



In the news !

You don't know where to go on holidays?

The students of the english workshop « In the news » are glad to present you a description of their city.

My Town : Hefei - By Leping YAN

I'm a Chinese guy. My home town is in Anhui province, Hefei City. It's a small city, but it's very liveable (suitable for living). The weather varies between 0 degrees and 38 degrees.



If you want to visit my city, first you need to book a hotel. Take it easy—it's cheaper than you think. The food is the most important thing of your trip. Trust us—it will make you change your mind about cooking!

The best way to get to Hefei City is by plane. The landscape?

Forget it...actually, there is nothing you should remember, except the food, especially fermented bean curd. Shopping also makes people happy. People shop



every day in my home town.

One thing you should know. Judge Bao was from Hefei. He

was very fair and he is very famous in history for his fairness. We are very proud of him.



HANGZHOU - By Zhe XU



Hangzhou is located north of Zhejiang Province. It's surrounded by the Qiantang River, which is quite wide and full of fish. Qiantang River has strong tides in June or July every year, when thousands of people from other places come to admire the strength of nature.

On the contrary, Hangzhou is more famous for its mild lake named West Lake (Xi Hu). There are 36 lakes in China called Xi Hu, but this one is by far the most famous. Indeed,

this West Lake is the one from which all other west lakes take their name.

Xi Hu is the symbol of Hangzhou, and can make for a pleasant outing. Twilight and dawn can be better times to view the lake. Xi Hu was originally a lagoon adjoining Qiantang River. In the 18th century the governor of Hangzhou had it dredged; later a dike was built that cut it off from the river completely. The lake is about 3 km long and a bit under 3 km wide. Two causeways, the Baidi and the Sudi, split the lake into sections.



The causeways each have a number of arched bridges, large enough for small boats and ferries to pass under. The sights are scattered around the lake. You can see gardens, bridges and pavilions. There are many poems that praise it, written by men of letters.

The largest island in West Lake is Gu Shen island (Solitary Hill Island), where Xhejiang Provincial Museum, Zhongshan Park, and the royal restaurant Louwailow are located. The island's buildings and gardens were part of the holiday palace of Emperor Qianlong in the 18th century.



The smallest island in the middle of the lake is known as Lesser Yingzhou, where you can look over at Three Pools Mirroring the Moon, the three small towers in the water on the south side of the island. Each tower has the holes where you can see the light of candles the night of the Autumn Festival in September.

Boats are available for hire along with a boat person who rows from the back. Longer boats also cruise from the docks.

I think the best time to visit is in summer. Then you can see a lot of beautiful lotus blooming on the lake. But no matter when you come, it is wonderful.

Another good place to go, I think, are Lingyin Temple and Feilai Peak. The Lingyin Temple stands at the foot of the Beigao Peak and faces the Feilai Peak across a stream. With many old trees, groves of bamboo, and quiet and beautiful surroundings, the Lingyin Temple is one of the most famous temples south of the Yangtze River, and it attracts many tourists both from China and abroad.



There's a story about the Feilai Peak and the temple. The story is about Huili, a Buddhist monk from India who visited Wulin Hill (present Feilai Peak) in 326, the first year of the reign of Emperor Xian He of the Eastern Jin Dynasty (317-420). Huili insisted that the hill looked exactly like the Girdhrakuta in India and asked when the peak had flown to Hangzhou. To fortify his claim, he said the Girdhrakuta had a white monkey and a black monkey in one of its caves. When the two monkeys were indeed found in a cave in the hill, it was recognized as the Feilai Peak. Later, the houses built there by Huili were called the Lingyin Temple.

There are too many landscapes and legends in Hangzhou to introduce you to all of them. If you feel tired after visiting, you can go to the restaurants around the West Lake or the Wushan Square. There are lots of traditional snacks. Many of them have a long history. They taste delicious. And many different kinds of souvenirs are offered there as well.



It's very convenient to shop there. On just one avenue, Yan An, is found Wu lin Square. Here is the business centre of Hangzhou. Many modern buildings and supermarkets surround you.

