

**China LBAT: CHINESE FOR  
BUSINESS & TECHNOLOGY**



**MAY 10 — JULY 14, 2019**

**SHANGHAI 上海 & 青岛 QINGDAO**

School of Modern Languages  
Ivan Allen College  
Georgia Institute of Technology



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**China LBAT**  
**Chinese for**  
**Business & Technology**

**SHANGHAI 上海**

**QINGDAO 青岛**

**MAY 10 - JULY 14, 2019**



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*Ivan Allen College of Liberal Arts*

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# OVERVIEW OF ACADEMICS

Intensive Language Study  
12 credits / 9 weeks

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Overview of academics	6
Student list	7
Important program dates	9
Important maps	10-11
Map of Shanghai metro	12-13
Packing for the LBAT	14-19
Student conduct	20
Advice from Alumni (and Directors)	21-25
Internet and Technology	25-28
Transportation	29-32
Money and financial management	32-37
Tourism and travel	38
Shanghai points of interest	40
Qingdao pints of interest	42
Hospitals and Clinics	43
Calendar of events	46-49
Emergency numbers	50
How to get to SJTU from Airport	51

### Shanghai (First 3 weeks):

CHIN 3691 Chinese for Current Events  
8:30-11:30 MTWR

Reading, discussion and analysis of intermediate and advanced current events texts and authentic media. Students bring *Integrated Chinese, Level 2, Part 2*

### Shanghai (Second 3 weeks):

CHIN 3692: Business Chinese  
8:30-11:30 MTWR

Acquisition of business technology, protocols, decorum strategies and improvement of oral communication skills. Reading and writing of notes, correspondence, and reports. Textbook provided.

### Shanghai & Qingdao (All 9 weeks):

(all 9 weeks)

CHIN 3693: Conversation Practicum  
11:45-12:45 MW

Language practicum in the local community with written and oral classroom presentations.

One-on-One Tutorial: 20-30 minutes, TR or MW Afternoons

### Qingdao (Last 3 weeks):

CHIN 3696: Economic Dev. & Sustainability  
8:30-11:30 MTWR

Examines the world's most populous nation's assault on its environment and resources in the pursuit of rapid economic growth.

Note: Order of classes may change depending on year.

## 请同学填写你们的手机号码

1. Abigail Bauman 诗琪 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Caitlyn Beals 凯琳 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Lulu Gao 高璐 \_\_\_\_\_
4. Matthew Lattime 李慕廷 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Nico Luzum 刘尼科 \_\_\_\_\_
6. Matthew Mims 黄马特 \_\_\_\_\_
7. Ethan Roland 罗意森 \_\_\_\_\_
8. Aaron Thomas: 汤易伦 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Madeleine Tincher 婷曼琳 \_\_\_\_\_
10. Lycia Tran 陈丽霞 \_\_\_\_\_

## REMINDERS

### Program Fee Includes:

- Lodging
- Cultural Site Visits & Business Site Visits
- Local group transportation for Cultural/Business Sites Visits
- Cultural classes
- Tutoring
- Textbook for 3692 (you buy and bring for 3691)
- City Tour and Campus Tour
- Group Meals, welcome dinner, closing dinner
- Insurance Coverage
- One way air ticket from Shanghai to Qingdao

