranged by the university before the entrance examination. The other one is that students who want to join the orchestra should command the basic skill to play an instrument. When every student club recruits new members each fall semester, the art troupe will also have a stall there. And people who are interested can sign up for Chinese orchestra. Of course, there will be an audition<sup>5</sup> first. You will just be required to play a piece of music, and the supervisors there will judge whether you are qualified for the orchestra. There is no compulsory demand in the level of ability. The priority is your capacity of accommodating to this orchestra.

**E:** What do you think is special about the Chinese orchestra in our school?

**T:** That would definitely be the girls in orchestra. What impresses me most is not only their beautiful looks, but also their glorious temperament. Once they get dressed up and play on the stage, you can hardly get your eyes off them. What's more, everyone seems to have his or her unique skill. For instance, in the school's New Year party show, our conductor was not able to make it because of his illness. At a critical juncture, a piper of our orchestra stepped forward bravely to serve as the temporary conductor. And the show that day ended in huge success.

**E:** Frankly speaking, the Chinese instruments are already beyond ordinary people. They represent a profound culture of China. So what do you think the Chinese orchestra can do to carry on this culture?

**T:** Shanghai had unfolded a vigorous mass campaign for Chinese folk music a few years ago. However, as a result, people only became familiar with the names of some instruments. In the depth of their hearts, they still considered it vulgar<sup>6</sup> and outdated. So there is still a long way for us to go before it gets truly popularized. In my opinion, the inheritance of profound connotations<sup>7</sup> and the essence of Chinese folk music, like the origin of every Chinese instrument, is much more essential. However, as a matter of fact, it can be hard because it is almost impossible for the audience to listen to someone talk about the history of an instrument for two hours, not to mention the people who are not interested in this. So I think this is a hard nut to crack. Maybe we should combine the performance and the cultural diffusion. For example, the hosts can introduce more about the Chinese folk music at the interval<sup>8</sup> of performance. Hopefully, people will imperceptibly absorb the knowledge over a long-term influence.



**Impact**

Tan Tianyi

**E:** What kind of role does the Chinese orchestra play in your life?

**T:** From my perspective, playing Chinese instruments is not only a marvelous skill I command, but also it has become a part of my blood. It helps me be the person I am today. When I was a little girl, I would spend an hour every day playing music. And it was just a routine. Now it has turned into a habit and I will play whenever I am free. For example, when I cannot play a piece very well in rehearsal<sup>9</sup>, I will still work on it to perfect it in my spare time until it meets my requirements. So I guess this has become my inner desire. It is awesome because I really enjoy myself in the process.

**E:** How does the Chinese orchestra make a difference in your life?

**T:** I think it is the platform where I feel the real atmosphere of college. My major is a little special, because it was established only this year(2016). So the administration of ECNU has paid plenty of attention to us. And it turns out to that there are a large number of courses and I am kept busy with my studies. It is just like a continued nightmare of the third year of senior high. So I haven't really experienced the free and enjoyable college life which I had expected. Since I joined the Chinese orchestra of our school and contacted other students from various departments, I found that with their hard work, talented people can make their life very colorful and fruitful.



**E:** Did the training in Chinese orchestra ever conflict with other aspects of your life? How did you get it over?

**T:** So far it hasn't come to the stage of conflict, although sometimes it can be tiring. Take our experience to Taiwan as an example. I had to be absent from school for a whole week. And when I got back, the class progress almost drove me crazy and I had to do my utmost to catch up with my classmates in my spare time. However, I took it as a great challenge and I indeed overcame it last semester. But when I look back after the last semester, I feel satisfied because I spent half a day every Sunday with my adorable friends, getting away from the busy life on weekdays.

**Harvest**

**E:** What do you gain most since you joined the Chinese orchestra?

**T:** My ability to get along with other people has improved significantly through this semester. Because the instruments I play are relatively rare in the orchestra, the conductor asked me to come with the orchestra for a performance in Taiwan. It can be quite a change for me because the orchestras I joined would consider more about one's excellence in instrumental skills, so all one needed to do was to make sure the part was perfectly played. However, it doesn't work that way in this orchestra. Cooperation and harmony are emphasized more here. So during the time in Taiwan, I had to get involved with others in the band, and my communicative competence was largely improved though this.

**E:** Is there any pressure when you first become a member of Chinese orchestra? How do you adjust to it?

**T:** Before the new semester started, we had been assembled for training in the summer holiday. But there was no time for the freshman to accommodate themselves to this new group, so it was very hard for me to catch up with others at first. Under the circumstances, they played the music they had practiced thousands of times before. I could barely keep up with their pace. It constantly happened that they already got into the next part while I was still searching for the part they were playing. So at the very beginning, I did feel stressed out. However, I practiced the music again and again until I could do it well. The pressure just vanished naturally.

**E:** After a semester in the Chinese orchestra, you must have harvested countless precious memories, could you share with us about them?

**T:** The Chinese orchestra provides many opportunities for us to participate in exchange programs to other regions. This year, some students in orchestra went to Russia for mutual learning, and other students including me went to Taiwan. And we went to a middle school in Xiufeng which also has a Chinese orchestra. What impresses me most is the leader of their orchestra. Young as he was, his decent behavior really pleased me. What's more, a senior in the chorus of ECNU was surrounded by his "little fans" being asked to take pictures with them. In general, the enthusiasm of local people profoundly affected us that day.

**Suggestions**

**E:** Do you have any suggestions for the people who have a desire to join the Chinese orchestra?

**T:** I think you should first improve the capacity of your audition and your spirit of teamwork. No matter how excellent you are in your specialty, it doesn't work in a big orchestra if you don't learn to cooperate with each other during the performance. It is advisable to equip yourself with knowledge of multiple instruments so you will understand more about other members in the team. More importantly, since you are in a band, it is also necessary to get along well with each other. Above all, join us with an open mind and you can create magnificent memories in this big family.



- 1.orchestra: n. 乐团
- 2.liuqin and zhongruan: 柳琴和中阮
- 3.plucked musical instrument: 弹拨类乐器
- 4.timbre: n. 音色
- 5.audition: n. 试奏

- 6.vulgar: adj. 粗俗的, 通俗的
- 7.connotation: n. 内涵, 含蓄
- 8.interval: n. 幕间休息
- 9.rehearsal: n. 排练

# Vigor on the Dancing Stage

—An Interview with the Jingying Dance Club<sup>1</sup>

英编 / 金兆霖 李赫明 美编 / 金 艳



Here at ECNU, when you have talent shows in your class, or in the Art Festivals of the university, you may have seen some great dances which convey so much vigor and boldness. You may wonder why they can dance so well and how you can be such amazing dancers. In fact, most of these dancers come from the Jingying Dance Club, and many of them acquire their superb dancing skills by following the detailed instructions of senior clubbers at the Jingying Dance Club. If you happen to join the Jingying Dance Club, you can dance just as well as they do.

As a three-star club, the Jingying Dance Club recruits new members from a wide array of majors. They are good at a variety of dances: Korean dance, Latin dance, folk dance, etc. In addition, they have given many wonderful shows. Above all, they really dance well.

Chen Shuyi is the president of the Jingying Dance Club. The ECNU Circle journalists interviewed her to know more about the Jingying Dance Club and the stories behind the scenes.

**E:** Why did you join the club?

**Chen Shuyi:** I first joined our club in my freshman year, mostly because I love dancing. And after that, I made friends with a lot of like-minded people and experienced lots of things together. I decided to stick with my choice until now and have become the president of our club.

**ECNU Circle:** Can you introduce briefly your club?

**C:** It all started in 2016, we have recruited about 200 new members from different departments. Our members are from different grades. As for our club supervisors, we have a president and two vice presidents. Besides, we have a section in charge of finance and another section responsible for publicizing.

**E:** What kinds of dances do you often practice?



Chen Shuyi

**C:** We practice a wide variety of dances, such as Korean dance, Latin dance, folk dance, old school group dance, etc. We also have group trainings and irregular rehearsals. In terms of the frequency of our activities, we have free dance groups where there are first-class seniors teaching dance for free almost every day.

**E:** What kinds of shows has your club ever taken part in?

**C:** We have given many kinds of shows, such as ELS College Competition, AUDC Asian University Championships, WRU College Dance Competition. In addition to this, we have many showcases and have given many performances as the show guest of many universities.

**E:** What difficulties have you experienced in managing this wonderful club?

**C:** Actually there have been all kinds of challenges, from daily activities to preparations for major performances. However, it is not running the club that poses the greatest challenge. In fact, what troubles me the most is when it comes to finding the appropriate new leader for the club to which I have devoted all my endeavors.

