ECNU CIRCLE

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SPOTLIGHT
Unveil the Myth of
the College English Reform

PROFILE
Xiaozan Legend

STUDY ABROAD
Sojourn in Korea

State of Grace

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

The massacre itself is, undoubtedly, one of the most sensational

slain, and those who luckily survived on the scene were paralyzed

There are still many people, however, with their spirits, making the

When the imminent danger is lurking, heroes come along and

Meaningless for some fanatics to make blatant announcements saying they are poised to combat some terrorists' groups indiscriminately

differentiate one from the terrorists and make one a true hero! People are estranged from benevolence and becoming assertive and self-assured in a society where the line of demarcation between good and evil is drawn

04/2014

PROFILE【人物】

ECNU LIFE【

LITERATURE【美文荟萃】

STUDY ABROAD【他山之石】

COLUMN【专栏】

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A Music Lover and Evangelist

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

ECNU Circle: When did you begin to study vocal[2] music? Is it due to a family tradition?

Professor Gao: I started singing when I was in elementary school, only taking a break because of the onset of mutation[3]. As for family tradition, my sister is a Perking Opera learner. Thanks to her influence, I embarked on the road of music at an early age.

E: During your study at Shanghai Conservatory of Music[4], you were taught by Prof. Ge Chaozhi, a renowned singer at that time. What do you think of him?

G: In my eyes, Prof Ge always maintained a low profile[5] in spite of his brilliant music achievements. His study of music dated back to 1940s in France. As a teacher, he was rigorous[6] and strict. Although he wouldn't punish his students even if they made mistakes in singing class, he would definitely put on a straight face. Sometimes,

you got a feel that he was more like a westerner. Unlike other elderly people, he still walks vigorously[7] on the road and won't flinch[8] even if he knocks into someone.

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

G: I once played as a priest in *Romeo and Juliet*. I had to pray and sing with my back facing the audience once the curtain[9] was drawn open. As an actor, you need to picture in your mind what you are trying to act. And at that time I didn't know Verona was a real place in Italy where the love story took place. Neither did I know the balcony[10] really existed. All I had to do was to recall the movie picture in my mind. Interestingly enough, I did pay a visit to Verona later and saw the very balcony which was surprisingly small. When I look back now, I think I would have done a much better job if I had come to visit Verona earlier.

Teaching Music

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

G: Our teaching pattern is 'one-to-one', which caters to[11] the characteristics of music major itself. The biggest challenge is that our students vary a lot in terms of voice and understanding of music. So we have to teach students according to their aptitude[12]. As a result, I usually have more than 30 periods of class per week. Despite the heavy workload, we are persistent in carrying out the individualized education so that the quality of the education is guaranteed.

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

G: The ideal music majors should be culturally literate[13] students doing well in their academic subjects. Every year all the music major applicants have to go through a tough competition for admission. The standard for admission is that the proportion[14] of academic courses (like Chinese, Maths and English) and professional music skills is 3 to7. The former is gaining a higher proportion nowadays than it did in the past. As a result, the successful candidates usually have a better understanding of cultural elements in every piece of music, which will definitely benefit their music performance.

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

G: Generally speaking, westerners are more expressive than Chinese in terms of performance. We grow up in a culture in which humbleness[15] and conformity[16] are highly appreciated. By contrast, western culture encourages individuality and self-expression. For instance, western students tend to feel more relaxed as they can sit wherever they want and in whatever postures. Moreover, they have more freedom to voice their opinions and may gain praise from teachers more easily. To be frank, the overall climate of basic music education in western countries is better than that in China. Learning music in western countries is a part of a person's culture cultivation, while in China the motivation of learning music is often more utilitarian[17]. However, these differences are deeply rooted in our culture and tradition. We shouldn't judge them with a simple standard and therefore jump into the conclusion that the western is superior to the Chinese, and vice versa.

Appreciating Music

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

G: Unlike drawing, music is abstract and fleeting[18]. Besides, music is dynamic and real-time[19]. So even if there are recordings of music nowadays, music recorded is entirely different from that played at a live concert. And it is this peculiarity that creates a veil on music. Speaking of interpretation of western music, I suppose Mr. Fu Cong will come first on the list of my favourites. Mr. Fu tends to link Chinese traditional culture with western classic music and tries to appreciate the latter from a Chinese approach, thus helping us gain a clear and profound understanding of western music.

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

G: I did not like pop music very much in the past. I used to think pop would not survive the test of time and was just flash in the pan[20]. However, my views on music change as time passes by. Now I think pop music is more straightforward than classic music in terms of expressing one's feeling. Therefore the former can easily gain the popularity among ordinary folks. In addition, pop music is less confined to time or skill. Pop songs can be sung in many different ways to express different themes or feelings, while classical music performance has to be in accordance with the requirements of the era when the music works was originally made. The difference of these two music genres[21] is just like that of the "bound and small feet"[22] and "big feet". In spite of the big differences, classical music should draw upon pop music in terms of free and direct expression of feelings.

Promoting Music on Campus

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

G: A new concert hall next to the Institute of Music on MinHang campus is now under construction. When it's accomplished, we will hold more concerts on campus, at least one for each semester. We sincerely welcome non-music major students with talents and love for music to join us! Besides, we will also give some music lectures to help students understand and appreciate music. As we see it, concerts combined with lectures are the best way to promote music on campus.

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

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

1. compliment: n.
2. vocal: adj.
3. mutation: n. ( )
4. Shanghai Conservatory of Music:
5. low profle: adj.
6. rigorous: adj.
7. vigorous: adj.
8. finch: v.
9. curtain: n.
10. balcony: n.
11. cater to:
12. aptitude: n.
13. literate: adj.
14. proportion: n.
15. humbleness: n.
16. conformity: n.
17. utilitarian: adj.
18. feeting: adj.
19. real-time: adj.
20. fash in the pan: n.
21. genre: n.
22. bound and small feet:

