

The Pengyou Pages

#PengyouMeansFriend

PROJECT
朋友

西肯塔基大学
Western Kentucky University

孔院新楼奉献设置为四月

文 / 史丽莎, 翻译编本

孔子学院已经将他们新教师培训建设的日期改期在2017年4月8日, 尽管原计划是在本学年初进行开

放参观。

该大楼位于荣誉学院和国际中心的旁边。第一次向公众开放大门, 是在万圣节前夕的星期五, 作为一个以北京歌剧为主题的文化活动地

点。该活动提供传统的中国服装, 以供学生和社区成员作为万圣节服装而租赁。

活动开始时建筑的结构已经完工, 北京歌剧院

讲座教室也配备了桌椅, 但盒子仍然杂乱的堆在建筑另一端的教室, 大多数展览厅是空的。

Terrill Martin, 孔子学

在第6页见孔院新楼

CI building dedication set for April by Melissa Smith

Confucius Institute officials have moved the dedication date for their new teacher training building to April 8, 2017, despite original plans for a grand opening

of the structure to occur earlier this semester. The building, located next to the Honors College and International Center, opened its doors to the public for the first time Friday before Halloween for a Beijing opera-themed cultural event, with traditional

Chinese costumes available for students and community members to rent for the holiday. Construction of the building was complete at the time of the event, and the Beijing opera lecture classroom was equipped with desks and chairs, but boxes still cluttered class-

rooms on the other end of the structure, and the exhibit hall was mostly empty.

Terrill Martin, the managing director of the Confucius Institute, said staff was still waiting on traditional Chinese furniture ordered from China to install before the dedica-

SEE CI BUILDING, P. 6

Are GM Foods Really Safe?

By Alex Hezik

People have consistently held varying opinions regarding genetically modified (GM) food. Several scientists have published research concluding that GM foods do not jeopardize our health. Some people trust this research, while others have their suspicions, believing that GM foods harm our health. However, when most people discuss the safety of GM foods, most peo-

ple never consider the environmental impacts of planting GM crops and how these impacts influence our health. Planting GM crops exploits the soil, pollutes the water and air, and impairs future generations' ability to eventually fulfill their needs. Because of these reasons, I resolutely oppose GM foods. The typical GM crop

SEE GM FOODS, P. 4

转基因食品真的安全吗？

文 / 贺琳, 翻译编本

关于转基因食品, 历来众说纷纭。不少科学家发布研究论文, 说转基因食品对人们身体健康没有任何危害。一部分人相信该研究, 另一部分人对该研究有怀疑, 认为转基因食品对人们身体健康有害, 然而, 在转基因食品这一敏感的议题讨论当中, 多数人未考虑种

转基因作物对环境的破坏、这些环境破坏对人们身体健康有何影响。种转基因作物既过度开发土壤, 又污染水体与大气, 损害后代人满足其需求的能力, 因此我坚决反对转基因食品。

一般的转基因作物田是大型的, 农民使

在第4页见转基因食品



Project Pengyou WKU
 @pengyousatwku • Nov 17
 "[US-China relations] will
 always be interesting, but it
 will sometimes be difficult."
 -Jeremy Goldkorn
 @SinicaPodcast #WKU
 #PengyouDay

Project 朋友

@ProjectPengyou • Nov 22
 Western Kentucky University
 celebrated #pengyouday
 with a special panel event
 about living & working in
 the... <http://fb.me/8tXWD3Ako>

Timothy S. Rich 芮宗泰

@timothysrich • Dec 2
 Trump's call with Taiwan's
 president comes 62 years to
 the date of the 1954 Mutual
 Defense Treaty with Tai-
 wan.

Talisman

@wkutalisman • Dec 5
 "It's beginning to look a lot
 like finals week, everywhere
 you go ..." #wkutalisman
<http://bit.ly/2g1BgZi>

ChinaFile

@ChinaFile • Dec 7
 Should Washington Recali-
 brate Relations with Taipei? —
 A ChinaFile Conversation —
<http://www.chinafile.com/conversation/should-washington-recalibrate-relations-taipei...>

China Xinhua News

@XHNews • Dec 7
 #BREAKING: 6.4-magnitude
 quake jolts Changji, NW Chi-
 na's Xinjiang at 1:15 p.m.
 Thursday, Beijing Time. Casu-
 alties unknown so far

