

Beijing Normal University



Newsletter

Winter 2019 / Issue 1

Organized by:

Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, Beijing Normal University

Co-organized by:

News Center, Beijing Normal University

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Global Ranking

BNU Participated in the THE World University Rankings for the First Time

Article source: The Office of Strategic Planning, BNU | Release date 2019-09-12

For the first time, Beijing Normal University participated in the World University Rankings of Times Higher Education (THE), ranking 301-350th in the world! On September 12, THE World University Rankings 2020 was released, including more than 1300 universities from 92 countries and regions. There were 81

universities from mainland China, 10 of which took part for the first time.

Since 2004, THE has published THE World University Rankings once a year, using 13 qualitative and quantitative evaluation indices, covering five dimensions of

“ First-time participant in the THE World University Rankings, BNU was 301-350th in the world and 9-11th in mainland China. ”

"teaching", "research", "paper citation", "internationalization" and "industry income" to rank the world's universities.

BNU ranked 330th in the U.S. News World University Rankings 2019

On October 29, 2018, U.S. News officially released the "World University Rankings 2019". Our university ranked 330th in the world and 13th in mainland China. Compared to last year, the international ranking fell six places, and the domestic ranking fell one. In the list of the world's top 400, 18 universities from mainland China were selected.

“ Compared with last year, BNU has improved in four categories, with book publishing, and the number and proportion of ESI highly cited papers improving more. ”

In terms of book publishing and international papers, we have performed well.

Elsevier Released "Chinese Most Cited Researchers 2018", with 17 Scholars from BNU on the List

On January 17, Elsevier released the list of Chinese Most Cited Researchers 2018. Beijing Normal University has 17 scholars on the list, two more than in 2017. This ranks us 23rd in China's colleges and universities, moving up two places from last year.

The list has been released consecutively for five years. This year, it covered 38 disciplines, 229 units, and 1899 researchers. Based on the methods and standards developed by Shanghai Soft Science Education Information Consulting Co., Ltd. and the objective reference data of Scopus, the list was obtained by systematically analyzing the influence of Chinese researchers in the world.

ESI Ranking Released in November, with 14 Disciplines of BNU Listed

On November 27, Clarivate Analytics released their "Most Cited Scientists" list for 2018. This is their fifth year doing so. Based on the Web of Science and analysis of citation data in the 11 years from 2006 to 2016, the list selected the most influential researchers in various fields, and those with the most frequently cited papers, as recognised by their peers across the globe. This year, the list added a cross-field category to highlight researchers who have significant influence in multi-disciplinary fields but who are not qualified for any single disciplinary already on the list.

This year's list included more than 6000 scientists from 21 natural and

Clarivate Analytics Published "Most Cited Scientists 2018", with 4 Researchers in BNU on the List

social sciences and interdisciplinary fields. The United States lead the pack with the most scientists listed, reaching 2639. There were 546 from the United Kingdom and 482 from China. Among the scientific research institutions, Harvard University still ranked first for the number of scientists.

fields. In addition, 51 scientists from Hong Kong, 5 from Macao and 20 from Taiwan were selected.

Among the mainland universities, Tsinghua University has 26 scientists selected, topping the list, followed by Peking University with 20 and Zhejiang University with 19. This

“ China continued to grow strongly: the number of listed scientists in mainland China alone has reached 482, more than double compared to last year. ”

36 of them have been selected into the list in 2-3 disciplines, and another 206 have been selected into the list in interdisciplinary

year, 4 scientists from our university were selected, 2 more than last year. They are as follows:

Selected Scientists of BNU

Name	Discipline	From
Liu Yansui	Interdiscipline	Faculty of Geographical Science
Yang Dachun	Mathematics	School of Mathematical Sciences
Yuan Wen	Mathematics	School of Mathematical Sciences
He Yong	Neuroscience & Behavior	Faculty of Psychology



Spirit of the Chinese Women's Volleyball Team Discussed at Forum

Article source: China Daily | Release date 2019-10-23

Organized by Beijing Normal University, a forum on the spirit of the Chinese women's volleyball team in the new era was held on Saturday in Beijing. Around 500 participants from different fields attended the forum.

Scholars and experts gave keynote speeches, sharing their perspectives on the spirit of women's volleyball and on the building of sports power. Lang Ping, chief coach of women's volleyball team, also shared her views. Cheng Jianping, the Party chief of

Beijing Normal University, said in his speech that women's volleyball has great influence, and urged people to fight for their aspirations.

“The spirit of women's volleyball has not only demonstrated patriotism but also brought confidence and courage to people when facing new challenges.”

As the country has entered a new era, it should continue to carry forward this spirit; integrating it with patriotic education, Cheng said.

Zhong Bingshu, President of Capital University of Physical Education and Sports, said in his speech learning about women's volleyball has taught

people important lessons, such as solidarity and coordination.

The experts also said all people should endeavor to move forward through learning the spirit of women's volleyball and contribute to socialist modernisation.

BNU Forges Closer Bonds With UK College

Article source: China Daily | Release date 2019-12-05

A signing ceremony for a strategic partnership agreement between leading Chinese and British universities was held in Beijing on Nov 28, celebrating their mutual progress and forging deeper ties.

Witnessed by representatives from the Ministry of Education, the British embassy and the British Council, delegations from Beijing Normal University and Cardiff University in Wales reflected on what they have achieved through their joint endeavours, and discussed how to further cooperation in fields such as the humanities, arts, statistics, social sciences and artificial intelligence.

Cardiff University President Colin Riordan says the establishment of the BNU-CU Chinese College in Cardiff is one of the biggest accomplishments to date, as it's an unprecedented attempt to base a joint college by Chinese and British universities in the United Kingdom.

The college, co-initiated by the school of Chinese Language and Literature of Beijing Normal University and the School of Modern Languages of Cardiff University in 2015, offers dual degree programs in Chinese studies, allowing students to study for two years in the Welsh capital and two years in Beijing.



These collaborative efforts with Chinese universities, Riordan says, not only enable their students to study in China, but also helps the British university to enroll more Chinese students. Cardiff University has built up rewarding ties with several Chinese universities including BNU, Xiamen University, Sun Yat-sen University and Dalian University of Technology. There are more than 2,700 Chinese students studying at the university.

Riordan says: “BNU is a good match for us, because it offers the opportunity for us to cooperate in the arts, humanities, education and social sciences. These are the areas where we didn't have enough cooperation with Chinese universities.” Other fields they would also like to work together on include psychology and neuroscience, he adds.

Dong Qi, president of BNU, says that the collaboration between the two universities will contribute to the development of higher education in both China and the UK.

More departments and schools in BNU, including its branch campus in Zhuhai, Guangdong province, will embrace further collaborative projects with the British faculty.

“We would like to provide students from both universities opportunities to be exposed to cultural diversity, to understand what is behind China's rapid development, and to notice the challenges confronting Chinese society,” he says. “I believe these experiences will prove to be beneficial for their growth in the future.”

An American Geophysical Union Centennial Celebration in China Held Smoothly at BNU

Release date 2019-09-12

From June 5th to 6th 2019, the centennial celebration of the American Geophysical Union (AGU) was held in the Yingdong academic hall of Beijing Normal University. Experts and scholars from home and abroad gathered at the forum to have detailed discussions about the pressing issues of geoscience in the context of sustainable development.

The participants were as follows: Dong Qi, President of BNU; Robin Bell, President of AGU; Christine McEntee, Chief Executive Officer of AGU, An Zhisheng, Wu Guoxiong, Yao Tandong, Yang Yuanxi, Zhou Weijian, Guo Huadong, Guo Zhengtang, Chen Fahu, Xia Jun, and Dai Minhan, academicians from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS); Carlos a. Nobre, academician from the American Academy of Sciences; Zhang Dongxiao, NAE member; Chen Jingming, academician from the Royal Academy of Sciences of Canada; Huang Guohe, academician from the Canadian Academy of Sciences; Jin Shuanggen, academician from the European Academy of Sciences; Academician Fu Bojie, head of the Faculty of Geographical

Sciences; Professor Song Changqing, the executive director of the Faculty of Geographical Sciences; Wang Kaicun, director of the Scientific Research Institute and deputy director Liu Lengxin from the office of external affairs. About 260 experts and scholars attended the forum, including those from Tsinghua University, Peking University, Institute of Geosciences and Resources of CAS, Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research of CAS, China Meteorological Administration, Sun Yat-sen University, Lanzhou University, Hehai University, Hong Kong University, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, National Center for Atmospheric Research of the United States, Massachusetts Institute of Technology of the United States, National Institute of Space Research of Brazil, Polytechnic Institute of Milan, etc.

Pres. Dong Qi, Pres. Robin Bell, Xia Jun, chairman of the Chinese Committee of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), and Chen Fahu, director of Geographical Society of China (GSC), delivered speeches at the beginning of the event.

In his speech, Pres. Dong pointed out that the AGU is one of the most influential non-profit international scientific organizations in the world, and has become an important force in promoting international geophysical research and has made outstanding contributions to global sustainable development. With the centennial celebrations of the AGU in China being held at Beijing Normal University there is hope that in-depth scientific exchange concerning the "frontier issues of geoscience for a sustainable future" will not only help strengthen mutual understanding between China's geoscience research institutions and the AGU, but also promote comprehensive and deeper cooperation in Geoscience between these two sides. Moreover it will greatly promote the construction and development of related disciplines in Beijing Normal University. Today, China and BNU are promoting the construction of world-class universities and disciplines. The first-class discipline construction of Geography at BNU is striving to gather high-quality resources, cultivate first-class talents, produce first-class achievements and to become world-class.



The keynote speech focused on the frontier issues of geoscience in the context of sustainable development. Famous experts and scholars in international Geosciences gave speeches centering on "natural disaster management and symbiosis", "sustainable coupled human and natural systems", "air pollution and sustainable cities", "marine science and sustainable development of marine culture", "risks to forest climate and land use change in the Amazon", "global food-energy-water systems", "Earth observation and its impacts on sustainable development goals" and other issues.

The forum's success has strengthened the connection between relevant scholars of Chinese Geosciences and the AGU, demonstrated the scientific achievements of Chinese scientists to the AGU, and enhanced the influence of Chinese scientists in various fields of the AGU. The next day's closed-door round table discussion meeting set up an international activity platform for Chinese geoscientists, especially young scholars, to provide opportunities for exchanging ideas with internationally renowned scientists, to promote the cultivation of a new generation of geoscience talent in China.

This forum was sponsored by BNU and organized by the Faculty of Geographical Science, supported by ITP, CGU, CNC-IUGG, and NSFC.



Dong Qi and His Delegation Attended the High-level Forum of Neuroscience and the Future of Education and Learning and Visited Korean Partner Institutions

Article source: Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, BNU
Editor: Pang Bo | Release date 2019-09-28

From September 22 to 26, entrusted by Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, Dong Qi, President of Beijing Normal University and his delegation went to Korea to attend the high-level forum of neuroscience and the future of education and learning.

On September 23, the high-level forum of neuroscience and the future of education and learning, co-organized by International Bureau of Education of UNESCO (UNESCO IBE) and International Brain Research Organization (IBRO), was held in Daegu. Heads of education ministries and senior experts and scholars from more

than 20 countries gathered to find the best ways to apply neuroscience results to solve global educational crises. Entrusted by Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, President Dong Qi made a keynote speech at the forum as a representative of China. He introduced the fruitful work carried out by China, especially Beijing Normal University, in the field of neuroscience research and education, and proposed suggestions on how to promote exchange and communication based on the UN platforms. President Dong Qi, as the Chinese representative, also spoke at the roundtable forum of ministers of education at this meeting. He said that research on neuroscience and education issues is of great

significance to the future development of education and he expressed his hopes that China and other UN member states can strengthen exchanges and cooperation.

During the visit, President Dong Qi and his delegation went to the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Center for International Understanding and Education. The delegation also signed a cooperation agreement and MOU with Seoul University and Korea Institute of Curriculum and Evaluation respectively. President Dong Qi and his delegation also visited Qiu Guohong, Chinese Ambassador to South Korea and Korean alumni. President Dong Qi and his delegation and Korean alumni had a cordial conversation.

BNU Takes Part “UK-China University Presidents Round-table 2019” and Advanced Deep Cooperation with University of Oxford

Article source: Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, BNU
Editor: Shao Pengli | Release date 2019-06-17

From June 6 to 8, at the invitation of Regent's Park College, Oxford University, Zhou Zuoyu, vice president of Beijing Normal University, and his delegation attended the UK-China University Presidents Round-table 2019 in the UK. They also visited Regent's Park College, Rhode College, the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing and Department of Education to reach a consensus on cooperation between the two universities.

More than 10 Chinese and British university presidents, including those from Oxford University, Edinburgh University, Cardiff University, King's College London, University College London, Beijing Normal University, Jilin University, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, etc. were invited to attend the forum. The participants held a heated discussion on issues such as supporting student development and cooperating overseas scientific research. Zhou Zuoyu made a keynote speech on the topic of "unknown uncertainty and new forms of university", and shared with everyone his concept of "intervarsity" and the innovative practices of BNU in international scientific research cooperation.

He pointed out that in the era of globalisation and the development of artificial intelligence, higher education is facing new challenges and opportunities; the university system has gone through an evolution of starting as colleges, to universities, then to multi-giant universities and finally to interuniversities, whose interactions are not limited to international universities, but also includes interactions between universities and governments, enterprises, non-governmental organisations and departments. In the era of the interiversity, universities should pay more attention to international exchange and cooperation, and work to build a world-wide community of outstanding academics, youth development and social responsibility.

construction of the three research centres. Zhou's speech was received well by the guests, spontaneously causing lively discussion. Zhou took the opportunity to further explain the definition of interiversity by answering questions from guests during these discussions.

In the following two days of discussion and exchange, the delegation from Beijing Normal University communicated with Oxford University regarding a few topics, including how work is going in Oxford's "international writing centre", the state of preparation for the "education and social governance" seminar, the shadow visit of PPE project teachers to Oxford University, etc., and preliminarily

“ Under this framework, cooperation on overseas scientific research at BNU frequently blooms, including innovative personnel training models, participation in the Erasmus project as a full partner, the establishment of China-US maker exchange centre, etc. ”

In the future, BNU will pay more attention to the development of exchange and cooperation with foreign countries, especially with British universities, through the

carried out discussions regarding promoting scientific research, cooperation with the population aging research institute and Education Department of Oxford University.

The Inaugural Ceremony of The Belt and Road School of Beijing Normal University

The Belt and Road School of Beijing Normal University was established to allow the Chinese university to contribute more to the great cause of co-building the Belt and Road.



The university has actively responded to the Belt and Road Initiative, producing fruitful results, said Cheng Jianping, Secretary of the university's Party Committee, during his speech at the inaugural meeting of the school.

Cheng added that opening the school will help the university better engage in the initiative.

During the meeting, Chinese official

Gan Zangchun with the Ministry of Justice also expressed his recognition of the university's research and achievements in promoting the construction of the Belt and Road Initiative.

The school is expected to cultivate talent and provide ideological support for building the Belt and Road, Gan added.

As a comprehensive teaching and

research institute with disciplinary advantages and a focus on major national development strategies, the Belt and Road School will endeavour to offer effective decision-making consultation services for relevant departments alongside a new platform to enhance friendship and exchange between countries along the Belt and Road.

The Councillor and His Delegation of Education and Science from the Embassy of Finland in China Visited BNU

Article source: Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, BNU | Release date 2019-04-12

On April 9, Dr. Mari-Anna Suurmunne, education and science councillor of the Finnish embassy in China, and his delegation visited Beijing Normal University. Zhou Zuoyu, vice president of BNU, met with the guests, accompanied by the heads of Faculty of Education, Faculty of Psychology, Office of International Exchange & Cooperation and other relevant departments.

Zhou Zuoyu welcomed their visit and pointed out that the successful exchange of visits between the two heads of state turns a new page in the history of relations between China and Finland. Finland's outstanding performance in PISA has made the world understand the characteristics and the advantages of its elementary education, making it

an important field in people-to-people and cultural exchange between the two countries. In 2015, at the meeting between the Ministers of education for China and for Finland, ahead of other Chinese universities, BNU signed the "Memorandum of cooperation between China and Finland united learning and Innovation Institute" with the University of Helsinki, Finland's most prestigious university. The memorandum has become a landmark of cooperation in education between the two countries. Zhou said that in the future, the Institute will further consider its mission and responsibilities under the framework of bilateral cooperation, strengthen cooperation and exchange between its members, further expand cooperation areas, such as winter sports, and gradually expand the international influence of

bilateral cooperation platforms.

At the meeting, Wang Jun, Vice Chair of Faculty of Psychology, Liu Baocun, Director of Institute of International and Comparative Education, Faculty of Education, Liu Min, Deputy Director of Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, and Yang Bo, international Cooperation Commissioner of Advanced Innovation Centre for Future Education, respectively introduced the work carried out under the framework of the Institute. The Councillor highly praised the work and achievements of BNU in education and research in China and in Finland, and hoped that more excellent institutions would join the platform in the future to produce more fruitful results in elementary education, vocational education and lifelong learning.



BNU Science Education Forum 2019 Held in Beijing

Release date 2019-11-15

On October 25-26, 2019, BNU Science Education Forum 2019 hosted by the International Centre for Science Education Research, Faculty of Education, was successfully held at Beijing Normal University. During the meeting, the press conference of the Journal of Disciplinary and Interdisciplinary Science Education Research

(DISER) was held at the same time. Focusing on disciplinary and interdisciplinary science education research, 12 internationally renowned scholars were invited to give reports. In the meantime, the forum invited contributions from researchers at home and abroad, before recommending 16 scholars to make sub-forum reports following expert review, and invited

some internationally renowned scholars to organise interdisciplinary and disciplinary workshops for graduate students at Beijing Normal University. The two-day academic exchange in high-quality science and education attracted nearly 300 participants in China and was highly recognized by them.

Opening Ceremony

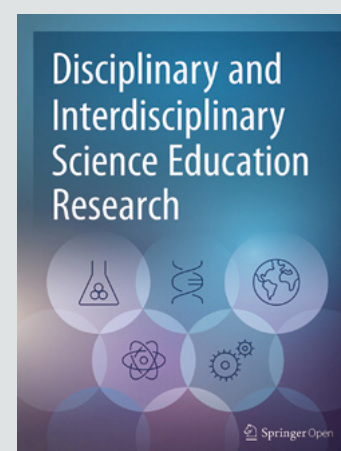
On October 25, 2019, Professor Wang Lei, director of the International Centre for Science and Education Research, delivered

a welcome speech to introduce the theoretical and practical research results of the science and education team in curriculum standards, textbooks and

teaching in the past 20 years to the participants, showing the background and vision of the establishment of the centre, and starting the forum.

DISER Launch

On the morning of October 26, 2019, organised by the International Centre for Scientific Education Research, the press conference of Disciplinary and Interdisciplinary Science Education Research was held. This is the first international journal of science education in mainland China. Professor Wang Lei, editor-in-chief of the journal and Professor Liu Xiufeng, from the State University of New York in Buffalo, USA, introduced the purpose and scope of the journal, as well as the contributions to the field the first issue makes. Associate Professor Wei Dongying, the executive editor of the journal, introduced in detail the methods of contribution and the establishment of the editorial department, and invited contributions from the majority of science and education researchers.



Invited Talks

12 internationally renowned scholars involved in interdisciplinary and specific scientific research areas of interest in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Geography, delivered their reports, bringing an academic feast to the participants.

Professor Joseph S. Krajcik of Michigan State University first introduced the cooperative research mechanism and scientific education research project of STEM. Based on the processes and key problems of project-based teaching, he put forward that learning-focused teaching can stir up students' interest in projects and to help them find solutions through interdisciplinary collaborative activities. It is proposed to realise the continuous reform of STEM education through cooperative research.



Professor Sibel Erduran of Oxford University brought a report entitled "Argumentation and Interdisciplinary: Reflections on Religious and Scientific Argumentation of Oxford University". From the argumentation of science education, she introduced the terms related to argumentation and argumentation teaching; from the demonstration and interdisciplinary, she showed that argumentation is a framework applicable to Science, Religion and other fields. Then she introduced OARS, the project to develop the equal relationship and mutual communication between science and religious education teachers in detail. It discusses how to cooperate with teachers to carry out argumentation activities and its impact on students.

