

# 师今 SNNU 大日 Today



二〇一四年十二月  
December, 2014  
总第一期 Volume 1

师大手写通知书获赞誉

SNNU's Handwritten Admission Notices Praised

为了孩子们，“养育未来”

"Nurture the Future", for Our Children

机器人之梦

Robot Dream

揭示历史的真相

Discover the True Face of History

我亲爱的娜塔莉老师

My Dear Russian Teacher Natalia

让文化遗产重现神彩

Bring Back the Glamour of Cultural Heritages

“支持教育是一件造福万代的事情”

"Giving to Education is the Best Legacy"

MOOC正在改变我们的学习方式

MOOC is Changing Our Way of Learning

二十八年，一部辞典

Twenty Eight Years, One Dictionary



陕西师范大学教育基金会  
Shaanxi Normal University Education Foundation

# 捐助师大，支持教育

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经过70年的发展，陕西师范大学在人才培养、科学研究、社会服务、文化传承创新等方面取得了显著成绩，为国家建设、社会进步做出了重要贡献，这一切成绩的取得，凝结了师生员工、广大校友、社会各界的智慧和努力。

After 70 years of development, Shaanxi Normal University has made remarkable achievements in talent cultivation, scientific research, social service and cultural inheritance and innovation and significant contributions to China and the society. This was made possible thanks to the wisdom and efforts of faculty and staff, students, alumni and friends from home and abroad.

在建校70周年之际，校友总会策划了系列捐赠项目，截止10月31日，教育基金会通过银行转账、现金捐赠和在线捐赠等途径收到捐赠资金总计1644.3万元人民币。每一笔捐赠善款会在基金会网站实时公布，并严格按照捐赠者意向和教育基金会相关规定进行管理使用。

On SNU's 70th anniversary, Alumni Association planned a series of donation projects and the Educational Foundation received a total amount of 16.443 million yuan till October 31 through bank transfer, cash giving and online transfer, which will be managed and used in strict accordance with the wish of the donor and the regulations of the Foundation.

我们感谢每一位爱心人士，同时希望继续得到您的支持，帮助我们发展和成长。

Thank you for your generous giving and we look forward to your further support.

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For more information on donation projects, ways of giving and contact information,  
Please visit the website of Educational Foundation of Shaanxi Normal University:

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《今日师大》每年两期, 旨在面向师大校友和社会各界讲述师大和师大人的故事, 介绍陕西师范大学在人才培养、科学研究、社会服务及文化传承与创新等方面的最新动态和成绩。

SNNU Today is published twice a year by Shaanxi Normal University to inform our alumni and friends around the world about SNNU issues, people, stories, activities and achievements in teaching, research, social services and cultural inheritance and innovation.

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## 张俊获第十四届霍英东高校青年教师奖

### Zhang Jun wins Henry Fok Young Teacher Award

我校文学院张俊副教授获  
得霍英东教育基金会第十四届  
高等院校青年教师奖三等奖。

Zhang Jun, associate

professor of the School of Chinese Language  
and Literature, won the third prize in the  
Fourteenth Henry Fok Ying-tung Award for  
Young Teachers of Higher Institution.



## 中韩“宗教与历史的交叉点：丝绸之路”国际学术研讨会召开

### Chinese and Korean scholars meet on Silk Road studies



3月21日至22日，中韩“宗教与历史的交叉点：丝绸之路”国际学术会议在我校成功举办。此次会议由我校中国西部边疆研究院承办，在为期两天的会议时间里，来自中韩两国的30余位专家和学者就丝绸之路研究的回顾与展望、丝绸之路的历史演变、丝绸之路上的民族与宗教、丝绸之路与东西文化交流、丝绸之路上的新发现与新材料等问题进行了紧张而热烈的讨论和交流。

Chinese and Korean scholars met at Shaanxi Normal University for a two-day international conference on "The Crossroad of Religion and History: the Silk Road" held in Xi'an during March 21 and 22, 2014.

During the conference sponsored by Shaanxi Normal University's Institute of China's Western Borders, more than thirty Chinese and Korean experts and scholars discussed and exchanged views on the history and prospect of studies on the Silk Road, the historical development of the Silk Road, the ethnicities and religions along the Silk Road, the cultural exchanges brought by the Silk Road, and the new findings of the Silk Road.

## 我校教育实验经济研究所成立

### Center for Experimental Economics in Education established

3月26日，我校教育实验经济研究所成立大会举行。来自国内外高校和研究机构、基金会、NGO、企业社会责任部门、项目合作单位的近百名专家学者和媒体记者汇聚一堂，见证了这一历史时刻。教育实验经济研究所所长史耀疆教授介绍了从西北社会发展研究中心到教育实验经济研究所的转型与发展，分享了团队近十年的成果，分析了未来发展中面临的挑战。

On March 26, 2014, the Center for Experimental Economics in Education (CEEE) of Shaanxi Normal University was established. More than 100 guests and reporters from Chinese and overseas higher institutions,

research institutions, foundations, NGOs, enterprises, project partners and media witnessed the ceremony held at the university's Yanta campus. CEEE director Prof. Shi Yaojiang briefed the guests on the transition and development from Northwest Social Development Research Center (NSDRC) to CEEE and the achievements that have been made during the past ten years, and analyzed the challenges ahead.



## 房喻率团赴哈萨克斯坦共和国交流访问

### SNNU delegation visit Kazakhstan

3月24日至28日，房喻校长率团赴哈萨克斯坦共和国交流访问。房校长一行拜会了哈萨克斯坦共和国前总理、哈萨克斯坦共和国国际一体化基金会主席捷列先科，访问了哈萨克斯坦法拉比国家大学、图兰大学以及哈萨克斯坦回族聚居的“陕西村”，达成了诸多合作共识，拓宽了我校在中亚地区的国际交流合作。

Shaanxi Normal University delegation headed by president Fang Yu visited the Republic of Kazakhstan during March

24 and 28, 2014. The delegation met Mr. Sergey Terechshenko, former Kazak prime minister and chairman of The International Integration Foundation of Kazakhstan, visited Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Turan University, and the "Shaanxi Village", reaching consensus and concluding agreements.



## 我校新增网络与新媒体、音乐表演两个本科专业

### Two new undergraduate majors added

我校新增网络与新媒体、音乐表演两个非师范本科专业，分属新闻与传播学院和音乐学院。截至目前，我校共有本科专业68个（其中师范类专业24个，非师范类专业44个）。

Two new non-teacher-education undergraduate majors, Internet and New Media and Music Performance, have been added to the undergraduate programs of Shaanxi Normal University. Internet and New Media is a major in the School of Journalism and Mass Communications and Music Performance is a major in the School of Music. Currently, SNNU has 68 undergraduate majors, including 24 teacher-education majors and 44 non-teacher-education majors.

## 李玉虎主持的省科技创新工程重大专项通过验收与鉴定

### Li Yuhu's new tech to protect cultural relics

4月11日，由陕西省科技厅联合陕西省文物局组织的验收与鉴定专家委员会，对我校李玉虎教授承担的陕西省“13115”科技创新工程重大专项计划项目“古代壁画、文物彩绘病害治理技术研究”进行了验收及成果鉴定。验收与鉴定委员听取了李玉虎教授的项目总结及成果汇报，一致同意该项目通过验收。同时，专家委员会对该项目中“文物材料稳定性评价体系与研究方法”“去除霉菌、低等植物与土锈的材料方法”“汉代彩绘陶质文物胶料彩绘层的回位修复材料与工艺”及“无动力高湿缺氧稳定保存与展示装置”等相关成果给予了“达到国际领先水平”的评价。

On April 11, 2014, the Shaanxi provincial major innovative project "Treatment of Diseased Paintings on Ancient Murals and Cultural Relics" by Prof. Li Yuhu of Shaanxi Normal University passed the review and was accepted by a group of national and provincial specialists. After listening to Prof. Li's report on the project, the reviewers unanimously agreed to accept the project and made highly complementary remarks about his "Evaluation System and Research Method of the Stability of Relic Materials", "Material Methods to Remove Mould, Lower Plant and Rust", "Restoration Materials and Techniques in the Gelatinous Painting Layer of Han Dynasty Color-Painting Pottery Relics", and "Unpowered High-humidity Hypoxia Device for Stable Preservation and Exhibition".

## 妇女文化博物馆部分展品赴美国、俄罗斯展出

### Exhibits of Women's Culture Museum on display in U.S. and Russia



4月11日至14日, 我校妇女文化博物馆部分展品赴美参会并展出, 我校女性研究中心屈雅君教授和马聪敏博士介绍了我校妇女文化博物馆并作了专题报告。7月29日至8月7日, 我校妇女文化博物馆部分展品赴俄罗斯展出、交流。

university's Center for Women's Studies reported their studies from April 11 to 14, 2014. From July 29 to August 7, exhibits of Shaanxi Normal University's Women's Culture Museum, eight original Jiangyong Women's Scripts and duplicates and several ethnic wedding dresses, were displayed in Russia.

Exhibits of Shaanxi Normal University's Women's Culture Museum were on display in the U.S. and experts from the

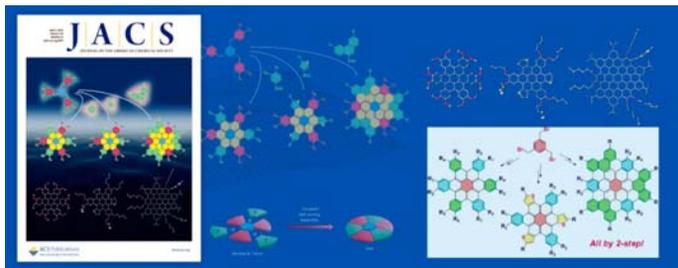
## 魏俊发教授课题组纳米石墨烯合成取得新进展

### Novel synthesis of nanographenes published in JACS

化学化工学院魏俊发教授领衔的研究团队的纳米石墨烯设计合成有关研究成果最近在国际顶级化学期刊《美国化学会志》上全文发表, 并被选为封面文章 (Facile Bottom-up Synthesis of Coronene-based 3-Fold Symmetrical and Highly Substituted Nanographenes from Simple Aromatics. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2014)。

The research finding by the research group headed by Prof. Wei Junfa of the School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering of Shaanxi Normal University was published as the cover article in top chemical journal JACS (Journal of

American Chemical Society): Facile Bottom-up Synthesis of Coronene-based 3-Fold Symmetrical and Highly Substituted Nanographenes from Simple Aromatics. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2014.



## 我校两篇博士学位论文被评为 2013 年度全国优博提名论文

### Two SNUU studies nominated as excellent doctoral dissertations

我校文学院张新科教授指导的中国古代文学专业何悦玲博士的学位论文《中国古代小说中的“史传”传统及其历史变迁》和生命科学学院任维、张遐教授指导的生物物理学专业韩静博士的学位论文《大麻素条件性位置偏爱模型的优化及其成瘾机制的初步探讨》被评为 2013 年全国优秀博士学位论文提名论文。

Two SNUU doctoral dissertations have been nominated as national excellent doctoral dissertations. One of the two dissertations is The Tradition and

Historical Changes of "Historical Biography" in Ancient Chinese Novels by He Yueling, who majored in Classic Chinese Literature under the mentorship of Prof. Zhang Xinke. Another is A Study on the Optimization of Conditional Position Preference Model of Cannaboid and Its Addictive Mechanism by Han Jing, who majored in Biophysics under the mentorship of Prof. Ren Wei and Prof. Zhang Xia.

## 游旭群参加“中俄教育类高校联盟”成立仪式

### You Xuqun attends inauguration of "China-Russia Pedagogical University League"

4月18日, 我校副校长游旭群教授代表学校参加了在北京师范大学举行的“中俄教育类高校联盟”成立仪式, 并签署了“中俄教育类高校联盟”章程。“中俄教育类高校联盟”由中国6所附属大学和俄罗斯6所大学组成, 联盟的成立将极大地促进我校与俄罗斯高校的交流与合作。

On April 18, 2014, SNNU vice-president You Xuqun attended the

inauguration of "China-Russia Pedagogical University League" during a meeting held at Beijing Normal University and signed the charter of the League. The

League is composed of six Chinese universities directly under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education and six Russian universities. It is believed that the establishment of the League will promote the exchange and cooperation between SNNU and Russian universities.



## 李岚清同志来我校作专题讲座阐述大众篆刻与保卫汉字

### Li Lanqing lectures on seal engraving and Chinese characters at SNNU



传统文化传承与发扬的思索以及对人生的感悟。

5月1日上午, 原中共中央政治局常委、国务院副总理李岚清莅临我校, 在我校长安校区终南音乐厅作了题为“大众篆刻与保卫汉字”的讲座, 与我校及西安地区部分高校师生分享了他对中国篆刻艺术的热爱、对中国传统

On the morning of May 1, 2014, Mr. Li Lanqing, former vice premier and member of the Standing Committee of Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, visited Shaanxi Normal University and delivered a speech titled "Popular Seal Engraving and Chinese Characters Protection" at the Zhongnan Concert Hall on its Chang'an campus.

## 我校足球队获中国大学生五人制足球联赛陕西赛区总冠军

### SNNU five-player soccer team wins Shaanxi championship

我校足球队以全胜战绩夺取2014“特步”中国大学生五人制足球联赛陕西赛区冠军。本次比赛我校足球队力克西安交通大学、西安建筑科技大学等老牌强队, 一举夺得本届联赛的冠军, 并将代表陕西省大学生参加全国大学生五人制足球联赛北区决赛。

Shaanxi Normal University five-player soccer team won the championship in the Shaanxi Division of 2014 "XTEP"

China Collegiate Five-Player Soccer League without losing one game. SNNU defeated traditionally strong teams such as Xi'an Jiaotong University and Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology and will be competing in the North Division Final for Shaanxi province.



### 范超、鱼洋校友荣获第 13 届“陕西青年五四奖章”

#### Alumni Fan Chao and Yu Yang win Youth Medals

5月4日，我校校友范超、鱼洋获得由共青团陕西省委、陕西省青联授予的第13届“陕西青年五四奖章”。

On May 4, 2014, SNNU alumni Fan Chao and Yu Yang were awarded the "Shaanxi Youth May 4th Medals" by the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of Communist Youth League and Shaanxi Provincial Youth Federation.



### 央视 2014“汉语桥”外国人汉语大会西安赛区预赛在我校举办

#### Xi'an Preliminary of 2014 CCTV Global Chinese Contest held

5月5日，中央电视台2014“汉语桥”全球外国人汉语大会西安赛区预赛在我校举行，来自陕西和新疆两省区八所高校的14个国家的38名留



生参赛。最终5名选手入围复赛。我校国际汉学院哈萨克斯坦籍留学生刘帆成功杀入复赛并获得进京通行证。

On May 5, the Xi'an Preliminary of 2014 CCTV "Chinese Bridge" Global Chinese Contest was held on Shaanxi Normal University's Yanta campus. Thirty eight foreign students from fourteen countries studying at eight universities in Shaanxi province and Xinjiang Autonomous Region participated in the contest. SNNU's Kazak student PAROV MLIKHAMED and four other contestants won their tickets to the finals to be held in Beijing.

### 秦巴山区生物资源保护利用与可持续发展协同创新中心揭牌

#### Qinba Bio-resources coordinated creative center unveiled

5月10日，我校秦巴山区生物资源保护利用与可持续发展协同创新中心在我校学术活动中心二层会议室举行揭牌仪式并召开学术研讨会。

On May 10, the Coordinated Creative Center for Qinba Mountain Area Biological Resources Protective Use and Sustainable Development was



unveiled on Shaanxi Normal University's Yanta campus.

### 教育部任命程光旭同志为我校校长

#### Cheng Guangxu takes office as SNNU's new president

5月23日，我校召开大会宣布教育部和教育部党组的任免决定，任命程光旭同志为陕西师范大学校长，中共陕西师范大学委员会委员、常委；免去房喻同志陕西师范大学校长、中共陕西师范大学委员会常委职务。



In a meeting held on May 23, 2014, Prof. Cheng Guangxu took office as Shaanxi Normal University's new president, to succeed Prof. Fang Yu.

## 陕西省教师教育指导中心在我校揭牌成立

### Teacher Education Guidance Center unveiled

6月5日，陕西省教师教育指导中心在我校揭牌成立。中心的主要职能是紧紧围绕推进陕西教师教育内涵发展、全面提高陕西教师教育质量这一根本任务，积极开展教师教育战略研究、决策咨询、专业指导、名师培养等方面的工作。



On June 5, the Shaanxi Provincial Teacher Education Guidance Center was unveiled at Shaanxi Normal University. It aims to push forward the comprehensive development of Shaanxi teachers and will carry out works in the strategic studies, policy consultation, professional guidance and master teacher development in teacher education.

## 音乐学院师生公演中国民族歌剧《木兰诗篇》

### Chinese opera "Mulan Poem" debuts

6月9日晚，我校音乐学院师生在长安校区终南音乐厅演出了中国民族歌剧《木兰诗篇》。该剧由音乐学院雷倩（饰花木兰）、李亚云（饰刘爽）、张伶（饰花母）、任红星（饰花父）四位青年教师担任主演。



On June 9, the Chinese opera "Mulan Poem" was staged by Shaanxi Normal University's School of Music in the Zhongnan Concert Hall of the university. The opera's debut has been the product of more than 100 teachers and students after their six-month hard work. Young teacher Lei Qian played the role of heroin Mulan and Li Yayun the role of hero Liu Shuang. Zhang Lin and Ren Hongxing played the roles of Mulan's mother and father.

## 我校隆重举行 2014 届本科生毕业典礼暨学位授予仪式

### Class 2014 Graduation Ceremony held



2014年6月26日，我校2014届本科生毕业典礼暨学位授予仪式在长安校区上林体育馆隆重举行，4331名本科生圆满完成学业，踏上新的人生征程。

On June 26, 2014, 4331 Class 2014 undergraduates attended the Graduation Ceremony and Degree Awarding Ceremony held in the Shanglin Gymnasium on Shaanxi Normal University's Chang'an campus.

