

ECNU CIRCLE

華東師範大學 | 英文校園刊物

No.12 December 2016

PROFILE

Where There is Interest,
There is Dream

Wang Cuihong:
A Top Student's Way

ECNU LIFE

Chinese Archery Course:
Cultivation and Inheritance

CULTURE

Cross Culture Friendships



读华彩篇章
品东西文化
感师大生活
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Circle in Hand English in Mind
ECNU CIRCLE
华东师范大学英文校园刊物

华之泱泱
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英其风采
语者歌章

简介

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

宗旨

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

内容

每期有 11 个固定栏目，范围涵盖校园、社会、文化、艺术、文学、潮流等各个方面：

Profile（人物）：展现师大师生和校友的风采

ECNU Life（校园生活）：记录校园生活点点滴滴

Spotlight（校园热点）：聚焦师大热点新闻

On the Road（人生驿站）：面向师大学生征稿，倾听他们的心路历程

Literature（美文荟萃）：介绍优美的英文诗歌、散文和小说

Movie（电影）：推荐和评论当前最流行的电影

Culture（文化）：探讨文化的冲突、交流与融合

Study Abroad（他山之石）：分享师大人的海外学习经历

Column（专栏）：邀请师生撰写专栏，发表独到见解

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

Photo Zone（照片墙）：以师大师生的视角讲述镜头背后的故事

特色

刊物的采、编、写、发行等环节均由学生负责，独立完成。

目标

打造华东师范大学校园文化的新标杆。

投稿

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

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

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The Goodness of Life

By Ralph Marston

Though there is much to be concerned about, there is far, far more for which to be thankful. Though life's goodness can at times be overshadowed, it is never outweighed.

For every single act that is senselessly destructive, there are thousands more small, quiet acts of love, kindness and compassion. For every person who seeks to hurt, there are many, many more who devote their lives to helping and to healing.

There is goodness to life that cannot be denied.

In the most magnificent vistas and in the smallest details, look closely, for that goodness always comes shining through.

There is no limit to the goodness of life. It grows more abundant with each new encounter. The more you experience and appreciate the goodness of life, the more there is to be lived.

Even when the cold winds blow and the world seems to be covered in foggy shadows, the goodness of life lives on. Open your eyes, open your heart, and you will see that goodness is everywhere.

Though the goodness of life seems at times to suffer setbacks, it always endures. For in the darkest moment it becomes vividly clear that life is a priceless treasure. And so the goodness of life is made even stronger by the very things that would oppose it.

Time and time again when you feared it was gone forever you found that the goodness of life was really only a moment away. Around the next corner, inside every moment, the goodness of life is there to surprise and delight you.

Take a moment to let the goodness of life touch your spirit and calm your thoughts. Then, share your good fortune with another. For the goodness of life grows more and more magnificent each time it is given away.

Though the problems constantly scream for attention and the conflicts appear to rage ever stronger, the goodness of life grows stronger still, quietly, peacefully, with more purpose and meaning than ever before.

美编 / 沈梦英 审稿 / 王志宏

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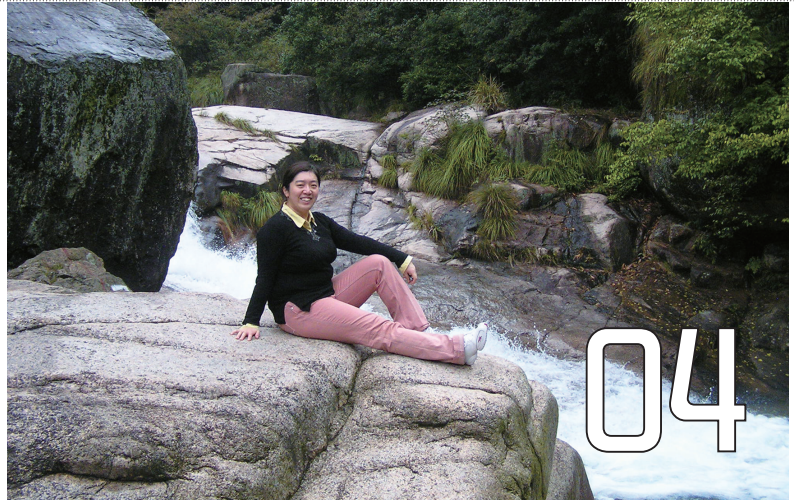
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Where There is Interest, There is Dream

*Where There is Interest,
There is Dream*

文 / 王林林 宋思嘉
美编 / 高焱

Prof. E Wu has always been a “celebrity” in the Department of Physics here at ECNU. As a student, she finished her undergraduate degree in just three years and went on to graduate study. Then she was selected for PROSFER¹ and pursued her doctoral degree in France. During her school years, she published several research articles on top academic journals including *Science*. Prof. Wu returned to ECNU in 2007 as an associate professor. Now she is a professor researcher and the vice-dean of the School of Physics and Materials Science. Let’s get a closer look at Professor Wu and learn more about her route to excellence.

E: Why did you decide to choose Optoelectronic Technology² as your major in your undergraduate study?

W: Actually, it was not my own choice. As I was keen on becoming a teacher, I applied for the education majors in the Department of Physics, Chemistry and Biology at ECNU after the college entrance examination but was transferred to Optoelectronic Technology. I was not very happy at first because I feared this might mean the end of my teaching dream and even considered transferring to a teaching-oriented major the next year.

E: Then how did you fall in love with Optoelectronic Technology?

W: When I began to study Optoelectronic Technology, I found it to be a very interesting subject. I learned from such courses as Introduction to Optoelectronics, Laser Spectroscopy³, and

Photoelectric Detection⁴ in the second year of my college studies. The teachers showed profound knowledge and they all had their special way of teaching. For example, Prof. Zugeng Wang taught us Nonlinear Optics⁵ and Laser Spectroscopy. He impressed us with his humor and rigorous scholarship. In private, we considered him as the Master such as Sanfeng Zhang. I learned a lot from them and gradually became enthusiastic about Optoelectronic Technology.

E: We've learned that you finished the undergraduate study in just three years. How did you make it?

W: Back then, there was a program at ECNU that allowed junior students to apply for graduate study. One day my instructor called me and asked if I wanted to have a try. There were only two months left and I hardly knew what the exam was about, but I worked really hard in those two months and ranked No.2 among all competitors. I became a graduate student one year ahead of time and studied under Prof. Heping Zeng, a distinguished scholar in the field of optics.

E: Why did you pursue the doctoral degree in France?

W: In my second year of graduate study, there was a joint doctoral program between ECNU and École Normale Supérieure group⁶. I applied for it and was selected. After getting my master degree and two year of French language courses, I flew to Ecole Normale Supérieure de Cachan for the three years of co-tutored doctoral study.



PROFILE

E: *You made great achievements during your study in France. Can you tell us something about that?*

W: It was such a fruitful time. I'll try to tell you about the two experiments I did during my stay in France. In 1979, the great American physicist John Archibald Wheeler proposed making an experiment to test the hypothesis of wave-particle duality⁷ by Werner Heisenberg, that is, whether light has undulatory⁸ property or corpuscular⁹ property depends on your method of detection. This experiment is also related to the well-known Bohr-Einstein debates. For over 30 years after the proposal of the experiment, many scientists have tried all means to do it but no one succeeded. Since 2005, I worked with a French colleague under the guidance of Prof. Jean-Francois Roch and we finally designed an experiment to test the hypothesis. We wrote a paper named "Experimental Realization of Wheeler's Delayed-Choice Gedanken Experiment" and published it in Science in 2007.

Another one of my work was when I built a triggered single-photon¹⁰ source based on NE8 color centers in a diamond, which could work stably at room temperature. The work was published in the New Journal of Physics, and was cited as a promising candidate of single-photon source for the ground-to-satellite secure communications.

E: *What made you decide to come back to ECNU after graduation from École normale supérieure?*

W: I finished my overseas study in 2007. And in that year, our lab in ECNU was promoted from a key lab of the Ministry of Education to the State Key lab of the Ministry of Science and Technology. It was a period when our laboratory was developing incredibly fast so researchers were in great need. As for myself, it was also a golden opportunity to promote myself back here. Besides, the methods of doing scientific researches home and abroad were very much alike.

E: *Can you say something about your work at ECNU?*

W: After returning from France, I continued my research in the State Key Laboratory of Precision Spectroscopy. I carried on with the research I did in France in the field of single-photon sources. I have taken several projects supported by Ministry of Science and Technology, National Natural Science Foundation of China, Shanghai Education Committee, and Shanghai Science and Technology Committee, etc.

Doing scientific research and experiments is full of excitement. It is also full of uncertainties. You may not know whether your discoveries could be applied to practical situations. But that is also the charm of modern science.



Now as vice-dean of the School of physics and Materials Science, I also need to spare time for management. Life is busy and full of challenges, but I enjoy it.

E: To our understanding, Optoelectronic Technology is still a male-dominated science field. What is the key to your excellence in this field?

W: I believe interest is the key to success. If you are interested in your work, you will get happiness from it and have the power to overcome difficulties on the way.

As for the gender difference, I actually believe women have some advantages over men. Women generally have higher EQ which makes it easier for them to cooperate in a team. Women tend to be more careful and more persistent. I know quite a few excellent female students and scientists. Gender is not the barrier for the pursuit of science.

E: Can you give us some suggestions for our students on how to live a fruitful university life?

W: Make a plan for your future and head towards your goal. I think study should be the priority of university life as it lays the foundation for our future development. Make good use of the resources in the library and you will benefit tremendously from it. At the same time, try to participate in some social activities. I also worked in the publicity department of the Student Union and was later elected the chair of the department. I learned a lot from this job, and keeping a balance between study and work is also an important life skill.

I appreciate Sanduo Xu in the TV series "Soldier Assault". He could stick to his goal in the face of temptations and hardship and finally made a big difference. In a word, our future lies in our own hands.

