

GLEN RIDGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Exhibit C-1
June 5, 2017

FIELD TRIP REQUEST FORM

Today's Date 05/22/2017 School: High Grade(s): 9-11

Organization: Chinese classes Teacher(s): &Ms. Zhang

Field Trip Description: China

Destination: see attached details

Anticipated number of students participating: about 18 Is this an overnight trip? yes

Date(s) of trip: 4/11/18-4/20/18 Departure time: 4/11/18 Return time 4/20/18

Transportation: Airplane and Bus

Bus Company: Bloomfield public school Seat belts: Yes No

Rental Company: Bloomfield Public School

No. of Vehicles to be Rented: 1 Type of Vehicle(s): bus

Number of Chaperones: Teachers 3 Parents Other

Name of AED Trained Chaperone: Zhang

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

What subject is the trip associated with? Art and Chinese

Please list curricular objectives and Core Curriculum Content Standards that will be met through this experience:

OBJECTIVE	CCCS
• Name and label tangible <u>cultural products</u> and imitate <u>cultural practices</u> from the target culture(s).	7.1.NM.C.5
• Demonstrate comprehension of brief oral and written messages using age- and level-appropriate, <u>culturally authentic materials</u> on familiar topics.	7.1.NM.A.5
• Determine how cultural and historical events impact art-making as well as how audiences respond to works of art.	1.2.12.A.1

Additional information/description can be attached.

TRIP COST:

Transportation \$ 350x2-700 (**Note:** Tips are not permitted under DOE regulations)
Confucius Classroom Grant will cover up to \$5000 including bus, visa
application, insurance and any other cost

Registration Fees \$ 2775/student

Food \$ _____ (Students will bring bag lunch ___Yes ___x_No)

Chaperone Fees \$ 171/night _____

Cost to District \$ _____ (Substitutes, stipends, etc.)

Total \$ _____ Student Cost


Do students need spending money? ___No ___Yes If yes, how much? \$ as above _____

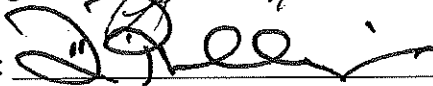
NECESSARY APPROVAL SIGNATURES:

(All signatures needed prior to Board of Education approval)

Field Trip Organizer: Shihong Zhang

Date: 5/1/17

Building Administrator's Signature:  Date: 5/23/17

Superintendent's Signature:  Date: 5/23/17



Program Highlights:

- **The Program Includes:**

- Short-term courses on the Chinese language, culture and history, arts and science, etc.
- Students Interaction Activities, i.e. Sports (Pingpong, soccer, etc.), Kungfu, Chinese Calligraphy, etc.
- Field trips and sightseeing: carefully selected tours of world famous landmarks and historical places.
- Culture blending by interacting with Chinese friends/partner schools or by participating in community activities and host family dinner.

- **Chinese Language and Culture Immersion in China:**

- The private bilingual camp counselors are highly qualified and very friendly.
- No previous Chinese knowledge is required.
- Language skills improvement and cultural understanding are the main focus and are equally weighted in this program.
- Different levels of Chinese classes are available, and each has its own emphasis.
- There will be a wide range of cultural classes each with a different focus, society activities, and experiences for maximum culture absorption.
- Firsthand experience with local Chinese families via host family dinner and activities. Host families are very friendly, wealthy, and comparatively good at English.
- Everyday meals are combination of Chinese and western food. Taste of the most unique traditional Chinese food, such as Beijing Duck, dumplings, etc.



