

Li Cheng Uk Government Primary School  
2025/2026

Mainland Exchange Programme  
for Junior Secondary and Upper Primary Students

# **An Exploration into the Historical Culture and Aerospace Technology in Xi'an**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Class No.: \_\_\_\_\_

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# 1. Programme Purpose and Learning Objective

## 1.1 Purpose of the Programme

To provide students with diverse learning experiences, deepen their understanding of the history, culture, customs, urban and rural development, economic development, science and technology, and nature conservation of the mainland, and enhance their national identity.

## 1.2 Learning Objectives

- Learn about the history and culture of Xi'an.
- Discover the significant archaeological discoveries and architectural landmarks in Xi'an, appreciate the rich and long-standing Chinese culture, and recognise that protecting and preserving Chinese culture is a national responsibility.
- Learn about aerospace technology, thereby gaining an understanding of China's aerospace development and achievements, cultivating students' national consciousness and sense of national identity, strengthening their ability to integrate and apply knowledge and skills, and fostering their interest in STEAM-related fields.

### Xi'an



## 2. Itinerary & Learning Objectives

	Time	Itinerary	Learning Objectives
Day 1	AM	Meet at LCU at 7:15 a.m. Take coaches to Hong Kong International Airport. Take Flight CX946 to Xi'an	
	PM	Bell Tower of Xi'an 鐘鼓樓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learn about the history and ancient architectural art of the Bell and Drum Towers and appreciate Chinese culture.</li> </ul>
		• Reflection & Sharing Session	
Day 2	AM	Visit the Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum and experience making your own Terracotta Warriors 參訪秦始皇帝陵博物院及手工製作兵馬俑體驗活動	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learn about the folk customs, artistic significance, and military implications of these artefacts, and appreciate China's long history.</li> <li>Experience the traditional craft process and appreciate Chinese culture through hands-on activities, making terracotta warriors.</li> <li>Recognize the importance of preserving and passing on Chinese culture, increase their interest in and understanding of national history, ethnicity, and Chinese culture, and enhance their national identity.</li> </ul>
	PM	Daming Palace National Heritage Park 大明宮國家遺址公園	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore the characteristics of Tang Dynasty palace architecture, experience the grandeur and magnificence of the ruins park, and the long and rich history and culture of China.</li> <li>Understand the importance of preserving cultural relics and the challenges it faces.</li> </ul>
		• Reflection & Sharing Session	

	Time	Itinerary	Learning Objectives
Day 3	AM	Visit a local primary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Familiarise yourself with the local students' campus life and exchange learning experiences.</li> <li>Understand, recognise, and respect the local culture and way of life.</li> </ul>
	PM	Shaanxi Science and Technology Museum 陝西科學技術館	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand the development and application of science and technology and enhance students' scientific and technological knowledge.</li> <li>Reflect on how science and technology are applied in daily life and understand that technological progress strengthens national power and benefits the country's long-term growth.</li> </ul>
		No. 9 Universe Science Popularization and Research Base 九號宇宙科普研學基地	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learn about aerospace knowledge and inspire their interest and ability to explore scientific mysteries.</li> <li>Broaden students' understanding of related industries through simulated aircraft operation.</li> <li>Understand the development plan of Xi'an Aerospace, learn about the country's aerospace technology achievements, and cultivate students' national consciousness and sense of national identity.</li> </ul>
		Datang Everbright City 大唐不夜城	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Experience the residents' lifestyle, culture, economic development, and social landscape.</li> <li>Understand, appreciate, and respect the local cultures.</li> </ul>
		• Reflection & Sharing Session	

	Time	Itinerary	Learning Objectives
Day 4	AM	Shaanxi History Museum 陝西歷史博物館	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit a large national museum, view precious cultural relics, and learn about, appreciate, and respect the long history and culture of Shaanxi and the nation.</li> <li>• Recognise and experience the wisdom and creativity of the ancient Chinese by visiting ancient artefacts related to mathematics and science.</li> </ul>
	PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take Flight CX947 (15:50-19:10) back to Hong Kong. Then, take the coaches to LCU and dismiss at 8:30 p.m. (Subject to the arrival time of the flight)</li> </ul>	

Remarks:

The itinerary time and order will be adjusted according to the actual situation, and the final arrangement shall prevail.

