



孔子  
学院

CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE

夫子庙与中国的科举考试  
The Confucius Temple and the  
Chinese Imperial Examination

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# 目录

## CONTENTS



## 文化视窗

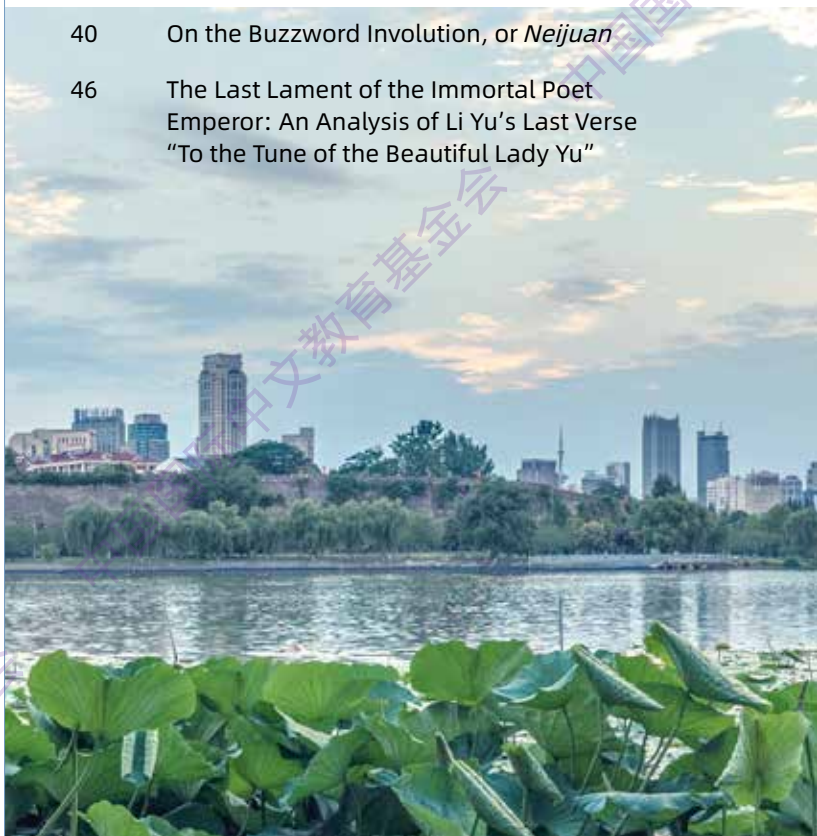
### CULTURAL HORIZONS

- 04 夫子庙与中国的科举考试  
吴鼎民
- 12 利玛窦三进南京城  
雷涛
- 04 The Confucius Temple and the Chinese Imperial Examination
- 12 Matteo Ricci and His Three Trips to Nanjing

## 汉语学习

### LEARNING CHINESE

- 18 智慧教室环境下的教学模式构建研究  
丁安琪
- 26 初级中文词汇学习小妙招  
何敏
- 36 对外汉语教学中文化的作用  
刘涛
- 40 说热词“内卷”  
钱铨
- 46 千古词帝的最后哀叹  
——李煜绝笔词《虞美人》赏析  
徐榆飒
- 18 Exploring Teaching Model for Smart Classroom
- 26 Tips for Learning Basic Chinese Vocabulary
- 36 The Role of Culture in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language
- 40 On the Buzzword Involution, or *Neijuan*
- 46 The Last Lament of the Immortal Poet Emperor: An Analysis of Li Yu's Last Verse "To the Tune of the Beautiful Lady Yu"





## 当代中国

CHINA NOW

- 50 南京，一座书香之城  
陆家藩
- 52 走，去今日南京城看看  
于雪燕
- 58 不一样的“双十一”  
徐榆飒
- 64 金陵美食：不止“桂花鸭”  
朱芑
- 50 Nanjing, A City of Books
- 52 Explore the Modern Beauty of Nanjing
- 58 A Different “Double Eleven” Shopping Festival
- 64 Jinling Cuisine, More Than “Osmanthus Duck”

## 孔院链接

CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE LINKS

- 70 寻梦中国——来华留学生见闻录  
安娜·亚当扬 等
- 74 中国缘深 汉语情长  
杨海燕 等
- 70 Impressions of China in the Eyes of International Students
- 74 Love with China and the Chinese Language

## 导语

INTRODUCTION

本期将带您走进有“六朝古都”和世界“文学之都”美誉的南京。

您将参观秦淮河畔的夫子庙，了解1300余年的中国古代科举制度；您会跟随意大利传教士利玛窦先生三进南京城，重温一段中西方文化交流的佳话；您会聆听千古词帝李煜的最后哀叹；您还会品尝金陵美食鸭子的不同味道，同时感受与以往不一样的“双十一”……

This issue will take you to Nanjing, which is known as the “Ancient Capital of the Six Dynasties” and reputed as a “City of Literature” of the world by UNESCO.

You will begin your tour at the Confucius Temple on the banks of the Qinhuai River, and learn about the ancient Chinese imperial examination system, which lasted for more than 1,300 years. Then you will follow the footsteps of Italian missionary Matteo Ricci, who visited the Nanjing city three times, and relive the wonderful stories about the cultural exchanges between China and the West. You will also listen to the last lament of the ancient emperor Li Yu, taste the rich flavors of the famous Jinling duck, and experience a different “Double Eleven” shopping festival ...







夫子庙与中国的科举考试  
The Confucius Temple and the Chinese Imperial Examination

作者：吴鼎民 Wu Dingmin

翻译：龙超 Long Chao



夫子庙地处秦淮核心地带，是南京的热门旅游景点之一，每年来这里的游客数不胜数。从六朝至明清，世家大族多聚于此，无数文人墨客流连于此，留下三千多首名篇佳作。因此，夫子庙素有“六朝金粉地”之称。

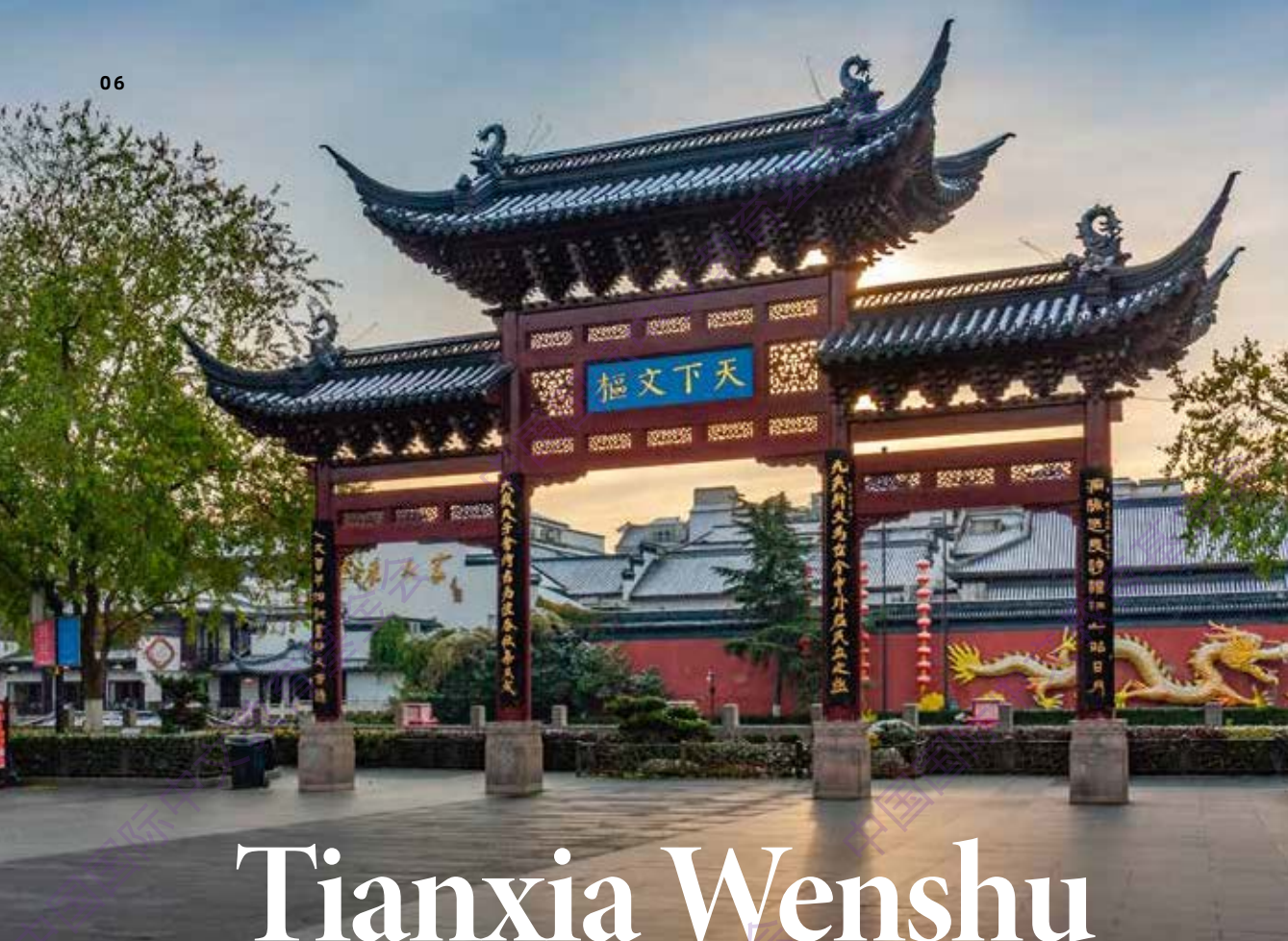
The Confucius Temple stretches across the core area of the Qinhuai River and, being one of the most popular destinations in Nanjing, attracts countless tourists every year. From the Six Dynasties period (222–589) through the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368–1911), this had been home to many big landed gentry families as well as literati who had left a legacy of more than 3,000 pieces of work in its name. As such, the Confucius Temple has long been known as the “gold dusted district of Six Dynasties”.

夫子庙也是江南文化枢纽之地。据史料记载，夫子庙始建于东晋咸康三年(337年)，曾是中国古代第一座“文庙”(国家最高学府)所在地。这里又是绵延一千多年的学宫、书院和科举考试场所，为国家输送过大量经世济国之才。

The Confucius Temple is also regarded as a cultural center in Jiangnan, the southern region of the Yangtze River. As historical records show, the Confucius Temple was built in the third year of the Xiankang era (337) during the Eastern Jin dynasty. It hosted the first highest institution of learning in ancient China, the “wen temple” (“wen” meaning “the civil god”). For over 1,000 years, it provided a fertile ground for establishment of academies, colleges and the imperial examinations, cultivating great minds to build the country.







# Tianxia Wenshu

夫子庙是出于科举的需要而建的，正门处矗立着一座古色古香的牌坊。这座牌坊建于明万历年间，是步入夫子庙的第一道大门。坊额上有“天下文枢”四个大字，意思是：文化中心，人才荟萃之地。整座夫子庙古建筑群主要分三处：第一处是祭孔子的庙宇，庙内的主建筑是大成殿，供奉着孔圣人以及颜回、曾参、孟子、孔伋四位亚圣。两边是耳房，供奉着孔门七十二贤人。第二处是“东南第一学”的学宫，有书斋、“明德堂”和“尊经阁”等亭台楼阁。第三处是古代科举考场——江南贡院。

The Confucius Temple was built for the purpose of the imperial examinations. At its main entrance erected a traditional-style archway called *paifang*. It was built during the Wanli era (1563–1620) of the Ming dynasty and is the first gateway to the Confucius Temple. Right at the center of this *paifang* was four engraved characters, 天下文枢 (*Tianxia Wenshu*, “The World, Cultural Hub”), meaning the center of culture, the gathering site of talents. The ancient architectures of the Confucius Temple are divided into three clusters. The first one serves as a sacrificial temple of Confucius with the Dacheng Hall as its main, where altars of Confucius, the sage, and four “second sages” including Yanhui, Zengzi, Mencius and Zisi are held. Flanked on two sides of the hall are chambers called *erfang*, where worshipping of the 72 disciples of Confucius takes place. The second cluster makes up the “leading academy in southeastern China”, including libraries and pavilions like Mingde Hall (“hall of clear conscience”) and Zunjing Pavilion (“pavilion of veneration of classics”). The third cluster is the site of the imperial examinations, the Jiangnan Examination Hall.



nan

南  
song  
宋

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qing  
清



ke  
科  
ju  
举

江南贡院是中国历史上规模最大、影响最广的科举考场，始建于南宋乾道四年(1168年)，明清时期达到鼎盛。贡院像是现在的高考场，不过面积更大，监考也更森严。院中建有号舍，每间号舍是一个独立的单间，只供一名考生使用，以防止考生作弊。清朝同治年间，江南贡院的考试号舍多达20644间。

The Jiangnan Examination Hall remains the largest and most influential site in the history of the Chinese imperial examinations. Its construction first began in the fourth year of the Qiandao era (1168) during the Southern Song dynasty and came into full bloom during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Such examination halls bear resemblance to where *gaokao*, the Chinese college entrance examination today, would take place, but only with bigger sizes and stricter regulations. The large space of a hall is compartmentalized into many single cells, each housing one examinee, as a preventive measure against potential frauds during the exams. During the Tongzhi era (1861–1875) of the Qing dynasty, the number of the single cells in the Jiangnan Examination Hall amounted to 20,644.



贡院是读书人“十年寒窗无人问，一举成名天下知”的地方。从初出茅庐的小秀才到白发苍苍的老贡生，无数考生在此奋力一搏。江南贡院的考生主要来自今天的上海市、江苏省和安徽省，以及江西省、浙江省部分地区。每期科考，上榜的江南考生都占了全国的近一半，因此有“天下英才，半数尽出江南”的说法。从建成至晚清，江南贡院选出过八百余名状元、十万余名进士、上百万名举人，被称为“中国古代官员的摇篮”。宋朝文天祥，明朝施耐庵、唐寅，清朝郑板桥、吴敬梓、林则徐、曾国藩、左宗棠、李鸿章等人都曾是江南贡院的考生或考官。

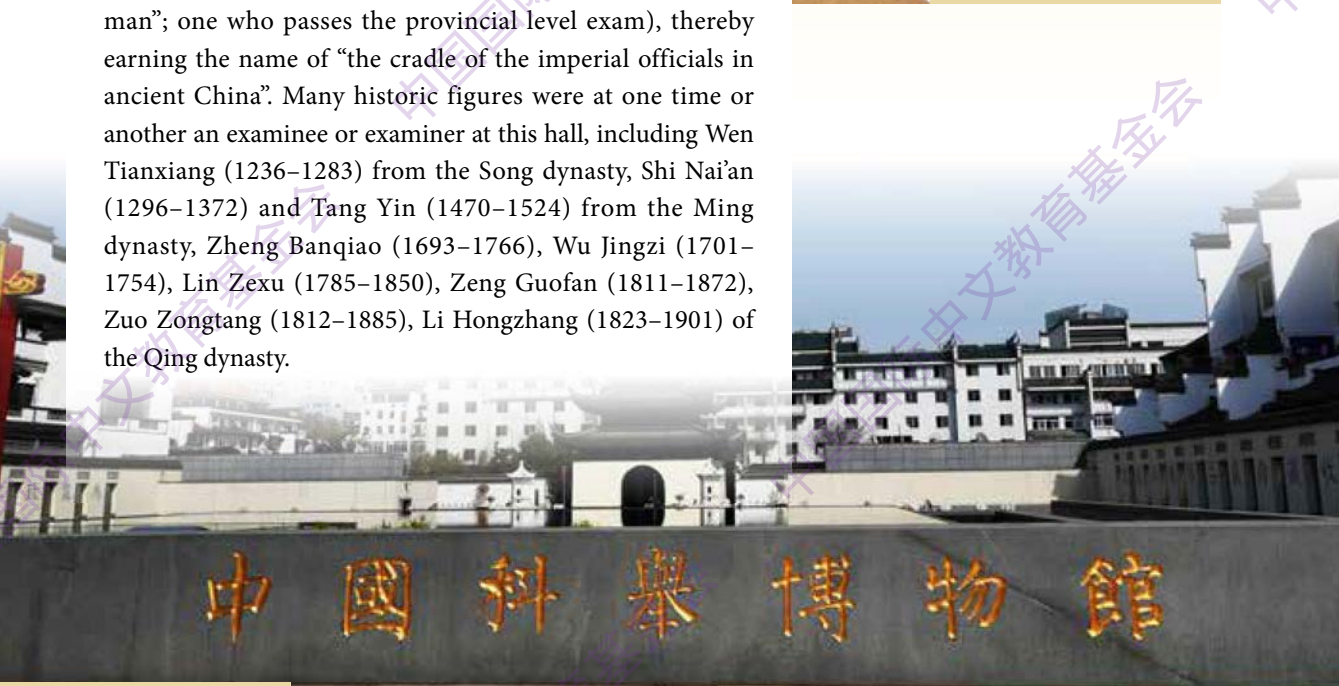
Examination halls like this bore witness to generations of people who “had spent years studying in obscurity, but upon passing the exam, the world paid attention to.” Be it a *xiucai* (“distinguished talent”) who just passed the entry-level examination or an old white-haired *gongsheng* (“tribute student”) who had long studied at the imperial academy for advanced level examinations, everyone swarmed here to bet on their luck. The examinees that came to the Jiangnan Examination Hall were mostly from today’s Shanghai City, and Jiangsu and Anhui provinces as well as some parts of Jiangxi and Zhejiang provinces. By the end of every cycle of the imperial examinations, half of the population who passed in the country would be from these areas. Hence, there was a saying that goes, “Of all the talents in the world, half come from Jiangnan.” From the day of its first completion through the Qing dynasty, the Jiangnan Examination Hall graduated more than 800 *zhuangyuan* (one who scores the first place), over 100,000 *jinshi* (“advanced scholar”; one who passes the court exam) and close to a million *juren* (“recommended man”; one who passes the provincial level exam), thereby earning the name of “the cradle of the imperial officials in ancient China”. Many historic figures were at one time or another an examinee or examiner at this hall, including Wen Tianxiang (1236–1283) from the Song dynasty, Shi Nai’an (1296–1372) and Tang Yin (1470–1524) from the Ming dynasty, Zheng Banqiao (1693–1766), Wu Jingzi (1701–1754), Lin Zexu (1785–1850), Zeng Guofan (1811–1872), Zuo Zongtang (1812–1885), Li Hongzhang (1823–1901) of the Qing dynasty.

2011年，以江南贡院为基础，“中国科举博物馆”建成，这也是中国第一家“考试”博物馆。馆内藏品丰富、图文并茂，科举制度的发展脉络清晰可见。

In 2011, the Imperial Examination Museum of China finished its construction on the original premise of the Jiangnan Examination Hall, becoming the first museum centering around the theme of examinations in China. The museum houses huge collections of historical documents alongside comparable illustrations, charting a clear developmental trajectory of the Chinese imperial examination system.



供图：朱浩晔 Zhu Haoye



供图：朱浩晔 Zhu Haoye



科举制度是中国古代通过考试选拔官吏的一种基本制度，它源于汉，创始于隋，确立于唐，完备于宋，兴盛于明、清，废除于清朝末年，持续了1300多年。

The imperial examination system, or the *keju* system, was a principal way for the selection of officials in ancient China. Its philosophy can be traced back to the Han dynasty. During the Sui dynasty, the *keju* system began to take its shape and was officially set up in the Tang dynasty. During the Song dynasty, the system was perfected and reached its full effect across the Ming and Qing dynasties. It was finally abolished in late Qing, marking the end of its 1,300-year-long reign.



