Department of Physics and Faculty of Science
Jointly Organized
14-days China Immersion Program, 2010

Program Highlights: Shanghai World Expo, Shanghai, Huangshan

Program Dates: May 11th to 24th, 2010

Eligibility: Level 1, 2, 3, 4 Physics Undergraduates Students & Faculty of Science students taken Physics Module

Program Closing date: 23rd February, 2010

(please submit your registration form to Ruchuan Liu, PhD (Assistant Professor).

Student's Contribution: Estimate $900 (2/3 subsidized)

Program Availability: Only 30 students

Registration form: http://www.physics.nus.edu.sg/~interface/forum/
http://www.physics.nus.edu.sg/corporate/student/CHIP.html or email phylr@nus.edu.sg

Program Contact person: Ruchuan Liu, PhD (Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, NUS) Tel: 6516 1303 (O), 6516 4331 (L)
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Trip Debrief Before Departure: TBA (May)
Program Highlights:  Shanghai World Expo, Shanghai, Huangshan

You have a chance to interact with students from some top Chinese Universities, like Fu Dan University, University of Sci. and Tech. of China, Dohua University, and to establish network and partnership for your future.  Exclusive lectures on interesting topics have been organized for educational exchange.

A unique opportunity this year : as we are visiting the renowned 2010 World Expo in Shanghai (2010 上海世博会).  The World Expo with its 150-year history is regarded as the Olympic Games of the economy, science and technology.  Expo 2010 Shanghai China is a grand international gathering. Expo expects to attract about 200 nations and international organisations to take part in the exhibition as well as 70 million visitors from home and abroad, ensuring the widest possible participation in the history of the World Expositions.  World Expositions are galleries of human inspirations and thoughts, since 1851.  Shanghai took at least more than 5 years to plan for this special huge event.

This year CHIP program is special because the time we are travelling to China in May coincide with the Shanghai World Expo.  You will not find another future CHIP program which we will visit the World Expo as it may not be held in China again so soon and you may already finished your undergraduate studies.  This is once a lifetime experience as the future world expo may or may not be in Asia or in a place near you.

Also visiting Shanghai, the most influential economic, financial center, and the majestic Huangshan (黄山)-China's most famous mountain, a double world heritage wonders site (UNESCO World Cultural & Natural Heritage site).
PROGRAM ITINERARY:

Day 1 (5/11): Depart Singapore for Shanghai. 浦东机场接机

Day 2 (5/12):
Take a coach to Hefei, Anhui and tour Temple of Lord Bao, built in 1066 near the tomb of Lord Bao. Hefei plays an important role in scientific research in China. It has three national laboratories, second only to Beijing
上海赴车合肥，参观为纪念北宋名清官包拯而建的包公园 (Package Park): 包公祠、包公墓、清风阁、浮庄等

Day 3 (5/13):
Visit University of Science and Technology of China for exclusively organized lectures, local student interaction and networking. 中国科学技术大学交流

Day 4 (5/14):
Visit Huangshan, is a mountain range in southern Anhui province in eastern China. The area is well known for its scenery, sunsets, peculiarly-shaped granite peaks, Huangshan Pine trees, and views of the clouds from above. Mount Huang is a frequent subject of traditional Chinese paintings and literature, as well as modern photography. Today, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of China's major tourist destinations.
参观世界文化、自然双重遗产，天下第一奇山--黄山 (Huangshan) : 迎客松、松鼠跳天都、百步云梯、一线天、光明顶、白鹅岭、始信峰等

Day 5 (5/15): Visit Ancient Village
Xidi and Hongcun Ancient Villages were listed as World Heritage Sites by UNESCO in 2000. These two villages are the most representative local-style residences in southern Anhui Province.
Construction of Xidi Village began during the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127). So far, it has a history of over 900 years. It has about 124 ancient residences and three ancestral halls, including an archway.
胡文光刺史牌坊、瑞玉庭、桃李园、东园、西园等及宏村 (Hongcun)：承志堂、南湖风光、南湖书院、月沼春晓、牛肠水圳、双溪映碧等

Day 6 (5/16):
The Tiamnu Stream rises from Tianmu Mountain. Drifting along it on a bamboo raft, people will be able to see the flanking rugged beautiful mountains, watch wild ducks and fish swimming and diving in the water. You have an opportunity to experience Tianmu River Rafting.

Day 7 (5/17)
Qiandao Lake (lake of a thousand islands) is a man-made lake located in Chun'an County, Zhejiang, China, formed since the completion of the Xinanjiang hydroelectric station. There are 1,078 large islands in the lake and a few thousand smaller ones. It covers an area of 573 km² and has a storage capacity of 17.8 km³. The total area of the islands in the lake is about 86 km². Qiandao Lake is known for its clear, and sometimes, drinkable water, such as that used to produce the renowned Nongfu Spring brand of mineral water.

Day 8 (5/18): Visit World Expo 世博园

Day 9 (5/19): Visit World Expo 世博园

Day 10 (5/20):
Shanghai city tour where you visit Shanghai World Financial Center International, City God Temple, Shanghai Museum, Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall, Nanjing Road and Century Bund.

赴上海国际环球金融中心100层 (Shanghai World Financial Center International)：鸟瞰整个上
Day 11 (5/21):
参观世界最长之一的跨海大桥—东海大桥 (Donghai Bridge) 及世界航运的中心—洋山深水港 (Yangshan Deep Water Port)、后参观中国最大的人工湖---滴水湖 (Drip Lake)、上海最大的花卉培植基地----上海鲜花港 (Shanghai Flower Port).

