

UCL and China

伦敦大学学院和中国



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Academic collaboration
学术合作

UCL and Peking University (PKU)
伦敦大学学院和北京大学

Staff spotlight:
Professor Fulong Wu
聚焦：吴缚龙

Student spotlight:
Lydia Hargreaves and Yingying Zhang
学生聚焦

UCL Institute of Education (IOE)
Confucius Institute
孔子学院

Join our club
加入我们的校友会

Alumni spotlight: Stella Lu
吕斯琼

Studying in China
在中国学习

There are **5,950**
Chinese students
currently enrolled at UCL



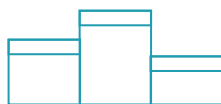
目前有 **5,950**
名中国学生在伦
敦大学学院就读。

UCL academics have
co-authored **3.5k+**
research publications
with Chinese partners



伦敦大学学院的学者们与中国
合作伙伴合著了超过 **3500** 篇
的学术论文

The top three faculties
for Chinese students are:
Engineering (23%),
Built Environment (15%),
Maths & Physical Sciences (15%)



中国学生首选的三个院系是：
工程 (23%)、建筑环境 (15%)、
数学和物理科学 (15%)

40%

40% of UCL's students
are international

伦敦大学学院的学生有
40% 是国际学生

The top three programmes
for Chinese students are:
MA Education, BSc
Economics, LLM Law

中国学生首选的三大学习方向是：
教育学硕士(MA Education)、
经济学学士(BSc Economics)、
法学硕士(LLM Law)

In 2018, **58** UCL students
studied in China

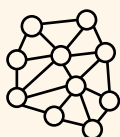
2018年, **58** 名伦敦大学学
院学生前往中国学习



UCL has **160** Chinese
staff members

伦敦大学学院有 **160**
名中国员工

UCL has **30** formal
partnerships with
Chinese institutions



伦敦大学学院与中国的学术机构
结成 **30** 项正式合作伙伴关系



36% of UCL's staff
are international

伦敦大学学院的员工有
36% 是国际员工



UCL and China

伦敦大学学院和中国

UCL was founded in 1826, to open up higher education in England to those who had been excluded from it, and to change the way we create and share knowledge.

This spirit of openness still thrives today. As London's Global University, each year UCL welcomes students and staff from across the world, and now boasts a community made up of 40 per cent international students and 36 per cent international staff.

China has long formed an integral part of this global community. Today there are more than 5,500 Chinese students studying at UCL, and the university has around 30 formal links with Chinese universities and research institutions, including Peking University (PKU) – UCL's first deep strategic partner.

In the last five years, UCL has published more than 3,500 co-authored papers with Chinese collaborators, and stays in touch with its sizeable Chinese alumni community through its thriving online communities and regular meet ups.

It's thanks to this diverse community that UCL consistently contributes to some of the world's most pioneering research; tackles some of the world's most pressing challenges, and consistently places among the world's top-ranked universities. In areas from urbanisation to neuroscience, UCL's collaborations with Chinese partners are helping to speed up the process of discovery.



伦敦大学学院成立于1826年，其初衷是开放英格兰的高等教育机会给那些曾被排除在外的人，并改变我们创造和分享知识的方式。

这种开放精神蓬勃发展至今。作为伦敦的一所“全球化大学”，伦敦大学学院每年都迎接来自世界各地的学生和员工，是一个由40%的国际学生和36%的国际员工组成的全球社区。

中国一直是这个全球社区不可分割的一部分。如今有超过5500名的中国学生在伦敦大学学院学习，同时伦敦大学学院与中国的大学和研究机构有大约30项正式合作关系，包括伦敦大学学院的第一个深度战略合作伙伴——北京大学。

在过去五年里，伦敦大学学院与中国合作者发表了3500多篇合著论文，并通过其蓬勃发展的在线社区和定期聚会，与规模可观的中国校友群体保持联系。

正是得益于这个多元化的社区，伦敦大学学院一直为世界一些最具开创性的研究做出贡献，应对解决全球最紧迫的各项挑战，并始终位居世界顶级大学之列。在城市化和神经科学等诸多领域，伦敦大学学院正在与中国合作伙伴一道加快探索进程。



Academic collaboration 学术合作

UCL is a multidisciplinary university that consistently excels in research: it was the top-rated university in the UK for research strength in the latest Research Excellence Framework, putting it ahead of both Oxford and Cambridge, and has accumulated no fewer than 29 Nobel Prize winners since the first prize was awarded in 1901.

At UCL, we believe that bringing together diverse perspectives – and combining different disciplines and experiences – accelerates the process of discovery. Bringing together experts, irrespective of where they are in the world, means that the very best minds can be focused on finding the solutions we all need.

With this in mind, UCL staff collaborate with peers and partners across the world – including in China, where UCL academics regularly co-author research publications with Chinese partners.

These collaborations stretch across multiple UCL Faculties: from Medical Sciences to Maths & Physical Sciences, Arts & Humanities to Social & Historical Sciences, Brain Sciences to the Bartlett (Built Environment) and more. These wide-ranging collaborations involve academics at Peking University (PKU), Zhejiang University, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Tsinghua University, the University of Hong Kong (HKU) and many more.