供图：朱浩晔 Zhu Haoye

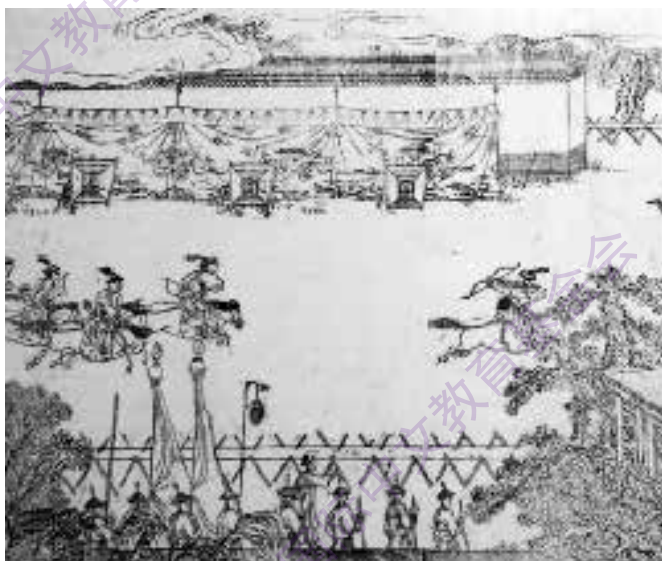
明清时期科举制度日臻完善，共分四级：童试、乡试、会试和殿试，考生不可越级考试。第一级童试，俗称“考秀才”。考生不论年龄大小，都可参加。第二级乡试，分为三场，共计九天。乡试一般在省城举行，主考官由皇帝亲自委派，监考官则由各省的巡抚担任。乡试严格规定首场所考题目必须来自“四书”“五经”，答卷须用“八股文”体。通过乡试的人被称为“举人”。第三级会试由礼部主持，时间为春季。杏花开放的时节会试发榜，“杏榜”题名者为“贡士”。第四级为殿试，是科举考试的最高级，由皇帝亲自主持，规定当日交卷。殿试通过者被称为“进士”，进士的第一名称“状元”，第二名“榜眼”，第三名“探花”。按照名次，进士会被授予从中央到地方的各级官职。

During the Ming and Qing dynasties, *keju* gradually evolved into a sophisticated system with four tiers: *tongshi* (“entry/county-level exams”), *xiangshi* (“provincial exams”), *huishi* (“metropolitan exams” held in the national capital) and *dianshi* (“court exams” held in the imperial palace). No candidate was allowed to jump tiers as they worked their way up in the system. The entry-level exams, *tongshi*, were commonly called exams of *xiucai* where everyone, young or old, were allowed to

take part in. The provincial exams, *xiangshi*, consisted of three rounds in a span of nine days. They were usually held in the provincial capitals and had a royally appointed chief examiner while the provincial governor acted as the superintendent. As was stipulated, the questions in the first round of *xiangshi* would be strictly based on the canonical Confucian texts *sishu wujing* (“the Four Books and Five classics”) and the examinees were to write the stylized *baguwen* (“eight-legged essay”, a literary composition with eight distinct sections). The ones who passed *xiangshi* were called *juren*. At the next level was the metropolitan exam hosted by the Ministry of Rites in the spring. As the names of successful candidates were posted the day apricot trees began to blossom, “the apricot bulletin”, as it were, introduced to the world a new batch of *gongshi* (“tribute scholar”). Sitting at the highest end of the *keju* system was the court exam presided by the emperor himself while lasting only a day. The successful graduates were called *jinshi*, among whom were *zhuangyuan* (the first place), *bangyan* (the second place) and *tanhua* (the third place). *Jinshi* were subsequently appointed different officialdoms in either the central capital or provinces, based on their rankings.

科举考试除了有文科，还有武科。武科和文科一样，也分童试、乡试、会试和殿试四级。武科的考试分为内场和外场：内场主要考“武经七书”；外场则主要考马、步射，以及弓、刀、石等武艺。

Apart from the written civil examinations, the *keju* system also held military examinations. Similar to its civil sibling, the military examinations were also divided into four tiers: *tongshi*, *xiangshi*, *huishi*, and *dianshi*. At each level, the exams were conducted in two rounds. With the indoor round, a written exam on the canonical *wujing qishu* (“Seven Military Classics”) was held; for the outdoor round, military skills such as equitation, archery, swords and stone-lifting were tested.



科举制度打破了豪门世族对政权的垄断，无论贫富、贵贱，老少、强弱，人人机会均等。“朝为田舍郎，暮登天子堂”，通过科举考试，部分社会中下层有能力的读书人，有机会进入社会上层，获得施展才智的机会。

*Keju* successfully broke the political monopoly of the landed gentry class. Whether they were rich or poor, privileged or underprivileged, old or young, powerful or vulnerable, everyone was promised an equal chance. *Keju* brought glimpses of hope into one's reality, which was captured in the lines: “A country boy in the morning, a high court official in the evening.” Through the *keju* system, some talented students that came from lower-middle class were able to climb up the ladder and realize their political ambitions.



供图：朱浩晔 Zhu Haoye

供图：朱浩晔 Zhu Haoye



科举是中国特有的考试制度。据不完全统计，自1570年至1870年的300年间，仅外文出版的、涉及中国科举的文献就有120余种。日本曾一度仿行过科举，朝鲜也曾长期实行过科举制度。公开考试、择优录取的原则也引起了西方人的兴趣，英、法、德、美等国都曾借鉴科举考试建立文官考试制度。

*Keju* is China's unique invention in the educational system. According to an incomplete study, there were more than 120 foreign publications on *keju* from 1570 through 1870. Japan and ancient Korea had historically imported and implemented this system for an extended period of time. Open access and meritocracy that underlined the *keju* system also attracted attention from the West, with evidence showing that countries like the UK, France, Germany and the US all borrowed elements of *keju* for their own civil service examinations.

科举考试虽在中国清朝末年废止，但到了20世纪80年代，中国借鉴西方文官考试制度建立公务员考试制度时，人们才发现原来西方文官考试制度源自中国。1983年，前美国总统卡特任内的人事总署署长艾伦·坎贝尔来北京讲学时曾说：“当我应邀来中国讲授我国文官考试制

度时，我感到非常惊讶，因为我们西方所有的政治学教科书都把这项制度的创始者归于中国。”

Despite that *keju* had been abolished in the late Qing period, Chinese people in 1980s were surprised to find out that the Western model upon which our current civil servant examination system based was an export from ancient China. Alan K. Campbell, director of the US Office of Personnel Management under the former President Jimmy Carter, once commented during his visit to Beijing: “When I was invited to share our civil service system in China, I was very surprised since every political science textbook in the West had credited China with the invention of that system.”

博大精深的中华文化、悠久的历史中国科举制度史，是如今中国高考制度和公务员考试制度的历史源头，而这正是中华文脉千年不息的又一佐证。

The profundity and depth of the Chinese culture and the long-standing *keju* system have provided historical sources for our modern-day *gaokao* and civil servant examination systems, attesting time and again to the longevity of our civilization. ㊟





# 利玛窦三进南京城

## Matteo Ricci and His Three Trips to Nanjing



作者：雷涛 Lei Chou

翻译：汤敏 Tang Min

利玛窦 (Matteo Ricci, 1552—1610) 是意大利天主教耶稣会传教士、学者。明朝万历年间，他来到中国传教，成为天主教在中国传教的开拓者之一。利玛窦也是第一位阅读中国文学并对中国典籍进行钻研的西方学者，因此也有人将他视为汉学家。

Matteo Ricci (1552–1610) was an Italian Jesuit missionary and scholar. He arrived in China during the Wanli era (1572–1620) of the Ming dynasty, and became one of the pioneers of Christian evangelistic efforts in China. He was also the first Western scholar to read and study Chinese literary classics and was hence regarded by some as a sinologist.



利玛窦30岁来到中国，在中国待了29年，59岁去世，死后葬于北京。在此期间，利玛窦去过三次南京。第一次是1595年，他本打算直接跟一位中国朋友去北京，但当时大明帝国的都城不允许外国人随便进入，他们只能转道去往南京。利玛窦第一次到南京时便想在南京定居，然而，当时中日因朝鲜问题正处于交战时期，南京是陪都，不能让外国人逗留，利玛窦只好离开。

Matteo Ricci came to China when he was 30 and spent the subsequent years there until he passed away at 59 and was buried in Beijing. During his 29 years in China, he made three trips to Nanjing.

Matteo attempted to travel to Beijing in 1595 with the company of a Chinese friend. But since the Ming capital was closed to foreigners, they rescheduled the trip and went to Nanjing instead. He had planned to settle there, but his effort failed since the tension between China and Japan was high over the latter's invasion of ancient Korea, making foreigners unwelcomed in the secondary capital.

First

1595



1598年6月25日，利玛窦跟随礼部尚书王忠铭，第二次到南京。这一次，他原本只是路过，因为王忠铭一个月后要赴北京为皇帝祝寿，他打算趁此机会与王忠铭一起去北京。可没想到，他这次到南京，意外地结识了应天巡抚赵可怀。

On 25 June 1598, Matteo followed Wang Zhongming, the Minister of Rites, on his second trip to Nanjing. He only expected it to be a short stay, as he had planned to leave the city for Beijing within a month with Wang, who was going to return for the birthday celebrations of the reigning emperor. But it was then that Matteo got acquainted with Zhao Kehuai, the governor of Yingtian, and extended his stay.

Second  
1598

赵可怀送给王忠铭一份世界地图的石印副本。王忠铭告诉赵可怀，地图的作者利玛窦就在他这儿。赵可怀喜出望外，立即邀请利玛窦到巡抚驻地。他们讨论了数学问题，畅谈了欧洲趣闻。赵巡抚还兴致盎然地看了利玛窦准备进贡给皇帝的礼物，并留利玛窦在南京住了10天，临别前又赠送了一大笔银子给他作路费。

Zhao was surprised to learn, as he gave a stone-carved copy of the world map to Wang as a gift, that the creator of the map, Matteo Ricci, was staying with Wang in Nanjing. The overjoyed governor immediately invited Matteo for a visit, during which they had discussions about mathematics and Matteo shared his intriguing experiences in Europe. Zhao also examined, with great interests, Matteo's gifts to be presented to the emperor. At Zhao's insistence, Matteo spent ten days in Nanjing and accepted considerate travel expenses before leaving for Beijing.

### 《坤輿万国全图》

利玛窦和李之藻合作绘制的世界地图  
是中国最早的彩绘世界地图

It's the earliest painted world map in China, which is jointly drawn by Matteo Ricci and Li Zhizao.







供图：南京博物院 Nanjing Museum

1599年2月6日，利玛窦第三次进入南京城。这次南京城的气氛与前两次迥然不同，因为困扰大帝国多年的战争结束了。

When Matteo made his third trip to Nanjing on 6 February 1599, he found the city quite different from what it used to be, as the Ming dynasty had finally won the years-long battle with Japan.

**Third**  
**1599**

利玛窦一到南京就去拜访了王忠铭，王忠铭劝利玛窦在南京定居。于是，利玛窦买下了正阳门(今光华门)西营崇礼街的一处房子，打算暂居。在此期间，利玛窦的住处成了展示西方文明的展览馆。客人们成群结队地来观看利玛窦准备进献给皇帝的贡品。利玛窦也结交了大量官场和学术界的朋友，徐光启就是其中一个。1600年，徐光启进京参加会试，正好路过南京，两人的这次见面为他们的终生友谊奠定了基础。后来，他们共同完成了《几何原本》的翻译，将几何学带到了中国。

Upon his arrival, Matteo visited Wang Zhongming, who suggested that he settle down in Nanjing. Matteo then purchased a house near the Zhengyangmen Tower (today's Guanghuamen Tower) as a temporary residence. The dwelling soon became a window that showcased the Western civilization to Chinese officials and scholars, who visited in groups to look at the tributes Matteo carefully prepared for the Chinese emperor. During that time, Matteo made friends with many of the visitors, and among them was Xu Guangqi, a Chinese mathematician. In 1600, Matteo met Xu, who passed through Nanjing on his trip to Beijing to take the imperial exam. The two built a lasting friendship and worked together to introduce geometry to China by translating and publishing the Chinese edition of *Euclid's Elements*.

暂居南京期间，利玛窦修订和补充了他所绘制的世界地图，他还造访了皇家钦天监，看到了中国国家天文台精美的天文仪器，并由此萌生了帮助明朝修改历法的想法。在他逝世近20年后，徐光启承其志与后继的传教士们合作完成了《崇祯历书》这部大型天文学百科全书。因此，有学者认为，在一定意义上，明末的中西文化交流史，就是利玛窦与徐光启两人领衔书写的。

During his time in Nanjing, Matteo revised his world map. He also visited the Imperial Institute of Astronomy, where he was inspired by the sophisticated instruments at China's National Astronomical Observatory and came up with the idea of revising Ming dynasty's traditional calendar system. Almost two decades after his death, Xu Guangqi and other missionaries, inspired by Matteo's devotion, compiled and published *Chongzhen Calendar*, a monumental work encompassing encyclopedic astronomical knowledge. In this sense, some regard Matteo Ricci and Xu Guangqi as the two paragons in shaping Sino-Western cultural exchanges in the late Ming dynasty.

16、17世纪的耶稣会在华传教士，把西方的科学、天文学、地理学等带到中国的同时，也把中国的文化和技术带回了欧洲。当年，利玛窦将西方制造的自鸣钟进献给中国皇帝，朝廷官员们看了都很惊讶。但是他们不知道，自鸣钟里的一个关键装置“擒纵器”是由中国宋朝杰出的天文机械制造家苏颂于1088年发明的，擒纵器实际上是“水运仪象台”里的一个装置。专家认为，擒纵器的发明解决了人类制造时钟的千古难题，这项技术经传教士传到西方之后，欧洲人才制造出了机械时钟。

While the Jesuit missionaries introduced Western science, astrology, and geography to China in the 16th and 17th centuries, they also brought back Chinese culture and technologies. Officials of the Ming court were fascinated by the Western-made chiming clocks Matteo presented to the Chinese emperor; what they didn't know was that a key part of the clock, the escapement mechanism, had been invented in 1088 by none other than Su Song, an outstanding Song dynasty inventor of astronomical instruments, as a key part of the astronomical clock-tower. Scholars believed that the escapement mechanism was the key invention that made the all-mechanical clock possible; were it not for the missionaries who brought this technology from China to the West, the Europeans wouldn't have had their mechanical clocks.

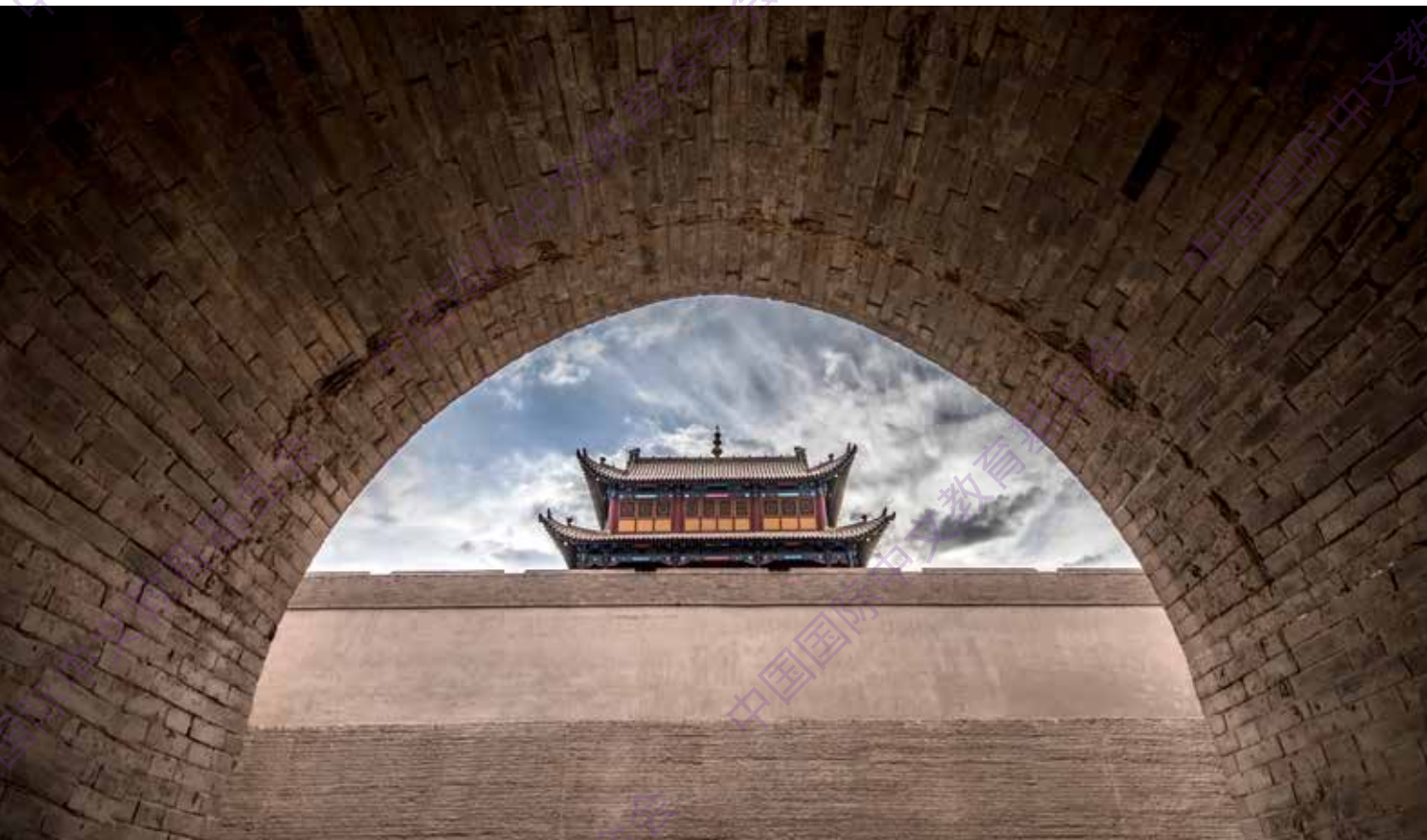




在西方，利玛窦是受人景仰的传教士；在东方，人们却将利玛窦视为促进东西方交流的科学家。利玛窦的著述不仅为中西交流作出了重要贡献，对日本等国家认识西方文明也产生了重要影响。即使在400多年后的今天，利玛窦仍因其在“西学东渐”和“中学西传”上的卓越贡献而被纪念。



Matteo Ricci is a respected missionary in the West, but in the East, he is better known as a scientist who facilitated communications between the two civilizations. His writings not only contributed to scientific exchanges between China and the West but also largely shaped the ways many other Eastern countries, Japan included, viewed and understood Western civilizations. More than four centuries after his death, Matteo Ricci remains commemorated for his outstanding contribution to intellectual and cultural exchanges between China and the West. ❷





$$Qx^2 + bx + c$$

使  $mn = c$

$$\begin{matrix} m & \nearrow & p \\ n & \searrow & q \end{matrix} \quad p \times q = c$$

$$mq + np = b$$

$$\text{则 } Qx^2 + bx + c = (mx + p)(nx + q)$$

$$\sin \theta = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$1 - \cos \theta = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{l}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$



$$l = 2R\theta$$

$$l = 2R \sin \theta$$

$$h = R - R \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{l}{l} = \frac{\theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$h = \frac{l}{2 \sin \theta} (1 - \cos \theta)$$



# 智慧教室环境下的 教学模式构建研究

## Exploring Teaching Model for Smart Classroom

作者：丁安琪 Ding Anqi

翻译：杨伟辰 Yang Yichen

智慧教室，是智慧学习环境的简化说法。在语言教学中，智慧语言教室是智慧教室与传统多媒体语音室相结合的产物。它为实现课前、课中、课后全过程监控，促进学生的智慧学习提供了更为有力的条件。

Smart classroom is a short term for smart learning environment. In such a classroom for language teaching, smart technology and elements of traditional multimedia language labs are combined. Capable of monitoring the learning process before, during, and after class, the smart classroom can provide stronger support for students' smart learning.

**中文联盟智慧教室**主要由两部分构成：由希沃硬件打造的教室物理环境以及希沃与中文联盟共同构建的数据平台与数据资源。前者可以为线下教学模式以及混合式教学模式提供教学场所，并且为课后反思提供现场录像。希沃教学平台已经形成一个完整的体系，既包括教师备课的资源平台，也包括课堂教学平台与教学管理平台等，其希沃白板、希沃品课及班级优化大师软件的组合应用，可以为教学提供全方位的服务。中文联盟所拥有的国际中文教育资源是任何其他平台都无法比拟的，其丰富的慕课资源、微课资源及其他相关联的资源库，可以为教师的备课、授课、自我提升提供丰富的素材。

**The smart classroom of ChinesePlus** is mainly composed of two parts: the physical environment of a classroom backed by Seewo, a leading teaching and learning technology provider in China, and the virtual environment of a data platform and a treasure trove of data resources jointly built by Seewo and ChinesePlus. The former can provide the venue needed by both offline and hybrid teaching and has the tools for video-recording for after-class reflection.

Seewo's teaching platform is an ecology of its own, which includes not only a resource database helpful to the teacher's class preparation, but also a classroom platform and a teaching management system. The combination of Seewo's Easinote, Pinco, and Class Optimization Master can cover all the needs of TCSL teachers and their students.

As to ChinesePlus, it is unmatched by any other platform in terms of resources for international Chinese teaching. It has a vast database of MOOC and micro courses among all kinds of things, which can assist a teacher's class preparation, teaching, and self-improvement.

