

ECNU CIRCLE

華東師範大學 | 英文校園刊物

No.11 September 2016

PROFILE

A Journey of the Mind
Powered by Passion
The Secrets of Excellence

SPOTLIGHT

Highlights of 2016
College English Forum

COLUMN

Life in Norwich:
The Chinese Perspective



读 华彩篇章
品 东西文化
感 师大生活
悟 大学真谛

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

华 之泱泱
师 风苍苍
英 其风采
语 者歌章

简介

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

宗旨

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

内容

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

Profile（人物）：展现师大师生和校友的风采

ECNU Life（校园生活）：记录校园生活点点滴滴

Spotlight（校园热点）：聚焦师大热点新闻

On the Road（人生驿站）：面向师大学生征稿，倾听他们的心路历程

Literature（美文荟萃）：介绍优美的英文诗歌、散文和小说

Movie（电影）：推荐和评论当前最流行的电影

Culture（文化）：探讨文化的冲突、交流与融合

Study Abroad（他山之石）：分享师大人的海外学习经历

Column（专栏）：邀请师生撰写专栏，发表独到见解

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

Photo Zone（照片墙）：以师大师生的视角讲述镜头背后的故事

特色

刊物的采、编、写、发行等环节均由学生负责，独立完成。

目标

打造华东师范大学校园文化的新标杆。

投稿

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

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

投稿邮箱：ecnuontheroad@126.com。

PREFACE

Stay Hungry, Stay Foolish

No one wants to die. Even people who want to go to heaven don't want to die to get there. And yet death is the destination we all share. No one has ever escaped it. And that is as it should be, because Death is very likely the single best invention of Life. It is Life's change agent. It clears out the old to make way for the new. Right now the new is you, but someday not too long from now, you will gradually become the old and be cleared away. Sorry to be so dramatic, but it is quite true.

Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't be trapped by dogma — which is living with the results of other people's thinking. Don't let the noise of others' opinions drown out your own inner voice. And most important, have the courage to follow your heart and intuition. They somehow already know what you truly want to become. Everything else is secondary.

When I was young, there was an amazing publication called *The Whole Earth Catalog*, which was one of the bibles of my generation. It was created by a fellow named Stewart Brand not far from here in Menlo Park, and he brought it to life with his poetic touch. This was in the late 1960's, before personal computers and desktop publishing, so it was all made with typewriters, scissors, and polaroid cameras. It was sort of like Google in paperback form, 35 years before Google came along: it was idealistic, and overflowing with neat tools and great notions.

Stewart and his team put out several issues of *The Whole Earth Catalog*, and then when it had run its course, they put out a final issue. It was the mid-1970s, and I was your age. On the back cover of their final issue was a photograph of an early morning country road, the kind you might find yourself hitchhiking on if you were so adventurous. Beneath it were the words: "Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish." It was their farewell message as they signed off. Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish. And I have always wished that for myself. And now, as you graduate to begin anew, I wish that for you.

Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish.

An Excerpt from a speech by Steve Jobs
at Stanford University, California USA
JUNE 12, 2005

(美编 / 董雪晴 审稿 / 郭忠义)

9/2016

PROFILE 【人物】

08 Influence Life with Life

爱·教育

14 The Secrets of Excellence

优秀的秘诀

ECNU LIFE 【校园生活】

20 Keeping Fit on Campus

校园内锻炼需要保持健康合理的健身方式

22 Vitality of the Cyber Games

英雄联盟：华师大电竞社不只是游戏

SPOTLIGHT 【校园热点】

30 The Better Pronunciation for Communication Tutoring Program

语音助教项目伴你学英语

ON THE ROAD 【人生驿站】

36 Why Are Reality TV Shows So attractive

真人秀为何让我们欲罢不能

37 Why Are Reality TV Shows Hot

真人秀节目为何如此火爆



A Journey of the Mind
Powered by Passion

郁振华：哲学思考 学者热情



24 Highlights of 2016 College English Forum

2016 大学英语教改研讨会集萃



Better Pronunciation for Communication Tutoring of Meng Xiancheng College
走近孟院语音助教团队

LITERATURE 【美文荟萃】

38 Touched by an Angel

民权之歌

MOVIE 【电影】

40 One Movie, One City

电影与城市

CULTURE 【文化】

44 Stories of Asian Students at ECNU

聆听师大亚裔留学生的故事

STUDY ABROAD 【他山之石】

48 Cherishing the Exchange Program at NGU

名古屋学院访学记

COLUMN 【专栏】

52 Life in Norwich: the Chinese Perspective Part II

学人旅途 (2)

WORKSHOP 【英语加油站】

56 The Kitchen (An Excerpt)

厨房 (2)

PHOTO ZONE 【照片墙】

57 A Joyful Get-together

快乐聚会



ECNU CIRCLE
华东师范大学 | 英文校园刊物

主管单位：华东师范大学

主办单位：华东师范大学外语学院大学英语教学部

编辑单位：ECNU CIRCLE 编辑部

顾问：朱晓映
魏葆霖
苏俊玲
陈家刚

编辑委员会：郭忠义
王志宏
余睿
汪燕

外籍顾问：Benjamin Alan Miller

创意编辑：吴琼 (负责人)
谷依笑

英语编辑：王轲
唐畅
洪轶
王莹
林林
王资
郭珮
珺珺
汤猛
金兆
严霖
王靖
黄婕

美术编辑：张艳秋 (负责人)
陈慧
董雪晴
高焱
沈梦英
王颖洁
章奕

封底摄影：李劲恒

图片来源：部分图片来自网络 (不作任何商业用途)

微博：华东师大英语 ECNU-Circle

微信：ECNU CIRCLE



A Journey of the Mind Powered by Passion

文 / 洪莹 王林林
美编 / 章奕



Yu Zhenhua

On November 5th, 2015, China National Social Science Fund issued the final list of its approved important research projects. Two projects launched by the School of Philosophy at ECNU were on the list, one of which was a research about the thoughts of a well-known Chinese philosopher Feng Qi conducted by the Chair of the Philosophy Department, Prof. Yu Zhenhua. Prof. Yu set off on his journey in philosophy 30 years ago. Since then he has immersed himself in the speculative¹ world, breeding and developing his own epistemology² about posterity³. In the spring of 2016 Prof. Yu was awarded the title of Chang Jiang Scholar due to his great contribution to philosophy. He is still on the journey of the mind and looks forward to countless more discoveries along the road. What on earth initiated his desire for such an impressive journey? What sustained him during such a long and demanding journey? What encouraged him to be a pioneer in the new world he has found in Philosophy? ECNU Circle has the great honor to sit down with this great man and get to know him better.



A JOURNEY INITIATED BY INTEREST

If you are interested in what you do, you are a lucky dog. Fortunately, Prof. Yu is exactly one of those lucky dogs. Driven by his interest, Prof. Yu has been studying philosophy for 30 years since he first stepped into the field in the 1980s shortly after the Cultural Revolution.

ECNU Circle: When did you first encounter philosophy?

Yu: I went to university in the 1980s when the influence of the Cultural Revolution still lingered. At that time, many youngsters would ponder⁴ over big issues like the idea of nation and democracy. Besides, literature, history and philosophy were the most popular academic subjects among college students back then. It was under such an atmosphere that my interest in philosophy was kindled⁵.

E: How did you develop an interest in philosophy?

Y: It is a long story. In 1981, I studied at Shanghai Normal University which boasted dedicated teachers and academic freedom. As

there was no college entrance exam at that time, like there is now, I would read whatever I liked after

class and gradually found a passion for literature. Besides, campus life was colorful with various students' clubs such as science club and art club. After I joined in the literary club, I found my interest in literary theories and later fell in love with anesthetics. Finally, I chose philosophy as my major and settled down with it.

E: Are there any people who have had an influence on your choice of philosophy?

Y: I remember an author called Zhang Xianliang whose works left a deep impression on me at that time. He was a man with unique insight and in-depth analysis. One of his novels quoted extensively from Karl Marx's *Capital*, which served as a form of encouragement for the young people back then. Besides, when I did an internship in the primary school attached to East China Normal University, I listened to many lectures held in the library or the Wenshi building at ECNU, one of which was a speech about the science of philosophy and dialectics⁶. I was so impressed by the speech that I decided to take philosophy as my major in the future.

A JOURNEY POWERED BY PASSION

E: Is it difficult to sustain your interest in philosophy?

Y: I don't think so. I like to think about major issues like freedom and democracy. I have an overwhelming passion for philosophy for no reason. It is such a passion that encourages me to do research in philosophy unswervingly⁷. Besides, after I got a bachelor's degree in philosophy, it was natural for me to move on to pursue a master's degree and then a doctor's degree in philosophy. I never flinched nor regretted any of over my choices.

E: Do you think that philosophy is too abstract and difficult to be understood?

Y: I think so. In my pursuit of philosophy, I have been trapped in confusion many times. Each time I felt puzzled by a difficult question, I would respond by thinking it harder. By doing so, I greatly improved my ability to think logically and speculatively. Look at that young man over there, I used to have bushier⁸ hair than him when I was young. But now, my hair is like this. (Prof. Yu pointed at his hair and made a joke by comparing him with a young guy on the cover of the magazine ECNU Circle.) This is the result of

thinking too hard. (He said this, bursting into laughter.) During the past 30 years, I have always been always pondering difficult philosophical questions. Such an effort helped me to refresh my mind and dispel my confusion. It was those sustained efforts that helped to shape who I am now.

E: Among Chinese philosophers, who do you think has had a great influence on your research?

Y: Chinese philosopher Feng Qi is well-known for the ingenuity of his theory about wisdom, which is a crystallization⁹ of China's historical revolution and current development, and a combination of Marxism, Chinese traditional philosophy and western philosophy. His theory of wisdom was originally based on his mentor's theory of epistemology. Later he shifted the focus of research to methodology and morality, creating his own theory of methodology and moralism. It seemed that Mr. Feng served as a groundbreaker in China's philosophy, exploring the unknown world and expanding our perception. I inherited his legacy of philosophy and continued my research on

wisdom. Besides, I also put forward an epistemology about posterity, which contains both propositional knowledge and non-propositional knowledge.

E: What has contributed to your successful application for the national research project sponsored by CNSSF? What is the motivation for such an application?

Y: In 2015, the Department of Philosophy of ECNU held a seminar in memory of the great philosopher Feng Qi. My research on Mr. Feng's thoughts and theory was a major part of that initiative. Later, as the Chair of the Philosophy Department, I decided to apply for the national research project. During the application process, every faculty member contributed a lot and the success is therefore the result of the team effort. The reason why we applied for the national research project was that we wanted to make Mr. Feng's theory of philosophy known to the world. We needed to do a lot of translation and got his theory published overseas which turned out to be an incredibly demanding task. We have attempted to cooperate with some foreign scholars who

are interested in Chinese philosophy. Meanwhile, the disciples¹⁰ of Mr. Feng will also participate in such a huge translation task.

E: What do you think is the difference between Chinese and western philosophy?

Y: As far as I'm concerned, there isn't much of a real difference in essence. I once studied western philosophy in Norway and I did not feel strange at all because philosophy examines the common problem facing the mankind regardless of his or her race, gender and nation. For instance, both Chinese and western philosophy aim to help people gain a full understanding of their life and pursue the ultimate truth. However, I don't mean to say they are exactly the same as they were born in different traditions and have grown in different cultures.

During the interview, Prof. Yu's ideas about philosophy and pursuit for innovation impressed us deeply. We used to regard philosophy as a subject which was far away from the life of ordinary people. Thanks to the interview, we now feel that there lives a philosopher in everyone's heart. Rich or poor, old or young, you can be engaged in philosophical undertaking as long as you are curious about the world. Take Prof. Yu for an example, it was his patriotism that contributed to his reflection on life and philosophy. Furthermore, his passion for philosophy is really admirable, encouraging him to take on the journey with philosophy for more than 30 years! We are amazed about his accomplishments while he, calm and detached, simply takes pleasure in the journey with philosophy.