E: Finally, can you introduce to us some initiatory materials about Optoelectronic Technology?

W: There is a great BBC documentary named *Light Fantastic*, which is about the history of man's understanding of optics from ancient Greece to modern society. Many experiments about optics and famous scientists including Plato, Newton and Einstein were introduced in the documentary. It is very interesting and easy to understand, even for the laymen.

There is also a book named *How the Laser Happened: Adventures of a Scientist* by Charles H. Townes, also known as the "father of Laser", which tells the readers about the great scientific discovery and the story of its discover. It's well worth reading.

1. PROSFER: 中法联合培养研究生项目
2. Optoelectronic Technology: 光电子技术
3. Laser Spectroscopy: 激光光谱学
4. Photoelectric Detection: 光电探测
5. Nonlinear Optic: 非线性光学
6. École Normale Supérieure group: 法国高师集团
7. wave-particle duality: 波粒二象性
8. undulatory: adj. 波动的
9. corpuscular: adj. 微粒子的
10. single-photon: 单光子

(审稿 / 汪燕)

Fang Jinqi: Philosophy and Education in My Career

文 / 娄畅 肖怡雯
美编 / 王素敏



Fang Jinqi, deputy director of the Publicity Department, has been working at ECNU for over 10 years. He graduated from the Department of Philosophy of ECNU and has stayed to work on campus since. Today, let us approach this life-long ECNUer to learn about his life principles as well as his contribution to ECNU.

Philosophical Thinking

ECNU Circle: As we all know, you were an ECNUer of the Department of Philosophy. How does philosophy inspire you in your work?

Fang Jinqi: I have developed my philosophical thinking since I began to major in philosophy,

Colorful Career

E: How did you transform your identity from a student to a teacher at ECNU?

F: I was first an instructor of the Department of Philosophy. As a fledgling², I worked wholeheartedly and paid attention to even the most trivial details. In addition, it is necessary to inquire experienced colleagues and then discover by yourself. I made the transition from student to teacher when I was standing in the shoes of students while taking on the responsibility of a teacher. In this way, the teacher could meet the needs of students. Through innovation and consideration, I have come up with freshmen programs and experience sharing sessions combined with philosophy cultivation, trying to be an amiable and thoughtful teacher.

E: Among all the positions you have taken, which impresses you most?

F: From a grass-root³ teacher to the deputy director, I am always getting along with the

which enables me to cope with and sort out the problems at work with a solid foundation of theories. For example, I would like to apply Laozi and Zhuangzi's thoughts of calming down and letting things take their own course¹, especially when I feel at a loss. After that, I feel relieved and refreshed. Philosophy is a hole for me to look beyond the surface.

Alma Mater Complex

E: Why did you choose to stay and work in ECNU after graduation?

F: I would say that it is out of my affection for and attachment to ECNU. The Department of Philosophy is a cohesive, cozy family where erudite and charismatic teachers dedicate their extra time and effort to cultivating the students' knowledge and enthusiasm. It is their daily contact with philosophy that affects their personalities. They are not concerned with earthly and worldly possessions and are instead in the pure pursuit of knowledge and the educational cause. Their words and contribution have left a deep impression on me. Therefore, while facing all kinds of alternatives after graduation, I chose ECNU without reserve to pass on this passion to the students.





students. In the past ten years of my career, I have taken every step with patience and perseverance. The most recent memory is in 2015, when I participated in the teaching exchange program to Nujiang, Yunnan on behalf of ECNU and Shanghai. It was my honor to be the connecting bridge between Shanghai and Nujiang, the ECNU and Gongshan educational institutions. I organized a series of activities such as donating books to Gongshan County, opening 66 ECNU courses to the students there and inviting outstanding teachers to Shanghai for training. No doubt it is a valuable experience, and I still miss the trees, grass, children, and people there.

Sincere Words

E: *What do you think should be the qualities of ECNUers?*

F: ECNUers feature patience, industry, and enterprise. However, impetus and initiative are needed in the competitive society as well as in the academic circle. If you dare to think, feel the

courage to try. If you dare to try, you are sure to accomplish something.

E: *Many ECNUers would choose teaching as their future career. What is your suggestion for them?*

F: Love is the top priority for being a qualified teacher. It involves love for the students and for the cause of education. Responsibility is of the same importance, for it is the momentum that keeps you teaching while passion may fade away.

E: *There is an article on the Internet about your busy but fulfilling life when you were an instructor at school. For the interns and fledglings, what can they learn from superiors?*

F: On entering the society, you have to begin with the most fundamental things. If you can cope with them successfully, your mind and abilities will be greatly improved. The first three years at work is a starting point, and you should calm yourself down and take the opportunity to mature and lay a solid foundation for the future.

Comprehensive Interpretation

E: Could you please share your understanding of our school motto, “to seek the truth, be creative and live up to the name of a teacher?”

F: Seeking the truth stands for the attitude of learning to know the truth and provide for it. Being creative means breaking the shackles of rigid thoughts and innovating by practice. The first president of ECNU, Meng Xiancheng has posed “Creativity, Character, Community” as the responsibility of the contemporary university students which just echoes the school motto.

Living up to the name of a teacher is not confined to students who are going to be teachers. From my perspective, it applies to people from all walks of life. You should show reverence to your cause and career.

Our school motto has simply eight Chinese characters. However, it is key to being an outstanding man, which we should bear in mind.

Current Responsibility

E: What has the Publicity Department done in the cultural construction of ECNU?

F: ECNU has been promoting the campus culture with sustained efforts. As a result, the cultural construction commission of ECNU has been established to encourage all the schools and departments to carry out their projects. We provide financial support for developing ideological education, shaping our campus image, and constructing new media platforms. Moreover, we are introducing “spatial art” to teaching buildings in particular. Sofas and self-study areas are implemented to improve the living and study environment for ECNUers.

From the big environment to small details, the Publicity Department strives to mold ECNU into a hospitable and enjoyable school.

E: In the multimedia age, is there any program on the horizon?

F: This year, all the freshmen received a removable disk with ECNU’s seasonal sceneries on its cover, which became a hot spot among ECNUers through the publication of ECNU’s official WeChat account. It was out of the Publicity Department’s design that the flat-shaped disk gained extreme popularity. With the rapid development of multimedia and information technology, we will continue to bring about more surprises for ECNUers.

In the end, Mr. Fang recommended *Delivering and Dallying*⁴ to us. It deals with the clash between Chinese and Western philosophy, restraint and indulgence. When mass culture prevails, we still have to embrace and read the classics. So, let us follow in his footsteps and create the campus culture together!

1. let things take their own course: 无为
2. fledgling: 无经验的人, 新手
3. grass-root: 草根的, 基层的
4. *Delivering and Dallying*: 《拯救与逍遥》刘小枫著

(审稿 / 郭忠义)



Wang Cuihong, a graduate student who majored in Constitution and Administrative Law¹, has won national a scholarship two years in a row and achieved many awards, such as the first prize in the tenth “Chinese Law Youth Forum”, the grand prize of the Shanghai Postgraduate Thesis Competition. She has also published several articles in academic journals and has taken part in the compilation of Principles of Administrative Law. She firmly pursues law and shares a disposition which combines rationality and kindness. Today, let's get a closer look at her life.

ECNU Circle: Why did you choose law as your major?

Wang Cuihong: Actually law has been my goal I set for myself since high school. When my relatives met with a civil case in my first year of

high school, I helped communicating with the lawyer, labor union and PAO² (Public Attorney's Office). It was at that time that I thought that a lawyer was a towering figure when ordinary people needed help and so I began to pursue law.

E: Why did you choose ECNU as your school for further study?

W: One reason is that I am from Jiangsu Province so I wanted to choose a college not far away from my hometown. However, the key reason is that I still remember the comfortable atmosphere in the postgraduate interview. Although there were some difficult and professional questions, I could really feel the loving care from the professors who thought themselves more as elders than teachers. After I begin to study in ECNU, I also enjoyed the atmosphere of humanism here.

E: Sometimes people think law is a boring

major which needs a lot of recitation. Have you come across any difficulties? How did you overcome those difficulties?

W: As for me, I actually rejected the large amount of recitation at the beginning but when I needed to use some relevant knowledge, I found it necessary to memorize some laws. As a freshman, you should adjust your attitude, emphasize the everyday accumulation instead of rote memorization, attach knowledge to cases and finally remember 60-80% of everything you learned. After practicing researching laws, you

will be qualified at work.

E: After learning law, do you think it may be different from your ideal?

W: Of course there are some differences. In undergraduate courses, we dealt with simulation cases in form of debates in classes. Sometimes you might find that the side you once stood for is not really, the side you supported. During the process of learning, I came to realize that as a lawyer, you couldn't always stand on the side which you thought is justice. At that time, I was confused but then I understood that it was the essence of law that you need to use law as your weapon to help those who need help and lead the case without your personal emotion.

E: How has learning law influenced your career and personality?

W: Like my choice of major, I have decided to be a lawyer and have begun to prepare for it. Maybe after graduation, I would enter the workforce. About my personality, learning law enables me to keep reflecting because it is not just reciting but getting in touch with all kinds of people. Not only can I learn how to get along with others and deal with conflicts, but also think about humanity, especially in criminal cases. Recently I put my emphasis on juvenile delinquency³, so I will

reflect on how family education and social environment affect children's growth.

E: Are there any other subjects that attract you besides law?

W: At present, I focus more on juvenile delinquency so I sometimes learn something about pedagogy. I used to consider psychological counseling. If I have a chance to choose again, I may think about medical science.



E: What does the scholarship mean to you?

W: The scholarship represents honor and appreciation from others and connects all the dots in the previous years. When filling the application form, I started to look back upon every step I have taken. It gives me an opportunity to recall my efforts and collect my thoughts. In this way, the scholarship should not be an ultimate goal but a natural byproduct of one's sustained effort.