Xiaozan Legend

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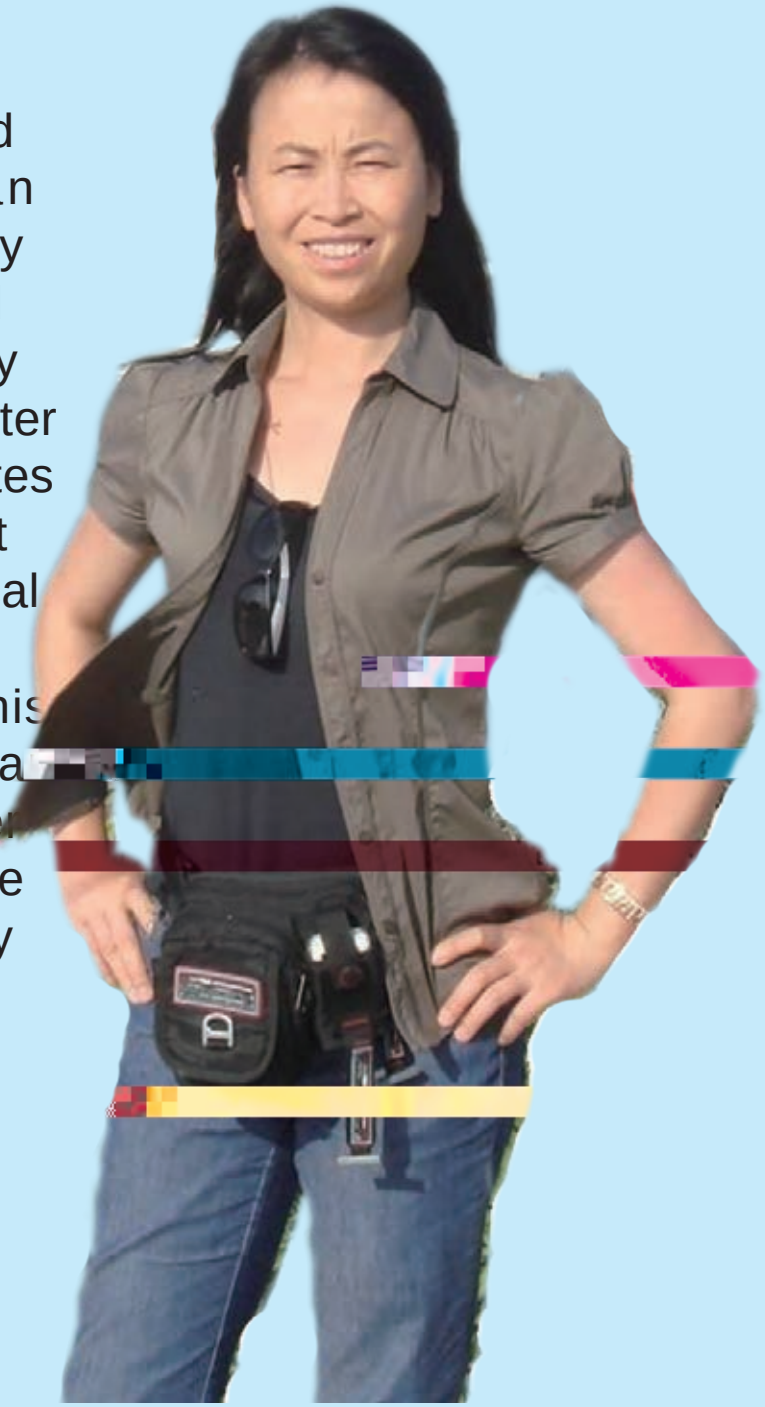
Have you ever heard about the song “Xiaozan Legend” adapted from “Fly Free” by Phoenix Legend? The song immediately became a hit on campus after it was first sung for graduates on the Commencement Day by the Dean of Physical Education and Health--- Prof. Wang Xiaozan. In this issue’s Profile we have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



WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
INDIANA
ALUMNI
Minnesota
PURDUE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
Duke University
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
Owls
SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT
PURDUE
ITHACA
COLLEGE

華東師范大学
毕业典礼暨学位授予仪式
体育与健康学院专场

T-stage and make a show of themselves. Secondly, as the majority of ECNU students are female, the male model show will surely attract wide attention and therefore add a shade of masculinity[12] to campus culture. As for the quality-enhancing project, it aims to boost the academic atmosphere among PE majors. They are offered a wide range of academic courses such as oral English, Computer, PS, Information Tracking and Essay Writing. Meanwhile, this project emphasizes a lot on cultivating students' research abilities. The good news is that seven research projects from our department win Daxia Funds this year, which is regarded as a record-breaking event in the history of our department.

other. Being asked what gave him the inspiration for such a lesson, he mentioned SPARK. That's the first time I heard this word SPARK. Later I began to do some reading and research about SPARK. The more I learn about SPARK the more eager I am to introduce it to China for it's such a blessing[15] for PE teachers.

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

W: SPARK, a well-developed sports program, has a history of 25 years so far. It provides a variety of sports activities for children aging from Pre-K to 12th Grade. Teachers are equipped with rich and handy teaching resources--- various teaching plans organized in the form of loose-leaf[16] binders. The teaching plan not only contains the objectives and standards but also various activities organized for the sake of meeting those objectives. Teachers are given a much wider range of choices and therefore much more freedom to conduct their classes in different ways. This is what is missing in Chinese PE classes and therefore explains the popularity of SPARK here in China.

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

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

home SPARK course material designed for Grade Three to Six. My colleagues and I did a thorough reading and research on those materials. Based on our research, we published a series of 19 articles on *Teaching of Physical Education*, an influential academic journal in the field of basic education. Afterwards, we began to translate SPARK lesson plans in order to apply them to Chinese PE classes. Later US SPARK team contacted me and we set up SPARK training programs for Chinese PE teachers. The latest good news is that the first book of SPARK program is published this year. You see, the whole process is quite time-and-labour consuming[17]. However, seeing the growing popularity of SPARK in China, I feel that all my effort is fully rewarded.

1. Phoenix Legend: n.
2. commencement: n.
3. object: v.
4. on tiptoe:
5. external: adj.
6. specially recruited:
7. Heptathlon: n.
8. early birds catch worms:
9. sportsmanship: n.
10. connotation: n.
11. tutorial: n.
12. masculinity: n.
13. endurance: n.
14. cardiovascular: adj.
15 blessing: n.
16. loose-leaf: adj.
17. time-and-labour consuming: adj.

Innovation Is a Spirit

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

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

Liu Yanjun: Early in my childhood, like most boys, I was fond of disassembling[1] toys and tools to find out how they work. Later, I showed a great interest in making flash animation and webpage. Physics, mathematics, and computer science used to be my favorite academic courses. Originally, I chose physics as my major when I applied for college. However, I found circuit[2] design delighted me most after I tried it. So I switched my major from physics to microelectronics.

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

L: There are several qualities essential to scientific innovation[3]. To begin with, you should be a self-learner as you need to work out all the problems on your own. There is a great gap between knowledge we learn from classes and the solutions we need to find for the practical problems. Textbook-based knowledge can only serve as a foundation based on which you learn more through practice. Next, the practical skills are also vital to innovation. If you are a computer major, you need to be capable of developing various software programs; if you are an electronics major, you should have the capacity to design and weld[4] circuit boards. In my opinion, the only way to cultivate practical ability is to practice. The practice may start from undertaking a small scientific project, say, designing a circuit diagram. Then you can try something bigger and more challenging. Step by step, you'll accumulate tons of hands-on[5] experiences. Finally, perseverance

totally worthy because if we count on others to find a resolution, the next time we get stuck in a problem we will be left dumbfounded[8].

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

L: I am not good at speaking, especially public speaking. Nevertheless, thanks to the numerous oral defenses[9] I experienced in science innovation competition, I gradually become an eloquent[10] and confident speaker. I am greatly convinced from those experiences that the less eloquent you are, the more preparation you need to make.

