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去自贸港修飞机

Hainan Free Trade Port: New Hub for Aircraft Maintenance

在文昌，我们一起看火箭升空

Let's Chase Rocket Launches in Wenchang

海南，从“南溟奇甸”到活力自贸港

Hainan: From a "Marvelous Southern Land"  
to a Vibrant Free Trade Port

Sānyà Chōnglàng

三亚冲浪

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### 【宋代青白釉花口凤首壶】

海南省博物馆 收藏

宋代青白釉花口凤首壶，是景德镇窑青白釉瓷器中的精品，壶体造型典雅含蓄，壶口为四瓣花形，象征凤冠，颈部装饰呈凤首状，融合了中西方装饰艺术，让我们领略到宋代景德镇窑的辉煌成就。

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小红书

# 海南， 从“南溟奇甸” 到活力自贸港

## Hainan: From a “Marvelous Southern Land” to a Vibrant Free Trade Port

文/梁君穷 Liang Junqiong

译/张雪梅 Zhang Xuemei

孙欣悦 Sun Xinyue

浩渺的南海之上，有一片被阳光与海风偏爱的土地——海南。作为中国最南端的省级行政区，它北隔琼州海峡与广东省相望，西临北部湾与越南相对，东面和南面与菲律宾、文莱、印度尼西亚和马来西亚隔海相望，管辖着3.54万平方千米的陆地和约200万平方千米的海域。

On the vast South China Sea lies an island blessed by sunshine and sea breezes—Hainan. As China's southernmost provincial-level administrative region, Hainan faces Guangdong Province across the Qiongzhou Strait to the north. To the west, it looks out toward Vietnam across the Beibu Gulf, and to the east and south, it faces the Philippines, Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia across the sea. It governs 35,400 square kilometers of land and approximately 2 million square kilometers of sea area.

五百年前，明代海南名臣丘濬写下《南溟奇甸赋》，将海南岛介绍给中原世人。“南溟”即南方的大海，“奇甸”意为奇异富饶之地。从此，“南溟奇甸”四个字凝聚着这片土地的独特魅力。走入新时代，依托中国特色自由贸易港建设，海南岛成为中国高水平对外开放的前沿阵地。

Five hundred years ago, Qiu Jun, a renowned official from Hainan during the Ming Dynasty, wrote the prose “Nanming Qidian Fu” (“Ode to the Marvelous Southern Land”), introducing Hainan Island to the people in the Central Plains. “Nanming” refers to the southern China sea, and “qidian” means a land of wonder and abundance. From then on, the phrase “Nanming Qidian” has embodied the unique charm of this land. Today, Hainan Island, through the construction of the Hainan Free Trade Port with Chinese characteristics, has become a forefront of China's high-level opening-up to the world.



## 山海相拥的热带秘境

### A Tropical Wonderland Embraced by Mountains and Sea

年均25℃的气温、温润的气候使海南四季常青。1 910千米蜿蜒的海岸线勾勒出岛屿轮廓，也串联起68个天然港湾。全岛地势中部高、四周低，五指山、鹦哥岭构成中部隆起的核心，海拔1 867米的五指山为海南岛的屋脊；南渡江、昌化江、万泉河三大水系均发源于此，织就了岛屿生生不息的生态脉络。

With an annual average temperature of 25°C, Hainan enjoys a mild, humid climate that keeps the island evergreen all year round. Its meandering coastline of 1,910 kilometers outlines the island's contours and links 68 natural harbors. The island's terrain rises in the central area and slopes toward the coast. The Wuzhi Mountain (Five Finger Mountain) and Yingge Ridge form the central mountainous uplift, with the 1,867 meter-high Wuzhi Mountain standing as the island's highest peak. The Nandu River, Changhua River, and Wanquan River all

originate here, thus creating a vibrant ecological network for the island.

这里拥有中国唯一的岛屿型热带雨林生态系统。海南热带雨林国家公园是中国首批设立的五个国家公园之一，占地4 400余平方千米，是中国生物多样性的宝库，海南长臂猿、海南坡鹿等珍稀特有物种在此繁衍生息。

Hainan boasts China's only island-type tropical rainforest ecosystem. The Hainan Tropical Rainforest National Park, one of the first five national parks established in China, covers over 4,400 square kilometers and serves as a treasure house of biodiversity in China. Rare and endemic species such as the Hainan gibbon and the Hainan Eld's deer thrive here.

海南向海而生，管辖约200万平方千米海域，拥有中国近98%的珊瑚礁资源，红树林、海草床等海洋生态系统完整存续。这片海域既是守护南海的生态屏障，也是千百年来海南联通世界的天然航道。山海相依的格局，造就了这片土地的奇异与富饶，也让“南溟奇甸”有了最直观的诠释。





Born from the sea, Hainan administers approximately 2 million square kilometers of sea area and possesses almost 98% of China's coral reef resources. Its mangrove forests, seagrass beds, and other marine ecosystems remain remarkably well preserved. Thus the sea area serves both as an ecological barrier guarding the South China Sea and as a natural waterway that has connected Hainan to the world for thousands of years. The intertwined landscape of mountains and sea has endowed this land with unique and abundant resources, offering the most vivid interpretation of the "Marvelous Southern Land."

## 千年积淀的奇甸风华 A Cultural Tapestry of the Marvelous Land

多民族的聚居，让海南岛的人文画卷更显斑斓。千百年来，黎族、苗族、回族、汉族等在这里和谐共生，孕育了丰富的非物质文化遗产。拥有三千年历史的黎族

传统纺染织绣技艺，被列入联合国教科文组织人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录。黎族妇女无需图纸，仅凭记忆便能织出纹样精美的黎锦，黎锦也被誉为“中国纺织业的活化石”。每年农历三月三，黎族同胞身着盛装载歌载舞，祭祀祖先，延续着千年的民族传统。

The coexistence of multiple ethnic groups makes Hainan Island's cultural tapestry even more vibrant. For centuries, the Li, Miao, Hui, Han, and other ethnic groups have lived in harmony here, nurturing a wealth of intangible cultural heritage. The Li people's traditional textile techniques of spinning, dyeing, weaving, and embroidering, with a history of three thousand years, have been listed as a UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Li women can weave intricate patterns from memory, even without the help of blueprints or drawings, earning Li brocade the reputation of the "living fossil of China's textile industry." Every year on the third day of the third lunar month, the Li people, dressed in their finest attire, sing and dance to worship their ancestors, carrying forward their millennia-old tradition.



作为中国著名侨乡，海南的血脉里始终流淌着开放包容的基因，这也是海南兼容并蓄的特质所在。海南籍海外华侨华人390多万，分布在60多个国家和地区，其中90%集中于东南亚。他们虽在异国他乡扎根创业，却始终心怀故土。

As one of the famous hometowns of overseas Chinese, Hainan carries the genes of openness and inclusiveness, which is the essence of Hainan's tolerant and eclectic character. Over 3.9 million overseas Chinese of Hainan origin are spread across more than 60 countries and regions, with nearly 90% residing in Southeast Asia. Countless Hainan ancestors ventured across the oceans to “go to Nanyang (Southeast Asia),” settling down and starting businesses in foreign lands, yet always keeping their homeland in their hearts.

## 山海孕育的风物传承 Culinary and Artistic Traditions Nurtured by Mountains and Sea

向海而生的海南，海鲜是刻在骨子里的味道。清晨的渔港，刚出水的马鲛鱼银鳞闪烁，当地人最懂它的鲜美——香煎至金黄，外酥里嫩，佐一碗稀饭便是人间至味。东山的羊肉、和乐的膏蟹，与文昌鸡、嘉积鸭并称

“海南四大名菜”，山海之味在此相遇。儋州的红鱼晒成鱼干，琥珀色的肉质紧实咸香，是渔民献给岁月的馈赠。还有那从渔家走出的糟粕醋——酿酒余下的米糟发酵而成——酸辣浓郁，煮上海鲜，一碗下肚，开胃酣畅。

In Hainan, an island born by the sea, seafood is deeply embedded in local daily life. At dawn, in the fishing ports, freshly-caught mackerel shimmer with silver scales. Locals know best its delicacy: pan-fried till golden brown, crispy outside and tender inside, it is a perfect accompaniment to a bowl of congee. Dongshan mutton and Hele crab, together with Wenchang chicken and Jiayi duck, are known as the “Four Signature Dishes of Hainan,” a perfect mixture of mountain and sea flavors. In Danzhou, red fish are sun-dried to fillets, their amber-colored flesh become firm and savory, and this is the wisdom and gift of the fishermen to the seasons. Equally distinctive is the Zaopo Vinegar, fermented from rice lees leftover after brewing in fishing communities. Its sour-and-spicy flavor pairs perfectly with seafood, and a bowl of such soup is appetizing, refreshing and brings hearty satisfaction.

充足的阳光与降水，让海南岛成为名副其实的“中国热带果篮”，芒果、荔枝、红毛丹、菠萝、绿橙、莲雾等水果在此规模化种植，四季更迭的果香见证着这片土地的丰饶。

Abundant sunshine and rainfall make Hainan Island a true “tropical fruit basket of China.” Mangoes, lychees, rambutans, pineapples, green oranges, wax apples, and many other tropical fruits are cultivated here on a large scale, their seasonal fragrances a testament to the land’s abundance.

海南的传统工艺是人文底蕴的具象表达。黎锦的经纬之间，编织着先祖创世的传说和对自然的崇拜；儋州调声的旋律里，传唱着农耕渔猎的生活智慧；崖州民歌将南海波涛化作婉转曲调；海南椰雕以巧思将寻常果壳化为艺术品。此外，海南苗绣、花瑰艺术等非遗项目，共同构筑了海南风物的多彩画卷，使海南的文化魅力在指尖、在歌声中代代相传。

Hainan’s traditional crafts are a concrete expression of its rich cultural heritage. The warp and weft of Li brocade weave the legends of their ancestors’ creation and the worship of nature. The melodies of Danzhou Diaosheng (a traditional folk song) preserve the wisdom of farming and fishing life. Yazhou folk songs transform the waves of the South China Sea into melodious tunes. Hainan coconut carving transforms humble coconut shells into works of art with ingenuity and craftsmanship. Moreover, intangible cultural heritage items such as Hainan

Miao embroidery and Huagui art (a form of floral-patterned carving) collectively create a vibrant cultural tapestry of Hainan’s landscape. All these art forms pass down its cultural charm from generation to generation through fingertips and songs.

## 对外开放的重要门户 A Crucial Gateway to Opening-up

如果说千百年的山海与人文铸就了“南溟奇甸”的经典底色，那么中国特色自由贸易港的建设，则让这古老的奇甸迎来了全新的发展。

If Hainan’s mountains, seas, and cultural traditions have forged its timeless essence of the “Marvelous Southern Land,” then the construction of the Hainan Free Trade Port with Chinese characteristics has brought this ancient land into a brand-new era of development.

2025年12月18日，海南自由贸易港（以下简称“自贸港”）正式启动全岛封关运作。这是中国坚定不移扩大高水平对外开放、推动建设开放型世界经济的标志性举措。海南构建起“零关税、低税率”的特色政策体系，





实现贸易、投资、跨境资金流动、人员进出、运输来往的自由便利与数据安全有序流动。截至2025年底，海南“零关税”商品清单已增至6 600多种。

On December 18, 2025, the Hainan Free Trade Port officially launched its island-wide customs closure operations. This is a landmark move in China's unswerving commitment to expanding high-level opening-up and promoting the building of an open world economy. Hainan has established a distinctive policy system featuring “zero tariffs and low tax rates,” facilitating freer and more convenient flow of trade, investment, cross-border capital flow, transportation and personnel entry and exit as well as the secure and orderly flow of data. By the end of 2025, Hainan's “zero-tariff” commodity list had expanded to over 6,600 categories.

科技创新是自贸港发展的核心引擎，海南正在航天、深海、种业三大领域书写科技创新篇。文昌航天发射场是中国唯一的滨海航天发射场，天问一号、嫦娥五号、天和核心舱等国之重器从这里奔赴星辰大海。如今，文昌国际航天城建成中国首个商业航天发射场并实现常态化发射，超700家航天相关企业集聚于此，“到文昌追火箭”成为新的旅游潮流。三亚崖州湾科技城高新区崛起

成为国家南繁科研育种基地与深海科技科创高地，每年超8 000名农业科研工作者在此开展育种工作，全国超70%的农作物新品种经南繁培育，成为保障国家粮食安全的重要基地。此外，三亚南山港成为国内首座公共科考船母港，“奋斗者”号从这里奔赴马里亚纳海沟，“深海一号”超深水大气田投产，使海南成为中国深海科技探索的前沿。

Scientific and technological innovation has become the core engine driving the development of this new free trade port, and Hainan is writing a new chapter of scientific and technological innovation in three major fields: aerospace, deep-sea exploration, and seed industry. The Wenchang Space Launch Site is China's only coastal space launch site, from which landmark missions such as Tianwen-1, Chang'e-5, and the Tianhe core module embarked on their journeys into space. Today, the Wenchang International Aerospace City has built China's first commercial space launch site and has achieved regular launches. With over 700 space-related enterprises gathering here, “going to Wenchang to chase rockets” has become a new tourism trend. The High-tech Zone of Sanya Yazhou Bay Science and Technology City has risen as the Nanfan breeding

base and a high ground for deep-sea technology innovation. Every year, over 8,000 agricultural researchers conduct breeding work here, and more than 70% of China's new crop varieties are cultivated here, making it an important base for national food security. Furthermore, the Sanya Nanshan Port has become China's first public home port for scientific research vessels. The deep-sea submersible striver named Fendouzhe departed from here for the Mariana Trench, and the Deep Sea No. 1 ultra-deepwater gas field has been put into production, making Hainan a forefront of China's deep-sea technology exploration.

如今的海南旅游，早已突破传统滨海观光的界定，环岛旅游公路串联起山海风光与人文古迹，热带雨林生态旅游、博鳌乐城国际医疗旅游等多点开花，让这座“南溟奇甸”成为全球游客向往的旅游目的地。而每年春天在琼海举办的博鳌亚洲论坛，更让海南成为中国与世界对话的重要平台，各国政要、商界领袖、专家学者齐聚于此，让自贸港的声音传向全球。

Today, Hainan tourism has long expanded beyond traditional coastal sightseeing. The island-ring tourist highway connects mountain and sea

sceneries and cultural heritage sites. Tropical rainforests ecotourism, the Boao Lecheng International Medical Tourism Pilot Zone, and other attractions are flourishing, making this “Marvelous Southern Land” a tourist destination attracting global travelers. Meanwhile, the Boao Forum for Asia, held every spring in Qionghai, has made Hainan an important platform for dialogue between China and the world. Political leaders, business magnates, and experts and scholars from around the world gather here, enabling the voice of the Hainan Free Trade Port to reach the global audience.

欢迎走进海南，遇见这座“南溟奇甸”的山海风华，感受中国特色自贸港的开放、包容与活力。

Welcome to Hainan. Come and discover the splendor and charm of this “Marvelous Southern Land,” and experience the openness, inclusiveness, and vitality of China's Free Trade Port. 

供图 / 封烁 王程龙 柳一诺



海南，从“南溟奇甸”  
到活力自贸港  
扫码看视频





# 儋州千年古盐田

## Ancient Salt Fields of Danzhou: A Millennium of Tradition

文/吴慧 Wu Hui

译/庄驰原 Zhuang Chiyuan



在海南儋州的海边，有一片神奇的“大地棋盘”——传承千年的古盐田。在这里，盐工们依然沿用着古老的智慧制盐：引海水、晒盐泥、滤卤水、晾结晶。这套代代相传的技艺，让这片盐田成为一座“活着的博物馆”。

Along the coast of Danzhou in Hainan lies a marvel known as the “chessboard spread across the earth”—ancient salt fields that have endured for over a thousand years. Here, salt farmers still practice age-old wisdom: channeling seawater, drying salt mud, filtering brine, and crystallizing salt. This generational craft has turned the salt fields into a “living museum.”

## 盐田遗珍

### Treasures of the Ancient Salt Fields

儋州古盐田主要分布在洋浦半岛及周边沿海区域，其中以洋浦盐田和峨蔓盐田最具代表性，犹如镶嵌在漫长海岸线上的两颗明珠。

Danzhou's ancient salt fields are mainly scattered across the Yangpu Peninsula and surrounding coastal areas. Among them, the Yangpu Salt Field and the Eman Salt Field are the most iconic as two jewels set along the long coastline.

洋浦古盐田历经千年，是中国现存最完好、至今仍在使用的古盐田之一。它坐落在新英湾的南岸，三面环海，拥有开阔的滩涂和充足的日照。盐

田总面积约50公顷，平坦的海滩上排列着6 000多个由天然火山石打磨而成的黑色盐槽。根据当地盐田村的族谱记载，这片盐田的历史可追溯到宋代。

The Yangpu Salt Field has stood for a millennium as one of China's best-preserved ancient salt fields still in use today. Located on the southern bank of Xinying Bay, it faces the sea on three sides, with expansive tidal flats and abundant sunshine. Covering roughly 50 hectares, the flat beach is lined with over 6,000 black salt troughs carved from natural volcanic stone. According to local genealogical records of Yantian Village, the salt field dates back to the Song Dynasty.





这里还流传着谭姓祖先的故事：传说宋朝初期，一群福建盐工历经千辛万苦移居到这里。其中一个叫谭正德的人发现了一处低洼的石窝里积着海水。海水被太阳晒干后，石壁上结了一层白色的盐霜。他蹲下身，用手指蘸了一点放进嘴里尝了尝——是盐。他抬头看看火辣辣的太阳，又摸摸被晒得滚烫的黑色礁石，突然想到：太阳能把石窝里的海水晒成盐，那我们也可以把海水引到石槽里，借日光晒盐。于是，他放弃了“煮海为盐”的制盐方式，抡起铁锤，将火山岩凿出一块块浅浅的石槽，引潮水入槽，借日光晒盐。这种方式环保又方便，从此开创了高产量“日晒制盐”的先河。

A local legend tells the story of the Tan family. In the early Song Dynasty, a group of salt workers immigrating from Fujian arrived after a long and

arduous journey. One day, a man named Tan Zhengde noticed that seawater trapped in a low-lying hollow had evaporated under the sun, leaving a layer of white salt frost on the rock walls. He crouched down, dipped his finger in the frost, and tasted it—it was salt. Looking up at the scorching sun and touching the heat-soaked black reef, he had a thought: if the sun could evaporate seawater into salt in this hollow, why not carve stone troughs to channel seawater and rely solely on the sun for evaporation? So he abandoned the laborious method of boiling seawater to extract salt and instead picked up hammers to carve shallow troughs out of volcanic rock. He guided tidal water into these troughs and let the sun do the work. This eco-friendly and efficient method marked the beginning of high-yield solar salt production.

与洋浦盐田的集中晾晒相比，位于儋州市峨蔓镇的峨蔓盐田则呈现出另一种更为质朴、壮观的景象。峨蔓盐田形成于宋代，占地面积53万平方米，石盐槽约7 500个，跨越了四个村庄的海岸，彼此相连成片。因为更靠近村落，周边还有许多与当地村民生活紧密结合的建筑，如细沙灯塔、盐丁村的古民居等。

Unlike Yangpu's concentrated layout, the Eman Salt Field in Eman Town, Danzhou, presents a more rustic and spectacular scene. Established during the Song Dynasty, it spans 530,000 square meters and contains about 7,500 stone salt troughs. The fields stretch across the coastline of four villages, linked together as one vast expanse. Because it lies closer to the villages, the area is also dotted with structures tied to daily life, such as the Xisha Lighthouse and ancient houses in Yanding Village.

峨蔓盐田至今还保留着一条古老的盐道，名为灵返村古道，当地人称之为“盐丁之路”，是古时村民日常出入和运输海盐的主要通道。这条古盐道始建于明代，全长大约1 000米，道路全部由大块的火山石堆砌而成，宽度大约半米，刚好能容纳一个人通行。在当时，村民和盐工就是通过这条狭窄的小路，将盐田里产出的海盐一担一担地运送出去。

The Eman Salt Field still preserves an ancient salt road called the Lingfancun Ancient Path, locally known as the “Yanding (salt worker)’s Path.” It was the main route for villagers to travel and transport salt in ancient times. Built during the Ming Dynasty, the path is about one kilometer long, paved entirely with large volcanic stones, and roughly half a meter wide—just enough for one person to pass. In those



days, villagers and salt workers carried loads of sea salt along this narrow trail, sending their harvest out into the world.

## 晒盐技法

### The Art of Solar Salt Making

儋州的古法日晒制盐技艺，是由当地盐工世代积累，巧妙利用阳光、风力、潮汐和地理位置形成的生产智慧，是一项传承千年的中国国家级非物质文化遗产。

Danzhou's ancient method of solar salt production is a National Intangible Cultural Heritage of China passed down for a thousand years. Developed over generations, it reflects a deep understanding of the local environment—harnessing sunlight, wind, tides, and geography.

制盐的第一步，从海水开始。盐工们会趁涨潮时，将海水引入地势较高的蓄水池或盐田中，用这些海水来浸润和饱和盐田里特制的“盐泥”。这个过程就像将泥土当作海绵，反复吸收并浓缩海水中的盐分。

The first step begins with seawater. At high tide, salt workers channel seawater into elevated reservoirs or salt plots, using it to soak and saturate specially prepared “salt mud.” This process turns the mud into a sponge that repeatedly absorbs and concentrates salt from the seawater.

接下来，盐工会将这些富含盐分的盐泥收集起来，再用海水淋滤出盐度极高的卤水。卤水浓度达标后可以进入最后一道工序——结晶。盐工将卤水倒入如同





“棋盘”的黑色火山石盐槽中。在海南炽热的阳光下，水分迅速蒸发，当天槽底便会析出一层晶莹洁白的盐晶。“洋浦盐田，朝水夕钱”是当地流传的一句俗语，意思是早上在盐槽加入卤水，晚上就可以收获白盐换作银钱。

Next, the workers gather this salt-rich mud and irrigate it with seawater to produce highly concentrated brine. Once the brine reaches the right salinity, it proceeds to the final stage: crystallization. The brine is poured into black volcanic stone troughs that resemble a chessboard. Under Hainan's blazing sun, the water evaporates quickly, and by day's end, a layer of sparkling white salt crystals has formed on the bottom of each trough. A local saying goes, "Morning brine in Yangpu, evening silver in hand", meaning that brine added to the troughs in the morning can be harvested as salt and sold for money by nightfall.