## 我校隆重举行 2014 级新生开学典礼暨军训动员大会

### 2014 New Semester Opening Ceremony held

9月15日，我校2014级新生开学典礼暨军训动员大会在长安校区上林体育馆隆重召开。全体2014级本科及研究生新生，学校、学院、部门领导，教师代表，有关院校和政府部门代表及军训教官出席了大会。

On September 15, the SNU New Semester Opening Ceremony for 2014 new students and undergraduate military training mobilization was held in the Shanglin Gymnasium on the university's Chang'an campus. All the 2014 new undergraduate students, graduate students, university officials, representatives of teachers and PLA training officers attended the ceremony.



## 林乐昌获“国学成果奖”

### Lin Lechang receives

#### Chinese Classics award

我校政治经济学院哲学系林乐昌教授所著《正蒙合集释》在2014年9月29日由岳麓书院与凤凰网、凤凰卫视联合主办的“致敬国学—2014首届全球华人国学大典”上获得了首届全球华人国学大典“国学成果奖”。

Prof. Lin Lechang of SNNU's School of Politics and Economics was awarded the "Award of Achievement in Chinese Classics" at the First Global Chinese Classics Gala, with his work "The Collation and Variorum of Cheng-meng". The Gala was co-organized by the Yuelu Academy and Phoenix TV and held at the Yuelu Academy in Changsha, Hunan province on September 29.

## 陕西师范大学校友总会换届大会顺利召开

### SNNU Alumni Association new

#### leadership elected

10月11日，陕西师范大学校友总会召开换届大会，学校领导及来自北京、天津、上海、广东、山东、浙江、海南、贵州、西藏、陕西、甘肃、宁夏、澳门、深圳、西安、宝鸡等27个校友会的51位校友代表参加了会议。与会代表表决通过了《陕西师范大学校友总会章程（修订稿）》和第二届陕西师范大学校友总会人员名单。

On October 11, SNNU presidents, officials and 51 alumni representing 27 local Alumni Associations in provinces and cities such as Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangdong, Shandong, Zhejiang, Hainan, Guizhou, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Macau, Shenzhen, Xi'an and Baoji attended the SNNU Alumni Association meeting, in which its new leadership was elected and revised charter approved.

## “霍松林艺术馆”开馆

### "Huo Songlin Art Gallery" inaugurated

10月10日，霍松林艺术馆开馆仪式在我校雁塔校区图书馆举行。艺术馆馆藏包括霍先生手书的《香港回归赋》《陕西师大赋》等百余件书法精品及大批散见于全国各地先生题写的书法艺术作品碑刻拓本。鉴于霍松林先生几十年来为我校发展与建设做出的杰出贡献，学校授予他“陕西师范大学杰出贡献奖”，奖励100万元人民币。

On October 10, the "Huo Songlin Art Gallery" was inaugurated at the library on Shaanxi Normal University's Yanta campus. The collection includes more than one hundred calligraphic works such as An Ode to the Return of Hong Kong and An Ode to Shaanxi Normal University, and rubbings of many stone inscriptions of his works around China. Prof. Huo was granted the "SNNU Outstanding Contribution Award" together with a prize of one million RMB yuan.

## 我校建校70周年庆祝大会隆重举行

### SNNU's 70th Anniversary Celebration held



10月12日，陕西师范大学建校70周年庆祝大会在长安校区上林体育馆隆重举行。来自海内外的嘉宾、校友与部分师生员工代表共计5000余人齐聚一堂，共贺学校70华诞。八位来自西部省区、长期扎根基础教育第一线的校友在主席台接受了母校向他们献上的鲜花。第三届杰出校友、中国科学院院士傅伯杰、鼎新国际资本和上海众创创业投资管理有限公司董事长兼总裁聂新勇受到表彰。

On October 12, more than 5000 guests and alumni from China and overseas joined faculty and students of Shaanxi Normal University to celebrate its 70th anniversary in the Shanglin gymnasium on its Chang'an campus. Eight teachers from the schools in western China were commended for their selfless dedication to basic education. Two outstanding alumni, Fu Bojie, academician of Chinese Academy of Science and Nie Xinyong, director and chairman of Shanghai Zhonghe Venture Investment Management Co., Ltd., were cited at the ceremony as the third outstanding alumni.

## 我校举办“国际化背景下的高水平师范大学建设高层论坛”

### Presidents speak on normal university construction

10月12日，“国际化背景下高水平师范大学建设高层论坛”



在我校长安校区举行。北京师范大学校长董奇教授、华东师范大学校长陈群教授、莫斯科国立师范大学校长阿列克谢·谢苗诺夫教授、台湾师范大学副校长吴正己教授受邀围绕国际化办学的实践与探索进行专题报告。

绕国际化办学的实践与探索进行专题报告。

On October 12, the "Forum on Building Up High-level Normal Universities in Globalization" was held on Shaanxi Normal University's Chang'an campus. Prof. Dong Qi, president of Beijing Normal University, Prof. Chen Qun, president of East China Normal University, Prof. Alexey L. Semenov, president of Moscow State Pedagogical University, and Prof. Wu Zhengji, vice president of Taiwan Normal University, were invited to speak at the forum on their ideas, concepts and practices in normal university construction.

## 杰出校友李灿院士荣获“中国催化成就奖”

### Li Can wins Catalysis Achievement Award

我校杰出校友、中国科学院大连化学物理研究所研究员、催化基础国家重点实验室主任李灿院士在10月13



至17日于杭州召开的第十七届全国催化学术会议上荣获本届“中国催化成就奖”。

SNNU outstanding alumnus Li Can, researcher of Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics of Chinese Academy of Science and director of State Major Laboratory of Catalysis was awarded China Catalysis Achievement Award by the Catalysis Society of China at the 17th National Catalysis Conference held in Hangzhou from October 13 to 17.

## 我校两个本科生创新项目入选

### 第七届全国大学生创新创业年会

### Undergrad projects shortlisted in national innovation conference

在10月18日至19日举行的“第七届全国大学生创新创业年会”上，我校物理学与信息技术学院2011级本科生谭聪伟以及生命科学学院2011级本科生彭飞主持的项目入选。

Two research projects by Shaanxi Normal University undergraduate students, Tan Congwei of School of Physics and Information Technology and Peng Fei of School of Life Science, have been shortlisted in the 7th



National University Students Innovation and Entrepreneurship Conference.

## 郑哲民教授荣获

### “中国昆虫学会终身成就奖”

### Life Achievement Award for entomologist Zheng Zhemin

我校生命科学学院教授、著名昆虫分类学家郑哲民先生在“中国昆虫学会2014年学术年会暨学会成立70周年纪念会”上荣获“终身成就奖”。

Entomologist Zheng Zhemin, professor at the School of Life Science of Shaanxi Normal University, was awarded the Life Achievement Award by the Entomological Society of China.



## 我校第二所孔子学院落户美国北佛罗里达大学 SNNU's 2nd Confucius Institute at UNF unveiled

10月29日，继与美国亚利桑那大学签署孔子学院执行协议之后，我校第二所孔子学院落户美国北佛罗里达大学。张建祥副书记和德兰尼校长共同为孔子学院揭牌。

Shaanxi Normal University's second Confucius Institute was unveiled at the University of North Florida in the U.S.A. on October 29, 2014, after the first one at University of Arizona established last May. SNNU Council vice-chairman Zhang Jianxiang and UNF president John Delaney officially unveiled the Confucius Institute.



## 栾峰校友向母校捐赠个人收藏品 Alumnus Luan Feng makes donation

我校原数学系85届校友栾峰将其个人收藏的14件瓷器、13本书法字帖捐赠给学校，这些捐赠品将存放于教育博物馆用于教育教学和科学研究。

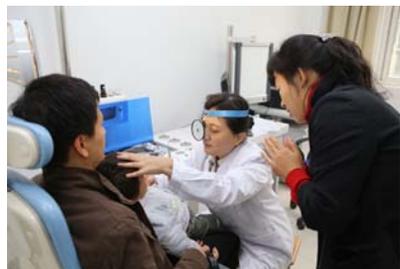
Mr. Luan Feng, a class '85 graduate from SNNU's Department of Mathematics, donated 14 porcelains and 13 calligraphic works from his collection to the university. The donation will be stored at SNNU's Educational Museum for exhibition and teaching and research purposes.



## 陕西师范大学学府医院开业 SNNU's Xuefu Hospital opens

11月8日，陕西师范大学学府医院开业。学府医院为二级综合医院，位于长安区居安路与学府大道十字路口东北角，占地12亩，由门诊楼、综合楼、行政楼三幢楼宇组成，建筑面积8500平米，开放床位102张。

On November 8, Xuefu Hospital of Shaanxi Normal University went into operation. The category 2 comprehensive hospital, situated on the northeast corner of the Ju'an Road and Xuefu Street crossing, occupies an area of 8000m<sup>2</sup> and is comprised of Out-patient Department Building, Comprehensive Building and Administrative Building. The hospital houses



102 beds in the 8500m<sup>2</sup> floor area and is well-equipped with advanced equipments and facilities.

## 李琪参加“丝绸之路沿线国家的共同发展与繁荣”国际会议

### Li Qi speaks at Silk Road conference in Kyrgyzstan

我校中亚研究所所长李琪教授参加了11月28日在吉尔吉斯斯坦首都比什凯克举行的“丝绸之路沿线国家的共同发展与繁荣”国际学术会议并作大会发言。

Shaanxi Normal University's Middle Asian Institute director Li Qi attended and spoke at the international conference on the "Mutual Development and Prosperity of Countries Along Silk Road" held in Kyrgyz capital Bishkek on November 28.



## 陕西省发展和改革委员会与我校签署全面落实省部共建合作备忘录

### SNNU to cooperate with Shaanxi Development and Reform Commission



12月2日，陕西省发展和改革委员会与我校签署全面落实省部共建合作备忘录。双方将在加快一流学科群建设、新型智库建设、科研成果

转化，提高基础教育水平，促进人才培养和学生就业创业等方面进行合作。

On December 2, Shaanxi Normal University

signed a memorandum of cooperation with Shaanxi Provincial Development and Reform Commission for implementing the construction plan co-sponsored by Shaanxi province and Ministry of Education. The two parties agreed to cooperate in accelerating the construction of first-class disciplines, new-type think tank development, research findings transformation, improving basic education level, promoting talent cultivation and graduate employment entrepreneurship.

## 陕西省委宣传部与我校共建新闻与传播学院

### Shaanxi publicity Dept to build SJC with SNNU

12月16日，陕西省委宣传部与我校共建新闻与传播学院启动仪式在长安校区举行。省委宣传部常务副部长、省记协主席薛保勤与陕西师范大学校长程光旭代表双方签订了共建协议。省委常委、宣传部部长景俊海希望发挥双方优势，共同努力把共建学院建成西部领先、全国知名的现代化、综合性新闻传播学院。

On December 16, the Publicity Department of CPC Shaanxi Committee and Shaanxi Normal University launched a plan to co-build SNNU's School of Journalism and Communications.

Publicity Department deputy head Mr. Xue Baoqin signed the collaboration agreement with

president Cheng Guangxu. Publicity Department head Mr. Jing Junhai hoped the two parties would bring into full play of their strengths to train more competent professionals in journalism and communications, and build the school into a nationally advanced, modern and comprehensive one.



## 我校第七届青年教师教学基本功大赛圆满落幕

### Seventh Young Teacher Teaching Skills Contest held



12月20日，我校第七届青年教师教学基本功大赛决赛在雁塔校区成功举行。经过在全校35周岁以下的360名青年教师中进行预赛选拔，39名优秀青年教师参加了文科、理科与术科三组

的校级决赛。

Shaanxi Normal University's Seventh Teaching Skills Contest for Young Teachers was held on Yanta campus on December 20. Thirty nine out of 360 teachers under 35 years of age made into the finals and competed in the groups of humanities and social sciences, science and engineering, and sports and arts.



## 师大手写通知书获赞誉 SNNU's Handwritten Admission Notices Praised

冯伟 / 文、图 Text & Photo by Feng Wei

2013年的盛夏七月，陕西师范大学的几位退休老教师用毛笔一笔一画手写了超过4570份录取通知书。这饱蘸浓墨、别出心裁的录取通知书也成了网友、媒体热议的话题。

这些通知书的书写者都是陕西师范大学书画协会的会员，年龄最小的60岁，最大的超过80岁。他们用楷书或行书在印制好的录取通知书上的空白处写下新生的姓名、专业和录取日期。通知书也是用特种纸张制作的，能够很好地吸收墨汁。

“用毛笔写录取通知书，这是高

等教育的一个传统。”陕师大招生办主任惠刚说，在这些老先生上大学时，录取通知书都是用毛笔写的，但随着电脑和打印机的普及，手写录取通知书被电脑打印取代，虽然效率提高了，但也使录取通知书缺失了一些人文关爱的气息，彰显不出高校的文化特色和底蕴。

7月10日，一张陕师大退休老教师手写录取通知书的照片出现在新浪微博上，立刻吸引了广大网民和媒体的关注。7月14日，拥有1600万粉丝的《人民日报》官方微博发了一条

微博：“如果收到陕西师范大学的通知书请珍藏吧！因为它是全国唯一用毛笔手写的通知书”。网友转发8万余次，评论超过两万条。他们评论说：“这才是录取通知书应该的样子”“一所大学的未来就在于它怎么对待其学生”“尽管我不是陕师大的学生，我一样倍受感动”“这种坚守是最好的入学教育”。其他许多媒体，如中央电视台、南方日报、羊城晚报和凤凰网等也纷纷前来采访报道。

2014年7月14日，新一轮的录取通知书书写又开始了。雁塔校区教

学三楼的一间大房子里，七位老教师手持毛笔正聚精会神地填写着录取通知书。每一位学生的姓名、专业、报到日期，在老师们的笔墨下都成了漂亮的楷书、隶书或行书。每写完一沓，旁边的打印机会相应打印出一样多的录取通知书。

“今年每个新生会收到两份通知书。”招生办主任惠刚介绍说，去年的新生收到毛笔写的录取通知书非常感动。但是报到后，录取通知书要用来办各种手续，辗转最后留在新生手上的通知书多少有些磨损。“学生们都觉得遗憾，希望能够珍藏起来，所以今年我们就推出两份通知书。”

老教师们将在十天左右的时间里写完 4500 余份录取通知书。算下来 7 名老师每天写 6 个小时，预计 10 天内书写完毕。

81 岁的文占申老先生是书写者中年龄最大的。他退休前教的是经济学，毛笔练的是颜楷。他高大魁梧，头发全白，去年他也参与了书写。去年新生报到时，他和另一位老师在大操场上一亮相，就在新生中引发了轰动。老教师们说，书法是中华传统文化的结晶，希望通过这种手书的录取通知书，让即将进入大学校门的年轻人感受到传统文化的独特魅力。“虽然每张通知书上的字并不多，但都凝聚了我们的心意。”

《人民日报》发表文章“毛笔通知书为何走红”，文中评论道：“大学宗旨是育人，宗旨的体现并不在大楼间，而在细微处：在课堂上，在活动中，在字里行间，润物无声。正是这样的细微，让人启思大学的人文情怀与教育意义。”

During the hot days of mid-July, some senior and retired teachers from Shaanxi Normal University used Chinese writing brushes and ink to handwrite more than 4,570 admission notices of the newly-admitted freshmen, which drew wide attention and praise from both netizens and the media.

The calligraphers, senior and retired teachers from the Calligraphy and Painting Association of the university ranging from 60 to over 80 years in age, handwrote the names of the freshmen, names of their majors and the date of registration in the spaces left blank on the printed admission notices. They used Chinese writing brushes and ink to write in Chinese regular script and semi-cursive script on paper specially chosen for better absorption of ink and better calligraphic representation.

The Admission Office of the university began this practice in 2007, recruiting calligraphy

fans from the undergraduate students who are good at Chinese calligraphy to write the notices. This year, they invited these amateur calligraphers to carry out the mission, in the hope that new students, through the notices, could feel a touch of the humanitarian atmosphere of the university as well as the expectations and care from the university and the older generation of educators, said Mr. Xi Gang, head of the office to the reporter.

A photo depicting the retired teachers handwriting admission notices was first posted by a microblogger on Sina Weibo, the most popular microblog site in China, on July 10, which immediately caught the attention of microbloggers and the media. On July 14, the official microblogs of the People's Daily, which had more than 16 million followers, posted a thread "If you receive a handwritten admission notice from Shaanxi Normal University, please



do cherish it, for it is the only brush-and-ink written notices in China". The microbloggers reposted more than 80,000 times with over 20,000 comments, saying things like "This is what an admission notice is supposed to be ", "A university's future lies in how sincerely it treats its students", "Though I'm not a student at the university, I'm moved none the less", and "This is the best orientation for new students". Many other media also came to interview the calligraphers and covered the story, including the CCTV News Center, Central People's Broadcasting Station, Nanfang Daily, Yangcheng Evening News, and Phoenix New Media.

On July 14, 2014, the new year's handwriting began. Seven retired teachers, who are experienced calligraphers, sat in a large room inside a classroom building and set their writing brushes to the notices.

Each of them had a page of student names before them, and they wrote on the notice the freshmen's names, names of the school they were admitted to, and the time of enrollment. Their handwritings were neat and elegant, yet each had its own characteristics. When the writing of one page's name list was finished, the corresponding printed copies would also be produced with the printer nearby.

"Each freshman will receive two admission notices." Mr. Xi Gang, director of SNNU's

Admission Office, told the reporter. "Students were moved when they had received the admission notices last year. But the precious notice would have to be used several times during the enrollment process and became torn afterwards. They felt regrettable about this and hoped they would be able to keep the precious handwritten notice intact as a souvenir. So this year we send them two admission notices."

