

Your Best Choice Is
Always CCNU



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CCNU



ALWAYS CCNU

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看到《留在华师》创刊号的清样，我感到非常欣喜，如同一朵莲花在我心中含苞待放的感觉，十分美妙。这本以华中师范大学留学生为主题的期刊，是在我的提议之下诞生的，因此我也满心欢喜愿意为我们的《留在华师》首刊写下寄语。说是留学生杂志，意即全刊由构思到出版均由我们的留学生全力负责。我和我的同事们对各位编辑委员予以绝对的信任和支持，对我们的留学生满怀期待。现在，大家终于不负众望，《留在华师》在2015年6月出版创刊号。

这是一本汇集了华中师范大学留学生们心力与才华的结晶。全刊内容非常丰富，知性与感性的文章兼具，语言风格和图文设计都力求体现留学生活之美。我希望透过这本杂志，让国内外的读者看到华师留学生的学习生活面貌与心灵感悟，也让更多人见证这群年轻人在异国他乡的成長。

《留在华师》除了讲述和记录外国留学生在美丽华师的精彩生活与学习经历，更意指学成毕业后我们的留学生心系华师、情牵国际文化交流学院的情感思绪。华师，不仅是留学生的学府，也曾是留学生的家。家的大门永远为我们的留学生校友打开，欢迎我们的毕业生常回来。

感谢我的同事和助理陈楠老师以及各位编辑委员为《留在华师》所付出的劳动和智慧；衷心为华中师范大学的所有留学生祝福。我也感谢您手握此卷，细阅本刊。就让《留在华师》的每一张照片和每一段文字来告诉您，为何我们的留学生会说“NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST, CCNU IS THE BEST”，为何华师是最佳的留学选择。

祝：阅读愉快！

My heart is overwhelmed with joy to see the publication of the first issue of this magazine, which is my brainchild. What delights me most is that this magazine is the work of a group of foreign students in CCNU with unrivalled talents and abilities. They epitomize the rich intellectual and creative acumen of the diverse foreign students who have chosen to study in CCNU. We believe in affording our students the opportunity to develop and give practical effect to their knowledge, skills and abilities. This magazine, produced by an editorial team of students, is a testimony of how far we have come in this quest. The content of this magazine is very rich, and the articles it carries are both intellectually and emotionally stimulating. Through words and graphics, it embodies the beauty of life in CCNU. I hope that through this magazine, readers both at home and abroad will see the endless opportunities that Central China Normal University offers its students to develop and meet the demands of this ever changing world.

Thanks to my colleague and Assistant, Mr. Chen Nan, teachers, as well as the Editorial Board whose labour and wisdom I cannot quantify. My heartfelt blessings go to all students in Central China Normal University. 'Always CCNU' tells our story. Every picture and every word will tell you why our students always say "NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST, CCNU IS THE BEST".

 教授

华中师范大学
留学生管理办公室主任
国际文化交流学院院长

不曾幻想过自己会出国留学，亦不曾梦想过自己会修读博士课程。然而，生命的创造者就这样安排我与华师相遇，与国交院相逢。

2009年9月，初来乍到，拖着沉重的行李到位于华师西区的国交院报道。当时第一届来华攻读汉语国际教育专业硕士的留学生先被安排住进东区的招待所。一年以后，留学生宿舍六号楼竣工，留学生宿舍五号楼从此不再寂寞。西区国交院除了多了六号楼的耸立，也增加了更多不同国籍留学生的身影。2010年已有来自133个国家和地区的留学生，长短期外国留学生人数高达1604人，其中攻读本科、硕士、博士的学位生比例大幅增加。

2011年7月毕业离校那会儿，以为从此再也不会回到这个热得要命、冷得刺骨的城市。怎知两年后，我竟然重返校园，再一次当华师国交院的留学生。看来我的心还真是“留在华师”了。

与华师再续前缘，发现不仅硬体设施有所增添，就是课程设置也更趋向国际化，符合更多莘莘学子的需求。透过接触和交流，得知有越来越多留学生以英语上课和撰写论文。就以杂志社为例，16位成员中有近半数的学生不谙汉语，却也悠然自得地投入校园生活，甚至活跃于院校举办的各种活动。这个小小联合国编辑组，用了未一个月的时间构思、采访、拍摄、编辑、设计，终于在6月底见证了《留在华师》创刊号的出炉。

这次的参与，除了投入了大量的时间编辑，亦花了不少心思揣摩沟通的方式。过往教和学的“跨文化交际”在这次的协作过程中获得了真实的体验。全心投入编辑工作以后再次坚定一个信念——回忆需要制造，参与了才有归属感，投入之际已是收获。

It is the will of the Creator for me to be part of the rich, unsullied and dynamic history of the College of International Cultural Exchange, CCNU. In 2009, I was part of the first badge of international students to be admitted at MTC SOL. Then, we were allocated in a guesthouse in eastern CCNU. One year later, dorm 6 was completed. Both dorm 5 and 6 accommodated 1604 students from 133 countries as at 2010. I graduated after 2 years of comprehensive study, which helped deepened my knowledge and shaped my worldview significantly. I returned to CCNU in 2011 to further my studies for PhD. I have no regrets for my choice of CCNU. CCNU represents my past, present and future. Always CCNU has been my best choice.

The growth of CCNU in both infrastructure and programs has benefited many students from different nations. More and more international students get to attend classes and write their thesis in English at CCNU. Though many of them do not speak in Chinese, they enjoy their life here; they even participate actively in school activities.

The university is always a lovely place to learn and have fun. Thanks to my team who worked tirelessly to make the publication of this magazine possible. I always believe that we create memory and sense of belonging through participating. We gain while we dive in.

主编：李玲

Chief Editor: Lee Ling

The 3rd GuiZi Mountain International Cultural Festival Welcome to the "Colourful World"!

华中师范大学第三届桂子山国际文化节

走进五彩缤纷的“世界一条街”，享受一场别开生面的文化飨宴！



2015年5月23日，由国际文化交流学院留学生管理办公室、校团委和国际文化交流学院主办的“第三届桂子山国际文化节”已在华师桂中路顺利举行。华中师范大学李向农副校长、王恩科副校长和国际文化交流学院左斌院长等领导都出席了文化节的开幕仪式。

文化节当天，每个国家的摊位都可以看到留学生们展示着各国的独特风情，包括美食、服饰，甚至是历史和精神文化等，为现场观众带来了一场集合视觉、听觉和味觉于一体的文化盛宴。更有不少留学生的舞蹈表演赢得到场观众连声叫好欢呼，热血沸腾，使整个文化节的气氛热闹非凡。

在闭幕仪式上，校团委书记杨臣宣布了“第三届桂子山国际文化节”的5项评比结果，包括了最佳展示效果奖、最佳文化传播奖、最受欢迎团队奖、最具活力团队奖以及最具创意团队奖。共有35个国家和中国少数民族获得上述奖项。

On 23rd May, 2015, the 3rd GuiZi Mountain International Cultural Festival was successfully held at CCNU. The glamour and artistry of ancient cultures were put on show in a tantalizing display of humanity's universal evolution by international students from various countries in CCNU. From Asia, through Europe, America, Australia to Africa, the beauty and thrill of human and cultural diversity were blended in an electrifying atmosphere to keep both participants and visitors excited for a whole day. Five awards were given to deserving participants at the end of the day.











The 2nd Hubei International Students Cultural and Art Performance

荆楚缘·五洲情

第二届湖北省来华留学生文艺汇演

2015年5月23日在华中师范大学的露天电影场举办了荆楚缘·五洲情第二届湖北省来华留学生文艺汇演。

这项文艺汇演由湖北省教育厅、湖北高校外国留学生教育管理协会主办，华中师范大学共同承办。

来自湖北省14所高等院校的60多个国家留学生参与了这次汇演。当晚的表演有舞蹈、歌唱、魔术、相声、武术等等。通过精彩的演出，各国留学生向我们展示了丰富多彩的各国文化和他们的演艺天赋。当晚共有18项表演，其中有6项演出皆来自华中师范大学的留学生。

晚会十分热闹，热情的主持人、炫目的舞台灯光和酷炫的音响效果更为现场观众的热情加分不少。

已圆满落幕的晚会表达了来华留学生对湖北的热爱，并以此促进湖北各高等院校的国际文化交流与留学生的教育发展。

Hubei Province is home to an ever growing world of cultural diversity. This was displayed on May 23, 2015 when Central China Normal University hosted "The Second Hubei International Students Cultural and Art Performance" in the university's Open-Air Cinema.

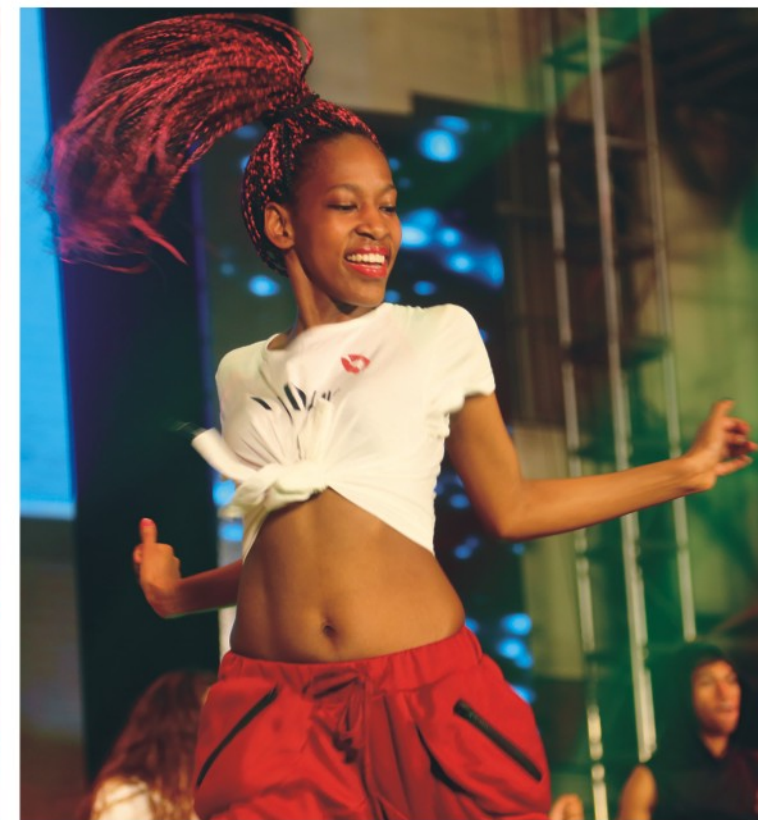
International students from over 60 different countries and 14 universities in the Hubei province performed a variety of shows such as dancing, singing, magic tricks, sketch and martial arts that displayed different talents, costumes and the cultures of those different countries. 6 of the 18 shows were performed by international students from Central China Normal University.

The charming hosts, the sound, screen and light effects created a unique experience that was warmly applauded by the audience throughout the night.

The performances were very successful and showed the spirit of friendship and also promoted the development of international students' education in Hubei.









CICE TEAM EMERGED RUNNER-UP IN THE UNIVERSITY BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

国交院留学生喜获校羽毛球赛亚军

今年，国际文化交流学院的留学生首次组织成队，并代表参加了华中师范大学举办的“第六届城环杯羽毛球赛”。他们一路过关斩将闯进决赛，最终荣获亚军，爆出本次比赛的最大黑马。

4月26日下午三点，华师第六届“城环杯”羽毛球赛总决赛在佑铭体育馆内拉开序幕。我院是首次组织了留学生以“国际学生队”的名义参加。本次比赛分别有男子单打、女子单打、男子双打等五个比赛项目。总决赛当天，在淘汰赛时，国际学生队分别以3-1、3-0的绝对优势淘汰了对手，顺利进入总决赛。在比赛中，留学生们斗志激昂、不畏敌手，而且在运动战中不断与对方斗智斗勇，多次和对手有着出彩的试探和激烈的角力，在进攻端和防守端都表现得淋漓尽致。比赛过程中更出现过不少精彩的拉球与扑杀场面，这都为国际学生队赢得了现场观众一阵又一阵的喝彩和掌声。

为我院赢得荣誉的国际学生队员名单如下：

These are the names of international students who gained honors:

	姓名
男子代表队	GholamrrrezaZourmand (伊朗)
	Donny WiraYudhaKusuma (印尼)
	Noni Numazarudin (印尼)
	Dinh Cong Tan (越南)
女子代表队	Hoang Anh Dung (越南)
	Mai Thu Hoai (越南)
	YuniwatiPrayino (印尼)
	SowitaSefriwahdina (印尼)
	Ferra Swastika (印尼)
	Angelina, WiranataKhosasmara (印尼)

Badminton remains one of the most popularly patronized sporting activities in CCNU. This year, CCNU organized the sixth "City Ring Cup" badminton competition. For the first time in the history of the badminton tournament in the school, international students took part. Competing under the name International Students Team, the international students' contingent defied the odds and reached the final and eventually placed second in the competition.

The final was held on April 26th, at the YouMing stadium. The competition was divided into the men's singles; women's singles; men's doubles etc. During the competition, the international students' team offensively and defensively challenged strong opponents. They were wonderful scenes such as pulling and culling the balls to the delight of the audience.

CCNU GOING Beyond Borders! 国交院领导、老师海外交流出访

参加蒙古国留学中国教育展

我校华中师范大学应蒙古国孔子教育中心的邀请，周波副院长和李志老师参加了5月7日至10日在蒙古举行的留学中国教育展。本次教育展是为了向学生介绍到华师留学的优势以及各类奖学金项目。

In view of the increasing global stretch of China and the need to improve cultural exchange and people-to-people interaction across the world, CCNU took part in the 2015 Education Exhibition on Studying in China at the Confucius Educational Center, Mongolia. The Vice Dean, College of International Cultural Exchange (CCNU), Mr. Zhou Bo and Mr. Li Zhi represented the university.