## 古盐新生

### A New Life for Ancient Salt

这套晒盐流程，利用了儋州沿海充足的日照、干热的季风、平缓的滩涂以及多孔耐用的火山岩石料——一套因地制宜的生产系统。如今，尽管掌握这套技艺的老盐工日渐稀少，但在洋浦盐田、峨蔓盐田等地，仍有一些盐工家庭在延续这一古老的传统。

This salt-making system makes the most of Danzhou's sunny coastline, dry monsoon winds,

gentle tidal flats, and porous, durable volcanic stone—a production method perfectly tailored to the local environment. Although the number of senior salt workers continues to dwindle, some salt-farming families in Yangpu, Eman, and beyond are keeping this ancient tradition alive.

谭政是谭家制盐的第58代传人。从十几岁起，他就跟着父亲学习晒盐，至今已有60多年。“小时候觉得这活儿苦，晒盐要看天吃饭，太阳毒的时候，我们得顶着烈日翻泥、收盐。”谭政一边用木耙翻动盐泥，一边说道。如今，谭政培养了多名制盐技师，将技艺毫无保留地传授给后人。近些年，他感受到了明显的变化。越来越多的游客慕名来到盐田，想亲眼看看古法制盐的过程。

Tan Zheng is the 58<sup>th</sup>-generation heir of the Tan family's salt-making legacy. He began learning from his father as a teenager and has been making salt for over 60 years. "When I was young, I thought this work was tough. Salt-making depends on the weather. On scorching days, we had to work under the blazing sun, turning mud and harvesting salt," he said, as he raked the salt mud with a wooden tool. Today, Tan Zheng has trained many salt-making technicians, passing on his craft without reservation. In recent years, he has noticed a striking change: more and more visitors are coming to the salt fields, eager to see the ancient process firsthand.

峨蔓镇盐丁村的李如方则走出了一条文旅融合的新路。1997年退伍返乡后，他发现许多游客来村里只是看一看古盐田就离开，便琢磨着怎么能把人留住。2014年，他建起了村里第一家民宿，用废弃渔船板做桌椅，把浮标改成灯罩，将民宿打造成了别具特色的“海洋乐园”。如今，他不仅经营民宿，还带游客赶海、为研学团队讲解晒盐技艺。海南环岛旅游公路通车后，来的客人更多了。

Li Rufang, from Yanding Village in Eman Town, has forged a new path integrating culture and tourism. After returning to his hometown from military service in 1997, he noticed that tourists would visit the ancient salt fields and leave right away. He began thinking about how to make them stay. In 2014, he built the village's first homestay,



using discarded fishing boat planks for tables and chairs and turning buoys into lampshades, creating a uniquely charming “ocean paradise.” Now, he not only runs the homestay but also takes guests to explore the tide pools and explains the salt-making process to study tour groups. Since the opening of Hainan’s coastal scenic highway, even more visitors have arrived.

海南还在努力探索更多元的方式，将古盐田融入当地旅游和生活。儋州市将古盐田与东坡书院、火山海岸等景点串联，推出定制化“古道游”，让游客在徒步中感受盐田的历史。此外，游客还可以在乐东莺歌海盐场拍摄盐山、盐仓等场景，参观盐文化馆，了解制盐工艺和历史。有些盐场还设置了制盐体验区，游客可以戴上当地传统的斗笠，穿上水鞋，拿上盐耙，走进盐池亲身体会翻盐、收盐等传统工序。

Hainan is also exploring other ways to integrate

the ancient salt fields into local tourism and life. Danzhou City has linked the salt fields with attractions such as the Dongpo Academy and the Volcanic Coast, offering curated “ancient road tours” that let visitors experience the salt fields’ history on foot. Elsewhere, at the Yinggehai Salt Field in Ledong, tourists can photograph salt mountains and salt warehouses, and visit the Salt Culture Museum to learn about the craft and history of salt-making. Some salt fields offer hands-on experience zones, where visitors can do traditional conical bamboo hats, pull on rubber boots, take up a salt rake, and step into the ponds to try their hand at raking and collecting salt.

古老的制盐业正以一种新的方式融入现代生活。欢迎您也到儋州盐田来体验。

This ancient salt industry is finding a new way to weave itself into modern life. Come and experience the Danzhou salt fields for yourself. 孔

# 南海 “华光礁I号” 的故事

## The Story of the “Huaguang Reef # I” in the South China Sea

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自秦汉以来，南海便是连接中国与海外的重要海上通道。然而，受热带海洋性季风气候影响，此处台风频发。再加上自然地理环境复杂，多有船舶在此沉没。“华光礁 I 号”是一处南宋中期的商船沉船遗址。近半个世纪以来，随着水下考古技术的进步，这艘沉睡近千年的商船终于被唤醒，向我们讲述当年的海上故事。

Since the Qin and Han dynasties, the South China Sea has been an important maritime route connecting China with the wider world. Influenced by the tropical maritime monsoon climate, typhoons are not uncommon. Together with its complex geographical environment, this has led to many shipwrecks in the region. The “Huaguang Reef # I” is the site of a merchant ship that sank during the mid-Southern Song Dynasty. Over the past half century, thanks to advances in underwater archaeological technology, this shipwreck, which has previously lain dormant for nearly a thousand years, has finally been awakened to tell us the maritime stories of its time.



## 发现与保护 Discovery and Protection

“华光礁 I 号”沉没于西沙群岛华光礁礁盘<sup>1</sup>西北部，距礁盘外缘约 50 米。沉没处水深仅 1 米多，水质清透，为后来的水下考古工作提供了有利条件。

The “Huaguang Reef # I” sank in the northwestern part of the Huaguang Reef platform in the Xisha Islands, about 50 meters from the outer edge of the reef platform. The wreck lies in water that is just over one meter deep, with clear conditions. This is favorable when it comes to underwater archaeological work.

1996 年，中国渔民在这片海域作业时，意外发现了此处沉船遗址。此后，考古队分两次下水“寻宝”，发现沉船遗物的散布范围约 1 000 平方米。此次考古工作，最终出水文物超一万件，包括瓷器、铁器、铜器等，其中瓷器占绝大多数。遗址附近未发现人类骸骨，结合现场

情况推测，这艘船可能在华光礁礁盘外就已出现问题，船员拼尽全力操控受损船只驶入礁盘避险，但船体损坏过重，最终沉没，船员则有可能爬上附近的礁石逃离。

In 1996, Chinese fishermen accidentally discovered the shipwreck site. Afterwards, archaeological teams conducted two underwater “treasure-hunting” investigations and found that the remains of the shipwreck were scattered across an area of about 1,000 square meters. Archaeologists eventually recovered more than 10,000 cultural relics, including porcelain, as well as iron and bronze objects, with porcelain making up the majority. No human remains were found near the site. Based on the conditions at the scene, it is thought that the ship may have encountered problems outside the Huaguang Reef platform. The crew likely did everything they could to steer the damaged vessel as they sought shelter in the reef platform, but the hull was too badly damaged and eventually sank. The crew members may then have climbed onto the nearby reef rocks and escaped.



1 礁盘：珊瑚礁体组成的相对平坦的基底部分。

Reef platform: the relatively flat basal part formed by a coral reef body.



“华光礁I号”水下考古复原场景

Reconstructed scene of the underwater archaeology of the  
“Huaguang Reef #1” shipwreck

沉船保存状况较差，大部分结构已荡然无存，只剩下船底和部分船舷侧板。长期海水浸泡使木质变得糟朽不堪，船板不仅变形、残缺、断裂，还遭到了微生物侵蚀，这些都给保护和复原工作带来了巨大挑战。考古队员身穿潜水服，背着氧气瓶，遵循严谨的考古工作规程，在水下完成了一系列调查、测绘、提取工作，对每一块船板的原生状态都做了详细记录。为便于保护和运输，他们把沉船拆分成511块船板，小心翼翼地托出水面，运到海南省博物馆进行保护修复。

The shipwreck was poorly preserved. Most of its structure had disappeared, leaving only the bottom of the hull and some side planks. Long-term seawater immersion had caused the wood to become severely decayed. The planks were not only warped, incomplete, and broken, but had also been damaged by microbial erosion, all of which posed major challenges. Wearing diving suits and carrying oxygen tanks, the archaeologists followed rigorous contextual procedures and engaged in investigation, mapping, and recovery. They made detailed records of the original condition of every plank. To facilitate conservation and transport, they dismantled the wreck into 511 planks, carefully brought them to the surface, and then transported them to the Hainan Provincial Museum for conservation and restoration.

经专家周密考量，保护工作分三个阶段：第一阶段为船体构件的脱盐和脱硫，历时约5年；第二阶段为船体构件的脱水、填充加固、干燥，预计需要8年；第三阶段为船体的拼对复原，预计2年左右完成。目前保护修复工作正处于第二阶段的干燥环节。511块船板残体破损严重、体量庞大，完成全部的修复工作还需要很长时间。

After careful consideration by experts, the conservation work was divided into three stages. The first stage took about five years, and involved the desalination and desulphurization of the hull components. The second stage involves dehydration, filling and reinforcement, and the drying of the hull components, and is expected to take eight years. The third stage will involve reconstructing the hull, which is expected to take around two years. At present, the conservation and restoration work is in the drying phase of the second stage. As the 511 surviving planks are both large and severely damaged, completing the full restoration will still take a long time.

现代科技为保护修复工作提供了强大助力。考古工作者运用近景摄影测量及3D数字建模技术，结合同类船型的资料 and 性能特点，反复推演，目前已完成船体整体结构参数的提取和复原布置图的绘制，实现了沉船文物信息的永久保存和科学管理，为后续实体复原打下了坚实基础。

Modern technology has provided strong support for the conservation and restoration work. Close-range photogrammetry and 3D digital modelling have been used, together with information on similar ship types and their performance characteristics, to carry out reconstructions and analyses. The extraction of the ship's overall structural parameters and the drawing of reconstruction layout plans have now been completed. This has enabled the permanent preservation and scientific management of information about the shipwreck's relics, laying the foundation for a future physical reconstruction.

如今，在海南省博物馆，观众不仅可以看到“华光礁I号”的复原模型、水下考古复原图和出水文物，还可以通过环形巨幕影片了解这艘船的前世今生。

Today, in the Hainan Provincial Museum, visitors can see the reconstructed model of the “Huaguang Reef #1”, as well as underwater archaeological drawings and recovered artefacts. They are able

to learn about the past and present life of the ship through a circular giant-screen film as well.

## 水密隔舱技术 Watertight Compartment Technology

“华光礁 I 号”是一艘典型的水密隔舱海船。所谓“水密隔舱”，简单来说就是用隔舱板把船舱分成一个个独立密封的“小房间”。古代商船在海上遇到风浪时，若船身受损，普通船会因进水而沉没。但“华光礁 I 号”运用水密隔舱技术，即使一两个“小房间”破损，海水也不会漫入其他地方，船体仍能保持浮力，为船员们赢得抢修或求救的时间。这种设计不仅大大提高了航行安全，还便于货物分类存放——不同的货物可以放进不同的“小房间”，提高空间利用率。

The “Huaguang Reef # I” was a typical seagoing vessel with watertight compartments. This refers to the division of the ship's hold into a series of independent, bulkhead-sealed small rooms. When ancient merchant ships encountered rough conditions, an ordinary vessel could sink if its hull was damaged and water flooded in. However,

the “Huaguang Reef # I” used this watertight compartment technology. Even if one or two of the small rooms were damaged, the seawater would not spread into the other areas. This design allowed the hull to remain buoyant, giving the crew time to carry out emergency repairs or call for help. It not only greatly improved navigational safety, but also made it easier to categorize stored cargo. Different types of goods could be placed in different small rooms, improving the use of the space.

水密隔舱技术是中国古代航海业的伟大成就，其作用丝毫不逊色于指南针。除“华光礁 I 号”外，泉州湾后渚港出土的宋代古船、韩国新安道德岛海域发现的元代古船，都使用了这项技术。而“华光礁 I 号”的出水则为这项古老技术增添了新的实物证据。

Watertight compartment technology was a great achievement of ancient Chinese navigation, no less significant than that of the compass. This technology was also used in the Song Dynasty ship excavated at Houzhu Port in Quanzhou Bay, and the Yuan Dynasty ship discovered in the waters off Sinan Deokdo Island in Korea. The recovery of the “Huaguang Reef # I” is the new physical evidence of this ancient technology.



## 古代造船风俗 Ancient Shipbuilding Customs

根据船上器物的信息推断,“华光礁 I 号”应为一艘南宋中期的贸易商船。而通过木材检测发现,这艘船的造船选材种属多样,其中81%为松科。船板外壳采用软松木,龙骨、立柱则以硬松木为主。这一用材特点表明,“华光礁 I 号”极有可能是一艘福建地区建造的海船。



Analysis of the wood shows that a variety of timber species were used in its construction, with 81% belonging to the pine family. Soft pine was used for the outer hull planks, while hard pine was mainly used for the keel and upright posts. This choice of materials suggests that the “Huaguang Reef # I” was very likely a seagoing vessel built in the Fujian region.

“华光礁 I 号”的船型特征鲜明:甲板整齐,船舷下削如刃,横断面呈V形。最值得注意的是,船上“保寿孔”的设计极具特色——船只主龙骨前后两端樯卯处各挖有7个小型、1个大型的圆形浅孔,上部的7个小圆孔中各放置1枚铜钱,下部1个大圆孔用于放置铜镜。这种装饰被称为“七星伴月”,是福建泉州地区造船时的传统风俗,意在祈求船只平安渡过被泉州人称作“七星洋”的西沙群岛海域,这一风俗至今仍在民间流传,也成为判定“华光礁 I 号”为福建船的重要依据之一。

The “Huaguang Reef # I” had distinctive features: a neatly arranged

deck, sharply tapered sides below the gunwale, and a V-shaped cross-section. Most notably, the design of the ship’s “longevity holes” was highly distinctive. At the mortise-and-tenon joints at the keel’s front and rear ends, there were seven small circular shallow holes and one larger circular shallow hole. A copper coin was placed in each of the seven upper holes, while a bronze mirror was placed in the larger lower hole. This decorative arrangement is known as “seven stars accompanying the moon.” In the Quanzhou area of Fujian, it was a traditional shipbuilding custom, intended to pray for the ship’s safe passage through the Xisha Islands’ waters, known by the Quanzhou people as the “Seven-Star Sea.” This custom is still preserved among local communities today, and it has also become an important piece of evidence identifying the “Huaguang Reef # I” as a Fujian-built ship.

关于这些隐藏的铜钱,还有个插曲。“华光礁 I 号”沉船出水后长期未发现铜钱。直至2019年,在对沉船保护实验室进行改造时,考古人员偶然在龙骨末端樯卯处发现了几枚堆积在一起的铜钱。清理后,“开元通宝”的字样清晰可辨。“开元通宝”始铸于唐代武德四年(621年),作为唐代的主要货币,在宋代仍有流通。“华光礁 I 号”出水的这批铜钱直径在23—26毫米,重量却仅为1.58—3.05克,比官方标准轻了不少,推测极可能是私铸钱。古人将铜钱藏入船中,为的是它的吉祥如意。用铜钱祈福,是古时中国很多地区流行的一种风俗。不同时代、不同地方的祈福风俗虽有不同,但人们对平安的期盼始终如一。

The hidden copper coins have an interesting





story. For a long time after the “Huaguang Reef # I” shipwreck was recovered, no copper coins were found. It was not until renovations were ongoing in the shipwreck conservation laboratory in 2019 that archaeologists accidentally discovered several copper coins stacked together at the mortise-and-tenon joint at the end of the keel. The inscription “Kaiyuan Tongbao” was clearly identified after cleaning. “Kaiyuan Tongbao” coins were first minted in the fourth year of the Wude reign, in the Tang Dynasty (621). As the main currency of the time, they continued to circulate during the Song Dynasty. The copper coins recovered from the “Huaguang Reef # I” measured between 23 and 26 millimeters in diameter, but weighed only 1.58 to 3.05 grams, which is much lighter than the official standard. They were very likely privately minted. When ancient people placed copper coins inside their ships, their material and weight mattered not in contrast to their auspicious meaning. Several copper coins were often deliberately placed in a ship during construction as a blessing. This kind of blessing is a popular custom in many places of China. Although the customs for this blessing varied across different periods and regions, people’s wish for safe navigation remained the same.

“华光礁 I 号”作为中国第一次大规模远海水下考古的重要成果，承载着丰富的历史信息与文化价值。这艘南宋中期的福建船以其成熟的水密隔舱技术、独特的船型结构、讲究的选材工艺，还有“七星伴月”的祈福风俗，展现了古代工匠的智慧，也寄托了古人对航海平安的祈愿。如今，它的保护修复工作仍在继续，而它所蕴含的技术、文化与精神价值，将持续为我们探索古代海洋文化提供不竭的启示。

As China’s first large-scale offshore underwater archaeological project, the “Huaguang Reef # I” is a source of rich historical information and cultural value. This Fujian-built ship from the mid-Southern Song Dynasty demonstrates the wisdom of ancient craftsmen through its mature watertight compartment technology, distinctive hull structure, carefully selected materials, and the evidence of the blessing custom of “seven stars accompanying the moon.” It also reflects the steps ancient people took to ensure safe sea voyages. Today, the conservation and restoration work is still ongoing. The technological, cultural, and spiritual value embodied in this ship will continue to provide lasting inspiration, encouraging our future exploration of ancient maritime culture. 📺

供图 / 海南省博物馆 中国（海南）南海博物馆

南海“华光礁 I 号”  
的故事  
扫码看视频



# 老爸茶，海南人的生活滋味

## Laobacha: A Taste of Everyday Life in Hainan

文/张期望 Zhang Qiwang  
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在海南，从海口到三亚，从文昌到儋州，无论城市或乡镇，常会遇见一种特别的茶店——木桌木椅、几把塑料凳、冒着热气的糕点台，三五茶客围桌而坐，饮茶、品点心、闲话家常，一坐就是大半天。过去，海南当地一些中老年男性常聚在路边茶店喝茶聊天。久而久之，这种饮茶形式便被亲切地称为“老爸茶”。每日上午9点到11点、下午3点到5点，是老爸茶店里最热闹的时候——座无虚席，人声鼎沸，洋溢着浓厚的生活气息。

In Hainan, from Haikou to Sanya, and from Wenchang to Danzhou, whether in larger cities or smaller townships, you will often come across a special kind of teahouse: there are wooden tables and chairs, a few plastic stools, a steaming fresh pastry counter, and small groups of tea drinkers sitting around, enjoying snacks, and chatting for hours on end. In the past, middle-aged and elderly local men in Hainan would often gather at roadside teahouses to drink tea and chat. This style of tea drinking came to be affectionately known as “Laobacha” over time, literally meaning “Old Dad Tea.” Every day, from 9 to 11 in the morning and 3 to 5 in the afternoon, Laobacha teahouses are at their liveliest. Every seat is taken, voices fill the air, and the place is full to the brim with the warmth and vitality of everyday life.



## 茶铺里的日常 Everyday Life in the Teahouse

今年65岁的符老伯家住海口府城绣衣坊，每日晨练后，他总要到坊里的老爸茶店用早餐。刚坐下不久，街坊邻居也陆续到来。老友陈大爷是他的固定“茶搭子”，两人各点一份海南粉汤，配上一壶红茶，便打开了话匣子。

Mr. Fu, aged 65, lives in Xiuyifang, in Fucheng, Haikou. After his morning exercise each day, he always goes to the local Laobacha teahouse for breakfast. Not long after he sits down, one by one, his neighbors from the area begin arriving. Mr. Chen, is his regular “tea companion” and an old friend. Each of them orders a bowl of Hainan rice noodle soup, along with a pot of black tea, and the conversation soon begins.

9点不到，这家百余平方米的茶店已坐满了人。符老伯与陈大爷却不急着离开，又有一位熟人加入，三人拼成一桌。符老伯买来一份《南国都市报》，添上两碟茶点，大家便凑在一起，从家常聊到新闻，还一起推算当日的彩票号码。“我们有常去的店，偶尔也换换口味。”符老伯说，在府城一带，走上几百米必有一家老爸茶店，比便利店还多。直到上午11点左右，三人才起身离开，并约好下午3点在另一家茶店再聚。

Before 9 o'clock, the teahouse is already full, all over 100 square meters. Mr. Fu and Mr. Chen are in no hurry to leave, even when it gets busy. Another acquaintance joins them, and the three share a table. Mr. Fu buys a copy of the *Nanguo Metropolis Daily*

and orders two additional plates of tea snacks. They gather around the table, chatting about everything from family matters to the news, and even work out the day's lottery numbers together. “We have our regular places, but sometimes we like to try somewhere different,” Mr. Fu says. He added that around Fucheng, there is a Laobacha teahouse every few hundred meters—they are more common than convenience stores. The three don't get up to leave until around 11 a.m., having agreed to meet again at another teahouse at 3 p.m. that afternoon.

许多本地人像符老伯一样，从小喝着老爸茶长大，这已成为一种生活习惯。如今，不少定居海南的外省人也渐渐融入这份闲适，爱上这种休闲方式。随着海南自贸港建设的推进，越来越多来到这里的外国友人也被这种氛围吸引，开始体验和享受这份闲适的海岛生活。



Like Mr. Fu, many local people grow up drinking Laobacha, and it has become a way of life. Many people from other provinces who have settled in Hainan are gradually embracing this relaxed rhythm today, and have come to enjoy this leisurely pastime. With the development of the Hainan Free Trade Port, an increasing number of foreign visitors and residents are coming to the island. They are drawn to this atmosphere, and have begun to enjoy the easygoing island lifestyle.

## 茶香里的记忆 Memories in the Aroma of Tea

海南的老爸茶可以追溯到百年前。20世纪初，闯荡南洋的海南人陆续返乡，不仅带回了资金，在海口建起中西合璧的骑楼，也带回了东南亚的饮茶文化。

Hainan's Laobacha culture can be traced back more than a century. In the early 20th century, Hainanese people who had ventured afield to Southeast Asia began to return home. They brought back not only capital, using it to build Haikou's distinctive arcade buildings that blend Chinese and Western styles, but also the Southeast Asian tea-drinking culture.



中华人民共和国成立初期，西式茶店转为国营，向大众开放。茶客越来越多，茶店规模也逐渐扩大，成为那个年代海南百姓的共同记忆。65岁的李阿姨仍记得当年在茶店喝茶的时光：“一杯红茶七分，咖啡一角，加上面包，一顿两三角钱。”茶店不限时，一坐就是几个钟头。

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in the early years, Western-style teahouses were converted into state-owned establishments that were open to the general public. The teahouses gradually expanded in scale as the number of tea drinkers grew, becoming a shared memory for generations of Hainan residents. Auntie Li, now 65, still remembers when she drank tea in those teahouses: “A cup of black tea cost seven fen, coffee cost ten fen, and with some bread, a meal was only 20 or 30 fen.” There was no time limit when it came to relaxing in the teahouses, so people would often sit there for hours.