Professor Calvin S. Kalman of Concordia University, talked about the impact of reflective writing combined with experiments on students' conceptual understanding. It was introduced that students' understanding of the world is either fragmented or complete. Teaching should identify which students have fragmented knowledge and which have complete knowledge; the stage of students' thinking development; identify learning outcomes for each activity students do; know how to measure students' cognitive stage and build a comprehensive series of large concept frameworks.



Professor Justin Dillon of the University of Exeter introduced the need for education on sustainable development, environment and climate change. He said that citizens should work like a scientist rather than as a scientist and become citizen scientists. Students are required to learn from objects and the environment. Science education related to sustainability can start in museums. Teachers should encourage students to prepare scientific exhibitions and hold discussions science.



Professor Nir Orion of Weizman Institute of Science introduced the future challenges facing science education, especially the research of Geoscience education, from the current role Geoscience plays in cultivating students' environmental literacy. He proposed that Geoscience involves the study and understanding of any environmental hazards and lays the foundation for the development of environmental insight through the study of the Earth's systems. Geoscience education should cultivate students' environmental literacy and make them become citizens with Earth literacy. He outlined some of the current mistakes in geoscience education, such as the singular focus on students' cognitive ability, the attention to test results and the amount of time students spend in the classroom as opposed to in different environments. In the future, science education should establish students' environmental motivations, stimulate an inquisitive instinct and let students participate in social development and change.



Professor Barbara Schneider of Michigan State University introduced why science policy and practice is needed. She outlined the principles of testing intervention and their effects, including using evidence to inform testing, ensuring fair testing, having clearly defined objectives, and the principles of problem design. According to Professor Schneider the methods of evaluating the effectiveness of educational intervention include the looking at the standard of students' performance, comparison to expected results, the likelihood of the expected results being achieved, how valid and applicable the content is as well as tool reliability. Also covered in her speech was how to form evidence of social and emotional learning; how to develop action theory and logic models through participation in scientific environment; showing the process of practical research with two ongoing projects.



Professor Zhang Junyan of Taiwan Normal University, focused on digital learning and introduced the good, the bad and the ugly aspects of e-learning and its use in the future of e-learning in science classrooms. He drove participants to experience digital learning on the spot. He introduced in detail the research process and progress concerning smart classes, a project ongoing since 2003, as well as the CCR developed by him and his team. This CCR makes it possible for students to ask their teachers questions and provides an environment where teachers and students can interact at any time. Some of the benefits of this system include allowing teachers to carry out small quizzes or tests in class, facilitating communication between students and teachers after teachers release tasks, letting students request more time for completing certain tasks etc.;

Professor Jari Lavonen of the University of Helsinki, used PISA test results which show that students' interest in science and the number of those students doing related jobs in the future needs to be increased. His report was on the topic of "through the use of the scientific model, Finland's science classrooms make middle school students participate in scientific learning". Then, he introduced Finland's new science curriculum emphasizing the cooperation between students and the use of the scientific method. Finland's curriculum has now realised the importance of learning interdisciplinary concepts; the use of the scientific model; students actively building knowledge and learning cooperatively. At present, there is still in-depth research being undertaken on the partnership between science education practice and how to improve students' participation and learning achievements based on project-based learning.



Professor Richard A. Duschl of Southern Methodist University introduced advanced learning: coordinating educational framework and learning objectives of STEM. He focused on the transformation of Psychology, Philosophy and Pedagogy, the transformation of the image of science education as well as how to learn, establish and improve interpretation, model and theory, and the design of integrated STEM learning environments.



Professor Qiu Meihong of Taiwan Normal University, first introduced the general situation of the book of Asian Scientific Education Research and Practice introduced the series of activities her and her team organised for the international periodic table year of chemical elements organise. She then used two questions, "whether robots will replace human work?" and "if robots replace human work?". These questions encouraged the participants to think about how can we be better and more inspiring educators. Then from the theoretical and practical levels of methodology, ontology and epistemology, she introduced how to improve chemical literacy through the use of models and systematic thinking.



Professor Ross H. Nehm of the State University of New York at Stony Brook made a report entitled "Cognition and Discipline Framework: Conceptualizing Students' Thinking on Life System" from four aspects: the basic structure of biology, students' thinking on life systems, the establishment of a unified BER (Biological Education Research) cognitive framework and the establishment of BER discipline framework.

Professor Su Yongmei of the Education University of Hong Kong focused on the development and research of STEM education and reviewed the research on its different aspects, especially the impact on students' learning results. Professor Su showed how the literature evaluates students' influence and participation in STEM, and analysed the challenges facing STEM in the future.



Sub-forum Report

On the afternoon of October 26, the sub-forum was held. The forum, which was divided into two concurrent sub-forums, invited contributions from researchers, and finally recommend 16 researchers to make sub-forum reports after

a process of review conducted by experts. Internationally famous scholars formed an expert review panel, who worked across the two sub-forums. They listened to the reports of 8 researchers in each sub-forum and made detailed

suggestions about research design, how to improve research and how to get from research results to being published in an academic journal. These suggestions will all help these 16 researchers in their future work.



Graduate Workshop

On the morning of October 27, three internationally renowned experts organised interdisciplinary workshops for teachers and graduate students of Science Education in BNU. Among them, Professor Sibel

Erduran organised workshop on Argumentation, Professor Richard A. Duschl organised one on Advanced Learning, and Professor Joseph S. Krajcik organised one on Writing.

On the afternoon of October 27,

disciplinary workshops were held, Professor Calvin S. Kalman's Physics workshop, Professor Ross H Nehm's workshop on Biology, Professor Mei-Hung Chiu's workshop on Chemistry, and Professor Nir Orion's one on Geography.



Dong Qi and His Delegation Visited Russia, Attended China-Russia Comprehensive University Presidents Round-table

Article source: Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, BNU

Editor: Zhang Yi | Release date 2019-09-25

At the invitation of Moscow University, Dong Qi, President of Beijing Normal University and his delegation went to St. Petersburg, Russia, from September 15



to 19 to participate in China-Russia Comprehensive University Presidents Round-table, and visited the University of St. Petersburg, Russia National Normal University and Higher School of Economics (HSE).

2019 coincides with the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Russia. Under the strategic guidance of their respective heads of state, practical cooperation in humanities between the two countries has been deepened. The forum was held in St. Petersburg

National Economic University. Presidents and representatives from 22 universities across China and Russia attended the forum. Sun Chunlan, Vice Premier of the State Council, and Tatyana Alexeevna Golikova, Deputy Chair of the Russian Federation attended the opening ceremony. Delivering a keynote speech at the forum, Dong Qi shared how Beijing Normal University explores science and how Beijing Normal University is innovative science

and technology. Also introduced the historical development, advantages, characteristics, and key disciplines of BNU. Dong also highlighted the research results of BNU in artificial intelligence and brain sciences as well as the strategic plan for BNU's construction of a "double first-class" university, proposing cooperative initiatives where universities in China and Russia

work together to promote the development of children and adolescents.

During the visit, Dong and his delegation went to the HSE St. Petersburg campus to have a meeting with Sergei Kadoznikov, who is in charge of the campus, to learn about the experience of HSE multi campus and non-local school management. They had in-depth discussions about which areas to cooperate in next and other key projects between the two schools.

Subsequently, the delegation visited Russia Normal University, the oldest normal university in Russia, and met with its president Sergei Igriyevich Pogdanov, its vice president Yulia Alexandrovna Komarova, etc. Both sides discussed how to promote discipline exchange and cooperation under the framework of China-Russia



Educational University Alliance, and are determined to push the establishment of joint training programs for the advantageous disciplines of Russia Normal University such as Foreign Languages, Art, Design and the corresponding disciplines of BNU. On the same day, the delegation also visited the University of St. Petersburg for discussions with Vice President Anna

Brojina, exchanging ideas related to the implementation of the cooperation agreement between the two universities and discussing where to make progress next.

Beijing Normal University has long attached great importance to the exchange and cooperation with Russian Universities. Under the framework of the people-to-people and cultural

exchange mechanism between the two countries, it will continue to make efforts to consolidate the existing cooperation achievements, constantly expand new cooperation space, create projects with international influence in cooperative scientific research, talents training alongside other aspects to make greater contributions to the cooperation of higher education and research between the two countries.

Assistant Director-General for Education of UNESCO Stefania Giannini and Her Delegation Visited BNU

Article source: Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, BNU

Editor: Zhang Yi | Release date 2019-05-21

On May 17, Stefania Giannini, Assistant Director-General for Education of UNESCO, Miao Fengchun, Director of Education Information and Communication Technology of UNESCO, Zhou Jiagui, Deputy Secretary-General of China National Commission for UNESCO visited Beijing Normal University. Pres. Dong Qi met with guests, and the heads of International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education UNESCO (hereinafter referred to as "the centre"), State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, and Office of International Exchange and Cooperation also attended the meeting.

During the talks, Dong Qi reported

the work of the centre to the guests. At the same time, Dong said that BNU attaches great importance to cooperation with UNESCO and hopes to expand cooperation with UNESCO in the fields of artificial intelligence, brain science and education, and other fields through this visit.

Giannini praised the relevant work of the centre and pointed out that with the development of UNESCO in recent years, the two sides can strengthen cooperation in brain science, education and other fields.

Zhou Jiagui expressed

that he would actively support the existing cooperation between BNU and UNESCO and expand this cooperation into new areas.

The delegation also visited the State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, BNU.



"The Belt and Road" 2019 Academic Publishing Symposium:

Bridging the East and West & Release of *Selected Reading Materials of Publishing (Chinese and Foreign Volumes)* at BNU

Article source: Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, BNU Editor: Pang Bo | Release date 2019-09-28

On August 18, "the Belt and Road" 2019 Academic Publishing Symposium: Bridging the East and West and release of *Selected Reading Materials of Publishing (Chinese and Foreign Volumes)* was held at BNU with the approval of the Ministry of Education. This international academic forum was organised by the School of Journalism and Communication at BNU, BNU's Publishing Science and Culture Research Centre and Oxford International Publishing Centre. It was co-organised by China Printing Museum, Publishing Group of BNU and Confucius Institute of Oxford Brooks University. With the theme of "Bridging the East and West", the symposium brought together scholars and experts from the Chinese and Western publishing industries to discuss how to make Chinese and Western academic publishing interact and develop in new contexts.

Zhou Zuoyu, vice president of Beijing Normal University, delivered the opening speech. Liu Binjie, former

director of the State Administration of Press and Publication, sent a



congratulatory letter to the Chinese and foreign experts, scholars and publishers who are committed to the academic publishing of the Belt and Road Initiative. He said: "people-to-people cooperation and cultural exchanges on the Belt and Road Initiative are the fundamental way to achieve people-to-people

connectivity. China's publishing industry has carried forward the fine tradition

of "Book Road" formed by cultural exchanges between the East and the West, strengthened publishing exchanges and cooperation with countries along the line, and made breakthroughs in copyright trade, book promotion, talent training, technical cooperation and investment in localized publishing."

More than 200 people attended the meeting, including Nie Zhenning, President of Taofen Foundation, Hao Zhensheng, President of China Redactional Society, Wei Yushan, Member of CPPCC National Committee and President of China Press and Publication Research Institute, Sun Baolin, Member of CPPCC National Committee and Director of China Printing Museum, Yu Dianli, General Manager of Commercial Press, Wang Min, Director of Anhui Publishing Group, Qu Zhong, General Manager of Beijing Publishing Group, He Yaomin, Vice President of Renmin

University of China; Wu Ping, Vice President of Huazhong Agricultural University; Wang Guanyi, vice president of Beijing Printing Institute; Yu Guoming, executive director of School of Journalism and Communication of BNU; Angus Phillips, director of Oxford International Publishing Centre; Simon Mahony, director of Digital Humanities Centre of University College London; Miha Kovac, Professor of School of Library and Information Science of University of Ljubljana; Slovenia, Philip Shaw, senior lecturer of Oxford International Publishing Centre; Byron Russell,

general manager of Woodstock Publishing Consulting Company in the UK; Mohan Kalsi, Chair of the Royal Collins Publishing Group in India, and other leaders, experts, teachers and student representatives. Li Chunlin, director of the School of Journalism and Communication at BNU and deputy editor in chief of Guangming Daily, presided over the opening, release and closing ceremonies. The symposium was chaired by Wan Anlun, President of the conference and professor of the School of Journalism and Communication of BNU.

"The Belt and Road" Bridges the East and West, and Scholars Talk Freely on Academic Publishing

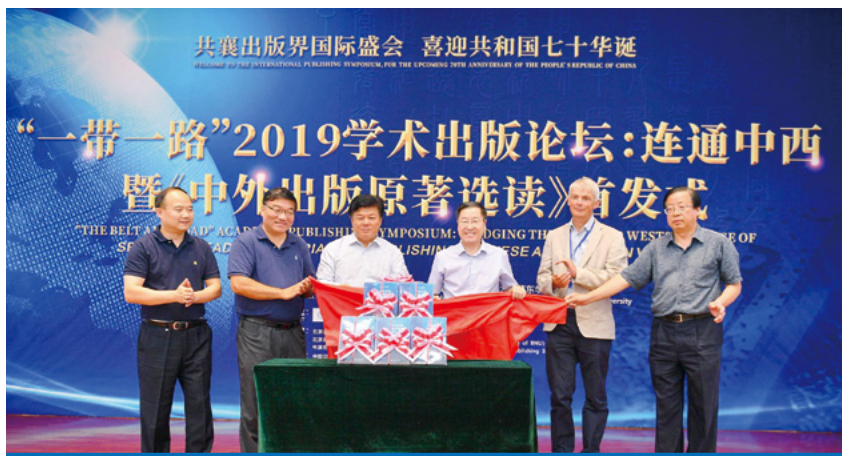
Publishing is the main representation and realisation path of human civilization, playing an irreplaceable role in the inheritance of human culture and spreading human civilization. Zhou Zuoyu pointed out in his welcome speech that the invention of publishing is an outstanding contribution made by ancient China to human civilization. As one of the home countries of human publishing, two of China's four major inventions relate to the realm of publishing, one is papermaking technology of publishing carrier, and the other is the printing technology used in publishing technology. The importance of these two technologies to the development of human culture

and civilization cannot be overstated. General Secretary Xi Jinping said: "civilizations exchange because of diversity, learn from each other because of exchanges, and develop because of mutual learning." The Belt and Road is the path of mutual learning between Chinese and Western civilizations. The Belt and Road is the path, publishing is the courier, and both play a role of bridge and link. Academic publishing is an important type of publishing and also is the apex of human thought. Communication between Chinese and Western academic publishing, from the perspective of the Belt and Road, is essentially the exchange of Eastern and Western cultures and thoughts. This symposium is an

"exchange" and represents "mutual learning" between Eastern and Western civilizations under the Belt and Road Initiative.

Scholars and experts, at home and abroad, focus on the forefront of academic publishing development. Academic publishing exchange between China and the West interact and experts in the field delivered keynote speeches respectively. Professor Angus Phillips explains the links between academic publishing across China and the West and its future prospects; Nie Zhenning expressed his understanding of the feelings and mission of Chinese and foreign publishers; Wei Yushan discussed the academic publishing

and knowledge service at home and abroad; Sun Baolin discussed the role of publishing and printing culture as a bridge and link in the communication between China and the West; He Yaomin talked about his theories and practical exploration of academic publishing; Wu Ping said this paper expounds the value and significance of academic publishing; Yu Guoming highlighted the opportunities and challenges facing new media as it develops in the 5G era; Professor Simon Mahony made a deep analysis of the “open access, open publishing and open education” that is currently popular.



Selected Reading Materials of Publishing (Chinese and Foreign Volumes) was released to celebrate the 70th birthday of the PRC

W *Selected Reading Materials of Publishing (Chinese and Foreign Volumes)* first appeared at the forum and is another one of Wan Anlun's achievements, following his "History of Chinese and Foreign Publishing". The book is divided into "Chinese Volume" and "Foreign Volume". It traces the six plate elements of "publishing thought", "publishing carrier", "publishing

delivered the first speech on behalf of the publishing unit. He pointed out that this is the first selected reading of the original works in the field of Chinese and foreign publishing in the East and West. Its publication fills in this gap and will make learning and studying Chinese and foreign publishing history more convenient, and at the same time benefitting the study of publishing culture. His work will promote the exchange of culture between Eastern and Western civilizations and promote mutual learning. Hao Zhensheng, President of China Redactological Society, spoke highly of the new book, saying: "Professor Wan Anlun and his team have launched a million-word Selected Reading Materials of Publishing (Chinese and Foreign Volumes) after History of Chinese and Foreign Publishing. This is a very powerful strengthening for the long-term lame and relatively weak publishing discipline construction, and a creative blank filling for the long-term missing original teaching materials, which is a historical academic breakthrough."

During the course of communication between Chinese and foreign publishing, copyright protection is very important. Since many of the selected articles in the book are still under copyright protection, Wan Anlun set up taskforces to contact copyright owners, including many overseas authors, and signed copyright use agreements with them.

symbol", "publishing technology", "publishing activities and achievements", and "publishing system and copyright". 140 original works, ranging from ancient to modern times, have been selected and explained.

Zhou Zuoyu, Angus Phillips, Nie Zhenning, Hao Zhensheng, Yu Guoming, and Rao Tao, deputy editor in chief of Publishing Group of BNU jointly unveiled the first edition of Selected Reading Materials of Publishing (Chinese and Foreign Volumes). Rao Tao

Chinese and Foreign Scholars Gathered to Talk about Academic Publishing

The symposium also arranged two sub-forums and invited Chinese and foreign publishing scholars and experts to take part in open discussions about academic publishing.

The first sub-forum was presided over by Fang Qing, Cheung Kong Scholar Chair Professor from the Ministry of Education and Director of School of Information Management of Wuhan University. The guests included senior lecturer Philip Shaw, General Manager Byron Russell, General Manager Yu Dianli, Chairman Wang Min and General Manager Qu Zhong. They shared ideas on the "positive interaction between publishing academia and industry". The second sub-forum was presided over by Professor Zhang Zhiqiang, executive director of Publishing Research Institute of Nanjing University. The guests were Professor Miha Kovac, Chairman Mohan Kalsi, VP Wang Guanyi, Director Zhou Rongting and Deputy Editor in Chief Li Jianhong. They discussed the "Linkage between China and West and Prospect of Academic Publishing". The meeting was a great success and experts in attendance discussed the key issues of academia and industry, the East and the West, how to connect and interact well.

Strive to Build the Publishing Discipline System of "Leading the World" in China

Beijing Normal University is one of the earliest founded high-level universities in China, with characteristic and well-developed Editing and Publishing discipline. In 2014, in order to implement the recommendations of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Education on the construction of the School of Journalism by the propaganda department of the local Party committee and colleges and universities, Beijing Normal University cooperated with Guangming Daily to build the School of Journalism and Communication. Editing and Publishing is the foundational major of the School of Journalism and Communication. This forum is the first international academic conference since the establishment of the school, and also is the first to be held by Beijing Normal University. This has a profound impact on the construction of the Editing and Publishing discipline at BNU. The release of *Selected Reading Materials of Publishing (Chinese and Foreign Volumes)* marks another of BNU's efforts in the development of the Editing and Publishing.

At the closing ceremony Wan Anlun said: "Based on the rich and brilliant publishing history and the spirit of innovation and research, building China's own 'leading the world' publishing discipline system according to the logic of 'three originals and methodology' of the original history, works, principles and methodology is not only the historical call of publishing development, but also an important sign of 'cultural confidence'. China has

thousands of years of uninterrupted publishing history, and has long been the summit of human publishing. Contemporary Chinese publishers should inherit the tradition, join hands with the rest of the world, concentrate on their efforts and make great efforts to shorten the time and process from 'publishing power' to 'publishing giant' and return to the 'World Summit' of human publishing."

Oxford International Publishing Centre is one of the organisers of this symposium. Currently it has in-depth cooperation with the School of Journalism and Communication of BNU in areas including talent training, international forums, scientific research and other aspects.