Day 12 (5/22):
Visit Donghua University for exclusively organized lectures, local students’ interaction and networking. 东华大学交流

Day 13 (5/23):
Visit Donghua University for exclusively organized lectures, local students’ interaction and networking. 东华大学交流

Day 14 (5/24):
Depart Shanghai for home with beautiful experiences, greater understanding of Chinese culture, economy, history and people, special memories and photos.

(Itinerary subject to change without prior notice)
BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF EXPO

World Expositions are galleries of human inspirations and thoughts. Since 1851 when the Great Exhibition of Industries of All Nations was held in London, the World Expositions have attained increasing prominence as grand events for economic, scientific, technological and cultural exchanges, serving as an important platform for displaying historical experience, exchanging innovative ideas, demonstrating esprit de corps and looking to the future.

With a long civilisation, China favours international exchange and loves world peace. China owes its successful bid for the World Exposition in 2010 to the international community's support for and confidence in its reform and opening-up. The Exposition will be the first registered World Exposition in a developing country, which gives expression to the expectations the world's people place on China's future development.

So what will Expo 2010 Shanghai China deliver to the world? There is no doubt the Chinese people will present to the world a successful, splendid and unforgettable exposition.

Expo 2010 Shanghai China will be a great event to explore the full potential of urban life in the 21st century and a significant period in urban evolution. Fifty-five percent of the world
population is expected to live in cities by the year 2010. The prospect of future urban life, a subject of global interest, concerns all nations, developed or less developed, and their people. Being the first World Exposition on the theme of city, Exposition 2010 will attract governments and people from across the world, focusing on the theme "Better City, Better Life." For its 184 days, participants will display urban civilisation to the full extent, exchange their experiences of urban development, disseminate advanced notions on cities and explore new approaches to human habitat, lifestyle and working conditions in the new century. They will learn how to create an eco-friendly society and maintain the sustainable development of human beings.

Expo 2010 Shanghai China will centre on innovation and interaction. Innovation is the soul, while cultural interaction is an important mission of the World Expositions. In the new era, Expo 2010 Shanghai China will contribute to human-centred development, scientific and technological innovation, cultural diversity and win-win cooperation for a better future, thus composing a melody with the key notes of highlighting innovation and interaction in the new century.

Expo 2010 Shanghai China will also be a grand international gathering. On the one hand, we shall endeavour to attract about 200 nations and international organisations to take part in the exhibition as well as 70 million visitors from home and abroad, ensuring the widest possible participation in the history of the World Expositions. On the other hand, we will put Expo 2010 Shanghai China in a global perspective and do our best to encourage the participation and gain the understanding and support of various countries and peoples, in order to turn Expo 2010 Shanghai China into a happy reunion of people from all over the world.

In addition, Expo 2010 Shanghai China will offer a wonderful opportunity for cross-culture dialogues. Before the conclusion of the Exposition, a "Shanghai Declaration" will be issued. This declaration, hopefully a milestone in the history of the World Expositions, will epitomise
the insights to be offered by the participants and embody people's ideas for future cooperation and development and extensive common aspirations, thereby leaving a rich spiritual legacy of urban development to people throughout the world.

The Chinese Government will go to great lengths to make Expo 2010 Shanghai China a special event that carries on traditions and opens a new vista into the future. Our motto is: "Keeping in mind the next 60 years' development while preparing for the six months' Exposition." We count on the continuing attention, support and participation of all the peace-loving countries.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF SHANGHAI

Shanghai (Chinese: 上海) is the largest city in China, and one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world, with over 20 million people.[5] Located on China's central eastern coast just at the mouth of the Yangtze River, the city is administered as a municipality of the People's Republic of China with provin ce-level status.[6]

Originally a fishing and textiles town, Shanghai grew to importance in the 19th century due to its favorable port location and as one of the cities opened to foreign trade by the 1842 Treaty of Nanking.[7] The city flourished as a center of commerce
between east and west, and became a multinational hub of finance and business by the 1930s.\[8\] After 1990, the economic reforms introduced by Deng Xiaoping resulted in intense re-development and financing in Shanghai, and in 2005 Shanghai became the world's largest cargo port.\[9\] Shanghai will hold the World Expo 2010, the largest event in China since the 2008 Olympics.

The city is a tourist destination renowned for its historical landmarks such as the Bund and City God Temple, its modern and ever-expanding Pudong skyline including the Oriental Pearl Tower, and its new reputation as a cosmopolitan center of culture and design.\[10\] Today, Shanghai is the largest center of commerce and finance in mainland China, and has been described as the "showpiece" of the world's fastest-growing major economy.\[12\]

**BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF HUANGSHAN**

**Mount Huang**, also known as **Huangshan**, is a mountain range in southern Anhui province in eastern China. The area is well known for its scenery, sunsets, peculiarly-shaped granite peaks, Huangshan Pine trees, and views of the clouds from above. Mount Huang is a frequent subject of traditional Chinese paintings and literature, as well as modern photography. Today, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of China's major tourist destinations.
Physical features for which Mount Huang is known include sunrises, pine trees, "strangely jutting granite peaks", and views of clouds touching the mountainsides on more than 200 days out of the year.

The Huangshan mountain range comprises many peaks, some more than 1,000 meters (3,250 feet) high. The three tallest and best-known peaks are Lotus Peak (Lian Hua Feng, 1,864 m), Bright Summit Peak (Guang Ming Ding, 1,840 m), and Celestial Peak (Tian Du Feng, literally Capital of Heaven Peak, 1,829 m). The World Heritage Site covers a core area of 154 square kilometres and a buffer zone of 142 square kilometres. The mountains were formed in the Mesozoic, about 100 million years ago, when an ancient sea disappeared due to uplift. Later, in the Quaternary Period, the landscape was shaped by the influence of glaciers. The mountaintops often offer views of the clouds from above, known as the Sea of Clouds.