

ECNU CIRCLE

華東師範大學 | 英文校園刊物
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*ECNU's
Shared Space*

*The
Road of
Art Pursuit
Lecturing
in English
Is Not That Hard*

*Chen Lingxi:
Seize the Opportunities*

*Sister Tianshu
Won the Honor
of
"Moral Education Model"*

读 华彩篇章
品 东西文化
感 师大生活
悟 大学真谛

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

华 之泱泱
师 风苍苍
英 其风采
语 者歌章

简介

ECNU CIRCLE 刊物自 2013 年春季起，每学年三期。作为华东师范大学英文校园刊物在中北、闵行校区内发行。每期发行 2000 册。

宗旨

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

内容

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

Profile（人物）：展现师大师生和校友的风采

ECNU Life（校园生活）：记录校园生活点点滴滴

Spotlight（校园热点）：聚焦师大热点新闻

On the Road（人生驿站）：面向师大学生征稿，倾听他们的心路历程

Literature（美文荟萃）：介绍优美的英文诗歌、散文和小说

Movie（电影）：推荐和评论当前最流行的电影

Culture（文化）：探讨文化的冲突、交流与融合

Study Abroad（他山之石）：分享师大人的海外学习经历

Column（专栏）：邀请师生撰写专栏，发表独到见解

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

Photo Zoom（照片墙）：以师大师生的视角讲述镜头背后的故事

特色

刊物的采、编、写、发行等环节均由学生负责，独立完成。

目标

打造华东师范大学校园文化的新标杆。

投稿

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

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

投稿邮箱：cnuontheroad@126.com。

TIME TO DO IT

文 / 计思远 美编 / 张艳秋

Students complaining about the gap between fantasy and reality is no news to almost every university. Holding no solid ambitions, some students find themselves trapped in the gloomy days with no expectations or driving forces, which to a large extent result from their laziness and endless confusion.

If you are one of them, please think carefully about this question: What do you expect of college life? Excellent skills? Remarkable abilities? An offer from the university that you've been longing for? A chance to work with interesting and creative peers? To be an ordinary person while still pursuing your own lifestyle? Or, do you want to be nothing but a featureless graduate with nothing but a bachelor's degree that is seemingly nothing but uncompetitive in today's world?

It is high time to get rid of the mess of yesterday and bring your potential into full play.

Pick up a suitable lifestyle and you are likely to accomplish more than you have ever imagined. If you are a youngster who feels the pressing need to broaden your vision, it is rather a good option to perceive the world by traveling. Provided with a lot of opportunities to go abroad for both education and volunteer work, you are likely to foster a more multidimensional world outlook which is crucial in today's diversified community.

Besides, it is advisable for you to get involved in diverse activities. Thanks to the free atmosphere in university, you have access to various organizations, such as the League Committee, the Students' Union, students' associations and voluntary teams, ECNU CIRCLE, etc. Take joining the editing team of ECNU CIRCLE as an example. Not only will you be enlightened about the art of English, but also you will be well informed in many aspects, such as the latest academic research and findings, typical western festivals, campus life, etc. There is no doubt that you will gain insight and capacity that cannot be obtained from textbooks or lectures. The skills and experience you get from the work will be of great benefit even to your future career.

Doing a part-time job or internship is also a sensible choice, for you will be exposed to the society ahead of time as well as making money for your travel plan.

Study is still of utmost importance in university as it is the basis for your future. Different from in high school, self-study plays an important role in university. Self-discipline, initiative, perseverance are three massively important elements for self-study, leading to considerable gains. Can you stop your online games and pick up the books? Can you kick the bad habit of sleeping in class and respond actively to the teacher? Can you step out of your dormitory and make full use of the resources in the library? Get over your laziness and do something that enriches your life.

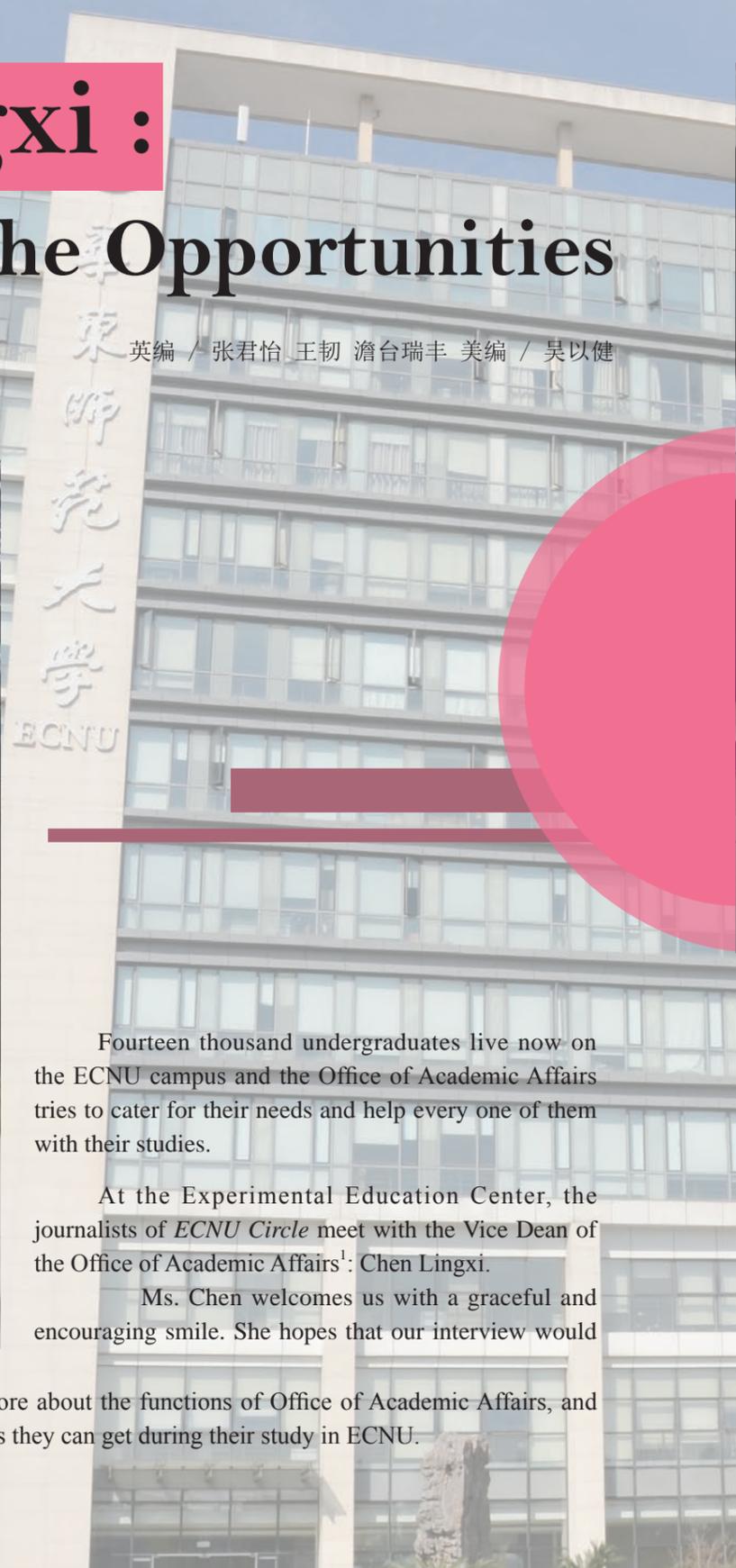
No matter what kind of life style you choose, bear in mind that the principle of diligence and frugality applies to all undertakings.

To sum up, though the ways to lead university life vary from person to person, the ultimate goal is always the same. That is to say, you are supposed to work hard, tap your potential and experience more so that you can lay a solid foundation for your promising future.

(审稿 / 汪燕)

Chen Lingxi : Seize the Opportunities

英编 / 张君怡 王韧 澹台瑞丰 美编 / 吴以健



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 Affairs¹: 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 applicable² 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 intercollegiate³ 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 Center⁴, 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.

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.

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

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)	等级成绩	绩点
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 polarization⁵ 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 implementation⁶ 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 scheme⁷ 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 inflexible⁸. 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 is that the name list could be changed at any time. Another case is that courses could be changed in the academic program at any time. It is this kind of nonstandard operations that the school is trying to avoid. Furthermore, our office wants to construct a stable system and bring open lessons or professional information into it. Lots of changes have been made to break the profession barriers and serve our students with a more reasonable method. Now we have a humanized warning system to guide those who have met with obstacles. This is what the system has brought about.