This year 4,500 new students have been admitted to Shaanxi Normal University and it would take these seven teachers ten days to finish writing the admission notices, if they wrote for six hours a day.

The tall, heavysset and white-haired Mr. Wen Zhankun is 81 years old, the oldest of all the writers. He taught economics before retirement and he wrote in regular script following Tang calligrapher Yan Zhenqing's style. He was one of the writers last year and was featured in last year's new

report. When he showed up at the site of enrollment last year, he was immediately recognized by new students.

"We were recognized by the new students at once after the news came out. Students and their parents surrounded us." Mr. Wen said, "They shouted 'they were the teachers who wrote our admission notices'. We wanted to leave and they all wanted to have photos taken with us. They held their notices to pose for photos with us."

In an article of the People's Daily titled "Why the Handwritten Admission Notice Are So Popular?", it said "The aim of a university is to educate people. It is not in the tall buildings, but in small places: in classrooms, in activities, between the lines, influencing students without saying anything. It is this kind of education that makes people think deeper about a university's humanistic care and educational aim."





## 为了孩子们，“养育未来” "Nurture the Future", for Our Children

冯伟 / 文、图 Text & Photo by Feng Wei

**据**有关报道，近几年世界男性平均身高排名中，中国男性以1.697米排名第32位，低于韩国的第18位和日本的第29位。7岁至17岁的中国男孩平均身高比日本同龄男孩矮2.54厘米。

除了遗传和体育锻炼等因素之外，还有什么导致这一现象的主要因素呢？陕西师范大学教育实验经济研究所(CEEE)所长史耀疆教授认为，婴幼儿时期的营养不良很可能是最主要的原因。

史教授他们的初步调查发现，贫困农村地区孩子的贫血率高达60%，高于全国贫困地区平均贫血水平。

35%的贫困农村地区孩子的智力发展水平低于同期婴幼儿平均水平，60%的婴幼儿运动能力偏低。

在调查中他们经常发现，很多家长非常缺乏婴幼儿营养健康方面的正确知识。有家长甚至问：“什么是贫血？是不是我孩子的血少？”其结果是，有些家长平时不知道怎么样给孩子全面的营养，舍不得给孩子吃肉、吃菜、吃水果，孩子体质弱生病了却要花上几倍甚至几十倍的代价给孩子看病。

婴幼儿阶段是个体生理和心理发展最迅速的关键期，对婴幼儿今后的健康成长有至关重要的影响。如果婴幼儿在0-3岁时营养不良，不仅严重

影响婴幼儿的身心健康，还会对他们未来的成长和发展带来持久的伤害，影响他们成年后的受教育水平、健康状况和工作能力。

有没有一种简单、经济的方法能给孩子们补充必要的营养成分和微量元素呢？如果给这些婴幼儿服用营养包，是不是能有效解决这一问题呢？为了评估贫困农村地区婴幼儿的营养状况并探索有效解决方法，史耀疆教授与其合作伙伴开展了贫困农村地区婴幼儿营养健康项目——“养育未来”。

“养育未来”项目是陕西师范大学教育实验经济研究所(CEEE)、中国科学院农业政策研究中心(CCAP)、四

四川大学华西公共卫生学院、国家人口与计划生育委员会培训交流中心、农村教育行动计划 (REAP) 的合作项目。该项目通过试验经济学的行动研究,旨在探讨减少和消除贫困农村地区婴幼儿营养不良的经济可行办法,进而推动政府的公共投入,免费为婴幼儿提供营养包,从源头上提高中国的人口素质,提升中国未来的人力资本。

在此之前,史教授作为主要参与者推动的农村义务教育学生营养改善计划受到高度重视,中国中央政府从 2012 年起每财政年度投资 160 亿元人民币,有 680 个县(市)的约 2600 万在校生受益。

除了“养育未来”项目,教育实验经济研究所还在信息技术与教育、让孩子不辍学、农村公共物品和服务等方面进行着多项行动研究,如“保护视力,提高成绩”项目等。这些项目覆盖了全国数以百万计的贫困农村地区儿童,累计检测了 63000 名儿童的贫血状况,发放了 200 多万片维生素片,为 4700 多名孩子配发了眼镜,给 1000 多名婴幼儿发放了营养包,配备了 1280 台电脑,发放了 1364 万元助学金,使得超过 8000 名孩子没有过早辍学。

2014 年 4 月 1 日至 16 日,“养育未来”项目在陕西南部 11 个县实施了第二次评估调查活动。15 个组共 105 名调研队员经过培训,翻山越岭、走村串户,对陕西南部宁陕、石泉、旬阳、岚皋、洋县、宁强、镇巴、镇安、山阳、丹凤、商南等 11 个县共 2000 多名 1 至 2 岁婴幼儿进行调查。



1. 查看出生证明,登记基本信息  
Checking the Certificate of Birth to register the child's information

2. 调查小组走过吊桥前往下一个村庄  
The survey team is heading to the next village across a bridge

3. 用专用的母婴电子体重计测体重  
Measuring the child's weight

4. 史耀疆教授看着学生给孩子进行测试  
Prof. Shi Yaojiang watches a surveyor testing a child

1	3
2	4





每个调查组包括1名组长（CEEER研究助理），5名调研队员和1名护士，对每个婴幼儿进行贝利测试（包括智力测试和运动能力测试）和身体健康检查（包括身高、体重和血红蛋白值），并将婴幼儿的监护人（父母或祖父母）作为干预对象，按照预先设定的干预方式给部分样本发放营养包。

石泉组组长马跃说：“有的孩子家住得很偏僻，我们的调查员去一次要爬坡下沟地走三四个小时才能测一个孩子。要是碰到孩子睡着了，就等上一两个小时，等孩子睡醒了才能测。”

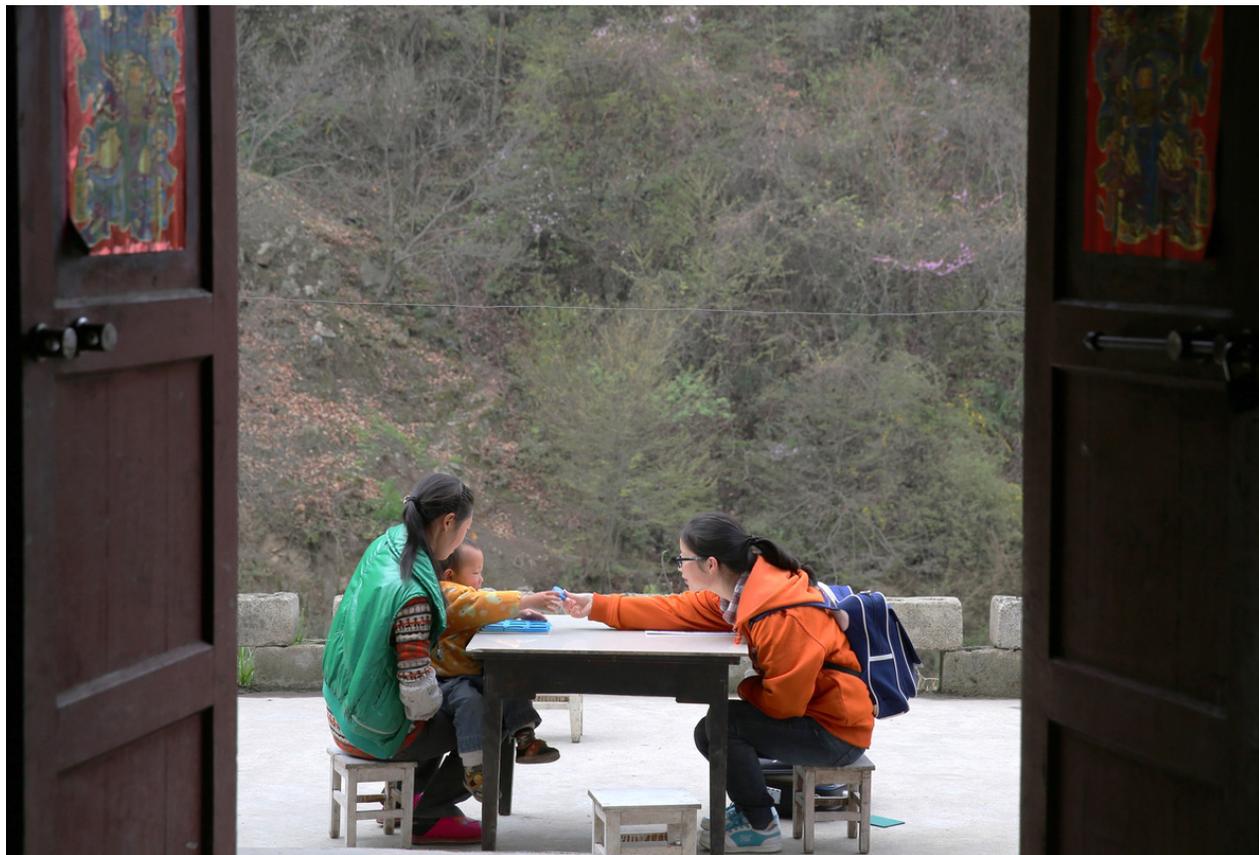
“有的家长带着孩子到西安甚至外省打工，我们也要追踪过去进行采样、调查。”宁陕组组长高秋风说，“虽然有时候也会觉得很辛苦，但是每次去看到宝宝又长高长大了，就觉得这



1. 每天晚上，队员们都要再次核对当天采集的数据信息  
Each evening, surveyors check with each other to verify the data collected during the day
2. 给孩子做测试是全家关注的焦点  
The whole family is watching the kid being tested
3. 农户院里摆上一张小桌就可以给孩子做测试了  
A table set up in the courtyard is used for testing

1	3
2	





些辛苦都没什么，都是值得的。”

一天，给一个孩子测试完已经过了中午了，孩子家长执意要留队员们在家吃饭。推辞不过，队员们就帮着家长一起做饭，吃了一顿面条。临走时他们说谢谢大姐，那位家长却说：“是要谢谢你们！你们这么辛苦都是为了我们的娃娃儿啊。”

半年后的十月份，调查队还要到孩子家里再一次跟踪调查。这种调查会一直持续下去，正如史耀疆教授所说的：“我打算一直跟踪调查这些孩子的成长，一直到他们十八岁、二十岁。我想看看究竟婴幼儿时期的营养状况对他们的未来发展有什么影响。到时候我退休干不动了，我的学生们会继续把这个项目进行下去的。”

It is reported that in the comparison of male average height of the world in recent years, the Chinese male is placed at the 32nd with an average height of 1.697m, lower than Korea's 18th and Japan's 29th. The average height of Chinese boys aged 7 to 17 is 2.54cm shorter than that of Japanese boy of the same age group.

Apart from hereditary factors and physical exercises, what else is contributing to this phenomenon? Prof. Shi Yaojiang, director of the Center for Experimental Economics in Education (CEEE) of Shaanxi Normal University, believes one of the major reasons is malnutrition in

infancy.

According to Prof. Shi's preliminary survey, Preliminary research results of the project show that about 60% of the sampled infants suffer from anemia, higher than the average of nationwide anemia rate in poor areas. In terms of intelligence development, 35% of the infants surveyed are slower than the average infants of their age and 60% of them are lower in motor skills.

During their survey, they frequently found that many parents had very little knowledge about infancy nutrition and health. A parent even asked, "What is anemia? Does it mean my baby

has less blood than others?" Some parents do not know how to feed their babies properly. As a result, they will have to spend dozens of times more money to get their babies treated in hospital than what they should have spent on buying meat, vegetables and fruits.

Since the infancy is a critical period of an individual's physiological and psychological development, malnutrition in infancy would severely hamper their future development. If they suffer from malnutrition during 0 to 3 years of age, their mental and physical health will be severely impaired, which will lead to permanent harm to their later growth and development, affecting their educational level, health conditions and working capability in adulthood.

Is there a simple and economical way to supplement the nutrition and trace elements the children need? Is a nutrition packet a practical solution to this problem? In order to evaluate the nutritional conditions of infants and young children in poor rural areas and search for an effective solution, Prof. Shi and his partners initiated a nutrition and health project for infants and young children in poor rural areas, which he named "Nurture the Future".

"Nurture the Future" is a joint project with the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy (CCAP) of Chinese Academy of Science, West China School of Public Health

of Sichuan University, Training and Exchange Center of the National Population and Family Planning Commission of China, Rural Education

Action Project (REAP) and CEEE. Through an action research in experimental economics, the project aims to explore a feasible and economical method to reduce and eliminate malnutrition of infants and young children in China's poor rural areas. It seeks to influence the government public spending on free nutrition packets, so as to improve China's population quality from its origin and upgrade China's human capital in the future.

An earlier REAP project called Nutrition Improvement Plan for Students in Rural Compulsory Education, in which Prof. Shi was one of the chief investigators, has led the Chinese central government to spend 16 billion RMB yuan each year on supplemented meals since 2012 to benefit about 26 million students in 680 cities and counties.

Currently, CEEE is also conducting several action research projects in technology and human capital, keeping kids in school and rural public goods and services, including the "Protect Eyesight to Improve Scores" Project. Covering



millions of children in poor rural areas, these projects have tested 63,000 children for anemia, distributed over 2 million vitamin pills, provided 4,700 children with eyeglasses, given nutrition packets to 1,000 infants, provided 1,280 computers to rural schools, awarded 13.64 million RMB yuan in scholarships, and prevented more than 8,000 children from dropping out of school.

From April 1 to 16, 2014, CEEE carried out the second round of surveys and appraisals of its joint project "Nurture the Future", which focused on the infants' nutrition in poor rural areas in the 11 counties in southern Shaanxi province.

The 105 members of 15 survey teams visited about 2000 infants aged between the ages one and two in 370 villages of 11 counties of Ningshan, Shiquan, Xunyang, Yangxian, Ningqiang, Zhenba, Zhen'an, Shanyang, Danfeng and Shangnan in southern Shaanxi province.

Each survey team has a team leader, who is also a CEEE

research assistant, five surveyors and a nurse. They conduct a Bailey test (including IQ test and motor ability test) and health examination (including height, weight and hemoglobin value) for each infant. They also exercise intervention on the infants' guardians (parents or grandparents) and distribute nutrition packages to them.

Shiquan team leader Ma Yue said, "Sometimes we have to walk for three to four hours to reach a baby's home in the deep mountains. If the baby happens to be sleeping, we'll have to wait one or two hours before testing him."

"We will follow to do the testing in Xi'an or even other provinces when some parents take

their babies with them to work as migrant workers there." Ningshan team leader Gao Qiufeng said, "Although it's tough work, we think it's all worthwhile when you see the babies have grown bigger each time you go back to check on him/her."

One day, it was already past noon when the surveyors finished testing a baby. The mother insisted on them staying for lunch, so they helped cook and ate noodles. When they left, they thanked the parents. The mother responded that, "I should be thanking you! You've gone through so much trouble just for our babies."

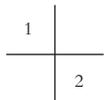
Six months later, the surveyors will go back to the babies' homes

for another follow-up check and they will continue to do it twice a year. Prof. Shi said, "I will go on monitoring the development of these kids into their youth, when they turn 18 or even 20. I want to determine how nutrition in their infancy will affect their future development. When I become too old to do this job, my students will carry on this project for me."

1. 便携式血红蛋白分析仪一分钟内就能现场测出结果

Result is shown on portable blood glucose meter in 60 seconds

2. 尽管用玩具哄着，采血时还是免不了要哭一场  
Sometimes crying is unavoidable when it comes to blood sampling





## 让文化遗产重现神彩 Bring Back the Glamour of Cultural Heritages

赵亮宇 / 文 Text by Zhao Liangyu 冯伟 / 图 Photo by Feng Wei

你见过秦始皇陵兵马俑吗？即使你没有到现场亲眼见过，你也一定在电视上、图片上见过那些浑身灰褐、身材高大的秦代兵俑排列成的整齐军阵。但你知道吗？兵马俑最初并不是这种冷冰冰的灰色，而是遍体彩绘的。两千多年前的秦代工匠们已经掌握了彩绘技术，他们用不同的颜色描绘出神采各异的一个个将军、军官和士兵。随着兵马俑被埋入地下，那层彩色外衣随着时间的推移慢慢剥落、褪色，直至今日我们能看到的只是冷冰冰的灰色军阵。

如果这些“灰头土脸”的兵马俑变身成色彩斑斓的威武军阵出现在你眼前，你能想象会是个什么样子？有没有可能让兵马俑恢复往日的神采呢？当然可能。陕西师范大学教授、著名档案、文物保护专家李玉虎教授就有这样的魔力。李玉虎老师是陕西师范大学历史文化遗产保护教育部工程研究中心的主任，他研制的回位修复剂等系列产品和技术成功解决了西汉彩绘兵马俑因风化和脱落而引起的彩绘层褪色问题，这也意味着秦始皇陵兵马俑的彩绘恢复并不是梦。

2014年4月，李玉虎教授主持的陕西省“13115”科技创新工程重大专项计划项目“古代壁画、文物彩绘病害治理技术研究”获得通过，与会专家称赞其中“去除霉菌、低等植物和土锈的材料方法”“汉代彩绘陶质文物胶料彩绘层的回位修复材料与工艺”等技术“达到了世界领先水平”。

这仅仅是李玉虎教授在文化遗产保护领域近30年辛勤耕耘中取得的最近一项成果。

在这些年里，他恢复抢救了春秋彩陶、秦代壁画、西汉兵马俑、东汉



陶瓶、唐代彩俑、唐代壁画、唐代木椁、宋代墓志、明清古建筑等珍贵文物，完成了九项全国重点文物抢救与修复保护工程，对显现出的原貌进行了超过 15 年的跟踪观察，发现并未发生变化，这是文物保护领域方面跟踪观察时间最长的记录。

李玉虎事业的起步是从陕西省档案馆的档案裱糊室开始的。1983 年从西北大学化学系毕业后，他发现一些珍贵的档案资料严重褪色，于是试着将大学所学的化学知识利用起来，希望能恢复这些档案资料上的笔迹。

果然功夫不负有心人，李玉虎老师先后完成的“褪色蓝墨水迹恢复与保护”、“扩散圆珠笔、复写纸字迹恢复与保护”等科研成果相继问世，为他获得了两项国家科技发明奖和两项部级科技进步一等奖。

李玉虎说：“作为科技工作者，必须要开拓视野，把自己的研究放在国家、民族的地位上。如果仅限于行业内部，其结果只能是越来越萎缩。一定要走出去，适应国家和社会的需要，不断开拓新的研究领域。”

研究过程中，李玉虎最看重的是数据的真实、准确。李玉虎说：

“我的工作接触的都是国宝级文物，我感到很

神圣，也更感到自己责任重大。一旦出问题，愧对子孙后代，一定要把数据做全，做细，做扎实。”

李玉虎教授先后被评为陕西省劳动模范、全国先进工作者、国家级有突出贡献专家和第五届全国十大杰出青年，获得全国五一劳动奖章、“中国感光学会突出贡献奖”。

“你推开了一扇门，其他的门就一扇一扇地开了。”谈到这些成绩，李玉虎教授显得很平淡，“做不到一步一个脚印地进行科学研究，就不可能取得突破性的成果”。

Have you seen the terra-cotta warriors and horses of the Qin emperor in the Qin Mausoleum Museum? If you haven't seen them with your own eyes, you must have seen the columns of these tall grey clay figures in army formation on TV or in pictures. But But what you don't know is that these warriors were once color-painted instead of in the cold grey color. Two thousand years ago, the Qin artisans already acquired the color-painting techniques and they used different colors to paint the armors, clothes and faces of the generals, officers and soldiers. After they were buried underground for centuries, the color paints were gradually peeled off and faded away, and what we can see today is only the grimly grey army standing in the pits of the Museum.

