



**大学组推荐段落:**

## 1.1 South-North Water Diversion Project

### Quenching the Dry North's Thirst

What is the South-North Water Diversion Project?

As early as 1952, Chairman Mao Zedong, during an inspection of the Yellow River, pointed out, “There is plenty of water in the south of our country, but a shortage of water in the north. If possible, we should borrow some water from the south.” This was the first time the magnificent concept of the South-North Water Diversion Project had been mentioned. This project, as its name suggests, simply means channeling water from South China to the northern parts of the country.

China has quite abundant water resources, putting it sixth in the world in this respect, but there is a water imbalance between the regions – generally more water in the south than in the north.

## 1.1 南水北调

### 伟大的南水北调工程

“南水北调”到底是怎么回事呢？

我国水资源的总量还是比较大的，在全世界排第6位。但地区分布很不均衡，总体上是南多北少。曾经有人走进山东沂蒙山区，看到一个老农用一根粗粗的绳子，把一个七八岁大的孩子滑到井底，只为一瓢一瓢舀上两半桶略带泥沙的饮用水。而同一时间，在南方的湖南，人们正遭遇着洪水肆虐、大河决堤、不休不眠昼夜抗洪的痛苦折磨。



## 1.2 Calligraphy

### Argument in an Archive

But, ignoring the hubbub, we find that in fact there are only two main arguments. When the official rushes to the fore, we find the *jiaguwen* (~~Oracle Bones, the earliest Chinese characters, scratched on animal bones and tortoise shells~~) insisting and beating the table: “We are the earliest Chinese characters. On what grounds do you claim that we are not calligraphy?” The tone is heavy enough to crack the tortoise shells upon which the *jiaguwen* were scratched.

Before the muddle-headed official tries to intervene in time, arguments arise on all sides, endlessly.

“It seems to me that they reject us just because we are carved!” The face of a Great Seal character becomes as dark as the bronze vessel he was cast on in either the Shang Dynasty (1600-1046 BC) or Zhou Dynasty (1046-256 BC). He tosses his head, and spits out: “Huh! So what if we are not written with a brush?”

## 1.2 书法

### 档案馆里的争吵

不过别看吵起来乱哄哄的，其实参战的只有两个阵营。管理员冲进来的时候，正看见甲骨文猛敲着桌子咆哮：

“我是保留下来的最早的中国文字，你们凭什么说我不是书法？”语气之重，仿佛让甲骨文所在的龟骨又裂开了一条缝。

一头雾水的管理员还没来得及插话，四方的言论就像开火车一样冲了出去，一节又一节，不见尽头。

“我看，他们是嫌弃我们是刻的吧！”大篆的脸色就像它所在的商周青铜器一样阴沉。它扭过头啐了一口，“哼，你们不就是毛笔写的吗，有什么了不起的啊！”



## 1.3 Serving the People

### The Origin of “Serving the People”

In 1944 Zhang Side and some other soldiers were engaged in the task of excavating a kiln for burning charcoal. Just before finishing the job, they checked for places which were not solid enough; these they tamped to make them firmer. Tapping all over with his pickaxe, Zhang Side noticed a faint sound, which, upon listening carefully, he recognized as falling sand. He was alarmed –Something was wrong! Zhang Side was afraid that the roof was not solid, and the kiln was about to cave in!

Zhang Side shouted, “Run! Quickly!” He dragged the comrades who were near him towards the mouth of the kiln. But cracks appeared in the roof of the kiln, which seemed about to collapse as loose earth dropped onto the fleeing men. The ones up ahead managed to escape, but Zhang Side and another comrade were in the rear, and, only a few steps from the entrance, where there was only room for one man to pass at a time, Zhang Side pushed the other man through in front of him, giving no thought to his own safety.

With a crash, the whole kiln caved in.

## 1.3 为人民服务

### “为人民服务”的由来

1944年，张思德和战士们在陕北执行挖窑烧炭任务。窑洞挖得越来越深，马上就要收尾了。张思德和战友们在窑洞里面四处查看，把不牢固的地方夯实。他拿着铲子这里敲敲那里敲敲，突然听到一阵细碎的声音，再侧耳一听，好像沙石落下来的声音。张思德心中一惊，不好！怕是窑洞顶没有加固好，窑洞要塌！

张思德大呼一声：“快跑！”拉起几个身边的同志就往洞口跑。洞顶一块土坯坍塌带来了更多的裂缝，整个洞顶都在向下塌，泥土噼里啪啦地打在向外跑的人身上、头上。前面的同志已经跑了出去，张思德和一个战士落在最后。两步，一步，眼看洞口就快到了。窑洞狭窄的洞口只能一人通过，张思德想也没想，把身边的同志奋力推了出去。

“轰”的一声，窑洞全部塌陷了。