



## 2011 China Summer Camp by Wuxi iCarnegie Institute & Great Wall Adventure Club

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### HIGHLIGHTS

- Get a leg up on the competition at the Wuxi iCarnegie Institute, where you will receive instruction and guidance on all the latest trends and developments in China's ever evolving high tech industry. In addition to learning about the particulars about the Chinese tech field, you'll also learn about the ins and outs of working in China as a foreigner
- You'll receive interactive instruction and lessons on a wide range of vital Chinese subjects: Chinese language and characters, calligraphy, cooking, martial arts, recreational games, and more!
- Experience China's two most important cities, Beijing, China's capital city and home to the Forbidden City and much of the Great Wall, and Shanghai
- You will get to see one of the most beautiful and enchanting areas in all of China, and makes for a perfect getaway from some of the bigger Chinese cities. Suzhou is a city known throughout Asia for its beautiful canals, rivers, and heavenly gardens



## DETAILS

(B=breakfast, L=lunch, D=dinner)

### Day 1 arrive in Beijing

You will fly into the Beijing airport, and upon arrival you will be met by your English-speaking guide. You will then be taken to your hotel, where you will check in and unpack. We'll then head out for a day tour of Beijing, with our first stop being the Summer Palace.

The Summer Palace has the largest royal park and being well preserved, the Summer Palace is ranked amongst the most noted and classical gardens of the world. In 1998, UNESCO listed it as one of the World Heritage Sites. Like most of the gardens of Beijing, it could not elude the rampages of the Anglo-French allied force of 1860 and was destroyed by fire. In 1888, Empress Dowager Cixi embezzled navy funds to reconstruct it for her own benefit, changing its name to Summer Palace (Yiheyuan). She spent most of her later years there, dealing with state affairs and entertaining. Highlights not to be missed are climbing Longevity Hill, viewing the Empress Dowager Cixi's extravagant Marble Boat, and talking a walk down Suzhou jie, a canal meant to resemble the beautiful river city of Suzhou.

We'll then drive over to the Olympic Green, the center of the event that captivated the world for two weeks in August of 2008, and is where a majority of the Olympic events took place. The highlights that you will see today include the Bird's Nest (officially known as the Beijing National stadium) and the Water Cube (the Beijing National Aquatics Center). The stadium gets its nickname from its outward design, which originated from the study of Chinese ceramics, implementing steel beams in order to hide supports for the retractable roof, thus giving the stadium the appearance of a "Bird's nest". The Bird's Nest hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, athletic events, and football final of the 2008 Summer Olympics, from 8 August to 24 August 2008. Since the Olympic's end, the Bird's Nest has been used to host events ranging from opera to a ski park.

The site of Michael Phelps' Olympic triumph, the Water Cube design combines modern technologies with Chinese traditional values. In tradition, Chinese conceptualized a square Earth and a round Heaven, and this formed the design's central theme. Moreover, the cube shape dominates ancient urban buildings. The National Aquatics Center's design is of traditional style to meet all its functional requirements. The National Aquatics Center looks like a huge blue box, from which it takes its nickname: the Water Cube. The Water Cube is blue in order to reflect sunlight. The National Aquatics Center shines in the sunlight like a pearl in water. From the inside

of the National Aquatics Center, you may discover that the pneumatic cushions of all sizes are just like sea bubbles.

In the evening you will be treated to a performance of traditional Chinese acrobatics.

## **Day 2 Beijing-Wuxi (B, L, D) (by train)**

After breakfast in the hotel we will head over to the center of Beijing, Tiananmen Square. The largest public square in the world, Tiananmen Square is seen as China's political center. Its grounds have seen some turbulent moments, from the May 4th Movement of 1919 to the political turmoil of 1989. The south of the square is marked by the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, while the center of the square is dominated by the Monument to the People's Heroes, an imposing 10-story granite obelisk. To the east is the National Museum of China, and to the west is the Great Hall of the People, home to China's legislative bodies. The north of the square is dominated by the Gate of Heavenly Peace, known for its iconic portrait of Mao Zedong, and is the national emblem of China.