至20世纪70年代末，国营西式茶店已遍布海口的海府地区。改革开放后，个体经营者纷纷加入，老爸茶店便如雨后春笋般从海口、三亚蔓延开，迅速遍布全岛。

State-owned Western-style teahouses had spread throughout the Haifu area of Haikou by the late 1970s. After China's Reform and Opening-up, private business owners began catching onto the trend, and Laobacha shops sprang up like mushrooms after rain. They quickly spread outwards from Haikou and Sanya across the entire island.

老爸茶为何在海南如此风行？海南老爸茶协会副会长、海口南珍茶楼总经理颜统吉解释道：“这与气候有关。海南白天炎热，除了早晚，不宜户外劳作，人们便习惯找地方喝茶歇脚。一杯茶配一份点心，便形成了老爸茶的雏形。”

In Hainan, why is Laobacha special? Yan Tongji, Vice President of the Hainan Laobacha Association and General Manager of Haikou Nanzhen Laobacha Teahouse, explains that “it has a lot to do with the climate. Hainan is hot during the day, making outdoor work unsuitable except in the early morning and evening. People therefore got used to finding a place to drink tea and rest. A cup of tea paired with a snack gradually became the earliest form of Laobacha.”

现在，老爸茶店不只是喝茶的地方，更成了百姓的社交空间：朋友聚会、节日团聚，人们都爱约在这里；家中若有要事商议，这里便成了“议事厅”；甚至邻里发生纠纷，长辈也常邀双方至此调解。

Today, Laobacha teahouses are no longer just places to drink tea; for local people, they have become social spaces as well. Friends arrange to meet here, families gather here during festivals, and when important matters need to be discussed, the teahouse becomes a kind of “meeting hall.” Elders often invite both sides to sit down and share a pot of tea to try and settle their differences when disputes arise between neighbors.

## 茶点里的新气象 A Fresh Look in Tea Snacks

如今的老爸茶店，正在焕发新的面貌。“我们店里有300多种点心，饮品也有数十款，不只咖啡、红茶、绿茶，年轻人喜欢的冷饮也有十几种。”海口南珍茶楼的总经理颜统吉说道。

Laobacha shops are taking on a new look in recent years. “Our shop offers more than 300 kinds of snacks, and dozens of drinks. We are no longer limited to coffee, black tea, and green tea; we also serve more than a dozen cold drinks that young people enjoy,” says Yan Tongji, General Manager of Haikou Nanzhen Laobacha Teahouse.

这家店的风格与传统街巷小店迥然不同：桌椅雅致如咖啡馆，餐台像一条小吃长廊，除了各式新派糕点，还汇聚了海南各地特色小吃，炸炸<sup>1</sup>、咖啡糕、杂粮等应有尽有。

The style of this particular shop is completely different from the traditional small teahouses tucked away down neighborhood lanes. Its café-style tables and chairs are elegant, while the food counter resembles a snack promenade. There is a wide range of modern-style buns and pastries as well as specialty snacks from across Hainan, including *zhazha*, coffee cakes, and assorted grains.

“海南人爱听琼剧，我们每周一、三、五下午都会邀请琼剧名家来现场表演。”颜统吉介绍，为此茶店专门设置了舞台。其红城湖分店更将舞台置于餐厅中央，桌椅环绕布置成渐升的梯度，既保证视野，也方便演员走下舞台与茶客互动。

“Hainanese people love listening to Qiong Opera, so every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, we invite renowned Qiong Opera performers to

give live performances,” Yan Tongji explains. The teahouse set up a dedicated stage for this purpose. At its Hongcheng Lake branch, the stage is placed in the center of the dining area, with tables and chairs arranged around it in gradually rising tiers. This ensures a good view for customers, and also encourages the performers to step off the stage and interact with tea drinkers.

像这样融合传统与创新的老爸茶店在海南已不鲜见。在海口，有的店里还能看到些新玩意儿——桌上摆着扫码点单的牌子，墙上挂着柠檬红茶、菠萝包样式的可爱玩偶，那是店里为喜欢拍照的年轻人准备的“老爸茶周边”。

Blending tradition and innovation, Laobacha teahouses using this two-pronged approach are no longer uncommon in Hainan. In Haikou, some of the shops even feature things like QR-code ordering signs placed on the tables, and decorative cute plush toys shaped like lemon black tea and pineapple buns. Specially prepared for young people who enjoy taking photos, these are “Laobacha merchandise.”

老爸茶甚至还“走”出了店门。如今在海口，你可以坐上一辆特别的“老爸茶巴士”，一边喝着茶，尝着刚做好的斑斓椰子包，一边看着窗外的街景慢慢掠过。这趟移动的茶席，已经载过上万名好奇的游客和当地人。

Laobacha has even gone beyond the grounds of the teahouse itself. Today in Haikou, you can board a special Laobacha bus. This novelty lets you sip tea and taste freshly made pandan coconut buns while watching the street scenes slowly pass by outside the window. This mobile tea gathering has already welcomed tens of thousands of curious tourists and local residents aboard.

如今，老爸茶已是海南人生活的一部分。它不只是一杯茶、一份点心，更是一种从容的生活节奏，一份连接过去与现在的海岛记忆。在这里，时光仿佛走得慢了一些，而生活也因此多了一番滋味。

Laobacha has become a part of everyday modern life for the people of Hainan. It is more than just a cup of tea and a plate of snacks; it is a relaxed way of living, and an island memory that connects the past with the present. Here, in the teahouses, time seems to slow down, and life gains a richer flavor because of it. 孔

供图 / 张期望 袁琛

1 炸炸：又称“炸串”“炸东西”，是流行于海南街坊邻里的一种特色小吃。

*Zhazha*: also known as fried skewers or assorted fried snacks. It is a popular local street food commonly found in Hainanese neighborhoods.

# 海南民间音乐

踏上海南的土地，最先入耳的不是人潮喧嚣，而是裹着千年歌声的海风。这海风穿过椰林，穿过炊烟，带着渔民的笑声，把散在海岛各处的调子汇集成海南的民间音乐，传递着这座海岛的温暖与深情。

When you set foot on the land of Hainan, the first thing that greets you is not the hustle and bustle of the crowd, but the sea breeze carrying the echoes of millennia-old songs. This breeze drifts through coconut groves and kitchen smoke, mingling with the laughter of fishermen, weaving together the melodies scattered across the island into the folk music of Hainan—a heartfelt expression of the warmth and affection of the island.

Hainan Folk Music

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## 黎族民歌 Li Folk Songs

海南黎族是当地最早的原住居民，是一个善于唱歌的民族。黎族民歌承载着岁月的温润，是古越族及其他民族迁徙杂居、融合中原古韵后，慢慢沉淀下来的珍贵文化遗产。

The Li people of Hainan, the island's earliest indigenous inhabitants, are a naturally musical ethnic group. Their folk songs, steeped in the gentle passage of time, are a precious cultural heritage that slowly took shape after the ancient Yue people and other ethnic groups migrated, settled, and integrated with the musical traditions of the Central Plains.

在黎族漫长的历史中，因为族源、人口迁徙和社会发展等原因，黎族民歌既有与中原音乐相一致的形式或表现，又呈现出自己独有的特征。因黎族有语言无文字，民歌便成了镌刻民族历史传说、传递传统文化的重要载体。黎族民歌按照内容大体可分为古歌、劳动歌、仪式歌、情歌和生活歌五大类。古歌的内容与创世神话相关，展现了黎族人民与自然抗争的故事；劳动歌反映黎族人民劳动生活的各个方面；仪式歌主要用于生丧嫁娶等人生重大场合。情歌在黎族歌谣中占相当大的比重；生活歌则呈现黎族人民日常生活的方方面面。

Over the long course of their history—shaped by ethnic origins, migrations, and social development—Li folk songs have developed musical forms that both resonate with the styles of the Central Plains and display uniquely local characteristics. Since the Li have a spoken language but no written script, their folk songs serve as vital carriers of legendary history and cultural traditions. Li folk songs can be broadly divided into five categories based on content: ancient songs, work songs, ritual songs, love songs, and life songs. Ancient songs are tied to creation myths and depict the Li people's struggles with nature. Work songs reflect various aspects of daily labor. Ritual songs are performed on major occasions such as births, funerals, and weddings. Love songs make up a significant portion of the Li music, while life songs portray the everyday experiences of the Li people.

如今，越来越多的黎族年轻人仍然用民歌讲述自己的故事。“昆赛组合”由五位“90后”“00后”组成，



“昆赛”在黎语中就是“黎人”的意思。这个组合将传统黎族民歌融入说唱、阿卡贝拉、电子乐等现代元素，用歌声描绘黎族人民在雨林里劳作、在节日里欢歌的生活画卷。他们的原创歌曲《茶乡黎韵》以五指山茶文化为灵感，主歌用汉语，副歌用黎语，让古老的曲调唱出了新一代黎族青年的生活。

Today, a growing number of young Li people continue to tell their stories through folk songs. The Kunsai Group (the word *kunsai* means “Li people” in the Li language), composed of five members born in the 1990s and 2000s, blends traditional Li melodies with modern elements such as rap, a cappella, and electronic music. Through their music, they paint a vivid picture of Li life: working in the rainforest and celebrating during festivals. Their original song “Tea Village: The Charm of Li,” inspired by the tea culture of the Wuzhi Mountains, features verses in Mandarin and a chorus in the Li language, allowing ancient tunes to express the lives of a new generation of Li youth.

## 疍家渔歌 Danjia Fishing Songs

疍家，是生活在中国东南沿海的水上人家。因疍家无文字，疍家渔歌（又称“疍歌”“咸水歌”）便成为疍家记录迁徙、耕海场景与民俗信仰的载体，承载着疍家人对大海的敬畏与对海上生活的热爱。疍家渔歌流传于广东珠江三角洲、广西北海、海南三亚等东南沿海及内河地带。

The Danjia or Tanka people are boat dwellers living along China's southeast coast. Having no

written language, the Danjia people have long used their fishing songs—also known as Dan songs or saltwater songs—to record their migrations, seafaring life, and folk beliefs. These songs convey the Danjia people's reverence for the sea and their deep love for life on the water. Danjia fishing songs are found in coastal and inland river areas including the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong, Beihai in Guangxi, and Sanya in Hainan.

疍家渔歌旋律婉转如潮汐，节奏似船桨划水、浪涛拍舷，调式灵活，衬词与拖腔更具韵味，歌声里既有劳作的豪迈，也有疍家人的柔情，题材涵盖疍家人生活的方方面面。

The melodies of Danjia fishing songs are as winding and fluid as the tides, with rhythms evoking the stroke of oars and waves lapping against the hull. Their modes are flexible, and the use of vocal embellishments and drawn-out notes adds a unique charm. The songs capture both the boldness of hard labor and the tenderness of Danjia life, covering every aspect of their existence.

疍家渔歌现在仍在一代代人之间延续。三亚的八旬老人张发结，年轻时随父辈出海打鱼，在口口相传中学会了疍歌。他的三个女儿——张桂喜、张桂莲、张桂英，在他的影响下也都学会了疍歌，其中两人已成为市级非遗代表性传承人。如今，外孙女“90后”姑娘陈雪琼也加入了学唱疍歌的队伍。从小听着外公的歌声长大，陈雪琼很多时候是即兴而唱，看到什么唱什么。如今，她每周固定时间练习，时常登台演出。从外公到外孙女，一家三代人用歌声延续着疍家人的渔歌文化。

These songs continue to be passed down through generations. Zhang Fajie, a Sanya resident now in his eighties, went to sea with his father as a young man and learned Danjia songs through oral tradition. His three daughters—Zhang Guixi, Zhang Guilian, and Zhang Guiying—all learned the songs from him, and two have become municipal-level representative inheritors of this intangible cultural heritage. Now, his granddaughter, Chen Xueqiong, a young woman born in the 1990s, has also joined in



learning Danjia songs. Growing up listening to her grandfather singing, Chen often improvises, singing about whatever she sees. She now practices weekly and performs regularly on stage. From grandfather to granddaughter, three generations of the family are keeping the Danjia fishing song tradition alive.

## 崖州民歌 Yazhou Folk Songs

崖州山川秀丽、四季如春，孕育出崖州民歌这一海南古老民歌歌种。崖州民歌以崖州客语演唱，主要流传于乐东黄流、三亚崖城等海南的西南地区。崖州民歌题材广泛，涉及历史、风光、劳动、生活等方面，是古崖州社会生活与人民精神风貌的真实反映。

Yazhou, with its beautiful mountains and rivers and spring-like weather all year round, is the birthplace of Yazhou folk songs, an ancient genre of Hainan music. Sung in the Yazhou dialect of Hakka, these songs are mainly found in southwestern Hainan, including Huangliu in Ledong and Yacheng in Sanya. Covering a wide range of subjects—history, landscapes, labor, daily life—they are a true reflection of society and the spirit of the people in ancient Yazhou.

陈亨明是三亚市群众艺术馆崖州军话民谣青少年合唱团团长，也是崖州民歌传承人。他与三亚市实验中学张卓健老师合作创编了大量作品，教授3至5年级的小学生唱崖州民歌。如今，崖州区多所中小学都开设了崖州

民歌兴趣班。

Chen Xiangming is the director of the Yazhou Military Dialect Folk Song Youth Choir of the Sanya Mass Art Center and a bearer of the Yazhou folk song tradition. He has collaborated with Zhang Zhuojian, a teacher at Sanya Experimental Middle School, to create works and teaches Yazhou folk songs to primary school students in grades three through five. Today, many primary and secondary schools in Yazhou District offer extra-curriculum classes in Yazhou folk songs.

## 儋州调声

### Danzhou Tune-Singing

儋州调声既是汉族典型民间音乐，又兼具少数民族即兴对唱、直抒胸臆的特点，还融入西洋音乐的唱名作为衬词，打破了传统民间音乐单一的韵律。为了保护和传承儋州调声，政府每年举办调声节、雪茄节以扩大其影响力，同时开设传承班，开展儋州调声的传承培训和展演活动。

Danzhou tune-singing is a quintessential form of Han Chinese folk music, yet it also incorporates the improvisational, heart-to-heart call-and-response style typical of ethnic minority traditions, along with solfège syllables from Western music as vocal embellishments, breaking away from the single-rhythm pattern of traditional folk music. To preserve and pass on this art form, the government holds annual tune-singing festivals and cigar festivals to boost its visibility, while also launching training workshops and performance activities for transmission.

## 雨林里的器乐

### Rainforest Instrumental Music

海南岛上竹林繁茂，孕育出一些独特的竹木乐器。其中，鼻箫、口弦、叮咚是黎族最具代表性的三件传统乐器。鼻箫是传统边棱气鸣乐器，因其以鼻孔吹奏而得名，黎语称“虽劳”“屯卡”等。口弦属于拨簧乐器，分金属和竹制两种，借簧片振动与口腔共鸣发声；叮咚

是一种敲击体鸣乐器，以本地特有木料制作。

Hainan's lush bamboo groves and dense forests have given rise to a number of unique bamboo and wooden instruments. Among them, the nose flute, mouth harp, and *dingdong* are the three most representative traditional Li instruments. The nose flute, a wind instrument with a notched edge, is played through the nostril—hence its name; in the Li language, it is called *suilao* or *tunka*. The mouth harp, a plucked idiophone, comes in metal and bamboo varieties, producing sound through vibrating reeds and oral resonance. *Dingdong* is a struck idiophone, traditionally made from locally sourced wood.

## 海南八音

### Hainan Bayin (Eight Tones)

海南八音是海南传统器乐的代表，因使用弦、琴、笛、管、箫、锣、鼓、钹八类乐器得名。古时海岛长期与外界交流不便，故而八音得以保留其最本真的原生态特质。它的和声独具一格，乐器组合、节奏、调式均区别于其他民族器乐，这与海南地域文化、民俗活动及多民族聚居密不可分。

Hainan Bayin, a representative form of traditional instrumental music on the island, derives its name from the eight categories of instruments used: stringed instruments, zithers, flutes, pipes, vertical flutes, gongs, drums, and cymbals. Due to the





island's long historical isolation from the mainland, Bayin has retained its most authentic, original characteristics. Its harmonies are unique, and its instrumental combinations, rhythms, and modes differ significantly from other forms of Chinese folk music owing much to Hainan's regional culture, folk traditions, and multi-ethnic society.

90多岁的黄兹合是海南八音市级传承人，家住海口美兰区灵山镇儒杨村——这个村子曾是八音的重镇，几乎家家户户都有八音乐手，有的村民还保留着上百年的乐器和乐谱。春节期间，黄兹合经常带队演出，锣鼓声响，八大类乐器齐上阵，现场观众听得入迷。黄兹合说：“听到那么多人喜欢我们的八音演出，我心里是很自豪的！”从2013年起，海口美兰区每年举办八音比赛，并加入时代新元素，表演内容既有传统曲目，也有新创作品。古老的八音，正在新老艺人的接力中，奏出属于这个时代的声音。

Ruyang Village from Lingshan Town, Meilan District, Haikou City is a village that was once known as a center for Bayin. Nearly ever household once played Bayin music; even now, some villagers still preserve century-old instruments and musical scores. At more than ninety years old, Huang Zihe is one of these villagers as well as a municipal-level inheritor of Hainan Bayin. During the Spring Festival, Huang often leads his troupe in performances, with gongs and drums sounding and all eight instrument categories joining in. Audiences are completely captivated. As Huang

puts it, “Hearing so many people love our Bayin performances fills me with pride!” Since 2013, the Meilan District has held annual Bayin competitions, incorporating contemporary elements. The repertoire includes both traditional pieces and newly composed works. Passed down from veteran artists to a younger generation, the ancient sounds of Bayin are now playing a new tune for a new era.

海南民族音乐是历代定居在这里的人们风土人情与精神信仰的生动写照，承载着琼岛厚重的历史底蕴与文化根脉，也汇聚了不同时代最鲜活的民间民俗文化。

Hainan folk music vividly captures the customs, beliefs, and way of life of the people who have settled on the island through the ages. It carries the profound historical legacy and cultural roots of Hainan while gathering the most vibrant cultural expressions of different eras. ❷

供图 / 李阳 陈颖



海南民间音乐

扫码看视频

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# 从工具使用到数字素养建设： AI赋能美国中小学（K-8）中文沉浸式项目 教师教学设计的实践路径

## From Tool Use to Digital Literacy Development: A Pathway for AI-Supported Instructional Design for Teachers in U.S. K-8 Chinese Immersion Programs

文/马骥 Ma Ji

译/马骥 Ma Ji

**【摘要】** 本文以《国际中文教师数字素养参考框架》为指导，探讨了AI工具如何支持中文教师开展课程大纲设计、单元计划、课时计划、差异化材料生成、评价设计和视觉化资源开发。文章指出，AI赋能中文DLI教学设计的关键不在于单一工具的使用，而在于教师如何基于数字素养、专业判断和质量审核，将AI嵌入标准、目标、任务、材料和评价相互衔接的教学设计流程。

**【关键词】** 生成式人工智能；中文双语沉浸式教育；国际中文教师；数字素养；教学设计

**[Abstract]** Guided by the *Reference Framework for Digital Literacy of International Chinese Language Teachers*, this article examines how AI tools can support curriculum mapping, unit planning, lesson planning, differentiated material development, assessment design, and visual resource creation. The article argues that AI-supported instructional design in Chinese DLI programs should move beyond the use of individual tools and should instead be grounded in teachers' digital literacy, professional judgment, and quality review within a coherent process connecting standards, objectives, tasks, materials, and assessment.

**[Keywords]** generative artificial intelligence (AI); Chinese dual language immersion education; international Chinese language teachers; digital literacy; instructional design

美国国家英语学习者信息中心（National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition, NCELA, 2025）将双语沉浸式教育界定为同时使用英语和目标语开展语言与内容教学的项目，这类项目既服务英语母语学生发展目标语言能力，也服务他们同时保持或发展另一种语言的能力。对于美国K-8中文双语沉浸式（Dual Language Immersion, DLI）项目而言，中文不仅是学生学习的语言，也是他们学习数学、科学、社会科学、艺术和文化等内容的媒介。

这类项目对中文教师提出了较高要求。比如一节中文科学课，会同时涉及州科学标准、ACTFL语言目标、学生中文水平、课堂目标语比例、视觉辅助，以及不同难度的文本和测试内容设计等各个方面。ACTFL世界语言学习目标强调Communication、Cultures、Connections、Comparisons和Communities五个目标领域，体现语言学习与文化理解、学科连接和社区参与之间的关系（ACTFL, n.d.）。因此，在中文DLI课堂中，教师不仅要帮助学生掌握词汇和句型，还要设计真实任务，让学生用中文观察、描述、比较、解释和表达观点。

同时，中文DLI项目的课程建设还面临其他挑战。首先，美国没有统一的全国中小学中文课程大纲或教材体系。教师往往需要同时参考本州内容标准、学校课程大纲、ACTFL语言标准、学生语言水平评估结果，以及学校自身的项目定位和学习目标。这使得中文教师不仅要选择或设计中文材料，还要判断这些材料是否符合美国本土课程标准，是否适合学生年龄特点，是否能支持学科内容学习，以及是否能够促进学生在真实语境中使用中文。

其次，本土化中文教学资源不足是美国中小学中文教师长期面对的问题。一些材料在文化背景、语言难度、任务类型和课堂活动设计上与美国学生的生活经验和学习方式存在差异；另一些材料虽然适合儿童阅读，却不能直接对应美国数学、科学或社会科学课程标准。第三，学生背景差异增加了教学设计的复杂性。同一班级学生的中文听

说能力、汉字识读能力、英语学术能力、家庭文化资源和学习习惯可能差异显著,教师因此需要准备图片词卡、句型框架、实验记录表和口头汇报模板等多层次支持。总之,双语沉浸式项目中的中文教师持续面临多方面挑战,包括语言与内容整合困难、备课耗时过长、本土化材料不足,以及教学质量难保障等。

在这一背景下,以ChatGPT为代表的生成式AI开始进入中文教师专业发展视野。教师可以根据教学情境、学生水平、课程标准和任务目标,借助AI生成教案初稿、阅读材料、词汇表、句型支架、课堂问题、评价量规和家校沟通文本。AI不能替代教师的课程判断,但可以帮助教师减少从零开始设计教学材料的时间,并为差异化、本土化和跨学科教学设计提供初稿支持。

The National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition (NCELA, 2025) defines dual language immersion programs as programs that use English and a partner language to deliver both language and content instruction. These programs support English-speaking students both in developing their English proficiency and in maintaining or developing another language. In U.S. K-8 Chinese Dual Language Immersion (DLI) programs, Chinese is not only a subject to be learned but also a medium through which students learn mathematics, science, social studies, the arts, and culture.