Tentative Itinerary

Day 1&2 4/11 & 4/12 Wed. & Thu. US – Beijing

Flight to Beijing (about 13 hours)

Afternoon: Arrive at Beijing and meet IPERC staff at the airport. Travel to downtown check into the hotel

Evening: Welcome dinner hosted by IPERC Foundation Beijing Office

Accommodation: Beijing Wanfangyuan Hotel (TBD)

Day 3 4/13 Fri. Beijing

Morning: Visit the landmark of Beijing – Tiananmen, and Tiananmen Square & the best-reserved royal palace in China – The Forbidden City

Noon: Experience famous Beijing Roasted Duck in Laoshe Tea House and enjoy a Shadow Play

Afternoon: Visit China National Hanban

Accommodation: Beijing Wanfangyuan Hotel (TBD)

Day 4 4/14 Sat. Beijing - Xian

Morning: Travel to visit the Great Wall

Afternoon: Visit Beijing Olympic Park: Bird Nest and Water Cube

Evening: Take the train sleeper to Xian

Accommodation: Train Soft Sleepers (TBD)

Day 5 4/15 Sun. Xian

Morning: Arrival in Xian in early morning & Travel to visit Terra-Cotta Warriors and Horses Museum

Afternoon: Visit Ancient City Wall & Giant Wild Goose Pagoda Square

Evening: See the Dance show – Everlasting Regret

Accommodation: Xian Melhood Hotel (TBD)

Day 6 4/16 Mon. Xian - Chengdu

Morning: Fly to Chengdu (1 hour)

Afternoon: Visit Panda Base: Moon Nursery House, Panda Kitchen, Panda Cub Enclosure, etc.

Evening: Travel to Jinli Street and experience hotpot



Accommodation: Hampton by Hilton Chengdu Shawan

Day 7 4/17 Tue. Chengdu - Shanghai

Morning: Visit Dujiangyan Dam

Afternoon: Fly to Shanghai (2 hours), then travel to check in the hotel after arrival

Accommodation: Shanghai Hongkou Kingtown Hotel (TBD)

Day 8 4/18 Wed. Shanghai

Morning: Visit exchange school-Shanghai Nanhui High School

Afternoon: Interact with Chinese host students*

Evening: Visit host family and eat dinner together

Accommodation: Shanghai Hongkou Kingtown Hotel (TBD)

Day 9 4/19 Thu. Shanghai

Morning: Visit New York University-Shanghai

Afternoon: Visit Tianzifang where you can find the special architecture of old Shanghai

Late Afternoon: Visit the Tea & Tea-pot Store

Evening: Visit the Nanjing Road & the Bund

Accommodation: Shanghai Hongkou Kingtown Hotel (TBD)

Day 10 4/20 Fri. Shanghai-US

Morning: Free at your leisure/Packing luggages

Afternoon: Fly to US and arrive in New Jersey on same calendar day

*Activities may include

STEM-related activities (robotics discussions, building challenges, planetarium visits, etc.),

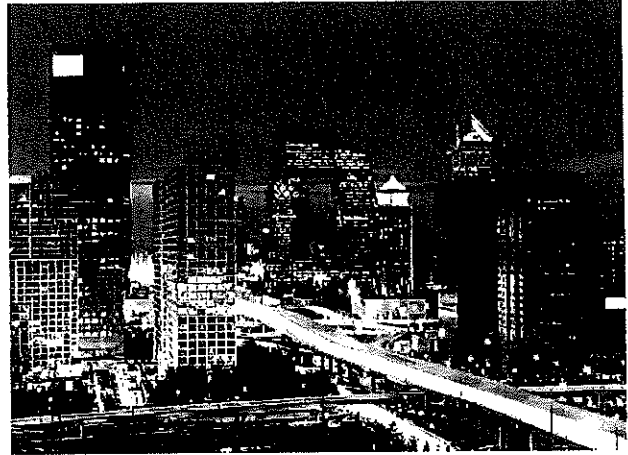
Athletic activities (table tennis, martial arts, etc.),

Culture activities (cultural discussions, tea pouring, etc.),

Art activities (paper-cutting, calligraphy, traditional painting, Chinese dance and music, wax building, etc.)

