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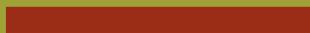
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# CHAPTER ONE



# DIFFERENT EDUCATION SYSTEM

## 不同的教育系统



## Avocado

Avocado's amazing silky texture is due to its high fat content of over 20%. Even though high in fat, it's the beneficial mono-unsaturated type. Sailors used to call avocados "butter pears" and actually used the flesh as one would use butter. California is the largest producer of avocados in America. While there are many varieties grown, the most popular is the "Hass" variety.





# CHINESE EDUCATION SYSTEM VS. AMERICAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

## 中国与美国有着不同的教育系统

Education may be one of the most influential forces in society today. A good education that nurtures intellect and curiosity can impact children as soon as they step into the classroom. With the world's largest population, China provides its citizens a diverse school system: public schools for students of all ages, specialized schools for the disabled, private schools and vocational schools among the many other institutions for education.

However, since it's created under the influence of a fundamentally different culture, some structural aspects of China's education system may seem strange to outsiders. Here are some comparisons between China's and America's education systems.

教育可能是当今社会中最有影响力的力量之一。培养智力和好奇心的良好教育，一旦进入教室就会影响到孩子。随着世界人口最多，中国为公民提供了一个多元化的学校体系：各类学校的公立学校，残疾人专门学校，私立学校和职业学校等众多教育机构。

然而，由于它是在文化根本不同的影响下创造出来的，所以中国教育制度的一些结构方面对于外界来说可能是陌生的。以下是中美两国教育制度的比。



## 01

### Organization Of Grade Levels

China's education system has three main levels, composed of Primary, Secondary, and Post-Secondary. Primary education (xiaoxué) is what we typically call elementary level education. Secondary school is split into Lower and Upper, called (chūzhōng) and (gāozhōng); these are equivalent to middle school and high school respectively. The separation of these grade levels usually go 6-3-3, where 1st to 6th grade would belong in elementary school, 7th to 9th in another, and 10th to 12th comprising high school.

In the U.S, 1st through 8th grades are labeled by years (For example: "I'm in 7th grade") and high school and college classes are arranged as "freshman", "sophomore", "junior", and "senior." China has each class named according to rank in their educational subgroup. Seventh grade is known as 初一, eighth is 初二, and ninth 初三. ("一", "二", and "三" is "one," "two", and "three" in Chinese.) Upper-Secondary School and Post-Secondary education (so for example, twelfth grade is called 高三 and second year in college called 大二).

### 年级的分类认识

中国的教育制度有三个主要层次，由小学，中学和中学以上组成。小学；小学教育是我们通常所说的小学教育。中学分为低层和上层，称为初中 (chūzhōng) 和高中 (gāozhōng)；这些相当于中学和高中。这些年级的分离通常为6-3-3，其中1至6年级将属于小学，第7至第9名，另有10至12名，包括高中。

在美国，一至八年级按年份标示（例如：“我在七年级”），高中和大学班被安排为“新生”，“二年级”，“初级”和“高年级”。“中国每个班都按照他们的教育小组排名。七年级被称为初一，八年级是初二，九年级初三。（“一”，“二”，“三”是中文的“一”，“二”，“三”）高中和高等教育（例如十二年级称为高三第二年在大学叫大二）。

## Organization Of Grade Levels

等级的分类认识



### China

中国

Primary School

小学

Grade 1- 6

Middle School

中学

Grade 1- 3

Senior High School

高中

Grade 1- 3

Before University

在大学之前

### America

美国

Primary School

小学

Middle School

中学

Senior High School

高中

Grade 1- 12



## 02

### Required Education Level

Unlike the U.S, where compulsory education laws require students to stay in school until 16~18 years of age (state-by-state law), all students in China are required to complete at least nine years of education. Students can either opt to enter Upper-Secondary School, Vocational Secondary School, or enter the workforce directly afterwards.

### 所需要的教育水平

与美国不同，义务教育法要求学生在16-18岁之间留学（逐州），中国所有学生必须完成至少九年的教育工作。学生可以选择进入高中，职业中学，或直接进入劳动力队伍。



### 03 School Day

While it's common for high school or even middle school students in America to hustle about to their next class when the bell rings, in China your instructor is the one that comes to you. It's typical for students to stay in a classroom during multiple lessons as teachers rotate. Unlike American schools that provide electives (such as choosing either biology or chemistry), students in China are often required to take the same classes until high school.

The length of a school day also varies. While in America typically school starts at 8 and ends somewhere around 3 for K-12, in China the options of evening sessions are offered during middle and high school. In preparation for testing into higher educational institutions, students often use this time to self-study or receive tutoring. Lunch periods are also often longer than that of American schools; some Chinese middle schools and high schools offer lunch breaks during the day that can span up to two hours.

### 学校日

虽然在中国的高中甚至中学生，当钟声响起时，中国的高中生也很匆匆忙忙，而在中国，你的导师就是你们的老师。教师轮流时，通常会多个课程中留下教室。与提供选修课（如选择生物学或化学）的美国学校不同，中国的学生往往被要求在高中毕业。

上课时间也不同。而在美国，典型的学校从8岁开始，到K-12大约3岁左右，在中国，中学期间提供晚间课程。为了准备对高等教育机构进行测试，学生经常用这个时间自学或接受辅导。午餐时间通常比美国学校长。一些中国中学和高中在白天提供午休时间可以长达两个小时。



## 04

### Applying For Higher Education

While in America attending high school is a right, in China children are required to test into their preferred high schools. Students can attempt to obtain higher education by passing entrance exams, which asks questions from a multitude of subjects and uses the final scores to rank and file students to different institutions. The Senior High School Entrance Exams (中考; zhōngkǎo) make students face rigorous problems and is generally what determines which schools students end up attending. Applicants set preferences beforehand, where they rank which schools they wish to attend, and are offered admission based on their scores.

### 申请高等教育

而在美国高中毕业是一项权利，在中国，孩子们要考上高中毕业。学生可以尝试通过入学考试来获得高等教育，入学考试向多个科目提出问题，并使用最终成绩对不同机构进行排名和归档。中考入学考试（中考;zhōngkǎo）使学生面临严峻的问题，通常是决定哪些学校学生参加。申请人预先设置偏好，在哪里排列他们希望参加的学校，并根据他们的分数进行录取。



Seeking college education in China is a similar process. While teenagers in the US are graded holistically based on a multitude of factors—extracurricular activities, volunteer practices, GPA, SAT or ACT test scores, essays, potential contribution to college environment—students in China are mostly graded on a standardized national exam. The National Higher Education Entrance Examination, called 高考 (Gāokǎo), operates similarly and is hosted nationwide on June 7th. Although each student experience some difference over what they're being tested on based on their province, three main categories are a must for all: literature, mathematics, and foreign language (typically English). The students are accepted based on the universities they express interest in, the threshold for admittance of these said universities, and the students' test results.

Because of how significant 高考 test scores are, there have been incidents of cheating in testing arenas. Pressure from months of cramming and dedication, along with the high stakes of failing, always prompt several test takers to take the risk. In recent years China has even deployed drones above the testing facilities to pinpoint suspicious activities. Attempting to use surrogate test takers and wireless communication devices has not been unheard of.

