

Unit 1

The Internationalization of China's Higher Education

导读

对中国而言，高等教育国际化包括两层含义：一是中国学生走向世界，学习发达国家和地区的先进的科学文化知识、管理和社会服务经验，成为国家建设和发展的储备人才；二是吸引海外留学生到中国高校进行学习和交流。无论是哪种形式的国际化，都体现了中国在文明互鉴、文化融通、友谊建构方面的良好意愿。在本单元的几篇文章中，大家可以体会到高等教育国际化为中国和世界勾勒的美好图景。



Text A

Shoulder Your Important Missions and Contribute Your Youth and Talent

Speech by H.E. Ambassador Liu Xiaoming at the Award Ceremony of 2019 Chinese Government Award for Outstanding Self-financed Students

Chinese Embassy in the UK, 10 June, 2020

Dear teachers and students,

Good morning!

It is a real delight to join you at the Award Ceremony of 2019 Chinese Government Award for Outstanding Self-financed Students Abroad. On behalf of the Chinese Embassy in the UK and the Consulates-General in Manchester, Edinburgh and Belfast, let me begin by extending my warmest congratulations to this year's 47 outstanding awardees! I would also like to express my heartfelt thanks to all the teachers for the excellent guidance you have given to the awardees!

I have never missed this annual event since I became Chinese Ambassador to the UK. This is the 11th time in a special year. Due to COVID-19, this is the first time we confer the OSSA Award online.

The outbreak of COVID-19 has not just changed our way of communication. It has also posed severe challenges to human society, made a huge impact on the world economy and exerted a profound influence on the international landscape. It reminds us that all mankind share weal and woe in this global crisis. We all belong to a community with a shared future. It is fair to say that now, more than ever before, we need capable young people with a responsible spirit to advance the progress of mankind, to realize the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and to promote the steady and sustained development of China-UK relations. Against this background, today's award ceremony bears special significance. I think it reminds our young students of the three missions you have on your shoulders.

First, you shoulder the mission of promoting the progress of mankind. Replying to a letter from representatives of science workers last month President Xi Jinping said, "Innovation is the primary driving force for development, and science and technology are powerful weapons against difficulties."

Addressing global challenges and promoting the constant progress of mankind have always been an important mission for science and technology, and its success lies in scientific and technological innovation. Right now, scientists from all over the world are working

day and night on medicines, vaccine, preventive technologies and testing methods that will help mankind beat COVID-19. The hope of an early breakthrough lies in scientific and technological innovation. The hope of mankind for win-win cooperation and sustainable development also lies in scientific and technological innovation. I would expect our young students to keep in mind this mission and seize the opportunities to take part in scientific and technological innovation, enhance exchanges and share outcomes, so that science and technology could provide new impetus for the prosperity in the world and play a bigger role in the progress of mankind.

Second, you shoulder the mission of realizing national rejuvenation. The Chinese nation values patriotism. Serving the motherland is regarded as the foundation of all endeavor and highest ambition in life. In the past 70 plus years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our nation has achieved independence, grown prosperous and become strong. We are now embarking on a new journey of building a great modern socialist country in all aspects. This year, we will achieve the first centenary goal, namely, to complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all aspects and eliminate absolute poverty. This will be a major landmark in China's history. Where the young people are ambitious, capable and responsible, the country will have a future and the nation will have hope. To realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation, we need successive generations of young people to make persistent and tireless efforts. I hope you will carry on the glorious tradition of patriotism. I hope you will always live your personal dreams in the greater cause of striving for the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. I hope with what you have learnt here and now, you could serve your motherland and people in the future. And I hope your youthful vigour will drive you on as you work harder to realize your dream.

Third, you shoulder the mission of deepening China-UK relationship. Since it was launched by the China Scholarship Council, OSSA Award has been conferred on 509 students from about 70 British universities. You are outstanding representatives of the 220,000 Chinese students in the UK. Wherever your future takes you, whether it is academia, education, science and technology or business, I look forward to your contribution to China-UK exchanges and cooperation. In 2017, under the support of the Chinese Embassy in the UK, OSSA awardees in the UK took the initiative to set up the world's first association of their own, ASOSA-UK. Early this year when COVID-19 broke out, the association acted quickly to raise funds to purchase medical supplies for Hubei. When the epidemic broke out here in the UK, ASOSA-UK actively supported the work of the Embassy in inviting medical experts to online lectures on epidemic prevention and medical consultation. These events have been a great comfort and encouragement to students and scholars here in the UK and boosted their morale in carrying on their study and work. With love and kindness, you have built a bridge of mutual assistance between China and the UK.