The success of this symposium provides an opportunity for further communication and exchange between China and the West in academic publishing. It is also a specific practice of exchange and mutual learning between Eastern and Western civilizations under the Belt and Road initiative. The launch of *Selected Reading Materials of Publishing (Chinese and Foreign Volumes)*, as well as the speeches, dialogues and exchanges at this forum provided important ideological resources and abundant support for the construction of the publishing discipline. It also played a driving role in the exchange and communication of academic publishing between China and the West and in the promotion of positive interactions between academia and industry.

Opening of Global Education Summit 2019 - Multiple Perspectives on The Future Education

Article source: GES Organizing Committee

Editor: Teng Fei | Release date 2019-11-26

The two-day Global Education Summit 2019 (hereinafter referred to as "GES 2019") was held in Beijing from November 25 to 26. With the theme of "Education for All", the summit was jointly hosted by China Development Research Foundation, Beijing Normal University, Tencent, Global Silicon Valley Investment Company, New Oriental and Tal Education Group.

【 Brief Introduction 】

Founded in 2017, the Global Education Summit aims to further the development of education in China and even the world with its mission of "Connecting education in China and the world, connecting education in the present and in the future". It is co-sponsored by China Development Research Foundation, Beijing Normal University, Tencent Group, Global Silicon Valley Investment Company (GSV), New Oriental Education Technology Group and Tal Education Group, supported by Arizona State University (ASU) through academic cooperation.

【 Grand Occasion 】

- 311 distinguished guest speakers
- 1800 participants from 26 countries and regions
- Government experts, University scholars and corporate executives occupied 77% of those present
- 16 million people worldwide watched live

【 The Theme 】

With the participation of its invited partner UNESCO, and with the theme of "Education for All", GES 2019 had more than 60 main and sub-fora focusing on the four core issues of "exploration for a common future", "education and technology", "school and society", "global education sustainable development", covering education policy, education technology, education systems, public welfare education, and education industry.



More than 200 distinguished speakers were invited to the summit, including government leaders, university scholars, industry experts, representatives of public welfare, founders of education enterprises and other education policy makers, promoters and practitioners, including Li Wei, director of the Committee of Population, Resources and Environment of CPPCC and director-general of the China Development Research Foundation,

Dzingai Mutumbuka, the first Minister of Education and Culture of Zimbabwe, Dong Qi, President of Beijing Normal University, Lu Mai, vice director-general of China Development Research Foundation, Carl Wieman, Nobel Laureate in physics, Jordan Naidoo, director of Cooperation and Coordination Bureau of "Education 2030" program of UNESCO, Richard Culatta, former director of Education Science and Technology Department of

the US Department of Education, Zhou Zuoyu, vice president of Beijing Normal University, Chen Li, vice president of Beijing Normal University, Dan Schwartz, Director of Education College of Stanford University, Yu Minhong, chairman of New Oriental Education Technology Group, Zhang Bangxin, founder and CEO of Tal Education Group, Xu Li, co-founder and CEO of Shangtang Technology, Yu Haiyang, general manager of Tencent Investment, etc.

[Opening Ceremony]

On November 25, GES 2019 was opened in Beijing.

In his opening speech Li Wei impressed that that society in the future will have higher requirements in its talent training structure, and higher requirements for fairness and accessibility of education. future societies' need for us to reform our education systems is urgent, pressing and contemporary. This can also be said to be a major unavoidable issue in the course of the development of human society.

Aiming towards the development of future education, Lu Xin made a speech on “future education: change, structure and quality”. She pointed out that national strategy, scientific and technological development, education planning, and demand for talent all define the course of future developments in education. Presently, China has built the world's largest higher education and vocational education system, but education is not only an issue of net quantity, but also a question of structure. Without a scientific structure, there will be no high-quality education. In the face of the ten major changes brought about by the new generation of information technology, in the future the development of education should be structurally reformed in ten aspects. Docking scientific and technological progress in ten aspects. Briefly,



“future education development is a historical process of continuous reform and innovation, a process of in-depth supply side structural reform and improvement, a process of simultaneous promotion of the two processes and improvement of the quality of all kinds of education at all levels. It's not only the logical starting point of education modernisation, but also the goal's foothold.”

As the representative of the host institution, Dong Qi pointed out

that the future needs us to build and create. If we want to solve the education's existing problems realise its future., we need to strengthen scientific research, especially in areas such as research on future society and education formats, the research on current education problems and their solutions, the ethics involved in the integration of science, technology and education. Promoting cross-border and international cooperation to deepen the exploration of education's future will create a better future for the field.

[Four Core Issues]

At the two-day GES 2019, the guests focused on four core issues: Exploration of a Common Future, Education and Technology, School and Society, and Sustainable Development of Global Education. Through cross-border summit interactions, they explored the direction of the development of the world and education in the future, how to connect the education of the present and the future, and explored the path of sustainable development of global education. A number of guests said that one of the goals of education exploration for the common future is to promote education equity and to realise an open and inclusive world of mutual learning whilst also promoting the establishment of a community with a shared future for mankind.

Exploration of a Common Future

How to promote education in the future is one of the core issues of the summit. At the opening ceremony, several guests said that one of the goals of education exploration for the common future is to promote education equity. Only by promoting education equity and realizing inclusive education can we build an open, inclusive world of mutual learning and promote the establishment of a community with a shared future for mankind.





Building a New Ecology of Education Technology Integration

Scientific and technological revolution as well as industrial transformation are the lead driving forces of social development. They are profoundly changing

peoples' ways of production, life and learning. Integration of education and science and technology not only makes learning more efficient, but also upgrades teaching methods

and changes peoples' concept of education. How to promote and let each other prosper in education and science and technology was one of the main issues during the summit.

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development launched by the United Nations in 2016, 17 sustainable development goals were proposed, including "ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all". Jordan Naidoo said: "There is no doubt that our global education is facing a crisis, which is mainly due to a lack of transparency or fairness. We need an interconnected, collaborative world that can help us coordinate our actions and ultimately achieve a good outcome."

It is essential to promote policy to achieve a fair and high-quality education system. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, China has come from having an 80% illiteracy rate to now having a rate of 94.2% for children completing compulsory education. Among the nine developing countries with the largest population in the world, China is the first to achieve the goal of education for all. In 2012 China achieved the

goal of spending 4% of GDP on national financial education funds and maintained continuous annual growth. By 2018, there are 214,000 compulsory education schools in China, with 150 million students. The popularisation of compulsory education has reached the same average level as high-income countries in the world.

The Chinese model of promoting education equity has provided valuable experience for the world. Lu Mai suggested that we should pay attention to the early education equity of children in remote and poverty-stricken areas and avoid repeating the serious mistakes of social division that developed western countries have made. "Education in the future must be for all people, especially for the disadvantaged groups at the bottom," he said, We must start with children's health and education and lay a good foundation for their development."

Private education plays an indispensable

role in promoting education equity. Following the GES 2017, two years later, Yu Minhong and Zhang Bangxin launched "Talk between New Oriental and Tal." This open dialogue once again explored how to realise "education with passion" in multiple dimensions, and shared their thoughts on public welfare education.

As a basic social resource, education always faces problems of insufficient supply and uneven distribution. Science and technology can subvert this traditional bottleneck of education supply and distribution, and help realise a balanced development of education. Yu said that Tencent hopes to help sort out the issues and problems facing the education industry by using science and technology. Their methods would include alleviating the uneven distribution of high-quality educational resources, meeting fragmented learning needs, using technology to make education more efficient, and innovating interactive ways to improve the education experience.



According to Bai Yunfeng, co-founder and President of Tal Education Group, Tal has gone through three stages of gathering talent, investing in technology and embracing AI. "Tal forms digital portraits of students through digital collection and pre-class, in-class and post-class process collection. Once education has the wings of science and technology, it will make it possible to teach students

in accordance with their aptitude on a large scale."

The internet, cloud computing, big data and other modern information technologies not only promote reform and innovation of education, but also put forward new requirements for talent structure. Education determines the quality of talent, and innovation depends on high-quality talent.

Scientific and technological change and world development are based on a better education and training mechanism. "By studying how technology affects decision-making in education, we can see that technology is helping us to make decisions, but it can't solve all our problems," says Carl Wieman, The tradition of transferring knowledge orally is not the most effective way. We look forward to a

more scientific way of shaping our capabilities in the near future."

In the past, in the context of one-way knowledge transfer, teachers are the imparters of knowledge. Now, teachers have gradually become

the guide and designer of learning methods in teaching. Through this transformation, the part of "educating" in "teaching and educating" is more important. It is one of education's principal missions to cultivate high-end talent with

innovative ability and cooperative spirit in the future. Bai Yunfeng said that science and technology are the main pillar and talent is the main driving force towards future oriented education, but the ultimate goal of education has never changed.



As for how to cultivate innovative global talent in the future, SVP of New Oriental Education Technology Group said: "For the future of education, we should pay more attention to two connections: one is the connection between more schools and families, and attaching importance to family education; the other is to the connection of more disciplines and holistic education, so as to realize the comprehensive and healthy growth of children."

Seeking Sustainable Development of Global Education

In 2015, the United Nations adopted the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and planned the overall goal of sustainable development for the next 15 years. On this basis, UNESCO also adopted the Education 2030 Framework for Action, which aims to increase entrance opportunity, enhance inclusiveness and equity, and improve the quality of education and learning outcomes. "Education 2030" means that education begins to surpass public utilities as a global common interest and responsibility. Jordan Naidoo pointed out: "To ensure inclusive and equal quality education, and to promote lifelong education to create common opportunities for people all over the world. This is a very ambitious, very huge and universal value of education, which can change the development of each individual and affect the development of a certain region or even the whole human society."



Starting from the concept of the "sustainable development of global education", personal lifelong education and learning will be extended to everyone. Lifelong education and learning for all in countries already popular in certain regions will be expanded to a global scale. Improving the lifelong learning education systems in ever more detailed ways is the only way to explore the sustainable development of global education. Miao Fengchun, director of Education Information Department of UNESCO Paris headquarters, pointed out that with the aid of AI tools we can find that learning is not only for its own sake, but also for personal development. Based on big data and adaptive technology, AI can solve human prejudice and play an important role in long-term lifelong learning.

The construction of lifelong learning systems is inseparable from the sound operation of education system. As important parts of the education system, both elementary education and higher education are undergoing reforms in selection mechanisms and training systems. How these two core pillars bridge the gap between themselves, achieve effective convergence, and then create a higher quality education supply which can cultivate innovative talent in the future, is an important mission of current education.

[Closing Ceremony]

Zhou Chenggang, chief executive of New Oriental Education Technology Group, said at the end of the conference that as a member of the education industry, he still has a long way to go. Only education can change, educate and influence people. The education we create should be inclusive, individualized, authoritative, warm, transformative and ideal. On the path of education, everyone should work together.

Conferences on China-Russia Educational University Alliance

The Conference on China-Russia Educational University Alliance and The "China-Russia Teacher and Education Symposium 2019" Convened at BNU

Article source: Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, Faculty of Education,
Centre for Russian Studies of Region and Country Research Bases of Ministry of Education
Editor: Zhang Yi | Release date 2019-06-25

[Background]

In December 2012, the 12th meeting of the Education Subcommittee of China-Russian Humanistic Cooperation decided to promote cooperation between education universities of the two countries. Subsequently, the two countries, respectively led by Beijing Normal University China and Moscow National Normal University, started the preparation of the alliance, which consists of 12 colleges and universities, each of which has 6 normal universities, including the mentioned universities.

After one and a half years of preparation, "China Russia Education University Alliance" was announced on April 18, 2014, and a signing

ceremony was held at BNU on that day. Nearly 100 people including officials from the Ministry of Education of China, the State Council for Study Abroad Fund and the Russian Embassy in China, representatives of 12 universities and media attended the establishment ceremony, forum discussion and signing ceremony, all held on the same day.

"China Russia Education University Alliance" is the fourth professional university alliance jointly established by China and Russia, which provides a new official exchange platform for teachers, students and youth in education of the two countries. The alliance is committed to condensing the strength of high-level educational

institutions of China and Russia, serving to promote the exchange of educational talents and cooperation of scientific research projects between China and Russia. After the establishment of the alliance, it will mainly carry out comparative research on education between China and Russia, provide suggestions for the development of education; organise members of the alliance to participate in international cooperation in teaching and scientific research; promote mutual understanding between teachers and students of China and Russia and extensive academic exchanges and cooperation to promote the common prosperity and development of culture and education between the two countries.

[Opening Ceremony]

In order to further promote the cooperation and exchange in humanities between China and Russia, and implement the institutionalised project under the framework of the China Russia Education University Alliance, on June 20 the "China-Russia Teacher and Education Symposium 2019" jointly hosted by Beijing Normal University and the China Russia Education University Alliance, organised by the Faculty of Education of BNU, and co-hosted by Centre for Russian Studies at BNU of Region and Country Research Bases of Ministry of Education was held in Yingdong Academic Hall of BNU. The theme is "education in the future and the future of education." Leaders, international exchange directors and researchers

from 14 normal universities in China and Russia attended the forum, including Xu Yongji, deputy director of the Department of International Cooperation and Exchange of the Ministry of Education of the PRC, Poznyakov Igor, first Secretary of the Russian Embassy in China and representative of the Ministry of Education and Science in China, Sergei Olga, representative of the Russian Cultural Centre, Gu Mingyuan, Senior Professor of BNU, VP Zhou Zuoyu and VP Chen Li of BNU.

The opening ceremony of the forum was presided over by Zhou Zuoyu. Chen Li, Pozniakov Igor, Xu Yongji and Pres. Lubkov Alexei of Moscow National Normal University, respectively delivered

speeches, warmly congratulating the opening of this forum, and highly praised the achievements of China Russia Education University Alliance in promoting cooperative exchanges, mutual assistance and producing win-win results of China-Russia educational universities. Later, Professor Gu Mingyuan, VP Coltava Tatyana of Moscow University, and VP Li Zhibin of East China Normal University delivered keynote speeches. The three professors interpreted the theme of the forum in different ways. They shared a common expectation and vision for China and Russia's educational universities in the development of teacher education with the guests and set the academic and international tone for the presidents' round-table discussion.

[Round-table and Sub-fora]

After the speech, the representatives of the presidents from 14 educational universities held a round-table discussion, making speeches and discussions on "future teachers and education" and "future educational technology". In the afternoon's sub-forum, the managers and researchers of various universities had a comprehensive exchange and discussion on "the inheritance and innovation of university exchange between China and Russia" and "the comparative analysis of higher education management modes

between China and Russia". In combination with their academic background and based on their own practical experience, the guests made insightful speeches on relevant issues.

The closing ceremony of the conference was presided over by Zhu Xudong, Director of Faculty of Education of BNU. The forum host, Professor Xiao Su and Zeng Guoquan, vice professors of Faculty of Education of BNU, summed up the speeches of the professors present at the forum; the VP of Beijing

Normal University, Zhou Zuoyu and the president of Novosibirsk Normal University, Grashev Alexei, respectively made summary speeches on behalf of China and Russia. Li Zhibin gave the banner of the rotation unit of the alliance to the next one Northeast Normal University. Han Dongyu, vice president of Northeast Normal University, as the host of the 2020 annual meeting of China Russia Education University Alliance, congratulated the conference on its success in his speech, and looked forward to the next work of the alliance.



[Alliance Conference]

On June 21, the working conference of China-Russia Education University Alliance was held at BNU. Representatives from 12 member institutions attended the meeting, including Beijing Normal University, East China Normal University, Northeast Normal University, Central China Normal University, Shaanxi Normal University, Southwest University, Jiangsu Normal University, Jiangxi Normal University, Moscow State Normal University, Novosibirsk State

Normal University, Chechen State Normal University and Cherney State Normal University.

VP Zhou Zuoyu of BNU presided over the conference. East China Normal University and Moscow National Normal University, the rotating Secretariat of China and Russia, respectively reported on their work. The two universities reported on their achievements and plans for China-Russia education exchange and cooperation, alongside

putting forward many constructive opinions and suggestions on the organisation and development of the alliance's activities in the future. The meeting then went into a free discussion. The participants discussed the work plan for the next stage, the China-Russia University Art Festival in 2020, the Sports Education Forum, the determination of Novosibirsk National Normal University to undertake the next bilateral conference and the amendment of the articles of alliance.

[Outcome of the Conference]

During the meeting, Zhou also met with the presidents and representatives of six participating universities, including Moscow University, Moscow State Normal University and Novosibirsk State Normal University. Zhou and the guests exchanged views on the construction of the Belt and Road School, Russian teacher training, Chinese teacher training, continuing education, special children's education and long-distance digital education. They reached a consensus that further cooperation would bring mutual benefits. Officials from the School of Arts, the Belt and Road School, Centre for Russian Studies of Region and Country Research Bases of Ministry of Education,

and the Office of International Exchange and Cooperation attended the meeting.

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Russia, in order to actively implement President Xi Jinping's speech's spirit of "work together, move forward side by side, open a bright future of Sino-Russian relations in an innovative era", BNU also held a series of Sino-Russian people-to-people and cultural exchange activities, including the unveiling ceremony of "Centre for Russian Teachers Joint Development", Sino-Russian teacher education forum on "the Future of Education and Education in the Future", etc.

[Brief Introduction to the Alliance]

"China Russia Education University Alliance" was founded in 2014, led by Beijing Normal University and Moscow National Normal University. Since its establishment, the alliance has always been committed to condensing the strength of high-level educational institutions in China and Russia, focusing on the comparative study of education between China and Russia, and providing suggestions for the development of education between the two countries; jointly promoting the discipline construction and talent training of educational institutions in China and Russia, promoting mutual understanding and extensive academic exchanges and cooperation between teachers and students of the two countries, and participating in the study abroad program of 100, 000 Chinese and Russian students as well as university people to people and cultural

exchange programs, the exploration of the integration of production, education and research and the transformation of scientific research achievements, the establishment of a comprehensive and practical cooperative relationship, the promotion of the common prosperity and development of culture and education between China and Russia, and the injection of vitality into the reform and development of international education. The alliance will integrate the cooperation resources of all member schools, break the original cooperation boundaries, rely on the flexibility and universality of the alliance, deepen cohesion and creativity, expand the breadth and depth of cooperation, enrich the content of and mechanisms for people-to-people and cultural exchanges between China and Russia, and consolidate and strengthen the all-round strategic partnership of cooperation between the two countries.

[Members]

China

Beijing Normal University,
East China Normal University,
Northeast Normal University,
Central China Normal University,
Shaanxi Normal University,
Southwest University

Russia

Moscow State Pedagogical University,
Herzen University,
Chelyabinsk State University,
Novosibirsk State University,
Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University,
Moscow Normal University



10th Beijing International Students' Night Took Place

Article source: Office of International Exchange and Cooperation

Release date 2019-12-17

On the evening of December 15th evening, Beijing Normal University held the 10th literary and artistic "Song of Togetherness" — Beijing International Students' Night, tagged "LOVIN' China", at Qiu Jiduan Gym.

Distinguished guests who joined this event include Mr. Du Kewei, Director of the China Centre for International People-to-People Exchange, Ministry of Education; Mr. Li Hai, Deputy Director of the Department of International Cooperation and Exchanges; Mr. Huang Kan, Deputy Director of Beijing Municipal Education Commission; Mr. Hu Ziyuan, Director of Tests and Scholarships Office, Confucius Institute; Ms. Chen Lin, Director of China Affairs Office, China Scholarship Council; Mr. Zong Huawei, Director of UNESCO Commission; and Professor Zhou Zuoyu, Vice President of Beijing Normal University.

This year's Beijing International Students' Night was divided in three parts: One World, Profound Affections and LOVIN' China.

The gala was opened by the drum show 'Edifier', performed by the BNU 24 Solar Term Drums Team with an overwhelming cultural charm.



2019 BEIJING INTERNATIONAL
STUDENTS' NIGHT
北京留学生之夜



Nepalese dance 'Relly Mai', Russian dance 'Magical Winter Tune', Japanese dance 'Yosakoi "Shin"', Pakistani dance 'The Colours of Pakistan', Mongolian dance 'Descendant of Chinggis Khan' and African dance 'The Spirit of Africa' all showed authentic traditional dances from countries and regions all over the world.