**E:** And how do you solve the “new leader problem”?

**C:** First and foremost, it's about enhancing communication, and therefore, I should further my understanding about them. The reason why many members don't choose to take the wheel<sup>2</sup> is not that they are not qualified but because they lack, to some extent, self-esteem. Then we cultivate our outstanding members' confidence imperceptibly, equipping them with vigorous attitude and the willingness to succeed.

**E:** What are your feelings along this wonderful dancing journey?

**C:** This has really been a long journey. I started as a freshmen member and now I am the president of this talented club. I try to deal with various problems that I have encountered. Along the way, I've experienced many setbacks as well as achievements. So now, this club is more like a family to me. Everyone here enjoys doing what they love and makes arduous efforts together for a satisfying result in competitions. I believe this is a time that each member will cherish dearly.

**E:** What's your vision for this club?

**C:** Besides it being a popular club at ECNU, we strive to also attend more activities in Shanghai, even in other places across China so that more people will feel our vigor. And our club is built with a solid sense of cohesion<sup>3</sup>. We have the pure intention of dancing together, working together toward the same ambition, and pushing our limits<sup>4</sup> in every performance and competition together. We've experienced hardships and fulfillments as we have grown together. I believe our club will continue to be successful, and we welcome everyone's participation.



1. Jingying Dance Club: (华东师大) 镜影舞社

2. take the wheel: 掌舵

3. cohesion: n. 凝聚力

4. push one's limits: 争取达到极限

(审稿 / 郭忠义)

# Compete and Gain

文 / 金兆霖 美编 / 张艳秋



Since the College English Teaching Reform in 2013, the English Contest Center has had fantastic achievements in hosting contests, selecting talents, and helping them win.

The *ECNU Circle* interview with Mr. Wang Yue, Director of the English Contest Center, gives us a better insight into the center.

***ECNU Circle: Can you briefly introduce the achievements of ECNUers in English***

English Competition for College Students (hereinafter referred to as NECCS<sup>1</sup>) as well as the first prize in the 14<sup>th</sup> National College English Speaking Contest. Ever since, trophies came one after another. Eight students won the Grand Prize, and thirteen won the first prize in just three years. In addition, students have won many other prizes in a large number of contests, like the 21<sup>st</sup> Century English Speaking Contest, the “FLTRP Cup” English Speaking, Reading and Writing

***E: How do you select candidates for those competitions?***

***W:*** Campus preliminary contests are held annually from March to December as trials for outstanding students who are later coached to attend municipal and national contests. These preliminary contests include the ECNU English Speaking Contest (held in May), English Writing Contest (in June), English Interpretation Contest (in September), and the Spelling Bee (in December).

based on how well they do in the exam.

***E: Why are students encouraged to participate in the English competitions?***

***W:*** First, prize-winners do not go home empty-handed. The certificates they get greatly increase their chances of winning a scholarship, getting enrolled in postgraduate studies, and even a permanent<sup>4</sup> residence in Shanghai. Second, prize money is an incentive, too. The NECCS first-prize



***competitions in recent years?***

***Wang Yue:*** In recent years, our students have brought home lots of trophies in municipal and national English contests. In 2013, He Tianqi won the first prize in the final round of the National

Contests, the National Academic Vocabulary Contest as well as the Bicultural Voice<sup>2</sup>. All in all, these awards illustrate ECNUers' unceasing efforts, the Center's effective coaching, and the fruitful teaching reform at ECNU.

Every year, more than five hundred English lovers sign up for these exciting contests. As for the 2017 NECCS preliminary<sup>3</sup> exam, the number of participants grew by more than 1,200. Five students will be selected to compete in the national level

winner, for example, will be awarded with 2,500 yuan by ECNU. Besides, these contests are free of charge. For example, the NECCS organization committee charges 30 yuan per participant for the exam, but the ECNU Academic Affairs Office has



set up a special fund to cover the expense. Last but not the least, students' increased interest and confidence in English contests come largely from the productive English Teaching Reform at ECNU.

**E: How does College English Teaching Reform contribute to the students' active participation and improved performance?**

**W:** The College English Department at ECNU plays a pioneering role in English Teaching Reform in China. First, the scientifically-designed new teaching curriculum and syllabus go in line with the students' upgraded academic needs. The academic listening, reading, and writing courses help them with researching, paper-writing, and speaking in an international meeting. What's more, the Second Class Program, a diversity of extracurricular activities including the Voice of ECNU, the ECNU Circle, and the English-Chinese Corner, provides real-life stages for talented students to show, to shine, and to have fun. Our English Contest Center is also part of the program and it keeps growing in size and quality along with the whole reform, which contributes a lot to our recent progress.

**E: Can you be more specific about the College English Teaching reform?**

**W:** The major change lies in the replacement of old integrated<sup>5</sup> English courses with academically oriented ones. Students are challenged by learning new, difficult textbooks like Readers' Choice and College Writing Skills With Reading. Teachers, at the same time, are challenged to open up a wide variety of selective courses, ready for students' critical assessment and online comments. Moreover, new evaluation system featuring formative assessment<sup>6</sup> has been set up to reduce students' cramming for the final exam as the monthly quizzes and weekly class performance account for the majority of the final score. Consequently, the reform pushes students to break old habits and build new ones to raise their study efficiency.

**E: Can you say something about the staff of the Contest center?**

**W:** When our center was founded five years ago, I worked alongside my colleagues Zhao Xiaoyong, Zhao Chaoyong, Li Jie and Zhang Haiming. When Mr. Zhao went to Beijing for postdoctoral study, fortunately other teachers like Ms. Xuling and Ms. Guan Xiaoxian volunteered to help. Today, the team is made up of sixteen people including student volunteers. Every time the NECCS exam comes, over thirty people will be organized to make sure that 1,200 exam-takers are nicely and fairly treated.

**E: How do you feel about working in the Contest Center?**

**C:** It is hard work, but I like it. I can not remember how many times I skipped lunch or dinner to make plans for the contests and work on details of coaching. And I also appreciate the hard work and sacrifice of the whole team. Last year before the speech contest, Ms. Xu had a problem with her eyes and needed surgery. But as the competition was drawing near, she still risked using computers several times to revise writing for our contestant. Moreover, Zhao Chaoyong and Li Jie spent a lot of time working on questions for

the English Speaking Contest even though they had doctoral studies on hand. Zhang Haiming, Zhu Zheng, Zhang Yizhi, Wang Yan and Ying Qiong took great trouble and came all the way to Minhang Campus to coach students though they do not live here.

Success also comes from our diligent students despite their busy schedule. To prepare for a national writing contest, for example, the contestants have to write more than twenty essays by themselves and face ruthless criticism from their coaches. Reciting a speech is hard job too, because it often involves with a sudden but necessary structural change of the essay half way through the recitation. But just as Aristotle says, "the roots of education are bitter, but fruit is sweet." The tears and sweat finally paid off in the contests.