The goal of the exhibition was to meet with and showcase to potential students, and other relevant stakeholders the opportunities, and challenges of studying overseas. In order to attract participants and members present at the exhibition, Mr. Zhou Bo, explained and presented the steps and procedures on how to apply, and gain admission with varieties of scholarships at CCNU.

访问并推动泰国、印尼、新加坡的汉语教育发展

2015年2月26日至3月7日，国交院佐斌院长、华文教育办公室罗剑老师、汉语系李孝娴副教授、湖北省外侨办周星处长一行访问了泰国、印尼、新加坡。本次访问还有湖北省侨办领导随行，看望我省外派教师，了解当地华文教育情况与需求，宣传我校华文教师与青少年培训项目，以及与以上三国的多所教育机构进行协商，进一步推动与上述国家在教育和文化方面的合作与交流。

From the 26th February to 7th March, 2015, Mr. Zuo Bin, the Dean of the College of International Cultural Exchange, accompanied by Mr. Luo Jian and Ms. Li Xiaoxian, visited Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore, in partnership with the leaders from the Overseas Chinese Office.

The objective of the visit was to promote the good image of CCNU and other universities in Hubei province, China. The visit was also to strengthen the bilateral relations between the universities and political leaders on integrating, teaching and learning Chinese as foreign language in their curriculum. There was also emphasis on promotion of bilateral student and staff exchange programs in particular, and education and cultural exchange programs in general.



华中师范大学国际文化交流学院佐斌院长访问泰国、印尼、新加坡。访问期间与泰国易三仓大学罗勇学院签署了合作建立汉语言文化中心的协议，并为该中心揭牌。



华师国交院佐斌院长、华文教育办公室罗剑老师、汉语系主任李孝娴副教授、湖北省外侨办周星处长一行访问了泰国、印尼、新加坡，于印尼泗水市教育展上剪彩。



华师国交院佐斌院长、左双菊、吉艳艳及外事处董珊一行四人赴韩国参加教育展。

参加韩国教育展

4月12日至16日，华师国交院佐斌院长、左双菊、吉艳艳及外事处董珊一行四人赴韩国参加教育展，并拜访了中国驻韩国大使馆和五所华师友好学校。4月13日和15日在首尔、釜山的教育展上，近20家韩国留学机构和近60位有意来华学习的学生代表参加了教育展。

Between the 12th and 16th of April, the Dean of the College of International Cultural Exchange, Mr. Zuo Bin together with Zuo Shuangju, Ji Yanyan, and Dong shan, from the Foreign Affairs Office, were in South Korea as part of the efforts to reach out to more international students. They seized the opportunity to pay a visit to the Chinese Embassy in South Korea. They also participated in an educational fair, which took place between 13th and 15th April in Seoul and Busan. The fair was attended by nearly 20 Korean institutions and nearly 60 students, who were interested in studying in China.



华中师范大学留学生“洋雷锋”为尼泊尔筹款

CCNU STUDENTS DONATE...

As Deadly Earthquake Rocks Nepal from 25th April to 20th May, 2015

“2015年4月至5月期间，一连串近乎毁灭性的地震重创了喜马拉雅山脚下的佛教之国——尼泊尔，灾难所造成的死伤人数异常惨重。为此，华中师范大学国际文化交流学院和留学生组织洋雷锋发起了一项筹款活动以帮助尼泊尔的幸存者重建家园。”

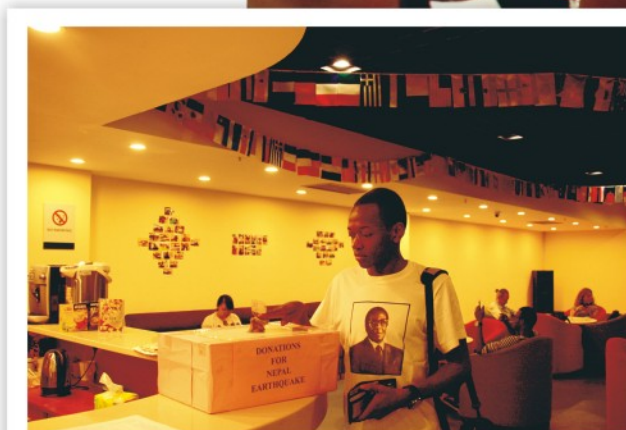
Nepal was subjected to the wrath of nature from the 25th April to 20th May, 2015. The country was struck by varied magnitudes of earthquakes within the period. It all started with a magnitude 7.9 earthquake on 25th April, 2015, which was followed by 7.3 and 8.0 on the 12th and 20th of May respectively. The periods between these major quakes, experienced several aftershocks, resulting in immeasurable human and material cost. The mountainous country is still reeling from the natural disaster that claimed over 8,000 lives and left nearly 9,000 dead across the country. Experts say it will take years to rebuild Nepal's fragile economy. To extend a helping hand to the people of Nepal, students of Central China Normal University and the office of International Cultural Exchange launched a fundraising drive to help rebuild Nepal, support survivors and aid the reconstruction programs.

No gift is small on earth ... When one is in need ...

Many organizations, nations and governments have already extended help to Nepal in the form of food, water, sanitation and psycho-social support to the people most affected by the earthquake.

The Yang Leifeng Volunteers Association (华师洋雷锋志愿者服务队) together with the management of international student affairs and Nepal students at CCNU, spent their time and effort to raise money to facilitate the campaign to rebuild Nepal and help survivors. A three day fundraising program was organized, from 13th to 15th May, 2015. The event took place in front of building 5 and 6 of the international student dormitories and attracted over a thousand students. The initiative is timely and showcases the respect and love we have for one another as international students, true to Central China Normal University philosophy.

Thanks to commitment of the good people of the international office and students, the fund-raising campaign was a resounding success and it feels proud to be a student of CCNU.





More on Nepal Donations 赈灾筹款 ——乐声献爱尼泊尔



To raise further funds, the Borneo Child, a Malaysian Band was invited by the school to help in raising the fund. This event was held on May 22nd with members of Borneo Child (Malaysian Band). There were various performances by the band and international students. The song that stole the show on the day was "the moon represents my heart". The thrilling atmosphere was strong enough to help people defied the rain to stay and watch the performances.

5月22日傍晚6时半, 来自马来西亚沙巴艺术学院的婆罗洲之子乐团在留学生宿舍六号楼前的草地上为尼泊尔赈灾义演演奏了多首曲子。其中两首是西洋乐器与沙巴州卡达山族民族乐器的合奏, 一首则是大家耳熟能详的《月亮代表我的心》。来自美国的留学生还现场即兴演唱了一首英文歌曲。优美的乐声甚至吸引了住在外教公寓的老师闻声而下, 一同前来观赏演出。不仅如此, 外教老师还自带口琴与乐团合奏了一曲呢!

该乐团的负责人Mr.Jessel说道: “我觉得我们乐团能在华师义演是一个很棒的经验。我喜欢这种户外演出, 因为随时会有学生加入乐团即兴表演, 一起为赈灾筹款略尽绵力。感谢主办方给予我们乐团这个机会, 能够与国际学生一起为尼泊尔赈灾筹款义演, 为尼泊尔灾民献出爱心。”

可惜天不作美, 演出不久天空就下起绵绵细雨。尽管如此, 仍不灭减大家前来观赏的热情。

Blood transfusion is important to modern healthcare delivery. Yet, getting blood donors can be difficult. On Friday, 29th May, 2015, members of the Yang Lei Feng volunteers Association, staff of the international student office, Students of Central China Normal University and staff from the Wuhan Blood Donation Center, mobilized and coordinated both foreign and Chinese students to donate blood, in order to save lives.

This is the third successful blood donation campaign organized by the association in collaboration with the international students office. It was a rainy day but the students came out and donated blood for a good course.

When asked why they decided to donate their blood, most of the students gave similar reasons such as "I would like to do something noble" or "I just wanted to save a life". These words express well the duty we have to care for one another. A Ghanaian student was quoted saying, "I feel happy to donate blood because I know that one day, somewhere, someone's life will be saved". Viva blood donors, Viva the LEI Feng Volunteers Association of Central China Normal University, Viva Central China Normal University.

2015年5月29日, “洋雷锋”志愿者协会在我校举办了年度无偿献血活动, 并诚挚邀请了我校所有国际学生和中国学生参加。活动当天, 一辆来自武汉市血液中心的献血车开入校区, 在留学生宿舍6号楼前的场地展开了一年一度的献血活动。此次活动献血人数共计85人, 最令人印象深刻的是恶劣的天气并没有影响本次活动的进行, 各国留学生还是相继前来献血, 这点值得鼓励。

大部分前来献血的留学生都表示: “这样帮助别人又能使自己开心, 是一件很值得的事。”一位来自加纳的学生还说道: “也许就在某天、某处, 我的小小举动将挽救一条生命, 我以此为乐。”



DONATE BLOOD Save a Life 无偿献血·爱的奉献

The Institute of Political Science of CCNU organized a series of seminar presentations aimed at allowing foreign students to discuss various topics on international relations with their Chinese counterparts. The topics discussed cut across China's relation with various regions and countries including South East Asia, Africa, America, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Malawi, amongst others. The last seminar was on Sino-African relations and three PhD students presented on the topic "China in Africa: Win-Win Cooperation or Neo-colonialism". The first presenter, Maria Barbal Campayo from Spain contrasted China's actions in Africa with some Western powers. Her conclusion was that the accusation of neo-colonialism cannot be sustained against China. The second presenter, Ishmael Kwabla Hlovor from Ghana, takes a historical look at Sino-African relations and concluded that Sino-African relation has strong historical root, that FOCAC was instituted to provide an institutional mechanism for further cooperation. The last presenter, Brown Katobosola, highlighted the role of traders in promoting China-Malawi cooperation. He pointed out that Malawi and China are locked in a win-win cooperation.

IPS SEMINAR ON *International Studies* 中国在非洲是新殖民主义吗？

2015年5月28日，于老图书馆四楼的模拟联合国实验室举行了第四期的“桂子山国际问题席明纳（Seminar）”。本次研讨会邀请了三位资历丰富、国际视野广阔的留学生前来共同主讲，他们分别是：西班牙籍的 Maria Barbal Campayo、加纳籍的 Ishmael Kwabla Hlovor 和 马拉维籍的 Brown Katobosola。本次主要讨论的议题为“中国在非洲是新殖民主义吗？”

Maria Barbal Campayo，政治学研究院博士候选人，是该研讨会第一个主讲人，曾获国际安全与危机管理专业硕士学位。Maria Barbal Campayo在《谁是真正的新殖民主义者？》主题报告中认为，中国在非洲的投资建设并非新殖民主义，而且双方关系比之非洲与美国以及非洲与法国更为公正。

第二位主讲人 Ishmael Kwabla Hlovor 先后获得政治学学士学位和哲学硕士学位，曾担任过加纳大学政治学院助教。他在《当代中非关系的制度化——对中非合作论坛（FOCAC）的评价》的报告中，以中非关系的历史发展轨迹探讨了双方合作的重要性。他认为中非之间的合作有着深厚的历史渊源和实际需求。他强调中非合作关系从一开始就建立在一种相互尊重主权、互不干涉的基础上，长期稳定发展起来的。他还认为中非合作论坛的成立，其实为中非国家间的互动提供了一个制度框架。

Brown Katobosola 是第三个主讲人，曾经在钱瑟勒学院、多马西教育学院讲授历史与国际关系等课程。他在一份题为《中国与非洲南部》的报告中首先以中国与马拉维的贸易关系为例进行阐述。在报告的最后，他表示与中国的双赢合作对于马拉维，甚至对于非洲来说都是极为重要的。

在三位主讲人发言后，到场的同学便针对本次主题进行了激烈讨论，与会者的交流成果显著且卓越。



THE 54TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF SIERRA LEONE, 2015 AT CENTRAL CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY 塞拉利昂独立54周年庆典

The Wuhan chapter of the Sierra Leone Students Union in China (SLSUC) hosted their National Day on 27th April, 2015. The theme of the celebration was: "THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE SINO-SIERRA LEONE RELATIONSHIP, 1971-2015".

The official program was climaxed with a presentation by Mr. Robert Koroma, who is the Second Secretary of Chancery at the Sierra Leonean Embassy in China. According to Mr. Koroma, Sierra Leone established diplomatic relations with China on 29th July 1971. It is a relationship that is rooted in mutual support for each other over the years. Sierra was one of the African countries that supported and voted for the reinstatement of the Republic of China (PRC) to the United Nations (UN) in 1971. Sino-Sierra Leone relationship is based on mutual respect, respect for sovereignty and mutual development.

塞拉利昂留华学生联盟（SLSUC）武汉分会于2015年4月27日，在华中师范大学庆祝该国国庆，主题为“1971年至2015年中塞关系对社会经济的影响”。

塞拉利昂驻华大使馆公处第二书记罗伯特先生于庆典上表示，塞拉利昂与中国建交于1971年7月29日，双方多年来相互支持。塞拉利昂是其中一个在1971年投票支持中国重返联合国的非洲国家。两国的友好关系建基于互相尊重主权和谋求共同发展的基础上。



Celebrating in glamour 魅力四射的庆祝活动

There was a trip to the Zhong Shan tourist park in Wuhan on 26th April. This was followed by a football match between Sierra Leonean students and other foreign nationals at the CCNU sports stadium.

