

太湖是中国东部的一个淡水湖，占地面积 2250 平方公里，是中国第三大淡水湖，仅次于鄱阳和洞庭。太湖约有 90 个岛屿，大小从几平方米到平方公里不等。太湖以其独特的“太湖石”而闻名，太湖石常用于装饰中国传统园林。太湖也以高产的捕鱼业闻名。自上世纪 70 年代后期以来，捕捞鱼蟹对沿湖的居民来说极为重要，并对周边地区的经济做出了重大贡献。太湖地区是中国陶瓷 (ceramics) 业基地之一，其中宜兴的陶瓷厂家生产举世闻名的宜兴紫砂壶 (clay teapot)。

Located in the east of China, Taihu Lake, with an area of 2,250 square kilometers, is the third largest freshwater lake in China after Poyang Lake and Dongting Lake. There are around 90 islands in Taihu Lake, with an area varying from a few square meters to a few square kilometers. Taihu Lake is famous for its unique Taihu Lake Stone, which is often used to decorate traditional Chinese garden. Besides, Taihu Lake is well known for its high-yielding fishing industry. Since the late 1970s, catching fishes and crabs has been of great importance to the residents living along the lake. Moreover, it made great contributions to the economy of Taihu Lake neighboring regions. Taihu Lake Area is one of the ceramics industry bases in China. In this area, ceramics factories of Yixing city produce world-famous Yixing clay teapot.

青海湖位于海拔 3205 米、青海省省会西宁以西约 100 公里处，是中国最大的咸水湖，面积 4317 平方公里，最深处 25.5 米。有 23 条河注入湖中，其中大部分是季节性的。百分之八十的湖水源于五条主要河流。青海湖位于跨越亚洲的几条候鸟迁徙路线的交叉处。许多鸟类把青海湖作为迁徙过程中的暂息地。湖的西侧是著名的“鸟岛”，吸引着来自全世界各地的观鸟者。每年夏天，游客们也来这里观看国际自行车比赛。

Qinghai Lake, 3,205 meters above sea level and about 100 kilometers away to the west of Xining, the provincial capital of Qinghai, is China's largest saltwater lake, with an area of 4,317 square kilometers and 25.5 meters underwater at the deepest point. 23 rivers meet there, most of which are seasonal rivers. 80% of its water originates from five major rivers. Qinghai Lake is the intersection of several routes across Asia that birds of passage take. Many of them take Qinghai Lake as a temporary habitat in the process of migration. The famous "birds island" sits at its west side, which attracts birdwatchers from all over the world. Every summer, tourists also meet there for the international cycling competition.

唐朝始于 618 年，终于 907 年，是中国历史上最灿烂的时期。经过三百年的发展，唐代中国成为世界上最繁荣的强国，其首都长安是世界上最大的都市，这一时期，经济发达，商业繁荣，社会秩序稳定，甚至边境也对外开放，随着城市化的财富的增加，艺术和文学也繁荣起来。李白和杜甫是以作品简洁自然而著称的诗人。他们的诗歌打动了学者和普通人的心，即使在今天，他们的许多诗歌仍广为儿童及成人阅读背诵。

The Tang Dynasty, beginning in the year of 618 and ending in 907, is the most splendid period in Chinese history. After three hundred years of development, it has become the world's most prosperous power and its capital, Chang an, is one of the world's largest city. During this period, there was developed economy, commercial prosperity, stable social order, and even the border open to the outside world. With the increase of the wealth of the urbanization, art and literature are also booming. Li Bai and Du Fu are poets known for work's simplicity and nature. Their poetry has impressed scholars and ordinary people. Even today, a considerable number of their poems are still widely read by children and adults.

宋朝始于 960 年，一直延续到 1279 年。这一时期，中国经济大幅增长，成为世界上最先进的经济体，科学、技术、哲学和数学蓬勃发展。宋代中国是世界历史上首先发行纸币的国家。宋朝还最早使用火药并发明了活字（movable）印刷。人口增长迅速，越来越多的人住进城市，那里有热闹的娱乐场所。社会生活多种多样。人们聚集在一起观看和交易珍贵艺术品。宋朝的政府体制在当时也是先进的。政府官员均通过竞争性考试选拔任用。

The Song dynasty began in 960 and continued until 1279. During this period, China experienced sharp economic growth and became the world's most advanced economy, with science, technology, philosophy, and mathematics flourishing. It was the first government to issue banknotes in the whole history of the world and also the earliest to use gunpowder and invent the movable type printing. The high fertility made a growing number of people flock to cities where there were lively entertainment quarters. Social life during the Song was vibrant. Citizens gathered to view and trade precious artworks. The Song's government system was also advanced then. For example, government officials were recruited through competitive examinations.