随着智慧教室的建成，如何构建智慧教室环境下的教学模式，使其能够充分发挥智慧教室的软硬件优势，为国际中文教育服务，成为我们必须解决的重要课题之一。我们尝试以智慧教育为指导思想，基于对教学程序、教学主体、教学形式与教学内容的分析，构建**智慧教室教学模式框架模型**（图1）。

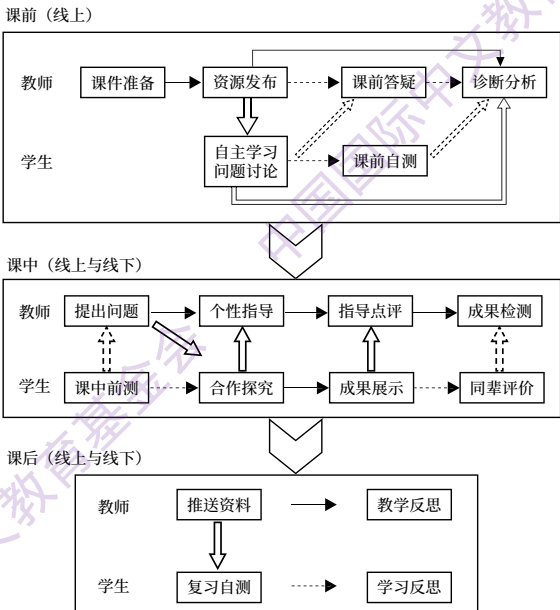
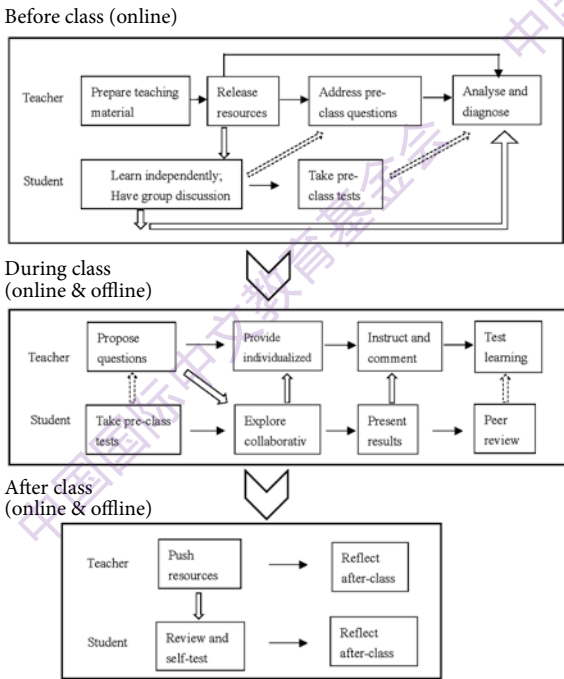


图1 智慧教室教学模式框架模型

Figure 1 Framework of Smart Classroom Teaching Model

Now that smart classroom tools are more mature, how to build a teaching model that can make fuller use of these tools and better serve the needs of international Chinese education has become one of the important issues that needs to be addressed. Implementing the principles of smart education, we have built a framework model for smart classrooms based on our analysis of the four major aspects of teaching and learning, including the procedure, subject, mode, and content (Figure 1).





**(1) 教学程序:** 每一位教师或者每一门课往往都有自己不同的教学程序。具体教学程序既与教学理念密切相关, 也与教学内容、教学对象关系紧密。尽管具体的教学流程会有不同, 但是从大的环节上, 我们可以将所有教学程序概括为课前、课中、课后三个环节。在框架模型中, 我们针对课前、课中、课后分别构建教学流程。在图1中,

↔ 表示课前、课中、课后三个环节的转换。

⇕ 双箭头表示师生间交互的教学流程。

单箭头表示教师的教学流程或学生的学习流程,

其中, → 实线箭头表示这是必选流程; - - - - -> 虚线箭头表示这是可选流程。

**(1) Teaching procedure:** The teaching procedure may vary given the teacher or the course in question. A specific teaching procedure is closely related not only to the teacher's teaching philosophy, but also to the content and the object of his or her teaching. Although the specific teaching process may be different, we can generally break it down to three stages, i.e. pre-class, in-class, and after-class.

In the framework model, the teaching process is constructed separately for these three stages.

↔ represents the three links between the different stages of the class.

⇕ indicates the interaction between the teacher and the students.

A single arrow denotes the teacher's teaching process and the students' learning process. → The solid arrow means that this is a required process. - - - - -> The dotted arrow represents an optional process.

**(2) 教学主体:** 课堂上的教学主体为教师和学生, 因此教学模式的构建主要从教师和学生的角度来考虑。在实际教学中, 除了教师和学生, 还会有督导、管理人员等参与其中。在框架模型中, 我们暂时不予考虑。

**(2) Teaching subject:** The main subjects in the classroom are the teacher and the students. The construction of the teaching model is therefore mainly considered from their perspectives. In addition to the teacher and the students, actual teaching also involves supervisors, administrative staff, etc. For the time being, they are not considered in our framework model.



**(3) 教学形式:** 智慧教室既有实体教室, 又有线上教学平台, 因此其教学可以采取三种不同的形式: 线下模式、线上模式、线上线下融合的混合模式 (OMO)。由于纯线下模式与传统的课堂教学并无太大差异, 与智慧教育的理念有较大出入, 因此我们认为智慧教室教学模式的教学形式主要有: **线上模式**和**混合模式**。

**(3) Teaching mode:** A smart classroom can combine elements of a physical classroom and an online teaching platform, so there can be three different modes: offline, online, and online-merge-offline (OMO). Since the pure offline mode mostly offers traditional classroom teaching, which is very different from what smart education calls for, we propose that the main teaching modes of a smart classroom should be **online** and **OMO**.



**(4) 教学内容:** 语合智慧教室的框架模型可以适用于国际中文教育相关的任何教学内容, 如语言学习、文化体验、教师专业发展等。

**(4) Teaching content:** The framework model of Yuhe Smart Classroom can be applied to any context of international Chinese education, including language learning, cultural experiencing, and teacher professional development.





在该模型中，教学分为课前、课中和课后三个阶段。

**In the Yuhe model, teaching is divided into three stages: pre-class, in-class, and after-class.**

课前阶段教师和学生都将参与到教学与学习中来，且所有教学活动均为线上模式。教师需要准备课件与教学资源，并且将教学资源向全班同学发布。学生在收到教师发布的教学资源后，需要自主学习教师发布的资源，如有问题，可以与同学讨论，或者请教教师。在该模块中，教师的课件准备、资源发布与诊断分析是必需的环节。是否课前答疑可以根据教学的实际内容安排来决定。学生的自主学习或问题讨论是必需的环节，是否进行课前自测要看教师发布的资源中是否包含课前自测题。

In the pre-class stage, the teacher and the students can both participate, and all activities are conducted online. After preparation, the teacher will release the teaching materials and related resources to the class. The students will then study the materials and resources by themselves and discuss their problems with their classmates or consult their teacher.

At this stage, it is essential that the teacher prepares the materials, release the resources, and diagnostically analyze the students' problems. The teacher can decide whether to answer the students' questions before class according to the actual content arrangement. While the students' independent learning or problem discussion is necessary for this stage, whether they should take pre-class self-tests depends on whether the teacher decides to include testing when releasing the resources before the class.

课中阶段为教学的主要阶段，教师和学生既可以采取线下模式，在智慧教室内开展教学，也可以脱离实体的线下教室，在线上开展教学。在教学中，教师可以根据课前阶段对学生学习情况的诊断分析，提出问题，引导学生开展合作探究。教师在学生进行合作探究的过程中给予每个小组个性化的指导，并在学生进行成果展示时给予指导点评，最终对学生的学习成果进行检测。在这里，提出问题是广义的提出需要学生学习的内容。如在口语课上，教师引出讨论的话题，然后提出要求，让学生从一些方面对所要讨论的话题展开论述等。线上线下模式不同，合作探究的操作方式也会有所不同。线下模式中，即在实体教室，教师可以把学生分成不同的小组，利用智慧教室的分屏功能，给不同的小组提供不同的屏幕，让每个小组都可以边讨论边在小组内展示。线上模式中，教师同样可以把学生分成不同的小组，但可以利用平台在不同的小组内巡视，给予个性化指导，参与小组讨论等等。线上线下模式不同，学生的成果展示方式也会有所不同。线下模式中，学生可以通过无线投屏、真人展示等方式来分享小组讨论成果；线上模式中，学生需要通过共享屏幕或者在群里分享文件等形式来展示小组成果。

The in-class stage is the main stage of the teaching and learning. The teacher and the students can either adopt an offline mode in a smart classroom, or they can leave the physical offline classroom and have the class online. During the process, the teacher can ask questions based on his or her pre-class diagnosis and analysis of the students' learning status, and guide the students to explore the problems together in the study groups.

The teacher will give each group guidance according to their performance, comment on the students' presentation of their findings about the problems, and finally test the students' learning results. The question the teacher proposes at this stage should be specific and related to the content that the students are learning. For example, in an oral class, when the teacher releases a topic, he or



she should also give the requirements for the discussion so that the students will know from what aspects they can approach the topic.

Given that the online and offline modes operate differently, the students' approaches to cooperative exploration will also be different. In the offline mode, that is, in the physical classroom, the teacher can divide the students into different groups, and use the split-screen function of the smart classroom to provide a screen for each group, so that the group members can display contents within the group during the discussion. In the online mode, the teacher can also divide students into different groups. But in such a case, the teacher will use the online platform to monitor the progress of each group, give targeted guidance, and participate in group discussion.

In different modes, online or offline, the way the students make their presentations will also be different. In the offline mode, the students can share the results of their group discussion face-to-face with the class, using a wireless screen projector to display their content, while in the online mode, they can do so by sharing their screens or the relevant files in the virtual space of the group.

课后阶段主要是线上模式，也可以包括线下模式。教师在线上为学生推送学习资料，学生根据教师的推送，对所学内容进行复习自测。在这一阶段，教师除了为学生推送学习资料，还需要对自己的教学进行反思。教师可以通过数据平台检查学生学习情况与自己的教学情况，也可以通过调取线下智慧教室中的视频录像，对课堂教学实录进行分析。学生可以通过数据平台了解自己的学习情况，对自己的学习态度、内容掌握情况等进行学习反思。

The after-school stage is mainly conducted online, but can also be moved offline. The teacher will push learning materials to the students, who will study the materials for after-class review and test themselves. In addition, at this stage the teacher also need to reflect on their own teaching. He or she can check the students' learning status and their own teaching status through the data platform, and also review his or her teaching performance by analyzing the video-recordings retrieved from the offline smart classroom. The students can find their learning status on the data platform as well, which will help them reflect on their learning attitude and mastery of the content.





我们尝试构建的智慧教室环境下的教学模式不是单一的教学模式，而是框架模式，是面向不同类型、不同水平课程的教学模式的集合。不同的教师可以根据课程和学习者的不同，另行设定具体的教学目标、教学策略与教学程序。希望该模型能帮助智慧教室，使其成为各国学生学习中文、理解中国和体验中华文化的新平台，助力国际中文教育的高质量发展。

The teaching model in the smart classroom environment we are trying to build is not a singular model, but a framework, a collection of teaching modes for different types and levels of courses. In such a framework, teachers can set specific teaching goals, strategies, and procedures according to the different courses they are giving and the different learners they meet. We hope that this model can help enable the smart classroom to become a new platform for students from all over the world to learn Chinese, understand China, and experience Chinese culture, and promote the high-quality development of international Chinese education. ❷

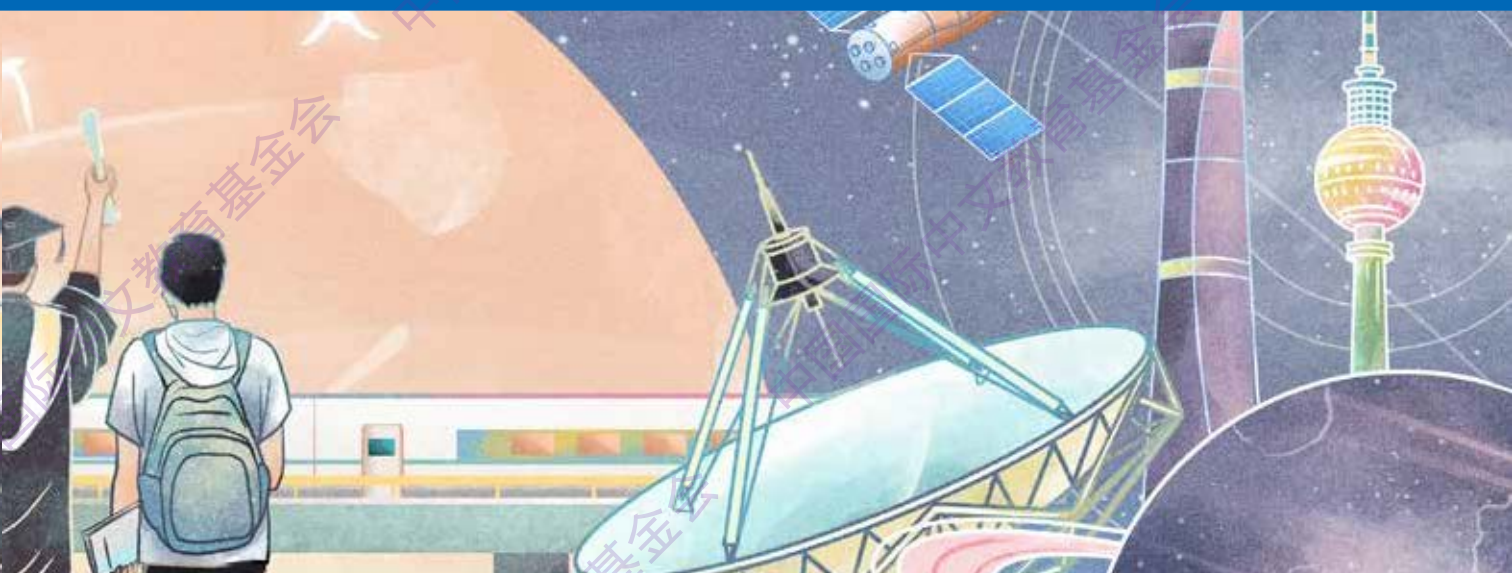
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# 初级中文词汇学习

## Tips for Learning Basic Chinese Vocabulary

小妙招

作者：何敏 He Min

翻译：杨祎辰 Yang Yichen

2021年7月,《国际中文教育中文水平等级标准》(以下简称《标准》)发布,其中1级词汇约500个,而之前的汉语水平考试(HSK)1级、2级、3级的词汇量分别是150个、300个、600个。显然,新标准的词汇量要求较之前大大提高了。怎么掌握这些词汇,提高词汇的学习效率呢?这里和大家一起分享四个初级中文词汇学习小妙招。

In *Chinese Proficiency Grading Standards for International Chinese Language Education*

(hereinafter referred to as *The Standards*) released in July 2021, Grade 1 vocabulary consists of about 500 words. In the previously implemented Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK), however, there are only 150 words at Level 1, 300 at Level 2, and 600 at Level 3.

Apparently, the vocabulary requirements of the new standards are much higher. How to master so many words and improve the efficiency of vocabulary learning? Here are four tips for learning basic Chinese vocabulary.





# 第一招:

## 单字相加可得新词

Tip 1: Add up words to make new ones

俗话说“聪明人用笨办法”，最有用的学习方法就是多花时间、多背、多记、多说，增加深度学习。汉语词汇由汉字组成，虽然1级有500个词汇，但这500个词汇是由不到300个汉字组成的。在学习词汇时，记住组成词汇的汉字的意思很重要。比如，在初级500个词汇中，单字词有210个，双字词有257个，三字词有33个，但很多双字词都由词表中的两个单字组合而成，如“吃”和“饭”组成了“吃饭”，“好”和“吃”组成了“好吃”。知道单字意思，再遇到“吃菜”“好用”这类词时，我们就能很快猜出新词的意思和用法。

As the Chinese saying goes, “Smart people work hard.” The most effective way of learning requires time, repetition, memorization and practice. This is how learning is consolidated.

As we all know, Chinese vocabulary is made up of Chinese characters. The 500 required words at Grade 1 are, in fact, composed of less than 300 Chinese characters. Therefore, when learning these words, it is important to first master the meanings of the characters that make them.

For example, among the 500 words at Grade 1, 210 are single-character words, 257 are double-character words, and 33 are triple-character words. Notice that many of the double-character words are composed of two single-character words. For example, 吃 (eat) plus 饭 (rice) makes 吃饭 (eat rice), and 好 (good) and 吃 (eat) forms 好吃 (delicious). Therefore, when you have mastered the single-character words, you will be able to guess the meanings of more complicated ones, such as 吃菜 (eat vegetables) and 好用 (easy to use).

46 吃 + 99 饭 = 47 吃饭

56 打 + 42 车 = 57 打车

138 好 + 46 吃 = 139 好吃

154 回 + 169 家 = 157 回家

221 路 + 202 口 = 222 路口

221 路 + 315 上 = 225 路上

361 听 + 64 到 = 362 听到

138 好 + 361 听 = 141 好听

440 用 + 441 有 = 446 有用



## 第二招

### 用单字带领一组词

Tip 2: Follow one to get more

《标准》初级词汇表是按照词组首字拼音的首字母来排列的，一个汉字会多次出现在不同的词组里，这些词的意义和结构也有关联，可以一起来学习、复习和记忆，比如，车、车票、车站；地、地点、地方、地图。因此，一些常用汉字，特别是《标准》中的汉字的组词能力都非常强，只要牢牢记住它们的字形、字义、字音，哪怕遇到没有学过的新词汇，只要认识其中的汉字，也能大概猜出新词的意思。认识的汉字越多，学习新词汇就越容易，你的词汇量就会像滚雪球一样，成倍飞速增长。

The vocabulary list of *The Standards* at Grade 1 is arranged according to the first letter of the pinyin of the first character of a word. A single Chinese character can appear in different words and for multiple times. The meaning and structure of these words can also be related. You can learn, review, and remember these related words together, such as 车 (car), 车票 (ticket) and 车站 (station), and 地 (ground), 地点 (location), 地方 (place) and 地图 (map).



Many commonly used Chinese characters, especially those listed in *The Standards*, appear very frequently in word formation. Therefore, as long as you have mastered their glyphs, meanings, and phonemes, you probably will be able to figure out the new words that contain these characters by yourself.

The more Chinese characters you know, the easier you will find vocabulary learning is, and your word bank will grow exponentially.

42 车 43 车票 45 车站

69 地 70 地点 71 地方 72 地图

77 电 78 电话 79 电脑 80 电视 82 电视机 82 电影 83 电影院

154 回 155 回答 156 回到 157 回家 158 回来 159 回去

192 看 193 看病 194 看到 195 看见

401 小 402 小孩儿 403 小姐 404 小朋友 406 小学 407 小学生

441 有 442 有的 443 有名 444 有时候 445 有一些 446 有用

## 第三招:

### 巧做个人中文词典

Tip 3: Personalize your Chinese dictionary

在电脑时代，我们可以尝试用一些新方法来学习词汇，比如用EXCEL整理要学的词汇，制作一本属于自己的中文词典，这么做好处多多。

In the age of computers, you can take advantage of new tools and methodology. For example, you can use EXCEL to organize your own vocabulary list and make your own Chinese dictionary. This has many benefits.

一是通过打字可以加深对组成该词的汉字的发音和字形的认知。如果想获得更好的学习效果，还可以用这个词造句，列举一些和自己生活有关的句子，这样更容易记这个词的用法和意义。如果平时想要用这个词，其用法就会很快浮现在我们的脑海中。这一方法可以有效地提高我们的汉语表达能力。

First, typing can help deepen your understanding of the pronunciation and glyphs of the characters of the word in question. If you want to get better learning results, you can use the word to make sentences that are relevant to your own life so as to help remember its usage and meanings. This will allow you to think of the word the moment you need it in your daily life and effectively improve your Chinese expression.

1 级汉字表序号	汉字	1 级词汇表序号及词汇
13	备	486 准备
24	场	162 机场 313 商场
39	道	474 知道
66	服	428 衣服
77	馆	366 图书馆
80	果	346 水果
104	假	104 放假 297 请假
115	净	112 干净
122	客	32 不客气
203	视	80 电视
219	体	327 身体
221	条	244 面条儿
237	习	420 学习
248	些	439 一些 445 有 (一) 些 468 这些
254	兴	116 高兴
257	样	435 一样
265	影	82 电影 83 电影院
271	语	136 汉语 370 外语
274	院	83 电影院 430 医院

二是EXCEL的查找功能能够帮我们把一些有关联的词找出来。我们在学习双字词或三字词时，往往只对第一个汉字印象深刻。其实，汉字表中的汉字并不一直都是词的首字，以1级汉字表为例，汉字表中的不少字还会出现在双字词的第二个位置、三字词的第二或第三个位置。

The second method is to take advantage of the search function of EXCEL so as to find related words. When learning double or triple-character words, many of us can only have a strong memory of the first Chinese character we encounter.

However, it is noteworthy that the characters in the vocabulary list do not necessarily appear as the first character of a word. Many of the characters in the Grade 1 list also appear as the second character of a double-character word or the second or third character of a triple-character word.

