ECNU CIRCLE

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ECNU's Shared Space

Chen Lingxi: Seize the Opportunities

The Road of Art Pursuit

Sister Tianshu Won the Honor of "Moral Education Model"

Lecturing in English Is Not That Hard

Chen Lingxi :

Seize the Opportunities

Fourteen thousand undergraduates live now on the ECNU campus and the Office of Academic Affairs tries to cater for their needs and help every one of them with their studies.

At the Experimental Education Center, the journalists of *ECNU Circle* meet with the Vice Dean of the Office of Academic Affairs[1]: Chen Lingxi.

Ms. Chen welcomes us with a graceful and encouraging smile. She hopes that our interview would help the new comers on campus know more about the functions of Office of Academic Affairs, and more importantly, the various opportunities they can get during their study in ECNU.

An Overall Introduction of the functions of the Office of Academic Affairs

Ms. Chen introduces to us the main functions of the Office, especially the areas she was in charge of. In brief, the Office of Academic Affairs is in charge of all aspects related to the development of undergraduates, including designing courses applicable[2] to the system, conducting surveys on the students' feedback and needs, and managing the teaching process of the university.

ECNU Circle: the Office of Academic Affairs may be the busiest part of the school, could you describe the areas you are in charge of?

Chen Lingxi: Actually, I am in charge of the affairs most closely related to students, including the administration of the office, management of teaching affairs and daily routines, like students' registration, and domestic and oversea intercollegiate[3] exchange programs.

E: What new measures do you take to improve the communication with students?

C: We are always exploring new ways to strengthen the connection with our students. For example, we established the Students' Academic Development Guidance Center[4], which aims to offer students more choices and prevent them from being restricted to their own specialty. In addition, we have developed an undergraduate multinational exchange network. I would strongly recommend you to take a close look at the Undergraduate Study Guidance for the freshmen. We have carefully made it to meet the students' needs. Furthermore, we hold many lectures in order to provide more information and help clarify their doubts on different programs and other study matters and therefore help them to seize the opportunities we provide.

Exchange Programs

The domestic and oversea intercollegiate exchange program is one of the most crucial opportunities for students' further development. Therefore, Ms. Chen gives us a brief introduction on how to make full use of these opportunities.

E: Can you describe the Undergraduate Multinational Exchange Program Network for us?

C: ECNU has attached great importance to the internationalization of the undergraduate education. We estimate that *30%* of our undergraduates will have exchange experiences by the year of *2015*. Abundant chances will be provided by the school. In fact, now we have many kinds of programs, such as the Government-funded Projects by China Scholarship Council, and the Combined Educational Programs, also known as the "*2+2*". There are also exchange students' projects, including short-term projects and long-term ones. Oversea social practice projects are also welcomed. For example, we have the Disneyland Internship Project, the Educational Internship of Middle and Primary Schools in Oregon and the social practice programs in America. ECNU has launched an oversea training program for future teachers also. Selected students can go to study in world-famous institutes like the University of Columbia or UBC as a visiting student for four weeks. Furthermore, there are cultural exchange programs, competitions and DIY programs, in which students apply for schools on their own or work with institutes like SIE to do the programs of their own. These are all excellent opportunities which together form the Undergraduate Multinational Exchange Program Network.

E: Students are happy and lucky to have so many choices, and what suggestions do you have for students when they choose the program that best suit them?

C: Firstly, students ought to know clearly their own needs. Some of you who are looking forward to studying abroad for the master's degree may actually need an oversea learning experience. But different programs provide different kinds of certificates. Take the "*2+2*" project in State University of Colorado for example, the diploma you get there is an undergraduate degree. It can assist you greatly if you apply for a postgraduate program in the American universities. Many students used that as a stepping-stone and they succeeded in applying for top Universities like the University of Chicago or Harvard. Meanwhile, those short-term projects, internship and volunteer work can add to your life experiences and help you to apply for your further studies as well. In addition, schools in Taiwan China, such as the National Chengchi University, are especially suitable for literature, history or philosophy students.

Students' most concerned questions:

The scoring and course selecting systems are closely related to students' daily lives. Chen also talks about it.

E: As we know, our school has a special scoring system and the grade point is determined by the proportional position of one's score in the natural class, instead of one's score itself?

C: Yes, the system is still going through a process of assessments and it takes time before we can really choose the most appropriate policy. The Academic Affairs Office is still improving it. Anyway, altering the policies of grade point randomly can cause huge troubles. Still, the system in use now does have its inadequacies.

名次比例（M）		
M≤10%	A	4.0
10%＜M≤30%	A-	3.7
30%＜M≤45%	B+	3.3
45%＜M≤60%	B	3.0
60%＜M≤80%	B-	2.5
80%＜M≤90%	C+	2.0
90%＜M≤100%	C	1.5
补考及格	D	1.0
不及格	F	0

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E: For instance, the grade points of ECNU students are normally lower than students from other universities.

C: Yes, we have noticed that. There are also problems about the polarization[5] of the classes. It is not exactly fair for students who retake a course after the failure in the final exam to receive a grade point higher than those who passed the exams in the first place. For another example, the elite classes are full of the best talents, which is also a bad implementation[6] for the current grade point system. These are all very tough questions waiting to be solved. The Academic Affairs Office is planning to make a coordination scheme before the end of this semester.

E: The freshmen have not experienced the course selecting system before, so they cannot feel the advantages of the current system. Can you help them understand the changes?

C: As an adviser, I tend to regard the old system as more inflexible. In the past, students could only choose from the list of public elective courses and cannot see their own academic program. Therefore, the students could not have a clear view on how far they had to go before graduation. The restriction on the power of the Academic Affairs Office in departments was caused by the unreasonable operation. One case

Tips for freshmen:

For those freshmen, ECNU is a place full of chances and surprises. Ms. Chen shared her own advice with us on how to grab the opportunities in the following years.

E: For the freshmen, the opportunities are really precious. Do you have any advice on helping them to fit in?

C: First, I hope that all of them can pay close attention to these chances and try they best to find out the specific contents and requirements of the programs. Secondly, I must remind them to be prepared. For instance, language learning is one of the most essential parts in oversea study programs. Japanese or German language tests, TOEFL and IELTS are all exams thay need to prepare in advance. Thirdly, a clear future plan is always necessary. They should understand the project they are applying for. In some interviews, many applicants can not even explain why they think themselves suitable for this project, which means that they don't even know the project and themselves as well.

All of them need to take these opportunities seriously and always think twice before they take your action. But do not hesitate on making the leap forward.

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1. Office of Academic Affairs n.
2. applicable adj.
3. intercollegiate adj.
4. Students' Academic Development Guidance Center
5. polarization n.
6. implementation n.
7. coordination scheme n.
8. inflexible adj.

“Sister Tianshu”

Won the Honor of “Moral Education Model”

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Professor Zhou Tianshu teaches in the College of Resources and Environment Science. She majors in the analysis of environmental pollutants[1] and ecology-toxicological effects[2]. As she studied chemistry when she was a student, she wants to give full play to her advantages in this field to find a new method to detect the trace of poison[3] in the environment by using chemical means. She thinks that such research not only meets the need of environmental quality assessment, but is closely related to people’s health and their daily life. Presently she is studying the impact of pesticides[4] on organism.

Talking about educating undergraduates, Professor Zhou thinks the priority should be given to arousing their interests in their major and scientific researches so that they can lay a solid foundation for their future work. She also emphasizes combining theory with practice. Professor Zhou says, “I am pleased to find that students are willing to participate in their teachers’ scientific researches and I welcome and encourage them to take part in my own programs.” As an experienced teacher who once studied abroad, she offers two suggestions to those who want to go abroad to further their studies. One is to set a clear target, which helps determine their direction of development instead of drifting with the wind. The other is to take advantage of the foreign resources to broaden their views and make this experience an asset for their development. Professor Zhou mentions that nowadays many students make decisions to study abroad just to follow others’ path rather than having a clear plan in mind, which is not conducive[5] to their future development. From her perspective, teachers should put emphasis on guiding students and teaching them to be responsible citizens of integrity. She thinks that today’s students are full of new ideas and open to new things as they have easy access to various information. As a result, they are also prone to be affected by negative information and be utilitarian. Our teachers are supposed to pass on a positive energy and influence them by their words and behaviors and help them set up a right outlook on life.

