



中国政法大学参加爱沙尼亚、拉脱维亚、立陶宛教育说明会

2017年5月，中国政法大学国际教育学院院长张丽英、中国政法大学国际教育学院国际合作部王一迪随北京市教育委员会组团赴爱沙尼亚、拉脱维亚、立陶宛执行北京教育说明会任务。

参与此次教育说明会团组的成员包括在京的14所高校和2所中学，学科专业涉及商科、法学、语言等方面，旨在进一步扩大来京外国留学生规模，宣传北京优质教育资源及留学政策，进而推进国际合作与交流工作。活动包括了访问大学、外交机构和教育说明会等多项内容。

中国政法大学在此次参访期间，主要推出法大的英文国际法学位项目、比较法（中国法方向）学位项目、英文短期交流项目，以及所有中文学位项目。此外，还有于2017年新推出的针对外国留学生汉语言项目。说明会后，我们整理出了一份对来法大留学生有兴趣的学生联系名单，并计划于会后跟他们取得联系，帮助他们更好地规划来华学习计划。





参访爱沙尼亚名校塔林大学

在爱沙尼亚的活动得到中国驻爱沙尼亚大使馆的支持与关注，大使曲喆指出，希望通过此次教育说明会能为爱沙尼亚学生提供更多有价值的信息，为他们留学北京提供帮助。活动受到当地师生、家长的热烈欢迎，前来咨询的学生络绎不绝。

在爱沙尼亚首都塔林参访期间，代表团走访了爱沙尼亚最好的大学——塔林大学，并与塔林大学副校长 Katrina 女士进行了交流。法大张丽英教授向塔林大学副校长详细介绍了我国目前的“一带一路”政策，和该政策给来华留学带来的便利。此外，以法学为依托，介绍了在“一带一路”背景下对国际化高质量法学人才培养的需求。通过交流我们了解到，当地学生对短期交流项目热情很高，此行我们与塔林大学副校长建立了联系，并有望签订校际交流协议。



拉脱维亚里加中国使馆了解中拉教育状况， 参加教育说明会

在拉脱维亚访问期间，随团访问了中国驻拉脱维亚大使馆，并与中国驻拉脱维亚大使黄勇和中国驻拉脱维亚大使馆政务参赞李涛进行会谈。大使指出，在“一带一路”政策的倡议和“16+1”合作共识的推动下，两国在教育领域的合作正面临着前所未有的机遇。此外，恰逢我校对外流生汉语言项目设立之初，大使的发言对我校汉语言项目的建设起到了很深远的指导意义。在里加的教育说明会上，我校收集到有意向申请汉语言和法学项目的当地学生近 20 人，在现场咨询过程中均与他们互留联系方式，以备日后沟通，为他们在不久的将来留学法大做好准备。值得一提的是，在说明会上我们成功与里加商学院暑期项目学生负责人 Daniels J. Dzenis 取得联系，并计划在返程后共商里加商学院暑期来华学习事宜。



火爆的立陶宛维尔纽斯教育说明会

作为此次出访的最后一站，北京教育说明会维尔纽斯专场声势丝毫不减。除代表团成员外，有来自维尔纽斯市政府教育文化处、维尔纽斯大学孔子学院、立陶宛华侨华人联合会，以及当地师生和学生家长等 200 余人参会。当地学生表示，谈到留学中国，最让他们期待的就是汉语和中国文化。布展期间，有很多来咨询有关中国政法大学政治学和国际关系学学历项目的当地学生，同之前两个国家的学生一样，他们也希望毕业之后借助“一带一路”奖学金项目的资助，来北京学习汉语，然后走进中国学生的课堂，和他们一起学习自己所感兴趣的专业课程。



出访收获

经过对波罗的海三国的访问，我们对这三个曾经甚为陌生的国家有了一定的了解。这些经验都将指导我们在工作中更好地服务学生，帮助他们更快适应在华的学习和生活。其次，通过此次与其他在京兄弟院校的交流，加强了我校与他们之间的联系，实现信息互通，资源共享。第三，在参展期间，收获了很多宝贵的经验。包括如何凸显自身优势，恰当地输出中国文化和校园文化，以更好地服务于本校的招生宣传与推广工作。