在中国申请大学教育也是一个类似的过程。而美国的青少年则根据众多因素进行整体评估—课外活动，志愿者实践，GPA，SAT或ACT考试成绩，散文，对中国大学环境学生的潜在贡献大多分为标准化国家考试。高考 (Gāokǎo) 国家高等教育入学考试工作类似，于6月7日在全国各地举办。虽然每个学生在基于省份的考试中遇到一些差异，但三大类别是文学，数学和外语（通常是英语）。学生根据他们表达兴趣的大学，这些大学入学的门槛，以及学生的考试成绩被接受。

由于高考考试成绩显著，测试场地中会发生作弊事件。压力从几个月前就开始，自己的奉献精神，以及失败的高额代价，总是提示几名测试者承担风险。近年来，中国甚至将无人机部署在测试设施之上，以确定可疑活动。尝试使用替代测试者和无线通信设备尚未闻所未闻。



## 05

### College / Higher Education

In universities, like in many other countries, students can earn a bachelor's degree (学士学位; xuéshì xuéwèi) and progress upward to a master's (硕士学位; shuòshì xuéwèi) and doctoral degree (博士学位; bóshì xuéwèi). Applying as "Undecided" into college, although a common practice amongst American teens, is usually unheard of in China. The majority of colleges in China require students to declare a major in Humanities or the Sciences instead of having them declare after completing prerequisite course work.

Just like America has its collectively approved elite colleges, several universities in China are also considered extremely prestigious. A few of the elite colleges in China are: Tsinghua University (清华大学; Qīnghuá dàxué), Peking University (北京大学; Běijīng dàxué), Fudan University (复旦大学; Fùdàn dàxué), Shanghai Jiao Tong University (上海交通大学; Shànghǎi jiāotōng dàxué), and Sun Yat-sen University (中山大学; Sūnzhōngshān dàxué)

### 大学/高等教育

在大学里，像许多其他国家一样，学生可以获得学士学位并进入硕士和博士学位。在大学里应用“未定”，虽然是美国青少年常见的做法，但在中国通常是闻所未闻的。中国的大多数数学院要求学生申报人文科学或科学专业，而不是在完成必修课程之后申报。

就像美国拥有集体认可的精英学院一样，中国的几所大学也被认为是非常有名望的。中国的几个精英学院有：清华大学，北大，复旦大学，上海交通大学，中山大学。



# TEST PAPER 1

Total Questions: 75

Time allotted: 90

- C 1. The set of all integers  $x$  such that  $|x - 3| + 1$  is equal to  
(A)  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  (B)  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$   
(C)  $\{2, 3, 4\}$  (D)  $\{-4, -3, -2\}$
- A 2. The range of the function  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+2}$  is  
(A)  $\mathbb{R}$  (B)  $\mathbb{R} - \{1\}$   
(C)  $\{1\}$  (D)  $\mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$
- B 3. The value of  $27^{\frac{1}{3}}$  is  
(A)  $9$  (B)  $9^{\frac{1}{3}}$   
(C)  $3^{\frac{1}{3}}$  (D)  $3$
- C 4. (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
(C)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{5}$
- The roots of the quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  will be reciprocals if  
(A)  $a = c$  (B)  $a = b$   
(C)  $b = c$  (D)  $a = b$
- If  $\alpha, \beta$  are the roots of  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  then  $\alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2 + \alpha\beta$  is  
(A)  $\frac{c(b+c)}{a^2}$  (B)  $\frac{b^2}{a^2}$   
(C)  $\frac{c}{a}$  (D) None of these
- Each term of a GP is 100 and the 10<sup>th</sup> term is 10  
(A) 100 (B) 1000  
(C) 10 (D) 10000
- Let  $\alpha, \beta$  be the roots of the equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$   
(A)  $\frac{c}{a}$  (B)  $\frac{b}{a}$   
(C)  $\frac{c}{b}$  (D)  $\frac{b}{c}$
- Solution of  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$   
(A)  $x = z$  (B)  $y = z$   
(C)  $x = z$  (D)  $y = z$
- If the geometric mean between two numbers is 10  
(A)  $\frac{1}{10}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{100}$   
(C)  $\frac{1}{1000}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{10000}$

Grade is important!!

Maybe the grade is not important here.





## 06 Main Criticism Of The Chinese Education System

Because of the emphasis that China's education system places on tests and exams, the system itself has come under fire for being "brutal" and also producing "robot students" instead of "learners." Proponents of the Western education style argue that classes in the arts and physical education (something many Chinese institutions lack) help students achieve a more well-rounded learning experience.

However, the other side argues that the education system works for the country it was built for. A nationwide standardized curriculum may be the best way to provide 1 billion people with a decent education, while providing equal opportunity.

Is there anything else about China's education system that you found intriguing? Or, on the other end of the spectrum, is there anything about it that you just can't wrap your head around?

### 中国教育制度的主要批判

由于中国教育系统强调考试和考试，系统本身也因为“残酷”而产生“机器人学生”而不是“学习者”的态度。西方教育风格的支持者认为，艺术和体育（许多中国机构缺少的）帮助学生实现更全面的学习体验。