Professor Zhou says, “although I teach many students every year,

actually, I have learned very much from them." At the end of each semester, she asks her students to give her advise to improve her classes. She said, "students' sincere suggestions, a huge help in improving teachers' teaching skills, help me make progress in the future teaching process. And teachers should communicate with student frequently like friends."

Professor Zhou is rigorous and cautious in scientifc researches, which is consistent with her evaluation of herself. "I think carefulness is my strong point." She also sets high requirements for students, helping them have a scientifc attitude and form a good habit of being precise in scientifc researches. For example, she asks her students to write prelab reports and be cautious during experiments which contain dangerous factors. She thinks strict requirements are a good push on students' future studies and it is of great signifcance to have a good learning attitude no matter what they learn.

A strict teacher in class, Professor Zhou is warmly called "Sister Tianshu" by her students after class. When asked whether she knew how students called her privately, she smiled, "I know it. The frst time I heard this nickname, I was surprised. However, I am happy to see that they treat me as one of their friends. Lucky me!"

When the conversation turns to the honor of Moral Education

1. pollutant: n.
2. ecology-toxicological effect:
3. trace of poison:
4. pesticide: n.
5. conducive: adj.
6. preach: n.
7. counselor: n.
8. symposium: n.

to approach the goal."

Professor Zhou understands moral education as "teaching students to become a responsible person". "Both for yourself and the country and the society, you should have a sense of responsibility and have courage to bear it, then you have to define your duties. For undergraduate students, on the one hand, it is their duty to concentrate on their studies; on the other hand, they should try their best to make a contribution to the school as well as the society in return. Once a person has a sense of responsibility, he can do everything very well. It is irrelevant to one's ability, everyone can do his best to contribute to society. Actually, I always think that the interests of the individuals are bound up with those of the public. As long as one works, one will harvest some experience or honor. If you take on a job with great responsibilities, finally you will find that what you gain is greater than what you pay."

Then, how can teachers do to set a better image and raise their professional ethics during teaching processes? According to Professor Zhou, teachers should make an effort to enhance their personal qualities. On the other hand, they need to fnd out a proper way to influence students. "Most students are not willing to listen to preaches[6] . Therefore, we are supposed to increase interactions with students. But now, apparently, what we have done is far from enough. Of course teachers will be delighted when students come to visit them, but most teachers have few chances to meet up with students. Most of the time, teachers are busy working, or they may not get informed before hand. Then it is where our student leaders and counselors[7] play their role as a bridge. What's more, the symposium[8] is a good way to bring teachers and students closer, but it is not done often enough. If we can make it more regular, I think, we can do better."

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features. Unlike traditional Chinese paintings with exclusive Chinese characters, Oil painting is a mixture of eastern and western cultures.

E: What do your parents think of your decision to learn art?

L: I am very lucky in this matter, because there are relatives of mine who are in the art business. So my parents support me. Therefore I can stick to painting without hesitation. Some of my friends meet objections from their parents, who think art does not make a serious occupation.

E: Have you had any difficulties during the study of art?

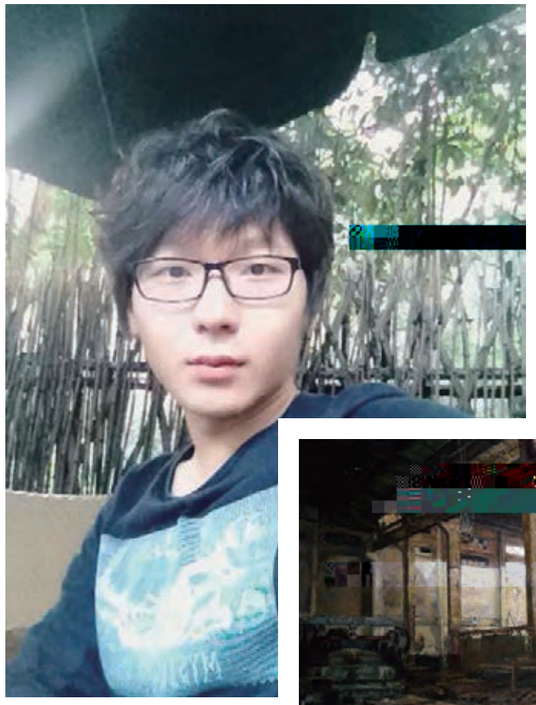
L: The most difficult thing may be the lack of creativity when I want to draw something. Sometimes it makes me anxious, but I often overcome this difficulty by changing the way I think and try to approach it through a different angle.

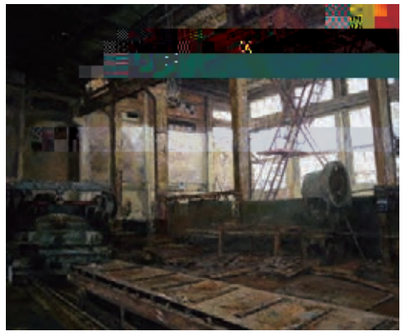
The three of them all agree that the study in ECNU has exerted great influence on them. They go on to describe in detail their study experience here, and their plans for the future.

ECNU CIRCLE: Are there any differences between your study here and earlier art trainings?

LI JIANPENG: There are lots of differences. I only received some basic trainings before, but here in ECNU, I have studied all types of painting which have broadened my scope of knowledge. When I was a sophomore, I studied in the oil painting studio, following the instructions of my professor. I have learned a lot through this systematic education of oil painting, and gained lots of professional knowledge.

ZHU ZHILU: The specialized courses provided by ECNU are quite unique. Since I major in lacquer painting[3] which is difficult and complicated, I have learned here how to draw complete drafts to achieve prospective results in the final work.





HOU YUYANG: I have tried several painting styles here in ECNU. When I was in graduate school, I learned a lot from my professor Zhang Tao about landscape. Back when I was studying in under-graduate schools, I started to create some large-scale paintings under the instructions of Professor Ge Genxiong.

E: What kind of instructions do you get from the professors in ECNU?

L: I have followed the same professor all through these years. He is a very diligent artist. I have learned a lot from his attitude towards painting, apart from his professional knowledge.

Once we went sketching and it was raining outside, so my classmates and I just stayed in the hotel watching TV. Our professor, however, looked out through the windows, and painted for hours. He has also taught us how to think more creatively, to change our ways of painting sometimes. He tells us not to deny all the previous work.

Z: My professor pays a lot of attention to improving the drafts. It usually takes up over a third of the total time of creation.

H: Professor Tan has taught us to have our own painting style and special features. He has asked us to continuously find topics and mode of expression most suitable for us.

E: Do you often sketch outside the school? Which places do you like most?

L: I have been to many places. I may get deeply impressed by the scenery, especially when I go there for the first time. For example, the first time I went to the Loess Plateau, I was amazed by its broad and open scenery. (***E: How often do you go out?***) We go out about once every semester. I often stay there for about half a month.

E: Do you have any plans for the future?

L: I want to be a professional artist, working in a gallery probably. That requires widespread recognition in the art circle. Also, being a professor in university is a good choice. I can create art works without external disturbance.

Z: I have already graduated, and work as a teacher now. I hope I can have more freedom after I am 35 to do the things I like.

H: I do not think much about the future. I guess I'll be creating paintings as usual. It's my wish and hobby to create oil paintings.

Having their works selected in National Art Exhibition is a strong recognition of their diligence and talent. How do they practice in daily life? How do they view this prize?

E: Where do you get your inspiration[4] when painting? Where does the idea of the selected work come from?

L: Modern and contemporary[5] art attaches great importance to the way the author thinks. I prefer to read a lot and get inspired. It is certain that what you explore in the work is the process of creation instead of a result. Painting is the transfer of visual factors into artistic expression, which is the result of continuous practice, experience and understanding. In the selected work, there is a green-eyed myna[6] which is curious about everything outside the cage. If you let it go, it will never come back. I used to keep a myna in my childhood. I want to convey the curiosity and loss of youth through this painting.

Z: Lacquer painting cannot be modified because of its complicated craft, which urges the painter to have a complete draft in advance. In the selected work, I pay attention to aesthetic perception[7] and grainy texture[8]. Finally, I choose to express my idea by trees that are of great stability and symmetry, and try to emphasize the texture of the work, such as granular sensation[9] and ups and downs of the material.

