

Inside the 'Deadly Serious' World of E-Sports in South Korea

SEOUL — The students ate lunch in silence before gathering in a dimly lit room packed with high-powered computers. There, coaches helped them learn to outmaneuver opponents in a digital fantasy world fraught with ambushes and monsters. School was over by 5 p.m., but individual practice continued well into the night — all in a hard day's work for the students at one of South Korea's many e-sports academies.

"I sleep only three or four hours a day," said Kim Min-soo, 17, a student who wore a brace around his right hand to lessen the pain from so much gaming. "But I want to become a star. I dream of an e-sports arena packed with fans all rooting for me."

Students like Min-soo have brought the same intense competitive energy often associated with South Korean education to their training at e-sports academies. South Korea is considered a birthplace of e-sports, but the highly selective multibillion-dollar industry is still frowned upon by many in the country. The academies have worked to change that image and give thousands of young people a chance to pursue careers in a place where gaming has long been seen as a way of life.

"In South Korea, players must do homework on their game before playing it, because if they disrupt the efficiency of their team, they can be expelled," said Jeon Dong-jin, Korea head of the American video game developer Blizzard Entertainment, during a recent forum in Seoul. "South Korean gamers are deadly serious."

Online gaming took off sooner and faster in South Korea than anywhere else in the world. When the country began introducing high-speed internet in the late 1990s, it saw the proliferation of 24-hour gaming cafes called PC bangs.

These dark, often underground parlors became hotbeds for gaming culture, eventually hosting informal tournaments. By 2000, South Korean cable channels were the first in the world to broadcast online gaming competitions.

E-sports is now the fifth-most popular future job among South Korean students, after athletes, doctors, teachers and digital content creators, according to a survey by the Education Ministry last year. It will soon be a part of the Asian Games in 2022.

Top players like Lee Sang-hyeok, who goes by the gaming name Faker, earn as much fame and fortune as K-pop idols. Millions watch them play over livestream. Before the pandemic, fans packed into e-sports arenas that looked like a cross between a rock concert and pro-wrestling stadium.

The allure can be hard to resist. Parents have dragged children to counseling for gaming addiction or to rehabilitation boot camps. When conscientious objectors ask to be exempted from South Korea's mandatory military service, officials will investigate whether they play online games involving guns and violence.

Grades fall. Sometimes students drop out of school to spend more time gaming. Yet precious few will get the chance to make it big.

The 10 franchised professional e-sports teams in South Korea competing in League of Legends, the most popular game here, hire only 200 players total. Those who do not make the cut have few alternatives.

Lacking good grades — and often high school diplomas — gamers will find themselves with limited job prospects. And unlike some American universities, South Korean schools do not offer admission based on e-sports skills.

—2021.06.19 / www.nytimes.com / By Choe Sang-Hun

Astronauts arrange new 'home' in space

Astronauts on board the core module of China's space station have started to prepare their orbiting residence for operations over the next three months.

As soon as the three crew members – Major General Nie Haisheng, Major General Liu Boming and Senior Colonel Tang Hongbo – floated into the core module, named Tianhe, or Harmony of Heavens, on Thursday afternoon, they started to configure the electrolytic oxygen generators, install water tanks and arrange their sleeping quarters, according to the China Manned Space Agency.

After finishing these tasks, they enjoyed their first sleep on board the module, the biggest spacecraft China has built and the first and central section of the permanent space station, called Tiangong, or Heavenly Palace.

After they woke up on Friday morning, Nie and his crew members started to unpack the Wi-Fi signal equipment and install and set the devices, the agency said in a news release.

Sun Jun, chief controller of the Tiangong program at the Beijing Aerospace Control Center, said that the Wi-Fi equipment inside the core module is connected through relay satellites with the ground control's communication network.

"It enables our astronauts to talk with their family members or colleagues or even make video calls," he said.

They also entered the Tianzhou 2 cargo spaceship on Friday to begin moving their living materials and mission payloads to the core module.

Tianzhou 2, the country's second cargo spaceship, carried 6.8 tons of supplies for Tianhe when it docked with it on May 29, including 2 tons of propellants, more than 160 packages of living and experimental materials as well as two extravehicular suits, each weighing around 100 kilograms, for astronauts to perform activities outside the core module.

In the next few days, the crew will continue unpacking gear inside Tianhe and Tianzhou 2 and arranging their living and work quarters. At the same time, the astronauts will conduct internal apparatus tests.