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 they 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.

(审稿 / 郭忠义)

1. Office of Academic Affairs: n. 教务处
2. applicable: adj. 可适用的
3. intercollegiate: adj. 大学间的
4. Students' Academic Development Guidance Center: 大学生学业发展指导中心
5. polarization: n. 两极化
6. implementation: n. 履行
7. coordination scheme: n. 协调方案
8. inflexible: adj. 刚性的

“Sister Tianshu”

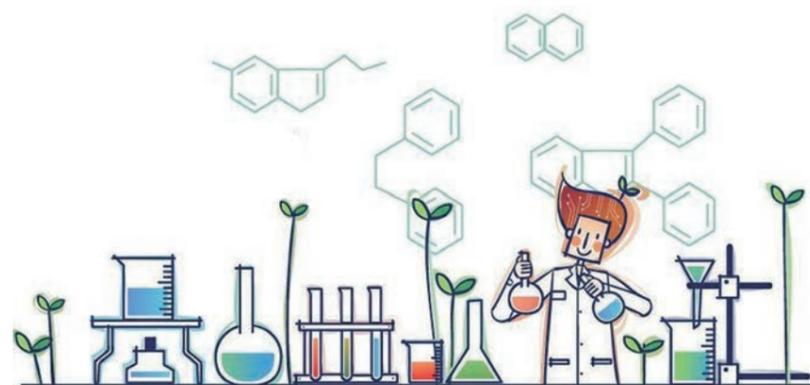
Won the Honor of “Moral Education Model”

文 / 张若怡 洪钶洁 美编 / 唐宁



“Students’ willingness to talk with me shows their trust in me,” says Professor Zhou Tianshu. She is popular among her students and they call her “Sister Tianshu”. Recently she has won the honor of Moral Education Model of East China Normal University.

Professor Zhou Tianshu teaches in the College of Resources and Environment Science. She majors in the analysis of environmental pollutants¹ and ecology-toxicological effects². 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 poison³ 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 pesticides⁴ 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 conducive⁵ 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,

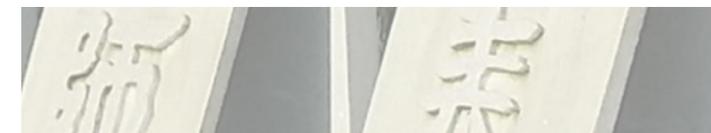
actually, I have learned very much from them.” At the end of each semester, she asks her students to give her advise to improve her classes. She said, “students’ sincere suggestions, a huge help in improving teachers’ teaching skills, help me make progress in the future teaching process. And teachers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



Professor Zhou is rigorous and cautious in scientific 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 scientific attitude and form a good habit of being precise in scientific 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 significance 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 first 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 Model, Professor Zhou smiles and says modestly that she does not deserve the honor, because she thinks the honor should be given to teachers who are older and more experienced than her. For Professor Zhou, this honor is not only an approval for her past work, but also a great deal of encouragement to stimulate her for further efforts. This is because Professor Zhou believes that there is still a gap between her and the real model of moral education. She promises that she would be responsible to students and do better in moral education. She also says, “This honor puts me to a higher level, though I think I have not done enough. Since I am given this honor, I will turn pressure into motivation



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 find out a proper way to influence students. “Most students are not willing to listen to preaches⁶. 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 counselors⁷ play their role as a bridge. What’s more, the symposium⁸ 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.”



1. pollutant: n. 污染物
2. ecology-toxicological effect: 生态毒理效应
3. trace of poison: 微量毒素
4. pesticide: n. 杀虫剂
5. conducive: adj. 有益于, 有助于
6. preach: n. 说教
7. counselor: n. 辅导员
8. symposium: n. 座谈会

(审稿 / 郭忠义)

The National Art Exhibition, held every five years, is the largest national academic exhibition representing the highest level of artistic creation. This year, the works of four students from the School of Art in ECNU - Li Jianpeng, Hou Yuyang, Zhu Zhilu, Hu Jinlin - are selected. Let us get close to them with the reporters of ECNU Circle.

The Road of Art Pursuit

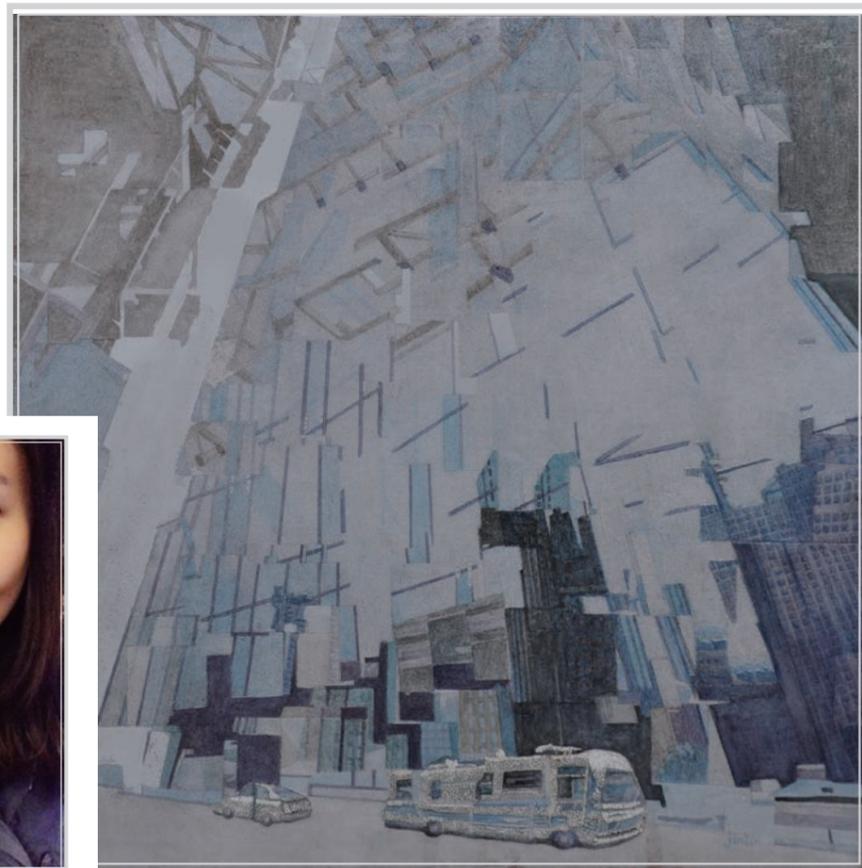


文 / 张若怡 美编 / 高焱
张君怡

"The Day, The Dream"
(那天, 飘过一个梦)
Painted by Li Jianpeng



Hu Jinlin and her painting "Uproar" (全部)



We meet Li Jianpeng, Zhu Zhilu and Hou Yuyang in a studio on the fourth floor of the Department of Fine Arts. Hu Jinlin, who is already working as a teacher in Shanghai, is too busy to come for the interview. Surrounded by lots of finished and unfinished paintings, we can sense the smell of paper and paint mixed together. It is a little uncomfortable for us, but they are not at all bothered. Li is at ease¹, making tea for us from time to time, and begins to introduce how he started his path of art studies.

ECNU CIRCLE: Please introduce yourself briefly, how did you start painting?

LI JIANPENG: I'm now a grade 2 graduate student in the School of Art and have been studying art in ECNU for more than five years. I received my undergraduate education in Zhongbei Campus. My path of art began in middle school, when my

art teacher accidentally left his painting materials in the classroom, which caught my attention. I tried playing with it for a while, and that was the moment when I started the path of art. I have been on the road ever since. Art is like my only hobby, I can get so much fun from it. I studied with teachers from Henan University all my high school.

E: You've been majoring in oil painting since high school?

L: Not exactly. Although I like oil painting most, I started with all kinds of painting including traditional Chinese painting, watercolor and sculpture². But I started majoring in oil painting since sophomore.

E: Why do you prefer oil painting to other types of painting?

L: Because oil painting comes from the west and therefore has developed its own special

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.

