



西安交通大学

XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY

国际教育学院

School of International Education

2018 Xi'an Jiaotong
University

UNIVERSITY ALLIANCE OF THE SILK ROAD SUMMER CAMP

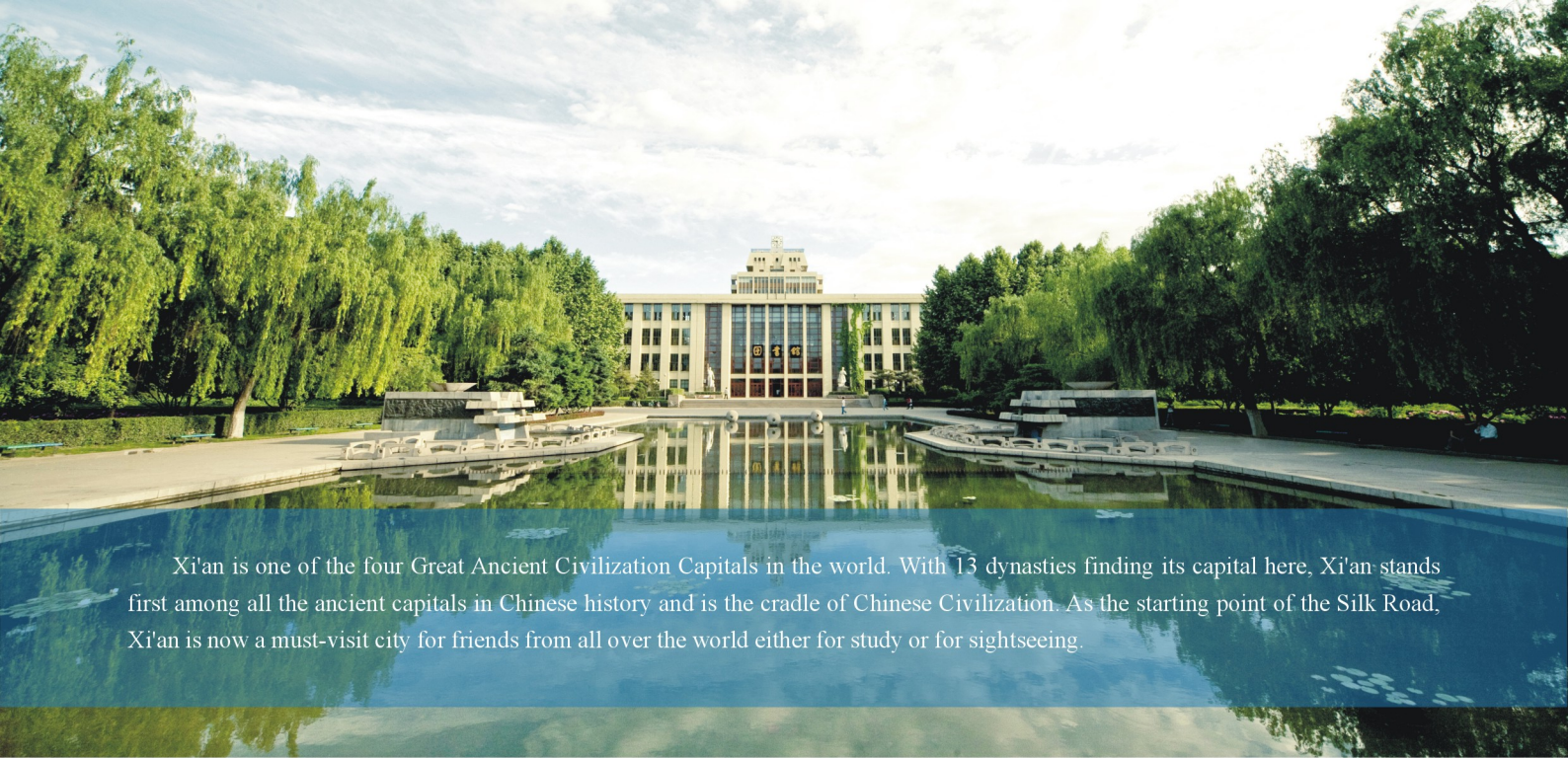


精勤求学 敦笃励志

果毅力行 忠恕任事

**RIGOR, INTEGRITY,
DETERMINATION AND LOYALTY**





Xi'an is one of the four Great Ancient Civilization Capitals in the world. With 13 dynasties finding its capital here, Xi'an stands first among all the ancient capitals in Chinese history and is the cradle of Chinese Civilization. As the starting point of the Silk Road, Xi'an is now a must-visit city for friends from all over the world either for study or for sightseeing.

I. Program Description

Chinese and English are the major using language of the program. Participants will be led to immerse themselves into the Chinese language environment to experience both the language and culture. Through various lively activities, participants will not only pick-up some basic Chinese, but also appreciate the essence of Chinese history and culture.

II. Program Time

July 9 -July 18, 2018

III. Eligibility

Be in possession of valid foreign ordinary passport;

Be above 18 years old, under 60 years old;

Be in good health.

IV. Application Documents

Photocopy of passport & Curriculum vitae (CV)

V. How to Apply

1. Log into online application system

<https://xjtu.17gz.org/member/login.do>

2. Select “self-sponsored”, click “next”, choose “Chinese language student”

3. Fill the information required and upload the Photocopy of passport & Curriculum vitae (CV)

4. Complete the following part and click “submit” to complete the application.

VI. Fees (RMB)

Items	Fee
Registration Fee	500
Tuition	2500
On-Campus Accommodation	450/650
Sum	3450/3650

Notes:

I. Tuition fee includes textbook, cultural experience class, tickets and transport for visiting, etc. If students arrive on scheduled time, air-port transport will be offered.

ii. Accommodation fee: 450 RMB per person for on-campus double room with shared bathroom; 650/RMB per person for on-campus double room with private bathroom; catering will not be included for both types of room.

VII. Application Deadline

May 15, 2018

VIII. Contact Information

Email: adm-sie@xjtu.edu.cn

Address: Admission Office, School of International Education, Xi'an Jiaotong University, #28, Xianning West Road, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710049, P.R.China.

