0001 China tries to stop academics from taking its constitution 宪法；章程 literally

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1. China tries to stop academics from taking its constitution 宪法；章程 literally

中国试图阻止学者从字面上理解其宪法

A YEAR BEFORE Xi Jinping became China's leader, a 47-year-old professor at Peking University, Zhang Qianfan 张千帆, delivered(v.)发表；宣布 a talk /to mark(v.) the 100th anniversary of the collapse of China's last imperial 帝国的；皇帝的 dynasty 王朝；朝代, in 1911, charting 记录，跟踪（进展或发展） the history of efforts [since then] to instil 逐渐灌输，逐步培养（感受、思想或行为） respect for constitutional principles.

ᵾ Students unable to find seats (n.) in the packed(a.) 异常拥挤的；挤满人的 lecture （通常指大学里的）讲座，讲课，演讲 theatre(n.) 戏院；剧场；露天剧场 /谓 stood(v.) shoulder-to-shoulder 肩并肩地；齐心协力地 around the walls. They grinned 露齿而笑；咧着嘴笑；龇着牙笑 and clapped when he started(v.) by saying: "I have written down my true feelings... They may sound fierce 狂热的；强烈的；猛烈的. Forgive me if they cause offence(n.) 冒犯；搅扰；侮辱."

> **Example 1. 标题**
>
> **deliver**
>
> /dɪˈlɪvər/ (v.) to give a speech, talk, etc. or other official statement 发表；宣布；发布
>
> **mark**
>
> (v.) to celebrate or officially remember(v.) an event that you consider to be important 纪念；庆贺
>
> **chart**
>
> (v.)to record or follow the progress or development of sb/sth 记录，跟踪（进展或发展）
>
> **instil**
>
> /ɪnˈstɪl/ (v.) ~ sth (in/into sb) : to gradually make sb feel, think or behave in a particular way over a period of time 逐渐灌输，逐步培养（感受、思想或行为）
>
> **dynasty**
>
> ⇒ 来自希腊语dynamis, 力量，权力，统治者。引申词义朝代。
>
> **offence**
>
> ⇒ of-对面 + -fenc-打击 + -e

在习近平成为中国领导人的前一年，北京大学(Peking University) 47岁的教授张千帆，在纪念中国最后一个封建王朝1911年覆灭100周年的演讲中，描绘了自那以来, 中国在向民众灌输尊重宪法原则方面所做的努力的历史。挤得水泄不通的大讲堂里，学生们肩并肩地站在墙边。在学生们的微笑与鼓掌声中, 张千帆说："我已经写下了我的真实感受……它们可能听起来带有强烈的个人情感。如果冒犯了你，请原谅我。"

The thin, bespectacled(a.) 戴眼镜的 academic 谓 held his audience spellbound(a.)入迷；出神；着魔. 主 Those who, unable to find space in the room, had crowded 挤满；塞满；使…拥挤 by the doorway, 系 were still there when he finished, almost two hours later.

That was fortunate(a.) 幸运的；交好运的, because his final point 论点；观点；见解 was the most powerful in a lecture （通常指大学里的）讲座，讲课，演讲 /packed with indictments 控告；起诉 of China's failure(n.) to implement (v.)使生效；贯彻；执行；实施 the guarantees 保证；担保 of its constitution, including *freedom of speech, of assembly (n.)集会；（统称）集会者 and of association* 协会；社团；联盟.

Mr Zhang wrapped up 圆满完成，顺利结束（协议或会议等） by listing(v.) 12 places where authoritarian (a.)威权主义的；专制的 rule had (at least briefly) crumbled（使）破碎，成碎屑, **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 感情炽烈的 applause (n.) 鼓掌；喝彩 ensued (v.)接着发生；因而产生. Someone cried, "Good!"

Example 2. 标题

bespectacled

⇒ 前缀be-, 强调。词根spect, 看，同spectacle,眼镜。

spellbound

⇒ spell,符咒，咒语，bound,绑定的。

fortunate

(a.) ~ (to do sth) /~ (in having…) /~ (for sb)(that…) : having or bringing an advantage, an opportunity, a piece of good luck, etc. 幸运的；交好运的；吉利的

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 集会；（统称）集会者

wrap up

to complete sth such as an agreement or a meeting in an acceptable way 圆满完成，顺利结束（协议或会议等）

authoritarian

/əˌθɔːrəˈ-te-riən/ (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 威权主义的；专制的

crumble

(v.)to break or break sth into very small pieces （使）破碎，成碎屑

But he kept his job. And remarkably (ad.)非凡的；显著的；引人注目的 his textbook, "An Introduction to the Study of Constitutional Law", first published in 2004, was republished in 2014 by Law Press 杂志；报刊；印刷媒体, which is controlled by the Ministry of Justice. The preface（书的）前言，序言 sets the tone: "The study of constitutional law must break down forbidden 禁止的；不准的 ideological 思想体系的，意识形态的 zones, because the rights of Chinese citizens accept (v.) no forbidden zones."

序言定下了基调："宪法研究必须打破思想禁区，因为中国公民的权利不接受任何禁区。"

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 guarantes 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 Ministry of Justice. The preface sets the tone: "The study of constitutional law must break down forbidden ideological zones, because the rights of Chinese citizens accept no forbidden zones."