伦敦大学学院是一所多学科综合大学，不断在研究方面取得卓越成就：在最新的研究卓越框架 (Research Excellence Framework) 评估中，我校在研究实力单项上被评为英国顶级大学，领先于牛津大学和剑桥大学。自1901年以来，伦敦大学学院还涌现出29名诺贝尔奖得主。

在伦敦大学学院，我们相信通过结合不同的学科和经验能够形成多元化视角，加快探索研究进程。我们汇聚世界各地的专家，这样能使最优秀的人才专注找到我们都需要的解决方案。

有鉴于此，伦敦大学学院的员工与世界各地的同行和合作伙伴开展合作——包括在中国，伦敦大学学院的学者们与中国合作伙伴已经合著了3,500多篇研究论文。

这些合作遍及伦敦大学学院的多个院系：从医学科学到数学和物理科学，从艺术和人文学科到社会和历史科学，从脑科学到巴特雷特学院（建筑环境）等等。这些广泛的合作涉及浙江大学、中国科学院、清华大学、香港大学等众多学府的学者们。



迎接大挑战

伦敦大学学院在中国的机构级合作伙伴关系丰富多样。首先，这包括与北京大学的深度战略合作伙伴关系（更多信息请参见第X页），以及2016至17年间建立的伦敦大学学院与香港大学的“大挑战”战略合作伙伴资助计划(UCL-HKU Grand Challenges Strategic Partnership Funding Scheme)，旨在鼓励与UCL大挑战(UCL Grand Challenges)相关的协作研究。

这一创新计划力求将UCL研究人员聚集在一起，同时构建与外部伙伴之间的桥梁，以应对世界上一些最紧迫的挑战：全球卫生、可持续城市、文化理解、人类福祉、变革性技术以及正义和平等。其具体开展方式是授予小额拨款、资助重大项目以及支持由伦敦大学学院学者牵头的活动。

伦敦大学学院与香港大学之间的机构间合作鼓励开展联合项目，解决与联合国可持续发展目标一致的全球问题，并纳入“大挑战”课题。这些课题包括城市化和可持续城市、健康老龄化、全球卫生、食品和粮食安全以及跨文化研究，包括中国研究。

每年，伦敦大学学院和香港大学力求各自拨出高达3万英镑用于支持应对这些问题的合作活动，包括研讨会和试点研究。迄今为止，作为该计划的一部分支持的合作包括“在城市中写作”——由伦敦大学学院教育学院文化、传播和媒体系韦丽(Li Wei)教授与香港大学英文学院Adam Jaworski教授合作；以及“失智症的非药物干预”——由伦敦大学学院心理学和语言科学系的Aimee Spector博士与香港大学社会工作及社会行政学系的黄凯茵博士(Dr Gloria Wong)及林一星教授(Prof Terry Lum)合作。

伦敦大学学院中国仁康中心(UCL China Centre for Health and Humanity)也参与了应对“大挑战”课题的深入合作。该中心采用跨学科的方法进行研究和教学，在社会科学领域（历史和文化、考古学、环境、法律以及国际卫生与发展）拥有雄厚的研究实力。

Taking on the UCL Grand Challenges

UCL's institutional-level partnerships in China are similarly many and varied. Notably, they include the deep strategic partnership with Peking University (see page six for more information), as well as the UCL-HKU Grand Challenges Strategic Partnership Funding Scheme, established in 2016/17, designed to encourage collaborative research relating to the UCL Grand Challenges.

This innovative programme aims to bring together UCL researchers from across disciplines, while building bridges with external partners, in order to tackle some of the world's most pressing challenges: Global Health, Sustainable Cities, Cultural Understanding, Human Wellbeing, Transformative Technology and Justice & Equality. It does so by awarding small grants, funding major projects and supporting events led by UCL academics.

The inter-institutional collaboration between UCL and HKU encourages joint projects that address global issues, as identified by the UN Sustainable Development Goals, within the areas of the UCL Grand Challenges. These include urbanisation and sustainable cities, healthy ageing, global health, food and water safety and transcultural studies, including China studies.

Every year, UCL and HKU each aim to allocate up to £30,000 in support of collaborative activities addressing these issues, for a range of activities from workshops to pilot studies. Collaborations supported as part of this programme so far include 'Writing in the City' – a partnership between Professor Li Wei of the Culture, Communication and Media department at the UCL Institute of Education (IOE) and with Professor Adam Jaworski from HKU's School of English, as well as 'Non-pharmacological interventions in dementia,' a partnership between Dr Aimee Spector of UCL's Division of Psychology and Language Sciences and Dr Gloria Wong and Professor Terry Lum from HKU's Department of Social Work and Social Administration.

Further collaboration addressing the Grand Challenges occurs through the UCL China Centre for Health and Humanity. The centre takes an interdisciplinary approach to research and teaching, and is strong in the social sciences: history and culture, archaeology, the environment, law and international health and development.