A song showcases featuring hit songs in Chinese, English and French hit songs ignited the audience's passions. The Korean students' performance, 'The Moment of Climax' combined traditional fan dance, taekwondo and modern hip-hop dance. The song 'Silk Road Young Love China' sung by seven singers from the Silk Road countries along with roller skaters waving fluorescent belt in their hands, showed us the youthful style of international students at BNU.

Another highlight of the gala was the combination of Chinese and Western cultures. 'Peking Opera Yang Silang Visits His Mother: At the Palace Cast', 'Zheng Ensemble Jasmine Flower', Chinese Martial Arts Performance 'The Soul of Chinese Lion Dancing and Martial Arts', and 'Crosstalk: Five Senses' performed by Chinese and international students all together showed us the new era in Chinese traditional culture.

The gala was brought to climax by the hip-hop show Let's Dance, performed by the BNU international students dance club. Their brilliant dance moves left an outstanding impression with the audience.

This year's Beijing International Students' Night came to the end with the ensemble 'We Are the

World' and 'I Love You, China.'

This year, 193 international students from 38 countries and regions gathered at Beijing Normal University to sing and dance for love and to celebrate Beijing International Students' Night's tenth anniversary together.

In a blink of an eye, "Beijing International Students' Night" has gone through ten years. It has witnessed the development of international education in China in the past ten years, as well as achievements of the school's international development. Now, it's not only an important platform to showcase the style of foreign students in Beijing and enrich BNU's campus culture, but also an unforgettable memory about love and friendship for Chinese and foreign students.



BNU Women's Football Team Advances to the Semi-finals 17:0

Article source: Xinhua News Agency | Release date 2019-12-04

On November 26th, the first FISU (International University Sports Federation) Football World Cup finished all matches of the group stage in Jinjiang, Fujian Province. Beijing Normal University Women's Team advanced to the semi-finals with a comprehensive victory (17-0 against University of Lausanne from Switzerland), becoming the only Chinese team to qualify.

BNU Women's Team lost to Paulista University (BRA) 0-2 in the first round but claimed a 3-0 victory over University of Sydney (AUS) in the second round. In the final round, faced with University of Lausanne (SUI) encountering two successive

defeats, BNU Women's Team led by 8-0 at the end of the first half, and easily won the match with a huge score of 17-0.

Lang Jian, chief coach of the BNU Women's Team, said after the match that he was satisfied with the performance of the players and that they would focus on future matches. In the semi-final, BNU will face the University of Ottawa (CAN), while the other semi-final will be played between Paulista University (BRA) and the College of Asian



Scholars (THA).

The FISU Football World Cup is a newly founded, top-tier event. It is held every two years, and the first four competitions will be held in Jinjiang. 24 university teams from 16 countries and regions participated in the 2019 FISU Football World Cup, including 16 men's teams and 8 women's teams.

Screening of 2019 "Looking China Youth Film Project" Was Held at BNU

Release date 2019-07-08

On July 7, the Screening of 2019 "Looking China Youth Film Project" was held at Beijing Normal University. The 2019 "Looking China" Project lasted 90 days from the launch ceremony on April 9 to the film show on July 7, bringing together 102 young foreign directors from 42 universities in 38 countries, presenting 102 short documentaries.

This year's theme for "Looking China" in 2019 was "Moment, Season, Time". A saying in the Analects of Confucius goes: "The Master standing by a stream, said, 'Time passes on just

like this, not ceasing day or night!'" This is a profound understanding of Confucius on the passage of time. In a deeper sense, "Moment, Season, Time" is a theme of Chinese people's handling of culture and life, ecology and nature, that is, the relationship between man and man and man, man and heaven and earth. This year marks the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. At this special time, "Looking China" welcomes young international directors to present their own profound understanding of China's "time" concept.

The documentaries were broad in scope and topic, some followed the tracks of Chengdu-Chongqing Railway, the first railway built after the founding of the People's Republic of China, and walked across the magnificent Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge; others showed the range of Chinese traditional culture, from Sichuan's giant pandas, to the Taiji diagram's perfect combination of stillness and movement. Others listened to the echoes of 38 years in the bell tower of the Bund customs house. We met a professor known as "Western Red Candle", who has



been teaching in Xi'an for more than 60 years and still insists on teaching undergraduates. A veteran selling newspapers on Harbin's Central Street tells us the history of the flood control monument. We learned how the memorial ceremony to Confucius in Qufu, Shandong, has been going on for thousands of years and how the song and dance of Wulanmuqi in Otog has been going on since 1959. The story of a little girl in Yushu, Qinghai, who grew up in 9 years after the earthquake was told, while Shougang Park, which has been shut down for 14 years, will be rejuvenated in 3 years.... Under the guidance of the annual theme of "Moment, Season, Time", international young directors explore Chinese stories about "time" and watch the dialectical thinking of Chinese civilisation on the concept of time, especially the changes of the times and historical achievements of the Chinese society since the founding of the People's Republic of China 70 years ago, as well as the cultural concepts, customs and values behind such thinking.

All the works of this "Looking China" Project will be shown to the world through the Internet and overseas exhibitions, and the international influence of Chinese culture will be expanded through participation in international competitions, international exhibitions, evaluation of works for the "Golden Lenses" Award and other follow-up activities.

6 representative works were presented in this film show, namely:

“Looking China, Shandong Tour”

—Indian director Pragadeesh Marimuthu's work “Unbroken Wheels”, which follows the story and dreams of a 49-year-old disabled cyclist.

“Looking China, Chongqing Tour”

—Young Italian director Andrea Vallero's work “Jiao Tong Tea House”, which examines the various life styles from the tea house.

“Looking China, Qinghai Tour”

—Israeli director Or Itzhak Ben Zrihen's work “Eye In The Wild”, which follows Ge Yushu, an “antelope waiting man” on the Qinghai Lake.

“Looking China, Inner Mongolia Tour”

—outh Korean young director Seenae Choi (Sarah)'s work, “Big Scissors Small Scissors”, which examines the daily life of female paper-cutting artists by interviewing the grandmother and her granddaughter, two female artists devoted to promoting traditional culture.

“Looking China, Shaanxi Tour”

—Sri Lankan director Hewa Madduma Di Lina Jana Dith Nawarathne's work “Simple i”, which attempts to see life from Buddhist classics in ancient temples of Xi'an.

“Looking China, Beijing Tour”

—U.S. director Bricen Allen Standish's work “The Egg” which expresses the architectural beauty and human concerns of the National Grand Theatre from his novel perspective.



Jacob Haselkorn, senior advisor of CCTV English News Channel, and Xiang Yunju, distinguished professor of Beijing Normal University, vice-chairman and secretary-general of the Chinese Literature and Art Foundation and vice-chairman of the Chinese Literature and Art Critics Association, commented on the six "Looking China" films on the spot.

Jacob Haselkorn stated that all the films shown were impressive, presenting various aspects of the Chinese society. Mr. Jacob noted that he has been deeply attracted and hoped to watch more "Looking China" films soon after he heard about the "Looking China Youth Film Project". He believed that short documentaries are a good way to transmit culture and that they are suitable for network communication, helping people from different countries and regions to share information and culture with each other. He hoped that the directors of "Looking China" would continue to engage in similar activities and that "Looking China" can improve in the years to come.



Xiang Yunju believed that the films shown on the day were only a microcosm of 2019 “Looking China” films, and many other artistic and experimental films were equally excellent. Young directors from excellent colleges all over the world are invited to every ‘Looking China’ event so they can carry out cultural exchange activities with the support of domestic hosts. The cultural exchange and communication behind the "Looking China" films is even more important. The significance and value of "Looking China" Project in education have not yet been fully explored or understood, and its educational philosophy, achievements and practices merit in-depth observation.



Next, Dov Boris Steuer, the foreign advisor of “Looking China, Qinghai Tour”, and the professor from Tel Aviv University in Israel, Dr. Cecilia Antakly De Mello, the foreign advisor of “Looking China, Inner Mongolia Tour” and a teacher from the School of Arts and Media of Sao Paulo University in Brazil, and Geoffrey Wilson Poister,

the foreign advisor of “Looking China, Beijing Tour” and professor at Boston University shared their experiences and thoughts on the “Looking China” trips.

Dov Boris Steuer recalled the screening held in Qinghai a few days ago in a building of ethnic style. On the day, the “Qinghai Tour”, “Inner Mongolia

Tour” and “Beijing Tour” teams enjoyed excellent films together, which are all related to the culture and history of Chinese society and tell of the happiness and kindness of Chinese people. Professor Dov believed that Chinese culture is very different from Israeli culture, so it is even more necessary to have personal experience to realise

cultural blending. The “Looking China” event enables international youth not only to “see” China, but also to visit more Chinese people and talk with them during filming, realising cultural exchange in this process.

Cecilia Antakly De Mello said hello in Chinese and briefly introduced “Looking China, Inner Mongolia Tour”. She believed that she received a lot of care and found new friendships during the whole “Looking China” event, which helped her in creating the film. Dr. Cecilia said frankly that she likes China very much and is willing to continue to explore Chinese culture in China.

As an advisor to “Looking China” for the sixth time, Geoffrey Poister recalled his feelings and experience when he participated in the “Looking China” Project for the first time, marvelling at the booming success of Chinese society. He thinks that every time he takes part in “Looking China”, he gets a deeper understanding. This year’s annual theme calls for international young directors to look back at the Chinese history and to observe the Chinese society in depth, as well as the traditional culture

and philosophies contained within. He used his experience making “The Egg”, which was filmed in Beijing as an example to encourage the real and authentic stories taking place around us as a way of understanding the deeper meaning behind Chinese culture.

At the film show, “Looking China” special book *Experiencing China: Looking China Youth Film Project*, was introduced. This book is the fourth special book published, after *People-to-people Bond: “Belt & Road” Looking China Youth Film Project*, *People-to-people Bond: “BRICS” Looking China Youth Film Project*, and *Impression on Reform and Opening-up: Looking China Youth Film Project*. The book brings together experience and perception and documentary videos of the 508 international young people and 32 international teachers participating in Looking China. The Information Office of the State Council selected the book as a special book for the “Conference on Dialogue of Asian Civilizations” and presented it at the meeting on May 15. The “Looking China Youth Film Project” is a cultural experience and film creation project sponsored

by BNU Huilin Culture Foundation and BNU Academy for International Communication of Chinese Culture. It has been held for nine sessions so far, attracting 610 young people from 77 universities and colleges in 60 countries including the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Georgia, India, Singapore, South Korea, Israel, Australia, Brazil and Argentina. 609 short films have been created, winning more than 100 international awards.

“Looking China” is a practice of the “Third Pole Culture” theory put forward by Professor Huang Huilin, Dean of the Academy for International Communication of Chinese Culture. The theory of “Third Pole Culture” holds that the world culture today is becoming diversified. Among the great variety of cultural styles, the mainstream cultures can be generally considered to have three poles from the perspective of influence. Chinese culture, American culture and European culture respectively represent one “pole” each in the current diversified world culture. Through cultural exchanges and cooperation, the three pole cultures jointly lead the development of world culture and achieve the vision that “appreciate the culture/values of others as do to one’s own, and the world will become a harmonious whole; everybody cherishes his or her own culture/values, and if we respect and treasure others’ culture/values, the world will be a harmonious one.” Through the project, young people in the world eventually spread the Chinese culture they experience to all parts of the world through films, building bridges for international youth and realizing cultural communication.



Harmony, Peace and Happiness

BNU International Cultural Festival of "World on Campus"

Article source: Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, BNU

Editor: Chen Xiaorong | Release date 2019-05-30

On May 26, the “World on Campus” International Cultural Festival of Beijing Normal University, themed as “Harmony, Peace and Happiness”, was held in the Square of BNU. Professor Zhou Zuoyu, vice president of BNU, attended the event and delivered a speech.

Zhou pointed out in his speech that in the current era of globalisation, countries have increasingly frequent exchanges in economy, trade, culture and other aspects. As the disseminator of human civilization, universities should undertake the historical mission of cultural communication. We are always committed to the construction of international campus, so that each culture can promote its beauty and share it to achieve the unity.

During the national flag entry ceremony, flagbearers made up of overseas students from 73 countries wore their traditional costumes and

escorted their national flags to the festival. Subsequently, international students and Chinese students from 38 countries on five continents presented the audience with elaborate and colourful performances of dance, instrumental music, martial arts and so on. They displayed their national characteristics and cultural customs to the audience through the stage. The food street carefully prepared a wealth of delicious food and drinks for everyone. Each booth showed the traditional costumes, exquisite handicrafts and delicious food from all nationalities in the world, so that participants can experience the clothing and food culture from all over the world; in addition, there were interactive cultural experiences such as Malaysian tea, Pakistani hand painting, Ghanaian song and dance tour.

“World on Campus” International Cultural Festival is an important part of the campus cultural activities of students

in BNU, and the internationalisation of the campus. This festival is closely related to contemporary themes. On one hand, it provides a platform for young students from all over the world to show their traditional songs, dances and culture, and exchange and experience world culture. On the other hand, it helps to promote the integration, understanding and mutual support between Chinese and foreign teachers and students. This cultural festival allows Chinese and foreign youth to look at the world from the perspective of appreciation, mutual learning and sharing, and promoting the harmonious coexistence and mutual brightness of Chinese and world cultures.

The festival was jointly held by Office of International Exchange and Cooperation, the Student Affairs Department of the Party Committee, Office of General Affairs Director and the Youth League Committee of BNU.

Gu Mingyuan: My story of Studying Abroad

Article source: *China Scholars Abroad No.10, 2018* Editor: Teng Fei | Release date 2018-10-15

Gu Mingyuan, born in Jiangyin, Jiangsu Province on October 14, 1929, graduated from Lenin Normal College in Moscow State Pedagogical University, USSR. He has successively served as vice president of Beijing Normal University, Director of Graduate School, Director of School of Education Management, etc. He is now a senior professor and doctoral supervisor of Beijing Normal University, honorary president of Chinese Society of Education and director of the Academic Committee of Institute of China Education and Social Development of Beijing Normal University. In 1991, he was

awarded the “National Excellent Teacher” award. He is one of the founders of Comparative Education in New China and has been the director of major state projects within the Ministry of Education many times. In the past 70 years, he has engaged in teaching, scientific research and management. He has always adhered to the grand vision of “based on China, looking at the world” to study diligently and explore actively. He has made great achievements in the construction of educational theory and has had an important impact on educational practice.

During the National Education Conference, Gu Mingyuan, a self-proclaimed “education veteran” and 89 year old educator who has worked hard in the field for decades gave an exclusive interview to China Scholars Abroad. As a senior who studied abroad in Soviet Union during his early years, he told as many of his stories of studying abroad as possible. He has unique vies and perspectives on studying abroad, the opening of Chinese education, the modernisation of education, and even on the young generation of returnees.

Studying Abroad in Soviet Union

One afternoon in the summer vacation of 1951, several of my classmates and I went to the Shichahai swimming pool to swim. I was in high spirits when someone called me and said that the Secretary of Party General Branch of the university wanted to talk to me. I hurried to the school. Secretary Li Chuanxin was waiting for me in the office. At first, he just talked with me about my family life, and then asked me if I were sent to a distant place for a long time, what would be my



concerns? At that time, I thought that I would be asked to work by the organisation, because my several classmates had been transferred, some to the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, some to the Public Security Bureau, some to join the army. At that time, Tibet had just been liberated and was in short supply of cadres. So when I was told to go far away for several years, I thought I must go to Tibet. I answered then that I had no difficulties. Only my old mother at home without work, but my uncle would take care of her.

Then, I waited for several days. One day, the department suddenly informed me that I would go to Yanjing University to register for the examination of studying abroad, which had never crossed my mind.

On the eve of departure, Premier Zhou Enlai held a banquet at the Beijing hotel for all overseas students. This is the first time I have seen Premier Zhou close. The students came forward to propose a toast, and so did we. The premier asked us what major we would be studying. I answered education. “This is your cadre,” he said to Ma Xulun, the education minister next to him. After the banquet, Premier Zhou also danced with

the students for a while. What an unforgettable day.

In late August 1951, it was a sunny day in Moscow. More than 300 Chinese students with yearning and longing arrived at the Yaroslav station in Moscow after 10 days’ long journey. We came to the heart of the first socialist country in the world, the Soviet Union. Everyone was very excited. The car took us to the Moscow Institute of Power, where we rested and waited to be sent to schools across the country.

Two days later, two other students and I were assigned to Lenin Normal University in Moscow. The headmaster, Kiriye, came to pick us up. Along the way, the headmaster talked to us about places of interest and buildings on the roadside. Because of the language barrier, we couldn’t understand what he introduced to us, but we could all feel his friendship and enthusiasm.

Later we learned that Kiriye was a very famous scholar and activist. In the war years, he served as the head of the Moscow Radio Station, then as a member of the Central Disciplinary Committee of the Communist Party of

China. He is a very serious and reserved leader, but to us Chinese students he was very kind and caring. He came to us from time to time for discussion, asking about our study, our life and what difficulties and requirements we had. On the principal’s reception day, there was always a line outside his office, and teachers were waiting to see him. But if we go, he always gives us priority. The cordial and serious image of President Kiriye is unforgettable to us.

On the first day of entering the school, headmaster Kiliev took us to the nearest dormitory, which is located in the street of Ussachov, two bus stops away from the school. Then he sent a graduate student Nigia to live with us and a Korean graduate student to be our interpreter. In fact, this Korean graduate student (his name is Kim Sung Kyi) can’t speak Chinese, but he knew Chinese characters. So we communicated by pen and paper. During our first month it was he who took us to go through all kinds of admission procedures and accompanied us to the store to buy food. From then on, I began my life of studying abroad.

Studying Russian

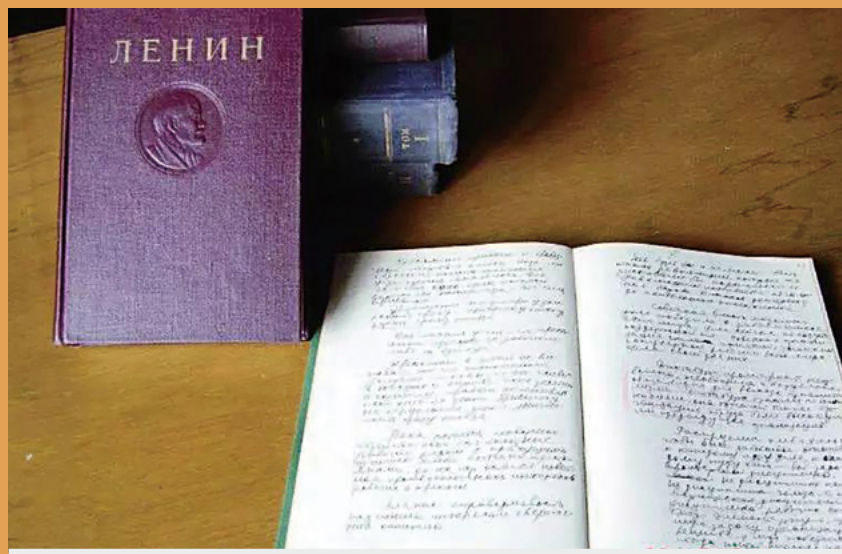


Since I had not learned Russian in China, the first step was to surmount the language barrier. The school sent a Russian graduate student, Yakovsky, to teach us Russian. Yakovsky was a very experienced middle school teacher who was studying for an associate doctor's degree in the school. In 1955, he was sent to our Beijing Normal University to teach. He had a very special teaching method for us. In the first week, he let us recite the words on flashcards, which were originally children's reading material. It had the names of tables, chairs, benches and other utensils, radishes, cabbage and other vegetables, as well as verbs used in daily life. We need to memorize more than 100 words every day, and thousands of words in a week to get familiar with the Russian language environment and

accumulate a batch of basic words. The next week, we read History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. On the first day, he led us to We read a short paragraph and explained it to us completely in Russian. We read a large paragraph the next day. In half a year, we even waded through the best part of the book. The pain of learning at that time can be imagined. A short section of the book would take us all day to muddle through. The only way is to learn by rote and memorise as many words as possible. But I often learned and then forgot, so I had to practice again and again. Sometimes I even doubted my memory. As time goes on, we can remember more words and become proficient in the language. In addition, thanks to the fact that I brought a small Russian-Chinese

dictionary from China, I was able to start my study.