4月26日，塞拉利昂学生组团到武汉中山公园游玩，之后还在华师佑铭体育馆与其他国家的同学进行了一场足球比赛。

The diverse and rich African culture was on display in CCNU on 30th May, 2015 when the Student Union of Mali organized the Mali Cultural festival at the Basement (Building 6). The aim of the event was to provide an opportunity for African students to know one another and to have cultural exchange. African students from the various Universities in Wuhan presented different performances on the night.



MALI 2015 CULTURAL FESTIVAL – AFRICAN CUSTOMS IN CCNU 马里2015嘉年华——非洲风情在华师

2015年5月30日，由武汉马里学生会主办，在华中师范大学留学生宿舍6号楼的贝思曼（地下室）举行了一个属于全武汉非洲学生的大晚会，主题为“马里2015嘉年华”。本次活动旨在集合所有在武汉留学和工作的非洲人，让他们彼此认识，进行文化上的交流。

晚会于晚上七点正式开始。参加的非洲学生很多。他们大部分来自武汉大学、华中师范大学、中国地质大学（武汉）和武汉理工大学等，其中还有一些来自其他城市的非洲学生。

当晚的节目非常丰富，有舞蹈、歌曲、音乐演奏等。

第一个节目是来自马达加斯加和科特迪瓦学生联合呈现的舞蹈表演。这是一个混合了流行和传统元素在内的舞蹈，音乐不仅活泼俏皮，而且甚受欢迎。当晚更有一些非洲学生穿着各国的民族服饰给大家展示，有趣的是纵然各族服饰的布料和图腾有些差异，但是都有相同的圆点图案。

当天晚会的高潮是喀麦隆学生用架子鼓演奏的音乐与舞蹈。晚会的最后则是以科特迪瓦和塞内加尔的学生共同演奏的非洲鼓乐作为结束。大约晚上十点半，马里2015嘉年华正式落幕。

一位来自非洲东部国家的女学生表示：“我觉得尽管我们来自不同的国家，不过最重要的——我们都是非洲的兄弟姐妹。很多非洲学生都觉得今年的晚会很完美，让我们非常期待明年的。”



CCNU boasts of one of the most entertaining educational environments in Hubei province. The entertainment centers produce a climate of joy and pleasure all year round. “The Basement” is one of the most popular sports and entertainment centers in the university. It is a lovely recreational center located under the International student's dormitory (Building 6) basement; hence it is given the name “the basement.” It was opened in May 2014 and this year during the month of May (12th–15th), it celebrated its one year anniversary.

There was exceptional attendance from students during the celebration period. All members of staff of the basement were very excited and happy to be part of the Basement's anniversary. A number of students gave their heartfelt gratitude for having such a great place to come and relax with their friends.

为了庆祝本校留学生宿舍6号楼的“贝思曼”（地下室）一周年庆，贝思曼的管理人员准备了一系列的庆祝活动，并从2015年5月11日至2015年5月17日免费开放给各国的留学生前来参与。

贝思曼的所有工作人员都表示很荣幸能够成为贝思曼的成员之一，因为这里是能够见到世界各国留学生的休闲场所，让他们有机会接触到各种各样的人，丰富了他们的生活经验。

另外，许多前来参与贝思曼周年庆的留学生都表示贝思曼是个放松身心和认识各国朋友的好地方。其中一位来自贝宁的留学生Josias Nerima为自己能成为华师和贝思曼的一份子而感到光荣与高兴，他还希望贝思曼可以一年比一年更好，一年比一年进步。贝思曼一周年的参与者都对这次在贝思曼所举办的庆典活动感到十分满意，最终贝思曼也在愉快的气氛中，结束了这维持七天的欢乐庆典。

Basement 1st YEAR CELEBRATION! “贝思曼”已经一岁了!



A Beautiful Smile from Russia 来自俄罗斯的向日葵



吉娜，道地的俄罗斯美女，也确实有着大家对俄罗斯美女的既定印象。大家对她的印象除了是华师大型晚会节目主持人、贝思曼的经理兼负责人以外，大家是否还知道——她其实也是一个喜欢淘宝的网购达人？大家又是否知道一副现代女强人模样的她，其实也是一个憧憬婚姻美满的传统小姑娘？

记者：你好，感谢你愿意抽空接受我们杂志的访问。你已经在华中学习有五年了，今年暑假即将毕业，希望在你离开以前，读者能透过《留在华师》更了解贝思曼的“道地的俄罗斯美女”还不为人知的一面。

吉娜：谢谢，我很乐意接受你们杂志的采访，有什么问题尽管问吧。

记者：你的家乡在哪里？当初是什么原因选择来中国学习汉语？

吉娜：我的家乡在俄罗斯，是一个叫作“ASTRAKHAN”的城市，那是一个不大但也不小的城市，距离哈萨克斯坦不远，开车五个小时左右就到了。我住的城市有一所很著名的语言大学，我高中毕业以后就是在那所大学里学的汉语，也是在那里念大学时申请了到中国留学的机会。大概是18岁的时候吧，我就过来中国留学了。

记者：是什么原因让你选择在俄国就学习汉语？

吉娜：其实我们那所语言大学有其他的外语专业，但我就是喜欢汉语，对其他语言不感兴趣，所以最后还是选择了汉语。再说，我在17岁时就梦想自己以后能成为一名翻译，所以我会选择汉语也不意外了吧。

记者：那你的家人当时没有反对吗？

吉娜：家人没有反对，他们让我来，但不免还是会担心。虽然我从小就比较独立，不过还是需要花时间去说服父母，让他们放心。记得那时候我一看到有“留学中国”四个字，就很勇敢地决定了——我是一定要去的，哈哈，即使那时连详细地要到哪所大学留学都还不清楚！加上当时来中国留学的机会非常难得，我的大学只能推荐一个人，我就是被老师推荐的那一个，当然不会放过这么难得的机会。

记者：那你来到中国以后，特别是武汉这里，你一般生活过得怎么样？有没有趁着节假日去一些比较特别的地方？

吉娜：我一般比较喜欢看书，有空会出去玩、去拍照、去旅行，可以说到处走走看看就是我最大的爱好吧，哈哈，所以我在这里的生活还是过得挺丰富多彩的。中国的一些地方我都去过了，比如北京、上海、西安、广州、深圳、香港、澳门，还有石家庄。不过我最喜欢的地方还是武汉的解放公园和中山公园，因为平常就已经生活在这座高楼大厦的城市里

面了，所以有空的话我还是想看看美丽的风景，接触一下大自然。

记者：你在这里当了几次大型晚会的主持人和贝思曼的负责人以后，有什么特别的感想？

吉娜：主持人其实是陈楠老师和李华雍老师推荐我的，因为高中的时候我也当过我们学校的主持人，所以我就被他们选上了。每次晚会开始的时候我都很紧张，除了当晚的外在仪表需要好好打扮，内心也要有很强的承受能力才可以，哈哈！当贝思曼负责人是我自愿的，当时我觉得这工作其实是一个挑战，而且我还能在这里（贝思曼）跟各国学生交流，锻炼我的汉语和其他语言，开开我的眼界，丰富我的经验，所以我觉得不错。

记者：在中国五年了，要回国的你最舍不得中国的什么？

吉娜：淘宝！！俄罗斯的网购没有这里这么发达，中国真的太厉害了，就算不出门也可以什么都买得到！我很喜欢淘宝，东西便宜，而且很方便，回国以后我会很想念淘宝吧！

记者：你回国后，有什么打算？

吉娜：我想先找份工作，看看我的工作能力如何。其实我比较想帮我的男朋友做生意。如果一切顺利的话，我想快点跟我男朋友结婚，组建属于我们自己的家庭，一起打拼，一起努力面对生活，有空就去世界各地旅行——这也是我的梦想之一。在俄国，23岁结婚是很平常的事，我身边的朋友也有一些已经有了小孩。现在的俄国年轻人正处在最好的时机，我们跟上一代不一样，我们这一代只要肯努力，一切问题都不是问题。

记者：感觉你是个很正面很积极的人，跟你冷冰冰的女强人形象有点不一样呢。最后可以问问你有什么比较喜欢的句子或是时常用来激励自己的座右铭？

吉娜：Carpe Diem，这是一句拉丁语，意思是“抓住今天”。它令我领悟到时间很宝贵，要抓住每一个机会。另外，对于女强人这个词，其实我有不一样的理解，我觉得一个女孩子不是只有工作能力很优秀才叫作女强人，而是各方面，包括家庭、爱情、内心等等，要每个层面都顾及得到，那她才是一个女强人，不单单只是工作能力而已。

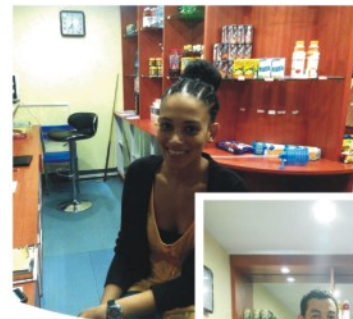
记者：谢谢你接受采访。

吉娜：不客气。

向日葵是俄罗斯的国花，在俄罗斯的民族文化里，向日葵即为向往光明之花，是带来美好希望的花儿。吉娜虽然表面看似冰冷、高贵，但是深入了解后，访谈中她的每一次微笑，都有一种温暖人心的力量，仿佛向日葵在绽放光芒，给人带来希望。

尽管这朵向日葵生长在俄罗斯这片地处北方的寒冷大地，但她依旧不改那天性向阳的本质。

When we talk about Russia, what's your general impression about this beautiful country? On this topic, we interviewed a Russian student who is the current manager of the basement. She has also had excellent hosting performances in CCNU. Kulkatova Dinara, was born in Russia, and lived in the Russian town of Astrakhan. She started learning Chinese when she was still studying in Russia, and continued to pursue her dream in CCNU at the age of 18. Now, she has completed her major and awaiting her graduation as at the time of this interview.



“Carpe Diem” is a Latin aphorism, which means “seized the day”, is her motto about life, which also encouraged her to seize every opportunity that comes her way.

吉娜的同事李丽安（佛得角）：“她在日常生活中是一个性格很好的人；在工作上是一个做事认真的人，不了解她的人就会误会她，我也是在跟她一起工作后发现原来她并没有我想象的那么凶。”

吉娜的同事大力（突尼斯）：“我和他是在贝思曼工作认识的，她对待工作很认真，当别人有困难时，她也会很照顾别人。”

谈起俄罗斯，就不可避免地让人联想到名为“伏特加”的美酒和身材婀娜多姿、性格冷若冰霜的俄罗斯美女。



温柔的坚持

GENTLE Persistence

Ms. Tey, popularly known as Ah Bin was the first manager of Basement. She is a highly determined and strong-willed lady with great inner strength, notwithstanding her physical looks. After her graduation from CCNU last year, she has been working as a lecturer in New Era College, Malaysia. She has been active and result oriented, just as she was in CCNU. She takes every challenge as an opportunity to learn, grow and improve. She always tries her best to overcome those barriers as she believes there is a reward in overcoming them.

记者：诗侯学姐，你好。很感谢你在百忙之中抽空接受访问。学姐毕业也有一年了，给我们谈谈毕业以后的工作和生活吧。

诗侯：我目前在马来西亚新纪元学院任职中文系讲师，讲授的科目有中国历史、史记、词选、元明清文学史、元明清文选等。除了教书，平时也到处去演讲，谈“我的中文情意结”“快乐学古文”“我对汉语及文化创意的思考”等课题。入职以来，我还统筹、策划了几项活动，包括了中小学国际汉语教师资格考、第一届新纪元学院加影社区书展，也肩负起系上出版的《中文人系列》杂志书的主编工作。

记者：那你一定很忙吧？这么听起来，生活除了工作还是工作。

诗侯：对啊，现在我的生活都被工作填满了。说实在的，没什么娱乐。基本上从早做到晚，周末也一样。不过很踏实，很有满足感，也成长得很快。相信这一两年是一个过渡期，等所教的科目都轮了一遍，就会比较轻松了。到时应该比较能够平衡生活与工作。

记者：我们常听人家说个子娇小和年纪较轻的讲师可能会被学生欺负。学姐和学生之间的互动又是怎么样的呢？

诗侯：其实还好，或许因为样子长得比较稚嫩，我和学生之间没有太大的距离感。他们乐于亲近我，一直都觉得我很搞笑，很像心灵导师，很有正能量，常跟我倾诉，把我当朋友、当姐姐。不过课堂上他们认为我很严肃，刚开始讲课的时候他们还取笑我什么新官上任三把火。

记者：看来学姐在工作上可说是从容自如。这和过往在贝思曼工作的经验是否有直接的关系？

诗侯：在贝思曼的工作经验，对现在我的教学工作来说，不一定有直接的帮助。但是，当我们总结过往

的经验，归纳出哪些是好的，哪些是坏的思想指导成分，然后再区分哪些是可用的，哪些是可摒弃的，又有哪些是可补充改变的，那么这些经验再加上思考，就会对我们的人生有很大的帮助。有些帮助是潜移默化的。比如在贝思曼工作，我要和各种各样的人接触，要和很多不同国籍不同文化的同事、顾客往来联系，这当中学到的东西，肯定对我们的人生，对我们以后的工作有所帮助。