用这样的方式来复习词汇，一方面可以通过强化词与词、字与字之间的关系让我们慢慢形成对汉语词汇结构的认识，另一方面，也有利于激活沉睡在我们脑海中的汉字和词汇，提高我们使用中文的水平。用不同的字进行搜索，就会出现不同的词汇集合，不同的集合中还可能出现同一词汇，我们有新发现的同时，还不知不觉加深了对词汇的印象，何乐而不为呢？

Using the search function of EXCEL can allow us to have a stronger sense about the connections between words and between characters so as to gradually develop a good understanding of the word-formation of Chinese. It also helps active the passive vocabulary, including characters and phrases, stored in our minds, which will comprehensibly improve our ability to use Chinese.

The search of different items will conjure a series of different vocabulary, within which you may find the re-occurrence of certain words. This process of discovery and rediscovery will enable us to deepen our impression of Chinese vocabulary. So why not give it a try?





查找内容(N): 上				
查找全部(I)				
工作簿	工作表	名称	单元格	值
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$44	车上
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$72	地上
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$126	关上
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$219	楼上
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$223	路上
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$226	马上
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$315	上
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$316	上班
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$317	上边
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$318	上车
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$319	上次
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$320	上课
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$321	上网
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$322	上午
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$323	上学
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$326	身上
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$374	晚上
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$375	网上
HSK1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$459	早上
19个单元格被找到				

查找内容(N): 边				
查找全部(I)				
查找下一个(F)				
工作簿	工作表	名称	单元格	值
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$85	东边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$148	后边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$214	里边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$255	那边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$267	南边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$282	旁边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$292	前边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$317	上边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$368	外边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$385	西边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$391	下边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$436	一边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$448	右边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$465	这边
K1级词汇.xlsx	Sheet1		\$A\$497	左边



## 第四招：

看懂符号记住用法

Tip 4: Know the symbols and remember the usage



看懂词汇表的符号很重要。比如，

It is important to understand the symbols in the vocabulary list. For example:

47            吃饭            chī//fàn

为什么“吃饭”这个词，两个字的拼音中间有“//”？1级词汇表中有35个这种符号词。“//”这个符号特别重要，提醒我们这个词不仅可以合起来用，也可以在“//”的位置加入一些其他成分。不过需要注意的是，不同的词中可以加入的成分也不同。以“帮忙”为例，

What does the “//” mean in the pinyin of *chīfàn*? There are actually 35 words with such a symbol in the Grade 1 vocabulary. “//” is a particularly important symbol, being a reminder that the word in question can not only be used as a whole, but also have other ingredients added where the “//” is.

However, it should be noted that the added ingredients may vary. Take 帮忙 (help) as an example.

“不好意思，你生病的时候，我不在，没帮上忙。”

“Sorry, I was not there when you were sick, and I didn't help.”

“其实你已帮了我很大的忙。”

“Actually, you have helped me a lot.”

“上次，你还帮了我一天的忙呢。”

“The other day, you spent a whole day helping me.”

下面表格中其他24个动词都可以这样用。但值得注意的是，“放学”“没事儿”“下课”因为都是瞬间动词，所以不能在中间加表示状态持续的词“着”。

As the table below shows, in the Grade 1 vocabulary list, there are another 24 verbs that have this usage. It is worth noting that 放学 (dismiss the school), 没事儿 (have no issue), and 下课 (dismiss the class) are all instantaneous verbs, so 着, which indicates a continuous state, cannot be added in the middle of these words.

14 帮忙 (help with something)	41 唱歌 (sing a song)	47 吃饭 (eat rice)	57 打车 (call a taxi)	91 读书 (read a book)
104 放假 (take a holiday)	105 放学 (dismiss the school)	174 见面 (meet up with)	189 开车 (drive a car)	190 开会 (have a meeting)
193 看病 (see a doctor)	197 考试 (take an exam)	235 没事儿 (have no issue)	288 起床 (get up from the bed)	297 请假 (take a leave)
316 上班 (go to work)	320 上课 (go to class)	321 上网 (get on the Internet)	323 上课 (go to school)	329 生病 (get sick)
330 生气 (get angry)	348 睡觉 (go to sleep)	350 说话 (say things)	394 下课 (dismiss the class)	443 有名 (be famous)

此外，一些拼音中带“//”的词，虽然合起来、分开来都能用，但是这些词的用法与上表中的25个词大不相同。如“得到”“看见”“听见”，这三个词的第一个字表示动作，第二字表示动作的结果，只能说“得得到”“得不到”、“看得见”“看不见”、“听得见”“听不见”，等等。

However, the usage of some other words, which also contain “//” in its pinyin, is different from that of the 25 words listed above, though they can also be used as a whole as well as separately. For example, in words like 得到 (get), 看见 (see), and 听见 (hear), the first character indicates the action, while the second indicates the result of the action. Only ingredients such as 得, which indicates the accomplishment of the action, and 不, which indicates the failure of the action, can be added; thus, we can only say 得得到 (can get) and 得不到 (cannot get), 看得见 (can see) and 看不见 (cannot see), 听得见 (can hear) and 听不见 (cannot hear), and so on.

65 得到  
(get)

195 看见  
(see)

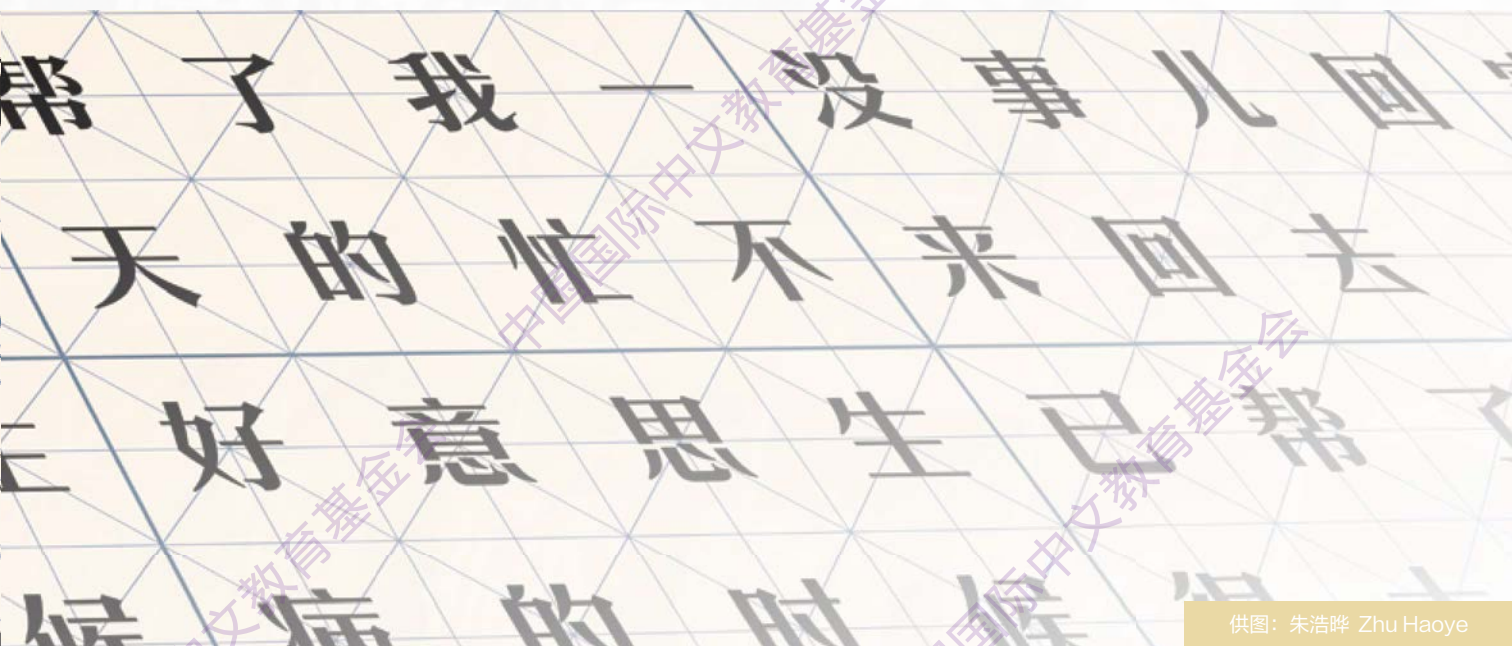
363 听见  
(hear)



再如“回来”“回去”这样的带“来”或“去”的趋向副词，中间也不能加“着”“了”“过”等表示动词状态的词，但可以加“得”、“不”和名词，例如“回得来”“回不来”“回家来”等，下表中的其他六个词的用法也一样。

Another example is verbs with 来 (come) or 去 (go) such as 回来 (come back) and 回去 (go back). These words also cannot have words that indicate the state of a verb, such as 着 (in progress), 了 (competeness) and 过 (pastness), added to them; however, they can include 得, 不 and noun words, which enable the formation of expressions like 回得来 (can come back), 回不来 (cannot come back) and 回家来 (can come home). There are six more words that follow this rule.





供图：朱浩晔 Zhu Haoye

49 出来 (come out)	50 出去 (go out)	158 回来 (come back)	159 回去 (go back)	183 进来 (come in)
184 进去 (go in)	289 起来 (get up)			

词汇表中拼音带“//”的词汇往往是和生活有关的常用词，有时中间能加什么成分并没有规律，因此，我们要特别注意这些词的用法，多问问老师，多查查词典，学一个记一个。

In the vocabulary list, the words that have “//” within their pinyin are often words frequently used in daily life, and the addition of ingredients to these words does not necessarily follow a pattern. Therefore, we should pay special attention to the usage of these words, keep asking our teachers and checking dictionaries, and remember them one by one.

以上四大妙招，招招实用，好的开始是成功的一半，衷心希望大家都去试一试，为学好中文打下良好的基础！

The above four tips are practical and easy to implement. A good start is half of the success. I sincerely hope that you can give it a try and lay a good foundation for your Chinese learning. 孔

注：文中所举词汇均出自 2021 年 7 月 1 日实施的《国际中文教育中文水平等级标准》(GF0025-2021) 初级 1 级词汇表。

Note: The vocabulary cited in this article is all from the Grade 1 vocabulary list of *Chinese Proficiency Grading Standards for International Chinese Language Education* (GF0025-2021) released on July 1, 2021.



# 对外汉语教学中 文化的作用

## The Role of Culture in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language

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语言是文化的载体，任何语言都不可能脱离它所依托的文化。只有了解了语言背后的文化，才能更好地学习和掌握这门语言。因此，文化导入在对外汉语教学中具有十分重要的作用。

Language is a carrier of culture, and no language can be separated from the culture on which it is based. Only by understanding the culture can we better learn and master the language. Therefore, cultural introduction plays a very important role in teaching Chinese as a foreign language.



## 1

文化导入有  
助于学习者对  
汉字的学习  
与记忆。

Culture  
introduction  
helps learners  
understand  
and memorize  
Chinese  
characters.



**案例一：** 汉字承载着丰富的文化内涵，如“男”“妇”“婚”“安”“家”“好”等，“男”是会意字，从田从力，在田里劳动是古代男子的主要职责，因此用“男”这个符号来表示男人。而在传统中国社会中，家务是女人的主要职责，所以“妇”（婦）在《说文解字》中是“从女持帚洒扫也”，“帚”为笤帚的象形。讲清了这些字构造的文化内涵，学生就能在理解的基础上很快记住这些字。

**Case 1:** Chinese characters bear profound cultural connotations, such as 男 (men), 妇 (women), 婚 (marriage), 安 (peace), 家 (family) and 好 (good). Consisting of 田 (field) and 力 (labor), the ideographic character 男 carries the meaning that working in the fields was the main duty of males in ancient times. In that sense, the character 男 was chosen to represent men. Similarly, since housework was the main duty of women in traditional Chinese society, the meaning of the character 妇 (written as 婦 in traditional Chinese) was explained in *Shuowen Jiezi* (an ancient Chinese dictionary from the Han dynasty) as “a woman holding a broom and sweeping” with the right part 帚 representing a broom. By clarifying the cultural connotations of these characters, students will be able to memorize them quickly based on their understanding.

**案例二：** 学生经常混淆“衤”字旁和“礻”字旁的字，如“礼”“社”“福”“祖”“神”与“初”“衬”“衫”“裤”“袜”等字，虽然它们的偏旁只有一点之别，意义却迥异。“衤”字旁常常跟祭祀有关，而“礻”字旁则跟衣物有关。如果教师不讲解这两个偏旁所蕴含的意义而仅作外形上的区分的话，学生很难分清、记牢，而加入了文化讲解，学生就能识别并掌握这些字了。

**Case 2:** Students often confuse the radical 衤 with 礻, such as 礼 (rites), 社 (society), 福 (blessing), 祖 (ancestor), 神 (deity) in

comparison with 初 (beginning), 衬 (liner), 衫 (shirt), 裤 (trousers) and 袜 (sock). Despite their resemblance in writing (衤 with an extra stroke of dot), the meanings of the two radicals are quite different. The radical 衤 is often associated with rituals, while the radical 礻 is associated with clothing. If the teacher only introduces the different appearances of these two without explaining their cultural connotations, it is difficult for students to distinguish and remember them. With proper cultural explanations, students can easily identify and master these characters.

衤 礼社  
礻 福祖

衤 衬衫  
礻 裤袜

衤



### 案例三：

同一个词在不同文化中的感情色彩和用法有时会相差很大。如“狗”在汉、英语中感情色彩差别就很大，英语中的“狗”多是正面表达，如“a lucky dog”“my dear dog”“love me, love my dog”。汉语中的“狗”却多与贬义相联系，如“走狗”“狗腿子”“狼心狗肺”“狗头军师”“狗眼看人低”“狗嘴里吐不出象牙”等。此外，不少动物在中国具有独特的文化附加意义，如“牛”在汉语中有“忠厚、勤恳”的附加意义，而“狐狸”则带有“奸诈、狡猾”等贬义。在对外汉语教学中，如果不拓展语言背后的文化知识，学生往往很难正确理解和运用这些字。

**Case 3:** The commendatory or derogatory connotations of the same word in different cultures can sometimes vary greatly. For example, 狗 in Chinese and “dog” in English are very different. The Chinese word 狗 often has a derogatory connotation such as 走狗 (henchman), 狗腿子 (lackey), 狼心狗肺 (as cruel as a wolf or a dog), 狗头军师 (inept adviser), 狗眼看人低 (as snobbish as a dog) and 狗嘴里吐不出象牙 (literally, a dog's mouth can't spit out an elephant's teeth, meaning “a filthy mouth cannot utter decent language”). However, the English word “dog” is often associated with a positive tone, such as “a lucky dog”, “my dear dog”, and “love me, love my dog”. In addition, many animals have unique cultural meanings in China. For example, 牛 (ox) bears a commendatory meaning of loyalty and diligence in Chinese, while 狐狸 (fox) has the derogatory meaning of treachery and being cunning. In teaching Chinese as a foreign language, it is often difficult for students to understand and use these words correctly if they do not expand their cultural knowledge behind the language.



## 2

文化导入有助于学习者学习地道的表达。

Culture introduction helps learners master native expressions.



**案例一：** 汉语的问候语与西方差别很大。譬如“吃了没？”“去上课呀？”……这些见面问候语在中国人看来都是常用的客套话，用于表示关心，往往并不需要详细准确的回答。但在西方文化中，这样的问候方式则可能被认为不礼貌，甚至是对个人隐私的侵犯。在对外汉语教学中，需对这些语言背后蕴含的文化含义作延伸讲解，消除学生的迷惑与误解。

**Case 1:** Chinese greetings are very different from Western ones. For example, “Have you eaten?” “Going to class?”... These greetings



吃了吗?早!  
去上课呀?  
eaten?  
早上好!



are commonly used by Chinese people to express their kindness and often do not require a detailed and precise answer. However, in Western cultures, such greetings may be considered impolite and even an invasion of personal privacy. In teaching Chinese as a foreign language, it is necessary to explain the cultural meanings behind these expressions to clarify students' confusion and misunderstanding.

### 案例二：汉语中的谦敬语与西方差别也很大。

当被称赞时，中国人的回应往往是自谦，如“哪里，哪里”“一般一般”“不好，不好”“差得远”等。汉语的称呼语中也有大量谦称。譬如，自称“鄙人”“晚生”“在下”等，称呼对方或其亲人则一般用敬称“您”“令尊”“令堂”等。西方称谓中则少有对应的敬谦语，除非一些特定的正式场合。只有让学生更多地了解这些文化背景知识，他们才能尽快摆脱母语的影响，形成正确的汉语表达方式。

总之，文化是对外汉语教学的一把金钥匙，掌握这把金钥匙，就能为学生打开一扇方便之门，让汉语学习充满乐趣，达到事半功倍的效果。

**Case 2:** The Chinese language also differs greatly from the Western languages in terms of modest and honorific expressions. When being praised, Chinese people often respond with self-effacement, such as 哪里, 哪里 (hardly), 一般一般 (average), 不好, 不好 (not good) and 差得远 (not even close). Chinese language also includes a large number of modest and honorific terms. For example, Chinese people address themselves as 鄙人 (your humble man), 晚生



(junior), 在下 (inferior), etc., and address the other party with the honorific terms including 您 (your honor), 令尊 (your father), 令堂 (your mother). Fewer equivalents can be found in Western languages, except for certain formal occasions. Only when students learn more about the cultural background can they avoid the influence of their native language and master idiomatic Chinese expressions as soon as possible.

In short, the learning of the Chinese culture is a golden key to successful Chinese learning. It will open a door of convenience for students, make Chinese learning fun and help teachers and students achieve the best outcome with less effort. 孔

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哪里  
哪里 } My  
Pleasure

说  
极  
词

『  
nèi  
内  
juǎn  
卷  
』

作者：钱铨 Qian Quan

翻译：符梦醒 Fu Mengxing

# On the Buzzword Involution, or *Neijuan*





看他补课，我也补课，这是教育“内卷”；等你下班，我再下班，这是职场“内卷”；你抢地段，我也不落后，这是楼市“内卷”……在“内卷”现象日益普遍的今天，你“内卷”了吗？

**When you see your peers are receiving private tutoring, you rush to get it for yourself too, this is involution in education; when you outstay your colleagues in the office, this is involution in the workplace; when a rival real estate company bids for a covetable plot, your company rush to follow suit, this is involution in the real estate industry... When everyone around is involuting themselves for something, are you in the rat race too?**

所谓“内卷”，即向内部精细化发展。“内”指的是系统内部，“卷(juǎn)”的原义是“把物弯成圆筒状”，这里用的是其外延含义“倾轧”。互联网时代下，“内卷”用于指非自愿的被迫竞争或非理性的内部竞争。

Involution, or what in Chinese is called *neijuan*, is a sociological term which is used more broadly

today to describe the increasingly complicated development of a society that tends inward instead of outward. *Nei* means “inside the system”, whereas *juan* literally means rolling or curling but here it connotes an extreme and meaningless competition intended solely to outdo your rivals. On the Internet in China today, the word *neijuan* means one’s involuntary participation in endless competitions or excessive competition among peers.

在我们的日常工作和生活中，“内卷”一词随处可见。

结合具体例子，我们来考察一下“内卷”的词性和用法。

Today *neijuan* is used everywhere in our daily life. Let’s anatomize the part of the speech of the word and its various usages with example sentences.

首先，“内卷”可作名词，指非理性的内部竞争。比如：

**First, *neijuan* could be used as a noun, denoting the irrational competition in various fields. For example:**

(1) 互联网行业的“内卷”现象比较普遍。

(1) *Neijuan* is a ubiquitous phenomenon in the Internet industry.

(2) 我们要打破“内卷”，避免毫无意义的恶性竞争。

(2) We should break the vicious circle of *neijuan* and avoid meaningless competition.

其次，“内卷”也可作动词。有时，“内”可以省略，“卷”字能单独承担整个词语的意义。比如：

**Second, *neijuan* can be used as a verb. Sometimes we can omit *nei* (inside) and simply use *juan* to stand for *neijuan*. For instance:**

(1) 一到开学季，各大高校的录取通知书就开始“卷”了。

(1) Each year when the new semester begins, colleges would rush to *juan* each other in the acceptance letter they issue to new students.

(2) 竞争越来越激烈了，现在的家长从幼儿园阶段就开始“卷”孩子，又是补习班，又是特长班……

(2) With ever-fiercer competition in education, parents start to *juan* their kids from kindergarten, hurrying them from private tutorials to talent classes...



第三，“内卷”还可作形容词，表示某种不正常的竞争状态。比如：

**Third, *neijuan* can also be used as an adjective to describe an abnormal, irrational competition. For example:**

(1) 这家公司整体氛围很“卷”，员工熬夜加班是常态。

(1) The corporate culture of this firm is very *juan* and the employees are accustomed to excessively long working hours.