### 3. The City of Xi'an (西安)

Xi'an, formerly known as Chang'an and Haojing, is a prefecture-level city under the jurisdiction of Shaanxi Province. It is the capital of Shaanxi Province, a sub-provincial city, a megacity, a national central city, the core city of the Xi'an metropolitan area and the Guanzhong Plain urban agglomeration, and a major central city in western China as approved by the State Council. It is also a significant national base for scientific research, education, and industry.

Located in Northwest China, in the central part of the Guanzhong Plain, Xi'an is bordered by the Wei River to the north and the Qinling Mountains to the south and has been known since ancient times as "Chang'an surrounded by eight rivers." The main topography of Xi'an consists of the Qinling Mountains and the Wei River Plain; it has a warm temperate semi-humid continental monsoon climate, with distinct seasons. Xi'an was designated a "World Historical City" by UNESCO in 1981. It is one of the important birthplaces of Chinese civilization and the Chinese nation, the starting point of the Silk Road, and has the longest history as a capital among China's six ancient capitals, having served as the capital for 13 dynasties throughout history.

Xi'an is one of China's top tourist destinations and a city with the best international image. It boasts two UNESCO World Heritage sites with six locations: the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor and the Terracotta Army, the Big Wild Goose Pagoda, the Small Wild Goose Pagoda, the Daming Palace Ruins of Tang Chang'an City, the Weiyang Palace Ruins of Han Chang'an City, and the Xingjiao Temple Pagoda. Other attractions include the Xi'an City Wall, the Bell and Drum Towers, Huaqing Pool, Zhongnan Mountain, the Tang Paradise, the Shaanxi History Museum, and the Forest of Steles. Xi'an is also home to seven universities included in the "Double First-Class" initiative, such as Xi'an Jiaotong University, Northwestern Polytechnical University, and Xi'an University of Electronic Science and Technology.

#### Reference:

1. Official Website of The People's Government of Xi'an Municipality  
<http://www.xa.gov.cn/>
2. China's Oldest City Xi'an | Xian China Aerial Drone  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wUPCAduqyIw&t=20s>



## 4. Introduction of Attractions

### 4.1 Bell Tower of Xi'an

#### Learning Objective:

- Learn about the history and ancient architectural art of the Bell Tower and Drum Tower, and appreciate Chinese culture

The "Bell and Drum Towers" is a collective term for the Bell Tower and Drum Tower, both ancient timekeeping structures. Located in the centre of Xi'an, the Bell Tower and Drum Tower are the largest and best-preserved of their kind in China.



#### **Xi'an Bell Tower**

The Xi'an Bell Tower was first built in 1384 (the 17th year of the Hongwu reign of the Ming Dynasty), opposite the Drum Tower. The Bell Tower is a brick-and-wood structure with a "double-eave, three-tiered roof" and a "pyramidal roof." The Bell Tower's painted decorations are exquisite. Due to its age, the original paintings are lost to history. The current version was repainted in 1953, using Qing Dynasty specifications and imitating the style of Tiananmen Square. The exterior eaves feature high-grade painted decorations and swirling patterns, including doves and floral designs, closely reflecting the historical context.

The Bell Tower, a stately traditional building, marks the geographical centre of the ancient capital Xi'an. From this important landmark, extend East, South, West and North Avenues, connecting the tower to the East, South, West and North Gates of the ancient City Wall of the Xi'an.