记者：毕业至今已有一年了，华师最让学姐怀念的是什么？

诗侯：桂子山西区国际交流学院的老师和朋友、我的导师、同门师兄姐妹、认识多年的叔叔阿姨和长辈，还有迷人的桂花香。我很舍不得武汉，我写过很多关于武汉情怀的文字，尤其是我2008年刚去桂子山西区的时候，那里完全和现在是两个样子，过去尘土飞扬、街灯几盏；现在清新美丽，生气活泼。那里是我呆过六年的地方，也刚好是我的青春时光，见证了我的成长。虽然我非常享受在武汉的生活，但人在他乡还是无数次地想回家。如今，我回家了，却才意识到我将用一生的时光去想念在武汉的那六年。

记者：学姐在华师一呆就是六年，不曾后悔或厌倦吗？肯定也经历过失败和挫折吧？学姐是如何跨越的呢？

诗侯：失败和挫折当然有，而且不少！都是靠知识和良好的心态吧，知识的多寡往往影响个人内在力量的强弱。内在力量越强，心态越好，情绪也就越稳定，人自然也就越能跨越难关。我经常告诉自己：每一个难关的后面都暗藏着一份礼物。我相信，有这么一份礼物的存在。如果找不到，肯定是自己的问题，不是生活或老天刁难你。每当我的人生遇到贫病拂逆，种种难堪的时候，我除了调整自己的心态以外，有时候也会想到中国历史上的那些励志人物或励志故事。他们时时刻刻都在支撑着我的人生信念，让我克服难关，所以在华师学习，我一生无悔。

记者：学姐对我们这些还在留学的学弟学妹有何劝勉？

诗侯：珍惜留学的日子，打开你的眼界，不仅仅用眼睛看、用耳朵听，更要用心认识不同肤色的人。快乐地学习吧。

记者：最后，贝思曼一周年庆之际，请学姐说一说对贝思曼的感言和祝福。

诗侯：我想借这个机会向某些人表达感谢。谢谢李璘的推荐，谢谢陈楠老师、游老师、韦老师的帮助，我看到了他们的用心和付出。还有谢谢我昔日的工作团队，我们一起走过的那些美丽的日子。我希望贝思曼会发展得越来越好，并在所有中国学校的国际文化交流学院里是最具代表性、最独树一帜的！



马丽塔（波兰），贝思曼前同事：诗侯是个善良的女生，性格活泼开朗，对待身边的人都非常友好。在工作上，诗侯的态度认真，处理事情非常严谨，对自己有严格的要求，但却能够宽以待人，因此深受贝思曼员工和顾客的喜爱。她那认真的工作态度和活泼开朗的性格，更是赢得众多师生的赞许。无论是在工作上还是在生活中，诗侯和我的关系都很亲密，她总是扮演着姐姐的角色，对我照顾有加。直到现在，我仍记得诗侯给我们带来自己亲手做的便当。她的厨艺很好，做的饭菜特别美味。试问哪个上司会对自己的下属这么关心？我估计像诗侯这样的上司是非常少见的。诗侯这种为人处事的态度，让我打从心底佩服她。



陈楠老师：我觉得她是一个“隐藏”得很深的人。一开始对她不熟悉，后来李璘推荐了和熟识了她以后，才发觉她的内里居然隐藏着巨大的能量，尤其是体现在管理贝思曼方面。当然，这股力量在她硕博期间和学术上也很有建树。我很遗憾在她即将毕业的最后几个月我们才熟识，但也成为了非常好的朋友。最后，我们很感谢她把贝思曼的体系架构给建立了起来，感谢她对我们的帮助。



马豆（马里），贝思曼前同事：诗侯为人和蔼可亲，对身边的人非常友善，也非常关心身边的朋友，常主动向有需要帮助的朋友伸出援手。我学会做的第一道中国菜——西红柿炒蛋，还是诗侯教我的呢。在交流中，她常纠正我的汉语语音、语法等。在工作上，她严格要求自己，对其他员工也有所要求。她学习也特别用功，寝室里大半空间都被书刊读物占满了。我想，除了工作，她的生活离不开学习。她是个好女孩，我祝福她幸福快乐。

人有人言，花有花语。《留在华师》首期人物专访对象如木槿花的花语——温柔的坚持。她外表娇小温柔，可实际上意志力非常坚定，内心力量巨大得超乎想象。她是贝思曼的首任经理——郑诗侯。



Abstract
摘要

Culture is an important aspect of any group of people. While each society or human community has a unique culture, some societies share similar cultures. This paper looks at the cultures of Sri Lanka and China. It identifies great similarities in the cultures of the two nations. Fundamentally, both China and Sri Lanka are nations of religious pluralism and religion plays a significant role in the social construction of both societies.

文化是所有族群不可或缺的重要构件。每一个社会或群体都有自己独特的文化，而这些看似不同的社群亦可能正同时分享着相同或相似的文化。本文论述着眼于斯里兰卡和中国文化之间的相似性。从根本上说，中国和斯里兰卡皆属多元宗教主义的国家，宗教于两国的社会建设皆扮演了举足轻重的角色。



Culture is, overall the asset of a group. It is a pattern which is invented in the group's history in order to deal with the problems arising from the interactions among the members of the group and between them and their surrounding environment. In fact, these responses are regarded as the correct way to perceive, feel, think and act. New members of the community learn the culture through immersion and teaching or through the socialization process. Fundamentally, culture determines what is good or bad, acceptable or unacceptable, significant or not, feasible or unfeasible. Thus, according to socio-cultural anthropologists, culture is the complex whole, which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, law, customs or any other capabilities acquired by man as a member of society. In this short essay, the authors explore what factors, mainly caused the formation of culture in both Sri Lanka and China.

Major differences and similarities can be seen when comparing the cultures. People around the world have similar vital needs. However, people communicate with different languages, eat different foods, wear different dresses and follow different values and customs. This is called cultural diversity. What causes these differences? Initially, it is the geological and geographical factors that influence its origin. In other words, it is really cause by the natural environment. However, cultural diffusion diminishes the cultural differences in the contemporary world.

China was one of the four houses of the first civilization of the world. The country has a history of nearly 4,000 years. Through centuries of migration, merging and development, it has formed a distinctive system of language, writing, philosophy, art and political organization, which became known as the Chinese culture. Thus, its culture is one of the oldest and one of the most complex cultures of the world. It has been influenced by its long history and its various ethnic groups whose customs and traditions vary greatly according to geographical area.

China consists of 56 ethnic groups. The Han Chinese is the largest ethnic group representing

some 91.2% of the total population. The other 55 ethnic groups are, therefore, referred to as minority ethnic groups or minorities. China is a country of religious pluralism. The main religions are Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Christianity, Judaism and other smaller religions. Confucianism was the dominant force for centuries. However, after the fall of the Qing Dynasty, the last feudal dynasty, Confucianism, which was seen as the product of feudal society, lost its dominant position. Nevertheless, its influence persists to this day.

Besides Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism also played important roles in ancient China at different times. However, nowadays most Chinese are atheists. Buddhism is the largest religion in China, with a history of about 2,000 years. This is followed by the Islamic religion, which is the second largest religion. It is popular among minority nationalities such as the Hui and Uyghur. Christianity and Catholicism also have some following among Chinese.

Despite the regional diversity, China is also dominated by the Confucian and Buddhist value systems. Buddhism spread to China in the first century AD. Confucianism was internalized to Chinese life. The Han Dynasty was the first dynasty to embrace the philosophy of Confucianism, which became the ideological underpinning of all the authorities until the end of dynastic era. It has been the ethical and philosophical system in China since its founding over 2,000 years ago. It is a complex system of moral thought, a religious quasi-social behaviour, and political and philosophical thinking, which had enormous influence on the culture and history of China. Confucianism emphasizes self-restraint, good relationship with others and mutuality to promote social harmony. Confucianism advocates respect for hierarchy and emphasizes loyalty to authority, the family, spouse and friends to keep society in good condition. Confucianism also urges all people to strive to be perfect gentlemen, and humanity is to all people. Confucianism has not only been embedded in the Chinese culture but also laid the foundation of it.

Sri Lanka, known as the Pearl of the Indian Ocean, belongs to the South Asian region. It has 2500 years of documented history. This is proven by modern archaeological survey and historical books like Mahawansa (Great Genealogy) and Deepawansa (Island Genealogy). Until the European colonization in the early 15th century, it was ruled by the monarchies. Sri Lanka was colonized by the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British respectively. The monarchical system entirely collapsed in 1815 with British colonialism. Several centuries of intermittent foreign influence have transformed the culture of Sri Lanka to its current form. However, the ancient traditions and festivals are still held by conservative majority Sinhalese and Tamils in the island, along with other minorities. The Sri Lankan Tamils, mainly Hindus, live in the northern section of the island, while the Sinhalese, who are predominantly Buddhist, live in the south. Sri Lanka consists mainly of three ethnic groups, Sinhala, Tamil and Muslims. Sinhalese is the largest ethnic group, representing 73% of the total population. The other groups are, therefore, referred to as minority ethnic groups, or minorities. Sri Lanka is a country of religious pluralism. The main religions are Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam and Christianity.

According to historical sources, Vijaya who was the

grandson of an Indian Prince, Vangain of northern India came along with 700 of his followers to Sri Lanka. He established himself as ruler with the help of Kuveni, a princess of a tribe known to be worshipping demons. They probably captured the villages and established themselves as rulers. For instance, the current city of Anuradhapura was known as Anuradhagama, a village named after one of the princes who came with Prince Vijaya.

With the introduction of Buddhism in 3rd Century BC, Sri Lankan rulers followed Buddhist principles in governing the country. Accordingly, the ten royal rituals of Buddhism were expected to be followed by the rulers. The Kings were not considered as gods, but ordinary men, who worked for the welfare of the people under them according to Buddhist principles.

The architecture of Sri Lanka shows a rich variety of forms and architectural styles. Buddhism had a significant influence on the architecture, since it was introduced to the island in the third century from India. According to historical narratives, different kinds of specialists in the areas of agriculture and irrigation, art, architecture, sculpture and literature arrived on the island along with the advent of Buddhism. Monasteries, temples and other religious edifices were built; first carved from stones and later brick and mortar as a residence for Buddhist monks. Huge pagodas were built to fix the relic of the Buddha. These religious edifices were decorated with a rich heritage of sculptural forms. Interior of temples were decorated with images of Buddha demonstrating his life circle. So that Buddhism was the most influential factor in the formation of Sri Lankan culture. One inscription points out that the Sri Lanka king must be Buddhist, no one can come to power without being a Buddhist. Still this unwritten rule remains in the country. It shows the extent to which Buddhism is embraced the county.

In the Kandyan period, which is the last monarchy, the caste hierarchy ran more or less parallel to a feudal social class structure consisting of an aristocracy (Radala caste), free peasants (Govigama) and those who provided hereditary or traditional caste services of one kind or another. This cast structure based on the aforesaid migrants specialist who migrated with Vijaya transformed to a caste stratification system and identified fourteen caste hierarchies from aristocracy to lowest caste (Rodia). This system showed significant influence from the Indian caste system.

Both the Chinese culture and Sri Lankan culture are enriched by religious virtues. They, therefore, display similarities. While Chinese culture developed with Confucianism and Buddhism, Sri Lanka developed only with Buddhism. So that religious rituals and some customs in both countries show similarities. China being a huge country displays to some extent cultural diversity unlike Sri Lanka, which is only about 25,332 square miles and has not developed such culture diversity. Both societies have been heavily influenced by religion. Though most Chinese are now atheists, religious virtues still inform Chinese social relations.

Writers:
Edirisinghe Mudiyanseelage Samantha Ekanayake
Kotuwegoda Palliha Guruge Chamini Kumari

CHINA'S RISING INTERNATIONAL POWER

—THE BIG BOOM AND ITS GROWING CHALLENGES

中国于国际社会的崛起 ——巨大的增长及挑战

Abstract 摘要

As China's economy continues growing, it will certainly transform China into a great power geopolitical player in the international system in future. In practical terms, this means China will attempt to dominate Asia in the way the United States dominates the Western Hemisphere, while ensuring that no rival great power dominate the same region. This article attempt to expound on some political-economic imperatives on how China can use it great geopolitical diplomacy and economic power to help achieve regional collaboration and harmonization amongst the Pacific Rim countries, the most important countries are United States, China, and Japan., to bring the 21st Pacific Century to reality in future.

随着中国经济的持续增长，在不久的将来它必在世界地缘政治中扮演重要的角色。这意味着中国将如西方世界中的美国，在亚洲占据了领导的地位，支配并主宰亚洲世界，确保同一区域中没有其他强大的对手与之抗衡。本文试图从政治和经济的角度阐述中国如何运用它巨大的地缘政治外交和经济力量来实现环太平洋国家之间的区域合作与协调，以图于21世纪达成太平洋世纪，而其中又以美国、中国和日本为最重要和最影响力的国家。

Views expressed in this article are the opinions of the author and do not necessary reflect the views of *Always CCNU*.
文章言论纯属作者个人观点，不代表本刊立场。

Chinese Diplomacy Policy

The Tiananmen Square Massacre unveiled to this day that the Chinese society has undergone a series of imperative major events that have brought unprecedented changes to China, in most areas, and these changes will continue to have a profound impact on China and the rest of the world at large.

During the past twenty years, the 21st century has been dubbed the 'Pacific Century', for the 20th century was termed as the 'Atlantic Century' because the centre of civilized shifted from Europe to the United States. Personally, I think it may be too early to say the Pacific Century is coming but I foresee it will materialize in the near future. Notably, during the shift from one world centre to multiple centers, the Pacific Rim is indeed becoming increasingly more important in recent times. Among the Pacific Rim countries, the most important ones are the United States, China and Japan. The relations among these three countries will determine the exact arrival of the so-called Pacific Century. But things cooled down when crisis hit.