1. speculative: adj. 抽象推理的
2. epistemology: n. 认识论
3. posterity: n. 后世学
4. ponder: v. 沉思
5. kindle: v. 点燃
6. dialectics: n. 辩证法
7. unswervingly: adv. 始终不渝地
8. bushier: adj. 更加浓密的
9. crystallization: n. 结晶
10. disciple: n. 门徒

(审稿 / 王志宏)

“ Yang Yanhong is the Deputy Party Secretary¹ of Meng Xiancheng College and her job covers student affairs and the development of the Second Class. Before coming to Meng Xiancheng College, she worked in the ECNU Student Financial Aid Center and was in charge of the charitable financial aid to students. She loves her job and has organized and participated in quite a number of activities aiming to enhance students' overall qualities. Young as she is, she has a deep insight in the general education and life education.

文 / 郭珮珺 金兆霖
美编 / 高焱

Influence

Life with Life



ECNU Circle: Can you tell us why you decided to be a teacher at ECNU?

Yang Yanhong: I have dreamed of being a teacher since I was little, and that's why I chose to study at ECNU in 2000. I graduated in 2007 with a master's degree and decided to work here, as I considered this to be an ideal realization of my childhood dream. In fact, I also tried other work before graduation, including internship in the government and a Hong Kong-invested enterprise. I worked as a practice teacher in No. 2 High School of East China Normal University, teaching politics in the top science class. I tried those not because I was not sure of my career choice, but because I believed that a good college teacher should have rich life experience to be a better guide to the students. Now I have worked for almost nine years and fully enjoy it here at ECNU.

E: What job did you do after your graduation?

Y: At first, I worked in the Joint Service Center for Student Development², granting financial aid to students from poor families. To help more students, I tried many means to collect money on and off campus.

Every year in the graduation season, the students would leave many things behind, so I encouraged them to donate the useful articles to the Charity House. Those articles were put on our website, and students could apply to get the things they needed, just like what they did when shopping on Taobao.

The art majors would produce a lot of works during their college years, and they could not take all the paintings with them when they left school. I asked them to donate the paintings, had the paintings mounted and framed, and hung them on the walls of the Charity House. When guests came to visit the Charity House, I would show them the paintings and tell them stories behind each piece. Many guests liked the paintings and would buy some pieces before leaving.

We also called for companies to make donations. Some companies donated their products, such as KAO³ that donated shampoo and Colgate⁴ donated toothpaste to us. Some companies donated according to the need of students. One of the entrepreneurs⁵ who used to be my classmate donated forty suits so that our students could borrow the suits for their interviews. They could either borrow the suits for free, or do volunteer work in the Charity House for four hours. Some companies even donated courses, and students could receive free trainings in some other institutions⁶.

E: Can you tell us an unforgettable experience when you worked in the Joint Service Center?

Y: I am particularly impressed by the changes on the students after our cooperation with IBM. We used to think about helping financially needy students only with material things, but then we were aware that such students might also have problems in study, life, or mental adaptation, so we cooperated with IBM for a joint program. The volunteers in IBM and the students of our school made pairs with each other and even the Global Vice President of IBM also participated in this program and became mentor to a student majoring in politics. The volunteers gave lessons to the students, asking them to do mock interviews or make



decisions about company policies. Some students were very shy at first and they would blush when asked to give their opinions. But at the end of the project, they could report their study in the form of melodrama⁷. At the same time, the volunteers from IBM were touched by the persistence of our students and became more positive about life.

E: You are now Deputy Party Secretary of Meng Xiancheng College. Tell us about your work here.

Y: I was transferred to Meng Xiancheng College in March, 2013 as assistant to the dean. Meng Xiancheng College, named after the first president of ECNU, is established for teacher candidates. These years, many reforms have taken place in our college, with the three prominent⁸ features being the community culture, the tutorial system and the general education. In addition, our students have easy access to academic consultation and enjoy diversified second class activities. I am glad to be a witness and participant of these reforms.

E: Can you tell us about the reforms, starting with the community culture?

Y: The community culture is first associated with the reform of the dormitory. As students in our college majoring in twelve different fields, they now share rooms with students from other majors. At the same time, we created a shared space for our students. It was a tough job at the beginning, but we managed to vacate⁹ the whole first floor of No. 20 dormitory building as a multi-functional¹⁰ space for all students of our college. They can come here to study, to learn computer skills, to surf the internet, or to have a nice chat. In each of the other dormitory buildings, there is also an air-conditioned room for the students to study and communicate with each other. What we have been doing all along is to fulfill the original intent to establish Meng Xiancheng College, which is to create a relatively concentrated community, so that the barrier between different majors is broken down, and our students can study together, live together and get more chances to communicate with each other. This will help them to form right values and correct belief about the teaching career.



E: How is the tutorial system in Meng Xiancheng College?

Y: There are four parts of the tutorial system. The first is the resident tutorials, also counselors¹¹, who live in the dormitory building, so that students can get help from them more easily. There are ten student centers including career development center, scientific research and innovation center, etc., and each resident tutorial is in charge of the work of one center. Then there are life tutorials. Right now, we have fifty-one distinguished professors from twelve majors. They come to visit students, give them lectures, listen to their puzzles and give them advice about study and life, for example how to learn calculus and English, how to get along with parents, how to maintain long-distance relationship, and how to plan career paths. Life tutorials are so popular with students that some of them write thank-you letters to the tutorials after graduation. The third type is the student tutorials who are outstanding students in higher grades. What amazes me is the impact that the model of peers can have on their fellow students. The last type is called social tutorials. As most students will graduate to become high school teachers, and high school teaching is different from college teaching in many respects, we invited twenty-three special high school teachers to coach the students, particularly juniors and seniors. The essence of the tutorial system is to create a more intimate student-teacher relationship so that students can feel the love and caring from the tutors, and to influence students with the life experience of the tutors.

E: What is the original intention of designating student tutorials?

Y: We need models. Our student tutorials all have their own stories. When they share their experience and thoughts with the freshmen and sophomores¹², it can be touching and unbelievably inspiring. That's why we are keen on expanding the project and creating opportunities for students to display themselves and influence others.





“

E: *There are also reforms about the general education in Meng Xiancheng College. Can you say something about that?*

Y: General education is an integral¹³ part of college education. While the present college education in China puts more emphasis on professional knowledge, general education is still a must for every student. General education, also referred to as liberal arts education, puts great emphasis on critical thinking, caring for the society and noble values. The liberal education courses in our college are mainly provided by the Academic Affairs Office covering art appreciation, spirit of science, humanism, etc., that are open to all students at ECNU. In addition, there are lecture series specially designed for teacher candidates, including such subjects as literature, history, economics, society, geography and biology.

There are also general education courses provided to the selected top students. They learn Protestant Ethics, the Spirit of Capitalism by Max Weber, the Analects of Confucius and art appreciation. These courses are not given in the way of traditional lectures, and students often share opinions and have debates about given topics. They even get opportunities for internships in secondary schools or overseas study.

The purpose of the reform in general education is to give students easier access to frontier knowledge¹⁴ and to broaden their horizon, so that they can grow up to be more qualified teachers in the future.

E: *What do you consider to be the biggest meaning of the Life Education in the Second Class?*

Y: It could bring the students motivations to improve themselves, and give them infinite possibility. The Academy is a big conception on



the basis of developing a whole person, not a person only with knowledge but a person with feelings. We devote continuously to doing this kind of activities in order to cultivate the students to be as perfect as they could. What's more, we also organize a lot of volunteer activities and technology innovation to inspire the students to improve themselves.

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

Y: I always believe that life can influence life. I greatly admire a teacher who is now president of the Hong Kong Holistic Education Association¹⁵ and a leading figure in the field of education. Once he flew here on Friday to give us lectures during the weekend, four lectures in all. At the end of the lecture, he shared with us his ideas and practice about life education. He told us that he had got cancer but decided to continue working. He actually came here during the interval of his treatment. He said we should “do life education with our life”. I was shocked by his optimism and devotion to work. I believe that if we can do things whole-heartedly, with such enthusiasm, we can also make a difference.

1. Deputy Party Secretary: 党委副书记
2. Joint Service Center for Student Development: 学生发展联合服务中心
3. KAO: 花王
4. Colgate: 高露洁
5. entrepreneur: 企业家
6. institution: n. 机构
7. melodrama: n. 情景剧
8. prominent: a. 突出的
9. vacate: v. 腾出, 空出
10. multi-functional: 多功能的
11. counselor: n. 辅导员
12. sophomore: n. 大二学生
13. integral: n. 完整的
14. frontier knowledge: 前沿知识
15. Hong Kong Holistic Education Association: 香港全人教育协会

(审稿 / 汪燕)

The Secrets of Excellence

文 / 王林林 美编 / 陈慧

On the afternoon of May 4, the International Youth Day of 2016, fifteen talented students from the School of Computer Science and Software Engineering gathered in the lecture hall of the Student Activity Center of Zhongbei District. They were ready to compete for the honor of “Outstanding Student Youth” and “Fu Ying Scholarship”.

Fifteen candidates took turns to present their works and make an oral defense¹ in front of the specialists from ECNU and Fu Ying Corporation. Young as they were, some candidates had already published papers on top academic journals, for example, SCI which contains the most significant articles of various fields in the world, some had initiated² their own enterprises, and some had demonstrated amazing leadership skills or excelled in ACM contests. It was a tough decision to make, and with the vote from the specialists, the audience and the internet, Wu Ke, Han Li, Su Ting, Sun Mingjun, Hu Ming, Liu Yu, Liu Jintao and Jiang Wen finally stood out and became the first winners of “Outstanding Student Youth” and “Fu Ying Scholarship” in the School of Computer science and Software Engineering.

The ECNU Circle journalists contacted the winners and interviewed Liu Yu, Han Li and Hu Ming. Let's get close to these exceptional³ young talents and find their secrets to excellence.

To stand out, you should do your best to specialize in the field. If you can exceed others and keep your own style, you are unique.

ECNU Circle: I was there to watch the final competition. All the fifteen competitors were excellent. How do you define “excellence”?

Liu Yu: I think “excellence” means to specialize in a certain field in addition to good performance in study and work. We are now faced with endless choices — study, social work, various competitions and others. The most important thing is knowing what we really want to do and try our best to do it well.

Hu Ming: If we know our strength and try our best to develop it, we can be excellent.

Han Li: I define “excellence” as being proficient in one field and keeping a good balance in study and life.

E: *How did you feel in the final competition?*



Hu Ming



Han Li



Liu: I was so impressed by the ability of other competitors that I got very nervous during my presentation. But it was inspiring to know how others strived to pursue their dreams.

Hu: At first I was under great pressure. I even held the manuscript in my hands in case I forgot the words. Then I relaxed myself while watching the presentation of other competitors and waiting for my turn.

Han: I felt heavy pressure. Other competitors were all outstanding in my eyes, and some of them did well in many fields, including study, research and competitions.

E: What do you think helped you stand out?

Liu: I think my work in many other fields helped me a lot. As director of the Information Publicity Center, I was in charge of graphic design and new media operation. I was chief editor of the student magazine “ENCODING” and other college publications. I also participated in many competitions on internet innovation and entrepreneurship in Shanghai. I tried tutoring and wrote English papers. In a word, I enjoy meeting challenges and I have improved myself along the way.

Han: I think the enthusiasm and the impression the candidates leave on the judges can make a big difference. All candidates for the last round of competition are excellent, so their performance on stage could have a great effect on the final result.

As the old saying goes, “One minute's brilliant performance on stage takes ten years of practice”, while marveling at the glory of their achievements, we should not overlook the persistence and hard work of these winners.

Constant dripping wears the stone. You may get a good score by burning midnight oil



Liu Yu

and cramming⁴, but you can never become a real super scholar in this manner.

E: I hear that you led a six-member study team in the first year of college, and all members won scholarship at the end of the year. What's your secret?

Hu: Because we all devoted a lot of time to study. We would stick together when there were no classes in the evening. We got on well and encouraged each other. The scholarship came along with the motivation we obtained from each other.