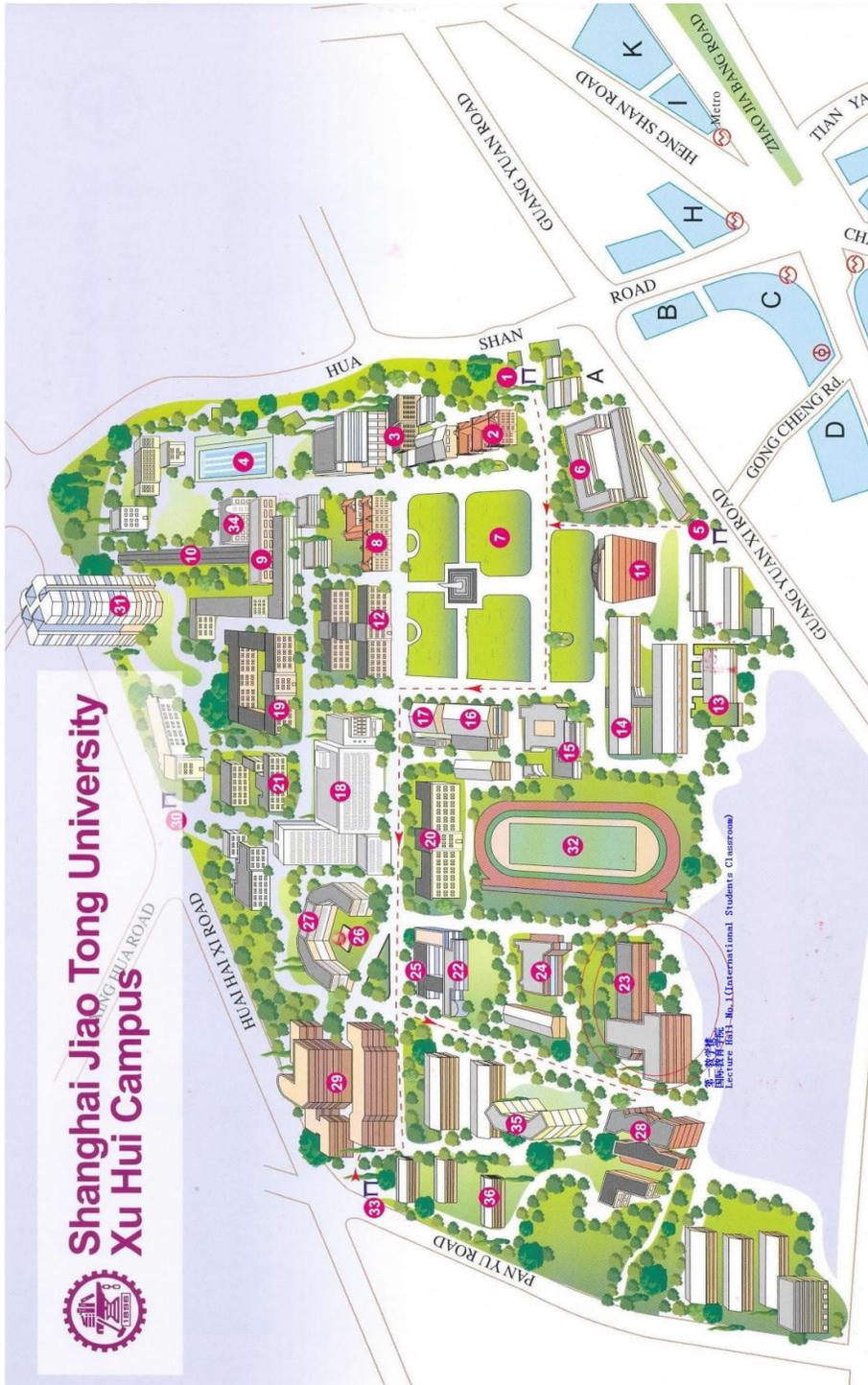
### You Should Budget (at least):

- Independent Meals (frugal: approx. \$8/day)
- Independent Local Transportation (approximately \$150)
- Entertainment (varies by student interest)

### Air Travel Checklist:

- Re-confirm you flight (both ways) 3 days in advance
- Passport & Visa
- Plane tickets
- Some Cash and credit card
- Arrive at airport 2-3 hours in advance
- Luggage (minimal)





# Shanghai Metro Map

Updated May 2011

To check ticket prices, find the fastest route, check train times, hear station names in Mandarin, and more, visit [exploreshanghai.com](http://exploreshanghai.com)

- 1 Xinzhuang – Fujin Road
- 2 East Xujing – Pudong International Airport
- 3 Shanghai South Railway Station – North Jiangyang Road
- 4 Loop line
- 5 Xinzhuang – Minhang Development Zone
- 6 Gangcheng Road – Oriental Sports Center
- 7 Huamu Road – Shanghai University
- 8 Shiguang Road – Aerospace Museum
- 9 Songjiang Xincheng – Middle Yanggao Road
- 10 Hangzhong Road/Hongqiao Railway Station – Xinjiangwancheng
- 11 Jiangsu Road – Anting/North Jiading



## PACKING FOR THE LBAT

(Adapted from the Georgia Tech OIE Summer program packing list)

This section is a brief overview of what to bring and what not to bring. You can find a full, packing checklist at the end. Remember that Shanghai is one of the best cities in the world, so you don't necessarily need to bring everything from the US. Often times waiting until you are in China to purchase things is good because they may be cheaper.