From the modern geopolitical perspectives, Sino-Japanese relationship between China and Japan is extremely important, especially after the inception of the Chinese Communist Party regime. It seemed in Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping era, they both had adopted the strategies of cooperation with Japan, and also implemented a balanced diplomacy because they had enough authority to do so. However, in recent times any instability within the Communist Party, particularly during periods of power struggle intensification, we often see China's relationship with Japan cooling off. However, it is important to understand that the Sino-Japanese relations would determine whether Asia (namely East-Asia and Southeast Asia) can enter a new era collectively and bring

peace and prosperity to the Asia region as a whole.

For China future reconciliation efforts with Japan, personally I think both China and Japan do not only need to cooperate politically and economically, but also need to work together in areas of culture, art, philosophy, literature, cultural psychology, history and even joint scientific research and cooperation. And the cooperation should not be limited to government level or a government-led civil business to business level. Unfortunately, we know that reconciliation is the pre-requisite for cooperation. But under the current conditions, a comprehensive reconciliation would be very difficult, unless the historical hatred between China and Japan can be melted off overtime, each country must exercise more tolerant and inclusive value system that would definitely help to unknot this long standing entanglement.

The Chinese Gold Market

In 2015, we can see the strong Chinese domination of the gold market. This year China took steps to rattle gold markets. It seems that the Chinese is being in love with Gold. The country has currently Lobbied herself to be included in the International Monetary Fund's reserve currency, and gold has a lot to do with this process. Estimates say China has massed thousands of tons of gold reserves that will rival the United States in future.

According to Simon Mikhailovich, managing director at Tocqueville Bullion Reserve, "it is the Chinese view that all great currency have gained prominence in same measure because of the hard asset reserves the government standing behind the currency holds. Gold reserves both from the government and reserves held by the population are key factor for economic security for them." According to the World Gold Council, the Chinese quest to increase both private and public holdings, has overtaken South Africa as the World's largest gold producer, and by 2013 has become the World's biggest market for gold. Estimates suggest that investors and consumers have brought 259 metric tons of gold in 2013, which had exceeded the mines production of 430 tons. But that is not enough, China also imported additional 1,540 tons of gold through Hong Kong, according to Xu Luode, Chairman of the Shanghai Gold exchange (SCE).

The Shanghai Gold Exchange is taking another step toward controlling the gold market. According to Reuters, China plans to establish a new standard gold price for the physical metal, a so-called fixing for 1 kilogram bars (32.15 troy ounces) it trades its futures exchange because of dissatisfaction of the current London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) auction by a group of banks.

In my opinion, the Chinese has a problem in taking control of physical gold by introducing its own price fixing mechanism because the LBMA auction price is achieved



by a group of banks. The price for physical gold is determined in markets. In reality, “you don’t have to have physical gold to affect the price. You don’t even have to want it, you can just do it through financial operations,” says Mikhailovich. This price setting in this way contributes to lack of transparency and may leads to some distortions in the market.

On the other hand, the showing of higher number of tons of gold in reserve and it higher price do help the Chinese to create a real market that reflects demand and supply for physical gold because of the skewed relationship between paper and physical, this will likely also lead to higher prices for the physical, bypassing the futures trading on the New York Futures Exchange Comex and obscure price setting mechanism at LBMA. China’s participation in the physical gold market will help boost their portfolio and have to keep long inventory at all time. In doing so, it helps to maintain a vibrant physical market rather than paper gold and to prevent any tactical manipulation of the paper gold price in the market got its own merit.

Chinese Off-shore Property Investment

The Chinese have trillion reasons to invest in New York real estate. For the wealthy Chinese, price does not matter, be it luxury goods or real estate. Chinese investors have paid cash rather than take out mortgages or loans, following the footsteps of billionaire Alexander Rovt, the all-cash buyer of 14 Wall Street. But when it comes to real estate, the rich Chinese form insurance companies like Ambang Insurance Group, which brought the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City for US\$1.95 billion last October. The Chinese insurance companies are the main driving force behind Chinese investment in real estate, which totaled US\$3.3 billion in 2014. Unlike some of the domestic players, wealthy Chinese are more willing to pay these higher prices, ever since China relaxed guidelines on outbound investment for institutional investors in 2012. However, “the Chinese total investment is still less than 10

percent of New York’s US\$55.4 billion, the world’s largest investment” as reported in Epoch times 2015.

In addition, the Chinese institutional investors have to look for a trade-off between risk and return, and if the return is roughly the same in China and United States, then the United State has lower risk profile, according to the Association of Foreign Investors in Real Estate, the United State is at the top of the list: safety, security and return potential makes it a compelling target for the US\$1.44 trillion best-in-class assets the Chinese insurance industry manages today. “The yield is at the four percent range, which is the same as what they getting at home.” said Janice Stanton, managing director at Cushman & Wakefield, a global real estate services firm.

The strong fundamental of the Chinese insurance companies to hold fixed income securities and less equity in their prudent portfolios investment are good strategies for even individual markets and funding the best investment and by hedging of risk of portfolio management is diversification both in terms of asset class and in terms of geography. However, in the recent Chinese real estate market volatility has taken a dive, with prices falling 5.7% on average as compared to the biggest markets in United States like New York have recently retaken their 2007 highs. Although the financial crises hit the real estate pretty hard throughout United State, New York was largely unscathed. In this scenario, the insurance companies and Chinese developers are determined looking to diversify and to start joint ventures with US companies like Vantone Holdings Co., which is jointly developing two residential real estate properties in New York City so as to diversify and smooth that volatility, and even understand that investing in the United States is not without risk.

Ironically, even a downturn in the economy and a decline in rental income do not force cash Chinese buyers to sell, so prices should remain at least stable. I think another compelling reason is that many core Chinese investors are reluctant sellers because they don’t know what they can replace it with. This evidence shows the Chinese investors have strong holding power that provides some form of stabilization measure.



China Economic Growth Re-balancing

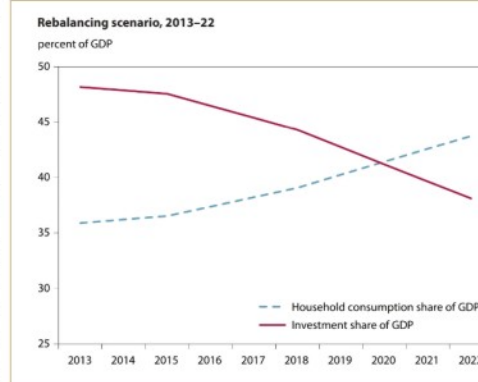
The recent global economic crisis not in particular, the common causes is quite multiple: real estate bubbles, global saving gluts, international trade imbalances, exotic financial contracts, sub-prime mortgages, unregulated over-the-counter markets, rating agencies’ error, compromised real-estate appraisals and complacency about counter party risks. However, the complexity and violate macroeconomic models still could not sufficiently systematize the boom and bust of economic-crisis for accurate prediction.

According to Charles P. Kindleberger, in his classical book on crisis; Manias, Panics and Crashes: History of Financial Crisis’. The patterns and paths in the

development of crisis had very similar characteristics, beginning from investor’s manias in the rush for speculative profits. The speculative investors then became hyperactive and disorganized. They jammed in and generate economic bubble sector with massive investment inflows. They would certainly enjoy a short period of speculative, pyramiding process. But once there were a series of defaults then the bubble burst, they panic and tried to pull out their investments to minimize their damages. Hence the clashes were inevitable. Historical studies of economic literature and economic reasoning on the cause and cure of economic crisis has always been controversial.

The rise of China as the largest foreign exchange surplus from accumulator has aggravated the surplus deficits gap between Asia and the United States at large. There is no denial that the global economy is horribly out-of balance, with the United States going deeper in debt each year as a result of huge trade deficits. These imbalances ultimately reflected the accumulation of excessive international liquidity by the US, stemming from excessive savings by countries like China. This spurred an unsustainable consumption boom, as well as unwarranted risk-taking by consumers and financial institutions which contribute to distortions and bubbles in the global financial markets that were the preconditions for the current crisis.

Historically, economists always believed the Yuan would have to go up against the dollars if it floated freely, but recent evidence suggests it could actually go down, which would favor overseas investment. In terms of currency risk, China changes



Rebalancing targets

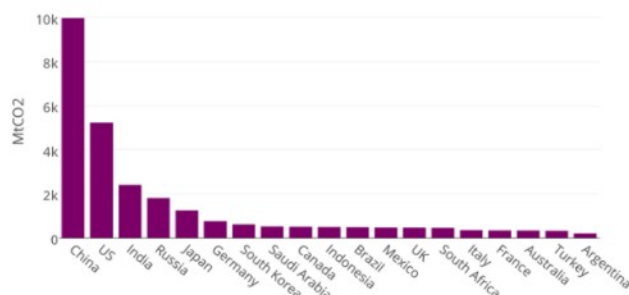
Condition	Average annual growth rate, 2013-22 (percent)
Target GDP	7.50
Target net exports	1.70
Target investment (excluding urban residential real estate)	5.10
Target urban residential real estate investment	4.20
Required consumption*	9.70

China Climate Change

At present, climate change has become widely accepted as threat to humanity. The major root cause is anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas (GHG) that emitted during the past centuries to accommodate economic growth and fulfill materials needs as well as ensure better living standards. Resulting from human activity, the problem, therefore, urgently requires cooperation among members of the global community to mitigate GHG emissions in order to stabilize CO₂ concentration in atmosphere at the level of 450 ppm or less and thereby prevent an increase of the global temperature from exceeding 2 degrees Celsius. Indeed, if the global temperature rose above such a limit, the impacts could be disastrous, for example in the forms of serve storms, submerging of coastal areas and oceanic island countries, and widespread drought.

The solution to climate change is complicated as issue involves a trade-off, at national level, between short-term economic growth and long-term environmental as well as economic goals. At the international level, the contradictions are even more salient. Wealthy countries that largely created the problem in the first place, are less severely affected. Consequently, wealthy countries have less incentive to tackle climate change, and it is not an easy task because GHG mitigation incurs costs in term of slower economic growth, at least in short terms, even if this does not occur, it requires a great amount of investment to change technology and patterns of energy consumption with increased emphasis on renewable ones. It is challenging to attempt this, even for the wealthy

Territorial emissions by G20 countries, 2013



countries, particularly given the current desire for material wealth. According to Bill Powell reported in the Fortune, a special report on the toxic shock that China's relentless economic growth brings with it a downside. Beijing is already the world's largest emitter of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) gases into the atmosphere. Coal-fired electric plants—of the sort that provide power to steel mills like Baosteel's massive facility in Inner Mongolia are primary culprit. China's role in global warming had been discussed in 2009 December's UN conference in Copenhagen, Denmark.

There is no denial that Beijing is already trying to preempt the inevitable pressure from greener nations by saying that it will reduce its carbon footprint by 2050. In the meantime, China should formally support the Copenhagen Accord to commit to implement individual or jointly quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020 and also to adopt the Border Carbon Adjustment (BCA) initiatives, which was already implemented by United States in the Waxman-Markey Bill. This BCA concept is specially developed to tackle the problem of carbon leakage. China can contribute significantly toward the mitigation commitment and to help its position in climate change negotiations. Similarly, China should apply the Group of 77 (G-77) adoptions, to jointly solve the global problems of climate change.

Secondary Sparkle

Due to the Chinese unprecedented economic growth and its soaring domestic markets, China has become a remarkable major destination for business activities in Asia. For Meeting, Incentives, Conventions and Events (MICE) market, expansion and innovation appear to be coming from China's second-tier cities— not the traditional business hubs of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. Cities such as Chengdu, Haikou and Qingdao, in particular, are drawing MICE organizers' attention of their improving meetings and event facilities and infrastructure.

According to South China Morning Post, Charlotte Middlehurst, "Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province, is now China's fourth-largest business travel market. Last year, the city saw two international luxury hotels opened, with five more branded projects under way and slated for this and 2016.

Meanwhile, its airport has become a major interchange for domestic and international airlines".

By and large, Chengdu has a wonderful geographical position; it is economic centre of inland market and the most important window for international communication in the southwest. The capital has developed rapidly into a city of transport and urban infrastructure with everything MICE organizers look for when they evaluate their destination options. According to Philip Smith, general manager of the Fairmont Hotel Chengdu, "it has a rich cultural history with many top attractions and it is famous for its Sichuan food. This makes it a very appealing experience for conference and exhibition delegates."

Another booster to its progress in recent years is that the national economic policies have supported the economic progression and brought opportunity to Chengdu's infrastructure development of the city today. The 2013 Fortune Global Forum significantly increased the city's global standing with the opening of the New Century Global Centre as the world's largest building by floor space, at 1.7 million square metres. The Century City New International Convention Centre has become the leisure and entertainment landmark.



Other iconic events, including the annual China Sugar and Wine Fair in March, the Chengdu Motor Show in September and the Western China International Fair in October, have enhanced its cultural capital. Chengdu is the first city in China to join the international association of exhibition and events in January and also in collaboration with Chengdu Municipal Bureau of Exposition is paving the way for the future to becoming a member of the international congress and Convention Association.

For Haikou, the attractions are the Wanda Plaza, Every Grande Group Cultural and Tourist City, and Mission Hills Lan Kwai Fong and hosted the International Boat Show and Festival. While in Qingdao, at Shandong province is popular MICE destinations, known as the "Pearl of the Yellow Sea". This city is renowned for its rich historical background, beautiful coastline and pleasant climate. Tourists flock there for China's Fisheries and Seafood Expo and annual Qingdao Beer Festival. The port is an international trade centre facing North Korea, South Korea and Japan.