然而，另一方则认为，教育制度是为建立的国家而开展的。全国范围内的标准化课程可能是提供10亿人口体面教育的最佳途径，同时提供平等的机会。

还有什么关于中国的教育制度，你觉得有趣吗？或者，在频谱的另一端，有什么关于它，是你不曾想过的？



## CHAPTER TWO



# AMERICAN AND CHINESE PARENTING STYLES

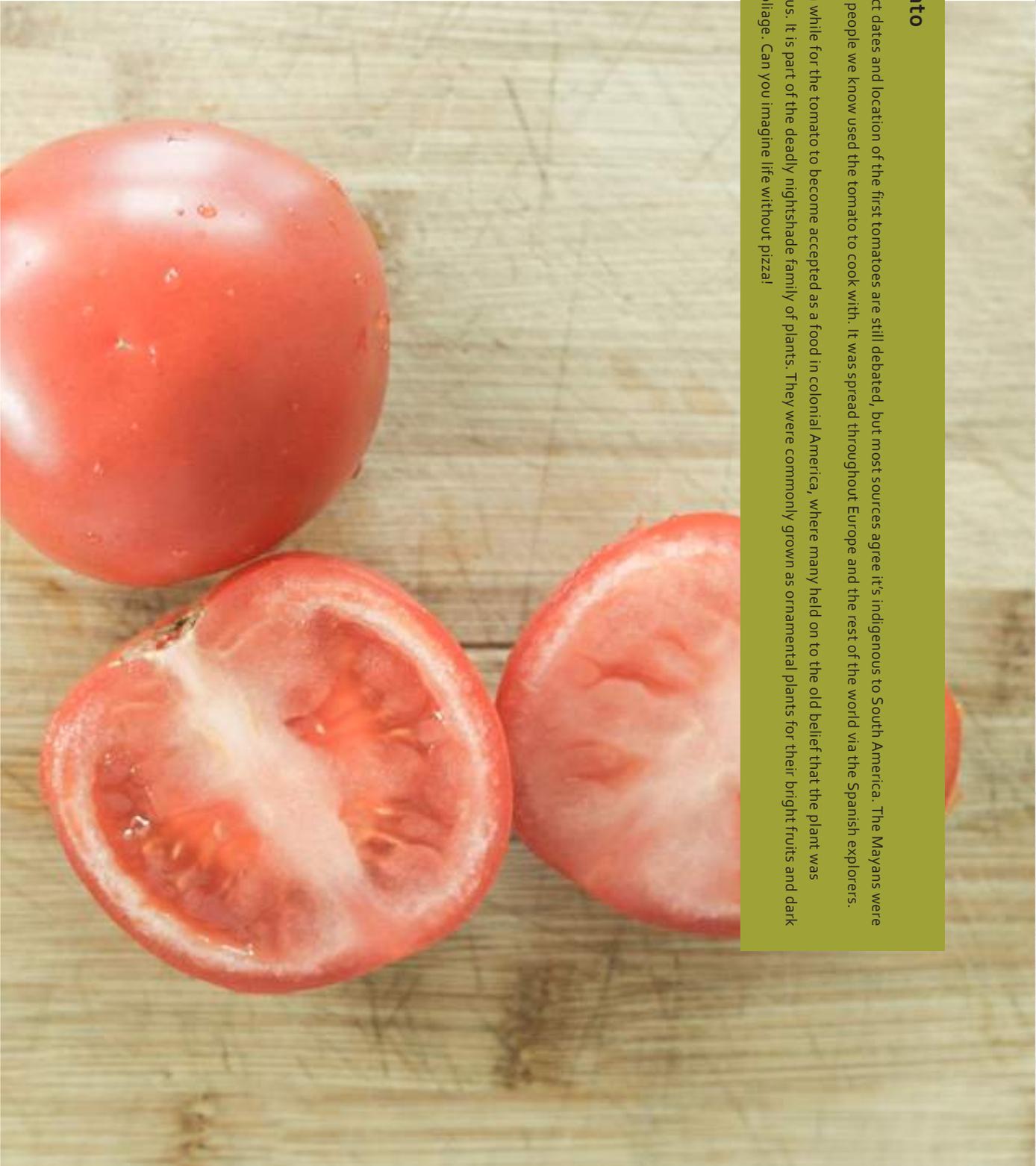
中美育儿风格的不同



## Tomato

The exact dates and location of the first tomatoes are still debated, but most sources agree it's indigenous to South America. The Mayans were the first people we know used the tomato to cook with. It was spread throughout Europe and the rest of the world via the Spanish explorers.

It took a while for the tomato to become accepted as a food in colonial America, where many held on to the old belief that the plant was poisonous. It is part of the deadly nightshade family of plants. They were commonly grown as ornamental plants for their bright fruits and dark green foliage. Can you imagine life without pizza!





# COMPARING CHINESE PARENTING STYLES TO AMERICAN PARENTING STYLES EDUCATION ESSAY

## 对比中国和美国的育儿风格的论文

Common psychology has frequently concentrated on the question nature and nurture. Some dispute a surrounding has the capability to determine a child's character, lifestyle, self-concept and many more. Others have a conviction such aspects are innate in a child. For majority of people, a child's parents or guardians are the significant individuals during their growing up and until the teenage years. Many children rely on their parents for finance, food, shelter and companionship. Parental concern as well as punishment can wield an immense weight on children (Holgate, Evans & Yuen, 2006).

This study looks at the effects of cultural differences in parenting of the Americans and Chinese. The question this study is attempting to answer is that every culture has various in their parenting skills. Further, we are going to evaluate two completely cultures America and China. Therefore, they have an immense deal of imminent as to the mental effects that each culture marks on the children, who pass them to the following generation and on to the next.

Through the child's years, some have a feeling of self-development and would like to have their freedom from parents/guardians. Nevertheless, the reliance of their parents in additional areas might be a nuisance in a child's real freedom. Thus, the child's require their freedom whilst their parent's preferences lead to conflict. Parenting skills have been known to have effects on a child's self-esteem, gratification and satisfied parental correlations. Some parenting styles give children a health of sense of self. Cultural morals, lifestyle and morals have a potential role in the parent's style of interaction with their children (Holgate et al., 2006).

普通心理学常常集中在问题性质和培养上。周围的一些争议有能力确定孩子的性格，生活方式，自我概念等等。其他人有信念，这些方面在一个孩子是天生的。对于大多数人来说，一个孩子的父母或监护人是成长期间，直到少年时期的重要人物。许多孩子依靠父母进行金融，食物，住所和陪伴。父母关心和惩罚对儿童来说可能会非常重要 (Holgate, Evans & Yuen, 2006)。

本研究着眼于文化差异对美国和中国人的养育的影响。这项研究试图回答的问题是，每种文化都有各种各样的养育技能。此外，我们将评估两个完全文化的美国和中国。因此，他们对于每个文化对孩子们的精神影响都是迫在眉睫的，他们将他们传给下一代和下一代。

通过这个孩子的岁月，有些人有自我发展的感觉，希望有自己的父母/监护人的自由。然而，父母对其他地区的依赖可能会对孩子的真正自由造成滋扰。因此，孩子要求他们的自由，而父母的偏好导致冲突。已知育儿技能会影响孩子的自尊心，满足感和满足父母的相关性。一些育儿风格给孩子一种健康的自我感觉。文化道德，生活方式和道德在父母与孩子互动的风格中起着潜在的作用 (Holgate 等, 2006)。



**01**  
**The principle cultural distinction between Americans and Chinese in parenting styles is the theory of freedom and interdependence (Hughes & Fu, 2009).**

The American community embraces freedom and encourages expression of one self, individual exceptional and self-support. On the hand, Asian believes in interdependence, community harmony, social class and individual humbleness. It is at this stage that teenagers want to break off from parental control to have their freedom. Studies have depicted that this contention of freedom can lead to immense dispute and least peace as well as comprehension within the two parties. In most cases, it brings a negative implication on their mental wellness.

美国人和中国人在养育风格方面的主要文化区别是自由与相互依存的理论

美国社区拥抱自由，并鼓励表达一种自我，个人的特殊和自我支持。手上，亚洲人相信相互依存，社区和谐，社会阶层和个人的谦卑。正是在这个阶段，青少年想要脱离父母的控制才能有自由。研究表明，这种争论自由可能导致双方的巨大争议，最小的和平和理解。在大多数情况下，它会对他们的心理健康产生负面影响。



We have different culture with American.

We will find a middle way.



## 02

**In respect to individual self-sufficiency, Americans parents' main concern is centered on the child's aptitude to develop a 'sense of self' (Holgate et al., 2006).**

The capability of a child to gain freedom, boldness, and expression of oneself at a tender age is highlighted. Children are presented with daily options to encourage them exercise with an aim of claiming themselves. Thus, they are actively involved in influencing their lives providing them with a strong sense since it allows them to have a feeling of control. As such, the feeling builds a strong self-esteem and makes them happier. American parents do not believe in reminding their children of the past makes since it might hurt their esteem or make them humiliated instead; they reminded them of the good past and affirmation. This act is for the good of a child's esteem even further.

在个人自给自足方面，美国父母的主要关注点集中于孩子发展自我意识的能力

突出强调，孩子能够在温和的年龄获得自由，勇于和表达自己的能力。孩子们被提供每日选择，鼓励他们锻炼，以求自己的目的。因此，他们积极参与影响他们的生活，为他们提供了强烈的感觉，因为它允许他们有一种控制的感觉。因此，这种感觉建立了强烈的自尊心，使他们更快乐。美国父母不相信提醒自己的孩子过去，因为它可能会伤害他们的尊重或使他们羞辱；他们提醒他们过去和肯定的过去。这种行为更有利于孩子的尊重。



On the contrary, Chinese have a very diverse perceptiveness on individual autonomy. The heart of interdependent view of oneself is what determines Chinese parents to make sure that children build a sense of relation with family members and the society. Individual autonomy is not emphasized as Chinese parents position a strong importance on respect, dependability, suitable behavior, social responsibility and group accomplishment. For the sake of maintaining peace in the family unit, it is the responsibility of children to build self-restraint and attunement for the rest. The capability to tell the “face color” of other persons is a character of a good child. Chinese parents frequently remind children of the past mistakes and address social fitness and moral principles. In future, this may lead to deference and shame; on the other hand, one might have a less self-esteem. More or less, this is a warning act to communicate social customs and conduct value instead of letting the child express him freely (McGoldrick, Giordano & Garcia-Preto, 2005).