UCL and Peking University (PKU)

伦敦大学学院和北京大学



In 2016, UCL formalised its deep strategic partnership with Peking University (PKU), reinforcing the two world-leading universities' commitment to combining their knowledge and expertise to address some of the world's most pressing challenges.

The partnership is based on strong research and teaching relationships, and there are UCL-PKU collaborations at all levels: individual academics, faculty to faculty and cross-institutional. In fact, academics collaborate across each of UCL's four schools – in areas from medical sciences and city planning to language education and archaeology.

Together, UCL and PKU academics have conducted collaborative research projects, won grants, coordinated symposia, and launched joint programmes.

2016年，伦敦大学学院(UCL)与北京大学(PKU)正式结成深度战略合作伙伴关系，强化了两所世界领先大学结合相互知识和专长共同应对全球最紧迫挑战的目标。

这一合作伙伴关系建立在双方强大的教研关系基础之上。伦敦大学学院和北京大学的合作体现在各个层面：学者与学者、院系对院系以及校际之间。事实上，伦敦大学学院下设的四个学院的学者们都参与了合作，涉及领域包括医学科学、城市规划、语言教育以及考古学。

UCL和北大的学者们共同开展了合作研究项目，落实经费，协调研讨会并发起联合项目。



Jointly delivered MBA programme

One of the most significant outcomes of this partnership is the Beijing International MBA: a collaboration between PKU's National School of Development and the UCL School of Management. It is hoped that the MBA will play a part in educating the next generation of leaders who will drive China's development and transformation into a knowledge-based economy.

联合提供的MBA课程

这一合作伙伴关系最重要的成果之一是北大国际MBA——北大国家发展研究院与UCL管理学院之间的合作项目。各方皆希望这个MBA课程能够在教育下一代领导者方面发挥作用，这些领导者将推动中国的发展和向知识经济的转型。

Mega cities to medical humanities

Another major area of collaboration is between PKU's College of Urban and Environmental Sciences and the UCL Bartlett Faculty of the Built Environment, where academics are working together on projects concerning mega-urban development and smart and future cities.

There is collaborative research on antimicrobial resistance between the UCL Genetics Institute and PKU, while the International Centre for Chinese Heritage and Archaeology is a joint partnership between PKU's School for Archaeology and Museology and the UCL Institute of Archaeology.

In November 2017, UCL and PKU announced a new five-year dual degree in Medical Humanities, where students will study for four years for an undergraduate degree at PKU before transferring to the UK for their final masters year.

PKU Fellows

In 2017, UCL's Institute of Advanced Studies welcomed its first cohort of PKU Visiting Research Fellows. Throughout 2017/18, PKU's Professor Jianli Chen (School of Archaeology and Museology), Dr Yan Jia (School of Arts), Dr Ling Qin (School of Archaeology and Museology) and Professor Yidan Wang (Persian Section, School of Foreign Languages) have worked with colleagues at the UCL Institute of Archaeology and the Department of History on a range of shared projects.

PKU Strategic Partner Funds

Launched in 2017, the PKU Strategic Partner Funds offer up to £10,000 per project to UCL academics collaborating with colleagues based at PKU. So far, recipients of the funds have conducted activities drawn from diverse research areas including decision neuroscience, economic regulation and artificial intelligence.

Among the recipients in 2018 was Professor Therese Hesketh, Director of Teaching and Learning for the UCL Institute of Global Health. She and her co-applicants will be working with Professor Wang Hong Man, from the Centre for Global Health and Social Development at PKU, on an advisory report about the Chinese Government's global health input to the Belt and Road Initiative.

从超大城市到医学人文学科

另一个主要合作领域是北京大学城市与环境学院和UCL巴特雷特建筑环境学院之间的合作，学者们正在共同开展有关超大城市发展、智能和未来城市的项目。

UCL遗传学学院与北京大学人民医院之间开展抗菌素耐药性的合作研究，中国文化遗产保护与考古学研究国际中心是北京大学考古文博学院和UCL考古学院之间的合作机构。

2017年11月，伦敦大学学院和北京大学宣布新的五年制医学人文双学位，学生将在北京大学攻读本科学位四年，然后到英国攻读最后一年的硕士课程。

北京大学访问学者

2017年，UCL高等研究院迎来了首批北京大学访问学者。在2017至18学年期间，北京大学陈建立教授（考古文博学院）、贾妍博士（艺术学院）、秦岭博士（考古文博学院）和王一丹教授（外国语学院波斯语系）将与UCL考古学院和历史系的同事们合作，开展一系列联合项目。

北京大学战略合作伙伴基金

北京大学战略合作伙伴基金于2017年发起，向与北京大学的同事们合作的UCL学者提供每个项目最高可达1万英镑的资金。到目前为止，这些基金的获得者已在多元化的研究领域开展活动，包括决策神经科学、经济监管和人工智能。

2018年的获得者是UCL全球卫生学院教学主任Therese Hesketh教授。她和她的共同申请人将与北京大学全球健康与社会发展中心的王红漫教授围绕“一带一路”倡议下中国政府针对全球卫生的举措撰写一篇咨询报告。

Professor Wu's research into socially sustainable urbanisation is helping to shape Chinese urban and planning policies. He collaborates with Chinese academics, engages with Chinese policymakers and provides continued professional development to Chinese planning professions to help China achieve a sustainable urban future.