E: What is the relationship between test score and professional competence?

Hu: Test score is not always correlated⁵ to professional competence. I believe those who work hard along the way will do better than those who cram before exam for high scores.

E: You were a constant winner of top scholarships and won the honor of outstanding graduate. How did you make it?

Han: I always make full preparation before class and concentrate my attention in class. I believe this is the most efficient way of study, and I never need to make a frantic⁶ last-minute effort to cope with final exams.

I also like to find other ways to improve my study. Once I learned about a CIEE project in ECNU, which enabled Chinese students to share dormitory with foreign students. I applied for it and got admitted. This experience not only broadened my horizon, but also greatly improved my English.

E: You are now a graduate student in the Program of Sino-French Education⁷ for Research. What is special about this program?

Han: I will study in ECNU for the first two years, then study three more years in France for the doctoral degree. The teaching staff of the Program of Sino-French Education for Research cooperate throughout the course of my education. Now, aside from teachers of ECNU, the teachers of French fly here to give us lectures from time to time.

E: Can you share with us your good study method?

Liu: I will make good use of my spare time to do self-study. But I think the most efficient way is to listen attentively in class.

E: Can you give us some suggestions on the selection of courses?

Liu: You should have a clear idea of what you want to do in the future and select courses that help you attain your goal.

Participation in student organizations requires time and devotion. It is a great platform to make friends, to serve others, to acquire knowledge and to improve ourselves.

E: You have worked in the Joint Association of the Youth League and Student Union for a long time. Tell us about your experience in the union.

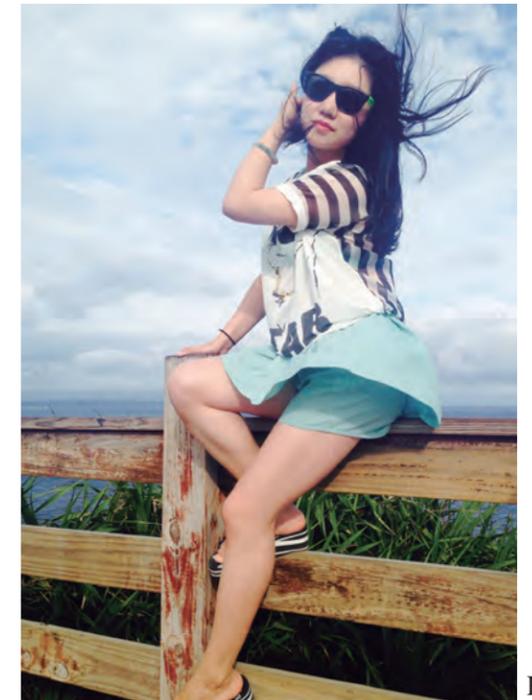
Liu: I participated in the Joint Association when I was just a freshman and became head of the Publicity Department in my sophomore year. In the third year, I was elected vice director of the Youth League and was in charge of the functioning of all the nine branches in the Joint Association.

I have learned a lot during my three years in the Joint Association, starting from basic skills such as PS, designing, operating new media, to planning activities, managing the Publicity Department and later the nine branches of the Joint Association as a whole.

The Joint Association gives me the chance to meet new friends, see the bigger world and improve my competence. I am happy and grateful that I have made this choice.

E: You participated in the edition of several magazines and have been chief editor of ENCODING. Why are you so interested in doing magazines?

Liu: Being an editor used to be my childhood dream, and doing magazines in campus provides me with the chance to turn my dream into reality. When I edited ENCODING, I had a team of around ten members from the Information Publicity Department. We worked together to decide the number of sections, the theme of each section and the topic of each article. Then everyone got the assignment to do the interview, collect information and write the article. Finally, all the articles should undergo strict proofreading⁸, be edited and compiled together, with the cover pages and directory added to make a



Han Li

complete edition. As chief editor, I tried to assign each task to the most suitable member, and reminded them of the deadline from time to time. I would verify each step to avoid possible errors.

Doing magazines requires painstaking⁹ efforts and meticulous attention should be paid to every detail, but it feels great to work together with all these like-minded friends. We are devoted because of our intense love for it.

Dream big and do your utmost to turn your dream into reality. Seize opportunities to practice and improve yourself. You can make a difference!

E: You are vice director of the New Media Center of the Student Union. What do you think is the key to doing good student work?

Hu: First, you should be sincere to all the members of the union. Sincerity brings about trust and understanding, which is the basis of smooth functioning of the union. Second, be impartial¹⁰. When making decisions about work, don't let personal emotions stand in the way and give each member a fair chance to participate. Third, fine line, which means there should be a clear division between work and daily life. You can

be serious and strict in work, but never apply it to your life. The third point is particularly important for me and it has helped me make a lot of friends from work.

E: You were Secretary of Youth League in your class and have occupied some other positions. How did you handle your work?

Han: We need a strong sense of responsibility to do the work well. When I was Secretary of Youth League in my class, we would organize an activity every month. So it was very important to know the needs and desires of students and arrange activities that appeal to their interest. There were many things to do as secretary of Youth League, including collecting information, organizing activities, writing reports. You have to be patient and careful to do the job well.

E: You won the first prize in the 5th China University Students



PR Plan Contest by designing the “One Shop, One School, One Farm” project for the 20th anniversary of Carrefour in China. Could you tell us about this contest?

Liu: Two of my friends who minored in Public Relations got to know about this program asked me to participate with them as a team. We thought that “the transformation of supermarkets in the age of e-commerce” and “the desire of modern people to return to nature” should be the two key probes of this project. Then we designed online and below-the-line¹¹ activities accordingly to optimize customer experience, so as to ensure a successful transformation of traditional supermarkets in this electronic age. I learned a lot from this project, especially about the field of public relations. That has laid a solid foundation for my present work in the public relations department of Tencent.

E: You are the first prize winner of the first Innovation and Entrepreneurship Contest (Application Group) of ECNU. Tell us something about it.

Hu: I designed an android app with a friendly interface, and used a kind of technique named web crawler to perfect its function. Frankly, I did not expect to win the first prize, and the result came as a great surprise and encouragement for me.

But winning a campus contest is quite different from doing actual business projects, with the latter attaching more importance to practical use. I am now working as an intern in a company. I have learned different things from work, which pushes me to think about how to apply my knowledge to actual work. I believe it is quite necessary for us to gain some work experience during the undergraduate years.

When asked about the key to their success, Liu Yu said: “We should live with enthusiasm and to the fullest. Do what we want to do, and be the kind of person we want to be.” Hu Ming said: “There is no reason not to work hard in university. There are so many opportunities for us to try different things. We should know what we want to do, go all out to do it. Even if we may fail, we can still learn from the experience.” Han Li told us that she believed in “Freedom as Autonomy” by Immanuel Kant. “If we want to achieve anything, we should first have a strong sense of self-discipline,” she said this with determination in her eyes.

All these distinguished youths have a dream, and they pursue their dreams with relentless efforts. This is the secret to their excellence. It may as well be the secret for us to turn into our better selves.

1. make an oral defense: 答辩

2. initiate: v. 开始

3. exceptional: adj. 杰出的

4. burn midnight oil and cram: 熬夜和死记硬背

5. correlated: adj. 有相互关系的

6. frantic: adj. 发狂的

7. Sino-French Education. 中法联合培养

8. proofread: v. 校正

9. painstaking: adj. 辛苦的

10. impartial: adj. 公平的

11. below-the-line: 线下

KEEPING FIT ON CAMPUS

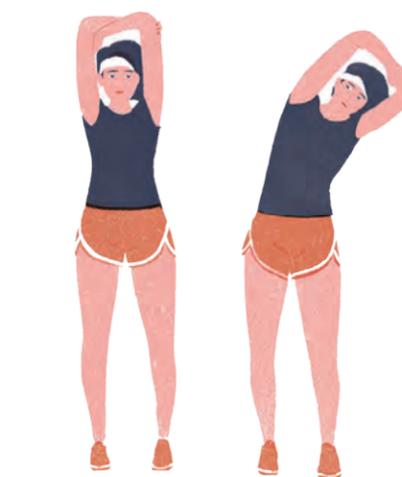
文 / 严靖 王韧 美编 / 高焱

Most students here at ECNU have an exercise habit. Partaking¹ in exercise is an effective way for ourselves to relax and it can help us stay in good shape. To teach our students how to exercise properly and avoid some common mistakes, we had an interview with the Assistant Professor Zhang Zhongyin in School of Physical Education and Health² in ECNU.



Firstly, it is necessary to distinguish the difference between keeping fit from exercise. The common exercise, like football, basketball and jogging, can improve our body constitution. By contrast, keeping fit usually requires gym equipment and scientific training method. More importantly, the volume of training must be at high intensity. Due to the rapid development of the Internet and smartphone, it is more convenient for us to keep fit through the Internet and some personal fitness apps, such as Keep, ibody and so on. However, the fit-keeping effect of these apps is overstated and limited. Therefore, going to the fitness center and keeping fit under the guidance of fitness instructor is the best way to get proper and scientific training.

Secondly, the process of building a strong body may be dull and hard. And we need to realize that building a strong body is not easy and persistence is an essential part. In order to overcome this problem, we need to enjoy the process and have fun with it. Zhang suggests to participate in some team sports³, which are not so dull and can promote exchanges with people. Furthermore, the Theory and Practice of Gymnastics⁴ course, established by Zhang, will be an excellent choice. In his class, he will teach students the theory and method of gymnastics with equipment, the principle of keeping fit and even a healthy diet during fitness exercise. The aim of this course is to enable students to keep fit with the gym equipment and to improve our physical quality.



The incorrect methods and habits of exercise can lead to injuries. Zhang also give us some professional tips to avoid these unnecessary injuries. First, an effective warm-up before exercise is needed because it can adequately accommodate⁵ our bodies to the high intensity of exercise. Second, doing exercise is a step-by-step process. That is to say, building a strong body should not be in haste, but plan to move forward gradually. Third, professional guidance is closely related to the security and efficiency of doing exercise.

With the popularity of marathon races in recent years, more and more ordinary people are actively getting involved in this sporting event. However, in contrast with professional athletes, few people manage to finish the race, and even some people have adverse reactions. Actually, most common people are not able to keep up with high strength necessary for a marathon. In a way, such long-time run can be damaging to our bodies. It may cause joint wear and even affect our cardio-pulmonary⁶ function.

In short, we can decide to participate in different sports according to our own interests and hobbies. But some traditional Chinese martial arts⁷, like Tai Chi and Wuqinxi may not conform⁸ to our students. And limited by our physical condition, we must control the time and intensity of doing exercise properly.

Through Zhang's professional suggestion and guidance, we hope to enable our students to participate in the exercise more actively and safely. And everyone can actually enjoy the process of building a strong body.

1. partake: v. 参与
2. School of Physical Education and Health: 体育健康学院
3. team sports: 团队体育运动
4. gymnastics: n. 体操
5. accommodate: v. 适应
6. cardio-pulmonary: adj. 心肺的
7. martial arts: 武术
8. conform: v. 符合



(审稿 / 余睿)



Vitality of the Cyber Games¹

文 / 王韧 汤猛 美编 / 王颖洁

It has also been ten years since Sky, Li Xiaofeng, won the championship of World of Warcraft at the World Cyber Games in 2005. The Cyber Games has shocked the whole world because of its incredible rate of change and growth in popularity. In fact, the Cyber Games has gradually being accepted by the public and official representatives. These young people who dedicate themselves to the Cyber Games have showed the world that online games are not simply for fun but can be competitive, like athletics.

The E-Sports Club is a newborn student club of ECNU, which was founded three years ago. And in order to know about this club, the journalists of *ECNU Circle* have sat down and had an interview with Xue Wenqing, the president of the club.

Though Xue Wenqing has become the new president for only one year, he is definitely qualified for the job. It is

The rapid development of the Cyber Games in China has now become inevitable.

Xue Wenqing
president of the E-Sports Club of ECNU

estimated that the club has about 450 members this year. In order to develop the club, he has organized a lot of activities. For example, he invited Sky to make a presentation to the students of ECNU.