本月特邀朋友

Project朋友西肯塔基大学的分部将在每个星期通过社交媒体聚焦一位成员。敬请大家在网络上关注我们的新成员。这是我们的特邀朋友——罗弘瑞。

2012

八月，来自加利福尼亚蒂哈查皮的罗弘瑞搬到了肯塔基州的路易斯维尔。他是WKU一个大二的学生，主修电影。罗弘瑞在2016的春天作为一位机动干部加入了Project朋友——一个本地与国际志愿者组织，负责实施具体项目并帮助发展个人或专业技能。罗弘瑞为Project朋友WKU分部拍摄制作专业的视频，比如Project朋友在九月兴趣会议上的展示介绍视频。

像Project朋友的大多数成员一样，罗弘瑞也学习中文。自从他高中二年级开始，他就一直在学中文了。现在在大学里，他开始更加认真地学习它。他目前是一个在WKU中文领航项目二年级的学生。

罗弘瑞爱好旅行，并访问了法国，荷兰和墨西哥。在墨西哥，他帮助建立了一个妇女和儿童的庇护所。他希望将来能出国留学，可能在中国或台湾，进一步提高自己的汉语。

除参加Project朋友以外，罗弘瑞也是基督徒学生教会的一员。在这个

校园组织，罗弘瑞通过视频展示他的电影制作技巧。

罗弘瑞爱好广泛。除了摄像，他涉足写作、吉他和打鼓，以及对咖啡怀有的强烈激情。在他的眼里，咖啡是一种艺术。因此，他曾在放假期间在路易斯维尔咖啡公司工作并希望可以一边在WKU上课一边在咖啡行业工作。在业余时间里，罗弘瑞尝试了不同的拿铁制作工艺和科学的实验方法，也参加了一些拿铁工艺制作比赛。

在过去的夏天，他曾经在哈特菲尔德的媒体——一个位于路易斯维尔的营销公司实习。他在那里帮助和编辑专业、工业视频。他还在路易斯维尔做了阿米什山家具的自由摄影师。毕业后，他想追求他的梦想，而可能进行与制作咖啡和/或媒体公司有关工作。

在Project朋友的帮助下，罗弘瑞希望进一步磨练自己的摄影技巧，并且希望可以通过电影和视频的力量，搭建美国和中国之间的公开对话的桥梁。 ■

Connect with Project Pengyou online for the most up-to-date information!

请关注Project朋友的网站获取最新信息！



Project Pengyou: The WKU Chapter

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PPYtheWKUChapter.wix.com/pengyous

Pengyou of the Month

Project Pengyou: The WKU Chapter has been highlighting each of its members, new and old, once a week through social media. Check online each week for a new member bio. Here is another pengyou, Robbie Myers:

Originally from Tehachapi, California, Robbie moved to Louisville, Kentucky, in August of 2012. He is a sophomore at WKU, pursuing a major in film. Robbie joined Project Pengyou in the Spring of 2016 as one of the chapter's FLEX leaders—a local or international chapter volunteer that is tasked with implementing specific projects that help to develop individual or professional skills. For the WKU Chapter of Project Pengyou, Robbie creates professional videos, like the Project Pengyou introduction video showcased at the interest meeting in September.

As most members of Project Pengyou, Robbie is also studying Chinese. He has been taking Chinese on and off since his sopho-

more year of high school. Now in college, he has started more seriously pursuing it. He is currently a second year student in the Chinese Language Flagship Program at WKU.

Robbie is well-traveled and has visited France, the Netherlands, and Mexico. In Mexico, he helped to build a shelter for women and children. He hopes to study abroad in the future, possibly in China or Taiwan, to further improve his Chinese.