**E: As our interview is coming to the end, can you say something to our readers?**

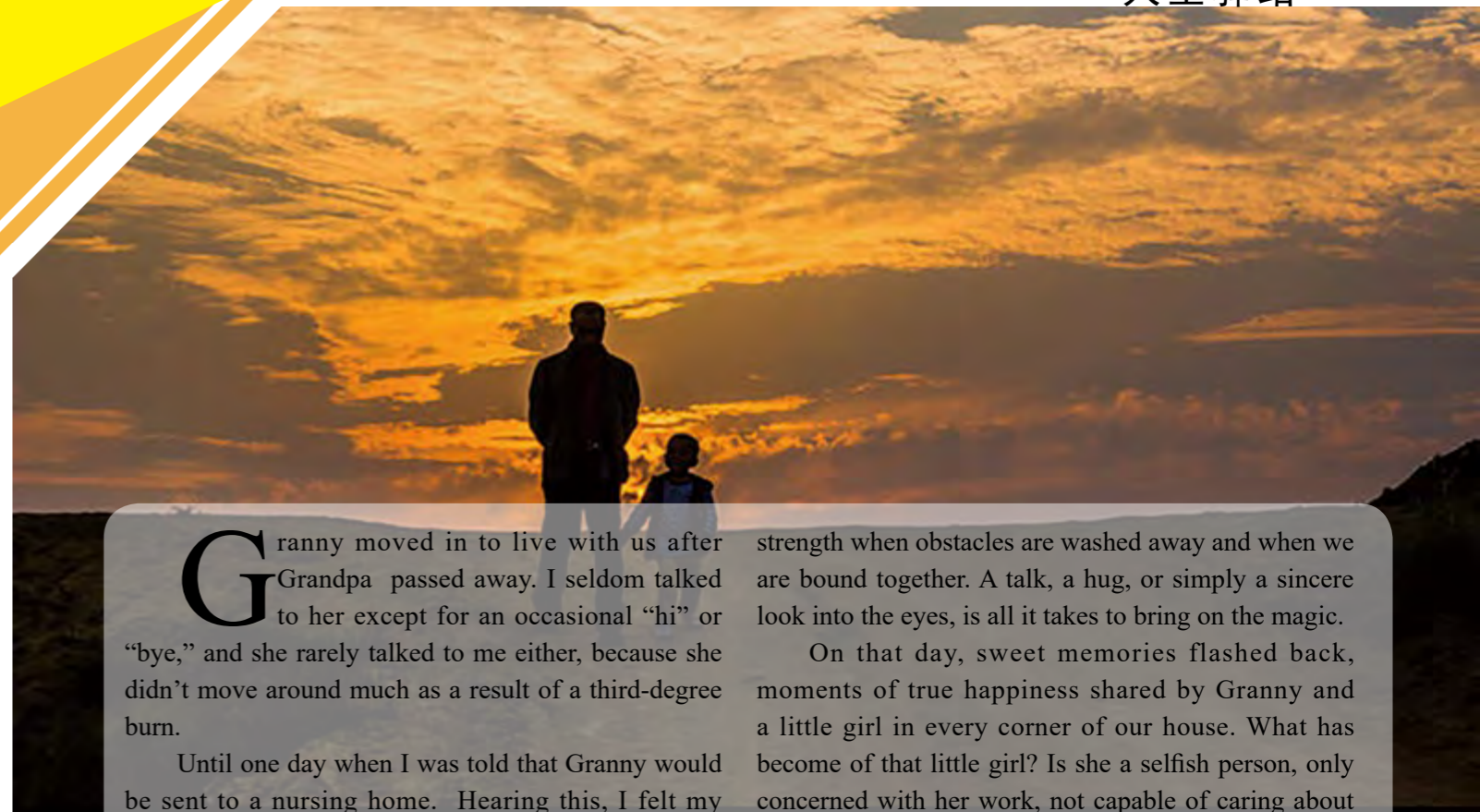
**W:** Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "Keep your eyes on the stars, but keep your feet on the ground." Find your strength in an English contest, set a goal, and go all out for it. Read extensively, think critically, and participate actively. You may be the lucky one some day.

1. NECCS: National English Competition for College Students 全国大学生英语赛
2. Bicultural Voice: 话说东西英语口语译大赛
3. preliminary: adj. 预备的
4. permanent: adj. 永久的
5. integrated: adj. 综合的
6. formative assessment: 形成性评价

(审稿 / 汪燕)

# SILENCE ISN'T GOLDEN

投稿 / 法学院 冯怡婷  
美编 / 章 奕



Granny moved in to live with us after Grandpa passed away. I seldom talked to her except for an occasional “hi” or “bye,” and she rarely talked to me either, because she didn’t move around much as a result of a third-degree burn.

Until one day when I was told that Granny would be sent to a nursing home. Hearing this, I felt my stomach sinking, and a slight sense of guilt struck me, too. Almost immediately, I went to say sorry to her. Granny took my hands, looked into my eyes, and said, “That’s okay. I know that you’ve got a lot of homework to do. You’re a good girl. You’re just shy, like your dad.”

Like my dad! Suddenly I felt a strong bond, connected by a stream of blood running from Granny to Dad, and then to me. Yes, I did recognize the resemblance. I saw Granny’s struggle to not live as a burden. That independence was exactly what my father worked hard to teach me when I was very young. Tears welled up in my eyes at the thought of parting. I hugged her, and kissed her goodbye. Granny left with a broad smile on her face.

On that day, I truly tasted the intimacy of communication. The walls standing between Granny and me were torn down. I was overwhelmed by the power of forgiveness, thrilled by the special bond between family members. Yes, blood is thicker than water. But without communication, we wouldn’t be able to feel the warmth of blood ties, to feel the

strength when obstacles are washed away and when we are bound together. A talk, a hug, or simply a sincere look into the eyes, is all it takes to bring on the magic.

On that day, sweet memories flashed back, moments of true happiness shared by Granny and a little girl in every corner of our house. What has become of that little girl? Is she a selfish person, only concerned with her work, not capable of caring about her dear Granny? Someone very utilitarian, driven by ambitions for her career, not bothering to really talk with her family? A hypocrite, courteous and friendly towards other people, but indifferent or grumpy to the people who brought her into the world? I’ve become the kind of person I truly despise and hate.

Fast-paced modern life is turning innocent young men into materialists and utilitarians. We take for granted the love and care from our family, while making excuses like “I’m too busy” and “They can’t understand me anyway” to justify our reluctance to communicate. We merely care about the people or things that might give us an edge in competitions. Everything else is secondary. Yes, pressure does exist, and career goals do matter. But aren’t we losing too much if we become incapable of loving the dearest people in our lives?

Silence isn’t golden; communication is. Thanks to Granny and the revelation she has helped me understand, I’m now a better person, with a greater capacity to love, to forgive, and to appreciate.

(审稿 / 郭忠义)

## Tamed



Tang Yuqi



## by the Night

投稿 / 亚欧商学院 唐郁琪  
美编 / 章 奕

Being a freshman is overwhelming, or, to be more exact, being a grownup is overwhelming. Schedule fully occupied, I rush around routinely with the hustle of the day, yet I'm still left alone in a daze. At the end of the day I'm another day older, but what have I achieved? It's way too much for me to absorb, I feel like drowning every day.

Whenever I find myself overwhelmed, I go out for a walk in the evenings just to get myself together. I step out onto the campus, and everything—the planes, the trees, the buildings, the passers-by—is embraced by the soft twilight. The cool evening breeze blows, gently taking the stress away from me. Beautifully, the whole campus puts on a new look after the bustle of the days' work. The Cherry River is sparkling in the afterglow of the sunset when I walk by, which somehow reminds me of Hsu Chih-mo's River. I feel so free, even a little carried away, because all at once I think of nothing and everything. Without being noticed, the exhaustion and disturbance under my skin slips away. Thank goodness, I could finally breathe again.

I don't know why the campus in the twilight is so soothing. I guess it's because the dusk hides away all the sharp edges of the day, covering us equally under the tender dark of night. When I can't see things clearly with my eyes, my heart speaks. The whispers that keep on emerging are a cure of frustration. I find some thoughts buried deep in my heart which I've never even realized were there. They ignite my imagination, giving me refreshing ideas when I'm in a dry spell; they push me to examine myself, letting me reflect on the past and a change for the better.

Everyone needs and deserves a chance to talk to himself or herself, because work can be tough and life can be hard. University is a place that shows a brand-new future in front of you. It calls on you to grab the golden chance to outdo yourself and to see how far you can go. This makes sense, now that it's something we

all should try when we're young. Sometimes, however, it frustrates us, because university is also a place that has all kinds of people, some of which seem worlds apart. They shine brightly like a sun, shedding their light on you. You, in the meantime, are dazzled and adoring, but sometimes it feels more like drowning. I don't want to trail behind others like this, but still I'm like an overdriven engine, burning with anxiety under the brightness of the day when so many things are chasing after me.

Ease yourself and calm down. Let the night soothe your pain and talk to yourself. There's no need for us to hurry, to push ourselves so far beyond the limitation that we might not get back. The only solution that makes sense is to chill out and catch up step by step. If you feel your heart is too heavy to carry and words fail you, step into the night. The night, wonderfully, has the magic to tame everyone. It wraps everyone up, telling the strong ones to be humble, and cheering the weak ones up. The beautiful night scenes takes my breath away every single time I see it, and I'm lost in the moment in the best way. The setting sun, the emerging stars—the force of nature, can always heal a weary heart.

Sometimes when I take a stroll around the campus after dinner, I find that there are always some people who stop and stare at the sunsets afterglow, pointing at the emerging, twinkling stars so excitedly, as if it is the best thing that has ever happened to them today. I feel relieved and comfortable too. Because when we're enjoying these moments, the world is narrowed down to only the scene and you yourself. I'm glad to be there, watching the night coming down on the campus, and let it tame my restless heart, even if only for a while.

So just let the night tame you, helping you retrieve your peace of mind. The night takes away your bad mood and lulls you into a sound sleep. With each daybreak, you're born again with the strength to carry on.