Personally, I think with China's relentless efforts to develop vibrant environment for Meeting, Incentives, Conventions and Events (MICE) market, in both main city and expansion to China's second-tier cities – not the traditional business lures global companies and mega events to these remarkable major destinations for business activities in Asia to meet the subtle shifts of more demanding customers and a greater variety of functions are hallmarks of a global changing business landscape in future.

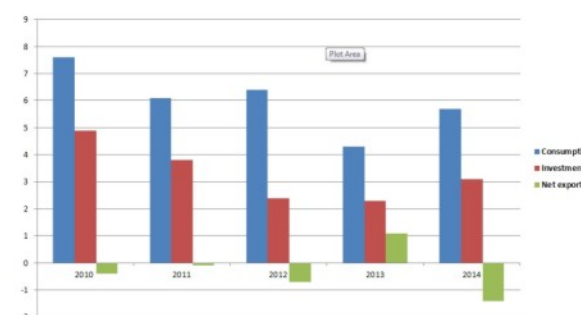
Conclusion

China will face significant challenges as the Chinese economic growth is slowing down to 6.5% over 2015–19, compared with 8.3% over 2011–13, as it seeks to adjust to an aging population, switches its growth focus from investment consumption, and copes with agricultural, environmental and educational issues as reported by Economic Outlooks for Southeast Asia, China and India 2015.

As a future direction, the prospect of continued slowing growth in China, along with increased competition in export manufacturing among Asian emerging economies, poses a serious threat to the export-led growth model. The potential external risks created from the changes of United States monetary policies normalization, the Chinese economic slowdown, structural policy changes in Japan, and growth prospects in the Euro area, China's decision to plant an oil rig in the ongoing disputed territory in May 2014 has provoked fervent bouts of protest across affected countries. Significant to the claim of territorial ownership lies in the fact that surrounding the contested islands in the South China sea are thought to be not only rich in natural resources of oil and gas but also serve as an integral waterway for trade, and other domestic risks.

More fundamental reforms are needed to support sustainable and resilient growth as well as to achieve peace and stability of the region. At the same time, any political uncertainty would affect growth performance in the region, offering valuable reminder of the interconnectedness of politics and economic development. It suggests that China offer a win-win joint economic cooperation package to solve this crisis without rising arms smuggle. Lastly, it is hope that China can help bring the 21st Pacific Century to reality in the near future.

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LIFE IN CENTRAL CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY – CCNU

A Global Village, a Microcosm of the Universe...

文 Nicholas and Joy / MBA and BBA-school of Economics and Business Administration (CCNU)



In the year of our lord, two thousand and fourteen (2014), we realized entering a world; it's a global village, a microcosm of the universe realized in our first six months. It's a beautiful home surrounded by shades of trees and delicately planted flowers on the Guise Mountain, a hill bordering the east and south Lake of Wuhan City. In autumn, hundreds of Osmanthus flowers blossom with beauty beyond measure. Joy and Nic along with other friends always can't wait to inhale the aromatic, fresh and pleasant air.

The things that captivated us most are, living among 2,500 foreign students from more than 100 countries and about 30,000 Chinese students in a campus we normally called, Hushia. At the start of the semester, a lot of activities, games and

sports, keep us alive and makes us forget the sweet memories of our home. Although, differences in culture and language limited our expression and interaction with friends initially, we become happier and stronger as we learn the rudiment of the Chinese language.

Joining the Intercultural Communication Association (ICCA), open new doors, to take part in sports and other social activities. This facilitated our interaction with Chinese friends and other foreign students. Some sports and social activities are new, which needs several training and practices to perfect.

At the English Conner we normally meet with students from different countries. There we often compete with others in singing, learning Chinese and English in the form of exchange. The many visits to touristic sites gave us an impressive understanding of the rich history and culture of Wuhan in particular and China in general.

Our membership of ICCA creates the opportunity to make new friends from different countries, departments and faculties. We are living in a world full of sweet memories, great people and new fascinating events every day. We normally chant... Different Colours, Different vibes, and Different countries with Different cultures, but the same people, one family at CCNU-College of international cultural exchange ...

CCNU is now our home. The various activities that bring races, nations and cultures together provide and remind us of the great diversity of our universe. Can one forget the intercultural festival, which brings together students from 100 countries (four continents), to exhibit and showcase their cultures, heritages and

local foods ? It brings home the reality of God's creation, that all human beings are the same, but natural difference do exist.

Nonetheless, the first semester passed quickly and busily. Besides, we were pretty lucky to meet friends and brothers to share secrets with, learning from one another on how to speak Chinese or English sometimes create jokes and fun to ease stress.

In the second semester, Joy is quite busy but seems to be more meaningful in helping and studying and we took part in the entrepreneurship competition, and academic training projects. Nic and Joy work tirelessly throughout the period. The peaceful environment of CCNU, provision of international standards learning materials, backed by its professional teachers gives us hope for the future.

There is great deal to learn in the kitchens. Now we can cook both home and some Chinese food. This we learnt from friends during our stay in the dormitory in 2014. CCNU is indeed a world full of endless opportunities, that one can explore. Thank God we can now cook variety of meals with sweet and delicious taste

Actually the benefits of learning the Chinese language are yet to come to us in full since there are more to learn. Nic and Joy wish to share the spirits of friendship by going beyond imaginations and expectation.

Perhaps, CCNU is the best school to study Chinese as a foreign language. Our spirit move when we hear other foreign students speak and communicate to local Chinese in the Chinese language, especially in the market or public places.

Now, it's near the end of my discovering and imagination. We are looking forward to the beautiful spring of CCNU, our home, our school and our global village .



WHY THEY SMILE

文 Shereka Kim Felix 菲丽 / Dominica

I have always been a serious person by nature: Serious about the gift of physical life, serious about work and serious about the people in my life; this seriousness (fortunately or unfortunately) even unconsciously extends to my general facial expression.

Upon coming to China one of my first observances was of the smiles on peoples' faces as they walked through the streets. It seemed like they were ALWAYS smiling. Whether they were alone or with a companion, most people smiled as they went about their daily businesses. My initial reaction was always: why are they smiling like that? What on God's green earth could be going on in those minds?

But, being the open minded person that I am, I brushed incomprehensibility aside and embraced the opportunities to become a small part of my immediate environment.

After seven (7) years of observation, interactions, joys and frustrations, I can honestly say that there are many reasons to smile here:

China is like a boiling pot in which many shades are thrust together to create uniqueness of color. Being in China gives one the opportunity to encounter people of many different nationalities; to gain knowledge of many cultures and to embrace those which touch one's heart.

There are many lessons to be learnt here: from the locals and other foreigners alike. Being a foreigner in new territory

(especially territory far from that of your own country) gives you an opportunity to sink or swim; it's a clean canvas, a blank slate and you are the artist: you can either produce crap or a beautiful work of art. It's all up to YOU.

In this wonderfully historic country peace abounds. Its surprisingly low crime rate allows you the safety you need to feel comfortable and focus your attention on all the environments have to offer: different provinces, different foods, different weather conditions, different physical features and different people. Every aspect of China and its culture claims beauty and uniqueness: from the magnificence of the Great Wall to the complication of their written language.

It is truly an honor and a blessing to be given an opportunity to have one's person affected by the physical and social environments here. Armed with emotional warmth, an open mind and a strong sense of wisdom one can accomplish many social and education goals. More importantly, one can grow and change in a positive direction which can positively affect not only them, but also those whom they encounter on their walk through life.

I am not quite sure what the distant future holds for me. However I know that China will always remain in memory and hold a small piece of my heart. I don't wonder why Chinese people smile anymore because now, I smile too (well at least more than before)



话说“吃饭了吗？”

文 尼娜 / 尼泊尔

我来自尼泊尔，尼泊尔是一个亚洲国家，她位于中国的南边。

尼泊尔人见面打招呼的方式是双手合十说“那么斯特”，相当于汉语的“你好”。除了“那么斯特”，还有一个说法就是“你喝茶了吗？”这个说法一般用在早上大概五六点，中午大概一两点，还有下午四五点左右。因为这个时间我们喜欢喝茶，尤其是奶茶。奶茶让我们感觉很舒服，我们都喝奶茶来提神。

现在我到中国已经半年多了，我有好几位中国朋友，我发现他们跟别人打招呼的方式跟我们不一样。

“您吃饭了吗？”这个问题在尼泊尔是很简单，也很容易回答的问题。我们很容易就能听懂，可以直接回答“我吃了”或者“我吃过了”。

但是在中国，我发现这问题是不一样的。

一天，我从房间里出门到楼下，师傅看到我以后问：“吃饭了吗？”

我马上回答他：“我吃了，您呢？”

他也很开心地回答我：“我也吃了。”

我正准备离开，师傅又问我：“你是哪里人？”

我也不着急地回答：“我是尼泊尔人。”

后来我的朋友突然来了，我们俩就出去了。在路上又遇到了我认识的一位中国朋友，他也问我同样的问题，我的答案也是一样的“吃过了”。当时我觉得很奇怪，都已经一点半了，他还问我：“吃饭了吗？”于是，我察觉到我身边的中国朋友见面不仅说“你好”，还特别喜欢问“吃饭了吗？”

有一天，中国朋友请我吃饭，我就去了他们那儿。当时我感觉那是一个好机会，可以请他们解释为什么中国人一见到我就问：“你吃饭了吗？”

朋友跟我说：“你提了一个很好的问题。”然后他给我解释，我终于明白了。“你吃饭了吗？”是中国人打招呼的一种方式，他们想跟你多聊天儿，想关心你，比如你在中国的学习如何、生活习不习惯等等。

不过有时候，不一定是一样的意思。比如：朋友突然碰到你但他不知道说什么，可能他就会问你这个问题。这样听起来对你很礼貌，很关心你。这句话在中国生活中有很重要的作用，不同的情况有不同的意思。我们应该知道在什么情况下可以问这句话。

从那天起，我明白了“你吃饭了吗”这句问候虽然很简单，却包含了中国人对亲人、朋友，甚至是陌生人的关心和礼貌。

太阳诞生的远方

文 方唯 / 马其顿



我曾有梦，一个美丽的梦。
我活在那个梦想太久、太久……
我看见那个梦想在我的梦里，
在我灵魂的深处，渴望能触摸它。
哪怕是一时刻的感受，
在梦里看到了一只美丽的凤凰，
阳光照耀着它彩色的翅膀。
引导与喜欢摸到它神奇美丽的愿望，
我跟随它的每一时刻。
它飞到太阳诞生的地方，
飞到从它的灰烬重生的地方，
为了能醒过来，在我梦里见到那个神奇的世界！
我为它而生，为它而活。
但是从没想过它会是我的命运。
经过漫长的道路，
经过很多的国家、山、河……
我没在任何地方停下我的脚步，
因为它们为我所不熟悉的。
我等不及看到太阳诞生的地方，
我跟随了自己的梦想，
走向了光明。
我看到了新一天的诞生，
新太阳的诞生，
我重新出生了！
感觉像我一辈子住在这里，
我感受到自己。
第一次感觉到我会吸一口欣喜的叹息，
像回家那样的欣喜。

我心中的华师

文 何小燕 / 老挝

你们会不会跟我有相同的感受呢？华中师范大学培养了不少中外留学生。我认识的几个老挝和外国朋友，凡是在华师受过教育的同学，毕业了以后都能把汉语学好。

我已经在这个大家庭度过了两年了。对我而言，华中师范大学是我的第二个家。从我离开家乡来到这个新的家时，我就下定决心要在这里好好度过宝贵的三年时光，不要将时间白白地浪费掉。

在我的心目中，华师给我留下了最深刻的印象。2013年，我第一次来到了这所高尚的校园。因为不知道宿舍中心在哪儿，我花了整整四个小时的时间去找，可是怎么找也找不着。天越来越暗了，我又怕又累。突然看到图书馆，我原打算先到那边休息一会儿再继续找。可是没想到从我的身边走过的一位师傅回头看了我一眼就走过来问道：“姑娘，你是不是在找宿舍呢？因为我看见你在校园里走了好几趟了。要不然让我帮你拿着行李去宿舍中心吧！”真的要谢天谢地，在我走投无路的时候，想都没想到会有人来帮助我。他不但是我的恩人，他还是我在华师认识的第一个朋友。

华师的校园是美丽的，高尚的，且充满了欢声笑语。校园不但充满诗情画意，更是充满了纯洁的友谊。

我在华师认识了很多从四面八方来的朋友，我曾想过，如

果现在我还自己的国家上学的话，肯定不会有跟他们接触和学习。多么好的机会啊，谁说学校的环境对学习没有关系呢？我倒认为学校的环境给学生带来很大的影响。就拿我个人的经验来说吧，以前考试前一两天我才打开书来看，每次的考试成绩都让我很父母很不满意。来到华师后，因为学校的环境给我带来了许多好处和方便。校内有很大的图书馆，书都很齐全，几乎不出校门也能找到我们想要的书。

如果有人问在武汉哪个学校最出色？我肯定说是华师，一个让学生赞美的学校，肯定就是最出色的学校。

华中师范大学有着温暖的怀抱，是一位慈祥的母亲，她爱我们每一个人。当我有点进步的时候，她都看在眼里；当我想放弃的时候，她都在我身旁安慰我。我赞美华师，因为她给了我人生中最珍贵的东西——知识，让我在学习中找到了快乐。这是我一生中最有意义，也是最值得回忆的日子，是用金钱也买不到的幸福。