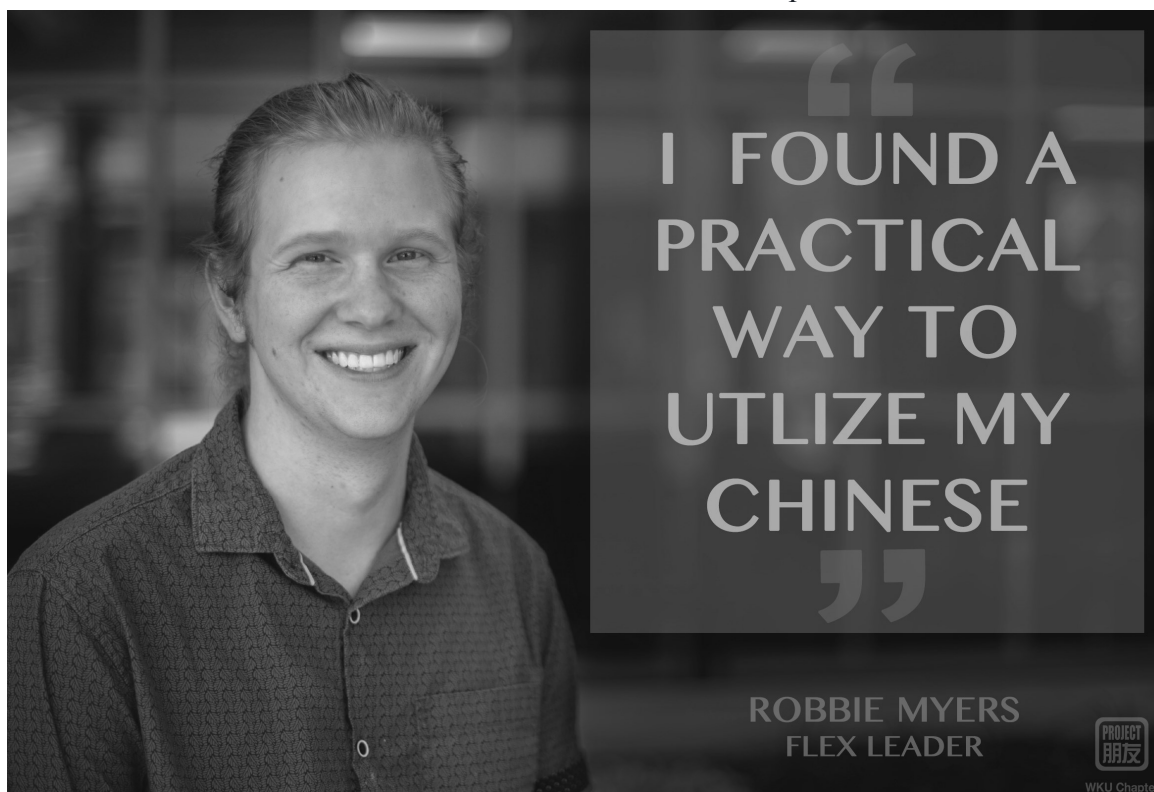
As well as being involved in Project Pengyou, Robbie is part of the Christian Student Fellowship. With this campus ministry, Robbie is flexing his film-making skills by creating videos.

Robbie also has a plethora of crea-

tive outlets. Apart from videography, he dabbles in writing, guitar, and drumming, and he has a strong passion for coffee. In his eyes, coffee is an art form. As such, he has worked at the Louisville Coffee Company during school breaks with hopes of working in coffee while taking classes at WKU. In his free time, Robbie tries out different ways of making coffee and experiments with latte art, having attended some latte art competitions.

Over the past summer, he interned at Hatfield Media, a Louisville Marketing Agency, where he helped make and edit professional, industrial videos. He has also done freelance photography for Amish Hills Furniture in Louisville. Post-graduate, he wants to pursue his dream of filmmaking while possibly working with coffee and/or a media company.

With the help of Project Pengyou, Robbie hopes to further hone his videography skills as well as help to create an open dialogue between the U.S. and China through the power of film- and video-making. ■



WKU Chapter

GM FOODS

CONTINUED FROM FRONT

field is large in scale and planted by the farmer in a monoculture of corn, soybeans, or rape (more common in China than the U.S.), to name a few. In order to sustain this type of cropping system year after year, farmers must apply fossil fuel-based fertilizers, pesticides, and/or herbicides (depending on the type of GM crop planted). Diesel-powered tractors are used to harvest the crops once they have reached maturity.