(审稿 / 郭忠义)



# Break, Break, Break

BY ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON



More than any other Victorian writer, Tennyson has seemed the embodiment of his age, both to his contemporaries and to modern readers. In his own day he was said to be—with Queen Victoria and Gladstone—one of the three most famous living persons, a reputation no other poet writing in English has ever had. As official poetic spokesman for the reign of Victoria, he felt called upon to celebrate a quickly changing industrial and mercantile<sup>3</sup> world with which he felt little in common, for his

deepest sympathies were called forth by an unaltered rural England; the conflict between what he thought of as his duty to society and his allegiance<sup>4</sup> to the eternal beauty of nature seems peculiarly Victorian. Even his most severe critics have always recognized his lyric gift for sound and cadence, a gift probably unequalled in the history of English poetry, but one so absolute that it has sometimes been mistaken for mere facility.

Alfred Tennyson was born in the depths of Lincolnshire, the fourth son of the twelve children of the rector of Somersby, George Clayton Tennyson. It was in part to escape from the unhappy environment of Somersby rectory that Alfred began writing poetry long before he was sent to school, as did most of his talented brothers and sisters. All his life he used writing as a way of taking his mind from his troubles. One peculiar aspect of his method of composition was set, too, while he was still a boy: he would make up phrases or discrete lines as he walked, and store them in his memory until he had a proper setting for them. As this practice suggests, his primary consideration was more often rhythm and language than discursive meaning.

When he was not quite eighteen his first volume of poetry, *Poems by Two Brothers* (1827), was published. Alfred Tennyson wrote the major part of the volume. It is a remarkable book for so young a poet, displaying great virtuosity<sup>5</sup> of versification and the prodigality of imagery that was to mark his later works and its publication confirmed Tennyson's determination to devote his life to poetry.

1. thy: adj. (古) 你的
2. crag: n. 峭壁
3. mercantile: adj. 商人的; 重商主义的
4. allegiance: n. 效忠, 忠诚
5. virtuosity: n. 技艺精湛

## 海浪翻腾

Break, break, break,  
On thy<sup>1</sup> cold gray stones, O Sea!  
And I would that my tongue could utter  
The thoughts that arise in me.

O, well for the fisherman's boy,  
That he shouts with his sister at play!  
O, well for the sailor lad,  
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on  
To their haven under the hill;  
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break  
At the foot of thy crags<sup>2</sup>, O Sea!  
But the tender grace of a day that is dead  
Will never come back to me.

哗，哗，哗，  
冲上阴冷的礁石，啊海浪！  
愿我的语言能够表达  
心头涌起的悲伤。

啊，那渔夫的儿子多么快乐，  
他在和妹妹玩耍欢叫；  
啊，那年轻的水手多么愉悦，  
他出海的歌声在海湾缭绕。

庄严的船队在出发  
驶向山下的海港；  
但轻抚的双手不再  
那静默了的声音在何方！

哗，哗，哗，  
冲刷着峭壁之脚，啊海浪！  
但那逝去的温柔美好时光  
永不再回我的身旁。

(外语学院大学英语教学部 石兰译)

(美编 / 章奕 审稿 / 郭忠义)

# THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF IMAGINATION

文 / 张子琰  
美编 / 章奕



In a speech at Harvard University the author of one of the worlds most renowned book, Harry Potter, J.K.Rowling defined imagination as “not only the uniquely human capacity to envision<sup>1</sup> that which is not, and therefore the fount of all invention and innovation.” In the world of imagination, we can experience a different life, enrich our emotion, and rest our soul. The four movies below are alladapted from the most famous English fantasy novels.

## 1. FANTASTIC BEASTS AND WHERE TO FIND THEM (2016)

To some extent, this movie is a spinoff<sup>2</sup> of the Harry Potter series. It takes place in a different time with different characters. In 1926 the British wizard and "magizoologist" Newt Scamander arrives by ship to New York City, where he intends to find home for some magical creatures. The magical creatures all live inside Newt's suitcase—though ordinary as it appears, it contains a whole magnificent world which provides all kinds of suitable living conditions for the magical creatures. Newt accidentally swaps this suitcase with a no-maj (muggle in British English, meaning non-magical person) Jacob Kowalski. Therefore several creatures are released by Jacob. Tina Goldstein is a demoted<sup>3</sup> Auror (a hunter of dark wizards). She wants to regain her position by arresting Newt and charging him forexposing the wizard world, but as Newt is carrying the wrong suitcase, there is no proof that he is guilty. Their acts raise the suspicions of the Director of Magical Security, Percival Graves. Newt, Tina, Jacob and Tina's sister, Queenie, begin their adventure to find the lost creatures. Meanwhile some other unknown dark power and anti-wizard organizations are putting the American wizarding world at a more-dangerous-than-ever state...



## 2. ALICE THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS: ALICE IN WONDERLAND 2 (2016)

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland is an 1865 novel written by English mathematician Charles Lutwidge Dodgson under the pen name Lewis Carroll.

The main character, Alice Kingsleigh has spent the past three years following her father's footsteps and sailing in the high seas. When she is back, she discovers that she must sell his father's ship in exchange for her house. Unable to make a choice, Alice runs away and returns to Wonderland through a mysterious mirror.

She is greeted by her old friends. However, she finds that the Mad Hatter seems to be very depressed. The White Queen persuades Alice to travel through time and save the Mad Hatter's family. Alice manages to get the Chronosphere, which helps her go back to different times. She meets the Mad Hatter's family, the young White and Red



Queen, figures out why the Red Queen wants to punish the Mad Hatter's family and how the sisters become enemies. And most importantly—the Mad Hatter's family isn't dead, instead they have been held prisoner. Alice realizes that though the past cannot be changed, they still can take control of the future. In the end, all the trouble caused by time is fixed, the Mad Hatter is reunited with his family and the Queens make amends. Alice returns to the real world and bravely rejects the unreasonable conditions she is under. She and her mother set off for another journey across the sea.



### 3. The Hobbit: AN UNEXPECTED JOURNEY (2012)

The movie is based on the 1937 novel, The Hobbit, by J. R. R. Tolkien, which tells the story and adventure that happened before the Lords of the Rings.

Bilbo Baggins is a hobbit – a diminutive<sup>4</sup> humanoid<sup>5</sup> race that lives underground. On his fiftieth birthday he is persuaded by the wizard Gandalf the Grey into a quest to reclaim the lost Dwarf Kingdom of Erebor from the dragon



Smaug. He becomes a member of a company of thirteen dwarfs<sup>6</sup> led by the legendary warrior, Thorin Oakenshield. On their journey to the East and the wastelands through the wild live many different creatures. When they try to escape from the goblin<sup>7</sup> tunnels, Bilbo meets Gollum. He gains possession of Gollum's ring, which is tied to the fate of all Middle-earth in ways Bilbo is not aware of for now...

### 4. THE CHRONICLES<sup>8</sup> OF NARNIA: THE LION, THE WITCH AND THE WARDROBE 2005

This movie is based on the first published and second chronological novel in C. S. Lewis's children's epic<sup>9</sup> fantasy series.

The Pevenseys children – Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy, evacuate<sup>10</sup> to a professor's house in the British countryside during World War II. While the Pevenseys are playing hide-and-seek, Lucy discovers a wardrobe and enters into a wintry fantasy world called Narnia. She comes across the faun<sup>11</sup> Mr. Tumnus. They spend a pleasant time together. When she returns to the house, hardly any time has passed in the normal world.

The other siblings<sup>12</sup> don't believe Lucy's story until one day they try to hide in the wardrobe and enter Narnia. They come to know that the evil White Witch has been ruling Narnia for ages, and there is a prophecy that the four of the children can help Aslan, the great Lion, defeat the White Witch. With their faith and courage, they finally overcome all the difficulties and become the Kings and Queens of Narnia. They rule for many years till one day they go back to the real world to discover that time never passed in the real world...

**D**ecades have passed, but these stories are still attracting more and more readers from around the world. While these movies offer possible versions of what the imaginary world might look like, how will you describe your wonderland? Let your imagination flow and don't stop believing in beautiful things!



1. envision: v. 想象, 展望
2. spinoff: n. 续集
3. demote: v. 使降职, 使降级
4. diminutive: adj. 小的出奇的, 特小的
5. humanoid: adj. 像人的, 类人的
6. dwarf: n. 矮人

7. goblin: n. 妖精
8. chronicle: n. 编年史
9. epic: adj. 史诗的, 叙事诗的
10. evacuate: v. 疏散, 撤退
11. faun: n. 半羊人
12. sibling: n. 兄弟姐妹

(审稿 / 汪燕)

# Teaching English at ECNU



Annika and Benji

文 / 朱睿臻 美编 / 金艳

**M**other Theresa once said, “Life is a challenge, meet it.” While many people are reluctant to leave their comfort zone, two young Americans, Annika and Benji, have chosen to challenge themselves by coming to teach in China. Annika comes from Illinois<sup>1</sup> and she has majored in music theory in university. Benji is from Minnesota<sup>2</sup>, a serene and beautiful state bordering Canada and the Great Lakes<sup>3</sup> and he majored in History and Asian Studies. They are now both English teachers here at ECNU. How do they feel about life and work here? ECNU Circle journalists will bring you closed to these two young foreign teachers.