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

L: Well, I think ECNU attaches great importance to technological innovation and encourages its students to take part in various science innovation programs. Our President once said ECNU was undergoing a great educational reform, which I believe more or less features technology innovation. As for opportunities and awards, I would say our school is really supportive of technology innovation. For example, if you win in DaXia Science Innovation Competition, you will be recommended to join in a science elite[11] club. Members of such a club will be granted 30,000 RMB for purchasing experimental equipments. Besides, they will also get some professional help from professors and researchers.

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

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

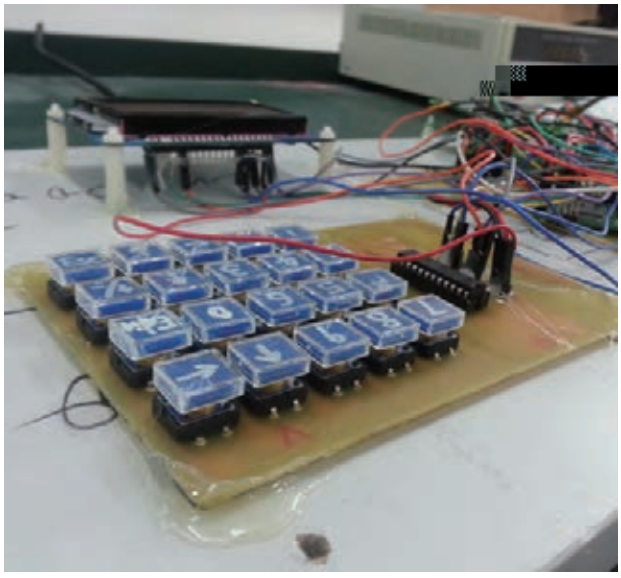
E: Could you tell us what is the biggest challenge you have encountered while undertaking technology innovation?

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

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

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

L: By actively taking part in various science competitions, I gain a deep insight into the professional expertise. Every time I signed up for a contest, I ended up with a better understanding of the knowledge I learned at class. Such experience will not only boost my academic performance but also improve my capabilities and skills. Self-learning is vital to our career development. No matter what job we take, learning while working is something inevitable. I think people with a better self-learning ability tend to shine in their career in the future.



1. dissemble: v.
2. circuit: n.
3. innovation: n.
4. weld: v.
5. hands-on: adj.
6. crop up:
7. trial and error:
8. dumbfounded: adj.
9. oral defense:
10. eloquent: adj.
11. elite: n.

Good Pronunciation for Better Communication

Initiated by Professor Liu Sen, director of Spoken English Teaching and Research Center in School of Foreign Languages, the Phonetic Teaching Assistants Program has been carried out smoothly for 6 years. In 2013, the program has won the reputation of Undergraduates Science and Technology Innovation Project in Shanghai[2]. However, at the beginning, the Phonetic Teaching Assistants Program opened a phonetic course only for English majors. As the whole team has become increasingly professional, the course is now available for non-English majors.

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

After running for six years, the whole team has established an effective system of assessment. Every student will have a detailed fle of what theyof a A ɜ Ma

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

Unlike others, Xu Junli chose to do fieldwork in Shanghai. After being in several parks and open woods, Xu said that the plants there had been greatly damaged. She held that the main reason is people's ignorance of ecology. Plants that cannot get proper protection were damaged or died. The woods disappeared for people sacrificed it for putting up shopping malls, apartment buildings and so on. Xu said that the best way to solve the problem is to raise people's awareness of city ecological balance so as to protect those trees in a more sensible way.

Han Li, a doctoral candidate specifically focused on the Nitrogen pollution[7] in Long Jing Hong Basin in = − Π a in a spes τ

7KH LQWHUYLHZHHV GLG ¿HOGZRUN LQ YDULRXV SODFHV DFURVV WKH FRXQWU\

begun to realize the importance of protecting our environment. Li Bo said, “Most damages are caused by us human beings and ultimately we will be also punished by the nature.” He is right. It is better to protect the environment in advance rather than restore it when it has been damaged. ECNUers, let’s start to take actions right away!

1. candidate: n.
2. Plants Ecology:
3. carbon sequestration capacity:
4. Mount Aer area in northeast China:
5. Ruoergai area in Sichuan Province:
6. Huai River Basin:
7. Nitrogen pollution:
8. Long Hong Jian Basin in Hangzhou:
9. Longjing tea:

The Mathematical Fe

Branches of Mathematics, such as Calculus[1], Partial Differential Equations[2] and Topology[3], are always labeled as the game of minority. They are abstract, vapid and esoteric[4] to most people. Fortunately, generations of mathematicians and philomaths[5] endeavored to bring the elegance of the subject to light. So did the math fanatics on ECNU campus.

The Eleventh Month of Math hosted by Department of Mathematics began with an academic lecture delivered by Prof. Wang Jianpan, an outstanding scholar in Representation Theory[6]. In his lecture, Prof. Wang pointed out that mathematicians were the group of people who possessed a relatively stronger desire to create complete theory system based on simplest assumptions with rigorous deductions[7] and precise statements. They had their findings from the real world and tried to figure out how these findings could be used under a wider range of situations with possibly fewest alternations. From this point of view, people choose Math in pursuit of truth, perfection and simplicity, which, to some

extent, is the very essence of humanity.

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

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

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

The play started in a flashback[8], a heated debate between Newton and Leibniz in the court. Newton and his followers accused Leibniz of plagiarizing[9] his idea of Calculus through correspondence, while the latter queried[10] the powerful President of the Royal Society tit for tat[11] why Newton published his Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy right after that Leibniz’s paper about Calculus had been published. Furthermore, Johann Bernoulli, Leibniz’s student, doubted whether Newton had clearly understood Calculus. The case lasted for a long time and ended up with Leibniz’s failure.

Then the stage switched to Leibniz’s twilight years. He was suffered when the memory of the court confrontation flooded back in his mind. Sitting in the chair, down and out, he fell asleep. He had a nightmare in which he was given a second opportunity to beat Newton in a Math contest on Brachistochrone Problem[12]. Ironically, although he had studied it before, he could not recall the solution and was defeated again. Even worse, he saw himself being buried alone in the dream. What a heart-breaking story!