**DO NOT TAKE MORE THAN YOU CAN CARRY YOURSELF! Fu Laoshi likes to go really light, with clothes you can wash once or twice in sink if necessary.**

### LUGGAGE & BAGS

It is highly recommended that you bring a *maximum of one check in and one carry on bag*. Make sure your check-in has wheels, and that your carry-on fits the size requirements of the airline. Do not bring more bags than you can handle alone. Although it may be tempting to pack your bags full when travelling from the US to China, returning students suggest taking a large empty suitcase and filling it upon your return. If you plan on bringing a backpack, it is a good idea to have one that can also function as a day bag or carry-on. Smaller bags such as purses and fanny packs are also good to consider bringing.

### CLOTHING, SHOES, AND ACCESSORIES

It's a good idea not take more than 7 days' worth of clothing. There is pay laundry service at the dorms. Pack for warm, humid weather (natural fibers, layers) similar to Atlanta's climate. Make sure any garments can be easily washed and dried. Take a waterproof jacket and one dress-up outfit as some events may have dress code. Limit the number of shoes you bring, but one pair of good walking shoes is highly recommended. House shoes are provided. Don't stress about culturally appropriate clothing as in China most people dress as casual as in the US.

### PERSONAL MAINTENANCE ITEMS

If you forget any of these, you can buy them upon arrival. Just about everything you need can be purchased in Shanghai. However, if you have preferred brands or certain allergies makes sure to bring toiletries from the US, as local stores are oriented towards the Chinese market. Do not bring excessive toiletries as they take up space in your luggage. Remember keep amount under 3oz if planning to pack toiletries in your carry-on.



You will be hard-pressed to find deodorant while in China. If and when you finally manage to, it will be roll-on deodorant. Not even the imported goods store a block away from the school had deodorant. Culturally, there is not a market for deodorant in Shanghai, so make sure to pack enough.

#### Feminine Hygiene Products

Lads, don't worry about it. Ladies, the need for feminine hygiene products is universal. However, if you have a particular brand or style preference in your product selection, bring it with you. China still largely uses only pads, and it is difficult to find other types of menstrual products.

#### MEDICINE

(Note: we are not physicians, so consult your PCP before departure!)

Before you leave, ensure that you have packed an adequate amount of medication for the duration of your stay. It will be next to impossible to find your exact western medicine in China, so it is imperative that you have ALL of your prescriptions and daily use OTC drugs. If you have any prescription medicines, you will need to carry them in your carry-on in their original containers with a letter from your doctor authorizing you to have them. More than likely, no one is going to ask you about your pills—but it never hurts to be prepared. Should you run out of these abroad, or require additional medication, the local Chinese Medicine is an option. There are many Chinese Medicine Pharmacies in Shanghai, and almost all of them are indicated by a green cross. Bring someone who has a very good grasp on the language, ideally a native speaker, as much of the vocabulary you'll need is specific and not common use. In past experiences, the local medicine is effective at treating minor ailments and symptoms such as cold, flu, nausea, diarrhea, or gastrointestinal distress. If you aren't sure, always ask one of the professors; they are very experienced and will be able to help you get the assistance you need.

#### Immunizations

Consult your physician and check out <http://www.cdc.gov/travel/eastasia.htm#vaccines> for recommended vaccines. Appoints for study abroad immunizations are also available through Stamps.

#### DOCUMENTS

It should be a given that you'll need your passport, visa, and plane ticket in your carry-on. However, you should also travel with photocopies of all three, digital copies, as well as a copy of your birth certificate. You can leave your

driver's license at home, but bring your GT student ID. These documents are going to prove crucial in the event that you happen to be that one student who loses their passport (don't be that student.). You will also be required to give a photocopy of your passport to the resident hall administrator at SJTU, so it's important that you bring it with you. Upon arrival you will be given a SJTU student ID and a metro card.

#### ELECTRONICS

You should bring whatever electronics that you usually use during the semester to study. This includes laptops, tablets, and any accessories. All of your valuable electronics should stay with you in your carry-on. If you want to bring a gaming or entertainment system the rooms in both Shanghai and Qingdao come with TVs and HDMI cables. Bringing a camera in addition to your smartphone is a personal decision, but it is worth noting that when travelling it may be difficult to carry safely.

#### Router

A router isn't necessary, as you'll have Ethernet ports in your room that you will have to connect to (Ethernet cords can be found at the school store) and as you can buy a router there if you desire. However, a student brought his in a previous year, and it was quite convenient for several of us to gather in his dorm room without being limited to the standard two Ethernet ports available. WIFI is also readily available.