Can you imagine if you found these sober grey soldiers turned into a brightly-colored formation standing right before your eyes? Is it possible to bring back the original glamour of these Qin soldiers? Of course it is. Mr. Li Yuhu, a professor of Shaanxi Normal University and famous expert in archives and historical relics conservation has the magic. Prof. Li is the director of Ministry of Education Engineering Research Center for the Conservation of Historical and Cultural Heritages at Shaanxi Normal University. He has successfully restored the color paintings on the Western



Dynasty terra-cotta warriors and horses with the products and technologies he developed. This means it is no longer a dream to restore the color paintings on Qin terra-cotta warriors and horses.

In April, 2014, the Shaanxi provincial major innovative project "Treatment of Diseased Color Paintings on Ancient Murals and Cultural Relics" hosted by Prof. Li Yuhu passed the review and was accepted. The national and provincial experts claimed that the "Materials and Methods to Remove Mould and Low-Plants and Earthen Rust" and "Materials and Techniques in Restoring Glue Stock Color-Painting Layers on Han Dynasty Potteries" had reached world advanced levels.

This is only the most recent achievement in Prof. Li's career in cultural heritage conservation in the last 30 years.

During these years, he completed nine national major projects in saving and conserving historical relics, restoring the paintings and writings on valuable relics including colored potteries

of the Spring and Autumn Period, Qin Dynasty murals, Western Han Dynasty terra-cotta warriors and horses, Eastern Han Dynasty potteries, Tang Dynasty colored figures, murals and wooden caskets, Song Dynasty epigraphs and architectures of Ming and Qing Dynasties. The restored and reinforced painting and writings have lasted for more than 15 years without obvious change, which is the longest record in continuing observation of historical relics conservation.

After graduating from Northwest University as a chemistry major, Li Yuhu started his career from the Document Pasting Room of Shaanxi Provincial Archives. When he found some precious documents had faded, he tried to use his chemical knowledge to restore the handwritings on the documents. After much toil and numerous trials, he successfully developed the "Restoration and Conservation of Faded Blue Ink Writing" and "Restoration and Conservation of Diffused Writing of Ball Pen and Carbon Paper", which

won him two national Science and Technology Invention Awards and two first-grade ministerial Awards in Science and Technology Progress.

Prof. Li Yuhu said, "As a scientific researcher, we must extend our vision to put our research in a broader context of national interest. If we restrict our research only within our professional field, it would become more and more marginalized. We must go beyond and keep exploring new research territories to meet the needs of our nation and society."

What concerned him most was the authenticity and accuracy of data. "What I worked on are all national treasures. This is a sacred mission and great responsibility. I can't let anything go wrong to fail our nation. I must have the most complete, solid and accurate data."

Li Yuhu was honored with the titles of Shaanxi Provincial Model Worker, national May 1st Labor Medalist, national Model Worker, national Expert with Outstanding Contribution, awarded the Outstanding Contribution Award by Chinese Society for Imaging Science and Technology (CSIST) and was one of the Fifth National Ten Outstanding Young Persons.

"You push open one door and the rest of the doors will be opened one after another." Prof. Li was calm when he talked about these honors, "If you can't do your research one footstep after another in the first place, you cannot make breakthroughs in the end."

# 揭示历史的真相 Discover the True Face of History

宋丽华 / 文 Text by Song Lihua

“尉迟敬德自告奋勇说道，我去将马给您夺过来。李世民慌忙阻拦，敬德不听，策马而出，火速跑到少年面前，一把揪住少年，对方连刀都来不及拔出，就被尉迟敬德连人带马地带到李世民面前。”请别误会，这不是《隋唐演义》评书片段，而是陕西师范大学于赓哲教授在中央电视台“百家讲坛”节目主讲《凌烟阁——大唐英雄传之猛将尉迟敬德》。这已经是于教授第三次走上百家讲坛，为大家讲述真实的历史。

于赓哲，陕西省咸阳市人，现为陕西师范大学历史文化学院教授、博士生导师，隋唐史及医疗社会史专家。

曾在央视百家讲坛栏目主讲《狄仁杰真相》《巾幗宰相上官婉儿》《大唐英雄传》。

于教授小时候最喜欢的事就是在午休时听评书《隋唐演义》。李元霸的大锤、程咬金的三板斧、单雄信的悲剧、秦琼的义气……这一切都让人荡气回肠。长大后学了历史，才知道李元霸真名李玄霸，而且少年夭折，从未使过大锤，程咬金除了名字幽默之外也没有那么多喜剧色彩……历史的真实究竟如何？这也是于教授当初钻研隋唐史的动力之一。

随着各种历史剧的热播，看着真实的历史事件和历史人物被“戏说”

得五花八门，于教授认识到自己的研究必须让更多人熟知才有价值。

“随着物质生活的丰富，中国人这几年来对精神方面有了更高的追求。这也表现为一股‘文史热’浪潮的出现。然而，由于大众对历史的猎奇心理，这股‘文史热’却停留在比较低的层面上，例如：宫斗、盗墓等，对历史上政治的演变、思想的演变，包括环境、生活习惯等演变的历史因素反而缺乏了解。戏说的历史后果很严重，它传递了错误的历史知识，尤其是不能将历史的正能量正确地表达出来，所以真正的史学工作者，在历史学知识普及方面是责无旁贷的。”于教授如是说。

登上“百家讲坛”之后，于教授一夜成名。各大媒体、网络中出现诸如“《百家讲坛》陕西学者第一人”、“最萌教授”等各种吸睛的称谓。然而这一切在于教授眼中都是浮云，他清楚地认识到，作为一个史学工作者，名誉的光环与历史学知识普及两者之间孰重孰轻。

于赓哲说：“学术活动如果一直局限在象牙塔中，无疑将导致与社会脱节，历史学说到底是“人学”，是与社会息息相关的，不为社会做出贡献迟早会被淘汰，而一味的媚俗则会导致学术的庸俗化，在这两者之间找到一个平衡点无疑是我辈的责任。”

于教授认为登上《百家讲坛》只是部分实现了历史学知识普及这个目标，他规划了一个更为宏远的目标——影响一代人的历史观。于教授坦承这个目标的实现非他一人之力便可完成，但是却对此充满了希望。

“中国的历史上充满了阴谋诡计，这点无需讳言。我们不能受以政治史为基础的官方史学的影响，要将眼光放长远点儿，去挖掘我们民族性格当中美好的东西。”于教授说，“未来时间里，我打算致力于探索思想史、环境史、政治史等方面规律性的知识，以及真正影响历史大事发展的重要元素，将这些知识整合起来再传播到大众之间去。”

"Volunteering to take the horse, General Yuchi Jingde ignored the Emperor Li Shimin's dissuasion, rushed out his horse to the young man. He grabbed the young man before he could draw out his knife and took him back to Li Shimin, the captive and his horse." If you are hearing this, do not mistake it for an episode of the storytelling of the "Romance of the Sui-Tang Empires". It is actually a lecture given by Prof. Yu Gengzhe of Shaanxi Normal University at China CCTV's "Baijia Jiangtan" (Lecture Room), about the Tang Dynasty general Yuchi Jingde, in a series of lectures called "Lingyan Pavilion: Story of Tang Heroes". This was the third time that Prof. Yu had been invited to discover the true faces of history on CCTV.

Prof. Yu Gengzhe, a native of Shaanxi province's Xianyang city, is professor and PhD advisor at Shaanxi Normal University's School of History and Civilization. He is an expert in the history of Sui and Tang Dynasties and medical and social history. Before "Story of Tang Heroes", he had spoken about "The True Detective Di Renjie" and "Shangguan Wan'er, the Female Prime Minister" on the Lecture Room.

When he was a little boy, Yu Gengzhe liked to listen to the storytelling of "Romance of the Sui-Tang Empires" on radio at noon. Li Yuanba's sledgehammer, Cheng Yaojin's three moves of his broad axe, Shan Xiongxin's tragic fate and

Qin Qiong's loyalty to his friends ..... All of these were so fascinating to him. When he went to school, he learned in history class that the real name of Li Yuanba was actually Li Xuanba, who had died prematurely and never had the chance to use a sledgehammer. Cheng Yaojin was not so comical except for the little humor in his name Yaojin (biting gold literally). So what was the true face of history? This question motivated Yu Gengzhe to delve into the history of Sui and Tang Dynasties.

When some historical dramas were adapted to popular TV series, in which historical figures and events were playfully "dramatized", Prof. Yu realized that his research findings would only become useful if they were known to more people.

"In recent years, many Chinese people got wealthier and they began to pay more attention to their spiritual pursuit. This also resulted in the 'craze for culture and history'. However, this craze remained a low level one when popular interest in history was only a curiosity for peculiar tales, such as court intrigues and tomb raiding. People were ignorant of the historical factors which lead to changes in politics, environment, life styles, customs and thoughts. Dramatized history can be dangerous as it presents an erroneous history, especially failing to present the positive energy in history. So it is the inescapable duty of a true historian to popularize

authentic historical knowledge."

Speaking at CCTV's rostrum made Prof. Yu famous overnight. Many eye-catching titles such as "the first Shaanxi scholar on Lecture Room" and "the cutest professor" sprang up on various media and on the internet. But Prof. Yu heeded nothing of these, instead he was well aware of his role in the balance of weight between a celebrity scholar and a true historian.

"Academic activities, if always limited in the ivory tower, would be disconnected from society. History, after all, is a study about 'people' and has always been closely-knit with social development. If it fails to contribute to society, it will become obsolete eventually. If it were popularized only for entertainment, it would become vulgarized. It is the duty of my fellow historians to find a balance between the

two." He said.

In Prof. Yu's opinion, Speaking on the Lecture Room only partially achieved the goal of popularizing historical knowledge. What he is planning to do is something much bigger: to influence the historical view of a generation of people. He admits that his effort alone is not enough to achieve this goal, but he is optimistic about it.

"There is no denying that Chinese history was full of intrigues and conspiracies. We should not

be misled by the political history-based orthodox history. We should have a long-term view and discover the good things in our national character." Prof. Yu said, "In the future, I plan to explore the rules and patterns in our intellectual history, environmental history and political history, and the important factors impacting major historical events and development, and I am going to spread them to the general public."



(于康哲演讲。Courtesy of Yu Gengzhe)

# 我亲爱的 娜塔莉老师 My Dear Russian Teacher Natalia

冯伟 / 文、图

Text & Photo by Feng Wei



她，蓝蓝的眼睛，金色的短发，面颊泛着健康的红晕，衣着靓丽得体，最喜欢穿各种图案的裙子，身形微胖但却非常非常可爱。

她，在新生眼里是“传说中的人物”，品味颇高、性格豪爽、气质极佳，迷人又让人敬畏。

她，很严厉，但也很可爱，最重要的是非常地爱学生。她会因学生的不专心而发脾气，但转眼间又会因学生小小的进步而笑逐颜开。学生们对她又是爱又怕，怕她的严厉和极致的敬业。

她，为了提高学生的口语表达能力，申请并坚持举办暑期学校，期间每天要给三个年级的学生上课，从早到晚忙个不停，中午往往顾不上吃午饭。

她，继2010年、2011年连续两年荣获陕西师范大学优秀外籍教师荣誉称号之后，2013年又在陕西师范大学教师节表彰大会上获得了“特殊贡献奖”。

她，就是陕西师范大学外国语学院俄罗斯外教——娜塔莉·察廖娃 Natalia Tsareva。

娜塔莉·察廖娃，俄罗斯人，原为俄罗斯人民友谊大学教师，对外俄语教学教授。2010年来到西安，在陕西师范大学外国语学院俄语系从事俄语专业教学与科研工作，至今已近四年了。

自从到陕西师范大学工作以来，察廖娃女士就把自己当作了“师大人”“西安人”，为学校乃至陕西与俄罗斯开展实质性合作做出自己的积极贡献。在娜塔莉的牵线搭桥和不懈努力下，促成了“俄罗斯世界”基金会于2012年9月在陕西师范大学设立中国西北地区唯一一家国家级俄语中心，由基金会向陕师大俄语中心提供总价值约30万元人民币的资金和物质支持，其中包括约1500册俄语书籍和词典，以及电脑、投影仪、打印机等现代教育技术设备和办公家具。

此外，娜塔莉还积极促成了陕师大外国语学院与莫斯科大学、布里亚特农业大学、伊万诺夫国立化工大学签订友好协议，促成陕师大学生赴符拉迪沃斯托克经济服务大学开展教育实习等实质性合作。

娜塔莉是著名的俄语教育专家，曾任全俄对外俄语考试中心副主任，来到陕师大后更是努力开展俄语教育事业。自2010年至今，娜塔莉与陕师大俄语系教师合作编著教材4部，并参与两项教学科研项目。

娜塔莉对待教学工作也是兢兢业业，她认真对待每一个学生，不允许一个学生掉队，更是牺牲自己休息时间，给学生做辅导。在她眼里，每一名学生都是自己的孩子。正如她自己所说：“我有两次生命，一次是父母赋予我的，而另一次就是中国的学生们。”

陕师大俄语系主任、俄语中心中方主任孟霞老师说：“和娜塔莉的相遇是一个非常偶然的的机会，但又好像

是天意。可以这样说，是俄语把我们联系在了一起，是共同的俄语事业和教育理想让我们跨越空间和文化的差距走到一起。从娜塔莎身上我学到了很多：对事业的兴趣、对工作的态度、对学生的热情和对生活的热爱，对精致的追求。同时，我们的合作也让我们明白，只有在包容、理解的前提下才能有跨文化交际的成功，我们愿意为了我们的合作成为跨文化交际成功的典范而努力。”

2013年11月，陕师大俄语中心在全球100余家俄语中心中脱颖而出，在第七届俄罗斯世界大会上被俄罗斯世界基金会评为全球最佳的五个中心之一。孟霞和娜塔莉参加了大会并接受了俄罗斯电台和杂志的采访。

在给俄语中心的贺词里，时任校长房喻这样写道：“中俄人民之间友谊的不断加深得益于娜塔莎和孟霞老师这样的不懈努力，我们为拥有这样的老师而骄傲”。

She, a lovely chubby lady with blue eyes, short blonde hair and healthy rosy cheeks, likes to dress herself elegantly in shirts with various patterns.

She, in the eyes of her new students, is a “legend”, charming yet amiable, with high tastes, straightforward temperament and admirable elegance.

She, can be stern with her students, but at the same time very amiable. She gets angry when students don't focus on studying, but beams with pleasure when they

make the smallest progress.

She, in order to improve students' oral ability, initiated a summer program to teach three grade levels of students each day and is often too busy to have lunch.

She, after having been named “Outstanding Foreign Teacher” by Shaanxi Normal University in 2010 and 2011, won the university's “Special Contribution Award” at the 2013 SNNU Teachers' Day Commendation Meeting.

She, admired and respected by her students, is intimately referred to as “My dear Natalia” by them.

She is Ms Natalia Tsareva, a Russian teacher at the School of Foreign Languages at Shaanxi Normal University and the Russian-side director of its Russian Center.

Ms Natalia Tsareva was a Russian professor at the People's Friendship University of Russia. She came to the city of Xi'an in 2010 and has taught at the Russian

Department of SNNU's School of Foreign Languages for almost four years.

Since coming to the university, Ms Tsareva has always considered herself an active member of the faculty and a Xi'an local, trying to do something to bring about some concrete results in the cooperation between Russia and the university and the city.

With her tireless effort in “match-making”, a national-level Russian Center, and the only one in northwestern China and the 7th in China, which was established in Shaanxi Normal University in September, 2012. The Center is funded by the Russian World Foundation, which provided funding and supplies worth 300,000 RMB yuan, including about 1,500 Russian books and dictionaries, computers, projectors, printers, and office furniture.

Ms Tsareva also helped the School of Foreign Languages



establish friendly relationships with institutions in Russia, which has signed agreements of cooperation with Moscow State University, Buryat State Agricultural Academy and Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology and sent students to Vladivostok State University of Economics and Service to do internships.