华师给予了我一个很好的学习环境，给予了我真挚的友谊，让我与世界各国的联系日益广泛。她也给很多外国留学生提供了学习中文的条件，我非常感谢您——华师。

我爱这温暖又充满爱心的华师。在这儿我留下了我奋斗的脚印，为了我们的明天和未来，我希望您天天向上，培养出更多的人才。



低头思故乡

文 吴茹丽 / 马来西亚

故乡，是漂泊游子心中永远的依恋。无论游子走多远，终究离不开故乡的牵绊，难舍故乡的召唤。

离家四年，乡愁不时在夜深人静的时候悄悄袭来。故乡的召唤，无时无刻不在梦里回旋。回想当初离家时的依依不舍，机场送别时肝肠寸断的情景，就好像昨天发生的事情一样。再别故乡，远赴他乡求学的日子，一晃就过去了。原本以为像徐志摩再别康桥那样的心情，潇洒地“作别西天的云彩”，后来才发现心中满满的不舍和依恋，我想我无法“不带走一片云彩”。

武汉桂花山，梦在这里开始，也将在这里结束。犹记得初到武汉那年，黄鹤楼上的夕阳激起了乡愁，站在黄鹤楼上观望长江滚滚的流水，想起了崔颢的诗——“烟波江上使人愁”，游子的情绪一下被诗人的情感所牵引，乡愁犹如流水般涌现。桂花山上桂花飘香，走在南门的小径，斜阳拉长了身影，增添了几缕思念。

武汉，尽管没有枯藤老树，小桥流水，断肠依旧。

时常独自穿梭于教学楼与留学生宿舍之间，时间不知不觉渐渐流逝。夜晚挑灯夜战，故乡从来都是我的动力。后来，认识的朋友多了，寝室也渐渐热闹起来了，各国的朋友聚会交流，咖啡成了一种文化的象征。朋友聚在一起，总想来个咖啡大会，互相交换咖啡成了一种习惯。我们一起做饭，边喝咖啡边聊梦想，春去秋来，天气冷也好热也好，留学生宿舍总弥漫着各国的咖啡香。寒冷的冬天，还有马来咖喱和巴西烤肉飘香，温暖了一个冬季。

二月的梅花，三月的樱花，四月的油菜花，五月的栀子花，六月的薰衣草，七月的荷花，八月的桂花，走过美丽的花季，真挚的友情，不变。户部巷的热干面、豆皮是熟悉不过的过早美味，广八路的汤包、烧烤和啤酒是我们夜宵的首选。多少个夜晚，我们畅饮直到东方出现鱼肚白。思乡的夜晚，我们互相安慰；摔跤的时候，我们互相勉励。在他乡，却让身为游子的我倍感犹如在故乡般的温暖和感动。

有情、有爱、有温暖、有感动的地方，就是故乡。武汉，对我来说，是他乡，也是故乡。任岁月如何流逝，任时光如何变迁，那份温暖、那份感动，将是我一生的珍藏。

武汉，我永远的故乡。临别依依，我将用一生来怀念你。





理想的生活

文 马丽塔 / 波兰

“什么是生活？”这是一次我在公园的长椅上，坐在我旁边的一位老太太问我的第一个问题。

“在我看来，生活是一种说不完的快乐。”我回答道。

她对我的答案很感兴趣，继续问：“你的生活丰富多彩吗？”

我说：“好像是的。”

她又问：“那你理想的生活是什么？”

我调皮地笑了一下，说：“我最理想的生活就是能天天跟朋友一起玩儿。”

听后，她便说道：“那你对生活的理解很简单啊，只要玩儿就开心了。你有没有考虑过去获得一些新知识，去了解世界？比如说：看书、追求爱好、去旅游，等等？”

这时候这个问题可难住我了，我感到有些羞愧，并回答道：“没有。”

老太太沉默了一会儿，临走的时候对我说了两句：“你还是开始努力吧！好好珍惜生命和时间，不然的话你会后悔的。”

听完她的话，我开始沉思了。

我孤孤单单地一个人在路上走走停停地想了很多问题：“我自己向往的生活到底是什么样的？我有没有把握机会把我的生活变得更美好？”也是那时候，我才认识到了我的生活其实并不像我以前想象的那样充实，与之相反，变成了一片空白，甚至有些空虚。

后来，我一直在想老太太的问题，现在终于有了自己的认识。首先，我觉得要向理想生活迈进，就必须给自己“充电”，不断学习新知识，填补自己的“无知”，所以跟书做朋友成了我的兴趣。其次，在学习的同时，我们可以去享受一下大自然的魅力，去看一看，去了解一下动物、植物以及大自然的山山水水。这种感觉也很美好！再次就是，我们应该做一个乐于助人的人，在帮助别人的过程中感受生活的美好！中国有句话是“予人玫瑰，手留余香。”所说的就是帮助别人的快乐。

总之，理想的生活需要一个过程，只有靠自己的努力和奋斗才能拥有真正理想的生活。当我知道了理想生活的真谛后，我一定会向着这个目标而努力、而奋斗的。我也相信我的理想生活一定会实现，一定会很美好！

真心谢谢那位给了我启发的老太太，期待我们能再次邂逅，再跟您讨论一次“我理想的生活”。

我的家乡

文 李丽安 / 佛得角

我的家乡在佛得角，她是萨尔岛上的一个小村庄，叫“皮拉·德·卢梅”。萨尔岛占地面积216万平方公里，是我国最平坦的岛屿，那里最高的山海拔也只有406米，她也是我国最干旱的岛屿，岛上常年刮风，到处都是褐色的岩石。

19世纪以前，由于岛上特别干燥，所以没有人愿意去那儿居住。19世纪中期，岛上开始有人把盐出口到巴西和非洲的一些国家，由此，人们也开始慢慢来到岛上工作、生活，这就是岛上的原著民。生产盐的地方叫“SALINAS”，那是个盐坑，位于岛屿的东海岸。该盐坑在一个巨大的死火山口的中央，盐坑的岩壁上有很多的小孔，当海水从小孔渗透出来以后，留在盐坑里的就是天然的食盐了。虽然“SALINAS”的产盐量不大，但对我们当地人来说，她就是勤劳和毅力的象征。目前“SALINAS”已经成为了岛上最有名的旅游景点，我们为此而骄傲！

我家乡的大海特别美！那儿有大面积的白色沙滩和水晶般的蓝色海水。海洋对我们的岛屿很重要。在我国，大部分活动都跟海洋有关系，比如：游泳、潜水、钓鱼、海上冲浪等等。此外岛上到处都可以吃到美味的烤鱼和各种各样的海鲜，以及我国最有特色的一道菜——卡除巴，它的基本用料就是鱼肉。

我爱我的家乡，她人口不多、空气清新、环境干净、风景优美。我在国内时，经常去海边散步，去沙滩享受日光浴，在那儿可以一边听海浪的声音，一边闻着海水的味道……感觉很清静。

我还爱家乡的夏天。清晨，看见第一缕的阳光闯入蓝色的海水，大海便开始慢慢苏醒；下午，我常常等着夕阳在海面上慢慢消失，才恋恋不舍地回家。我也常常望着大海出神，这大海的奥秘和沙滩的美丽已经使我流连忘返！

皮拉·德·卢梅只有80户人家，那儿有很多空地。小时候我常和朋友在外面玩儿，男孩子们自己做玩具，他们会用空罐子、木头或纸盒做成车、手枪什么的，也会把袜子制成网球等等。女孩子们则让妈妈给她们做纺织娃娃，再由自己负责做衣服给娃娃穿。我们在外面总会玩得很开心！晚上，我们还可以一起听老年人讲故事。我们国家的传统故事挺多的，老年人喜欢给我们讲讲有关生活哲理的故事。总之，我们的室外生活真是丰富多彩啊！

在皮拉·德·卢梅，可能是因为人不多的缘故吧，人们相处总是那么和睦，他们互相认识、互相尊重、互相帮助，所以你会体会到一种强烈而浓郁的乡情！

我的家乡没有什么名胜古迹，也不是世界上最优美的地方，但她却永远是我的乐园。那儿的人们、那儿的大海，给了我无限的快乐和回忆，所有这些都将深深印在我的脑海里，直到永远永远……



我搞不明白

文 帕特 / 刚果·金

我叫帕特，来自刚果（金）。来到中国后，我好像变成了一个明星。记得刚来到武汉，一个老爷爷碰了碰我的胳膊并用武汉方言问我：“为什么你的皮肤跟我们不一样？”

那时我还搞不明白他的话是什么意思，所以只好问我的朋友，我的朋友是一个博士生，他告诉了我那句话是什么意思，然后我哈哈地笑了起来。

到华师留学生宿舍以后，麻烦来了，我们宿舍的管理员对我们说：“现在没有空房了，所以你们得分开住在有人的双人间。”这样我就没办法跟我的朋友住在一起了，你说倒霉不倒霉？

新室友的爱好跟我不一样，他的习惯很不好，非常爱抽烟，而且不分场地，比如：卧室。我的室友他是一个社会学的研究生，他不学习汉语，只学习英语，所以他每天有很多时间玩游戏，有时候都凌晨四点了他还在看电影，吵得我睡不着觉。

这种氛围很不利于我好好学习，那段时间我上课也会开小差，心里都在想着宿舍的事情。整个学期是我觉得我来中国以后最难熬的一段日子，学习上的不顺利也让我觉得汉语是世界上最难的语言……总之，那个学期，我的生活乱极了。

一个学期以后，我决定换房间，这个想法我很早就有了，因为我室友平常就很不给我面子，可能是因为他比我大三岁或者因为他爸爸那段时间是部长。还好有上帝的保佑，不久后，他爸爸不当部长了，他也突然对我好起来了，我的生活又慢慢恢复了平静。

但我还是搞不明白——他对我好是因为他爸爸不当部长了吗？

在华师，出门时也会遇到很有趣的事情。我们学校外面有一些本地人和外地人，他们以前也没看过咖啡色皮肤的人，所以他们看到我就会突然笑了，有些人也会顺便跟我拍照。不过，这种行为也让我很开心，因为这让我感觉到自己像个明星——一个明星是没有权利说他想拍或者不想拍的，只要有粉丝喜欢，又有什么不好呢？

虽然我们的皮肤是棕色的，但人们也经常叫我们“黑人”。我的一个朋友就会很生气——他不喜欢别人笑他，给他拍照，但我已经习惯了，所以无论什么时候别人给我拍照，我也不会生气的。



但是我仍然搞不明白——他们为什么要跟我拍照呢？

寒假到了，我准备去别的城市旅游，第一个去的城市是广东省的广州。那边很有意思，冬天在广州不冷不热，有时候还可以晒太阳，外国人口也很多，尤其是非洲人。

有时在公共汽车上，你会看到除了司机以外全部都是黑人，他们有的讲英语，有的讲法语，也有的讲的是自己的母语，这会让你感觉到了非洲。

这让我又搞明白了，为什么这么多非洲人都愿意待在中国呢？

暑假，我跟一个好朋友去白云山爬山。发现中国的小孩子不但很可爱，而且很有意思。爬山的时候一个小孩看到了我的朋友，那个朋友来自塞内加尔——他真的很黑，这个小孩子突然对他说：“你怎么那么黑啊？”我们两个看着她笑了笑，又继续爬山了。

一个月后，我自己出门去散步。走了大概两个钟头，路上又有一个小孩子一直看着我，她大概三岁左右，我心里想可能这个小姑娘很喜欢我，但是我错了，因为在我刚对她说“你好”时，她马上就哭了，然后她的父母不停地哄她。

是因为我长得太黑了吗？为什么两个小孩子的表现会不一样呢？我又搞明白了。

可能是因为有太多我搞不明白的东西，所以我决定要好好学习，争取能学到更多的汉语知识，做一个“地道的中国人”！哈哈！

我搞不明白

文 姚文彬 / 新加坡

新加坡是一个靠近赤道的小红点，热带雨林的气候使得全年气温在30度左右，在新加坡未曾感受过北方的寒冷，更未曾体验过绒靴裹脚，大衣披身。新加坡岛早起的晨光特别柔顺温暖，街边咖啡店总是有三三两两排着队买早餐，或是坐着看报纸喝咖啡的人。上班上学的路上不会太拥挤，基本人手一把雨伞以备突然而来的大雨。

衣

第一脚踏上武汉的大地，满目是“敢为人先”的宣传标语，顾不上多看，北方的寒冷就刺入骨髓，我使劲裹了裹身上的大衣，努力缩了缩脖子，把脸埋进更深的围巾里。正当我把脸挡住大半，走路都来不及躲避，就和迎面而来的美人撞了个满怀。我和她连声互道对不起，她急走而过，留下了一个美丽纤瘦背影，更让我吃惊的不是她的容颜，而是零下4度却穿着丝袜的长腿。我看了看转角的玻璃，自己裹得倒像加大号的四季美汤包。我顿时搞不明白临行前老师一再叮嘱的“注意防寒保暖”这六个字到底是个什么意思，但转瞬似乎又明白了“敢为人先”的意义。

食

“过早了吗？”这是在武汉的早上最常听到的一句话，意为“吃早餐了吗？”虽说是简单的一句方言，却一直猜不透其中滋味。初来武汉的几日天气颇为寒冷，早起的行人多是神色匆匆，赶着上班赶着上学赶着送孩子。等公汽的站牌旁、小摊小贩的推车前，又或是马路牙子边上，十个人里九个人的手里都捧着巴掌大的一次性食品盒，大口大口嚼着热腾腾的面条，很少看见哪个早点铺子里有人坐着慢条斯理地吃早点。又过几日天气转暖，这样的场景依旧上演着，不分冷暖，我每天手里拎着打包好的早点坐在课室里安稳地吃饭，是那么的格格不入。我顿时想不明白武汉人是不是都特别偏爱边走边吃。但转瞬间似乎又明白了“过早”的含义：“路上吃过早点了吗？”