Tel: 86-29-82668063, 86-29-82665924

Fax: 86-29-82665923

2018年丝绸之路大学联盟夏令营行程

Schedule for 2018 University Alliance of the Silk Road Summer Camp

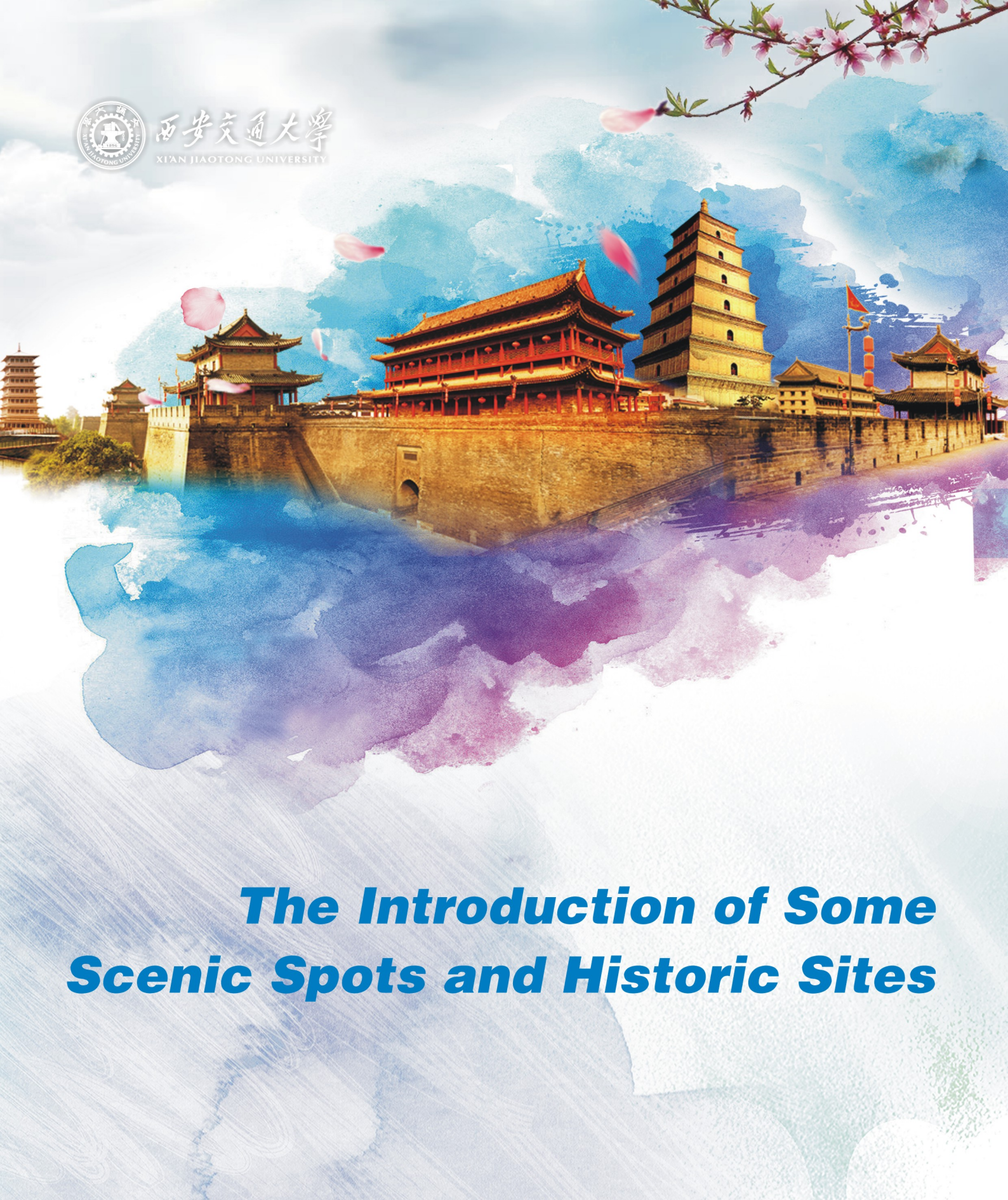
(7月9日-7月18日 July 9 to 18)

日期 DATE	上午 MORNING	下午 AFTERNOON
2018.7.9	抵达西安, 安排接机、入住、办理校园卡, 手机卡 Arrival in Xi'an, Airport pick-up, Check in, Campus Card Making etc.	
2018.7.10	09:00-12:00 开营仪式 Opening Ceremony	13:00-17:00 钟鼓楼 回民街 Bell Tower, Drum Tower, Muslim Street
2018.7.11	09:00-12:00 学汉语 Chinese Learning	13:00-13:50 中国画 Chinese Painting 14:00-14:50 中国书法 Chinese Calligraphy 15:00-15:50 参观交大博物馆 University Museum
2018.7.12	09:00-17:00 参观秦始皇兵马俑博物馆、半坡博物馆 Visit Terra-Cotta Warriors, Banpo Museum	
2018.7.13	09:00-11:00 参观我校国家重点实验室 Visit State Key Laboratories	14:00-16:00 讲座 Lecture
2018.7.14	08:00-11:00 参观城墙、碑林, 书院门 Visit City Wall, Forest of Stone Steles Museum, Academy Street	14:00-16:00 乒乓球体育运动 Experience Ping-Pong
2018.7.15	09:00-11:00 讲座 Lecture	13:00-17:00 参观陕西省历史博物馆 Visit Shaanxi History Museum
2018.7.16	09:00-12:00 汉语实践课程 Chinese Language Practice	14:00-16:00 参观我校国家重点实验室 Visit State Key Laboratories
2018.7.17	09:00-11:00 结业仪式 Commencement	16:00-20:00 参观大雁塔广场、大唐不夜城 Square of Dayan Pagoda, Sleepless Town of the Tang Dynasty
2018.7.18	安排送机, 营员归国 See Off	