**ECNU Circle: What made you decide to come to China and be a foreign teacher at ECNU?**

**Annika:** In my last semester of college, the school had sent every student an email with the information that ECNU will choose two students in each class to teach for a year. At first, I was just attracted by the idea of going to a different place and experiencing different cultures since I had never studied abroad. What’s more, I was taking the Chinese classes in the university and went to China once for a summer job. The idea of coming to China was more comfortable to me than any other country because of the slight familiarity I had with China.

**Benji:** There are multiple factors contributing to my decision of being a foreign teacher at ECNU. First, I majored in Asian studies and I studied Chinese and Chinese culture in university. Then there were opportunities for two students who graduated from my university to teach at ECNU. I had been to China multiple times before, but never lived here for long term. So, the inspiration of living in China for a relatively long time flashed through my mind. And I also considered it as a terrific chance to improve the proficiency of my Chinese, and experience something different and exciting.

**E: Have you felt culture shock since you came here?**

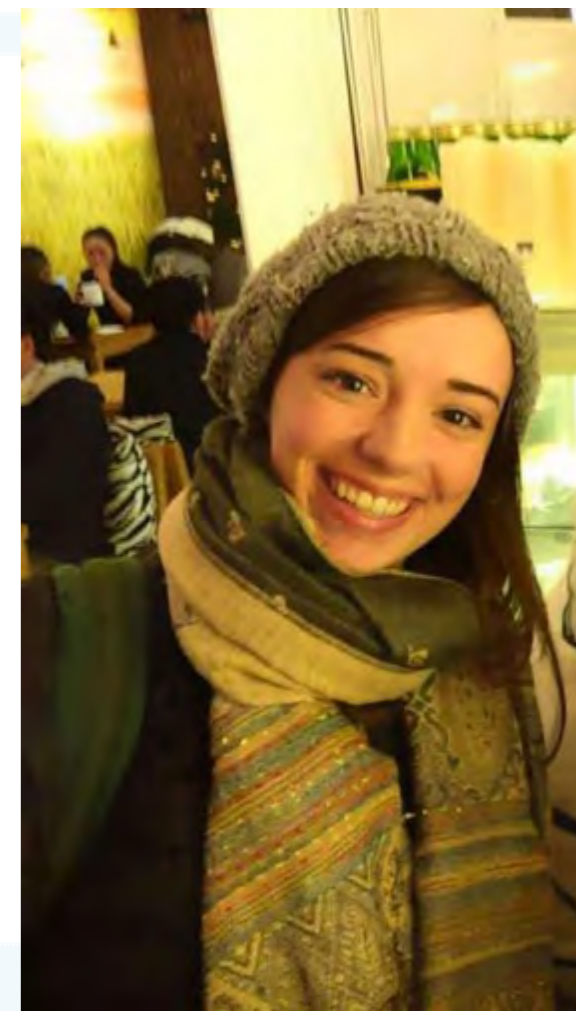
**A:** I think a series of classic stages, from excitement, anger, homesickness and finally happiness has happened to me. When I was in university, I always hung out and travelled with my friends. Since without their company, the emotion of missing my friends and family far away constantly hit me in the first two months of being here. So rather than struck by the culture shock, it is the first time of being independent aboard and trying to be a perfect teacher that really challenged me.

**B:** At first, I was certainly terrified by the messy traffic in Shanghai. Even now, I always get scared of the abundant crazy drivers who drive the cars too fast. And the awkward things will naturally happen when I cannot fully understand what others mean. For example, I travelled with my parents in Dunhuang last year. Under the circumstances, I had abandoned Chinese for almost four months, the level of my Chinese was not so great at that time. We went to a place that sold dumplings in the market and the waiter gave us a menu in Chinese without any pictures for illustration<sup>4</sup>. The characters of one dish’s name seemed like chicken or beef, so I guessed these were dumplings about chicken and beef and ordered them happily. However, I still could not help but doubt the real ingredient of the dumplings I had ordered. So, I input the word into the dictionary installed in my phone. Dramatically, it turned out I had ordered the dumplings made of donkey. They still tasted amazing, though.

**E: Have you made new friends here in Shanghai? What do you usually do when you hang out with them?**

**A:** In fact, after I had met some people by chance and established good friendships with them, I started enjoying the life here in Shanghai. Unlike always having a group of friends in my hometown, I have more individual friends here. In most cases, I will check out the new stuff in Shanghai which I have never seen before on weekends with one of my new friends who is from Taiwan. And we always go to a cat cafe. Since I have an affinity<sup>5</sup> with cats, there is nothing better for me to enjoy a cup of coffee with plentiful and adorable cats around me.

**B:** Despite the traffic, Shanghai is such a terrific city for me to meet people from all over the world, which is something generally inaccessible back in Minnesota. The way I make new friends is relatively simple. What I generally do is just saying, “Hi!” and start talking to them. There have been circumstances when I see a foreigner on the street alone with a lost face, I will walk up to them, and help them find the right direction and we can become good friends. Sometimes me and my friends will go to the Camel Pub in the French Concession<sup>6</sup> on Tuesday for a quiz night about current events and other random things. Although we never win the game, I feel satisfied and enjoy just spending time with them.





**E: Have you travelled to any famous scenic spots of China? Which is your favorite one?**

**B:** In my spare time, I enjoy walking or cycling around the city and appreciating the different sights. So far, I have visited the Bund, Longhua Temple, Jing'an Temple, Yuyuan Garden and the French Concession. With a natural spirit of exploring, I have also travelled to a plethora of other cities in China. Dun Huang is my favorite one as of now because I was kind of intoxicated<sup>7</sup> by the broad and peaceful desert. A vast expanse of sand stretched far out of sight on every side. Moreover, I was deeply attracted to the atmosphere of Asian culture, like the Mo Kao Grotto<sup>8</sup> which is full of Buddhist paintings.

**E: How do you like the food in Shanghai?**

**A:** There was a funny turning point in my attitude towards the food. Because the first time I came to China for a summer, I missed American food like taco's<sup>9</sup> so much. But this year in China, I have gradually grown fond of Chinese food and I enjoy making a hybridization<sup>10</sup> of American and Chinese food to eat at home. I even think I am going to find Chinese food to eat with my friends back in America.

**B:** I must say that my enthusiasm for delicious Chinese food is my significant tag. There are countless foods I love. For example, Kung Pao chicken and black sesame buns<sup>11</sup> are both my favorite dishes. I find it is so cool that I can eat something different from multiple countries here in Shanghai every day. Some days when I teach at ECNU, I like to go to the school cafeteria for meals because the food there is quite tasty while it's plain appearance. Nevertheless, many of my students have grumbled to me that the food at the school is disgusting. I guess maybe after all these years they have eaten much more Chinese food made by their mother, they would consider the food in mess hall unsavory. As we all know, mommy's food is always the best.



**E: As you both teach English to Chinese students, how do you prepare for a class?**

**A:** Before each class, I will plan everything in detail which is quite a heavy load for me to accomplish. However, I try to find pleasure from the exhaustion, and I really enjoy this feeling of being my own boss. And now, after constant repetition, I have almost overcome my inner fear and have summarized my own way of teaching. Firstly, I would figure out a big goal. More importantly, I will think about what I should do for each class to make sure that all my students can get there in the end. It is like a big puzzle, and you need to put every piece together.

**B:** I really enjoy the time spent with my students, therefore I will make full preparation for every class in order to make sure that they will get the best from me. I usually spend abundant time on my PPTs by doing a lot of searching through a mass of websites and Internet research, in order to make sure that all of my information is accurate and correct. I really appreciate it that the priority of my life, teaching, is something I really enjoy.