#### **Xi'an Drum Tower**

The Xi'an Drum Tower is a tower in an ancient city where a large drum was placed. It was used for alarms or to announce the time. The Xi'an Drum Tower is facing the Bell Tower. It was first built in 1380. The building, situated at the centre of the base, is a timber-framed pavilion with seven bays in width and three bays in depth, surrounded by a surrounding corridor. The eaves and platform of the building are decorated with painted green and blue brackets, giving the building a distinct sense of layering and making it beautiful. In 1996, it was listed as a national key cultural relic protection unit by the State Council.



## Reference

1. Travel China Guide

<https://www.travelchinaguide.com/attraction/shaanxi/xian/bell.htm>



2. Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Relics Bureau 陕西省文物局

[http://wwj.shaanxi.gov.cn/ztzl/ndzt/2016n/zgcyksxtbgbxk/kbwgjshmfkf/201110/t20111020\\_2144253.html](http://wwj.shaanxi.gov.cn/ztzl/ndzt/2016n/zgcyksxtbgbxk/kbwgjshmfkf/201110/t20111020_2144253.html)



## Notes & Reflection



How much do you know about Qinshihuang? What great achievements has he made? Please name three of them.

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## Reference:

Academy of Chinese Studies

<https://chiculture.org.hk/en/china-five-thousand-years/1906>



## 4.2 Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum

### Learning Objective:

- Learn about the folk customs, artistic, and military significance they embody, and appreciate China's long history by visiting the Terracotta Army pits and excavating the Qin terracotta warriors, horses, chariots, and other unearthed artefacts.
- Experience the traditional craft-making process and appreciate Chinese culture through the hands-on making of terracotta warriors.
- Recognize the importance of preserving and passing on Chinese culture, increase interest and understanding of national history, ethnicity, and Chinese culture, and enhance national identity.

### **Overview of the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor**

The Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor is located at the foot of Mount Li, 5 kilometres east of Lintong County, Shaanxi Province. Construction began between 246 BC and 208 BC, lasting 39 years. It is the first large-scale and well-designed imperial mausoleum in Chinese history. The complex structure of the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor was



designed and built in imitation of the layout of his capital, Xianyang. The terracotta figures, slightly smaller than human figures, are varied in form, and together with their warhorses, chariots, and weapons, they form a perfect masterpiece of realism while also preserving extremely high historical value.

The Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor is fortified with inner and outer rammed earth walls, symbolizing the imperial city and palace city of the capital. Historical records indicate that various palaces were also built within the mausoleum, displaying numerous rare treasures. Surrounding the mausoleum are numerous burial pits and tombs of varying shapes and contents; over 400 have been identified so far.

The Terracotta Army is a burial pit for the First Qin Emperor, located 1500 meters east of the mausoleum grounds. Three pits have been discovered so far, arranged in a triangular pattern facing east. Approximately 7000 Qin Dynasty terracotta warriors, along with a large number of warhorses, chariots, and weapons, have been unearthed, representing the highest achievement of Qin Dynasty sculptural art. The terracotta army burial pits are all underground

tunnel structures built with a mixture of earth and wood, forming a military formation designed to protect the underground imperial city. Judging from the structure and equipment of the terracotta warriors in each pit, Pit 1 symbolizes the main force composed of infantry and chariots; Pit 2 represents a mixed force of infantry, cavalry, and chariots; and Pit 3 served as the military command post overseeing Pit 1 and Pit 2.

In December 1980, two large sets of painted bronze chariots were unearthed on the west side of the Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum mound. These are the earliest, largest, most complex, and most exquisitely crafted bronze chariots discovered in China to date. They provide valuable material for the study of Qin Dynasty history, bronze casting technology, and ancient chariot construction, and are hailed as the "Crown of Bronze" of ancient times.

**Cultural Heritage:** The Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum is one of the world's largest, most uniquely structured, and most richly endowed imperial tombs; in fact, it is a luxurious underground palace. The discovery of the Terracotta Army itself is one of the most spectacular archaeological achievements of 20th-century China. They fully demonstrate the ingenious artistic talent of people more than 2,000 years ago. Foreign heads of state and scholars, after visiting the Qin Terracotta Army Museum, believed that the discovery of the Qin Terracotta Army pits was a major discovery not only in China but also in the history of world archaeology, comparable to the ancient Egyptian pyramids and ancient Greek sculptures.