You can get to Hangzhou by airplane. If you can't arrive directly, you may have to go to Shanghai, which is near Hangzhou. The people in Hangzhou are warm and friendly. Welcome to Hangzhou!!

Introduction of my hometown: Zhuzhou HUNAN - By Lan Wei



HUNAN is a large inland province of rural communities and thinly populated mountainous regions that is particularly associated with Mao Zedong, who was born and educated here. It was his upbringing and experiences in rural HUNAN that provided the impetus for his revolutionary activities.

Changsha is the capital city in HUNAN, and my hometown is named Zhuzhou, which is the second city of Hunan in the south of China. The Xiangjian river crosses the city.

Zhuzhou began as a city since 1937. It was founded as a railway city. There is a big railway company in China. Now railways are more developed, and the three biggest railways cross in Zhuzhou. So transport is very convenient there. Because of this, Zhuzhou has



become the second city for wholesale clothing in the south of China.

It is also an important industrial city and there are many factories, which are a main economical resource for Zhuzhou. But it's very bad for the environment. Environmental protection has been becoming an important thing for the government for several years.

Around Zhuzhou, Shaosan is nearby. It was Mao Zedong's hometown, which is very beautiful to visit. Changsha is nearby too. Between these three cities, there is the city bus, and it connects them in just 2 hours. So they are like one big city that is developing together in their economy, industry and agriculture.

Education in Hunan has also been very famous in China since ancient times. There was a very old academy of classical learning named Yuelou. And it is also open today for important discussions. Many people will visit there when they are Shangsha.

Another thing is Hunan's food. It is very spicy. If you are going there for the first time, you must be careful when you eat it. I think it will be a special experience for you. But don't worry; there are also many other special and traditional foods that you will never find in another city.



TIAN JIN - By Peng SONG



My hometown is Tianjin. It's the third city in China. Tianjin is located in the North of China. In the city you can see ancient and modern buildings next to each other, because in the modern period of China, some foreigners built villas in Tianjin, like churches, villas and shopping centers.

Tianjin is also known for its cuisine: its special food is very well-known and popular almost everywhere. In Tianjin, a lot of people like seafood. One store, actually more of a food city, is a three-story block that contains shops selling food and drink from all over China and around the world.

Xi Kai Church was built by French Jesuits in 1917; this extraordinary building is a landmark, with its two domed towers and tan-and-cream brickwork. It survived the Cultural Revolution with no more than a broken window and in recent years has been restored.



The Tianjin municipality has a population of more than 9 million; it is also a thriving seaport, and Beijing is only one hour away.

Tianjin is one of China's four municipalities, meaning it reports directly to China's state council instead of to a provincial government. The others are Beijing, Shanghai, and Chongqing. A large number of European-style buildings survive here, a legacy of European and Japanese colonialism.

Tianjin sights include "the point where the son of Heaven forded the river" and refers to the route taken by the Ming dynasty emperor Yongle to a key battle in the south, where he succeeded in establishing his reign, beginning in 1403. Then Tianjin grew much bigger and was viewed as the way to the imperial capital of Beijing.



In modern times Tianjin was badly damaged in the 1976 Tangshan earth quake, but was rebuilt in time to benefit from the Open-door policy. Its port is the biggest in northern China and new suburbs have some of China's most successful joint ventures, with over 3,000 foreign-funded enterprises.

Quanye Chang was built in the 1920s and modeled after London's Harrod's. It was a landmark of the old British concession. Today it's a supermarket store with imported brand-name fashions, Chinese luxury items, and a selection of arts. Another grand colonial buildings in the neighborhood include banks now used by Chinese financial institutions, apartment blocks, and trading houses that now contain the offices of multinational firms.

Vacation in my city: Nanjing - By Ji LU



My own town is a very beautiful city in the middle-east of China. It's next to the Chang Jiang river. **Nanjing** is the capital of China's Jiangsu Province and a city with a prominent place in Chinese history and culture. Nanjing has served as the capital of China during several historical periods, and is listed as one of the Four Great Ancient Capitals of China.