H: Actually I did not create this work to compete in the National Art Exhibition. If you paint the work merely for competition, you may be constrained by the theme, which may suppress your inspiration. It is a daily practice. My instructor Mr. Tan advised me to visit the factories in Wujing Town. At frst I had no idea how to present such an image, but after some time of thinking, I started to get a clear vision.

E: How do you consider the honor of having your works selected into the National Art Exhibition?

L: Of course it is the recognition of my hard work. Since the fourth year of my college, I have established my personal characteristics. Every time I take part in a competition, I can get a prize, which becomes a great incentive for me. I think that I can win this prize partly due to the consistence between the theme of my work and the subject of the competition.

Z: I think I get this prize mainly because of my diligence and good luck and I will continue to improve myself in the future. Lacquer painting, as a small genre, does not attract many followers, which urges the painters to work hard to boost its influence. I am pleased to see that many lacquer paintings that cover a wide range of topics in various forms are selected in the National Art Exhibition.

(**L:** lacquer painting is dangerous as it can cause irritability[10] at any time, so I truly respect those who major in it.)

H: There are many reasons behind my prize. I would like to give the credit mainly to the visit to my tutor's workshop to appreciate his recent militant work "Menglianggu ", a large oil painting which is three meters in height and seven meters in length, and his demonstration which truly inspires us. Painting a large picture requires great overall control and the author should constantly draw back to appreciate the picture as a whole.

Winning a prize of National Art Exhibition is the dream of all the students in the School of Art. The interview comes to a close with the suggestions from these predecessors to their peers.

L: For official exhibitions like National Art Exhibition, I think participants should not stick rigidly to the official theme. Otherwise even if they win the prize, it is not good for their future development. Top priority should be accorded to expressing your own feelings. Creating an art work to your interest that also has some connection to the theme may be the best choice.

Z: The premise is to work hard and endure hardship. I recommend them to appreciate various types of works, such as oil painting, traditional Chinese painting, sculpture and photograph, rather than be confined to one certain type. Try to get inspiration from different artworks.

H: Practice more and make full preparation for the competition. The artwork con f ned by the theme of competition is not as good as one created out of inspiration.

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(—)

1.at ease:
2.sculpture: n.
3.lacquer painting:
4.inspiration: n.
5.contemporary: adj.
6.myna: n.
7.aesthetic perception:
8.texture: n.
9.granular sensation:
10.irritability: n.

Saint John's University with its motto “Learning without thinking is a waste while thinking without learning is a danger” , to Daxia University with its motto “Being indifferent to fame and wealth, staying humble to seek truth” , to Kwang Hua University with its motto being “Exert and strive hard for self-improvement” , to today’s ECNU with its motto “Seek the truth,be creative,and live up to the name of teacher.” You will easily recognize that just like the shared space itself, ECNU is always trying to combine the excellent western education philosophy with the classical Chinese tradition.

The day that the designer Mr. Zhu inspected the old building happened to be the very 45th anniversary of the death of Meng Xiancheng, the first President of ECNU. With a firm belief in “Creativity, Character and Community”, Mr. Meng devoted his life to the cause of education but suffered the great misfortune in his late years. Mr. Zhu was eager to create a building with a touch of solitary[9] beauty in memory of Meng Xiancheng.

The neon lights on the white wall shine brightly while a collection of stars twinkle in the night sky. The light decoration is used here in recognition of those founders and masters of ECNU, as if their wonderful thoughts go through the profound history and shine like a star. Under such a starry night, we may travel back to the past to rediscover the truth or break the limit of time and space to embrace the future.

The Functional Sections

The main building of the shared space is accessible to all ECNU students. The 1st floor is the free study space, which is further divided into the study section, e-book section, café and other functional sections. The free study section is always packed with students studying independently or communicating with each other, as it is designed to provide the users with a comfortable and cozy environment for learning. Furthermore, compared with the library and classrooms, the shared space is more convenient as it is close to the student dormitories.

The 2nd floor is built to meet the various demands of the users, containing the best multimedia classrooms in our school and some creative studios. Coming up to the 2nd floor, you will see a motto on the wall which reads “Get to a new height with the inspiration you get here in ECNU.” Equally eye-catching is the birch forest wallpaper with elaborate designing in the gallery. There are some fabulous pictures of ECNU hanging on the walls of both sides. Staying here you will get a feel of the humanity in ECNU .

Management and Feedback

The shared space is co-managed by both teachers and students. Mr. Liang told us that they prepared a small guestbook[10] in the bar so that they could hear all the feedbacks and made an immediate adaptation. We were encouraged to have a look at it. Although we felt puzzled and reluctant in the beginning, we found that it was worth reading and would like to share the following lines with you.

“Go! I will try my best to prepare for the test! ”. “The guy next to me slept in an ugly posture!”…Students not only wrote down their suggestions but also shared their feelings and thoughts about the shared space. It’s just like what we do on BBS.

In a word, the shared space is highly appraised and given a broad welcome by ECNU students. Just as Mr. Liang said, “Who would like to make a negative comment about such a fabulous environment?”

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1. novelty: n.
2. elaborate: adj.
3. landscape: n.
4. dignified: adj.
5. ethereal: adj.
6. accessory: n.
7. birch: n.
8. renovation: n.
9. solitary: adj.
10. guestbook: n.

Good

The word “cowgirl” became popular on the Internet in 2013. In ECNU, many girls caricature[1] themselves as cowgirls, lifting heavy things, fixing the air conditioner on their own, and dealing with difficulties independently and aggressively in competitions. In other people’s eyes, these girls are outstanding but unapproachable in a way.

longer the self-centered cowgirl. Instead, she became more friendly and cooperative than before.

The 15-minute psychodrama brought by ECNU Psychology Association came into prominence[7] in the strict competition and won second prize in Shanghai College Students' Psychodrama Contest. "We have prepared the play for almost two months. And now I am sure what we have done is worthwhile", said Zhou Yingzhi, the director of the play "Goodbye, Cowgirl". Meanwhile, all the group members appreciated the special experience. Shen Weiyang, who acted as one of the people wearing black T-Shirt in the play, mentioned, "That's why psychodrama attracts me so much. Your characters are separated from your body. A face to face talk can help you understand your own voices more directly and clearly. "

When it comes to the initial purpose of the play, Zhou Yingzhi attributed the inspiration to the popular word cowgirl. "The word is frequently repeated by many girls around me every day. They seem popular among friends and perform decently in public. Whereas, their loneliness can seldom be detected by others, even their intimate friend. It is an intriguing[8] phenomenon. I am eager to find out the reasons behind it. That's where my inspiration came from."

> In every girl's heart, there may live a Cheng Yan. What we need to do is not exclude her from our body, but treat her in a more friendly and rational way.

Founded in 2006 and guided under the professional psychologists, ECNU Psychology Association has spared no effort to concentrate on the psychological health of college students. As Zhou Yingzhi introduced, they will organize various activities in May photos were printed and exhibited in different teaching buildings. "I smiled unconsciously when I saw these pictures. They were so impressive! You even cannot resist the powerful temptation of smiles." Judy, a freshman from Department of Finance, expressed her own feeling excitedly.

Besides these elaborately designed activities, ECNU Psychology Association also provides series of regular ones in daily life. For example, professional counseling services are available every Wednesday afternoon. When you are confused or perplexed at a moment, you can turn to the psychologists there for help. The professional advice will tide you over[9] the hard time. In the psychological movie saloon, you can either recommend your favorite movies or exchange your mind with others.

Spreading positive energy is the central idea of ECNU Psychology Association. However, it is easier said than done[10]. To turn that idea into realization, all of the members in psychology association have been always staying up late and stretched their mind. Fortunately, their efforts have been well-paid.

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1. caricature: v. 讽刺
2. psychotherapy: n. 心理疗法
3. slovenly: adj. 懒散的，不整洁的
4. GPA: Grade-Point Average, 绩点
5. hurl abuse at: 故意嘲讽
6. introspect: v. 内省
7. come into prominence: 崭露头角
8. intriguing: adj. 有趣的，迷人的
9. tide you over: 克服困难
10. it is easier said than done: 说起来容易，做起来难

We Are Back!

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July 13th, 2014 welcomes back thousands of students, who have enjoyed free normal education during their undergraduate years and have come back to ECNU to work on their program of Master of Education[1]. A year ago, they left with a frm determination to devote themselves to the basic education. ***ECNU CIRCLE*** interviews three geography majors on campus to know more about their past and present. They are Wang Tuo, Wei Wei and Wang Xiaochen.

the class was hard to control. I felt flummoxed[9] at first. Fortunately, my colleagues helped me tide over the period. We should be strict with the students, but it was more significant for us to encourage the students and impart them the common values.