In 1974, archaeologists unearthed more than 7,000 terracotta warriors that had lain dormant for millennia. The Qin Terracotta Army is unparalleled in the world in terms of quantity, quality, and archaeological significance. It provides invaluable material for in-depth research into the military, politics, economy, culture, science, and art of the Qin Dynasty in the 2nd century BC. It is both an artistic treasure of the Chinese people and a cultural heritage of the world.

The Qin Terracotta Army was sculpted based on real life, with delicate and vivid artistic techniques. The gestures and facial expressions are varied, possessing distinct personalities and strong characteristics of the era, representing the pinnacle of clay sculpture art.

## Reference:

Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/441/>



## 4.3 Daming Palace National Heritage Park

### Learning Objective:

- Explore the characteristics of Tang Dynasty palace architecture, experience the grandeur and magnificence of the ruins park, and the long and rich history and culture of China.
- Understand the importance of preserving cultural relics and the challenges it faces.

Daming Palace National Heritage Park is located at No. 585 Ziqiang East Road, Xincheng District, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province. Construction of Daming Palace began in the eighth year of the Zhenguan era of the Tang Dynasty (634 AD), initially named Yong'an Palace. In January of the ninth year of the Zhenguan era (635 AD), it was renamed Daming Palace, serving as the ruling centre of the Tang Dynasty for over 200 years. In the first year of the Tianyou era of the Tang Dynasty (904 AD), the Daming Palace was abandoned and reduced to ruins. The Daming Palace National Heritage Park was opened to the public on 1 October 2010.



Daming Palace was the most magnificent architectural complex among the "Three Great Palaces" (Taiji Palace, Daming Palace, and Xingqing Palace) of Chang'an, the capital of the Tang Dynasty. It primarily consisted of palaces, including Hanyuan Hall, Linde Hall, Sanqing Hall, Qingsi Hall, Xuanzheng Hall, and Zichen Hall. The Daming Palace National Heritage Park covers approximately 3.84 square kilometres. The park largely recreates the historical appearance of the Tang Dynasty Daming Palace, incorporating tourism elements while preserving cultural relics. The park follows the historical layout of the Tang Dynasty Daming Palace, divided into three main areas: the palace area, the palace garden area, and the palace complex area. Daming Palace National Heritage Park is the largest urban central park in Xi'an, featuring six major highlights and ten typical tourist attractions.

### Reference:

Daming Palace: Pinnacle of Chinese palace architecture  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HWk-TtrbDLy>



## 4.4 Xi'an Wei Yang District Fang Xin Primary School

### Learning Objective:

- Get to know the local students' campus life and exchange learning experiences
- Understand, recognize, and respect the local culture.

Fangxin Primary School was founded in 1964. It is a national experimental school for character education, a national characteristic school for youth campus football, the primary school with the highest social satisfaction among educational institutions in Shaanxi Province, and one of the top ten most attractive primary schools in Xi'an.



Fangxin Primary School covers an area of 16.3 acres, has 49 classes, and 2,822 students. The school has advanced teaching facilities, including a reading room, a computer room, an electronic lesson preparation room, and more than 40 other specialized rooms and auxiliary rooms.

### Notes & Reflection



What impressed you the most? What exchange activities do you like the best? Please explain the reason.

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## 4.5 Shaanxi Science and Technology Museum

### Learning Objectives:

- Understand the development and application of science and technology and enhance students' scientific and technological knowledge.
- Reflect on how science and technology are applied in daily life and understand that technological progress strengthens national power and benefits the country's long-term growth.

The Shaanxi Science and Technology Museum, affiliated with the Shaanxi Provincial Association for Science and Technology, is a public institution dedicated to science education. The museum currently has a building area of 9,770 square meters, with an exhibition and education area of 6,405 square meters, including 4,736 square meters of permanent exhibition space.



