

## 中国的素食者 — 李佩华 / Chinese Vegetarian by Paige Leuschner

人们常常问我，“在中国吃素很难吗？”我觉得很难回答。有的时候好像很容易，有的时候很难，有的时候我真不知道我该吃什么！我第一次来中国的时候住在上海。上海有很多素菜的餐馆，所以我没觉得有什么问题。可是在普通的饭馆，我问服务员，“这个菜有没有肉？”他们告诉我：“没有”。可是菜来的时候我发现每个菜都有肉！在苏州我常常有这样的经历很多，特别在洋洋饺子馆。有一次我点了“蔬菜豆腐”。我觉得这个菜是蔬菜跟豆腐，可是吃完了的时候我发现菜里有小的虾仁！虽然有的时候我有“意外食肉的问题”，但是中国有很多好吃的素菜！如果你们想吃素菜，你们应该尝一尝西红柿炒蛋，茄子，家常豆腐，干煸四季豆（不放肉！），青菜包子，豆沙月饼，当然还有臭豆腐！都是中国的特色素菜。所以在中国吃素很难吗？很难说，可是我喜欢在中国寻找素食！

People often ask me, "Is it hard to eat vegetarian in China?" I think this answer isn't clear. Sometimes it seems really easy, sometimes it seems pretty hard, sometimes I have no idea what I am eating! The first time I came to China I stayed in Shanghai. Shanghai has a vegetarian restaurants so I had no problem. But other times at a restaurant I will ask the waiter, "Does this food have meat?" and they tell me, "No it doesn't," but when they bring the food I ordered, all of it has meat! In Suzhou I have this experience a lot, especially as YangYang Dumpling House. One time I ordered "Vegetable Tofu". I thought this dish was vegetables with tofu, but when I finished eating I discovered small shrimps in my food! Although sometimes I have "meat problems", China has a lot of delicious vegetarian food. If any of you want to eat vegetarian, then you should try tomato fried egg, eggplant, home-style tofu, fried green beans (without meat!), cabbage buns, red bean paste moon cakes, and of course stinky tofu!! All of these dishes are special Chinese vegetarian options. So is eating vegetarian in China difficult? It is hard to say, but I enjoy trying to eat vegetarian!



## 迷失在翻译之中— 何川 和 黄启明 / Lost in Translation by Cameron Hickert and Thomas Huang

翻译不容易。在我们的中文课我们已经吸取了这个教训，但是下课以后我们还常常发现一些有趣的翻译问题。还好这些问题不总是我们的。

比如在苏州火车站我们看到了一个挂牌，是给旅客的信息，包括一个指向“自助售票处”的箭头。可是他们的英文翻译说“Buffet ticket offic”，这个翻译有自助餐的意思。在上海我们找到了别的翻译错误。一个博物馆的安检的牌子上有个句子：“安检后请勿遗忘自己物品”。正确的英文翻译应该是“After the security check, please do not forget your personal articles.”不过，他们的翻译是“Please don't lethe (sic) oneself goods after mag & bag.”每次看到翻译错，当然说英文的人可以根据他们的周围环境明白句子的意思。看得懂中文当然更好。最有意思的翻译在一个巨大的喜力啤酒的广告上。上面有“足球”这个词（因为是一个世界杯广告），可是他们的英文翻译不说“football”；说“foosball”了。我们都很惊诧一个国际公司犯这么简单的翻译错误。

我们知道翻译是为了帮助外国人；中国人不用看英文的翻译。在美国我们没有中文的翻译。我也知道这篇文章可能不太流畅。最重要的教训是学习别的语言很难，社会需要双语人才来完成这些翻译的工作。双语人才的翻译一定比电脑的好。如果我们继续学习中文有可能有一些国际公司会雇佣我们翻译他们的广告！

Translating is not easy. In our Chinese classes we have already learned this lesson, but after leaving the classroom we still experience translation problems. Fortunately, these problems often are not our own.