E: *A very successful student is supposed to study day and night. What about you?*

W: As we are approaching graduation, our everyday schedule is not so full as before. With light music and tea fragrance, I spend the whole morning reading law-related books in English as well as magazines on finance and economics, enjoying the slower pace of life. In the afternoon I would go to the library for preparing my dissertation where there are abundant resources for research and references. Self-study classrooms are the proper place for me to mimic the state of examination in a sense of anxiety and involvement. There you can find companions who make endeavors and stay up.

I am not in favor of learning by rote and being a bookworm and instead appreciate those life winners who participate initiatives in students' affairs and activities while achieving decent

academic results. They are energetic in every aspect of life. From my perspective, it is productivity and engagement that really matter.

E: *Do you have any unique learning methods to share with us?*

W: As mentioned above, I value the environment. My dormitory is home for relaxation, so I may not be as focused on intensive work within it. I would arrange different tasks for different situations so that I can experience different paces of life. So efficiency is ensured.

What's more, I have gotten into the habit of listing and planning. It helps to remind me from time to time of the course I am going to take and get rid of deviation. I have a "Ten-year Plan" which really lasts for nearly ten years, involving the determination to study laws. Setting up a goal, no matter it is long-term or short-term, brings about a sense of direction and control over life.

There is another habit that I would put all the folders on my computer in order. Starting time, deadline plus encouraging words constitute their names. By this practice, I manage to sort out my tasks and thoughts.

E: *What have you learned from the experience of being an exchange student at National Chengchi University⁴ in Taiwan?*

W: The exchange program opened a window for me to see the beautiful world outside. In half a year, I slowed my pace down and jumped out of my comfort zone, by enjoying the natural scenery of Taiwan Island and experiencing a different environment. What I learned from the school was also from a different system and framework. However, it broadened my horizon and I have made friends with the students there. We had many common interests while shelving differences.

E: You have set a good example for ECNUers. Incidentally, who is your idol?

W: Hillary Clinton has been my idol throughout my childhood. She is a world-renowned female leader who has found her place in the male-dominated political circle. She stands for women.

Nowadays many teens like the “fresh meat”. I think it can be conducive for their well-being so long as they keep rational and take in the star’s shining points.

Wang Cuihong is an amiable girl with an infectious smile. She has shared with us all the essential steps in her life, from the College Entrance Examination, postgraduate recommendation to daily trifles. It is our great honor to have spent such a pleasant afternoon with her during her remaining time here at ECNU. We hope that our model will take on the role of an outstanding lawyer and influence the society with truth, kindness and beauty!



1. Constitution and Administrative Law: 宪法与行政法
2. PAO (Public Attorney’s Office): 法律援助中心
3. juvenile delinquency: 青少年犯罪
4. National Chengchi University in Taiwan: (台湾) 国立政治大学

(审稿 / 郭忠义)

Smarter Than Cards

英编 / 金兆霖 美编 / 金艳

If you want to go to the library on Zhongbei Campus but you have forgotten to bring your campus card, don't worry. Just bring out your cellphone. You can install the software on your WeChat, scan the interface, and you are in! Since September 1st, East China Normal University has become the first university in China to issue the WeChat Virtual Campus card. Gradually, it can replace the physical card and provide more convenience for our life and study at ECNU.

The multi-functional, easy-to-use virtual campus card became an immediate hit. Nearly 20,000 people, or around 40% of ECNUers applied for it within two days of its release. In the near future, more functions will be added to the virtual card, so that every ECNUer can enjoy all campus services with a cellphone in hand.

Mr. Liu Chang is in charge of the Information Technology Services Center. He is also head of the virtual campus card team. The ECNU Circle journalists interviewed him to know more about the development of the virtual campus card and prospects for its future use.

ECNU Circle: Mr. Liu, what made you think of developing the virtual campus card?

Liu: We noticed that some students would be denied access to the library or canteen services if they forgot to bring their campus card, but no one seems to forget their cellphone these days. Also, WeChat has become the most popular app for communication. It occurred to us that we could develop a software that could be installed in the WeChat app. It should contain all the functions of the physical card, so that the ECNUers don't need to worry if they happen to leave the campus card in the dormitory or at home.



E: What are the functions of the virtual campus card?

L: Right now, ECNUers can enter the Zhongbei library or pay for dinner at Huamin canteen in Minhang campus. Very soon, these services will be available in both campuses. It is also convenient to check personal information on the virtual campus card, such as balance and history of purchase, library record, etc., and teachers can check finance and have access to the campus digital library. In other words, we can prove our identity and pay for consumption with a physical campus card, but the functions of the virtual card go far beyond that.

E: How long did it take to develop the virtual campus card, and how did you do it?

L: The virtual campus card was jointly developed by the ECNU Information Technology Services Center¹ and Tencent, which took about half a year. This is a new digital product since ECNU signed the contract for cooperation with Tencent in 2015.

As one of the earliest universities that established the Information Technology Services Center, ECNU was one of the pioneers for the use of the WeChat enterprise ID back in May of 2015, which aims at providing convenience and easier access to campus information. The virtual campus card is also developed to meet this end.



E: Does the virtual campus card pose any challenges to your work?

L: To develop the WeChat Virtual campus card, we needed to make designs and updates both in the software and hardware. The virtual campus card also poses challenges to our management system. Right now, we are working hard to enable ECNUers to go to the library and make purchases with the virtual card in both campuses.

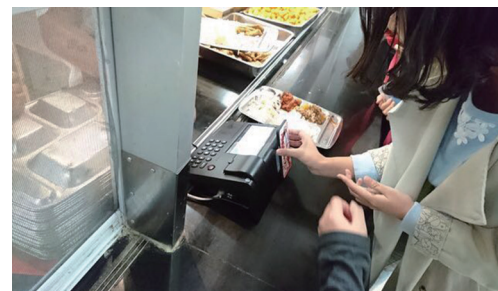
E: Can you tell us briefly about the contributions of the Information Technology Services Center?

L: The Information Technology Services Center works to keep pace with the time and provide better service and easier information access to ECNUers. At present, the major means of information dissemination² has changed from PC and wired network to wireless network for cellphone terminals³. We will ensure the seamless⁴ connection between the two systems and try

to make the interface more user-friendly. We will tap the potential of virtual campus card and develop other useful app for the ECNUers.

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

L: We wish everyone good health and a cheerful mood. We will try our best to provide ECNUers with more convenience, so that you can save time for a happy and fruitful college life.



1. Information Technology Service Center: 信息化办公室
2. dissemination: n. 传播
3. terminal: n. 终端
4. seamless: adj. 无缝的

(审稿 / 汪燕)

CHINESE ARCHERY¹ COURSE: CULTIVATION AND INHERITANCE

文 / 顾依秋 唐轶
美编 / 金艳

At the beginning of this term, a fresh new course has opened up for students at the sports club here at ECNU, Chinese archery. As a fresh choice of sports club for ECNUers. This club aims at promoting Chinese culture and combining tradition with sports, it has recently gained a lot of attention from students. To provide more information about this course and Chinese archery for students, we interviewed the teacher of the Chinese archery course, Li Houzhi, who is experienced in teaching Chinese traditional sport activities. Let us take a closer look at this interesting course.

ECNU Circle: What is the reason why you started this Chinese archery course this term?



Li Houzhi: Chinese archery, as a traditional sport, is one of the 'six arts' in the Confucian school² which focuses on skills, etiquette³ and morality. We hope that with the opportunity to partake in this course, our students can be exposed to Chinese archery and that Chinese archery can be promoted among universities. On the other hand, as a sport, Chinese archery can help keep the body physically and spiritually healthy. Based on these traits, the quality of patience and modesty⁴ will be cultivated during the course.

E: What is the main content of this course?

Li: One part is about the skills, such as proper stance⁵ and the way of drawing the bowstring⁶. Another part is etiquette, including how to pass a bow⁷ and arrow, to salute⁸ butress⁹, which expresses the attitude of respect for people, things and matter. This will exert a sensational¹⁰ influence on students' morality.



E: What is the effect you expect from this course?

Li: Our ultimate purpose is that through archery, students can learn about etiquette, procedure and education. Chinese archery is rather difficult because traditional bows do not have a sight¹¹, which means the archer¹² must reach the harmony of the body and mind, adjusting their breath and mental state, finally syncretizes both the inner and outer¹³. Chinese archery puts more emphasis on the process during which students can practice patience and form steady¹⁴ disposition¹⁵. As the saying goes, ‘When water flows, a channel is formed’, the result of archery is the same.



E: How did you start this course?

Li: The college sports reform emphasizes the individual. So we thought of the idea that we could start a course based on shooting skills. And I made a proposal to the dean of our school. She viewed this idea as original and full of interest for the students. What matters most is that this is a Chinese traditional skill. Therefore, it is meaningful to have such a course for students to experience the charm of our culture.

E: How is the feedback from the students?

Li: At the present, our students have great interest in the course and can follow safety instruction while practicing under the guidance of teachers. However, Chinese archery is very similar to calligraphy¹⁶ which is usually considered fresh and interesting at the beginning but will possibly become boring with restriction of skills and etiquette. In fact, we hope to cultivate students' concentration and persistence.

E: Many students report that this course is interesting. But some students only have a rough idea of this course through the poster. So, what is the arrangement of this course in the future?

Li: The advertising of this course is not enough because we are still feeling our way around, and we are unsure of the results. In the future, we still have not decided the arrangement of the course. The original idea is to have four different levels of experience classes directed at the students who want to have a try. Through the four classes, students who are curious can gain more understanding of this course, and they can make sure their interests and determination is fulfilled. Afterwards we will implement a membership for the clubs in which they can study the theoretical research of shooting skills as well as receive more professional training. With these students, we will establish a team, representing ECNU, for further communication and competition, such as the one held in SUIBE¹⁷. We must develop more genius¹⁸ awareness in this course so that Chinese archery can be passed on to more people.