When we talk about the development of the Cyber Games in China, he has his original ideas. The rapid development of the Cyber Games in China has now become inevitable². First of all, Cyber Games is essentially a type of sport. However, in contrast to traditional sports, like football and basketball, the Cyber Games has its own advantages. For instance, it costs less and is easier to organize. In addition, like traditional sports, Cyber Games can also be exciting and fascinating.

Actually, the Cyber Games started ten years ago, but its development was too slow to draw the attention of the public eye. Except for the majority of the

younger generation, people prefer to consider it as indulging³ themselves in playing games. In spite of these negative factors, the Cyber Games eventually has built up a good momentum⁴ of growth because of the high popularity of online games, such as League of Legends⁵ and Defense of the Ancient⁶. Moreover, with the rapid development of the game industry, more and more investors are willing to invest in the industry. In fact, the number of people who participate in the Cyber Games is rapidly increasing. Parents are more open-minded and gradually allow their children to engage in the Cyber Games. Even CCTV has started making related reports. All of these prove that the Cyber Games are having a booming development and will have a better future.

Among all the Cyber Games, League of Legends enjoys the highest amount of popularity. The Tencent held a game between several colleges in Shanghai during 2015. During the game, the team from ECNU defeated many competitors and reached the final without any obstacles. Unfortunately, their competitor in the final game, Donghua, played bet-

ter and won the last game of the competition. After the game, we interviewed Zhang Shengze, the captain of the team of ECNU, and talked about the game.

Looking back on this experience, he recalled something interesting and smiled. He said, "At the beginning, our five team members gathered together and played a game for fun just like usual. They did not treat it as a competition. They thought that pleasure and enjoyment were more important than victory. Relying on the smooth cooperation, positive interactions⁷ and good mentality, they won five straight victories. Gradually they realized that they had a chance at the championship, so they were more focused and played more seriously. Their attitude toward the game was totally changed and they became eager to win the honor for ECNU.

It cost them a lot of time and energy to prepare for the game. After entering the elimination series, they practiced harder and harder to reach a point where they can be better prepared and carry the team forward. Meanwhile, they had to make a balance between gaming and studying. That is to say, they needed to spend their daytime in classrooms and had to sacrifice their sleep to prepare for the game. Due to their hard training, they successfully came into the final round. However, their straight victories and hard work ended in the final game. They were all saddened over this failure and they thought that not studying their competitor was the main reason which caused their failure.

Although it was a pity that they lost the championship, they still deserve our congratulations. And the Cyber Games, as a new sports game, is attracting people's attention. Like other traditional sports, the Cyber Games also have its values and spirit which deserve our praise and support. More importantly, these young fellows who take the Cyber Games as their hobby and career should not suffer other people's prejudice.

1. Cyber Games: 电子竞技

2. inevitable: adj. 不可避免的

3. indulge: vt. 使...沉迷于

4. momentum: n. 势头

5. League of Legends: 英雄联盟

6. Defence of the Ancient: n. 魔兽争霸

7. interaction: n. 互动交流

(审稿 / 余睿)

Highlights of

2016 College English Forum

文 / 汤猛 王黄婕
美编 / 章奕



Living alongside the beautiful Cherry Lake on Minhang Campus, most of ECNUers may be unaware of an important academic forum held on May 21st in the Teachers' Guest House nearby---Criterion, Curriculum¹ and Education (the 2016 National College English Reform and Development Forum). Serving as a platform for people to share their teaching methodology and teaching experiences, the forum has attracted a great number of education experts, language teachers and researchers all around the country. It aimed to establish the standard of college English teaching by evaluating the current curriculum and discussing the future development.



A Glimpse of the 2016 College English Forum at ECNU

The opening ceremony of the forum was hosted by Prof. Zhu Xiaoying, the Vice Dean of the School of Foreign Languages of ECNU (SFL). Prof. Wang Haixiao, the Secretary General of College English Supervision Committee under the Ministry of Education, Mr. Zhou Zhongliang, the Vice Dean of Students' Academic Affairs and Mr. Yu Liyang, the SFL Party Secretary², delivered their opening addresses respectively. Prof. Wang remarked that the current college English reform has developed into a crucial period, with its goal emphasizing the understanding of the learners' actual needs and highlighting the application of cross-disciplinary³ knowledge with the help of English. He added that back in 1980s and 1990s College English Reform gave its priority to the teaching objective and from 2007 to 2013 teaching mode was the focus of the reform. Prof. Wang, Prof. Zhou Bingbo and Prof. Chang Hui all delivered their key speeches,

followed by well-prepared presentations on special topics given by experienced teachers. Those lectures were not only informative but also thought-provoking, causing a heated discussion among the participants. The afternoon sessions featured group discussions, in which all the participants were engaged in a more in-depth discussion on achievements and challenges of current college English reform. The presentations given by the frontline⁴ teachers proved to be beneficial to those participants. The forum ended with a closing speech by Prof. Wei Baolin, the Dean of the Department of College English at ECNU, who gave thanks and encouragement to the teachers present. The forum turned out to be a success. Many participants felt they were greatly inspired by the spirit of forum and would make great efforts to pursue excellence in their future teaching career.

A Review of ECNU College English Reform

Thanks to the 2016 Forum, *ECNU Circle* journalists got an opportunity to have several interviews with the experts and teachers present, involving them in a detailed discussion on the

ECNU College English Reform. The following is a report of what we've discovered and will bring to our readers.

What do education experts and scholars think of the reform?

Prof. Wang Haixiao: Teachers need to understand the core of the English reform in today's educational context, which is to respect the individual development and care for the individual needs in the learning process. Meanwhile, teachers should be encouraged to integrate the educational resources both online and offline into their classes and even to publish the textbooks for their target students if possible. At last, Prof. Wang gave a favorable remark on the ECNU English Reform, adding that such a reform is in line with the latest trend of college English teaching and sets up a good example among other universities in China.

Prof. Wei Baolin: The reform has been underway for more than two years and now has achieved a balance of pertinence⁵ and authenticity by integrating self-compiled materials with original books in the required courses. The teaching mode of college English classes should by no means be the same as that of the senior middle school. Although English study is said to be much harder than it used to be, ECNU students are also found to take more initiative in their language learning process and so far have experienced positive changes in terms of their motivation and performance.

Associate Prof. Zhou Xiaoyong: The college English reform at ECNU has undergone a long brewing period⁶. Such a reform is greatly different from the former one which aimed at exploring how to teach by focusing on teaching materials. By contrast, the recent reform is to find out what to teach by taking the standard as its core. My colleagues had made extensive investigations and researches at home and abroad since February 2012 before the reform was officially declared in 2013. So far, the original goals of the reform have been mostly accomplished and ECNU students' performances at CET4 have been upgraded accordingly. However, there was still much room to be further improved. For example, our English online courses didn't function as well as expected. Later it would be greatly adjusted by involving it into the framework of the regular curriculum.



What do frontline English teachers think of the reform?

ECNU Circle journalists randomly interviewed some teachers present at the forum. Many of them thought favorably of the reform and shared with us their compliments and expectations.

Ms. Xia Ping: The ECNU college English reform really makes a difference. Teaching standard is more demanding, the course setup is more clearly defined, the textbook material is more authentic and effective, all of which are really conducive⁷ to the improvement of students' reading capability. Besides, students' participation

at class is strongly encouraged and significantly improved and therefore they take more initiative to learn English by themselves. Reading courses aim to strengthen the cultural awareness and critical thinking skills apart from improving the language proficiency. However, because of the increasing amount of reading tasks and increasing difficulty of content, ECNU students are expected to fulfill a great amount of learning tasks after class. If the students are not well prepared for those after-class assignments, the learning effect of reading course will be greatly influenced. So far one of the biggest challenges for reading course is that it's difficult to evaluate and supervise the after-class reading assignments.

Ms. Xu Lulu: The previous college English courses are much similar to those of the high-school. Thanks to the reform, now the English courses are more demanding with their curriculum being more student-centered and their assessment being more diversified. The current listening and speaking classes encourage college students to do independent studies, write academic reports and finally give in-depth presentations. On the other hand, the reform sets a much higher academic expectation for our teachers. For instance, now I'm checking physics as one of my students pointed out a mistake about physics in my lecture yesterday. Besides, the current curriculum is perhaps not so satisfactory in some senses. For example, the listening textbook is said to involve too much science knowledge without a detailed explanation, which seems to be a bit challenging for literary students to understand in English.

Associate Prof. Sang Zilin: One of the benefits of the current reform is definitely the decomposition⁸ of English curriculum with the four core courses of reading, writing, listening and speaking. Such decomposition is conducive to effective classroom teaching, making it more focused and targeted. Yet there are still some problems to be solved. For example, how to promote effective learning among students was and still is a challenge for the future reform.

Associate Prof. Li Hui: Students in advanced English classes tend to show more interest in English learning. The teaching goal is a little different from that of the average English classes. We lay a great emphasis not only on the accumulation of vocabulary but also on the cultivation of language learning habits and critical thinking skills. Besides, students are encouraged to participate in overseas academic English tests such as IELTS and TOEFL. One problem is that some students in advanced classes may not be accustomed to the demanding learning atmosphere, while other students in average classes may be eager to move to the advanced class and take a challenge in their learning. I think it will be better if there is an easy access for students to move from the advanced class to the average class and vice versa.

What do you think of College English Proficiency Test at ECNU?

The ECNU College English Proficiency Test (CEPT) has been incorporated into the college English reform as an evaluation tool of the learning results. It is said that ECNU students won't get a degree if they haven't passed CEPT, thus making the test a concerned topic among ECNU students. Therefore, we interviewed Dr. Guan Xiaoxian who is responsible for the research and execution of CEPT.

Dr. Guan Xiaoxian: Thanks to the reform, we are given freedom to pick up our own teaching materials and set up our own curriculum goals. On one hand, effective classroom teaching is necessary for the success of the reform. On the other hand, the evaluation, in terms of final exam of each semester and CEPT performance over the first school year, is equally necessary. The original intention of the CEPT is to examine the learning results of ECNU students who have participated in the reform. The ECNU CEPT has been underway for two years and maintained a difficulty index⁹ around 0.6. Many ECNU students think CEPT is somewhere between CET4 and CET6 in terms of the difficulty index. What's more, the CEPT may serve as a stimulation for sustained language learning among college students, especially those less motivated students. Based on my research on CEPT, I'd like to share with you some of my findings. My first finding is that the assessment on subjective test items varies greatly from teacher to teacher. For example, the students' performance of writing short essay is far from satisfactory. There could be two possible reasons. Firstly, our students do write poor essays. Secondly, the evaluation of students' writing may differ greatly among individual teachers. In fact, if students' performance on some test items is rather disappointing, the feedback will be submitted to teachers as a reference so that teachers may make corresponding adjustments to help students achieve better learning results. Besides, by comparing the CEPT results with CET4 performance at ECNU in the last two years, I find that the two tests are closely related with a correlation coefficient¹⁰ of 0.7, which is a rather ideal correlation index.

What do you think of those after-class English clubs and workshops?

Ms. Wang Shiqi & Ms. Yu Rui & Ms. Xu Ling: Due to the limited time at class, the cultivation of culture awareness and the application of language skills are left to be fulfilled in after-class English clubs and workshops. Those English clubs and workshops are necessary supplements to the at-class teaching and learning. So far ECNU boasts a variety of English clubs and workshops, namely English-Chinese Corner, *ECNU Circle* Campus Magazine, ECNU English Broadcasting Station, Friend-indeed Center, Academic Reading & Writing Workshop and English Contest Committee. English-Chinese Corner provides a platform for Chinese students and international students at ECNU to communicate and associate with each other. *ECNU Circle* is a campus English magazine created by ECNU students themselves and serves as a showcase of the real life at ECNU. English Broadcasting Station has its program on the air every Wednesday noon and is synchronously¹¹ uploaded at the platform of the Himalaya and Sina Micro-blog. Reading and Writing workshop is responsible for holding lectures about English learning strategies for students who need help in language learning. English Contest Committee mainly organizes ECNU students to take part in various national English contests and provides the potential candidates with professional training.