相反，中国人对个人自主权有着非常多样化的认识。自相矛盾的核心在于确定中国父母确保孩子们与家庭成员和社会建立关系感。中国父母高度重视尊重，可靠性，适应行为，社会责任感和团体成就，不强调个人自主权。为维护家庭的和平，儿童有责任为其他人建立自我约束和协调。告诉其他人的“脸色”的能力是一个好孩子的品格。中国家长经常提醒孩子过去的错误，解决社会健康和道德原则。未来，这可能会导致尊重和耻辱；另一方面，人们可能不那么自尊。或多或少地，这是一种沟通社会习俗和实现价值的警告行为，而不是让孩子自由表达他（McGoldrick, Giordano & Garcia-Preto, 2005）。



In addition, Chinese highlight on the emphasis of the unit. Obedience to power strengthens a child's position and security in the family. It is the responsibility of children to show reverence towards authority and live well with other as well as develop appropriate moral conduct. Independence is a theory linked to becoming a contributing family member instead of developing a sense of one self. Chinese families are very tight and should not be broken simply because children have grown up; this presents additional support for the nature of interdependence within their culture.

另外，中文强调了单位的重点。服从权力加强了孩子在家庭中的地位和安全。表现出对权威的尊重，与其他人一起生活，发展适当的道德行为是责任的。独立是一种与成为贡献家庭成员而不是发展自我意识的理论。中国家庭非常紧张，不能因为孩子长大而被打破；这为他们文化中相互依存的性质提供了额外的支持。

## The Child's Position In The Family

孩子在家庭中的地位

China

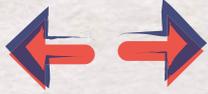
中国



America

美国





### 03

## The extreme opposite differences between the two cultures can develop cultural pressure

Teenagers are faced different challenges especially when trying not to upset their traditions. Research has demonstrated it's hard for teenagers to maintain their cultures because of different upbringing, exposure and correlations with people from other cultures. As such, there are many contributing factors in their lives leading to their behaviors hence, a dramatic effect on the growth of self-esteem (McGoldrick, et al., 2005).

Holgate and Evans highlight teenage pregnancy as an emergence in the United States early in 1960s only to become popular in the 70s. However, they remind us that parents are the main socializing determinant. Therefore, parents have the potential to influence their teenager's sexual conduct by being warm and supportive to be able to control the autonomy in their teenagers. This also enables them to communicate and instill values. Parenting methodologies have the potential of being more influential if delivered within the background of parenting style and more weight is added by support and warmth. A lot of attention is focused more the teenage girl pregnancy than boys. This means how and if the influence of parenting style on teenage pregnancy might be different for boys and girls (Holgate et al., 2006).

两种文化的极端相反的差异可能会造成文化压力

青少年面临着不同的挑战，特别是在不想破坏他们的传统的时候。研究表明，青少年由于不同的成长，接触和与其他文化的人的相互关系而保持文化。因此，他们的生活有许多因素导致他们的行为，因此对自尊的增长有显著的影响。

霍尔盖特和埃文斯将少女怀孕作为美国1960年代初出现，只有70年代才流行起来。但是，他们提醒我们，父母是主要的社会决定因素。因此，父母有能力通过热情和支持来控制青少年的自主性，影响青少年的性行为。这也使他们能够沟通和灌输价值观。育儿方法如果在养育风格的背景下交付具有更大的影响力，并且通过支持和温暖来增加体重。十几岁的女孩怀孕的重点更多的是男孩。这意味着如何和如果育儿风格对少女怀孕的影响可能会有所不同。



For Americans, parental support, communication and role-modeling are important aspects of influencing pregnancy in teenagers. Apart from direct relations, parents have an influence on a child's growth through the family and surrounding they offer for their children. Therefore, parents control the family structure, education and surroundings. A sample of teenagers reported pregnancy before their 19th birthday, majority were females compared to males. However the bigger percentage of the pregnancies ended in live birth, followed by abortion and lastly still birth and miscarriages.

In contrast to the prospect, Americans think parent-adolescent sex based dialogues have been linked to negative teenager sexual conducts. In most cases, parents who have always thought their children were sexually active have to do more communication about the topic. This then elucidates parents are having conversations with their children in response to their behavior and sex communication is essential before adolescents commence sexual activity.

对于美国人来说，父母的支持，沟通和角色建模是影响青少年怀孕的重要方面。直接关系的一部分，父母通过家庭和周围的孩子对孩子的成长有影响。因此，父母控制家庭结构，教育和环境。青少年样本在19岁生日前报告怀孕，大多数是女性，与男性相比。然而，怀孕的较大比例在活产中终止，其次是堕胎，最后仍然是出生和流产。

与前景相反，美国人认为，母性青少年基于性别的对话与负面的青少年性行为有关。在大多数情况下，一直以为自己的孩子的父母都是性活跃的，必须对这个话题进行更多的沟通。然后阐明父母正在与孩子交谈，以回应他们的行为，性交在青少年开展性活动之前是至关重要的。



On the other hand, Chinese parents are stricter and show least warmth towards their teenagers. This is a reflection of control not as necessarily important but also an important parental responsibility. To them, strictness is meant to shield the child from hiding anything from their parents. Additionally, Chinese parents have different degrees of warmth and support they are to portray towards their pregnant teenagers.

For China teenage girls there is struggle with the conflict of mother daughter closeness such that when the one gets pregnant, the probability of doing an abortion is high since one wonders if her mother has never mentioned anything concerning sex then how will she explain her pregnancy. Concurrently, boys look at their fathers as role models and authority figures. At least their relations are not as strained as those experienced by women (teenage women and girls). On the other hand, teenage girls don't expect warmth and closeness from their fathers. Due to such obstacles teenage boys are more favored hence in many cases pregnant girls have to bear the burden of the situation on their own (Hughes, et al., 2009).

另一方面，中国家长对青少年的态度更加严格，温暖。这反映出控制不一定重要，但也是重要的父母责任。对他们来说，严格是要保护孩子不要隐瞒父母的一切。此外，中国父母对于怀孕的青少年也有不同程度的温暖和支持。

对于中国十几岁的女孩来说，与母亲女儿的亲密关系发生斗争，使得当怀孕的时候，进行堕胎的可能性很大，因为有人怀疑她的母亲是否从未提及关于性的任何事情，那么她如何解释她的怀孕。同时，男孩把他们的父亲看作是榜样和权威人物。至少他们的关系不如妇女（少女和女孩）所经历的那样紧张。另一方面，十几岁的女孩不期望他们父亲的温暖和亲密。由于这种障碍，青少年男孩更受青睐，因此在许多情况下，怀孕女孩必须自己承担这种情况的负担。







Lastly, American teenagers are likely to have negative sexual conducts although they have had parental guidance whilst their counterpart Chinese will by all means avoids pregnancy for the fear of the aftermath. Parenting styles have an immense role to play in several results in academic performance. Examination of Chinese parental relation with their children performance reveals that parenting style has the same influence as it is in other racial groups. Chinese parents are controlling and authoritarian, which lead to poor academic performance. With such a scenario, one would expect that Chinese Children are poor in academic although this is not the case. Chinese parents are takes parental control as a further structured type of control that promotes a smooth running of the family. Authoritative parenting, commonly applied by the Chinese has a positive effect on academic performance.