Planting GM crops exploits soil fertility and pollutes the soil. Because GM crop fields are plant-

ed in monoculture, the biodiversity of those fields is significantly low. Similar plants will compete for the same nutrients. For example, corn is a heavy nitrogen consumer. If it is not planted near a nitrogen-fixing crop, it will eventually deplete the soil's nitrogen stores. Long-term usage of fertilizers and/or pesticides can cause heavy metal soil pollution. Heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury, etc. can bioaccumulate in organisms. When people consume foods contaminated with heavy metals, the same phenomenon occurs, which can be detrimental to our health. Planting GM crops con-

taminates water bodies. The runoff of nitrogen- and phosphorous-rich fertilizers can cause eutrophication (the over-enrichment of an aquatic environment with nutrients that can cause algal blooms), which eventually deprives fish populations of oxygen. In turn, a decrease in fish populations has negative consequences for the fishing industry. Additionally, the nitrates found in nitrogen fertilizers can potentially contaminate drinking water supplies. When our bodies absorb large amounts of nitrates, the ability for our red blood cells to deliver oxygen becomes disrupted, which can cause meth-

moglobinemia (sometimes referred to as "blue baby syndrome"). Some herbicides can also potentially cause water pollution. Atrazine, an herbicide commonly used in Kentucky, is an endocrine disruptor that affects animals, including people.

Planting GM crops pollutes the air. During the agrochemical manufacturing process, factories emit carbon dioxide (CO₂), fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), and volatile organic compounds, all of which can damage our respiratory systems. CO₂ and PM_{2.5} are also emitted from the commonly-utilized large diesel-powered harvesters.

When we discuss the safety of GM foods, we cannot merely consider the short-term results and ignore the long-term—we must consider the effects GM crops have on the environment. If we use GM foods to fulfill our food needs but undermine future generations' ability to fulfill their own needs by carelessly destroying our environmental and agricultural resources...can we truly say that GM foods are safe? ■

转基因食品

接第1页

用单一的种植方式来种玉米、大豆、油菜等转基因作物。为了逐年持续此种植方式，他们必须施用来源于石油的化肥、农药或除草剂（取决于农民种哪种转基因作物）。作物成熟之后，农民通过大型柴油收割机收获。

首先，种转基因植物过度开发土壤肥力以及污染土壤。由于转基因作物田单一种植，因此田地的生物多样性特别少，同样的作物将竞争同样的养分，比如说，玉米是一种耗氮量较大的植物，假如它没有与固氮植物种在一起，最终会使土壤里的氮耗尽。长期施用化肥

或农药可能造成重金属土壤污染，包括砷、镉、铅、汞等重金属，这些重金属可能生物累积在作物内，人们吃掉被重金属污染的食品时，对他们身体健康有危害。

其次，种转基因作物污染水体。化肥流失，尤其是氮肥与磷肥，导致水体富营养化，有害于鱼类种群，对渔业有负面的影响。除此之外，源于氮肥的硝酸盐可能污染饮用水，摄取高量的硝酸盐干扰红细胞送氧气的功能，可能引起高铁血红蛋白症。像“莠去津”这样的除草剂也可能造成水体污染。它是一种内分泌干扰物，能够损害野生动物和人。

最后，种转基因作物污染大气。在制造农化品的过程中，农化工厂排放二氧化碳、细颗粒物及挥发性有机化合物，该排放物都损害人们呼吸系统。大型柴油收割机也向大气排放二氧化碳和细颗粒物。

总之，我们讨论转基因食品的安全性时，必须考虑到种转基因作物的环境影响，不能仅关注短期效应而忽视长期效应。倘若我们使用转基因食品来满足自己的食物需求，可是粗心地破坏环境、农业资源，损害后代人满足其需求的能力，那我们能够确定地说转基因食品是安全的吗？ ■



WKU Chapter



Thanks to all the pengyous who came to celebrate Pengyou Day last month! A special thank you to our guest speakers, Jeremy Goldkorn and Dr. James Masterson.



Happy
Holidays

From: Project Pengyou: The WKU Chapter

CI BUILDING

CONTINUED FROM FRONT

tion, but Confucius Institute staff has been working in the new offices for about a month.

There has been criticism of the Confucius Institute's expansion, as reported by the College Heights Herald last year. The Herald reported in February 2015 that \$1.5 million for the project came from an award from the People's Republic of China, while \$800,000 was funded by the university from private funds. Some regents voiced concerns about the need for a new building on campus, especially one that relied on funding from a foreign government.

The Confucius Institute at WKU "is aimed at disseminating the Chinese culture and language throughout the state of Kentucky," according to its website. Its main focus is to place Chinese teachers in K-12 classrooms.

Qin Zhang, a Confucius Institute translator and former Chinese Language Flagship Program tutor, said the media coverage has only conveyed one perspective, but missed the things the Confucius Institute does for students of Chinese language, like sponsoring students to study abroad in China. "You who have been to China, or you who have already studied many years of Chinese, I think when you look at this

question, you will be more objective than they are," he said, in reference to previous coverage (translated from Mandarin).