(2) 我的同学都太“卷”（形容词）了，连排队、吃饭时都在学习，我“卷”（动词）不动了，怎么办？

(2) All my classmates are extremely *juan* (adj.) — they study even when they are in a queue or having a meal! I've no strength left to *juan* (v.) anymore. What can I do?



“内卷”是一种跟风行为。相信补课并不是每个学生都乐意的事情，但有些学生为了取得更好的成绩，会选择参加课外补习班，其他学生为了缩短自己与这部分同学的差距，只能被迫选择加入补课的“大军”。同理，加班也不是每个职场人都愿意做的事儿，但是一旦有人多加班一小时，其他人便会纷纷效仿，生怕被扣上“不敬业”的帽子。“内卷”时代下，每个人都像一只自转式的陀螺，陷入了不断自我抽打以维持运转的“怪圈”。

*Neijuan* happens when one feels pressured to follow the herd. Certainly, not all students love to take extracurricular lessons. But when some students choose to take extra tutoring to gain better grades, other students have to follow suit so that they will not be outperformed. Similarly, not every worker is willing to work extra hours, but once some employees are willing to stay in the office one hour longer, others have to join the race lest they are labelled “not industrious enough”. In the age of *neijuan*, everyone is like a self-whipping top, caught in the trap of constantly whipping himself/herself to keep the spinning on.



“内卷”的主体可以是个体的人，也可以是企业或高校等部门。

The subject of *neijuan* could be individuals, but it could also be institutions such as corporations or universities.

以楼市为例，一些大牌房企同台竞技，非理性地“抢地”，生怕好地段从指缝中溜走，错失发财的好机会。“内卷”之下，谁都不肯首先低下高傲的头颅，谁也不肯拍拍屁股潇洒地退出竞争，明知很累，却依旧乐此不疲。

Take the real estate business as an example. The top players in the field bid exorbitantly to acquire land lots lest they lose a profitable lot to their rivals. In the context of *neijuan*, no one is willing to acknowledge defeat and leave the table, even when the cost of bidding is tolling hard on their resources.

再说高校“内卷”，以大学录取通知书为例：南京大学曾发布夜光录取通知书，点亮你心中的无限宇宙；哈尔滨工业大学推出嵌有宝石的录取通知书，给你一份来自理工科的浪漫；东南大学的录取通知书更是“多才多艺”，不仅会发光，还会唱歌。收到这些大学录取通知书的同学们不禁调侃道：“这收到的哪里是录取通知书，简直是惊喜礼盒！”“这年头，连录取通知书都‘卷’起来了！”

When it comes to *neijuan* in higher education, the acceptance letters issued by universities provide a case in point. Nanjing University once issued a luminous acceptance letter with the words “embrace the boundless universe in your heart”. Harbin Institute of Technology boasted acceptance letters decorated with gemstones, displaying a unique form of romanticism of a technology college. The

acceptance letter from Southeast University is even more versatile: it can sing as well as shine in the dark. Lucky students who have received such luxury acceptance letters joked: “Who could imagine this is an acceptance letter? It’s a surprise gift indeed!” “Nowadays even acceptance letters have to *juan* themselves!”


然而，惊掉下巴的远远不只录取通知书，中秋月饼也成了跨界的“内卷”高手。谁说月饼只能由食品企业和饭店推出？如今，各大学校、医院和博物馆都纷纷制作独具特色、造型别致的月饼。北京航空航天大学推出了刻有别致飞行器图案的月饼，南京市中医院秘制了含有中药配料的养生月饼，故宫博物院设计出以四方灵兽（青龙、白虎、朱雀、玄武）环绕明月为主题的文创月饼……越来越多有创意、有内涵、有文化的月饼走进了百姓家中。

Not only can acceptance letters blow one’s mind, but even the Mid-autumn mooncakes also become a contesting ground of *neijuan*, with new contestants from fields other than the food industry. Today, universities, hospitals, and museums are all new players in the mooncake-making business and they each produce specially designed mooncakes with the institution’s signature. Beihang University launched a mooncake with aircraft patterns. Nanjing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine produced mooncakes made from traditional Chinese medicine that boast health benefits. The Palace Museum launched a mooncake box displaying the pattern of the four mythic creatures — the Green Dragon, the White Tiger, the Vermillion Bird, Black Tortoise — surrounding the moon from east, west, south and north... More and more innovatively designed mooncakes steeped in cultural motifs are entering the market.





形形色色的“内卷”背后，是市场竞争、相互攀比和扭曲心态在作祟。人们不禁要问：“何必让自己这么累呢？普通一点儿有什么不好？”是啊，色彩斑斓的世界需要多一些富有创意、创新的个性化生活，少一些雷同、盲从的“内卷”。

The driving forces behind *neijuan* in various fields are commercial incentives and a warped mentality of competitionism. One can't help but ask: Why engage oneself in this ceaseless competition? Is it really so bad to dare to be ordinary? Indeed, a better, more colorful world needs more innovative and individual lifestyles and less blind copying and *neijuan*. 

供图：哈尔滨工业大学 Harbin Institute of Technology  
东南大学 Southeast University  
故宫博物院 The Palace Museum  
北京航空航天大学 Beihang University

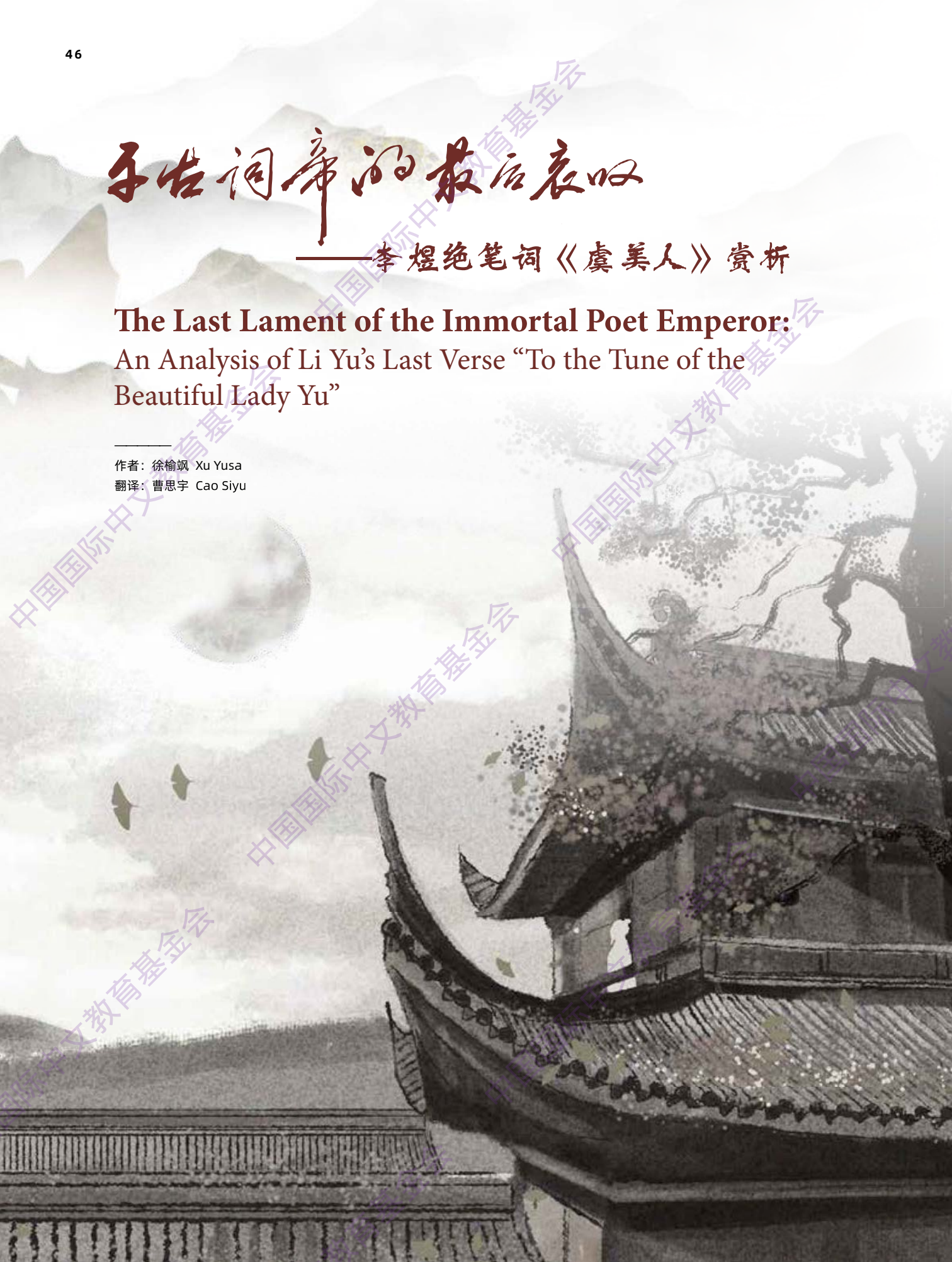
# 李煜词帝的最后哀叹

——李煜绝笔词《虞美人》赏析

## The Last Lament of the Immortal Poet Emperor: An Analysis of Li Yu's Last Verse "To the Tune of the Beautiful Lady Yu"

作者：徐瑜颉 Xu Yusa

翻译：曹思宇 Cao Siyu





春花秋月何时了，  
往事知多少？  
小楼昨夜又东风，  
故国不堪回首月明中。

雕栏玉砌应犹在，  
只是朱颜改。  
问君能有几多愁？  
恰似一江春水向东流。

李煜(937—978)是五代十国时期南唐的最后一位皇帝，史称“李后主”。他即位时，南唐形势已岌岌可危，他在委曲求全中度过了15年偷安享乐的生活。公元975年，南唐被北宋灭国，李煜投降，从南唐都城金陵(今江苏南京)被押送到宋都汴京(今河南开封)，昔日的帝王沦为落魄的囚徒，过着“以泪洗面”的生活。李煜不通政治，但他的艺术才华非凡。他精书法，善绘画，通音律，在诗、词、文上均有一定造诣，其中词的成就最为突出，被称为“千古词帝”。

Li Yu (937-978) was the last emperor of the Southern Tang dynasty during the period of Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms, known to history as “Li Houzhu”. When he was enthroned, the Southern Tang was already in a precarious state. Saving the situation by making myriads of concessions, he managed to idle for fifteen years in comfort and pleasure. The year of 975 witnessed the annihilation of the Southern Tang. Li Yu surrendered to the Northern Song, and was thereafter escorted from his capital city, Jinling (present-day Nanjing, Jiangsu Province), to the Song capital in Bianjing (present-day Kaifeng, Henan Province), where the former emperor was reduced to an abject prisoner, leading a life “washed with tears”. Li Yu was no old hand at politics, but an artist of unrivaled talent. Apart from

Every year, spring flowers bloom, and the autumn moon shines and waxes. When will the eternal circle come to an end? In the past, countless painful events happened. How many memories of the past does one hold? Last night, the small attic was revisited by the east wind. And it was too cruel to bear the memory of my homeland capital in the fair moonlight.

The delicately carved rails and jade-like marble steps must still be unchanged in the city of Jinling, but only rosy faces cannot be as fair. How much has my sorrow increased? It is just like the over-brimming river, flowing eastwards unceasingly.

being a master of calligraphy, painting, and music, he had a gift for prose and poetry — *ci* (jambic verse, a type of lyric poetry with set rhythm, rhyme, and varying line lengths) in particular — his achievements in composing great jambic verses have been acknowledged to be most exceptional. For this reason, he was also known as the “Immortal Poet Emperor”.

开篇的《虞美人·春花秋月何时了》便是他的代表作之一。据说，宋太宗看到这首词后勃然大怒，遂命人将他毒死。因此，这首词是李煜的绝命词，也是他最后的哀叹。

“To the Tune of the Beautiful Lady Yu: Spring Flowers and the Autumn Moon” mentioned above is one masterpiece of Li’s oeuvre. Word had it that when the Emperor Taizong of Song read this work, he became furious and ordered to poison Li to death. This verse thus became Li Yu’s swan song, as well as his final lamentation.

词的上阕以问句开头，诘问苍天：年复一年的春花秋月究竟何时才能了结？“春花秋月”象征美好的事物，被许多文人墨客吟咏歌唱，但过着囚徒生活的词人却对春花秋月感到厌烦，脑海中只有对往事的痛苦思念和回忆。第二句“小楼昨夜又东风，故国不堪回首月明中”，前一天夜里，春风又一次吹拂小楼，春花又即将怒放，但词人的内心却是一片凄凉，词人由身居的囚屋联想到故国的家园，望着明月，夜不能寐。

能有几多

春水向东流

The first part of this iambic verse starts with a question raised to Heaven: when will there be no more spring flowers and autumn moon? "Spring flowers and the autumn moon" symbolize beings of beauty and have been extolled by many men of letters. But the poet emperor, then living as a prisoner, was tired of such spectacular scenes, and bore in his mind only those painful thoughts and memories of the past. "Last night, the small attic was revisited by the east wind. And it was too cruel to bear the memory of my homeland capital in the fair moonlight." This second line depicts the poet's sense of loneliness. Although spring flowers were about to bloom again, he was still besieged with utmost depression at the bottom of his heart. Looking up at the moon, the poet associated the residence where he was imprisoned with his homeland, unable to fall asleep all night.

尽管“故国不堪回首”，但是词人还是不由自主地回首故国。在下阕，词人想象故都的玉砌雕栏应仍存留在宫廷旧苑，但想想自己，如今已是面目颓然，“只是”二字传递出了物是人非的无限惆怅，暗含了词人对亡国的感慨和悲恨。最后一句“问君能有几多愁，恰似一江春水向东流”，是词界公认的抒“愁”绝唱，词人满腔的悔恨凄愁犹如滔滔春水东去，了无尽头，同时，词人也感慨逝去的一切如东流之水，永远不可能再回来。



Although “it was too cruel to bear the memory of [his] homeland capital”, the poet couldn’t help but immerse himself in the past. In the last part, the poet imagined that the delicately carved rails and jade-like marble steps must still be the same in the old court of Jinling, whereas he himself was in decrepitude. The phrase “but only” conveys the poet’s infinite melancholy about the vicissitudes of life, implying his sorrow and resentment for the fall of his country. “How much has my sorrow increased? It is just like the over-brimming river, flowing eastwards unceasingly.” This last line of the verse has been widely recognized as a masterpiece that expresses gloomy feelings. The poet’s regret and distress were like a torrent of spring river flowing eastwards without end. In the meantime, he also lamented that what had gone would never return.

词人对时间的伤叹、对往事的回忆、对故国的怀念交织在一起，虚虚实实、时远时近，深刻展现了沉重的亡国情怀，传达出一种博大深厚而又真挚独特的生命感受。

The poet’s mourning for time, memories of the past, and nostalgia for his homeland are intertwined together in this verse, seemingly fictitious and real, far and near at the same time. These features show the poet’s profound sentiment about the conquered nation, and convey a deep, sincere, and unique feeling of life. ㊟





作者：陆家藩 Lu Jiafan  
翻译：李睿 Li Rui

## Nanjing, A City of Books

2019年10月31日，南京被联合国教科文组织列入世界“文学之都”。在国内诸多城市中，南京为何捷足先登，成为中国第一个也是目前唯一一个获此殊荣的城市呢？

On October 31, 2019, Nanjing was designated by UNESCO as the “City of Literature”. Why, out of all cities in China, does Nanjing become the first and the only city to receive the honor?

在南京历史上最爱读书、读书最多的恐怕要算萧统(501—531)了。他是南朝梁武帝的长子，一出生便被立为太子。可是，他似乎对政治不感兴趣，只热衷于读书。他不仅自己读书，还组织一大批读书人编写了一部诗文集，选录了从先秦到梁朝八九百年间100多位作者的700余篇诗文。萧统英年早逝，没能当上皇帝，但他主编的文集却流传了下来。萧统谥号“昭明”，这部文集便被称作《昭明文选》，是中国现存最早的文集。如今，南京东郊燕雀湖畔还保留着一座“昭明太子读书台”，见证了萧统与书籍相伴度过的岁月。

Xiao Tong (501–531) was probably the most well-read man in the history of Nanjing. As the eldest son of Emperor Wu of Liang during the Northern and Southern Dynasties, he was made the crown prince when he was still an infant. However, he grew up not interested in politics but in reading. He also assembled a group of scholars to compile an anthology, which selected over 700 poems and essays by more than 100 authors from the pre-Qin dynasty to the Liang dynasty. Xiao Tong died before he had the chance to ascend the throne, but the anthology he edited has lived on. He was given the posthumous title “Zhaoming”, and the anthology came to be known as *Zhaoming Wenxuan*. It is the earliest anthology of Chinese poetry and literature in existence. Today, there is still a stone table by Yanque Lake in the eastern suburbs of Nanjing, which was allegedly used by Xiao Tong to read books.

到了明朝，公元1403—1408年间，全中国又有一大批读书人汇集到南京，他们在国子监博览群书，为的是编写《永乐大典》。这是世界上最早的百科全书，比《大英百科全书》早300多年。《永乐大典》历时六年完成，记录了14世纪以前中国的历史、地理、文学、艺术、哲学、宗教和百科文献等，全书共计22937卷(含目录60卷)，约三亿七千万字。

In the Ming dynasty, between 1403 and 1408 AD, thousands of Chinese scholars came to the National Imperial Academy in Nanjing under the direction of the Yongle emperor to compile an encyclopedia. The world's earliest, and 300 years earlier than the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, the entire work took six years to complete, and included all that had ever been written on the Chinese history, geography, literature, art, philosophy, religion up to the 14th century. It is comprised of 22,937 manuscript rolls (with the table of contents in 60 rolls), amounting to about 370 million characters in all.

及至清朝，在南京的读书人最有名的要数曹雪芹和吴敬梓。《红楼梦》作者曹雪芹生长在南京，他少时的读书地点在南京大行宫；讽刺小说《儒林外史》的作者吴敬梓，他读书的地点在南京秦淮河边的桃叶渡口。





The Qing dynasty saw the rise of two greatest writers Cao Xueqin and Wu Jingzi. Author of *Dream of the Red Chamber*, Cao Xueqin grew up in Nanjing and studied at Daxing Palace as a young student. Wu Jingzi, who penned the satirical novel *The Scholars*, studied at Taoye Ferry by the Qinghuai River in Nanjing.

民国时期，在南京读过书的有鲁迅、巴金、张恨水、张爱玲等一批文学大家。值得一提的还有诗人余光中，他出生于南京，并在南京读完小学和中学，而后就读于金陵大学外语系。他常说，南京是他的故乡，是他“诗心起跳的地方”。他的诗作《乡愁》是大家耳熟能详的现代诗歌名篇。

During the Republic of China period, many big-name authors studied in Nanjing, including Lu Xun, Ba Jin, Zhang Henshui, and Zhang Ailing. It is worth mentioning that the poet Yu Guangzhong was born in Nanjing, attended the local elementary and middle school and later enrolled at the Department of Foreign Languages at Jinling University. As he often said, Nanjing was his hometown and the inspiration of his literary creation. His poem “Nostalgia” came to be known as the most representative piece in modern poetry.

中华人民共和国成立后，南京的读书之风更盛，涌现出叶兆言、苏童、毕飞宇等一批有影响力的作家。苏童的小说《妻妾成群》入选20世纪中文小说100强，并被改编成电影《大红灯笼高高挂》；毕飞宇的作品被译成多国语言在国外出版，毕飞宇还被法国文化部授予“法兰西艺术与文学骑士勋章”。

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, reading became more widespread in Nanjing. A group of influential writers emerged, such as Ye Zhaoyan, Su Tong, and Bi Feiyu. Su Tong's novel *Wives and Concubines in Drove* was rated as one of the top 100 Chinese novels of the 20th century and was adapted into the movie *Raise the Red Lantern*. Bi Feiyu's books have been translated into many languages and published abroad, while the author himself has been awarded the Ordre des Arts et des Lettres by the French Ministry of Culture.

南京人爱读书，是因为南京的读书氛围和环境越来越好。南京有多家图书馆向读者开放，阅读资源非常丰富。其中，南京图书馆是中国第一所公共图书馆，也是目前中国第三大图书馆。南京的高校数量位居全国第三，各大高校都有图书馆，每

天都有数十万大学生在那里读书；南京的书店也是读书人的好去处，被誉为“南京文学客厅”的先锋书店，数次被CNN、BBC评为全球“最美书店”之一，每年举行近百场新书发布、文化讲座、艺术展览等活动。南京的出版社众多，光是南京凤凰出版传媒集团旗下就有九家，其中译林出版社翻译、出版过不少高质量的外国文学经典作品。

Nanjingers love to read because the city has a good environment for reading. Many libraries open their doors to the public, including Nanjing Library, which is the first public library and the third largest in China. Nanjing ranks the third in China in terms of the number of colleges and universities set up here. The libraries in these universities host hundreds of thousands of college students every day. Bookstores provide another great place for reading. Librairie Avant-Garde, known as “Nanjinag's literature living room”, has been repeatedly rated as one of the world's most beautiful bookstores by CNN and BBC, and hosts over a hundred new book releases, culture lectures, and art exhibitions every year. Nanjing is also home to multiple publishing houses. The Phoenix Publishing & Media Group alone owns nine publishing houses, among which Yilin Press has translated and published many influential foreign literary classics.