The Shaanxi Science and Technology Museum conduct educational activities such as exhibitions, training, experiments, and science popularization practices through its physical science museum, digital science museum, mobile science museum, and science caravan. These activities aim to stimulate scientific interest and inspire innovative thinking. Through exhibitions that combine scientific accuracy, knowledge, and engaging content with interactive formats, they reflect scientific principles and technological applications, encouraging the public to explore and practice. They not only popularize scientific knowledge but also focus on cultivating the audience's scientific thinking, scientific methods, and scientific spirit.

### Reference:

1. Shaanxi Science and Technology Museum Official Website  
<http://www.shxstm.org.cn/gov/#/?parentId=39&parentName=%E9%A6%96%E9%A1%B5>
2. School Trip to Xi'an Science and Technology Museum  
<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/FgQYSAaAAXA>



## 4.6 Universe No. 9 Science Popularization

### Learning Objectives

- Learn about aerospace knowledge and inspire their interest and ability to explore scientific mysteries.
- Broaden students' understanding of related industries through simulated aircraft operation.
- Understand the development plan of Xi'an Aerospace, learn about the country's aerospace technology achievements, and cultivate students' national consciousness and sense of national identity.

The No. 9 Space Science and Technology Museum is a space-themed science popularisation venue located in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. It officially opened to the public in July 2018.

The 9<sup>th</sup> Space Technology Museum, a three-story building, integrates immersive tours, interactive experiences, and space science education. Through systematic courses on satellite design, manufacturing, testing, and control, it fully ignites young people's curiosity about outer space, inspires their interest and ability to actively explore scientific mysteries, and combines education with entertainment. While imparting scientific knowledge, it cultivates interest, shapes correct concepts of time and space, and fosters scientific thinking habits.

Inside the 9<sup>th</sup> Space Technology Museum, children can access space and aerospace education. They can learn how to design satellites, directly receive satellite signals, and even have the opportunity to send data commands to satellites in orbit through the control station, participating in satellite operations.



Reference:

科普研學網 (Chinese Version Only)

<http://www.kepuyanxue.com/nd.jsp?id=48>

## 4.6 Datang Everbright City

### Learning Objectives

- Experience the residents' lifestyle, culture, economic development, and social landscape
- Understand, appreciate, and respect the local cultures

The Tang Paradise is Xi'an's most famous pedestrian street and scenic area, modelled after Tang Dynasty architecture. The Tang Paradise comprises four main squares: the North Square of the Big Wild Goose Pagoda, Xuanzang Square, Zhenguan Square, and the Innovation and New Era Square. It also houses four major



cultural venues: the Xi'an Concert Hall, the Shaanxi Grand Theatre, the Xi'an Art Museum, and the Qujiang Pacific Cinema. In 2020, the Xi'an Datang Everbright City Pedestrian Street was selected as one of the first batch of national demonstration pedestrian streets, boasting a vast area and rich programs.

Running through Datang Everbright City is a central sculpture landscape pedestrian area. During the day, visitors can stroll along the wide streets, carefully pausing to admire the Zhenguan Monument and the statues along the way, such as emperors of the Tang Dynasty's golden age, famous poets Li Bai and Du Fu, and historical figures, inevitably recalling historical anecdotes learned in primary and secondary school. The architecture of Datang Everbright City incorporates elements of ancient Tang Dynasty architecture, with designers showcasing the essence of various openwork techniques to the fullest.

### **Everbright City**

At night, Datang Everbright City is illuminated by colourful lights and light shows. Every few dozen meters along the streets, various art performances take place, such as young women in ancient costumes playing the pipa, traditional acrobatics, face-changing performances, and dancing. The wonderful programs are dazzling, and there are also exquisitely designed floats parading. In recent years, the Tang Paradise has adopted a model similar to foreign theme parks, updating its programs every two months to ensure a fresh experience for visitors and increase the incentive for repeat visits.