Thanks to the forum, *ECNU CIRCLE* journalists got an opportunity to have a face-to-face communication with education experts and language teachers on the impact of the College English Reform. Such a reform did make a difference in ECNUers' academic life, engaging them in the pursuit of a more active and independent language learning process. Such a way of learning is vital to college students today who are often overwhelmed by a great amount of English learning resources. Besides, the forum serves well as a platform for frontline teachers to exchange their ideas on effective teaching methodology in today's context and make proper reflections on the accomplishments and obstacles they've come across in the past two years. Hopefully, such a reform will go far in the pursuit of a better education.

1. curriculum: n. 课程
2. Party Secretary: 书记
3. cross-disciplinary: n. 跨学科的
4. frontline: adj. 一线的
5. pertinence: n. 针对性
6. brewing period: 酝酿期

7. conducive: adj. 有助于的
8. decomposition: n. 分解
9. difficulty index: 难度系数
10. correlation coefficient: 相关系数
11. synchronously: adv. 同步地

(审稿 / 王志宏)

The Better Pronunciation for Communication Tutoring Program

文 / 袁逸文 刘森 美编 / 董雪晴



The Pronunciation Teaching Assistants Program¹ started in 2007 with ECNU's recruitment² of government-funded English majors. The programme was initiated to help students with pronunciation problems. This after-class tutoring programme is carried out by a group of undergraduates with excellent pronunciation, good academic performance, strong responsibility scaffolded by two professors. After nine years' development, the programme has transformed³ to be well-accepted English Learning Brand, helping students both English majors and non-English majors to improve pronunciation and oral English. This pioneering after-class peer-tutoring plays an exemplary role in national English Phonetics Teaching. In 2013, as part of English Phonetics Teaching reform achievements won the First Prize



of the Shanghai Municipal Government Award for High Education.

This program is now more publically known as The Better Pronunciation for Communication Tutoring Program. Currently there are two tutoring teams, one for the English majors and the other for the non-English majors with a number of 16 teaching assistants in all. How are they selected and how do they work?

The selection of teaching assistants normally combines self-nomination⁴ and recommendation from students and teachers. Candidates have to go through a series of tests, i.e. pronunciation-knowledge based written examination, responsibility and cooperation related psychological test, pronunciation-problems correcting teaching demons. After passing these comprehensive evaluation tests, they will receive pre-job training⁵ before starting tutoring. All the teaching assistants are required to upload their teaching videos, teaching plans and handbooks to Tower, an on-line professional management platform to share and exchange teaching assistants' pre-class preparation, in-class progress and after-class reflections. Tutoring is guided and supported with teachers.



Once a month a meeting will be held, and teachers will listen to the teaching assistants and try to offer whatever help. Sometimes teachers will sit in the tutoring class and give feed backs later. Week by week, tutorials go on a regular basis with a high-efficient, specialized-management mode. These teaching assistants are helping peers with their pronunciation improvements, and at the same time developing their own communication and teaching skills. They are helping themselves too.

Here are some reflections from the excellent teaching assistants of 2016:

Jing Yuwei, " First of all, I am very glad





to be chosen by Professor Liu Sen and trusted by the freshmen. The Better Pronunciation for Communication Tutoring Program is a great place where you can learn a lot by helping others and communicating with your partners. It is my honor to be one of the team.”

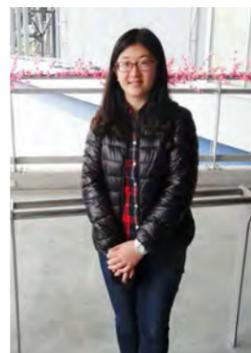
Niu Zijie, “It’s a great honor for me to be a teaching assistant. It provides an opportunity to improve my teaching skills which will benefit me a lot in my later career.”

Yuan Yiwen, “First, The Better Pronunciation for Communication Tutoring Program has the most dedicated teachers to make sure young generation stay on track. What’s more, it gives us the opportunity each student deserves. ECNU provides us with various platforms to show and find who we really are. Our aim is developing the talents, skills and intellect of every student.”

Besides routine after-class pronunciation tutoring class, the team has to co-host on campus Public Speaking Contest and ECNU Pronunciation

and Intonation Contest annually. They learn how to organize a big event, how to cooperate with team members, and how to lead a group. With their commitment and devotion, great progresses and achievements have been made in recent years. The team has successfully applied for 3 National, 5 Shanghai and more than 10 ECNU sponsored research projects exploring their peer-tutoring, its validity and reliability, its culture and identities. They grow to be competent in all aspects and developed to be a one-major but multi-skilled person. Two of the teaching assistants won the National first prize of China Daily “21st century” National English Speaking Competition, six won

Qiu Zitong



Teaching assistant of 2009-2013; Outstanding Team Leader of 2013; Shanghai Outstanding Graduate of 2013; Shanghai Outstanding Youth League Cadre of 2016.

Yuan Yiwen



2014 Undergraduate of English Major; The Second Prize in The 21st China Daily “21st century Coca-Cola Cup” National English Speaking Competition Region Final 2015.

Lin Xinyue



2014-2015 teaching assistant, The Second Prize winner of the Third National Teaching Contest for Teachers College Students, 2016.

Chen Yijin



Teaching assistant (2011.9-2013.9), English teacher in Shanghai Gezhi High School. Awarded the Champion and Best Pronunciation Prize in Shanghai in 2012 "CCTV Outlook" Competition. Awarded the first prize in Shanghai in the 2010 "21 century" National English Speech Competition.

the first prize of Shanghai Regional Public Speaking Contests, and four won ECNU Best Teaching Awards. They become models for their fellow classmates.

Since 2014, this extracurricular⁶ tutoring group made up of seniors and juniors has attempted to provide after-class pronunciation tutoring for twelve-department of non-English majors in ECNU, and thus successfully transplanted the mode in the Mengxiancheng College. The constant progress made by team members now has a favorable reputation among experts home and abroad for its professional management, responsible and

Yuchao Chen



2014 Graduate, "Excellent TA", School of Foreign Languages. 2012/5-2013/6 & 2014/2-2014/6 ECNU Oral English Teaching and Research Centre TA group leader. 2011/6-2012/7 ECNU Lova English Association President. The 6th CASIO

Shanghai Script Translation and Film Dubbing Contest 3rd Prize. Now employed by EF Academic Partnerships.

conscientious teaching style, and pronunciation learning eco-atmosphere of peer tutorship. These nine years since 2007 witness the hard work of this team. Thanks to the guidance of professor Liu Sen and Cheng Xiao. Inspired by the spirit of craftsman, the Better Pronunciation for Communication Tutoring Program forges and polishes this brand of pronunciation teaching and learning with love, passion and commitment, and will achieve greater success with generation after generation’s team devotion.

1. The Pronunciation Teaching Assistants Program: 外语学院语音助教项目

2. recruitment: n. 招新

3. transform: v. 改变

4. self-nomination: n. 自荐

5. pre-job training: n. 上岗培训

6. extracurricular: adj. 课外的

(审稿 / 余睿)

Better Pronunciation for Communication Tutoring of Meng Xiancheng College¹

文 / 郭舒香 刘森 美编 / 董雪晴

Introduction of the course

Initiated in 2007, the Pronunciation Teaching Assistants Program was originally intended for English majors only. However, with the professionalization of the program and the support of the Academic Consulting Office of Meng Xiancheng College, the course has become available for non-English majors since 2014. And until now Better Pronunciation for Communication Tutoring of Meng Xiancheng College has been carried out smoothly for 5 semesters.

The 5th program involves 5 teaching assistants and around 60 non-English students from 10 different majors and all four grades, with each tutoring class a permitted number of 10 students. Tutoring is given on a weekly basis² and each time lasts

for one and a half hours. The syllabus⁴ includes introduction to phonetics, pronunciation correction, and supplementary³ activities like film dubbing, songs singing and game playing to arouse students' interest in English. "The course is really helpful for non-English majors who want to improve their pronunciation and intonation. With my teaching assistant Guo's help, some mispronunciation was located and corrected immediately in the class. The course helps me improve my oral English and gives me confidence to speak in public. Also, a lot of interesting games are employed to enrich the learning process, making tutoring entertaining and helpful." Jiang, a freshman from Math major said. "Moreover, the teaching assistants are very close to us, there is no gap between so

called 'teachers' and 'students', which made us more eager to learn." added a Chemistry major junior, Li.

The 9th Pronunciation and Intonation Contest⁵

Twenty students from ten different majors started the preparation a month before the contest, beautiful pronunciation practice with correct word-stress and rise and fall of the voice-pitch movements. Group singing of English songs with dances, movie dubbings⁶ with dramatic emotional changes, day after day, night by night with the help of five teaching assistants. The preparation process might be sometimes tiresome, but all participants spared no effort. Instead of quitting or even complaining, they work hard to fulfill their dream.



"We are so fortunate and honored to have won the Best Dubbing Group and Best Performance in Group Singing." said one teaching assistant. During the preparation, the teaching assistants endeavored to help students in all aspects and more importantly, to motivate, to inspire and to arouse their enthusiasm in English learning.

"The 9th pronunciation and intonation contest offered me an opportunity to apply the knowledge I have learned in the phonetics class this term into practice." said Sun(from Math major).

Besides the rapid progress in phonetics, the harvest is far more than expected.

"The 9th Pronunciation and Intonation Contest was really a great and unforgettable experience for me! Though we are not English majors, we tried and we made it! We are happy to work together, and we are proud of each other." said Li (from Ideological and Political Education), the dubber of Mr. Big in the movie, Zootopia.

(审稿 / 余睿)



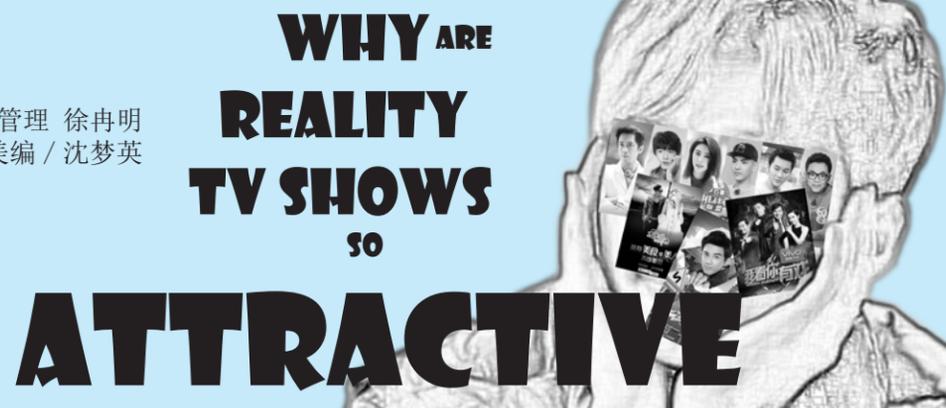
1. Meng Xiancheng College: 孟宪承书院
2. on a weekly basis: 每周一次
3. supplementary: adj. 补充的
4. syllabus: n. 教学大纲
5. movie dubbings: 电影配音
6. The 9th Pronunciation and Intonation Contest: 华东师范大学第九届语音语调大赛

Nowadays, more and more celebrities can be seen not only in TV dramas and films but also on reality TV shows. More and more people, especially teenagers, started to watch them and were intrigued¹ by them. As far as I'm concerned, the reason why reality shows are so popular is the combination of star effect, curiosity of unusual experiences and herd mentality².

The celebrities are the main reason that people are attracted by reality shows. Ordinary people are usually willing to see stars on a TV show, not to mention those fans and idolaters³. I believe that,

usually manage to make the program special that ordinary people can't experience in their everyday life, for example, the famous "tear off the brand name"⁴ game in "Running Man". People can be attracted by these unusual and interesting activities and then fall in love with reality shows.