Professor Wu was a recipient of the UCL-Peking University (PKU) Strategic Partner Funds in 2017 and 2018. Here, he speaks about his work with colleagues at PKU, and what he hopes to achieve with the latest round of funding.

Spotlight on Fulong Wu, Professor of Planning at the UCL Bartlett School of Planning

How did you first become interested in urban studies?

I grew up in Shanghai but when it comes to urban studies, historically, all examples have been from Western Europe or America. The Chinese have a long history of urban planning, so there is a lot of potential in that area, and at UCL we want to use Chinese cities as a laboratory to understand current urban changes, and develop new understanding and theories.

Could you outline the Bartlett's relationship with China?

The Bartlett has always seen China as a major focus area geographically, partly because a lot of our students are from China, but also because a lot of our research focuses on China. I'm part of a research group called the China Planning Research Group, and we organise regular seminars looking at urban planning in the country.

吴教授在社会可持续城市化上进行研究，正为不断完善中国城市及规划政策做出贡献。他与中国学者合作，与中国政策制定者沟通，为中国规划专业不断提供专业的发展建议，帮助中国实现可持续城市化的未来。

吴教授于2017年和2018年获得“伦敦大学学院-北京大学战略合作伙伴基金”的资助。在以下访谈中，他介绍了与北京大学的同事一起开展的工作，以及他希望借助最新一轮资助实现的目标。



聚焦：吴缚龙，伦敦大学学院巴特雷特规划学院 (UCL Bartlett School of Planning) 规划教授

您是怎么开始对城市研究产生兴趣的？

我在上海长大，但在城市研究方面，历史上所有案例都来自西欧或美国。中国人有着悠久的城市规划历史，因而在该领域有很大潜力，在伦敦大学学院，我们希望利用中国城市作为一个实验室，来了解当前的城市变化，进而发展新的理解和理论。

您能概述巴特雷特与中国的关系吗？

巴特雷特一直把中国视为地理上的一大关注领域，部分原因是我们的很多学生来自中国，但也因为我们的很多研究都聚焦于中国。我是“中国规划研究小组” (China Planning Research Group) 的成员，我们定期举办研讨会，研究中国的城市规划。

伦敦大学学院与北京大学合作的主要目的是什么？

北京大学在城市研究和规划方面的实力很强，与此同时，当今中国快速城市化的发展意味着需要修改或重构城市理论：我们不能只使用传统的西欧或美国模式。第二个目标是实地了解中国的城市化进程：其特定的历史、特征、政治经济学以及速度上的发展轨迹。

西方可以从中国的城市规划方法中学到什么？

在西方，城市规划被认为是一个相当消极的约束力量。在中国，规划在刺激发展方面起着非常重要的作用。我们可以理解为什么规划起着如此积极主动的作用。英国研究人员可以向中国人学习如何规划、协调和规范城市规划。过去，中国人强调速度，但现在中国也强调质量，而英国可以分享他们在这方面的经验。

目前，我们正在研究中国的土地开发模式，我刚刚与伦敦大学学院地理系的Jennifer Robinson教授完成了一个ESRC项目，课题涉及未来城市的治理，我们对上海、伦敦和约翰内斯堡进行了比较。这项研究考察了城市如何管理大型项目。为此，我们在上海考察了一个大型新城开发项目，在伦敦我们考察了类似大规模的Park Royal开发项目。我们比较了不同的开发项目，以确定组织大型城市项目的最佳未来是什么，特别是从规划的视角来看。

您在2017年首次获得“伦敦大学学院-北京大学战略合作伙伴基金”的资助——这笔资金被运用在什么地方？

这笔资金主要用来支持在伦敦联合主办的一个国际会议。来自北京大学的大约10位教授到伦敦参加了会议。会议很综合全面，是在中国以外举行的以中国城市为主题的最大会议之一，涵盖了许多主题。

对于即将举行的研讨会，我们刻意缩小其规模，以便有更多时间进行讨论。目标之一是发展一个来自中国内部的声音。结合北大的研究，仍可能会有一些陈述或解读方面的问题，但我们希望帮助中国的内部故事能在海外被听到。为了帮助实现这一目标，我们让两所学府的研究人员配对，以讨论论文和视角，希望借此获得更有深度的研究成果。

What are the main aims of UCL's collaboration with PKU?

PKU is very strong in terms of urban research and planning and today, the rapid urbanisation in China has brought about the need to revise or reformulate urban theories: we can't just use the traditional West European/American model. The second aim is to understand urbanisation in China on the ground – its particular history, character, political economy and its trajectory of development in terms of pace.

What can the West learn from China's approach to urban planning?

In the West, urban planning is regarded as a fairly negative constraint. In China, planning plays a very important role in stimulating development. We can understand why planning plays such a proactive role. UK researchers could learn from the Chinese in how to plan, coordinate and regulate city planning. In the past, the Chinese have emphasised speed but now China also emphasises quality, and the UK could share their experience of this.