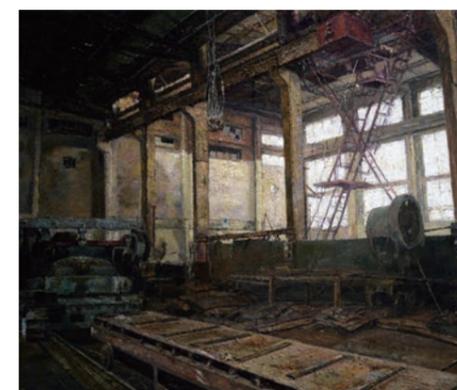
ZHU ZHILU: The specialized courses provided by ECNU are quite unique. Since I major in lacquer



Zhu Zhilu and his painting "Flourishing" (盛)



Hou Yuyang and his paintings



"Factory Workshops in Wujing"
(吴泾工厂车间)



painting³ 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 Genxiang.

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.

"Static No. 2" (静物2) Painted by Zhu Zhilu



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 inspiration⁴ when painting? Where does the idea of the selected work come from?

L: Modern and contemporary⁵ 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 myna⁶ 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 perception⁷ and grainy texture⁸. 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 sensation⁹ 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 first 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 irritability¹⁰ 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 (孟良崮)", 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 confined by the theme of competition is not as good as one created out of inspiration.

(审稿 / 汪燕)



"Youth — Choice"
(青春一抉择)

Li Jienpeng and his painting

- 1.at ease: 怡然自得
- 2.sculpture: n. 雕塑
- 3.lacquer painting: 漆画
- 4.inspiration: n. 灵感
- 5.contemporary: adj. 当代的
- 6.myna: n. 八哥
- 7.aesthetic perception: 美感
- 8.texture: n. 质感
- 9.granular sensation: 颗粒感
- 10.irritability: n. 过敏



ECNU's Shared Space

文 / 刘宇洁 李金松
美编 / 施雅文

As the newly-built shared space is gaining an increasing popularity among ECNUers, it is worthwhile to make a special report of this novelty¹ and see how it comes into being and how it will benefit ECNUers in the long run.



The Elaborate² Design

As we got closer to the main building of the ECNU's shared space, we were fascinated by the design of its outer appearance. The ink-black lines crossed against the snow-white wall, creating a touch of the beautiful Chinese landscape³ painting. The skillful application of Chinese elements, such as blue bricks and the white wall, gave the old building a new life.

Compared with the dignified⁴ outer appearance, the inner part of the shared space was lively and ethereal⁵. The ceiling was decorated with the star-like dim light, with several small soft-colored pebbles lying on the walls. Furniture was carefully

chosen and well arranged by the staff. The elegant accessories⁶ and beautiful paintings were selected by students themselves to create a comfortable and cozy atmosphere. The birch⁷ forests wallpaper in the 2nd floor, which was designed by Mr. Liang and teachers from School of Art, reminds you of an old saying---it takes ten years to grow trees, but a hundred years to rear people.

The design for the main building of shared space has been changed many times. Initially, a design studio was authorized to take the full responsibility for the design. But their plan failed to gain the popularity as the main building was supposed to be transformed from the attached building of Hedong Dining Hall. Later, Zhu Jiejun, an art teacher from our university, was recommended to take care of the design. With a reference to the shared space in Colombia



University, Yale University and Chinese University of Hong Kong, Mr. Zhu wove his original idea into the design and came up with the final version after months of discussion and revision. It took some 400 days to carry out the full-scale renovation⁸ before the brand new building stood gorgeously before us now.

In a word, it was the joint effort of both teachers and students that contributes to the accomplishment of the shared space. And it is a great piece of art, just as Mr. Liang said, "I have visited the shared space of many universities and I think ours even outperform theirs to some extent."

The Cultural Inheritance

About 20 old photos of ECNU were displayed in the café waiting for the exploration from students. Those photos were a reflection of the long history of our school, evolving from the



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 solitary⁹ 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 guestbook¹⁰ 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?"

(审稿 / 王志宏)

1. novelty: n. 新奇事物
2. elaborate: adj. 精雕细琢的
3. landscape: n. 风景
4. dignified: adj. 庄重的
5. ethereal: adj. 优雅的
6. accessory: n. 配饰
7. birch: n. 白桦树
8. renovation: n. 修缮
9. solitary: adj. 凄凉的
10. guestbook: n. 留言册



Goodbye, Cowgirl

文 / 沈思予 美编 / 吴以健

The word “cowgirl” became popular on the Internet in 2013. In ECNU, many girls caricature¹ 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.



This year, the Psychology Association in ECNU also cast their light on the hot topic. In April, six members of the Psychology Association created a psychodrama named “Goodbye, Cowgirl”. Psychodrama offers a place with a tranquil atmosphere where people can relieve their depression in a more creative way. It may also give hints to people to find out their own problems. Zhou Yingzhi, the director of ECNU Psychology Association, introduced the central idea of the psychodrama to us, “This kind of experiential psychotherapy² can cure the patient in terms of physiology, cognition, emotion and behavior.”

The play tells a story about a girl named Cheng Yan, who was self-centered, aggressive and slovenly³ to some extent. In her classmates’ eyes, nothing but GPA⁴ was the top priority in her life. Once in a teamwork of psychology course, her team members preferred to talk about the theme “cowgirl” while she objected to the topic fiercely for the words and expressions in the discussion sounded somehow sarcastic and

poignant to her. The self-important girl felt that her partners were hurling abuse at⁵ her on purpose. A fight broke out inevitably. Worse still, the two guys were locked in the library.

Isolated from the outside world and exhausted after a bitter quarrel, the girl stepped into a dreamland subconsciously. Three men in black shirts, who were specific embodiments of the characters of the heroine, came along on the stage. And in the dreamland, it provided Cheng Yan an opportunity to listen to her internal voices. After the three people raised questions one after another, the heroine began to ponder over where the rub was and introspect⁶ the so-called self-esteem. What did I overlook in life? Was I too aggressive and stubborn in the case? What on earth should I pursue, grades, honors or...?

Dawn broke and Cheng Yan woke up. The morning sunlight looked dazzling. For Cheng’s partner, a sincere apology must be the best morning call. With joint efforts, Cheng Yan and her partner’s speech about “cowgirl” was a success and was welcomed by the class. At this time, Cheng Yan was no



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 prominence⁷ 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 intriguing⁸ 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 every year. "The psychodrama was one of these activities this year. We are delighted that this brand-new activity is well responded among students," said Zhou.

Another impressive activity this May must be "Spreading Sweet Smiles". The members of the association were divided into several groups. They wandered around the campus to capture those beautiful and charming smiles with cameras. Later, these

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 over⁹ 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 done¹⁰. 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.

(审稿 / 郭忠义)

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!

文 / 沈思予 陈佩珍 美编 / 李建鹏



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 Education¹. A year ago, they left with a firm 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 Instructive Summer Courses】

As Wang Tuo tells *ECNU Circle*, the courses will last for two years and a graduation thesis is required as well. The courses cover basic and professional education. The former puts emphasis on educational theories while the latter revolves around the art of designing questions.

ECNU Circle: Why did you choose to enroll² yourself in the program of Master of Education?

Wei Wei: Since I became a teacher, I have increasingly realized the significance of the educational theories in our work. Coming back to ECNU, I decide to read more books to figure out what on earth education is.

Wang Tuo: As a young teacher, I know that I have many things to learn and improve. The courses in the program are very instructive and important for me.

E: What do you benefit from the courses?

Wang Xiaochen: From my perspective, the courses can better meet our needs in our working career. As we all know, Shanghai is carrying out a curriculum reform recently. The program will give me instructions and tips for my future work.

E: How do you evaluate the design of the summer courses?

Wei Wei: Generally speaking, it is reasonably done. However, the training program is still on its exploratory stage. How to refine the curriculum and how to arrange the teachers' time should be taken into consideration.

E: How many of your undergraduate classmates come back for the program? How much do you pay for it?

Wang Xiaochen: About 40 of our 58 classmates are back.

It is voluntary and the tuition is 12,000 RMB per semester.

E: Have you met and communicated with your classmates?

Wang Xiaochen: Actually, our old classmates always have contacts with each other, from which some inspirations were kindled³. For example, when I was going to have an open class, my classmates would offer me some suggestions and good ideas in our Wechat group. We find that there do exist big differences among various versions of textbooks. That is to say, the same knowledge point has its own interpretation in every respective region, which leads to different designs of test papers.

E: Do you have any plan this time?