Ms Tsareva is a famous Russian expert and was once the vice-director of Russia Federation Center for Testing Russian as a Foreign Language. She continued to use her expertise to help improve the teaching of Russian at Shaanxi Normal University. Since 2010, she has co-compiled four textbooks with her colleagues, which are published in China and in Russia as well, and she has participated in two research projects.

Ms Tsareva has regarded her work as a Russian teacher something as important as her own

life. She is strict with her students, always pressing them to perform better. She would not allow anyone of them to be left behind. To help those with having a difficult time, she sacrifices her own time to tutor them individually. In her eyes, her students are her children. She once said, "I have had two lives. The first one was given by my parents, and the second one by my Chinese students."

Ms Meng Xia, head of the Russian Department and the Chinese-side director of the Russian Center, gave her remarks about Ms Tsareva, "My meeting with Natalia was accidental, but it seems to me as the will of Heaven. If I may put it this way, it is the Russian language that brought us together. I learned a lot from Natalia, her attitude toward work, enthusiasm for her students, love of life and pursuit of elegance.

We can see in her that successful

intercultural communication is only possible on the basis of understanding and tolerance. I'm confident that, with her, we can make our cooperation more successful."

In November 2013, the SNNU Russian Center was awarded one of the five best centers among more than 100 centers around the world by the Russian World Foundation at the Seventh Russian World Conference. Ms Meng Xia and Ms Natalia Tsareva attended the conference sponsored by the Russian World Foundation and were interviewed by the Russian World radio and magazine.

SNNU President at that time Fang Yu wrote to congratulate the opening of Russian Center that "The friendship between China and Russia is deepened thanks to the constant efforts by people like Natalia and Meng Xia. We are proud to have them on our faculty."





## 点亮穷孩子的求学希望 Light Up Hope for Poor Children

黄玉娇 王亚欣 / 文 Text by Huang Yujiao, Wang Yaxin

在东北吉林省的一个山村里，有一个小女孩自幼家境贫寒，在棚户区一住就是 20 年，几次都险些辍学。从初中开始，小女孩靠着社会各界的资助才得以艰难继续学业，因此她始终心怀感恩。终于在 2005 年，她考入了西北大学，成了一名大学生，2009 年进入陕西师范大学成为了一名研究生。2012 年，她用自己的兼职收入创办了“龙的传人”公益奖学金（简称“龙奖”），目前已经募捐善款 12 万余元，累计资助学生 292 人次，招募 500 余名志愿者为 3000 余人次学生开办德育成长小组，并先后被人民网、新华网、中国青年报等多家媒体报道，她就是陕西师范大学博士研究生——张京京！

张京京最初设立“龙奖”的目的

就是激励中小学的优秀贫困生克服困难、努力学习、传递爱心、立志成才，进而促进教育公平。

“龙奖”的运营经费一部分来源于爱心人士的资金，一部分是志愿者和孩子们制作工艺品的义卖所得。目前“龙奖”已顺利入驻“陕西省青年组织发展培育中心”，并建立了自己的网站，在网上公示栏对每一笔善款的收入与捐赠去向进行公示，接受所有人的监督。平时存在银行里所得到的利息，也用来给受助孩子买礼物，将所有善款用到刀刃上。

张京京说：“‘龙奖’是因爱而生，也将负责把这份爱传递下去”。尽管辛苦，但只要能让更多的人关注到偏远地区的贫困孩子，她就很满足了。

“姐姐，你们什么时候再来看

我们？”“我将来长大了以当一名医生。”“我的理想是长大以后当一名‘龙的传人’的志愿者。”“自从你们来帮助我们之后，我懂得助人为乐，帮对门的婆婆洗衣服，给老奶奶让座，救助受伤的小狗……”这些信全都来自受助孩子们。张京京她们已经在每一个受助孩子们心中点亮了对未来的希望，对梦想的执着，并在孩子们心中播洒下了一颗爱的种子！

2013 年，张京京和爱心天使们奖励过一个宝鸡眉县的小男孩。此前他是学校的“刺儿头”，偷、抢、打架，“无恶不作”，多门课程不及格。张京京经过了解，得知这个孩子来自单亲家庭，一直被小朋友们看不起和欺负，但他在家里很懂事。于是他们决定资助这名小男孩 100 元钱，并试着去引

导他树立正确的价值观。第二次资助他时，校长说这个孩子有了很大改变，已经彻底没有不良行为了，各科成绩都在进步，尤其是数学，从20多分提高到60多分。第三次资助他时，他们得知这个孩子刚刚获得了县里的数学竞赛二等奖，并且考入了一所不错的初中。这就是“龙奖”的爱，让每一位受助孩子成长起来，让“变化”看得见。

“很多贫困孩子是有心理疾病的，但这并非孩子的错，我们“龙奖”就是希望矫正这样的行为，让孩子们‘改变’看得见。”张京京这样说道。

现在，“龙奖”的足迹已经遍布陕西、吉林等地。张京京准备以西安为中心，在更多的地方建立子项目，使更多的学生得到帮助。被问及是否想让“龙奖”做大做强时，张京京却说：“我想帮更多的贫困孩子，但我

的目标并不是想让‘龙奖’做大做强，我希望不再有人需要资助，不再有人上不起学。”

有人说，能致力于公益的人都是伟人，而张京京认为爱是一个人的核心竞争力，普通人也能尽己所能奉献公益。公益之路她将一直走下去，直到大家不再需要“龙奖”。

There once was a little girl in a mountain village in northeast China's Jilin province. Born into a poor family, she lived in the shanty home for nearly twenty years and was for several times on the verge of dropping out of school. She was grateful to those who helped finance her to continue schooling since middle school. In 2005, she became a student of Northwest University and in 2009 she entered Shaanxi Normal University as a

postgraduate student. In 2012, she used the money she had made through part-time jobs to start the "Descendants of Dragon" Scholarship (abbreviated as "Dragon Scholarship"). Up till now, it has raised a fund of more than 120,000 RMB yuan, awarded scholarships to 292 students, received more than 170 thank-you letters, and it has recruited more than 500 volunteers and taught moral development groups for more than 3,000 students. Several media including People.com.cn, Xinhua.net and China Youth Daily have carried stories about her. This is Zhang Jingjing, a doctoral candidate at Shaanxi Normal University.

Zhang, in her own little effort to promote educational equality, started the "Dragon Scholarship"



in order to stimulate hardworking primary and middle school students with limited means to overcome difficulties in their studies, carry on the care and support and strive to become talented.

Part of the operational expenses of the "Dragon Scholarship" comes from the donation of its supporters, while another part is from the sale of handcrafts made by the volunteers and the students receiving support. It has now started its own website and is supported by Shaanxi Provincial Development Center for Youth Organizations. They publish the receiving and spending of each donation online for public supervision. The bank interests are also used to buy gifts for children, to make every cent count.

Zhang said, the "Dragon Scholarship" was born out of care and love, and we should pass on the care and love." Although it is a difficult work, Zhang is satisfied as long as she can make more people care about poor kids in remote areas.

"Sister, when are you coming back to see us again?" "I want to be a doctor when I grow up." "My dream is to become a volunteer of 'Dragon Scholarship' when I grow up." "Since you came to help us, I've learned to help others. I washed clothes for an older woman next door, gave my seat to an older woman on bus, helped a injured puppy ....." These letters are from the children receiving aid. Zhang Jingjing and other volunteers have

lit up the hope for future and sowed the seed of caring in these children.

In 2013, they gave aid to a little boy in Meixian county in Shaanxi province's Baoji city. He used to be a trouble maker in the school, stealing, mugging fighting, doing everything bad one could do and failing multiple courses. Zhang learned that this boy is from a single parent family, who had been discriminated and bullied by other students, but he was a good boy at home. They decided to give a 100 RMB yuan aid to this boy and tried to lead him to have correct values. When they came back to aid him for the second time, the principal said that the boy had changed a lot and he was free from problematic behaviors and made great improvement in his studies, with his score in mathematics jumping from less than 30 to above 60. When they came for the third time, they learned that the boy had just won the second prize in a mathematics contest in the county and was admitted to a good middle school. This is the love of "Dragon Scholarship", which is aimed to

help every child they aid grow and make visible change.

"Many poor kids have psychological problems though it is not necessarily their faults. We want to correct these problematic behaviors to make visible changes to them." Zhang Jingjing said.

"Dragon Scholarship" has now spread to many places in Shaanxi province and Jilin province. Zhang Jingjing plans to set up more projects around Xi'an city and help more students. When asked if she wanted "Dragon Scholarship" to become more influential, she said, "I want to help more poor kids, but I don't want to make 'Dragon Scholarship' itself more influential. What I really hope is that there is no one in need of help and there is no one who cannot afford school."

Some say that the people who devote themselves to public welfare are great people, but in Zhang Jingjing's opinion, love is a person's core competitiveness and every ordinary person can do what he can in public welfare. She will continue to help poor kids until they do not need her help anymore.



( 本文图片由  
张京京提供  
Photos courtesy  
of Zhang  
Jingjing )



了赫赫业绩。

尽管从改革开放中收益良多，聂新勇却认为，相比国家经济建设取得的飞速发展，教育事业依然是个薄弱环节。教育作为一个国家创新和可持续发展的原动力，需要全社会给予更多的关注和投入。凭其对母校的一往情深，2010年聂新勇校友代表新勇教育基金会向陕西师大捐资一亿元人民币，用于优秀青年教师和学生奖

在陕西师范大学长安校区美丽的校园中，有一座外形别致的半圆形四层建筑，名曰“新勇学生活动中心”。中心坐落在图书馆南侧中轴线上，占地面积19000平方米，总投资4000余万元，是由一名叫聂新勇的校友捐资兴建的。

聂新勇校友现任上海众合创业投资管理有限公司董事长兼总裁、新疆维吾尔自治区新勇教育基金会理事会主席，他于1978年至1982年在陕西师大原政治教育系学习。

当忆及母校，聂新勇说：“三十年前，师大就很漂亮。当时，我们上学的时候，师大就在西北很有名。”1978年，作为恢复高考后的第一届大学生，大学四年给聂新勇带来了许多新的收获，开启了他此后人生的许多变化。他说：“整个大学生生活都给人非常好的记忆。我们是工作了一段时间以后才上的大学，感到学习机会来之不

易，大家格外珍惜光阴，也很珍惜相识的缘分、同窗的情谊。有很多美好记忆、很多发生过的故事历历在目，现在回想起来非常愉快。”

母校的老师们给聂新勇留下了深刻的印象，应该说也影响到了他的人生选择。“在母校期间，那种学习的氛围、学校的风气都对我有潜移默化的影响，很多老师的为人、治学、敬业和执著，都让我从中获益。比方说老师们的讲课、对某些问题的思考，包括学校请一些著名学者来校办讲座，很多这些很好的做法，都对我后来的工作态度、思想方法和创业实践很有帮助。”聂新勇说。

聂新勇从母校毕业后，回到自己的家乡新疆当了几年教师，之后便投身商海。从新疆德隆实业和湘火炬汽车集团，到鼎鑫国际资本和上海众合投资，再到创业板的碧水源，聂新勇带领他的团队昂首搏击经济大潮取得

励、学术研究和交流以及重点项目建设等。

说到向母校捐赠巨资，聂新勇显得很坦然：“很简单，我们要会挣钱，君子爱财，取之有道，你的商业模式、你的工作、你的服务要让别人觉得有价值。有了钱以后，还要合理地用钱。这么多钱，生不带来，死不带去，即使都留给孩子，钱太多的时候，可能会成为他们的负担，如果用不好还有可能会贻害后代。”

他说：“毕业30年后回到母校，看到母校的巨大变化，我感到非常高兴。我在商场征战了几十年，当有了资金的时候，就想怎么样把这些资金用好，这是一个新的课题。我觉得支持教育是一件造福万代的事情，特别是支持母校的发展，是件非常荣幸的事情。希望我的微薄之力能促进学校更好的发展，促使更多的学子成才。”

时任陕西师大校长房喻表示：“聂

新勇校友投巨资用于母校的建设与发展，在校内外产生了广泛影响。从物质层面而言，他捐赠的是一亿元人民币，从精神层面来讲，体现了他的高尚境界和炽热情怀。他的这种仁行义举是师德的一种传播和弘扬，对陕西师大广大学子更是一种陶冶、一种启迪、一种教育。学校一定会管好这笔资金，用好这笔资金，充分发挥其在学校建设发展以及在育人方面的重要作用，使聂新勇校友情系母校、捐资助学的崇高精神在学校、在社会上发扬光大，更好地促进学生的成才，学校的发展，教育的进步。”

**O**n the beautiful Chang'an campus of Shaanxi Normal University, there is a semicircle-shaped unique-looking modern building named "Xinyong Student Activities Center". The four-storey Center, occupying a floor area of 19,000 m<sup>2</sup> and situated to the south of the library on the central axis of campus, was constructed with a 40 million RMB yuan donation from Mr. Nie Xinyong, an alumnus of the university.

Mr. Nie Xinyong graduated from the former Political Education Department of Shaanxi Normal University in 1982 and he is currently chairman of the board and managing director of Shanghai Zhonghe Venture Capital Investment and Management Co., Ltd. and the chairman of Trustee Council of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Xinyong Educational Foundation.

Remembering the days he spent at alma mater, Mr. Nie said, "Shida (Normal University in Chinese) was a beautiful campus thirty years ago. It was already a famous institution in northwest China when we went to college at that time." In 1978, as the first group of college students when China resumed the college entrance examination that year, Nie became a student of Shaanxi Normal University, which brought many new experiences and opened a new path to successful changes in his life. He said, "The whole university life was a wonderful memory to all of us. We went to university after having been in different occupations for some time, so we cherish very much the opportunity to learn. We cherish the previous time as well as the friendship with our teachers and fellow students. It is still so pleasant today to recall these vivid memories."

Many teachers left deep impressions on Nie Xinyong and influenced his choices in life. "The learning atmosphere at Shida gradually influenced me. I benefited from their upright character, scholarly pursuit, devotion and persistence. For example, their excellent teaching, their enlightening thinking, the lectures given by famous scholars — these all helped shape my working attitude and way of thinking, and were so helpful when I started my business." Nie said.

After graduation, he returned to his hometown Xiangjiang Autonomous Region and worked as



a teacher for several years, before adventuring into the business world. From Xinjiang Delong Industries and Hunan Torch Automobile Group to Dingxin International Capital and Shanghai Zhonghe Venture Capital Investment and Management, Nie Xinyong and his team have made remarkable achievements.

Though benefiting a great deal from China's economic reform and opening-up, Nie Xinyong believed that education, as the major driving force of innovation and sustainable development of a nation, should be given more attention and investment, as it was still lagged behind in spite of the soaring economic development. Out of the love for his alma mater, he decided to donate 100 million RMB yuan on behalf of the Xinyong Educational Foundation. The donation will be used to award outstanding SNNU students and young and middle-aged teachers, for academic research and in the construction of

key projects.

Mr. Nie was very calm and straightforward when he spoke about the donation, "It's rather simple. We must make money, but we make it in an honest way. Your business mode, your work and your service must give people the values they need. After you get rich, you'll have to learn how to spend the money wisely. All this money is useless when I die. It would become a burden on them if I bequeath it to my children, or even disastrous if it is not well-managed.

I am so glad to see the great changes to my alma mater after 30 years. I have been in the business world for more than twenty years, and it has become a new challenge for me to make wise use of my money. I think giving to education is my best legacy, especially when it is used for Shida's development. It is a great honor. I hope my little effort can help promote the

development and help more students grow to become useful people."

Prof. Fang Yu, the SNNU president at that time, said, "Mr. Nie Xinyong's donation to our university has aroused widespread attention and praise on and off campus. It is not merely the numerical 100 million RMB yuan that matters, but what rise above it is his noble character and passionate devotion. His noble deed is a dissemination and promotion of teacher's ethics and serves as an inspiration, enlightenment and education for SNNU students. The university will make good use of the fund. We will make every cent of it count in the university's development and educational activities, in order to advocate and carry forward Mr. Nie's noble spirit, and promote students' growth, develop the university and advance the educational course."