此外，南京还拥有在全国具有广泛影响力的文学期刊：《钟山》《青春》和《雨花》，并设有“紫金山文学奖”“金陵文学奖”“南京文学艺术奖”等多种奖项，鼓励人们读书、创作。

Moreover, many influential literary magazines base their editorial offices in Nanjing, such as *Zhongshan*, *Youth* and *Yuhua*. They have set up various awards, including “Zijinshan Literature Award”, “Jinling Literature Award”, and “Nanjing Literature and Art Award”, encouraging people to read and write.

从六朝到现代，在过去的1700多年的时光里，南京城的文学氛围越来越浓，爱读书的人也越来越多。南京真不愧是一座文脉悠长的阅读之城。

From the Six Dynasties to the modern times, over the past 1,700 years, Nanjing has fostered a strong love for literature and a growing number of people who enjoy reading. Nanjing has truly lived up to its name as a city of literature. ㊟

起，去南京城看看


## Explore the Modern Beauty of Nanjing

作者：于雪燕 Yu Xueyan

翻译：李睿 Li Rui







南京，简称“宁”，是江苏省会。南京位于中国东部、长江下游中部地区，是长三角辐射带动中西部地区发展的国家重要门户城市。南京地理优势得天独厚，百年前，孙中山先生评价南京：“其地有高山，有深水，有平原，此三种天工，钟毓一处，在世界中之大都市诚难觅如此佳境也……当夫长江流域东区富源得有正当开发之时，南京将来之发达，未可限量也。”百年后，伟人的宏愿正在成为现实。晨曦初露，今日我们就一起去南京街头走一走吧！

Nanjing, shortly known as “Ning”, is the capital city of Jiangsu Province. Situated in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in east China, it serves as an important engine of growth in the Yangtze River Delta and the gateway to China’s central and western regions. Nanjing has unique geographical advantages. A hundred years ago, Dr. Sun Yat-sen praised Nanjing in this way: “This is a land of high mountains, deep water, and plains. With the three natural features meeting in one place, it is hard to find any other city in the world so blessed... If we could put the resources of the east part of the Yangtze River into good use one day, Nanjing’s future would be unlimited.” A hundred years later, the great man’s vision is becoming a reality. With the morning sun on the horizon, let’s head out and explore the glamour of Nanjing!

清晨的微风吹起，沿着长江边漫步而上，雄伟的南京长江大桥远远吸引着人们的目光。它是长江上第一座由中国自主设计和建造的双层式铁路、公路两用桥梁，在中国桥梁史乃至世界桥梁史上具有重要意义。桥头堡上红旗飞扬，桥上来往车辆飞驰，脚下长江浩荡辽阔，南京城朝气蓬勃的一天就在这座雄伟壮观的大桥上开始了。

In the morning breeze, walking north along the Yangtze River, one can easily see the majestic Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge from afar. Independently designed and built by China, it is a double-deck bridge carrying both cars and trains, and a significant feat of engineering in the history of bridges in China and in the world. The fluttering flag sculptures atop the bridge’s towers, the flow of traffic on the bridge, and the surging water underneath all bring a sense of vibrancy as the city wakes up for a new day.

在长江之畔，江苏大剧院风姿绰约，姿态优雅地矗立在这座古今辉映的山水城市中。大剧院濒临长江，与江北新区隔江相望，是中国最大的现代化大剧院。剧院造型如同漂浮在生态绿野之上的四颗水珠，取意“水之灵动，叶脉之舒展”，“荷叶上的水滴”盈润饱满，“水”与南京“山水城林”的地域特色相吻合。“水珠”分别容纳了歌剧院、戏剧院、音乐厅、综艺厅等主要功能厅。“荷叶”承托这些“水珠”，舒展地覆盖于大地之上，“荷叶”与“水珠”又一起恬静悠然地托起南京人民的文化期待。

Moving south along the Yangtze River, we come to Jiangsu Center for the Performing Arts, a modern artistic complex in the historical city. As the largest modern theater in China, the center is built on the river front and faces Jiangbei New Area across the river. It comprises four water drop-shaped structures on an elevated green platform. The design reflects the ecological harmony between the mountains, water, and greenery in Nanjing. The four buildings serve as an Opera House, a Concert Hall, a Drama Theater, and a Variety Hall each. Viewed from the air, the whole complex resembles water drops floating on a giant lotus leaf and symbolizes the cultural aspirations of the city.

当代南京的气质，不是山，不是湖，而是长江。“南京眼”是长江上首座观光步行桥，它跨越南京夹江，起点位于河西青年文化体育公园内，终点则在江心洲青年森林公园内。“南京眼”的设计契合了“小桥流水人家”的中国古典诗意，整座大桥外观造型简洁飘逸，两个白环既相对又似分离，动感极强。桥身似泛起的涟漪，由宽渐窄，由窄渐宽。羽翼般斜拉的钢索振翅向上就像竖琴的琴弦，行人穿行其间犹如琴弦上流动的音符，“南京眼”是南京的新地标，也是南京的新景点。

It is not the mountains, nor the lakes, but the Yangtze River that gives Nanjing its quintessential personality. As the first sightseeing pedestrian bridge on the Yangtze River, Nanjing Eye spans the Jiajiang River, a small branch of the Yangtze River, and connects Hexi Youth Culture and Sports Park and Jiangxinzhou Youth Forest Park. The bridge represents the classical Chinese bridge design philosophy, yet it also projects a sleek feel, with two oval-shaped supporting towers erected on both ends. Seen from the top, the deck of the bridge looks like a dynamic ripple on the river. Its inclined steel cables look like strings of a harp, while the people on the bridge look like notes singing on the harp. The bridge is a new landmark in Nanjing and a popular scenic spot.







“南京眼”对面的南京国际青年文化中心，又称“南京青奥中心”，是滨江风光带上重要的景观节点和标志性建筑物，由世界著名建筑师扎哈·哈迪德设计。远远望去，两座高塔拔地而起，与古都南京的繁华隔江对望，从天而降的“云锦”扑落在两座塔楼脚下，周边江堤与绿树繁花相绕。在这里，南京城与大江交融的恢宏气势尽收眼底。

Close to Nanjing Eye is Nanjing International Youth Cultural Center, also known as the “Nanjing Youth Olympic Center”. Designed by the world-renowned architect Zaha Hadid, it is another impressive landmark on the riverfront. From a distance, the center’s two skyscrapers soar upward and contrast nicely with old part of the city across the river. The lower portion of the center is designed like a piece of fluid Yunjin brocade flanked by lush greenery on the river embankments. This is the perfect spot for some sweeping views of the city and the Yangtze River.

南京国际青年文化中心与身旁的“南京眼”携手，不仅是江畔的颜值担当，更使这里充满年轻朝气，让人流连。你可以从长江上的“南京眼”感受到这座城市的活力，在线条流畅的文化中心脚下体会到这座城市的速度与激情，它们生动又奔腾，如清晨洒向高楼和江面的第一缕阳光。

Together, Nanjing International Youth Cultural Center and Nanjing Eye bring a sense of modernity to the riverfront and have become a favorite haunt



of young people. Whether you come here for good views, or do sports, you are bound to feel the youthful side of the city, just like you embrace the first rays of sunlight in the morning.

提到南京的高楼，不得不提紫峰大厦，它地处鼓楼中央商务区，东可眺望紫金山，西可望长江，南有雨花台和新街口，北有幕府山。这座89层、平面呈三角形的大厦从南京市繁华的交叉路口拔地而起，整体造型设计优雅，大厦内部功能空间与外部环境相得益彰。大厦外部的玻璃据说有很强的节能功效，还会随着视角以及阳光变化，让人感受到不同的效果。紫峰大厦自建成后就一直一直是南京摩天大楼的代表，也是今日南京城的名片之一。它地理位置独特，高耸入云，临湖独立，在带动周边经济的同时，又与周边自然环境相辅相成，真可谓“看尽古都他日繁华，今朝繁华又近在咫尺”。

When it comes to high-rise buildings in Nanjing, Zifeng Tower tops the list. Located in the central Gulou business district, the tower overlooks Zijin Mountain in the east, the Yangtze River in the west, Yuhuatai and Xinjiekou in the south, and Mufu Mountain in the north. Rising from a bustling intersection, this 89-story triangular tower is elegantly designed in response to its functions and environment. The glass panels lining the building are said to be highly energy saving. They can adjust their angles to the sunlight and hence control the indoor temperature. Zifeng Tower has been the tallest skyscraper in Nanjing since its completion, and one of the city's most iconic buildings. Thanks to its prime location and ultra-modern design, it has been driving the economy of the area and fits in with the natural environment. There is even a saying, "As we indulge in the past glory of the ancient capital, who would think the present-day prosperity is so close at hand."

今日南京城的个性与气韵，让来来往往的人们不仅惊叹它日新月异的发展，还忍不住细细翻看它厚重又别具特色的历史“活页”。南京城墙，正是这活页的一部分，她是南京的文化符号，更是无数南京人心底的乡愁。在650多年漫长的岁月里，明城墙虽然饱经风霜，却依旧保留有长约25.1公里的墙体，成为世界上现存最长的古城垣，让南京城有了与众不同的地方。集合了明城墙历史文化的南京城墙博物馆，位于南京市秦淮区老门东地区，毗邻中华门瓮城，总建筑面积





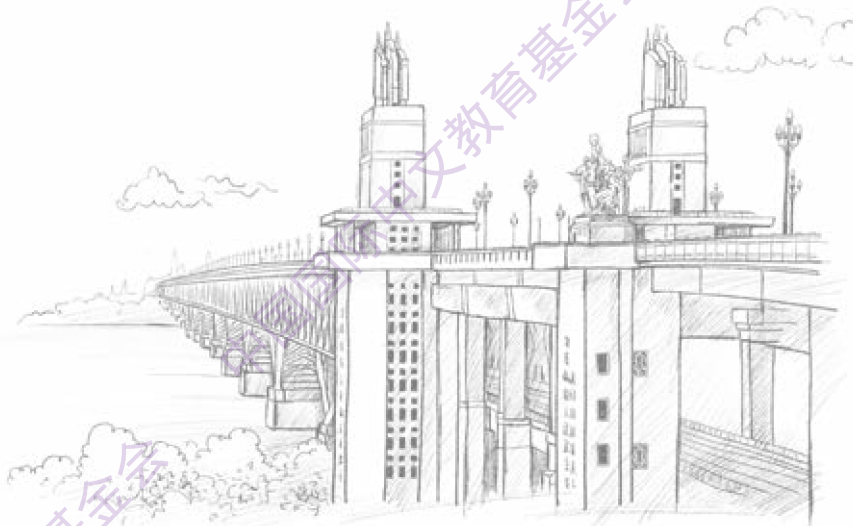


12000平方米，作为中国古代城墙历史与文化的专题博物馆以及申报世界文化遗产的展示地，它是目前中国规模最大的城墙专题博物馆。其三层夹丝中空玻璃构成的半透明幕墙，成为博物馆建筑外观最为吸睛之处，与此同时，也实现了古城墙与新展馆之间的和谐交融、古今呼应。

While marveling at the city's rapid development, visitors should also check out the city's rich heritage, with a walk on the city wall high on your itinerary. The wall is a cultural symbol of Nanjing, and the most cherished memory for many residents. Originally built in the Ming dynasty, it has a history of 650 years. The section that still stands today is about 25.1 kilometers long, making it the longest surviving ancient city wall in the world. It is also a feature that makes Nanjing so unique. Nanjing City Wall Museum, which displays the history and culture of the Ming city wall, is in Laomendong, Qinhua District, adjacent to Zhonghua Gate, with a total construction area of 12,000 square meters. It is a dedicated museum showcasing the history and culture associated with Chinese city walls, a demonstration site as the city prepares for inclusion in UNESCO's World Heritage List and currently the largest city wall museum of its kind in China. The museum building features a translucent wall made of three layers of insulating wired glass to reflect the harmony of the ancient city wall and the modernity of the museum.

南京是一座温婉又不失壮丽的城，秦淮河畔，诗词温柔，民风怡人。长江奔腾流过，带给她生生不息的生命。今日南京，可温婉，可辽阔，可雄浑，可生机勃勃，日新月异的现代科技让古雅的南京愈发引人注目。人们被她的悠久历史吸引，却被眼前飞速卓越的现代发展惊艳。

Nanjing is a city of ancient greatness transformed in modern times. You can find its gentle side along the Qinhuai River, as is recorded in many beautiful poems. You can also feel its strength and vitality from the mighty Yangtze River. Today's Nanjing combines all the attributes of a sophisticated metropolis with a unique culture. The advancing technology gives the city a modern edge. People are attracted by her long history and amazed by her rapid and remarkable development. 孔



作者：徐榆飒 Xu Yusa

翻译：李睿 Li Rui



# 不一样的 “双十一”

A Different “Double  
Eleven” Shopping  
Festival





自2009年起，中国各大电商平台选择在11月11日举办大规模促销活动，提供大量折扣商品，吸引消费者抢货、囤货。每年的11月11日也成了中国的购物狂欢节，俗称“双十一”。

Since 2009, Chinese online retailers have all chosen to launch big sales promotions on November 11, luring people to snatch up and stock up on discounted items. The day has since evolved into a big shopping event in China, commonly known as the “Double Eleven” shopping festival.

然而，相比往年，今年的“双十一”有许多不一样的地方。

Compared with previous years, this year's festival has shown some new trends.

首先，人们不再关注商品交易总额。中国两大电商平台天猫和京东均没有公布具体的交易总额，而是分别使用“今年稳中

向好，交易规模与去年持平”以及“超越行业增速，创造了新的纪录，零售购物用户数也再创佳绩”这样的表述。事实上，天猫数据显示，在开售的第一个小时里，有102个品牌成交额过亿元，其中国货品牌超过一半；京东数据显示，“双十一”期间，近10000种农产品成交额超过10万元，近三成粮油、茶叶等初加工农产品实现了超过100%的增长。在成交额最高的100件商品中，超过50%是新品种，玩具、宠物用品、珠宝、户外运动商品等在电商圈快速崛起。这些数字说明，市场消费需求出现变化，国产品牌热销，农产品成为新亮点。中国人的购物热情并未消退，恰恰相反，中国人的消费活力在稳步提升，不再需要从商品交易总额中寻找信心。

First, people no longer focus on how much has been spent. Instead of making their sales revenue public, China's two biggest online retail giants, Tmall and JD.com, simply described their sales as “solid and stable, on par with that of last year” and “surpassing the industry's growth, breaking a new record and gaining new users”. According to Tmall, within the first hour of the festival, 102 brands sold RMB 100 million on its site, half of which were Chinese brands. JD.com revealed that during the festival, over 10,000 types of agricultural products sold RMB 100,000 on its platform. In the category of primary processed agricultural products, such as grain, oil, and tea, 30% doubled their sales. Of the top 100 best sold products, over half were new to the market. Toys, pet products, jewelry, outdoor sporting gear became new favorites. Such evidence shows that consumer demand has changed. Chinese brands and agricultural products are now leading the way. Chinese people are no less interested in



shopping. On the contrary, they are becoming more rational and no longer need to prove their purchasing power in sales numbers.

其次,“本地门店+即时配送”的模式给线下门店带来了新活力,实体店铺悄然且大规模入局。人们可以像点外卖一样在线上下单,本地的线下门店在接收订单后会立刻安排人员派送。这样,既能让消费者享受到与线上同样的折扣,也满足了消费者“即买即达”的需求。实体店铺加入了原本专属于线上的全民购物狂欢节,在有效满足消费者新需求的同时,也为电商行业开辟了新的渠道。

Secondly, brick and mortar stores are joining the game with new business models and quickly picks lost business. People can shop from their online portal, just like they order food takeout, and the order is sent out for quick local delivery. In this way, shoppers can not only enjoy the special festival offers, but also satisfy their immediate desire to receive the goods. As more physical stores join the once exclusive online gala, it brings people more shopping options, and opens new channels of growth for the e-commerce industry.



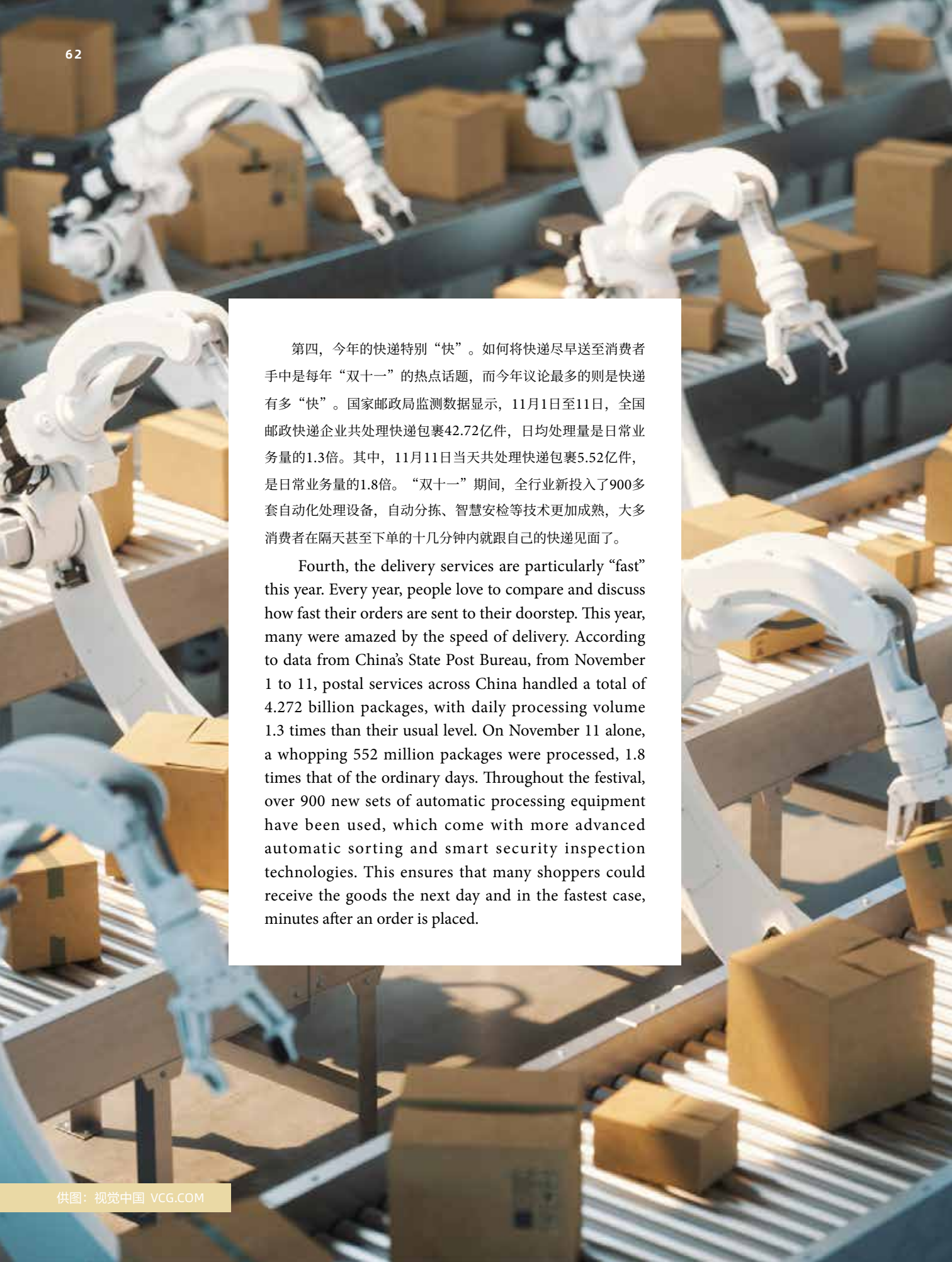




第三，海外消费市场得到进一步拓宽。海外市场因为“双十一”出现了“反向海淘”热，实用的电热毯、精美的项链、时髦的耳机、华丽的灯具、优质的智能加湿器等国产小商品漂洋过海，备受海外消费者追捧和喜爱。“双十一”的海外溢出效应还辐射到了今年的第五届进博会。在本届进博会上，电商“双十一”活动叠加展商为进博会量身定制的各种优惠促销方案，越来越多的海外展品依靠进博会的平台，借力电商的“翅膀”，“飞入”寻常中国百姓家。

Third, the market for both Chinese and foreign goods experience a boost. The Double Eleven's success in China has created craze abroad. Gadgets and items made in China, such as electric blankets, necklaces, earphones, lamps, smart humidifiers, have become best sellers for overseas buyers. The influence of the festival has also spilled to the China International Import Expo (CIIE), now in its fifth year, with exhibitors vying to offer various incentives that can be used together with the festival promotions. Using CIIE as a launchpad and the e-commerce as “wings”, foreign products are “flying” into more Chinese households.