E: Do you think that Chinese archery can be popularized in such a way for routine exercise in middle/high school?

Li: Actually, more than 100 schools all over the country have launched this course. It is worth popularizing because it not only improves strength, but also cultivates morality, but safety should be taken into consideration with standard guide.

E: Compared with a common archery course, how does one reflect the “art” in traditional shooting skills?

Li: The word “art” lays more stress on learning etiquette education, cultivating moral traits¹⁹ through practicing shooting, instead of paying attention to the results of shooting. However, students tend to be anxious for quick results and desire to learn how to attack the enemy in one hit. So, in most cases they are ignorant of the long and monotonous²⁰ process. Students think of the essential technique as dull and they are reluctant²¹ to try their best before achieving the ultimate goal. Students have to overcome the attitude of fickleness²². They should practice their physical fitness, agility²³ and the harmony of their body. It is also a challenge of the personal mind. So, the word ‘art’ demonstrates not only the skill, but also the development of a strong mentality.

E: How do you comprehend the high necessity of unity of the physical and psychological self, using the bow and arrow?

Li: Chinese traditional sports courses put more emphasis on syncretizing both inner and outer. When practicing, the body and mind needs to be devoted to the bow and arrow and need to roll into one. Abandon the secular²⁴ worries and give up the outside noise. Only in this way can you concentrate your mind on every arrow, which will reach the acme²⁵ of perfection. After practicing a lot, students will have their own inspirations and perception²⁶.



E: To my knowledge, you also teach the art of fencing²⁷. So as far as you are concerned, what kind of attitude should teachers and students hold towards this kind of courses which are full of Chinese traditional distinguishing feature?

Li: When it comes to the Chinese traditional courses, its purpose is to broaden students’ horizons. Since this is a sport that students have never encountered before, they are becoming more interested in it. Meanwhile, to inherit the traditional culture and let students have access to it; our school also supports the equipment provisions²⁸ in the original idea of college education.

(审稿 / 余睿)



1. archery :n. 射箭
2. the 'six arts' in the Confucian school: 孔子六艺
3. etiquette: n. 礼仪
4. modesty: n. 谦让
5. stance: n. 站位
6. drawing the bowstring: 拉弦
7. bow: n. 弓
8. salute: v. 敬礼
9. buttress: n. 靶子
10. imperceptible: 潜移默化的
11. sight: n. 瞄准器
12. archer: n. 射箭者
13. syncretize both inner and outer: 内外兼修
14. steady : adj. 平稳的, 温和的
15. disposition: n. 气质
16. calligraphy: n. 书法
17. SUIBE: 上海对外经贸大学
18. genius: n. 精英意识
19. traits: n. 品质
20. monotonous: 单调的
21. reluctant: adj. 拒绝
22. fickleness: n. 浮躁
23. agility: n. 敏捷
24. secular: adj. 世俗的
25. acme of perfection: 尽善尽美
26. perception: n. 认知
27. art of fencing: 剑术
28. provisions: n. 供给



Introduction of P&I Competition

文 / 袁旖文 刘森 美编 / 陈慧

The 9th Pronunciation and Intonation Competition¹, supported by the Oral English Teaching and Research Center², was held on the evening of June 7th at East China Normal University. This competition showcased³ the English pronunciation improvements of freshmen English majors, and was also an assessment and exhibition of the teaching progress made by “The Better Pronunciation for Communication Tutoring Team” in the past year.

The competition consists of four parts, including words and tongue twisters⁴, news report & weather forecast, movie dubbing and group singing. Professor Wang Zhijun from Shanghai Customs College spoke highly of this impressive competition, “I got to know the secret why you can learn and teach so effectively. Because you can put so many things together, and make a skillful way. It’s really, really impressive.”

This year, drastic changes took place in the competition system in terms of rules and content:



Photo1: Inspired by the beautiful figures of contestants in the past eight competitions, the logo depicts the silhouette of an elegant girl, under the dominant hue of navy and silver.

The panel of judges for the 2016 Pronunciation and Intonation Contest with Teaching assistants

1.The round of words and tongue twisters reading adopts the form of “tag match”, which creates a more exciting atmosphere than ever before.

2.Nominated students practiced the weather forecast, challenging students’ reading skills and stage performance.

3.In the movie dubbing section, each class dubs 5 different clips from a popular TV series “Gossip Girl”. This not only guarantees the fairness of competition, but also has an entertaining value.

To ensure that the competition would proceed smoothly, the Tutoring Team made preparation early on. At its initial stage, the teaching assistants collected preliminary materials from a former test bank; Next, they held meetings to discuss the selection of materials, decided the final version and submitted it to professors for further suggestions; After distributed all the materials to each class, the teaching assistants began to help the freshmen practice each item in class. Finally, right before the competition, the Tutoring Team organized three rehearsals with all contestants.



The successful holding of the 9th P&I competition is closely related to the experience of former eight P&I competitions. So far, the Better Pronunciation for Communication Tutoring Program of East China Normal University has already held 9 competitions where undergraduates are fully responsible for preparation and organization. Each round in the competition set up standards for evaluation, and is scored by experts and senior teaching assistants to ensure the fairness of the results.

Through nine years of practice and improvement, The Pronunciation and Intonation Competition of East China Normal University has developed into one of the cultural brands of English learning for students on campus, and has also demonstrated a part of excellent teaching achievements both in ECNU and Shanghai. Ms. Wang Yuqiong, the deputy director of Academic Affairs Office, gave her remarks after watching the whole competition, “This competition is a perfect combination of classroom learning with real life practice in communication. Students are doing things with language.”

Professor Chen Hua, Vice Chairman of National English Pronunciation Teaching and Research Association, said: “This nine-year event means you have built up a famous brand! Tonight, we witnessed and had a taste of the charm of English pronunciation and prosody⁵.”

Adhere to⁶ the object of “Practicing in reflection, reflecting in practice”, The Better Pronunciation for Communication Tutoring Program will try every effort to promote and advocate this cultural brand of English learning.

1. The 9th Pronunciation and Intonation Competition: 第九届语音语调大赛
2. The Oral English Teaching and Research Center: 外语学院口语教学研究中心
3. showcase: v. 展现
4. tongue twister: 绕口令
5. prosody: n. 韵律
6. adhere to: 坚持

(审稿 / 余睿)

An interview with CEO of the 2016 Tutoring Team

文 / 袁旖文 刘森 美编 / 陈慧



E:Eleanor (interviewer)

L:Lorena (interviewee)

E: So Lorena, you are a senior¹ student and in my memory, a senior student is usually occupied with² an internship or with postgraduate preparations. However, you are still busy organizing the Pronunciation and Intonation Contest as a chief director. What is your motivation?

L: Expectation and responsibility. To be honest, in the very beginning of our preparation, it was responsibility. I used to be the assistant to the chief director last year for the 8th Pronunciation and Intonation Contest. This year, I promised to be in charge of the event and show my commitment to my team. Expectation then becomes a kind of responsibility. I sincerely hope everything meets expectations.

E: The logo³ for this competition is marvelous, and it has a profound meaning. Can you share your inspiration for the logo with us?

L: The logo consists of a girl with a headset. The long curly hair is made up of many number 9s because it is the ninth contest. The inspiration comes from the beautiful contestants in the past eight competitions. The logo depicts the silhouette of an elegant girl. In my eyes, girls in foreign language school are elegant.

E: And besides the logo, what changes or innovations did you and your team make compared with last year?

L: Yes. Besides the logo, this year we have tag match in the word and tongue twisters, making the contest more involved and exciting. What's more, we added a weather forecast making the news reading more challenging.

E: And why did you decide to break convention and adopt all these innovative practices?

L: The reason for our change is I just want to try something new and different. I really enjoy making changes and making things better.

E: To be honest, this competition was a tremendous⁴ success because it was not only received well by teachers from ECNU, but also by teachers from Nanjing University and other universities. As a chief director, are you proud of it?

L: (Laughs) Sure! This contest provides me with a great opportunity to test my potential for designing and leading. I made it! I definitely feel proud of my team although there is still room for improvement. I have to say it is the most wonderful time, so sweet, so unforgettable, and forever in my heart.

E: So what do you want to say to the students who participated in the competition?

L: Thank you for your cooperation and support. And I am sure the competition will be a cherished memory in the future.



1. senior: n. 大四
2. be occupied with: 忙碌于
3. logo: n. 标志语
4. tremendous: adj. 巨大的

(审稿 / 余睿)

Enjoy Reading in the English Reading Workshop



文 / 宋思嘉 郑宁远
美编 / 金艳 高焱

Ms. Wang Jiayi

On Oct. 12th 2016, the first event in the second year of English Reading Workshop was held on both ECNU campuses. English Reading Workshop is an extracurricular¹ activity organized and sponsored by the Department of College English. It comprised of two parts: English Reading Salon and English Reading Strategy Forum, which

aim to cultivate students' interest in reading English literary classics and discuss academic reading strategies and skills, respectively.

In the Reading Salon in Zhongbei, Ms. Shi Lan introduced the origin of modern literature and Freud's theory as well as the short story *The Secret Life Of Walter Mitty* by U.S. humorist James Thurber. By discussing and interpreting the daydreams of the protagonist² Walter Mitty, Ms. Shi Lan encouraged the students to look at literature works from different perspectives.

At the Reading Strategy Forum, Ms. Zhang Jing led the students in a review of basic knowledge about stems and affixes with abundant materials and talked about how to improve reading skills by guessing the meaning from the context. Then she analyzed the gist and logic of two articles from Reader's Choice. The students listened very carefully and took an active part in the discussion.

At the same time in Minhang Campus, Ms. Ying Qiong chaired the Reading Salon with *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald, and Mr. Wang Yue gave a lecture on the accumulation of vocabulary, the selection of reading materials, and the application of effective reading strategies at the Reading Strategy Forum.