最后，美国青少年虽然已经有父母指导，可能会有消极的性行为，而对方的中国人一定会避免怀疑，因为害怕他们的后果。育儿风格在学业成绩方面有很大的作用。中国父母与子女关系的考察表明，养育风格与其他种族群体的影响相同。中国父母正在控制和专制，导致学业成绩不佳。有了这样的情况，人们就会期望中国儿童在学业上很差，但事实并非如此。中国父母将家长控制作为进一步结构化的控制，促进家庭平稳运行。权威的育儿，中国人常用的对学业成绩有积极影响。



### 03

## Parenting styles and academic in schoolchildren are essential. Chinese parents present their children with independence, demand and any other parental requirement

As a result, their children feel secure and determined in schoolwork. Further, a child's self-efficiency and motivation leads to excelling in studies. Chinese believe that a family background developed by a specific parenting style has the potential of determining a child's sense of efficiency. To them, self-efficiency is the ability of one arranges and implements action plans needed to result to certain achievements (McGoldrick et al., 2005).

Self-sufficiency is important in influencing success of individuals in several areas; such are triumphing over fear, success in work place and defeating hard life occurrences not forgetting academic performance. Parental expectations from a child are also a contributing factor for good performance in Chinese children. In most cases, Chinese parents avoid authoritative parenting style because they feel it spoils the connection between the involved parties hence a child's sense of inscrutability.

育儿风格和学童在学校是至关重要的。中国的父母为子女提供独立，需求和任何其他家长的要求

结果，他们的孩子感到安全并决心做功课。此外，一个孩子的自我效能和动机导致优秀的学习。中国人认为，由一种特定的养育方式发展的家庭背景有可能决定一个孩子的效率感。对他们来说，自我效能就是人们安排和实施某些成就所需的行动计划的能。

自给自足对于影响个人在多个领域的成功是重要的，如胜利畏惧，工作成功，击败艰苦生活，不忘学术表现。父母对孩子的期望也是中国孩子表现良好的一个因素。在大多数情况下，中国父母会因为认为这会破坏有关方面之间的联系，从而避免权威的教养方式，从而影响孩子的不可思议性。



For Chinese parents, their role in a child's education is essential and should be started during the transition period even when is away from home. They believe their influence is vital long after their children are grownups and have joined college or university. For this reason, they encourage communication skills and independence while presenting a set of restrictions to work within. Therefore, the rate of graduation in Chinese children is remarkable (Hughes, et al., 2009).

When a parent takes part in a child's education experience, the probability of achieving high grades is almost predictable. This is a major advantage for children when their parents participate in formal learning procedure. Unavailable parents are the greatest obstacle to a child's academic performance. School going children in America, a state whose lifestyle is compared to highway since people are ever busy with more than three jobs per day, studying and many more is highly affected. Because of that reason, children esteems, school attendance and violent behaviors are prevalent.

对于中国父母，他们在小孩教育中的作用至关重要，应该在过渡期开始，即使离家出走。他们认为，他们的影响力在他们的孩子成年后加入大学或大学很长时间是至关重要的。因此，他们鼓励沟通技巧和独立性，同时提供一系列限制。因此，中国儿童毕业率显著。

当父母参加小孩教育经历时，获得高分的概率几乎可以预测。这是父母参加正式学习过程时儿童的主要优点。不可用的父母是孩子学业成绩的最大障碍。美国的学童生活方式与高速公路相比，他们的生活方式与高速公路相比，每天忙于三个以上工作，学习等等都受到很大的影响。因此，儿童的尊重，上学和暴力行为普遍存在。



Nevertheless, Americans try to get acceptable and stable ways to express their love and exert authority to their college children. Parents have different parenting skills. American parents are cool; in most cases will apply the authoritative style on their children in the warmest way that integrates give-and take. Concerning their schoolwork and graduation rates, they explain to their children rules should be followed and respects their perceptions. Children are mature, lively, friendly, and confident, and refuse to accept interruptions. Their esteems are high, self-dependent and exceptional social skills. Additionally, they are good academically, since their adaptability rate to traumatic occurrence is high (Worthman, 2010).

不过，美国人试图以可接受和稳定的方式表达自己的爱心，并向大学生施放权力。父母有不同的育儿技能。美国父母很酷在大多数情况下，将以最温暖的方式将自己的权威风格应用于子女。关于他们的学业和毕业率，他们向他们的孩子解释规则应该遵循和尊重他们的看法。儿童成熟，活泼，友善，自信，拒绝接受中断。他们的尊重是高度的，自立的和特殊的社会技能。此外，他们在学术上很好，因为他们对创伤发生的适应率很高。



Children are mature, lively, friendly, and confident, and refuse to accept interruptions.



# CHAPTER THREE



# UNDERSTANDING A DIFFERENT CULTURE

了解不同的文化



## Chili Pepper

Chili peppers, both hot and sweet, are a common ingredient in almost every major cuisine worldwide. It's hard to imagine a time when there were no peppers in Asia or Europe, but it all began over 10,000 years ago in the Americas. Peppers were clearly one of the first crops grown by the Native Americans. From Peru, up to New Mexico, these prehistoric people grew chili peppers for both their culinary and medicinal benefits.

Christopher Columbus is credited with naming them "peppers" because he thought they tasted like Asian spice (the peppercorn variety). After being brought back to Europe they quickly spread around the globe, especially thriving in the tropics.



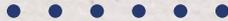


# UNDERSTANDING A DIFFERENT CULTURE

## 了解不同的文化

You're living in a vibrant multicultural country, so it's great that you want to understand cultures other than your own. There are a few ways to do this, but the most important is to remember that we're all just people who are trying to do the best we can. So, taking people on their own merit will always see you right.

你生活在一个充满活力的多元文化的国家，所以你很想知道你自己以外的文化。有几种方法可以做到这一点，但最重要的是要记住，我们都只是想尽我们所能做的人。所以，以人为本，就会永远看到你。



### 01 Different Experiences

America is becoming more multicultural, which means that people and traditions from other countries and cultures are becoming more noticeable and celebrated. Unless you live under a rock (okay, some narrow-minded people do), you're going to meet people, and experience situations, that are unfamiliar to you.



### 不同的经历

美国正在变得越来越多元化，这意味着来自其他国家和文化的人们和传统变得越来越引人注目。除非你生活在一个岩石之下（好吧，一些狭隘的人会说），你将会遇到不熟悉的人，体验一些陌生的情况。



## 02 Ways To Understand Cultural Differences

It can be very easy to stick with what you know, rather than trying to meet people who are different from you. However, actively trying to understand and embrace cultural differences can open you up to a whole world of exciting new possibilities and experiences. Here's what you can do.

### 理解文化差异的途径

坚持你所知道的，而不是试图认识与你不同的人很容易。然而，积极地努力去理解和接受文化差异，可以打开一个令人兴奋的新的可能性和经验的整个世界。这是你可以做的。



## 03 Become Self-Aware

Work out your own beliefs, values and personal biases. Yep, it can be confronting, but by doing this you'll be able to think about how these traits might impact on your approach to and understanding of differences.

