



洋眼看石大

——亚历克斯·奥莱和薇拉·奥莱在中国石油大学（华东）的经历

IT'S ALL ABOUT THE STUDENTS

The experiences of Alex and Vera Olah at the China University of Petroleum (East China)

Alex Olah (澳) 朱珊 著

中国石油大学出版社

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This book is dedicated to my mother, Traudi Olah, who had a great interest in people and places. She enjoyed reading about our life in China, and always made comments and asked questions. She was a very special person.

— Alex Olah

献给我的母亲——特劳蒂·奥莱，她对中国很感兴趣，喜欢通过阅读了解我们在中国的生活，并常常作出评论和提出问题。她是一个有独到见解的人。

—— 亚历克斯·奥莱



序 言

FOREWORD

I am very pleased that the book *It's all about the students* by Alex Olah and Zhu Shan is being published by the China University of Petroleum Press.

This book is special, as it is the first book by a foreign teacher working at CUP.

It will be interesting for both faculty members and students, and other people, to read about Mr. and Mrs. Olah's life in China, and to understand how foreigners perceive us.

October 2013 marks the 60th anniversary of the founding of CUP. It is an auspicious occasion for us, and we are glad to publish this book as an important addition to the historical records of this university.

The book is written with humour and insight. I hope that everyone will enjoy reading the book as much as I have.

Shan Honghong

Professor

President of China University of Petroleum (East China)

非常高兴获悉亚历克斯·奥莱和朱珊老师撰写的《洋眼看石大》一书将由中国石油大学出版社出版。

该书的特别之处在于这是中国石油大学的外籍教师第一次撰写在校任教的经历。

对于中国石油大学的师生及其他校外人士而言,读读亚历克斯·奥莱和他太太在中国的生活经历,了解外国人是如何看待中国的,是一件非常有意思的事情。

2013年10月中国石油大学建校60周年,这是个吉祥的好日子,我们很高兴将此书添加到中国石油大学校史的珍藏集里。

此书的撰写幽默诙谐,见解独特,希望每位读者和我一样喜欢这本书。



教授

中国石油大学(华东)校长

PREFACE

My wife, Vera Olah, and I taught English at the Dongying campus of CUP for the 2009—2010 academic year (September 2009—July 2010). We had the following twelve months in Australia, and then returned for the 2011—2012 academic year (September 2011—June 2012), which we spent at the Qingdao campus.

My mother, Traudi Olah, was very interested in our life in China. I kept a detailed diary and every three or four weeks I sent her a “Letter from China” describing our experiences.

This book is made up of extracts from those “Letters from China”. The original letters were in diary format. For the purposes of this book I re-formatted the diaries into “themes” for easier reading. Where possible I show the date of the relevant diary entry, to help put events into their chronological context.

So the contents of this book cover our experiences during our first two years of teaching at the China University of Petroleum: the 2009—2010 academic year at CUP’s Dongying campus and the 2011—2012 academic year at CUP’s Qingdao campus.

Where I make reference to local prices or costs I usually include conversions of Chinese Yuan into US dollars. During the 2009—2010 academic year the exchange rate was fairly steady around ¥6.8 for US\$1. Subsequently the Yuan strengthened and during the 2011—2012 academic year the exchange rate was about ¥6.3 for US\$1. Those are the exchange rates I used in converting from yuan to dollars.

Please note that I often “round” numbers to make them easier to comprehend.

My wife and I have enjoyed our “second careers” as teachers in China. Everyone has made us feel very welcome. The students are polite and keen to learn—a delight to teach. Hence the title of this book *It’s all about the students*.

We feel privileged to be part of this prestigious university which is playing such an important role in developing the future leaders of the oil and gas industry of China.