Enjoy Reading



Ms.CaoYanyan

Starting from Sept. 28th 2016, on Wednesday afternoons from 1:00 to 2:30, the English Reading Workshop activities will last for 9 weeks on both campuses, with one orientation class and four episodes of activities for

each group of students. Over 700 students registered for the workshop, with 269 at Zhongbei and 467 at Minghang Campus, which almost quadrupled³ the total enrollment of last year. English Reading Workshop is gaining recognition and popularity among the ECNU freshmen. Ms. Cao Yanyan and Ms. Wang Jiayi, teachers from the Department of College English who are in charge of the English Reading Workshop, told the ECNU Circle journalists reasons for the founding of the workshop. They stated that many college students are afraid of English reading, especially the reading of original works. Most students learned English mainly to pass exams in high school.

They spent most time memorizing grammatical rules and finishing piles of test papers, but had no time to read original English works, not to say the reading of classic English literature. With the College English Teaching Reform in 2013, *Reader's Choice* was adopted as the textbook for the academic reading course. The blue-covered, very thick, original textbook posed a big challenge for the freshmen, and many found it a hard nut to crack and called for more help in English study. Meanwhile, some high-fliers⁴ were not contented with what they could learn in class and wanted more exposure to classic literature works. The English Reading Workshop was proposed in 2015 as a supplement⁵ to the regular English reading course to meet the students' different needs for English.





For those freshmen who are not accustomed to⁶ the learning style in college, the English Reading Strategy Forum is specially designed to provide guidance for them, and the lectures are mainly based on the textbook. The teachers introduce the students to basic reading skills and strategies, and help students overcome barriers for understanding the texts. Once students overcome their fear of reading, they are more likely to find enjoyment in it. Then, it is possible for them to form a habit of reading English works.

On the other hand, Reading Salon, set for more proficient English learners, aims to nurture students' love for literary works, improve their language competence, develop their critical thinking, and also nourish their soul. In the salon, not only are the literary works introduced and discussed, their understanding of the plots and characters shared, but also the great authors and their time are embraced.

The English Reading Workshop has been well received by its participants. Xie Tao and You Longwei from the Department of Computer Science and Technology are both members of the Reading Strategy Forum. They said that they learned effective strategies for reading from the forum and gained confidence in English. Wang Jiani from the Department of Special Education said that the lectures in Reading Salon opened up a window for the fantastic world of English literature. She had become more interested in the reading of classics and hoped to keep up the reading habit. Jiang Weiyi hoped that the Reading Salon could provide more diversified activities such as introducing classic novels by watching movie clips or listening to English songs.

Hermann Hesse once said: "There are different ways to get true attainment. One of the most important methods is to read worldwide literature, to gradually get familiar with authors' and thinkers' masterpieces from different countries and to chew over their great

wealth of thoughts, experience, symbols, mirages⁷ and ambitions left in their work. This journey is endless, no one can possibly get to an end.” Our organizers hope the English Reading Workshop could help students savor the beauty of English reading, in addition to doing well in exams. We believe that the English Reading Workshop will play an increasingly influential role in students’ English reading journey. We also hope more ECNUers can enjoy reading in the English Reading Workshop.

English Reading Workshop



- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. extracurricular: adj. 课外的 | 2. protagonist: n. 主人公 |
| 3. quadruple: v. 四倍 | 4. high-flier: n. 优等生 |
| 5. supplement: n. 补充 | 6. be accustomed to: 习惯 |
| 7. mirage: n. 幻想 | |

(审稿 / 汪燕)

HOW WILL AI¹ AFFECT OUR LIFE?

投稿 / 经济管理 张怡颖

美编 / 陈慧

In recent years, with the development of computer technology, artificial intelligence has come into our life. There has been a heated debate in society whether AI will benefit or impair² mankind. In my perspective, AI will indeed upgrade the quality of people's life as long as we regulate³ it adequately.

With news that Google's latest AlphaGo⁴ AI defeated the world champion Lee Se-dol⁵, some people are anxious that AI will transcend human intelligence one day and become ultimately uncontrollable. AI works in an intelligent way similar to the way that the human mind works. In my perspective, however, it is possible for human beings to take control of it, since it is created by us. In modern society ruled by law, establishing strict regulations for AI is probably a rational method for controlling its effect. About a hundred years ago, Isaac Asimov, a celebrated science fiction author outlined "Three Laws of Robotics" in a novel designed to protect people from being harmed by human-like robots. It is a worthy reference material for contemporary legislatures to enact⁶ relevant laws.

Nowadays, there are already several advanced AI products available for us. With a housekeeper AI, the user can allow it to do household chores like sweeping the floor for instance, by simply giving it verbal instructions. What's more, voice-activated robots can be applied in medical institutions to take care of disabled patients, and engineering AI can be sent into space to maintain space crafts. So it is undeniable that the prevalence of AI can keep people free from toilsome and jeopardous tasks.

In conclusion, it is an irreversible trend that AI will permeate almost every facet of human life within decades. Only by establishing sound laws for AI can humans enjoy great benefits without worries.



1. AI: artificial intelligence 的缩写，意为人工智能。

2. impair: v. 损害

3. regulate: v. 控制

4. AlphaGo: 阿尔法围棋，一款围棋人工智能程序

5. Lee Se-dol: 韩国围棋名将李世石

6. enact: v. 制定

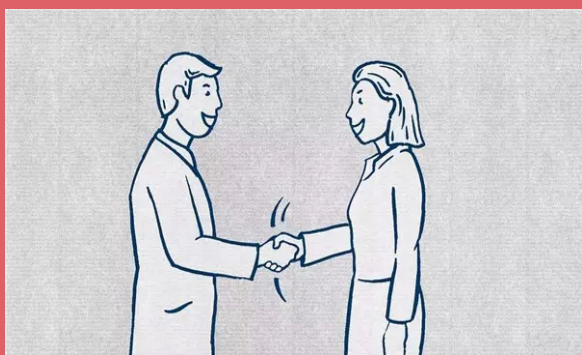
(审稿 / 余睿)

We all know that people are more likely to be friends with those who have good manners. I, for instance, consider it as the magical power of polite words. Believe it or not, being polite does matter in developing and maintaining good relationship among friends, family members and colleagues. Therefore, we should remember that politeness will be helpful as well as powerful in our whole life.

For example, getting on harmoniously¹ with your roommates is no easy thing. The four roommates may come from different places, and they could have different lifestyles, characteristics, interests and many other aspects that make them unique. Perhaps, you may have different opinions with them and maybe you will even have a quarrel². All of this does not matter. At least, you should respect them and behave politely.

When we are outside of campus, you will find that some people are not as friendly as your schoolmates and teachers. And they seem to be not as tolerant as your families. Then, you will truly know the magic power of polite words in interpersonal³ communication, because all people prefer to get along with those who seem to be polite. People are more willing to offer help to a polite man when necessary.

Although there are many situations where polite words help play an important role, some people may easily ignore the importance of being polite. Take a job interview for example, most competitors may have about the same ability and other conditions. Then, you may doubt how one can stand out from so many



THE MAGIC POWER OF POLITE WORDS

投稿 / 王韧
美编 / 陈慧

interviewees since nobody seems to be the better option. Think it over; it is nothing to do with diplomas and certificates⁴ in this situation. It can be your good manners which have impressed the employers and make you more qualified⁵ for that job.

In general, always speaking with polite words should hold great importance. Remember, being polite costs you nothing and it will help you avoid unnecessary trouble and may even bring you an unexpected surprise.

1. harmoniously: adv. 和谐地

2. quarrel: n. 争吵

3. interpersonal: adj. 人际的

4. certificate: n. 证书

5. qualified: adj. 合格的

(审稿 / 余睿)

Do Not Go Gentle

by Dylan

DYLAN MARLAIS THOMAS

(27 OCTOBER 1914 – 9 NOVEMBER 1953)



He was a Welsh poet and writer whose works include the poems *Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night* and *And Death Shall Have No Dominion*. He became widely popular in his lifetime and remained so after his premature death at the age of 39 in New York City.

Thomas's verbal style played against strict verse forms, such as in the villanelle¹ *Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night*. His images were carefully ordered in a patterned sequence, and his major theme was the unity of all life, the continuing process of life and death and new life that linked the generations. Thomas saw biology as a magical transformation producing unity out of diversity, and in his poetry sought a poetic ritual² to celebrate this unity. He saw men and women locked in cycles of growth, love, procreation, new growth, death, and new life.

Though first published in the journal *Botteghe Oscure* in 1951, it was actually written in 1947 when the poet was in Florence with his family. It was published, along with other stories previously written, as part of his *In Country Sleep, And Other Poems* in 1952.

It has been suggested that it was written for Thomas' dying father, although he did not die until just before Christmas 1952. It has no title other than its first line, "Do not go gentle into that good night", a line which appears as a refrain³ throughout.

1. villanelle n. 维拉内拉诗; 十九行二韵体诗

2. ritual: n. 仪式

3. refrain: n. (诗歌中的) 叠句, 重复

4. rave: v. 咆哮

5. frail adj. 脆弱的, 虚弱的

Do not go gentle in

Old age should bur

Rage, rage against

Though wise men

Because their woro

Do not go gentle in

Good men, the last

Their frail⁵ deeds n

Rage, rage against

Wild men who cau

And learn, too late

Do not go gentle in

Grave men, near d

Blind eyes could b

Rage, rage against

And you, my fathe

Curse, bless, me n

Do not go gentle in

Rage, rage against

le into That Good Night

ylan Thomas

le into that good night,
burn and rave⁴ at close of day;
inst the dying of the light.

men at their end know dark is right,
words had forked no lightning they
le into that good night.

last wave by, crying how bright
ds might have danced in a green bay,
inst the dying of the light.

caught and sang the sun in flight,
late, they grieved it on its way,
le into that good night.

ar death, who see with blinding sight
ld blaze like meteors and be gay,
inst the dying of the light.

ather, there on the sad height,
e now with your fierce tears, I pray.
le into that good night.
inst the dying of the light.