After walking across the street, we will enter what is perhaps the greatest attraction in China, the Forbidden City. After walking across the square we will enter the Forbidden City (known in Chinese as Gu Gong), the largest surviving palace complex and the former home of the emperors of the Ming and Qing Dynasty. The Forbidden City is one of the greatest attractions in the world. Built by the third Ming emperor between 1406-1422, the Forbidden City served as the official residence to the Emperor of China until the last emperor, Puyi, was forced to evacuate in 1924. The Forbidden City is divided into two parts. The southern section, or the Outer Court was where the emperor exercised his supreme power over the nation. The northern section, or the Inner Court was where he lived with his royal family. Consisting of 980 buildings and with 8,707 bays of rooms, the Forbidden City is the best example of classical Chinese architecture in the world, and is a wonder to behold.

You will then be taken to the most iconic of China's sights, the Great Wall. The Great Wall of China is one of the greatest sights in the world. The longest wall in the world, it is an awe-inspiring feat of ancient defensive architecture. Its winding path over rugged country and steep mountains takes in some great scenery. The Great Wall is the building project with the longest duration and greatest cost in human lives, blood, sweat and tears. It deserves its place among "the New Seven Wonders of the World" and the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in China.

We will drive back into Beijing, and after dinner you'll be taken to the train station, where you will catch your sleeper train to Wuxi.

### **Day3 Wuxi (B, L, D)**

You will arrive in Wuxi, and at the station you'll be met by your guide. Wuxi is blessed with an idyllic feel from the rice, fishing, and fruit cultures of the neighboring rural area. The area was once rich in tin deposits but the natural metal mine was soon exhausted because of excessive exploitation. The name of Wuxi means without tin.

Wuxi rose economically and culturally after the completion of the Grand Beijing-Hangzhou canal, a water passage connecting north and south China. It was an important trade center in the area for centuries, however, the city's commercial role gradually declined as the transportation route fell into disuse. You will then be taken to the Carnegie Institute, which is where you will be living and studying for the next few weeks. You will check into your dormitory, and then the leaders and instructors of the institute will give you a briefing on what to expect and a welcome speech.

The institute is a joint venture between iCarnegie USA and its Chinese partners. Founded in the fall of 2009, the institute aims to provide IT training for employees of domestic corporations and whoever else wants to learn the practice of IT. The courses are taught by certified instructors of Carnegie Mellon. The institute's other main objective is to train visiting students from overseas for their summer camps, such as the one described in this document, which will further promote Chinese cultural exchange with the Western world.

### **Day 4 Wuxi Carnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

In the morning, you will start your course on the Chinese language, learning basic dialogue and Chinese characters. Interest in Chinese language is growing around the world as developments in transport and communications make this planet a smaller place. Mandarin (standard Chinese) is the most used mother tongue on the planet with over 800 million native speakers. The two world languages with over a billion users are English and Mandarin. English is used by over 1.8 billion people worldwide and Mandarin is used by over 1.3 billion people, including people using them as a second language or business language.

The Chinese character has more than 3,000 years of history. It is a kind of hieroglyphic which originated from carapace-bone-script in the Shang Dynasty (16th - 11th century BC). It then developed into different forms of calligraphic handwritings like large seal script, small seal script, official script, regular script, cursive script and running script. There are altogether 80,000 Chinese words or so that originate from ancient times; however, only about 3,000 words for daily use are available to express over 99% of the information in written form because a Chinese word contains many different meanings. The Chinese character is now of two kinds – Simplified Chinese and Traditional Chinese. Simplified Chinese are often used in mainland China, Singapore,

and oversea Chinese communities in Southeast Asia, while the latter is often accepted in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau and oversea Chinese communities in North America.

In the afternoon, you'll begin your courses on traditional Chinese customs and culture. Over the next few weeks you will be introduced to some of the basic staples of Chinese life, such as Traditional Medicine, Chinese cuisine, Calligraphy, various forms of Chinese opera, as well as other fascinating and various aspects of this rich land.

In the evening, you will get some downtime, and you'll have some free time to play some popular Chinese games, like ping-pong, badminton, and that distinctively Chinese game, basketball.

### **Day 5 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

In the morning you will begin your instruction in Tai Chi. Tai Chi is a sophisticated method of fighting based on the reconciliation of dynamically interacting forces. Daily practice of Tai Chi promotes mental clarity and a healthy body, assists with balance and helps the circulation of the blood. Tai Chi is also a vehicle for the realization of surpassing beauty.

Following lunch, you will continue your Chinese language and character lessons, and at night you will have time for games and other kinds of athletic recreation.

### **Day 6 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

In the morning, you will continue your Chinese language lessons, and after lunch you will begin your instruction in software and webpage designing. In the evening, you will meet your Chinese counterparts and teachers, where you will engage in some cultural exchange and conversation. The setting is relaxed and informal, and this is a great opportunity to make some new friends and pen (or email!) pals.