#### Adapter Converter

Your electronics should not need an adapter converter, as most should be compatible with Chinese outlets. Any devices with two prongs will fit the standard socket, however grounded plugs (i.e. laptop chargers) will need an adaptor for the plug head. If needed, a power strip can be purchased upon arrival.

#### SCHOOL SUPPLIES

You'll be able to purchase these on campus. Bring a minimal amount of pens, pencils, etc., but do pack some lined paper for homework and quizzes. Don't forget the required textbook or any additional materials.

## WHAT NOT TO BRING

Luggage fees are no joke. Save yourself time, space, and money by packing light. After all, there's no point in lugging ten extra pounds of stuff around China that you never end up using.

### DORM ITEMS + LINENS

Both the Shanghai and Qingdao portions of the trip are spent in hotels, so you don't need to worry about bringing any dorm furnishing amenities (sheets, pillowcases, etc.). Each day, towels and hand towels will be replaced and the beds made by housekeeping. In addition, bottled water is provided by the hotels daily. Pillows, towels, or blankets from home will just waste space in your bags. Clothing hangers can be purchased from the school store.

### KITCHEN SUPPLIES

Leave any pots, pans, or hot plates at home. Students do not have access to any kitchen setups and only the dorm in Qingdao offers a mini-fridge.

### FOOD

Limit the amount of food / snacks that you bring with you. Buying food around the local area is a great way to experience new food and flavors. If you have a dietary restriction (ex. Allergies) pack safe foods to fall back on as often times Chinese labels are incomplete or hard to translate. If you are allergic, ask in detail about the item of concern, remembering that sometimes you may be told "there's no X in it" and they mean "there's just a little bit of X in it" (as a vegetarian, I hear this when X = meat, so I ask follow up questions and then decide whether or not to change an order).

### MISC.

Laundry detergent can be easily and cheaply purchased upon arrival. Laundry pods are discouraged because the laundry service at SJTU will not use them. Do not bring any overly expensive items that you find irreplaceable. A reusable water bottle is convenient, but keep in mind that China does not have water fountains. Do not bring any pocket knives or weapons as they will be screened and confiscated at subway stations.

## PACKING LIST

Whether you are a jet-setter or leaving the U.S. for the first time, you're sure to make some mistake in packing your bags. To make sure you don't forget some essentials, we've made a list of items you'll want to remember to bring.

### TAKE ON THE PLANE WITH YOU:

- Passport
- Airline Tickets
- Money belt or neck-pouch
- Credit and ATM cards, some U.S. Cash (suggested: \$500)
- Backpack or bookbag (with one textbook bought in US)
- Basic toiletries
- Change of clothes
- Copy of travel itinerary
- Health Insurance cards (provided for this program)
- China LBAT Brochure (handed out at Orientation 2)

**ADVICE:** When you think you are done packing take everything out of your bags and re-pack. Not only will you be able to get rid of anything unnecessary that you may have thrown in, but often times you will find that you may have forgotten something.

1. Check the weight restrictions of your airline
2. Check the luggage size restrictions for your airline
3. Check your carry-on for anything that may be confiscated at the airport security checkpoint (liquids, food, etc.)
4. Make sure any fragile items are securely packed
5. Don't wait until the last minute to pack!

## LUGGAGE AND BAGS

- \* Rolling suitcase
- \* Carry-on suitcase
- \* Backpack / day bag
- \* Small bag / purse
- \* PF: You'll be happier with the least amount of baggage! Buy suitcase in China for return souvenirs

## CLOTHING

- \* Some that can be washed out in sink
- \* Underwear
- \* Socks
- \* Sleepwear
- \* Shirts / layered tops
- \* Light jacket
- \* Rain jacket
- \* Shorts
- \* Jeans (or light pants since jeans are hot)
- \* Swimsuit
- \* Athletic wear
- \* Dressy outfit

## SHOES

- \* Sneakers or boots
- \* Athletic shoes
- \* Sandals / flip flops

## ACCESSORIES

- \* Hat / baseball cap
- \* Sunglasses
- \* Pollution mask

## TOILETRIES

- \* Toothbrush
- \* Toothpaste
- \* Dental floss

- \* Shampoo
- \* Conditioner
- \* Face wash
- \* Deodorant
- \* Feminine products
- \* Makeup
- \* Razor
- \* Comb
- \* Sunscreen
- \* Bug spray
- \* Nail clippers
- \* Tissue packs
- \* Hand sanitizer
- \* Glasses or contacts accessories
- \* Hair bands