Such programs place high demands on Chinese DLI teachers. For example, a Chinese science lesson may involve state science standards, ACTFL language goals, students' Chinese proficiency levels, the target-language instructional ratio, visual scaffolds, leveled texts, and formative assessments. The ACTFL World-Readiness Standards emphasize five goal areas: Communication, Cultures, Connections, Comparisons, and Communities (ACTFL, n.d.). Therefore, in Chinese DLI classrooms, teachers must do more than teach vocabulary and sentence patterns. They also need to design meaningful tasks that allow students to observe, describe, compare, explain, and express ideas in Chinese.

In addition, curriculum development in U.S. Chinese DLI programs faces several challenges. First, there is no single national K-8 Chinese curriculum or textbook system in the United States. Teachers often need to consider state content standards, school curriculum maps, ACTFL language standards, student proficiency data, and the school's own program goals. As a result, Chinese teachers must select or design Chinese materials while also determining whether those materials align with U.S. standards, fit students' developmental levels, support content learning, and

promote meaningful use of Chinese.

Second, the lack of locally adapted Chinese instructional resources remains a persistent challenge. Some materials do not fully connect with U.S. students' lived experiences, classroom routines, or learning styles; others may be suitable for children's reading but do not align with U.S. mathematics, science, or social studies standards. Third, student diversity adds another layer of complexity to instructional planning. Students in the same classroom may differ significantly in Chinese listening and speaking proficiency, Chinese character recognition, English academic language, family cultural resources, and learning habits. Teachers therefore need multiple layers of support, such as picture vocabulary cards, sentence frames, observation sheets, and oral presentation templates. In summary, Chinese teachers in dual language immersion programs face ongoing challenges related to the difficulty of language-content integration, time-intensive lesson planning, limited localized materials, and weak instructional quality assurance.

In this context, generative AI, represented by tools such as ChatGPT, has entered the professional development conversation for Chinese teachers. Based on instructional context, student proficiency levels, curriculum standards, and learning goals, teachers can use AI to generate lesson-plan drafts, reading passages, vocabulary lists, sentence frames, classroom questions, rubrics, and family communication texts. AI cannot replace teachers' curricular judgment, but it can reduce the time required to design materials from scratch and provide draft support for differentiated, locally adapted, and interdisciplinary instruction.

## 一、AI兴起对语言教育和中文教育的影响

(一) 支持个性化和差异化教学。Chen等(2026)的研究显示,语言学习者普遍感知到ChatGPT在语言练习、个性化反馈、学习参与和实时支持方面具有潜力。对于美国中文DLI课堂而言,这一点尤其重要。学生语言背景和中文水平差异较大,教师常常需要围绕同一主题准备不同难度的词汇、文本、句型框架和活动任务。AI可以先生成基础版、标准版和挑战版材料初稿,教师再根据学生真实水平调整词汇量、句长、汉字难度和输出任务。

(二) 提升教学资源开发效率。国际中文教育长期面临学习者地域分布广、年龄层次多、学习目标差异大和教材适配难等问题。宋飞等(2023)指出,ChatGPT可以应用于汉语作为外语的教学中的语言教学、文化教学、考试支持和教学资源开发等方面。宋飞等(2024)进一

步以ChatGPT和Midjourney为例,探讨生成式AI辅助编写国际中文教育少儿读物的实践,认为AI可以降低图文结合教学资源开发成本,提高少儿中文读物建设效率。这对美国K-8中文DLI项目具有现实意义,因为低龄学习者需要大量图像化、情境化和可理解的中文输入,而教师个人往往难以在有限时间内持续开发高质量、本土化和分级化的中文材料。

(三)促进语言与内容整合。DLI项目不同于传统外语课,中文不仅是学习对象,也是学习学科内容的媒介。教师需要把语言目标、内容目标、文化目标和表现性任务整合到同一教学设计中。AI可以帮助教师将州标准、ACTFL语言标准和学校课程目标转化为课堂可执行的活动流程。

## I. The Impact of AI on Language Education and Chinese Language Education

1. Supporting Personalized and Differentiated Instruction. Chen et al. (2026) found that language learners generally perceived ChatGPT as having potential for language practice, personalized feedback, learner engagement, and real-time support. This is particularly relevant to Chinese DLI classrooms, where students often differ widely in linguistic backgrounds and Chinese proficiency levels. Teachers frequently need to prepare vocabulary lists, reading texts, sentence frames, and learning tasks at varying levels of difficulty around the same theme. AI can first generate basic, standard, and advanced drafts, which teachers then revise according to students' actual proficiency levels.

2. Improving the Efficiency of Instructional Resource Development. International Chinese language education has long faced challenges related to learners' wide geographic distribution, age differences, varied learning goals, and the difficulty of adapting instructional materials. Song et al. (2023) noted that ChatGPT can be applied to Chinese-as-a-foreign-language instruction in areas such as language teaching, cultural instruction, test preparation, and instructional resource development. Song et al. (2024) further examined the use of generative AI, including ChatGPT and Midjourney, to support the development of children's readers for international Chinese language education, suggesting that AI can reduce the cost of developing text-and-image-based resources and improve the efficiency of creating Chinese reading materials for young learners. This has practical significance for Chinese immersion programs in U.S. K-8 schools because young learners need substantial amounts of visual, contextualized, and comprehensible Chinese input.

Individual teachers, however, often have limited time to continuously develop high-quality, locally adapted, and leveled Chinese instructional materials.

3. Promoting the Integration of Language and Content. DLI programs differ from traditional world language courses in that Chinese is not only a subject itself but also a medium for learning academic content. Teachers need to integrate language objectives, content objectives, cultural objectives, and performance-based tasks within the same instructional design. AI can support teachers in translating state standards, ACTFL language standards, and school-level curriculum goals into classroom-ready instructional activities and learning sequences.

## 二、《国际中文教师数字素养参考框架》的引导作用

如果说AI工具回应的是教师备课和资源开发中的现实压力,那么《国际中文教师数字素养参考框架》则为教师如何专业、审慎和可持续地使用AI提供了方向。该框架明确提出,国际中文教师数字素养包括数字化认知与伦理、数字化技术知识与技能、数字化应用和数字化专业发展四个维度,构建了从理念认知到课堂应用、从技术操作到持续发展的能力体系(中外语言合作交流中心,2025)。对于美国中文DLI教师而言,这一框架的价值并不只是提醒教师“使用数字工具”,更重要的是帮助教师建立专业化、伦理化和可持续的AI应用观。

在数字化认知与伦理方面,教师需要知道为何使用AI、何时使用AI,以及如何负责任地使用AI。在数字化技术知识与技能方面,教师的AI能力不应停留在打开平台、输入简单问题的层面,而应发展为一种有目标、有结构、有判断的技术使用能力。在数字化应用方面,教师需要把AI嵌入真实教学设计流程,而不是将AI当作孤立工具使用。在数字化专业发展方面,AI使用应从个人尝试走向学校层面的共同体建设。生成式AI时代教师工作正在发生变化,教师需要提升数字素养、AI融合教学能力、伦理意识和课程评价重构能力(宋萑、王瑜卿,2023)。对美国中文DLI教师而言,这四个维度回应了从工具选择、课堂应用、材料审核到教师共同体建设的完整需求,使AI使用不再停留于个人尝试,而是成为学校课程建设和教师专业发展的组成部分。

## II. The Guiding Role of the Reference Framework for Digital Literacy of International Chinese Language Teachers

If AI tools respond to teachers' practical pressures in lesson planning and resource development,

the Reference Framework for Digital Literacy of International Chinese Language Teachers provides guidance for how teachers can use AI professionally, critically, and sustainably. The Framework identifies four key dimensions of digital literacy for international Chinese language teachers: digital awareness and ethics, digital technology knowledge and skills, digital application, and digital professional development. Together, these dimensions establish a competency system that moves from conceptual understanding to classroom application and from technical operation to sustained professional growth (Center for Language Education and Cooperation, 2025). For U.S. Chinese DLI teachers, the value of the Framework lies not only in encouraging them to use digital tools, but also in helping them develop a professional, ethical, and sustainable approach to AI integration.

In terms of digital awareness and ethics, teachers need to understand why AI should be used, when it is appropriate to use AI, and how to use AI responsibly. In terms of digital technology knowledge and skills, teachers' AI competence should not remain at the level of opening a platform and entering simple prompts. Rather, it should develop into a purposeful, structured, and reflective form of technology use. In terms of digital application, teachers need to embed AI into authentic instructional design processes rather than treat it as an isolated tool. In terms of digital professional development, AI use should move from individual experimentation toward school-level professional learning communities. In the era of generative AI, teachers need to strengthen their digital literacy, AI-integrated instructional capacity, ethical awareness, and ability to redesign curriculum and assessment practices (Song & Wang, 2023). For U.S. Chinese DLI teachers, these four dimensions respond to needs ranging from tool selection and classroom application to material review and teacher community building, making AI use part of curriculum development and professional learning rather than a set of isolated experiments.

### 三、常用AI平台及其在中文双语沉浸式教学设计中的应用

在这一框架下, AI平台不再是孤立的工具, 而是被放入了教师备课、材料开发和评价设计的完整流程中。在实际使用中, 应将不同AI工具放在不同备课环节中, 而不是简单比较“哪个最好”。AI平台的价值应从“能生成什么”转向“能否帮助教师完成高质量教学设计”。

ChatGPT可以作为中文双语沉浸式教师的综合型教学设计助手, 尤其适合生成课程大纲、单元计划、课时计划、语言目标、内容目标、文化目标、差异化活动、

词汇表、句型框架、口语练习、阅读材料和家校沟通文本。Pando等(2025)的研究显示, ChatGPT可以支持小学双语教师进行教学规划和双语教学准备, 但教师仍需要根据语言发展、文化相关性和课堂适切性进行专业判断。对于中文DLI课堂而言, ChatGPT适合做“第一稿”和“多版本生成”, 但中文表达是否自然、汉字和拼音是否准确、文化内容是否真实、任务是否符合学生年龄和语言水平、材料是否真正对接美国课程标准, 都必须由教师审核。

另外一个颇受美国中小学教师欢迎的AI平台是MagicSchool。它的特点是工具结构清晰, 面向教师日常工作场景, 适合快速生成教案、设计差异化任务、创建评价量规、改写文本、生成课堂活动、提供学生支持策略和设计不同语言水平的学习材料。Li等(2025)对MagicSchool AI的技术综述指出, 该平台在减轻教师工作负担、支持包容性教育和生成差异化材料方面具有潜力。Setyaningsih等(2024)关于高中EFL教师使用MagicSchool AI备课的研究也发现, 该工具有助于教师备课、差异化设计、创造性活动开发和减轻工作负担, 但仍需要教师对AI输出进行修改和适配。对于中文DLI的教师而言, MagicSchool AI可以帮助教师快速获得结构化教案和差异化活动, 同时也可以生成或协助润色学生支持记录、课堂观察记录或家校沟通文稿等常规文书工作, 但最终材料仍要经过中文语言质量、文化真实性和学科标准对接的审核。

除了ChatGPT和MagicSchool, 常用AI平台还包括Brisk Teaching和Diffit。Brisk Teaching适合已经大量使用Google Workspace的美国学校。它可以嵌入Google Docs、Slides、网页、PDF和视频资源, 帮助教师快速生成问题、调整阅读难度、提供写作反馈、设计视频学习任务, 或把现有英文资源转化为适合课堂使用的活动框架。Diffit的主要价值在于分级阅读和差异化材料生成, 教师可以围绕同一主题生成不同阅读水平的文本、词汇表、理解问题和学生讲义。需要注意的是, 中文分级不仅是缩短句子, 还涉及汉字识读难度、词语常用度、句式复杂度、拼音支持、文化语境和学生已有知识。因此, Brisk Teaching和Diffit更适合作为处理已有材料和生成分级初稿的工具, 而不是最终文本来源。

最后, 介绍一个常被教育工作者用于视觉化材料设计的平台——Canva。Canva AI可以帮助教师把AI生成的内容转化为适合儿童学习的视觉材料, 如词汇卡、双语海报、PPT、课堂流程图、汉字学习图卡、文化主题展示、项目说明页和家校沟通资料。中小学中文DLI学生在学习尤其需要视觉支持。Astaño(2025)的元分析显示, Canva作为教学工具对学生学业表现具有积极影响。对于中文DLI教师而言, Canva的核心价值在于将语言、图像和学科内容结合起来, 使抽象概念和中文输入更加可理解。

在实际工作中,教师可以先用 ChatGPT 或 MagicSchool AI 生成单元框架,再用 Diffit 或 Brisk Teaching 处理分级阅读和已有材料,最后用 Canva AI 制作适合低龄学生的视觉内容。这样的平台组合更符合美国中小学教师的工作流程,也能够避免把某一个 AI 平台误认为完整的课程解决方案。

### III. Common AI Platforms and Their Applications in Chinese DLI Instructional Design

Within this framework, AI platforms are not isolated tools. Instead, they should be positioned within the full process of lesson planning, material development, and assessment design. In practice, different AI tools should be used for different stages of teachers' work rather than be compared only in terms of "which tool is the best." The value of an AI platform should shift from what it can generate to whether it can help teachers complete high-quality instructional design.

ChatGPT can serve as a comprehensive instructional design assistant for Chinese DLI teachers. It is useful for generating curriculum frameworks, instructional objectives, differentiated activities, language scaffolds, reading materials, and family communication texts. Pando et al. (2025) found that ChatGPT can support instructional planning and bilingual teaching preparation, but elementary teachers still need to exercise professional judgment based on language development, cultural relevance, and classroom appropriateness. In Chinese DLI classrooms, ChatGPT is best used for "the first drafts" and "multiple versions of materials"; teachers must still review whether the Chinese is natural, the characters and pinyin are accurate, the cultural content is authentic, the tasks fit students' age and proficiency levels, and the materials align with U.S. curriculum standards.

Another AI platform widely used by K-12 teachers in the United States is MagicSchool. It is characterized by a clear tool structure and is designed around teachers' everyday work contexts. It is useful for quickly generating lesson plans, designing differentiated tasks, creating rubrics, rewriting texts, developing classroom activities, providing student support strategies, and designing materials for different language proficiency levels. The technology review of MagicSchool AI made by Li et al. (2025) suggests that the platform has potential for reducing teachers' workload, supporting inclusive education, and generating differentiated materials. Setyaningsih et al. (2024), in their study of high school EFL

teachers' use of MagicSchool AI for lesson planning, also found that teachers viewed the tool as helpful for lesson planning, differentiation, creative activity development, and workload reduction, while still emphasizing the need for teachers to revise and adapt AI-generated output. For teachers in Chinese dual language immersion programs, MagicSchool AI can help generate structured lesson plans and differentiated activities. It can also support routine documentation tasks, such as drafting or polishing student support notes, classroom observation records, and family communication texts. However, all materials still require teacher review for Chinese language quality, cultural authenticity, and alignment with content standards.

In addition to ChatGPT and MagicSchool, there are other common AI platforms such as Brisk Teaching and Diffit. Brisk Teaching is especially useful for schools that make extensive use of Google Workspace. It can be integrated into Google Docs, Slides, webpages, PDFs, and video resources to help teachers generate questions, adjust reading levels, provide writing feedback, design video-based learning tasks, or transform existing English-language resources into classroom-ready activity structures. Diffit's main value lies in leveled reading and differentiated material development. Teachers can use it to generate texts, vocabulary lists, comprehension questions, and student handouts at different reading levels around a shared topic. However, leveling Chinese texts is not simply a matter of shortening sentences; it also involves character recognition difficulty, word frequency, sentence complexity, pinyin support, cultural context, and students' prior knowledge. Therefore, Brisk Teaching and Diffit are better used to process existing materials and generate differentiated drafts rather than to produce final classroom-ready texts.

Finally, Canva is another platform commonly used by educators for visual material design. Canva AI can help teachers transform AI-generated content into visual materials appropriate for young learners, such as vocabulary cards, bilingual posters, PowerPoint slides, classroom procedure charts, Chinese character learning cards, cultural theme displays, project description pages, and family communication materials. Students in K-12 Chinese DLI programs especially need visual support during learning. Astaño's (2025) meta-analysis showed that Canva, as an instructional tool, has a positive effect on students' academic performance. For Chinese DLI teachers, Canva's core value lies in helping integrate language, images, and academic content so that abstract concepts and Chinese input become more comprehensible.

In practice, teachers may first use ChatGPT or MagicSchool AI to generate a unit framework, then use Diffit or Brisk Teaching to support leveled reading and the adaptation of existing materials, and finally use Canva AI to create visual supports appropriate for younger learners. This combination of platforms better aligns with the workflow of U.S. K-12 teachers and helps avoid the misconception that any single AI platform can serve as a complete curriculum solution.

#### 四、AI赋能中文DLI教学设计的实践模式

因此, AI赋能中文DLI教学设计的关键不在于使用多少平台, 而在于形成清晰、可操作、可审核的教学设计流程。在美国K-8中文DLI项目中, AI工具的有效使用不应停留在“生成一份教案”或“制作一张词汇卡”的层面, 而应嵌入教师完整的教学设计流程。结合教师的实际需求, 本文提出“标准—目标—任务—材料—评价”五步AI备课模式, 并以“教师—AI—教师”的循环作为专业把关方式。

第一, 输入标准。在中文双语沉浸式教学中, 教师在使用AI前, 应先明确本节课或本单元需要对接的标准, 包括州学科标准、学校课程目标、ACTFL语言标准, 以及学生当前语言水平, 避免只让AI根据一个宽泛主题自由生成内容。

第二, 生成目标。AI可以帮助教师把标准转化为可观察、可评估的语言目标、内容目标和文化目标。例如, 在“天气”单元中, 语言目标可以是“学生能够用中文描述今天、昨天和明天的天气”; 内容目标可以是“学生能够解释天气变化与季节之间的关系”; 文化目标可以是“学生能够比较中美学生不同天气下的日常活动表达”。

第三, 设计任务。目标明确后, 教师可以让AI生成与目标相匹配的课堂活动和学习任务, 如图片描述、信息差活动、配对采访、小组排序、科学观察记录、数学解释、文化比较讨论和项目式学习任务。

第四, 开发材料。AI可以帮助教师生成核心词汇表、句型框架、分级阅读、图片说明、学生讲义、课堂流程、PPT大纲、家长延伸活动和小组任务卡, 教师再根据学生水平进行二次改写, 并使用Canva AI等工具制作图文讲义。

第五, 设计测评形式和内容。沉浸式教学测评应关注学生是否能够使用中文完成有意义的语言任务, 而不仅是记住词汇或翻译句子。AI可以帮助教师生成形成式评估、随堂检测、口语表现任务、写作任务、项目评价量规和学生自评表, 但评价标准必须由教师结合学生真实水平和课堂目标进行修改。

在上述模式中, 最关键的是保持教师的主导作用。本

文建议采用“教师—AI—教师”的协作循环: 教师提供教学情境, AI生成初稿, 教师审核和修改, 教师继续向AI提出修订要求, 最后教师完成最终版本并决定实施方式。这一循环的优势在于, AI承担初稿生成、材料组合和多版本设计; 教师承担专业判断、情境适配和质量控制。孙冕和李悦菡(2026)的研究表明, AI反馈可以提升国际中文教学设计的逻辑和结构, 而同伴反馈能够提供情境性和支持性价值。因此, 中文DLI学校可以采用“AI生成—教师修改—同伴审核—课堂试用—团队修订”的流程, 逐步形成具有学校特色的本土化课程资源体系。

#### IV. A Model for AI-Supported Instructional Design in Chinese DLI Programs

Therefore, the key to AI-supported instructional design in Chinese DLI programs is not how many platforms teachers use, but whether they establish a clear, practical, and reviewable design process. In U.S. K-8 Chinese DLI programs, effective AI use should not remain at the level of “generating a lesson plan” or “creating a vocabulary card.” Instead, AI should be embedded in the full instructional design process. Based on teachers’ practical needs, this article proposes a five-step AI-supported planning model: standards, objectives, tasks, materials, and assessment, supported by a “teacher-AI-teacher” cycle for professional review.

First, input the standards. Before using AI, teachers should identify the state content standards, school curriculum goals, ACTFL language standards, and students’ current proficiency levels that the lesson or unit needs to address, rather than ask AI to generate content freely from a broad topic.

Second, generate instructional objectives. AI can help translate standards into observable and assessable language objectives, content objectives, and cultural objectives. For example, in a unit on weather, a language objective might be, “Students will be able to describe today’s, yesterday’s, and tomorrow’s weather in Chinese.” A content objective might be, “Students will be able to explain the relationship between weather changes and seasons.” A cultural objective might be, “Students will be able to compare how students in China and the United States describe daily activities in different weather conditions.”

Third, design instructional tasks. Once the objectives are clear, teachers can ask AI to generate aligned classroom activities, such as picture-description tasks, information-gap activities, partner interviews, sequencing tasks, science observation records, mathematical explanation tasks, cultural comparison

discussions, and project-based learning tasks.

Fourth, develop instructional materials. AI can help generate vocabulary lists, sentence frames, leveled readings, image captions, student handouts, lesson procedures, slide outlines, home-extension activities, and group task cards. Teachers then revise these materials according to students' proficiency levels and may use tools such as Canva AI to create visual handouts.

Fifth, design assessments. Assessment in immersion instruction should focus on whether students can use Chinese to complete meaningful language tasks, not only on whether they can memorize vocabulary or translate sentences. AI can help generate formative assessments, quick checks, oral performance tasks, writing tasks, project rubrics, and self-assessment forms, but teachers must revise the criteria based on students' actual proficiency levels and lesson objectives.

In this five-step model, the most important principle is maintaining teachers' leadership. This article recommends a "teacher-AI-teacher" cycle: the teacher provides the instructional context, AI generates an initial draft, the teacher reviews and revises the output, the teacher gives AI additional revision requests, and the teacher finalizes the materials and decides how they will be implemented. The advantage of this cycle is that AI takes on the work of drafting, combining materials, and producing multiple versions, while teachers remain responsible for professional judgment, contextual adaptation, and quality control. The study of Sun and Li (2026) shows that AI feedback can improve the logic and structure of instructional design in international Chinese language education, while peer feedback provides contextual and supportive value. Therefore, Chinese DLI schools may adopt a process of "AI generation-teacher revision-peer review-classroom trial-team revision" to gradually develop localized curriculum resources that reflect their own school contexts.