参访维尔纽斯大学

代表团拜访了当地两所大学，维尔纽斯学院和维尔纽斯大学，并与两所大学的相关负责人进行交流与座谈。在维尔纽斯学院，我们一行人等受到校方代表的热烈欢迎。在此期间我们荣幸结识了维尔纽斯大学商学院院长 Danute Rasimaviciene 女士，虽然彼此大学的重点学科有一定差异，但在国际教育方面，两校均大力发展全英文授课学历项目，以吸引更多留学生的参与。短暂的会面中，两校就各自在发展全英文授课学历项目所遇到的问题进行沟通，取长补短，互相借鉴经验。



法大参加英国、希腊教育展

2017年5月10日至19日中国政法大学国际教育学院留学生办公室主任段艳玲、邓轶聪赴希腊、英国参加北京市教委主办的北京教育说明会。此次共在希腊独立研究科耶大学、英国格林威治大学及格沃斯特市举办三场教育说明会与当地学生及家长宣传我校优质教育资源及特色课程。



图为本此教育展的四次公务活动：包括雅典市政府、希中友协、希腊科技大学学院、牛津布鲁克斯大学等。



活动中两位老师积极向当地学生、官员、教育工作者推介中国政法大学的英文和中文项目。





Cultural Day of Russia

On May 2, Daria presented her country to the Chinese Culture and Law class. After a short introduction, Daria started by giving an overview over the geographic conditions and famous cities in Russia: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Kaliningrad, Sochi, and Kamchatka. In the following, Daria presented some interesting phenomenon in Russia. Russians are indulged in drinking with 6% drink several times a week, 9% once a week, 14% 2-4 times a week, and 16% once a month. Only in Russia, Vodka costs less than water. Furthermore, she presented photos which show Russian people's cute interactions with bears. The brown bear has already become a popular symbol of Russia, particularly in the West.

Regarding the history, in 988, Rus adopted Orthodox Christianity from the Byzantine Empire. By the 18th century, the nation had greatly expanded through conquest, annexation, and exploration to become the Russian Empire. After the October 1917 revolution, the Soviet Communist Party came to power, the implementation of communist policies, and the absorption of other small countries have become member nations, country called the Soviet Union. The Cold War started from 1947. In 1990s, the republics became independent, the disintegration of the Soviet regime in 1991.



In the end, it comes to Russian cuisine, as Daria mentioned, Russian cuisine widely uses fish, poultry, mushrooms, berries, and honey. Crops of rye, wheat, barley, and millet provide the ingredients for various breads, pancakes and cereals, as well as for kvass, beer and vodka drinks. Black bread is rather popular in Russia, compared to the rest of the world. Flavourful soups and stews include shchi, borsch, ukha, solyanka and okroshka. Smetana (a heavy sour cream) is often added to soups and salads. Pirozhki, blini and syrniki are native types of pancakes. Chicken Kiev, pelmeni and shashlyk are popular meat dishes, the last two being of Tatar and Caucasus origin respectively.

The next topic is the divisions of powers: Legislative (Federal Assembly), executive (president and prime minister), and judicial (constitutional courts, the Supreme Court, district courts, and Russian arbitration courts).



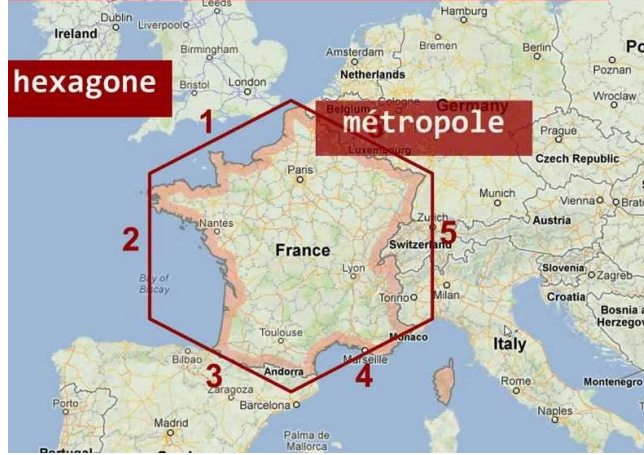
Cultural Day of French

By Kamelia Kolli

Official Language: French is the 5th most spoken language in the world. It is also an international language of commerce, diplomacy, literature, and is an official language of many international organisations including the United Nations, the European Union, NATO, the WTO. However there are other languages Spoken in different regions of France (for example : Breton, Occitan, Corsican, etc.). These regional languages are only spoken locally and by a minority of French people.



