**The full name of a Han Chinese consists of a family name and a given name. A distinctive feature of the Chinese name is that the family name always comes first, followed by the given name. For thousands of years, Chinese family names have been passed down through the father. Nowadays, however, it is not uncommon for a child to adopt the mother's family name. Generally, a given name is made up of one or two characters, usually carrying the parents' wishes for their child. It can be inferred from the name what kind of person the parents want their child to be, or what kind of life they expect him or her to lead. Chinese parents attach great importance to the choice of children's names, as names tend to accompany the children for their entire life.**

**中国汉族人的全名由姓和名组成。中文姓名的特点是，姓总是在前，名跟在其后。千百年来，父姓一直世代相传。然而，如今孩子跟母亲姓并不罕见。一般来说，名有一个或两个汉字，通常承载父母对孩子的愿望。从孩子的名字可以推断出父母希望孩子成为什么样的人，或者期望他们过什么样的生活。父母非常重视给孩子取名，因为名字往往会伴随孩子一生。**

**Chinese families attach great importance to their children's education. Many parents believe in working hard to make sure their children receive a good education. They are not only very willing to invest in their children's education, but also spend a lot of time pushing their children to learn. Most parents want their children to go to a prestigious university. Thanks to the reform and opening up, more and more parents can send their children to study abroad or participate in international exchange programs to broaden their horizons. Through these efforts, they expect their children to grow up healthily and contribute to the development and prosperity of the country.**

**中国家庭十分重视孩子的教育。许多父母认为应该努力工作，确保孩子接受良好的教育。他们不仅非常情愿为孩子的教育投资，而且花很多时间督促孩子学习。多数家长希望孩子能上名牌大学。由于改革开放，越来越多的家长能送孩子到国外学习或参与国际交流项目，以拓宽其视野。通过这些努力，他们期望孩子健康成长，为国家的发展和繁荣做出贡献**

**Paper cutting is a unique form of Chinese folk art and has a history of more than 2,000 years. Paper cutting probably originates in the Han Dynasty, following the invention of paper. Since then, it has gained popularity in many places of China. The materials and tools used for paper cutting are simple: paper and scissors. Paper-cuts are usually made of red paper, because red is associated with happiness in traditional Chinese culture. Therefore, on festive occasions such as weddings and the Chinese New Year, red paper-cuts are the first choice for decorating doors and windows.**

**剪纸是中国民间艺术的一种独特形式，至今已有2000多年的历史。剪纸很可能源于汉代，继纸张发明之后。从此，它在中国的许多地方得到了普及。剪纸用的材料和工具很简单：纸和剪刀。剪纸作品通常是用红纸做成的，因为红色在中国传统文化中与幸福相关联。因此，在婚礼、春节等喜庆场合，红颜色的剪纸是门窗装饰的首选。**

**Lanterns originated in the Eastern Han Dynasty and were mainly used for lighting at first. In the Tang Dynasty, people used red lanterns to celebrate a stable life. Since then, lanterns have become popular in many parts of China. Lanterns are usually made of brightly colored tissue paper and come in a variety of shapes and sizes. In traditional Chinese culture, red lanterns symbolize happy life and prosperous business, and are usually hung during festivals such as Spring Festival, Lantern Festival and National Day. Today, red lanterns can also be seen in many other places around the world.**

**灯笼起源于东汉，最初主要用于照明。在唐代，人们用红灯笼来庆祝安稳的生活。从那时起，灯笼在中国许多地方开始流行。灯笼通常由色彩鲜艳的薄纸制成，有各种形状和大小。在中国传统文化中，红灯笼象征着幸福的生活和繁荣的事业，通常在春节、元宵节和国庆节等节日悬挂。今天，在世界许多其他地方也可以看到红灯笼。**

**According to the Chinese culture, the color of red usually stands for good luck. longevity and happiness. Red can be found everywhere during Chinese Spring Festival and other joyous occasions. Money sent to family members or close friends as gifts is usually wrapped up in red envelopes. Its popularity can also be attributed to the fact that people associate the color of red with the Chinese revolution and the Communist Party of China. However, red does not always equal to good luck and joy in that the name of the dead used to be written in red. As a result, to write the names of Chinese people in red ink has been regarded as an offense.**