Currently, we're studying the Chinese land development model, and I have just finished an ESRC project with Professor Jennifer Robinson from UCL's Department of Geography on governing future cities – which compares Shanghai, London and Johannesburg. It's a look at how cities manage mega projects. So in Shanghai, we looked at a major new town development, and in London we looked at the similarly large-scale Park Royal development. We compare different development projects to work out what's the best future for organising mega urban projects, particularly from the planning perspective.

You first received the UCL – PKU Strategic Partner Funds in 2017 – what were they used for?

They mainly supported a jointly organised international conference in London. Around ten professors from PKU came to London for the conference. It was comprehensive – one of the largest on Chinese cities organised outside of China – and covered many topics.

For the upcoming workshop, we've deliberately kept it smaller, to allow more time for discussion. One intention is to develop a voice from inside China. With PKU research, there may be a few presentational or interpretational issues, but we want to help the inside story be known outside of China, so we'll pair researchers from the two institutions to help make this happen, to discuss papers and perspectives and hopefully get more in-depth research outcomes.

Yingying Zhang and Lydia Hargreaves have just completed a year-long PGCE at the UCL Institute of Education to become teachers of Mandarin in UK secondary schools.

张莹莹和Lydia Hargreaves刚刚在UCL教育学院完成了为期一年的中文普通话PGCE (Postgraduate Certificate in Education)教育学研究生证书课程，即将成为英国中学的中文普通话教师。



Student *spotlight* 学生聚焦

What made you decide to train as a teacher?

LH: Teaching is something I've always had a great interest in. I was home educated so I've been interested in looking at different ways of education; comparing how I was educated with other perhaps more mainstream options.

YZ: Before I moved to the UK about five years ago, I worked in China, teaching English. I realised I wanted to explore a different culture so I moved to see what the education system is like, and hopefully make a difference.

是什么让你们决定接受教师训练？

LH: 执教一直是我非常感兴趣的事情。我是在家里接受教育的，所以我一直很有兴趣探索不同的教育方式；对比我自己接受教育的方式和其他也许更为主流的方式。

张: 大约五年前移居英国之前，我在中国工作，教英语。我意识到我想探索一种不同的文化，所以我过来看看这里的教育系统是什么样的，希望能够有所作为。

Your course is coming to an end — how have you found studying at UCL?

LH: The course has affirmed my identity as a Chinese speaker in a way which it never has been before. It's something I totally didn't expect, but having native-speaking friends who have accepted me as a Chinese teacher has given me a lot of affirmation. I worried it might lessen my confidence, but it's actually built it up even more.

YZ: I found it absolutely amazing being able to study at UCL: meeting new students, discovering the culture of different schools on our placements and working with the Confucius Classroom teachers has been great.

你们的课程即将结束，你们对在UCL的学习有什么感受？

LH: 这个课程以前所未有的方式肯定了我作为一个说中文者的身份认同。这是我完全没想到的，但是有母语为中文的朋友接受我作为一名中文老师，给予我极大的肯定。我曾担心这个课程可能会削弱我的信心，但实际上它进一步增强了我的信心。

张: 我发现能够在UCL学习很奇妙：能结识新的学生，在实习期间发现不同学校的文化，并与孔子课堂的老师们合作，这一切都很棒。

What first attracted you to the course at UCL?

LH: Looking at my options when applying to become a teacher of Mandarin in the UK, UCL honestly seemed to be head and shoulders above the other options. It was kind of a no brainer for me.

Another really big draw was that I'd be learning about supporting bilingual learners and immigrants to the UK who are developing their English language skills in the UK system.

Yingying, what have you found the main differences to be between your teaching experience here, and in China?

In China, it's very much teacher-led, while in the UK, it's very much student-led. Here, almost everything is student-centric – we think from their perspective. In China, most of the time the students follow the teacher's pace and instructions.

What's been your course highlight?

YZ: I think the support from our tutors. They gave us such good guidelines. Every time they visited us at our placements it was really encouraging. The environment in each school is very different but with their support it made a huge difference. One of the biggest benefits has also been the encouragement to think outside the box – critically, originally and creatively.

LH: The sense of belonging and mutual support with the other people who were qualifying has been lovely. It was mostly native speakers of Chinese but also people like myself, and I felt really welcomed.

How does it feel to have both secured jobs in London secondary schools?

LH: It's a really exciting time to be a teacher of Mandarin. The way in which Mandarin Chinese is being taught in the UK is still very much being shaped, and it's great that in the years to come I can be really involved with that. It's quite pioneering – many people from our course will be starting the teaching of Chinese for the first time in their schools.

YZ: The UCL IOE Confucius Institute played a very crucial role in helping us find jobs and my new job is from my first placement, at Harris Academy in South Norwood. Learning Mandarin is very new and popular, and I'm looking forward to helping more students get to know the language and Chinese culture.