绝不屈服地走向那良夜

作者：迪伦·托马斯

绝不屈服地走向那良夜
暮年也应燃烧、沸腾
咆哮啊，在将逝的时光中咆哮

智慧的人临终前深知将踏入黑夜
任何语言也无法照亮道路
但是，他们绝不屈服地走向那良夜

善良的人目睹最后的浪潮褪去，大叫着
弱小的行为也能在过往的青春中舞出辉煌
咆哮啊，在将逝的时光中咆哮

逐日的狂人们太晚地意识到
他们已经慨叹了一生
绝不屈服地走向那良夜

即将离世的人双眼模糊
但盲眼依然可以如流星般闪耀
咆哮啊，在将逝的时光中咆哮

而您，我的父亲，在伤心之际
我祈祷您用您的热泪诅咒我、祝福我吧
绝不屈服地走向那良夜
咆哮啊，在将逝的时光中咆哮

(华东师大外语学院 石兰 译)

CROSSING DIFFERENT AGES AND WORLDS

文 / 洪莹 美编 / 沈梦英

“If you can’t come to my world, I’ll go to your world to find you.” Such a line may sound familiar to you if you are obsessed with movies in which the different dimensions of the world are somehow connected: human beings interact with animals or with cartoon characters or get entangled¹ with ghosts. Just imagine that a fair lady falls in love with a cartoon character, a girl keeps a cat who turns out to be her father, or a man hangs out with a female ghost. In between different dimensions of worlds, a seed of love is sprouting² and growing.....

“He who we are looking for may be in a two-dimensional world³, so we cannot find him even at the cost of our lifetime.”

From 《W- 더블유》 (W-Two Worlds)

The cartoonist 오성무 (Wu chengwu) wrote a popular comic, *W-Two Worlds*. His daughter, doctor 오연주 (Wu yanzhu), is a great fan of 강철 (Jiangzhe), the hero in the *W-Two Worlds*. The weird thing is that her father suddenly disappears when he is about to finish his works. In order to find her father, Yanzhu is dragged into the world of the *W-Two Worlds* comic and accidentally saves the dying hero. In the world of comics, Yanzhu experiences a lot and later falls in love with the hero despite the obstacles between the two worlds. If you think this is just another romance film, you are absolutely wrong. In fact, Jiangzhe is framed⁴ for murdering his own family. Therefore, he has been searching for the real murderer for a long time without knowing that he actually doesn’t exist in reality but only serves as an imaginary character in the comics. But it is exactly the imaginary murderer who controls the development of the story later. To get rid of the virtual murderer, the author Wu Chengwu attempts to kill Jiangzhe several times, but every time he tries, he fails. To our surprise, Jiangzhe eventually comes to the real world and shoots the author! Wu Yanzhu eventually becomes the heroine of *W-Two Worlds* and she can’t return to the real world unless Jiangzhe’s mood changes radically and the phrase “to be continued” appears in the scene. Such unexpected turns are abundant in this play: you cannot afford to miss it!



“

“Sometimes love means sacrifice,
and you need to prove it by your
action!”



As a successful businessman, Tom Brand is an ambitious workaholic⁵, spending little time with his family.

On his daughter's birthday, Tom hurries to the pet shop to buy a pet cat for his daughter. Unfortunately, before he can surprise his daughter with this gift, he is involved in an accident in which he is transformed into a pet cat with his soul trapped in it. No matter how many times he shouts for help, nobody pays any attention to him. Just at that moment, the owner of the pet store appears in front of the "Cat Tom". As a man capable of understanding the cat's language, the shop owner asks Tom to think about why he becomes a cat and tells him if he wants to come back to the human world, he must learn to become a qualified husband and father. Trapped in the body of a cat, Tom observes the world from a different angle and gains insight into his family life which he didn't care about much before. He realizes that his wife is so devoted and kind to him, his daughter longs for his company and his son is eager to win recognition from him. The most important thing he learns is what it takes to make a sweet family life—affection and company! Under the disguise of the pet cat, Tom wins over his family's hearts by accompanying them through the difficult time. His sacrifice manifests in his affection for his family, and in the end he successfully returns to the human world.

“

“Whenever I need money, I fight with
ghosts.”

From 《싸우자 귀신아》 (Let's fight! Ghosts)

When 김현지 (Jin Xianzhi) is still alive, she absorbs herself in study every day, striving for the College Entrance Examination. However, the day before the examination, she is killed in an accident at the age of 19. Filled with strong resentment⁶, she becomes a ghost who can disappear at any time in the real world. By chance, she has a fight with 박봉팔 (Piao Fengpa), a man who is gifted with a sense to see ghosts and makes a living chasing away ghosts. Due to his special talent, Fengpa has been collecting a large sum of money by helping people drive away ghosts. But as his power is rather limited, he can only beat weak ghosts. Jin Xianzhi comes to help him just in time. She becomes his right-hand man⁷, hanging out with him and helping him beat ghosts. Although they squabble⁸ all the time, fantastic chemistry begins to burgeon⁹ between them. In the ending, Xianzhi's soul is returned to her own body and she continues to pursue her love.



Of the great fantasies in the film history, time travel movies give us a brand new experience. There is also something eternal in such fantasy—true love. No matter whether it is the love between a real character and a comic character or human beings and animals, true love is a constant theme. The everlasting love can go beyond one world into another. This is something we really appreciate and cherish!

1. entangled: adj. 纠缠

2. sprout: v. 萌芽

3. two-dimensional world:
二次元世界

4. frame: v. 诬陷

5. workaholic: n. 工作狂

6. resentment: n. 怨恨

7. right-hand man: 得力助手

8. squabble: v. 争吵

9. burgeon: v. 迅速发展

(审稿 / 王志宏)

Cross-Culture Friendships

文 / 朱睿臻 美编 / 沈梦英

Nowadays, it's rather common to see an increasing number of international students on Chinese campuses. Although they are exposed to Chinese-speaking community, it seems that those international students fail to mix with the local Chinese students and hang out with them. It's widely believed that both international students and Chinese students are eager to make friends with each other. So what's holding them back¹? Is there anything we can do to help them bridge the gap and cultivate cross-culture friendships? *ECNU Circle* aims to shed some light on² the solution to the problem.

It is found that the majority of the friends international students have made are their fellow countrymen³ and other international students here on campus. Despite such a tendency, the exceptions do exist. A special case would be Joshua, who is from the United States. He talked about his circle of friends. He said, "The majority of my friends are Chinese. Meanwhile, I make friends with several international students, but I don't hang out with them so much except for classes. When I am off campus, all of my friends are Chinese. I hang out with my Chinese friends a lot. Sometimes we go to a pub for a beer and sometimes we go out for dinner." People like Joshua are really rare among the international students. So what are the barriers hindering them from making friends with Chinese students? Let's find out more.

SEPARATED RESIDENCE

According to the school regulations, international students and Chinese students are separated in terms of their residence, namely, they live in different communities. How do international students think about their living condition? Here is what we found.

Some international students hold the opinion that the separated residence may have a bad impact on their relationship with Chinese students. The dormitory is regarded as a marvelous place for them to interact with each other and build profound relationships. It is said that international students don't have many classes with Chinese students. Some of them even do not have a single class with any Chinese students. Therefore, they don't hang out much. Separated residence may increase the difficulty for them to mix up. Gabrielle, a French girl at ECNU said, "It is quite a pity that we only hang out with the people we already know instead of reaching out to Chinese students."

We also heard different voices concerning separated living condition. Some international students argue that as they come from different cultures and have different preferences, so it may sound good for them to live separately from their Chinese counterparts⁵. Thais, a Brazilian girl, gave us a different story. She explained enthusiastically, “Since we already have many students from Taiwan, South Korea and Thailand living in the same dorm with us, why not include local Chinese students in our dorm? We all understand that each individual carries his own cultural mark and each of us has to respect and tolerate different culture.”

Most of international students think it is acceptable to have a Chinese roommate, which may help them get acquainted with the local culture and get adapted better. The only thing they are worried about is the living condition in the Chinese dormitory as they are told that the dorms for Chinese students are not as well equipped as theirs.



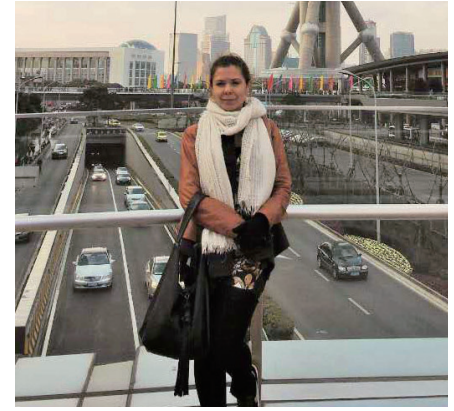
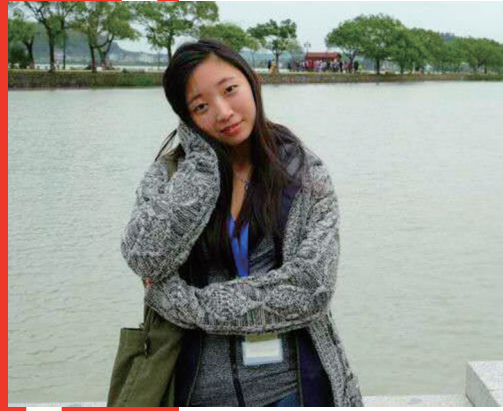
LANGUAGE BARRIER

It is true that most international students find it difficult to communicate in depth with Chinese students. Most of them came to China with very limited Chinese in terms of oral proficiency⁶. Sometimes they get frustrated if they can't fully convey their thoughts in Chinese. As a result, they may lose the confidence in communicating in Chinese, which becomes a setback for them in making Chinese friends. It can become a vicious cycle⁷: namely, poor Chinese leads to fewer Chinese friends, and fewer Chinese friends contributes to poor Chinese. As an American student Mark put it, “I would like to talk to everyone, but I can't. So I don't talk. If I had a really good command of Chinese, I could easily make friends here. Besides, I think it's very rude to talk to a local student in English.”