The crew was transported to Tianhe on Thursday morning in the Shenzhou XII spacecraft by a Long March 2F carrier rocket that blasted off from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in northwestern China, embarking on the nation's seventh manned spaceflight, which will last three months.

The Shenzhou XII mission is part of China's ambitious space station program that aims at completing a three-component station in a low-Earth orbit about 400 kilometers above the ground before the end of 2022.

In the near future, three manned missions and three robotic cargo flights will be conducted for the station's construction. Two large labs will also be taken into space to link up with the station.

——2021.06.19 / en.people.cn / By Sheng Chuyi, Bianji



China's road to 1 billion vaccine doses includes eggs, water bottles, free rides and new concern.

After a slow start, China's Covid-19 vaccination drive is in full swing as the authorities chase the ambitious target of fully vaccinating 40 percent of the country's nearly 1.4 billion people by the end of this month.

China has administered more than 945 million vaccine doses, more than a third of the global total, according to the New York Times vaccine tracker. With about 17 million shots injected every day this month, China is on pace to surpass a billion shots in the coming days.

The national campaign's early lag came in part because China first prioritized vaccine exports and, because lockdowns and mass testing had largely tamed the virus, many Chinese felt little urgency about getting vaccinated. In mid-March, China had administered only about 65 million doses. In April, it was giving only 4.8 million doses per day.

To get its vaccine drive going, China pulled out its playbook for pandemic success: a top-down approach that relies on a mix of high-tech tools and old-fashioned, grass-roots mobilization — with some inducements thrown in.

Compared with the United States, where local officials have sought to boost inoculations by offering lures such as million-dollar lottery prizes and free weed, the incentives in China have been humbler. In Shanghai, one man received a bottle of water. In Anhui Province, officials have been handing out free eggs. A woman in Beijing got the equivalent of about \$7 in cash.

But for some, a bigger driver appears to be widespread concern over an outbreak of the Delta variant of the coronavirus, a more transmissible version first identified in India, in the southern city of Guangzhou, which now appears to be ebbing. On Wednesday, the Guangzhou authorities reported no new local cases for the first time since the outbreak began in May.

Yuhui Li, a resident of the nearby city of Shenzhen, said she had initially been reluctant to get vaccinated because she was worried about potential side effects. She changed her mind after the outbreak in Guangzhou, she said, but demand was so high, she added, that officials in her neighborhood were no longer offering free eggs or rides to vaccination sites.

"I want to get vaccinated, but it's really hard to make an appointment now," said Ms. Li, 27, an assistant at a film production company.

In Guangdong Province, which encompasses Guangzhou, only 36 percent of the population had been fully inoculated by early June.

China has a long way to go before fully vaccinating 70 percent of the population, about 980 million people, which the authorities say they hope to achieve by the end of the year. To meet the target, China has cranked up production of the two main vaccines in use, those produced by the companies Sinovac and Sinopharm. Both vaccines appear to reduce the risk of severe Covid, though to a lesser extent than the vaccines made by Pfizer and Moderna.

Some cities are further along than others. In Beijing, the capital, more than 80 percent of residents 18 and older were fully vaccinated as of Wednesday. Given the uneven rollout, and the fact that most people have not received two doses, Chinese health experts have warned against loosening the country's border controls, which remain among the strictest in the world.

—2021.06.18 / www.nytimes.com / By Amy Qin and Amy Chang Chien.

As China Scrutinizes Its Entrepreneurs, a Power Couple Cashes Out

China's economy is on a tear. Factories are humming, and foreign investment is flowing in. Even so, the wealthy and powerful people atop some of the country's most prominent companies are heading for the exits.

The latest are Pan Shiyi and Zhang Xin, the husband-and-wife team that runs Soho China, a property developer known for its blobby, futuristic office buildings. In striking a deal this week to sell a controlling stake to the investment giant Blackstone for as much as \$3 billion, Mr. Pan and Ms. Zhang are turning over the company as high-profile entrepreneurs come under public and official scrutiny in China like never before.

Soho China did not respond to a request for comment.

China's most famous tycoon, the Alibaba co-founder Jack Ma, has kept an uncharacteristically low profile since late last year, when the government began a regulatory crackdown on his companies and the wider internet industry. Colin Huang, founder of the Alibaba rival Pinduoduo, resigned as chairman in March, less than a year after he stepped down as chief executive. In May, Zhang Yiming, founder of TikTok's parent company, ByteDance, said he would hand over the chief executive post to focus on long-term strategy.

"For big tycoons in China, nowadays they need to be careful in general," said Ling Chen, who studies state-business relations in China at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University.