### **Day 7 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

After a morning session of your Chinese language and characters lesson, we'll venture out to Tai Lake, with Turtle Head Island being the lake's major highlight. The park in the island takes advantage of the natural scenery of Taihu Lake to create a traditional garden with traditional buildings, luxuriant but well-spaced woods, flowers, exotic rocks along the bank of the lake.

The first thing that you will encounter in the park is a memorial arch. Passing through the Jianjin gate and the Lishe gate, you will reach the Changchun Bride, where clusters of cherry trees grow. In early spring the cherry blossoms bloom in full profusion, deeply red or Chinese white, like colorful clouds and morning fog, splendid and

dazzling. These cherry trees are donated by friends from Japan. Across Changchun Bridge, turn left from another arch and you will see a lotus pond, a curved bridge and the Huxin Pavilion. The "depth of lotus" is a good place to view and admire lotus in summer. "Qingfen Islet" is in the center of the lotus pond and connected to the land with small bridge. There are three open halls in ancient style built on the islet named "Songfen Hall".

In the early evening we'll return to the institute, where you will have some freetime for games and athletics.

### **Day 8 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute-Nanjing (by train) (B, L, D)**

Following breakfast, you will continue in your software and webpage design class, and after lunch, you'll put your recent learning to the test when you will divide into teams with the Chinese students and divide your own webpage and software design.

You'll then be taken to the train station, where you will make the short ride to Nanjing. The capital of Jiangsu province, Nanjing is known as the Capital City of six dynasties in China's history, Nanjing has a brilliant cultural heritage that worth a tour. For almost two thousand years Nanjing has been a center of commerce, politics, and culture. After arriving in Nanjing you'll be met by your travel guide, who will take you to your hostel for the evening.

### **Day 9 Nanjing-Suzhou (by train) (B, L, D)**

Today you will be taken on a full city tour of this captivating city. We'll first go to Nanjing's most famed landmark, and a favorite among foreign travelers, the Mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat Sen (also known as Zhongshan Ling). Dr. Sun was the first president of the Republic of China and one of the leading organizers of the struggle to create a modern republic in China. The impressive memorial was built in the 1920's. Its architecture is accentuated by its splendid natural setting on the forested slopes of Zijin Mountain on the outskirts of Nanjing, its buildings made of white stone with dark blue roof tiles.

Next we will go for a leisurely walk along Xuanwu Lake. Situated at the foot of Mt. Zhongshan, Xuanwu Lake is a beautiful scenic spot as well as containing one of the three most famous lakes in Nanjing. The history of Xuanwu can be traced back to the Pre-Qin period (21st century BC-221 BC). According to legend, in the Southern Dynasty a black dragon was seen in the lake. Chinese Daoists believed that the black dragon appeared as the uniform of a turtle and snake, called Xuanwu. Hence, the lake was called Xuanwu Lake. Another legend stated that when Sun Quan, the King of Eastern Wu Kingdom settled down in the region, he brought water in and made this lake. Geological studies show that the lake was actually formed by the movements of the geological plates when Mt. Yanshan was formed.

In the long history of China, the lake has been used by many dynasties as an ideal place to train their waterborne troops. Many military demonstrations had been held here and a lot of battles were fought here. Therefore, the lake was also called "Military Rehearsal Lake" or "Kunming Lake". At the end of the Qing Dynasty, the lake was turned into a park. Today, the lake is much more beautiful with its water and colorful mountains.

We'll cap off our sightseeing with a visit to that great sage Confucius, at his temple. Confucius (Kong Fuzi) who taught philosophy in China 2,500 years ago is considered the most important figure in the shaping of ancient Chinese civilization as well as the cultures of the countries of Japan, Vietnam, and Korea. The Confucius Temple is south of the city's central district. There was a temple that was built in the year 1034 during the Song Dynasty period on the banks of the Qinhuai River. During the past millennium, it was renovated, reconstructed, and enlarged so that it became a large complex. It was used by Confucian scholars. Next to it was the Jiangnan Gongyuan that was the largest examination area for people taking the imperial examinations and the Xue Gong that was the Qing Imperial Academy for training mandarins to govern the vast empire.