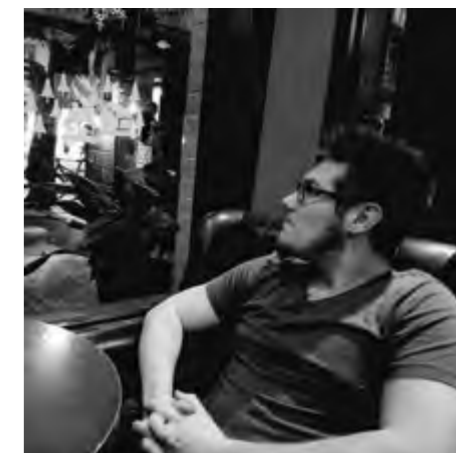
**E: What is your teaching plan for this semester? Is there anything you want to change or improve concerning teaching?**

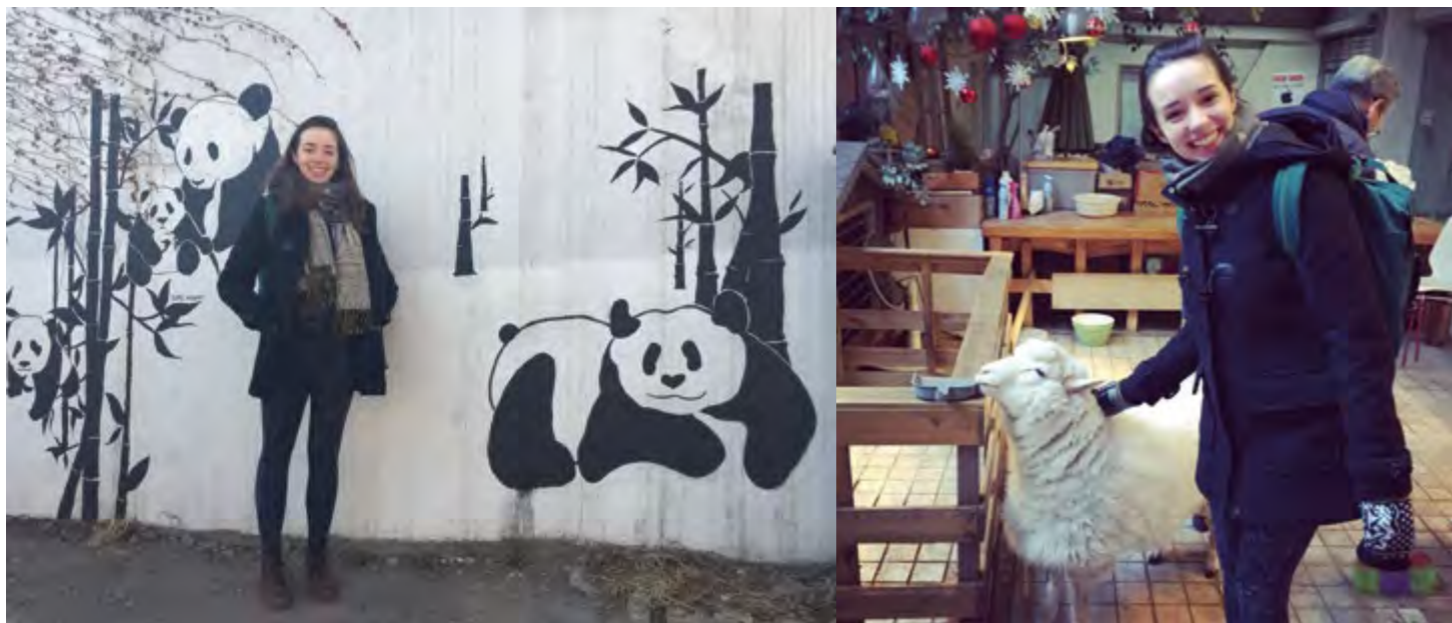
**B:** I held a debate about the 26<sup>th</sup> Presidential Election last semester. And I found it was fun to watch students argue with each other enthusiastically and it turned out to be useful not only for them but also for me as well. So, at the beginning of this semester, I let students write three topics and ideas they wanted to debate. For instance, I am going to talk about Donald Trump this time because a large number of my students wrote the question like "What is American's opinion of Donald Trump?". Above all, while most of my topics come from the students' interest, there still exists a few topics with the kind of knowledge that I think they should grasp.

Another thing I will try to focus this semester is improving the speeches with respect to the tone of my students. From my perspective, it is overwhelmingly essential to put emotion into every word instead of the flat tone when people speak English. Improving skills in reading and writing is indeed necessary for students to learn English. However, I think it is more important for them to connect the knowledge from their brains to their mouths. I understand it is quite a big step for many students to speak English aloud, however you should always give it a try. Expressing your own thoughts and opinions and defending your ideas are really what is English about.

**E: What is your biggest achievement during the course of teaching here in ECNU?**

**A:** Before I came here, I didn't know that I was going to teach all by myself. As the proverb goes, "It is the first step that is the most troublesome." I had never taught such a large number of classes alone before, so I was incredibly nervous and scared to the extent that I was actually shaking, although I once worked as a tutor. Under the circumstances of speaking in front of an abundant people, I just felt like a new person. However, I strove to be a perfect teacher for the students I love and eventually the classes ended in great success. I really appreciate this challenge as it also enriches my knowledge and enhances my personality. In my view, the experience as a teacher in Shanghai is not only about a job, but a terrific self-improvement for myself, and it will be a precious treasure in my entire life.





**E: What is your plan about the future? Will you always work as a foreign teacher in here?**

**A:** I don't think I will always be a teacher in the future, because I still feels a little unnatural and a little exhausted about speaking in front of so many people. With my tutoring experience once before, I prefer working with people one on one or a small group of people. I have applied to a program in the United States for the Master's degree in psychology and desire to be a therapist someday in the future. I want to help and comfort people and this can be the endless power and inspiration on my way as a therapist.

**E: Do you have any suggestions for us students on the behavior in class or the studying of English?**

**A:** I hope all my students can be more confident and not be afraid of speaking in public. In my impression of the Chinese students, they can be much shyer than students in other countries. In the United States, students will express themselves, the majority of the time, and they always raise their hands to ask questions in class. I think the students in China are more like me somehow, because I am the kind of student that is more quiet and answers the question only if I have to. Therefore, I hope they can be more active and we can make progress together.

I would also like my students to send me emails to ask for my favor in their studies. When I was in college, I was too shy to contact my professors for help. Since I am teaching now, I understand that the teachers will always welcome the questions from students and I do want to help them.

**B:** I have a few of my personal suggestions for Chinese students; the passion for asking questions is a priority. In my eyes, there are no stupid questions and every question is a good question. I would like to take the experiences at English-Chinese Corner for example. Most of the time after I delivered a speech, I would ask the students whether they had any questions. A lot of the time I have received is awkward silence. It can be a little scary to me, because I know they have a question, and I can see, "I want to ask a question" in their eyes. But the fear holds them back. Ask the questions you have, because that is how we learn and how we expand and fulfill our human curiosity.

The second one is keeping an open mind. If you look at something or an idea from multiple perspectives, you will grasp a greater comprehensive information. The example I always use is about homosexuality<sup>12</sup>. You can look at it from your own personal perspective such as, "I don't agree with it." But perceiving it from those who are gay or lesbian, they also want to gain love. Shouldn't they have the same right to love or be loved?



Annika and Benji with ECNU Circle members

**E: Finally, as counselors of ECNU Circle, can you say something about our magazine?**

**A:** I like editing the articles honestly! It is fun to read the stories and articles written by students and that's the best part. I get to learn more about ECNU and student's experiences and opinions. I also like editing essays in general to try to figure out how to make some writings as clear as possible although it's a challenge. In college, my friends and I would read each other's essays and give each other suggestion so it's a bit like that.

And I really like the idea of a magazine that's created by students! I get to learn about the experiences of some of the Chinese students, and it shows me that ECNU students are not too different from American students. I think it shows the life of the university. I'm glad I have some parts in the process.

**B:** My opinion towards the magazine is greatly positive. I think the magazine is not only a platform for students in ECNU to know what is happening on campus, it also provides a good incite for the "guests" of ECNU, like the exchange students and the foreign teachers to know more things about ECNU. So, I really consider it as a good magazine for Chinese students to study English and foreigners to be acquainted with ECNU.

- 1.Illinois: n. 伊利诺斯州 (美国中部的州)
- 2.Minnesota: n. 明尼苏达州 (美国中北部洲)
- 3.the Great Lakes: n. 北美洲五大湖
- 4.illustration: n. 配图
- 5.affinity: n. 吸引力
- 6.French Concession: n. 法租界

- 7.intoxicated: adj. 陶醉的
- 8.Mo Kao Grotto: n. 莫高窟
- 9.taco: n. 墨西哥煎玉米卷
- 10.hybridization: n. 混合
- 11.black sesame buns: 黑芝麻汤圆
- 12.homosexuality: n. 同性恋

(审稿 / 汪燕)



## Russia in My Eyes: Life at Moscow State Pedagogical University<sup>1</sup>

文 / 张子琰 美编 / 李梦稳

How much do you know about Russia? Silver birch<sup>2</sup>, snow, the Red Square? In this article the junior student Ma Jiehui from the department of Russian will tell us about her life in Russia. As an exchange

student, she is now studying at Moscow State Pedagogical University for a one-year program. Let's get close to her with the ECNU Circle journalist and see how she is doing in this remote land.