Highly visible entrepreneurs, particularly those in risky sectors like real estate and finance, know that regulators will scrutinize their businesses more closely someday, Professor Chen said. "They just don't know when that day is."

Mr. Pan and Ms. Zhang's rise, as they have described it in media interviews and online, mirrored China's.

Mr. Pan, 57, grew up poor in the remote northwestern province of Gansu and briefly worked at a state-owned oil company after college. In the early 1990s, he started a real estate company in the southern province of Hainan with a few friends and made his first bucket of gold.

Ms. Zhang, 55, was born in Beijing and immigrated to Hong Kong at age 14. She worked in factories for years before going to Britain with the equivalent of a few thousand dollars in savings. After receiving a master's degree in economics at Cambridge, she worked at Goldman Sachs.

She was introduced to Mr. Pan in 1994. He proposed four days later. In 1995, they founded the company that would later be renamed Soho China.

As their towers began piercing the Beijing and Shanghai skylines, Ms. Zhang and Mr. Pan became an "it" couple in business and society circles. Top entrepreneurs, government officials and intellectuals attended their parties.

Mr. Pan was also one of the first Chinese business leaders to recognize the power of the internet in marketing and public relations. He wrote a popular blog in the 2000s. Then, when the Twitter-like social media platform Weibo came along, he quickly became one of its most influential voices, amassing more than 20 million followers.

In his Weibo posts, he wrote about his childhood, China's real estate policies and air pollution in Beijing. He was never too pointed in expressing his opinions. But he wanted China to learn from its mistakes.

After Mr. Xi took office as China's top leader in 2013, the authorities began going after businesspeople with big online followings.

Mr. Pan and Ms. Zhang began selling off property holdings in China and spending more time in the United States. The family of Ms. Zhang and the Safra family of Brazil, long involved in international banking, teamed up to buy a 40 percent stake in the General Motors building in Manhattan.

Chinese news outlets asked why Soho China was letting go of billions of dollars in assets in China. They noted that the couple donated generously to Harvard and Yale but not to Chinese universities.

After media reports accused Soho China of "fleeing" Shanghai by selling projects there, Mr. Pan wrote on Weibo: "Buying and selling is normal. Don't read too much into it."

The company's last big public event was the opening of Leeza Soho, a lithe, spiraling skyscraper in Beijing, in late 2019. Zaha Hadid, the famed architect who designed the tower and a friend of Ms. Zhang's, had died a few years earlier.

On Wednesday night, minutes after Soho China announced the sale on its official Weibo account, Mr. Pan reposted the announcement without comment, in what online commentators called a "silent farewell."

——2021.06.17 / www.nytimes.com / 原文像是公知的文笔，不建议阅读原文

“酸了”英语怎么说？

“酸了”一词近来在网络上较为常见，意为羡慕、嫉妒，比如：酸了！腾讯员工平均月薪 7 万上热搜！“酸”一字有时也被替换成“柠檬”。是“心里酸溜溜的”这种表达方式的缩略版。

“酸”的英文是 sour，英文中习语 leave a sour taste in one's mouth 也是形容不好的感受，但它的意思是 To have a persistent negative effect on someone after an offending incident has ended¹，不是“羡慕、嫉妒”的意思。

网站给出的两个例句：

- 我知道凯利是你的朋友，但她在晚餐时太粗鲁了——这让我嘴里有一股酸味。
- 当然，安德鲁不邀请我参加他的聚会，我的嘴里就会有酸味。

由于中西文化差异，表达情感时，sour 是“愤怒、怨恨、不快”（cross, bad-tempered, peevish, morose），不是中文“酸溜溜”的意思，所以 sour 无法翻译“酸了”。

直译走不通就考虑意译。“羡慕、嫉妒”可考虑译为 envy 或 jealousy。这两个词的区别在于 envy 是羡慕别人拥有的东西，而 jealousy 带有失去自己拥有东西的恐惧：

嫉妒被适当地限制在涉及情感竞争的环境中；嫉妒更广泛地用于表示对一个更幸运的人的怨恨沉思。²

— Bryan A. Garner, 《加纳的现代美国用法》(第 3 版), 2009 年

因此，envy 比 jealousy 更适合用来翻译“酸了”。仅从意思上说，用 I am envious (of Tencent employees)！翻译本文开头提到的例子已经足够，但构成词语的要素不限于意思，还包括它的形式。“酸了”是一个带有幽默色彩的表达，同时借用感官体验比喻心理感受，这些都是这个词在形式上的特点，是这个词的特色所在。一个词的 style 在翻译时最好也能体现。

沿 envy 寻找，想到短语 green with envy。根据《剑桥词典》，这一习语的意思是 to be very unhappy because someone has something that you want，例句为 Chad is heading off to Spain for the week, and I'm green with envy.

