



### Experiencing 'A Bite of China'



On the morning of April 14, thirty-three CUPL international students from Germany, France, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Mexico and other 16 countries visited International Youth University to attend the Chinese cooking class. Our students were taught by the chief how to make Kung Pao Chicken and Dumplings, the two very famous and quite popular dishes among foreigners.

At the very beginning of the class, the chief gave a brief introduction of Kung Pao Chicken. He then showed us the steps of making it. Afterward, students were team up to cook by themselves. Everyone was eager to get started with a great enthusiasm.

Preparing the sauce, heating the pot and adding some oil, stir-frying, here we go! The delicious self-made food was ready to serve!

After finished the first dish, students gained more confidence to start with dumplings. They rolled up their sleeves to make dough with flour, to roll for wrappers, and then to fill and to seal. With a little help from the chef, a variety of shapes and sizes were completed. In a little while, many hot boiled, steamed and fried dumplings were good for the plate. The atmosphere at the class was joyful with lots of laughter. What could be happier than tasting self-made food and sharing with others?

The Chinese cooking class organized by School of International Studies aimed at promoting Chinese culture especially Chinese food culture, and enriching international students' daily life in Beijing.



## 我校留学生参加中华美食烹饪体验课活动

4月14日星期六中午，我校来自德国、法国、丹麦、瑞典、奥地利、意大利、俄罗斯、墨西哥等14个国家的33名留学生来到北京国际青年研修学院参加中华美食烹饪体验课活动。此次烹饪体验课的内容是学习留学生最喜爱的中国美食之一“宫保鸡丁”以及最具代表性的中国特色美食一饺子。

活动伊始，二十一世纪饭店的大厨首先向留学生们简单介绍了宫保鸡丁这道菜肴的特色及历史，随后亲自示范了制作方法。大家都表现出了极大的热情，从准备材料、调制调料、开火炒制每个过程都认真学习，每个人都参与其中并亲自动手尝试，一盘盘各具特色的宫保鸡丁在一曲热闹的锅碗瓢盆交响曲中新鲜出炉了。



### 包饺子

包饺子虽看似简单实则难度不小，大家围在料理台四周，认真学习饺子的包法，看着大厨用巧手制作出的众多精美漂亮的饺子，大家都兴奋不已，跃跃欲试。从擀皮到包馅，忙得不亦乐乎，很快灶台上便摆满了形状各异的饺子。有下沸水煮的，有用油锅煎的，还有创意的蒸饺。不一会儿功夫，热腾腾的各种素馅饺子就出锅了，留学生们熟练地使用筷子夹起饺子，蘸着醋汁，津津有味地品尝着自己制作的中国美味。

### Dumplings

Chinese name: 饺子 (jiǎo zi)

Jiaozi is a kind of Chinese dumpling, commonly eaten in China and other parts of East Asia. They are one of the major foods eaten during the Chinese New Year and year-round in the northern provinces.



整场活动气氛融洽，欢声笑语不断，品尝着自己亲手制作的美食，留学生们各个感到无比自豪，对自己和他人的作品纷纷赞不绝口，大家也互相讨论交流心得体会和经验。经过这一体验课的学习，让留学生切身感受制作中国美食的乐趣和魅力，对中国美食文化和烹饪有进一步的了解和认识，同时也丰富了他们在华留学的文化生活。





## 留学生参加国际法大讲堂： 反思中国的极地旅游计划

2018年4月17日下午，爱德华教授莅临中国政法大学，就北极对中国的魅力：反思中国的极地旅游计划进行了一次别开生面的讲座。本次讲座由国际法学院国际公法研究所副所长朱利江教授主持，爱德华教授助理、留学生、国际法学院学生参与了讲座。

爱德华教授是冰岛阿库雷里大学人文社会学院教授，长期从事旅游理论、区域发展、地缘理念、极地旅游问题研究，著作颇丰，对极地旅游领域有着深刻而独到的认识。

爱德华教授先介绍了近年来北极旅游热的情况。根据调查机构的报告，他认为，中国是近几年前往北极旅游人数增速最快的几个国家之一，北极旅游在中国已然成为了热门的旅游项目。他认为，中国游客在未来将会是北极旅游、乃至世界旅游的重要力量。原因在于，一方面中国经济的发展塑造了大批中产阶级，人们更愿意去享受生活；另一方面也是北极独特的风光，例如极光、雪地等引人入胜的风景。



## 国际法学院“国际法大讲堂”系列讲座 International Law Lecture Series-Faculty of International Law



爱德华教授简要分析了中国的北极政策。他以《中国的北极政策》白皮书为例，认为在全球气候变化下，北极在战略、经济、科研、航道等多个领域的价值攀升，中国是地缘意义上的“近北极国家”，并是“重要利益攸关方”。认为中国可以在航道利用、资源开放等多个领域与各国进行北极的开发与保护。