Another important reason is herd mentality. More and more people like reality shows. If you have never watched any reality shows, you will have no common language with your friends. Think about this. Your friends are talking about a reality show merrily, and you completely don't



投稿 / 2015 级经济管理 徐冉明
美编 / 沈梦英

for some big fans, whenever they know their idols are going to show up on reality shows, they would never miss those programs. Sponsors of these shows always invite all kinds of celebrities, such as sport stars, movie stars, singers and so on, which attract more fans to the programs. Actually, people who are not big fans still have their reasons to insist on watching reality shows, one of which is to learn about stars' daily life. Celebrities always live far away from us, thus, various kinds of reality shows are good ways to take a close look at them.

To count the reasons why people love to watch reality shows so much, curiosity of unusual experiences should also be taken into consideration. There are various reality shows today, if a reality show wants to become more popular than others, it needs to be unique. Thus, directors of reality shows

know what they're talking about because you never watched that show. I suppose this scene is very uncomfortable to anyone. So admit it, the reason why you're watching a reality show is that other people are watching it.

Although the popularity of reality shows is just a phenomenon, we can see a lot about human minds and commercial activities. I can't tell whether these are good to society or not. I'm still worrying about its negative influence, especially those on teenagers. Anyway, as ordinary people, we can just wait and see what will happen.

(审稿 / 余睿)

1. intrigue: v. 感兴趣
2. herd mentality: 从众心理
3. idolater: n. 偶像崇拜者
4. "tear off the brand name": "撕名牌" 游戏

投稿 / 2015 级经济管理 朱广
美编 / 沈梦英

Recently, more and more people have become addicted to reality TV shows, such as "Running Man"¹ and "Dad, where are we going"², etc. These TV programs even break viewing records constantly. So, why are reality TV shows so hot? There may be three reasons for the current trend in popularity of reality TV shows.

The first is, Stars effect³. There is no doubt that TV programs are well planned to invite some pinup stars who have enormous fans, which guarantees the audience rating. Fans are crazy about seeing their idols. Therefore, they won't miss the chance of seeing their stars even if it is just on the screen.

People's heavy daily pressure may be another important cause. In modern life, a large number of people live under great amounts of stress, which comes from companies, society and families. Their hearts are not as strong as we imagine, and they also need to release pressure and face life again. Actually, reality TV shows go very well with their needs and become a hit⁴ among the people.

Last but not least, people get disgusted and bored with messy TV programs, which helps to accelerate⁵ audience's favorable⁶ impression about reality TV shows. Many programs about the war of resistance and soap operas make people tired and uninterested.

However, when they keep in touch with reality TV shows, they create a new big passion for it quickly.

Of course, I do really hope our Chinese TV programs can have more original TV shows which attract people's attention and are full of value. Only in this way can our TV industry develop better. Maybe in the future, people will be interested in our programs only for likeness from hearts rather than the heavy pressure.



1. Running Man: 真人秀节目《奔跑吧, 兄弟》
2. Dad, where are we going: 真人秀节目《爸爸去哪儿了》
3. star effect: 明星效应
4. hit: n. 成功
5. accelerate: v. 加速
6. favorable: adj. 良好的

TOUCHED BY AN ANGEL

Maya Angelou (1928-2014)

天使的抚摸

We, unaccustomed to courage
exiles from delight
live coiled¹ in shells of loneliness
until love leaves its high holy temple
and comes into our sight
to liberate us into life.

Love arrives
and in its train come ecstasies²
old memories of pleasure
ancient histories of pain.
Yet if we are bold,
love strikes away the chains of fear
from our souls.

We are weaned³ from our timidity
In the flush of love's light
we dare be brave
And suddenly we see
that love costs all we are
and will ever be.
Yet it is only love
which sets us free.

我们不习惯勇气
被逐出喜乐之地
蜷缩着生活在孤独的壳里
直到爱飞离它巍峨的圣殿
降临在我们的眼前
给我们生命的自由

大爱降临
同行的还有狂喜
伴着欢愉的悠远记忆
与那苦难的古老历史
若我们无所畏惧
爱将在灵魂深处
砸碎恐惧的枷锁

我们甩掉内心的胆怯
我们敢于鼓起勇气
涤荡在爱的光芒里
猛然发现
为爱我们付出了一切
爱也将永驻人间
这世间唯有爱
让我们自由无拘

(华东师大 王子铭 译)



Maya Angelou, born Marguerite Annie Johnson, was a Pulitzer Prize-winning African American poet. She was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on April 4, 1928 and died in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, on May 28, 2014. Angelou was also a dancer, an actress and a singer.

Her most prominent works include *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, which documents her childhood, and *The Heart of a Woman*. She won multiple awards and honorary degrees throughout her life. Angelou was given the Presidential Medal of Freedom⁴—the highest civilian award in the United States—three years before her death. She won the NAACP⁵ Award for Outstanding Literary Work (Poetry) in 2007 as well as the BET Honors Award for Literary Arts in 2012.

Angelou is hailed as one of the most significant authors of her time, and is seen as a torch-bearer for African-American women. She received worldwide acclaim upon publishing *I Know Why*

the Caged Bird Sings in 1969—a volume where she discusses how she is kept from freedom.

Angelou was well-known for her civil rights activism and worked with both Malcolm X—who she first met in Ghana—and Martin Luther King. She aided X in building the Organization of Afro-American Unity until he was assassinated in 1964. King was killed four years later on her 40th birthday. Despite their deaths, Angelou continued to work in civil rights.

At the 1993 Presidential Inauguration⁶, Angelou recited a poem from her *And Still I Rise* volume. She was the first African-American woman to perform at an inauguration.

1. coil: v. 盘绕, 卷曲
2. ecstasy: n. 狂喜
3. wean: v. 使放弃, 使断奶
4. Presidential Medal of Freedom: (美国) 总统自由勋章
5. NAACP: 全称为 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, (美国) 国家有色人种进步协会
6. Presidential Inauguration: (美国) 总统就职典礼

(美编 / 沈梦英 校译 / 郭忠义)

(审稿 / 郭忠义)

One
Movie

One
City

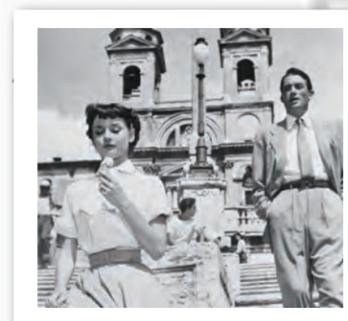
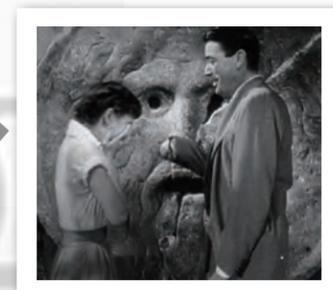
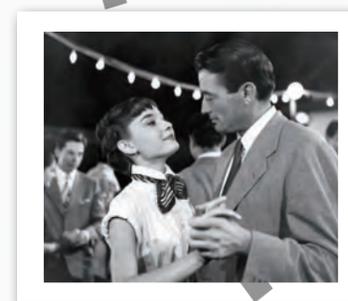
Have you ever fallen in love with a city through a movie? If so, you must have experienced the following: the city where the story takes place, where the protagonists meet each other becomes an attractive place that appears in your dreams constantly and calls to you for a visit. Now, this article is going to introduce some of such movies and such places.



Roman Holiday
(1953)

Rome: the capital city of Italy
Places of interest:
Mouth of the Truth
(where Joe pulls a prank on Ann)
Spanish Steps
(where Joe and Ann chat and decide to enjoy a day of freedom)
Colosseum
(where Ann, Joe and his friends visit and have fun)

文 / 王资
美编 / 张艳秋



Ann is a princess who is fed up with her tight schedule and tremendous duty as a public figure. Therefore, during her stay in Rome, she runs away to get some fresh air. She is found sleeping on a bench in a plaza¹ and taken to a shabby apartment by a journalist, Joe Bradley. At first, Joe does not recognize Ann, but when he does, he wants to make money out of the princess by writing a story about her. So, he hides his identity as a journalist and pretends not to know Ann, and Ann claims herself to be a girl who escapes school. They take a wonderful adventure around Rome: they have coffee at a street side cafe, they visit famous tourist destinations in Rome, they go to a dance on a boat and they even visit the police station because of the mess Ann makes while riding a scooter². As they get to know each other, the two young people start to have feelings for each other, but they both know there is no way for them to be together. At the end of the day, Joe drives Ann back to where she belongs and decides not to sell the story. The next day, Ann and Joe meet again in a press conference as they are who they truly are. And that is probably their last meeting.



Sleepless in Seattle
(1993)

Seattle: A West Coast seaport city in the United States.

Places of interest:

Lake Union

(by which Sam and Jonah live)

Space Needle

(which appears in the movie as a landmark)



Sam and his son, Jonah, move from Chicago to Seattle after the death of his wife, in order to start a new life, but he is still overwhelmed with the grief. Little Jonah is so worried about his father that he calls a radio talk show and persuades his father to talk to the hostess. Sam's talk on the air³ touches hundreds of women listeners' hearts and Annie is one of them. She is moved to tears when she hears Sam's story on her way to her fiancé's parents' house. After that, she begins to feel attached to the man whom she has never met. She even tries to write to Sam and wants to meet him in the Empire State Building on Valentine's Day. Although she does not post the letter, her friend mails it for her. Jonah likes Annie's letter and asks his father to go to New York, but his request is refused, so he goes to New York by himself to see Annie. On Valentine's Day, Sam hurriedly flies to New York to look for Jonah. Annie is also in this city and she confesses her feelings for Sam to her fiancé and breaks up with him. Finally, the two meet on the top of the Empire State Building.



Love Actually
(2003)

London: the capital and the most populated in the United Kingdom

Places of interest:

10 Downing Street

(where David lives and works)

South Bank

(where Daniel and Sam talk about)

Somerset House

(where there is an open air ice-skating rink⁴ in winter)



This Christmas-themed comedy shows different aspects of love through separate but interrelated stories. The Prime Minister of London, David, falls in love with one of his household staff Natalie. David's sister Karen finds out the affair between her husband Harry and his secretary, Mia. Karen's friend Daniel is a widower⁵ and left with a stepson named Sam who is fond of his classmate Joanna. Daniel encourages his stepson to reveal his affection to Joanna, and in the meanwhile he himself bumps into a beautiful woman Carol. Harry's employee Sarah has admired her colleague Karl for more than two years, but when their relationship wants to go one step further, Sarah has to give it up for the sake of her sick brother. Mark has had a secret crush on his best friend Peter's wife Juliet. He gathers all his courage to tell Juliet the truth and in return is given a gentle kiss. Their writer friend Jamie is cheated on by his wife, so he leaves home for France and while there he meets his Portuguese housekeeper Aurelia—the true love of his life. Bill, a singer whose song becomes the number one single, decides to spend the Christmas Eve with his longtime manager, even though he complains about him all the time. More stories are included in the movie.

Apart from its fascinating plot, a movie can also be appreciated for its scenes: the amazing scenery and the spectacular architectures. Many other cities have been portrayed in movies, such as Tokyo in *The Garden of Words*, Shanghai in *Tiny Times*, so on and so forth. As long as you pay attention to the details shown in a movie, you will notice the charm of the city described in it and may probably be dying to visit it.

1. plaza n. 广场
2. scooter n. 小轮摩托车
3. on the air 广播中
4. rink n. 溜冰场
5. widower n. 鳏夫

(审校 / 郭忠义)

Stories of Asian Students at ECNU

文 / 唐轶
美编 / 章奕

Studying abroad seems to be an easy choice for college students today. What is behind is the courage to step out of a comfort zone and into a discovery of an unknown culture. The discovery trip may enable you to eliminate stereotype¹ or prejudice and finally bring you into the moment of enlightenment². The following interview is between *ECNU Circle* journalists and two Asian students, Ye Guanteng from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Li Weiquan from Djakarta, Indonesia. They both come from overseas Chinese families and major in International Economics and Trade at ECNU now. They will share with us how Asian students feel when they study abroad in China.



ECNU Circle: What is your original intention of studying abroad in Shanghai?

