



china- current life and traditional culture

中国当前的生活和传统文化



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Hello

My name is Orna Taub. My main occupation is to provide valuable material for the worldwide Mandarin students based on their special requirements and my own learning experience.

this e book reveals the main issues which occupy the current Chinese society

and some interesting topics concerning the Chinese traditional vast culture.

all is written in Chinese characters followed by pinyin and English .

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中文

Part one – China current life

China is a very special country which attracts the interest of many western people. due to the many years of being closed country, china became a misterious country in the eyes of the western world. following the opening of china ,the vast chinese culture was revealed to the western world. The huge Chinese traditional culture on one hand and the special chinese society today make china an especialy interest country.

The Chinese society is undergoing big changes in relative very short period. this causes many serious problems to emerge. In addition, the big Chinese population Places great challenges before the Chinese government. To list a few of them:

The rise of the middle classes, The imbalance of wealth, urbanisation, ageing population, Environmental pollution, sexes imbalance .

To this part attached audio links.

1. Youth People's Worries qing rén de fán nǎo)

年轻人的烦恼 (nián



China's youth are more focused on iPods, designer jeans and buying their first car than political reform. Most of all they are worried about getting well paid jobs and a share of the new-found wealth that many Chinese professionals are enjoying as the economy surges ahead with double-digit growth. In today's competitive economy, the number of colleges graduates is keeping entry-level office salaries low, leaving many to worry about how they will ever be able to afford a home.

当今中国年轻人最关注的也许不是北京天安门广场 19 年前的学潮，而是 iPod 产品，设计独特的牛仔裤，或是买上人生中第一辆车。他们中多数人关心的是如何找到一份收入丰厚的工作，跻身许多专业人士的行列。目前，中国经济正以两位数的速度增长。在当今高度竞争的经济环境下，由于毕业生太多，往往起薪比较低，许多人担心自己永远都买不起房子。

dāng jīn zhōng guó nián qīng rén zuì guān zhù de yě xǔ bú shì bēi jīng tiān ān mén guǎng chǎng nián qián de xué cháo, ér shì iPod chǎn pǐn, shè jì dú tè de niú zǎi kù, huò shì mǎi shàng rén shēng zhōng dì yī liàng chē。 tā men zhōng duō shù rén guān xīn de shì rú hé zhǎo dào yī fèn n shōu rù fēng hòu de gōng zuò, jī shēn xǔ duō zhuān yè rén shì de háng liè。 mù qián, zhōng guó jīng jì zhēng yǐ liǎng wèi shǔ de sù dù zēng zhǎng。 zài dāng jīn gāo dù jìng zhēng de jīng jì huán jìng xià, yóu yú bì yè shēng tài duō, wǎng wǎng qǐ xīn bǐ jiào dī, xǔ duō rén dān xīn zì jǐ yǒng yuǎn dōu mǎi bù qǐ fáng zi。

It is easier said than done. Last summer, China had to provide jobs for nearly 5 million college graduates. This summer, 5.6 million more are getting ready to move out of dormitories and into the job market. Often the first in their family to get higher education, these graduates of colleges and vocational schools have high expectations that are not being met despite soaring economic growth as there are more graduates than jobs in China. The average employment rate of recent graduates was 73 percent in autumn 2007, the China Daily said, citing Ministry of Education figures.

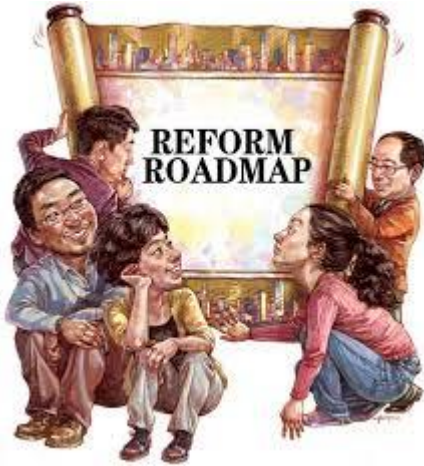
不过，说来容易做起来难。去年夏季，中国有近 500 万大学应届毕业生要找工作。而今年夏季，又将有 560 万毕业生走出校园。这些普通高校或职业学校毕业生中，有不少是家里第一个接受了高等教育的，因此抱着很高的期望。但尽管经济蓬勃发展，就业市场还是僧多粥少，他们的期望往往难以实现。《中国日报》援引教育部的数据称，2007 年秋季，应届毕业生的平均就业率为 73%。