Wang Xiaochen: I would like to have a good discussion with my supervisor, Professor Duan Yushan, who is in charge of the Third Curriculum Reform⁴ in Shanghai. My thesis will also center on the same topic. How to guarantee the quality of classes? How to reinforce⁵ the interaction between teachers and students? I will point out my doubts and puzzles in my practical work.

【Difficulties and Challenges in the Work】

Stepping into the society, the three young teachers with big ambitions yearned for chances to prove themselves. However, dreams are often different from reality. When they are on intimate terms with students, respect from them is less expectable at the same time. In the exam-oriented environment, scores take pride of place⁶. Changing roles from students to teachers, they have spent quite a time to be accustomed to the new role.

E: Have you been confronted with tough problems during your work?

Wei Wei: When I graduated from ECNU, I was feeling quite proud of myself. Earning respect from students and school leaders was very important for me. At first, everything went smooth. I was



Wei Wei

welcomed by the students and the atmosphere in class was relaxing. But the first mid-term examination gave me a big strike. The students in my class did not do well. I pondered over⁷ where the rub was. When I turned to my elder colleagues for help, they told me that grades are always the top priority in the exam-oriented education. Since then, I began to be more strict with my students, along with more dictations but less fun stories. It did produce a preliminary result, but my class was becoming less interesting. How to make my class interesting and at the same time help my students gain higher scores in the exam? I will try to figure out the question.

Wang Tuo: As for me, the problem is the students always portray young teachers as easy-going and affable⁸. Consequently,

the class was hard to control. I felt flummoxed⁹ 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 work. He also shares his feelings and experiences in his work with *ECNU CIRCLE*.

E: What is your class like generally?

Wang Xiaochen: I encourage the students to teach themselves. In my class, I will write down the knowledge points on the blackboard. Then the

Wang Tuo



students will find them out in the books. They are encouraged to raise any questions if they are confused.

E: Will you try to give a lecture in a novel way?

Wang Xiaochen: In the first semester, I actually did that. My class began with music or a talk-show. However, I found that it would distract the students' attention and the results backfired. The students were more interested in the show rather than the geography course itself. I had to change my ways. Now I will give my lecture at the beginning of the class. When the students feel exhausted, the video will be a spice.

E: What makes your class distinguish from others'?

Wang Xiaochen: I hold a firm belief that teaching should not be limited by the textbooks. Instead, it should have a close relation to our life. In my spare time, I will give some useful tips to the students. How to tell the north without a compass is a typical case in point.

【Memories in ECNU】

E: What impressed you most in ECNU?

Wang Tuo: They were the two internship experiences. We had an outdoor class in Suzhou and Nanjing for prospecting geology and landformation in my sophomore year, and it was from that time that I began to take geography as a practical subject. The other was the educational internship. What's more, the teachers in ECNU also influenced me a lot. Professor Chen



Wang Xiaochen

Changwen often told us, "Education is a job for the rationalists." It was what professor Chen said that inspired in me a great passion for education.

Wei Wei: Teachers, schoolmates and the school environment constituted my life in ECNU. My favorite teacher is Professor Lu Jun, who gave us lectures about Chinese geography. He is erudite and humble. Both his personalities and teachings urged me to devote myself to the education career.

E: How do you describe the environment of ECNU?

Wei Wei: ECNU has a very beautiful campus with a human atmosphere. Many great masters, like Shi Zhecun and Lv Simian, once taught here. Besides, the school library is always packed with readers. I enjoyed the reading atmosphere very much.

E: Will you pay close attention to ECNU after graduation?

Wei Wei: Sure, I will visit the homepage of ECNU from time to time. More news is heard from Weibo and Wechat of ECNU. Though I am now working in Zhejiang Province, the life in ECNU jogged my memory¹⁰. I still pay close attention to the campus life on the Internet, like the new cuisine looks tasting while the sunflowers are in bloom.

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Master of Education: 教育硕士 | 6. to take pride of place 一系列事情中最重要的 |
| 2. enroll v. 登记, 注册 | 7. pondered over 思考, 沉思 |
| 3. kindle v. 点燃 | 8. affable adj. 和蔼可亲的 |
| 4. the Third Curriculum Reform 第三次课程改革 | 9. flummoxed adj. 困惑的 |
| 5. reinforce v. 强化, 加强 | 10. jog one's memory 唤起某人的回忆 |

【Advice for Young Teachers】

E: What do you feel when you are back as a student again?

Wang Xiaochen: Transforming my roles, I find the essence of education does not lie in how you teach but how you listen. Coming back to ECNU, I have a new understanding of my students.

E: Could you talk more details?

Wang Xiaochen: The students are under great pressure now. When you are tired out, it is hard for you to concentrate on studying. But the key to study is your attitude rather than your physical strength. What's more, I am clear what kind of teachers will earn the students' respect. The summer courses are conducive to my work.

E: This year many students will graduate from ECNU. Would you please give some advice to them?

Wei Wei: The society is different from the university. You have to know the new rules. What they have to do is to have a positive attitude and adapt to the new environment. When it comes to the teaching, theory and practice should be related tightly. Consult experienced teachers in your school when necessary.

(审稿 / 郭忠义)

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 Students¹, the Booklet of Shanghai Cultural Sites and the Dubbing² Contest all sound fantastic. *ECNU Circle* will give you a special review of those activities and find more fun stuff worth sharing.

The 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 guarantee³ 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 discretion⁴, there are inevitably some flaws 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 first floor 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 first floor 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.



The 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 trip⁵ to classic bars, clubs and other cultural spots in Shanghai during the last summer break. They then compiled⁶ 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 Bund⁷ 27, and gave its manager an interview. They found that the house was originally built in 1920 and was renovated⁸ 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.

The trip to explore the cultural sites involves

both effort and perseverance. Jin Kang told us that they had to spend the whole day outdoor walking around and investigating those cultural spots, such as Fuxing Park near Huaihai Road, the 1933 Old Millfun⁹ in Hongkou District. The trip was really exhausting, but they did find something fun. For example, they discovered a shop selling wine together with bicycles. The shop owner, a British man, told them that wine and bike were two symbols of the health.

The Dubbing Contest



The Dubbing Contest on Shanghai Campuses hosted by the School of Foreign Languages is another hit on ECNU's cultural stage. The candidates are all from the five top universities in Shanghai, namely, Tongji University, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Shanghai Normal University and East China Normal University.

As the organizer of this contest, Jin Kang told us that they didn't anticipate that they would have difficulty in finding the right candidates. They made great efforts to reach those prospective candidates and finally their efforts paid off¹⁰. The candidates from Tongji University, majoring in dubbing, gave a professional performance and indisputably won the first prize.

Zhang Yunhui from the Department of Translation and



Interpretation Studies led the ECNU team to win the prize for Best Sound Effects. She told us that sound effects were an indispensable¹¹ part in dubbing. To find a perfect match with the original soundtrack, they tried everything they could come up with. Having no access to an accordion¹², they played the

harmonica¹³ instead. In order to imitate the vocal implication of flashbacks, they replaced the sound with a purl¹⁴. Their creative and quaint performance finally won the recognition of the audience.

(审稿 / 王志宏)

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Straight-A Student: 全优生, 学霸 | 8. renovate: v. 整修 |
| 2. dubbing: n. 配音 | 9. Millfun: n. 老场坊 |
| 3. guarantee: v. 保证 | 10. paid off: 有好结果 |
| 4. discretion: n. 谨慎 | 11. indispensable: adj. 不可或缺的 |
| 5. field trip: 考察旅行 | 12. accordion: n. 手风琴 |
| 6. compile: v. 汇编 | 13. harmonica: n. 口琴 |
| 7. Bund: n. 外滩 | 14. purl: n. (流水) 潺潺声 |



Lecturing in English Is Not That Hard

文 / 徐逢时 美编 / 李建鹏

Are you in fear of giving an academic speech in English? Some might raise their hands and cry out, "It is beyond my reach!" "The Three Sisters", however, do not think so. In the first Class Presentation Competition of Academic English, the three girls proved to the audience that lecturing in English is not that hard.

Zhao Han, Chen Yixuan and Cao Yiyi - "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 not expecting any prize at all", says Zhao Han.

The competition that gets 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 fluency 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 musketeers¹ told me their story.

It all started from a call-up²: they were selected by Ms Zhang Qing, their instructor. Zhao Han, as a psychology



student, had previously given her insights on criminology. Then they decided to carry on and dig deeper into this topic. The other two members, however, both major in Preschool Education. Is criminology a completely strange area to them? “Criminology is not mysterious to us,” said Cao Yiying. “We learn it more or less from TV dramas, like *Lie to Me* and *Sherlock Holmes*.”