For example, in the Suzhou train station we saw a sign which had information for travelers. It pointed in the direction of the “自助售票处.” But their English translation said “Buffet ticket office”, when it should have said “Self-service ticket office”. Their translation was more appropriate for restaurants rather than train stations. In Shanghai we encountered another translation error. A museum’s security check included a sign with the statement: “安检后请勿遗忘自己物品.” The English meaning of this statement is, “After the security check, please do not forget your personal articles.” However, their translation stated, “Please don’t lethe (sic) oneself goods after mag & bag.” Every time we see such a mistake, an English-speaker of course can use situational context to understand the



statement’s meaning. It’s better if you can read Chinese. The most interesting case of a translation error was on a huge Heineken advertisement. It included mention of “soccer” (because it was a World Cup advertisement), but their English translation did not say “football;” it said “foosball.” These are not the same. We were all surprised a multinational corporation would have such an error.

We know translations exist to help foreigners; Chinese natives do not need English rewrites. In America we never even think to include Chinese translations. I also know this essay is not fluent. The most important lesson to understand is studying other languages is difficult, but a global society will require fluent speakers. A fluent speaker is always superior to computer translations. If we continue to study Chinese, perhaps a multinational corporation will hire us to translate their advertisements!

### 北寺塔 — 王百合 / Northern Temple Pagoda by Clare Gates

“那是什么?”我的朋友问。我看到了一座塔。那天我们正在寻找苏州丝绸博物馆，不过我们看到那座塔的时候我们觉得我们不用参观博物馆。“那是北寺塔。”另一个朋友回答。我们花 12 元买了门票，决定进去看看。

一进去，一座微笑着的石头佛像欢迎我们。塔的屋檐层层翘起，那座塔好像要飞起来一样。这座塔就不仅仅是砖，石头和木头。虽然现在的塔在明朝因为火灾重建了，这个地方有 1700 余年历史，更重要的是，北寺塔感觉有灵魂。

在里面有座小塔，我们看着雨在池塘面上泛出水波。在池塘里面一些橙色的鱼探进探出。竹林发出嗖嗖的响声。除了一个黄色的雕像以外，没有别的人在那里。那时候我懂为什么叶圣陶说在苏州“游览无论站在哪个点上，眼前总是一副完美的图画。”有雨的时候，我们在塔脚站着，举头便看到那座很高的塔。我们的鞋子真不舒服。那座塔太高了。那个楼梯有点黑暗。我们立刻决定我们应该爬塔。一些佛像祝我们好



运。因为楼梯上很黑，我们看不到所有的台阶，只能看到下一步。一个台阶又一个台阶，我们需要相信在塔顶有楼台，虽然我们看不到。

在塔顶，我很失望因为我看到白色的墙壁上有涂鸦。不过，我再看，发现涂鸦其实有点像祈祷。我觉得我们都想让天上看到我们的祈祷。我看到一个留言：妈妈，我到了！我也看到一条金色的链子跟一个神秘的中文留言。另一条留言说：我想你因为你不在。爱你，Cam."

在塔顶我们听着摇铃，不过在塔脚听不到。在塔脚是苏州的热闹，不过，在塔顶只能听着摇铃。我们在阳台的时候雨突然不下了。也没有雾霾。我看着苏州的白墙还有灰色的屋顶的时候，我发现如果我们想了解苏州，我应该先爬塔，在很高的位置看看这个城市。

"What is that?" Someone asked, and for a second I turned my attention from the cars whizzing by to the structure in the distance piercing the skyline. It was one of those discoveries that you happen on by chance in search of another place--in this case, the silk museum--which then suddenly becomes insignificant. "I think it's the North Pagoda," someone answered, and after paying just 12 kuai as an entrance fee, we passed through the gate.

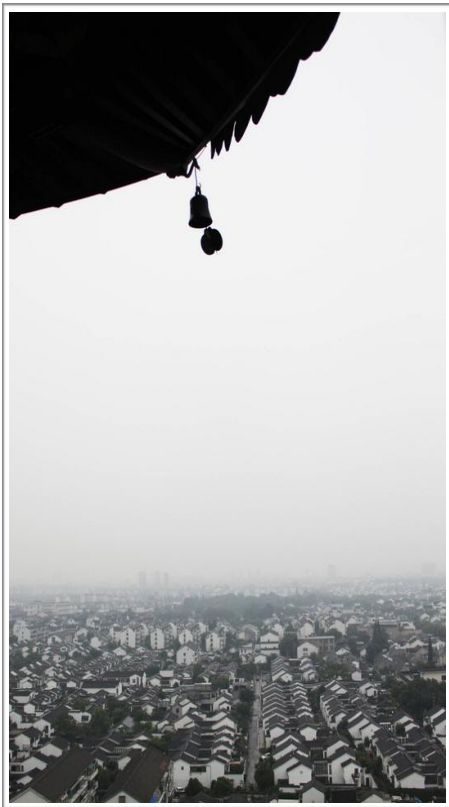
Inside, we were greeted by a Buddha who was laughing the day he turned to stone. Just behind him, nine floors