bú guò, shuō lái róng yì zuò qǐ lái nán。 qù nián xià jì , zhōng guó yǒu jìn 500 wàn dà xué yīng jiè bì yè shēng yào zhǎo gōng zuò。 ér jīn nián xià jì , yòu jiāng yǒu 560 wàn bì yè shēng zǒu chū xiào yuán。 zhè xiē pǔ tōng gāo xiào huò zhí yè xué xiào bì yè shēng zhōng , yǒu bù shǎo shì jiā lǐ dì yī gè jiē shòu Le gāo děng jiào yu de , yīn cǐ bào zhe hěn gāo de qī wàng。 dàn jīn guǎn jīng jì péng bó fā zhǎn , jiù yè shì chǎng hái shì sēng duō zhōu shǎo tā men de qī wàng wǎng wǎng nán yǐ shí xiàn。

《zhōng guó rì bào》 yuán yǐn jiào yù bù de shù jù chèn , 2007 nián qīu jì , yīng jiè bì yè shēng de píng jūn jiù yè lǜ wéi73% 。

2. Incremental Reform shì gǎi gé)

渐进式改革 (jiàn jìn



Incremental reform is the code of China's reform. To carry out such economic reform in a large country with 1.3 billion people is unprecedented and China has no model to follow. It must move forward inch by inch, paving the way as it goes.

渐进式改革是中国改革的代码。在一个拥有 13 亿人口的大国进行这样的经济改革在是史无前例的，而且中国也没有可以模仿的先例。必须一寸一寸地向前推进，随着它的进行而铺平道路。

jiàn jìn shì gǎi gé shì zhōng guó gǎi gé de dài mǎ 。 zài yī gè yōng yǒu
13yì rén kǒu de dà guó jìn háng zhè yàng de jīng jì gǎi gé zài shì shǐ w
ú qián lì de , ér qiě zhōng guó yě méi yǒu kě yǐ mó fǎng de xiān lì 。 bì
xū yī cùn yī cùn dì xiàng qián tuī jìn , suí zhe tā de jìn háng ér pù pí
ng dào lù 。

Looking back on 20 years of reform(1978-1998),we can see how it has gone from rural households to townships,from enterprises to cities,from coastal areas to hinterland and from micro-actions to macro-policies. It has been characterized by "pilot projects being tried before nationwide implementation" and "economics reform first,political reform second".

回顾 20 年的改革(1978 - 1998)，我们可以看到改革已经从乡镇农村家庭、从企业到城市、从沿海到内陆、从小政策到大政策。它一直以“试点项目正在全国范围内实现”和“经济改革第一、政治改革第二”为特点。

huí gù 20nián de gǎi gé (1978 - 1998), wǒ men kě yǐ kàn dào gǎi gé yǐ jīng cóng xiāng zhèn nóng cūn jiā tíng 、 cóng qǐ yè dào chéng shì 、 cóng yán hǎi dào nèi lù 、 cóng xiǎo zhèng cè dào dà zhèng cè 。 tā yī zhí yǐ “shì diǎn xiàng mù zhèng zài quán guó fàn wéi nèi shí xiàn ” hé “jīng jì gǎi gé dì yī 、 zhèng zhì gǎi gé dì èr ” wéi tè diǎn 。

The most prominent feature of China's economics growth over the past few years since 1998 is tha the growth rate has been maintained at a 7-8 percent level for four successive years. This shows,on the one hand,that the Chinese government has been successful in its expansionary fiscal policy and prudent monetary policy while resisting the impact of international economic slowdowns and financial turmoil,and that it has overcome the inadequacy in domestic demand.

过去的几年中国经济增长最显著的特征是，自 1998 年以来连续四年增长速度一直保持在 7 - 8 的水平。由此可见，一方面，中国政府已经成功利用扩张性的财政政策和稳健的货币政策抵制了国际经济放缓和金融动荡的影响并克服了国内需求的不足。

guò qù de jǐ nián zhōng guó jīng jì zēng zhǎng zuì xiǎn zhe de tè zhēng shì , zì 1998 nián yǐ lái lián xù sì nián zēng zhǎng sù dù yī zhí bǎo chí zài 7 - 8 de shuǐ píng 。 yóu cǐ kě jiàn , yī fāng miàn , zhōng guó zhèng fǔ yǐ jīng chéng gōng lì yòng kuò zhāng xìng de cái zhèng zhèng cè hé wěn jiàn de huò bì zhèng cè dǐ zhì le guó jì jīng jì fàng huǎn hé jīn róng dòng dòng de yǐng xiǎng bìng kè fú le guó nèi xū qiú de bú zú 。

3.Chinese Style Of Crossing Road 中国式过马路 路 (zhōng guó shì guò mǎ lù)



Chinese style of crossing the road, that is " crossing the road when there are a handful of people, regardless of the traffic lights" , is a kind of a teasing by net friends on the phenomenon of some Chinese run the red light collectively. The reason of this phenomenon is that people are affected by the thought of "following the herd" ,so they are regardless of the traffic safety.