Located in the downstream Yangtze River drainage basin and Yangtze River Delta economic zone, Nanjing has always been one of China's most important

cities. Nanjing is an old, established city, and also very famous. Eleven dynasties had Nanjing as their capital. More recently, Nanjing has retained a special place in Chinese history for events like the Taiping Rebellion and places to visit like the Ming tombs. Apart from having been the capital of China for so many dynasties and of the Republic of China, Nanjing has also served as a national hub of education, research, transportation and tourism throughout history. It is also the second largest commercial center in the East China region, behind only Shanghai. **Yu Hua Mausoleum**



Nanjing is one of China's three "summer furnaces." Spring and autumn are shorter; winter and summer are longer. The region is surprisingly damp and cold in the winter, but spring is ideal .because of the colors of plants and flowers everywhere.



If you plan to vacation in Nanjing, you should fly to Shanghai and take the train to Nanjing (about two hours), or three hours for the coach. You can also fly from Beijing or Canton to Nanjing.

Warm springs

The landscape is very nice, with beautiful lakes and mountains in the city and several famous mausoleums to visit. Zijin Hill and Zhong Shan mausoleum have the best views in Nanjing. The Ming mausoleum and Ling Gu Si are also nearby. All those palaces are very beautiful. You can visit them and learn more about Nanjing.

Chang Jiang Bridge

There are a lot of hotels in city center and around, so lodging is not a problem. About nine five-star hotels can serve you. The food in Nanjing is great, because the people of Nanjing love to eat and are good at making food. The food is good—delicious and popular, but not expensive, like YanShui Duck,



Yaxuefensi Soup, or Su Chicken. Nanjing also has plentiful and well-priced silk products, including a special brand named YunJin.

You can also do shopping in Nanjing, It has four or five shopping centres, and you can find modern as well as special local things. Nanjing University is one of the most famous universities in China. There are several other good universities in Nanjing. It's a powerful city. There are lots of programs in the city, both day and night. There are some sports, games, music bars, concerts, etc. You can relax by walking in the park. The city is full of cultural parks. It has some local programs—you will enjoy them.



Ming Mausoleum

If you come to Nanjing, you surely will have a relaxing and comfortable time. So welcome to Nanjing!

Thank you for reading LOL

Shanghai, 2007 - By Adam JIANG



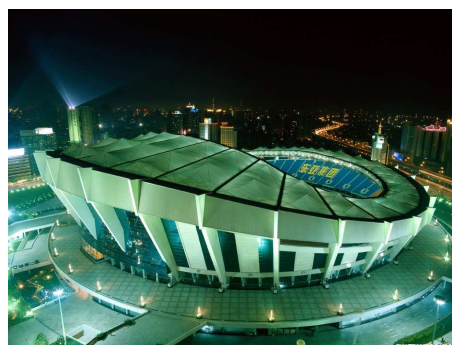
Shanghai is one of the biggest cities in China. It is in the east of China, near the sea. It measures 6340.5 square kilometers, and its population is more than 14,000,000. Although it is not the capital of China, it is highly developed and famous all over the world. Huangpu River is the major river which crosses the whole city. Ten years ago, the Huangpu River was famous for its dirty and bad smell, but after ten years' cleaning; there are several kinds of fish in it already.

The traffic in Shanghai shall be introduced in three. First are the airlines. Shanghai has four airports. The most famous one is called Pudong International Airport. The airlines from Shanghai connect many big cities directly, like New York, Paris, London and Sydney, etc. Next is the underground. Shanghai has five underground lines already, and seven other lines are under construction. Every line is at least 25 kilometers long. The last side the highways. There is a highway web above Shanghai that has covered every main road. If anyone drives in Shanghai, the highway is the first choice.