But soon they found criminology is too broad a topic to talk about within 15 minutes. Then they specified it into how normal people turn evil. Hardly had they chosen the topic when doing research became another rub³. With so many essays and articles in a second language, they felt at a loss. Fortunately, a book named *The Lucifer Effect: Understanding How Good People Turn Evil* pulled them through⁴, and they applied the book as the main source throughout their research.

They were not alone in terms of difficulty in doing research for an academic speech. 39.48% of the interviewees in the survey said they had little knowledge about preparing for an academic report.

To solve this problem, what advice did their instructor give? “We are suggested that handing out questionnaires and collecting feedback is a good way.” So they did. They interviewed 59 subjects. From the questionnaires,

they learned that “When we look back on our history, at those severely wrong deeds⁵ 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 Genocide⁶ 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

jargon⁷. “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 incentive⁸ 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. It is the most important criterion in the rating of performance. Language skills, including pronunciation and grammar, are no longer the determinant factors for the final result, while the manner and logic of presentation, the depth of research are all accorded high grades. Moreover, the competition is held among teams rather than individuals. Therefore, teamwork plays a crucial role as well.

The feedback of the competition was beyond Li’s expectations. “Some people used to be sceptical⁹ about the reform of college English course and the academic turn of college English teaching,” he says seriously. “But when they saw the students doing presentations with an air of a scholar, they realized the feasibility of the reform.”

The debut of the competition is over, but the reform is still on the way. Now the college English team is pondering¹⁰ over whether to invite professors from other departments to serve as judges in the next competition. “We want to shift people’s concentration

from mere linguistic capability to more academic performance. The students’ ability to lecture in English is a reflection of their command of English as a useful tool for future study and research. Lecturing in English is not that hard.” says Li.

Link: The Rwandan Genocide
(1994年卢旺达大屠杀)

The Rwandan Genocide was a genocidal mass slaughter of Tutsi (图西族) and moderate Hutu (胡图族) in Rwanda by members of the Hutu majority. During the approximately 100-day period from April 7, 1994 to mid-July, an estimated 500,000–1,000,000 Rwandans were killed, constituting as much as 20% of the country’s total population and 70% of the Tutsi then living in Rwanda. (Wikipedia)

(审稿 / 汪燕)



1. musketeer: n. 火枪手
2. call-up: n. 召集令
3. rub: n. 障碍
4. pull sb. through: 使……渡过难关
5. deed: n. 行动
6. genocide: n. 种族灭绝, 大屠杀
7. jargon: n. 术语
8. incentive: n. 激励
9. sceptical: adj. 怀疑的
10. ponder over: 沉思; 考虑

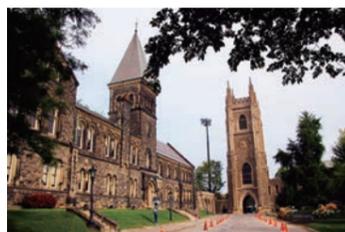


JOURNEY TO EAST CANADA

投稿 / 生态与环境科学学院 2012 级环境科学 许敏超
美编 / 税玥

July 14, 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.

14 July



The University of Toronto



the City Hall of Toronto



We didn't spend much time in downtown Toronto because all of us were looking forward to the world famous Niagara Falls¹. After our 3-day time spent in Toronto, we flew to Quebec to see Vieux-Québec² there.

14 July



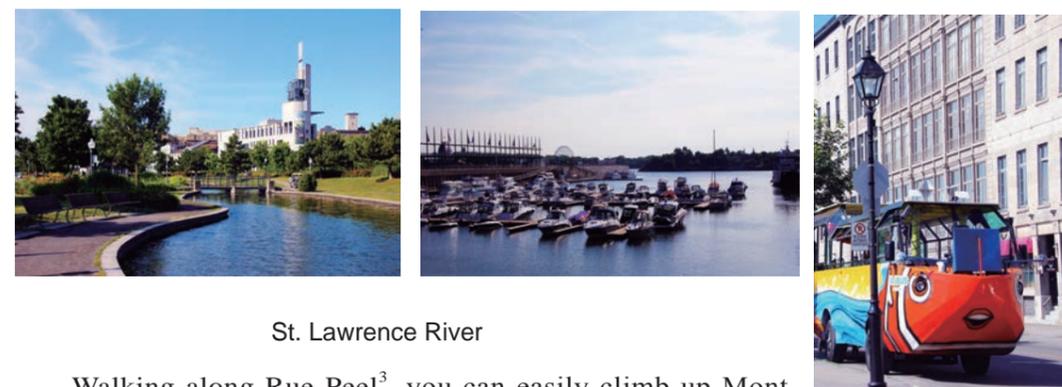
Niagara Falls



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 Peel³, you can easily climb up Mont Royal⁴ 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 fly back to China at Pearson Airport⁵. This time, I 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 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.

(审稿 / 余睿)

Cute sight-seeing buses

1. Niagara Falls: 尼亚加拉大瀑布
2. Vieux-Québec: 魁北克老城区
3. Rue Peel: Rd. Pearl 法语路名
4. Mont Royal: 皇家山
5. Pearson Airport: 多伦多皮尔森国际机场



投稿 / 2012 级环境科学 钱洋
美编 / 税玥

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 countenances¹ 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 fingers through my unfixed hair. Hence I put my earphones on and had Billie Holiday² 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 coruscation was all that I needed. Never to the enemies inside of my brain should I surrender, so I proceeded to try all the liquors that could get me filthy drunk, in order to wash the bad memories away, and to travel all around the city until I became fatigued with these new things. But every attempt was in vain and proved wicked was proved wicked after I came back to the dormitory like a sucked orange and, as a consequence, I began to waste away. The scary concept eventually struck me that Cupid had cruelly rejected my humble needs and haunted me from a distance.

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 vent³ for desires, but a mental support that fulfills your emptiness. Now

I treat life as a cabaret, where old chums mutter, and music, flowers, 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.

(审稿 / 余睿)

1. countenance: n. 面容, 表情
2. Billie Holiday: 美国爵士乐女歌手
3. vent: n. (情感的) 发泄

THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

Robert Frost (1874-1963)

美编 / 张艳秋

Two roads diverged¹ in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth²;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim
Because it was grassy and wanted wear,
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden³ black.
Oh, I marked the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh⁴
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I,
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

黄色的树林里分出两条路，
可惜我不能同时去涉足，
我在那路口久久伫立，
我向着一条路极目望去，
直到它消失在丛林深处。

但我却选了另外一条路，
它荒草萋萋，十分幽寂，
显得更诱人、更美丽，
虽然在这两条小路上，
都很少留下旅人的足迹，

虽然那天清晨落叶满地，
两条路都未经脚印污染。
呵，留下一条路等改日再见！
但我知道路径延绵无尽头，
恐怕我难以再回返。

也许多少年后在某个地方，
我将轻声叹息把往事回顾，
一片树林里分出两条路，
而我选了人迹更少的一条，
从此决定了我一生的道路。（顾子欣译）

Robert Frost

Robert Frost was born in San Francisco on March 26, 1874. He became interested in reading and writing poetry during his high school years in Lawrence, Massachusetts. He was enrolled at Dartmouth College in 1892, and later at Harvard, though he never earned a formal degree. Frost drifted through a string of occupations after leaving school, working as a teacher, cobbler, and the editor of a magazine.