随后，留学生、国际法学院学生对爱德华教授进行了提问。爱德华教授更详细地解释了中国旅游热对北极旅游的影响、对北极的开发与保护等问题。



## Special Day for Canada

On March 27th, 2018 exchange student Claire Anne Wallace introduced Canada. Canada is the second largest country in the world, with a population of 36 million people. Canada is divided into 10 provinces and 2 territories. Each area of Canada has a distinct geographical landscape. The West of Canada features rugged coastlines, sweeping forests and rolling hills. Canada's west is also home to the Canadian Rockies, a large and impressive range of jagged mountains which Canadian's enjoy by hiking, skiing and camping. The central part of Canada is the Canadian prairies, where agriculture play a central role. These large, flat provinces provide wide open spaces to grow canola, wheat, barley and other grains used to feed Canada. This is the region where Cowboy culture is prevalent. Many Canadian farmlands here have horses, ranches and cattle.

## Famous Canadians



Canada's legal system has its foundation in the English common law system as a former colony of the United Kingdom. The province of Quebec still uses certain functions of private law, and as a result Canada's legal system is bi-jurisdictional. Now as a Commonwealth country, Canada maintains a constitutional monarchy with the British Queen as our head of state. Canada has a governor general to maintain and execute the daily duties on behalf of the Queen. As of the 1867 Constitutional Act, Canada is 150 years old, one of the world's youngest countries. Canada's prime minister, Justin Trudeau is from the Liberal party, one of 4 political parties.



Eastern Canada is quiet, colourful and has roots in fishing culture with French influences in the Quebec province. Because of this, Canada has two official languages, English and French. It is in this region that you can find maple syrup, Canada's favourite sweet treat! The last region of Canada is the North. Canada is one of the 5 littoral states of the Arctic. We have two provinces and a territory within the Arctic circle, which is home to our Inuit population and culture. In the remote North, polar bear, wolves and other Arctic animal can be found roaming the frozen tundra.





## Special Day for Kyrgyzstan

On April 3rd, 2018 exchange student Elizat Tursunova introduced a real Kyrgyzstan. Kyrgyzstan is located in Central Asia, landlocked and mountainous country. In 1993 the republic ratified its first Constitution of country. Kyrgyzstan is bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Uzbekistan to the west, Tajikistan to the southwest and People's Republic of China to the east.

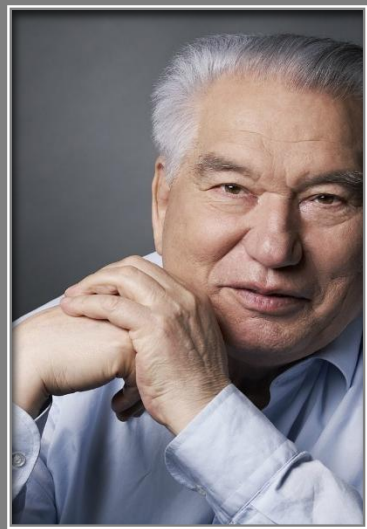
The Great Silk Way crossed territory of Kyrgyzstan, it was the most important part of ancient caravan road. The Great Silk Way left the rich historical and cultural heritage for Kyrgyzstan. A lot of monuments of the Great Silk Way are kept till present time. There are Burana Tower, Tash-Rabat Caravan-Saray, Manas Gumbaz, Uzgen architectural complex etc.



The government of Kyrgyzstan celebrated the 1,000th anniversary of Manas in 1995. The epic poem consists of approximately 580,000 lines, and while Kyrgyz historians consider it to be the longest epic poem in history. For the first time in the history of independent Kyrgyzstan, the opera of Manas epic in the Chinese language was premiered at the Tien Chiao Grand Theater in Beijing, the press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic reported.



Legislative power is exercised by Parliament - Jogorku Kengesh. The Parliament of the Republic Jogorku Kengesh is unicameral and consists of 120 deputies elected for five years, according to party lists. The parliament in Kyrgyzstan has priority in making important state decisions. The new parliament of Kyrgyzstan was elected in October 2015 Chyngyz Aitmatov is the great writer of the Kyrgyz Republic, created their own books in two languages: Russian and Kyrgyz. His works is read worldwide, as they have been translated into more than 130 languages. His works: "Jamilya", "The first teacher", "The white ship", "The day lasts more than a hundred" and so on.