最初吸引你们申请UCL课程的原因是什么？

LH: 我在考虑申请成为英国的中文普通话老师时，我比较了很多不同的学校选择，老实说UCL看上去比其他学校好得多。做这个决定对我来说简直完全不用多想。

另一个非常大的吸引力是，我会学习到如何支持英国的双语学习者和移民，帮助他们在英国的教育系统中提升自己的英语技能。

莹莹，您从这里和中国的教学经历中发现了哪些主要差异？

在中国，课堂教学在很大程度上由教师主导，而在英国，它在很大程度上以学生为主导。在这里，几乎一切都以学生为中心——我们要从他们的视角思考。在中国，学生大部分时间跟从老师的节奏和指示。

这一年来，你们的课程有什么亮点？

张：我认为是导师的支持。他们给了我们这么好的指导。每次他们在我们实习期间走访时，都很鼓舞人心。每所学校的环境都非常不同，但他们的支持起到了巨大作用。最大的帮助之一还包括鼓励人们跳出常规模式来思考问题——以批判性的、独创的、创造性的方式。

LH：与其他同时受训成为教师的人们之间的归属感与相互支持，给我一种温馨的感觉。这里大部分是母语为中文的人士，但也有像我一样的人，我感到很受欢迎。

你们二位都获得了伦敦中学的工作，感觉如何？

LH：能在现在这个时刻成为一名教授中文普通话的教师是非常兴奋的。在英国，教授中文普通话的方式在很大程度上仍在形成发展中，而我在未来多年能够真正参与其中，这太棒了。这是非常开创性的——我们班上的许多人将在各自的学校首次开中文课。

张：UCL的教育学院孔子学院在帮助我们找到工作方面发挥了至关重要的作用，我的新工作来自我的第一次实习，在South Norwood的哈里斯学院(Harris Academy)。学习中文普通话是新生事物，而且非常受欢迎，我期待着帮助更多学生了解中文和中国文化。

Established in 2007, the UCL Institute of Education Confucius Institute (IOE CI) is a bilateral collaboration with Peking University (PKU) and the Affiliated High School of Peking University, supported by Hanban.

UCL大学教育学院孔子学院 (IOE孔子学院) 成立于2007年, 是北京大学和北京大学附中的双边合作项目, 并得到中国国家汉语语言推广办公室 (汉办) 的支持。



UCL IOE Confucius Institute 孔子学院



With an increasing number of schools in England offering Mandarin Chinese as an option, the IOE CI aims to support these schools in the sustainable development of the teaching and learning of the language, in addition to the study of China across other areas of the curriculum.

The IOE CI delivers teacher training for Chinese teachers at all levels – from pre-service, PGCE level through to experienced teachers looking to hone their skills. Through its work, the IOE CI aims to advance research on the learning of Chinese as a foreign language at school level, providing a secure basis for future thinking and developments in the field.

Along with the team of specialists in London, the IOE CI has a network of 45 secondary and primary Confucius Classrooms across the country, where Mandarin Chinese is firmly embedded in the curriculum. The Confucius Classrooms provide support, advice and taster classes to other schools in their region looking to incorporate Chinese teaching into the curriculum.

Founded in 1902, today the UCL Institute of Education is a world-leading centre for research and teaching in education and social science, with more than 8,000 students and 800 staff.



随着英格兰越来越多的中小学提供中文普通话选修课，IOE孔子学院力求支持这些中小学在中文教学方面、在教学大纲其他领域有关中国的学习方面实现可持续发展。

IOE孔子学院为各级中文教师提供教师培训——从岗前培训、PGCE级别，一直到希望打磨提升技能的有经验的教师。通过开展各项工作，IOE孔子学院不断加强中文作为学校外语的相关研究，为该领域未来的思路和发展提供坚实基础。

IOE孔子学院与伦敦的专家团队一起，在全国范围建立了由45个中小学孔子课堂组成的网络，中文普通话在这些课堂上被纳入课程大纲。孔子课堂为当地其他有意将中文教学纳入课程的中小学提供支持、建议和示范课。

UCL教育学院 (UCL Institute of Education) 成立于1902年，如今是世界领先的教育和社会科学教研中心，拥有8,000多名学生和800名员工。





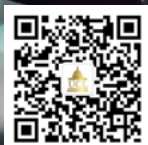
Join our club
加入我们的校友会

UCL has two established alumni clubs in China – the UCL Beijing Club and UCL Shanghai Club. Both have a large and active community of Chinese and non-Chinese members of all ages and walks of life. While the clubs are primarily aimed at alumni, current students and those who have held teaching posts at UCL are also welcome to join.

There are also honorary memberships for individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the university. Each alumni club holds an exciting programme of events throughout the year including regular informal meet ups, charitable activities, networking events and an annual party.

伦敦大学学院在中国有两个已成立的校友会——UCL北京校友会和UCL上海校友会。两个校友会都有庞大而活跃的中国和非中国会员群体，来自各个年龄段和各行各业。尽管这些校友会主要面向校友，但也欢迎在校学生和在伦敦大学学院担任过教学岗位的人士加入。

对于为伦敦大学学院做出过杰出贡献的人士，还有机会获得荣誉会员资格。每个校友会全年举办一系列精彩的活动，包括定期举行的非正式聚会、慈善活动、交流活动和年度派对。



Join the Beijing Club
加入北京校友会

Beijing Club WeChat
profile: UCLClubofBeijingAlumni

uclbeijing.com



Join the Shanghai Club
加入上海校友会

Shanghai Club WeChat
profile: UCL_Alumni_CN

uclalumni.cn

Stella Lu is one of the co-founders of the Shanghai Alumni Club. Here, she shares her experiences as a UCL student and her activity as an alumni volunteer.