Dr. Ke Peng, director of the Chinese major and minor program, said much of the public's distrust for the Confucius Institute has come from a lack of clear communication and transparency in the organization's decision-making.

"We students and teachers, we feel as if our rights have been challenged," Peng said (translated from Mandarin). She said that for a shift in attitudes to occur, there needs to be more integration of WKU faculty and staff and the

Confucius Institute to make effective use of the resource found in the new building.

The Confucius Institute building is outfitted with a demonstration kitchen and several classrooms equipped for distance learning instruction. WKU Chinese Language Flagship senior Austin Richards, of Owensboro, said he thought most people's concerns about the building came from the source of funding—in large part, the Chinese government—but he would have no problem utilizing the new building if the opportunity arose.

"I've already studied abroad in China, so what's the difference?" he said. ■

孔院新楼

接第1页

院 的 常 务 董 事 说，工作人员仍在等待从中国订购的中国传统家具，但孔子学院的工作人员已经在新办公室工作一个月左右。据《学院高地导报》去年报道，已经有评论对孔子学院的扩张表示异议。导报2015年二月报道，中华人民共和国为该项目投资150万美元，而另有800000美元的私人资金资助来自大学。一些董事对在校园新建筑的需求表示怀

疑，特别是该建筑依赖于某个外国政府的资助。

根据其网站，在WKU的孔子学院是“以在整个肯塔基州传播中国语言和文化”为目标。它的主要焦点是把中文教师引进K-12教室。

张琴，孔子学院的汉语翻译和中文领航项目的导师，说媒体的报道只传达了一个角度，却忽略了孔子学院也为学生学习中国语言作出的贡献，例如赞助学生在中国留学等。

“你们到中国去过而且

你们都学了很多年的中文，所以我觉得你们看问题会比他们更客观一些，”他说，据前人报道。

彭珂博士，中文专业和副专业项目的主任说，公众对孔子学院的许多不信任是由于在组织的决策层面缺乏明确的沟通和足够的透明度。

“作为学生、作为老师，我们的权利被挑战了，”彭说，她改变态度并说，需要有WKU教职员工进行更多的整合，以便孔子学院在新

建筑里更加有力的利用资源。孔子学院配备有教学示范厨房和几间装备有远程学习的教室。

来自Owensboro的WKU中文旗舰高年级学生Austin Richards说，他认为大部分人关注建筑的资金来源——中国政府，但他认为如果机会允许，也可以对新的建筑善加利用。

“我已经去过中国留学了，又能有什么不一样呢？”他说道。■

"One can never have enough socks," said Dumbledore. "Another Christmas has come and gone and I didn't get a single pair. People will insist on giving me books."

“袜子永远不够穿，”邓布利多说，“圣诞节来了又去，我一双袜子也没有收到。人们坚持要送书给我。”

— J.K.罗琳，哈利波特与魔法石 || — J.K. Rowling, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone

请用英文来写完了这个游戏！

Use English to complete this puzzle!

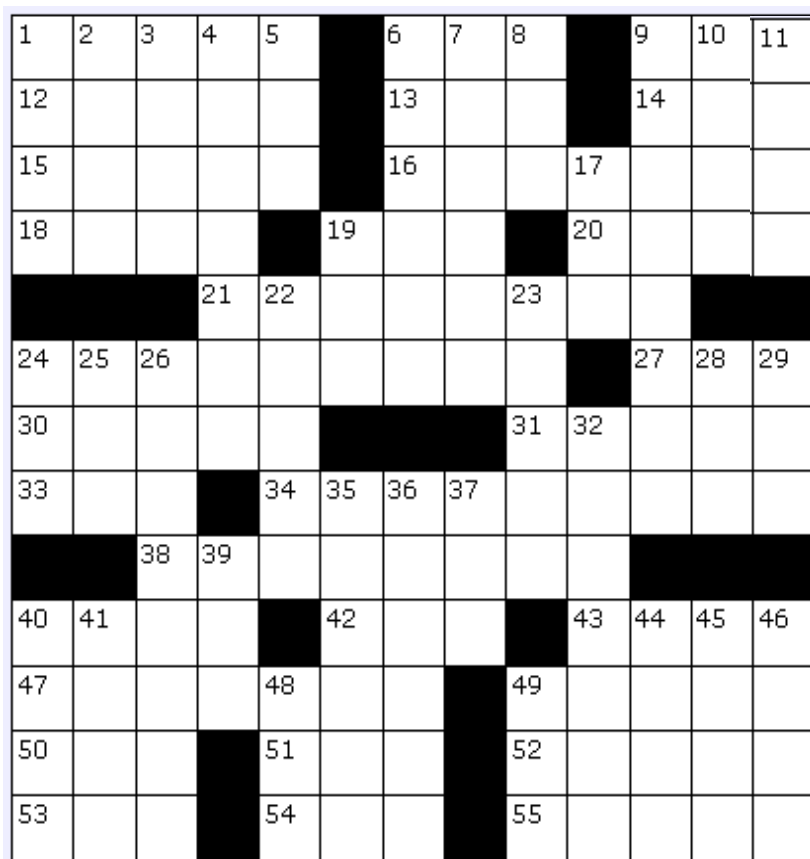
填字游戏 • Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS 横列:

1. 传奇、英雄的故事
6. 三减二
9. 猪住的地方
12. 货柜、狗笼
13. 管理公司的最重要人物
14. 年代
15. 飞机上的走道
16. 幼儿无理的哭闹
18. 加州很有名的生产酒地区
19. 刺青（简称）
20. 时代
21. 原始社会、史前时期
24. 协议、同意
27. 以前
30. 锐滋花生巧克力
31. 拥有（过去式）
33. 等等（缩写）
34. 被提名的
38. 修复者
40. 啤酒种类的一种
42. 颜色
43. 起身（过去式）
47. 童年的疾病
49. 老虎
50. 洗澡间的地毯
51. 美国的税务员
52. 跟太阳有关
53. 颂诗
54. 东南东方向的缩写
55. 按

DOWN 纵列:

1. 粗略看、扫描
2. 歌剧的一种歌
3. 倒抽一口气
4. 地图册
5. 看到
6. 用来描述汽油性能指标
7. 收拾
8. 很长很长的时代
9. 军士、警官
10. 真诚
11. 番薯、地瓜
17. 标签
19. 公猫、男的猫，汤姆
22. 青少年
23. 道歉
24. “你__我的好朋友”
25. 得到
26. 再一次制造
28. 一个惊叹词
29. 奇怪
32. 战士
35. 其他的东西
36. 用于头发的一种造型产品
37. 愤怒、很生气
39. 英语字母表的第十九个字
40. 子弹
41. 领导
44. “暗送秋波”
45. 大海
46. 错误
48. 撒谎



Thought from a Pengyou

The China-US relations are the most important, most dynamic and most complex bilateral relationships in the world nowadays. The China-US relationships have made positive progress and become more and more mature since 1919.

However, nowadays, as the end of presidential election, there are many people saying that the tensions between China and US will be nervous.

Although there are many uncertain future, I still believe China-US is the most important relationships in the world and whatever they are going to do, it should conform to establish a peaceful world atmosphere.

Everyone in the world, no countries, no colours, no ranks, we are friends all the time, our common desire is just the world peaceful.

—A Chinese high-school student in Taiyuan (太原)



See you next semester



填字游戏解 Crossword solution

1	S	2	A	3	G	4	A	5	S		6	O	7	N	8	E		9	S	10	T	11	Y
12	C	R	A	T	E					13	C	E	O				14	E	R	A			
15	A	I	S	L	E					16	T	A	N				17	T	R	U	M		
18	N	A	P	A						19	T	A	T				20	A	G	E	S		
						21	S	22	T	O	N	E	23	A	G	E							
24	A	25	G	26	R	E	E	M	E	N	T					27	A	28	G	29	O		
30	R	E	E	S	E										31	O	32	W	N	E	D		
33	E	T	C			34	N	35	O	36	M	37	I	N	A	T	E	D					
						38	R	39	E	S	T	O	R	E	R								
40	A	41	L	E	S					42	H	U	E			43	R	44	O	45	S	46	E
47	M	E	A	S	L	E	S								49	T	I	G	E	R			
50	M	A	T					51	I	R	S				52	S	O	L	A	R			
53	O	D	E					54	E	S	E				55	P	R	E	S	S			

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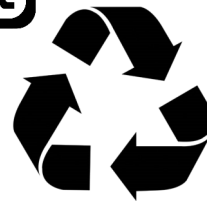


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