## 通过影像帮助需要帮助的孩子们 Helping Children in Need with My Photos

田涛 / 文 Text by Tian Tao

孩子 Children

他是个爱笑的大男孩，无论何时何地，总是带着灿烂而温暖的笑容。

他是学生心目中的好老师，更是孩子心目中的大哥哥。

他是个普通的美术老师，却又是个不平凡的摄影师。

他喜欢用照片与人沟通，那些画面总是比言语更有力量。

他就是王伟涛，西藏拉萨第四高级中学的美术老师，陕师大西藏校友会副秘书长，同时在陕西师范大学教育学院教育技术专业在职攻读教育硕士研究生。

王伟涛来自陕西的一个普通农民家庭，从陕西师范大学美术学院美术学专业大学毕业后，他放弃大城市的

生活，选择到西藏支教，在西藏拉萨第四高级中学当起了一名美术老师。

在学校里，他除了承担起高一部分班级的美术教学工作之外，还负责高三年级美术特长班的辅导训练工作，课余时间也负责学校大型活动的板报策划。除此之外，学校还因他的摄影特长，破例为他开设了校本课程“摄影基础”，由他担任主讲教师。

原来王伟涛担心孩子们的摄影基础较差，然而令他意外的是，学生用天真、敏锐的眼光和简朴、稚嫩的技术拍出来的作品带来的更多的是惊喜。有好几次他把学生的作品拿给其他老师看，他们都不敢相信这是出自学生之手。王伟涛打算把学生的作品收集起来办一个摄影展，让全校的老师和

同学们，甚至全拉萨市的市民来一起观赏、品味。

王伟涛热爱摄影，工作之余他用镜头捕捉西藏的人文与美景，并将照片发布在自己的QQ空间里。2011年起，王伟涛开始关注学校附近的一家孤儿院。开办孤儿院的是一名叫扎西的藏族青年，他辞去收入颇丰的导游工作，开始收养孤儿，从一开始的三个到二三十个，后来就办起了这家孤儿院。王伟涛觉得很受感动，多次到孤儿院为孩子们拍照。其中一幅名为《孩子》的作品获得2012年美国国家地理摄影大赛人物一等奖及第四届中国(济南)国际摄影双年展金小孔大奖。

王伟涛获奖了，他的感人故事被做成宣传片在网上播出，第一天就有



王伟涛跟藏族孩子们在一起  
Wang Weitao with Tibet children

150 万人次观看。爱心人士通过网络认识了王伟涛，认识了那个孤儿院，纷纷来捐资捐物。同时他将自己的获奖作品《孩子》在美国拍卖，并将拍卖所得捐给了贫困地区。拉萨市政府更是在看到宣传片后，将扎西孤儿院和当地其他五所私人孤儿院全归政府管养，并由国家承担费用。

只要有三天以上的假期，王伟涛还会去日喀则的一所小学教书。他和同事从拉萨出发，经过十几个小时颠簸车程来到日喀则的一个偏远山村。与其说这是一所学校，不如说是一个教学点。全校仅有一名老师，幼儿园到小学二年级的三个班级。这个学校校舍简陋，缺乏基本的教学设备和工具，甚至连校名都没有。在这个寒冷的小山村，王伟涛跟他的同事吃了两天泡面。他还让司机用一天时间往返，去城里为孩子们买来了笔和本子等文具用品。上了两天课后，他们又启程返回拉萨。临行前，王伟涛告诉孩子们说，他还会来看他们，给他们上课的。

这样一次次的日喀则之行，给孩子们上课之余，王伟涛拍出了一幅又一幅的照片。《荡秋千》在 2013 年第

八届美国《国家地理》全球摄影大赛中获得了中国区人物类二等奖，同时因为他长期以来用影像的力量改变偏远地区孩子们贫苦生活状态的努力赢得了本届大赛的“华夏典藏奖”。《高原村小—我的学生》

组照为他在新浪“摄氏 2013 度”报道摄影师大典中赢得了“年度潜力报道摄影师奖”和 2014 年第三届“徐肖冰杯”全国摄影大展典藏作品奖。

当有人问起王伟涛他是否会将摄影作为一生的职业时，他回答道：“我首先是一个老师，在做好一个老师的情况之下，再去摄影。我想要通过人像去表现一些情感，我想通过我的影像让大家去了解这些孩子们的生活，也希望通过我的影像让大家去帮助那些需要帮助的孩子们。”

在王伟涛看来，“除了用照片来反映他们受教育的现状，让他们可以得到关注、得到改善之外，我还希望能够让他们学更多东西，可以走出这个环境打开眼界。”

对王伟涛来说，这就是对他所做事情的最大鼓舞。他相信有了更多人的关心和帮助，孩子们的的生活一定会更好。他说：“留在这里很快乐，学生也听话，我也想在继续我的创作，把家定在这里。我留在这里是因为我喜欢这里，但我想让他们可以有更多选择。”

He is a big boy always wearing a warm smile on his face.

He is a good teacher in his students' eyes, and more so a bigger brother.

He is an ordinary art teacher, yet he is also an extraordinary photographer.

He likes to communicate with his photos, which he thinks are more powerful than words.

He is Wang Weitao, an art teacher of Lhasa No. 4 Senior Middle School in Tibet and deputy secretary-general of SNNU Alumni Association in Tibet, who is also a M.A. candidate in the M. Ed. program of Educational Technology in SNNU's School of Education.

Wang Weitao, a child of an ordinary farmer's family in Shaanxi province, chose to be a middle school teacher in Tibet instead of other big cities in another part of China, after graduating with a Bachelor's degree from the School of Fine Arts of Shaanxi Normal University.

At school, he teaches fine arts to sophomores in senior grade one, tutors students in senior grade three who are talented in fine arts, as well as plans the blackboard display for the school's major events. In addition, he also teaches the school-based course of "Photographic Techniques" especially developed by him.

Wang Weitao worried about the poor photographic skills at first, but was surprised at what he got from the students' works produced

with the innocent and sharp eyes and simple and unsophisticated skills. When he showed the works to other teachers, they could not believe they were from their students. He planned to collect these works and hold an exhibition, to present them to all the teachers and students of the school, even to all the citizens of Lhasa.

Being an amateur photographer, Wang Weitao used his camera and lens to capture the people and landscape of Tibet and posted the photos in his QQ space. Since 2011, he noticed an orphanage near his school. It was run by a Tibetan young man named Tashi, who quit the lucrative

job as a tour guide and began to adopt orphans. From the three orphans in the beginning to nearly thirty, it grew to be what it is now. Wang was touched and started shooting photos for the children. His work titled "Kids" won the first prize in the People Category of National Geographic Photo Contest 2012 and the Golden Pinhole Award in the Fourth China (Jinan) International Photographic Biennale.

After he won the awards, his story was featured in a micro film and broadcast online, which was viewed 1.5 million times in the first day. Many people contacted Wang Weitao and Tashi Orphanage to

make donations. Wang Weitao also auctioned his award-winning photo "Children" in the U.S.A. and donated the money. The local government nationalized the Tashi Orphanage and five other ones and began to finance them.

Whenever he had a holiday of more than three days, Wang Weitao would go to teach in an elementary school in Shigatse Prefecture. Wang and his colleagues would have to ride for more than ten hours on the bumpy road before they got to a remote mountain village. It was only several classrooms rather than a whole school, and it did not even have a school name. The one and only teacher had to teach



《高原村小—我的学生》组照之《荡秋千》  
Playing on the swing, from My Students in a Mountain Village School

three grades from kindergarten to grade two. There were hardly any basic teaching equipments or tools in the rundown classrooms. In this cold mountain village, Wang and his colleague ate instant noodles for meal for two days. He even asked their driver to go to town and bought some pencils and exercise books for the students. After two days class, they had to go back to Lhasa. Before they left, Wang said to the students that he would come back again to teach them.

After class during each teaching trip, Wang Weitao would take photos of his students. His work "Playing on the Swing" won the Second Prize in the People Category of National Geographic Photo Contest 2013 and he was also awarded the "China Collection

Award" of the Contest for his effort in using photography to change children's lives in outlying poverty-stricken areas in China. His photo series "My Students in a Mountain Village School" won him accolade as a "Emerging Report Photographer of the Year" in Sina.com's "Photographing 2013" Report Photography Awards and the "Collection Award" of 2014 Third "Xu Xiaobing Cup" National Photo Exhibition.

When asked if he would he would pursue photography as his lifelong career, Wang Weitao said, "I am a teacher first, I will go on photographing when I have done a good job as a teacher. I want to use the portraits I shoot to express some feelings and I want people to know more about these children's

lives through my photos. Moreover, I hope I can get more people to help these children in need."

In his opinion, "Apart from using photos to reflect their current educational conditions and get them more attention and help, I also hope that they can learn more things and broaden their horizon to see the outside world."

To Wang Weitao, this is the best reward for what he has been doing. He believes that with more help coming from more people, these children's lives will become better. He said, "I'm glad to stay here. The students are so nice. I will go on taking photos here and I will settle down here. I stay here because I like it here, but I want to make more choices open to them."



(本文图片  
由王伟涛提供  
Photos courtesy  
of Wang  
Weitao)

《高原村小—我的学生》组照之《放学回家的路上》  
*On the way home from school, from My Students in a Mountain Village School*

# 我的波城记忆

## My Boston Memories

杨婧楠 / 文 Text by Yang Jingnan  
徐莹 / 译 Translation by Xu Ying



(杨婧楠摄影, Courtesy of Yang Jingnan)

不知不觉我已在美国已经度过了9个月，到了要和波城说再见的时候。经历过最初的新鲜感，从平凡到努力追求更好，再回归平凡；从感受文化冲击，到适应这里的生活，再到切身地融入其中并感同身受。我知道在异国他乡度过的这一年，是我难以忘怀的最美丽的时光。有那么多事情看着一头雾水，最后也能慢慢学会，然后做好。有那么多坎儿看着过不去了，最后却也安安稳稳地跨过。也许没有了身边父母的指引、朋友的影响，反而更容易长大，更懂得珍惜。

还记得登上飞机的那天，我小心翼翼地看管着自己的两个大箱子，外加一个塞得鼓鼓的登机箱，因为那时候这些就是我在美国赖以生存的全部家当。来到租好的公寓，空

荡荡一个屋子什么都没有，我们一行人一点点往家里添置桌子椅子和各种生活用具，在最初的几天里让生活尽快稳定下来。虽然波士顿知名度比较高，但这里没有高楼大厦，没有华丽的装修，有的是蓝天白云，红花绿草和各种漂亮的小房子，和想象中的美国有很大的不同。

当然，最初的一周里最大的问题还是如何跨过语言关的障碍。刚开始还是不太敢说，但小到办电话卡，大到和老师沟通选课问题等，都需要勇于张口表述清楚自己的意思。我都努力学着像美国人一样点餐、坐车、与人问好，一周过后，已经完全克服了在公共场合说英语的心理障碍。

第一学期我选了传播学和美国研究的相关课程，这些课程旨在让学生深入了解美国文化传播理论，鼓励学

生进行发散性思维，上课也以学生之间的自主讨论为主。每次上课前老师会事先布置作业（观看电影并阅读相关的论文或书籍，再写 talking point 或 journal），课上大家再进行分组讨论。这一形式对口语和听力的要求较高，一开始我感到非常吃力，只能听懂一半，不能像其他中国学生那样自如交流，心里很着急。幸运的是我遇到了一位好老师——Professor Jessie M. Quintero Johnson。我在课下找到她并向她说明了情况，并希望她能给我些帮助。她耐心地给我解答疑惑，帮我指出作业中的问题，最重要的是给了我莫大的鼓励。她对我说，“我认为你的发音不错，只需要提高些流利度。害怕什么就要去面对什么，你能来到这里并且跟美国学

生一起上课，说明你能够克服这些问题。”渐渐地，我感到上课时大部分内容都能听懂了，也可以和同学做些简单的学术讨论了。从第一次考试只拿了74分，后来得到83分，到第二学期时得到94分，我认为这和Jessie老师的帮助是分不开的。我告诉她我的室友都是一起来的中國学生，平时除了上课以外，讲英语的机会并不是很多。Jessie老师便热情地邀请我感恩节到她家做客，让我担任她研究项目的助理，帮我辅导presentation，总之给我创造了许多和美国学生交流的机会，让我非常感激。是她让我明白，美国社会的包容性很强，每个人都有机会。但你必须有勇气，敢想敢做，表现自己。因为如果别人看不到你，也就看不到你身后的成就。

另一位传播学老师Julie也是如此。在她的推荐下，今年四月我参加了由陕西师范大学和马萨诸塞大学波士顿分校社会学系共同举办的UMass Boston X Annual Social Theory Forum并发表论文一篇，另还有一篇论文在审。此外还有许多给予我深厚关怀的老师和同学们无法在这里一一提及，但我知道我不会忘记和他们在一起的这短暂却无比精彩的时光。

来到波士顿的这一年并不平静：飓风桑迪的肆虐，持续一周的雪灾，到波士顿马拉松爆炸案的发生震惊了这座文化名城。我深深地为那些在受到伤害甚至失去亲人的人们感到惋惜。但与此

同时，社会上各种正能量的传递也让我感受到了波城人民的坚强和乐观。当爆炸发生后，许多参赛者跑过终点后没有停下来，继续跑向医院为伤者献血；爆炸发生第二天全城戒严，所有商店和机构全部停业抓捕罪犯，在那种情况下有人在街上无偿给记者提供食物，只是说“You've got to eat”；在爆炸点附近的纪念区，无数民众将自己的运动鞋挂在围栏上，以纪念伤者和逝者。在那一刻，我们都觉得自己就是这个可爱城市的一份子，我们为波城不屈的精神而感动——Boston Strong.

终于还是要走了，离开这座城市让我不舍的有太多太多，但我知道这些美好的回忆都将是挥之不去的财富。我更高兴未来还有更多的留学生会来到这里，和我一样感受这座城市的美好和这里人们的可爱。

**I**t was time to say goodbye to Boston, the city where I had stayed for 9 months. It was during that period that I experienced the novelty of honeymoon, I returned to ordinary day-to-day routine after striving to be better. I experienced the cultural shock, adapted myself to life here, and then immersed myself into American culture and began to appreciate it. I know the year in this foreign country was the most beautiful and unforgettable time in my life. At first, I was at a loss when I encountered too many problems and difficulties, then I gradually learned to face them and solve them. Too often

there were obstacles seemingly insurmountable, but I managed to overcome them safe and sound. Maybe it was easier for me to grow and know to cherish more, without my parents' guidance and in the absence of my friends.

I still remember the day when I boarded the plane. I carefully guarded my two big suitcases, plus another overstuffed carry-on, for these were all my belongings to survive in the U.S.A. The rented apartment had no furniture, so the four of us bought furniture like desks, chairs and other articles of everyday use, to settle down as soon as possible in the first few days after our arrival. Though Boston was a famous city, there were no skyscrapers and no excessive decoration. What I could see everywhere were white clouds in the blue sky, red flowers on the green grass and pretty little houses. This was so different from what I had expected of the United States of America.

Of course the biggest problem in the first week after my arrival was how to overcome the obstacle of English language. I was a little too intimidated to speak in the beginning. But to get anything done, from buying phone card to communicating with teachers on course-choosing, you would have to open your mouth and speak up. Therefore, I brought myself to order food, take rides, and greet people just as the

Americans did. One week later, I overcame the psychological barrier to speak felt free to speak English in public.

In the first semester, I chose the two courses of Communication Studies and American Studies. These courses were aimed at helping students gain a deeper understanding of the communication theory of American culture and encouraging students' divergent thinking. During class, discussion among students took a major part of the class hour. Before each class, teachers would give students assignments as to watch movies, read related papers or books and then write talking points or a journal, to make us prepared for classroom discussion in groups. This required good speaking and listening comprehensive skills and it was too tough a job for me at first. I was really worried that I could only understand half of the class and I could not communicate freely in English like other Chinese students did.

Fortunately, I had a good teacher—Professor Jessie M. Quintero Johnson. I told her my problems and asked for her help after class. She patiently listened, answered my questions and pointed out the mistakes in my assignment, and most importantly, she encouraged me a lot. She said to me, “I think your pronunciation is good. What needs improvement is your fluency. You've got to face what you fear. The fact that

you've come here to study with American students proves you can overcome these problems.” I got only 74 in the first exam, 83 later, and 94 in the second semester. This would have been impossible without Jessie's help. When she learned I had little chance to speak English outside of classroom as my roommates were fellow Chinese students, Jessie invited me to her home on Thanksgiving Day. She made me her assistant on her research project and tutored me in preparing my presentation. She also created many opportunities for me to communicate with American students and I was very grateful for this. She made me understand that America was an inclusive society and everyone had an opportunity, but you should be brave—dare to dream, dare to do, and dare to show yourself, for if others did not see your presence, they could not see what you achieved.

Julie, another Communication Studies teacher, also helped me a lot. With her recommendation, I took part in the UMass Boston X Annual Social Theory Forum jointly organized by Shaanxi Normal University and the Department of Sociology of University of Massachusetts, Boston, and got one paper published and another in review. Many other teachers and students had also helped me whom I can not name one by one, but I knew I would never forget the brief but wonderful time spent with them.

This was not a peaceful year

in Boston. The raging Hurricane Sandy, the week-long blizzard and the Boston marathon bombing shocked this city. I felt really sorry for those who were injured or who had lost their loved ones. But in the meantime, I was moved by the fortitude and optimism of Boston people. After the bombing, many runners, instead of stopping after reaching the finishing line, continued running till they got to the hospital to donate blood for the victims. The second day after the bombing, all shops and institutions were closed as the curfew was ordered in order to hunt the suspects. Even under such terrifying circumstances, some people went to the street to offer food to journalists for free, saying “you've got to eat.” In the memorial area near the blast site, numerous people hang their sneakers on the fences to pay their tribute to the injured and the dead. At that moment, we were moved by the Boston unyielding spirit—Boston Strong, and we felt we were all a member of this adorable city.

It saddened me when I had to leave Boston, for too many people and things had bonded me with this city. But I know these wonderful memories are my lasting treasures. What gladdens me is that more and more international students will come to this, to feel the wonder of the city and the loveliness of its people, like what I did.