吕斯琼(Stella Lu)是上海校友会的联合创始人之一。她分享了作为伦敦大学学院学生的经历，以及她作为校友志愿者的主要活动。

How did you find studying at UCL, in the centre of London?

The first thing I'd highlight is the culture: UCL is right in the centre of London, near to the British Museum, so we could walk there right after work. You really feel the combination of the traditional and the modern in London. It's a great lifestyle: the student halls are located in the centre too, so it's really convenient for people to travel around the city – and to get to the best shopping areas!

How has your time at UCL helped you to achieve your ambitions?

I studied law, specifically international arbitration, which is quite a new and emerging area. The UK is actually the starting place for arbitration, so studying at the UCL Law School really equipped me with the skills and knowledge to help my clients.

Since graduating in 2011, how have you stayed in touch with the UCL community?

After graduation I went back to China with my husband – who I met at UCL – and we found there was no UCL alumni association here in Shanghai. As we'd loved our time there, and wanted to communicate with other UCL alumni, I started the Shanghai Alumni Club together with some friends.

Since then, we've organised various events to help people to get to know each other. All of the events have one common theme: that we all graduated from UCL and we're all really proud of that.

How often do you meet up?

It depends: we have at least ten events throughout the year. The biggest event is the annual party, where the Provost comes to celebrate with alumni in Shanghai. We also organise academic events and we've had forums on subjects such as



您是怎么来到伦敦市中心的伦敦大学学院学习的？

我想要强调的第一点是“文化”：伦敦大学学院位于伦敦市中心，靠近大英博物馆，所以我们可以业余时间步行去那里。您在伦敦能够真正感受到传统与现代的结合。那是一种很棒的生活方式：学生宿舍也位于市中心，因此大家可以方便地在市内各处旅行，去最好的购物区！

您在伦敦大学学院度过的时间，如何帮助您实现自己的抱负？

我学习法律，专业方向是国际仲裁，这是一个相当新的、方兴未艾的领域。英国实际上是仲裁的发源地，所以在UCL法学院学习真的让我掌握了帮助客户的技能和知识。

自2011年毕业以来，您如何与UCL社区保持联系？

毕业后，我和我的丈夫一起回到中国——我和我的丈夫是在伦敦大学学院相遇的。回去之后，发现在上海并没有伦敦大学学院的校友会。由于我们喜欢在UCL度过的时光，并希望与其他UCL校友交流，因此我和一些朋友一起创办了上海校友会。

从那时起，我们组织了各种活动，帮助人们相互结识。所有活动都有一个共同的主题：我们都毕业于UCL，我们都为此感到自豪。

你们多久见面一次？

视情况而定：我们全年至少组织10项活动。最大的活动是年度派对，届时校长前来与上海的校友们一起



architecture, finance and real estate. Last week, we held a UCL Connect event about entrepreneurship.

We also have inter-uni mixers, with other UK schools, where people can relax and get to know one another, along with cultural events. We organise trips to movies or operas – last week, we organised for alumni to see the musical *Kinky Boots* together. There are also smaller group events, like paintball or picnics, together with other schools. It's quite a range: from big ceremonies to small events.

What motivates you to volunteer?

It gives me a real sense of achievement. We have a committee here at Shanghai, with nine members, and we really feel like we're family. Whenever we see that an event has been a big success, we feel a huge sense of accomplishment. We also strive to strengthen the relationship between China and the UK; we have good relationships with organisations such as the British Consulate and British Council here, and our work supports theirs.

What advice would you have for Chinese students looking to study in the UK?

I'd strongly recommend choosing UCL because of its location, right in the centre of one of the best cities in the world. Also because of its impressive academic achievements – if you study at UCL, you're sure to have your own. As a student, I always felt UK people were very friendly to us, and UCL is very open to international students.

庆祝。我们还组织一些学术活动以及建筑、金融和房地产等主题的论坛。上周，我们举办了一场关于创业的UCL Connect活动。

我们还与其他英国学校联合举办校际联谊活动和文化活动，让人们在放松的环境下相互了解。我们还组织电影或歌剧之旅。上周，我们组织了校友一起观看音乐剧 *Kinky Boots*。还有一些较小的团体活动，如彩弹射击或野餐，与其他学校联合组织。总之范围相当广：从大型仪式到小型活动。

是什么促使您做志愿者？

这给我一种真正的成就感。我们在上海有一个委员会，有九名成员，大家真的觉得我们是一家人。每当我们看到一个活动取得巨大成功时，我们会感受到巨大的成就感。我们还努力加强中英关系；我们与这里的英国领事馆和英国文化协会等组织建立了良好的关系，我们的工作也支持了他们的工作。

对于想在英国学习的中国学生，您有什么建议？

我会强烈推荐伦敦大学学院，因为它的位置，就在世界上最佳城市之一的中心。此外还有令人印象深刻的学术成就——如果你在伦敦大学学院学习，你一定会有自己的成就。作为一名学生，我始终觉得英国人对我们非常友好，UCL对国际学生非常开放。

Studying in China

在中国学习

UCL aims to give its students a global experience, and thanks to the support of UCL Study Abroad, a range of opportunities mean students interested in China can go beyond the classroom and visit the country itself.