Therefore, memory is an indispensable part of learning. We often oppose rote learning, which means that we should pay more attention to understanding, digest and internalize knowledge into our own. But sometimes it is necessary to recite, especially when learning a foreign language. Only memorizing a large number of vocabularies is conducive to breaking through the language barrier. One of the reasons for the poor effect of foreign language teaching in China is that the students have too little vocabulary. If one only pays attention to grammar, and not to the accumulation of vocabulary, they can never overcome the language barrier.



Tough Study Life



Studying in the Soviet Union was very tough. After starting the normal class learning, I was still airsick for the first two years, drowsy and confused. The teacher never taught according to the textbook, and did not specify the textbook. He only arranged us to read the original book. If we could not write down the notes in class, we could copy the notes of Soviet students after class, who were all very friendly to us. The Communist Youth League Branch sent two league members to help us. One of them was Nakiya Xueshuwa, who was warm and steady. Although younger than me, she looked after me like an elder sister. I didn't copy her notes directly, but she read them to me and sometimes explained them to me. With her help, I got good grades in almost every subject. We established

a profound friendship, and I often corresponded with her after returning home until Sino-Soviet relations deteriorated. After that, I went to the Soviet Union twice and always wanted to find her, but I didn't. I wish her health and happiness.

University teaching in the Soviet Union attached great importance to the study of the original works and class discussion, in so called Seminar. During Seminar, we had to read the books assigned by the teacher on a certain issue before the class and express our opinions to the class. Teachers often call out people's names to speak, or they can ask to share their ideas. If you weren't ready, it was better to explain at the beginning of the class so that the teacher will not call your name. Otherwise, it wasn't only

embarrassing, but you'd also receive a very bad score. Political Theory required six academic years: two years of History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, two years of Political Economy and two years of Philosophy. Apart from the textbooks compiled by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, there were no fixed textbooks for other courses. The teacher only arranged many original works from Marx to Stalin. When the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a Congress or a plenary session of the Central Committee and issued important resolution documents, the school's Political Theory class stopped and spent several weeks learning documents. There were Seminars every week, especially in senior grades, three to five times a week.

This way of learning was very hard for us. Soviet students could read all the books in one day, but we couldn't read them, even in two or three days. In order to speak at Seminar, a speech had to be written in advance. And speaking was always necessary; otherwise you could not get the usual results for the course. For us, the only way was to read overtime. From then on, I formed the habit of staying up late.

Reading the original book carefully was the biggest achievement of my study in the Soviet Union. Nowadays, the study of some problems and the

writing of some articles are often based on the original works of Marxism Leninism and educational theory read in those days.

At that time, oral testing was used in examinations, each of which took a whole day. If I took 4 courses in a semester, it would have taken me three or four weeks to review the content and take the tests. The examination started early in the morning. The first group of 5 students entered the examination room, took test questions and prepared for a few minutes. One student answered the questions first. The teacher asked questions around the questions and gave points on the spot. Each examinee needed about 20 minutes to half an hour, so over 30 students needed more

than 10 hours. After the exam, the teachers were exhausted. It is said that once when a student answered a question, the teacher fell asleep and woke up confused and gave a good score. So some students who were not good at their lessons always lingered until the last few of them entered the examination room. At that time, they could not only ask what questions the students in front of them had drawn and how to answer them to get good scores, but also the teachers were tired and too lazy to ask questions, which was easy to muddle through. I always wanted to be the first to go in for the exam. I often didn't sleep all night so I could read the book for the last time and went to the exam room early and went back to sleep after the exam.



Background Information

In 1955, the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union found that the health status of overseas students was very problematic. Almost one in ten suffered from headache, neurasthenia, gastrointestinal discomfort, arthritis, heart disease and other diseases. The same was true for international students to other countries in Eastern Europe. The reason was that in order to achieve good results, Chinese students had to study intensely. Some students studied for more than 14 hours a day with little rest and exercise. In addition, they did not adapt to foreign life and couldn't keep up with nutrition. To change this situation, the relevant departments did a lot of detailed work to ensure the health of students. Every month, the students in the Soviet Union were given bursaries by the Soviet side first, and then the two governments settled the accounts. Each side bore half of the bursaries. It started at 500 rubles a month. Later, in consideration of the health of the students, with the approval of the Foreign Affairs Office of the State Council, another 100 rubles were added to each student. In order not to disturb the Soviet Union, the money was distributed directly by the embassy, which moved the students.

Educational Internship Combining Theory with Practice

Soviet normal education attached great importance to the study of the theory of discipline and education, that is to say, the combination of academic and normal education. In addition to the disciplines, there were four courses for education in each department, namely, pedagogy, Psychology, Teaching Materials and Teaching Methods, and Education History. The training objectives of our department of education were pedagogy, psychology teachers and primary school teachers from secondary normal schools. Therefore, it attached great importance to having a broad basic knowledge, such as Anatomy, Physiology, Children's Literature, Soviet Literature, World History and other fields.

Soviet normal education attached great importance to educational probation and practice. From the beginning of the fresh year, the teacher took the students to primary and secondary schools to listen to teachers' lessons, and then commented with the teacher. Education practice was divided split between two times, one was in grade three, for six weeks in a junior high school; the other was in grade four, for eight weeks in a senior high school. Students in our department practiced in primary and secondary normal schools. The summer vacation of primary and secondary schools in the Soviet Union was particularly long, with three months. But for one-month

students had to go to summer camp. The university had two months off, but the normal students had a month off in advance in the summer vacation of the second grade when the normal students practiced in the summer camp and acted as the counsellor of the young pioneers. At that time, we also wanted to be counsellors, but because we were foreign students, not members of their youth league, we couldn't. The school could organise for us to visit and live there for a day to experience their life.

The summer camps were built on the edge of the forest, near the river, with beautiful scenery and fresh air. Some of them were built for the young pioneers alone, while others were combined with the summer camp of the Communist Youth League. Summer camp life was dominated by activities, such as visiting revolutionary resorts, participating in farm labour, swimming, mountain climbing, special team meetings, etc., all of which were organised by students themselves. Only a few teachers (mainly students from Normal University) guided them as counsellors, while ensuring excellent logistics work. In the summer camp, you could see a vibrant scene. In this month, middle school students not only lived a colourful collective life, but also exercised their living ability.

The period when I studied abroad was the peak period of the development

of socialist society in the Soviet Union and the best period of Sino-Soviet relations. There were a number of foreign students from many countries in our school. There were Czech, Hungarian, Polish and Romanian students in our class. In the first two years, my roommates were from North Korea and Mongolia, and in the third and fourth years, from Democratic Germany and Hungary. We got along well as an international family.

The common people of the Soviet Union were particularly friendly to Chinese students. Especially when we just arrived in the Soviet Union in 1951, the Chinese volunteers put the Americans back on the "38° N line". The common people treated us as heroes and gave us the most preferential treatment everywhere. For example, we did not need to queue up for buying movie tickets. There was a club next to the school, where we often went to see movies. As soon as the club had new movie, the staff would give the best seats to us Chinese students. I had really enjoyed the friendship between the Soviet people and the Chinese people in these five years.

From August 1951 to July 1956, as a member of the first group of overseas students after the founding of new China in 1949, I lived in the Soviet Union for five years. This was a very rare and important opportunity for young people in the period of Sino-Soviet cooperation.

Su Zan: A "Good Voice" from Nepal Singing to "The Belt and Road"

Article source: CCTV | Release date 2019-04-27

Gorgeous flowers are blooming in a riot of colour on an April day. With the pace of spring, China ushered in the second “Belt and Road” International Cooperation Summit. On the sunny campus, a young international student is praising the event with his own voice. His name is Su Zan, from Nepal, a student of the 2017 Chinese Language and Culture College of Beijing Normal University. Here, he thinks about the friendship between China and Nepal and the dream of being a singer. In fact, Su Zan, who loves music, had set up a band when he was studying in Nepal, where he has three or four years of experience on the stage. However, in a foreign country, he also faces an additional difficulty – the language barrier.

Since he has just been studying Chinese for 3 years, his pronunciation of many words is not standard. Therefore, it is more difficult to match the melody of songs. “It is said that the most difficult language in the world is Chinese.” He shook his head and said with a smile, “but learning Chinese is an interesting thing.”

Learning is Su Zan’s strong point. Since he was a child, he has been so good at lessons that he was the first or second in the class in every exam. However, he comments himself an “ordinary person”: “as a child, he didn’t know

what to do in the future, except learning and singing.” His interest in singing comes from the influence of his family. His mother and sister both like singing. His elder brother is a music geek. He can play drums, pianos, guitars, flutes and other instruments well. “My brother is very good at singing and playing guitar. I admire him very much.”

At the age of 12, Su Zan sang the song casually in front of his friends for the first time, but unexpectedly received the unanimous praise of her friends: “be sure to participate in the singing competition!” For the first time, he felt that he might be able to get involved in music and began to listen to different types of songs. His favorite singing is from Nepalese singer Narayan Gopal: “his singing is too clean.”

From then on, Su Zan gradually fell in love with music. Every day after school, he would stay at home singing. Even while watching movies, he would suddenly hum songs. Influenced by his brother, he began to learn to play guitar at the age of 17. The fingertips of his ten fingers were all worn with deep callouses. If he went a week without touching his guitar, his fingers would be very painful next time he played.

Music has become Su Zan’s biggest dream. He wanted to see more diversified

music in a larger world. So he decided to come to China: “Chinese culture is



so attractive to me. It is different from other music, and there are feelings in it.”

Su Zan enjoyed his study life in BNU very much. He thanked the teachers of BNU very much: “they teach very well, so I have made great progress. My classmates may not have even said “hello” before they came to China. After studying here for a semester, they can speak as well as me, because the teachers are very careful and responsible.”

As the second prize winner of the campus singer competition, Su Zan also has a small reputation in the school. Walking on campus, from time to time, some students come up to exchange greetings. “In fact, we are also a symbol of China-Nepal friendship. I hope that I can bring songs from my hometown to China and sing Chinese life to my family.” Holding the guitar, Su Zan said seriously.

We Were Teaching Chinese in Thailand

Internship in Bangkok of Three Girls from BNU

Article source: Party Committee Publicity Department (Information Centre),
BNU Author: Zhu Luhe Editor: Shao Pengli | Release date 2019-04-22

Zhang Furong, Luo Linzi and Xu Nannan are all 2017's graduate students of International Chinese Education of BNU. From May 2018 to April 2019, the three girls conducted one-year overseas Chinese teaching practice at Sunflower Trilingual School in Thailand. Furong was working with children in grade two, Nannan was teaching junior high school students, Linzi was responsible for grade five students.

In a warm spring day of April, the three girls gathered to talk about the year's happenings in Thailand. From a personal point of view, they

narrated the increasingly close ties between China and Thailand under the background of the Belt and Road initiative. The campus of BNU was full of spring and tulips were blooming. Three girls remembered the humid Bangkok with eyes full of happiness.

As we all know, in recent years, especially after the Belt and Road initiative was put forward, the exchanges between China and Thailand have become increasingly frequent. Within the many countries along the Belt and Road, Thailand is an important member, deeply loved by Chinese people,

especially tourists. According to statistics released every year, Thailand has always been one of the most favourite tourist destinations for Chinese people. Speaking of the increasing “visibility” of China in Thailand, the girls have something to say.

During the Spring Festival, the Chinatown near the Mekong River will hold a very grand celebration, and even members of the Thai royal family will attend, Furong said. Not only in the places where Chinese gather, even in the ordinary food market, Thai people can be seen wearing festive Tang suits, Nannan and Linzi also said.





It's not a new thing that the Chinese element of red appears all over the world every Spring Festival in recent years, but in Thailand, the frequent occurrence of Chinese contemporary popular cultural symbols may be a quite interesting phenomenon. Nannan said with a smile that among the junior high school students she taught, there are many kids who like to stay up to date with Chinese TV series and variety shows online. The latest domestic programs are widely spread among Thai audiences through overseas video platforms, and even the international version of Tik Tok is quite popular among Thai students. Linzi added that Thai

versions of Chinese online literature are also often seen in bookstores. With the pictures on the cover, it's easy to determine which novel it is, but once it's opened, it's totally incomprehensible. Several girls are laughing while talking.

When it comes to economic and trade cooperation, Linzi noted that among her students there were Chinese children who had moved south with their parents to Thailand for business in recent years. Parents are busy running their own factories. Their children study in Sunflower Trilingual School, learning Chinese, English and Thai. Although it is not

economic and trade exchanges and cooperation at the national level, in the context of the Belt and Road initiative, everyone's contribution is also real.

In Thailand, you can easily buy domestic goods through e-commerce platform. Furong mentioned that the above products are dazzling, and the delivery time from China to Bangkok is shorter than expected. Several girls talk about online shopping, it's hard to cover up their excitement. I think during their days abroad, commodities from the motherland have brought them countless "ordinary and reliable happiness".

Several girls also mentioned that Chinese enterprises are often seen in the streets of Bangkok, as well as on public transport. Whether it's Huawei or Oppo's latest mobile phones, Jingdong's promotional information, or the running cement mixer with the words "Sany Heavy Industry" on the street, all can bring a warm sense of familiarity to a Chinese working in a distant southern country.

Founded in 1990, the Sunflower Trilingual School is in Bangkok, capital of Thailand. It is an important full-time school in Chinese teaching in Thailand. In recent years, Chinese curriculum has been greatly developed, and the demand for Chinese teachers is also increasing. Since 2010, Beijing Normal University has sent Chinese teacher interns to the school. This year is no exception. Sunflower will continue to hire graduates of Chinese International Education from Beijing Normal University to teach in Thailand.

All the students in this school have one or two Chinese classes every day, Furong said. The teaching of Thai, Chinese and English is the main feature of the school. Some local parents are not satisfied with the teaching quality of Thai or English in the school, so they transfer their children to other schools. However, they cannot forget the Chinese lessons of sunflowers, and they will contact the Chinese teacher in private to make up the lessons. Furong met this kind of student.

Nannan said that among the junior high school students she taught, some have already started to prepare for the undergraduate course in China. Some students' elder brothers and sisters, have already studied in China. Naturally, they will have similar vision for the

future. Several girls agreed that from their exchanges with the parents of Thai students, they can feel that there are many people who have a strong desire to send their children to study in China. Parents' life experiences do have a significant impact on their children's life. For example, some parents have studied in Beijing, which is probably the important reason why they sent their children to Sunflower. And some parents are operating factories which have frequent trade with China. Naturally, they hope their children can speak Chinese.

Surprisingly, Thai children also have to make up lessons on weekends. "I asked those fifth graders what they would do on weekends. Many students said they would make up

lessons of Chinese on weekends," said Linzi, which made the other two girls laugh.

Recalling this year's work experience in a foreign country, all three mentioned the enthusiasm and friendliness of Thai people. The cashiers who show off their Chinese knowledge in the convenience store and the drivers who take the initiative to play Chinese pop music in the taxi made them feel warm. Even when they first arrived in Bangkok, they were not acclimatized with the local conditions. In the hot and humid climate, they had to face mosquito bites at any time. They were also troubled by the inconveniences of the language barrier. However, the kindness released by the strangers who met by chance helped them adapt to life in Bangkok.



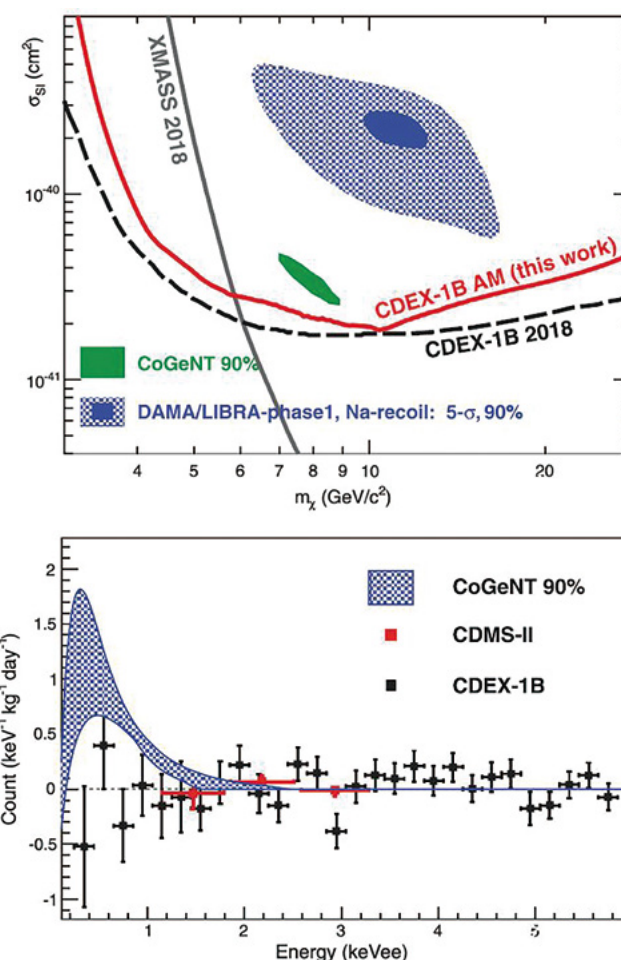
BNU Participated in China Dark Matter Experiment Cooperation Group and Published World Leading Findings

Article source: College of Nuclear Science and Technology

Author: Ding Daolong Editor: Pang Bo | Release date 2019-11-29

The China Dark Matter Experiment (CDEX) cooperation team is led by Tsinghua University and is jointly carrying out research work with many universities and enterprises in the country. As a member unit, Beijing Normal University joined the CDEX cooperation group in 2017 and undertook research work. CDEX Cooperation Group is committed to using high purity germanium detection technology to carry out very low background frontier physical research such as direct dark matter detection. Based on the first phase of CDEX-1's experiments, the team has already obtained a series of first-class international research results and accumulated a lot of technologies and experiences. At present, it has entered the second phase of CDEX-10 experiment. In the future, the team plan to use ton-magnitude high purity germanium array detection system for direct detection of dark matter and neutrino-free double beta decay experimental research.

On November 25, 2019, CDEX cooperation team released the latest results of direct dark matter detection (Search for Light Weakly-Interacting-Massive-Particle Dark Matter by Annual Modulation Analysis with a Point-Contact Germanium Detector at the China Jinping Underground Laboratory), the paper was published



CDEX-1B Experimental dark matter annual modulation amplitude

online in Physical Review Letters and Beijing Normal University was one of the authors of the paper. The team analysed the annual modulation effect of dark matter based on CDEX-1B experimental data across four years. No obvious annual modulation effects are observed in the experimental results, which further excludes the dark matter mass area claimed by DAMA and CoGeNT cooperation group, and gives the best international results of dark matter annual modulation effect analysis for light dark matter with mass less than 6 GeV.

China Jinping Underground Laboratory

The underground laboratory are important for carrying out experimental research on major frontier basic topics in the fields of particle physics, astrophysics and cosmology. China's Jinping Underground Laboratory (CJPL) is the world's deepest and largest underground laboratory. It is also part of the "13th Five-Year Plan" major national science and technology infrastructure projects led by Tsinghua University—"ultra-deep, ultra-low radiation background frontier physical experimental facility". Our school has undertaken the work of low background analysis and testing platform, etc. CJPL is located in Jinping Mountain, Liangshan, Sichuan, and is located in the middle of a traffic tunnel with a buried depth of 2400m and a length of about 18km. Compared with other laboratories in the world, CJPL has the deepest rock coverage, the smallest cosmic ray flux, the largest available space, convenient transportation, sufficient electricity, convenient water supply and complete infrastructure. CJPL currently supports two direct dark matter detection experiments in China, including the direct detection of high purity germanium dark matter by CDEX cooperation team led by Tsinghua University and the dark matter research by PandaX cooperation team led by Shanghai Jiaotong University using liquid xenon. The two experimental teams have successively published a series of research results on dark matter, which has taken China's research on dark matter from the grassroots level to actively contributing to leading international advancements in a short period of time.