Alex and Vera Olah

Qingdao

June 2013

2009—2010 学年(2009.9—2010.7),我和我的妻子(薇拉·奥莱)在中国石油大学(华东)东营校区执教英语,之后回到澳大利亚一年。2011—2012 学年(2011.9—2012.6)我们重返学校,来到青岛校区。

我的母亲叫特劳蒂·奥莱,对我们在中国的经历非常感兴趣。每隔3到4周,我会寄给她一封“中国的来信”——详尽记录我们的生活。

此书的内容是从我的“中国的来信”中摘录出来的。原始信件是日记的格式。为了方便读者阅读,我重新编排,将日记体(diary format)转变为主题格式(themes,每一章是一个独立的主题)。所需之处,显示相关日记记录时的日期,以便符合事件发生的时间顺序。

因此,本书记录了我们在中国石油大学(华东)两年的教学经历:2009—2010 学年(东营校区)和 2011—2012 学年(青岛校区)。

我在书中提到的当地物价水平和消费水平,是将“元”转化为“美元”来计算的。2009—2010 学年,汇率相对稳定,1美元约等于6.8元(人民币)。在 2011—2012 学年,人民币升值,1美元约等于6.3元(人民币),以上就是我将“元”换算为“美元”的汇率。

请注意,我经常作出换算,便于读者理解。

我和我的妻子很享受在中国当外籍教师这个“第二职业”。人们都很友好,学生们很有礼貌且热衷学习,这使我们乐于教学。因此,本书的题目为《洋眼看石大》。

我们感到很荣幸成为这所名校的一分子,她为中国石油天然气工业培养着未来的领导者,发挥着举足轻重的作用。

亚历克斯·奥莱和薇拉·奥莱
2013年6月于青岛



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CHAPTER

01

Introduction

리 음

• Topics in Chapter 1 本章提要

The beginning; Shandong Province.

Note: In this book, exchange rates used for currency conversions: 2009—2010 US\$1 ≈ ¥6.8; 2011—2012 US\$1 ≈ ¥6.3.

背景介绍; 山东省简介。

注: 书中, 2009—2010 年货币兑换汇率为: US\$1 ≈ ¥6.8; 2011—2012 年货币兑换汇率为: US\$1 ≈ ¥6.3。

The beginning

背景介绍

Our China story started in February 2008 when I met Brian, a retired army officer, at the gym near our house in Canberra, Australia. Brian told me that he and his wife were doing a TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) course with the intention of teaching English in China where there was a strong demand for English teachers.

I had retired in 2001 after a 30 year career with the Australian Trade Commission

(an agency under the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade). I was still doing some casual consulting work around Canberra and my wife, Vera, was working as an administrative assistant in a company. We were intrigued by Brian's plans and wondered if we could do something similar.

We had lived in Beijing in the early 1980s and life was pretty tough in those days (for example, cabbage was the only vegetable available through winter). We heard that China had changed a lot so we decided to go and see for ourselves. In May 2008 we spent three weeks travelling around China with a tour group, and were very impressed by what we saw. We were amazed at the changes which had taken place in just 25 years. It was as if we were in a completely different country.

When we returned to Australia we signed up to do TESOL courses to learn how to teach English. By June 2009 we had both graduated and I started looking on websites where Chinese schools and universities advertised vacancies for foreign teachers. I answered an advertisement by the China University of Petroleum (CUP) in Shandong Province, and was accepted. The university asked me to arrive in time for the start of the 2009—2010 academic year (started on 31 August 2009).

We prepared our house for rental and took the opportunity to sell or give away many of the things we have accumulated over the last four decades. “Downsizing” proved to be an emotional experience, easier said than done, as anyone who has done it knows.

It was a relief to finally leave Canberra after two months of intensive preparations.

We spent a lovely week with our daughter's family in Brisbane. On 20 August 2009 Jennifer drove us to the airport—we got there an hour before the airline counters opened, such was our anticipation!

We spent the 2009—2010 academic year at CUP's Dongying campus. We then had 12 months back in Australia to look after my mother. When we returned to China all teaching had transferred to CUP's new Qingdao campus and that is where we spent the 2011—2012 academic year.

This book is based on our experiences teaching English at CUP during the 2009—2010 and 2011—2012 academic years (i.e. four semesters).