### 拥有自我意识

制定自己的信仰，价值观和个人偏见。是的，它可以面对，但是通过这样做，你可以考虑这些特征如何影响你对差异的理解和理解。



## 04

### Do Your Own Research

Learning about different cultures can be a great way of developing an understanding of cultural diversity. Do a spot of research online or through books, and study some of the history and traditions of other cultures.

### 做自己的研究

了解不同的文化可以是发展对文化多样性的理解的好方法。在网上或通过书籍进行研究，并研究其他文化的一些历史和传统。



## 05

### Talk To Someone From A Different Cultural Background

Try and get to know them a bit better. You don't necessarily have to ask them directly about their culture, but by getting to know them you'll automatically find out more about their life and experiences.

### 和不同的文化背景的人聊天

尝试并了解他们一点点。您不一定要直接询问他们的文化，但是通过了解他们，您将自动了解更多关于他们的生活和经历。



## 06

### Travel!

One of the best ways to experience and understand other cultures is to actually live among them. It might take a while to save for, but planning a trip overseas to a country you're interested in can be the best way of opening yourself up to new cultures.

### 旅行！

体验和理解其他文化的最佳方法之一就是实际上生活在其中。可能需要一段时间才能保存，但是计划在海外去一个你感兴趣的国家的国家，可以成为打开自己的新文化的最好方法。



## 07

### Be More Accepting

Sometimes it's not all that easy to gain an understanding of cultural difference, for whatever reason. In these situations, the best approach is just to acknowledge that some people are different and to accept that that's okay.

### 更加接受

有时候，无论什么原因，了解文化差异并不容易。在这种情况下，最好的办法就是承认一些人是不同的，并且接受这一点。



## IO Culturally Different, With Diverse Opinions

Even if you hear or read something about a certain culture, it's important to realize that this doesn't mean everyone from that particular background acts/thinks/ believes the same thing. Just as not everyone you know has identical beliefs, people who come from different cultural backgrounds aren't all a certain way, either.

## 文化差异，多元意见

即使你听到或阅读了某些文化的某些东西，重要的是要意识到，这并不意味着每个人都从这个特定的背景中行动/认为/相信同样的事情。正如不是每个人都认为有相同的信念，来自不同文化背景的人也不是一定的。



## II Don't Stereotype

One of the biggest difficulties to overcome in understanding cultural differences is making judgments based on one opinion. Do your own research and make an effort to actually learn about people, instead of making broad-brush assessments.

## 不要刻板印象

在理解文化差异方面遇到的最大困难之一是根据一个意见做出判断。做自己的研究，努力实际了解人，而不是进行广泛的评估。



## 12

### Everyone Is Unique

The main thing to remember is that everyone, no matter what their cultural background, has different opinions, habits and ways of life. The sooner you accept that everyone is different, the easier it becomes to understand and embrace cultural differences.

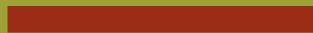
### 每个人都是独一无二的

要记住的是每个人，无论他们的文化背景如何，都有不同的观点，习惯和生活方式。你越早接受每个人都是不同的，越容易理解和接受文化差异。





CHAPTER FOUR



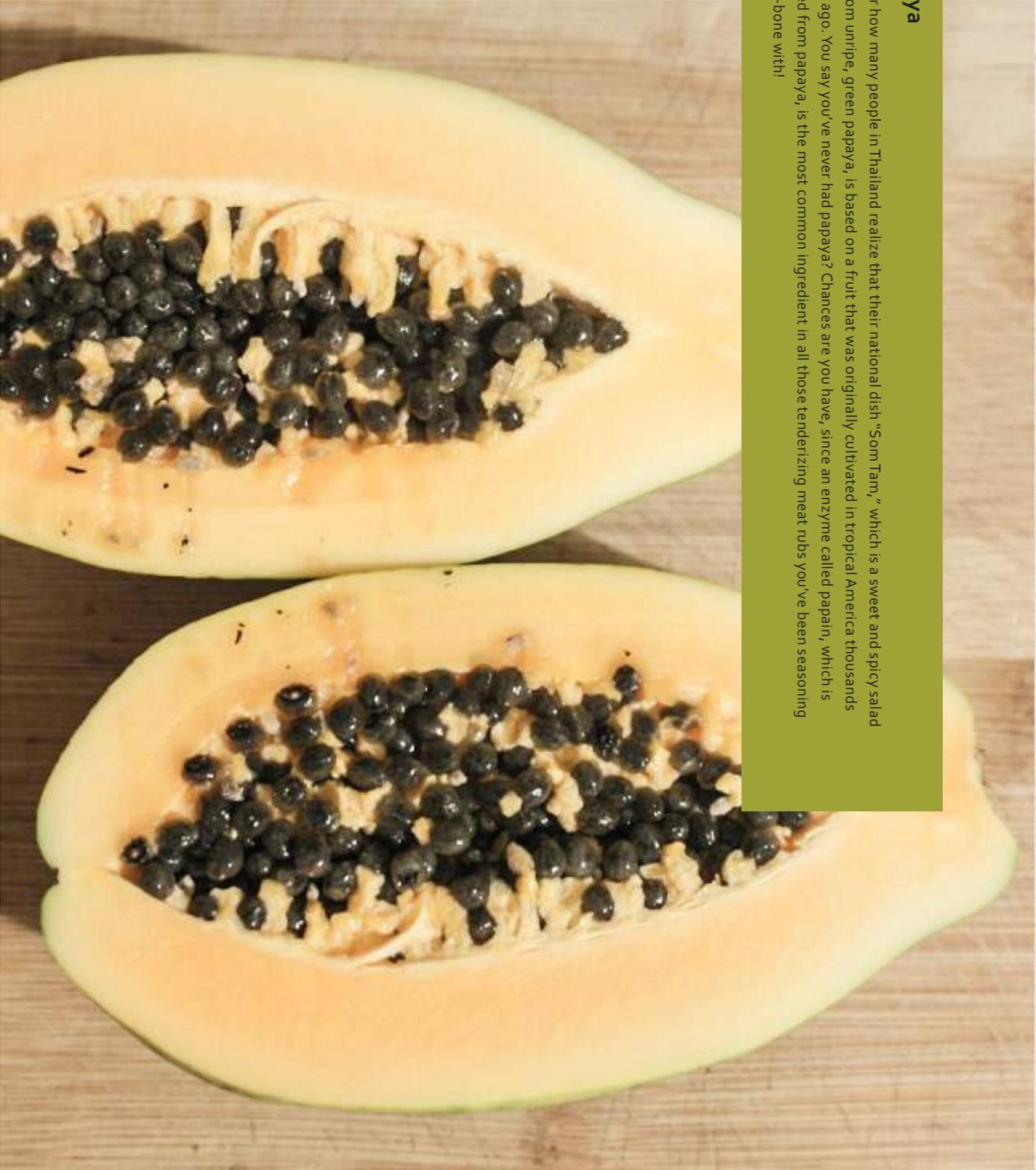
# DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHINESE AND AMERICAN CULTURE

中美文化差异



## Papaya

I wonder how many people in Thailand realize that their national dish "Som Tam," which is a sweet and spicy salad made from unripe, green papaya, is based on a fruit that was originally cultivated in tropical America thousands of years ago. You say you've never had papaya? Chances are you have, since an enzyme called papain, which is extracted from papaya, is the most common ingredient in all those tenderizing meat rubs you've been seasoning your T-bone with!