Link to the paper:
<https://journals.aps.org/prl/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.221301>

Related Reading: Approaching CJPL— a black house waiting for a gleam
http://digitalpaper.stdaily.com/http_www.kjrb.com/kjrb/html/201609/14/content_349457.htm?div=-1

FOE Takes 29th Place in 2019 QS World University Subject Rankings, Achieving New Best

Release date: 2019-03-01

On February 27th, the world-famous and influential university ranking authority Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) released this year's QS World University Rankings by Subject. The Faculty of Education (FOE) of Beijing Normal University achieved the 29th place in the Education Subject Ranking, a new historical best for FOE. It is the second time FOE has been placed within the top 30. (In 2017, QS ranked FOE as the 30th in the list.)

With this result, FOE holds the highest ranking among all the departments of education in Mainland China.

QS established four indicators to compile this ranking: Academic Reputation, Employer Reputation, Citations per Paper, and H-Index Citations. In this year's ranking, FOE has obtained 81.4, 69.1, 83.2, and 70.2 in these four criteria respectively, with an overall score of 78.3.

QS releases the Education Subject

Ranking annually since 2012. FOE has made significant progress in several categories over the years, which testifies to the achievements FOE has made in its overall development, cultivation of talents, academic research, social service, and international exchanges. The high ranking FOE has accomplished this year further consolidates the Faculty's comparative advantage and will facilitate the expansion of its influence on the global stage.

Dr. Yina Ma's Group Revealed the Neurocomputational Mechanism Underlying Social Value Representation

On March 25th 2019, Nature Neuroscience published a research article entitled "Oxytocin modulates social value representations in the amygdala" from Dr. Yina Ma's group at the State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, IDG/McGovern Brain Research Institute at Beijing Normal University. In this study, they propose

and establish the social reference model that the preferred self-other allocation (that is, what an individual hopes the allocation will be) serves as a social reference point against which potential allocations are represented and that quantity can guide social value-based decisions.

Humans live in complex social environments and rely heavily on social

reciprocity. Many of our important decisions are made in social contexts where the costs and benefits to both ourselves and other people need to be considered. Deciphering the neural codes that represent potential rewards to oneself and others is crucial for understanding social reciprocity and social decision. Integrating computational modelling with

functional magnetic resonance imaging, Dr. Yina Ma's group investigated the neural representation of social value and the modulation by oxytocin in participants evaluating monetary allocations to

self and other. Specifically, they tested whether intranasal administration of oxytocin, a nine-amino acid neuropeptide, differentially modulates the neural representation of social

values in prosocial and individualists performing a monetary outcome-pair evaluation task during fMRI scanning in a double-blind placebo-controlled between-subjects designed trial.

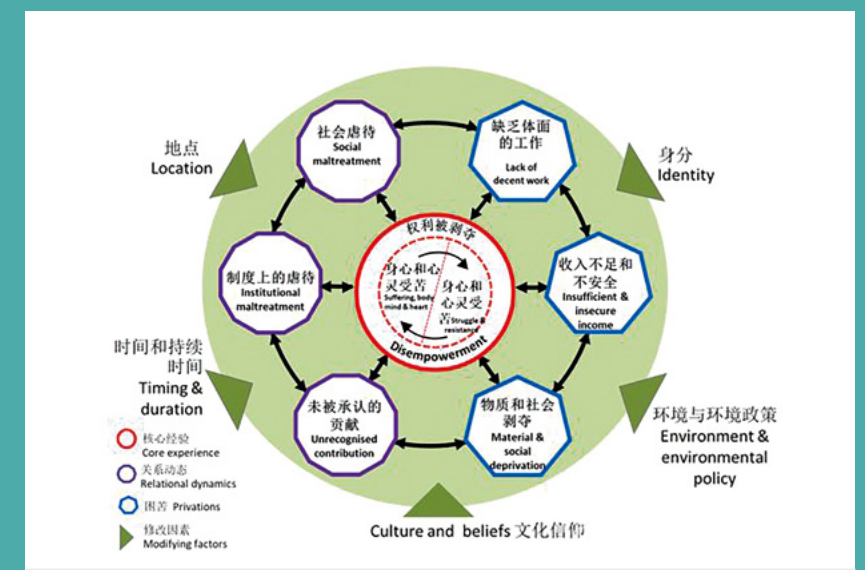
Results from Professor Robert Walker of BNU Released at the Headquarter of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris

Article source: International Communication and Cooperation Department

Editor: Wang Jiaxin | Release date 2019-05-21

On May 10th, 2019, Professor Robert Walker, a foreign expert from Beijing Normal University, as the chief expert to study the "hidden dimensions of poverty", held a research report conference at the Paris headquarters of the World Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

A team study led by Professor Robert Walker found that poverty in nine dimensions should be considered for scientific measurement of poverty instead of the traditional three dimensions (material deprivation, health damage and low education level). Angel Gurría, director-general of the OECD, promised that the



OECD would "strive to explore the hidden dimensions of poverty, including power deprivation and

stigmatisation, and develop social and household survey tools to comprehensively measure poverty.”

In Professor Walker and his team's research promotion, multi-dimensions of poverty have been listed in UN's “Goals for Sustainable Development 2030”, and it is committed to eliminate poverty in all forms. As a pioneer in this field, Professor Walker has redefined poverty with his research results, taking research to new levels in this field.

Angel Gurría, director-general of the OECD, said “the research led by Professor Walker, despite the borders, helped us to measure poverty under the same standard in the whole world.”

Professor Robert Walker is currently a foreign professor in the School of Social Development and Public Policy of Beijing Normal University. He is a member of the British Royal Academy of Social Sciences and a member of the European Union Academic Committee on Social Sciences. Mr. Walker was a professor at Oxford University and was awarded the “British Academic Lifetime Achievement Award” by Queen Elizabeth II. Professor Robert Walker was received by Premier Li Keqiang of the State Council as one of the 12 recommended foreign experts in February this year and put forward valuable opinions on the Government Work Report (Draft for Comments). He has devoted himself to poverty research all the time.

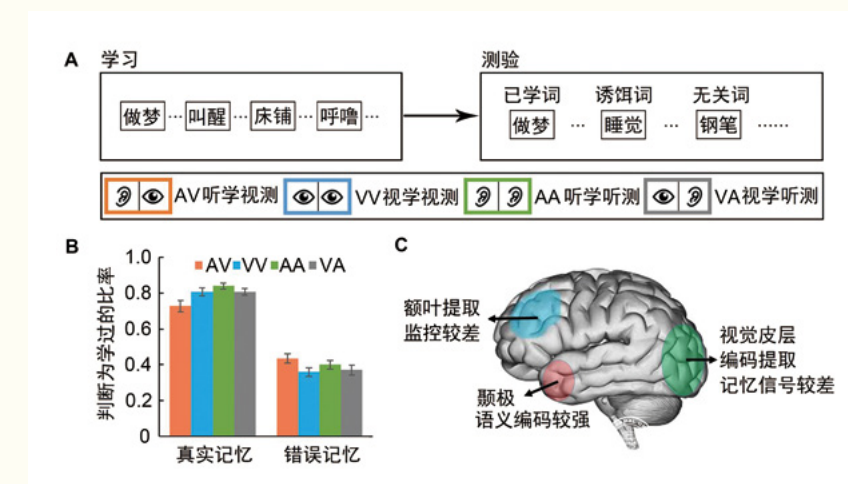


Teachers from the State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning of Beijing Normal University and PNAS Published Online Articles Revealing that the Interaction of Multiple Representations of Learning and Testing Causes Human False Memory

Release date 2019-02-20

On February 14th, 2019, PNAS, a journal of the American academy of sciences, published their latest results online. It is a collaborative study accomplished by associate professors Zhu Hao, Xue GUI, expert in the 111 plan/professor Chen Chuansheng and Elizabeth F. Loftus of the university of California at Irvine and others in the State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning of Beijing Normal University, revealing the neural mechanism of false human memory from the perspective of multiple interactions of memory representation during learning and testing.

Although people all want their memories to be accurate and long-lasting, false memories occur frequently. For example, after learning a series of semantically similar words (as shown in figure A, “dream”, “wake up”, “bed”, “snore”, etc.), people



will not only judge the learned words (such as “dream”) as learned (i.e. “real memory”), but also often judge the bait words (such as “sleep”) that have not been learned but are semantically similar as learned (i.e. “false memory”), but seldom judge the words (such as “pen”) that have not been learned and are semantically irrelevant as learned. What is more

interesting is that, as the saying goes, “words are but wind, but seeing is believing.” If auditory presentation is used in learning and visual presentation is used in testing, people will generate more false memories (as shown in Figure B). In addition, in court inquiries, this change in sensory channels is also more likely to implant false memories for eyewitnesses.

A: Experimental process. After learning a series of semantically similar words, the three types of words (learned words, decoy words and irrelevant words) were judged in the memory test. It includes four groups: audiological visual test (AV), stereological visual test (VV), audiological auditory test (AA), and stereological auditory test (VA). B: Behavioural results. Compared with the other three conditions (VV, AA, VA), auditory visual test (AV) has the lowest true memory and the highest false memory (the selection rate of irrelevant words has been controlled). C: neural mechanism. Compared with visual inspection (VV), auditory visual inspection (AV) produces more false memories because (1) the true memory signal in visual cortex is weaker, (2) the monitoring mechanism in frontal lobe is weaker, and (3) the encoding depends more on the semantic encoding of temporal pole.

Memory is not only the coding extraction of learning materials themselves, but also the complex interaction of various memory representations in learning tests, i.e. the “multi-representation interaction theory” of learning. For example, the memory effect of a learning material depends on its global matching with other material representations in the memory space. Our previous research on the gene-brain-

behaviour of human false memory found that false memory is related to audio-visual ability, sensory and perceptual cortical brain structure and neurotransmitter genes. However, it is not clear why the difference in sensory channels in learning tests will lead to more false memories, nor does it explain what role the neural global model of learning tests plays in it.

On the basis of previous studies, this study uses functional magnetic resonance brain imaging technology and model-based multi-voxel pattern analysis method to calculate the global pattern similarity of nerves in the learning coding and test extraction phases, and the global semantic similarity of nerves in the learning coding phase. For the first time, it is found that auditory learning visual test (AV) causes more false memories than visual learning visual test (VV) because (1) the true memory signal in visual cortex is weaker, (2) the monitoring mechanism in frontal lobe is weaker, and (3) the encoding is more dependent on semantic encoding of temporal pole (as shown in Figure C). The research system clarifies the neural mechanism of false memory, and further supports and expands the “multi-representation interaction theory” of learning memory, which is of great scientific significance

for understanding the essence of human memory, and has important applications in learning and educational practice, and for making witness laws and regulations.

This project has been subsidized by 973 project of Ministry of Science and Technology, key projects of National Natural Science Foundation and other general projects.

The original link: www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1817925116

The Editorial Board Meeting of Asian Language and Linguistics & 2019 Asian Language International Round Table Forum Held in Zhuhai Campus of Beijing Normal University

Article source: Zhuhai Campus Editor: Pang Bo | Release date 2019-12-03

From November 29th to December 1st, 2019, the editorial board meeting of Asian Language and Linguistics sponsored and hosted by the Language Science by the Faculty of Arts of Zhuhai Campus and the 2019 Asian Language International Round Table Forum were held in Zhuhai Campus. English was chosen as the conference language this time. More than ten famous scholars in Asian language research from China, South Korea, Japan, India, Britain, the United States, France, Germany and other countries have made academic reports and discussions on relevant research.

The opening ceremony of the meeting was held on the morning of the 30th. Wang Shoujun, member of the Standing Committee of the Party Committee of Beijing Normal University, vice-president and director of the Zhuhai Campus Management Committee, delivered a welcome speech. Wang Shoujun said that the school will strongly support the construction of a

language science research centre and create an international platform for cross-language and cross-discipline research. He also hoped that the world's first English academic journal with Asian languages as its research object would have its own characteristics and show its high level. After that, Wang Shoujun presented letters of appointment to three chief editors, Professor Liu Danqing, Professor Fu Ailan and Professor Cheng Gong. The opening

ceremony was presided over by Li Jiayong, Vice President of the Institute of Higher Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.

Professor Liu Danqing, co-editor of Asian Language and Linguistics and director of the Institute of Languages of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, stressed in his speech the diversity of Asian languages and the important role of studying Asian



languages in understanding world languages. On behalf of the editorial department, he presented letters of appointment to the 12 editorial board members present.

The topic of this conference and round-table forum was broadly mainly into three parts: the role of Asian languages in the construction and promotion of linguistic theories, the protection and recording of endangered languages in Asia, the academic orientation of the journal *Asian Languages and Linguistics* and the enhancement of its international influence. The construction and promotion of Asian languages on linguistic theories is the core topic. Using first-hand language materials, the participating experts put forward new ideas to observe language contact, language complexity and language evolution in many aspects



such as pronunciation, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

Professor Bernard Comrie, a world famous linguist and professor from the University of California, Santa Barbara, summarised the forum: in this forum, the interface between grammar and semantics, pragmatics and other fields, as well as the diachronic and synchronic research methods were the focus of scholars' reports; There are frequent conflicts

between different theories and different research methods, and scholars have effectively expanded the scope of Asian language research in their debates, with high academic standards. At the editorial board meeting, scholars hoped that such high-level academic forums would be held regularly and expressed their support for the development of the journal *Asian Language and Linguistics* so that it could exert its international influence in the future.

Great Achievements Have Been Made in Tibetan Studies in the School of History of Beijing Normal University

Article source: School of History Editor: Shao Pengli | Release date 2019-06-17

The School of History of Beijing Normal University has a fine tradition of studying national history. Chen Yuan, the old headmaster, attached great importance to the collection and arrangement of traditional Chinese historical materials and made great contributions to the establishment and development of the subject of Chinese ethnic history. Bai Shouyi and Wang Zhen are both famous scholars in the study of ethnic history.

The best way to undertake Tibetan studies is to speak the truth. To do this, we must first clearly find effective ways and means. The Chinese academic circle has abundant Chinese archival documents and historical materials, which is an incomparable advantage compared to the west and a strong basis from which to clarify wrong understanding. Zhang Shuangzhi, a young scholar from the School of History of Beijing Normal University, compiled *Collection of Historical Materials on Tibetan Events in the Republic of China* (30 volumes, Xueyuan Publishing House, August 2005); *Collection*

of Tibetan Historical Materials in Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties (Xueyuan Publishing House, 2008); *Compendium of Local Chronicles of Tibet in China and Tibetan Areas in Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan and Yunnan* (Xueyuan Publishing House, 2004); *Compiled Collection of Policies and Regulations Governing Tibet from Yuan Dynasty to Republic of China* (upper and lower volumes, Xueyuan Publishing House, 2010 edition). In order of dynasties, thousands of large-scale Tibetan historical documents have been compiled, including many major issues closely related to reality. A total of official documents, private writings, public and secretarial documents, expert works, social surveys, newspapers, local chronicles, travel notes and other historical materials on Tibetan issues have been included. These documents are related to social surveys, local conditions and records, temples and lamas, Tibetan people's life, social history, ethnic religion, local conditions and customs, natural geography and other contents in Tibet and Gansu-Qinghai-Tibet regions. They are all basic essential

documents for studying Tibetan issues. As a kind of political culture, these documents have been inherited and witnessed the historical development of China's multi-ethnic unified country. The author has faithfully compiled these archives and documents, explaining the fact that Tibet has been an integral and important part of Chinese territory since ancient times and has been effectively administered since the Yuan Dynasty.

Selected English Archives on Tibetan Issues during the Republic of China (Xueyuan Publishing House, 2015), Edited by Zhanghao and Zhang Shuangzhi, which collected thousands of archives in the British Foreign Affairs Archives of the Ministry of Indian Affairs during the Republic of China, including letters, telegrams, memos, reports and other stylistic forms, covering political and military aspects. Britain's Tibet-related archives are indispensable historical materials for studying the Tibet issue in modern times and are invaluable first-hand archives. Correspondence between officials at all levels of the British government and the British



Indian government, in response to the Chinese government's secret planning and various activities that undermine China's sovereignty over Tibet, all serve as direct evidence to prove that China has sovereignty over Tibet, and the British empire is the main culprit that caused the modern Tibet problem. Therefore, the British Tibet-related archives have great academic value and practical significance for us to understand the cause and effect of the modern Tibet issue.

The collation of historical documents of Tibetan studies in China is not only an important part of Tibetan studies, but also on an important part of the collation of ancient documents. The Central People's Government has formulated a development strategy for the western region, including Tibet and Tibetan areas in Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan and Yunnan. This development strategy also needs a historical reference. The ancient Chinese people all said that they should learn from history. The central government proposed a culturally powerful strategy, and viewed culture

as a treasure handed down from ancient times. The scientific research value of documents and historical materials lies in their authenticity, and the basic requirement of authenticity is their originality and the complete preservation of all the historical information they carry. The collation and compilation of documents and historical materials, which are the basis for the research in humanities and social sciences, is also an important scientific research work and a highly specialized science. It not only provides convenience for experts, but also is an important scientific research achievement, providing a rich historical basis for the in-depth development of Tibetan studies.

Although Tibet had a short history during the Republic of China era, it had complex implications: China was unstable at that time, regime change was frequent, and the central government's policy of governing Tibet was inconsistent. The British invaded Tibet and cultivated a group of upper-class separatists in Tibet. Many

English files turned black into white and confused the public. At that time, many important issues in Tibet could not be effectively resolved due to external and internal troubles, poor transport and communication infrastructure,

etc. The contradictions worsened and problems were put off. The consequences are still felt to this day. The above-mentioned reasons have given overseas Tibetan separatists and some western forces the opportunity to make use of the topic and spread it widely, making it difficult for many



people to distinguish right from wrong. This is an important reason why the outside world does not know much about Tibet's history during the Republic of China era. It has been a long time since then, most people directly involved have passed away. On what basis can we restore historical truth? Archived Tibet first-hand documents are the key. The compilation and publication by Chinese academic circles of scattered and lost Chinese documents for the convenience of western Tibetan academic circles is a rational way of dialogue between China and the west.

It is on the basis of the above historical materials that Professor Zhanghao of the School of History of Beijing Normal University wrote the Sino-British Contest and Debate on Tibet from 1927 to 1950

(upper and lower volumes, Kyushu Publishing House 2016 edition). The main contents include the relationship between the government of the Republic of China and the Dalai Lama, the return of the 9th Panchen Lama to Tibet, and Huang Musong's visit to Tibet to pay tribute to the 13th Dalai Lama. Wu Zhongxin, Chairman of the Mongolian-Tibetan Committee, Lhasa presided over the ceremony of the 14th Dalai Lama's enthronement. Readers can have a look at Tibet's history

and social changes during the Republic of China, as well as laws and regulations, appointment and dismissal of officials, Sino-British negotiations, religion, economic and trade, cultural exchanges, military struggles and other issues. This has provided an objective view of modern Tibetan history and confirmed the importance and necessity of Xi Jinping's strategic thought of "Keeping the stability in border areas for governing the country, and Keeping the stability

in Tibet for governing border areas"

In addition, over the past ten years, Zhang Hao and Zhang Shuangzhi have written nearly 100 papers on the history of modern Tibetan studies. They have drawn on their research experiences of many years, deeply described the basic facts of modern Tibetan history, and trained dozens of undergraduate, master and doctoral graduate students to engage in relevant research, thus contributing to the study of Tibetan history.

The Special Report on "Global Major Natural Disasters and Impacts" of the Faculty of Geographical Science Was Officially Released at Home and Abroad

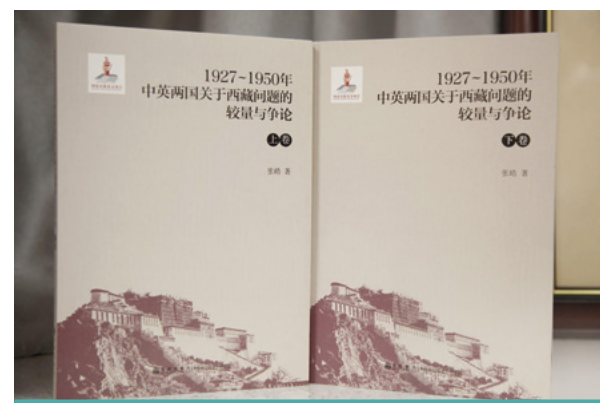
Article source: Department of Geographic Science Editor: Zhang Yi | Release date 2019-11-26

Recently, the Ministry of Science and Technology officially released the 2019 Annual Report on Remote Sensing Monitoring of Global Ecological Environment. Professor Wu Jianjun oversees the Department of Geographic Science at Beijing Normal University. Four special reports, including the

"Global Major Natural Disasters and Their Impacts" special report jointly completed by several research groups, including Associate Professor Miyadu, Senior Engineer Zhou Hongmin, Professor Tang Hong, Associate Professor Yang Hua and Professor Jiang Weiguo, were officially released as the 2019 annual report on global ecological environment

remote sensing monitoring. On November 22nd, 2019, Professor Wu Jianjun was invited to attend a press conference organised by the Ministry of Science and Technology and answered questions from reporters.