我们在中国的故事始于2008年2月,当时在澳大利亚堪培拉,我家附近的健身房里,我遇到了退休军官布莱恩。他告诉我,他和他的妻子正在学习对外英语教学课程,打算到中国教英语,那里很需要英语外籍教师。

2001年我从贸易委员会(外交贸易部下属机构)退休,结束了30年的职业生涯。我仍然偶尔在堪培拉附近地区做做咨询工作,薇拉在一家公司做行政助理。我们对布莱恩的计划很感兴趣,也想去中国教英语。

20世纪80年代初期,我和薇拉曾在北京生活过,那段日子很艰辛(比如,整个冬天,白菜是我们唯一的蔬菜)。听说中国变化很大,于是我们便决定亲自到中国走走看看。2008年5月,我们随旅行团在中国游玩了3周,这一行的所见所闻给我们留下了深刻的印象。仅仅25年,中国发生了如此惊人的变化,我们就像来到一个陌生的国度。

回到澳大利亚后,我们报名参加了对外英语教学课程。2009年6月我俩毕业后,开始在网上搜索中国学校的外籍教师招聘启事,我成功应聘了位于山东省的中国石油大学(华东)的外籍教师职位。学校工作人员要求我们及时抵达,8月31日开始新学期的教学工作(2009—2010学年)。

我们准备把房子出租,想办法将我们过去40年积攒的东西卖掉或捐出去。然而,说起来容易做起来难啊,有些东西很难取舍,凡是有过这种经历的人都会明白。

经过两个月的紧张筹备,我们终于“解脱”啦!轻轻松松离开了堪培拉。

在布里斯班,我们与女儿詹妮弗一家度过了美好的一周。2009年8月20日,她开车送我们到机场——距离办理登机手续尚有一小时,我们是多么期待去中国呀!

2009—2010学年我们在中国石油大学(华东)东营校区教学,之后回到澳大利亚待了一年照顾我的母亲。2011—2012学年我们随学校从东营校区搬到青岛校区。

此书根据我们2009—2010学年和2011—2012学年(共四学期)在中国石油大学(华东)教授英语课程的经历所撰写。

Shandong Province 山东省简介

Shandong (Chinese: 山东 ; pinyin: Shāndōng) is a coastal province in the eastern part of the People's Republic of China. The name Shandong means “east mountain”, which refers to the province's location east of the Taihang Mountains.



图 1-1

The province has an area of 157,000 square kilometres, about the same size as Florida in the USA and about 60% the size of the State of Victoria in Australia. Shandong is located in the lower reaches of the Yellow River (Huang He) and is mostly flat in terrain. The centre of the province is more mountainous with the Taishan Mountains.

Shandong has a temperate climate, with moist summers and dry, cold winters. Average temperatures are 26 °C in July and around 0 °C in January. Annual precipitation

varies from 550 mm to 950 mm.

With a population of 95 million at the 2010 census, Shandong is the second most populous province of China, after Guangdong. Shandong citizens have the highest average height of any Chinese province.

The provincial capital of Shandong is Jinan, and the most famous city is Qingdao. Qufu, the home of Confucius, is in Shandong Province, about two hours by bus south of Jinan.



图 1-2

注: Many young Chinese do the “pilgrimage” of climbing the 6,500 steps up Mount Tai.

许多中国的年轻人攀越泰山 6 500 个台阶实现“朝圣之旅”。

Shandong is one of the most developed provinces of China. In 2009, its nominal GDP was ¥3.4 trillion (\$495 billion), ranking third in the country behind Guangdong and Jiangsu.

Shandong has 52 universities which award 4 year bachelor degrees (or higher). There are also many colleges which award associate degrees and vocational colleges.

Shandong has developed manufacturing industry. Qingdao City is home to three of the best-known Chinese brand names: Tsingtao Beer, Haier Electrical and Hisense Electronics. Shandong is also a major producer of cotton, wheat, gold, diamonds, sapphires sorghum, maize, corn, bromide, and salt. It has extensive oil reserves in the Sheng Li (Victory) Oil

Field around Dongying City.

In the centre of Shandong is 1,545 metre Mount Tai (Taishan), one of China’s sacred mountains, known as the “soul of China”.