Beijing

Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China and one of the most populous cities in the world, with a total population of 21,150,000 as of 2015. The city proper is the 3rd most populous in the world. The metropolis, located in northern China, is governed as a direct-controlled municipality under the national government with 16 urban, suburban, and rural districts. Beijing Municipality is surrounded by

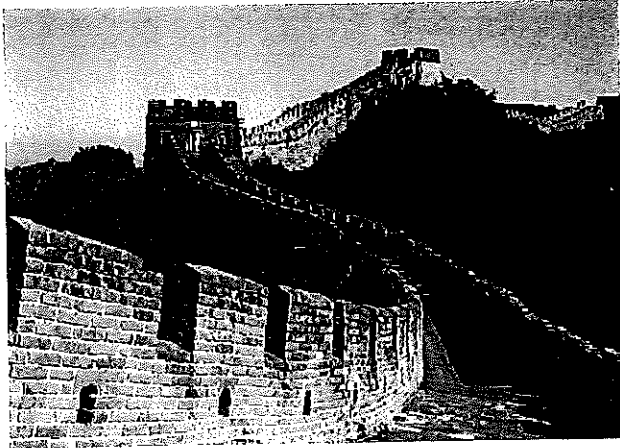


Hebei Province with the exception of neighboring Tianjin Municipality to the southeast; together the three divisions form the Jingjinji metropolitan region and the national capital region of China.

Beijing is the second largest Chinese city by urban population after Shanghai and is the nation's political, cultural and educational center. It is home to the headquarters of most of China's largest state-owned companies, and is a major hub for the national highway, expressway, railway, and high-speed rail networks. The Beijing Capital International Airport is the second busiest in the world by passenger traffic.

The city's history dates back three millennia. As the last of the Four Great Ancient Capitals of China, Beijing has been the political center of the country for much of the past eight centuries. The city is renowned for its opulent palaces, temples, parks, gardens, tombs, walls and gates, and its art treasures and universities have made it a center of culture and art in China. Encyclopædia Britannica notes that "few cities in the world have served for so long as the political headquarters and cultural centre of an area as immense as China." Beijing has seven UNESCO World Heritage Sites – the Forbidden City, Temple of Heaven, Summer Palace, Ming Tombs, Zhoukoudian, Great Wall, and the Grand Canal. Beijing hosted the 2008 Summer Olympics and was chosen to host the 2022 Winter Olympics, which will make it the first city to ever host both events.

Great Wall



The Great Wall of China is a series of fortifications made of stone, brick, tamped earth, wood, and other materials, generally built along an east-to-west line across the historical northern borders of China to protect the Chinese states and empires against the raids and invasions of the various nomadic groups of the Eurasian Steppe. Several walls were being built as early as the 7th century BCE; these, later

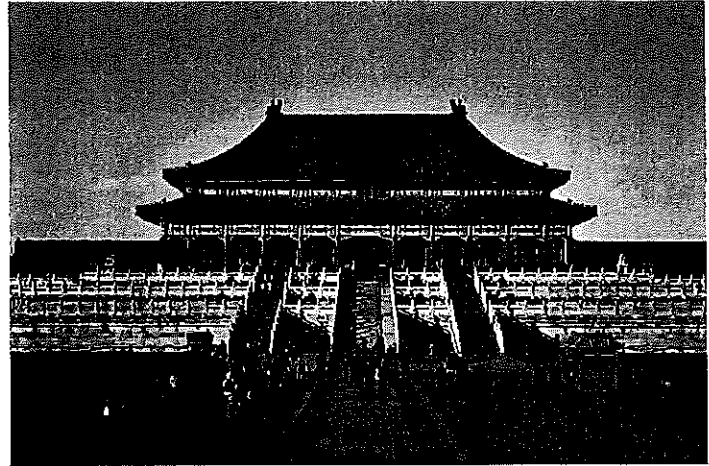
joined together and made bigger and stronger, are now collectively referred to as the Great Wall. Especially famous is the wall built 220–206 BCE by Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China. Little of that wall remains. Since then, the Great Wall has on and off been rebuilt, maintained, and enhanced; the majority of the existing wall is from the Ming Dynasty.