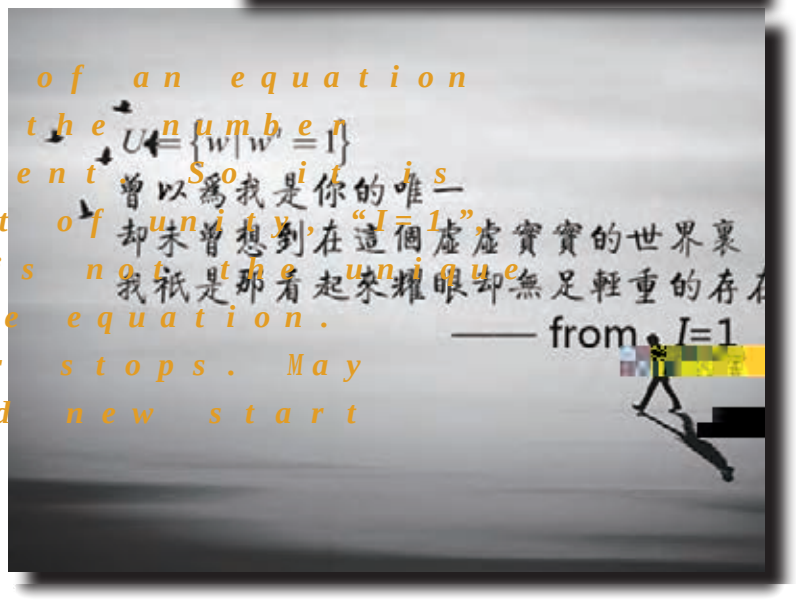
Different from the play, the fact was that Newton and Leibniz established Calculus independently with different trains of thought[13].The former relied on Calculus to solve kinematics problems[14] while the latter presented Calculus more clearly and used a set of notations[15] which was more acceptable.

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

all kinds of great progress in human history.

With the end drawing near came the last leg of the event, the mathematical poets. Participants were encouraged to define mathematical romance with mathematical terms. Here are some of the interesting pieces.

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



Explanation: Roots of an equation may change when the number system is different. So it is upset for the root of unity, "I=1" to find that he is not the unique one admired by the equation. Mathematics never stops. May you have a brand new start with her!

1. Calculus:
2. Partial Differential Equations:
3. Topology:
4. esoteric: adj.
5. philomath: n.
6. Representation Theory:
7. deduction: n.
8. fashback: n.
9. plagiarize: v.
10. query: v.
11. tit for tat:
12. Brachistochrone Problem:
13. train of thought:
14. kinematics problems:
15. notation: n.

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

ECNU Circle: *stage. How long have you been I find you.*

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

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

Foreign student: I major in Linguistics. And my friend studies Physical Education. A professor from School of Sports and Health talked about the show to my friend. He introduced us to this show.

E: Your performance on the F: UHDÒ0P ptp0u€0@uP€"UGÀ

1. enthusiasm: n.
2. maturity: n.
3. applause: n.
4. bull f ght dance:
5. self-esteem:
6. exquisite: adj.

This issue of Culture features the life of Ju Mingxiang, an overseas student in ECNU,

Diet Culture and Table Manners on Campus

Chinese food, though well-known universally, seems unpalatable[2] to Japanese students due to its strong flavor. Accustomed to Japanese cuisines, Ju Mingxiang finds it disagreeable to savor[3] Chinese dishes as they are either too greasy or too heavy. What's worse, Chinese table manner deviates[4] far from Japanese one. It is truly astonishing to witness some students chatting with each other while chewing food in their mouths. Such act is regarded as totally disrespectful and even coarse[5] in Japan. Besides, it is also a risqué[6] behavior to spit bones on the dining table in Japan. Compared with Japanese canteen, Chinese canteen is quite noisy, thus making Ju a little uncomfortable. Nevertheless, as an old saying goes, "When in Rome, one should do as the Romans do." Ju Mingxiang is now getting used to the diet culture and table manner here on campus.

Less Direct but More Grateful Words

When it comes to daily conversation, Ju presumes that Japanese tend to use less direct but more grateful words to show their consideration or thoughtfulness. Generally speaking, they won't express their feelings straight. Take herself for example, as a meat lover, she didn't demonstrate any remonstrance[7] when her Chinese roomies prepared a vegetable-based hotpot for her. Instead, she expressed sincere gratitude for their treat. Japanese have a strong inclination to thank others even if their desires are not fully satisfed. However, as culture always has a subtle[8] influence on people, Ju has become more outspoken and direct than ever before after her stayed in China for two years.

In fact, Japanese prefer to express their gratitude under any circumstances. Rather than a pseudo[9], gratefulness is regarded as something sincere sent from the bottom of one's heart. By contrast, frequent expression of gratitude between acquaintances is unusual and sometimes embarrassing in China. Chinese may feel at a loss when their Japanese friends take a bow[10] and say thank-you in return for their help.

Apart from frequent expression of gratitude, Japanese put an extra emphasis on the politeness by addressing the senior with a specifc respectful name. There is also a concern about physical distance between friends. Unlike Chinese who show their intimacy[11] by patting others on the shoulder, physical contact in Japan is often avoided no matter how close their relationship is.

Similarity in Classroom Culture

Above mentioned are the cultural diversities. There are also considerable cultural similarities between China and Japan due to their historical bond. Similarity in classroom culture is just one case in point. Like Chinese, Japanese students listen to their teachers attentively and take notes at class. Raising hands for questions or challenging authority is bizarre[12]. Besides, we share a lot in common such as subjects we learn at school, the way we cram[13] for test and the peer pressure we are confronted with. Despite these factors that make it easier for Ju to get accustomed to Chinese class, language barriers[14] are still here to stay. Some idioms that teachers quote at class could only be a baffement[15] to Ju without the help of her Chinese friends. Now she is taking extra time to learn more about tone and

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

Build Friendship with a Simple Hello

Ju thinks that the best way to start friendship is to greet others with a simple hello. Hello gathers friend and foe, bourgeoisies[16] and rebel. At the reception party for freshmen, Ju broke the ice by greeting her fellow student with a simple hello and later befriended her. During Ju's sojourn in Korean and Singapore, she used to remain reticent[17] unless she was faced with insurmountable[18] problems which forced her to ask for help. But now she comes to realize that the key of making friends lies in nothing but a simple hello --- a symbol of sincere heart and open mind.

Sense of Belonging: Host Mum

To acquaint a host mum in Shanghai relieves Ju Mingxiang of her loneliness and renders a sense of belonging. She had a great time with her host mum when they shopped in the supermarket and went on excursion in leisure time. Ju's parents travelled all the way to Shanghai during the last Spring Festival. They were invited to dinner by her host mum. It means in this mega-polis[19] where home is nowhere to find Ju has found her sense of belonging.

From the author's perspective, misconceptions will inevitably[20] crop up in cross-cultural communication on account of cultural differences. As for overseas students, a deeper perception of mutual understanding and a grand tolerance may help them fnd an easier and quicker adaptation in China. Besides, the so-called cultural exchange is a two-way channel. Foreign students make great efforts to get adapted to new surroundings, while hosts, in the meantime, should show the due respect for their tradition and hospitalize them to ensure they feel at home.

1. merging: n.
2. unpalatable: adj.
3. savor: v.
4. deviate: v.
5. coarse: adj.
6. risqué: adj.
7. remonstrance: n.
8. subtle: adj.
9. pseudo: adj.
10. take a bow:
11. intimacy: n.
12. bizarre: n.
13. cram: v.
14. barrier: n.
15. baffement: n.
16. bourgeoisie: n.
17. reticent: adj.
18. insurmountable: adj.
19. mega-polis: n.
20. inevitably: adv.