# MOOC 正在改变我们的学习方式

## MOOC is Changing Our Way of Learning

石萍 / 文

Text by Shi Ping

张光伟 / 图

Photo by Zhang Guang



这五个有梦想的大学学子。他们在美丽的师大校园里，通过传统课堂学习知识的同时，积极探索自主学习的新模式。去年10月，经导师房喻教授介绍，这五名学生接触到了一种网络开放课程——MOOC，经过为期9周的MOOC课程学习，他们认识到了网络资源的重要性，逐渐适应了网络课程学习，摸索出了网络学习的方法，今年2月，全部拿到了美国Rice University颁发的课程认证证书。他们是我校化学化工学院物理化学专业2013级的研究生祁彦宇、贺美

霞、刘玲玲、吕艳超、张少飞。

### MOOC 向我们走来

2012年以来，MOOC这种大规模的网络开放课程日益受到瞩目。它通过信息技术与网络技术将国际优质教育资源送到世界各个角落。它的课程范围不仅覆盖了广泛的自然学科，如数学、物理、化学，也包括了社会、人文学科，这些课程全部针对高等教育，像真正的大学一样，有一套自己的学习和管理系统。

“只要你有一个邮箱，注册之后就可以随时随地在线或者下载学习

MOOC上提供的各种课程，注册同一课程的学生可以通过加入当地的学习小组或在在线论坛上讨论等方式，来互相促进、学习。”正在进行MOOC课程学习的历史文化学院张光伟老师说，“参与MOOC的学习通常是免费的，如果学习者试图获得某种认证的话，一些大规模网络开放课程可能收取一定学费。”

祁彦宇他们参加的是MOOC三大平台之一Coursera上的纳米技术课，“与一般的网络公开课不同，MOOC让学习者更有身临其境之感，授课全



部采用纯英文，每周会有 10—12 个小视频，每个视频约 10—15 分钟，每周设有小测验，最后有期末考试；还会有一些小的调查问卷以及在 Discussing Forum（课程论坛）上交流自己学到的知识和遇到的问题。”

通过努力，祁彦宇等五名同学完成了所有课程任务，顺利

拿到该课程的认证证书。

拿到课程认证证书之后，贺美霞深有感触：“我们所选的这门课程，采取由易到难、结合生活实例、利用实验演示、额外增加较难章节的授课方式，大大减轻了学生学习的难度，提高了学习兴趣。”“通过 MOOC 这个小窗口，我看到了外面的世界，目睹了“常青藤”名校教授的授课风采，体验他们的课堂教学模式。”张少飞坦言，在讨论版块，来自全球不同领域、具有不同文化背景的人进行深刻的讨论，大家探讨角度大相径庭。经常在

讶异中收获，慢慢就丰富了自己的思维方式，提高解决问题的能力。“我渐渐可以做到将当天学到的知识与生活中的方方面面联系起来，同时与各学科各专业联系起来。”“因为是全英文授课，英文界面完成测验及英文在线发帖交流，刚开始听课也是一知半解，发帖交流也不那么顺畅，但只要坚持下来，英语的听、说、读、写等能力都有很大的提高。现在我已经可以用英语自由表达自己的想法了。”刘玲玲说。

“这五名研究生通过 MOOC 的学习，获得了美国 Rice University 颁发的课程认证证书，我要祝贺他们，但更令我感到高兴的是，他们坚持了一种先进的国际化学习理念。”研究生院常务副院长郑海荣说。

### 有特色的《世界文化交流》课

利用现代信息技术，搭建国际化教学平台，开设《世界文化交流课》是历史文化学院推进国际化教学的一个亮点。负责此门课程的老师卜琳告诉笔者，《世界文化交流课》实际上是一门网络实时视频互动课程，学院早在 2004 年就开设了此课程。“与 MOOC 不同，这门课程以学生讨论的形式为主。我们的学生现在可以与全球 20 多所大学的学生连线，通过网络视频设备，用英文展开面对面的交流或书面交流。”该课程的“工程师”张光伟说。

本科生或者研究生通过考试，都可以参加这门课程。在课堂上，一般是选择若干中外学生共同感兴趣的话题，与来自不同国家的 3—5 个大学的学生连线，每所学校都有 1—2 位学生

和我们的学生建立同伴关系，课前和课后都保持密切的联系和合作。“老师所做的工作，是确保学生在上课时成为国际文化交流的主人公。”课程负责老师李化成说道。

参加过该课程学习的 2010 级历史创新班徐锦博同学说：“这门课给我带来了许多收获，英语听说水平的提高，表达信心的增强，同学们之间的积极合作，最重要的是拓展了思路，鼓励自己去向外闯，去接受一些新鲜事物。”“与美国东卡罗莱纳大学的交流是我们第一次跨国视频交流，感觉很兴奋，也很新鲜。和日本岛根县立大学的交流，给我最直观最明显的感受就是，他们太有礼节了。这门课程真的是一个了解中国与世界差异的窗口，想要开阔视野的同学，你们在这里一定会有收获。”2010 级历史创新班赵晔炜同学鼓励更多的同学参与这门课程。

学校在今年的工作要点中提出，要着手开展陕西省 MOOC 中心建设，搭建在线课程平台。目前，由傅钢善教授负责的《现代教育技术》和何聚厚教授负责的《Visual Basic 程序设计》两门 MOOC 示范课正在建设中，“之所以我们把它们叫作 MOOC 示范课，就是要通过建设这两门课程，发挥其示范、辐射的作用，推动我校整个 MOOC 课程的共建和共享。”教务处副处长石洛祥说。

“MOOC 如何与传统课堂相结合，能不能将 MOOC 和《世界文化交流课》的形式结合起来，这些都是我们目前正在思索的问题。我们希望通过现代信息技术把国外先进的理念、想法、

做法引进来,通过对学生的耳濡目染,提高他们的英语综合水平,增强他们的参与意识,开阔他们的视野,扩大他们的知识面,拓展他们的思维方式和提高他们解决问题的能力,特别是提升他们的自主学习能力,这些对学生自身的影响更加深远。”研究生院常务副院长郑海荣说。

以网络化、数字化、多媒体化为代表的现代信息技术,正在改变着人们传统的生活、学习和工作方式,也影响着教育的内容与方法。现在,我校在利用现代信息技术和国际优质资源推动我校学生学习国际化的道路上,已经迈出了步伐,而未来,我们还有更长的路要走。

**T**hese five students have their dreams and ambitions.

On the beautiful campus of Shaanxi Normal University, they pioneered a new mode of autonomous learning, in addition to the traditional classroom learning. In October 2013, these five students, through the introduction of their advisor Prof. Fang Yu, they came to know the importance of online resources and got accustomed to online learning and engaged in learning online courses. In February 2014, they all obtained the course certificates from Rice University of U.S.A. They are Qi Yanyu, He Meixia, Liu Lingling, Lyu Yanchao and Zhang Shaofei, the 2013 masters candidates in the major of Physical Chemistry in the School of Chemistry and Chemical

Engineering.

## MOOC is becoming part of our life

Since 2012, MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) has become more and more popular. Through information technology and internet, it delivers high-quality international educational resources to every corner of the world. It covers not only subjects of natural science, such as mathematics, physics and chemistry, but also social science and humanities. These courses are all offered by higher institutions and are managed in a set of learning management systems, just like in a real university.

"As long as you have an email address, you can register for a MOOC course and start to learn online or download the learning materials to study. Students registering for the same course can join the local study group and discuss in the online forum, to interact with fellow students." Mr. Zhang Guangwei, a teacher at the School of History and Culture who is currently learning a MOOC course, said, "It is usually free to join a MOOC course, but a little fee would be charged if you want to obtain a certificate."

The course Qi Yanyu and his fellow students learned was Nanotechnology on Coursera, one of the three MOOC platforms. "Different from other open online courses, MOOC makes learners feel as if they are in a real classroom. The class is conducted

in English, 10 to 12 video clips 10 to 15 minutes each and every week, a quiz each week, and there is a final exam at the end of semester. There are also some small questionnaires and we can interact with other learners on Discussing Forum." After hard work, Qi and other four students completed all the course requirements and obtained course certificates.

After getting the certificate, He Meixia reflected on her learning experience, "We had great interest in this course, which has made it less difficult since it is structured from easy to difficult, with real life examples and demonstrations of experiments. More difficult chapters are added to the basic ones." "Through this window, we were able to see more of the world, listen to famous professors from Ivy League universities, and experience their mode of classroom instruction." To Zhang Shaofei, it was hardly surprising to meet learners from different fields and of different cultural backgrounds in the Discussing Forum, who viewed things from drastically different perspectives. Interacting with these learners online enriched his thinking and improved his ability to solve problems. "Gradually, I was able to connect the knowledge I learned online with aspects of life, and with knowledge from other subjects and other majors."

"Since the class was taught in English, the quiz and the online discussion was to be

done in English, at first I couldn't understand half of the class and it was difficult for me to post a thread. However, as long as I insisted on doing it, my English, the listening, speaking, reading and writing, were all improved. Now I can use English to express myself fluently." Liu Lingling said.

"I would like to congratulate these five graduate students on their obtaining course certificates from Rice University in the U.S.A. through MOOC." Prof. Zheng Hairong, vice dean of the SNNU graduate school, said, "What's more important is that they practiced a pioneering international learning concept."

### The unique course of

## "Communicating World Cultures"

Using modern information technology and building an international teaching platform to offer the course of "Communicating World Cultures" is a unique move of the School of History and Culture in its teaching internationalization drive. The course, according to Ms Bu Lin, one of the instructors, is an online real time interactive video course first introduced to students in 2004.

"Different from MOOC, this course is mainly based on students' discussion. Our students can communicate face-to-face or in writing with students from more than 20 foreign universities via

webcam equipment and internet connection." Zhang Guangwei, the "engineer" of the course said.

Once passing an exam, undergraduate or graduate students can take part in this course. Usually in class, some topics of interest to both Chinese and foreign students are selected for discussion with students from 3 to 5 foreign universities. One or two students from each foreign institute will have established a partnership with SNNU students and they will maintain close contact and cooperation during and after class. "What we instructors do is to make sure the students take the leading roles in communicating cultures between nations during class." Dr.



Li Huacheng, the leading course instructor said.

Xu Jinbo, a history major and participant of the course, said, "I've gained a lot from this course. I've improved English listening and speaking skills, am more confident in expressing myself, and learned about cooperation between fellow students. Most importantly, it extended my vision and encouraged me to look beyond and to accept more new things."

"The first webcam communication was with East Carolina University of the U.S.A. it was a fresh experience and I was really excited. The most impressive experience with the University of Shimane of Japan was that they were so polite. This course is really a window to learn the difference

between China and other countries. If you want to broaden your vision, this is the place you must go to." Zhao Yewei, another history major, encouraged more students to participate in the course.

The university has plans to begin establishing an online course platform of Shaanxi Provincial MOOC Center. Currently the "Modern Educational Technology" by Prof. Fu Gangshan and the "Visual Basic Programming" by Prof. He Juhou are being developed. "We are developing these two courses to be model MOOC courses to promote the development and sharing of MOOC courses of the whole university." Teaching Affairs Department Vice director Shi Luoxiang said.

"How do we combine MOOC

with a traditional classroom? Can we combine the modes of instruction of MOOC and the one used in 'Communicating World Cultures'? These are the issues we are thinking about now. We hope to use modern information technology to introduce advanced foreign concepts, ideas and practices. With students' participation, they can improve their comprehensive English proficiency, broaden their vision, increase their knowledge, expand their way of thinking and improve their problem-solving ability, especially to improve their ability of autonomous learning. This will have a profound impact on the students themselves." Prof. Zheng Hairong said.

The internet-based, digital and multimedia modern information

technology is changing the people's traditional ways of life, study and work, and is influencing the contents and methods of education. Shaanxi Normal University is using modern information technology and high-quality international resources to encourage and help its students to be more internationally-minded.



(智慧教育提供 Courtesy of He Meixia)



## 二十八年，一部辞典 Twenty Eight Years, One Dictionary

张 检 / 文 Text by Zhang Jian

刘怡曼 / 图 Photo by Liu Yiman

一百余名以陕西师范大学教师为主的学者，历时二十八年编纂出了一部十五册 3000 万字的大型专书辞书，这就是由陕西师范大学文学院辞书编纂研究所主持编写的、被众多国内外著名学者誉为“千古不朽事业”的《十三经辞典》。

西安身居关中腹地，亲历周秦汉唐等十三个朝代的时代更替，见证经学的繁荣和发展，受惠于周秦汉唐文化的浸润，位于西安的陕西师范大学具有编纂《十三经辞典》得天独厚的地缘优势。

主编迟铎说：“我们选择编写《十三经辞典》，是因为‘十三经’是传世文献的始祖，是儒家思想文化的源头、主干。这些思想、精神中的精华渗透在民族的性格与心理之中，

具有强大的凝聚力，至今仍有强大的影响。”

《十三经》是儒家的十三部经书，即《易经》《尚书》《诗经》《周礼》《仪礼》《礼记》《春秋左传》《春秋公羊传》《春秋谷梁传》《论语》《孝经》《尔雅》《孟子》。《十三经辞典》全书依十三部经书分卷编写，共 15 册，总计三千多万字。每卷分为辞典正文及词语索引两大部分。辞典正文前有该经书的概述，后附该经书原文以及历代研究该经书的参考书目、唐代成石经拓片（缩印件）。第一批的“五经”于 2002 年 12 月由陕西人民出版社出版，其余“八经”于 2012 年 12 月全部出版。2014 年 4 月 20 召开的《十三经辞典》编纂暨经学研讨会，标志这部皇皇巨著的全面完成。

将古籍整理与研究相结合，提供汉语史语法、词汇研究原始材料，补足、修订大型语文辞书并为之提供参证，以及运用计算机进行古籍整理的探索，是这部辞典做出的最大贡献。

与其宏大规模和重要意义相对应的，是编纂这部辞典的巨大难度。一是“十三经”本身量大、原文近六十四万字；二是时代久远，均为上古及秦汉时期文献，阅读困难；三是涉猎面广，思想深邃，涉及古代哲学、文学、政治、伦理、教育、天文、地理、动物、植物以及古代社会的风土人情等等诸多领域；四是历代研究者众多、吸收前人研究成果的工作量巨大。

从 1984 年开始酝酿到 2012 年最终出版，历时 28 年，倾注两代人的心血。当时参与编纂的副主编刘天泽先

生、张登弟先生、常金仓先生，编委王太平先生，工作委员会委员、学校原校长王国俊先生，陕西人民出版社总编贾象实先生，以及为辞典作序的北京大学张岱年先生都已先后离世。

不得不提的是，此课题的发起人之一，陕西师大辞书编纂研究所原所长、《十三经辞典》主编刘学林先生，在编写工作即将全面开始之际，因突发心脏病，不幸离世。但先生积极联络各地专家、学者，组织编写队伍，千方百计筹措编写经费，为辞典绘制蓝图，制定凡例，组织编写样稿的一系列努力，却成为整个团队砥砺前行的精神典范。而后，刘学林的夫人迟铎先生，接过主编重任，完成了辞典的编纂工作。

如此浩大工程，寻求资金支持也并不容易。主编迟铎先生回忆：“第一笔资助来得很意外，我赴香港探亲时，遇到了实业家朱恩馥先生及谢玲玲女士，他们非常喜爱传统文化。当他们得知我们要编写《十三经辞典》时，认为这件事‘非常有意义’，并表示‘很想帮助你们’。”两三个月后，课题组收到了谢玲玲女士寄来的七十二万元捐赠函。

主编迟铎老师借用《尚书卷》主编臧振教授在《尚书辞典》定稿后的一段话来表达她的感受：“今天《十三经辞典·尚书卷》总算杀青，我们轻松的心情难以言表。或许，因为其不算论文也不算专著，我们自己从中得不到什么实惠；或许因为我们水平有限，贻笑大方之处在

在皆是。然而为了中华民族传统文化的承传，我们自信是做了一件踏踏实实的工作，上对得起师长，下对得起学生，同时也是对人类文化遗产的保护，尽了我们的一份绵力。”

《十三经辞典》之规模、之难度、之影响在陕西省文科科研项目中尚属首例。语言学家何乐士先生说：“成就伟大的事业需要一种崇高的精神，一种自强不息的奋斗精神。我们从《十三经辞典》的编撰队伍身上看到了这种精神。”这是对所有编纂者的最高褒奖。

A group of more than 100 scholars, who are mostly faculty of Shaanxi Normal University and with the Institute of Dictionary Compilation, School of Chinese Language and Literature of Shaanxi Normal University, spent 28 years in compiling a 15-volume, 30-million Chinese characters Dictionary of Thirteen Confucian Classics, which has been regarded by Chinese and overseas scholars as “an undertaking with enduring significance”.

Situated at the center of Guangzhou plains of Shaanxi province and has been the capital of thirteen dynasties including Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang in history, Xi'an city witnessed the development and prosperity of the Study of Confucian Classics and has been immersed in the traditional culture through the dynasties. This makes Shaanxi Normal University, a

comprehensive university in Xi'an city, geographically advantaged in compiling the Dictionary of Thirteen Confucian Classics.

The editor-in-chief Chi Duo said, “The reason we chose to compile the dictionary is that the ‘Thirteen Confucian Classics’ is the beginning of documents that have been handed down over generations and the origin and mainstream of Confucian thoughts and culture. The essence of these thoughts and spirits are permeated in the character and mentality of Chinese nation, which have a strong binding force and are still influential today.”

The Thirteen Confucian Classics include IChing (Book of Changes), Book of Documents, Book of Songs, Book of Rites, Spring and Autumn Annals, Gongyang's Commentary on Spring and Autumn Annals, Guliang's Commentary on Spring and Autumn Annals, Analects of Confucius, Book of Filial Piety, Erya (Approaching Correctness, the oldest extant Chinese dictionary of glosses to interpret the Confucian classics) and Mencius.

The Dictionary of Thirteen Confucian Classics is a huge work with more than 30 million Chinese characters and in fifteen volumes dedicated to each of the thirteen classics.

Each volume is divided into two parts, contents and index. Before the contents, there is an introduction to the classics. The

text of the classics, a reference of literature on the study of the classic through dynasties and a miniature of the rubbing of the Tang Dynasty Kaicheng Stele are also attached.

The first volumes on the five classics were published by Shaanxi People's Publishing House in December 2012 and the rest of the volumes on the eight classics were published in December 2012. The Seminar on the Compilation of the Dictionary of Thirteen Confucian Classics and the Study of Confucian Classics held on April 20, 2014 signified the completion of this magnificent project.

The biggest contributions of the Dictionary are combining collation and studies of ancient documents, providing raw materials for studies in Chinese grammar and lexicology, supplementing and revising other large Chinese language dictionaries and providing cross-reference for them, and using computer in ancient documents collation.

Corresponding to its significance is the difficulties involved in the compilation. The first difficulty is the 640,000-character length of the original classics texts; the second is the difficulty in comprehending the ancient documents; the third is that the texts are comprehensive and profound and involve knowledge in ancient Chinese philosophy, literature, politics, ethics, education, astrology, geography, zoology, botany, and society and customs;

and the fourth is the huge task in absorbing research findings of previous scholars.