However, some international students are very optimistic about their Chinese. As Thais said, “Chinese is very difficult. If I really want to improve my Chinese, I think I need to live in China quite a while. It takes time to improve my Chinese and I have to be patient.”

During our interview in English, some international students tried to use some Chinese words to express themselves. They would ask how to say a word in Chinese and practice it again and again. Their eagerness to learn Chinese is obvious and their efforts to practice Chinese are really appreciated.

CULTURE



CULTURAL BARRIER

It is universally acknowledged that China boasts a long and rich history. Therefore it can be a bit challenging for international students to understand and get accustomed to Chinese culture in a relatively short time. As Joshua told us in the interview, “There is fundamental difference even in daily-life practice. For example, if a friend takes you out for a treat in China, you are expected to give him a treat next time. If you buy a snack, you are expected to share it with your friends. Those practices are so different from those in my country.”

Ai Li, a Japanese student, brought up an interesting idea that we should not divide students into two camps, namely international students and Chinese students. Instead, we should distinguish them into many communities, such as the American student community, the British student community, the Japanese student community...By doing so, Chinese students won't feel they are in the dominant position. Meanwhile, our international students won't feel marginalized⁸ even if we are the minority. Students from different communities should respect each other in terms of their different cultural backgrounds. In fact, many international students suggest that they feel happy to learn to get adapted to the cultural differences. As Joshua said, “It is the reason why I am now in China.”

What we have discussed above are the three possible barriers to the cross-culture friendships between international students and Chinese students. Now, let's sum up some tips given by international students for the solution of the problem.

WHAT CAN THE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION DO?

It is suggested that the school administration should offer more platforms where international students and Chinese students can meet and get to know each other. For example, they can organize formal events such as the international cultural week. They may also hold some informal activities like a coffee break, a city tour, a mountain hike or fun parties. They also suggest that the school administration should establish a buddy system⁹. When a foreign student arrives at ECNU, he or she will be immediately introduced to a local Chinese friend. This local Chinese may help him get familiar with the campus and city life here. Since they may hang out all the time, they will probably foster a deeper friendship.

In fact, many international students believe that the school has done a lot for them. There are language corners and many fun parties every week on campus. Also, the school has made it possible that Chinese students have access to apply for a shared room with international students.

WHAT CAN INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS DO?

Apart from the effort of school administration, many international students agree that it is high time that they take an active move towards building up cross-culture friendships. As a Malaysian student Yin Guanpei said, “I think the main responsibilities lie with us. The relationship is mutual and can only be promoted with efforts of both sides.”

International students are eager to make friends with the Chinese students. In fact there are various ways they can reach the local Chinese students. If they like basketball, they can go to the basketball court and have fun playing with the Chinese basketball fans. Moreover, they may also look for the various social events on campus issued on the school website or the bulletin board. If they are not comfortable with a group of people, they may also find someone alone in the library. It could be much easier for them to interact with a person alone in a relatively quiet place.

Just as Stephen, an Irish student, said, “Just open your heart for a sincere talk with Chinese. It is very likely that you would find someone with whom you really share a lot and would like to hang out with later. You won’t meet them unless you have a try. But once you try, you will find it’s not as hard as you imagined.”

WHAT CAN CHINESE STUDENTS DO?

Just keep in mind that you should overcome your shyness. Almost every international student we interviewed made a clear statement that they would be more than happy to have a chat with Chinese students whenever they approached them. As Thais said, “Chinese students are welcome to talk to us. We are warm-hearted and open-minded. We come to China because we love China. We also want to learn from Chinese.” In addition, don’t worry too much about your English. As Stephen said, “I think many Chinese students are quite good at English. I wouldn’t speak Chinese in the fluent way they speak English.” Last, if you want to invite international students, just put up a poster on the bulletin board so that they may check it when they pass by.

It is quite obvious that both Chinese students and international students are eager to make friends with each other. This intention is beneficial to both groups not only in terms of cultural communication but also in terms of personal growth. Just as Thais said in the interview, “We are all human beings with common interests and desires. We all like to have companions, we all seek happiness of life, we all long for sincere communication. Since we are now on such a beautiful campus with so many kind people, we should break all the barriers of communication and reach out. I firmly believe that international students and Chinese students will ultimately be really good friends.”

1. hold back: 抑制
2. shed light on: 阐明
3. fellow countryman: 同胞
4. counterpart: n. 配对

5. proficiency: n. 熟练
6. vicious cycle: 恶性循环
7. marginalize: v. 边缘化
8. buddy system: 同伴制度

(审稿 / 王志宏)



文 / 张子琰
美编 / 张艳秋

IN



National Chengchi University in Taiwan

In this interview we are going to cast our sight on our beautiful Taiwan Island. Our interviewee, Zhang Yanqiu, is a graduate student at East China Normal University majoring in publication¹. This is her sixth year in ECNU and will be an unforgettable one because she is currently studying in National Chengchi University in Taiwan². Life there is full of challenges as well as surprises — after all, that is the true charm of exchange programs.

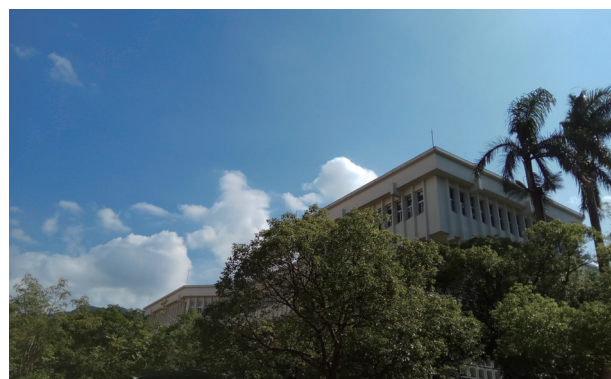
ECNU circle: *Could you please give us a brief introduction to this exchange program?*

Zhang Yanqiu: East China Normal University has established exchange relationships with thirteen universities in Taiwan, including National Chengchi University in Taiwan. On the basic principles of equality and mutual-benefit, our university will choose about twenty graduate students to study there every term, which is a

short-term exchange program. We students can apply for one of these universities, and then our university will verify³ your materials, organize interviews, and finally determine the name list.

E: *Why did you choose this program?*

Z: Well, there are two reasons. First, I hope to improve my professional knowledge. My major is press and publication. I hope to take this opportunity to research the local Taiwan



publication. What's more, I'm personally quite attached to Taiwan. Taiwan shares many similar cultural traditions and food, which makes it easier for me to get accustomed to the local life.

E: *What kind of subjects do you study there? Are there any differences between the courses in Taiwan and the Mainland?*

Z: National Chengchi University in Taiwan, there is no press and publication major, so I chose communication studies instead. There are other options, "Communication and Culture," "News and Information Dissemination," "Imagination, Description and Interaction," "Telecommunication Policy and Management," "Integrated Communication," "Communication Between Taiwan and Mainland China," "Science and Risk Communication." Students here are free to make decisions to choose the courses they are interested in.

E: *What is the biggest challenge you have met so far?*

Z: The biggest challenge for me would be coming to a place I am not familiar with. Things here are not always as expected. I have to adapt to this new environment as quickly as possible. Take shopping for example: in the mainland, we enjoy the convenience of online shopping, but people here seldom do this. But I am not frustrated — this challenge turned out to be one of the most interesting parts as well. The process of getting used to a new social environment and lifestyle really taught me a lot.

E: *What is your impression on Taiwan?*

Z: This place is beautiful. The white clouds against the blue sky and the bright sunshine





always boost⁴ my mood. And I really enjoy the view by the coast. Of course, a good environment cannot last long without the contribution of local people — they all have a good awareness of protecting the environment. For example, they attach great importance to rubbish sorting and recycling⁵. People here are very kind. The bus drivers are very patient and thoughtful. Even if the bus has an electronic voice message to remind passengers of the station, they will repeat them again and give you some “kind reminders.” They say “Thank you” to every passenger every time they get on and off the bus. If people in wheelchairs get on the bus, they will help to set the footboard⁶. Another point I’d like to mention is the bookstore in Taiwan. Though bookstores are fading in these years, many people in Taiwan

never give up their small bookstores. It is out of their great love and faith to knowledge that the true value of books can be passed from generation to generation.

E: How do you organize your free time after class?

Z: If I were to pick a word to describe my time after class, that word would be “colorful.” First of all, the most important things would be doing homework and reading books. In order to keep up with the professors, I have to do a lot of previews, so it is the same with reviews. After completing all the tasks, I like playing sports. My university is on a hill, so climbing the hill is a good choice. Also, I go to the swimming pool from time to time.

Besides, I would love to spend my time traveling. Taiwan does not get the crown of “the treasure island” for nothing. Traveling gives me the chance to discover beautiful views and local customs. Hualien County, Kenting, Sun Moon Lake, Ali Mountain... These are the sites on my wish list.

E: *Can you give some suggestions to those who also want to participate in this program?*

Z: The most important thing would be thinking it through before making up your mind. My suggestion is that you can ask yourself what you most want to achieve here, then write down a plan. Half a year is not a long period of time; it flees⁷ easily if you waste time wandering in vain. On the other hand, learn to discover things apart from study. There is no doubt that study is vital, but you should make full use of this new environment. The entire process will be interesting and fruitful, and I suppose this is what is called “learning from the life.”