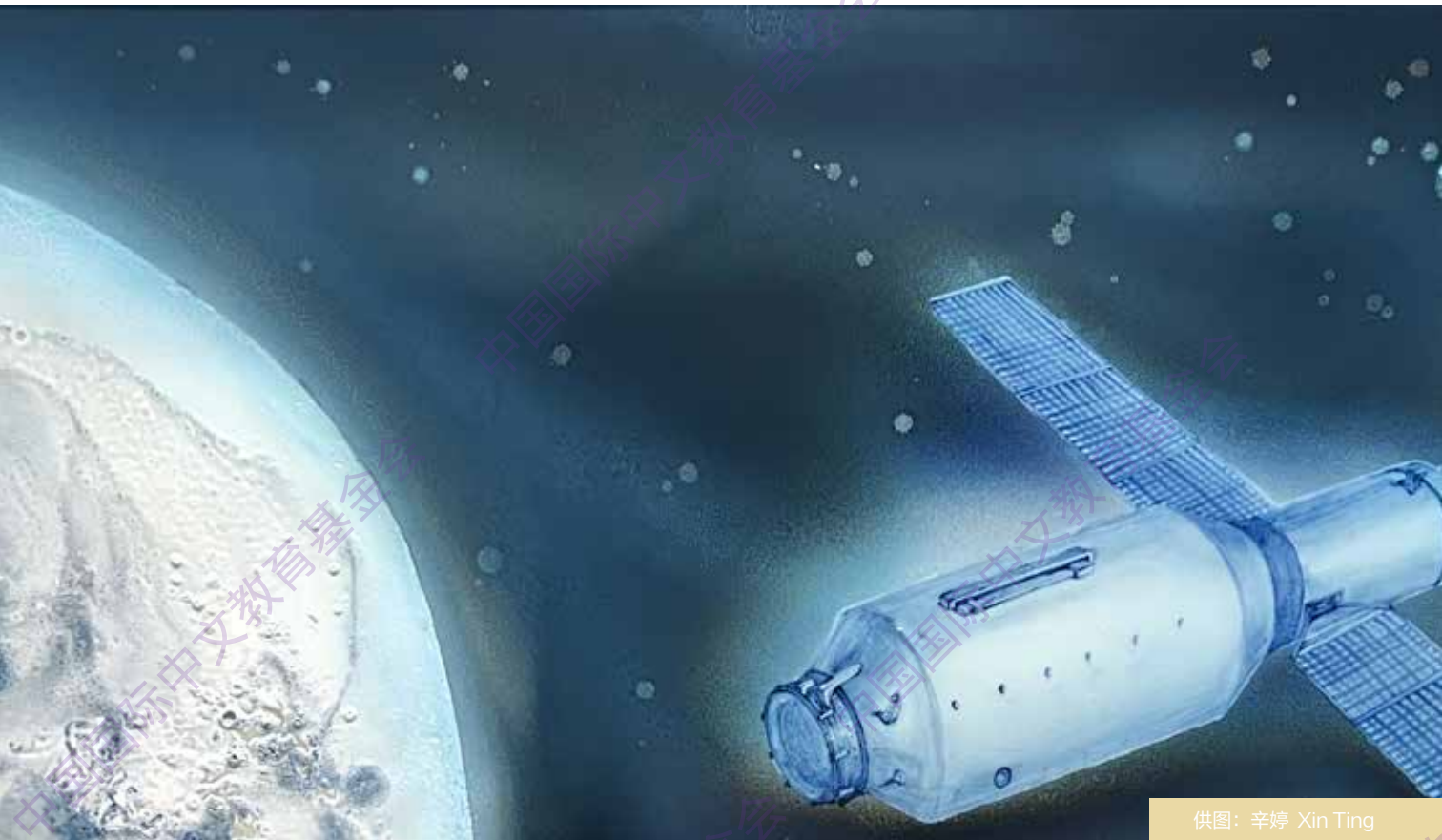




第四，今年的快递特别“快”。如何将快递尽早送至消费者手中是每年“双十一”的热点话题，而今年议论最多的则是快递有多“快”。国家邮政局监测数据显示，11月1日至11日，全国邮政快递企业共处理快递包裹42.72亿件，日均处理量是日常业务量的1.3倍。其中，11月11日当天共处理快递包裹5.52亿件，是日常业务量的1.8倍。“双十一”期间，全行业新投入了900多套自动化处理设备，自动分拣、智慧安检等技术更加成熟，大多消费者在隔天甚至下单的十几分钟内就跟自己的快递见面了。

Fourth, the delivery services are particularly “fast” this year. Every year, people love to compare and discuss how fast their orders are sent to their doorstep. This year, many were amazed by the speed of delivery. According to data from China’s State Post Bureau, from November 1 to 11, postal services across China handled a total of 4.272 billion packages, with daily processing volume 1.3 times than their usual level. On November 11 alone, a whopping 552 million packages were processed, 1.8 times that of the ordinary days. Throughout the festival, over 900 new sets of automatic processing equipment have been used, which come with more advanced automatic sorting and smart security inspection technologies. This ensures that many shoppers could receive the goods the next day and in the fastest case, minutes after an order is placed.





供图：辛婷 Xin Ting

今年还有一位特殊的“快递小哥”——“天舟五号”。2022年11月12日，“天舟五号”货运飞船成功对接空间站组合体，首次实现了两小时自主快速交会对接，创造了世界纪录。中国“神舟十四号”的三位航天员收到了来自地球的约6.7吨包裹，在太空中与地球上的人们共享拆快递的快乐。

This year saw Tianzhou-5 cargo ship working as a special courier. On November 12, 2022, Tianzhou-5 set a new world record by successfully docking with the Tiangong space station within two hours of autonomous fast rendezvous. The three astronauts, sent to Tiangong by Shenzhou-14 space craft, received 6.7 tons of supply. Like their Earth peers, they also experienced the joy of unpacking deliveries in space.

今年的“双十一”没有以往铺天盖地的广告宣传，也没有以往数以万计的消费者守着零点抢货的壮观场景，显得一切都静悄悄的……然而，与其说今年的“双十一”遇“冷”，倒不如说今年的“双十一”正在成熟，慢慢回归本真，商品交易额数字背后的商品品质和服务质量更值得关注。

At this year's "Double Eleven" shopping festival, we do not see widespread promotions like we did in the past. We do not find people staying up late just to get the best deal. Everything seemed quiet... However, these should not be taken as signs that the festival has lost appeal. Rather, without all the hype, the festival has truly matured, with people starting to care more about the quality of products and their shopping experience. ㊟

# 金陵美食： 不止 “桂花鸭”

作者：朱芑 Zhu Qi

翻译：李睿 Li Rui

Jinling Cuisine, More  
Than “Osmanthus Duck”



要是有人问起什么最能代表南京美食，答案一定是“鸭子”。有人甚至把南京称作“鸭都”。民间流传着一句话：“没有一只鸭子能活着离开南京！”据统计，南京人平均每年要屠宰1.2亿只鸭子。当你走进南京的大街小巷，只要有人的地方就一定有卤鸭店，而有卤鸭店的地方，就一定会有人在排队斩鸭子。南京是“六朝古都”，有着深厚的历史文化温情。南京人怎么会鸭子充满“仇恨”，要把它们“斩尽杀绝”呢？

What food best represents Nanjing cuisine? Duck, many would say. Nanjing is called the “Duck Capital of China”. There is even a saying, “No duck can fly out of Nanjing alive!” It is estimated that the city consumes 120 million ducks a year. On every street corner, there is a delicatessen selling cooked duck to customers. Why Nanjing, the ancient capital of the Six Dynasties known for its history and culture, “hates” ducks so much as to “kill them all”?

这里给大家讲一个历史传说：元朝末年，朱元璋打算在江苏、安徽一带发动反抗元朝的起义，计划在农历八月十五月圆之夜起事，起义军的口号是“驱元兵，杀鞑子”（“鞑子”指当时元朝的官兵）。不料，事前走漏了消息，元朝统治者得知后立即派兵到处搜查。南京老百姓为了保护起义军，暗地里把“驱元兵，杀鞑子”改成了“吃月饼，杀鸭子”。当元兵来查问时，老百姓异口同声地说：“吃月饼、杀鸭子是咱们南京人过八月节的习惯。”元兵听了，便以为之前听错了，遂撤了兵，一场危机就这样被化解了。朱元璋推翻元朝之后，在南京建立了大明王朝，做了皇帝。为了感谢老百姓，朱元璋规定：中秋节每家每户不仅要吃月饼，还要吃鸭子。

According to legend, at the end of the Yuan dynasty, as Zhu Yuanzhang plotted schemes to overthrow the Mongol rulers in what is now Jiangsu and Anhui provinces, he and his army decided to launch an uprising on the night of the Mid-Autumn Festival and coded it “driving away Mongol armies and killing Tartars” (“Tartars” means Mongol officers and soldiers of the Yuan dynasty). However, the authorities caught wind of the news and ordered an immediate search of the area. To protect the rebel army, people in Nanjing tacitly changed the code

to “eating moon cakes and killing ducks”. When the government soldiers came to investigate, they were told that “eating moon cakes and killing ducks is merely a tradition in Nanjing to celebrate the eighth lunar month”. Thinking they must have received the wrong information, the authorities withdrew the troops. A confrontation was thus averted. After Zhu overthrew the Yuan dynasty, he founded the Ming dynasty in Nanjing and became its first emperor. As gestures of gratitude, Zhu ordered every family to eat moon cakes and ducks for the Mid-Autumn Festival.

朱元璋驾崩之后，明成祖朱棣夺取了皇位，把大明都城从南京迁至北京。朱棣迁都北京时还不忘把烤鸭师傅也带上，这样吃鸭子的风俗就传到了北京。北京烤鸭技术因此得到进一步发展。到了明朝嘉靖年间，一间名为“便宜坊”的烤鸭店在北京开业，专门制作焖炉烤鸭，这家店也成为北京的第一家烤鸭店，但幌子（旧时店铺门外的招牌或标志物）上标明是“金陵烤鸭”，而不是“北京烤鸭”。可见，北京烤鸭起源于南京烤鸭。

After the death of Zhu Yuanzhang, his fourth son Zhu Di seized the throne from the anointed successor and moved the capital from Nanjing to Beijing. He allegedly brought his chefs with him and





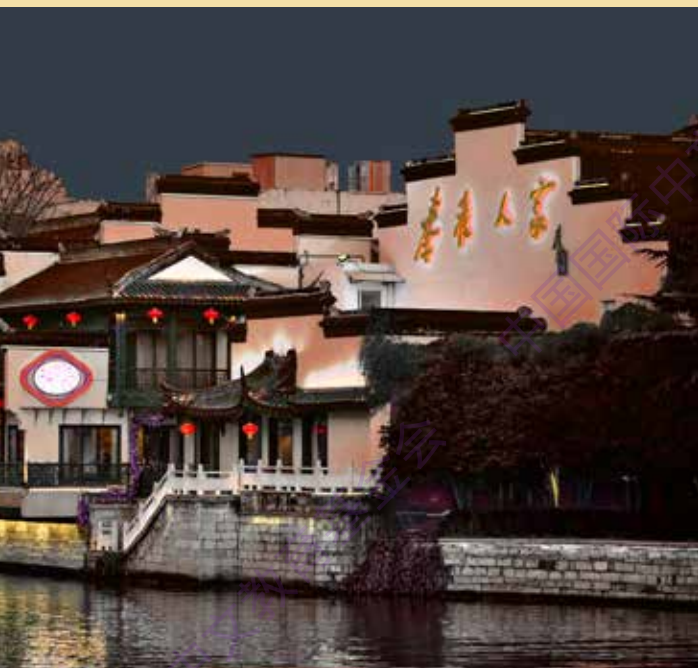
in this way introduced the duck dishes to Beijing and helped develop the techniques for making Beijing roasted duck. Later, during the reign of the Jiajing Emperor of the Ming dynasty, Beijing had its first delicatessen selling oven-roasted duck. It was called “Bianyi Fang” (Best Buy for Ducks), but the banner hanging outside the shop still carried the name “Jinling Roasted Duck” (“Jinling” was the former name of Nanjing), rather than “Beijing Roasted Duck”. For this reason, one can argue that Beijing roasted duck originated in Nanjing.

然而，南京最有名的地方特产是盐水鸭。盐水鸭口味清淡而略带咸味，肥而不腻、鲜嫩味美。盐水鸭一年四季都可制作，以农历八月间制作的为最佳。传说这个季节的盐水鸭肉中有桂花的清香，因为在这个时节，鸭子们在水中啄食盛秋零落的桂花，吃了个饱。因此，盐水鸭又名“桂花鸭”。

The most famous food in Nanjing, however, is still salted duck. Its meat tastes freshly salted, succulent but not greasy, and tender. It is served all year round, but the best time to enjoy it is in the eighth month of the lunar calendar. It is said that at this time of the year, the duck meat has the fragrance of sweet osmanthus, because the ducks have been fed with osmanthus petals falling in the ponds. Hence salted duck also goes by the name “osmanthus duck”.

对于南京人来说，鸭子浑身是宝。每一部分都能制作成美味佳肴。除了盐水鸭，还有酱板鸭、鸭血粉丝汤、鸭油酥烧饼。鸭肫、鸭腰、鸭肝、鸭心被南京人





称为“鸭四件”。很多南京人一日三餐都离不开鸭子，早餐有鸭油酥烧饼，中餐有烧鸭汤，晚餐有烤鸭，夜宵还有一碗鸭血粉丝汤。

In Nanjing, every part of a duck is considered a treasure and is savored. Apart from salted duck, there is also braised duck, duck blood vermicelli soup, duck fat sesame pancakes, and everything in-between. People even make “duck gizzards, kidneys, livers, and hearts” into an appetizer called “Ya Si Jian”, or “Four Parts of a Duck”. For many, duck is a fixture on the dinner table. They would have duck fat sesame pancakes for breakfast, roast duck soup for lunch, roasted duck for dinner, and duck blood vermicelli soup as a nighttime snack.

一方水土养一方人，不同地区的地理环境催生出不同的饮食习惯。南京地处长江流域，特别适合鸭子生长，所以关于鸭子的各种美食不计其数。

Chinese believe that people are nurtured and shaped by the land around them and therefore, have different eating habits. Nanjing is in the downstream of the Yangtze River, a perfect area for duck raising. No wonder it is best known for various duck delicacies.

除了桂花鸭和鸭子制品，南京还有很多小吃，又称“金陵小吃”。最具代表性的金陵小吃在夫子庙秦淮河两岸。这里有茶楼饭店、街边摊点，各种小吃满目皆是。金陵小吃品种繁多、选料考究、手工精细、造型美观、形态各异、有荤有素、甜咸俱有、风味独特。

In addition to osmanthus duck and other duck-based food, the city also boasts a variety of street food known as “Jinling snacks”. The best way to explore these yummy treats is at the teahouses, restaurants, and street stalls along the Qinhuai River in the bustling Confucius Temple area. They come in a dazzling variety and use various ingredients. There are both vegetarian and meat options on offer. Their flavors are bound to take you on a culinary adventure.

夫子庙地区最有名的金陵小吃店有“秦淮人家”“永和园”“晚晴楼”和“奇芳阁”等。这些饭店布置得古色古香，具有明清时期的茶馆风情。进餐前往往有一套开胃程序，客人入座先泡茶，在品茗的过程中，一道道金陵小吃才被陆续端上桌面。送到客人面前之后，服务员会介绍每一道小吃的历史故事。

The most famous restaurants in the area include “Qinhuai Renjia”, “Yonghe Garden”, “Wan Qing Lou” and “Qifang Pavilion”. They are decorated like the tea houses in the Ming and Qing dynasties. To whet the appetite, patrons are first served tea in an exquisite ceremony. The snacks are then brought to the table one by one as they enjoy the tea and are regaled with various associated legends by the server.

如果你行色匆匆，可以在街边摊点买几种金陵小吃，边走边吃边看风景；如果你有充足的时间，可以逛一逛秦淮河畔的夫子庙、江南贡院，那里散布着令人眼花缭乱的金陵美食。你一定不要错过啊！等吃了鸭肉，吃了金陵小吃，你就算半个南京人了！

If you are pressed for time, grab a few Jinling snacks while enjoying the sceneries on the way. If you have enough time to explore, head to the Confucius Temple and the Jiangnan Examination Hall by the Qinhuai River and indulge in the dazzling snacks sold there. You must not miss this opportunity! Once you have tasted the duck and the Jinling snacks, you'll be counted half a Nanjinger! 🍗







# 寻梦中国

## ——来华留学生见闻录

### Impressions of China in the Eyes of International Students

作者：安娜·亚当扬 等

Anna Adamyan et al.

翻译：李睿 Li Rui



#### NANJING 南京的梧桐树真美

##### Beautiful Plane Trees in Naging

作者：安娜·亚当扬 (亚美尼亚)

Anna Adamyan (Armenia)

中文翻译：郑晓羽 Zheng Xiaoyu

南京是中国东南部的大城市之一，虽然没有上海和北京那么大，但比我的家乡埃里温(亚美尼亚共和国首都)大。南京是一座美丽的历史名城，是中国的千年古城、六朝古都，也是当今世界公认的绿色城市之一。提起南京，不得不说的就是道路两旁那参天的梧桐树。行走在这些梧桐树之间，古都千年风韵一览无余。梧桐树是这座城市的灵魂，更是南京人对这座城市的精神寄托，伴随着南京人度过一年四季。春季的梧桐树嫩芽初探，走在路上，春日气息扑面而来；夏季的梧桐树碧绿苍翠、浓荫如盖，在炎炎夏日为南京人营造了一个清凉世界；一到秋季，金黄的梧桐叶配上火红的枫叶，南京一下子成了五彩斑斓的调色板；冬日的梧桐虽脱下外衣，却坚挺稳固，在萧瑟寒风中向世人展现着顽强的生命力。南京的梧桐大道，让我流连忘返。

Nanjing is a big city in southeastern China. Although it is not as large as Shanghai and Beijing, it is still bigger than my hometown — Yerevan, the capital of the Republic of Armenia. Nanjing is a beautiful place. It served as the imperial capital of the Six Dynasties and has over a thousand years of history. It is also one of the world's greenest cities. Nanjing is incomplete without the plane trees lining its streets. Walking under the trees, one cannot help feeling the heritage of this ancient capital. The trees are the city's most beloved feature and the symbolic heart for the locals. They provide them company through the change of seasons. In spring, the trees start to bud in baby green. Walking on the streets, the spring air feels so fresh and invigorating. In hot summers, their leafy canopy provides shade. In autumn, the golden plane trees and the red maple trees turn the city into a colorful palette. In winter, although the leaves have fallen, the trees are still tall and sturdy against the chilly crisp wind. For me, the plane trees in Nanjing are truly an unforgettable sight.