China and the UK differ in social system, history, culture and development stage. But our two countries are both great civilisations with numerous talents and profound culture. Having lived and worked in this country for more than 10 years, I could feel the enormous enthusiasm of the British people to learn more about China. However, I also have to deal with frequently the bias and distortion of some politicians and media with regard to China. Telling China's stories well and making sure our message is heard remains a daunting task. You have the advantage of having studied in both China and the West. I hope you will leverage your strength to bridge the cultural gap, to tear down ideological fences, and to help extend the reach of China's stories and the stories of China-UK cooperation.

President Xi Jinping said, "Great deeds emerge from great courage and profound sense of responsibility." I hope you will keep your motherland in mind while embracing the world. I urge you to aim high, keep seeking truth and shoulder your important missions. I am sure you will contribute your youthful vigour and talent to promoting the friendly cooperation between China and other countries, and to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind!

Thank you!



Words and Expressions

1. Self-financed Students Abroad 自费留学生
2. confer: to give sth. to sb. 授予, 给予
3. weal and woe 福祸、休戚、甘苦
4. a community with a shared future 命运共同体
5. realize the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation 实现中华民族的伟大复兴
6. impetus: an influence that makes something happen or makes it happen more quickly 推动力
7. endeavor: effort 努力
8. embark on a new journey 开启新征程
9. complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all aspects 全面建成小康社会
10. boost morale 鼓舞士气
11. daunting task 艰巨的任务
12. leverage: influence that you can use to make people do what you want 优势、影响力
13. tear down ideological fences 拆除意识形态的樊篱



Cultural Notes

1. **Liu Xiaoming:** China's current ambassador to the United Kingdom 刘晓明 (中国现任驻英国大使)
2. **Chinese Government Award for Outstanding Self-financed Students Abroad:** With the approval of the Ministry of Education, China Scholarship Council established this award in 2003 to reward outstanding self-funded students for their outstanding academic achievements and encourage them to return to serve the country in various forms. 国家优秀自费留学生奖学金
3. **COVID-19:** a severe respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus that first appeared in late 2019 and became a global pandemic. 新型冠状病毒肺炎
4. **Chinese Dream:** put forth by Chinese President Xi Jinping, it aims to build a moderately prosperous society and realize national rejuvenation. 中国梦
5. **China Scholarship Council:** the Chinese Ministry of Education's non-profit organization that provides support for international academic exchange with China and is the primary vehicle through which the Chinese government awards scholarships. CSC provides both funding for Chinese citizens and residents to study abroad, and for foreign students and scholars to study in China. 中国国家留学基金委员会

Exercises

I True or False

Read the text and make a judgment of the following statements.

1. The 2020 OSSA Award was conferred online due to COVID-19 pandemic.
2. The outbreak of COVID-19 has changed our way of communication, posed severe challenges to human society, made a huge impact on the world economy and exerted a profound influence on the international landscape.
3. The Chinese youth bear multiple missions and commitments to their home country and the world.
4. The hope of an early breakthrough of vaccine against COVID-19 pandemic lies in scientific and technological innovation.
5. Patriotism is the glorious tradition of Chinese nation in history.

II Reading Comprehension

Read the text and then answer the following questions.

1. According to Ambassador Liu's speech, what are the global challenges brought about by COVID-19?

2. From Liu's perspective, what are the three missions the self-financed students should bear?
3. How do you understand President Xi's reply letter—"Innovation is the primary driving force for development, and science and technology are powerful weapons against difficulties"?
4. What are Ambassador Liu Xiaoming's expectations on Chinese overseas students?
5. Why can't the obvious differences in social system, history, culture and development stage between the UK and China stop the two countries developing mutual beneficial relationship?

III Discussion

Discuss the following questions based on the text.

1. Why did President Xi argue that innovation is the primary driving force for development, and science and technology are powerful weapons against difficulties?
2. As two great old civilizations with numerous talents and profound culture, what can be done to deepen China-UK relationship?