Wang Xiaochen: I can not agree with them more. At first, I used to have lunch with my students and play basketball with them. However, my supervisor did not accept that. She told me, “The closer you are with the students, the lower your prestige among them will be.” From my perspective, everything has two sides. If the students are closer to you, they will pay more attention to your class. I made some changes later, and the classes were better controlled as well.

〖Working Career〗

Wang Xiaochen has been teaching geography in Shanghai Yan’an Middle School for one year and he has been exploring his ways in the

1. Master of Education:
2. enroll v.
3. kindle v.
4. the Third Curriculum Reform

5. reinforce v.

Cultural Kaleidoscope on Campus

英编 / 徐逢时　美编 / 高焱

Various cultural activities hosted by the School of Foreign Languages are gaining popularity among ECNUers. The Map for Straight-A Students[1], the Booklet of Shanghai Cultural Sites and the Dubbing[2] Contest all sound fantastic. ***ECNU Circle*** will give you a special review of those activities and find more fun stuff worth sharing.

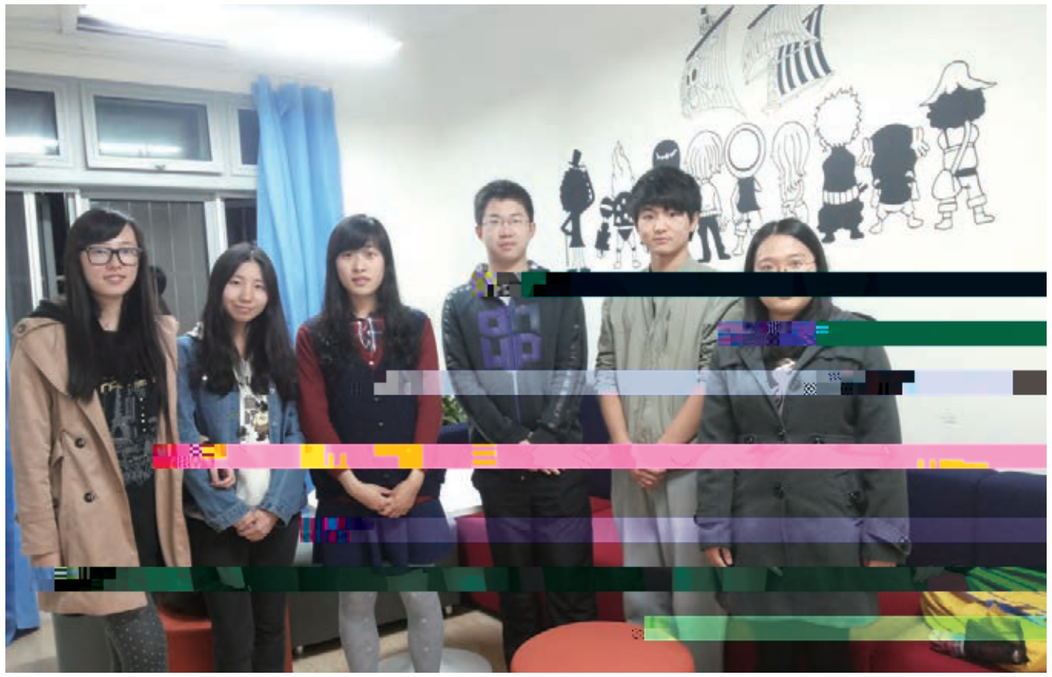
Map for Straight-A Students

Can you imagine a map becoming the hottest item on and off campus? Can you imagine a map arousing great attention from college students? This is what students of the School of Foreign Languages manage to achieve. So far they have released two editions of "The Map for Straight-A Students", a brochure introducing the academic courses and the cultural lifestyle on campus. The latest edition is coming soon this semester.

To guarantee[3] the reliability of the information listed on the map, the editors had to conduct their investigation on the spot themselves. Some of them attended popular lectures to confirm feedback from previous students is true, while others visited popular spots on campus, such as libraries, cafés and bookshops, in order to get first-hand information about the atmosphere and service there.

Despite their discretion[4], there are inevitably some faws in the map. Ji Yixin, the chief editor of the map, said they used to assume that there was no hot water supply on the frst foor of the Minghang library. However, after the map was published, a student wrote a letter to them saying that there was indeed a small room with hot water supply on the frst foor of the library. In the second edition they corrected the mistake and made a special thanks to the reader.

Apart from that, there are other revisions in the second edition. The map covers more information about the courses on Zhongbei campus for the sake of the students there. Ji Yixin, together with other editors, welcomes feedback from all the fellow students and teachers.



Booklet of Shanghai Cultural Sites

How much do you know about Shanghai? How are you familiar with its famous cultural sites? Students from English, French, German, Japanese and Russian major established a club and took a field trip[5] to classic bars, clubs and other cultural spots in Shanghai during the last summer break. They then compiled[6] what they had found into a palm-size booklet.

Jin Kang, the founder of the club, explained to us the original intention of creating such a booklet. The idea started from their curiosity---the desire to know why so many foreigners prefer to start their businesses in Shanghai. The answer they found is that Shanghai has a very large potential market and

people here are sincere and warm-hearted.

Compiling a cultural booklet is anything but easy. Jin Kang shared with us how they made it. Some French major students paid a visit to the famous House of Roosevelt, which is located at Bund[7] 27, and gave its manager an interview. They found that the house was originally built in 1920 and was renovated[8] by the Roosevelt family in 2008. The building is well known for its wine cellar, which is said to be the largest one in Shanghai.

think so. In the first Class Presentation Competition

Zhao Han, Chen Yixuan and Cao Yiying - “The Three Sisters” - as they call themselves - are waiting off stage. They find it hard to think of anything else than the presentation they are about to give. The title of their project is *How do Normal People Turn Evil? - A Brief Introduction to Criminology*.

“The previous groups were doing so well that we felt heavy pressure. As ‘the guests from the Zhongbei Campus’, we were we were not expecting any prize at all ” , says Zhao Han.

The competitionthat that get them feeling nervous is called Class Presentation Competition of Academic English. It is specially held for two reasons: one is to show the fruits of the college's English reform; the other is to set a good example for the students and reduce their fear of English academic reports.

But it is easier said than done. Wang Kaiying is a freshman from the Department of Chemistry. “I am somewhat in fear of watching TEDs (abbreviation for Technology, Entertainment and Design) without subtitles, because I am worried that I can’t understand them.” She is not afraid of giving presentations in English, but fuency is her greatest concern.

According to a survey carried out by the teaching staff of the Listening and Speaking course, the most unpopular listening assignments among students are academic presentations. So the competition is transmitting a signal to all students: learning to do academic research and presenting your ideas is important, which is not all difficult to achieve.

Then one may ask, “How did ‘The Three Sisters’ succeed?” Sitting casually on the lawn of the Zhongbei Campus on a sunny Friday afternoon, the three musketeers[1] told me their story.

It all started from a call-up[2]: they were selected by Ms Zhang Qing, their instructor. Zhao Han, as a psychology

they learned that "When we look back on our history, at those severely wrong deeds[5] committed by our ancestors, we may think that that kind of disasters will never happen to us. However, the case is that the previous situation of (the) Rwandan Genocide[6] was just similar to our daily life （adapted from *The Lucifer Effect*）," as is written in their essay.

In fact, the advice of doing a survey was also given to other groups. At final count, four out of the six groups applied the questionnaire survey as one of their research methods. Then what makes "The Three Sisters" outstanding?

"We tried our best to make the presentation vivid," said Chen Yixuan. In their view, the other groups either put too much emphasis on figures collected from questionnaires, or addressed the audience – most of whom were amateurs - with too much jargon[7]. "Questionnaire results should not be the body of the presentation," said Zhao. "And we tried to explain our ideas with clear and simple expressions." Cao was happy to see that the audience was attentive throughout their presentation.

Does language proficiency matter? Wang Kaiying thinks it does. She used to be short of confidence about her language skills. For that matter, Cao says, "Confidence matters the most." Zhao agrees with her, saying, "It is good enough to make your points clear. Don't fuss about sophisticated words." In Chen's opinion, the competitors should be in pretty good command of oral English. Nevertheless, they all agree that the competition is different from a speech contest, and oral English is only one of the important factors.