**ECNU Circle:** How did you get the opportunity to study at Moscow State Pedagogical University?

**Ma Jiehui:** I won the opportunity to study in Russia with the scholarship funded by China Scholarship Council<sup>3</sup>. CSC is a national institution that works as the bridge between universities at home and abroad. Students who meet criteria for the program can apply for the scholarship and contact foreign universities for admission. I applied to several universities and got the invitation from Moscow State Pedagogical University. I consider this a great opportunity for me to improve Russian and feel the culture of this country.

**E:** What is your general impression of Russia?

**M:** To be brief, Russia is a big and cold country.

Winter in Moscow is extremely cold and often cloudy. The sun rises at about eight o'clock, which makes me feel like I am never going to get enough sleep. The temperature can be as low as negative thirty degrees centigrade, and even my breath can freeze when I walk outside.

What's fantastic about the cold weather is skating. I seldom skated in China, as I could only skate in a very expensive gym; but I can now skate in the open air. It is great fun to skate as it combines speed, balance, and techniques, and it gives me the feeling of flying. Now, I am so in love with this sport!

Also, because snow is everywhere, people like to make snowmen and even paint them in different colors. When I walk in the snow and meet snowmen of all shapes and designs, I can not help being amused. It's like walking in wonderland!

Therefore, despite the coldness, winter in Russia turns out to be very interesting and enjoyable.



**E:** As we all know, Russia is the biggest country in the world. Have you traveled a lot since you came here?



**M:** Yes, I do travel a lot. I went to St. Petersburg, Murmansk, Sochi, and a few towns near Moscow known as "towns of the Golden Ring<sup>4</sup>." Travel broadens my horizon. Those landscapes I saw in paintings and read about in literature were so vividly presented in front of my eyes. That's an awesome feeling!

Cities in Russia have distinctive features of their own. Moscow is a city of classic beauty, while Saint Petersburg is all about the Baroque<sup>5</sup> style. In Sochi there is warm sunshine and blue sea, and Murmansk is place to admire the gorgeous aurora<sup>6</sup>. As the saying goes, seeing is believing. Now I understand where the great artists and writers get their inspirations from.

Russia is not just a big country with splendid views. There are also very small but delicate places such as the library

in my university, small cottages by the roadside, and groceries in the streets, which are very interesting to see.

**E:** How do you like the Russian people?

**M:** Some people hold the view that Russians are as cold as their weather; to some extent this is true. They don't often laugh and they look quite serious.

The truth is Russians don't like to laugh for politeness, but will laugh when they feel happy from the bottom of their heart. As the Russian saying goes, "Laughter without a reason is foolish."

Most Russians are sincere and kind. When I was shopping in the supermarket with my friends on Chinese New Year Eve, an old lady asked if we were Chinese and wished us a happy new year. We were all moved by her kindness and felt much happier though we were so far away from home on the day of family reunion.



**E: What kinds of festivals are celebrated in Russia?**

**M:** First of all, we keep our Chinese traditions. For instance we invited our friends to our apartment on Chinese New Year's Eve. We made dumplings and watched the Spring Festival Evening Gala together.

When it comes to Russian Festivals, I really look forward to the coming Maslenitsa<sup>7</sup>. It's a religious and folk holiday which is very popular in Russia —second only to the New Year's Day. Usually people eat Russian pancakes (which is a symbol of the sun) and hold carnivals to celebrate the imminent<sup>8</sup> end of winter.

Besides, there are many interesting international festivals. February 21<sup>st</sup> is the International Mother Tongue Day. On that day we went to a local school and gave lessons on Chinese Zodiac<sup>9</sup>. The children were all smart and curious. I felt honored to meet them and promote Chinese culture in this alien land.

**E: Do you do anything to know more about Russian culture?**

**M:** Yes, I have attended some local activities. Once a spelling competition was held by Moscow State Pedagogical University for university and high school students. I ran with my partners to different

spots in the university, found questions that were hidden somewhere, and tried to answer the questions. A card would be awarded for a correct answer, and the team that collected the most cards won the competition. It was very exciting.



I enjoy going to the theater. My favorite performance is the classic ballet Swan Lake. There are no words on stage, just moves, gestures and music. It is always exciting to be immersed in the ballet, trying to understand what the ballet dancers want to convey to the audience and coming up with my own understanding of it.

There are many museums and former residences in Moscow. I like to visit those places in my spare time as well.

**E: Are there any differences in the courses and teaching methods between Russia and China?**

**M:** The course arrangement here is more or less the same as that at ECNU, including listening, speaking, grammar, literature, etc.

The benefits of learning a foreign language in a native country is that we are always immersed in the language environment and naturally get much more opportunities for practice. The professors here often divide us into groups and encourage us to speak. Most of the exams are divided into oral and written parts.



**E: Do you feel lonely in Moscow?**

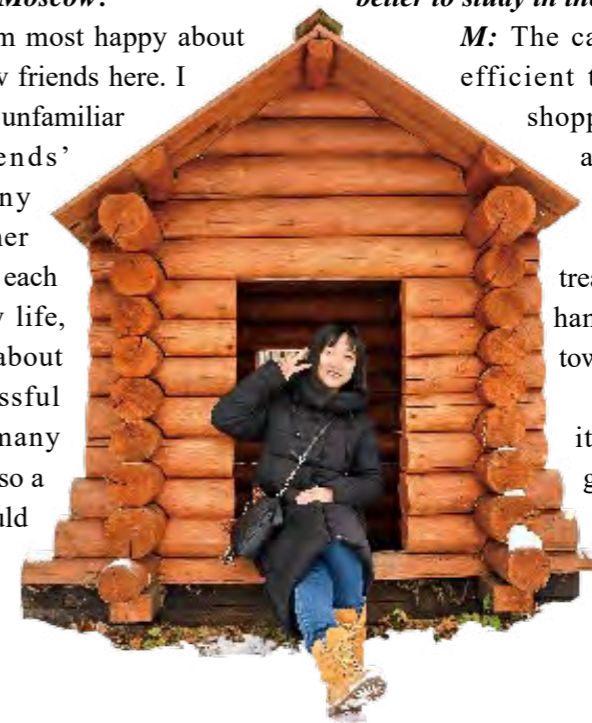
**M:** Not often. What I am most happy about is that I have made many new friends here. I cannot imagine my life in an unfamiliar country without my friends' support. I have met many excellent students from other Chinese universities. We help each other with studies and daily life, and exchange information about our future plans. It is stressful studying in a class with many straight-A students, but it is also a constant reminder that I should work harder.

**E: Do you think it is**

**better to study in the capital city or a small city?**

**M:** The capital city has everything — efficient transportation system, big shopping malls and many tourist attractions. People in the capital city are used to seeing foreigners, so they will not treat us differently. On the other hand, people living in the small towns tend to be more easygoing.

I believe that every city has its unique charm. So if I am going to choose a university, I will attach more importance to the ranking of the university and the major I choose.