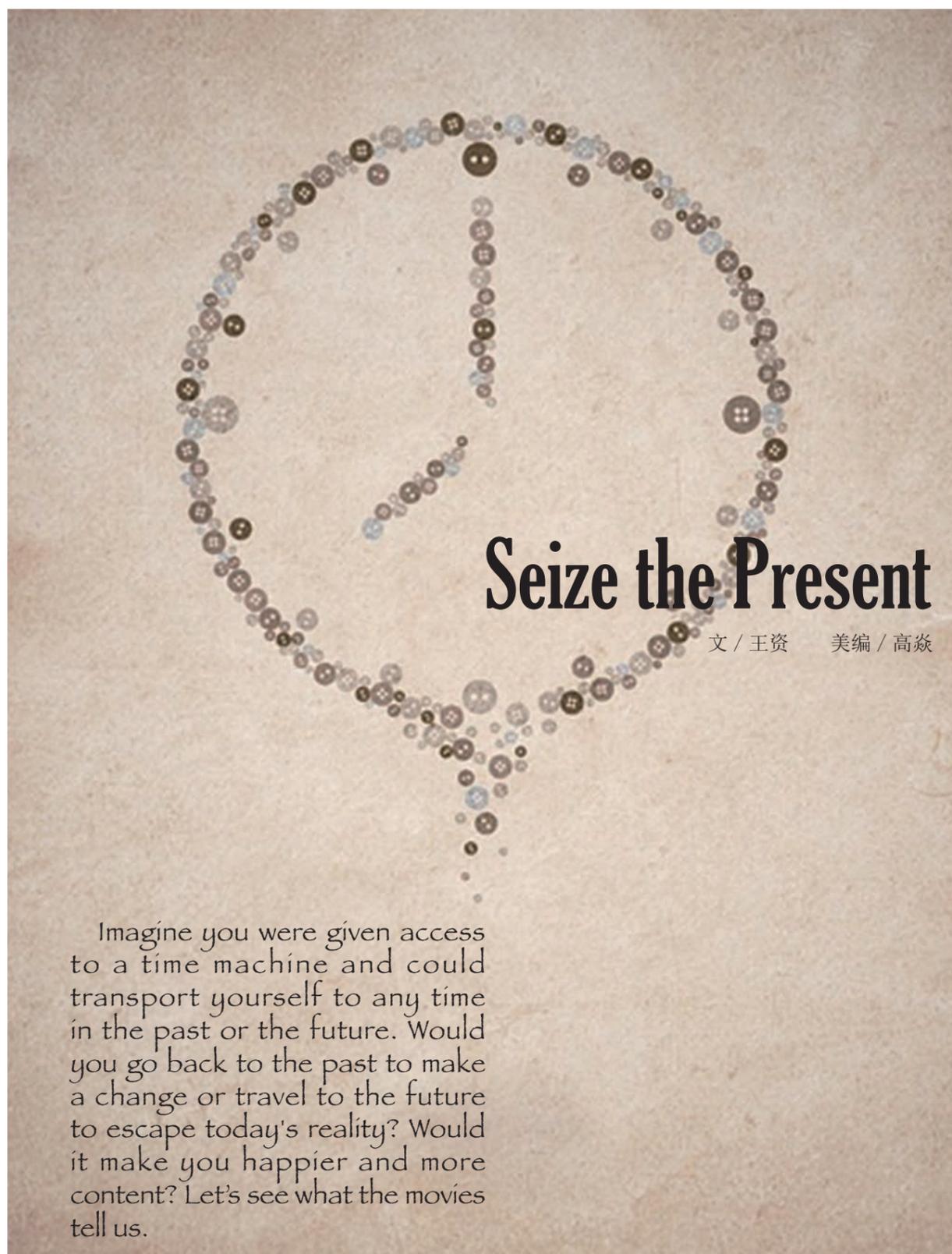
About Frost, President John F. Kennedy said, "He has bequeathed⁵ his nation a body of imperishable verse from which Americans will forever gain joy and understanding."

Robert Frost had won The Pulitzer Prizes⁶ four times. He lived and taught for many years in Massachusetts and Vermont, before dying in Boston on January 29, 1963.



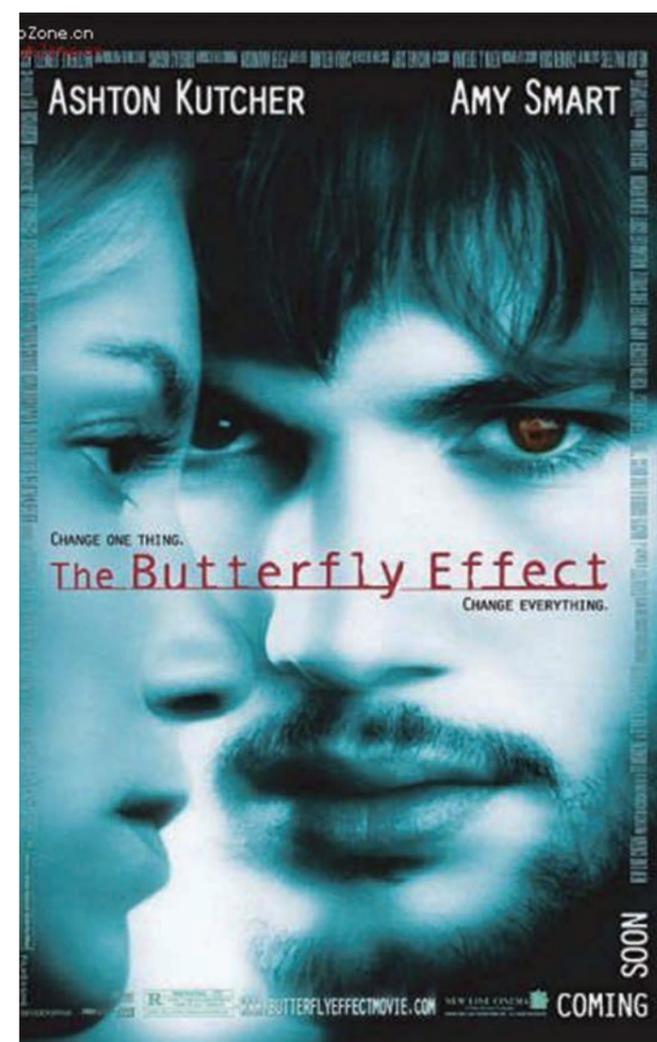
1. diverge: v. 分叉，分开
2. undergrowth: n. 树林下面的灌木
3. trodden: tread 的过去分词，被踩踏的

4. sigh: n. 叹息
5. bequeath: v. 遗赠
6. The Pulitzer Prizes: 普利策奖



Gorky¹ 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 flying 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 reflection².

The Butterfly Effect



Evan's memory is fragmented due to his bitter childhood. Thanks to his psychiatrist³'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 harassment⁴. Full of sorrow, Evan incidentally went back to the past while flipping 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 asylum⁵ and Kelly became a prostitute⁶; 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 womb⁷. 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

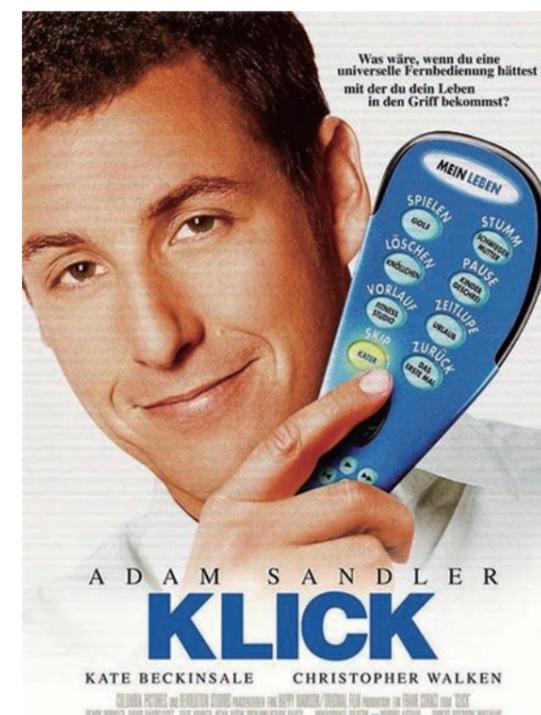
On a rainy night, a telephone booth reminded Ouyang Zhong of his deceased⁸ first lover Ouyang Xinxin. Being depressed with the possible divorce with his wife, he dialed Xinxin's number on impulse⁹, and surprisingly got in touch with her as if both of them went back to the high school life. Later, he 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 find it was in vain¹⁰. 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-forwarded¹¹ and skipped his family time in order to give more time to his work. At the beginning, he was quite satisfied 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-remorse¹². 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



(审稿 / 王志宏)



- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Gorky: n. 高尔基 | 7. womb: n. 子宫 |
| 2. reflection: n. 反思 | 8. deceased: adj. 已故的 |
| 3. psychiatrist: n. 精神病医生 | 9. impulse: n. 冲动 |
| 4. harassment: n. 骚扰 | 10. in vain: 徒劳无益的 |
| 5. asylum: n. 精神病院 | 11. fast forward: 快进 |
| 6. prostitute: n. 妓女 | 12. remorse: n. 懊悔 |

Build a Bridge in the Developing Countries



文 / 赵毅 蔡梦霜 吴婉津 吴凌青 美编 / 林炜杰

Masters of Education Program for Developing Countries¹ 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 affiliated 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 field of education and development.