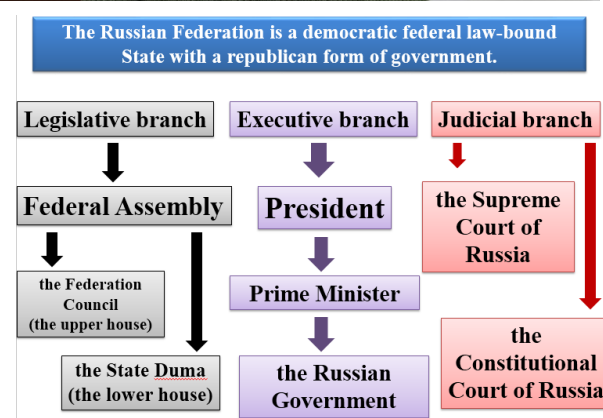




## Special Day for Russia

On April 3rd, 2018 master student Baina Chumidova introduced Russia. Russia is the largest country in the world. Population is about 146 million. The Russian Federation is a democratic federal law-bound State with a republican form of government.

Russia a multi-national state with over 190 ethnic groups designated as nationalities. Among the 85 subjects which constitute Russia, there are 21 national republics (meant to be home to a specific ethnic minority), 5 autonomous okrugs (usually with substantial or predominant ethnic minority) and 1 autonomous oblast.



The President is the head of the state. The President elected by people for a term of six years for a maximum of two consecutive terms. Presidential elections were held in Russia on 18 March 2018. Vladimir Putin won this election and it's the fourth time he's been President.



Moscow is the capital and the largest city of Russia. Population is about 12,4 million. The exact age of Moscow is unknown, but the first written mention was in 1147. The most popular places for visiting: The Red Square, the Bolshoi Theatre, the Kremlin in Izmailovo. Saint-Petersburg is beautiful city with incredible architecture and a lot of places that are worth seeing. Population is about 5,3 million. The city was founded by Peter the Great in 1703 and was for some time the capital of Russia.

She noted that Russia will host the FIFA World Cup in the summer of 2018, so to all fans of this sport, we look forward to see you in June. In conclusion, She wanted to say that Russia is always glad to guests and she assured that this country will present visitors with many bright, cheerful memories.





## 中国风水：清东陵实例学习

2018年4月11日，在法律汉语课上，为了准备下周的清东陵之行，张丽英教授为大家举行了清东陵的专门讲座，其中很重要的内容就是“东陵的风水”。同学们也对中国风水产生了浓厚的兴趣。风水学和理论基础是在古代“天人合一”的文化背景下建立起来的。“天人合一”的思想认为，人与自然是处于一个整体之中，天人关系是自然规律的一种体现，人与自然环境不是对立的而是统一的。要求人类应当遵道贵行，合理利用自然，不能违背自然，要与天地万物融为一体。

4月18日，中国政法大学的同学们到清东陵时，清东陵导游谢静再次讲解了东陵的风水。清东陵世称“是一块难得的风水宝地，北有昌瑞山做后盾如锦屏翠帐，南有如持笏朝揖的金星山前朝，中间有影壁山做书桌可凭可依，东有腾飞倒仰山如青龙盘卧，西有黄花山似白虎雄踞，东西两条大河环绕似两条玉带，群山环抱的堂局辽阔坦荡，雍容不迫，真可谓地臻全美，景物天成，王气葱郁”。



### 孝陵神路

孝陵神路南起金星山下的石碑坊，北到昌瑞山下的宝城，形成一条气势宏伟、极为壮观的陵区建筑中轴线。孝陵石像生共有18对，其中狮子、狻猊、骆驼、大象、麒麟、马各两队，一立一卧，武将文臣各三对。孝陵神道石像生的作用最初是除邪恶、驱鬼怪，后来又有表明死者身份、地位、庄严气氛、驱邪、镇墓的作用。清代陵制，只有皇帝陵设石像生，皇后陵和妃园寝不设石像生。



清东陵管委会的赵英健副主任为同学们讲解慈禧陵的石绝。石柱上都是凤，而不象别的陵都是龙。丹陛石上的“龙凤戏珠”石雕图案，本应是龙在上，凤在下，象征皇帝为天，皇后为地，天地结合。但慈禧却要反其道而行之，诏令臣工一定要将丹陛石雕刻成凤在上，龙在下，以示自己为天，皇帝为地。



## 交流生北京动物园第二课堂活动

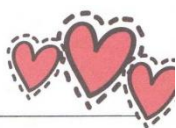
4月中旬，开春的北京正是阳光明媚、万物复苏的时节。对于本学期来政法大学学习的校际交流生而言，学习生活并没有因周末而结束，迎着清晨的旭日，大家前往北京动物园开展了一次第二课堂活动。