At the Tang Paradise, you can find a variety of local delicacies, such as authentic Xi'an-style beef and mutton soup with bread, minced meat noodles, Shaanxi cold noodles, and hot meatball and sour soup. Besides traditional Xi'an cuisine, the "Tang Food Workshop" also features innovative recreations of Tang Dynasty dishes, such as almond milk pastry, sesame rice, Cuju (ancient Chinese football) dumplings, Tang poetry-themed pastries, and fan-shaped pastries, all with unique and exquisite designs.

### Reference:

1. Foreign tourists experience China's nightlife culture in Xi'an's Datang Everbright City block

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gSVsu-RgB6k>



2. Tang Dynasty splendor: a night at Xi'an's Datang Everbright City

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fdLR4TOQ9gU>



3. 〈西安大唐不夜城 探索動靜皆宜的文化之旅〉，當代中國

[https://www.ourchinastory.com/zh/2393/至潮玩樂 | 西安大唐不夜城%20探索動靜皆宜的文化之旅](https://www.ourchinastory.com/zh/2393/至潮玩樂|西安大唐不夜城%20探索動靜皆宜的文化之旅)



## 4.7 Shaanxi History Museum

### Learning Objectives

- Visit a large national museum, view precious cultural relics, learn about, appreciate, and respect the long history and culture of Shaanxi and the nation
- Recognise and experience the wisdom and creativity of the ancient Chinese by visiting ancient artefacts related to mathematics and science

Shaanxi is one of the important birthplaces of the Chinese nation and Chinese civilization, bearing numerous spiritual and natural symbols of Chinese civilization, the Chinese revolution, and Chinese geography, such as the Mausoleum of the Yellow Emperor, the Terracotta Army, the Yan'an Pagoda, the Qinling Mountains, and Mount Hua. Fourteen dynasties or regimes in ancient Chinese history, including the Zhou, Qin, Han, and Tang dynasties, established their capitals here, resulting in a rich cultural heritage and profound cultural accumulation that has formed a unique historical and cultural landscape. The Shaanxi History Museum, hailed as a "Pearl of the Ancient Capital and a Treasure Trove of Chinese Civilization," is an art palace for collecting and displaying Shaanxi's history and culture and ancient Chinese civilization.



The Shaanxi History Museum, located northwest of the Tang Dynasty Giant Wild Goose Pagoda (Da Yan Ta) in the southern suburbs of Xi'an, was completed and opened to the public on June 20, 1991. It is China's first large-scale modern national museum. The museum complex is a Tang-style architectural complex with a central hall and four corner towers, arranged in a well-ordered and harmonious manner, exuding a majestic and solemn atmosphere, integrating national tradition, local characteristics, and the spirit of the times. The museum covers an area of 65,000 square meters, with a building area of 55,600 square meters, a storage area of 8,000 square meters, and an exhibition area of 11,000 square meters. It houses over 1.7 million items (sets) of artefacts, ranging from simple stone tools used by ancient humans to various artefacts witnessing contemporary social life, spanning over a million years. The collection is not only numerous and comprehensive but also of high quality and broad value. Among these dazzling collections, the most distinctive

are the elegant and solemn Shang and Zhou bronzes, bearing witness to the civilization of ritual and music; the diverse and colourful terracotta figurines from various dynasties, showcasing vibrant life; the exquisite Han and Tang gold and silver artefacts, recreating the grandeur of prosperous times; and the unparalleled Tang tomb murals.

The Shaanxi History Museum is a comprehensive history museum. Since its opening, it has fully utilized its rich collection of artefacts, held various forms of exhibitions and displayed. It has formed a comprehensive exhibition system where basic exhibitions, thematic exhibitions, and temporary exhibitions complement and enhance each other. Utilizing multiple methods, it reveals the rich cultural connotations of historical artefacts to a wide audience from multiple angles and perspectives, showcasing the profound and extensive achievements of Chinese civilization.

As one of the first batch of "4A" level tourist attractions in China, the Shaanxi History Museum, with its rich collection, wonderful displays, beautiful environment, high-quality service, and unique charm, attracts numerous domestic and foreign visitors, becoming an important window for disseminating the excellent culture of the Chinese nation and promoting cultural exchange with the world.