明朝统治中国 276 年，被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大的时代之一。这一时期，手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。大量商品，包括酒和丝绸，都在市场销售。同时，还进口许多外国商品，如时钟和烟草。北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。也是在明代，由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。还值得一提的是，中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明朝。

The Ming Dynasty, which reigned China for 276 years, is described as one of the greatest epochs with orderly governance and social stability in human history. During this period, the development of handicraft industry promoted the development of market economy and urbanization. Large scale of commodities, including wine and silk, were sold in the market. Meanwhile, many foreign goods such as clocks and tobacco were imported. Business centers like Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou, Suzhou were taking shape in succession. It was also in Ming Dynasty that Zheng He led the seven large-scale expeditions to the Indian Ocean. Particularly worth mentioning is that three of the four great classics in Chinese literature are written during the Ming Dynasty.

随着生活水平的提高，度假在中国人生活中的作用越来越重要。过去，中国人的时间主要花在谋生上，很少有机会外出旅游。然而，近年来中国旅游业发展迅速。经济的繁荣和富裕中产阶级的出现，引发了一个前所未有的旅游热潮。中国人不仅在国内旅游，出国旅游业越来越普遍。2016 年国庆假日期间，旅游消费总计超过 4000 亿元，据世界贸易组织估计，2020 年中国将成为世界上最大的旅游国，在未来几年里将成为出境旅游支出增长最快的国家。

As the life quality improves, taking holiday is playing an increasingly important role in the life of Chinese people. In the past, much of Chinese people as spent on making a living, so we were always denied the chances to go out for a vacation. Nevertheless, the rapid development in Chinese tourism as a result of a flourishing economy, which also leads to the rise of affluent middle class has seen an unprecedented boom in travelling. Chinese people not only choose to travel at home but also seek to embark on a foreign excursion. During the National Day period, the total tourism consumption reached over 40 billion yuan. It is estimated by the WTO that by 2020, China will be the largest tourism country which will witness a rapid increase in the outbound tourism expenditures.

随着中国经济的蓬勃发展，学汉语的人数迅速增加，使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一。近年来，中国大学在国际上的排名也有了明显的提高。由于中国教育的巨大进步，中国成为最受海外学生欢迎的留学目的地之一就不足为奇了。2015 年，近四十万国际学生蜂拥来到中国学习。他们学习的科目已不再限于中国语言和文化，而包括科学与工程。在全球教育市场上，美国和英国仍占主导地位，但中国正在迅速赶上。

With the boom of China's economy, the number of Chinese-language learners is rapidly increasing, making Chinese one of the most sought-after languages around the world. In recent years, the international rankings of China's universities have also been improved remarkably. It comes as no surprise that China has ranked among the hottest destinations for overseas students due to its enormous progress in education. In 2015, nearly 400,000 international students flocked to China where they studied not merely Chinese language and culture but also science and engineering. Though America and Britain still dominate the global education market, China is catching up pretty fast.

农业是中国的一个重要产业，从业者超过 3 亿。中国农业产量全球第一，主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类。虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十，但为世界百分之二十的人提供了粮食。中国 7700 年开始种植水稻。早在使用机械和化肥之前，勤劳和富有创造性的中国农民就已经采用各种各样的方法来增加农作物产量。中国农业最新的发展是推进有机农业。有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的，包括食品安全，大众健康和可持续发展。

Agriculture is a vital industry in China, employing over 300 million farmers. China ranks first in worldwide farm output, primarily producing rice, wheat and soybeans. Although accounting for only 10 percent of arable land worldwide, it produces food for 20 percent of the world's population. China has documented rice cultivation 7,700 years ago. Long before the introduction of mechanization and fertilizer, various methods were adopted by industrious and innovative Chinese peasants that enabled greater farming production. The most recent innovation in Chinese agriculture is a push into organic agriculture which simultaneously serves multiple purposes, including food safety, health benefits and sustainable development.