关于 Green with envy 的来源，查到如下表述：

为什么我们会因嫉妒而变绿？Judith S. Neaman 和 Carole G. Silver 报告说，“绿色”和“苍白”是同一个希腊词的不同含义。公元前七世纪，女诗人萨福用“绿色”这个词来形容受苦的情人的肤色。希腊人认为嫉妒伴随着胆汁的过度分泌，使受害者呈现出苍白的绿色。

奥维德、乔叟和莎士比亚紧随其后，随意使用“绿色”来表示嫉妒或嫉妒。也许最著名的此类参考是伊阿古在《奥赛罗》第三幕中的演讲：

哦！当心我的主，嫉妒；

doth mock 是绿眼睛的怪物

它吃的肉。

尽管我们现在更有可能将朋友的苍白归咎于可疑的金枪鱼沙拉三明治，而不是情感上的契合，但“嫉

¹ <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/leaving+a+sour+taste+in+mouth>

² <https://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/jealous-vs-envious>

不管是白色还是绿色，羡慕到脸色变化可以算是很“酸了”。因此在生动性上，**green with envy** 比只用 **envy** 更贴近“酸了”。Green with envy 的问题是在幽默感上还是差了一些，另外 green with envy 这一表述由来已久，而“酸了”是个新近出现的词，这种新鲜感也会影响人们对于这个词的印象，最好也能够翻译出来。

综合以上考虑，green with envy 中的 green 可替换为带有一些文学色彩，多形容草木葱郁的近义词 verdant，将“酸了”译为 **verdant with envy**，表示脸色因为羡慕而绿的像草木。这一更为大胆的表达可能会对使用场合有要求，如果追求安全、易懂，不在乎牺牲词语一些特质的话，**green with envy** 是首选。

——中国翻译研究院

熟词僻义 | find 是一种什么决定？⁴

说起 find，首先想到的一般是“发现、找到”这个概念。发现具有意外偶然性，比如在街上捡到几枚硬币可以说“find a few coins in the street”。而找到则是刻意行为，包括经寻找、研究、思考而查明求得，比如：

- find fault with sb/sth 找茬儿、挑刺
- find the sum of several numbers 求出几个数的和

find 是一个变形不规则的动词，其过去式与过去分词都是 found，比如常见的失物招领，在美式英语中就是“**lost and found**”，不过在英式英语中则是“**lost property**”。

就是如此熟悉的一个 find，当它出现在《经济学人》2019 年 6 月 29 日刊的下面这句话时，你还认识吗？

Take Pope Formosus. In the ninth century he was exhumed, dressed in full papal regalia, put on trial as a corpse—and found guilty of perjury and violating the laws of the church.

这句话的大意是说，以教宗福慕为例，在九世纪，他被掘出尸首，穿着教宗的盛装，作为一具尸体接受审判，然后被 found 伪证罪和违反教会法律。

句中的 found 是发现他犯了伪证罪和违反了教会法律吗？第一眼看过去似乎有些道理，人们掘出尸首一般不是从尸检中发现相关证据来查找死因么。不过等等，这可不是尸检，而是审判，这也不是查找死因，而是伪证罪。一个人作没作过伪证通过审判其尸体是找不到答案的，显然逻辑不通。

那该怎么理解呢？让我们来了解一下这句话的历史背景。

公元 897 年 1 月，在享有全世界天主教会母堂称号的意大利罗马拉特朗圣若望大殿，举行了一场针对上任已故教宗福慕遗体的宗教会议，该会议由福慕的继任者教宗斯德望六世主持。斯德望六世指控福慕犯有伪证罪，将其遗体挖出，给其穿上教宗法袍，并加以审判。

审判结束后，斯德望六世宣告福慕为非法当选教宗，剥夺其教宗身份，撤销其所发布的教令、通谕，并砍掉其遗体上原来用来主持圣礼的手指，先将其遗体投入墓穴，后将其遗体投入台伯河。这就是中世纪罗马教廷最臭名昭著的僵尸审判（Cadaver Synod）。