## **Reference:**

Shaanxi History Museum  
<https://www.sxhm.com>



## 5. Information and Precautions

### 5.1 Rules

- Abide by laws and social ethics.
- Respect the differences in values and cultural customs.
- Respect the arrangements of various activities and respect the staff in all places.
- Be polite to others, be harmonious and friendly, and help each other when needed.
- Follow instructions, observe discipline, and attend all activities on time. Don't be late, don't leave early, and don't miss any activities.
- Follow the team for activities and never leave the team without permission.
- In any situation, pay attention to your words, behaviours and attitude, and consider the feelings of others.
- Listen attentively and carefully to the tour guides and commentators on the bus and during the visit and take notes when appropriate.
- Maintain the hygiene of the carriage.
- Personal name tags must be worn during activities so that staff can identify students easily.

### 5.2 Rules to be observed when visiting museums, monuments or tourist attractions

- Participants should listen to the guide's explanation before collecting learning materials or taking photos.
- To protect cultural relics, be sure to check whether photography or videography is permitted, and whether the items can be touched.
- After the trip, students should write their reflections in the booklet.

### 5.3 Precautions

- Personal safety: Do not disclose private information to strangers. Always follow the team and do not leave the event location without the teachers' permission or act alone.
- Fire Safety: After arriving at the hotel, you must follow the tour leader to familiarize yourself with the floor's safety exits, stair locations, and escape routes; do not play with fires in the room; pay attention to the use and safety of electrical facilities.
- Traffic safety: Pay special attention to the movements of vehicles around you before getting on or off the bus; you must wear a seat belt when on the bus and not walk around on the coach; strictly follow the traffic light instructions when crossing the road. If you encounter a traffic accident, you should remain calm and follow the instructions.
- Accommodation safety: You are not allowed to change rooms privately, you are not allowed to enter the room of the opposite sex, and you are not allowed to leave the

hotel; keep your room keys properly, and fasten the safety chain on the door before going to sleep; if someone knocks on the door, you should check the purpose of the visit; if a stranger comes, do not open the door, and notify the staff; pay attention to whether there are water stains on the bathroom floor and be careful to prevent slipping when using it.

- Food safety: Do not consume food or drinks given by strangers; do not buy cold food or snacks casually on the street; if you have food allergies, please pay attention to whether the meal complies with the doctor's instructions and inform the staff in advance.
- Health guidelines: You should work and rest according to the prescribed time to maintain physical strength and a good mental state; you should carry medicines ordered and prescribed by your doctor with you. Bring safety medicines in case of emergencies.
- Visiting and communicating: You should carry out activities according to the instructions and not touch items that are not allowed to be touched at will; when the tour guide is giving a presentation, you should pay attention and ask questions politely. When interacting, be friendly, open, frank, and tolerant.
- Property security: Students are responsible for their personal belongings and valuables. Please take good care of your valuables, such as wallets, cameras, mobile phones, etc.; carry valuables with you and do not leave them in the room or on the seat; do not bring too much cash.
- Students could bring some pocket money (not more than RMB300).
- Mobile phones are mainly used for photography and communication. Students should not play mobile games during the trip. Teachers reserve the right to confiscate mobile devices if students do not follow teachers' instructions.

## 5.4 Emergencies

- Fire: If a fire breaks out, stay calm, yell "fire, fire" loudly immediately, leave the fire scene quickly, and contact the staff/teachers accompanying the tour. Never carry your luggage; never take the elevator.
- Traffic accident: If you are unfortunately involved in a car accident and experience physical injuries, stay calm, do not move around, and wait to be rescued by the staff.
- Public security incidents: If you encounter others committing crimes, fraud, theft, or robbery, you must remain calm and notify the staff/teachers as soon as possible under safe conditions.
- Physical discomfort: If you have a headache, fever, cough, nausea, vomiting, or a long-term personal illness, please notify the staff/teacher immediately.
- Lost documents: If you lost your Hong Kong ID card, return permit, or passport, you must immediately notify the staff/teacher accompanying the tour and go to the document processing agency to get a replacement, accompanied by the staff.