Ye Guanteng and Li Weiquan: As it is known to us that China's higher education enjoys a good reputation here in Asia. We chose to come to Shanghai for study simply because our brothers and sisters are all enrolled in Chinese universities. Besides, Chinese universities kindly offer a scholarship to international students. For example, I received a full scholarship from ECNU this year. As for the benefits of studying abroad, we think that it not only broadens our horizons, enriches our life experiences, but also breaks our stereotypes and rebuilds our values. Being immersed in the cultural diversity, we get to know what we read and learn from books tells only a part of the story. To know the whole story, you've got to travel and see the world.

E: How do you feel the school life here at ECNU?

Ye and Li: Academic life here can be a bit challenging. Major courses like Macro-economics and Micro-economics are not as easy as we had expected. We failed to gain a full understanding because our comprehension in terms of Chinese is rather limited. As a result, we have to make extra efforts to catch up with our Chinese classmates. In addition, sometimes we tend to feel lonely as we live alone in dormitory for graduates and don't have any roommates. It's a pity that we don't mix with our Chinese classmates but fortunately we make friends with overseas students from all over the world as we live in the same dorm building.

E: Could you share with us the local culture in your hometown?

Ye: Malaysia, a typical tropical country built in forests, is well-known for its palm trees and hot sunshine. It's summer

all year around. Usually it's hot in the daytime and won't get cool until nights when you see Malaysians hang out in the alleys³ of their neighborhood enjoying beer, barbecue and sea breeze. Malaysians are blessed with a laid-back⁴ lifestyle. They get up around midmorning and then go for a ride or chat with friends over coffee.

Li: What is special about Indonesia is that it is a country of music lovers. A popular street scene at night is an Indonesian music show where boys sing their favorite songs while playing guitar. The drum they use is nothing but a barrel for drinking water. Besides, you can also see such a performance either in buses or restaurants. Moreover, gamelan⁵ is a traditional Indonesian musical instrument. Though it is greatly different from other musical instruments, gamelan is said to be able to mix with both traditional music instruments and modern music instruments.



E: What about the local custom and religion in Malaysia and Indonesia?

Ye: Malaysia is a country of multi-ethnic groups with different religions. Although Islam is the biggest religion, Malaysians are allowed to practice whatever religion they believe. In Malaysia, you may hear the Islamic prayers, Buddhist chanting and even Daoism preaching. Moreover, Malaysians are given freedom to pursue their own customs, education and culture. For example, Indonesian Chinese like my family still keep traditional Chinese custom. One popular scene in Malaysia is that you will see Islamic temples everywhere and Islamic women wearing black scarf with only their faces exposed.

Li: Indonesians pay great attention to the etiquette⁶ and courtesy. Generally speaking, we greet each other with handshakes but we are not allowed to take the initiative to shake hands with people of the opposite sex. Elegancy, modesty and kindness are recognized virtues of Muslim. It is said that a faithful Islamic believer will worship on bended knees five times a day. He also has to take off his shoes and take a shower before kowtow⁷.

E: How do you like Shanghai? Is there anything impressive on your mind?

Ye and Li: Shanghai is an amazing city. We are deeply impressed by the hustling and bustling atmosphere in Lujiazui area and the splendid architecture of the historical buildings along the Bund. If you start a trip from the brilliantly illuminated⁸ downtown area---Peoples' Square, you will come across an equally amazing world after a ten-minute leisure walk --- a shadowy and worn-out shanty town⁹, which stands there as a sharp contrast to the glittering skyscrapers. Shanghai is a magic city mingled with history and modernity.

Concerning life on Minhang campus, we would say it's a challenge for us to make adaptation as we are so accustomed to the convenient urban lifestyle in our home country. As Minhang campus is far away from the downtown area, it takes us two hours to go downtown by bus and underground. It's so different from riding a motorcycle along the beach in our countries. Moreover, both of us have been living in hot tropical zones for 18 years, while now we experience four distinctive seasons here in Shanghai. Another impressive thing is that Chinese drivers are kind of reckless compared with Malaysian or Indonesian drivers. Back home, drivers seldom blow their horns or use high beam lights as it's a sign of impatience and warning. Drivers usually wait patiently and politely.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. stereotype: n. 成见 | 6. etiquette: n. 礼节 |
| 2. enlightenment: n. 启迪 | 7. kowtow: n. 磕头 |
| 3. alley: n. 弄堂 | 8. illuminated: 照亮的 |
| 4. laid back: 闲散的 | 9. shanty town: 贫民区 |
| 5. gamelan: n. 加麦兰 (印尼民族乐器) | |

(审稿 / 王志宏)



Cherishing the Exchange Program at NGU

文 / 吴凌青 美编 / 陈慧

Wu Lingqing is a senior student in the Japanese Department of the School of Foreign Languages. She is now studying at Nagoya Gakuin University(NGU)¹ for a one-year exchange program. Wu is also a journalist of the ECNU Circle and has worked with us on several articles for the past few editions. For this new edition, we are going to cooperate in a different manner. We gave her an interview to better understand her fresh new experiences at NGU.

E: Can you tell us about this exchange program and how well you are doing at NGU?

W: I feel incredibly lucky to get the chance to study at NGU as an exchange student. NGU is a religious private school characterized by Christianity, therefore I not only get the chance to improve my Japanese proficiency², but also have better access to the Japanese religion and culture at the same time.

The first classes in Japanese universities usually start at 9:20 a.m. to spare time for commuting. As I live inside the campus, I don't need to get up very early in the morning. I take many courses here at NGU. I take a course called "Introduction of Japanese Linguistics" together with Japanese natives. I also take some basic language courses specially designed for exchange students, such as listening and speaking. There is a variety



of optional courses covering all aspects of Japanese culture, like Karate³ and Tourism in Japan. I am busy all day long, and I enjoy my life and study in this new environment.

E: Are there any differences about language teaching at NGU?

W: There is no doubt that all the courses are taught in Japanese, which poses a big challenge for my listening ability. We have writing assignments every week, and the teacher likes to set real-life situations for us, like "writing a letter to your boss asking

him not to smoke in the company". The reading teacher does not like to stick to the textbook and often adopts TV news, sightseeing brochures, etc., as reading materials in class. We have learned how to obtain information from different types of reading materials and how to apply different reading methods, i.e. thorough reading, skimming and scanning in different situations. I find these teaching methods interesting and pragmatic⁴, and I have improved a lot here at NGU.

E: What about student activities at NGU?

W: There are diversified activities at NGU, which are popular among all students. Most activities are related to Japanese culture, such as kendo⁵, Karate and tea ceremonies. This is related to the fact that most students love sports and have a strong sense of patriotism. They want to protect and promote their culture through such activities.

I have participated in several student activities. I learned to make bread, went on a spring outing, and next time I'll work as an intern in a sake company. These activities are really interesting.

E: What do you like to do in your spare time?

W: I consider the exchange program as a great opportunity for me to improve my language and to learn about the Japanese culture, so I travel a lot in my spare time. In addition to seeing around Nagoya where NGU is located, I have been to Osaka, Nara, Kyoto and Mount Fuji.

There have been many unforgettable memories on these trips. When I was in Osaka, I really wanted to try fugu⁶, but finally gave up as I was afraid of the possible poison. That has become the most regrettable thing during my trip to Kansai.

I was amazed by the big herds of deer in Nara. One deer went straight to me and ate out of my hand, swallowing half of my map before I realized it. The Wisteria Court was a very beautiful place. In my eyes, the wisteria⁷ was even as beautiful as the cherry blossoms.

Kyoto is my favorite city in Kansai. As a city with a long history, it is beautiful and serene and has many famous historical interests such as Ginkakuji and Kiyomizu Temple.

To know more about the Japanese society, I have taken a part time job in a sushi restaurant and work there twice a week. At first, I did not understand the very strict criteria for stacking dishes. It looked really troublesome and not so necessary. But after getting accustomed to it, I realized it was not just for looking good but was also convenient for the next use. Doing this part-time job has given me the chance to work with the Japanese people, experience their efficient work mode and feel their conscientious⁸ attitude. Their dedication to work is well worth learning.

E: Have you ever felt homesick?

W: In fact, I have always been keen on exploring the outside world. In the past three years, I have traveled to many interesting places in Shanghai and tasted all kinds of delicious food. I was very happy with my friends and classmates at ECNU and never felt homesick.



But Japan is an alien land anyway, and there were too many new things for me to adapt to, so I could not help feeling homesick when I first arrived here. I particularly missed the classic Fujian delicacy herbal jelly that my mother used to make for me at home, and felt sad that it would be a long time before I could taste it again.

With the passage of time, I have got used to the new place and the new rhythm of life. I will treasure my limited time in NGU and enjoy myself here.

What I am most excited about is that my parents will come to visit me during the Spring Festival. I am looking forward to the happy time with them.

E: How do you get along with new teachers and classmates here at NGU?

W: I have become familiar with the teachers and classmates here at NGU, and have made new friends here. Once, a Japanese teacher invited us to his home for dinner. In the Japanese culture, it is a great honor to be invited as a guest. The dishes were all handmade by the teacher and locals nearby. To our surprise, a specialist was invited to teach tea ceremony hand in hand. After dinner, we sat together with the teacher and discussed about life, culture and even politics. The teacher joked about the government in a rational and humorous manner. We chatted, argued and laughed together. It was a great time.

I realize that nationality is not a big obstacle in cross-cultural communications. If you are sincere to others, you can always get friendship.

E: Do you have any difficulty communicating with the local people?

W: At first, I had big trouble in communication. When I went shopping in the supermarket, the shop assistants would slow down their speed while talking with me, but still I would fail to understand what they said from time to time. I came to understand that for language learners, book knowledge is far from enough, and living in the native speaking countries is a great way for improvement.

After half a year of living here, I can communicate much more smoothly with others. I have even learned the different terms for “cabbage”.

E: What is your overall impression of Japan?



W: Japan is an island country with a small territory⁹. At the same time, it is one of the most developed countries in science and technology. I once visited Toyota city, the birthplace of Toyota, which witnesses the development of the car industry. Cars have become necessity rather than luxury for the modern people. I hope that one day China can also have its own world-class enterprises and strong brands in the car industry.

Japan is also a good place to enjoy life. There are hot springs in many places like Kounan city. Having a glass of Iwate County's yogurt after enjoying the hot springs will make you feel on top of the world¹⁰.

Most Japanese people are kind and polite. They are hardworking and a bit rigid¹¹. I wish there would be goodwill between our two countries forever.

Wu Lingqing said that she hesitated a little before making up her mind to go to NGU. Now she knows she has made the right decision and that overseas study is indeed a valuable experience for self-improvement, especially for language learners. The one year of study has greatly broadened her horizon and will lay a solid foundation for her language skills. She will make the best use of her next semester at NGU before returning to her beloved ECNU.