看完历史背景，不难发现，find 在句中的意思就是审判之后“裁决、判决”福慕犯有伪证罪和违反了教会法律。常用表达有：

- find sb guilty (innocent) 判决某人有罪（无罪）
- find a verdict 作出裁决

除了上述以外，find 还有三个含义值得注意。

一个是“设法获得或拥有某物”：find the time to study（挤出时间学习）

一个是“自然形成、自然达到”：Most of the money finds its way to the people who need it.
(多数的钱都会辗转传到需要的人的手中。)

再一个是“开始发挥某种功能”：a baby beginning to find the feet（开始会走路的幼儿）

³ https://www.phrases.org.uk/bulletin_board/1/messages/2195.html

⁴ 摘自田间小站 www.tjxz.cc

自强不息 厚德载物 在挑战中寻求成功方案——毕业生代表伊瓦娜在 2020 年研究生毕业典礼上的发言⁵

尊敬的各位老师、各位毕业生、各位朋友们，女士们、先生们！

Professors, fellow graduates, friends, ladies and gentlemen,

很荣幸作为应届毕业生代表在此发言，欢迎大家出席 2020 年这一次特别的毕业典礼。

It is an honor for me to deliver this speech on behalf of the graduating students, and welcome you to this special Commencement Ceremony 2020.

这是一个非常时刻，世事维艰，全球面临巨大的困难，而我们也即将迈向人生新的征程。学校关爱着遍布全球家庭的每一位同学，希望今天的毕业典礼能够抹去我们的悲思，传递光明和希望，为我们的人生增添更多的精彩和美好的回忆。

This is a unique moment. We are stepping up to another phase of our lives at a time of great hardship and global difficulties. Tsinghua keeps in mind its global family, and hopes this ceremony will help erase sad memories, refresh beautiful ones and add more splendid memories into our lives.

我们每个人都有不同的故事，包括令人惊叹的人生经历和挑战。请允许我简要与大家分享我的人生历程，是这段历程造就了今天的我。

Each of us have different stories to share, of amazing life experiences and challenges. Please allow me to briefly share with you the course of my journey which has made of me what I am today.

我出生在战火纷飞的年代，因为战争，全家逃难到塞尔维亚，在那片土地上生活了三年，战争结束后，我们回到波斯尼亚。我在单亲家庭长大，母亲独自把我抚养成成人，我的母亲，现在是，将来也永远是我的英雄。她是唯一指引我、养育我、引导我走上正确道路，希望我能过上美好生活的人。我欠她很多，我的进步和成绩，要归功于母亲。我永远铭记母亲的教诲：“少抱怨，要不惜一切代价找到解决方案”。是她激励我来到中国这个充满新希望的古老国度。

I was born in the middle of war, which caused my family to move to Serbia as refugees for three years. When the war ended, we returned to Bosnia where I was unfortunately raised by a single parent. My mother, who is and will ever be my heroine, was the only figure who guided me, provided for me and kept me on the right track, in the hope of a better life. I owed her so much as she is solely responsible for a huge part of my success. I will always remember her teachings, “to complain less and always find solutions at the price of whatever it takes”, which brought me to China, an ancient land of new hopes.

新冠肺炎疫情暴发后，使我获得了更深入了解中国的机会。我看到数以百万计的人们为抗击疫情这个共同目标而团结起来。我从未见过任何一个国家像中国这样，为扭转困境，人民心甘情愿团结一致牺牲个人利益，奉献个人力量。事实证明，中国的治理和医疗体系是世界上效率最高的体系之一。拥有 14 亿人口的中国不仅成功控制了新冠病毒的传播，还向世界许多国家提供了援助。

During the COVID-19 outbreak, I got the best opportunity to understand China. I saw millions of people united with one goal – to win the battle against this epidemic. I have never seen such a collective dedication from a nation, turning things for the better by sacrificing personal convenience on a grand scale. China's governance and health care system proves to be one of the most efficient in the world. With a population of 1.4 billion, China not only has successfully controlled the transmission of the coronavirus but also assisted many other countries across the globe.