And this is what Mr. Li Zheng expects to see. Mr. Li has been working as a listening teacher in the college English department for ten years. He is now in charge of the reform of listening and speaking course. "We used to pay too much attention to students' language skills, such as pronunciation and tone in college English teaching, but rather neglected the non-language part. To non-English majors, it is knowing how to work in English that plays an important role in their future study", he says.

This turn in teaching philosophy has led to a storm among both teachers and students. Around 12% of the students failed to pass in the first semester after the reform took place. Students complained about the reform, saying the courses were too difficult and time-consuming. Many teachers questioned if the reform "is on the right track". Class Presentation Competition of Academic English is held at this point as a demonstration of the fruit of reform, a strong incentive[8] for both the teachers and the students to feel its significance. "People need to know this is no speech competition," Li says. Thus "academic" becomes the soul of the competition. Ig3>5T /1 682.6 60uieC /Span /31ID 2073 m(s l)0.224s ls

6 TaTc facto0.5-13.007 f Talnd the

1. musketeer: n.
2. call-up: n.
3. rub: n.
4. pull sb. through: ……
5. deed: n.
6. genocide: n.
7. jargon: n.
8. incentive: n.
9. sceptical: adj.
10. ponder over:

/ 2012 /

July14, my 20th birthday. As a birthday present from my mom and dad, I went on an 8-day tour of Canada. As representative cities in east Canada, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto became my destinations. After a 16-hour flight from Beijing to Toronto, everybody was exhausted. Luckily, it was already midnight when we settled down at the hotel. Jet lag wouldn't have affected us much only if we had a sound sleep. The next day, we began our tour from downtown area of Toronto.

The University of Toronto

the City Hall of Toronto

We didn't spent much time in downtown Toronto because all of us were looking forward to the world famous Niagara Falls[1]. After our 3-day time spent in Toronto, we few to Quebec to see Vieux-Québec[2] there.

Niagara Falls

The Streets and Shops in Montreal

As a French-speaking city, you would sometimes feel that you were in France instead of Canada--- the streets, shops and people passing by. For the last 3 days of our trip, we went to "Paris in Canada", Montreal.

Being wide awake at 7 in the morning, I got up and took a walk along St. Lawrence River.

St. Lawrence River

Walking along Rue Peel[3], you can easily climb up Mont Royal[4] to have a bird's eye view of Montreal.

During my three-day-stay in Montreal, what impressed me most was how I became friends with all the BAs(beauty advisors) in a cosmetic shop and even became an interpreter for their Chinese customers! This is really an amazing yet unexpected experience that I've never tried before! As I was busy buying products and chatting with the BAs, a woman tapped me on my shoulder and asked if I could do her a favor, speaking in half-Mandarin, half-Cantonese. By interpreting her needs and functions of the product, I helped in getting a big sale. The same thing happened again when we were about to fy back to China at Pearson Airport[5]. This time, I helped a boy helped a boy purchase cosmetics his mom wanted. I could feel a sense of achievement when I managed to help others get what they wanted. Sometimes, I even wonder what what would happen if I were to become a real BA? Is it possible for me to sell many of my products? Well, just kidding!

An 8-day-tour was too short for me to know Canada well, and I am hoping that soon I can have another chance to spend some time there and get to know more about Canada.

/)

1. Niagara Falls:
2. Vieux-Québec:
3. Rue Peel: Rd. Pearl
4. Mont Royal:
5. Pearson Airport:

Love in ECNU

It was undoubtedly a Wednesday night, chilly and brisk, when I ran into several lovers outside the library hall, hand in hand, cheek to cheek. I am still able to recall their sweet countenances[1] effortlessly up till now. "I'm blushing", I swore to myself with a slight irritation. I kept on pacing down the street, accompanied by a swirl of wind which urged me to run my fngers through my unfxed hair. Hence I put my earphones on and had Billie Holiday[2] sing to me. "Autumn in New York, why it seems so invited? Autumn in New York is often mingled with pain. Autumn in New York, it is good to live it again." The echo in my ears wouldn't subside.

It is spring in ECNU. Bright colors may mute pain but I cannot get joy. Through my own perspective, it is twisted fate that attributes to my entrance to ECNU, located on the outskirts of the never-sleeping metropolis, on this arid and barren piece of banished land. Suffocating here by myself, I used to wake up every morning and spend the remainder of the day doing nothing but wondering what I was to do on campus save for the daily routine. Having survived an exceedingly hurtful relationship with my ex-girlfriend, I felt my heart wrapped under a blanket of blue. Anguish, or more accurately, a sense of futile melancholy, kept me from staring at those lovers who were blessed and favored by the Lord and even from composing this article entitled Love in ECNU.

Nevertheless, I am built tough. One more

Then the tables turned. I retreated
to my comfort zone in the dorm
after the hard toil of the day,
one typical Tuesday
night, finding
my roomies in
deep interest
in the stuff
displayed on
the computer
screen. With
a sigh of
depression, I
withdrew to
my desk, but
surprisingly,
the lovely note
caught my eye,
saying that they
were teeming with
chocolate cakes, and
would like to feast my empty
stomach with that sweet delicacy.
That sleepless night was perfect when four chaps lying in bed, made fun of their exes and shared their laundries, dirty or clean. That was when I knew I couldn't indulge myself in that sort of lifestyle anymore because life didn't seem to owe me too much

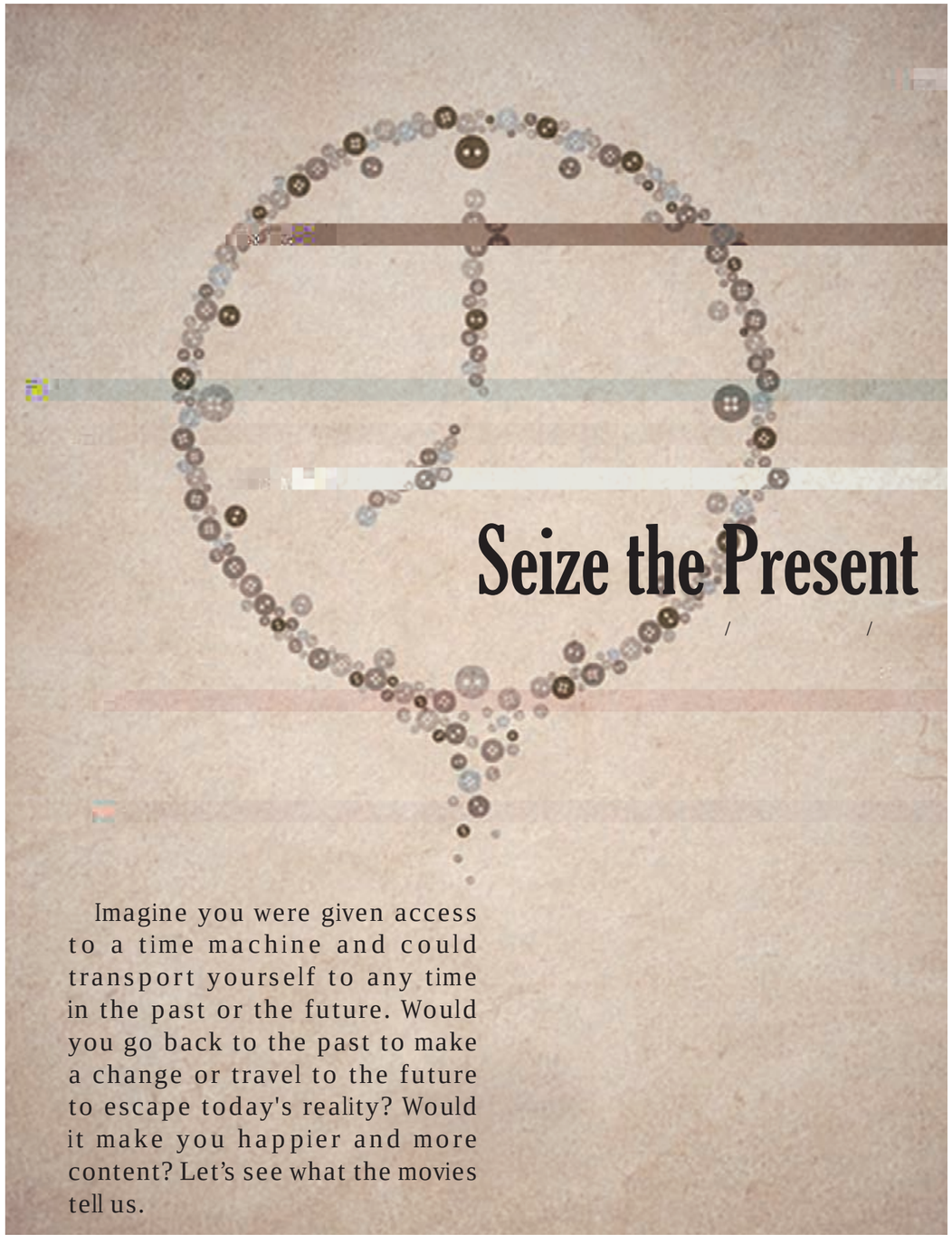
We have found love
in the same place. We
are never saints but
opportunities are
always given
to make some
mistakes to
learn what
love is. Love,
as I see it, is
neither a sense
of physical
attraction and
affection, nor a
vent[3] for desires,
but a mental
support that fulfills
your emptiness. Now
I treat life as a cabaret,
where old chums mutter, and
music, fowers, chatter, fragrance and ballgowns are combined. It is a state of grace when love outshines and dwarfs hatred.