Other purposes of the Great Wall have included border controls, allowing the imposition of duties on goods transported along the Silk Road, regulation or encouragement of trade and the control of immigration and emigration. Furthermore, the defensive characteristics of the Great Wall were enhanced by the construction of watch towers, troop barracks, garrison stations, signaling capabilities through the means of smoke or fire, and the fact that the path of the Great Wall also served as a transportation corridor.

The Great Wall stretches from Dandong in the east, to Lop Lake in the west, along an arc that roughly delineates the southern edge of Inner Mongolia. A comprehensive archaeological survey, using advanced technologies, has concluded that the Ming walls measure 8,850 km (5,500 mi). This is made up of 6,259 km (3,889 mi) sections of actual wall, 359 km (223 mi) of trenches and 2,232 km (1,387 mi) of natural defensive barriers such as hills and rivers. Another archaeological survey found that the entire wall with all of its branches measure out to be 21,196 km (13,171 mi).

Forbidden City

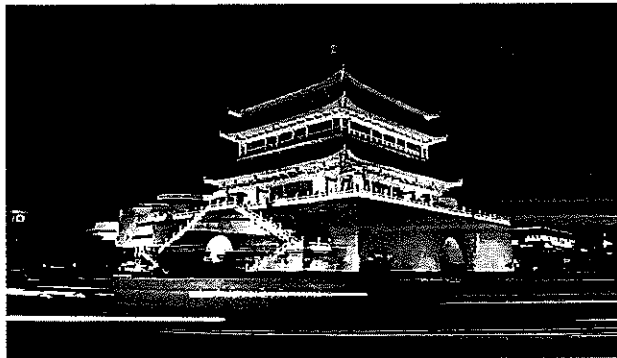
The Forbidden City was the Chinese imperial palace from the Ming dynasty to the end of the Qing dynasty—the years 1420 to 1912. It is located in the centre of Beijing, China, and now houses the Palace Museum. It served as the home of emperors and their households as well as the ceremonial and political centre of Chinese government for almost 500 years.



Constructed from 1406 to 1420, the complex consists of 980 buildings and covers 72 ha (180 acres). The palace complex exemplifies traditional Chinese palatial architecture, and has influenced cultural and architectural developments in East Asia and elsewhere. The Forbidden City was declared a World Heritage Site in 1987, and is listed by UNESCO as the largest collection of preserved ancient wooden structures in the world.

Since 1925, the Forbidden City has been under the charge of the Palace Museum, whose extensive collection of artwork and artifacts were built upon the imperial collections of the Ming and Qing dynasties. Part of the museum's former collection is now located in the National Palace Museum in Taipei. Both museums descend from the same institution, but were split after the Chinese Civil War. With over 14 million annual visitors, the Palace Museum is the most visited Museum in the world.

Xian



Xian, formerly romanized as Sian, and also known as Chang'an before the Ming dynasty, is the capital of Shaanxi Province, People's Republic of China. It is a sub-provincial city located in the center of the Guanzhong Plain in Northwest China. One of the oldest cities in China, Xi'an is the oldest of

the Four Great Ancient Capitals, having held the position under several of the most important

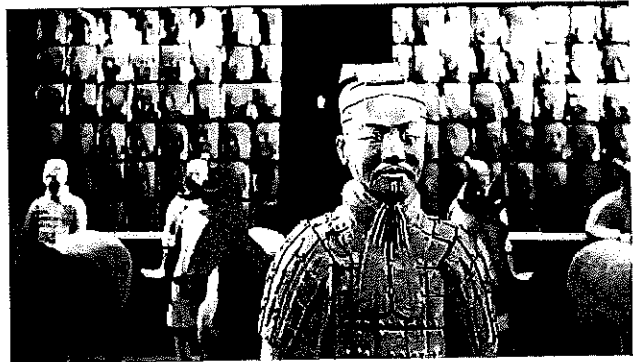
dynasties in Chinese history, including Western Zhou, Qin, Western Han, Sui, and Tang. Xi'an is the starting point of the Silk Road and home to the Terracotta Army of Emperor Qin Shi Huang.