伦敦大学学院力求为学生提供全球经历。UCL Study Abroad提供了一系列机会，使得对中国感兴趣的学生们可以走出课堂，亲自访问中国。

In the summer of 2018, 46 students travelled to Shanghai and Hangzhou to take part in the annual Study China Programme.

Alexandra Willems, a UCL Law student, was among those who took part in the 2017 programme.

For those of us on last year's Study China programme, being based in a large and charged city like Shanghai was a dream: we got an insight into Mandarin Chinese as a language and Chinese culture as a whole.

We explored significant parts of the city, as well as having a rather interesting experience of Shanghai nightlife. There's really nothing like being forced to use your language skills to get around in its native country to really test what you and your linguistic tenacity are made of.

The programme included an afternoon visiting the main sites in Shanghai, including the Bund, People's Square and the Shanghai Museum, but much of our free time allowed us to explore our own personal interests in the city.

2018年夏天，46名学生前往上海和杭州，参加年度“研究中国计划”（Study China Programme）。

UCL法学院学生Alexandra Willems参加了2017年的计划。

对于我们这些参加了去年“研究中国计划”的人来说，能够去上海这样一个充满活力的大城市简直是梦想成真：我们对中文普通话作为一种语言，以及中国文化作为一个整体有了深入的了解。

我们探索了这座城市的各种地标，也对上海夜生活有了相当有趣的体验。能够在一个非母语国家四处游历，被逼着使用你的外语技能，是最能够考验你和你的语言韧性的。

这个项目包括花一个下午参观上海的主要景点，包括外滩、人民广场和上海博物馆，但我们的大部分空闲时间都可以按照自己的个人兴趣探索这座城市。

整个旅行的亮点之一是我去了一个上海家庭的家里吃晚饭。我很享受在餐桌上和职业夫妇谈论他们抚养孩子的困难，以及对子女教育的担忧——这是任何父母的普遍担忧，无论什么国籍。





My visit to a Shanghai family for dinner was one of the highlights of the trip. I enjoyed talking over the dinner table to working parents about their difficulties in raising children, and the concerns about their education – a universal worry for any parent, from any nationality.

Being able to speak a language such as Mandarin Chinese, even at a basic level, is crucial in today's international workforce. I am able to speak it fluently, beginning at the age of just 11, and this has opened doors for me in China – as well as being able to research opportunities such as this one.

After graduation, I hope to lead an international legal career in which linguistic ability will be very useful. And since I adore the city of Shanghai, I would like to move there for a couple of years. This experience has only cemented my love of the city.

UCL has exchange agreements with over 250 institutions in 40 countries across five continents, including 48 of the world's top 100 universities. To find out more about UCL's overseas placements, including in China, visit ucl.ac.uk/studyabroad.

能够说中文普通话，即便是最基础的水平，对于当今的国际人力资源市场来说至关重要。我从11岁开始学中文，现在能够流利地说这门语言，这为我在中国打开了大门——包括能调研到类似这样的机会。

毕业后，我希望能够从事国际法律职业，拥有外语能力将会对我非常有帮助。因为我喜欢上海这座城市，所以想搬到那里生活两三年。这一经历巩固了我对这座城市的热爱。

伦敦大学学院目前与五大洲40个国家的250多所院校订立了交换协议，包括世界百强大学中的48所。要了解伦敦大学学院海外交换生机会（包括在中国）的更多信息，请访问ucl.ac.uk/studyabroad。

Keep up to date 了解最新动态消息

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IT'S ALL ACADEMIC

– the campaign for UCL “一切皆学问” —伦敦大学学院的宣传活动

In September 2016, UCL launched It's All Academic – a major new engagement and philanthropy campaign for world-impacting research, far-reaching student support and transformative capital projects.

The campaign has two big ambitions: A fundraising target of £600m – one of the biggest fundraising targets ever set by a UK or European university – and an engagement target of 250,000 volunteering hours – to build our global community of alumni, supporters and advocates.

Find out more about the campaign at ucl.ac.uk/campaign

2016年9月，伦敦大学学院发起新的互动和慈善大型宣传活动“一切皆学问”，旨在筹集更多资金，打造一个比以往更大、更具参与度的全球社区。

该项宣传活动有两大目标：6亿英镑的筹款目标——英国或欧洲大学有史以来最大的筹款目标之一。

25万小时志愿服务的参与目标——打造由我们的校友、支持者和倡导者组成的全球社区。

请登录 ucl.ac.uk/campaign
了解本次宣传活动的更多详细信息