Spring in ECNU, with love, is good to live again.

(/)

1. countenance: n.
2. Billie Holiday:
3. vent: n.

TH



Imagine you were given access to a time machine and could transport yourself to any time in the past or the future. Would you go back to the past to make a change or travel to the future to escape today's reality? Would it make you happier and more content? Let's see what the movies tell us.

Gorky[1] once said that time is the fastest and the slowest, the longest and the shortest, the most common and the most precious, and the most neglected and the most valuable. It is indeed the case. Nobody seems to be fully satisfied with the amount of time they have and most of us feel time is fying like an arrow and wish it to slow down. What would happen if people could have absolute control over their time? Would everything go as smoothly as it is supposed to? In the following movies, the experiences of the main characters will throw some light on this question and inspire your further refection[2].

The Butterfly Effect

Evan's memory is fragmented due to his bitter childhood. Thanks to his psychiatrist[3]'s suggestion, he has formed the habit of keeping a diary. His crush, Kelly, committed suicide after years of suffering from her father's sexual harassment[4]. Full of sorrow, Evan incidentally went back to the past while fipping over his diary. He decided to make some changes about the past and tried many times. The first time he changed the past, he and Kelly were together, but he was then put into prison for killing Kelly's brother; the second time, his friend ended up in the asylum[5] and Kelly became a prostitute[6]; the third time, he turned out to be a handicapped person with neither arms nor legs; the last time, Evan lost his hope of changing the past for the better, so he went back to the past and killed himself in his mother's womb[7]. The ending of the movie has another version --- a happy ending, which is less attractive than the one mentioned above. It turns out that the above-mentioned sad ending provides the audience with more thought-provoking questions.

17 Again

At the age of 17, Mike gave up basketball because of his girlfriend Maggie's pregnancy. They had a daughter and a son after their marriage. As he wasn't a big achiever in his career, Mike complained about his life choices all the time. Maggie found it difficult to put up with him and wanted to divorce him. It was at that moment that Mike went back to the past and became 17 again with the help of his spirit guide. Although Mike was stunned by the fact that he was young again, he later decided to make full use of this miracle and relive his good old days. He got admitted into his previous high school and became schoolmates with his son and daughter. Under this new identity, he got in touch with his family and realized that he had been an inconsiderate husband and irresponsible father. In the end, he came back to reality and made up with his wife.

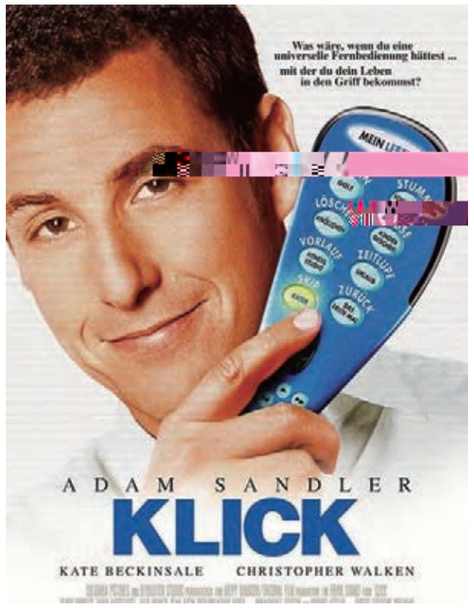
Pandora's Booth

On a rainy night, a telephone booth reminded Ouyang Zhong of his deceased[8] frst lover Ouyang Xinxin. Being depressed with the possible divorce with his wife, he dialed Xinxin's number on impulse[9], and surprisingly got in touch with her as if both of them went back to the high school life. Later, he went to the telephone booth every day to chat with his ex-girlfriend in the past, sharing their sweet memories and his affection for her. He also made some attempts to change the past only to fnd it was in vain[10]. At last, he found out that the girl he'd been talking to is not his lover---young Ouyang Xinxin---but his wife in her high school time, who was Ouyang Xinxin's cousin and staying with her at that time. And it was during their telephone conversations that Ouyang Zhong realized his shortcomings in his family life and started a new life with his wife and daughter.

Michael is an architect. He had a daughter, a son and a pretty wife. He actually led a happy family life, but he was too ambitious to be content. He found it bothersome to have his family keep him company. Coincidentally, he got a universal remote control with which he was able to control the speed of his own life. Therefore, he fast-forwarded[11] and skipped his family time in order to give more time to his work. At the beginning, he was quite satisfed but he gradually realized what he lost outweighed what he gained. He met with success at work at the cost of the loss of his family. Being divorced with his kids feeling isolated and his father feeling wronged, he gradually fell into great self-remorse[12]. Finally everything went back to the day before Michael got the remote time control. He made a different choice this time and restored his family life.

It is not uncommon that people are fascinated by the idea of returning to the past and making changes as if their life would turn out better than it is today. Meanwhile, they are equally enchanted by the idea of going to the future to escape the unpleasant reality. However, the stories of leading characters in the movies mentioned above exemplify the truth that the past shapes the present and the future extends the present. The past is gone while the future is unknown. Isn't it a good idea to cherish the present? Only when we seize and treasure the present can we find a remedy for the past and a hope for the future.

Klick



(/)

1.Gorky: n.
2.refection: n.
3.psychiatrist: n.
4.harassment: n.
5.asylum: n.
6.prostitute: n.
7.womb: n.
8.deceased: adj.
9.impulse: n.
10.in vain:
11.fast forward:
12.remorse: n.

Build a Bridge in the Developing Countries

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Masters of Education Program for Developing Countries[1] at ECNU welcomes an international group from different countries. The students in the program are sharing their experiences inside and outside the classroom.

Program Overview

Masters of Education Program for Developing Countries is an interdisciplinary program with affliated faculty drawn from across the University. Through rigorous academic course work, coupled with hands-on experiences, our program prepares students with the distinctive skills required for working in the feld of education and development.

Since 2010, ECNU has successfully held four sessions[2] of "Masters of Education Program for Developing Countries".

This year the program welcomed a very international group of 12 students from 10 developing countries, including Kyrgyzstan, Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Maldives, Rwanda, Grenada, Pakistan and Uganda.

These students will participate in a one-year learning and educational program to enhance their professional skills in education and broaden their perspectives.

In the opening ceremony of the program on September 11, 2014, Ren Youqun, vice president of ECNU, pointed out that each student is a communicator of their own national information: "When the students return home, they will become an important messenger between China and their home countries, and promote the cooperation in education and development with African countries in the near future."

On October 14th, we had a face-to-face interview with the international students in the program.

ECNU Circle: What do you think of the environment and learning atmosphere at ECNU?

***Interviewee 1*:** I like the learning environment and the whole landscape of this university. But most interesting of all I found is that people are very helpful here. Even when I ask students on the road to help me translate something, they stop and help. So it is very easy to fit in and know things even though you do not know Chinese. I have found that language is a barrier but not as much as I expected it to be.

Intervie

Every year a large number of overseas students and teachers come to ECNU and begin their Chinese journey here. In their eyes, ECNU has its charm[1] which attracts people to work and study here. This article will introduce you Mr. and Mrs. Holly, an American couple, who taught English at ECNU for one year.