Since the 1990s, as part of the economic revival of inland China especially for the central and northwest regions, the city of Xi'an has re-emerged as an important cultural, industrial and educational centre of the central-northwest region, with facilities for research and development, national security and China's space exploration program. Xi'an currently holds sub-provincial status, administering 9 districts and 4 counties. As of 2015 Xi'an has a population of 8,705,600 and the Xi'an-Xianyang metropolitan area has a population of 13,569,700. It is the most populous city in Northwest China, as well as one of the three most populous cities in Western China. According to a July 2012 report by the Economist Intelligence Unit, it was recently named as one of the 13 emerging megacities, or megalopolises, in China. The report pinpoints and highlights the demographic and income trends that are shaping these cities' development.

Terracotta Army

The Terracotta Army is a collection of terracotta sculptures depicting the armies of Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China. It is a form of funerary art buried with the emperor in 210–209 BCE and whose purpose was to protect the emperor in his afterlife.

The figures, dating from approximately the late third century BCE, were discovered in 1974 by local farmers in Lintong District, Xi'an, Shaanxi province. The figures vary in height according to their roles, with the tallest being the generals. The figures include warriors,



chariots and horses. Estimates from 2007 were that the three pits containing the Terracotta Army held more than 8,000 soldiers, 130 chariots with 520 horses and 150 cavalry horses, the majority of which remained buried in the pits nearby Qin Shi Huang's mausoleum. Other terracotta non-military figures were found in other pits, including officials, acrobats, strongmen and musicians.

Chengdu



Chengdu, formerly transliterated as Chengtu, is the capital of Sichuan province, of Southwest China, maintaining sub-provincial administrative status. Chengdu is also one of the most important economic centres, transportation and communication hubs in Western China. According to the 2007 Public Appraisal for Best Chinese Cities for Investment,

Chengdu was chosen as one of the top ten cities to invest in out of a total of 280 urban centers in China.

More than four thousand years ago, the prehistorical Bronze Age culture of Jinsha established itself in this region. The fertile Chengdu Plain, on which Chengdu is located, is also known as "the country of heaven", or more often seen translated as "the Land of Abundance". It was recently named China's 4th-most livable city by China Daily.

Panda Base

Chengdu Giant Panda Breeding Research Base was established in 1987, is located in northern suburb of Chengdu axes Hill, 10 km away from the urban area, there is a wide road connected with the city panda, giant panda has become the launch rare and endangered wild animals such as ex situ conservation One of the main base.