France continentale, en Europe



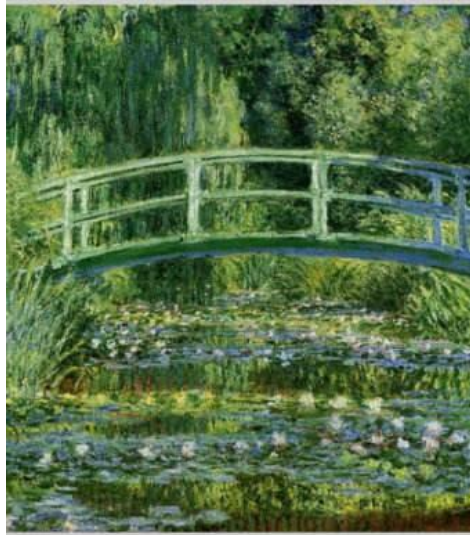
National Motto of France : « Libert é Egalit é Fraternit é »

Liberty consists of being able to do anything that does not harm others. The exercise of the natural rights of every man or woman has no bounds other than those that guarantee other members of society the enjoyment of these same rights. Equality refers to the idea of judicial equality and merit-based entry to government. Fraternity (brotherhood) is about moral obligations and harmony.



Culture

Many French artists have been among the most renowned of their time, and France is still recognised in the world for its rich cultural tradition. The Ministry of Culture was created in 1959 in order to preserve the cultural heritage of the country and make it available to the public. It also grants subsidies to artists, supports festivals and cultural events, protects historical monuments and promote french culture around the world



Geography and Population

The European part of France is called « Metropolitan France » or due to its shape it is often referred as « Hexagon »

Due to its numerous overseas departments and territories scattered across the planet, France possesses the second-largest Exclusive Economic Zone in the world, just behind the EEZ of the United States

Total Population: over 67 millions people (65 million in Metropolitan France)

Urban Population: 79.5%. Main metropolitan areas: Paris; Lyon; Marseilles and Lille



Cultural Day of Tajikistan

On May 2nd, Dilshod gave a presentation about the Republic of Tajikistan. The presentation started with a brief introduction of the geographical environment and map of Tajikistan. Proceeding, he went on to provide the general information including the government, population, ethnic groups, languages and religions of the country itself. The area has been ruled by numerous empires and dynasties, including Empire Timurid dynasty, the Russian Empire, and subsequently the Soviet Union, upon whose dissolution in 1991 Tajikistan became an independent nation. Then, he selected several topics students concern and offered a detailed description. Public education in Tajikistan consists of 11 years of primary and secondary education but the government has plans to implement a 12-year system in 2016. He then moved on to a talk about the capital city-- Dushanbe. Dushanbe is the largest city of Tajikistan. Dushanbe means Monday in the Tajik language. It was so named because it grew from a village that originally had a popular market on Mondays (as Dushanbe means Monday in Persian language). Tajikistan National Museum, Vahdat Palace and Dushanbe flagpole are main sights in Dushanbe.



Currency – Somoni (TJS)



Emomali Rahmon, Tajikistan president since 1992.

Finally, he talked about Tajik clothes and cuisine. Women in Tajikistan wear dresses which are long robes called kurta with sirwal called izor tied at the ankles. The ankle gathers are tied with a cord. Head scarfs are also worn. Tajik cuisine has much in common with Uzbek, Afghan, Russian, and Iranian, and is developed from Persian cuisine. It is known for dishes such as kabuli pulao, qabili palau, and samanu. The national food and drink are plov and green tea, respectively. Traditional Tajikistan meals begin with small dishes of dried fruit, nuts, and halva, followed by soup and meat, and finished with plov. Tea accompanies every meal, and is often served between meals as a gesture of hospitality. It is often drunk unsweetened. Tajik cuisine offers a large variety of fruit, meat, and soup dishes.