In spite of the large differences existing between Chinese and American campuses, Mr. and Mrs. Holly enjoyed life at ECNU a lot. As English teachers, they had lessons twice a week, but they still spent most of their time with their students on campus. Mr. and Mrs. Holly loved to communicate with students and teachers here. In classes, they always tried to inspire students to express

Although they stayed at ECNU only for one year, Mr. and Mrs. Holly said they had experienced and learnt a lot In

Time to Exchange Overseas, Let's Hit the Road !

Why Germany?

Why did she choose Germany? Lin said she had planned to study in America. However, the college programs in Germany were more attractive than the ones provided by American universities. Besides, as a physics major, she could get a better-facilitated study condition in Germany. With the encouragement of parents and friends, she finally made up her mind to study in Germany. "Sometimes, the opportunity at hand is of great importance.This time, I seized the opportunity and went to Germany."

W a a t t
t ad a d
ca a a b
t ca b t.
S dI c a a
t? H ca I c
c t a d c ? A I
a d t b d d t?
T a t t
a t [1] a t a d
. I t d t
St d Ab ad, t d
L Q a a t d
t U t B d
G a .

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Feelings about life and study in Germany?

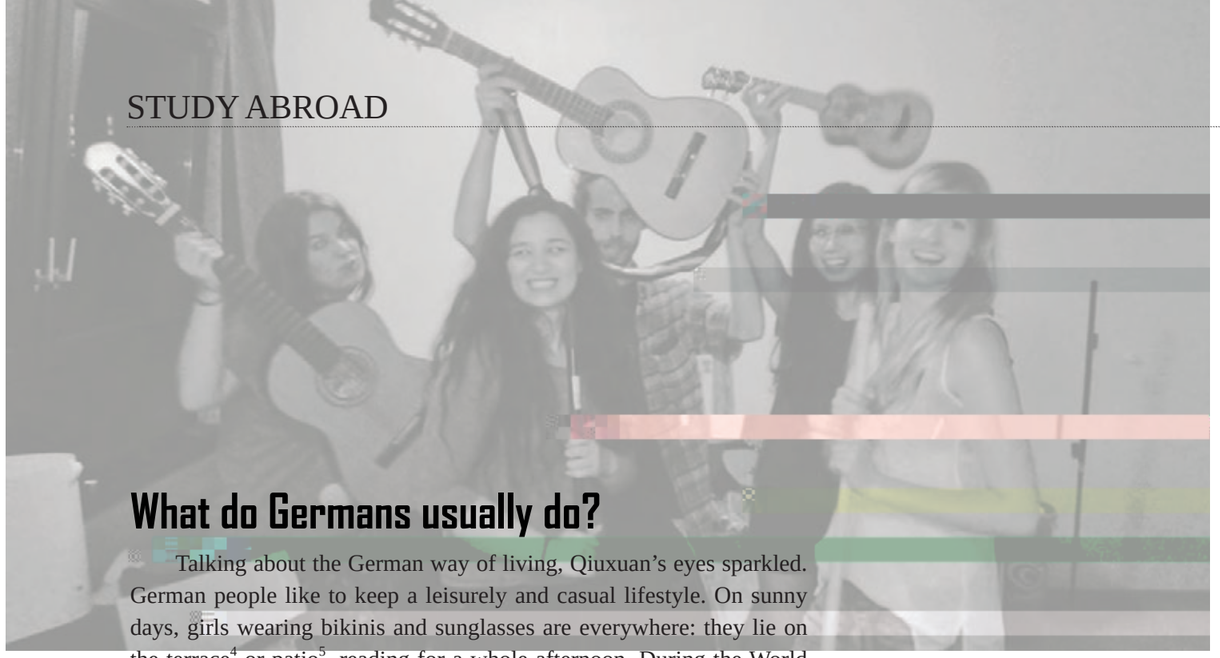
During the frst few days in Bielefeld, Lin Qiuxuan found that everything had returned to zero. She had to restart her life like a freshman as before. "I dragged two suitcases, 29 kilogrammes each, crawling up the dormitory stairs with no lifts. I had such a genuine feeling that since then, I had to live by myself; I had to tidy up the dormitory myself; I had to hunt for an on-campus[2] cafe myself ," said Lin. Although Lin Qiuxuan was open-minded and somehow mentally-prepared, there still emerged a sense of loneliness in her heart.

Once she was ill and had to buy the medicine herself. "At that time I missed my parents and friends thousands of miles away so badly that you never know how heartbroken I felt. However, gradually I became more independent and strong-willed. Besides, I learned to manage my time. Even on my days off, I would make a to-do list before getting up."

In Germany, language is the biggest obstacle in study. Qiuxuan didn't speak German before this trip, nor did she take any language course before departure.

In a lecture, all the students were Germans except for several overseas students, but as they could hardly understand anything, Qiuxuan and her companions asked the professor if the lecture could be given in English. The Professor said they should ask for the fellow students' favor and a poll was held. Surprisingly, no German students vetoed the proposal. Not only was Qiuxuan surprised at their proficiency[3] in English, she was also deeply touched by the German students' understanding for overseas students.

As time passed by, Lin Qiuxuan had a better command of German. She also learned to overcome language and cultural barriers in the process.



What do Germans usually do?

Talking about the German way of living, Qiuxuan's eyes sparkled. German people like to keep a leisurely and casual lifestyle. On sunny days, girls wearing bikinis and sunglasses are everywhere: they lie on the terrace[4] or patio[5], reading for a whole afternoon. During the World Cup, wherever there was a big lawn, there were men and women gathering together around a huge screen, beers in hand, roast in mouth. When the German football team won, there was a blast[6] of ecstasy[7].

In Lin's eyes, the Germans' idea towards life is to do their best in work; at the same time, no matter how busy they are, they will spare time for relaxation. Germans will arrange their time and work carefully to lead a colourful life.

Life goes on

Now, Lin has finished her one-year-study in Germany as an exchange student and returned home. Stepping on familiar land, Lin was absorbed in excitement. She was so cheerful that she talked all the time with her parents. However, "culture shock" came along in her own motherland. In Germany, when people meet others — even strangers — on the way, they smile to each other as a greeting. However, such manners seem a little awkward in China, and may even be misinterpreted[8].

How does Lin feel about studying in her old classes back home? She says that she had some difficulty keeping up with teachers in class. Not only because there is a change of courses, but also because of the differences in teaching methods between Germany and China. In Germany, the process of deriving a theory according to the given conditions is accorded top priority, while in China, precise calculation is emphasized. Although these two stages are mutually dependent, the teachers in China and Germany focus on different aspects.

In retrospect [9], Lin treasures her days in Germany. Not only has she improved in language and professional study, she has also formed a clearer vision of the future. It is also true for her companions. "In order to further their study in Germany, some of my peers work very hard to strive for the chance of studying in Bielefeld University," says Lin.

To be or not to be?

The credit[10] exchange is one of the main factors that makes students hesitate, or even call off the plan. Lin doesn't think it necessary to over-evaluate the difficulty. Every feasible credit will be converted back at ECNU. So she considers it absolutely unnecessary to give up simply for this concern. Furthermore, in a well-developed program, credit exchange is easy. After all, studying abroad means the chance to experience a completely different college life. In light of this, credit exchange, even if not successful occasionally, is not a big deal.

Some students take an exchange program in order to contact German professors and facilitate their graduate study abroad. From Lin's point of view, such an idea is understandable and possibly a good choice. The teacher-student relationship in Germany can be easy and pleasant. After class, students may enjoy coffee and chat with professors on any topic, no matter whether it is academic or not. For those who want to pursue further study in Germany, early contact with the professors might be helpful.

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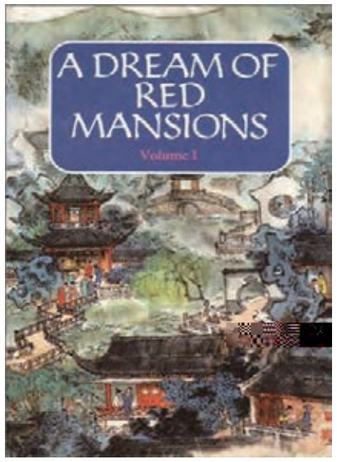
1. haunt v.
2. on-campus a.
3. proficiency n.
4. terrace n.
5. patio n.
6. blast n.
7. ecstasy n.
8. misinterpret v.
9. retrospect v.
10. credit n.