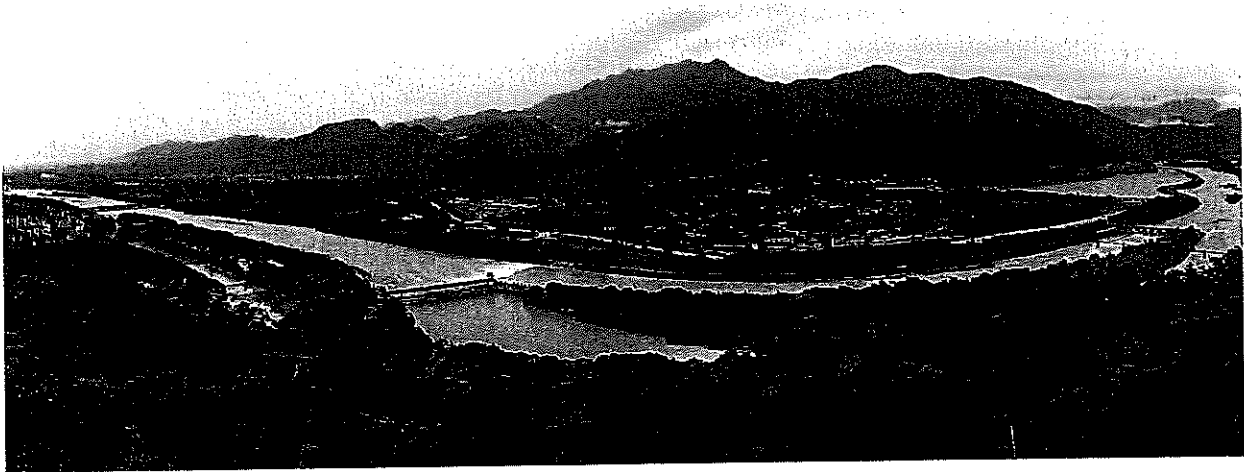
Base in order to establish the initial rescue of six from the wild giant panda based, has succeeded in captive giant panda population to about 70. Valuable information on giant panda museum, exhibits rich, is to recognize giant panda, an excellent return to nature places. In addition to giant pandas, red pandas, black-necked cranes, white storks and white swans, black swans, geese, ducks and peacocks and other animals, is here to leisurely lives and breeds.



Base of Giant Panda Museum was established in 1993, Giant Panda Museum, which is the

only rare and endangered wild animals for the establishment of thematic museums. Has built a giant panda museum, a butterfly museum and the Museum of Vertebrate three independent but related exhibition hall, with a total area of nearly 4000 square meters. Inside the museum, on display all kinds of valuable information in Figure 800 pieces of photos, showing the main types of samples collected from Sichuan, more than 2140 kinds of physical, more than 12450 pieces; another collection of 10000 specimens, collection of thousands of types of literature books formed a human understanding of the giant panda research and protection of the theme of rescue and breeding breeding, exhibition, promotion and protection of natural biodiversity comprehensive museum.

Dujiangyan Dam



The Dujiangyan Dam, 45km north of Chengdu, is an ancient technological wonder of the country. More than 2000 years ago, Li Bing(250-200BC), as a local governor of the Shu State, designed this water control and irrigation dam and organized thousands of local people to complete the project to check the Mingjiang River. For many years the river, flooded the Chengdu agricultural area and local farmers suffered a lot from the water disaster. Due to the success of the project, the dam automatically diverts the Mingjiang River and channels it into irrigation canals. For many years the dam has continued to make the most of the water conservancy works.

Expansion has been undertaken since 1949 and at present the system does a good job of irrigating farming land across 33 counties of the western part of Sichuan Province. Local people feel proud of the system because it has supported a large amount of people in their daily life.

What makes this system so good?

The system is a large hydraulic water project which consists of three main parts: the Fish Mouth Water-Dividing Dam, the Flying Sand Fence, and the Bottle-Neck Channel.

The Fish mouth functions to divide the flow of water into an inner river and an outer river. Long ago, when Li Bing worked as the local governor of the Shu State, he found the old river canal was too narrow to hold much water, which often overflowed the banks and caused disastrous flood. Based on natural geographic conditions, he organized the people to build a man-made dam. The whole dam looks like a fish, and the front dam has a circular cone shaped like a fish mouth. It is the dam that channels water into an outer canal and an inner canal. The outer water canal functions as the main stream and holds sixty percent of water in the river. The extra water goes through the inner canal for irrigation in Chengdu areas.

The Flying Sand Fence joins the inner and outer canals. The fence functions to control the flow of water and discharge excess into the inner canal from the main stream. During the dry season the fence doesn't work much, but when floods occur, the river rushes forward along the outer canal. As it approaches the fence, the fence, the river begins to turn round fast and soon many whirlpools are formed. The volatile whirlpools sweep away sand and pebbles and, throw them into the outer canal. For many years huge bamboo baskets were used as the fence. They were filled with stones and pebbles. However, at present, reinforced concrete weir has replaced the ancient fence.