# SEVEN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHINESE AND AMERICAN CULTURE

## 中美文化七大差异

In recent years, China has grown to become a true global super power next to America. Since then, these two countries have been the subject of comparisons in many news and media outlets worldwide. Although these two countries have similar ambitions to dominate the world economy, their culture and mindset is like east and west (pun intended). As China opened their doors to the rest of the world, a lot of Americans were attracted to live and work in China. The differences in the way of life may come as a shock to a lot of Americans. We have made a list of common differences that Americans could prepare for before they embark through a journey in China.

近年来，中国已经成长为一个真正的全球超级大国，毗邻美国。此后，这两个国家在全世界的许多新闻媒体中都是比较对象。虽然这两个国家在世界经济中占有相似的雄心，但其文化和心态就像东，西（双关语）。随着中国向世界其他国家开放，许多美国人被吸引住在中国生活和工作。生活方式的差异可能会对许多美国人造成冲击。我们列出了美国人在中国旅行前准备的共同分歧。



## 01

### Collectivism vs. Individualism

Americans put strong emphasis on individuality and autonomy. One's personal goals and motives are more prioritized over collective ones. This culture is believed to encourage individuals to be more ambitious and they use it to drive individuals to succeed. They also put a focus on being different and making a difference. Chinese people, on the other hand, base their decisions on how they will be perceived by those around them. They will first consider how their decisions will affect their family, colleagues and friends. According to the American International Education Foundation (AIEF), Chinese people think of themselves in a collective manner. More often than not, decisions are commonly made for the greater good as opposed to personal gain.

### 集体主义与个人主义

美国人强调个人和自主权。个人的目标和动机比集体的目标和动机更为优先。这种文化被认为是鼓励个人更加雄心勃勃，并用它来推动个人成功。他们也把注意力集中在不同的地方，并有所作为。另一方面，中国人根据他们周围的人们的感受来决定他们的决定。他们会先考虑他们的决定会如何影响他们的家人，同事和朋友。据美国国际教育基金会（AIEF）介绍，中国人认为自己是集体的。通常情况下，决定通常是为了获得更大的利益而不是个人利益。

## Collectivism vs. Individualism

集体主义与个人主义

### China / Hero

中国 / 英雄



### America / Hero

美国 / 英雄





## 02

### Styles of Communication

Chinese may consider Americans to be very upfront in their manner of speaking. This may often cause a lot of misunderstanding or sometimes even hurt the feelings of some Chinese people especially if they are very sensitive. People in the US are encouraged to defend their ideas which may even lead to a confrontation or debate for the purpose of getting the other person to agree with their way of thinking. Some Chinese people would simply nod on your opinion even if they don't really agree with what you are saying. They do this to respect and honor others' opinions. Being too direct may be perceived as humiliating and the other person may come across as rude. Blunt communication makes Chinese people uncomfortable so they prefer the subtle, indirect ways of delivering their thoughts and opinions.

### 传播风格

中国人可能认为美国人在发言方面非常前卫。这可能导致经常引起很多误解，有时甚至会伤害一些中国人的感觉，特别是如果他们非常敏感。鼓励美国人民捍卫自己的想法，甚至可能导致对抗或辩论，以让对方同意他们的思维方式。一些中国人只要点头看你的意见，即使他们真的不同意你在说什么。他们这样做是为了尊重和尊重他人的意见。太直接可能被认为是羞辱的，另一个人可能被认为是粗鲁的。平淡的沟通使中国人感到不舒服，所以他们更倾向于提供思想和观点的微妙间接方式。





### 03

#### Self-Promotion vs. Humility

In China, individuals are expected to treat each other well and to show humility when discussing successes. Sometimes, to avoid humiliating the second person, they would rather not discuss them at all. Self-promotion is generally frowned upon by the Chinese people. Contrary to the US, bragging is acceptable and may even be considered a norm. Americans are comfortable to openly discuss success. Some may even consider humility as a weakness rather than a virtue.

#### 自我促进与谦卑

在中国，个人在讨论成功时，会互相对峙，表现出谦卑。有时，为了避免侮辱第二个人，他们宁可不要讨论他们。中国人民普遍对自我促进感到沮丧。与美国相反，吹牛是可以接受的，甚至可以被认为是一个规范。美国人很乐意公开讨论成功。有些甚至可以将谦卑视为弱点而不是美德。



## 04

### Relationship vs. Economics

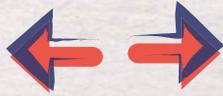
In China, they put a very strong emphasis on building social networks. They refer to this as "guanxi" in Chinese or "relationship" if literally translated. They use this in conducting business; by socializing and getting to know their customers before signing a deal with them. Relationship comes first, then trust and business will eventually follow. This process usually takes a long time which is contrary to how Americans do business.

Americans place a strong emphasis on speed and efficiency. Social interactions in the US however, are considered to be more casual and easy-going.

### 关系与经济学

在中国，他们非常重视建设社会网络。他们称之为“关系”中文或“关系”，如果翻译。他们用这个做生意；在与他们签订协议之前，通过社交和了解他们的客户。关系首先，然后信任和业务将最终遵循。这个过程通常需要很长时间，这与美国人做生意的方式相反。