After your day tour you'll be transferred to the Nanjing train station, where you will make the quick ride to Suzhou. Suzhou is a city on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and on the shores of Lake Taihu in the province of Jiangsu, China. The city is renowned for its beautiful stone bridges, pagodas, and meticulously designed gardens which have contributed to its status as a great tourist attraction. It is widely known as the "Chinese Venice".

After arriving in Suzhou you'll be taken by your guide to your hostel.

## **Day 10 Suzhou-Wuxi (by train or charter) (B, L, D)**

Following breakfast, we'll head on over to the Panmen City Gate, the oldest city gate in existence in Suzhou city. It used to be one of the eight city gates during the Spring & Autumn Annals (770-476 BC) when Suzhou was the capital of the Wu Kingdom. The current gate was reconstructed in 1351. It consists of Water and Land Gates, city gate tower and city walls at both sides.

Then it is off to the Humble Administrator's Garden (known in Chinese as Zhouzheng), which is probably the most beautiful and famed of Suzhou's classical gardens. Being the most representative of Chinese classical gardens, the garden was first constructed during the Ming Dynasty. The garden focuses on a central pond with pavilions, terraces, chambers, and towers. Located nearby, the garden is divided into three parts: the eastern, middle and western parts. Don't miss the Garden Museum - actually

don't miss any of this lovely place. You should wear comfortable shoes, as there's a lot of walking here.

Also known as the "land of silk", Suzhou has long been famed as China leading center of silk producing and manufacturing, and even hosts a silk festival every year. We'll head for the No.1 Silk Factory to see the technical process of how silk is made, from silk swarm raising, cocoon sorting, cocoon boiling and cocoon reeling, rewinding and packing. The high-grade silk produced in this factory is the best raw material for the product of high-quality silk fabrics.

Our next stop today will be at the Fisherman's Garden, otherwise known as the Garden of the Master of the Nets. This is the smallest garden yet supposed to be the most delicate one in the city. The 0.6-hectare garden is an elegant structure of a typical official's residence in the Qing Dynasty. The present garden is found on the former site of a Song dynasty official's mansion. Its owner, an early Qing-dynasty official Song Zongyuan, gave its present name based on the earlier one, "Fisherman's Retreat". Garden of Master of the Nets consists of a residential quarter and the garden proper. Inside the refined residential quarter, the halls are linked closely by a corridor. The garden, petite but substantial, is focused on a pond and decorated with plants, rocks, pavilions, and stone bridges. The garden is especially fancied by overseas visitors and is praised as the most ornate and intact private gardens in Suzhou. Some tourists even offer a huge amount of money to buy it.

After our visit you'll then be taken on a boat ride on the Grand Canal, which passes through Suzhou. First constructed at the end of Spring-Autumn Period, in the 5th century BC, the Grand Canal was extended in the 7th century, and again in the 13th century. It has played an important role in the development of water, conservancy and the economic and cultural exchange between the northern part and the southern part of China. Cruising the Canal in Suzhou you can view the daily life of the people living on the both sides of the canal as well. Taking a boat ride on the Grand Canal is analogous to taking a gondola ride down the water avenues of Venice.

Following dinner you will be taken to the Suzhou train station, where you will go back to Wuxi. Upon arrival, your guide will take you back to the Carnegie Institute, as your second batch of classes start tomorrow.

## **Day 11 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

In the morning, you'll continue your Chinese language courses, which will be followed in the afternoon by more of your software and webpage design instruction. In the evening you will again participate in some cultural and academic exchange with your Chinese classmates and teachers.

## **Day 12 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

After breakfast, you will resume your Tai Chi training, while after lunch you will go to your Chinese language and character lessons. This evening's entertainment will be a little different, as you will get to view some Chinese films and an opera show.

Chinese opera together with Greece tragic-comedy and Indian Sanskrit Opera are the three oldest dramatic art forms in the world. During the Tang Dynasty (618 – 907), the Emperor Taizong established an opera school with the poetic name Liyuan (Pear Garden). From that time on, performers of Chinese opera were referred to as 'disciples of the pear garden'. Since the Yuan Dynasty (1271 - 1368) Chinese opera has been encouraged by court officials and emperors and has become a traditional art form. During the Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911), Chinese opera became fashionable among ordinary people. Performances were watched in tearooms, restaurants, and even around makeshift stages.