Shanghai

Shanghai is the most populous city in the People's Republic of China as well as the most populous city proper in the world. It is the second most populous of the four



direct-controlled municipalities in mainland China, with a population of more than 24 million as of 2014. It is a global financial center, and a transport hub with the world's busiest container port. Located in the Yangtze River Delta in East China, Shanghai sits on the south edge of the mouth of



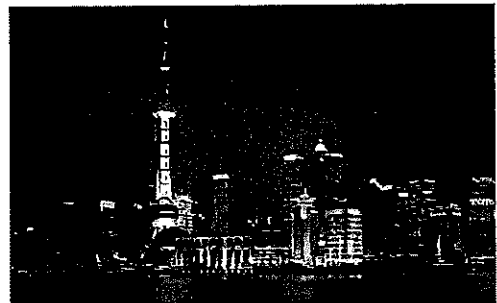
the Yangtze in the middle portion of the Chinese coast. The municipality borders the provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang to the north, south and west, and is bounded to the east by the East China Sea.

For centuries a major administrative, shipping, and trading town, Shanghai grew in importance in the 19th century due to European recognition of its favorable port location and economic potential. The city was one of five forced open to foreign trade following the British victory over China in the First Opium War while the subsequent 1842 Treaty of Nanking and 1844 Treaty of Whampoa allowed the establishment of the Shanghai International Settlement and the French Concession. The city then flourished as a center of commerce between east and west, and became the undisputed financial hub of the Asia Pacific in the 1930s. However, with the Communist Party takeover of the mainland in 1949, Shanghai has been imposed on communist-style internal colonialism by China, trade was limited to socialist countries, and the city's global influence declined. In the 1990s, the economic reforms introduced by Deng Xiaoping resulted in an intense re-development of the city, aiding the return of finance and foreign investment to the city.

Shanghai is a popular tourist destination renowned for its historical landmarks such as The Bund, City God Temple, Yu Garden, the extensive Lujiazui skyline, many skyscrapers, and major museums including the Shanghai Museum and the China Art Museum. It has been described as the "showpiece" of the booming economy of mainland China.

Bund

The Bund or Waitan is a waterfront area in central Shanghai. The area centers on a section of Zhongshan Road (East-1 Zhongshan Road) within the former Shanghai International Settlement, which runs along the western bank of the Huangpu River in the eastern part of the Huangpu District - facing the high, modern skyscrapers of Pudong. The Bund usually refers to the buildings and wharves on this section of the road, as well as some adjacent areas. It is one of the most famous tourist destinations in Shanghai. Building heights are restricted in this area.





Nanjing Road

Nanjing Road is the main shopping street of Shanghai, China, and is one of the world's busiest shopping streets. The street is named after the city of Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu province neighboring Shanghai. Today's Nanjing Road comprises two sections, Nanjing Road East and Nanjing Road West. In some contexts, "Nanjing Road" refers only to what was pre-1945 Nanjing Road, today's Nanjing Road East, which is largely pedestrianized. Before the adoption of the pinyin Romanization in the 1950s, its name was rendered as Nanking Road in English.



TianZiFang

TianZiFang - a place in Shanghai you must not miss. Have you ever been to Shanghai? If you are going to travel to Shanghai, you must have a walk at TianZiFang, which locates at Kangtai Street in Shanghai. Compared with the brand new modern buildings, you can find the special architecture of old Shanghai city. People, who have lived in Shanghai their entire life, still live here. It's such a peaceful and quiet place to live. On the other hand, it's also a good shopping area. There are a lot of beautiful, special and unique goods. The stores are little, but very characteristic with full of art beauty. The whole shopping area is not so large, but you will enjoy walking here and find out a lot of fun. When you're tired, you can go to one of the little cafe or bar to have a drink or cake. What a beautiful day! Many famous Chinese artists used to work or still working there, such as Chen Yifei, and Er Dongqiang, so the entire area is full of artistic atmosphere.