Since 2010, ECNU has successfully held four sessions² 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.



Interviewee 2: The environment is very conducive³ to learning, and it meets my expectation in terms of the resources and the library. It gives us enough reading materials to update what we already have. The infrastructure⁴ on campus and the teaching method of the professors are all good.

ECNU Circle: What do you think of the program? In what way has the program influenced you?

Interviewee 1: Professors are very different and interesting. Some of them have studied in U.S.A, while the others in U.K. So we can see the difference, the language and the way they teach. Some of them like class discussion, some of them give lectures, so it's really interesting to see the difference, and it's quite an experience.



Interviewee 2: Well, I think the program is a very good way to improve mentality. I am from Africa. When we come to a new environment, it is hard for us to tell the world you are not like the stereotypes people think you are. We are learning to adjust ourselves to cope with the new life here.

Interviewee 3: The program will help me build up my skills and help me apply my knowledge. When I go back, I can help our country move forward.

Interviewee 4: I think the major influence on me is to learn professional theories in Education in the new environment. I could really improve the educational system back home.



ECNU Circle: Have you ever taken part in extra-curriculum activities in ECNU? What have impressed you most in the activities?

Interviewee 1: I like traditional Chinese culture very much. We went to the opening ceremony on Zhongbei campus last year, where I saw the Chinese opera. I am impressed by the performance. This year the marvelous ceremony was again held in Qufu City of China to commemorate the 2,565th anniversary of Confucius. We visited his homeland and temples. I think it's a bit different from what I used to know at home.

Interviewee 2: While we have been spending much of our time studying, we have also taken time to get to know each other in less formal environments. This week, we are going to have a BBQ party with our classmates from different countries.

(审稿 / 余睿)

1. Masters of Education Program for Developing Countries: 发展中国家教育硕士项目

2. session: n. 学期

3. conducive: adj. 有益于

4. Infrastructure: n. 基础设施



Mr. and Mrs. Holly

文 / 闫旭 美编 / 施雅文

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 charm¹ 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

themselves freely; after classes, they were actively involved² in various activities with students, like playing basketball and joining in English Corner. "Students here seemed to be a little shy at first," Mr. Holly said, "maybe because we are not so familiar. But we gradually talked more in class or out of class. We felt very happy to communicate with them."



Although they stayed at ECNU only for one year, Mr. and Mrs. Holly said they had experienced and learnt a lot here. As teachers, they have learnt much about teaching methods like how to encourage students to improve their English, cooperate³ with students of all kinds, how to solve their problems and so on. In their eyes, students at ECNU were all studying hard, while in America, college students were more willing to spend time outside like playing sports, taking part in clubs or doing part-time jobs. It was the biggest difference between Chinese and American students, Mr. Holly said.

When they were asked why they made up their mind to teach in China, Mr. and Mrs. Holly said that they were deeply

attracted by Chinese culture. They both loved Chinese culture in many aspects, such as Chinese history, architecture, folk arts⁴ and the like. During holidays, they visited many places in China, like Nanjing, Hangzhou, Beijing, Xi'an, etc. Mrs. Holly said: "Every place has its unique charm. Some ancient cities can bring you back and feel the weight⁵ of the history; some modern cities may make you feel the miracle of advanced modern technology. China is just like the ocean which can both contains the old and the new creeks⁶ at the same time."

When we talked about how to promote the communication between China and America, Mr. and Mrs. Holly said that the best way for two sides was providing

more chances for exchange. US TV series and Hollywood movies do not represent all of "real" America. Similarly, they had different feelings about China after visiting it. Having stayed at ECNU for one year, Mr. and Mrs. Holly were deeply impressed by everything they experienced here. ECNU is a place which will welcome you into itself no matter who you are.

(审稿 / 余睿)

- 1.charm: n. 魅力
- 2.involve: v. 参与
- 3.corporate: v. 合作
- 4.folk arts: 民间艺术
- 5.weight: n. 价值
- 6.creek: n. 小溪



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

We are halfway through the semester and now all kinds of exchange programs have been on the official website.

Should I exchange overseas or not? How can I overcome cultural differences? Am I well prepared to be independent? These are the questions haunting¹ a lot of freshmen and sophomores. In this edition of Study Abroad, we interviewed Lin Qiuxuan who has returned from the University of Bielefeld in Germany.

文 / 徐逢时 陆旖颀 张颂怡 凌昀杰
美编 / 唐宁



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."

Feelings about life and study in Germany?

During the first 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-campus² 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 proficiency³ 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 terrace⁴ or patio⁵, 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 blast⁶ of ecstasy⁷.

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 misinterpreted⁸.

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 retrospect⁹, 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.

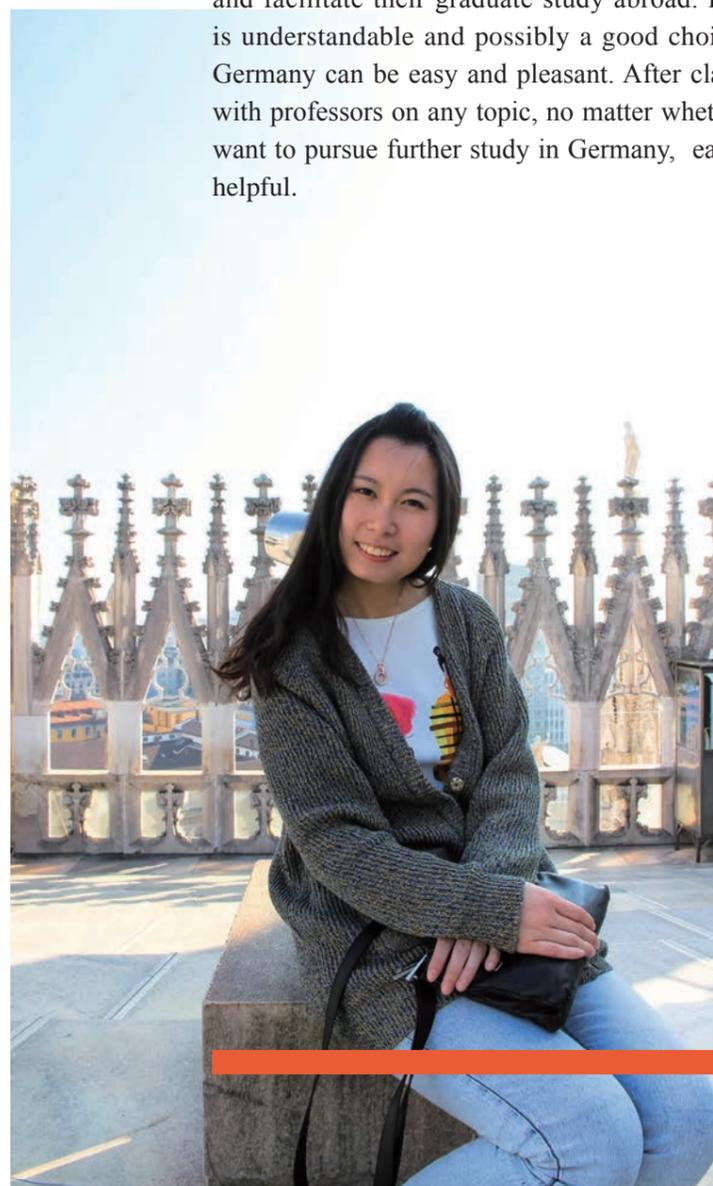


To be or not to be?

The credit¹⁰ 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.