西安交通大学
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY



The Introduction of Some Scenic Spots and Historic Sites



1 钟鼓楼回民街

Bell Tower, Drum Tower, Muslim Street

钟鼓楼是中国传统建筑之一，始建于明代，在中国古代主要用于报时。钟楼鼓楼是一对孪生兄弟，相距仅半里。昔日，钟楼之上悬一口大钟，用于报警报时，故名“钟楼”；鼓楼原有巨鼓一面，每日击鼓报时，故称“鼓楼”。古时击钟报晨，击鼓报暮，因此有“晨钟暮鼓”之称。

回民街是西安著名的文化美食街区。其向中外游客展示明清时期的建筑艺术、家居、砖雕艺术以及传统民居楹、茶馆、民间剪纸、皮影戏、古筝表演、名人字画、中国画精品、老照片、瓷器及具有陕西特点的旅游纪念品等；游客还可以在此品尝到一些特色陕西小吃，如羊肉泡馍，肉夹馍，凉皮等。

Bell and Drum Towers in Xi'an are one of Chinese traditional constructions, which were built in Ming Dynasty and were used to report time. The Bell Tower and Drum Tower are a pair of twin brothers, only about 250 meters away. In the past, a bell was hung above the Bell Tower for giving alarms and time, so people called the tower "Bell Tower"; Drum Tower had a large drum which are beaten to report time, so it was called "Drum Tower." In ancient times, the bell was stricken in the morning and the drum was beaten at dusk.

Muslim Street is a famous cultural food district in Xi'an. It displayed to the Chinese and foreign tourists the architectural arts, brick art during the Ming and Qing Dynasties and some traditional folk dwelling houses, tea houses, folk paper-cuts, shadow play, zither performances, celebrity paintings, Chinese paintings, old photos, china, and souvenirs with Shaanxi characteristics. Visitors can also enjoy some special Shaanxi snacks, such as mutton and bread pieces in soup, Chinese hamburger, and cold noodles.



2 兵马俑

Terra-Cotta Warriors

兵马俑，即秦始皇兵马俑，亦简称秦兵马俑或秦俑。兵马俑是古代墓葬雕塑的一个类别。古代实行人殉，奴隶是奴隶主生前的附属品，奴隶主死后奴隶要作为殉葬品为奴隶主陪葬。兵马俑即用陶土制成兵马（战车、战马、士兵）形状的殉葬品。1974年3月11日，兵马俑被发现；1987年，秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑被联合国教科文组织批准列入《世界遗产名录》，并被誉为“世界第八大奇迹”。先后已有200多位国家领导人参观访问，成为中国古代辉煌文明的一张金字名片。

Terra-Cotta Warriors are also known as Qin Terra-Cotta Warriors , or Qin Yong Terra-Cotta Warriors are a kind of ancient tomb sculptures. In ancient times, slaves are regarded subsidiary to the slave holders. After the death of the slave owners, the slaves were buried as sacrificial objects for the owners. In the Terra-Cotta Warriors , clay was used to form sculptures in the shape of war horses, and soldiers. On March 11, 1974, the Terra-Cotta Warriors were discovered; in 1987, the tombs of The Emperor of Qin and the Terra-Cotta Warriors were allowed into the“World Heritage List” and were hailed as“the eighth wonder of the world”. It has been visited by more than 200 state leaders and has become a golden card for ancient Chinese civilization.





3 半坡博物馆 Banpo Museum

半坡博物馆是国家一级博物馆, 展示了距今大约6000多年前的一处典型的新石器时代仰韶文化母系氏族聚落的社会组织、生产生活、经济形态、婚姻状况、风俗习惯、文化艺术等丰富的文化内涵。

The Banpo Museum is a national first-class museum that displays the typical social organization, production and living, economic form, marital status, customs, culture and art and others of a matriarchal clan settlement of the Yangshao culture of the Neolithic Age dating back more than 6,000 years ago.