stretched their eaves to the sky as if the tower was about to take flight. The tower is more than just brick, stone, and wood; although the present one was rebuilt in the Ming Dynasty after a fire, it has 1,700 years of history and a presence like a ghost.

From the shelter of a pagoda we watched the rain pluck ripples on the pond in the Plum Garden. A few orange fish nosed about beneath the surface, and the bamboo grove shivered. Apart from a yellow statue fixing us with beady eyes, there wasn't a soul in sight, and in that moment I understood why Ye Shengtao wrote that the gardens of Suzhou are paintings that change depending on where you stand.

When the rain slowed to a trickle, we stood at the bottom of the tower looking up. We were wearing the wrong shoes. It was simply too tall. It was overcast, so the staircase would be too dark. Naturally, we decided we should climb the tower. Several Buddhist statues lifted their hands in blessing as we passed their dim corners on the way to the stairs. It was so dark that you could only focus on one step in front of you at a time; the whole serpentine structure was hidden from view. One step at a time. One step at a time. We had to trust in a top balcony we couldn't see.

At the top of the tower, I was disappointed to see that the white walls had been desecrated; they had become scrawling murals of Asian script, English curses, and the occasional sketch. A second glance, however, revealed not graffiti, but modern-day prayers. Is it deep in human nature to want to leave our messages in the sky? One note read, "Mama, I made it! Mama, wo dao le!" A gold-colored necklace sat on a ledge under mysterious



Chinese. Another message simply said, "I wish you were here. Love, Cam."

A bell was ringing from the top of the tower, but only in the ears of those who had climbed it. You never could have heard this small, Buddhist bell hanging from the eaves if you were standing at the bottom of the tower. At the bottom is Suzhou's brouhaha with all its honking horns, but at the top there is only the sound of one bell ringing. As we looked out over the railing, the rain pattered off somewhere else, and it took the smog with it. As I looked out across the city of white walls and slate-colored roofs, it struck me that it's solely from this distance, reached only by climbing nine floors step-by-step, that we can see Suzhou clearly.

### 中山陵 — 马丽梅 / Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Mausoleum by Emily Morgan

上个周末，我跟一些同学们去南京旅游。中山陵是我们去过的最有意思的地方之一。孙中山是中华明国的第一个总统，也是一个革命家，帮助中国国民党革命委员会推翻清朝。他有“中国国父”的称呼。虽然他在广东出生，可是因为他一九一二年的时候在南京当了总统，所以中山陵在南京。中山陵在紫金山，建筑师是吕彦直。坟墓有三百九十二个台阶。台阶上有八个很漂亮的门，门上有铭刻。最有名的是孙中山写的：《天下为公》。你可以在台阶上拍照片，可是在坟墓里面不可以拍照。坟墓顶棚有一张国民党的旗帜。中山陵门票是免费的。你可以坐五块钱的公交车从山下到坟墓。从中山陵到别的风景也很近，比如说明孝陵和灵谷寺。



This past weekend, several of my classmates and I visited Nanjing. One of the most memorable places we visited was the mausoleum of Sun Yat-sen. Sun Yat-sen was the first president of the Republic of China, and was part of the revolutionary movement that overthrew the Qing dynasty. He is sometimes known as “the Father of China.” Although he was born in Guangdong, his mausoleum was built in Nanjing because he was elected president in Nanjing in 1912.