中国式过马路，即“凑够一撮人就可以走了，和红绿灯无关”是网友对部分中国人集体闯红灯现象的一种调侃。出现这种现象是大家受法不责众的“从众”心理影响，从而不顾及交通安全。

zhōng guó shì guò mǎ lù , jí “còu gòu yī cuō rén jiù kě yǐ zǒu le , hé hóng lǜ dēng wú guān ” shì wǎng yǒu duì bù fèn zhōng guó rén jí tǐ chuǎng hóng dēng xiàn xiàng de yī zhǒng diào kǎn 。 chū xiàn zhè zhǒng xiàn xiàng shì dà jiā shòu fǎ bú zé zhòng de “cóng zhòng ” xīn lǐ yǐng xiǎng , cóng ér bú gù jí jiāo tōng ān quán 。

Regarding the rapid economic development in China, public facilities are also upgrading such as traffic lights and pedestrian walk. However, many people neglect the red light and cross the road with the crowd regardless of traffic rules, leading to potential safety threat and high possibility in accidents. This is a danger warning sign not only for the public to self-examine the behaviors but also for traffic control department to improve the intensity to penalize those who violate the traffic rules. With more efforts, I believe, this phenomenon could be managed in a better manner.

随着中国经济的快速增长，公共基础设施，比如交通灯和人行道，也正在升级。然而，许多人集体乱闯红灯而不顾交通规则，导致了潜在的安全威胁和高事故可能性。这不仅是公众对自我行为反省的警告，也是交通管理部门提高对违反交通规则的人的处罚力度的警告。我相信通过更多的努力，这个现象可以通过一个更好的方法被治理好。

suí zhe zhōng guó jīng jì de kuài sù zēng zhǎng , gōng gòng jī chǔ shè shī , bǐ rú jiāo tōng dēng hé rén háng dào , yě zhèng zài shēng jí 。 rá n ér , xǔ duō rén jí tǐ luàn chuǎng hóng dēng ér bú gù jiāo tōng guī zé , dǎo zhì le qián zài de ān quán wēi xié hé gāo shì gù kě néng xìng 。 zhè bú jǐn shì gōng zhòng duì zì wǒ háng wéi fǎn shěng de jǐng gào , yě shì jiāo tōng guǎn lǐ bù mén tí gāo duì wéi fǎn jiāo tōng guī zé de rén de chù fá lì dù de jǐng gào 。 wǒ xiàng xìn tōng guò gèng duō de nǚ lì , zhè gè xiàn xiàng kě yǐ tōng guò yī gè gèng hǎo de fāng fǎ bèi zhì lǐ hǎo 。

4. Getting A Driving Licence

考驾照 (kǎo jià

zhào)



Driving and car ownership have taken off in China. Last year, the country added nearly 18 million drivers. There is so much demand for licenses that you had to wait a month for the first available testing date sometimes. There were 100 questions drawn from a pool of nearly 1,000. You had to get 90 correct to pass.

买车和开车在中国已经相当普遍了。去年，中国新增了近 1800 万开车族。由于申请驾照的人太多，有时你要等一个月才有机会参加初试。考试共 100 题，从 1000 个题目中抽取而成，满 90 分才算通过。

mǎi chē hé kāi chē zài zhōng guó yǐ jīng xiàng dāng pǔ biàn le 。 qù nián , zhōng guó xīn zēng le jìn 1800 wàn kāi chē zú 。 yóu yú shēn qǐng jià zhào de rén tài duō , yǒu shí nǐ yào děng yī gè yuè cái yǒu jī huì cā

n jiā chū shì 。 kǎo shì gòng 100tí , cóng 1000gè tí mù zhōng chōu qǔ
ér chéng , mǎn 90fèn cái suàn tōng guò 。

The Chinese driver's test is not easy. For one thing, it requires a ton of memorization. Consider this yes or no question, taken verbatim from a test. The other reason the test is difficult is some of the questions are, well, challenging. It is also not easy to pass it and some people tried for many times and some others just choose to give up directly. And if you are a foreigners, you must also have a Chinese license to drive in China, but you can imagine, it's even so hard for Chinese, let alone for foreigners!