4 西安城墙 City Wall

西安城墙，始建于公元582年（即隋开皇二年），经唐、五代、宋、金、元等时期，及明洪武年间在唐长安城皇城的基础上进行的拓展和重建，到建国后的多次修复和新辟城门，呈现出如今的面貌。西安城墙周长13.74公里，包括护城河、吊桥、闸楼、箭楼、城楼、角楼、敌楼、女儿墙、垛口等一系列古代建筑设施。作为中国现存规模最大、保存最完整的古代城垣建筑，西安城墙延续了整个古都长安的历史文脉，为国家首批重点文物保护单位。

The Xi'an City Wall was built in 582 AD and was expanded and rebuilt many times in Tang Dynasty, Song Dynasty, Yuan Dynasty and others. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, many restorations were done and new city gates were built. The perimeter of the Xi'an City Wall is 13.74 kilometers, including a series of ancient building facilities such as moats, suspension bridges, gates, arrow houses, city towers, turrets, enemy buildings, parapets, and cornices. As the largest and most complete preserved ancient city architecture in China, Xi'an City Wall continues the historical and cultural vein of the ancient capital Chang'an and is the country's first batch of key cultural relics protection units.



5 书院门 Academy Street

“关中书院”是明、清两代陕西的最高学府，也是全国四大著名书院之一，西北四大书院之冠。西安人通常所说的“书院门”，指的是从碑林到关中书院门口的一条古文化步行街。街口有一座古韵十足的高大牌楼，牌楼上方是“书院门”三个金色颜体大字，两旁是“碑林藏国宝，书院育人杰”的醒目对联，街道两旁是清一色仿古建筑，街道为青石铺砌。这里能体会到西安不同于别处的城市风景。充溢墨香的古文化街最能体现特色的商品当属种类繁多的文房四宝、书法字画、历史古籍、碑帖拓片、蓝田美玉以及古老的乐器“埙”。

The Central Academy is the highest school in Shaanxi during Ming and Qing Dynasties. Academy Street refers to an ancient cultural pedestrian street from Forest of Steles to the entrance of the Central Academy. At the corner of the street, there is an archaic tall archway. On the archway three golden characters “Academy Street” are written. By street lies antique buildings and the streets are paved with bluestones. Here you can experience the very different landscape of Xi'an. The ancient cultural street is best characterized by a wide variety of four treasures in study, calligraphy and paintings, historical books, Rubbings, and the ancient musical instrument “Xun”.



6 碑林 Forest of Steles



西安碑林始建于北宋哲宗元祐二年（公元1087年），现收藏有自汉代至今的碑石、墓志近3000件，展出1089件，收藏碑石、墓志的数量为全国之最，且藏品时代系列完整，时间跨度达2000多年，这里碑石如林，篆、隶、楷、行、草各体俱备，名家荟萃，精品林立，令人惊叹不已。碑林不仅是中国古代文化典籍石刻的集中点之一，也是历代名家书法艺术荟萃之地。“碑林”由于碑林丛立如林，蔚为壮观而得名。碑林已有九百多年的历史，以它独特的收藏而成为中外闻名的艺术瑰宝。文化气息浓厚，能感受历史的悠久，而且内容很丰富。重点藏品为中国古代书法名碑及汉唐时期石刻雕塑精品，其中包括怀仁《集王羲之圣教序》、欧阳询《皇甫诞碑》、褚遂良《同州圣教序》、虞世南《孔子庙堂碑》、颜真卿《多宝塔碑》、《颜家庙碑》、柳公权《玄秘塔碑》、怀素《藏真律公帖》、张旭《断千字文》、唐昭陵六骏、东汉陕北画像石等。

Forest of Steles was built in the Northern Song Dynasty (1087 AD). It now contains nearly 3,000 stone tablets and epitaphs from the Han Dynasty to the present and now 1089 pieces are displayed. The number of steles and epitaphs collected is the highest in China, and has the time span of more than 2,000 years. The Forest of Steles is not only one of the focal points of ancient Chinese ancient stone books, but also a famous place for the famous calligraphy art of the past. The Forest of Steles has a history of more than 900 years. It has become a famous art treasure of China and foreign countries with its unique collection. The main collections in Forest of Steles are ancient Chinese calligraphy monuments and stone sculptures of the Han and Tang dynasties.