旗袍 (qipao) 是一种雅致的中国服装，源于中国的满族 (Manchu Nationality)。在清代，旗袍是王室女性穿着的宽松长袍。上世纪 20 年代，受西方服饰的影响，旗袍发生了一些变化。袖口 (cuffs) 变窄，袍身变短。这些变化使女性美得以充分展现。如今，旗袍经常出现在世界级的时装秀上。中国女性出席重要社交聚会时，旗袍往往是她们的首选。很多中国新娘也会选择旗袍作为结婚礼服。一些有影响的人士甚至建议将旗袍作为中国女性的民族服饰。

Qipao, as an exquisite Chinese clothing, originates from China's Manchu Nationality. In the Qing Dynasty, it was a loose robe specially for the royal women. In the 1920s, influenced by Western clothing, it embraced many changes, for example, narrower the cuffs and shorter the dress. These changes enabled Qipao to fully express women's beauty. Nowadays, Qipao quite often appears on world-class fashion shows. It is usually the first choice for Chinese women as they attend social parties. Meanwhile, many Chinese brides will select it as their wedding dress. Some influential personalities even suggest making it as the national costume for Chinese women.

深圳是中国广东省一座新开发的城市。在改革开放之前，深圳不过是一个渔村，仅有三万多人。20 世纪 80 年代，中国政府创建了深圳经济特区，作为实施社会主义市场经济的超过实验田。如今，深圳的人口已经超过 1, 000 万，整个城市发生了巨大的变化。

到 2014 年，深圳的人均（per-capita）GDP 已达 25, 000 美元，相当于世界上一些发达国家的水平。就综合经济实力而言，深圳居于中国顶尖城市之列。由于其独特的地位，深圳也是国内外企业家创业的理想之地。

Shenzhen is a newly-developed city in Guangdong province, China. Before the implementation of reform and opening-up policy, it was but a fishing village only with a population of over 30 thousand. In the 1980s, Chinese government established Shenzhen Special Economic Zone as the experimental plot for implementation of socialist market economy. Currently, the population of Shenzhen has exceeded 10 million and the whole city has undergone tremendous changes. By 2014, the per-capita GDP of Shenzhen has reached 25 thousand dollars, equivalent to that of some developed countries in the world. As far as its overall economic power is concerned, Shenzhen is listed among the top cities in China. Due to its unique status, it is also an ideal place for entrepreneurs at home and abroad to start their businesses.

中国的创新正以前所未有的速度蓬勃发展。为了在科学技术上尽快赶超世界发达国家，中国近年来大幅度增加了研究开发资金。中国的大学 and 研究所正在积极开展创新研究。这些研究覆盖了从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人等高科技领域。它们还与各地的科技园合作，使创新成果商业化。与此同时，无论在产品还是商业模式上，中国企业家也在努力争做创新的先锋，以适应国内外消费市场不断变化和增长的需求。

Innovation in China is developing at an unprecedented speed. In order to overtake developed countries in the world as soon as possible, China has increased fund for development and research abundantly in recent years. Chinese universities and institutes are actively carrying out innovative researches, which cover ranging from big data to biochemistry, from new energy to robots and such high-tech fields. They also cooperate with technological parks across China and commercialize the innovative products. In the meantime, Chinese entrepreneurs are endeavoring to be the innovative pioneers no matter in products or commercial patterns to meet the constant changes in consumption markets in and out of China and increasing demands.

在中国，父母总是竭力帮助孩子，甚至为孩子做重要决定，而不管孩子想要什么，因为他们相信这样做是为孩子好。结果，孩子的成长和教育往往屈从于父母的意愿。如果父母决定为孩子报名参加一个课外班，以增加其被重点学校录取的机会，他们会坚持自己的决定，即使孩子根本不感兴趣。然而在美国，父母可能会尊重孩子的意见，并在决策时更注重他们的意见。中国父母十分重视教育或许值得称赞。然而，他们应该向美国父母学习在涉及教育时如何平衡父母与子女间的关系。

Parents in China are always trying to help their children, even to make the most important decision for them, regardless of what the children really want, because parents believe it's all for the benefit of their children. This has led to the result that the children's growth and education tend to give way to their parents' wishes. Once the parents decide to sign up an afterschool class for their children in order to increase their chance of being admitted to a good school, they will stick on their decision, even their children have no interest in it at all. In America, however, parents tend to respect their children, especially when making decisions. Perhaps it is commendable that Chinese parents lay much importance on education, but Chinese parents still

need to keep the balance between the parents and children in the perspective of education as the American parents do.