From the initial proposal in 1984 to the publication of the final volumes in 2012, two generations of scholars dedicated 28 years into the Dictionary. Several participants, like associate editors-in-chief Liu Tianzhe, Zhang Dengdi, Chang Jinchang, editor Wang Taiping, former SNNU president Wang Guojun, Shaanxi People's Publishing House editor-in-chief Jia Xiangshi and the preface writer Zhang Dainian of Peking University, passed away during these years.

Mr. Liu Xuelin, initiator and editor-in-chief of the Dictionary and former director of SNNU's Institute of Dictionary Compilation, died of heart attack just before the compilation work started. However his works in contacting experts and scholars, teaming up compilers, raising funds, making blueprints and setting up stylistic rules and layout for compilation, and writing sample manuscripts, became an inspiration for the compilers to carry on. After his death, his wife Chi Duo took over the duty of editor-in-chief.

It was no easy job finding funding for such an endeavor. "It was rather unexpected that I obtained the first donation. I met Hong Kong entrepreneur Mr. Zhu Enyu and his wife Mrs. Xie Lingling when I went to visit my relatives there. They are very fond of traditional Chinese culture. When

they learned we are compiling this dictionary, they considered it to be 'highly meaningful' and they said 'we want to help you.'" Mrs. Chi Duo recalled. After three months, their 720,000 RMB yuan donation was received.

At the Seminar, Mrs. Chi Duo used the words of Book of Documents editor Prof. Zhang Zhen to express her own feelings, "I cannot find proper words to describe how relaxed we are now that the volume of Book of Documents is finally completed. Maybe we will not benefit from it since it is not something like journal paper or monograph; maybe there are many errors and mistakes since we are not proficient enough for this job. However, we are confident that we have done a solid work for the inheritance of traditional Chinese culture. It lives up to the expectation of our teachers and seniors and ancestors, as well as our students, juniors and descendants. It is also our little effort in preserving human cultural heritage."

The compilation of the Dictionary is unprecedented in terms of its scale, difficulty and significance in the humanities research projects of Shaanxi province. Linguist He Leshi said, "It requires a lofty spirit and an unremitting fighting spirit to accomplish a great course. We can see these spirits in the compilers of the Dictionary." This is the highest accolade to all the compilers.



## 机器人之梦 Robot Dream

张雨蒙 牟庆红 / 文  
Text by Zhang Yumeng, Mo Qinghong

蓝色、红色、黄色、橘色，娴熟的“动作”伴随着“噔噔噔”的翻转声，不一会儿一个魔方就解好了。解魔方不是别“人”，而是摆放在教育技术实验室实验台上的“解魔方机器人”。实验台后方的几个同学来自于陕西师范大学技术教育与创新实验室，他们目不转睛地盯着电脑屏幕，不时敲打键盘，关注着机器人的一举一动……

像“解魔方机器人”一样，所有机器人的动作执行都是由这些同学们电脑上的“数字和符号”——编程来完成的。“这样一个看似结构简单的机器人，制作起来却需要比较繁复的程序，从创意、搭建、编程到最后的完成，机器人的控制部分、驱动部分、执行部分，哪个环节都不能少。”来

自2011级教育技术学专业的董长智说。

除了编程之外，机器人的制作也少不了创意和搭建，实验室“工具区”摆放着螺丝刀、剥线钳、电锡焊、锡丝、电线、螺丝等工具。“爱动手的学生总是爱拿着这些设备和工具捣鼓，有的时候灵感就在摸索中产生了。今年做的‘旋转木马’、‘大风车’都是他们用自己的创意动手完成的。”负责实验室日常工作的秦健副教授说。

2010级的张轩和团队去年研制的“六足机器人”在陕西省大学生科技博览会上引起了众多参观者的兴趣。

“还记得做‘六足机器人’那段时间，我们光是筹备就用了一个多月。当时实验室在新校区，每天一大早坐车去新校区，到了晚上十点之后才能回来。

虽然那段时间很辛苦，但和大家一同努力的过程还是很开心的。记得有一次讨论如何给“六足机器人”编舞，小伙伴们为了给我灵感，一起跳起了骑马舞，现在回想起来都能笑出声儿来。”张轩说。

技术教育与创新实验室在工作中是一个协作的团队，在日常的生活中更像一个温暖的“家”。“我是一个比较懒散的人，本以为四年大学生生活会一直虚度。进入实验室之后，在学姐、学长的带领指导下，我慢慢地找到了学习的动力和人生的方向。”如今，大四的张轩也开始带起了大三的学弟学妹们。“我也想像学长一样，毕业之后成为一名机器人老师，和学生们一起创制不同的机器人”，2011

级团队成员邓颖在谈及张轩时说道。

自2007年组建以来，技术教育与创新实验室团队一直推行“学生选学生，学生带学生，高年级带低年级”的团队组建原则，高年级的学生要带领学弟、学妹熟悉实验室的运作和目前实验室研究内容，实验室的研究成果便像传送带一样，级级相传，很多机器人都是在新旧成员们的共同“孕育”下诞生出来的。

“这里就像一个家，已经毕业好几年的团队成员，有时间都会回实验室看望低年级的学生。为了一个目标而奋斗的这种团队感情，是非常珍贵的，而这么团结的团队，创造力是非常大的。”秦健老师说，“年轻的学生的创造力是无限的，做老师的只需要给他们一个方向和空间，让他们自己去发现，去创造。”

技术教育与创新实验室还有另外一个名字——教育技术系中小学机器人实验室。“从小培养孩子们的创造性思维和动手能力，对于孩子们的思维开发非常有用，从大的方面说更是为国家的科技发展奠定基础，这项工作责任重大。”谈及实验室最初定位，秦健这样说道。

“今年陕西省大学生创新创业科技成果博览会上，很多中小学的小伙伴们对我们的机器人很感兴趣，纷纷拿起遥控亲自操纵起来，看到他们对于科技的那种热情和喜爱，我们真的打心底里觉得我们的劳动是值得的，这也更坚定了我做一名机器人老师的决心。”2010级的包学西说。

技术教育与创新实验室是一个团队，更是一个家。在这里，同学们在梦想的指引下找到了方向。他们将携

着希望的种子，帮助更多的孩子实现他们的“机器人之梦”。

Blue, red, yellow, orange ..., colored pieces flipped quickly and the Rubik's Cube was solved in a matter of seconds. The solver was not a human, but a robot on a bench of the Educational Technology Lab of Shaanxi Normal University. Beside the bench, several students are staring at the computer screen. They watch the movement of robot and type instructions from time to time .....

Like the cube-solving robot, robots perform their actions according to the "digits and symbols", or the programming, from the computer like the one controlled by the students. "Though it looks rather simple, it requires complicated programming to build one. From conception, installation, programming and the final assembly, each part of a robot's control, drive and execution is inevitable." said the Educational Technology major Dong Changzhi of Class 2015.

Apart from programming, tool and materials such as a screwdriver, wire stripper, electric soldering iron, solder wire, wires and screws at the tool area of the lab are also needed in conception and installation. "These dexterous students love these tools and sometimes an inspiration came from their 'fiddling' with them. This year's 'merry-go-round' and

'windmill' were all finished with their ideas." said Ms. Qin Jian, the SNU associate professor in charge of the lab's daily operation.

The "Six-legged Robot" made by Zhang Xuan of Class 2014 and his team drew a lot of attention in the Shaanxi College Student Sci-tech Expo. "I remember the days we were making the robot. We spent more than one month to make it. The lab was on the Chang'an campus, so we had to take a bus there in the early morning and got back to our dorm after ten o'clock in the evening. Though it was hard work, we still felt happy as we were doing something with everyone. Once when we were discussing the programming of dancing, my teammates danced Gangnam style for me, just trying to inspire me. I can't help giggling when I think about this," said Zhang Xuan.

The Lab for Technology Education and Innovation is a cooperative team at work as well as a warm "family" in life. "I was an indolent person. I thought I would idle away my four-year college life. After I joined the lab, I found the motive to study and my life's direction, at the guidance and help of my fellow upperclassmen." Zhang Xuan himself is now teaching junior students. "I would like to become a robot instructor like him when I graduate, and I can make different robots with my students." Deng Ying was referring to Zhang Xuan when she said this.

Since its initiation in 2007,

the lab has been practicing the principle of "Students select students, students teach students, and seniors guide juniors". Senior students help junior ones with the operation and research projects of the lab, so the projects are handed over and taken care of like products on a conveyer belt. Many robots have been brought to life with the joint efforts of old and new lab members.

"It's like a home. Some students would come back to the lab to see the junior students several years after their graduation. This togetherness of the team is so precious as it comes from striving for a shared goal. The creativity of such a tightly-knit team

is huge." said Qin Jian, "Young students' creativity is boundless. As a teacher, all I need to do is to give them a direction and some space, and leave the rest for them to discover and create."

Another name of the Lab is the Primary and Secondary School Robot Lab of the Department of Educational Technology. "It is of vital importance to develop children's creative thinking and manual dexterity in order to enhance their thinking ability. This is a major task for laying the foundation of China's future development in science and technology." Qin Jian said so when she talked about the original purpose of this lab.

"In this year's Shaanxi College Students Innovation and Entrepreneurship Expo, many primary and secondary school students were so interested in our robots that they picked up the remote control to manipulate the robots themselves. Seeing their enthusiasm and love for science and technology, we were so happy that our efforts were worthwhile. This reinforced my determination to be a robot instructor," said Bao Xuexi of Class 2014.

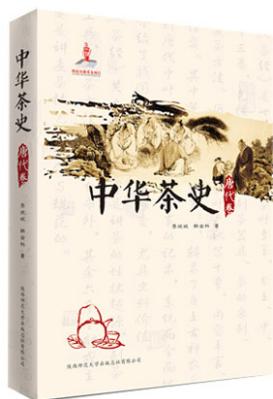
This lab is more a family than a team. Guided by their dreams, students find their own directions. They will bring the seeds of hope with them to help more children realize their "robot dream".



(吴忠旭/图 Photo by Wu Zhongxu)

## 《中华茶史·唐代卷》登上“中国高校出版社书榜”

### *A History of Chinese Tea - Tang Dynasty* makes the *Guangming Daily March* top 10 booklist



我校出版总社推荐的图书《中华茶史·唐代卷》上榜教育部与光明日报社共同主办的“中国高校出版社书

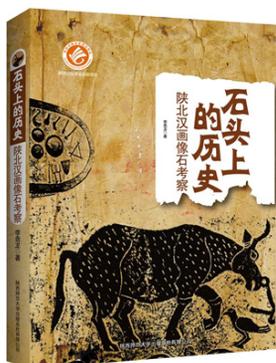
榜”3月榜单。中国是茶叶和茶文化的故乡，中华茶的培育、茶文化的发展为世界文明和人类文化做出了辉煌业绩和巨大贡献。《中华茶史·唐代卷》以唐代茶文化为核心视角，全面研究中华茶文化在唐代的形成、发展和繁荣状况，同时，就其对全世界文化的影响，亦进行了深入讨论，完整地展现了唐代茶文化的全貌。《中华茶史·唐代卷》是目前所见关于唐代茶史的第一部全面系统的专门史著作，具有极高的社会意义和学术价值。

*A History of Chinese Tea - Tang Dynasty*, a book published and recommended by Shaanxi Normal

University General Publishing House, made the *Guangming Daily March* top 10 booklist by publishers of Chinese higher institutions. As China is the hometown to tea and tea culture, the cultivation of Chinese tea and the development of Chinese tea culture have made a great contribution to world civilization and human culture. "A History of Chinese Tea - Tang Dynasty" presents the formation, development and prosperity of Chinese tea culture in Tang Dynasty and is the first specialized history work dedicated to the tea history in Tang Dynasty.

## 《石头上的历史》登上“中国高校出版社书榜”

### *History on the Stones* makes the *Guangming Daily September* top 10 booklist



我校出版总社推荐的图书《石头上的历史——陕北汉画像石考察》上榜《光明日报》“中国高校出版社书榜”9月榜单。《石头上的历史——陕北汉画像石考察》以对陕北古代的画像石考察为线索，图文并茂，对汉画

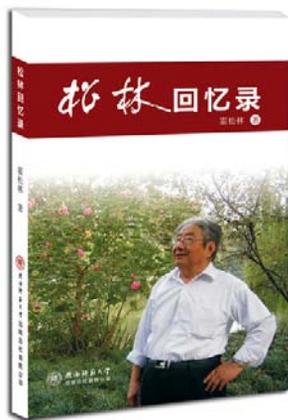
像石生成的背景、发掘、工艺手法、作品保护等多方面进行了详实的阐释，重点阐释了汉画像石所承载和展示的历史文化信息。通过对汉画像石的解读，描画了古代陕北地区的历史和生活，为读者展示了汉朝时期边陲地区的文明境况和风俗人情。同时，本书丰富的汉画像石图片和详实的数据资料，也为文物考古、历史文化、艺术史研究者提供了一札有份量的资料，具有一定的收藏和学术价值。

*History on the Stones - An Investigation of Han Dynasty Stone Reliefs in Northern Shaanxi Province*, a book published and recommended by Shaanxi Normal University General Publishing House, made the *Guangming Daily September* top 10 booklist by publishers of Chinese

higher institutions. The book is an illustrated record of investigation into the stone reliefs in northern Shaanxi province. It is a detailed account of the background, excavation, craftsmanship and protection of Han stone reliefs, with an emphasis on the historical and cultural information in them. Interpretations of Han stone reliefs depict the history and life of ancient northern Shaanxi and display local civilization, customs and practices of frontier area in Han Dynasty. The rich collection of pictures of Han stone reliefs and detailed data and documents in the book also serve as valuable materials for researchers of cultural relics, archeology, history, culture and history of art.

## 《松林回忆录》登上“中国高校出版社书榜”

### *Huo Songlin's Memoirs makes the Guangming Daily October top 10 booklist*



我校出版总社推荐的图书《松林回忆录》登上《光明日报》“中国高校出版社书榜”10月榜单。《松林回忆录》是著名文艺理论家、古典文学研究专家霍松林先生于93岁高龄执笔写就的回忆录，从童年生活、求学经历、学术活动、创作活动、科研活动、教书育人诸多方面展现先生的人生状貌。

*Huo Songlin's Memoirs*, a book published and recommended by Shaanxi Normal University

General Publishing House, made the Guangmin Daily October top 10 booklist by publishers of Chinese higher institutions. The Memoirs, a record of more than 300 thousand Chinese characters written by the famous scholar Huo Songlin when he was 93 years old, is a vivid retrospect of Prof. Huo's life from his childhood, learning experience, academic pursuit, scholarly writing, teaching and research.

## 朱鸿《长安是中国的心》

### *Chang'an, the Heart of China by Zhu Hong*



《长安是中国的心》是朱鸿撰写的一部系统叙述长安的散文集，全书106篇作品，凡黄土、山、原、川、河、池、宫室、帝陵、王墓、道观、佛庙、大雁塔、小雁塔、碑林、城墙、钟楼、鼓楼、门、道、路、街、巷、大学、花木、粮、菜、鸟类、节日、陶器、刻石尽在其中，涉及地理、建筑、宗教、艺术、民俗等。为写作此书，朱鸿在近五年来勘遍了长安的山水，用行走展开了一场“文化寻根”之旅。贾平凹等专家学者、评论家认为朱鸿的作品“拓宽了散文的形制”、是“学院派散文作家的代表”。

*Chang'an, the Heart of China*, a prose collection of 106 essays by Shaanxi Normal University professor Zhu Hong, relates the yellow earth, mountains, terraces, valleys, rivers,

lakes and pools, palaces, mausoleums and tombs, Buddhist and Taoist temples, the Big Wild Goose pagoda, the Small Wild Goose Pagoda, the Forest of Steles, the City Wall, the Bell Tower, the Drum Tower, gates, roads and streets, alleys, universities, flowers and trees, grains, cuisine, birds, holidays and festivals, potteries, stone carvings in and around Chang'an (today's Xi'an) city, involving geography, architecture, religion, arts, folk customs. The author surveyed the land of Chang'an in the past five years in a "Trip in Search of Cultural Roots". His work was praised as the "Representative of Academic Prose Writers" and "Extension of the Format of Prose" by Mr. Jia Pingwa and other scholars and critics.



# 学汉语来师大

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## 为什么选择陕西师范大学? Why SNNU?

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One of the first universities to recruit international students in China.

- 设有汉语水平考试中心

Has a test center for Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK).

- 已培养来自30多个国家的5000余名留学生

Has trained more than 5,000 international students from over 30 different countries.

- 目前有来自美、韩、日、澳、泰等40多个国家的1000余名留学生在学

About 1,000 international students from over 40 different countries such as USA, Korea, Japan, Australia, and Thailand are studying at SNNU now.

- 开设有本科生、研究生及博士生相关课程

Offers Bachelor's, master's and doctoral programs for international students.

- 有70余名经验丰富的汉语教师

More than 70 experienced Chinese teachers.

## 校园设施 Campus Facilities

学院拥有两座专用教学楼，多媒体教室、计算机教室、语音实验室、图书阅览室、中国文化体验室、多功能活动室等一应俱全，可同时容纳600名学生上课。校内有3处标准化留学生公寓楼，有住房150余间（套），附设中西餐厅，可供300多名学生食宿。

The School's two classroom buildings, with multimedia classrooms, computer labs, language labs, reading rooms, a Chinese culture experience room and multi-functional rooms, ready to house 600 students for class and activities. The on-campus 150-room three dormitories and Chinese and Western restaurants can provide accommodation for more than 300 students.

## 学期安排 Semester Schedule

语言生每年春季和秋季招生，学历生每年秋季招生。春季学期3月1日开学，秋季学期9月1日开学。开设多种中文及中国文化短期班课程，时间由一周到十二周不等，可随时开班。

School admits language students each Spring and Autumn, and degree students every Autumn. Spring semester begins on March 1st and Autumn semester begins on Sept. 1st. Various short-term training courses in Chinese language and culture ranging from one week to twelve weeks are open to application around the year.

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