7 陕西省历史博物馆

Shaanxi History Museum

陕西是中华民族生息、繁衍，华夏文明诞生、发展的重要地区之一，中国历史上最为辉煌的周、秦、汉、唐等十三个王朝曾在这里建都。丰富的文化遗存，深厚的文化积淀，形成了陕西独特的历史文化风貌。陕西历史博物馆是一座综合性历史类博物馆，收藏着上起远古人类初始阶段使用的简单石器，下至1840年前社会生活中的各类器物38万余件文物，是展示陕西历史文化和中国古代文明的艺术殿堂，被誉为“古都明珠，华夏宝库”，是中国第一座大型现代化博物馆。文物不仅数量多、种类全，而且品位高、价值广，其中的商周青铜器精美绝伦，历代陶俑千姿百态，汉唐金银器独步全国，唐墓壁画举世无双。可谓琳琅满目、精品荟萃。

Shaanxi is one of the important regions for the birth and development of the Chinese nation. The thirteen dynasties in the history of China, such as Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang, once established capitals here. Rich cultural relics and profound cultural accumulation have formed Shaanxi's unique historical and cultural features. The Shaanxi History Museum is a comprehensive historical museum that contains cultural relics from the stone age to the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is known as the "Pearl of the Ancient Capital, the treasury of China" and is China's first large-scale modern museum. The cultural relics there are not only numerous in quantity and variety, but also of high quality and value. Among them, the bronzes of the Shang and Zhou dynasties are exquisite, the terracotta figurines vary from generation to generation, and the Han and Tang dynasty gold and silver utensils stand out throughout the country.





大雁塔广场 大唐不夜城

Square of Dayan Pagoda, Sleepless Town of the Tang Dynasty

大雁塔广场始建于公元589年的大雁塔是西安的标志性建筑之一。大雁塔广场就位于举世文明的佛教圣地大雁塔脚下，它是亚洲最大的唐主题文化广场，已经成为西安百姓宜赏宜聚、观光休闲的一处文化旅游胜景。

大唐不夜城以大雁塔为依托，北起玄奘广场、南至唐城墙遗址公园、东起慈恩东路、西至慈恩西路，贯穿玄奘广场、贞观文化广场、开元庆典广场三个主题广场，六个仿唐街区和西安音乐厅、西安大剧院、曲江电影城、陕西艺术家画廊四大文化建筑。大唐不夜城的中轴景观大道是一条1500米横贯南北的中央雕塑景观步行街，其上分布着盛世帝王、历史人物、英雄故事、经典艺术作品等九组主题群雕，立体展现大唐帝国在宗教、文学、艺术、科技等领域的至尊地位并彰显大国气。

Square of Dayan Pagoda, built in 589 AD, is one of the landmark buildings in Xi'an. Square of Dayan Pagoda is located at the foot of the Dayan Pagoda, a world-famous Buddhist sanctuary. It is Asia's largest Tang-themed cultural plaza and has become a cultural tourist attraction for people in Xi'an to go sightseeing and relax.

Based on the Square of Dayan Pagoda, Sleepless Town of the Tang Dynasty starts from Xuanzang Square in the north, Tangcheng Relics Park in the south, Ci'en East Road in the east and Ci'en West Road in the west. It runs through Xuanzang Square, Zhenguan Cultural Square and Kaiyuan Celebration Square. Beside lie Xi'an Concert Hall, Xi'an Grand Theatre, Qujiang cinema and Shaanxi Artist Exhibition Gallery. The Middle Landscape Avenue of Sleepless Town of the Tang Dynasty is 1500 meters long. There are nine groups of theme sculptures such as Great emperors, historical figures, hero stories, and classic works of art, which shows the magnificent power of Tang Dynasty in literature, arts, science and technology.



Welcome to Join XJTU 2018 UASR Summer Camp!