最近，中国政府决定将其工业升级。中国现在涉足建造高速列车、远洋船舶、机器人，甚至飞机。不久前，中国获得了在印度尼西亚（Indonesia）建造一条高铁的合同；中国还与马来西亚（Malaysia）签署了为其提供高速列车的合同。这证明人们信赖中国造产品。中国造产品越来越受欢迎。中国为此付出了代价，但这确实有助于消除贫困，同时还为世界各地的人们提供了就业机会。这是一件好事，值得称赞。下次你去商店时，可能想看一看你所购商品的出产国名。很有可能这件商品是中国造的。

Recently, the Chinese government decided to upgrade its industry. China is now involved in the construction of high-speed trains, ocean-going vessels, robots, and even aircrafts. Not long ago, China obtained the contract for construction of a high-speed rail in Indonesia. It has also signed a contract with Malaysia to provide high-speed trains. This proves that people have faith in China-made products. China-made products are gaining popularity, for which China has paid a price. However, it does contribute to the eradication of poverty and also, in the meantime, provide employment opportunities for people around the world. This is a good deed which is commendable. You may want to take a look at the purchased goods for the name of the producing country next time you go to the store. Most probably the product is made in China.

中国传统的待客之道要求饭菜丰富多样，让客人吃不完。中国宴席上典型的菜单包括开席的一套凉菜及其后的热菜，例如肉类、鸡鸭、蔬菜等。大多数宴席上，全鱼被认为是必不可少的，除非已经上过各式海鲜。如今，中国人喜欢把西方特色菜与传统中式菜肴融于一席，因此牛排上桌也不少见。沙拉也已流行起来，尽管传统上中国人一般不吃任何未经烹饪的菜肴。宴席通常至少有一道汤，可以最先上或最后上桌。甜点和水果通常标志宴席的结束。

The traditional Chinese hospitality requires food diversity, so that guests will be full before eating up all the dishes. A typical Chinese banquet menu includes cold dishes served at the beginning, followed by hot dishes, such as meat, poultry, vegetables, etc. At most banquets, the whole fish is considered to be essential, unless various kinds of seafood have been served already. Today, Chinese people would like to combine Western specialties with traditional Chinese dishes. Therefore, it is not rare to see steak being served as well. Salad is gaining popularity, although traditionally the Chinese people generally do not eat any food without cooking. There is usually at least a bowl of soup, served at the beginning or in the end of the dinner party. Desserts and fruit usually mark the end of the feast.

2011 年是中国城市化进程中的历史性时刻，其城市人口首次超过农村人口。在未来 20 年里，预计约有 3.5 亿农村人口将移居到城市。如此规模的城市发张对城市交通来说既是挑战，也是机遇。中国政府一直提倡“以人为本”的发张理念。强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。它还号召建设“资源节约和环境友好型”社会。有了这个明确的目标，中国城市就可以更好地规划其发张，并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发张上。

2011 is the historic moment in the process of urbanization in China, whose population exceeds the rural population for the first time.. In the next 20 years, about 350000000 of the rural population will move to the city. Such a scale of urban development is both a challenge and an opportunity for urban transportation. The Chinese government has always advocated the idea of "people-oriented". Stressed that people take the bus instead of the private car travel. It also calls

for the construction of "resource-saving and environment-friendly society". With this clear goal, the Chinese city can better plan its hair, and turn a lot of investment to the security, clean and economic transport system hair on the hair.