Boutiques in Shanghai are very different from those in European cities. Most of them are in big shopping malls. Then the big shopping malls group together and compose more than 10 huge economic centers. From another point of view, every area of Shanghai has at least one huge economic centre. The best street for shopping and having dinner now is Huai Hai Road. If anyone wants to go to Shanghai, never miss it!



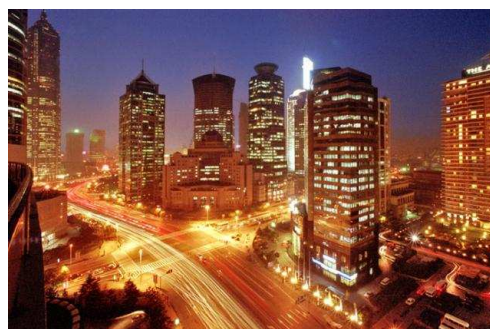
People's Square is the centre of Shanghai, and it is good for a walk or enjoying the sunlight. Lu Jia Zui in the Pudong area is like a young boy, both the Pearl Tower and the Jinmao Building



are located in Lu Jia Zui.

Shanghai is really too big to introduce, and it develops so fast that even a person who is born and has grown up in Shanghai like me cannot know this beautiful city completely. Two or three years from now, this article may be useless to show the beauty of Shanghai.

And the last thing I want to tell you is that the night in Shanghai is really beautiful.





CHONGQING - By DUAN Mingying

My hometown, Chongqing, is the biggest city in Asia. There are about 3,000,000 inhabitants. If you appreciate the feeling of a big city in China, you should come here for a visit. It's a really modern big city that is full of new high-rise construction and is criss-crossed with roads and highways.

Aerial View



The heart of Chongqing spreads across a hilly peninsula of land wedged between the Jialing River to the north and the Yangzi River to the south. The rivers meet at the tip of the peninsula at the eastern end of the city. You can get there by train or by air. If you have enough time to travel, I advise you to cruise through the river to get there, because the views along the two smooth rivers are so scenic and enchanting, you can really enjoy them.

Chongqing Hotpot

The weather in Chongqing is not only very hot---it always has a searing summer when temperatures exceed 40°C, but also very wet---so you should eat more peppery foods to eliminate moisture. As everybody knows, Chongqing is the city in China famous for its table delicacies. There is lots of varied and flavorful food. Of course, the hot-pot is the most famous tempting food there. And the hotels, you can stay in any hotel you like, because there are so many hotels in the city center, and the prices are between 20 - 200 euros.



Whatever hotel you choose will be very convenient, because it will just take you about half an hour to get to any shopping center, where you can buy anything you want, or try many special foods.

Night View

The landscape of Chongqing is well-known for their majestic and green mountains and the towering cliffs of



Three Gorges

the Three Gorges on the Yangzi River. There are also any other magnificent sights in the city, for example, the artistic Buddhist cave sculptures and grotto paintings in Dazu; Arhat Temple which was built around 1,000 years ago; Ciqikou Ancient Town which perches on a hill overlooking the Jialing River in the west of the city (it dates back to the late Ming dynasty); and Red Cliff Village, which is one of China's better revolutionary history museums.

Welcome to my hometown---Chongqing! You will definitely have a nice journey!

RuiAn City - by Dong Weijie

I was born in RuiAn city, a very small city. It is small but I did not get out of it before I went to start my university time.

RuiAn city is a part of Wenzhou city in Zhejiang Province. There are no historic place to visit; no mines to exploit; no special resources to be used; even the river is nearly dry, but we also have a national park which I have never been to, and some hills full of trees. The only reason for which people who live in inland rush to RuiAn is the work opportunity of Light Industry. In a word, RuiAn is a modern city, a lively city.

The developing speed of RuiAn became dramatically fast in recent years. So many modern buildings suddenly chiseled into the sky in one night, that one day in the morning I woke up, and I even didn't recognize my hometown. The road is so wide that you can drive in a row of 6 cars. The shopping centre is so busy that it doesn't close until midnight. Night life is so colourful that no one believes night is black, also you will see a plane stopping beside the beach road as a restaurant. What a lively city!