David Hawkes (1923—2009) and John Minford(1946—)

David Hawkes, different from Bonsall's missionary identity, was a British Sinologist. He studied Mandarin Chinese and Japanese at Oxford University between 1945 and 1947 and stayed at the National Peking University from 1948 to 1951 as a research student. During the later years of World War II he taught Japanese to military crypto linguists and code breakers. He was Professor of Chinese at Oxford from 1959 until 1971. From 1973 to 1983, he was a Research Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and subsequently became an Emeritus Fellow. He died in Oxford on Friday 31 July 2009, which coincides with another translator of the novel Yang Xianyi who passed away the same year. His personal library of about 4,500 volumes, known as the Hawkes Collection, was donated to the National Library of Wales in the 1980s. It comprises works in Chinese, Japanese and English, including Chinese language and literature, history, philosophy, religion and drama.

David Hawkes is most well regarded for his literary translations of Chinese, having translated the poetry anthology The Songs of the South in 1959. His A Little Primer of Tu Fu is an authoritative study and translation of the Tang poet Du Fu. What has made him a household name in the Chinese academic world must be his most important translated work is The Story of the Stone (also known as The Dream of the Red Chamber), which has been so widely recognized and studied that it seems Chinese translation studies cannot live and develop with it. The Story of the Stone is a collaborative work between Hawkes and his son-in-law. He translated the first eighty chapters (which are ascribed to Cao Xueqin) and John Minford, son-in-law, translated the last forty chapters, usually known as the Cheng-Gao continuation.

John Minford was born in Birmingham, UK, in 1946. Professor Minford is married to Rachel May, who is the daughter of noted Sinologist David Hawkes who was also Minford's teacher at Oxford University. As the son of a diplomat, he had lived in many countries around the world before he attended Winchester College in England to study Ancient Greek, Latin and classical literature. He obtained first class honours in Chinese Literature from University of Oxford and did his Ph.D at the Australian National University. He held a number of teaching posts in mainland China, Hong Kong and New Zealand, including those of Chair Professor of Chinese at University of Auckland and Chair Professor of Translation at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. John Minford is currently professor of Chinese at The Australian National University.



Yang Xianyi (1915—2009) and Gladys Yang (1919—1999)

Yang Xianyi was, as it is commented by the Times in his obituaries, "a prolific and playful translator who brought the classics of Chinese literature to life for readers in the West". He has, for half a century, with his English wife Gladys, worked on translating more than 60 of China's most important works into English, sometimes at the rate of a novel a week. "For those in the West who struggled to study Chinese literature in the 1950s and 1960s, Yang and Gladys were living legends," remarked the sinologist John Minford in the foreword to Yang's autobiography White Tiger, published in 2000.

Yang Xianyi was born on January 10, 1915 when China was making its transition from the feudal era of the Qing dynasty to modernity. It was at university, however, that he met his future wife, Gladys, the daughter of a missionary who coincidentally had taught at his middle school in Tianjin. Gladys was the first undergraduate to study Chinese at Oxford. He also completed his first major translation of a long Chinese poem, Li Sao, putting it into mock-heroic couplets. David Hawkes, the sinologist, later joked that Yang's translation "bears as much resemblance to the original as a chocolate Easter egg to an omelette". By 1952 they had joined the Foreign Languages Press in Beijing, charged with translating China's classics into English.

Gladys Yang was together with her husband Yang Xianyi responsible for the translation of an astonishing number of works of Chinese literature. Their output included the work of Lu Xun, A Dream of Red Mansions, and the Qing dynasty novel The Scholars, ranging from the classics to fction, among which Hong Lou Meng is the one that made their names immortal. She met Yang at Oxford. After their marriage, the Beijing-based couple became prominent translators of Chinese literature into English during the latter half of the twentieth century at the Foreign Languages Press. However, they were imprisoned during the Cultural Revolution, which was why the translation of the novel was stranded and the previously completed chapters were found lost when they were released. Upon their release, they took up the threads of their past life and restarted the translation of the novel. A Dream of Red Mansions was first published by Foreign Languages Press in 1978.

The face of world literature, from an Anglo-American standpoint, is developing, so much so that today Hong Lou Meng is admitted into the world literature anthology and is highly reputable in terms of common sense. The position of the great Chinese masterpiece in the new cultural environment will continue to be elevated thanks to the hard work of these assiduous and talented translators. The attempt to repeat the image-creating process of Hong Lou Meng and its translators who made the novel a world literature piece in the English-speaking world is supposed to bring more illuminations which can be perused by modern readers. These translators, who have achieved lasting fame, will never be forgotten. Rather,they will always be in our refections, just like the novel's epic circulation itself.

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1. corpus-based translation studies (CTS):
2. unprecedented:
3. abject: adj.
4. On the Red Chamber Dream (Oxford University Press, 1961)
5. Bramwell S. Bonsall, David Hawkes & John Minford and Yang Xianyi& Gladys Yang,
6. Zhan Guo Ce:
7. Confucianism and Taoism: The Epworth Press, 1934

ENGLISH WORKSHOP

整理 / 计思远
美编 / 杨彩婷

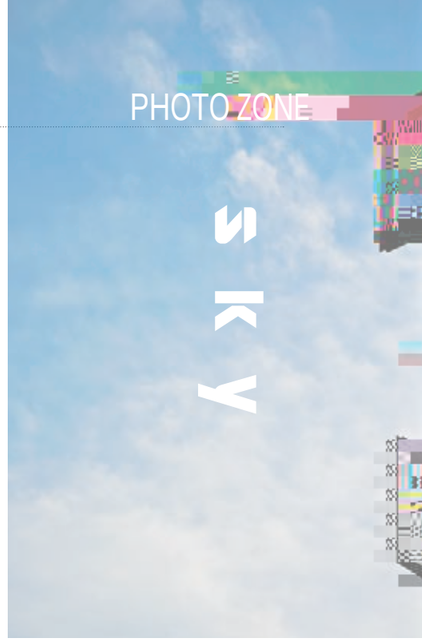
1. Apple Inc has unveiled its new devices.
此处 unveil [ʌn'veɪl] 意思是？ A. 发布 B. 召回 C. 售卖
答案：A. 发布
动词 unveil 意为“ 揭幕、首次展示 ”。
句意：苹果公司发布了新产品。

2. President Xi arrived in Tajikistan on September 11th for the 14th summit of the SCO.
此处 summit['sʌmɪt] 意思是？ A. 开幕式 B. 峰会 C. 访问
答案：B. 峰会
summit 作为名词，意为“ 首脑会议、峰会、顶峰 ”。
句意：国家主席习近平 9 月 11 日抵达塔吉克斯坦，出席第十四次上合峰会。

3. Alibaba launched its “roadshow” to woo prospective investors.
此处 prospective[prə'spektɪv] investor 意思是？ A. 潜在投资者 B. 境外投资者 C. 富豪投资者
答案：A. 潜在投资者
形容词 prospective 意为“ 未来的、预期的 ”；名词 roadshow 指“ 路演 ”；动词 woo 意为“ 争取、努力说服 ”。
句意：阿里巴巴开启路演，以吸引潜在投资者。

4. Scotland held a referendum on independence on September 18th.
此处 referendum [refə'rendəm] 意思是？ A. 国庆纪念 B. 公开宣判 C. 全民公投
答案：C. 全民公投
referendum 意为“ 全民公决、全民投票 ”。
句意：苏格兰 9 月 18 日举行独立公投。

5. The DPRK says it will deport a ROK man who entered the country illegally.
此处 deport [dɪ'pɔ:t] 意思是？ A. 逮捕 B. 判刑 C. 驱逐
答案：C. 驱逐
及物动词 deport 意为“ 驱逐出境 ”。
句意：朝鲜表示将遣返一名非法入朝的韩国男子。

6. Hundreds of millions of tourists bombarded China's famous scenic areas during “Golden Week”.
此处 bombard [bɒm'bɑ:d] 意思是？ A. 轰炸 B. 质问 C. 蜂拥
答案：C. 蜂拥
动词 bombard 本义指“ 连续炮击、轰炸 ”，本例中用 bombard 形容“ 蜂拥而至 ”的游客，非常形象。
句意：黄金周期间，数以亿计的游客涌入国内著名景区。

（审稿 / 余睿）