汉朝是中国历史上最重要的朝代之一，汉朝统治期间有很多显著的成就。它最先向其他文化敞开大门，对外贸易兴旺。汉朝开拓的丝绸之路通向了中西亚乃至罗马。各类艺术一派繁荣，涌现了很多文学历史哲学巨著公元100年中国第一部字典编撰完成，收入9000个字，提供释义并列举不同的写法。期间科技方面也取得很大进步。发明纸张水中日晷 sundials，以及测量地震的仪器。汉朝经历了四百年，但统治者的腐败导致了它的灭亡。

The Han dynasty is one of the most important dynasties in Chinese history. There are a lot of remarkable achievements during the reign of this dynasty. It was the first dynasty to open the door to other cultures, and its foreign trade was also prosperous. The Han dynasty's development of the Silk Road reached the West Asia and Rome. Various kinds of art thrived during the Han Dynasty, when many great works on literature, history and philosophy emerged. The first dictionary in China was compiled in 100 BC, embodying 9000 words. It provided meanings and displays different ways of characters. In the meanwhile, technology made great impact. Paper, sundials in water and instruments used to detect earthquake were invented. The Han Dynasty lasted 400 years. However, its rulers' corruption led to its dying out.

中国将努力确保到2015年就业者接受过平均13.3年的教育。如果这一目标得以实现，今后大部分进入劳动力市场的人都需获得大学文凭。在未来几年，中国将着力增加职业学院的招生人数：除了关注高等教育外，还将寻找新的突破以确保教育制度更加公平。中国正在努力最佳地利用教育资源，这样农村和欠发达地区将获得更多的支持。教育部还决定改善欠发达地区学生的营养，并为外来务工人员的子女提供在城市接受教育的同等机会。

China will endeavor to ensure every employee to have average 13.3 years of education. If the goal is achieved, a majority of people entering the labor market will be having Bachelor's degree. In the next few years, China will increase the number of people in vocational college. Except focusing on the higher education, the government will find a breakthrough point to ensure the justice of education. China is trying to optimize education resources and, accordingly, the countryside as well as the less developed areas will receive more support. In addition, the education ministry decides to improve the nutrition of students in less developed areas and provides equal opportunities for the children of workers from out of town to receive education in the city.

反应在艺术和文学中的乡村生活理想是中国文明的重要特征。这在很大程度上归功于道家对自然的感情。传统中国画有两个最受青睐的主题，一是家庭生活的各种幸福场景，画中往往有老人在下棋饮茶，男人在耕耘收割，妇女在织布缝衣，小孩在户外玩耍。另一个则是乡村生活的种种乐趣，画有渔夫在湖上打渔，农夫在山上砍柴采药，或是书生坐在松下吟诗作画。这两个主题可以分别代表儒家和道家的生活理想。

The ideal rural lifestyle reflected in the art and literature is a great characteristic in Chinese civilization. It is largely attributed to the Taoism affection to nature. There are two most preferred topics in traditional Chinese paintings. One kind depicts various happy scenes of family life in which the elderly play chess and drink tea, young men farm and harvest in the field, women

weave or sew clothes and kids play in the outside. The other depicts the recreations of rural life. In these paintings, fishermen fish on the lake, farmers hew or collect herbs on the hills and scholars compose poems or paintings under pine trees. These two themes respectively represent the ideal life of Confucianism and Taoism.

自从 1978 年启动改革以来，中国已从计划经济转为以市场为基础的经济，经历了经济和社会的快速发展。平均 10% 的 GDP 增长已使五亿多人脱贫。联合国的“千年 (millennium) 发展目标”在中国均已达到或即将达到。目前，中国的第十二个五年规划强调发展服务业和解决环境及社会不平衡的问题。政府已设定目标减少污染，提高能源效率，改善得到教育和医保的机会，并扩大社会保障。中国现在 7% 的经济年增长目标表明政府是在重视生活质量而不是增长速度。

Since the reform in 1978, with the rapid development of economy and society, Chinese economy has transferred into market economy from command economy. The average 10% growth of GDP has lifted more than 500 million people out of poverty. The Millennium Goal of the U.N. has been fully or partially achieved throughout China. At present, the 12th Five-year Plan in China emphasizes the development of service industry and the solution of imbalance of environment and society. The government has set goals to reduce pollution, enhance energy efficiency, improve educational opportunities and medical insurance and expand social security. The 7% growth annual goal demonstrates that the government is concentrating on the quality of life rather than the speed of growth.