Chinese opera evolved from folk songs, dances, talking, antimasque, and especially distinctive dialectical music. Gradually it combined music, art and literature into one performance on the stage. Accompanied by traditional musical instruments like the Erhu, the gong, and the lute, actors present unique melodies - which may sound strange to foreigners - as well as dialogues which are beautifully written and of high literary value. These dialogs also promoted the development of distinct literary styles, such as Zaju in the Yuan Dynasty. For Chinese, especially older folks, to listen to this kind of opera is a real pleasure.

## **Day 13 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

Following breakfast you will continue your Chinese language lessons, and after lunch you will be introduced to the techniques and practice of Chinese calligraphy. Being one of the world's oldest continuously used and active writing systems, Chinese characters can be traced back to the Shang Dynasty (1600 BC-1046 BC). Over thousands of years, the writing of Chinese characters has been evolved into a highly regarded art form, which is often called Chinese calligraphy.

Calligraphy is considered as a treasured artistic form of Chinese culture. It is not merely a practical technique for writing Chinese characters or a tool for written communication, but also, more importantly, a unique expression of the spiritual world of the calligrapher. Calligraphy conveys the emotions, esthetic feelings, moral integrity and character of the calligrapher. Appreciators of calligraphy can even tell the character, temper or the change of the calligrapher's social situation by appreciating his/her work.

The ink stick, ink stone, writing brush and paper are the four essential implements of calligraphy. They are known together as the Four Treasures of the Study. These four

"tools" have been employed by artists throughout China's history, from ancient to modern times. Seals are stylized carvings of the artist's name, and it is customary for an artist to use both his/her signature and personal seal on finished paintings, poetry, calligraphy, documents and letters.

For dinner, you're in for a treat, begin your education in Chinese cuisine. A private chef will give you face-to-face demonstrations, and you will be instructed how to cook 2 or 3 traditional Chinese family dishes. Moreover, the dishes cooked will be served to you as dinner.

### **Day 14 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

In the morning and afternoon, you will learn the new trends and applications of Chinese high technology, as well as the finer points and regulations of overseas studying in China. You will also learn about the rules and regulations for obtaining working visas and permission within China. This lecture deals with the practical realities and consequences of the Chinese tech industry, and what it means for its foreign employees.

For the evening, we'll go into Wuxi for some shopping, food, and fun.

### **Day 15 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

Following breakfast you'll continue in your software and webpage designing class, and for the afternoon you'll divide into groups with your Chinese classmates and collaborate on your design ideas and web page designs.

In the evening you will engage in some cultural and academic exchange with your Chinese classmates and teachers.

### **Day 16 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

Today's itinerary will follow the same schedule as the day before.

### **Day 17 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

After your morning Chinese language class, you will return to your instruction of Tai Chi. In the evening you'll have some free time for some athletic recreation, such as basketball, billiards, ping pong, or badminton.

### **Day 18 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

Today we'll be going into the city for a day tour. Our first stop will be the Lingshan Grand Buddha. The Lingshan Grand Buddha sits on the site of an ancient Buddhist

Temple- Xiangxiang Temple of the Tang and Song Dynasties. The outdoor bronze statue of Sakyamuni Buddha is 88 meter high. It was set up at the same time when the temple was rebuilt. The grand Buddha acquired its name because of the location on the small Lingshan Mountain. The Mountain was so named by Tang Xuanzang, a Tang-dynasty Buddhist Monk whose pilgrimage trip to India is well-known throughout the Chinese history. The grand Buddha is made of tin and bronze, taking advantage of bronze's quality of erosion resistance. Another concern is the bronze's artistic value. Bronze material deriving from the essence of the classical art in the Stone Age, is an extremely splendid part of Chinese traditional culture itself.

Then we'll head on over to the heavenly Li Garden. The lake of the Li Garden ripples gently and green hills stand in the distance. Long corridors, embankments, arbors, pavilions in the garden are all exquisitely engraved with elegant and colored drawing. Afterwards, we'll conclude our city tour by going to the Three Kingdom City, which was built as background by the CCTV for shooting the TV series of Romance of Three Kingdoms. It is a recreation of the panorama of the chaotic Three Kingdoms Period in Chinese history.

Covering an area of 35 hectares, there are large-scale numerous Han-style buildings in the city, including King Wu Palace, Nectar Temple, water village of Cao Camp, seven star altar, signal fire platform, wheel-tower gate (outer gate of government official) and more than 20 ancient warships.

After our day tour we'll head back to the institute, where we will make the final preparations for tomorrow's farewell party.