## LUOYANG

## 洛阳的石窟和牡丹花

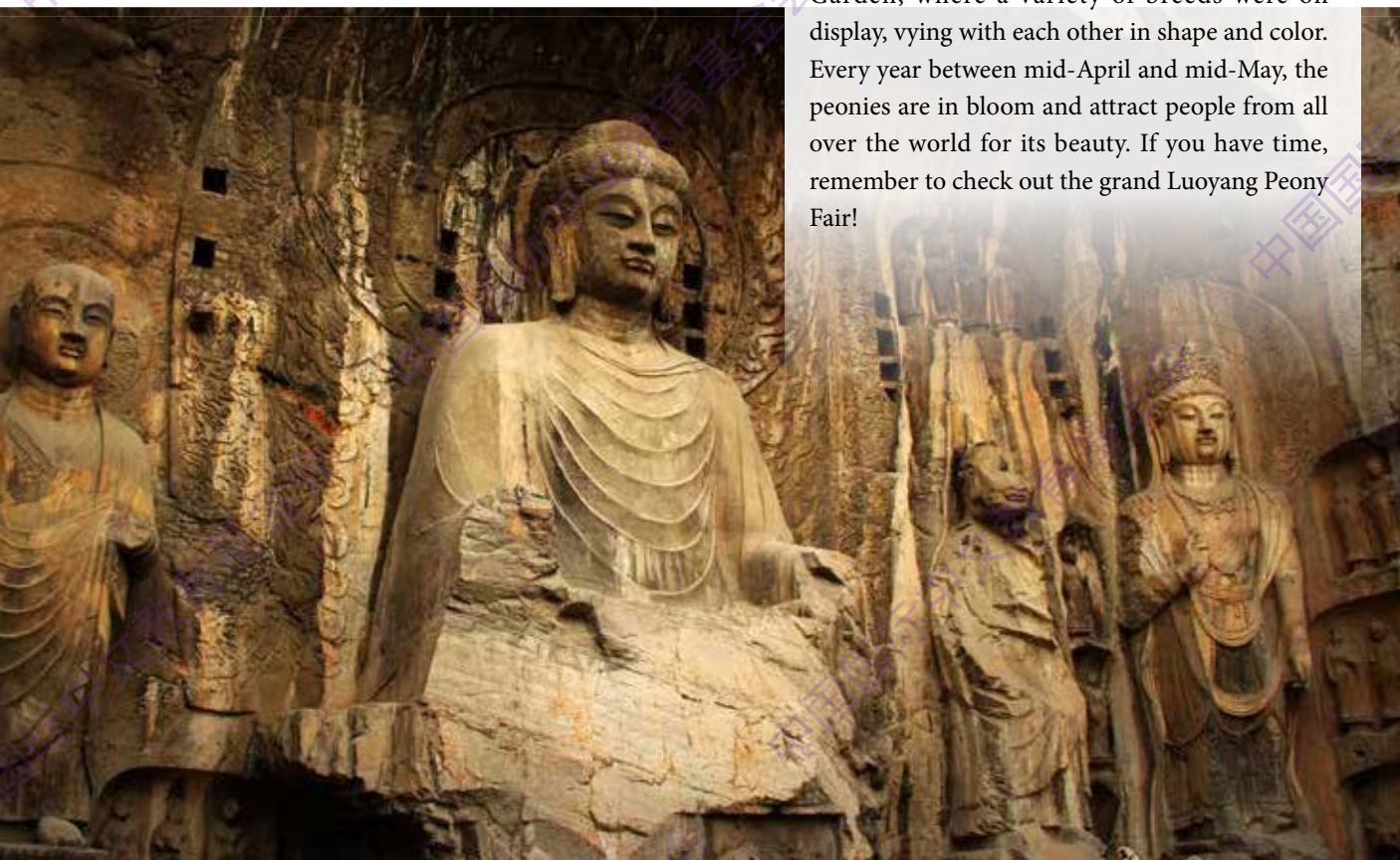
## The Grottoes and Peonies in Luoyang

我曾到访过河南省的洛阳，那里曾是中国历史上的首都。龙门石窟是洛阳市著名的旅游景点，那里风光秀丽，有大大小小的佛像十万余尊，是世界上造像数量最多、规模最大的石刻艺术宝库之一。龙门石窟造像多为皇家贵族所建，据说洞内最大的石雕佛像与唐代女皇武则天相貌相似。除了龙门石窟，洛阳还有牡丹节，每年都会吸引无数游客前来欣赏。牡丹雍容华贵、国色天香，在中国人看来，是繁荣、富贵和诚实的象征。我有幸在洛阳国际牡丹园欣赏到美丽的牡丹花，园内的牡丹品种很多，花朵硕大，颜色鲜艳。每年的四月中旬至五月中旬，是牡丹的花期，世界各地的游客纷纷前去欣赏牡丹的风姿。如果你有时间，去洛阳参加一场盛大的“洛阳牡丹花会”吧！

作者：温婵娥(泰国)

Chanya Chaicharoenpong (Thailand)

One city I've visited in China is Luoyang, an ancient Chinese capital in Henan Province. Its most famous attraction is Longmen Grottoes, a beautiful stretch of rock carvings containing over 100,000 Buddhist stone statues. It is the largest Buddhist rock art of its kind in the world. Many of the statues were commissioned by the royal families. The largest is said to bear a striking resemblance to Empress Wu Zetian of the Tang dynasty. Another top scenic spot in Luoyang is the Peony Festival, which is visited by tens and thousands of people every year. The peonies are known for their gorgeous charm. In the eyes of the Chinese people, they are a symbol of auspiciousness, prosperity, and integrity. I was lucky to visit Luoyang International Peony Garden, where a variety of breeds were on display, vying with each other in shape and color. Every year between mid-April and mid-May, the peonies are in bloom and attract people from all over the world for its beauty. If you have time, remember to check out the grand Luoyang Peony Fair!







## HARBIN

## 哈尔滨极乐寺里找宁静

## Peace and Quiet at Jile Temple in Harbin

作者：王小云（亚美尼亚）

Narine Martirosya (Armenia)

中文翻译：王青青 Wang Qingqing

极乐寺，是出家人修行的地方，也是出家人的家。我虽然习惯了俗世中热热闹闹的家，但这种宁静的家更令我向往。在第一次参观哈尔滨极乐寺的时候，我就在心里把它当作了我的第二个家。家总能带给人们欢乐，但在极乐寺里，我找到的不是“乐”，而是“静”，一种能够净化灵魂的宁静。于是，在接下来一年的留学时光中，我一有时间就去那儿，极乐寺给了我太多，我的目标也在寺庙的指引下变得更清晰。在冰与火交融的哈尔滨，我在极乐寺里找到了宁静，还找到了温暖和力量。

Jile Temple is a place where Buddhist monks seek spiritual guidance through meditation and prayer. It is also their home. Accustomed to the hustle and bustle of the secular world, I found the temple a welcome place for quietness. I considered it my second home in Harbin the first time I visited it. Home is a place of happiness. What Jile Temple offered me, however, was not “happiness” but a sense of “tranquility” that soothed and cleansed my soul. For the entire year I studied in China, I went there whenever I had the time. It offered me so much and just by being there, I found my life goals becoming clearer. In Harbin, a city of ice and fire, I found not only inner peace, but also warmth, and strength at Jile Temple.



## SICHUAN

## 四川不止有大熊猫

## Sichuan, More Than Pandas

作者：张婉（老挝）

Heuankeo NouancThanh (Laos)

我来四川好几年了，也算得上半个四川人。我想告诉大家的是：四川不仅有熊猫，有美景，还有非常热情好客、幽默风趣的四川人。

Having lived in Sichuan for years, I consider myself half Sichuanese. I want to tell everyone I meet that Sichuan is not only famous for the pandas and its natural beauty. It is also home to the most hospitable and humorous people I know.

中国最大的两条河流长江、黄河都流经这里，这里西边与青藏高原接壤，可以看到圣洁的雪山。虽然我的国家也有山，但是我从未见过雪山。中秋之夜登顶峨眉，揽众山入怀，看一轮明月，仰望十方普贤，这多么诗情画意啊！四川美景让我心旷神怡，流连忘返。

The Yangtze River and the Yellow River, China's two longest rivers, both flow through Sichuan. It is bordered by the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau on the west and is home of some towering snow-capped mountains. I had never seen a snow mountain before I came here, although there are plenty of mountains in my home country. On one Mid-Autumn Festival, I climbed at night to the top of Mount Emei, the sacred place of enlightenment of Samantabhadra. It felt so amazing to see the hills stretching to the horizon, all bathed in silver moonlight. The sceneries in Sichuan are so breathtaking that once you are here, you would find it hard to leave.





## HANGZHOU

## 在杭州游西湖

## West Lake in Hangzhou

作者：梅兰（亚美尼亚）

Mei Lan (Armercia)

中文翻译：周锐 Zhou Rui

两年前，我到中国杭州学习中文。这座城市对外国人十分友好，所以待了一两个星期，我很快就适应了这里的生活。这里到处都有美丽的风景和建筑，而西湖名气最大。我游览了西湖，湖面波光粼粼，周围寺庙、宝塔林立。亭台楼阁、花鸟虫鱼等众多元素一起构成了著名的“西湖十景”。春有杨柳拂堤，夏有曲院风荷，秋有平湖映月，冬有断桥残雪。落日余晖下，看雷峰夕照，塔影横空，听南屏晚钟，飘荡林间；云雾缭绕之时，观双峰遥相对峙、巍然耸立；闲来无事，更可观花赏鱼，闻黄莺啼鸣。看着西湖的美景，耳畔回响起宋代文学家苏轼的名句：“欲把西湖比西子，淡妆浓抹总相宜。”

Two years ago, I went to Hangzhou to study Chinese. I found the city very friendly to foreigners, and after a week or two, I soon got used to life there. Hangzhou has no shortage of beautiful sceneries and buildings, but the West Lake is undoubtedly the most famous. The sparkling lake, together with different temples, pagodas, pavilions, and natural life, make up the “Top Ten Scenic Spots”. In spring, the lake is lined by willow trees; in summer, one can see the breeze-ruffled lotus flowers at Qu Yuan Garden; in autumn, the moon shines brightly over Peaceful Lake; in winter, come enjoy the snow scenes on Broken Bridge. As the sun sets down, Leifeng Pagoda casts its shadows on the water and the evening bell rings on top of Nanping Hill. When the fog forms over the lake, there are still two peaks rising above the mist. When you have more time to explore, feed the fish at Flower Pond, and enjoy the singing of orioles in the willows. The stunning beauty of West Lake always reminds me of the poem composed by Su Shi of the Song dynasty: “West Lake may be compared to the beauty Xishi, whether she is richly adorned or plainly dressed.”

(本刊编辑部整理)

(Source: Confucius Institute)

# 中国缘深 汉语情长

## Love with China and the Chinese Language

作者：杨海燕 等 Yang Haiyan et al.

翻译：李睿 Li Rui



2021年，中国国际中文教育基金会设立了“孔子学院院长纪念奖章”，以表彰并感谢院长们对孔院事业的突出贡献。我们选取了其中几位获此殊荣的院长代表，来讲讲他们的中国缘、中国情。

In 2021, the Chinese International Education Foundation (CIEF) established the Metal for Long Service as a Confucius Institute Director for people who have made significant contributions to the cause of Confucius Institutes across the world. Here are four recipients of the award. Let's hear their love stories with China and the Chinese language.



克莱什米尔·尤拉克，克罗地亚萨格勒布大学(简称“萨大”)孔子学院克方院长。作为一名大学教师，尤拉克院长本应攻读博士学位，沿着助教、讲师、教授的路径，一直走下去。可是，他不走寻常路，在萨大正式启动孔院项目时，毅然决然地选择了孔院，出任萨大孔院项目的校方代表，后任孔院院长。十年来，尤拉克院长的辛勤付出，换来了萨大孔院的稳步发展，换来了萨大孔院良好的“口碑”，换来了萨大孔院异国社区的大批汉语言文化“粉丝”。现如今，毫不夸张地说，萨大孔院是绝大多数克罗地亚中文学习者的首选。基于欧洲语言框架和标准设计的成人标准汉语课程，是萨大孔院最受克罗地亚民众喜欢的王牌课程之一。每年的新生入学名单，要通过动机测试的筛选才能确定。面对疫情来袭，萨大孔院的注册学生人数不降反增。萨大孔院的品牌项目有端午龙舟节、中华文化冬令营、“汉语桥”比赛等，这些富有中国特色的活动年年举行，吸引了无数教师、学生及社区居民参加。此外，尤拉克院长还开启了萨大孔院的数字化转型之路，开发了成人标准汉语课程在线教学，延伸了孔院课堂的空间……他常说：“过去的成绩只是孔院下一个十年奋斗的序章，下一个十年的路该怎么走，才至关重要。”是啊，有尤拉克这样的院长，萨大孔院的未来可期！（杨海燕供稿）

## 不走寻常路 The road less traveled

Krešimir Jurak is the Croatian Director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Zagreb. As a university teacher, instead of pursuing a doctoral degree and working his way up to professorship, he took a different path. When the University of Zagreb officially launched the Confucius Institute, he stepped forward to serve as its Croatian representative and later, as its first Croatian director. Over the past decade, Director Jurak has overseen the steady growth of the institute and the rise of its reputation. He has successfully developed a fan group for the Chinese language and culture among the international students on campus. Today, it is almost an understatement to say if one wishes to learn Chinese in Croatia today, the first choice would be the University of Zagreb. He has also designed a popular adult Chinese learning program, which is in line with European language framework and standards. Every year, applicants of the program must pass the motivation tests to enroll. Under the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of registered students at his institute did not fall but even registered a rise. The institute hosts several China-themed events every year, such as the Dragon Boat Festival, the Chinese Culture Winter Camp, and the “Chinese Bridge” competition, and receives enthusiastic response from the teachers, students, and residents. Furthermore, Director Jurak has led the digital transformation of the institute by developing a standard online Chinese course for adults, which makes Chinese learning more accessible. As he so often puts it: “Any achievements made in the past are merely prelude to the growth of the next phase. The decisions we make for the next ten years are critically important.” Indeed, with Director Jurak at the helm, a bright future beckons for the Confucius Institute at the University of Zagreb! (Contributed by Yang Haiyan)

## 助力中泰文化交流与合作

### A contributor to cultural exchanges and cooperation between China and Thailand

苏迪蓬，泰国曼松德昭帕亚皇家师范大学孔子学院泰方院长。多年来，她同孔院中泰双方同事一道，专注于泰国中文教学事业、本土中文教师的培养、中泰双方高校的交流合作，为泰国中文教学事业和中泰双方教育文化交流作出了重要贡献。在苏迪蓬院长任职期间，孔院举办了包括“‘一带一路’亚洲孔子学院联席会”在内的有重大影响力的国际会议；与泰国教育部机构、曼谷市教育局以及其他教育机构建立合作关系；推动中泰联合培养国际中文教育硕士“2+1”项目；积极促进中泰双方教师、学生在学术和文化领域的交流合作。孔院作为学习和创新的平台，为促进中泰文化交流互鉴、推动中泰两国人民世代友好，发挥了重要作用。（苏迪蓬供稿）



Sutipporn Chotratanasak is the Thai Director of the Confucius Institute at Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University. For the past few years, together with her Chinese and Thai colleagues, Sutipporn has made the promotion of Chinese teaching, the training of local Chinese teachers, and the exchanges and cooperation between the two countries and has made important contributions in these areas. During the tenure, Sutipporn has led the Confucius Institute to host important international events such as the Joint Conference of Asian Confucius Institutes along the Belt and Road, established cooperation with the Thailand's Ministry of Education, the Department of Education in Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, and other institutions, set up the Joint "2+1" International Master of Chinese Education Program and promoted exchanges and cooperation for teachers and students in the academic and cultural fields. She has turned the Confucius Institute into a platform for learning and innovation and advanced the cultural exchanges and mutual learning between China and Thailand and the long-lasting friendship between the Chinese and Thai people. (Contributed by Sutipporn Chotratanasak)



# 致力于中文教育的推广

## Working to promote Chinese education

恩泽伊马纳·劳塞夫，现任布隆迪大学孔子学院布方院长。布隆迪大学孔子学院位于布琼布拉(布隆迪首都)，是布隆迪开设的第一所孔子学院。自2011年孔院成立至今，劳塞夫一直担任布方院长一职。他熟知中布两国语言和文化，在任期间，致力于对本土中文教师工作的悉心指导，并在各方支持下勉力帮助中国同事解决疑难问题。劳塞夫是布隆迪中文教育的先锋，他在布隆迪大学开设了中文兴趣班、中国文化俱乐部、汉语学分课程，还在布琼布拉的其他大学及中小学开设了中文教学中心，提升了中文在布隆迪的影响力，增进了布隆迪民众对中国的了解和认可。他还积极组织并参与孔院的各项文化交流活动，促进了中布两国人文交流和文明互鉴。未来，孔院还将争取在当地筹办师资培养基地和中文教学研究基地，支持并协助布隆迪大学成立中文师范专业等。我们相信，在劳塞夫院长的带领下，布隆迪大学孔子学院将会越办越好。(恩泽伊马纳·劳塞夫供稿)



Nzeyimana Joseph is the Burundian Director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Burundi. The institute, located in the capital city Bujumbura, is the first of its kind in the country. Joseph has served as its director since its opening in 2011. He is familiar with the languages and cultures of both China and Burundi. Over the past years, he has trained local teachers to teach Chinese, and done his best in assisting teachers from China to adapt to life in Burundi. As a pioneer of Chinese education in Burundi, Joseph has launched Chinese interest classes, culture clubs, and credit-based classes at his university. He has also opened learning centers in other universities and at local primary and secondary schools, which has raised the influence of Chinese education, and in turn improved local people's understanding of China. He has also organized cultural exchange events to promote cultural exchanges and mutual learning. In the future, he plans to set up more training and research centers for Chinese education and push the university to launch a special degree program to train local Chinese teachers. There is no doubt that Director Joseph will lead the Confucius Institute at the University of Burundi to a better future. (Contributed by Nzeyimana Joseph)

# 让中国文化在南美生根

## Helping Chinese culture take root in South America

邓如朋，秘鲁天主教大学孔子学院首任秘方院长。他从零开始，勇于探索，锐意进取，辛勤耕耘十一载，将秘鲁天主教大学孔院打造成了拉美地区中文教学和文化交流的重要平台。

Rubén Tang Unzueta is the Peruvian Director of the Confucius Institute at the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru. Over the past 11 years, under his leadership, he has turned the Confucius Institute into an important platform for Chinese language teaching and cultural exchanges in Latin America.





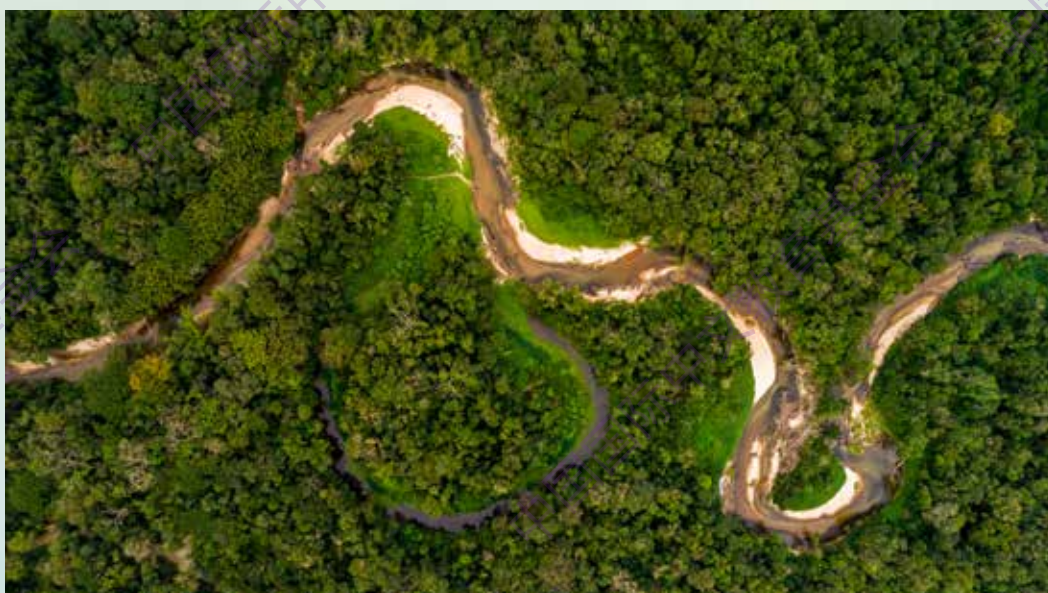
邓如朋有中国血统，曾在中国学习、工作了七年，对中国各地文化和风俗了解颇多。传播中国语言文化，弘扬中华文明，促进中秘两国发展，一直是他的愿望。在他看来，没有什么比促进中文教学在秘鲁生根壮大更值得投入与奉献。他和中国同事先后为秘鲁学生、商人和政府官员开设中文学习班，积极鼓励孔院与秘鲁华人社团保持密切联系，联合开展文化活动，提高孔院在秘鲁的知名度。他还建立了由秘鲁天主教大学学生组成的中国研究小组，以加深秘鲁学生对中国文学、法律和经济的了解。同时，他还努力促成秘鲁天主教大学与中国多所高校的交流与学术合作协议，为中秘学术和文化交流作出了突出贡献。（秘鲁天主教大学供稿）

Director Unzueta has Chinese heritage and once studied and worked in China for seven years. He thus has an intimate knowledge of the culture and customs of various parts of China. He has always regarded his mission to spread Chinese language and culture and advance the Chinese civilization for the development of China

and Peru. In his opinion, nothing is more worthwhile than to dedicating his time in helping Chinese education take root in Peru. He and his Chinese colleagues have opened Chinese language classes for local students, businessmen and government officials. He has pushed the institute to connect with the Chinese communities in Peru and to co-organize various cultural events, with a view to increasing the institute's reputation in Peru. He has also launched a Chinese study group among the university students to raise their understanding of Chinese literature, law, and economics. At the same time, he has also been working to help the Pontifical Catholic University network with Chinese universities and has made significant contributions to the academic and cultural exchanges between China and Peru. (Contributed by the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru) 孔

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