**在中国文化中，红色通常象征着好运、长寿和幸福，在春节和其他喜庆场合，红色到处可见。人们把现金作为礼物送给家人或亲密朋友时，通常放在红信封里。红色在中国流行的另一个原因是人们把它与中国革命和中国共产党相联系。然而，红色并不总是代表好运与快乐。因为从前死者的名字常用红色书写。因此，通常认为用红墨水写中国人名是一种冒犯性的行为**

**China attaches increasing importance to public libraries and encourages people to make full use of them. The newly released statistics indicate that the number of public libraries in China is increasing year by year. Many libraries have been renovated and expanded to create quieter and more comfortable environments for readers. Large public libraries not only provide a wide variety of reference materials, but also hold regular lectures and exhibitions. In recent years, many digital libraries have been built, saving the space needed to store books. Some libraries have also launched self-service systems to make it more convenient for readers to borrow and return books, further meeting the needs of readers.**

**中国越来越重视公共图书馆，并鼓励人们充分加以利用。新近公布的统计数字表明，中国的公共图书馆数量在逐年增长。许多图书馆通过翻新和扩建，为读者创造了更为安静、舒适的环境。大型公共图书馆不仪提供利类繁多的参考资料，而且定期举办讲座、展览等活动。近年来，也出现了许多数字图书馆，从而节省了存放图书所需的空间。一些图书馆还推出了自助服务系统，使读者借书还书更加方便，进一步满足了读者的需求。**

**China now has the largest and fastest high-speed rail network in the world. The speed of the CRH (China Railway High-Speed)train will continue to increase and more cities will build high-speed rail stations. The CRH train has greatly reduced people's travel time. Compared with the airplane, the outstanding advantage of the CRH train is punctuality, because it is basically not affected by weather or traffic control. It has transformed the way people live and become the favorite option for business travelers today. More and more people also travel by CRH train during holidays. Many young people choose to work in one city but live in a nearby one since they can commute by CRH train every day.**

**中国目前拥有世界上最大最快的高速铁路网。高铁列车的运行速度还将继续提升，更多的城市将修建高铁站。高铁大大缩短了人们出行的时间。相对飞机而言，由于基本不受天气或交通管制的影响，高铁列车的突出优势在于准时。高铁极大地改变了中国人的生活方式。如今，高铁已经成了很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具。越来越多的人也在假日乘高铁外出旅游。还有不少年轻人选择在一个城市工作而在邻近城市居住，每天乘高铁上下班。**

**Plum Blossom ranks first among China's ten most famous flowers, originated in southern China, has more than 3,000 years of cultivation and planting history. In the middle of winter, the colorful plum blossom is not afraid of the cold, facing the wind and snow proudly blooming. In traditional Chinese culture, plum blossom is a symbol of strength, purity and elegance, which encourages people to move forward regardless of difficulties. Since ancient times, many poets and painters have drawn inspiration from the plum blossom and created countless immortal works. Plum blossoms are also popular among the general public and are often used in home decoration during the Spring Festival.**

**梅花位列中国十大名花之首，原产中国南方，已有3000多年的栽培和种植历史。隆冬时节，五颜六色的梅花不畏严寒，迎着风雪傲然绽放。在中国传统文化中，梅花是力量、纯洁和优雅的象征，它鼓励人们不顾困难，勇往直前。自古以来，许多诗人和画家从梅花中汲取灵感，创造了无数不朽的作品。梅花也深受普通大众的喜爱，经常在春节期间用于家庭装饰。**

**Chinese idioms. mostly composed of four Chinese characters, are a unique way of expression in Chinese. Although highly concise and fixed in form, they can usually profound meanings vividly. Most idioms are derived from ancient Chinese terary works and are usually related to some myths, legends or historical events. It is difficult to understand the exact meaning of an idiom without the knowledge of its onigin. Therefore, learning idioms helps people better understand Chinese traditional cuture. Idioms are widely used in daily conversation and literary creation. Proper use of idioms can make one's language more expressive and communication more effective.**

**成语是汉语中一种独特的表达方式，大多由四个汉字组成。它们高度简练且形式固定但通常能形象地表达深刻的含义。成语大多来源于中国古代的文学作品，通常与某些神话、传说或者历史事件有关。如果不知道某个成语的出处，就很难理解其确切含义。因此，学习成语有助于人们更好地理解中国传统文化。成语在日常会话和文学创作中广泛使用。恰当使用成语可以使一个人的语言更具表现力，交流更有效。**