在抗击疫情过程中，每个人都能发挥作用。每个人微小的力量汇聚在一起就是强大的力量。在清华，我也发挥了微小但必要的作用：留在校园，在线学习，配合体温检测，保持社交距离。学校和中国政府制定的规则和方案，都是

⁵ 原文：<https://news.tsinghua.edu.cn/info/1041/80077.htm>

把每个人的健康和 safety 放在首位。这让我感到安全，我相信中国方案必是通向成功的正确方案。在这段时间里，尽管面临巨大挑战，清华仍然开展许多在线会议和网络研讨，帮助我在自己的研究领域不断提升，培养了我很多新的技能，使我在深圳获得了工作的机会，我相信未来我一定会获得进一步的成长和专业发展。

Everyone has a role to play in the battle against the virus. In Tsinghua, I played a tiny but necessary role: Staying on campus, studying online, cooperating during temperature checks and respecting social distancing measures. The rules and initiatives set by the university and Chinese government had everyone's health and safety as first priority. This made me feel safe and confident that China was on the right track towards victory. Throughout this time, despite the immense challenges, Tsinghua has facilitated many online conferences and webinars, which helped me nurture more skills in my field of study. This helped me secure a job offer in Shenzhen which I am sure will lead to further growth and professional development.

在过去一年中，我结交了许多朋友，包括我的同学、学院老师和学校管理者。我还积极拓展医疗行业国际联系，开始是为了支持中国，后来是为了我自己的国家。通过在清华尤其是院系建立起来的网络，我成功为我的国家组织了个人防护装备捐赠。

Over the past year, I have made many friends. Besides my fellow students, the faculty and staff from my school, and the administrative teams of the university. I was actively engaged in searching international connections in the healthcare industry, first for China and later on for my country. Thanks to the network I built through my department in particular and Tsinghua in general, I was able to organize donation of personal protective equipment for my country.

每位毕业生都有自己独特的经历和故事，但我相信我们在清华都收获颇丰。在此，我谨代表我个人和全体毕业生，向清华大学、向中国政府，向这个自强不息、厚德载物的伟大文明表示衷心感谢。

Every graduating student has their own unique experiences and stories, but I believe we all have had a rewarding experience in Tsinghua. I would very much like to extend my personal as well the collective gratitude from graduating students to Tsinghua University, to the Chinese government, and to this great civilization with the wisdom of Self-discipline and social commitment.

朋友们，今天，我们即将从这所享誉世界的学府毕业。在过去的岁月里，清华就像我们的母亲，一路引导、呵护我们，给了我们远见卓识，同时，也对我们寄予厚望。接下来怎么办？行胜于言！让我们迎接新的挑战，打破常规，创新思维，并坚守道德。让我们团结起来，为人类、为国际社会尽心竭力，让我们一起为更加美好的未来，为更加繁荣的世界而努力。

Friends, we are now graduating from one of the world's most prestigious universities. Tsinghua has been like a mother to us over the past months and years, guiding and nurturing us along the way, providing us with great vision and placing on us high expectations. So what comes next? Actions speak louder than words. Let us accept new challenges, think beyond our limits and keep in mind the ethics of life. Let's undertake everything we can for the sake of unity, humanity and the international community. Let's work together for a more promising future and prosperous world.

清华，我们永远的母校，我们不会让您失望！

We will not let you down, Tsinghua, our forever alma mater!

热烈祝贺 2020 届的毕业生同学们！祝愿大家前程似锦，一帆风顺。

Fellow graduates of Class 2020, please accept my warm congratulations. I wish you all the best in your future prospects and endeavors.

非常感谢！

Thank you.

——2020 年 06 月 22 日 10:55:39 清华新闻网

						c2			
d3									
		c4					d5		
c3				d1					
		c1							
	c5								

		3	5		7			
7	1	6			8			
				4		9	7	3
1		2						
	6		7		2		3	
						5		6
8	9	5		3				
			8			3	5	4
			2		5	8		

- c1.[adj.] (of a person) hating to spend money
- c2.[v.] to discover that something is true after you have tried it, tested it or experienced it(the first letter is F)
- c3.[v.] to remove a dead body from the ground especially in order to examine how the person died
- c4.[n.] the crime of telling a lie in court after you have sworn to tell the truth
- c5.[adv.] separated by a distance, of space or time
- d1.[n.] great physical or mental pain
- d3.[n.] the state of being known and talked about by many people
- d5.[n.] the special clothes that are worn or objects that are carried at official ceremonies

【这下面姑且留白】

9	4	3	5	2	7	6	8	1
7	1	6	3	9	8	2	4	5
5	2	8	1	4	6	9	7	3
1	5	2	6	8	3	4	9	7
4	6	9	7	5	2	1	3	8
3	8	7	9	1	4	5	2	6
8	9	5	4	3	1	7	6	2
2	7	1	8	6	9	3	5	4
6	3	4	2	7	5	8	1	9

Crossword Answer:

- c1: miserly
- c2: find
- c3: exhume
- c4: perjury
- c5: apart
- d1: misery
- d3: fame
- d5: regalia

【这下面姑且留白】