住

如果说新加坡的雨是襁褓中的婴儿让人猜不透何时哭泣，那武汉的天气便是恋爱中的姑娘让人捉摸不透心思。过了半个多月，武汉天气已然转暖，气温渐渐升高，厚重的外衣也是一件件往下脱，像是剥皮的圆葱，我也逐渐能在玻璃里看到自己



的体型。猛的一天还在春季的武汉突转为夏季，气温高达31度，我满心欢喜地把冬衣收拾整理好，准备迎接这早夏。然而，不到三日，气温从31度的艳阳高照直落到14度的阴雨绵绵，我看着前天刚洗的冬衣还没完全干透，顿时搞不明白这冬衣是该收还是该穿。但转瞬似乎明白了大武汉标语“武汉每天不一样”的意义。

行

武汉三四月份最值得让人观赏的景色莫过于武大满园的樱花。粉粉嫩嫩点缀枝头，含苞待放着答答地垂着，等不及春色傲娇挂着，各有独特。特意选了不上课的周五赏樱，临出发前本想规划好线路，学姐却说，跟着人群走，你就看到了。想继续多问，学姐却手在嘴上比了个手势，来了句“只能体会，不能言传”。果真，从师大到武大路上行人似是约好了一般朝着同一个方向“进军”，不一会儿随着人群就来到了武大门口。还未仔细看看武大校门就被摩肩接踵的人群推着前往樱花路，脱离人群走在人较少的小径，近距离拍了几张樱花的美照，满目的春色荡漾，看看时间也该回去了。挤入人群中，随着人潮没多会儿就看到出口。我顿时搞不明白沿路的标识牌是什么作用，但转瞬却明白了学姐“只能体会”的意思。

武汉的衣食住行虽让我搞不明白，但却也让我乐在其中。比起悠然规矩的新加坡，这里的一切都显得那么富有生命力。清明几日降雨气温转凉，我自在地穿起了刚买的丝袜配绒靴，日日晨跑到校门口买上一份热干面，学着武汉人加上一大勺辣椒，边走边吃一路辣到课室，宿舍外的棉裤穿了洗，洗了收，收了又拿出来穿，周末再挤挤人潮，一日日过得欢乐，这搞不明白的一件件事却好像又让我明白了生活的意义。



我遥远的巴西

文 白思德 / 巴西

我们把巴西跟中国相比，就觉得中国好像一个成人一样；反之巴西还是一个孩子。中国已经有超过了五千年的历史，巴西只有五百年左右的历史。

巴西人是个又聪明又有创造力的民族。在巴西最早的历史上，欧洲人去那儿是为了赚钱，那时的他们强迫非洲人为他们工作，非洲人不得不跟他们对抗，因此产生了一种武术，这就是后来的巴西战舞。

当年的欧洲人看见非洲人练习武术时，就想要杀了他们，不让非洲人反抗，所以非洲人就出了一个很巧妙的主意——把那种武术变成一种舞蹈，这样非洲人在练习时，看上去就像在跳舞。

后来，从欧洲、非洲甚至是全世界到巴西去的人跟当地土著一起建立了一个有各种各样人种的国家——巴西。

七十年前一位作家说：“巴西是未来的国家。”当年的巴西人一听见这句话就高兴起来。现在有的人把这句话变成了：“巴西永远是未来的国家。”我们一点也不喜欢听这句话，它让我们很难过。

如今的巴西面临着金融危机，不好是不好，可是不害怕。在这种情况下我们只要冷静下来就会想出办法来解决问题，关键是千万别紧张，而且要继续相信国家，要不然我们就会再次失去发展国家的机会。

我还是相信巴西的。不仅因为我们的气候很好，资源也很丰富。更重要的是，我们的人民很努力！

我很佩服中国人，他们用了不到三十年的时间，就把他们的国家变成了世界上经济最强大的国家之一，这也是我选择来中国的主要原因——“三人行必有我师”，除了可以遇到好多好的机会以外，通过观察，我还可以扩大我的眼界，这样我回到巴西后便能为国家的发展贡献我的力量。

武汉印象

文 黄万云 / 印尼

我叫黄万云，是来自印度尼西亚的留学生，我是去年九月份来中国的。我在武汉市留学，就在华中师范大学读书。武汉是中国中部地区的中心城市，武汉算是大城市，这座城市给我留下了很好的印象。

首先，这儿的生活很开心。经过两年的努力，我终于如愿以偿，有机会到中国留学。在武汉我认识了各个国家的人，交了很多新朋友。虽然我们之间的文化简直就是天壤之别，但是我们都用汉语聊天儿，这也是提高汉语水平的方法之一。有时候，我和同胞也用汉语聊天儿。在这里我没有出现语言的障碍，因为我自己觉得我的汉语水平和英语水平都挺不错的，所以很容易地就跟新朋友来往。

其次，武汉的交通也给我留下了很好的印象。我觉得这里的交通比我的国家方便。中国有地铁，可是我的国家还没有。第一次坐地铁的时候，我有点不知所措。武汉的交通挺方便的，我办了一张交通卡，这样比较方便，坐地铁或坐公共汽车都可以用这张卡。

最后，我要谈的是武汉的天气。武汉的夏天很热，天气很闷，在外面走几分钟路，就会出汗了。可是也有我喜欢的季节，中国分四个季节，就是春天、夏天、秋天和冬天；在印尼只有两个季节——夏天和下雨，这意味着我能体验到别的季节了，特别是冬天。

今年七月份要回国了，不知道什么时候能够再回武汉。武汉的生活很有意思，我舍不得离开武汉，它给我留下了很深的印象，我希望以后能再有机会到这里读书。



武汉印象

文 维多利亚 / 墨西哥



一年以前，我下定决心学好中文，我打算前往中国这个国度，切身体地学习这门语言。于是，我坐上了飞往中国的飞机，就这样，开始了在中国四年的大学学习生活。我很开心，我将真正地、完全地融入中国，在这个美丽的国家实现我的中文之梦。对于我来说，你有梦想的时候，不管你是谁，如果你心已入梦，你便已梦想成真。

我的家乡在墨西哥的一个城市，叫墨西哥长利。那里的中国人占城市总人口的百分之十。我在家乡常常听到有关中国的描述——中国城市有些污浊，还有一些中国人比较不文明。说实话，我已在中国待了一年多了，如果有人问我：“中国是个怎样的国家？”我的回答是“有些地方很美丽，有些地方比较脏。”而且在一般情况下，中国人并不像新闻、报纸上说的那样冷酷，他们反而很热心。只是你第一次去的时间不长，你会看不清楚。

我在武汉已经一年多了。大部分的武汉人不会说英语，或者别的外语。然而，还是有许多人尝试着跟外国人说话，他们总是愿意帮助和教导我们。我第一来武汉的时候，不会说，也听不懂那么多，但是我的写作和阅读的水平还可以。一天，我去买了一瓶饮料，那家店铺的老板问我，“你要冷饮还是热饮？”但是我听不懂，当她了解到我可以看得懂那里的菜单时，她在纸上写了冷和热，并朝两者指了指。于是，我终于喝到了想喝的饮料。

让我更惊讶的事情是，当我帮助了一些武汉人，而这些帮助又是很小很平常的小事时，武汉人却不这样认为，他们都会对这些小小的行动大大地赞赏，这让我很感动。此外，如果你是一家店铺的常客，他们都会给你打折或者给你零食，我觉得很有意思。我常常去学校附近的一家店铺买吃的，那家老板就会经常给我一些小吃，我越来越欣赏武汉人的热情了。我觉得武汉人的性格开始是有点害羞和内向的，但熟悉后，你会觉得他们很细心很和气。这些都超乎了我的想象。

我越来越喜欢武汉了，喜欢武汉这个美丽又热情的城市，更喜欢武汉人的热情，忠诚和友好。

常言说得好：耳听为虚，眼见为实。欢迎来到武汉，和我一起深入体会武汉的美吧！

武汉印象

文 曾泉耀 / 越南

一直为工作忙碌的我，真没想到突然间就来到了武汉，这可能是我与这座城市之间的缘分。我来中国以前，对这座城市完全不了解，但是听说过武汉是湖北省的省会，也可以称得上是中国最大的城市之一。

我在武汉呆了半年了，给我印象最深的是生活在这座城市里的人。还记得第一天来到武汉时，我一个人穿梭在人海里，周围的建筑工地、高楼大厦让我的内心涌现出一种空虚的感觉，无数的立交桥和规模庞大的大学校园，更是让我产生了一丝迷乱。这些都让还处在淡淡离愁中的我更加彷徨无助。不过，把我从机场送到学校宿舍的出租车司机、在路上告诉我如何乘坐地铁的行人、给我介绍武汉旅游景点的大学生等，虽然我跟他们素昧平生，但是他们的热情很快就把我因为背井离乡而产生的离愁给驱散了。

来中国以前，我真的非常渴望能亲眼看到中国最长的河——长江。现在我终于实现了一直以来的梦想。我不但亲眼看到了长江，而且还乘坐着长江游轮在长江上漫游，欣赏了一个个闻名已久的旅游景点。此外，我也找机会参观了“江南三大名楼”之一的黄鹤楼，这加深了我对李白写的《送孟浩然之广陵》的理解。

我今年是首次在中国过春节，中国人过春节时的气氛真的非常热闹，特别是东湖在春节期间所举办的灯会简直太精彩、太漂亮了。去看东湖灯会的人虽然数不胜数，但是在初春樱花怒放期间前往武汉大学赏樱者也不少于赏灯者。这都是我在武汉所感受到的欢乐。现在看来，当初不回国与家人一起团聚的决定是非常值得的。

中国人都说：“食在广州、玩在杭州、死在柳州。”这句话的意思是广州有全中国最好吃的东西，所以要吃好吃的应该去广州；杭州是全中国风景最美的地方之一，所以要玩得开心应该去杭州；柳州的楠木质量非常好，古人都想在死后能有一副柳州楠木的棺材。我们国家也有句类似的话——“娶日本妻、住美国屋、食中国饭。”这句话的意思是日本



女人很顺从自己的丈夫，所以要娶妻的话应该娶日本女人。欧洲的建筑一般都比亚洲的建筑要现代化，所以大家认为能住在一个欧美风格的房子里就再好不过了；中国的传统文化从古至今都很丰富，而且也很讲究，所以能品尝到中国美食是人生一大幸事。我本来是一个很挑食的人，不合口味的食物是肯定不会吃的。来到武汉以后，由于被各种各样的美食所吸引，我挑食的坏毛病也慢慢改掉了。要谈武汉的美食，不能不提到热干面。热干面是武汉的特色饮食，到武汉旅行的人非尝不可。喜欢吃烧烤的朋友们也可以选择烤鱿鱼、烤牛蛙，味道鲜甜，价钱合理。此外，“周黑鸭”的鸭脖也是武汉独一无二的美食，我本来吃不了辣的，但是禁不住那香味的诱惑，每次都会去一饱口福。

我在武汉呆了这么久，唯一让我不满意的就是在高峰时间打的。我曾经有过一次经历，为了打车而耽误了事情。我当时有点儿生气，觉得有点不可思议，难道中国有部分出租车司机“瞧不起”乘客吗？后来，我把这件事情告诉了老师和中国朋友，从他们口中知道出租车司机在换班的时候为了赶时间是不会随便接客的。

总的来说，武汉是一座很好的城市。在地理位置上，它位于中国中部，从武汉去别的省市非常方便，而且生活节奏也不比北京、上海等大城市慢，最重要的是物价不太高，符合我们的消费水平。对我个人来说，武汉是一个很值得居住的地方。有时间，我会继续去感受这儿的生活，发现它还不为人知的一面。

武汉，我爱你！

再见

文 黎氏珠贞 / 越南

不知不觉我来中国快三年了，回想起当年刚刚来中国的我，一手拉着行李，一手提着一袋东西，背上还背着很重的包包，傻傻的，什么都不知道，口语不是很好，只能听懂一点点中文。

三年过去了，现在的我已经熟悉这个地方，可以跟中国人聊天儿，习惯吃以前不习惯的饮食，去过了想去的地方，武汉已变成我的第二个家。在我离开家的第一个地方——武汉，我独立，我成长，我经历了很多事。

最近我在写论文，今年七月我就要毕业了，这也是我人生很重要的一个阶段。还有三个月我就回家了，我三年都没回去过，一想到就开心。但再仔细想想，回家就等于离开了武汉，而我要跟武汉说声再见了吗？

每次想到这个问题，我心里真的很难过。在这里我认识了很多中国老师与中国朋友，我也认识了不少外国朋友。在我离开我的国家时，有你们陪伴我真的很快乐，很温暖，也很幸福。我们能在一起真的不容易，也是我们的缘分。我觉得人是有感情的，你对某个人或者某个地方久了以后都会有感情的，我也是如此。我对武汉的印象很深，武汉话、武汉的热闹、武汉人过早吃的热干面、武汉的鸭脖与周黑鸭、武汉寒冷的冬天和炎热的夏天……全部的全部我都记得，还有武汉人的热情，还有武汉人说武汉话我听不懂，现在我也会一点儿了，我觉得这些都很有意思。我真的舍不得离开武汉，离开老师们和朋友们。

但不管怎么样，我们还是必须面对现实，这样的日子早晚也要结束。不管以后会怎样，我都祝福你们幸福、开心，有很好的未来和更好的发展。

我永远记得这里，这个城市，还有这个城市里的老师们和朋友们。武汉，再见了。

“走在一起是缘分，一起在走是幸福。”



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