“一带一路”故事 他们在法大

“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛于5月14、15日在北京召开。这一会议使得“一带一路”沿线国家之间的关系愈来愈密切。而“一带一路”不仅仅是一条向外延伸的单行路，它对内也密集地延伸到中国大地各处：全国各地积极践行着“一带一路”所倡导的精神。

法大，也成为了当今“一带一路”大格局中一个小缩影。目前我校本科留学生共66名，其中来自“一带一路”沿线国家的留学生占到了一半以上。“一带一路”国家仍然向法大源源不断输送着新鲜的血液。留学生有着不同的文化背景和生活环境，那么现在，他们在我校的生活状态如何？当前“一带一路”的建设对他们有什么影响？他们在毕业之后更希望留在中国还是回到祖国？本文集中采访了8位来自“一带一路”沿线国家的留学生，让我们一起去走进他们的生活，聆听他们的心声。



机缘：为什么选择中国？

问及为什么会来到中国学习，来自吉尔吉斯斯坦的吴莉说到：“我从小就喜欢中国，在小时候我经常听中国的音乐，看中国的电影，来中国上学也是实现了我小时候的梦想。”中国的经济、文化影响力不断增强，在他们的生活中也越来越多地听到“中国、中国”相关的词汇，耳濡目染地多了，也便慢慢喜欢上了中国。国别不同，这种喜欢犹如隔着薄薄面纱去观赏一位异域女子，朦胧而充满憧憬。这种对中国模糊的美好印象吸引着越来越多的外国学生前来求学。

交流永远不是单向的。为增进中国人民与世界各国人民的相互了解和友谊，发展中国与世界各国在各领域的交流与合作，中国政府设立奖学金，吸引、鼓励和资助优秀外国留学生到中国的高等学校学习和开展研究工作。2012年我校取得中国政府奖学金学生招生资格，2016年我校向北京市教委申请设立“北京市留学生‘一带一路’奖学金”并获批准。奖学金学生每年均可获得学费和生活费的支持，优厚的奖学金政策吸引着越来越多的留学生来到法大。

目前来看，我校的留学生主要来自中亚、西亚、非洲等发展中国家及地区，因此“一带一路”的建设为我校发展中国家留学生数量的增加起到了助推的作用。“一带一路”加强了中国与这些国家的联系，精通汉语的毕业生成为了急需型人才。柬埔寨的炳啦妮说到：“在之前假设我在中国学了五年的中文，回国之后很难找到工作，在‘一带一路’战略的推动下，我们留学生就有了很多很好的就业机会。”中国与“一带一路”国家间的经济贸易、政治往来、以及法律协商等方面日益密切，在今天以及未来，仍会有越来越多的发展中国家留学生来到中国学习。而对于法大这样的政法类学校，除了法学之外，留学生越来越多的选择学习国际政治专业，甚至占到了留学生的一半以上。从这里可以看出，来中国留学的大学生，越来越致力于中国与自己国家方方面面的交流与合作。

在世界的大潮中，中国就如同一台高速运转的马达，一路高歌猛进，所有人都目睹了中国的成就。来自蒙古的伯一达谈到自己来中国的原因时说道：“我的爸爸一直和我说，中国是21世纪发展最迅速的一个国家。在我15岁那年，他问我：‘你要不要去中国留学？’他给我一天的考虑时间，我思考了一晚上，第二天早上我就来到了北京。”尽管过程充满了机缘与巧合，但是一切又显得非同寻常且意味深长，就像吴莉所说的：“来到中国学习，我从来没有后悔过。”