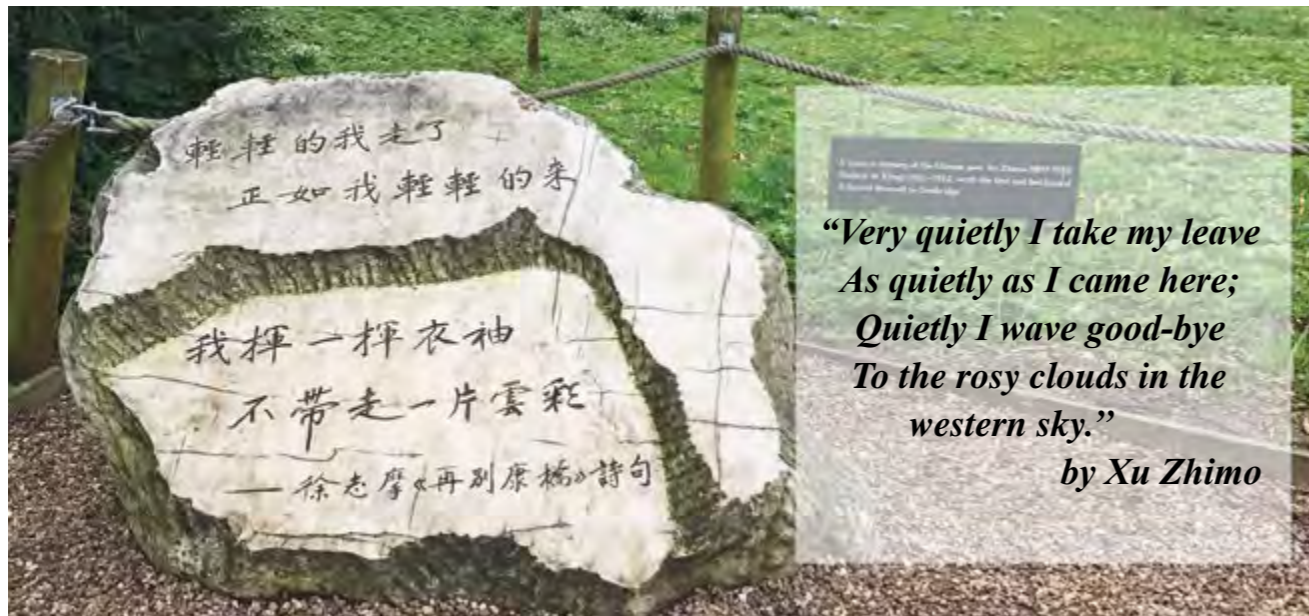
**E: Judging from your own experience, what kind of preparations do you think we should make before we go study abroad?**

**M:** First, polish your foreign language. Get familiar with some useful daily terms. Second, check their customs and taboos to avoid getting into trouble without knowing the reason. In the end, to help you get used to a different lifestyle, learn about the local weather and food, and download useful phone apps or software. Do not forget to bring necessary seasonings and medicine. You can find useful information online or ask those who have already been to these countries.

1. Moscow State Pedagogical University: 莫斯科国立师范大学
2. silver birch: n. 白桦树
3. China Scholarship Council: 国家留学基金委
4. towns of the Golden Ring: 金环小镇
5. baroque: adj. 巴洛克式的 (欧洲艺术风格)
6. aurora: n. 北极光
7. Maslenitsa: 谢肉节
8. imminent: adj. 迫近的; 即将来临的
9. Chinese Zodiac: 中国生肖

(审稿 / 汪燕)





文 / 郭冉  
美编 / 沈梦英

## What is Cambridge University?



Ran Guo is an Associate Professor at School of Foreign Languages, East China Normal University, and currently a Visiting Fellow in Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge, U.K. He was previously a Fulbright Visiting Scholar (2007-2008) in Hampden-Sydney College, U.S.A, and an officer at Department of International Participation, Bureau of Shanghai World Expo Coordination from 2009 to 2014. He holds a M.A. degree from Tianjin Foreign Studies University and a Ph.D. degree in International Law from Wuhan University.

Reciting the familiar lines of Xu Zhimo's poem, I arrived in Cambridge University on a dark September evening in 2016. In the first few months as a visiting fellow in Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, I have explored Cambridge with awe and curiosity to understand what Cambridge University is. However, all my efforts seem to be in vain. The answer is "I don't know what it is, but I guess I know what it is not".

Cambridge University is not Cambridge. Cambridge is a town that has taken its name from the River Cam and existed since 875. At present, it is the county town of Cambridgeshire, which lies 60 miles north of London; it is also a university town, which hosts two universities, Cambridge University and Anglia Ruskin University (Cambridge Campus), and three Further Education colleges like Cambridge Regional College.

There is not a bridge called the Cam Bridge, but there are bridges over the River Cam. Among those dozens of bridges, Clare College Bridge (built in 1639-1640), is the oldest one; Bridge of Sighs at St John's College (built in 1831) is probably the most well-known one; and the third version of Mathematical Bridge at Queens' College (built in 1905) is the only official Wooden Bridge. The River Cam nourishes Cambridge people as much as it irrigates<sup>1</sup> the land, and these Bridges bridge the River as much as they connect people from all over the world.

Cambridge University is not a university, but one of the universities. It is the second oldest university in the English-speaking world. Oxford scholars, taking refuge<sup>2</sup> from hostile townsmen, migrated to Cambridge in 1209 and set up an organization in 1226, which was arranged after the Oxford pattern. It is one of the collegiate universities. It has 31 autonomous Colleges and 150 Departments, Faculties, Schools and other institutions, and operates eight museums, including the famous Fitzwilliam Museum. The federations of autonomous colleges is a unique system, in which each College has its statutes and regulations on admission,

management and supervision, and each Faculty or Department is in charge of teaching and research, while the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor act as the central academic and administrative officer of the University.

Cambridge University is not merely a physical campus, but rather a spiritual home. There is no doubt it has the breathtaking landscape and architectures, such as the landmark King's College Chapel, the Trinity Old Library, the riverside Jesus



King's College



Clare College Bridge

Green, ect. However, as its Latin motto goes, *Hinc lucem et pocula sacra*, which can be translated into English as "From this place, we gain enlightenment and precious knowledge". It is the enlightenment it has brought to its alumni<sup>3</sup> that makes it one of the top three universities in the world. Ninety-six Nobel Prize Laureates<sup>4</sup> are affiliated with Cambridge University, of which sixty-five are graduates and attendees, second only to Harvard University. Its notable alumni include numerous scientists, politicians, philosophers, writers and actors, to name a few, such as Sir Isaac Newton (Trinity College), Sir Francis Bacon (Trinity College), Charles Darwin

(Christ's College), John Milton (Christ's College), King George VI (Trinity College), and Stephen



Math Bridge



Bridge of Sighs

Hawking (Trinity Hall). The alumni in turn have brought even more enlightenment to Cambridge University.

Alas! How was the enlightenment brought to its alumni in the first place? A new question begins to "linger in the depth of my heart", before I find an answer to the first one.

(To be continued)

1. irrigate: v. 灌溉
2. take refuge: 避难
3. alumni: n. 校友
4. Nobel Prize Laureates: 诺贝尔奖得主

( 审稿 / 王志宏 )



# US President Election Hot Words Series (II)

回顾 2016 年的美国总统大选，辩论精彩纷呈，双方实力如何也略见分晓。美国人看辩论是为了决定给谁投票，而爱学英语的人从他们的辩论中也可以学到一些地道的英文表达。

## Watch List

在第一场辩论的第二部分，两人就美国的方向展开辩论，主要是关于种族歧视问题。特朗普表示，被列入 watch list 和 no fly list 上的人应该被密切监视和关注。Watch list 就是国际刑警组织列出的有恐怖分子嫌疑的人员名单，no fly list 大家都知道，就是“禁飞名单”，也是因为恐怖分子嫌疑而被禁止搭乘飞机的人员名单。我们的生活中充斥着各种各样的 list，手机上可以设 blacklist，把某些人的电话给屏蔽了，与之对应的自然就是 whitelist，白名单上的人和事都是畅行无阻，获得准许的。

原话摘录：

“First of all, I agree, and a lot of people even within my own party want to give certain rights to people on watch lists and no fly lists. I agree with you, when a person is on a watch list or a no fly list -- and I have the endorsement of the NRA, which I'm very proud of, these are very very good people, and they are protecting the Second Amendment -- but I think we have to look very strongly at no fly lists and watch lists, and when people are on there, even if they shouldn't be on there, we'll help them, we'll help them legally, we'll help them get off. But I tend to agree with that, quite strongly.”

## Wreak Havoc

在第一场辩论的最后一部分，两人就如何保障美国的安全展开辩论，话题围绕网络安全。希拉里谴责俄罗斯实施网络攻击（cyber attack），窃取政府、企业和个人信息，以及对民主党全国委员会的网络攻击。Wreak havoc 是一个固定搭配，wreak 是动词，表示造成混乱或实施报复；havoc 则表示大动乱、浩劫等严重受损的局面，常用的搭配是 wreak havoc on somebody/something。

原话摘录：

“There's no doubt now that Russia has used cyberattacks against all kinds of organizations in our country, and I am deeply concerned about this. I know Donald is very praise -- praiseworthy of Vladimir Putin. But Putin is playing a very tough, long game here. And one of the things he's done is to let loose cyber attackers to hack into government files, to hack into personal files, hack into the Democratic National Committee. And we recently have learned that this is one of their preferred methods of trying to wreak havoc and collect information.”

（内容节选自 China Daily）  
（美编 / 沈梦英 审稿 / 王志宏）



# A Haven of Tranquility

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本刊物受到华东师大校园文化建设专项基金资助

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