Unveil the Myth of the College English Reform

文 / 沈思予　何天琦

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

To fit into the new curriculum, Professor Wei has also proposed several specific requirements to his coworkers. For instance, a teacher should guide students to learn how to make self-assessment after class. In terms of

Mr. Zhou Xiaoyong

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

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

Mr. Zhou Xiaoyong in the Department of English for Special Purposes began to ponder over where the rub is. There came an

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

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

We hold a firm belief that as long as both teachers and students make joint efforts to overcome the rainy days, the college English reform of ECNU, which has taken its place in the front rank of the country, will enjoy famboyant[3] achievements in the clawing and scratching[4].

Ms. Xia Ping

A Brief Look at the Academic Reading Course in the Reform

ECNU Circle: what aspects does this reform include?

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

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

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

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

E: How do you assign homework by the way?

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

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

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

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

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

E: Have you encountered any difficulties as well?

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

E: Will you make further adjustments to the teaching?

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

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

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

Students' reactions to the reform：

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

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

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

1. wring one's hands :
2. embryonic: adj.
3. famboyant: adj.
4. in the clawing and scratching:

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

Coincidentally, Socrates had a similar conversation about whether a son should accuse his father. Instead of approving or condemning this act, Socrates asked: what does 'rightful' mean?

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

Would Socrates agree with it? Definitely=not. hh ?

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

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

So Confucius and Socrates touch upon respectively two aspects of humanity---One is humane love, the other is cognitive[1] rationality, one is our emotional side, the other is our rational side, and oftentimes[2], they are contradictory. In this case, should we bury the evidence that may imprison our father because filial piety[3] and kinship love is the golden rule; Or should we report his misconduct to the police because that is the truth? My answer is: let's integrate the two ideas: we persuade our father into confessing his crime and we return the sheep to our neighbor, in this way, the truth is honored, justice is served and humane affection and filial piety is consolidated.

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

1. cognitive: adj.
2. oftentimes: adv.
3. filial piety:

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

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

As demonstrated in the story, education in China is more utilitarian[2] and exam-oriented, which stresses the importance of skills and is deemed as the stepping stone to a brighter future. That's why Chinese parents rush to send children to as many classes as possible. However, they have deprived children of the right to enjoy a carefree childhood and shaped them into the same mould. On the contrary, westerners hold dear to the idea that education means growth, which provides the best environment for human nature and inherent abilities to flourish. They fear that unless creativity has been acquired early, it may never emerge while skills can be picked up later.

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

1. disparity: n.
2. utilitarian: adj.

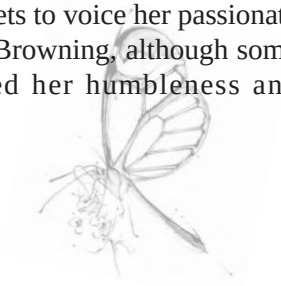
From Sonnets[1] from the Portuguese[2]

by Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806 - 1861)

How do I love thee[3]? Let me count the ways.
I love thee to the depth and breadth[4] and height
My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight
For the ends of Being and ideal Grace.
I love thee to the level of every day's
Most quiet need, by sun and candlelight.
I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;
I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise.
I love with a passion put to use
In my old griefs[5], and with my childhood's faith.
I love thee with a love I seemed to lose
With my lost saints[6], − I love thee with the breath,
Smiles, tears, of all my life! − and, if God choose,
I shall but love thee better after death.

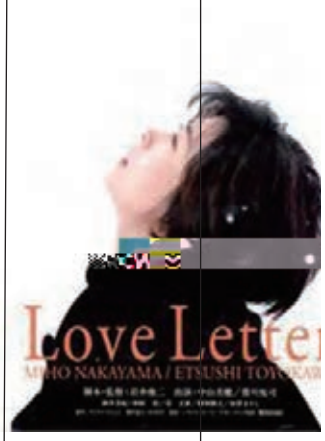
Introduction of the Poet

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



1. sonnet: n. A sonnet is a poem that has 14 lines. Each line has 10 syllables and the poem has a formal pattern of rhymes of a-b-b-a-a-b-b-a-c-d-c-d-c-d.
2. Portuguese: n. 葡萄牙语
3. thee: pron. 你（古英语 thou 的宾格）
4. breadth: n. 宽度，宽广
5. grief: n. 悲痛，忧伤
6. saint: n. 圣徒，圣贤

Interpretation of Love in Rom



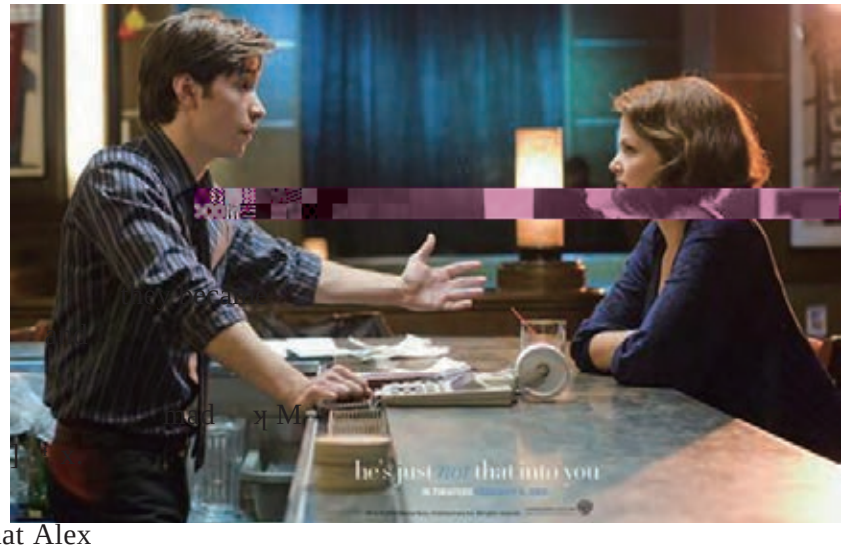
LOVE EVOLVED FROM FRIENDSHIP

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

When Harry Met Sally:

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

He'Is Just Not That into You:



Gigi felt at a loss when it came to the relationship. She met Alex, a love expert, in a bar when she was waiting for a call from her date. Alex told Gigi the golden rule in relationship: "If a guy doesn't call you, he doesn't wanna call you." Afterwards, Gigi went to Alex for advi ɨ é ɴ ˈ ʊ " ɨ frie Ó , ˈ Thi s to Alex's advi company, Gigi grew confident about the relationship a i% a ɨ é ˈ of lov ɔ ɲ f ɨ] ʊ s Ai ɔ ɨ However, she was rejected. It was not until Gigi lefm ʊ Á heartbroken f Á that Alex b ɨ] ɨ ca ɨ m ɨ] ɨ awar ɨ] ɨ tha ɨ t ɨ h ɨ] ɨ ha ɨ d ɨ fa ɨ l ɨ l ɨ] ɨ n in love with Gigi.

Other movie } M ᴰ l ɣ ᴀ D ⊗ H ⁘ W L Q H ¶ V D \.