The mausoleum is located on Purple Mountain, and the architect was Lu Yanzhi. There are 392 steps up to the tomb. Along the way, there are eight beautiful gates, each with inscriptions. One of the most famous was written by Sun Yat-sen: “天下为公” or *Tian xia wei gong*, which means “What is under heaven is for all.” Photographs are allowed on the steps, but not inside the tomb. A Kuomintang flag is on the ceiling above the tomb. The mausoleum is free to visit. There is a bus that costs 5RMB which will take you from the bottom of the mountain to the base of the mausoleum. You can also take inexpensive buses to other nearby scenic spots, such as the Ming Tombs and Linggu Temple.

## 入乡随俗: 喝中国茶 — 马小云 / When in Rome (China) do as the Romans (Chinese) Do: Drink Chinese Tea by Brittany Marien

中国是世界闻名的茶乡，中国茶的历史很长。在周代的时候，有人说神农皇帝第一个发现了茶。现在很多中国人每天都喜欢喝茶。学者觉得你喝茶对你的身体健康有好处。除了中药以外，很多人喝茶因为茶很好喝。中国生产各类茶，我听说中国有名的四个茶是：红茶，乌龙茶，绿茶和 白茶。

### 红茶

- 颜色：黑色
- 味道：甜，苦
- 主要产地：福建省
- 传统功效：血压升高



### 乌龙茶

- 颜色：绿色
- 味道：甜，水果口味
- 主要产地：武夷山
- 传统功效：有很多咖啡因但是治愈疾病



### 绿茶

- 颜色：绿色
- 味道：新鲜，尝起来像草
- 主要产地：浙江省
- 传统功效：治疗心脏疾病和别的疾病



### 白茶

- 颜色：黄色
- 味道：甜中带苦
- 主要产地：福建省
- 传统功效：有抗氧化功能



在美国每天晚上我和我的家人一起喝茶。我们喜欢试试各种茶。为了近距离接触苏州本地文化我常常试试苏州名茶：比如桂花茶。桂花茶甜甜的，尝起来像花。我很喜欢这种茶也打算买一些桂花茶。如果你有空你应该去咖啡馆或者茶馆试试！

Drinking tea in China is a famous tradition that is recognized worldwide. The history of Chinese tea is very long and dates back to the Zhou Dynasty. During the Zhou Dynasty, it has been said that Emperor Shennong first discovered the drinking tea. Today, many Chinese people drink everyday and Scholars have said that drinking tea improves your health. Aside from traditional medicinal uses of tea, people drink tea because they enjoy the taste! China produces and harvests many different types of teas, however, I have heard that the four famous types of Chinese teas are Black Tea, Oolong Tea, Green Tea, and White Tea.



#### Black (Red) Tea

- Color: Black
- Taste: Sweet, bitter
- Origin: Fujian Province
- Traditional Chinese Use: helps lower blood pressure



#### Oolong Tea

- Color: Green
- Flavor: Sweet, fruity or earthy
- Origin: Wuyi Mountains
- Traditional Chinese Use: contains a lot of caffeine, but fights disease



#### Green Tea

- Color: Green
- Flavor: Fresh, tastes like grass
- Origin: Zhenjiang Province
- Traditional Chinese use: Fights heart disease as well as other diseases.



#### White Tea

- Color: White
- Flavor: Sweet, but tastes a little flowery
- Origin: Fujian Province
- Traditional Chinese use: contains high levels of antioxidants



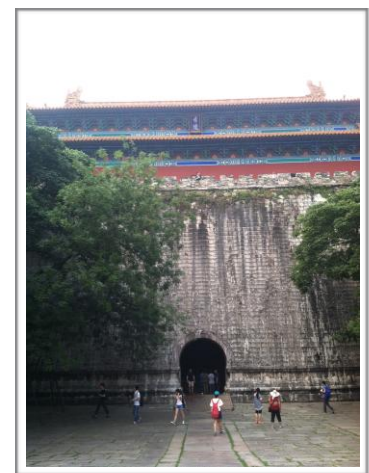
In America my family and I often drink tea and enjoy trying several different types of tea. For the sake of connecting with the local culture of Suzhou I decided to try the tea, which is most famous in Suzhou: Gui Hua Tea. Gui Hua Tea is very sweet and tastes flowery. I really liked this type of tea and definitely plan on buying more Gui Hua Tea. If you have free time you should go to any coffee shop or tea house to try some!