中文热词通常反映社会变化和文化，有些在外国媒体上愈来愈流行。例如，土豪和大妈都是老词，但已获取了新的意义。土豪以前指欺压佃户和仆人的乡村地主，现在用于指花钱如流水或喜欢炫耀财富的人，也就是说，土豪有钱，但是没有品位。大妈是对中年妇女的称呼，但是现在特指不久前金价大跌时大量购买黄金的中国妇女。土豪和大妈可能会被收入新版的牛津 (Oxford) 英语词典，至今约有 120 中文加进了牛津英语词典，成了英语语言的一部分。

The Chinese heated words usually reflect social changes and culture, some of which are increasingly popular with foreign media. Tuhao and dama, for example, are both old words, but they get different meanings now. The word tuhao used to mean rural landlords who oppress their tenants and servants, while now it refers to people spending money without limits or those showing off all around. That is to say, tuhao owns money rather than taste. The word dama is used to describe middle-aged women. However, it is regarded as a special word to call those Chinese women who rushed to purchase gold when the gold price decreased sharply not long ago. Tuhao and dama may be included in the new Oxford dictionary. Up to now, about 120 Chinese words have been added to it, becoming a part of English language.



最近中国科学院 (Chinese Academy of Science ) 出版了关于其最新科学发现与未来一年展望的年度系列报告。 系列报告包括三部分：科学发展报告，高技术发展报告，中国可持续战略报告。第一份报告包含中国科学家的最新发现，诸如新粒子研究与 H7N9 病毒研究的突破。该报告还突出强调了未来几年需要关注的问题。 第二份报告公布了一些应用科学研究的热门领域，如 3D 打印和人造器官研究。第三份报告呼吁加强顶层设计，以消除产业升级中的结构性障碍，并促进节能减排。

Chinese Academy of Science recently published an annual report about its latest scientific findings and the prospect of the next year. The report consists of three parts: science development, more advanced technology development and the sustainable strategy of China. The first one includes the latest findings of Chinese scientists, such as the research of new particle and the breakthrough in the study of H7N9 virus. Furthermore, it highlights some problems we need to focus in next few years. The second one announces some heated fields in applied science. For example, the 3-dimension print and the study of human organs. The third one suggests people enhance the top design in order to get rid of the structural obstacles in industrial upgrading and to promote the energy-saving and emission-reduction.

中国园林是经过三千多年演变而成的独具一格的园林景观。 它既包括为皇室成员享乐而建造的大型花园，也包括学者、商人和卸任的政府官员为摆脱嘈杂的外部世界而建造的私家花园。这些花园构成了一种意在表达人与自然之间应有的和谐关系的微缩景观。 典型的中国园林四周有围墙，园内有池塘、假山、树木、花草以及各种各样由蜿蜒的小路和走廊连接的建筑。漫步在花园中，人们可以看到一系列精心设计的景观犹如山水画卷一般展现在面前。

After 3,000 years of evolvement, Chinese gardens have become a unique landscape. This includes both large gardens built as entertainment venues for royal family, and private gardens built as secluded retreats for scholars, merchants and retired government officials. These gardens have constituted a miniature that is designed in praise of the harmony between man and nature. A typical Chinese garden is surrounded by walls and consists of various buildings linked by winding trails and corridors, with ponds, rockeries, trees, and flowers scattered in it. Wandering in such a well-designed garden, people may feel that they are walking in a landscape painting.

中国人自古以来就在中秋时节庆祝丰收， 这与北美地区庆祝感恩节的习俗十分相似， 过中秋节的习俗与唐代早期在中国各地开始流行， 中秋节在农历八月十五， 是人们拜月的节日， 这天夜晚皓月当空， 人们合家团聚， 共赏明月。 2006 年，中秋节被列为中国的文化遗产， 2008 年又被定为公共假日， 月饼被视为中秋节不可或缺的美食， 人们将月饼作为礼物馈赠亲友或在家庭聚会上享用。传统的月饼上带有“寿” (longevity)、“福”或“和”等字样。

Since ancient times, the Chinese people usually celebrate harvest in the Mid-Autumn, which is similar to the custom of celebrating Thanksgiving in the North America. The tradition of celebrating Mid-Autumn festival became popular throughout China in the early Tang dynasty. The lunar August 15 is a day for people worshipping the moon. On this day, under the dazzling bright moon, families reunite and enjoy the moon. In 2006, Mid-Autumn festival was listed as one of China's cultural heritage, and in 2008, it was classified as a public holiday. Moon cakes, as indispensable delicious food of the festival, were gifts people sent to families and friends during the festival and usually eaten on family gatherings. There are characters of “longevity”, “good fortune” and “harmony” on the Traditional moon cakes.