LOVE IS PREDESTINED

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

August Rush:

Lyla was a pretty and gentle cellist while Louis was a handsome and wild guitar player. Their first encounter was about a romantic night talk on the roof of a building. They fell in love at first sight and promised to come back again. However, things didn't go smoothly as they expected because Lyla's father got in the way. Pregnant[9] with Louis's baby, Lyla got injured in an accident several months later. Lyla's father sent her baby off(named August) to the orphanage[10] when she was unconscious. Both Lyla and Louis fell into the abyss[11] of despair. Lyla quitted playing cello and became a music teacher, while Louis put his guitar away and never touched it. The rest of the flm centered around a searching game: Lyla was looking for her baby August, Louis was looking for Lyla, while August was looking for his parents. The film ended up with a family reunion in one of August's concerts.

Turn Left, Turn Right:

Violinist Liu Zhikang and Translator Cai Jiayi lived next door but never knew each other. When they left home for work, Liu turned right while Cai turned right. One day, they ran into each other in a park and immediately hit it off[12]. After hanging out for a while, they exchanged their numbers before saying goodbye. To their great disappointment, they got soaked[13] in a heavy rain and their number became totally illegible[14]. They tried every means to fgure out the right number, and even went back to the park where they expect to see each other again. However, no matter how hard they tried, their efforts turned out fruitless. Feeling hopeless and helpless, they were about to leave the city when an earthquake destroyed the wall which separated their rooms. What surprised them was that they turned out to be next door neighbors.

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

50 First Dates:

Henry had a crush on Lucy when they first met. After a joyful chat in a café and they felt attracted to each other. But the next day when Henry met Lucy again, she acted like a stranger to him. It turned out that Lucy's brain was once injured in a car accident and therefore suffered memory loss. In other words, she got up every day totally forgetting what happened the day before. Her memory still lingered in[16] the day before the car accident. Therefore, Henry had to make Lucy fall in love with him every day in various ways. Later, they got married and lived a happy life. Lucy maintained her memory by watching a video every morning.

LOVE IS ETERNAL AND INVINCIBLE

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

PS I Love You :

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

Other movies recommended: *The Notebook, Ghost.*

1. eternal: adj.
2. head over heels:
3. obsessed: adj..
4. have a crush on:
5. reconciled: adj.
6. sycamore: n.
7. irritate: v.
8. confession: n.
9. pregnant: adj.
10. orphanage: n.
11. abyss: n.
12. hit it off:
13. soaked: adj.
14. illegible: adj.
15. invincible: adj.
16. linger: v.

Sojourn in Korea

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

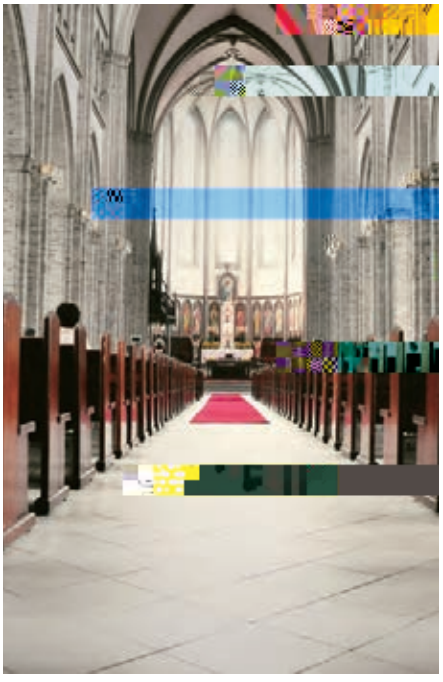
That was when I knew my time as an exchange student had eventually come to an end. I couldn't help wondering what I had obtained from this short semester the moment I stepped onto my motherland.

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

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

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

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



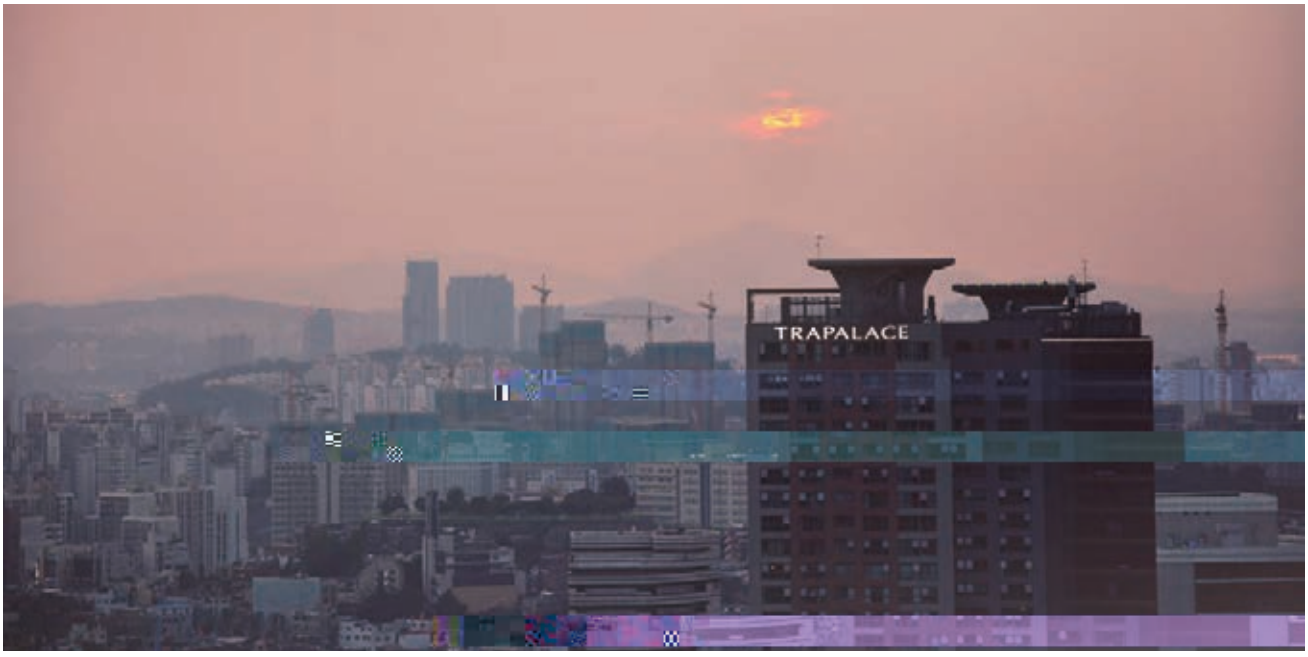
part manifests itself as a modern area by skyscrapers. Myeongdong and Korea University lie in the southern part, echoing with Cheongdamdong and Seoul National University across the river. Seoul National University is well-surrounded by the forests and represents an academic tranquility which I appreciate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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

1. pickle: n.
2. cohesion: n.
3. expel: v.
4. Myeongdong: ( )
5. Cheongdamdong: ( )
6. tranquility: n.
7. voluptuousness: n.
8. hurly-burly: n.
9. coax: v.
10. moonlight: v.