## 5.5 Departure Memo

### 5.5.1 Border crossing instructions

- Students must follow the instructions of the tour leader and teachers throughout the trip and abide by the safety rules of each activity.
- Do not bring prohibited items into the mainland, such as
- weapons and ammunition, simulated weapons, and toy guns
- Counterfeit money, counterfeit banknotes
- Drugs, cough drops (containing codeine) and other addictive psychotropic drugs
- Meat, live animals, animal carcasses and specimens
- Animal skins, milk, eggs and their products, birds' nests
- Fresh fruits, vegetables, seeds, etc.
- Newspapers, magazines, books and audio-visual products with sensitive content
- Counterfeit and copyright-infringing counterfeit goods that are exported to and from Hong Kong and the Mainland

### 5.5.2 Others

- Clothing: Please wear the school PE uniform and stay dignified and tidy; during activities, please wear the name tags for easy identification.
- Time: Same as Hong Kong, no time difference
- Language: Mainly Putonghua
- Communications: To make long-distance calls from the mainland to Hong Kong, dial 00852 + Hong Kong phone number. International roaming charges for mobile phones are generally higher. You can purchase a fixed-rate phone card in Hong Kong before departure.
- Medications: If necessary, prepare dizzy pills, medicated oil, mosquito/insect repellents, gastrointestinal medicines, and a small number of medicines, etc. (Decide based on your own needs). Please pay attention to personal hygiene. If you feel unwell, please notify the accompanying group immediately. Teachers or staff should seek medical attention promptly.

### 5.5.3 List of Personal Belongings

Items	Content	Check ✓
1.	Hong Kong Permanent Resident Identity Card / Hong Kong Resident Identity Card	
2.	Mainland Travel Permit for Hong Kong and Macao Residents (Home Return Permit)	
3.	Foreigners: Passport (valid Chinese visa), Hong Kong entry and exit documents (such as visa identity document)	
4.	Student Handbook	
5.	Mobile phone	
6.	The Booklet of the Study Tour	
7.	Notebook and stationery	
8.	Disinfectant wipes (bring a small amount)	
9.	Masks (bring a small amount)	
10.	Comfortable sneakers and socks	
11.	Raincoat or umbrella (it's best to bring a handy raincoat or compact umbrella)	
12.	Personal medicine bag (medicines to be taken daily according to the doctor's instructions)	
13.	Plastic bags (to prevent vomiting or to contain garbage)	
14.	A small amount of cash (Hong Kong dollars and not more than \$300 RMB)	
15.	School Winter Jacket with fleece	
16.	Light brown or green down jacket	
17.	School winter PE uniforms (2 sets)	
18.	A scarf, a knitted hat, gloves and a small bag	
19.	Underwear (3 sets) and long socks (3 sets)	
20.	Thermal long garments (2 sets)	
21.	Pyjamas (1 set) and Slippers (1 pair)	
22.	A bath towel, a toothbrush and paste	
23.	A thermos cup/water bottle	

#### 5.5.4 Contact List

- Bailey International Cultural Exchange Center (organizer):

(852) 2111 3551 (office hours)

- 24-hour hotline of the "Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Team" of the Hong Kong Immigration Department:

(852)1868

- Mainland Rescue Agency phone number:

- Police (Public Security): 110

- Ambulance:120

- Fire alarm: 119

- Traffic trouble: 122



## 6. Reflections:

- Please write in 40 to 60 words to introduce what impressed you the most during the tour. (P.4-40 words, P.5-50 words, P.6-60 words)


## 7. Photo-taking Competition

- Please select your favourite photo from the photos you took during this Study Tour with an introduction of 50 words and upload it to Padlet to participate in the Photo Taking Competition.