IV Writing

Write an essay according to the following directions.

Currently, more and more Chinese youth choose to study abroad and some choose to receive higher education in China. *haigui* (海归) refers to a returnee experiencing career success, and *haidai* (海待) relates to returnees who cannot find a secure job upon return. What do you think about the value of studying abroad or in your home country? Write an essay in no less than 250 words.

V Translation

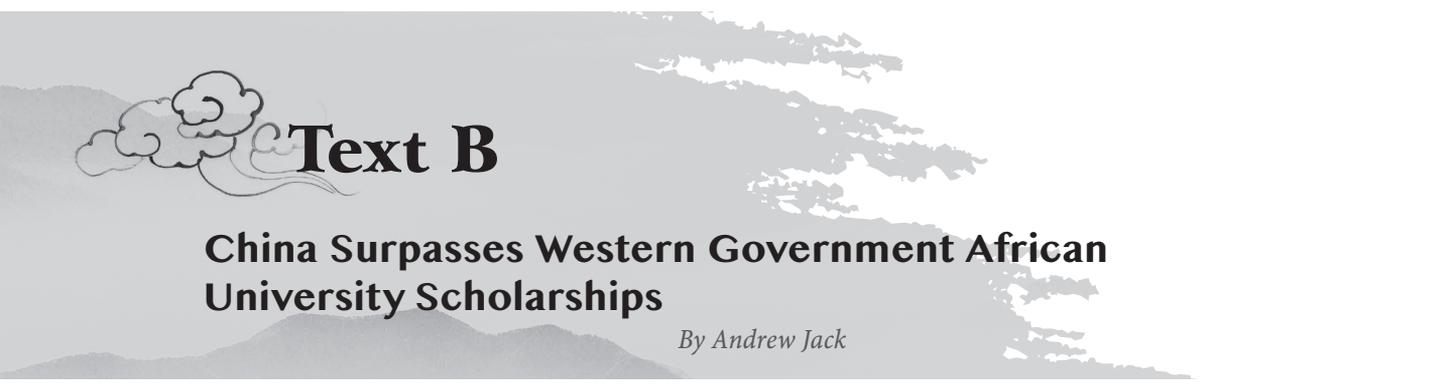
Translate the following passage from English to Chinese.

The President said CGTN should be culturally confident, news-focused, audience-aware, and to use integrated media. CGTN should tell true stories about China and spread China's voice well, enable the world to see a multidimensional and colorful China, present China as a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development, and an upholder of international order; it should make efforts to build a community of common destiny, as Xi said. Liu Yunshan (刘云山), a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, said CGTN should take responsibility for bridging China with the world. He also suggested that CGTN should put news content first, highlight new ideas and strategies of state governance with Xi as the core, tell stories about China's development, explain

China's path, theory and contribution, and have a voice in major global affairs and international issues.

VI Project

Work in groups and trace the life histories of winners of the State Preeminent Science and Technology Award (国家科学技术奖) and report their stories of overseas study or research. Then tell the stories you have collected in class.



Text B

China Surpasses Western Government African University Scholarships

By Andrew Jack

China's government is offering more university scholarships to African students than the leading Western governments combined, which is a sign of Beijing's use of "soft power" alongside economic investment.

The annual Global Education Monitoring Report produced by UNESCO showed China was set to offer 12,000 scholarships to African students in the coming academic year, largely to support study at Chinese universities. South Africa and Russia are also providing thousands of scholarships to African students, according to data collected before the coronavirus pandemic struck, while India and Turkey are offering growing numbers.

The UK government offers about 1,100 annual scholarships for African students, mainly through the Chevening Scholarship, while the German and French governments offer about 600 each and EU programmes over 300 more. Other European and Western governments provide smaller support.

Simon Marginson, professor of higher education at Oxford university, said the trend reflected China's efforts at soft diplomacy linked to its Belt and Road Initiative that has led it to pump billions of dollars into infrastructure projects around the world, including in Africa. "China's aid is regionally specific and tends to be defined by the Belt and Road," he said. "One feature of Chinese policy, compared with the UK, is long-term continuity." In the UK, he said there was a tendency to "shift policy from budget to budget and more so if there is a change of government. But China can be expected to keep increasing scholarships for African students for many years to come".