## **Day 19 Wuxi iCarnegie Institute (B, L, D)**

This morning will serve as a showcase of your work and a testament to what you have learned in your software and web design classes. You and your Chinese partners will exhibit what you have learned and constructed to the Carnegie instructors, as well as the other pupils. In the afternoon, you and your classmates will cut loose with a farewell party, with dinner following. For this dinner you will enjoy a Chinese specialty, hot pot.

The hot pot (huoguo) has a long history in China. It originated in the north, where people had to fend off the chill early in the year. It spread to the south during the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-906). Later, northern nomads who settled in China enhanced the pot with beef and mutton, and southerners did the same with seafood. In the Qing dynasty, the hot pot became popular throughout the whole area of China. Hot Pot used to be favored only in winter, but recently Hot Pot also appears on tables in other seasons. Some people especially like eating it in summer, sitting in front of a fire with an air-conditioner working behind and saying it couldn't have been better!

The pot is made of brass with a wide outer rim around a chimney in which the charcoal burns to heat the soup. When the soup is boiling, diners dip thin slices of frozen raw meat in the soup where it gets quick boiled and then put them into a kind of sauce like sesame or soy sauce, chili oil, and vinegar. The meat can be beef, mutton, chicken, fish, prawn, lots of things but not pork (if you are in an Islamic restaurant). Vegetables such as mushrooms, bean curds can be quick boiled as well. Of course, you can also try whatever you like. At present, there are three styles of hot pot, Mongolian style, Sichuan style and Cantonese style.

## **Day 20 Wuxi-Shanghai (by train) (B, L, D)**

In the morning, we will make the speedy train ride to Shanghai, China's largest and most cosmopolitan city. We'll then embark on our city tour, with us first heading to the Shanghai Museum. The Shanghai Museum is a world famous museum of ancient Chinese art and culture. The exterior design of the round dome and the square base symbolizes the ancient idea of a round heaven and a square land. The museum is divided into eleven galleries and three exhibition halls. The eleven Galleries cover most of the major categories of Chinese art: Ancient Bronze, Ancient Ceramics, Paintings, Calligraphy, Ancient Sculpture, Ancient Jade, Coins, Ming and Qing Furniture, Seals, and Minority Nationalities. The museum is a wonderful primer on ancient Chinese culture, and is a must-see when coming to Shanghai.

Nearby is Yuyuan Garden, the city's most famed classical garden and residence. Even though it may be small, it contains numerous pavilions, halls, rockeries, ponds and cloisters, and all have unique characteristics. There are six main scenic areas in the garden: Sansui Hall, Wanhua Chamber, Dianchun Hall, Huijing Hall, Yuhua Hall and the Inner Garden. Each area features several scenic spots within its borders.

Afterward, you'll get to explore the French Concession and the Xintiandi area, the center of Shanghai's cosmopolitan past. The French Concession is the area of Shanghai once designated for the French. It is said that the charm of Shanghai lies in the old street and neighborhoods that make up the former French Concession. It is a great area to explore, from the old European buildings in shady avenues to the cafes and restaurants and upmarket shopping area in Huaihu Road. Located in the heart of the city, Xintiandi is a trendy cultural and entertainment center built with a combination of Shikumen and the modern architecture. The Shikumen building was created by converting residential blocks into a multifunctional dining, retail and entertainment center with many restaurants, boutiques, cafes and bars of international standards. Xintiandi is one of the busiest urban tourist attractions and imbued with the city's historical and cultural legacies.

Then it's off to the Bund, Shanghai's iconic landmark. The Bund is a waterfront embankment and has been regarded as the symbol of Shanghai for hundreds of years. It affords marvelous views across the river of the Pudong district and its

numerous towers. The most famous and attractive sight which is at the west side of the Bund are the 52 various buildings of different architectural styles including Gothic, Baroque, Romanesque, Classicism and the Renaissance.

We'll next take a walk along Shanghai's famed Nanjing Road, the city's premier shopping street. Open-air bars, abstract sculptures, and lingering sounds from street musicians will all enhance your stroll. Also, this is your last chance to shop in China!

### **Day 21 Shanghai-departure (B, L)**

If time permits, we will visit the China Pavilion of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo, the crowning monument of the most successful world's fair in history. The theme of this expo was "Better city-better life". In terms of gross numbers, the 2010 expo was the most visited in its history. The Shanghai Expo featured the participation of over 190 countries.

You will then be taken to the Shanghai airport, where you will fly home, ending your 3 week stay in China and the Wuxi iCarnegie Institute.

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