(审稿 / 汪 燕)



1. haunt v. 萦绕心头
2. on-campus a. 校内的
3. proficiency n. 精通, 熟练
4. terrace n. 平台; 阳台
5. patio n. 露台
6. blast n. 一阵; 爆破
7. ecstasy n. 狂喜
8. misinterpret v. 曲解, 误解
9. retrospect v. 回顾
10. credit n. 学分



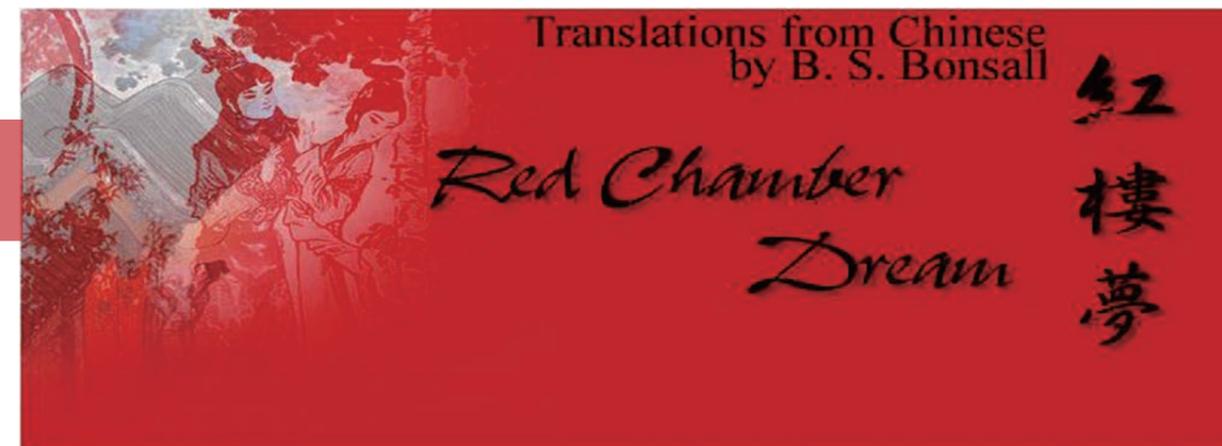
Our columnist, Zhao Chao-yong, is a lecturer in the School of Foreign Languages at ECNU, and has a Ph.D. of corpus-based translation studies (CTS)¹ from Shanghai International Studies University. The original impetus for the following piece is his decades of growing interest in the unprecedented² literary masterpiece *Hong Lou Meng* (or *The Story of the Stone, A Dream of Red Mansions*) and its English translations. In this column, Dr. Zhao will tell us the historical journey of *Hong Lou Meng* into the western world by way of English translations through the unremitting efforts of translators of many generations.

Hong Lou Meng's Epic Journey
into the Western World:
The Past Two Centuries Have
Witnessed the Publication of
Three 120-Chapter English
Translations

文 / 赵朝永 美编 / 杨彩婷

It is generally acknowledged that the author of the first eighty chapters of *Hong Lou Meng* was Cao Xueqin who was born (in 1715 or 1716) into a declining Chinese family. It's said that at the time of his death in 1764 he had been reduced to a condition of abject³ poverty. The remaining forty chapters aroused great controversies: one view is that they are written by Gao E. It seemed that many others tried to complete the unfinished story and add a suitable conclusion to the previous chapters, but it is Gao E's continuation that has prevailed. It's also argued that Gao E merely edited for publication the scattered chapters left behind by Cao Xueqin, therefore the last forty chapters are not a continuation, but his original work. Anyway, in the year of 1791 and again in 1792 Cheng Weiyuan printed an edition with eighty chapters from Cao Xueqin and forty from Kao E. This is the form in which the novel is now generally known⁴.

The first English translation of *Hong Lou Meng* can be traced back to 1830, when John Francis Davis, in his well-known "On the Chinese Poetry", translated some poetic accounts of Jia Pao-yu into English and commented on them as well. From then on, translation of this novel has never stopped. The past two centuries have witnessed the publication of at least eleven different English translations, among which three are fully translated versions, written by Bramwell S. Bonsall, David Hawkes & John Minford and Yang Xianyi & Gladys Yang⁵.



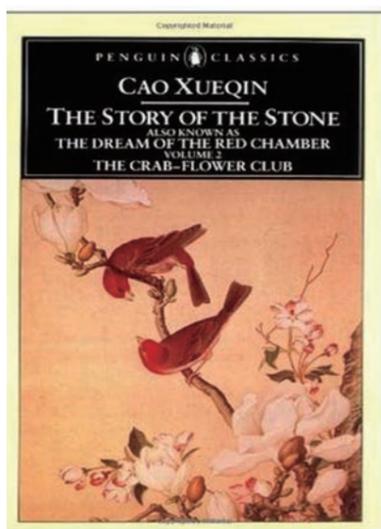
Bramwell S. Bonsall (1886—1968)

Bonsall is literally the first translator who translated the entire 120 chapters of the novel into English. Before his works, there had been no complete English version of this famous novel. The pity is his version missed several opportunities of publication decades after its completion.

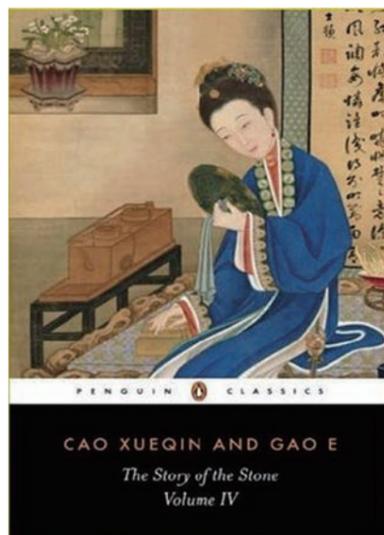
Bramwell S. Bonsall was a Wesleyan Methodist missionary to China from 1911 to 1926. After his return to England, his interest in China, Chinese language and literature continued to develop. He obtained his doctoral degree on the study and translation of a complete translation of the *Zhan Guo Ce*⁶, or the *Records of the Warring States* in the late 1920s. After retirement in the 1950s he took his son Geoffrey W. Bonsall's advice and started to translate *Hong Lou Meng*. He completed a translation of all 120 chapters of the novel, which was later accepted for publication by The Asia Society of New York, but the project was abandoned when Penguin

announced its proposed translation by Professor David Hawkes, with John Minford. It's worth mentioning that Bonsall, as a missionary, also wrote a book concerning his duty to China Confucianism and Taoism⁷, which as he put it is "intended as a simply written contribution to the work of the Comparative Study of Religion."

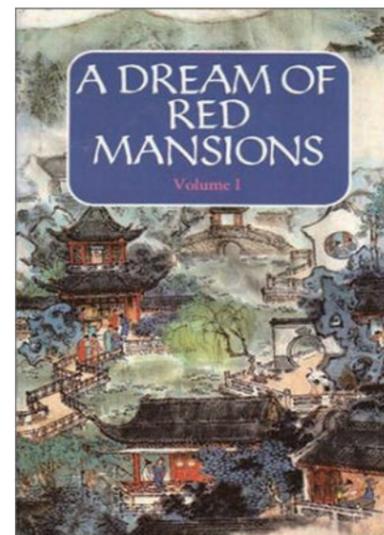
Bramwell S. Bonsall completed the two translations (*Hong Lou Meng* and *Zhan Guo Ce*) without having access to libraries or discussions with other scholars. They were probably the first to be made into English of these two complete works. We should be grateful for the cooperation of the Librarian of the University of Hong Kong Libraries, and their staff, for making it possible to offer, in digital format, copies of the original typescripts of these two translations from the University of Hong Kong Main Library. Otherwise, all his translations would still remain in the dark gathering no opinions or ideas but dust.



translation by Hawkes



translation by Minford



translation by Yang Xianyi & Gladys Yang

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 fiction, 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 reflections, just like the novel's epic circulation itself.

(审稿 / 余睿)

1. corpus-based translation studies (CTS): 语料库翻译学
2. unprecedented: 史无前例的, 举世无双的
3. abject: adj. 卑鄙的; 可怜的; 不幸的
4. 参见吴世昌, *On the Red Chamber Dream* (Oxford University Press, 1961)
5. Bramwell S. Bonsall, David Hawkes & John Minford

- and Yang Xianyi & Gladys Yang, 三个英文全译本译者: 邦斯尔、霍克思与闵福德、杨宪益夫妇
6. Zhan Guo Ce: 《战国策》, 邦斯尔译作之一, 未正式出版
 7. Confucianism and Taoism: 《儒教与道教》, 邦斯尔著作 (The Epworth Press, 1934)

时事热词

整理 / 计思远
美编 / 杨彩婷

1. Apple Inc has unveiled its new devices.

此处 unveil [ʌn'veil] 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 [di'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'ba: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)

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COUNTRY

摄影 / 吴晓隆 美编 / 林炜杰





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Circle in Hand, English in Mind

Skyblue

Photo by Chen Nianxi



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