交流生同学们走在溢满花香的林荫小道上，看游人如织，看运河游船，并和金丝猴、长颈鹿、北极熊、大象、斑马、企鹅等可爱的动物们来了一次“亲密接触”。来自比利时蒙斯大学的三位交流生被熊猫馆里几只憨态可掬的“国宝”大熊猫深深吸引，因为在汉语课堂上学习过关于熊猫的生活习性特点，同学们感觉对熊猫介绍牌上的汉语并不陌生，认真地逐字阅读，并完成第二课堂作业。

通过本次动物园第二课堂活动，交流生同学们感受到北京的盎然春意和勃发生机，大家都表示很喜欢这种走出教室、寓教于乐的生动学习方式。

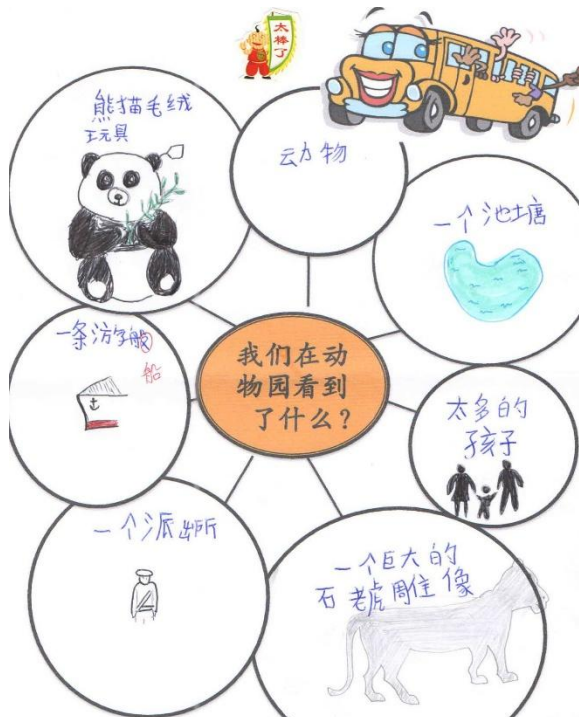


旅行中，  
我最喜欢的是...



我们去小金丝猴的时候

金丝猴太可爱！小宝宝特别可爱。



最难忘的时刻





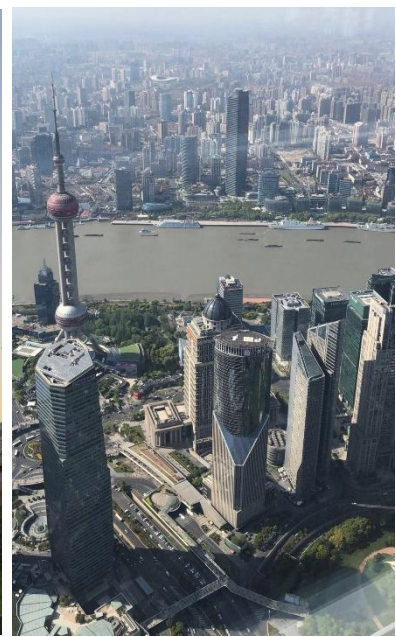
## A trip to Shanghai

Rasmus Blak Pedersen

I had the pleasure of taking a trip to Shanghai with 7 of my good friends from the University (CUPL). It was our first time with the fast train and we were all amazed of how fast we arrived in Shanghai. Even though we had some problems getting our apartment because we don't hold a Mainland China passport we figured it all out. We had 3 amazing nights (4 days) in the big and lightfull city, which we spend like regular tourists. The first day we visited some of the pretty gardens (here among The Yu-Garden) and an interesting museum of Sun Yat-sen's Residence. The following day everyone went to Disney Land Shanghai, which was magical. The Disney Land resort is so well made, even though the que time is a bit to long.



The day ended with firework above the famous Disney Castle after which we went to see the beatiful overview over The Bund. The day after the great expierence in Disney Land we strolled through the street of Shanghai in the good weather. Afterwards we agreed that we could all use a whole week of just strolling around the clean and beautiful city. Some of us went up in The Shanghai Tower, which is the second tallest building in the world. The view was amazing from the top and in the bottom of the building there was an interesting museum showing a lot of information about tall buildings and constructions in generel. Even though Shanghai is a "modern" city the last day ended up with all of us running to catch the train back to Beijing because of traffic jam. Overall it was a great trip and we all agree that we will come back one day, because there are so many exciting things to see and so many places to go.







清东陵神路，同学们背后的金星山做前朝如持笏朝揖，中间有影壁山做书案可凭可依。

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