Our columnist, Zhao Chaoyong, is a lecturer in School of Foreign Languages, ECNU, and Ph.D. candidate of corpus-based translation studies (CTS) [1] in Shanghai International Studies University. The original impetus for the following piece is his decades of growing interests at an unprecedented[2]

The past two centuries has witnessed Hongloumeng's epic journey into the western world by at least eleven English translations, among which three are fully translated versions (by Bramwell Bonsall, David Hawkes & John Minford and Yang Xianyi & Gladys Yang)[3]. The great literature success of this novel, both home and abroad, is reflected by the creation of characters with distinctive personality and profound social culture, mirroring people in real life. The complex portraits of its many female characters especially the twelve beauties of Jinling stand out so remarkably that these domestically household images and names have spawned[4] a large batch of works after its style. As college students in China, isn't it necessary for you to have a bird's-eye view upon them and be ready to represent them in English language?

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Lin Daiyu

(implying: blue-black jade)

Jia Baoyu's younger first cousin and his primary love interest. Lin Daiyu is one of the twelve beauties of Jinling, and the only daughter of Lin Ruhai and Jia Min. After her mother passes away, her grandma, the Lady Dowager[5], picks her up to stay with her in pity of her loneliness. Although she is an orphan who has to live under others' roof, she is proud and aloof, innocent and upright, a rebel against feudalism[6] the same as Jia Baoyu. Sharing the same ideal and interest with him, she never persuads Baoyu to pursue the title of government official, and despises power and dignitaries in the Jia family. However, their true love is relentlessly smothered[7] by her grandma and Wang Xifeng, the masterful executive of the Jias. Therefore, Lin Daiyu ends up with a tragic death with a broken heart after years of illness.

Xue Baochai

(implying: jeweled hair pin or precious virtue)

Jia Baoyu's first cousin, the daughter of his mother's sister Aunt Xue. Xue Baochai, one of the twelve beauties of Jinling as well, was born with a silver spoon. Beautiful, elegant, and keen on "official career economy", she is the one who constantly persuads Jia Baoyu to associate with officials, which is despised by Jia Baoyu as "bullshit". Baochai strictly follows feudal ethics, and is sophisticated[8] and good at cultivating popularity among the Jia family. Under the arrangement of Jia Baoyu's grandma and Ms. Wang, Baoyu's mother, Jia Baoyu is compelled to marry Xue Baochai. Their lack of common ideals and interests makes the marriage a failure. Because Jia Baoyu still couldn't forget Lin Daiyu, so not long after their marriage, he is converted to Buddhism[9]. Xue Baochai had to live a lonely life thereafter in great remorse.

Jia Yuanchun

(implying: frst spring)

Jia Baoyu's elder sister, over a decade older than him. So she is, according to the author, more like a mother to him than a sister. Originally, one of the ladies-in-waiting in the imperial palace, Yuanchun later becomes an Imperial Consort[10], having impressed the Emperor with her virtue and learning. Her illustrious[11] position as a favorite of the Emperor marks the height of the Jia family's powers and is actually the keeper of the Jia clan. Despite her prestigious position, Yuanchun feels imprisoned within high walls of the imperial palace and expresses her regrets of being lonely, and warns the potential peril of the Jia family's a luxurious life style.

Jia Tanchun

(implying: exploring spring)

Jia Baoyu's younger half-sister, and her birth mother Concubine Zhao. Brash and extremely outspoken, Tanchun is almost as capable as Wang Xifeng. Her late reform in the Rongguo House once brings a slight of hope for the family. However, the collapsing of an old family seems too much for a weak lady to stand up to. Even Wang Xifeng herself couldn't help complimenting her privately, but laments[12] that she was "born in the wrong womb", since concubine's children are not respected as much as those by the first wives in the feudal society. She is also a very talented poet. Tanchun is nicknamed "Rose" for her beauty and her prickly personality. At the end of the novel, she is adopted in name only by a princess and is married afar.

1. corpus-based translation studies (CTS):
2. unprecedented: adj.
3. Bramwell Bonsall, David Hawkes & John Minford and Yang Xianyi & Gladys Yang,

Jia Yingchun

(implying: welcoming spring)

Jia Baoyu's first cousin, the second young lady of the Jia clan after Yuanchun, daughter of Jia She, Baoyu's elder uncle and therefore his elder first cousin. A kind-hearted, weak-willed person, Yingchun is said to have a "wooden" personality and seems rather apathetic toward all worldly affairs[13]. Although very pretty and well-read, she does not compare in intelligence and wit to any of her cousins. Yingchun's most famous virtue, is seemingly her unwillingness to meddle in the affairs of her family. Eventually, Yingchun marries an official of the imperial court, her marriage being merely one of her father's desperate attempts to make fortunes. The newly married Yingchun becomes a victim of domestic abuse and constant violence at the hands of her cruel, wolf-like abusive husband, which after one year of marriage has her life cut short in the prime.[14]