**At present,the Chinese language is used as a native language by the greatest number of people in the world. One of the significant distinctions between the Chinese and the Western languages lies in the fact that it is composed of characters rather than letters.The Chinese language is the oldest writing system still in use today. Although people from different regions in China may not understand each other's dialects, they have little difficulty in communication because Chinese characters are written in a uniform way.The Chinese language has played quite an important role in the unification of the Chinese nation in history. Nowadays, with China's rapid economic growth and increasing global influence, more and more people in other countries begin to learn Chinese.**

**汉语目前是世界上用作本族语使用人数最多的语言。汉语与西方语言的一个重要区别在于它是方块字，不是以字母构成的。汉语是现存仍在使用的最古老的书写系统。在中国，来自不同地区的人可能听不懂对方的方言，但由于汉字有统一的书写形式，他们交流起来几乎没有任何困难。汉语历史上对团结中华民族发挥了重要作用。今天，随着中国经济的快速增长和全球影响力的增强，越来越多其他国家的人也开始学习汉语。**

**问题：学习外语是否有必要**

**I think it is necessary to learn foreign languages.**

**我认为学习外语是有必要的。**

**Although the translation software can translate various languages quickly, it is not always accurate, so in important social occasions can not directly use the translation software to master a foreign language can let us directly communicate with foreigners, enhance the friendship between the two sides, while the translation software can not express our feelings.**

**尽管翻译软件可以很快地翻译各种语言，但是它并不总是准确的，所以在重大交际场合不能直接使用翻译软件掌握一门外语可以让我们直接和外国人沟通，增进双方的友谊，而翻译软件并不能表达出我们的情感。**

**In addition, learning a foreign language can improve our ability of communication and memory.**

**另外，学习一门外语可以提高我们的沟通能力和记忆能力。**

**In short, we can't rely on translation software all the time.**

**总之，我们不能无时无刻都依赖翻译软件。**

**问题：学历重要还是工作经验重要**

**I think work experience is more important.**

**我认为工作经验更为重要。**

**As the saying goes: "It is never enough to just read about something; one must actually experience it in order to truly understand it.", in the school to get knowledge still stays in the theoretical level, knowledge is not equal to ability and "Learning duration does not represent excellence"**

**俗话说：“纸上得来终觉浅，绝知此事要躬行”，在学校得到的知识仍然停留在理论层面上，知识不等于能力,学习时长不代表优秀。**

**Educational background is static and limited, while experience is infinite. It is difficult to directly reflect a person's comprehensive quality through educational background. Rich work experience and social experience are the embodiment of personal value.**

**学历是静止的、有限的，而经历是无限的，一个人的综合素质很难直接通过学历体现出来，丰富的工作经历和社会经历才是个人价值的体现。**

**问题：是否有必要购买纪念品**

**I think it is necessary to buy souvenirs.**

**我觉得有必要购买纪念品。**

**First of all, buying souvenirs can make us leave good memories.**

**首先，购买纪念品可以让我们留下美好的回忆。**

**During our travels, we usually visit many scenic spots and places of interest, and buying souvenirs allows us to preserve these fond memories forever.**

**在旅行中，我们通常会参观许多景点和名胜古迹，而购买纪念品可以让我们将这些美好的回忆永久地保存下来。**

**When we see these souvenirs again, we will remember the experience and feelings of that time.**

**当我们再次看到这些纪念品时，会想起当时的经历和感受。**

**Secondly, buying souvenirs is also a way to support the economy of scenic spots.**

**其次，购买纪念品也是一种支持景区经济的方式。**

**By buying souvenirs, we can provide some economic support for scenic spots and promote the development and improvement of scenic spots.**

**通过购买纪念品，我们可以为景区提供一定的经济支持，同时也可以促进景区的发展和改善。**

**问题：学生使用电子产品利大于弊还是弊大于利**

**I think it does more harm than good for students to use electronic products.**

**我觉得学生使用电子产品弊大于利。**

**First of all, students have poor self-control, will be addicted to video games, waste a lot of time and energy on games, study unsatisfactory**

**首先，学生自制力差，会沉迷电子游戏，浪费很多时间和精力在游戏上，学习上不尽人意**