## 五、AI材料进入课堂前的专业审核

AI可以提高备课和材料生成效率,但效率并不等于质量。对于美国K-8中文DLI项目而言,AI生成内容进入课堂前必须经过专业把关。即使材料表面完整,也可能存在语言不自然、内容不准确、文化表达单一、难度不合适或评价目标不清等问题。Erdem Coşgun (2025)关于职前教师使用AI设计语言学习考试题目的研究表明,AI素养不仅涉及工具操作能力,也涉及教师对评价目标、题目质量、语言水平适配和学习者需求的判断能力。因此,中文DLI教师使用AI生成形成性评估、口语表现任务或项目量

规时,仍需结合学生语言水平和课程目标进行材料审查。

为了让专业审核真正可操作,学校可以建立AI生成材料进入课堂前的简明清单。教师在使用AI材料前,可从五个方面进行检查:一是语言质量,包括中文表达、汉字、拼音和句式是否准确自然;二是内容标准,材料是否对接州标准、ACTFL语言标准和学校课程目标;三是文化真实性,文化内容是否避免刻板化和单一化;四是差异化支持,材料是否适合不同语言水平学生及其学习需求;五是伦理、隐私与版权,材料是否避免输入学生敏感信息,是否注明或核查图片、文本和资料来源。

## V. Professional Review Before AI-Generated Materials Enter the Classroom

AI can improve the efficiency of lesson planning and material development, but efficiency does not guarantee quality. For U.S. K-8 Chinese DLI programs, AI-generated content must undergo professional review before it is used in the classroom. Even when materials appear complete, they may contain unnatural language, inaccurate content, limited cultural representations, inappropriate levels of difficulty, or unclear assessment goals. Erdem Coşgun's study (2025) on pre-service teachers' use of AI to design language-learning exam questions suggests that AI literacy involves not only technical tool use but also teachers' ability to evaluate assessment purposes, item quality, language-level appropriateness, and learner needs. Therefore, when Chinese DLI teachers use AI to generate formative assessments, oral performance tasks, or project rubrics, they still need to review and revise the output based on students' proficiency levels and instructional objectives.

To make professional review practical, schools can develop a concise checklist for AI-generated instructional materials before they enter the classroom. Teachers can review materials across five areas: language quality, including whether Chinese expression, characters, pinyin, and sentence patterns are accurate and natural; content alignment, including whether materials connect with state standards, ACTFL language standards, and school curriculum goals; cultural authenticity, including whether cultural content avoids stereotypes and one-dimensional representations; differentiated support, including whether materials fit students' language levels and learning needs; and ethics, privacy, and copyright, including whether teachers avoid entering sensitive student information and verify the sources of images, texts, and other materials.

## 六、从工具使用走向数字素养建设

生成式AI为美国中小学中文双语沉浸式教学带来了重要机遇，也提出了新的专业要求。AI工具能够在一定程度上帮助教师提高备课效率、生成差异化材料、设计评价任务、制作视觉资源，并支持中文与数学、科学、社会科学等学科内容的整合。然而，AI的价值并不在于替代教师，而在于扩展教师的教学设计能力。对于中文DLI项目而言，真正重要的问题不是“教师是否使用AI”，而是“教师如何在专业判断、伦理意识和质量保障的基础上使用AI”。AI生成内容不是最终答案，而是需要教师进一步审核、修改和本土化的初稿。

未来，美国中文DLI学校和教师培训机构应从三个层面推进AI应用。第一，建立教师AI使用规范，明确可使用的平台、隐私边界、版权要求和材料审核流程。第二，建立面向中文DLI场景的提示词资源库、分级材料样例、评价量规模板 and 中文材料审核清单。第三，建立教师AI备课共同体，让教师通过共同备课、同伴审核、课堂试用和反思修订逐步形成本土化、可持续、可共享的中文DLI课程资源体系。

## VI. Moving from Tool Use to Digital Literacy Development

Generative AI has created important opportunities for Chinese dual language immersion instruction in U.S. K-12 settings, while also introducing new professional expectations for teachers. AI tools can, to some extent, help teachers improve lesson-planning efficiency, generate differentiated materials, design assessment tasks, create visual resources, and support the integration of Chinese with academic content areas such as mathematics, science, and social studies. However, the value of AI does not lie in replacing teachers, but in expanding teachers' capacity for instructional design. For Chinese DLI programs, the central question is not whether teachers use AI, but how they use AI with professional judgment, ethical awareness, and quality assurance. AI-generated content is not a final product; rather, it is an initial draft that requires further teacher review, revision, and local adaptation.

Moving forward, U.S. Chinese DLI schools and teacher education providers can advance AI integration at three levels. First, schools should establish guidelines for teachers' AI use, including approved platforms, privacy boundaries, copyright expectations, and material review procedures. Second, programs can develop prompt libraries, examples of leveled materials, rubric templates, and Chinese instructional material review checklists

specifically designed for Chinese DLI contexts. Third, schools can build AI-supported lesson-planning communities in which teachers engage in collaborative planning, peer review, classroom trial, and reflective revision. Through these efforts, Chinese DLI programs can gradually develop localized, sustainable, and shareable curriculum resources. 72

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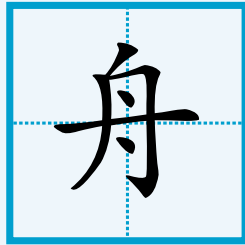


# 图解汉字——舟，船

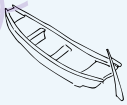
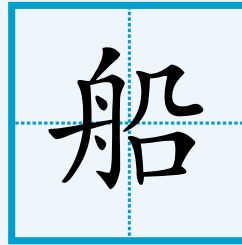
## Illustrated Chinese Characters

### —Zhou, Chuan

zhōu



chuán



甲骨文  
Oracle-Bone  
Inscription



小篆  
Small Seal  
Script

古文字形像一只小船。用作偏旁时，表示与船只有关。

The ancient form of this character looks like a little boat. When used as a radical indicates things related to the boat. 舟

lúchuán  
轮船  
steamer



chuányuán  
船员  
boatman



chuánzhǎng  
船长  
captain



sàilóngzhōu  
赛龙舟  
Dragon Boat Race



chuánzhī  
船只  
ships



# 苏东坡与海南

## Su Dongpo and Hainan

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1097年的春天，身在广东惠州的苏东坡（1037—1101年，名轼，号东坡居士），因一首“春睡诗”再次触怒政敌。来自京城的一纸诏书，将60岁的他贬至与广东隔海相望的海南岛。

In the spring of 1097, Su Dongpo, then living in Huizhou, Guangdong, once again angered his political enemies because of a poem about the spring sleep. Su Dongpo, who lived from 1037 to 1101, whose given name was Su Shi and literary name was Dongpo Jushi, was 60 years old at the time. An imperial decree from the capital banished him to Hainan Island, across the sea from Guangdong.

当时的海南岛十分偏远落后，人们乘船渡琼州海峡，往往都是九死一生。年迈的苏东坡收到诏书后，不禁心生绝望，他在给友人的信中写道，此去海南没指望能活着回来，行前已交代好后事，到了海南，先要准备好棺材和墓穴。

Hainan Island was extremely remote and underdeveloped at the time. Crossing the Qiongzhou Strait by boat was often a near-death experience. When the elderly Su Dongpo received the official order, he could not help but feel despair. In a letter to a friend, he wrote that he had no expectation of returning alive from Hainan. He had already made arrangements for his funeral affairs before setting off.

After arriving in Hainan, the first thing he would do was to prepare a coffin and a grave.

在海南三年，苏东坡度过了一段非常艰苦的时光，但生性豁达乐观的他，并未一直沉浸在消极的情绪中，而是随遇而安，做了很多推动海南发展进步的实事，活出了快乐潇洒的自己。

During his three years in Hainan, Su Dongpo endured a very difficult period. Being open-minded and optimistic by nature, he did not allow himself to remain trapped by these negative emotions. He adapted to his circumstances, carrying out many practical deeds that promoted Hainan's development and progress, living in his own joyful and carefree way.

## 亲身示范 Leading by Example

苏东坡登上海南岛后，在今海口一带停驻数日。他发现这里有不少泉水，但都不太适合饮用，导致居民饮水困难。于是，他帮忙寻找新泉，最终在城市的东北部找到了两眼甘甜清泉，分别命名为“浮粟泉”和“洗心泉”。

After Su Dongpo landed on Hainan Island, he stayed for several days in the area of present-day Haikou. He discovered that although there were many springs nearby, most were not suitable for drinking. This made it difficult for the local residents to obtain clean water. He helped them search for new springs and eventually found two sweet, clear springs in the northeastern part of the city. He named them “Fusu Spring” and “Xixin Spring,” respectively.

苏东坡还指导百姓挖井取水。在海南海口、儋州两地一直流传着“东坡井”的故事。其中，儋州的东坡井位于桄榔庵（苏东坡在儋州的住所）遗址西侧。据当地居民介绍，此井为苏东坡住在儋州期间带领百姓所挖，他与学生也曾在此取水饮用。

Su Dongpo also taught the local people how to dig wells to get a consistent supply of drinking water. Stories of the “Dongpo Wells” have long been passed down in Haikou and Danzhou. Among them, the Dongpo Well in Danzhou is located to the west of the former site of Guanglang Hermitage, where Su

Dongpo once lived. According to local residents, this well was dug by Su Dongpo together with local people while he was living there, and he and his students used to draw water from it for drinking.

当时，海南长期缺粮，米价较贵。在海南居住了一段时间后，苏东坡发现当地农耕技术落后，人们更热衷于采集和销售沉香或去山野间打猎。他认为这不是长久之计，便写下《劝农诗》，劝大家按农时耕作。他还特地向当地官员张中要了一块田地亲自耕种，一方面解决自己的口粮问题，另一方面给当地人做示范。在他的带动下，海南人开始重视农业生产，逐渐改变了以渔猎为主的生活方式。

At that time, Hainan had long suffered from food shortages, and rice was expensive. After living in Hainan for some time, Su Dongpo discovered that the local farming techniques were underdeveloped. People were more interested in collecting and selling agarwood, or hunting in the mountains and fields. He believed that this was not a sustainable way of life, so he wrote *Poems Encouraging Farming* to urge people to farm according to agricultural seasons. He also specifically asked the local official, Zhang Zhong, for a plot of land so then he could cultivate it himself. This helped solve his own food problem and it also allowed him to set an example. Under his influence, people in Hainan began to pay more attention to agricultural production and gradually changed their way of life.

## 培养人才 Cultivating Talent

苏东坡从海口抵达儋州后，与当地官员张中、黎子云等人一起建成“载酒堂”（今东坡书院的前身），在堂内讲学、会友。历史上，载酒堂曾作为学校使用，许多海南子弟在此受教成才。

After traveling from Haikou to Danzhou, Su Dongpo worked with local officials such as Zhang Zhong and Li Ziyun to build “Zaijiu Hall,” the predecessor of today's Dongpo Academy. There, he lectured and met with friends. Zaijiu Hall was once used as a school, where many young people from Hainan received an education and went on to become talented scholars.

苏东坡培养了海南历史上第一位举人姜唐佐和第一位进士符确。姜唐佐是今海口人，曾求学于苏东坡。苏东坡非常欣赏他的才华，常给他讲经史，传作文之法。离开海南时，他写下“沧海何曾断地脉，白袍端合破天荒”两句诗赠予姜唐佐，寄予厚望，并答应有朝一日姜唐佐登科，会补写剩下的诗句。两年后，姜唐佐中举，但苏东坡已去世。又过了一年，姜唐佐在今河南境内遇到了苏东坡的弟弟苏辙，苏辙代替已故兄长将诗句补足。兄弟二人“接力”写诗，兑现承诺，传为佳话。而儋州学子符确则常去桃榔庵向苏东坡请教学问。在苏东坡的悉心指导下，他学业精进，最终成为海南第一位进士。

Su Dongpo trained Jiang Tangzuo, the first *juren* degree holder in Hainan's history and a native of present-day Haikou, as well as Fu Que, Hainan's first *jinshi* degree holder. Su Dongpo greatly admired Jiang Tangzuo's talent and often taught him the Confucian classics and history, as well as essay writing methods. When Su Dongpo was about to leave Hainan, he wrote two lines of poetry for his student: "The vast sea has never cut off the earth's literary vein; A white-robed scholar is surely destined to break new ground." Through these lines, Su Dongpo expressed his high hopes for Jiang Tangzuo. He also promised that if Jiang one day passed the imperial examination, then he would complete the rest of the poem. Two years later, Jiang Tangzuo passed the *juren* examination, but Su Dongpo had already died. Jiang Tangzuo met Su Dongpo's younger brother a year later, Su Zhe, in what is now Henan Province. Su Zhe completed the poem on behalf of his late elder brother. The story of the two brothers "passing the baton" to fulfill this poetic promise became a commonly retold anecdote. Fu Que, a student from Danzhou, often went to Guanglang Hermitage to seek Su Dongpo's guidance. Under his careful instruction, Fu made great academic progress and eventually became Hainan's first *jinshi* degree holder.

苏东坡登岛前，海南不仅没有出过进士，甚至连举人都没出过。他离岛后，海南人读书求学蔚然成风。自



宋至清，全岛共培养出举人767人、进士96人，仅此一条，足见苏东坡对海南贡献之大。

Hainan had never produced a *jinshi* degree holder or even a *juren* degree holder before Su Dongpo arrived on the island. After he left, studying and pursuing education became a widespread practice. From the Song to the Qing, the island produced a total of 767 *juren* and 96 *jinshi*. This alone clearly shows the great contribution that Su Dongpo made to Hainan.

## 活出真我 Living as His True Self

苏东坡总能在逆境中保持达观从容，在平淡的日子里活出精彩，也因此被后人称为“国民男神”。在海南的生活稍微稳定下来后，那个热爱生活、幽默风趣的苏东坡就又“满血复活”了。

Su Dongpo was always able to remain open-minded and composed in the face of adversity, and strived to live an extraordinary life even on ordinary days. For this reason, later generations have called him a "national idol." After his life in Hainan became more settled, the Su Dongpo who had loved life and was full of humor seemed to return once again.

儋州人都很喜爱苏东坡。有次渔民送来生蚝，生活在内地的苏东坡第一次见到这种海鲜，便兴奋地和儿子苏过一同研究吃法。他先后尝试了酒煮和烧烤两种做法，俨然一位美食家。大快朵颐后，他还不忘叮嘱儿子：不

要把海南有美味生蚝的事传出去，万一北方的士人都因此争着贬来此地，我可就分不到这种美味了。

The Danzhou people all loved Su Dongpo very much. When fishermen brought him oysters, Su, who had previously only lived inland, saw this kind of seafood for the first time. Excited, he studied the ways of eating them together with his son, Su Guo. Like a true gourmet, he tried cooking them in wine and roasting them over a fire. After enjoying the oysters to his heart's content, he did not forget to tell his son not to let others know that Hainan has such delicious oysters. Otherwise, if all the northern scholars started competing to be banished there, then he would no longer get to enjoy the delicacy.

在海南，苏东坡仍笔耕不辍，但无墨可用成了最让他头疼的事。他见居所附近有松树，便动手制墨。一次烧松木制墨时，灶火失控，险些烧了房子。父子二人手忙脚乱灭了火，满身乌黑。本想就此作罢，但经过这一番折腾竟也意外得到了大大小小五百丸好墨，足够苏东坡用上好一阵了。苏东坡因此还调侃自夸说：自己制作的墨比唐代制墨名匠李庭珪制作的还要好。

Su Dongpo continued to write diligently while in Hainan, but the lack of ink became his biggest headache. Seeing that there were pine trees near his residence, he decided to try and make ink himself. Once, while burning pine wood to do so, the stove fire got out of control and nearly burned down the house. Su Dongpo and his son hurriedly put out the fire, and ended up covered in soot. After all that trouble, they unexpectedly produced about five hundred pieces of good ink in different sizes, enough for Su Dongpo to use for quite some time. Su Dongpo even jokingly boasted that the ink he had made was better than that produced by the ink-making master Li Tinggui of the Tang Dynasty.

浙江金华的潘衡初来海南儋州时，起灶制墨，烟浓而墨不精，苏东坡得知后向他传授制墨经验：把烟囱改长，把火灶改宽，烟少一半，墨就可以制成了。后来，潘衡制成的墨上便印有“海南松煤，东坡法墨”字样，畅销一时。

When Pan Heng from Jinhua, Zhejiang, first came to Danzhou, Hainan, he tried to make ink by building a stove. However, the smoke was too thick and the resulting ink was of poor quality. After Su Dongpo heard

about this, he shared his own ink-making experience with Pan Heng: he should lengthen the chimney and widen the stove. Once the smoke reduced by half, good ink could be made. Later, the ink produced by Pan Heng was printed with the words "Hainan pine soot, Dongpo-method ink," which became popular for a time.

苏东坡对海南抱有深情，海南人也十分尊崇苏东坡。宋代以来，历代海南读书人都尊称他为东坡先生，言谈或撰文，不直呼名讳，常引先生之言，多以先生教诲为遵循。每到苏东坡生日，海南的文人都会举办“寿苏会”，以各种形式进行纪念。

Su Dongpo held deep affection for Hainan, and the people of Hainan greatly respected him. Generations of Hainan scholars have respectfully referred to him as Mr Dongpo since the Song Dynasty. In conversation and writing, they avoided using his personal name. They quoted his words often, and took his teachings as guidance. Every year on Su Dongpo's birthday, Hainan's literary scholars would hold gatherings known as "Celebrations of Su" to commemorate him.

海南至今还有东坡村、东坡井、东坡田、东坡路、东坡桥等——这些遍布全岛的东坡印记，是苏东坡对海南影响深远的最好证明。

To this day, there are still places in Hainan named after him, such as Dongpo Village, Dongpo Well, Dongpo Field, Dongpo Road and Dongpo Bridge. These traces, scattered across the island, are the best proof of Su Dongpo's profound and lasting influence on Hainan. ㊟



dìng fēng bō

## 定风波

sū shì

苏轼

mò tīng chuān lín dǎ yè shēng hé fāng yín xiào

莫听穿林打叶声，何妨吟啸

(1)

qiě xú xíng zhú zhàng máng xié qīng shèng mǎ shuí pà

且徐行。竹杖芒鞋轻胜马，谁怕？

(2)

yī suō yān yǔ rèn píng shēng

一蓑烟雨任平生。

liào qiào chūn fēng chuī jiǔ xǐng wēi lěng shān tóu

料峭春风吹酒醒，微冷，山头

(3)

xié zhào què xiāng yíng huí shǒu xiàng lái xiāo sè chù guī

斜照却相迎。回首向来萧瑟处，归

(4)

qù yě wú fēng yǔ yě wú qíng

去，也无风雨也无晴。

(1) 吟啸：吟诗长啸。  
Chant and roar: chanting poetry and whistling freely.

(2) 芒鞋：草鞋。  
Straw sandals: straw sandals.

(3) 料峭：形容春天的微寒。  
Chilly: describing the slight chill of spring.

(4) 萧瑟：风雨吹打树木的声音，形容冷落、凄凉。  
Bleak: the sound of wind and rain beating on trees, describing desolation.

## 【题解】

这首词字面上写途中遇雨，实际上是抒发诗人旷达超脱的人生态度。

Although this poem describes encounters with rain during the poet's journey, it actually expresses the poet's optimistic and unconventional attitude towards life.

## 【译文】

不用注意那穿林打叶的雨声，何妨放开喉咙吟咏长啸从容而行。拄竹杖、穿芒鞋，走得比骑马还轻便，一身蓑衣任凭风吹雨打，照样过我的一生！

春风微凉吹醒我的酒意，微微有些冷，山头初晴的斜阳却应时相迎。回头望一眼走过来的风雨萧瑟的地方，我信步归去，不管它是风雨还是放晴。

(译文选自古文岛)

Do not focus on the sound of the rain beating against the leaves through the forest. Why not chant and walk at any easy pace? With a bamboo staff and straw sandals, I travel lighter than on horseback. In my straw raincoat, I face the storm as it comes and live my life all the same.

The cool spring breeze sobered me up. It was a little chilly. The slanting sun came forth to meet me. Looking back at the bleak place, I took a leisurely walk, whether in rain and shine.

(Translation selected from m.guwendao.net)

## 古诗文赏读

## Classical Poetry and Prose Appreciation

译/丁鹏 Penny Ding

jiǎn zì mù lán huā jǐ mǎo dān ěr chūn cí  
减字木兰花·己卯儋耳春词sū shì  
苏轼chūn niú chūn zhàng wú xiàn chūn fēng lái hǎi shàng  
春牛春杖，无限春风来海上。(1) 丐：乞求。  
Beg: to entreat or beseech.biàn gài chūn gōng rǎn dé táo hóng sì ròu hóng  
便丐春工，染得桃红似肉红。(2) 幡：旗。  
Banner: the flag.chūn fān chūn shèng yī zhèn chūn fēng chuī jiǔ xǐng  
春幡春胜，一阵春风吹酒醒。bù sì tiān yá juǎn qǐ yáng huā sì xuě huā  
不似天涯，卷起杨花似雪花。

## 【题解】

这首词写于海南立春时节。苏轼捕捉到海南春早、杨花如雪的独特景致，发出了“不似天涯”的感叹，充满了随遇而安的欣喜。

This poem was written at the beginning of spring. Su Shi called attention to the unique beauty of the early arrival of spring and the willow fluff drifting like snow in Hainan. He exclaimed that it excelled at the world's edge and was filled with a tranquil joy.

## 【译文】

牵着春天的泥塑耕牛，拉起春天的泥塑犁杖，春风无限，自海而来。于是请来春神的神功，把桃花红染得像肉色红。竖立春天的绿幡，剪成春天的彩胜。一阵春风，吹我酒醒。此地不像海角天涯，卷起的柳絮像飞舞的雪花。

Leading the spring clay ox and pulling the spring clay plow stick, the boundless spring breeze comes from the sea. Hence, they invited the divine skill of the Spring God to dye the peach blossoms red like flesh. Spring green banners are raised and cut into colorful spring splendor. A gust of spring wind sobers me from wine. This place is not like the ends of the earth; the swirling willow catkins resemble dancing snowflakes. 九



# 去自贸港修飞机

## Hainan Free Trade Port: New Hub for Aircraft Maintenance

文/习霁鸿 Xi Jihong

译/汤敏 Tang Min

海南自贸港一站式飞机维修产业基地（以下简称“维修基地”）自2022年3月投入运营至2026年3月底，已累计完成超2800架次飞机的维修工作。其中，境外飞机超过200架次，覆盖全球30多家境外航空公司。“去自贸港修飞机”，正从一种新鲜的尝试，变为越来越多航司的常态选择。

Since it began operations in March 2022, the Hainan Free Trade Port One-Stop Aircraft Maintenance Base has completed more than 2,800 maintenance checks as of the end of March 2026. Of these, over 200 involve overseas aircraft from more than 30 international airlines around the world. What was once a novel idea—heading for the Free Trade Port for aircraft maintenance—is becoming a routine choice for an increasing number of airlines.