In line with the major needs of the country, the sustainable development

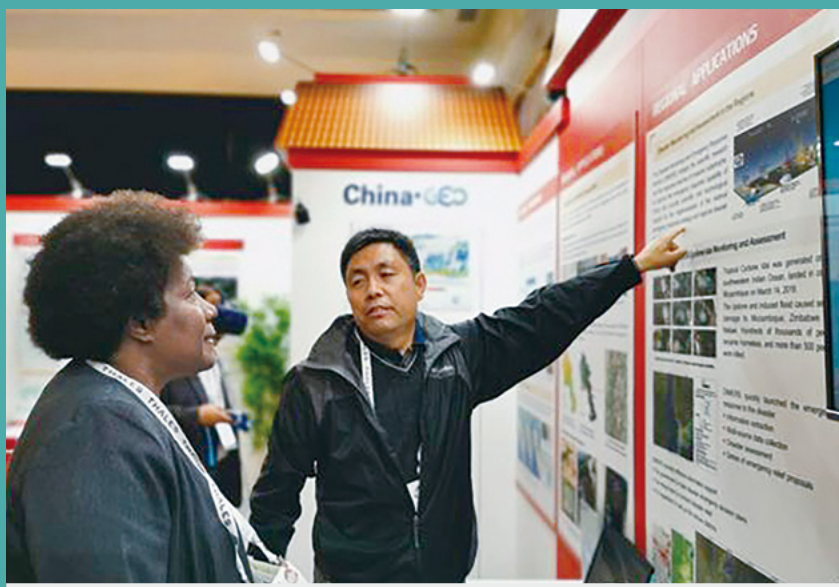


of the international community and the urgent need of a global response to climate change, the Ministry of Science and Technology has issued reports for eight years, carrying out a series of remote sensing monitoring and scientific analysis on the global ecological environment, disasters and agriculture. In 2019, the National Remote Sensing Centre of the Ministry of Science and Technology selected “Global Forest Cover and Changes”, “Global Land Degradation Situation”, “Global Major Natural Disasters and Their Impacts” and “Global Grain and Oil Crop Production and Food Security Situation” to carry out monitoring and analysis. “Global Major Natural Disasters and Their Impacts” is a continuation and update of the topic in 2017. Based on satellite remote sensing data and related statistical data at home and abroad, the report analyses the impacts and recovery of 15 typical global drought, flood, tropical cyclone, forest fire and earthquake disasters from 2018 to the first half of 2019, evaluates the role of disaster prevention and mitigation measures in coping with different disaster types and events, and can provide reference for natural disaster monitoring, early warning and emergency response. The report’s emergency monitoring results on flood disasters caused by tropical cyclone “Idai” in southern Africa provided timely and effective information and support for the Chinese rescue team sent to Mozambique in making disaster-emergency plans.

From November 4 to 9, the Group

on Earth Observations (GEO)2019 Week conference was held in Canberra, Australia. The theme of (GEO)2019 Conference Week was “Earth Observation-Investment in the Digital Economy”, including GEO core meetings such as GEO 16th Plenary Session, Ministerial Summit, 49th and 50th Executive Committee Meetings, as well as an exhibition of Earth Observation Results, nearly 50 side events on different topics and “Industry” activities. Nearly 1,500 representatives from GEO member countries and regions, participating organisations and affiliated organisations such as China, the United States, Europe, Australia and South Africa participated in the activities of the week. At this meeting, the English versions of the four special reports, “Global Major Natural Disasters and Their Impacts” were officially released as the English versions of the 2019 annual report on remote

sensing monitoring of the global ecological environment. As one of the 16 representative achievements in China’s Earth observations, the 2019 annual research results of the national key research and development plan “research and demonstration of key technologies for integration of space, sky and earth collaborative monitoring emergency response to major disasters” undertaken by Beijing Normal University was displayed in the China exhibition area during the 2019 week conference, attracting extensive attention from counterparts in relevant countries and international organisations. It is hoped that the results can be introduced to a wide audience and in-depth cooperation will be carried out with Beijing Normal University on natural disaster risk reduction and emergency response after major disasters.



Professor Guo Ping’s Group in the School of Mathematical Sciences Made Progress in Pulsar Automatic Recognition

Article source: Department of Geographic Science Editor: Zhang Yi | Release date 2019-11-26

The research group of Professor Guo Ping from the Graphic Image and Pattern Recognition Laboratory (IGPR) of the School of Mathematics and Science of Beijing Normal University has made progress in the multidisciplinary research field of artificial intelligence and astronomy. Recently, this achievement is titled “Pulsar Candidate Classification Using Generic Adversity Networks” and published online in the TOP Journal Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society in the field of astronomical technology and methods.

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Pulsar candidate classification using generative adversary networks

Ping Guo , Fuqing Duan , Pei Wang , Yao Yao, Qian Yin, Xin Xin, Di Li, Lei Qian, Shen Wang, Zhichen Pan ... [Show more](#)

Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, Volume 490, Issue 4, December 2019, Pages 5424–5439, <https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stz2975>
Published: 14 November 2019 [Article history ▾](#)

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ABSTRACT

Discovering pulsars is a significant and meaningful research topic in the field of radio astronomy. With the advent of astronomical instruments, the volume and rate of data acquisition have grown exponentially. This development necessitates a focus on artificial intelligence (AI) technologies that can mine large astronomical data sets. Automatic pulsar candidate identification (APCI) can be considered as a task determining potential candidates for further investigation and eliminating the noise of radio-frequency interference and other nonpulsar signals. As reported in the existing literature, AI techniques, especially convolutional neural network (CNN)-based techniques, have been adopted for APCI. However, it is challenging to enhance the performance of CNN-based pulsar identification because only an extremely limited number of real pulsar samples exist, which results in a crucial class imbalance problem. To address these problems, we propose a framework that combines a deep convolution generative adversarial network (DCGAN) with a support vector machine (SVM). The DCGAN is used as a sample generation and feature learning model, and the SVM is adopted as the classifier for predicting the label of a candidate at the inference stage. The proposed framework is a novel technique, which not only can solve the class imbalance problem but also can learn the discriminative feature representations of pulsar candidates instead of computing hand-crafted features in the pre-processing steps. The proposed method can enhance the accuracy of the APCI, and the computer experiments performed on two pulsar data sets verified the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed method.

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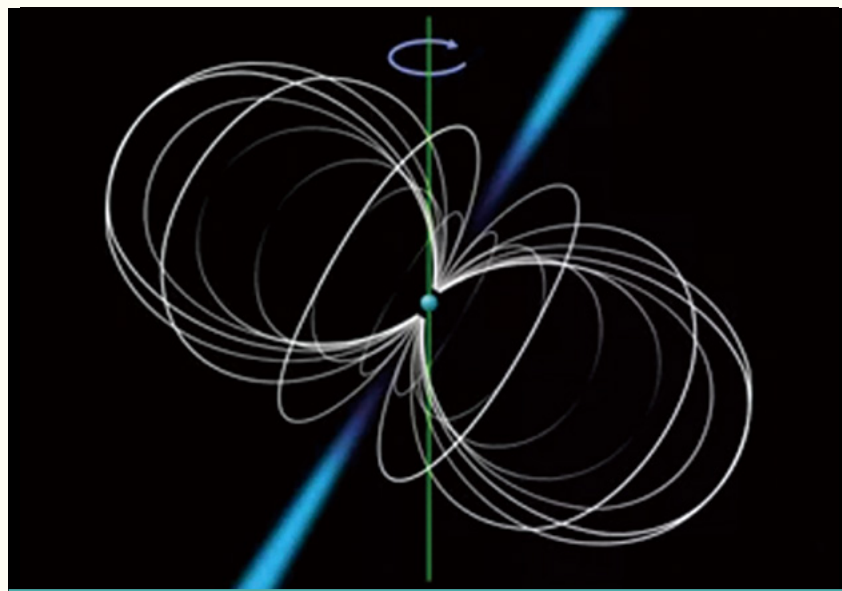
The discovery of pulsars is regarded as one of the four major astronomical discoveries in the 20th century. It won two Nobel Prizes in less than 20 years. Pulsars are an important and meaningful research topic in the field of radio astronomy. Therefore, the search for pulsars has become an important scientific goal for major radio telescopes. At present, FAST is carrying out a multi-target drift scanning survey project, which generates about 1 million pulsar candidates every night. Pulsar automatic identification technology must be used to improve pulsar screening efficiency. However, the difficulty encountered at present is that the actual pulsar sample number is extremely limited, resulting in extremely uneven sample types. This makes it difficult for the traditional machine learning technology to further improve pulsar recognition performance. In order to solve the problems of small samples and imbalanced sample categories, an artificial intelligence technology solution based on generating an antagonist network is proposed in this paper. This technology is a framework that combines the Deep Convolution Generation Antagonism Network (DCGAN) with the support vector machine (SVM). In this framework, the generator in DCGAN is used as the model of sample generation and feature learning, and SVM is used as the classifier, which can not only solve the problem of class imbalance, but also learn the features of candidates

without manually designing features. The technology can effectively improve the accuracy of automatic identification of pulsar candidates. Experiments on Parkes multi-beam pulsar survey data provided by the National Observatory verified the effectiveness and applicability of this technology. This research provides a new method for automatic analysis of FAST pulsar search, which will accelerate the speed of original discovery in China's radio band scientific apparatus system. This technology provides a solution to the classification problem of small samples and sample imbalance, and can be easily applied to the task of searching for rare celestial bodies based on spectral data.

The work was jointly completed by Beijing Normal University, the National

Observatory of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Beijing University of Technology. The lead author and correspondent of the paper is Professor Guo Ping of BNU. The research was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) and the Joint Astronomy Fund of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (U1531242) and other NSFC general projects as well as the strategic pilot science and technology project of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The journal Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, founded in 1831, is a top journal in international astronomy and astrophysics research. The SCI impact factor in the past three years is 5.036, and it has been cited 276,620 times in the past two years.



Link to the paper: <https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stz2975>

Professor Qiu Xiaobo's Group in the School of Life Sciences Revealed the Important Regulatory Mechanism of Apoptosis and Autophagy

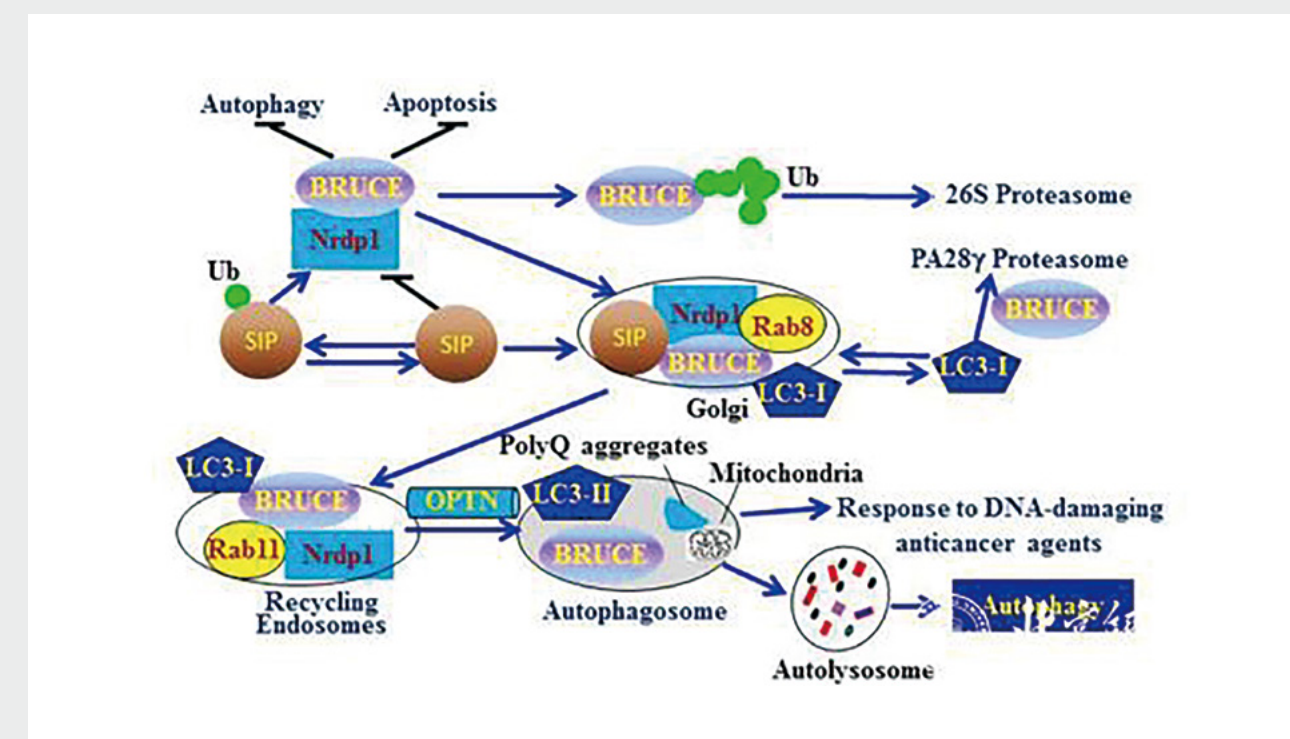
Article source: School of Life Science

Author: Jiang Tianxia Editor: Chen Xiaorong | Release date 2019-06-20

Professor Qiu Xiaobo's team from the Institute of Cell Biology, School of Life Sciences, Beijing Normal University, in cooperation with experts at home and abroad, has revealed the important regulatory mechanisms of cell apoptosis and autophagy. The results were published online

in the Journal of the American Academy of Sciences on June 18th, 2019 (Jiang et al., proc. natl. acad. sci. usa, published online June 18, 2019, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1901039116>). Professor Qiu Xiaobo and academician Alfred Goldberg of Harvard medical school are the co-authors of this article. Five

people including Dr. Jiang Tianxia of our school and researcher Liu Cuihua of the institute of microbiology of Chinese academy of sciences are the co-lead authors. Also participating in this work are Professor Shu Yousheng of the Institute of Brain Cognitive Science, Professor Zhang Wensheng of the Institute of Resources,



Academician Li Peng and Professor Yu Li of Tsinghua University, Professor Shu-ichi Matsuzawa of Kyoto University, Japan, and Professor Ze'ev Ronai of Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Institute, California, USA. The research was funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China and the National Key Research and Development Plan of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Apoptosis is an autonomous and orderly death of cells controlled by genes in order to maintain internal environment stability after cells receive certain signals or are stimulated by certain factors. It plays an important role in the occurrence and development of individual growth and development and related diseases (such as cancer, diabetes and neurodegenerative diseases). Apoptosis is regulated by various signalling pathways such as ubiquitin - proteasome pathway and autophagy pathway. The discovery of these three pathways won Nobel Prize in 2002, 2004 and 2016 respectively. Ubiquitin-proteasome pathway is responsible for the degradation of most proteins in cells and is crucial to various cellular activities. Under specific physiological or pathological conditions, autophagy can degrade intracellular substances such as misfolded proteins, protein aggregates and organelles through lysosomes, and plays a specific role in preventing apoptosis.

Autophagic marker protein LC3-II plays a crucial role in autophagy.

When an autophagosome is formed, cytoplasmic LC3-I removes a small fragment of polypeptide and changes into autophagosome membrane LC3-II. In this way, the LC3-II/I ratio can be used to estimate the level of autophagy. LC3-II can be degraded by autophagy, but how its precursor LC3-I is degraded remains a mystery. Professor Qiu Xiaobo and his collaborators found that LC3-I can directly regulate autophagy by proteasome degradation with PA28g as an activation factor. They further found that BRUCE, an inhibitor of apoptosis protein, not only inhibits apoptosis, but also promotes LC3-I degradation, thus inhibiting the high expression of autophagy SIP/CacyBP in brain tissues and various tumor cells. Qiu Xiaobo's team found that SIP can promote BRUCE's autophagy through autophagic degradation and formation of autophagic corpuscles. DNA damaging anticancer drugs can make SIP monoubiquity, and eventually change the fate of cells from autophagy to apoptosis. As ubiquitination is a reversible process, SIP may act as a bidirectional switch between apoptosis and autophagy.

This research result not only helps to reveal the regulatory mechanism of apoptosis and autophagy, but also provides theoretical basis for revealing the occurrence and treatment of various major human diseases including cancer, diabetes and neurodegenerative diseases.

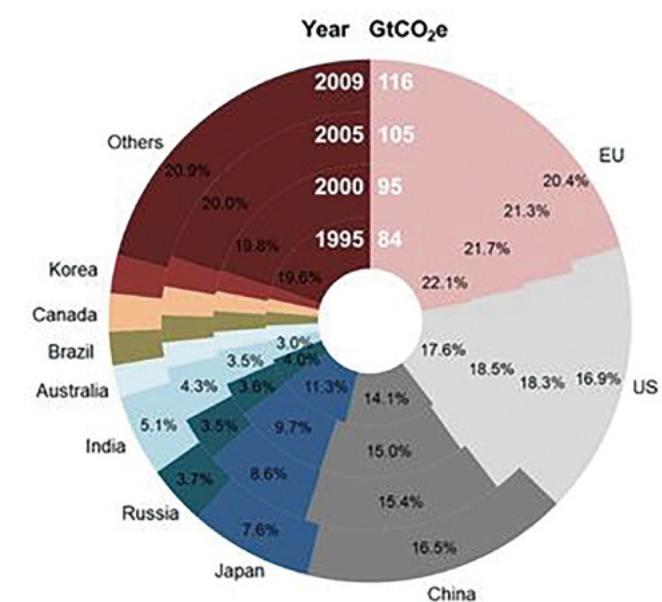
The Research Results of the Research Group of Professor Chen Bin of Beijing Normal University, Renmin University of China and Tsinghua University Were Published in Nature Communications

Article source: School of Environment Science Editor: Shao Pengli | Release date 2019-05-27

The research group of Associate Professor Chen Zhanming of Renmin University of China and the research group of Professor Chen Bin of Beijing

Normal University, The research group of Associate Professor Liu Zhu of Tsinghua University have jointly cooperated with Nature Communications, a subsidiary

of Nature Publishing Group, an international top publication, to publish an online research article entitled Consumption-based Green House Gas Emissions Accounting With Capital



stock change highlights dynamics of fast-developing countries. The research has developed a greenhouse gas emission accounting theory based

on consumer responsibility, and its results are of great significance to the global negotiation and cooperation on climate change considering

historical emission responsibility.

The current greenhouse gas emission accounting is mainly divided into two

systems based on producer responsibility and consumer responsibility, of which the former suggests responsibility for emissions lies with activities related to production, thus counting the direct greenhouse gas emissions within a regional geographical range; The latter thinks that demand for consumer items is the root cause of greenhouse gas emissions, so the implicit emissions caused by consumption are taken as the accounting object. Previous studies believe that the reason why a country's implied greenhouse gas emissions are different from direct emissions is that there is a carbon leak in the spatial dimension, that is international trade, which causes the implied transfer of greenhouse gases. This study proposes a carbon leakage mechanism in the time

dimension and perfects the greenhouse gas emission accounting theory based on consumer responsibility. Through the construction and application of dynamic consumer responsibility accounting model for greenhouse gas emissions, this study confirms that capital accumulation can significantly cause the inter-temporal transfer of consumer responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions, and finds that this phenomenon has led to significant overestimation of implied greenhouse gas emissions in fast-developing countries such as China.

