

0001 China tries to stop academics from taking its constitution literally

Table of Contents

1. China tries to stop academics from taking its constitution literally 1
2. <pure> China tries to stop academics from taking its constitution literally 3

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A YEAR BEFORE Xi Jinping became China's leader, a 47-year-old professor at Peking University, Zhang Qianfan 张谦帆, **delivered(v.)** 000000 a **talk** to mark(v.) the 100th anniversary of the collapse of China's last **imperial** 0000000 **dynasty** 00000, in 1911, **charting** 000000000000 **the history of** efforts [since then] **to instil** 000000000000000000 **respect for** constitutional principles.

Students unable to find seats in the packed(a.) 0000000000 **lecture** 0000000000000000 **theatre(n.)** 0000000000 stood(v.) shoulder-to-shoulder 0000000000 around the walls.

They grinned 00000000000000 and clapped when he started(v.) by saying: "I have written down my true feelings... **They may sound fierce** 0000000000. Forgive me if they **cause offence(n.)** 00000000."

Example 1. 00

deliver

/dɪˈlɪvər/ (v.) to give a speech, talk, etc. or other official statement 00000000

mark

(v.) to celebrate or officially remember(v.) an event that you consider to be important 00000

chart

(v.) to record or follow the progress or development of sb/sth 000000000000

instil

/ɪnˈstɪl/ (v.) ~ sth (in/into sb) : to gradually make sb feel, think or behave in a particular way over a period of time 000000000000000000

dynasty

⇒ dynamis,

offence

⇒ of- + -fenc- + -e

(Peking University) 47, 1911100, ,
,
:“.....”

The thin, bespectacled(a.) academic **held his audience spellbound(a.)**.

Those who, unable to find space in the room, had crowded by the doorway, were still there when he finished, almost two hours later.

That was fortunate(a.) , because his final point was the most powerful in a lecture packed with **indictments of China’s failure(n.) to implement (v.) the guarantees of** its constitution, including freedom of speech, of assembly (n.) and of association .

Mr Zhang **wrapped up** by listing(v.) 12 places where **authoritarian (a.) rule had (at least briefly) crumbled**, from the Soviet Union to Taiwan to countries that had recently experienced the Arab spring.

“What their people can do,” he said, “the Chinese” — and here he paused briefly while the audience began to laugh and clap — “people can certainly do.”

Wild applause(n.) ensued(v.). Someone cried, “Good!”

Example 2.

bespectacled

⇒ be-, spect, spectacle,

spellbound

⇒ spell, bound,

fortunate

(a.) ~ (to do sth) /~ (in having...) /~ (for sb)(that...) : having or bringing an advantage, an opportunity, a piece of good luck, etc.

assembly

(n.) the meeting together of a group of people for a particular purpose; a group of people who meet together for a particular purpose

wrap up

to complete sth such as an agreement or a meeting in an acceptable way

authoritarian

/ˌɔːθərɪˈteəriən/ (a.) believing that people should obey authority and rules, even when these

are unfair, and even if it means that they lose their personal freedom 不公平，甚至如果这意味着他们失去个人自由

crumble

(v.) to break or break sth into very small pieces 破碎，粉碎

ensue

⇒ en-, 起诉-sue, 诉讼suit, sequence.

中国宪法规定公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、游行、示威的自由。

中国宪法第12条规定(公民)有宗教信仰自由。“宗教自由”原则

But he kept his job. And remarkably(ad.) 中国宪法规定公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、游行、示威的自由 his textbook, “An Introduction to the Study of **Constitutional Law**”, first published in 2004, was republished in 2014 by Law Press 中国宪法规定公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、游行、示威的自由, which is controlled by **the Ministry of Justice**.

The preface 中国宪法规定公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、游行、示威的自由 **sets the tone**: “The study of constitutional law **must break down forbidden ideological zones**, because the rights of Chinese citizens **accept no forbidden zones**.”

Example 3. 中国宪法规定公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、游行、示威的自由

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2. <pure> China tries to stop academics from taking its constitution literally

A YEAR BEFORE Xi Jinping became China’s leader, a 47-year-old professor at Peking University, Zhang Qianfan, delivered a talk /to mark the 100th anniversary of the collapse of China’s last imperial dynasty, in 1911, charting the history of efforts since then /to instil respect for constitutional principles. Students unable to find seats in the packed lecture theatre /stood shoulder-to-shoulder around the walls. They grinned and clapped /when he started by saying: “I have written down my true feelings... They may sound fierce. Forgive me /if they cause offence.”

The thin, bespectacled academic /held his audience spellbound. Those who, unable to find space in the room, had crowded by the doorway, were still there /when he finished, almost two hours later. That was fortunate, because his final point was the most powerful in a lecture /packed with indictments of China’s failure /to implement the guarantees of its constitution, including freedom of speech, of assembly /and of association. Mr Zhang wrapped up /by listing 12 places /where authoritarian rule had (at least briefly) crumbled, from the Soviet Union /to Taiwan /to countries that had recently experienced the Arab spring. “What their people can do,” he said, “the Chinese” — and here he paused briefly /while the audience began to laugh and clap --“people can certainly do.” Wild applause ensued. Someone cried, “Good!”

But he kept his job. And remarkably /his textbook, “An Introduction to the Study of Constitutional Law”, first published in 2004, was republished in 2014 by Law Press, which is controlled by the

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