### 省心·省时·省钱

### Reliable, Efficient, and Cost-Effective

2025年10月，约旦一家航司首次将一架待维修的飞机送至维修基地，进行专项改装与整机喷漆。这也是该基地迎来的第一单约旦业务。让所有人意外的是，首架飞机维修工作结束刚四天，第二架飞机便紧随而至，要求提供相同的服务。从“头回客”到“回头客”，只用了四天时间。原因何在？该航司的代表用六个字概括：省心、省时、省钱。

In October 2025, a Jordanian airline sent an aircraft to the Maintenance Base for the first time for specialized modifications and a full-aircraft repaint—



the first project from Jordan undertaken by the base. Surprisingly, just four days after the first aircraft was delivered, a second arrived seeking the same services. It took only four days for a first-time customer to become a repeat customer. Why? The airline's staff summed it up in three words: reliable, efficient, and cost-effective.

省心，源于可靠的技术。尽管维修基地很“年轻”，但入驻企业都持有国际业界承认的资质。例如，入驻基地的海航航空技术有限公司（以下简称“海航技术”），手握多个国家、地区民航管理机构颁发的维修许可，这是赢得国际客户信赖的基石。

Reliable service begins with reliable expertise. Although the Maintenance Base is young, the companies operating there all hold internationally recognized certifications. One example is HNA Technic, which holds maintenance licenses issued by civil aviation authorities in multiple countries and regions, providing a key foundation for earning the trust of international clients.

省时，来自一站式的高效。从机体大修、零部件维修，到航空器整机喷涂，所有服务都能在同一园区完成。在喷漆业务上，窄体机（单通道客机）的喷漆周期约为6天，宽体机（双通道客机）也仅需11至16天，处于业界领先水平。

Efficiency is made possible by one-stop service. From major airframe overhauls and component repairs to full-aircraft repainting, all services can be completed within the same facilities. For repainting, the turnaround time is about 6 days for a narrow-body (single-aisle) aircraft and just 11 to 16 days for a wide-body (twin-aisle) aircraft, placing the Maintenance Base among the industry's leaders.

省钱，不止于政策。境外飞机来海南维修，可以享受维修免保证金、维修航材保税等一系列优惠。这些措施直接为企业降低了10%至15%的维修成本。如果再算上因为高效而节省的飞机停场时间，综合成本优势更加明显。

Cost-effectiveness comes from more than just favorable policies. Overseas aircraft staying in Hainan for maintenance can benefit from a range of incentives, including waived maintenance security deposits and bonded treatment for maintenance

materials, which reduce maintenance costs by 10 to 15 percent. When the savings from reduced aircraft downtime are also taken into account, the overall cost advantage becomes even more significant.

多次与维修基地打交道的约旦维修技术代表马哈德·马纳瑟对此深有感触。“海南自贸港不仅政策优惠力度大、通关流程简便，零关税备件供应及时，而且维修企业的资质与效率均达到国际领先水平。”他说道，“更重要的是，团队的专业素养和沟通的顺畅，让整个合作体验非常愉快。在海南维修飞机，综合成本优势非常突出。”

Jordanian maintenance technical representative Mahmoud Manaseh, who has worked with the Maintenance Base multiple times, strongly agrees with this. “The Hainan Free Trade Port not only offers strong policy incentives and simple customs clearance procedures, but also provides timely tariff-free spare parts supply, while the maintenance enterprises’ qualifications and efficiency are at an internationally leading level,” he said. “More importantly, the team’s professionalism and smooth communication make the entire cooperation experience very pleasant. Maintaining aircraft in Hainan offers a very prominent overall cost advantage.”

如果说硬实力是吸引客户的第一道门槛，那么有温度的服务则是将客户长久留住的秘诀。菲律宾某航司的一架空客A320飞机落地维修基地，需要更换整机座椅、辅助动力装置（APU，即飞机尾部的小型发动机），并完成周期检修。承接业务的服务公司迅速成立专项工作小组，全员由经验丰富的资深技术人员组成。不到一周，飞机顺利完成交付。紧接着，该航司的第二架飞机也在短短一周后圆满交付。

If hard power is what gets clients through the door, it's warm, attentive service that keeps them coming back. When a Philippine airline's Airbus A320 landed at the maintenance base for full-cabin seat replacements, an APU swap, and a scheduled overhaul, the service provider sprang into action. They immediately assembled a dedicated task force of seasoned technicians. In less than a week, the aircraft was successfully delivered—followed by the swift turnaround of the airline's second plane just one week later.

韩国一家航司的现场监修负责人金玟成则对沟通的即时性印象深刻。他回忆，在维修期间，航司可以与维

修基地保持24小时全天候联系。“他们回复很快，让我们很放心。”他说。

Min-sung Kim, the on-site maintenance supervisor for a Korean airline, was particularly impressed by the timely communication. He recalled that during the maintenance, the airline was able to maintain 24/7 contact with the Maintenance Base. “Their quick responses gave us real peace of mind,” he said.

## 从区域到全球 From Regional Reach to Global Connectivity

从菲律宾到全球30多个国家和地区，短短几年，这里已经从区域性维修点成长为连接全球的重要航空维修基地。

In just a few years, the Maintenance Base has evolved from a regional maintenance station into a major aviation maintenance hub serving more than 30 countries and regions worldwide.

在海口空港综合保税区的航材保税仓内，各类贴着清晰标识的航空消耗件被整齐码放。借助海南自贸港的保税政策，海航技术打造的境外航材超市，扭转了过去“人等货”的被动局面，实现了如今“货等人”的高效衔接。

Inside the Bonded Aviation Material Warehouse at the Haikou Comprehensive Bonded Zone, clearly labeled aircraft consumables are stacked in neat rows. Leveraging the Hainan Free Trade Port's bonded policies, HNA Technics has established an “overseas aviation materials supermarket,” an initiative that shifts from the passive bottleneck of “technicians waiting for parts” to the highly efficient “parts waiting technicians workflow.”

2025年4月，海航技术与空中客车集团旗下欧航航材合作的航材超市项目（IMS）正式投用。这是海南自

贸港首个由飞机制造商参与共建的航材超市。“我们的境外航材超市目前储备有超过2 200种、近1.8万件航空消耗件。”海航技术采购管理部总经理刘佳说。目前，该航材超市已与多家全球头部供应商建立了稳固的合作关系。

In April 2025, the aviation materials supermarket project—or Inventory Management Services (IMS)—officially went into operation, a joint effort between HNA Technics and Airbus subsidiary Satair. This marks the first aviation materials supermarket in the Hainan Free Trade Port to feature the direct participation of an aircraft manufacturer. “Our overseas aviation materials supermarket currently stocks over 2,200 types of aircraft consumables, totaling nearly 18,000 individual parts,” said Liu Jia, General Manager of the Procurement Management Department at HNA Technics. To date, they have established solid partnerships with multiple leading global suppliers.



对于境外航司而言，以往需要长时间等待清关的航材，如今在保税仓能“即取即用”，既大幅减轻了资金压力，又有效缩短了飞机停场时间。

For foreign airlines, aviation materials that previously required lengthy customs clearance can now be accessed on a “ready-to-use” basis right from the bonded warehouse. This not only significantly alleviates financial pressure but also effectively shortens aircraft grounded time.



与此同时，新建的复合材料工艺中心填补了海南在该领域的空白。海航技术附件维修事业部副总经理陈诗旺介绍，该中心配备全套先进设备，今后相关维修件无须再辗转外地，在海南本地就能完成修复。

Meanwhile, the newly established Composite Material Processing Center fills a critical gap for Hainan in this field. According to Chen Shiwang, Deputy General Manager of the Component Maintenance Division at HNA Technics, the Center is fully equipped with advanced machinery, meaning relevant components no longer need to be sent elsewhere and can now be repaired locally in Hainan.

这些能力的背后，离不开自贸港政策的支持。“零关税”让境外航材入区存储无须缴纳进口关税，快速通关的通道也已全面打通。除了政策红利，海南自贸港还拥有得天独厚的地理位置：4小时飞行半径可覆盖全球21个国家和地区、47%的人口；8小时飞行半径则能覆盖全球59个国家和地区、67%的人口。这为航空维修产业的辐射发展提供了天然的便利。

Behind these capabilities is the strong support of Free Trade Port policies. The “zero-tariff” policy exempts

overseas aviation materials entered and stored in the zone from import duties, and fast-track customs clearance channels are now fully operational. Beyond policy dividends, the Hainan FTP boasts a uniquely advantageous geographical location. Within a 4-hour flight radius, it can cover 21 countries and regions, reaching 47% of the global population; an 8-hour flight radius extends that reach to 59 countries and regions, encompassing 67% of the world's population. This provides a natural advantage for the aviation maintenance industry to expand its regional reach.

海口美兰机场海关也主动靠前服务，专门设立了针对飞机、发动机、航材的“绿色通道”，安排专人负责集

中审单、集中查验，并提供24小时全天候保障服务，确保航材和飞机进出顺畅。

Haikou Meilan Airport Customs has also taken a proactive approach by setting up a dedicated “green channel” for aircraft, engines, and aviation materials. With designated personnel managing centralized document reviews and inspections alongside 24/7 support, they ensure a seamless flow for all incoming and outgoing aircraft and materials.

“海南自贸港政策优惠力度大，维修资质与效率国际领先，机库设施齐全，配套服务完善，团队响应及时，往返交通便捷，很有竞争力，自然成为我们长期合作的首选。”越南某航空客户代表杰斯特·杜拉诺·门多萨的这番话，代表了众多客户的心声。

“Hainan Free Trade Port offers highly competitive policy incentives, world-class maintenance qualifications and efficiency, fully equipped hangar facilities, comprehensive supporting services,

and a fast-responding team, coupled with highly convenient transport links. It naturally becomes our top choice for long-term cooperation.” This statement from Jester Durano Mendoza, an airline customer representative from Vietnam, echoes the sentiments of many clients.

随着越来越多航司将这里视为可靠的合作伙伴，境外飞机来往不绝。“一架刚走，另一架又来了。”这忙碌的景象，证明“去自贸港修飞机”已成为一个值得信赖的选择。

With a growing number of airlines viewing the hub as a reliable partner, overseas aircraft are arriving in a steady stream. “It’s been one right after another.” This bustling scene proves that “going to the Free Trade Port for aircraft maintenance” has become a trusted choice. 📺

供图 / 王程龙 海航航空技术有限公司



去自贸港修飞机

扫码看视频

# 海南开放与国际教育

Opening Up Hainan: New Opportunities for International Education

文/海南师范大学 Hainan Normal University  
译/汤敏 Tang Min



【编者按】2025年12月18日，海南自由贸易港正式启动全岛封关。封关后，海南全岛成为海关监管特殊区域，实现货物、资金、人员等更自由流动，这是中国高水平对外开放的重要里程碑。封关也为海南教育开放提供了新的政策空间，海南正以此为契机加快建设“国际教育创新岛”，推动境外高校独立办学和中外合作办学，打造“留学海南”新品牌。海南师范大学许玫教授既是自贸港建设的见证者，也是教育开放的参与者，她曾连续三年主持编写《海南高质量发展报告》蓝皮书。本刊通过对许玫教授的专访，解读封关的意义、封关与高等教育的关联，以及国际教育在海南的新机遇。

**Editor's Note:** On December 18, 2025, the Hainan Free Trade Port launched island-wide special customs operations, making the island a special supervision zone for the free flow of goods, capital, and personnel—a milestone in China's high-level opening-up. These policies also expand Hainan's educational opening-up. Leveraging this, the province is accelerating its “International Education Innovation Island” initiative—fostering independent foreign campuses and Chinese-foreign partnerships to become a premier study destination among international students. Professor Xu Mei, both as a witness to and participant in this opening-up process, has served as the chief editor of the *Hainan High-Quality Development Report* (Blue Book) for three consecutive years. In this exclusive interview, Professor Xu interprets the significance of island-wide customs operations, their impact on higher education, and the emerging opportunities for international education in Hainan.

问：许教授您好，您是什么时候来海南的？您眼中的海南是什么样的呢？

答：我在海南生活快四年了。这里四季温润，椰风绕海，清新的自然生态让人感到踏实和安心。海南既有优美的生态环境，也有温暖的人文情怀，是一座被自然与温情包裹的岛屿。推门就撞见绿意，抬头便遇见蓝天。

海南有自己的历史和特色。海口骑楼老街中西合璧的老建筑，藏着侨商们百年的打拼故事；每到农历三月三，黎苗同胞的歌舞与乐声延续着代代相传的民族文脉；街头的老爸茶店、邻里闲谈的松弛与温暖，让每一个来到海南的人都能找到心安的角落。

**Q: Professor Xu, when did you first come to Hainan? What is your impression of it?**

A: I have lived in Hainan for over four years now. Here, the seasons are balmy, with coconut breezes sweeping along the coast. The fresh natural environment provides a sense of inner peace. Beyond its beautiful environment, Hainan has a warm human touch. Open the door, and you will be greeted by lush greenery, the blue sky, and kindness.

Hainan has its own unique history and character. Haikou's Qilou Old Street features architecture where East meets West, telling the

century-old stories of overseas Chinese merchants. Every year, on the third day of the third lunar month, the songs and dances of the Li and Miao people carry forward traditions passed down through generations. In local Laobacha teahouses, the relaxed, heart-warming neighborly chatter offers a sense of belonging to everyone who visits the island.

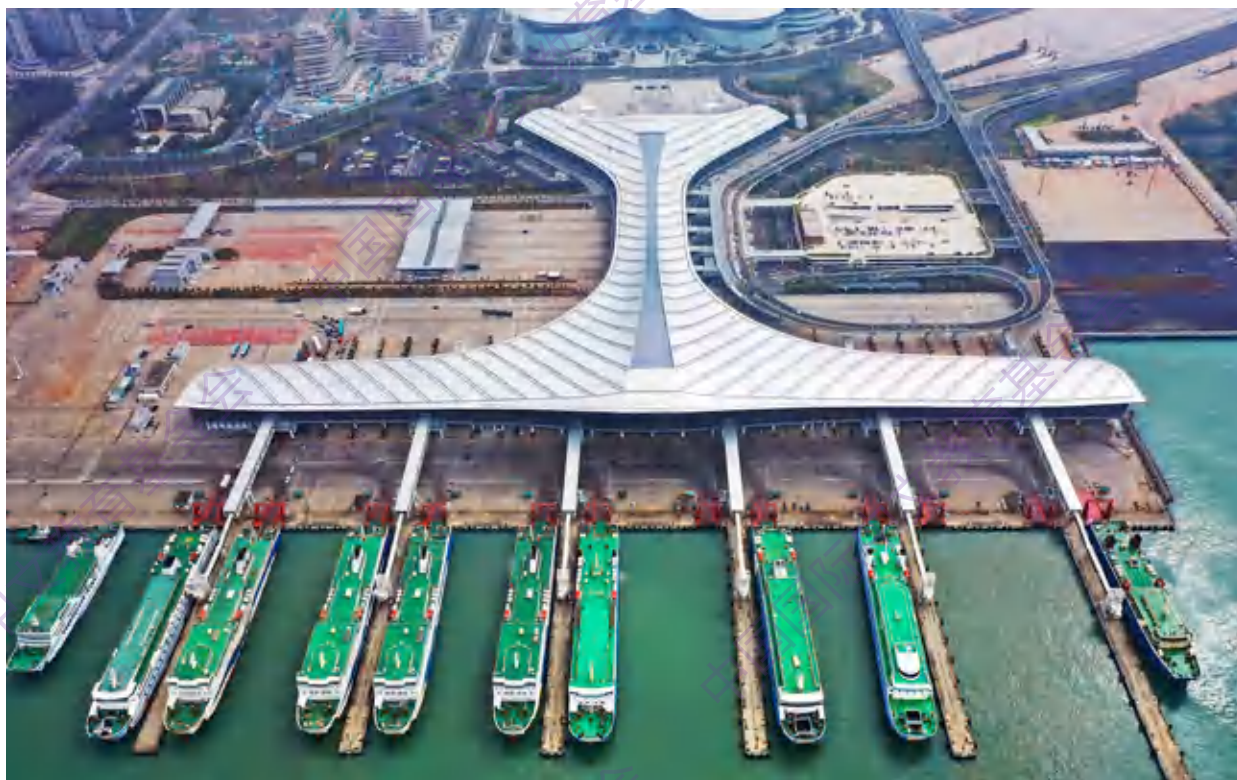
问：您认为封关意味着什么？

答：很多人第一次听到“封关”，心里都会犯嘀咕：海南是不是要关起来了？其实不是。封关不是封岛，而是更大的开放。用一句话概括：关的是货的界，开的是人的路。管的是货，不是人；是开门，不是砌墙。

具体来说，封关后海南全岛将成为一个“海关监管特殊区域”。国外的货物进入海南可以享受免税政策，在海南加工后进入内地也可以享受关税优惠。这对企业来说是极大的利好。与此同时，人员的进出也更加便利——海南已对86国实行免签政策，国际游客、商务人士、留学生来海南都非常方便。

对企业和商家来说，货物进出境的自由度更高，能切实降低通关成本。外资准入门槛进一步放宽，符合条件的市场主体可享受自贸港专属的优惠税率。对游客来说，自贸港的旅游吸引力持续提升，购物更实惠，出行也更便捷。





**Q: In your view, what does “sealing the customs borders” for Hainan actually mean?**

A: When many people first hear the term “sealing the customs borders,” they naturally feel a bit uneasy, wondering: “Is Hainan going to shut itself off?” In reality, it is quite the opposite. Sealing the borders actually entails a broader opening up. It is safe to conclude that while boundaries for goods are defined, paths for people are forged; the policy regulates cargo, not individuals; it is about opening doors, not building walls.

Specifically, after the move, the entire island of Hainan will become a “special customs supervision zone.” Foreign goods entering Hainan can enjoy duty-free policies, and products processed in Hainan can benefit from tariff preferences when entering the Chinese mainland. This is a massive boon for enterprises. Meanwhile, the movement of people is becoming even more convenient—Hainan has already implemented visa-free entry for 86 countries, making it incredibly easy for international tourists, business professionals, and

students to visit.

For companies and merchants, the freedom of movement for goods will increase, effectively reducing customs clearance costs. The threshold for foreign investment will be further lowered, and eligible market entities can enjoy the exclusive preferential tax rates of the Free Trade Port. For tourists, the appeal of the Free Trade Port continues to grow, with more affordable shopping and better travel experience.

**问：封关后，海南在教育开放方面有哪些新的机遇？**

答：封关为海南的教育开放提供了前所未有的政策空间。海南正在打造“国际教育创新岛”，这是自贸港建设的重要组成部分。封关带来的贸易、投资、人员流动等便利化政策，直接辐射到教育领域——境外高校来海南办学的审批更顺畅、国际学生的出入境更便捷、教育资源的跨境流动更自由。

具体来说，海南在陵水建设了国际教育创新试验区，推动国际教育资源汇聚，打造“留学海南”新标杆。试验区既支持境外高校独立办学，也不断扩容中

外合作办学项目，覆盖本科、研究生等多个层次。在合作模式上，试验区不再局限于简单的课程引进、学生交流，而是向联合培养、师资共建、管理共治延伸，构建深度绑定的长效合作关系。同时，围绕自贸港重点产业需求，试验区精准引进境外优势学科资源，推动教育合作与产业发展同频共振，避免盲目引进、同质化办学。通过集中布局、资源共享，试验区有效降低办学成本、提升办学效率，吸引越来越多国内外学生前来求学，成为自贸港国际教育的重要窗口。

更重要的是，海南通过推进境外高等教育机构办学立法，让境外高校在海南办学有法可依、有章可循。同时完善国际交流合作评价机制，加强合作办学全流程质量监管，在鼓励开放创新的同时，也守住办学质量的底线。

**Q: How will the new policies create new opportunities for Hainan's educational opening-up?**

A: The implementation of island-wide customs clearance provides unprecedented policy space for the opening up of Hainan's education sector. Hainan is currently developing the "International Education Innovation Island," which is a vital component of the Free Trade Port construction. The facilitation policies for trade,

investment, and personnel mobility brought by customs clearance directly benefit the education sector—making the approval process for overseas universities to establish campuses in Hainan smoother, the entry and exit of international students more convenient, and the cross-border flow of educational resources freer.

To be more specific, Hainan has established the Lingshui Li'an International Education Innovation Pilot Zone to promote the convergence of international educational resources and create a new benchmark for "Studying in Hainan." The Pilot Zone supports both the independent operation of overseas universities and the expansion of Chinese-foreign cooperative education programs, covering various levels including undergraduate and postgraduate studies. Regarding cooperation models, the focus has shifted beyond simple curriculum introduction and student exchange toward joint cultivation, collaborative faculty development, and shared management, thereby building deeply integrated, long-term partnerships. Meanwhile, centered on the demands of key industries in the Free Trade Port, Hainan is precisely introducing high-quality subject resources from abroad to ensure that educational cooperation resonates



海南师范大学桂林洋校区  
Guilinyang Campus, Hainan Normal University

with industrial development, avoiding blind introduction or homogenized programs. Through centralized layout and resource sharing, the Pilot Zone effectively reduces operating costs and improves efficiency, attracting an increasing number of domestic and international students and serving as a crucial window for international education in the Free Trade Port.

More importantly, Hainan is advancing legislation to facilitate the establishment of overseas higher education institutions, providing a solid legal foundation and clear regulatory framework for their operation. At the same time, the province is refining evaluation mechanisms for international exchange and cooperation and strengthening quality supervision throughout the entire process. This fosters openness and innovation without compromising the quality bottom line.