By applying the world input-output database to the model constructed by the research institute, the research found that the global greenhouse

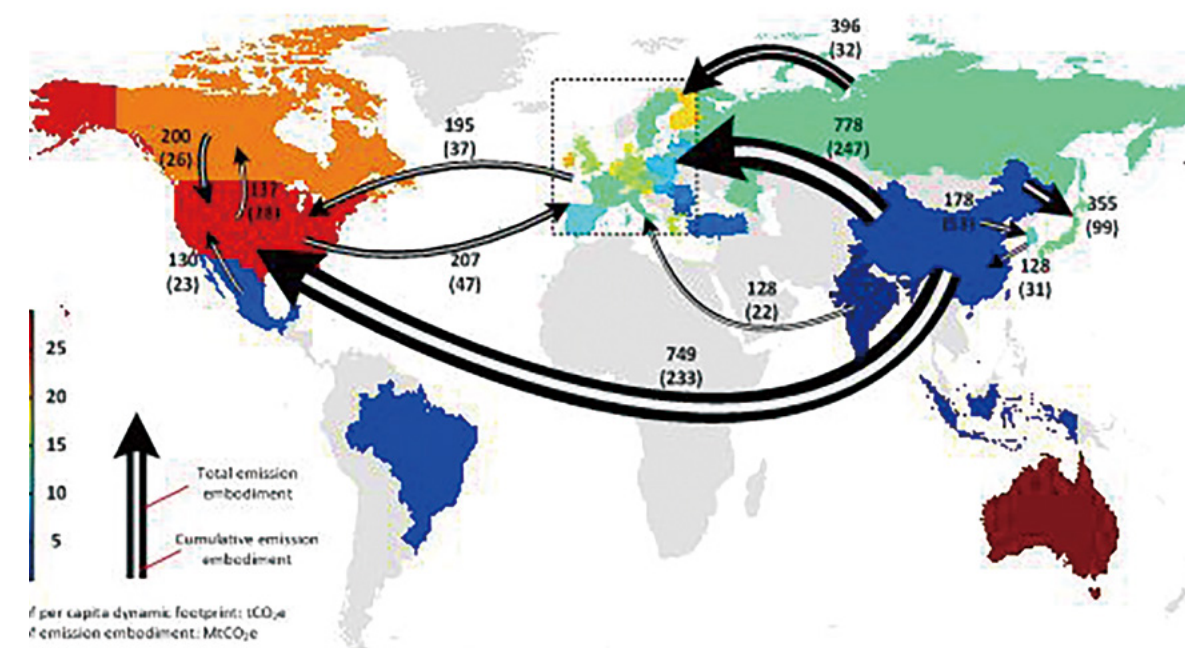
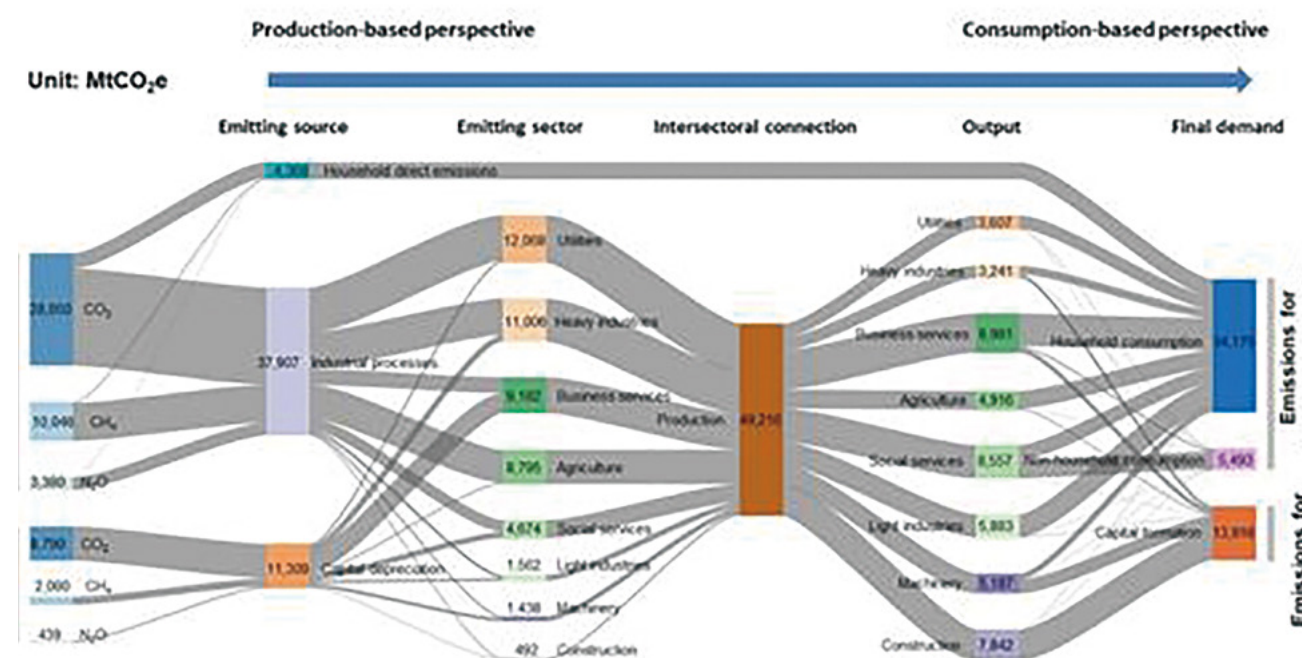
gas emissions based on consumer responsibility were 7% lower than those based on producer responsibility from 1995 to 2009 due to the inter-period transfer of greenhouse gas emission responsibilities caused by capital accumulation. At the same time, the greenhouse gas emissions implied by the global capital stock increased from 839 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent to 116.2 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, in which the capital accumulation of developing countries played an important role.

In addition, the study also found that global greenhouse gas emissions from production and consumption activities transferred from other years

to 2009 through capital depreciation reached 11.3 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. At the same time, based on the greenhouse gas emissions implied by the final products, more than a quarter of the world's economic output in 2009 was not consumed in that year, but

formed capital for future production and consumption. Greenhouse gas emissions implied in international trade have always been one of the focuses of consumer responsibility accounting. This study finds that the role of capital in trade activities in different countries is significantly

different. As the world's largest exporter of hidden greenhouse gases, China's capital input plays an important role in its export sector, so a large part of the hidden greenhouse gases in its export commodities come from historical emissions in the past capital accumulation process.



At the same time, the study confirms that the greenhouse gas emissions that have occurred in a country not only affect the national welfare in the past, but also affect the future production and consumption of the country through the accumulation of capital. Therefore, the historical emission responsibility

is not only a “historical” problem, but also a “realistic” problem.

Associate Professor Chen Zhanming of Renmin University of China, Professor Chen Bin of Beijing Normal University and Associate Professor Liu Zhu of Tsinghua University are the co-authors of the paper. Associate

Professor Chen Zhanming of Renmin University of China is the lead author of this research paper, and Renmin University of China is the first finishing unit. The research was supported by the National Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars and the National Key Research and Development Program.

Link to the paper: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-018-05905-y>

China to Launch Polar-observing Microsat

Article source: Xinhua | Release date 2019-08-31

BEIJING — China will send a remote sensing satellite into orbit for polar climate and environment observation in September, according to its developers.

The satellite called "Ice Pathfinder" (Code: BNU-1), which weighs only 10 kg, is equipped with high-resolution cameras that can achieve full coverage of the Antarctic and Arctic in five days and strengthen monitoring of sea ice drifts and ice-shelf calving.

In addition, it has an automatic identification system for vessels to navigate through parts or the entirety of the polar regions.

The polar-observing microsat was initiated by scientists from the Beijing Normal University and developed by Shenzhen Aerospace Dongfanghong Development Ltd. It will be operated by Chinese University Corporation for Polar Research.

With a projected life span of one year, it will improve China's polar remote sensing capability. Its data will also be used to study global climate changes and develop Arctic shipping routes, according to Cheng Xiao, lead



scientist of the project.

In the past, Chinese scientists conducted polar studies mainly based on data collected by vessels and research stations. The use of remote sensing satellite technology will enable them to monitor and obtain imagery and data from difficult-to-access areas.

"The satellite will make up for China's lack of polar observation data and reduce its dependence on other countries

for the technology," said Cheng.

The Ice Pathfinder was the first member of China's polar observation satellite constellation, which will have a total of 24 satellites. They are designed to provide 24/7 all-weather polar observation.

These satellites will also monitor the middle or lower latitude areas, playing a key role in the research of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, or the Third Pole region in the future.

International Journal of Disaster Risk Science Won the Title of "The Highest International Impact Academic Journals of China" Again

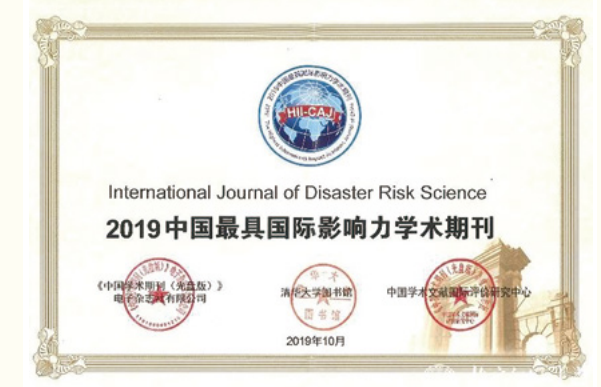
Article source: School of Geographic Science | Editor: Teng Fei | Release date 2019-11-05

Recently, the International Journal of China Academic Journal International Citation Annual Report (2019 Edition), developed by China Academic Literature International Evaluation and Research Centre and Tsinghua University Library, and published by CNKI, was officially released. It was first sponsored by Beijing Normal University, and the English academic journal International Journal of Disaster Risk Science, hosted by the Institute of Disaster Reduction and Emergency Management of the Department of Geographic Science, was once again listed as "China's Most Internationally Influential Academic Journal" (Top 5%).

The International Journal of China Academic Journal International Citation Annual Report has published for 8 consecutive editions. The statistical data it provides can scientifically, accurately, objectively and impartially analyse the international influence level of academic periodicals independently

established in China. The annual report points out that, based on the influence factors and the total cited frequency, the influence index CI, an evaluation index for comprehensive evaluation of academic influence level, which is constructed by the vector sum method, takes into account the history and present, quality and quantity of periodicals to a certain extent, has a balanced development orientation, and effectively avoids the limitation of a single index. 470 journals selected this year were selected as "2019 China's Most Internationally Influential Academic Journals" (TOP 5%) and "2019 China's Outstanding Academic Journals with International Influence" (Top 5%-10%). These Top journals contribute 64% of the cited frequency and 79% of its annual growth with 10% of the number of journals, and are outstanding representatives of China's Go Out strategy in science and culture.

In recent years, the International Journal of Disaster Risk Science



has achieved remarkable results in international construction. Open contributions continue to increase, with a high proportion of international contributions, with over 70% of international contributions in the past three years and an 86% rejection rate in 2018. 80% of the authors of the journal come from overseas, and more than half of the authors from developed countries in North America and Europe. The latest impact factor of the journal is 2.162, ranking in Q2 of JCR Geo Sciences, Multidisciplinary discipline category.

The Tokyo Alumni Association of BNU Officially Established

Article source: Alumni Association of BNU Editor: Teng Fei | Release date 2019-07-01

On June 29, the founding ceremony of Tokyo Alumni Association of Beijing Normal University was held in Tokyo, Japan. VP Zhou Zuoyu of Beijing Normal University, Nakamura, representative of former Prime Minister of Japan Yukio Hatoyama, Ju Wenyong, chief representative of China Council for the Promotion of Trade in Japan, Zhang Risheng, honorary president of the Japan Alumni Association of BNU, and Wu Chuan, President of the Japan Alumni Association of BNU attended the ceremony. More than 40 people from Alumni Association of BNU, Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, Provosts Office and Academic Affairs, BNU Business School, as well as Chinese and



foreign alumni from various industries in Tokyo attended the event. The ceremony was presided over by Mr. Yang Huixin, executive president of the Tokyo Alumni Association.

Zhou Zuoyu extended warm congratulations on the establishment of

the Tokyo Alumni Association of BNU and sincere greetings to the alumni present. He introduced the construction of "two first-class" and "one body, two wings" in recent years, as well as the achievements in personnel training, scientific research and international exchange. He stressed that alumni are

the existence of the spirit and space of the university. BNU attaches great importance to the work of alumni and concerns about the growth and development of them. He hoped that the Tokyo Alumni Association would strive to explore effective working methods, strengthen the contact between alumni living and working in Tokyo and their alma mater, actively build a platform, and encourage alumni to participate in the reform and construction of their alma mater in different ways.

Chen Zhiyong, President of the Tokyo Alumni Association, introduced the preparations for the establishment of the association and the future

work plan. He said that in the future, he would make great efforts to build the Tokyo Alumni Association, a small family of alumni, to unite alumni and serve their development and growth.

In their speeches, alumni such as Wu Chuan, Zhang Risheng, Zhou Weidong and Benduoyou said that no matter how far away they are from the university, the roots of being a student will always be in BNU; no matter how long they are away from the university, they will always be attached to BNU. The establishment of Tokyo Alumni Association has set up a communication platform for alumni, which makes them feel

warm and moved. The concern and support of the alma mater are the driving force for them to keep moving forward. They will definitely promote their alma mater to enhance their influence and international reputation, strive to win honour for BNU, and firmly support the vigorous development of their alma mater with practical actions.

At the ceremony, the "BNU Tokyo Alumni Association Chinese women's Volleyball Olympic Support Team" was also established to support the Chinese Women's Volleyball Team led by Lang Ping to participate in the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games.

Mo Yan International Writing Centre Is Inaugurated at University of Oxford

Article source: Office of International Exchange and Cooperation | Release date 2019-06-18

Upon the invitation of Regent's College of University of Oxford, Professor Mo Yan, Director of the BNU International Writing Centre, and Guo Changbao, Dean of the BNU School of Chinese Language and Literature, led a delegation of eight people on t an academic visit to Oxford University.

On June 12, local time, Regent's College of Oxford University held



a ceremony, in which Rob Ellis, Principal of Regent's College, awarded the title of Honorary Fellowship to Mo Yan, Nobel Laureate in literature. On the same day, Mo Yan International Writing Centre was inaugurated at Oxford University. Mo Yan was appointed as Director of International Writing Centre of Oxford University and Yu Hua and Su Tong, two other professors of BNU, as resident writers. It's Oxford University's first research centre named after a Chinese writer. Giving Mo Yan the title is not only an affirmation of Mo Yan's literary attainments, but also one of the important achievements of cooperation between University of Oxford and Beijing Normal University in recent years. With the establishment of the International Writing Centre at

Oxford, BNU and Oxford will carry out broader cooperation in future academic exchanges and talent training.

On June 11, the delegation visited the Bodleian Library of Oxford and had a cordial meeting with Curator Richard Ovenden. Mamtimyn Sunuodula, a BNU alumnus and

a 1985 psychology graduate of BNU, and head of the East Asian Literature and Heritage Department of Bodleian Library, introduced the delegation to the history of Bodleian Library and its relationship with China, presenting Chinese books and precious documents in the library collection. Mo Yan, Yu Hua and Su Tong donated their works to the library.



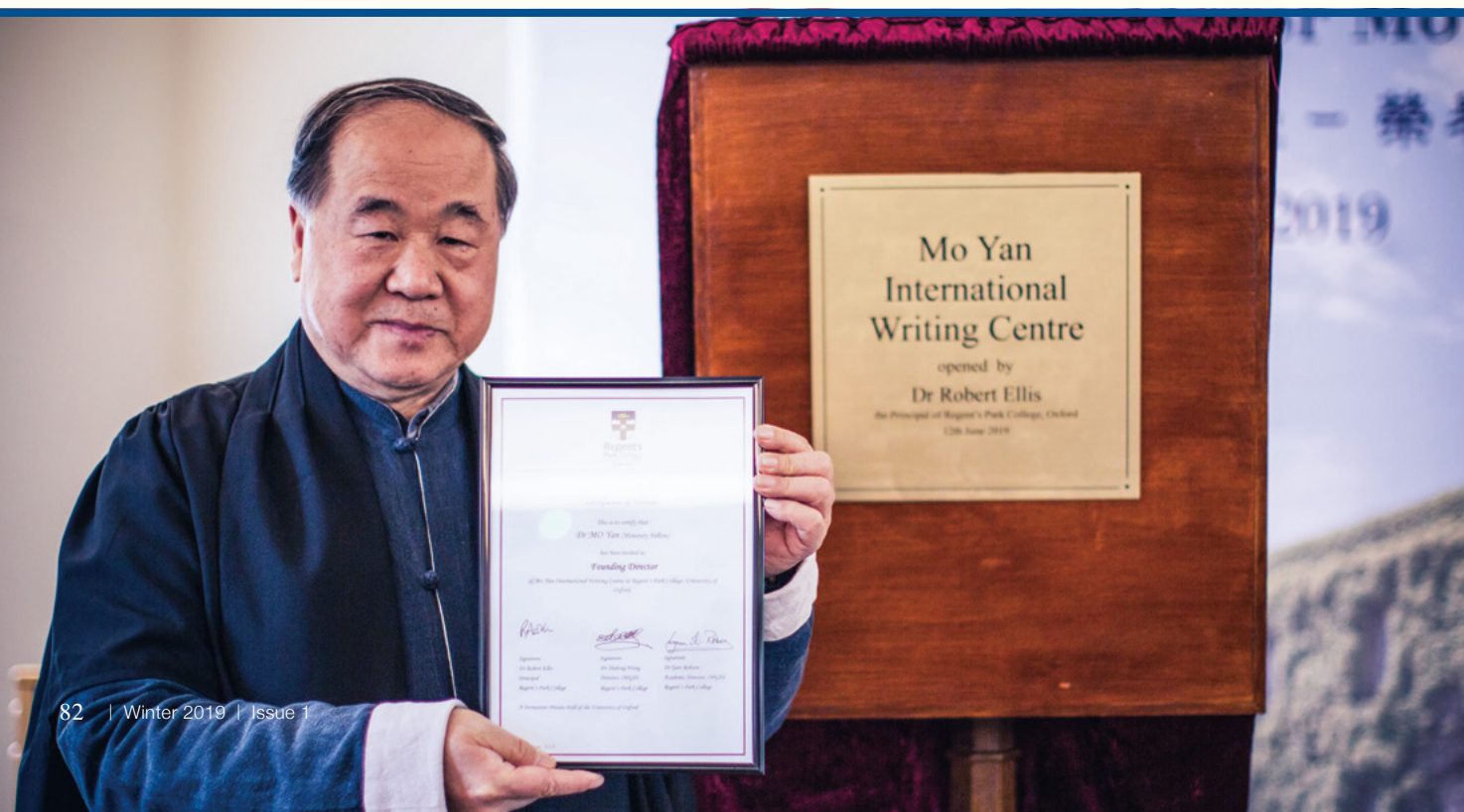
On June 13, the academic symposium "Finding the Right words" was held at Oxford. Mo Yan, Yu Hua and Su Tong met with faculties and students of Oxford for the first time as writers of the "Mo Yan International Writing Centre". More than 300 Chinese and foreign audiences participated in the exchange meeting, which was presided over by Boyd Tokin, a famous British writer, journalist and essayist. At the beginning of the meeting, Mo Yan gave a speech on the theme of "Finding the Right words". Mo Yan believed that in the rapidly developing Internet era, although the way to acquire general knowledge is simple and fast, writing will not be replaced by computer or network intelligence for the time being. And an author must have deep learning and accomplishments, the spirit of continuous improvement, and concern for society and life in order



to write good literary works about human richness and human greatness and insignificance. Later, the writers Yu Hua and Su Tong respectively delivered keynote speeches on "the language of accidental amusement" and "words: starting from the narration of short stories". The three writers' witty remarks drew favourable responses from the

faculties and students present.

On June 14, the delegation paid an official visit to the British Library. The three writers presented their own works to the library and recorded excerpts of their works as readers, which would be released in the official media of the British Library to publicise the literary works of Chinese writers.





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