隔阂：“世界尽头”与“冷酷仙境”？

尽管在大的背景下，中国与“一带一路”沿线国家关系密切、友好往来，但是在小的区域中，以法大为例，中国学生与留学生往往各自困守着自己的圈子，互不干涉彼此的生活。

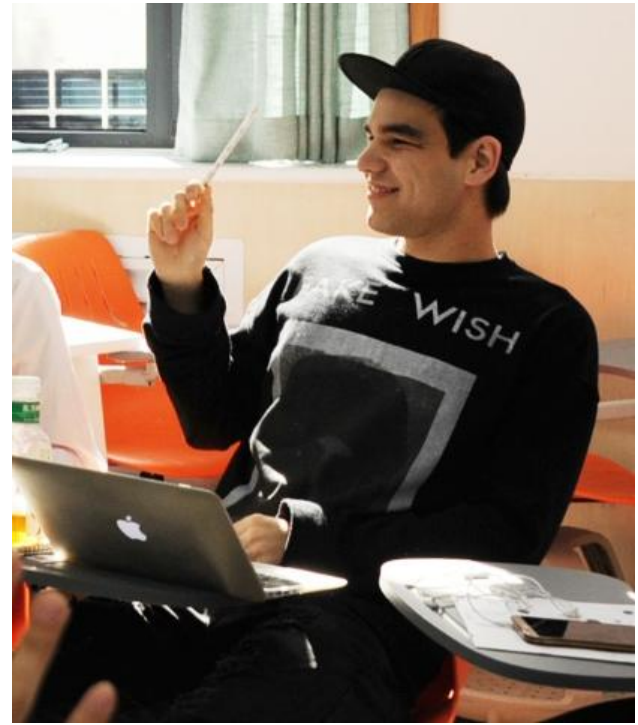
“即使是交朋友也大多是‘一面之交’，比如今天我和一个中国同学吃饭，明天打招呼可能就不认识了。”吉尔吉斯斯坦的欣悦说到。但是造成这一现象并不是留学生排斥中国学生，据国际教育学院的老师说：“这些学生在生活中是非常友好、非常乐于表达的。他们平时也很乐于找我们聊天，有什么情感都会直接的表达出来。”既然留学生与老师可以相处得如此融洽，那为什么与中国学生却存在隔阂呢？

中国学生与留学生的隔阂并不存在外在的障碍，而在于内心的自我设限，自我揣测、不主动是造成这一问题的罪魁祸首。他们能不能听懂我们说的话？我们是不是存在文化上的差异？他们会不会不喜欢和我们交流？……对于我们中国学生而言，我们被这些问题与困惑所牵制，始终不敢迈出友谊的第一步。黎山海说到：“其实也不都是你们中国学生的原因，毕竟交朋友是双方的，双方都需要主动。”



“一带一路”：开往中国的列车 而“一带一路”对留学生的意义是什么呢？

来自乌兹别克斯坦的夏冰曾有机会亲临“一带一路”论坛现场，他对这个问题感触颇深。他谈到，乌兹别克斯坦最先接受与实行中国的“一带一路”思想，“一带一路”建成后，两国就石油方面、技术方面、人才方面签订了一系列的合同，并且中国对乌兹别克斯坦的技术人才的支持由 50 人增长到了 500 人，真正意义上实现了共赢。学习国际政治的炳啦妮说到：“一带一路建成后，中国将会增加对柬埔寨的投资，不仅会促进柬埔寨的经济与就业，也会促进柬埔寨旅游事业的发展。”对于蒙古而言，伯一达说：“俄、中、蒙共建了经济走廊，将在很大程度上促进蒙古国旅游事业的发展，蒙古国也有着很多美丽的地方，一带一路的建成可以让更多人感受到蒙古的魅力。”



“一带一路”不仅仅连接着陆上的沿线国家，更有“海上丝绸之路”连接着东南沿海、中南半岛、东非以及欧洲等沿线各国。越南的黎冰芳说到：“越南对海上丝绸之路非常重视。越南从中国得到很多帮助，希望通过一带一路可以互生、互利、互赢。”

不管是对留学生的国家还是留学生个人，“一带一路”所带来的积极影响都不容忽视。“一带一路”就像是一列开往中国的列车，给沿线的人们带去快乐与幸福。



李娜:我们永远想念你!

INGABIRE DATIVE (叶佳)

Dearest Lungi,
My thoughts of losing you has never crossed my mind
Because you have a long way to go. I remember those times
we used to hang back then ,I remember everything we
shared, every moments and all those conversations, Your
beautiful smile and the sound of your voice but none of us
got the chance to talk before you go. You left too soon and
very young. May your beautiful soul Rest In Eternal Peace.

INGABIRE DATIVE



Daniel Deh-Dela (丹尼)

Goodbye Too Soon.

The Void created by the sudden passing away of someone as beloved as Lungi is still hard to grasp. She was special in many ways, her conversations, her laughs, her hugs, most of all her love. An irreplaceable friend and family to many.

She had charisma, a smile full of life, and a was good student. She was a fighter who didn't back down even when odds were against her. Words cannot describe how much she will be missed.

Lungi, you were special to all the teachers and friends of this school, and for that you will always remain in our hearts. Our prayers be with you.

Rest In Peace.