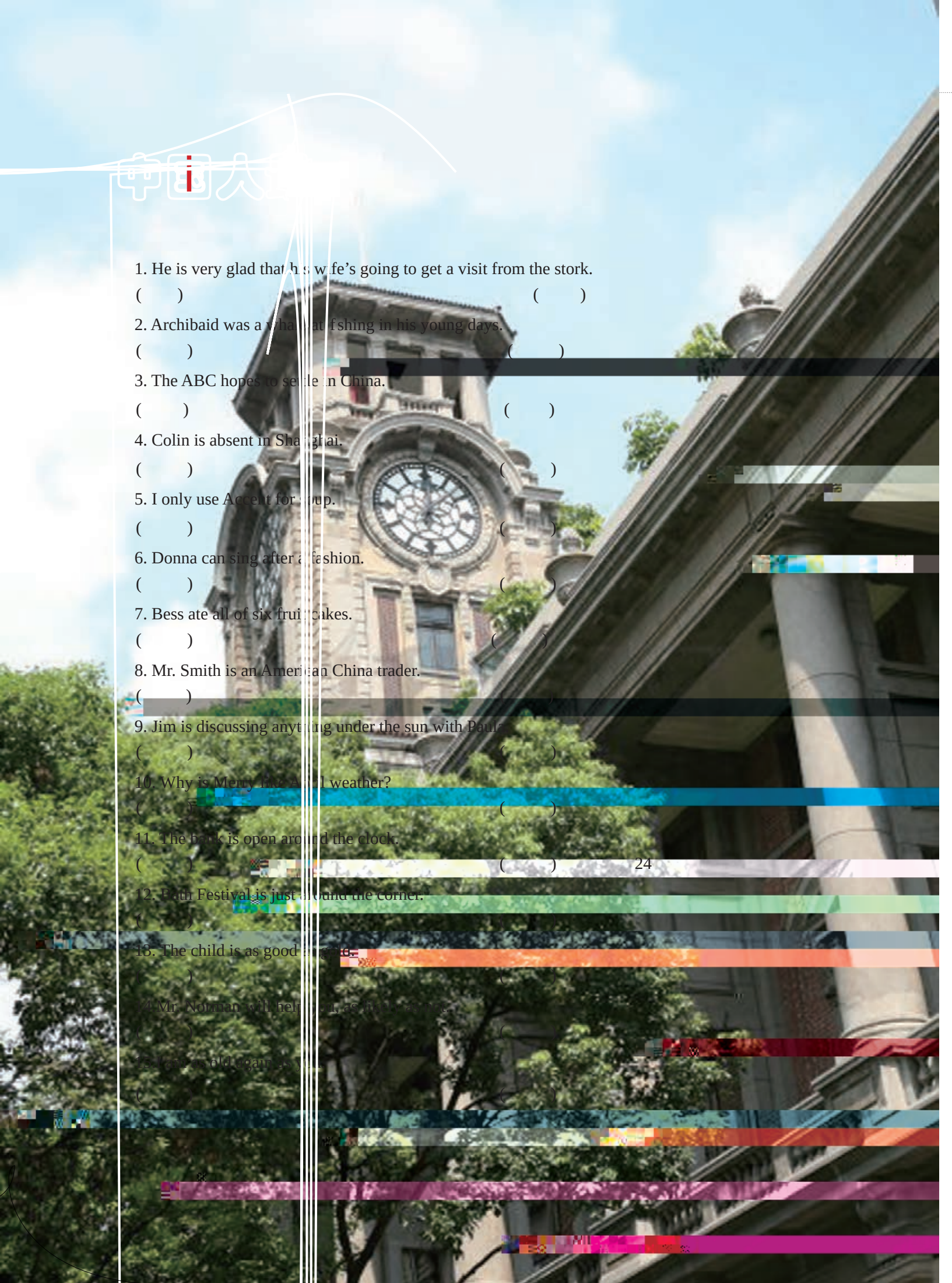
Jia Xichun

(implying: treasuring spring)

Baoyu's younger second cousin from the Ningguo House, the daughter of Jia Jing the Taoist. She was born in the Ningguo House but brought up in the Rongguo House. A gifted painter, she is also a devout[15] Buddhist. She is the younger sister of Jia Zhen, head of the Ningguo House and eldest grandson of the Jia clan. Although the daughter of the Ningguo House, Xichun seems to loathe the life of her own house, especially her brother Jia Zhen and sister-in-law You Shi. At the end of the novel, after the fall of the house of Jia, she gives up her worldly concerns and becomes a Buddhist nun. She is also the second youngest of the Twelve Beauties of Jinling and usually described as a pre-teen in most parts of the novel.

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

7. relentlessly smother:
8. sophisticated: adj.
9. be converted to Buddhism:
10. Imperial Consort:
11. illustrious: adj.
12. lament: v.
13. be apathetic toward all worldly affairs:
14. have one's life cut short in the prime:
15. devout: adj.



1. He is very glad that his wife's going to get a visit from the stork.
( ) ( )

2. Archibaid was a whale at fishing in his young days.
( ) ( )

3. The ABC hopes to settle in China.
( ) ( )

4. Colin is absent in Shanghai.
( ) ( )

5. I only use Accent for soup.
( ) ( )

6. Donna can sing after a fashion.
( ) ( )

7. Bess ate all of six fruit cakes.
( ) ( )

8. Mr. Smith is an American China trader.
( ) ( )

9. Jim is discussing anything under the sun with Paula.
( ) ( )

10. Why is Merry like April weather?
( ) ( )

11. The bank is open around the clock.
( ) ( )

12. Bath Festival is just around the corner.
( ) ( )

13. The child is as good as gold.
( ) ( )

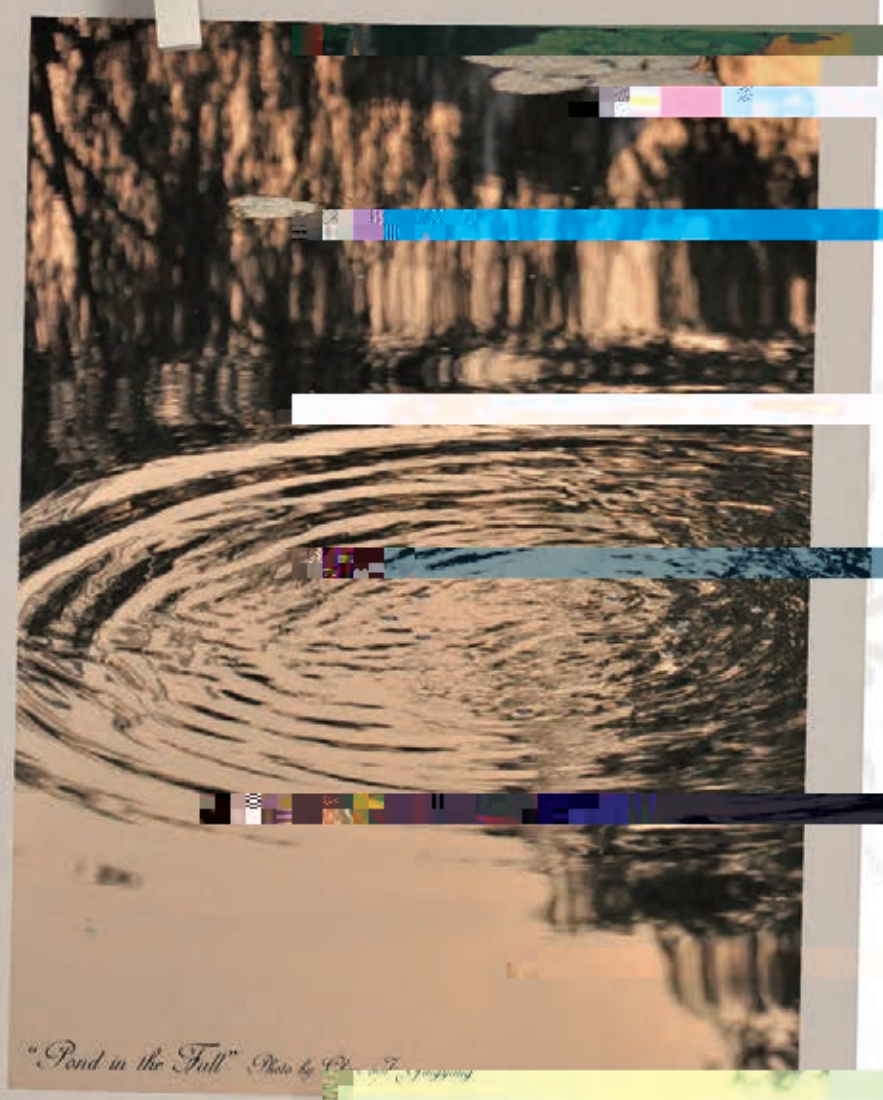
14. Mr. Norman will help you, as firm as a rock.
( ) ( )

15. I am as old again as you.
( ) ( )

LOVE IN ECNU

ECNU
CIRCLE

Circle in [illegible] English in Mind !



"Pond in the Fall" Photo by [illegible]

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