The UK, France and Germany and other Western donors tend to focus the bulk of their educational aid budget on supporting projects for school-age children. The UNESCO data cover official government-backed programmes and not support from individual universities. Two corporate-backed providers also have a strong presence in supporting African students. ABSA, the bank, and the MasterCard Foundation, the charitable arm of the payments group, are among the leading providers of university-level scholarships.

The UNESCO analysis highlights that most scholarships go to support university places in the funding countries rather than providing students with places in African universities, which would help strengthen the institutions. It also highlights that while scholarship

providers typically track whether beneficiaries complete their courses, most share little information on criteria and frequently do not include verifiable metrics or have objectives to recruit those from disadvantaged backgrounds. To remedy this, observers have called for scholarships to be modified to enhance social mobility for talented African students and to develop the continent's own education system.

Patrick Dunne, chair of Education Sub-Saharan Africa, a charity supporting tertiary education on the continent, which helped analyze the data, said: "The game needs to change on the way people think about scholarships. We could get a lot more bangs for our buck. If there is much more focus on the impact, there will be more money flowing into scholarships and we will be able to see the return." He called for a more systematic system to connect eligible school students in most need with scholarships to give them access to better educational opportunities.

Kenneth King, professor emeritus at Edinburgh University, stressed that while China's policy was to use soft power to build long-term influence, its universities "don't spend a lot of time keeping in touch with people who've been there". He contrasted this approach with the significant fundraising-linked efforts in Western universities to cultivate alumni networks.



Words and Expressions

1. **pandemic:** a disease that spreads over a country or the whole world 全国或全球大流行病
2. **beneficiary:** a person who gains as a result of sth. 受益者
3. **verifiable:** can be proved to be true or genuine 可证实的
4. **metric:** a standard of measurement 尺度、标准
5. **remedy:** successful way of dealing with a problem, treatment 补救办法
6. **enhance:** to improve quality, value or attractiveness 增进



Cultural Notes

1. **soft diplomacy:** Typically, it's a term that refers to attempts to engage directly with the public in round-about ways; it's diplomacy's soft power equivalent in that the goal isn't really about accomplishing a particular substantive task as much as it is to try and alter the fundamental basis under which a diplomatic relationship exists between countries. 软外交
2. **soft power:** the ability to attract and co-opt, rather than coerce. In other words, soft power involves shaping the preferences of others through appeal and attraction. A defining

feature of soft power is that it is non-coercive; the currency of soft power includes culture, political values, and foreign policies. 软实力

3. **UNESCO:** the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It seeks to build peace through international cooperation in education, the sciences and culture. UNESCO's programmes contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals defined in Agenda 2030, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015. 联合国教科文组织
4. **Chevening Scholarship:** It enables outstanding emerging leaders from all over the world to pursue one-year master's degrees in the UK. 志奋领奖学金
5. **Simon Marginson:** Professor of Higher Education at the University of Oxford, Director of the ESRC/OFSRE Centre for Global Higher Education (CGHE), and Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Higher Education*. 西蒙·马金森
6. **The Belt and Road Initiative:** It refers to the Initiative, proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping, consisting of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, and aiming to boost connectivity along and beyond the routes of the ancient Silk Road. With a view to enhancing both China's development and its cooperation with global partners, it focuses on cementing links in five key areas: policies, infrastructure, trade, finance and people-to-people bonds. “一带一路”倡议
7. **ABSA:** Amalgamated Banks of South Africa, a consolidated merger of numerous financial institutions established in 1991 南部非洲联合银行
8. **The MasterCard Foundation:** an international non-governmental organization established by MasterCard in 2006. The foundation develops programs primarily in education, employment and agriculture fields. 万事达基金会
9. **Education Sub-Saharan Africa:** a charity supporting tertiary education on the continent 非洲撒哈拉教育

Exercises

1 True or False

Read the text and make a judgment of the following statements.

1. China has surpassed many leading Western governments in offering more university scholarships to African students.
2. Compared with China, the UK government is the second largest scholarships sponsor for African students.
3. There was a tendency to “shift policy from budget to budget” due to the change of the UK government.
4. Chinese universities did not keep in frequent touch with the African students who had studied in China.