1. Nagoya Gakuin University (NGU): 名古屋学院
2. proficiency: n. 精通, 熟练
3. Karate: n. 空手道
4. pragmatic: adj. 实用的
5. kendo: n. 剑术
6. fugu: n. 河豚
7. wisteria: n. 紫藤
8. conscientious: adj. 认真的, 尽责的
9. territory: n. 领土
10. feel on top of the world: 欣喜若狂
11. rigid: adj. 刻板板的

(审稿 / 汪燕)



Life in Norwich:

The Chinese Perspective

Part 11

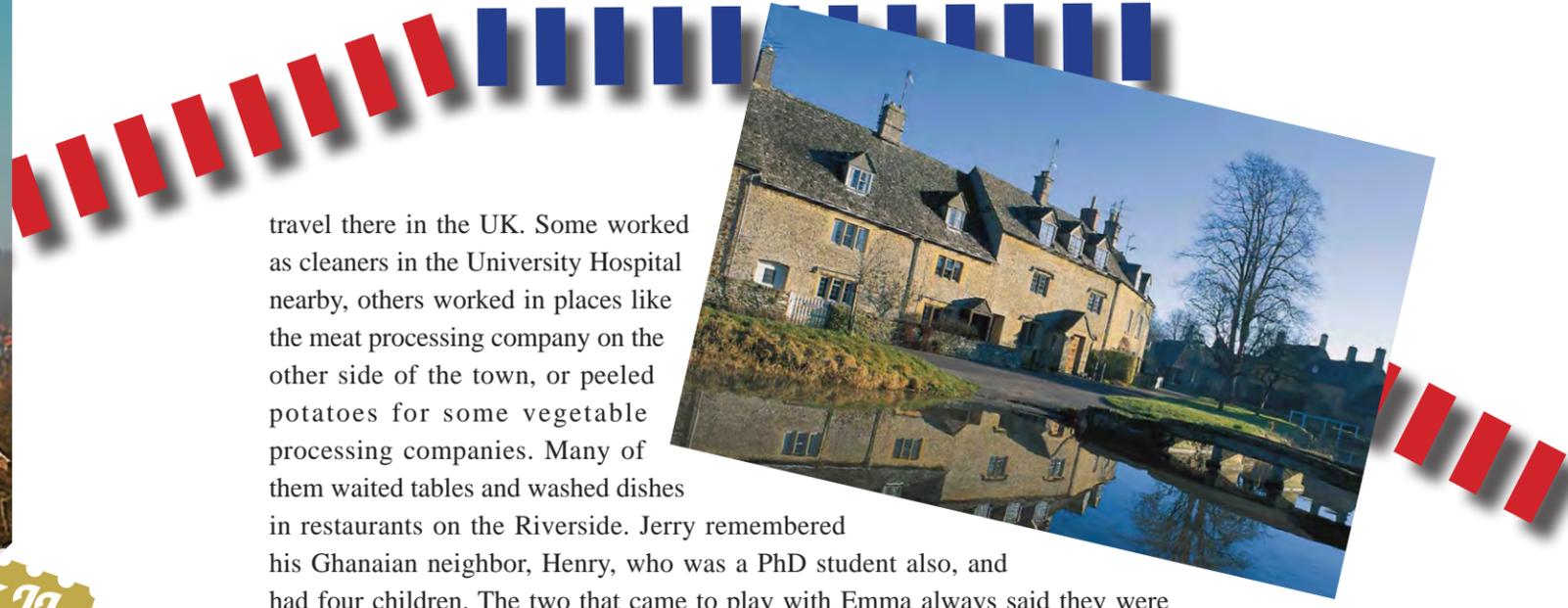
文字 / 杜振东
美编 / 王颖洁



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 the ECNU in 2012.

Jerry's Indian neighbor Sujitha had lived in Norwich for two years longer than Jerry, and she told him that there had never been so many Chinese students in Norwich before. She said that before Jerry's arrival, she had only seen a couple of Chinese students, but now, Chinese students seemed to have suddenly flooded the place. Jerry began to understand why the locals seemed to act so cautious and even hostile towards him.

Jerry's Malay and Chinese neighbors in Bateman Close were both PhD students. The Malay man and his wife were both wearing simplified Muslim dresses and were very polite, always smiling at and greeting Jerry and his family. But they never stopped to talk because either the husband or the wife would always go out as soon as they were back home from the university. Jerry's Chinese neighbor, Danny, told him that they were doing part time jobs. Danny's wife also had a part time job. In fact, all international students there with their families had part time commitments, in order to cover the huge expenses of rental, utility bills, food and



travel there in the UK. Some worked as cleaners in the University Hospital nearby, others worked in places like the meat processing company on the other side of the town, or peeled potatoes for some vegetable processing companies. Many of them waited tables and washed dishes in restaurants on the Riverside. Jerry remembered his Ghanaian neighbor, Henry, who was a PhD student also, and had four children. The two that came to play with Emma always said they were hungry and asked for bananas to eat. Jerry very seldom saw Henry's wife, who was also called Aurelia. Danny told Jerry that Henry's wife worked night shifts to support Henry's study and raise the four children. Jerry was shocked: thank goodness compulsory education¹ in the country was free!

Jerry found out that most master level students also had part time jobs. So after a couple of visits to the Job Center in the City Center, he landed himself a part time job as well. He considered it a decent one—recycling back-issue magazines. The news agencies would send the magazines which they were not able to sell in time to Menzie's (the company's name) for recycling. The work area was very spacious and was partitioned into two parts. On his side of the glass wall were roaring machines,



forklifts and rough-looking workers in reflective vests and steel-toe work boots, men and women alike. Across the hall, on the other side of the glass wall was the administration area, where people wearing uniforms and stylish hairdos moved about in a more refined manner.

Jerry worked in several different institutions during his stay in Norwich, and he was always amazed by how these institutions were managed. He remembered all this and shared his insights with the fellow countrymen he met afterwards. All these institutions were managed carefully and scientifically. For each new hire, the supervisor would give the "orientation"² in person. The supervisor would explain every detail of the safety rules and regulations to the new person face to face. He would show them around and explain the meaning of every sign and colored line in a very detailed fashion. And in the end the supervisor would ask them to sign a document which they must read out aloud and to which they must say "Yes, I understand" before signing. Jerry's impression



of similar experiences back at home was a whole-sale style briefing at a meeting and people signing the necessary documents without really reading them. None of it would be done one to one. Other “amazing” things included the supervisor working alongside all the other workers; the women working alongside the men, never expecting lighter assignments or special treatment because of their gender. They all said that working part-time in the UK could be back-breaking. Not surprisingly, Jerry’s job in Menzies’ was not easy, either.

Since you had the supervisor beside you, you couldn’t frequent the toilet too often or too long.

They would make sure you didn’t waste a minute. Jerry attributed the advanced society, science and technology, and economy of that country to the way work was organized in that country.



Jerry thought the opportunity to study here in the UK was worth its while since you not only learned in the classrooms, your learning took place everywhere. He whole-heartedly endorsed³ the Communist Party’s policy of encouraging Chinese youths to be sent to the developed world to study. You learnt from not only the teachers, but students from other countries, your part-time employers, and all that you saw and experienced.

The local people formed orderly queues for everything: the bus, the metro, taxis, in the post office, in the hospital, in banks, and in supermarkets; they talked quietly in lifts, on trains, in cafes and libraries; they didn’t litter; they didn’t spit; they fed the rabbits and squirrels and seabirds and didn’t attempt to catch them for fun or for food; they built “easy access” lifts everywhere for the disabled and ensured that no one but the disabled had access to them; everything they built was meant to last: from roads and bridges to the desks and chairs in their children’s classrooms. The British police responded very quickly and their hospitals were so much more efficient than the ones where Jerry came from. Their banks were adept at managing the country’s currency so that everything remained affordable by the local standard.

Jerry was quite happy to see the small Norwich City get



gradually taken over by Chinese students during his study there. The more, the better, he thought. The local people, however, were much less welcome towards the new comers. Once, when Jerry tried to squeeze past an old lady who was still sorting out her coins onto the bus. The old lady immediately squeaked: “Somebody had no manners!” Jerry was puzzled since he didn’t even touch her. Afterwards, he realized that he had jumped the queue. The barber in Diamond Cuts hairdresser’s halfway to the City Center also became less friendly towards him. Jerry remembered that the man was a former boxing champion who had many of his pictures and trophies out on display on the walls and cupboards. One day, he heard him say: “These Chinese are going to sink the island!” He never went back to that barber again.

Jerry had better luck getting part-time jobs than most of his Chinese peers. It wasn’t long before he was introduced to the deputy director of Day One, a preparatory department for international students at the UEA, which was started not long before Jerry arrived. It was meant to recruit and help students who wished to study at a UK university but whose English was not up to the required standard. It worked at boosting the students’ English so that after a maximum of a year’s study there, they could upgrade⁴ to an undergraduate, postgraduate, or even doctoral program in some of the company’s partnership universities in the UK. In the meantime, certain required courses, such as economics and finance were also taught to strengthen their possibility of upgrading.

His workplace was on campus and for a change, he didn’t have to travel all the way to the other side of the town.

It was in Day One that Jerry started to understand why Norwich was suddenly flooded

with Chinese people. All the classrooms were full of Chinese students. Chinese students came in large hordes⁵, day and night. The students arrived with their parents, and in some cases, even their grandparents.

Students from other parts of the world were few and far between but they were also eye-catching. The Arabs wore shiny white thaubes, the girls wearing green or black chadors and niqabs⁶ that cover them from head to toe. Their young men had very large eyes and thick eyebrows. The Thais and the Japanese liked to bow when they were introduced to somebody, the difference being that the Japanese didn’t put their palms together while bowing. The Russian girls were absolutely gorgeous, they were tall, plump, and had big eyes with long eyelashes. They didn’t look at anybody. They liked to sit and smoke on benches on sunny afternoons and gaze into the distance. The Chinese youths were definitely a lackluster⁷ group. There were normally shorter than their Russian or Arab counterparts and less physically attractive. But there was definitely one area where the Chinese absolutely outshone the students from any other nationality: they were super rich. And the younger their age, the wealthier they were. The students in Day One were much richer than those already admitted on a degree program in the university.

1. compulsory education: 义务教育

2. orientation: n. 情况介绍, 使适应新环境

3. endorse: v. 背书; 认可

4. upgrade: v. 升级

5. in large hordes: 大批地

6. chadors and niqabs: (穆斯林女性穿着的) 罩袍和黑纱

7. lackluster: n. 普通的, 平凡的

(审稿 / 郭忠义)

厨房 (节选)

THE KITCHEN (AN EXCERPT)

美编 / 王颖洁

4. 这个夏天的傍晚，在一阵骤然而至的雷阵雨的突袭过后，闷热和喧嚣全被随风吸附而走。大地逐渐静止了。城市一枚火红的斜阳正从容地在立交桥上燃烧，一层层散漫的红光怡然飘落而下，照耀着一个在厨房里忙碌的叫做枝子的女人。女人优美的身体的轮廓被夕阳镶上了一层金边，从远处望去，很是有些耀眼。女人利手利脚无比快活地忙碌，还不断在切洗烹炸的间隙，抬头向西窗外瞟上一眼。夕阳就仿佛跟她有某种默契，含情脉脉地越过一棵临窗的茂盛玉兰树枝头对她俯首回望。

This summer evening, the stifling heat and city noise had been sucked away by the wind following a thunder storm that ended as suddenly as it had come. The earth gradually stilled. In the city, a flaming red sun burnt steadily on a flyover, sending down glowing layer after layer of lazy red light which fell upon a woman called Zhizi, bustling about the kitchen. The graceful outline of the woman's body became encrusted in gold and from a distance, she was dazzling. The woman bustled around merrily, deft on her hands and feet, stealing glances out of the west window in between the washing, cutting, cooking and frying. It was as if the setting sun had passed an understanding with her, as it dipped its head and gazed tenderly back at her from in between the branches of a magnolia that bloomed by the window.

点评

原文第4段的一句话：

城市一枚火红的斜阳正从容地在立交桥上燃烧，一层层散漫的红光怡然飘落而下，照耀着一个在厨房里忙碌的叫做枝子的女人。

这句话前后两个部分都比较好理解，但是中间的那部分——“一层层散漫的红光怡然飘落而下”——就显得有些突兀了，特别是对于译者而言。这三个部分，在译文中该如何衔接呢？衔接的依据又是什么？我们先看一下译者的译文：

In the city, a flaming red sun burnt steadily on a flyover, sending down glowing layer after layer of lazy red light which fell upon a woman called Zhizi, bustling about the kitchen.

译者用了一个“sending down”，一切问题便迎刃而解。原来，那“一层层散漫的红光”，不过是那“一枚火红的斜阳”散发下来的而已。

(to be continued)

(中文原作者 / 徐坤 英文译者 / 杜金林 点评 / 翻译系 杜振东老师)
(审稿 / 郭忠义)

A Joyful
Get-
together



摄影 / 严文庆
美编 / 王颖洁



本刊物受到华东师大文化建设专项基金资助

CIRCLE IN HAND , ENGLISH IN MIND



ECNU CIRCLE

华东师范大学英文校园刊物

Photo by Li Jinheng