1. publication: 出版专业
2. Taiwan National Chengchi University: 台湾政治大学
3. verify: v. 审核
4. boost: v. 促进
5. rubbish sorting and recycling: 垃圾分类和回收
6. footboard: n. 踏板
7. flee: v. 逃跑

(审稿 / 余睿)

LIFE IN NORWICH: THE CHINESE PERSPECTIVE

Part III

文字／杜振东
美编／王素敏



Zhendong Du is a teacher of Translation and Interpreting at the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies, School of Foreign Languages, ECNU. He is also a translator and interpreter. He worked for Xi'an International Studies University between 2000 and 2005, received training in Conference Interpreting at DG Translating and Interpreting, the European Commission, in Brussels in 2001, studied and worked in the UK from 2005 through 2009, and worked for the Chinese construction machinery giant Sany Heavy Industry as a senior interpreter from 2009 through 2011, before joining ECNU in 2012.

Jerry's schedule didn't permit working part time for longer hours, so he signed an eight-hour-a-week contract with Day One. His work involved processing application files and producing offer letters, answering students' parents' enquiries on the phone, and organizing new students' receptions, not to mention orientations and tours to the City Center and Oxford and Cambridge and London. He helped students with poor English with all sorts of issues, from buying "pay as you go" sim cards

for their mobile phones to translating between them and their landlords.

Jerry was frequently reminded just how rich the Chinese students were. He remembered a young man who would always come and chat with him after class in the office area. He carried his Apple MacBook Pro in a large girlish LV bag which he saw in a *The Economist*¹ magazine ad page, and, like most other young Chinese students, he had bought a first generation iPhone upon his arrival. Keep in mind that it was only 2007 and Jerry's old Motorola Razr was still in fashion!

Many new Chinese students would come and ask Jerry where the local casinos² were soon after they had become settled. There was none nearby to Jerry's best knowledge. Later when it became prevalent for Chinese students to miss classes, Jerry was told by a whistle-blower that some could only lay still in bed in their dormitory rooms and sustain their life on thin porridge because they had lost all their money in the casino. They must have explored the area thoroughly and discovered a casino, or maybe one had been newly built to cater to the relaxation needs of young Chinese customers.

It was technically a surge in the number of students of all nationalities but since 70% of them were Chinese and it was also hard to tell the difference between the Chinese and the other Asian students such as the Japanese, the Koreans, and the Philipinos, of whom there were also a great number, the local people got the impression that their country was being invaded by the Chinese.

In the university, particularly in Day One, students from other places, such as Russia, the Middle East, and Japan, were complaining that there were too many Chinese students in their classes for them to have sufficient exposure to native speakers of English. Jerry simply brushed the accusation aside, thinking that it was a silly and selfish idea to ask for less Chinese students in their classes.

One time, a Chinese student was reported as having missed classes for weeks. He never answered the phone or opened his dormitory door. Bob, the student affairs manager asked Jerry to accompany him to the student's dormitory. Jerry coaxed³ the student into opening the door in Chinese. When the door finally stood ajar, however, he was almost suffocated⁴ by the air within. Jerry's



breath was immediately cut off by the dank odor of what seemed like dead rats, and when his eyes adjusted themselves to the scene before them, Jerry found the source of the ghastly smell – covering the floor was garbage and dirty laundry two feet deep! The boy sat in front of a laptop, with another at his feet, both with strange figures jumping on their screens. His writing desk was covered by empty instant noodles pots, empty cans, opened spice bags, sausage peels, and the like. He was pale, sweating and expressionless.

Jerry later theorized⁵ the situation by telling his wife and a few friends that the reason why addiction to on-line gaming had been unique to and prevalent only among Chinese students was that the Chinese parents allowed their children to be dependent on them financially. There were very few internet cafes in the UK and British people virtually hadn't even heard of the concept of web addiction. Young people didn't have the chance to get addicted to the internet because they delivered newspapers as young as eight years old to earn money and a lot of young people went to college on loans. They didn't have the money or time to squander on⁶ things like on-line gaming. Jerry recalled that some of the local

students would preserve their text books so well that they would still appear new at the end of their study, so that they could be re-sold to new students. He also recalled some Japanese students using pencils to take notes, erasing any mistakes instead of crossing anything out, just to save paper!

On another occasion the son of a Chinese coal-mine owner disappeared for several weeks. Jerry was asked to translate and email the warning letter to his parents. But by chance Jerry saw him driving down the road in the City Center in a convertible BMW with an extremely beautiful girl in the passenger seat next to him, with heavy metal played at the highest possible volume.

Days passed quickly and the cases processed by Jerry each week remained minor offenses such as girls threatening female teachers in class, boys peeing in the shower cubicle, or students not turning up for class. Until that morning. The director of the Center herself made a phone call to Jerry, telling him that a Chinese boy had driven his car through a private fence in London, killing an old lady and her dog in her back yard. The Center's director asked Jerry to brief the boy's plight⁷ to his father in China and tell him to come to the UK in no time. The boy



had been asked to hand in his passport to the police and was required to report to the local police station on a daily basis, before a settlement was to be made in court. The Center also advised the father to get “another passport” for his son so that he could leave the country as soon as possible.

Jerry was amused by his experiences in the Center, where he found young people from China’s mainland to be the least mature of them all. They didn’t speak good English and were in general very timid. The most common offenses for them were things like not turning up for class, peeing in shower cubicles, or having car accidents. Unlike young people from other parts of the world. Jerry remembered one morning a Turkish boy alerted the Center by saying that he had difficulty breathing. An ambulance was called and paramedics spent two hours working on him in the vehicle trying to find out what was wrong. In the end the boy said he felt better and the ambulance left, with the paramedics shaking their heads. Jerry later found out that the Turkish boy had only been anxious of the exam that his class was due to take during the time period when he was “saved”. The Chinese students never dared to draw attention to themselves like that.

Much to Jerry’s relief, the young Chinese students were not as worthless as they appeared to be.

When the Great Earthquake traumatized China in 2008, students at the UEA staged an appeal to raise money for the affected families. Chinese students from Day One contributed to the lion’s share⁸ of the final twenty thousand pounds raised in just a matter of two weeks, and many of the Day One managers, officers and teachers were stunned by the result as some of them also donated for the Chinese cause but most of them gave just one pound per person.

Jerry’s study entered a critical stage and he soon left the Center to concentrate on his papers. But he would never forget his experiences living and working in that UK city. Even today, traces of

some very unique scenes are still very vivid in his mind, such as the “lollipop man” escorting students across the main roads near schools, whose bold “STOP” sign resembled a large red lollipop; the extremely short winter days when it got pitch dark at four in the afternoon and the sun crept up lazily at eleven in the morning; and how the locals dressed not according to the season, but whether or not they could see the sun in the sky. They wore t-shirts on sunny days all year round, and donned their hoodies and jackets as soon as it started to rain.

Jerry came across hard-working Chinese students, too. He remembered seeing off a Chinese student who had just acquired his PhD degree. He, too, had brought his wife and daughter to the UK in his second year there after his daughter was born. But he worked in the lab day and night and totally neglected his wife and daughter. The wife, not English-speaking, felt so isolated and desperate, and in turn, neglected their daughter’s upbringing. Nobody talked to the girl for three years after she was born. So by the time the man and his wife started preparing to go home, they found out to their horror that their daughter, then three years old, couldn’t talk.

All that was not to be forgotten.

1. *The Economist*: (英国)《经济学人》杂志
2. casino: n. 赌场
3. coax: v. 哄诱
4. suffocate: v. 窒息
5. theorize: v. 评述
6. squander on: 挥霍
7. plight: n. 困境, 境况
8. the lion’s share: 最大的份额

(审稿 / 郭忠义)

US President Election Hot Words Series (I)

整理 / 王志宏
美编 / 王颖洁

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

trumped-up trickle-down

“We also, though, need to have a tax system that rewards work and not just financial transactions. And the kind of plan that Donald has put forth would be trickle-down economics all over again. In fact, it would be the most extreme version, the biggest tax cuts for the top percent of the people in this country than we've ever had. I call it trumped-up trickle-down, because that's exactly what it would be. That is not how we grow the economy.”

第一场辩论一开始，两人有关就业和税收等经济政策的辩论中，希拉里表示，特朗普提出的为富人减税政策是 trumped-up trickle-down。这里先说这个 trickle-down，是一种经济理论，也叫 trickle-down economics，翻译为“垂滴经济学”，说的是“一个体制中给予上层人的利益会传递给较低阶层的人”。Trumped-up 是个固定表达，表示“伪造的，捏造的，莫须有的”。希拉里在这里用 trumped-up 来修饰 trickle-down 可谓一语双关，既表明这种理论是虚假的，同时提到了特朗普的名字 Trump，说明这样不靠谱的政策是特朗普提出来的。姜果然是老的辣。

Cut regulations

“You have regulations on top of regulations, and new companies cannot form and old companies are going out of business. And you want to increase the regulations and make them even worse. I'm going to cut regulations. I'm going to cut taxes big league, and you're going to raise taxes big league, end of story.”

还是在第一场辩论两人聊经济政策的时候，特朗普表示在减税的同时，他还要精简各类规章制度。这个跟咱们国家这几年提出的“简政”（streamline administration）好像有点类似。不过，由于特朗普一向用词简单明了，所以 cut 自然是首选啦。希拉里在后面的回应中果然用到了 streamline 这个更加高级的词。

All talk, no action

“Typical politician. All talk, no action. Sounds good, doesn't work. Never going to happen. Our country is suffering because people like Secretary Clinton have made such bad decisions in terms of our jobs and in terms of what's going on.”

在谈到如何达到共同繁荣的话题时，希拉里表示要鼓励中产阶级的发展，为大学生提供低息贷款，实现包容性经济增长。特朗普直接来一句：典型的政客。只说不做。其实，中文里表达这个意思的说法也不少，比如，李克强总理曾经说过的“喊破嗓子不如甩开膀子”（Talking the talk is not as good as walking the walk），“说起来容易做起来难”（It's easier said than done），“光说不练”（all talk and no action），等等。

（内容节选自 China Daily）

（审稿 / 王志宏）



A Land of Enchantment



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