#### 明孝陵 — 麦乐因 / The Ming Tombs by Norine McKee

上个周末我跟我的一些 CLS 同学们一起去了南京旅游，参观了很多特别重要的南京景点。我自己最喜欢的一定是明孝陵，是中国的明代皇帝的陵墓，也是一个世界文化遗产。

让我给你们亲爱的读者介绍一下明孝陵最有意思的方面。明孝陵的地址跟风水很有关系，在紫金山的山脚。你先从大金门进去，看四方城的神功圣德碑，在一个赑屃（很有名看起来像乌龟的中国怪兽）的脊背上。然后你可以走在神道上，看很多雕像：大官，武官，大象，骆驼，马，还有别的怪兽叫麒麟和獬豸。神道很长，直通棂星门，然后进去文武房门，就来到明孝陵的中心。我觉得那边的独龙阜和明楼是明孝陵最给力的建筑物。

如果你想参观南京最有特色的景点，我肯定建议你去明孝陵，从神秘的神道到惊艳的明楼，真是一个五星的去处。



Last weekend, a few of my CLS classmates and I travelled to Nanjing and visited many important Nanjing landmarks. My personal favorite was definitely the Ming Tombs – the Ming Dynasty emperors' massive tomb location, as well as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Allow me to introduce the most interesting aspects of the Ming Tombs. The Tombs' location has a lot to do with *feng shui*, as it is located at the foot of the Purple Mountain. You first enter the Great Golden Gates to see the Square City Pavilion's Shengong Shengde Stele on the back of a stone *bixi* (a famous mythical Chinese creature resembling a tortoise). Next you walk along the Sacred Way and see many stone statues: high officials, military officials, elephants, camels, horses, as well as other mythical creatures called *qilin* and *xiezhi*. The Sacred Way is long and leads to the Lingxing Gate, then you pass through the Wen Wu Fang Men and arrive in the Tombs' central area. I think the center's Lone Dragon Hill and Ming Mansion are the Tombs' most incredible structures.



If you want to visit Nanjing's most distinguished landmark, I definitely recommend the Ming Tombs. From the mysterious Sacred Way to the breathtaking Ming Mansion, the Ming Tombs are a five star tourist destination.

### 读万卷书，行万里路；美丽的黄山之旅 — 黄启明 / Learning Through Traveling; Our Trip to the Beautiful Yellow Mountain of China by Thomas Huang

这九个月以来，我游历了欧洲和亚洲，这给予我一个学习不同文化和旅游的机会。中国有一句古语是这样说的：读万卷书不如行万里路，在旅途中能够学习的超越了书本上的知识。尤其是我的语言。在教室中，我们学习必要的词语和语法，但当我们走出教室便是我们真正练习的时候。

上一个星期，我和几个同学一起去了著名的黄山。虽然旅途过长而且安排上有点问题，这还是一次良好的学习经历。我们将学习到的词组用来问路，使我们的旅行更方便一些。我们更使用了学习到的词组，来跟卖雨伞的老板议价。

在山峰的顶端，我们明白导游给我们介绍的中国历史，因为我们的书本提及了这些历史。我们可以一边欣赏景色一边了解中国历史和文化！

For the last nine months I have been studying abroad in Europe and Asia, giving me the opportunity to travel around and explore different cultures. If there was anything I picked up from my time abroad, it would have to be that a lot of learning happened outside the classroom, especially for languages. There is even an old Chinese proverb that says, "Reading a thousand books it not the same as traveling a thousand miles". Students learn the necessary vocabulary and grammar in the classroom, but it is when one goes out and explores that it is truly put to practice.



This past weekend, a few classmates and I put our Chinese to use when we traveled to the famous Yellow Mountain (Huang Shan). Although it was a bit difficult getting there due to the distance and logistic issues, it was an overall great learning experience. We put the Chinese phrases we learned in class to good use asking for directions and which form of transportation would be more convenient.

When buying rain ponchos because of the weather, students were able to use the vocabulary learned in class to bargain like the locals.

At the top of the mountain, we were able to follow along with the historical explanations Chinese tour guides were giving because of the traveling section we learned about in class. We were able to enjoy the spectacular view while also learning about China's history and culture.