中国的驾驶考试并不容易。首先，你得死记硬背很多东西，然后选择对错。另一个原因就是，有些问题真是太难琢磨了！考一次就通过也是不容易的。许多人试了很多次而另一些人就直接选择放弃了！而且，如果你是个外国人，你也必须有中国驾照才能在中国开车。不过，n 你可以想象，对中国人都这么难，更别说对外国人了！

zhōng guó de jià shǐ kǎo shì bìng bú róng yì 。 shǒu xiān , nǐ dé sǐ jì
yìng bèi hěn duō dōng xī , rán hòu xuǎn zé duì cuò 。 lìng yī gè yuán
yīn jiù shì , yǒu xiē wèn tí zhēn shì tài nán zhuó mó Le ! kǎo yī cì jiù
tōng guò yě shì bú róng yì de 。 xǔ duō rén shì Le hěn duō cì ér lìng yī
xiē rén jiù zhí jiē xuǎn zé fàng qì Le ! ér qiě , rú guǒ nǐ shì gè wài guó
rén , nǐ yě bì xū yǒu zhōng guó jià zhào cái néng zài zhōng guó kāi chē 。
bú guò , nǐ kě yǐ xiǎng xiàng , duì zhōng guó rén dōu zhè me nán ,
gèng bié shuō duì wài guó rén Le !

5. Forced Marriage 逼婚 (bī hūn)



Every year around Chinese New Year, many Chinese prepare to head home for China's most important festival. But many of the younger generation dread facing family confrontations about their love life.

For those who are singles, going home means they will either arrange blind dates for you or you get scolded."

每年快到春节的时候，许多华人都在准备回乡过春节，去度过这一中国人最重要的节日。但很多的年轻一代很怕面对家长对自己恋爱生活的质询。对于那些还是单身的人来说，回家就意味着要么被家长安排去相亲，要么就是挨骂。

měi nián kuài dào chūn jiē de shí hòu , xǔ duō huá rén dōu zài zhǔn bèi huí xiāng guò chūn jiē , qù dù guò zhè yī zhōng guó rén zuì zhòng yào de jiē rì 。 dàn hěn duō de nián qīng yī dài hěn pà miàn duì jiā zhǎng

duì zì jǐ liàn ài shēng huó de zhì xún 。 duì yú nà xiē hái shì dān shēn de rén lái shuō , huí jiā jiù yì wèi zhe yào me bèi jiā zhǎng ān pái qù xià nián qīn , yào me jiù shì āi mà 。

On the online Chinese forum Tianya.cn, a single man asked for advice on facing his family. There start to come up with a new business method for those who can't handle the pressure of nagging parents : renting boyfriends or girlfriends for the day through China's online shopping giant, Taobao.com. Rental counterfeit boyfriends or girlfriends come with services such as meeting the parents, shopping and watching movies. One customer left a satisfied review for her purchase.

在中国的天涯论坛里，一位单身男子发帖寻求面对家人逼婚的对策。于是对于那些忍受不了家人唠叨的话的人们出现了一种新商业方法：去中国网购巨头淘宝网上去租个男友回家过年。租借假装男友的服务包括见家长，陪逛街和看电影。还有一位顾客在租借后给店家留下了满意的评论。

zài zhōng guó de tiān yá lùn tán lǐ , yī wèi dān shēn nán zǐ fā tiē xún qiú miàn duì jiā rén bī hūn de duì cè 。 yú shì duì yú nà xiē rěn shòu bú liǎo jiā rén lǎo dāo de huà de rén men chū xiàn le yī zhǒng xīn shāng yè fāng fǎ : qù zhōng guó wǎng gòu jù tóu táo bǎo wǎng shàng qù zū gè nán yǒu huí jiā guò nián 。 zū jiè jiǎ zhuāng nán yǒu de fú wù bāo kuò jiàn jiā zhǎng , péi guàng jiē hé kàn diàn yǐng 。 hái yǒu yī wèi gù kè zài zū jiè hòu gěi diàn jiā liú xià le mǎn yì de píng lùn 。

6. Taobao 淘宝 (táo bǎo)



A lot of people would like to shop online. They will choose Taobao website. Taobao has a system for reviewing sellers and helping you pick the responsible ones. Taobao would be to say it's the Chinese equivalent of Amazon.com or better, buying online with "Chinese characteristics".

在中国，很多人都喜欢网上购物。他们一定会用淘宝网。淘宝自有一套审查卖方的系统，能帮助你挑选那些负责任的卖家。淘宝相当于中国版的亚马逊或者比它更好，进行的是带有“中国特色”的网上购物。

zài zhōng guó , hěn duō rén dōu xǐ huān wǎng shàng gòu wù 。 tā men yī dìng huì yòng táo bǎo wǎng 。 táo bǎo zì yǒu yī tào shěn chá mài fā

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