美国人强调速度和效率。美国的社会互动，被认为是更随意和容易。



## 05

### Personal Life vs. Professional Life

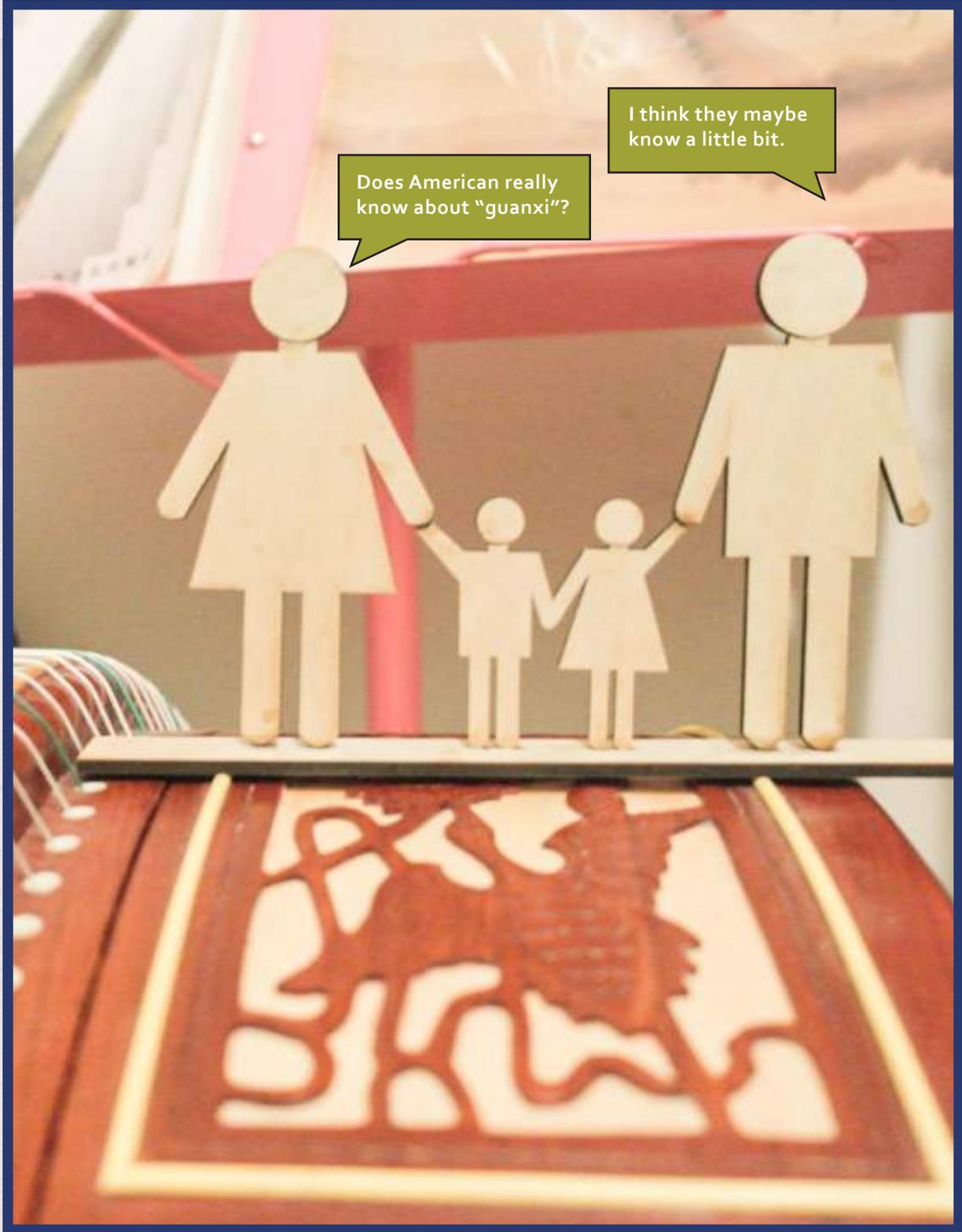
In America, personal and professional lives are two separate things and should not overlap with each other. Colleagues may occasionally go out on office-sponsored functions or office parties to break the ice or get to know their coworkers on a personal level. But outside these gatherings, many of them don't necessarily socialize or want to socialize with each other.

In China, the "guanxi" or relationship would again play a big role in their personal and professional lives. They are expected to personally know those whom they are working with to foster a genuine trust among them. Expect your managers or bosses to ask a lot about your personal life.

### 个人生活与职业生涯

在美国，个人和职业生活是两件事，不应该相互重叠。同事可能偶尔出去办公室的职能或办公室派对，以打破冰块，或者在个人层面上认识他们的同事。但在这些聚会之外，他们中的许多人并不一定要相互交流或者想要相互交流。

在中国，“关系”或关系将再次在个人和职业生涯中发挥重要作用。他们期望亲自了解他们正在合作的人，以促进他们之间的真诚信任。期待您的经理或老板对您的个人生活有很多的疑问。





## 06 On Saving Face

Chinese are known to have a long memory for both favors and humiliations. They take things personally and they hate losing face. They have a strong awareness that they should never be seen as a fool and lack self-control. This is the reason that Chinese don't always express how they feel and they keep their opinions to themselves. Americans can express their thoughts more freely. They don't mind making mistakes as much and actually believe that making mistakes is a part of the learning process. This is definitely worth knowing in the classroom, where the teacher needs to create an atmosphere where it is OK to make mistakes when using English.

### 关于脸面

众所周知，中国人对于这两种恩惠和羞辱都有很久的记忆。他们亲自拿东西，恨失去脸。他们有强烈的意识，不应该被视为傻瓜，缺乏自我控制。这就是中国人不总是表达自己的感受，并且保持自己的意见的原因。美国人可以更自由地表达自己的想法。他们不介意犯错误，实际上认为犯错误是学习过程的一部分。这是绝对值得一去的教室，在那里老师需要创造一个气氛，可以在使用英语时犯错误。



## 07

### On Authority And Hierarchy

In China, hierarchy is what dictates authority. It is more likely to inform how they interact with each other. In the family, they are expected to listen to the one who is older. This is eminent on the order of birth in siblings that they have assigned different terminologies to distinguish between older and younger siblings. This also applies to extended family as you refer to an older uncle differently to the younger one.

This hierarchical social structure extends to the work place. The person with the highest position has the final say in decision making. Those below accept their place in the hierarchy and are expected to listen and obey without question. Americans, on the other hand, have greater fluidity between parents and their children, managers and employees and even among siblings. Decisions are usually made together and it is fairly common to see managers and employees undergo heated debates before coming up with a final decision.

### 关于权威和层次

在中国，层次是什么决定权威。更有可能通知他们如何相互交流。在家庭中，他们应该听长辈人。这在兄弟姐妹的出生顺序上是突出的，他们分配了不同的术语来区分年龄较大的兄弟姐妹。这也适用于大家庭，因为你指年龄较大的叔叔与年轻人不同。

这种层次化的社会结构延伸到工作场所。具有最高职位的人在决策中有最后决定权。那些下面的人接受他们在层次结构中的地位，并且有望听和听从。另一方面，美国人在父母与子女，经理和雇员之间甚至兄弟姐妹之间也有更大的流动性。决策通常是做出做出的，在做出最终决定之前，看到管理人员和员工经历激烈的辩论是相当普遍的。



Both Chinese and American values are unique and beautiful in their own ways. It's sometimes unavoidable that friction or misunderstanding may occur when west meets east. But despite all the cultural differences, these gaps may still be bridged through cultural awareness and mutual consideration. Let us all be advocates of inter-cultural friendship and harmony in differences is sure to follow.

China has a lot to offer. If you are interested in learning more about their culture first hand while making a difference to the lives of students, ask us today on how you can begin this adventure. Teach English in China and be part of one of the fastest changing countries in the world. We offer a wide variety of high paying English teaching jobs in different major cities in China. Apply now.

中美两国的价值观是独一无二的，也是美丽的。西部遇到东方时，有可能会出现摩擦或误解。但是，尽管文化差异很大，但仍然可以通过文化意识和相互考虑来弥合这些差距。我们大家都是倡导文化间的友谊与和睦的分歧是一定要遵循的。

中国有很多提供。如果您有兴趣了解更多关于他们的文化的第一手，同时改变学生的生活，请问我们今天如何开始这个冒险。在中国教英语，成为世界上变化最快的国家之一。我们在中国不同的主要城市提供各种高薪英语教学工作。现在申请。



# RESOURCES

## 资源来源



### Books / Magazines / Website

书籍 / 杂志 / 网页

My investigation, into this subject has provided me with some very useful content, I would like to acknowledge.

#### Chapter 1

##### Different Education System

*Chinese Education System Vs. U.S Education System*

by: TutorMing China Expats & Culture Blog

Angela Fang | June 03, 2016 |

#### Chapter 2

##### American And Chinese Parenting Styles

*Outreach & Connections » News (International Accents)*

by: This article is from China Daily.

#### Chapter 3

##### Understanding A Different Culture

*Reach Out.com*

by: <https://au.reachout.com/articles/>

#### **Chapter 4**

##### **Understanding A Different Culture**

*Reach Out.com*

by: <https://au.reachout.com/articles/>

#### **Chapter 5**

##### **Differences Between Chinese And American Culture**

*Seven Differences between Chinese and American Culture*

*Doctor appointments shouldn't be a pain; navigate them like a pro*

By: *By Jude Tan | May 5th, 2015 | Articles, Job Search, Life in China*