山东(中文名称: 山东; 拼音: Shāndōng)位于中国东部沿海。山东字面意思为“山之东边”,因在太行山以东而得名(如图 1-1)。

全省面积 15.7 万平方千米,与美国佛罗里达州面积相近,大约是澳大利亚维多利亚州面积的 3/5。山东位于黄河下游,地势平坦,中部突起,泰山便坐落于此。

山东省属于温带气候,四季分明,夏季湿润,冬季寒冷干燥。七月平均气温

为 26℃，一月平均气温在 0℃左右。全省年平均降水量为 550~950 毫米。

根据 2010 年全国人口普查，山东省人口为 9 500 万人，是继广东后排名第二位的的人口大省。山东人拥有全国最高的平均身高。

济南是山东省会城市，青岛是山东最著名的城市。从济南乘车大约两个小时到达孔子的故乡——曲阜。

山东是中国经济最发达的省份之一。2009 年，名义 GDP 总量为 3.4 万亿元（4 950 亿美元），全国排名第三，仅次于广东省和江苏省。

山东有 52 所本科院校、多所专科院校和职业技术学院。

山东制造业发达。青岛是“中国三大品牌之都”：青岛啤酒、海尔电器和海信电子。此外，山东拥有金矿、金刚石、蓝宝石、矿盐等丰富的矿产资源，小麦、棉花、玉米、谷子、高粱等农业资源。位于东营市的胜利油田石油储量巨大。

泰山(如图 1-2)位于山东省中部，海拔 1 545 米，是中国的圣山之一，有“五岳独尊”之称。





CHAPTER

02

China University of Petroleum(East China)

石大全景

• Topics in Chapter 2 本章提要 

Background; Dongying campus; Qingdao campus; Foreign teachers.

学校简介; 东营校区; 青岛校区; 外籍教师。

Background

学校简介

The China University of Petroleum (CUP) (Chinese: 中国石油大学; pinyin: *Zhōngguó Shíyóu Dàxué*; website: www.upc.edu.cn) was founded in 1953 as the Beijing Petroleum Institute. In 1969 some faculties moved to Dongying, Shandong Province, the site of the Sheng Li Oil Field.

In 1988 it was renamed University of Petroleum and in 2005 it became the China University of Petroleum (East China). It has a “sister” university called the China University of Petroleum (Beijing).

Between 2004 and 2012 CUP gradually moved its teaching from Dongying to the new Qingdao campus, located in an area called Huangdao about 30 km southwest of Qingdao City. The Dongying campus is still used for practical work by staff and students.

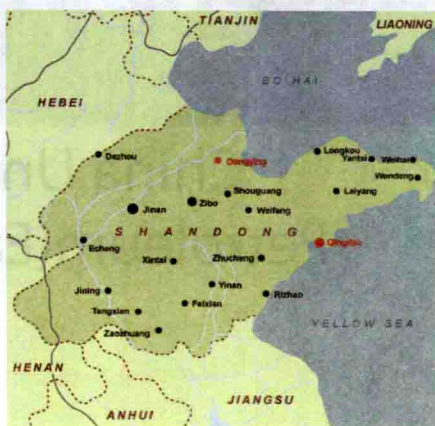


图 2-1

CUP is ranked in the top 100 out of about 2,000 universities and colleges in China. It is one of three universities in Shandong Province which are directly administered by the Ministry of Education in Beijing. The three are:

- Shandong University, Jinan
- Ocean University of China, Qingdao
- China University of Petroleum, Qingdao and Dongying.

While CUP has a full range of courses, including engineering, chemistry, geology, finance, administration, and languages, it specializes in disciplines related to petroleum and has acquired an international reputation in the fields of oil and gas engineering and research.

The university has about 20,000 undergraduate students and about 5,000 postgraduate students. It has more than 1,600 teaching staff, half of whom are professors and associate professors.

中国石油大学(华东)(中文名称: 中国石油大学; 拼音: *Zhōngguó Shíyóu Dàxué*; 网址: www.upc.edu.cn)以北京石油学院之名于1953年成立。1969年, 学校部分院系迁至胜利油田所在地——山东省东营市。

1988年学校更名为石油大学, 2005年再次更名为中国石油大学(华东), 她的“姐妹”学校是中国石油大学(北京)。

2004年至2012年中国石油大学(华东)逐步从东营校区搬迁到青岛校区, 该