**问：对于想来海南留学的国际学生，封关带来了哪些具体机遇？**

**答：**机遇非常多。首先，海南实行更加便利的入境政策，国际学生来华留学、参加短期交流项目都非常方便，签证手续大大简化。

其次，自贸港的建设创造了大量实习和就业机会。随着越来越多的跨国企业、科创企业落户海南，国际学生毕业后留在海南工作的机会越来越多。

第三，创业环境也越来越完善。比如，我们学校依托海南师范大学国家大学科技园，联合海口江东新区留创园，为国际学生搭建了一站式创业孵化平台，提供免费办公场地、协助工商注册，还有专业导师一对一指导。学校专门设立了“榕树基金”（海南师范大学大学生创新创业开放基金），每年遴选并扶持优秀创业项目。大家还可以叠加享受自贸港创业担保贷款、税收优惠、居留便利等专属政策支持。



总体来说，留学自贸港就是站在中国连接世界的前沿。海南正用最真诚的态度、最贴心的服务和最优质的教育迎接全球各地的青年学子。

**Q: What specific opportunities does this move offer international students wishing to study in Hainan?**

**A:** The opportunities are immense. First, entry policies are more streamlined. Visa procedures have been greatly simplified, making it highly convenient for international students to study or to join short-term exchanges.

Second, the Free Trade Port creates vast internship and employment prospects. As more multinationals and tech firms settle in Hainan, post-graduation career opportunities continue to grow.

Third, the entrepreneurial ecosystem is maturing. For instance, Hainan Normal University—leveraging its National University Science Park and the Haikou Jiangdong New Area Overseas Students Pioneer Park—provides a one-stop incubation platform for international students, offering free office space, registration assistance, and one-on-one mentorship. The university's Banyan Fund (Hainan Normal University Open Fund for Undergraduate



Innovation and Entrepreneurship) selects and supports outstanding startup projects annually. Students can further benefit from Free Trade Port-exclusive support, including entrepreneurship guarantee loans, tax incentives, and residency facilitation.

To conclude, studying in the Free Trade Port puts you at the forefront of China's global connectivity. Hainan welcomes young students worldwide with sincerity, tailored services, and premium education resources.

**问：在您看来，海南师范大学在吸引国际学生方面有哪些具体举措？**

答：海南师范大学是省属重点高校，也是国家级华文教育基地，面向全球招收留学生。我们开设汉语、国际中文教育、艺术、旅游管理等专业。申请流程简单高效，按照HSK成绩分级录取，实行中英双语授课，学校还设有不同层次的奖学金，真诚欢迎世界各地的学子来此求学。

**Q: What specific measures has Hainan Normal University taken to attract international students?**

A: As a key provincial university and a national Chinese Language Education Base, Hainan Normal

University recruits globally. We offer programs in Chinese Language, International Chinese Education, Fine Arts, and Tourism Management. The application process is streamlined and efficient, featuring HSK-based admissions. Once enrolled, students benefit from bilingual instruction in Chinese and English. We also offer various scholarship tiers and sincerely welcome students from around the world.

**问：作为一名教育工作者，您如何看待海南的未来？大学在其中扮演了什么角色？**

答：海南的未来，既有历史的温度、文化的厚度、生态的绿度，更有开放的广度与创新的速度。海南正在从一座热带岛屿，成长为面向世界的开放门户。在自贸港建设



的大背景下，大学和海南这座岛屿是一起成长、一起发展的。我们最重要的任务，就是培养出能适应高水平对外开放需求的高素质人才。

**Q: As an educator, how do you view Hainan's future? What role do universities play in it?**

A: Hainan's future is defined by historical warmth, cultural richness, ecological vitality, and more importantly, by the breadth of its openness and the speed of its innovation. Hainan is evolving from a tropical island into a global gateway. In the context of Free Trade Port construction, universities and the island grow and develop together. Our primary mission is to cultivate high-quality talent capable of meeting the demands of high-level international opening-up. 🌐



供图 / 蔡嘉鸿 黄城栋 郭程 韩茂清 蒲晓旭



# 在文昌，我们一起看火箭升空

## Let's Chase Rocket Launches in Wenchang

文/刘梦晓 Liu Mengxiao

译/杨祎辰 Yang Yichen



你见过火箭升空吗？不是电视里几十秒的新闻画面，而是在海天之间，亲眼看着火箭直冲云霄。

Have you ever seen a rocket lift off—not in a few dozen seconds of TV news footage, but with your own eyes, between sea and sky, as it charges straight into the clouds?

在海南文昌，这样的场景每隔一段时间就会上演。成千上万的人从四面八方涌向同一片海滩，只为等待那一声轰鸣。他们中有扛着长焦相机的资深“追箭族”，有牵着孩子的年轻父母，也有头发花白的老人。当火箭点火的一刹那，尾焰照亮整个海湾，脚下的土地在微微颤抖，人群爆发出整齐的倒计时和欢呼声……

In Wenchang, Hainan Province, scenes like this play out at regular intervals. Tens of thousands of people converge on the same stretch of beach from every direction, all to wait for that single thunderous moment. Among them are seasoned “rocket chasers” shouldering long telephoto lenses, young parents leading children by the hand, and elderly onlookers with hair gone all silver. At the instant the rocket

ignites, its exhaust plume floods the entire bay with light. The ground underfoot trembles faintly, and the crowd bursts into a perfectly synchronized countdown—then a wave of cheers.

这就是现在的文昌，曾经以椰子、文昌鸡和侨乡文化低调示人的滨海小城，如今因为火箭，成为许多人都想去一次的地方。

This is Wenchang today. Once a low-key coastal town known for coconuts, Wenchang chicken, and its *qiaoxiang* (literally: a hometown of overseas Chinese) heritage, it has—thanks to rocket launches—become a place many people feel they have to visit at least once.

### 从渔村到“航天小镇”

#### From Fishing Village to “Space Town”

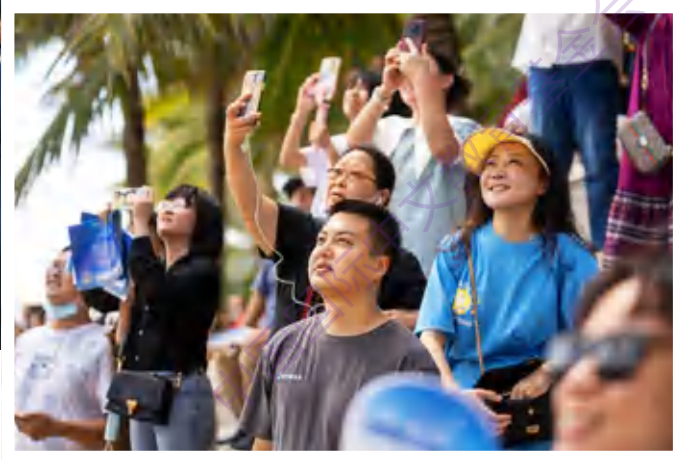
要讲文昌的航天故事，绕不开龙楼镇。

To tell Wenchang’s aerospace story, you have to begin with Longlou Town.



龙楼镇面积不大，它原本是文昌东部一个普普通通的渔业小镇，渔民们日出而作、日落而息。2009年，文昌航天发射场在这里建设，从此改写了小镇的命运。2016年，长征七号首飞成功，龙楼镇从渔村变成了“航天小镇”。

Longlou is not large. It was once an ordinary fishing town in eastern Wenchang, where life followed the tide: out at dawn, and in at dusk. In 2009, construction began on the Wenchang Spacecraft Launch Site here, and the town's future was quietly rewritten. In 2016, when China's then-newest liquid-fueled launch vehicle, the Long March-7, made its successful maiden flight, Longlou announced itself to the world as a "space town," leaving its fishing-village past behind.



如今，街道两旁遍布酒店和民宿——从2016年的5家增加到150多家。傍晚的集市上，文昌鸡、椰子饭香气四溢，刚上岸的海鲜很快就被别人买走，村民的小摊也热闹起来。当地人常开玩笑说：“火箭一响，黄金万两。”

Now you can see the change right on the streets. Hotels and guesthouses line both sides of the road—up from just 5 in 2016 to more than 150 today. At dusk, the market hums with life: the smell of Wenchang chicken and coconut rice fills the air; seafood fresh off the boats sells out almost as soon as it is laid out; and villagers' stalls buzz with business. Locals like to joke, "When the rocket goes up, fortune rolls in."

这话其实一点也不夸张。临近火箭发射的日子，来自全国各地的航天爱好者提前好几天就涌进龙楼镇，有人甚至提前几个月就订好了酒店和民宿的“箭景房”，还有人干脆提前一晚在发射场附近的沙滩和椰林里安营扎寨。小镇上能听到天南海北的口音，人们相聚于此，只为亲眼看到火箭升空，尾焰照亮海天的那一刻。

This is not much of an exaggeration. As launch days draw near, aerospace enthusiasts from across China arrive several days early. Some book months in advance to secure coveted "rocket-view" rooms; others simply pitch tents the night before on beaches and in coconut groves near the launch site. Accents from every corner of the country mingle in the streets. People gather for one reason only: to witness the instant a rocket climbs, its exhaust plume bright enough to paint the sea and sky.

## 从“追箭”到“留客” More Reasons to Stay

早期的航天旅游，更像是一场“赶集”。每逢发射，人们就从四面八方赶来看火箭，看完便匆匆离开。如今，文昌不再只是一个看火箭的地方，而是逐渐把发射观礼与周边景点、城市体验串联起来。航天发射场、孔庙、东郊椰林等文旅地标被纳入旅游线路，游客们的规划也从“半日观礼”慢慢变为旅居。

In the beginning, aerospace tourism was more like a hurried "market day": people came for the launch and left as soon as it was over. Today, Wenchang is no longer just a place to watch a rocket launch. It is gradually weaving launch viewing into a richer travel experience, connecting it with nearby attractions and the rhythms of city life. The launch site, the Confucian Temple, the Dongjiao Coconut Grove, and other cultural and tourist landmarks have been incorporated into travel routes. Visitors are no longer content with the "half-day viewing trip," opting for longer stays, even sojourns.

观礼的方式也变了。过去，龙楼镇民宿老板提供的“楼顶观礼位”很受欢迎，许多游客会守在楼顶或海边等待火箭升空。现在，瑶光火箭发射观礼平台和文昌航天观礼中心等已陆续建成，火箭观礼逐渐从自发围观变成了更好的旅游体验项目。

The way people watch the launches has changed as well. In the past, guesthouse owners in Longlou offered prized “rooftop viewing spots,” and crowds would gather on rooftops or along the shoreline, waiting for the rocket to lift off. Today, the more recently-built dedicated facilities such as the Yaoguang Rocket Launch Viewing Platform and the Wenchang Aerospace Viewing Center have transformed rocket viewing from a spontaneous sightseeing into a much better tourism experience program.



餐饮业也跟着热闹起来。每到火箭发射日，当地的老爸茶店便座无虚席，不少游客会先去品尝老爸茶，再前往观礼点。

The local food industry has also ridden the wave. On rocket launch days, local Laobacha teahouses—named after the dialect term for older men—are filled to capacity. Many visitors stop by first for a cup of Laobacha before heading to the viewing areas.

## 小民宿见证大变化

### A Small Guesthouse Witnesses Sweeping Changes

在龙楼镇海边村，有一家面朝大海的民宿，与发射场隔海相望。这家民宿的主理人祝影，是龙楼镇最早一

批投资民宿的人。

In Haibian Village in Longlou Town, there is a guesthouse that faces the ocean, with the launch site right across the water. Its host, Zhu Ying, was among the first in Longlou to invest in guesthouses.

祝影的丈夫是文昌人。2016年，文昌航天发射场首飞成功，夫妻俩觉得这座小镇会迎来新的机会，决定返乡创业。但民宿开办初期困难重重，“身边人都不赞成，说渔村位置太偏，客流量少，开养殖场还差不多”。民宿开业后连续21天零订单，“我们当时已经做好了心理准备，民宿做不下去就当给自己家盖新房，然后再外出谋生”，祝影说。

Zhu Ying's husband is a Wenchang native. In 2016, after the launch site's first successful mission, the couple sensed that the town was about to meet a new opportunity, and they returned home to start a business. The early days were anything but easy. “No one around us supported the idea,” Zhu Ying recalls. “They said the fishing village was too remote and there wouldn't be enough guests—raising seafood would make more sense.” After they opened, they went 21 consecutive days without a single booking. “We'd already prepared ourselves,” she said. “If the guesthouse didn't work out, we'd see it as building a new house for ourselves—and then go elsewhere to make a living.”

随着火箭接连升空，龙楼镇迅速蹿红，民宿的生意也越来越好。祝影的民宿开业第一年就成功回本。到现在，每逢发射日，民宿更是一房难求。推开房门，海面便映入眼帘，岸边泊着十多艘小渔船，清晨还能见到刚捕捞上岸的海鲜。若恰逢火箭发射时段，门口的海滩便是最佳观测点。

But as rockets were launched one after another, Longlou's fame spread just as quickly, and business followed. The couple recouped their costs in the first year. Today, whenever there is a launch, guesthouses across the town are fully booked instantly. Here, visitors can step outside to a sweeping sea view, with a dozen or so small fishing boats anchored offshore. In the morning, they can watch the day's catch being brought in. And if their stay coincides with a launch window, the beach right outside offers one of the best vantage points.



如今，祝影还想把周边的民宿资源整合起来，带动更多村民一起参与，让这片海边村落有更多住宿和文旅空间。

Now Zhu Ying hopes to bring together the guesthouse resources in the surrounding area and engage more villagers, so that this seaside community can offer more places for visitors to stay and more space for culture-and-tourism economy to grow.

## 普通人的航天梦 Space Within Reach

在文昌，除了现场观礼，游客还可以通过科普体验、专业讲解、文创展示等形式，更近距离地感受航天文化。

In Wenchang, watching a launch in person is only part of the experience. Visitors can also get a closer feel for space culture through hands-on science outreach activities, professionally guided tours, and showcases of cultural-creative products.

这些变化离不开文昌航天事业的稳步发展。文昌不再只

是一个火箭发射地，也带动了当地的文旅。火箭不只带来了升空时刻的震撼，也让更多人看见了这座海滨城市的新面貌。

These changes have been made possible by the steady growth of Wenchang's space program. Wenchang is no longer simply a place where rockets lift off. It now has an energized local culture-and-tourism economy. Rockets bring not only the spectacle of liftoff, but also a fresh view of this coastal city.

当火箭升空的轰鸣声慢慢淡去，人群的欢呼声渐渐平息，文昌又回到了平日的模样。但对龙楼镇来说，有些变化已经悄悄留下：更热闹的街巷、更多亮起的民宿灯火，也有越来越多人与这座小城建立了新的联系。

When the roar of the launch fades and the crowd's cheers subside, Wenchang returns to its everyday rhythm. But in Longlou Town, some changes quietly endure: busier streets, more guesthouse lights glowing at night, and more people forging new connections with this small city. 📺

供图 / 袁琛



在文昌，  
我们一起看火箭升空  
扫码看视频



# 他们如候鸟爱上海南的冬天

## They Fell in Love with Hainan's Winter Like Migratory Birds

文/陈剑锋 Chen Jianfeng  
译/刘克成 Liu Kecheng



当冬日的中国北方银装素裹时，海南却依旧温暖如春。2025年12月，来自宁夏银川的邬志斌夫妇一落地海口，便迫不及待地脱去厚重的羽绒服，换上轻便的夏装。此时海口的气温是18℃，而他们的家乡银川已降至零下十多度。“就像从冬天一步跨进了夏天。”邬志斌笑着说。

When the rest of northern China is blanketed in snow and ice, Hainan remains as warm as though it were spring. In December 2025, Mr. and Mrs. Wu Zhibin from Yinchuan, Ningxia, landed in Haikou. They could not wait to take off their heavy down jackets and change into light summer clothes. The temperature in Haikou was 18℃, while in their hometown, Yinchuan had already dropped to more than 10 degrees below zero. “It felt like stepping straight from winter into summer,” Wu Zhibin said with a smile.

每年10月开始，这样的场景就在美兰、凤凰两大机场不断上演，一拨拨拖着行李箱的老年人，从全国各地飞抵海南。他们或短住一两个月，或长居至次年四五月。从海口到三亚，从文昌到儋州，各个滨海小区里，天南地北的乡音渐次响起。

Every year from October onward, scenes like this unfold repeatedly at the airports of Meilan and Phoenix. Pulling their suitcases behind them, groups of elderly travelers fly into Hainan from across the country. Some stay for a month or two, while others remain until April or May of the following year. From Haikou to Sanya and from Wenchang to Danzhou, coastal residential communities are gradually filled with the sound of accents from all over China.

## 温暖，是南飞的理由 Warmth Is the Reason for Flying South

邬志斌夫妇抵达海口后，立即乘高铁前往琼海博鳌。朋友提供了一套离海仅十多分钟步程的房子，作为他们临时的家。“这里冬天太舒服了。”邬志斌说，“在海南过冬，哪怕只有一顶帐篷也能安然度过。”

Mr. and Mrs. Wu Zhibin immediately took the high-speed train to Bo'ao in Qionghai after arriving in Haikou. A friend had offered them a place to stay that was just over ten minutes' walk from the sea, which became their temporary home. “Winter here is so

comfortable,” Wu Zhibin said. “In Hainan, you could get through the winter safely even with just a tent.”

邬志斌刚退休，非常热爱摄影。去年他几乎走遍海南全岛，用镜头记录下潭门的渔船、海口的街巷、昌江的木棉……“名义上是来过冬，其实也是圆了自己的摄影梦。”春节时，儿子儿媳也来团聚，一家人在海南过了个温暖年。

Wu Zhibin had recently retired and was deeply passionate about photography. The year before, he had travelled almost all over Hainan, capturing the fishing boats of Tanmen, the streets and alleyways of Haikou, the kapok blossoms of Changjiang, and more. “Officially, we came here to spend the winter,” he said. “But in fact, it also fulfilled my dream of photography.” His son and daughter-in-law also came to join them during the Spring Festival, and the family spent a warm New Year together in Hainan.

像邬志斌这样，每年来海南过冬的“候鸟”老人，已有数十万甚至上百万。79岁的王桂兰来自辽宁，在海南过冬已有十多年。“朋友们都说我‘逆生长’了。”她笑称。比起东北的同龄人，她觉得自己身体更健朗。她的丈夫则坦言，如果不是每年来海南过冬，自己的身体恐怕难以承受东北的严寒。“我们就像候鸟，需要这里的温暖来‘续命’。”

Hundreds of thousands, even millions, of “snow birds” come to Hainan every winter, just like Wu Zhibin. Another who makes a similar journey is 79-year-old Wang Guilan from Liaoning, who has been spending winters in Hainan for over a decade. “My friends all say I seem to be ageing backwards,” she said with a laugh. She feels that she is much healthier compared with other people of her age in Northeast China. Her husband admitted that, without their annual Hainan winter stays, his body would struggle to withstand the bitter northeastern cold. “We are just like migratory birds,” he said. “We need the warmth here to keep us going.”

## 生活，因温暖而丰富 Life, Enriched by Warmth

温暖的气候不仅为“候鸟”老人带来舒适与活力，也让他们的生活变得更加丰富多彩。

The warm climate makes their lives more colorful and fulfilling, as well as bringing comfort and vitality to these “migratory bird” seniors.

“每天下午下海游一小时，再晒半小时太阳，这是我们主要的日常。”70岁的北京退休工程师张为民在三亚湾买了套房，每年都来这里过冬。他甚至还组建了一支“北纬18°冬泳队”，队员来自北京、新疆等7个省份，年龄最大的已经82岁。“在老家，冬天只能室内游泳，在这儿我们天天拥抱阳光大海。”他说。

“Swimming in the sea for an hour every afternoon, then basking in the sun for another half an hour—that’s our main daily routine,” said 70-year-old Zhang Weimin, a retired engineer from Beijing. Zhang comes every year to spend the winter, and has bought an apartment in Sanya Bay. He has even formed a “18°N Winter Swimming Team,” whose members are from seven provinces and regions, including Beijing and Xinjiang. The oldest member is 82. “Back home, we can only swim indoors in winter,” he said. “Here, we embrace the sunshine and the sea every day.”

每天下午，海口市白沙门公园的入口广场上，新疆舞是一道亮丽的风景。音乐响起，一二百位来自新疆、宁夏、甘肃等地的“候鸟”老人翩然起舞。而在海口琼山区桂林社区活动中心，65岁的上海退休美术教师林婉如正在教20多人画水彩画，她的“移动画室”已在海南连续开办了五个冬天。

At the entrance square of Baishamen Park in Haikou, Xinjiang dancing becomes a striking sight every afternoon. As the music begins, one or two hundred “snowbirds” from Xinjiang, Ningxia, Gansu and other places dance gracefully together. At the Guilin Community Activity Centre in Haikou’s Qionghshan District, 65-year-old Lin Wanru, a retired Shanghai art teacher, is instructing more than 20 people on how to paint with watercolors. Her mobile



art studio has been running in Hainan for five consecutive winters.

傍晚，万宁市石梅湾一家小书店里，来自成都的退休编辑老陈与书友们的读书会如期开始。这个冬天，他们共读“海洋文学”。“我们是跟着季节走的读书人。”老陈笑着说。

At a small bookshop in Shimei Bay, Wanning, in the evening, a reading group begins as scheduled, led by Mr. Chen, a retired editor from Chengdu. This winter, the group is reading works of “marine literature” together. “We are readers who move with the seasons,” Chen said with a smile.

还有人将旅居期视为事业的新起点。在东方市，哈尔滨人刘建军因难觅正宗北方水饺，便与本地人合开了一家“南北饺子馆”，如今已开出三家分店。夏天他回北方经营避暑山庄，冬天则在海南忙饺子生意，自称“两栖商人”。

Some people even see their time in Hainan as a new starting point for their careers. Liu Jianjun from Harbin found it difficult to get authentic northern-style dumplings in Dongfang, so he partnered with a local resident to open a “North-South Dumpling Restaurant.” Today, the business has expanded, and now has three branches. He returns to the north to run a mountain resort for holidaymakers escaping the heat in summer. In the winter, he is busy with his Hainan dumpling business. He calls himself an “amphibious businessman.”

“第一年来或许陌生，两三年后就融入了。”在文昌高隆湾，65岁的河南人李刚每天清早买菜，上午打乒乓球，下午与友邻到海边钓鱼。“这儿比老家更宜居，椰风海韵，处处是景。”

“The first year may feel unfamiliar, but after two or three years, you become part of the place,” said 65-year-old Li Gang from Henan. In Gaolong Bay, Wenchang, Li buys groceries early every morning, spends the morning playing table tennis, and goes fishing by the sea with friends and neighbors in the afternoon. “It is more liveable here than my hometown,” he said. “With coconut palms, sea breezes and coastal scenery, there is beauty everywhere.”