Daniel Deh-Dela



Marathon Races

In May, CUPL PhD candidate Andrew Jones, from the UK, competed in two half marathon races; the Great Wall Marathon at Huangyaguan Great Wall (黄崖关) in Tianjin Municipality and the International Marathon in She County (涉县), Hebei Province.

Before the races, Andrew trained for almost 4 months to ensure he was ready to take on the challenge. He runs 6 days a week and maintains a healthy diet, avoiding alcohol and unhealthy foods.



The Great Wall Marathon is considered one of the most challenging races in the world, with around 2000 competitors from more than 40 countries. With steep inclines, thousands of stairs and temperatures reaching around 40°C, it is not for the faint hearted!



This was the second time Andrew has competed in the race, and this year he completed the course in a time of 1:52:16, putting him in 2nd place. He also raised more than £1200 for charity in the UK.



2017 was the first year of the She County International Marathon and the race attracted 4500 runners from across China and the world. Competitors from Kenya, Germany, Australia, Kazakhstan and Pakistan all came to compete amongst the beautiful scenery that the area offered. Running a time of 1:29:20, Andrew completed the half marathon in 10th place.



法大留学生参加 2017 年第二届中国·徐州国际武术大赛暨“丝路汉风”国际武术文化节

2017 年 5 月 26 日至 28 日，中国政法大学留学生代表队应邀参加了 2017 年第二届中国·徐州国际武术大赛暨“丝路汉风”国际武术文化节。此次武术大赛是由国家体育总局武术运动管理中心、中国武术协会、江苏省体育局、徐州市人民政府共同主办的，共有来自 20 多个国家和地区的外国武术爱好者与中国选手展开交流，共计近 2800 人参加。我校来自法国、白俄罗斯、乌克兰、斯里兰卡、巴基斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦和吉尔吉斯斯坦 7 个国家的共 9 名留学生代表中国政法大学参加了此次的国际武术大赛。



在为期三天的武术大赛上，我校国际留学生有幸目睹并欣赏了其他“武林高手”的精彩表现，并有机会与他们进行深入交流。经过激烈角逐，最终我校留学生代表队的集体太极扇表演获得了国际组集体项目第三名的好成绩。

在武术大赛期间，留学生们还与来自其他学校的各国留学生进行交流切磋。赛后大家一起共同前往徐州汉文化景区参观汉兵马俑、狮子山楚王陵及汉画长廊，参观游览了风景如画的城中湖——云龙湖，还饶有兴趣地观看了“中外拳王争霸赛”。留学生们纷纷表示很高兴能够参加此次的武术文化节活动，希望今后能有更多机会学习了解中国武术文化。

From May 26th to 28th, 2017, the 2nd China Xuzhou International Wushu Tournament & The “Silk Road” “Chinese Way” International Wushu Culture Festival was held in Xuzhou city, Jiangsu province. It was hosted by Center of Wushu Administration of General Administration of Sports of China, Chinese National Wushu Association, General Administration of Sports of Jiangsu Province and the People’s Government of Xuzhou City, and jointly organized by Center of Sports Tournaments Administration of Jiangsu Province, Center of Wushu Administration of Jiangsu Province, Jiangsu Provincial Wushu Association, Bureau of Physical Education of Xuzhou City, and Xuzhou City Wushu Association. Nearly 2800 athletes from over 28 countries and regions attended this big event. Nine CUPL international students from France, Belarus, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Pakistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan participated in this wushu culture festival.

During the three days of wushu competition, our nine students had chance to admire other wushu masters’ outstanding performance and communicate with them. After undergoing an intense competition, CUPL international student team won the third place in the group competition. After the competition, our students also visited some tourist spots such as Han Culture Tourism Zone, Han terracotta warriors, the tomb of Chu King on Lion Mountain, the beautiful and picturesque Yunlong Lake etc.

CUPL International Students Participate in the 2nd China · Xuzhou International Wushu Tournament The “Silk Road” “Chinese Way” International Wushu Culture Festival





法大留学生与武林高手切磋技艺。

中国政法大学港澳台教育中心 Education Center of Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan Students, CUPL



比赛之余。



Contact Details:

Tel: +86(0)10-58908338
+86(0)10-58908237
+86(0)10-58908240

Email:
cis@cupl.edu.cn

Add:
No.25 , Xitucheng Road,
HaiDian District,
Beijing, 100088, P.R.C