海南岛以其多样的气候与风貌，构筑了“候鸟”们旅居的丰富版图。东部的文昌、琼海、万宁、陵水等地，湿润宜人，椰风浓郁；西部的澄迈、临高、儋州等地，

冬季干爽，恰似北方的夏日；中部的屯昌、五指山等地，则提供了富氧的山居生活。

Hainan Island offers a rich range of places for these “snowbirds” residents to stay, thanks to its diverse climate and landscapes. In the east, Wenchang, Qionghai, Wanning, and Lingshui are humid and pleasant, with a strong tropical atmosphere complete with coconut palms and sea breezes. In the west, Chengmai, Lingao, and Danzhou are dry and comfortable in winter, much like the summer in northern China. Tunchang, Wuzhishan, and other similar areas offer oxygen-rich mountain living in the central part of the island.

## 迁徙，新的生活方式 Migration as a New Way of Life

“以前来海南过冬像‘搬家’，大包小裹；现在完全不同了。”来自沈阳的退休教师李素琴边整理新租的公寓边说。

“Spending the winter in Hainan used to feel like moving house, with bags and bundles of belongings,” said Li Suqin, a retired teacher from Shenyang, while tidying up her newly rented apartment. “But now, it is completely different.”

变化的背后，是海南日趋成熟的“候鸟”旅居生态。短租市场已形成完整链条，从精装公寓到服务式养老社区，选择多样、租期灵活。医疗保障的互联互通取得关键进展，跨省异地就医结算已覆盖全岛，让老人们能够安心“南飞”。生活配套也在持续完善，北方特产专区、便捷的物流，让天南地北的风味都能轻松抵达餐桌。

Hainan’s increasingly mature ecosystem for “snow birds” is behind this change. The short-term rental market has developed, and now offers a wide range of choices, from fully furnished apartments to serviced retirement communities with flexible rental periods. Medical support is now accessible and connected. Cross-provincial medical expense settlement now covers the entirety of the island, allowing elderly people to “fly south” with greater peace of mind. Daily services are continually improving. With northern Chinese specialties being sold and convenient logistics, flavors from all over the country can now easily reach the dining table.



这一切，共同支撑起一种自由流动的生活方式。海南的“候鸟”现象，已成为中国社会老龄化、交通便利化与观念多元化交织下的生动缩影。它带给我们的，是一种对老年生活的新理解——不再是简单的“养老”，而是“再生活”；不是逃避严寒，而是主动追寻阳光与温暖；不是匆匆来去的旅客，而是渐渐融入、找到归属的新居民。

All of this together supports a freely mobile way of life. Hainan’s “migratory bird” phenomenon has become a vivid reflection of the intersection of China’s ageing society with increasingly accessible transport, and more diverse later life ideas. A new understanding of old age has come from this: no longer is it simply about “elderly care.” Now, there is a chance for a form of “renewed living.” Not an escape from the bitter cold but the active pursuit of sunshine and warmth. Not a brief visit by passing travelers but a gradual process of integration, belonging, and becoming new residents.

海南的温暖，不仅在阳光与沙滩，更在于它以一种宽阔的包容，呼应了一个时代对自由、多元生活方式的向往。当“候鸟”们在春天北归时，他们带走的不仅是健康的体魄，还有一段被阳光温暖的时光与心态。

Hainan’s sense of welcome lies not only in its sunshine and beaches, but also in the inclusiveness with which it responds to an era’s longing for freer and more diverse ways of living. When the “migratory birds” return north in the spring, they take with them not only healthier bodies, but also a period of life and a state of mind that has been warmed by the sun. ☀

# 中文教育，如何与产业一起成长 ——访苏伊士运河大学孔子学院 埃方院长大海

## Chinese Language Education: Growing Together with Industry

—Conversation with Hassan Ragab, Egyptian Director  
of the Confucius Institute at Suez Canal University

文/大海 Hassan Ragab Hassan Abdrabo

《孔子学院》编辑部 Editorial Office of Confucius Institute

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问：大海院长您好，苏伊士运河大学孔子学院是埃及成立较早的孔子学院，请问您是怎么运营这家孔院的？您有什么心得呢？

答：苏伊士运河大学孔子学院（以下简称“苏大孔院”）已经成立18年。回顾这些年，我们最深的一点体会是：始终坚持把中文教育与埃及的真实社会需求结合起来，而不是孤立地教语言。

在苏大孔院成立初期，我们的主要任务是把中文“带进课堂”。但随着学习中文的学生越来越多，我们发现，仅仅教语言是不够的——学生们更关心的是：“学了中文能做什么？”这促使我们开始探索“中文+职业技能”的教学模式，让学生在学习阶段就接触将来工作中可能要用到的专业词汇。

随着“一带一路”倡议的推进，大量中资企业进入埃及，尤其是苏伊士运河经济区、基础设施和制造业领域。企业对既懂中文又具备技术背景人才的需求越来越大。这也促成了后来埃中应用技术学



院的建立。

与此同时，我们也注重文化教学。我们通过中国影视、文学作品和茶文化体验，帮助学生了解中国

人的日常生活和人情世故。我个人很喜欢老舍的话剧《茶馆》，在课堂上，我会引导学生通过剧中的人物关系和社会场景去理解中国历史与人情。这样的方式，比单纯讲解词汇更能激发学生的兴趣。

在管理上，我们坚持“共同决策、共同实施”。一个典型的例子是课程改革。当时中方教师强调语言系统性，而埃方教师更关注学生理解难度。经过多次讨论，我们最终达成了共识——既不放弃系统性，又增加应用性内容，让学生学得下去、也用得出来。

**Q: Hello, Director Hassan Ragab. The Confucius Institute at Suez Canal University is one of the earliest established in Egypt. Could you share with us how you manage the institute and what insights you've gained over the years?**

A: The Confucius Institute at Suez Canal University has been in operation for 18 years now. Looking back, our most important takeaway is that we must always align Chinese language education with the real needs of Egyptian society, rather than teaching the language in isolation.

In the early days of the institute, our primary mission was simply to bring Chinese into the classroom. However, as the student body grew, we realized that teaching the language alone wasn't enough—students were more concerned with, “What can I actually do with my Chinese?” This prompted us to pioneer the “Chinese + Vocational Skills” teaching model, allowing students to learn the specialized vocabulary they will encounter in their future careers right from their school days.

With the advancement of the Belt and Road Initiative, a large number of Chinese enterprises have entered Egypt, particularly in the Suez Canal Economic Zone, infrastructure, and manufacturing sectors. Consequently, companies have a growing demand for talents who are both proficient in Chinese

and possess a technical background. This is ultimately what led to the establishment of the Egyptian Chinese College of Applied Technology (ECCAT).

At the same time, we place great emphasis on cultural education. Through Chinese films and television programs, literary works, and tea culture experiences, we help students understand the daily lives and interpersonal relations of the Chinese people. Personally, I am a big fan of Lao She's play *Teahouse*. In class, I often guide students to understand Chinese history and social dynamics through the relationships and social settings depicted in the play. This approach is far more effective at sparking student interest than simply explaining vocabulary.

On the management side, we adhere to the principle of “joint decision-making and joint implementation.” A prime example of this was our curriculum reform. At the time, the Chinese teachers placed more emphasis on a systematic approach to language learning, while the Egyptian teachers focused more on how difficult it was for the students to understand. After multiple discussions, we finally reached a consensus—without giving up a systematic study of the language, we would add more practical content, so that students can actually digest what they learn and put it into practice.





问：听说学院还开设了“中文+机电/信息工程/电气工程”等课程，可以详细介绍一下这方面的情况吗？这些课程的效果如何？

答：这一模式的直接推动力是中埃经济合作的不断深化。企业普遍反馈：他们需要的不只是翻译，而是既懂中文又具备技术背景的人才。

在埃中应用技术学院，我们开设了“中文+机电/信息工程/电气工程”等课程，并分阶段推进：低年级强化基础中文，中期引入专业词汇，高年级结合企业案例进行训练。例如，在机电方向，我们会使用简化版中文设备说明书进行教学；在信息工程方向，我们引入了基础技术文本阅读训练。目前这一模式已经初见成效，一些学生在实习阶段就可以参与基础技术沟通，而不仅仅是翻译。

**Q: I heard that you have also introduced “Chinese + Mechatronics/Information Engineering/Electrical Engineering” courses at the college. Could you share more details about this? How have these courses been working out?**

A: This model is directly driven by the deepening economic cooperation between China and Egypt. The consistent feedback we receive from companies is that they aren't looking for pure translators anymore; they want professionals

who can speak Chinese and bring solid technical expertise to the table.

At ECCAT, we roll out these “Chinese + Vocational Skills” courses in stages. We start with intensive foundational Chinese, bring in technical vocabulary later, and then wrap up with real-world corporate case studies. For instance, in mechatronics, we teach using Chinese equipment manuals that have been simplified for students. In information engineering, we bring in reading practice with basic technical texts. This model is already paying off. During their internships, some of our students are actually handling basic technical communication on the job, instead of just acting as interpreters.

问：除了开设“中文+”课程，孔院和中资企业还有哪些合作？这些合作给孔院、埃及青年和当地产业带来了什么变化？

答：在院企合作方面，双方已经形成了较为稳定的机制，其中一年一度的校园招聘会发挥了重要作用。每年我们都会邀请在埃中资企业进校招聘，并在前期根据企业需求对学生进行培训，这样不少学生能够获得实习甚至直接就业的机会。同时，我们也根据企业反馈不断调整教学内容，使课程更加贴近实际需求。

这种合作带来了三个方面的变化：对苏大孔院

而言，教学更贴近实际，服务能力也更强；对埃及青年而言，就业渠道更宽，从“学语言”走向“用语言就业”；对本地产业而言，多了一批既懂中文又熟悉本地环境的人才，有助于中埃合作项目的顺利推进。

**Q: Aside from offering these “Chinese +” courses, how else do the Confucius Institute and Chinese companies collaborate? What kind of changes has this partnership brought to the Institute, Egyptian youth, and local industries?**

A: When it comes to school-enterprise collaboration, we’ve built a fairly stable mechanism, and our annual campus job fair plays a major role in that. Every year, we invite Chinese enterprises in Egypt to recruit on campus. Ahead of time, we train our students based on what these companies are looking for, which helps many of them land internships or even direct employment. At the same time, we constantly tweak our teaching content based on enterprise feedback to make our courses match real-world needs.

This collaboration has brought changes in three ways. For the Confucius Institute, our teaching is much closer to reality, and our capacity to serve the community is stronger. For Egyptian youth, it broadens their career paths, helping them move from “learning the language” to “using the language to build a career.” And for local industries, it provides a pool of talent who know both Chinese and the local environment, which helps China-Egypt cooperation projects run smoothly.

**问：人工智能发展迅速，您认为这给苏大孔院带来了哪些机遇与挑战？苏大孔院为此采取了哪些举措？**

答：人工智能对语言教学的影响非常直接。学生现在可以通过各种工具获取翻译和信息，这对传统教学提出了挑战。

但同时，这也是机遇。我们已经在使用在线教学平台和数字资源，并鼓励教师利用AI工具进行备课和练习设计。

不过，我认为最关键的一点是：人工智能可以提高效率，但不能替代教师在文化理解和思维引导方面的作用。因此，我们更强调“技术辅助教学”，而不是“技术替代教学”。

**Q: With artificial intelligence developing so rapidly, what kind of opportunities and challenges do you think this brings to the Confucius Institute? What steps has the Institute taken in response?**

A: The impact of artificial intelligence on language teaching is incredibly direct. Students can now access translations and information through a variety of tools, which poses a real challenge to traditional teaching methods.



At the same time, it’s also an opportunity. We are already using online teaching platforms and digital resources, and we encourage our teachers to leverage AI tools for lesson planning and exercise design.

That said, I think the most crucial point lies in this: AI can boost efficiency, but it cannot replace the role of a teacher when it comes to fostering cultural understanding and shaping how students think. That is why we place greater emphasis on “technology-assisted teaching” rather than “technology replacing teaching.”

问：苏大孔院成立初期和现在相比，面临的问题有什么不同？

答：孔院成立初期，主要是解决“有没有”的问题——怎样建立机构、开设课程；而现在更多是解决“好不好”的问题——如何提高教学质量、增强影响力。

同时，外部环境也发生了变化。如今中文教育已经与学生就业、产业发展密切相关，这要求我们必须更加注重应用性和实践性。可以说，孔子学院正在从语言教学平台转向综合性合作平台。这些变化对我们来说，既是挑战，也是机遇。

**Q: How do the challenges the Confucius Institute faces today differ from those when it was first established?**

In the early days, it was mostly about building things from scratch—setting up the institution and getting courses up and running. But today, the focus has shifted to doing it better: upgrading quality and expanding our influence.

At the same time, the external landscape has changed. These days, Chinese language education is deeply tied to employment and industrial growth, which means we need to lean heavily into practical, real-world application in our teaching. You could say the Confucius Institute is transforming from a language learning center into a hub for comprehensive cooperation. For us, these shifts are both a challenge and an opportunity.

问：今年是中非人文交流年。您认为苏大孔院在中埃合作、“一带一路”倡议和埃及可持续发展战略（埃及2030愿景）中扮演着什么角色？

答：在当前中非人文交流不断深化的背景下，孔院的作用也在拓展。我们不仅是教学机构，同时也

是连接教育与产业、文化与经济的重要平台。例如，通过组织学生参与企业项目、赴华学习交流、开展文化活动等方式，我们在不同层面促进了中埃之间的理解与合作。特别是在对接“一带一路”倡议和埃及可持续发展战略的过程中，我们的人才培养已经成为关键环节。

**Q: This year is the China-Africa Year of Cultural and People-to-People Exchanges. What role do you see the Confucius Institute playing in China-Egypt cooperation, the Belt and Road Initiative, and Egypt's sustainable development strategy known as "Egypt Vision 2030"?**

A: Against the backdrop of deepening cultural and people-to-people exchanges between China and Africa, the role of the Confucius Institute is continuously expanding. We are no longer just an educational institution; we have become a vital platform bridging education with industry, and culture with economics. For instance, by organizing corporate projects for students, arranging study trips to China, and hosting cultural events, we are fostering mutual understanding

and collaboration between China and Egypt at multiple levels. Specifically, as we align ourselves with the Belt and Road Initiative and Egypt's sustainable development strategy, the talent we cultivate plays a crucial role.

问：最后，站在国际中文教育高质量发展的新阶段，您对苏大孔院该如何发展，以及未来的发展方向有什么样的建议？

答：展望未来，我认为孔院的发展需要进一步“向外延伸”。一方面，要继续深化“中文+专业”的模式，使学生具备更强的就业能力；另一方面，要加强与企业、高校和科研机构的合作，推动教育、科技与产



业的融合发展。例如，在新能源、人工智能等领域，可以探索共建教学或实践平台，让学生在学习阶段就接触前沿技术和实际应用场景。

总的来说，孔子学院的价值不只在教授一门语言，更在于搭建一座桥梁。这座桥梁连接着中国与埃及，也连接着两国教育与产业、文化的发展。未来，我们希望这座桥梁能够更加稳固，也更加宽广。

**Q: Finally, as international Chinese language education enters a new stage of high-quality development, what is your vision for the development and future direction of the Confucius Institute?**

A: Looking ahead, I believe the Confucius Institute needs to “expand outward.” On one hand, we should deepen the “Chinese + Vocational Skills” model to give students a stronger competitive edge in employment. On the

other hand, I think it's important to strengthen collaboration among businesses, universities, and research institutions so that education, technology, and industry can develop together. For example, in areas like renewable energy and artificial intelligence, we can explore building joint teaching and training platforms that give students opportunities to work with cutting-edge technologies and real-world applications.

To sum up, the value of the Confucius Institute goes far beyond teaching a language. It serves as a bridge—one that connects China and Egypt, while also facilitating the coordinated development of education, industry, and culture of the two countries. Looking ahead, we hope this bridge will become even stronger and create more opportunities. ㊟

供图 / 苏伊士运河大学孔子学院



# 热爱中文的少年哈桑

## Hassan, a Young Man Who Loves Chinese

文/黄帅 Huang Shuai

译/丁鹏 Penny Ding

我在阿联酋阿布扎比 Al Ghazali 中学任教的那几年里，一群热爱中文的学生让我的异国生活变得鲜亮起来，其中，有一个叫哈桑的少年让我始终牵挂于心。

During my years teaching at Al Ghazali Junior/Senior High School in Abu Dhabi, a group of students who loved Chinese brightened my life in a foreign country. Among them was a young boy named Hassan, who has remained in my thoughts ever since.

### 梦想的起点

#### The Starting Point of Dreams

我第一次留意到哈桑，是在一次学校的春节联欢活动上。我们一起练歌、舞龙、装饰教室、拍摄中国歌曲视频。哈桑专注每一次排练。从新春的舞台表演到“汉语桥”比赛，再到“水立方杯”中文歌曲大赛，他接连带来的精彩表现，让老师和同学们不由得对他刮目相看。

The first time I noticed Hassan was at the school's Spring Festival celebration, where we practised singing, lion dancing, decorating the classroom, and filming Chinese songs together. Hassan devoted



himself to every rehearsal. From the Spring Festival performances to the Chinese Bridge Competition, and later the “Water Cube Cup” Chinese Song Contest, he approached each stage with remarkable focus and passion. One outstanding performance after another gradually made both teachers and students see him in a completely new light.

在一次课间训练时，他一字一句地对我说：“老师，我喜欢中文，喜欢中国文化，我想去中国读书。”11岁的哈桑，声音里带着几分稚气，但眼神里却是认真与渴望。

During a break, he said to me, word by word, “Teacher, I like Chinese. I like Chinese culture. I want to go and study in China.” 11-year-old Hassan still spoke with the innocence of a child, yet his words were filled with sincerity and longing.



自此以后，我的中文教室里总能看到哈桑的身影。课间休息、体育课、艺术课期间，只要任课老师同意，他就会第一时间跑到中文教室，学汉字、读课文、背歌词……他用自己的方式证明：“梦想，是留给认真准备的人的。”

Since then, Hassan could always be seen in my Chinese classroom during breaks, PE lessons, and art classes. Whenever his teachers allowed it, he would rush into the classroom to learn Chinese characters, read texts, and memorize song lyrics. In his own way, he proved that dreams belong to those who prepare for them with dedication and care.

## 在坚持中成长 Growing Through Persistence

2023年，哈桑在“汉语桥”世界小学生中文大赛中，凭借精准的发音、流利的表达和大方的舞台表现，取得了阿联酋赛区第二名的成绩。这份成绩，便是他对中文热爱与坚持的最好见证。

In 2023, Hassan won second place in the UAE division of the World Primary School Chinese Competition. With his accurate pronunciation, fluent expression, and natural confidence on stage, he stood out among the contestants. This achievement became

the clearest testament to his love for the Chinese language and his dedication to learning it.

第二年春节，我们为了准备 Al Ghazali 中学的春节联欢会，开始排练中国儿歌《小书包》。我把12名学生分成两组，一组由我带练，另一组则由哈桑带练。经过数周的排练，大多数学生均能熟练演唱，我们拍摄的影片也获得了全校师生的赞赏。哈桑担任了联欢会的中文主持及歌曲主唱。他在中文秀《我的中国梦》中表现亮眼，并用一首中文说唱《东北》把全场气氛推向了高潮。

The following Spring Festival, we began practicing the Chinese children's song *Little School Bag* to prepare for Al Ghazali Junior/Senior High School's Spring Festival Gala. I divided the twelve students into two groups: one led by me, and the other by Hassan. After weeks of rehearsal, most students were able to sing confidently, and the video we filmed was praised by the teachers and students across the entire school. Hassan became the Chinese master of ceremonies and lead singer for the stage performance *My China Dream*. His presence on stage was especially striking, and his performance of the Chinese song *Northeast* brought the atmosphere to its climax.



## 拥抱中国文化 Embrace Chinese Culture

后来，在哈桑的初中毕业晚会上，学生们再次一同舞龙、合唱《小书包》。送别这些学生成为我在阿联酋教学中最不舍的时刻。但没想到，2025年秋季，我因学校人事调动，来到哈桑所在的高中任教，这成为一次意外却美好的重逢。虽然哈桑不再是我班上的学生，但我们依旧保持原来的习惯：他每天课间都会来中文教室练歌、练字、练乐器，也帮助其他学生学习中文。

Later, at Hassan's graduation party, the students performed the dragon dance once again and sang *Little School Bag*. Saying goodbye to those students became one of the saddest moments of my teaching life in the UAE. To my surprise, in the autumn of 2025, because of a personnel transfer, I began teaching at the senior high school where Hassan was studying. It became another unexpected yet beautiful reunion. Although Hassan was no longer a student in my class, we kept our old habits. During breaks, he would still come to the Chinese classroom to practise singing, write Chinese characters, play Chinese musical instruments,

and even help other students learn Chinese.

哈桑热爱中国传统乐器，他在网上买了笛子自学，我也给他准备了葫芦丝，教他基础指法。所谓“师傅领进门，修行靠个人”，不到一个月的时间，他已经能够熟练演奏这两种乐器。在学校国庆和中秋双节庆祝的晨会上，他分别用笛子和葫芦丝演奏了不同曲目，这让全校师生感受到，哈桑不仅是在学习中文，也是在主

动拥抱中国文化。

Hassan developed a deep love for traditional Chinese musical instruments. He bought a flute online and taught himself how to play it. I also prepared a *hulusi* for him and showed him the basic fingerings. As the Chinese saying goes, "The master opens the door, but cultivation depends on the individual." In less than a month, Hassan had become remarkably familiar with both instruments. During the school's Chinese National Day events, and Mid-Autumn Festival performances, he played different melodies on the flute and *hulusi*. Through these performances, teachers and students across the school began to realize that Hassan was not only learning the Chinese language, but embracing Chinese culture with his heart.

如今，哈桑正在准备HSK4级的考试。我相信，他会继续努力，来实现属于他的中文梦想。

Hassan is now preparing for the HSK Level 4 exam. I believe he will continue to work hard and, one day, realize his China dream—a dream that belongs to him. ㊀

供图 / 黄帅

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We run regular columns — “**Cultural Horizons**,” “**Learning Chinese**,” “**China Now**,” and “**Confucius Institute Links**” — in each issue. “Cultural Horizons” introduces the customs, cultures, and intangible cultural heritages of diverse Chinese regions. “China Now” showcases the latest developments in China, portraying the lives, trends, and fashions of the Chinese people. In 2026, we will sequentially highlight **Henan, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Jiangsu, Hainan, Jilin and Hebei Province**. “Learning Chinese” covers various aspects of international Chinese language education. “Confucius Institute Links” features stories of Chinese language teachers and learners in teaching and learning the language.

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