## MEDICATIONS

- \* Prescription
- \* Tylenol
- \* Imodium
- \* Pepto Bismol
- \* Allergy medication (epi-pen if you need one for emergency)
- \* Band-Aids

## DOCUMENTS

- \* Passport (with visa)
- \* Plane tickets
- \* Travel itinerary
- \* Visa photocopy
- \* Passport photocopy
- \* Birth Certificate copy
- \* School ID
- \* LBAT booklet
- \* Prescriptions
- \* Health insurance cards

## ELECTRONICS

- \* Phone + charger
- \* Laptop + charger
- \* Flash drive
- \* Headphones
- \* USB cable
- \* Battery pack
- \* Camera
- \* Gaming systems (PF: but better to leave at home so you can study)

## SCHOOL SUPPLIES

- \* Buy most upon arrival
- \* Notebook
- \* Lined paper
- \* Pens and pencils
- \* Folder for papers
- \* LBAT textbook
- \* Study aids (flashcards, etc.)

## MISC.

- \* Credit card
- \* ATM / debit card
- \* Cash (USD \$300)
- \* Traveler's Checks (PF: can do without if ATM and Credit card)
- \* Collapsible umbrella (buy one in China)
- \* Water bottle
- \* Bottle opener
- \* Ziploc bags
- \* Laundry bag
- \* Luggage organizers
- \* Money belt
- \* Playing cards

## STUDENT CONDUCT (and advice)

You are representing your country and you should be proud of where you are from without attracting any negative attention to yourself. You are also a guest in the countries you are visiting, so behave the way you would as a well-mannered guest. Be extremely polite and respectful, people like it. Sometimes patience is necessary. **All of these are opportunities to practice your language and cultural skills!** You may experience feelings of stress and frustration and even homesickness; this is normal when you are in a foreign country for an extended period of time. Talk to your directors if you have any problems.

Safety is #1. Do not leave anyone alone in your independent activities at night. Make sure to get everyone back safely! Always make sure there is a way to contact you! Travel with a partner.

Be cautious when you meet someone, not everyone has good intentions. Beware of pickpockets in major cities. Do not carry a backpack on your back in crowded places (metro, busy streets, etc.). Keep it visible and secured in trains. Try to travel in pairs to watch out for each other. Do not keep all your travel documents in the same place. You should carry a copy of your passport at all times separate from other documents (I like to have on my phone). Be aware of your surroundings at all times. If you feel uncomfortable, play it safe and turn around. Avoid confrontations or altercations. Use your street smarts.

## BAD BEHAVIOR

Same rules as on GT campus. Violation of LBAT Program Rules (the document you signed) and GT Rules (refer to your mandatory OIE orientation) may result in your removal from the program and repatriation to the US at your expense.

In addition, please avoid obnoxious behavior. Some examples of unacceptable behavior would be to scream, to speak loudly or to play your music loudly in a public place, to litter, to spit, to smoke in a forbidden area (you will see some people doing it, just don't do it yourself).

## ADVICE from Alumni (and Directors)

### CAMPUS LIFE

#### LAUNDRY

##### SHANGHAI

Laundry is a relatively easy process as long as you know where to go, and how you want your clothes to be washed and dried. There are not laundry services in the hotel, but a short walk from the classroom building is a laundromat that caters to students and visiting guests on campus. The service requires you to bring your own detergent (available for purchase in the school store or off campus) or to buy soap from the operator. When transporting your clothes from the hotel to the laundromat it is most convenient to use either a light-weight laundry bag or one of your rolling suitcases to keep your possessions together. Laundry cost is determined by weight, and when you drop off laundry the worker there will quote you a price for the option of washer only or both wash and dry, and you choose which one you want. If you do not wish to pay for the dryer there are clotheslines adjacent to the student dorms available for use. Expect to pay in cash so have both bills and coins prepared. It usually takes about 4+ hours for them to complete your laundry, but you have the option of dropping off clothes and picking them up the next day by showing them your receipt. The laundromat will not fold your clothes, but they do pack the back into the original container for pickup.

For more delicate materials, it is common for students to hand wash articles in the sinks of the dorm with detergent or bar soap. It may seem tedious, but in reality, it will save your more delicate clothes. Moreover, although the laundry machines are efficient, they are not the newest washer machines, and most students do not risk their clothes being ruined by water in the wrong temperature or harsh detergents.

##### QINGDAO

In Qingdao there is a single washer and dryer setup available in a room off of the main lobby of the hotel that is free to use. You have to bring your own detergent again, and if you plan to pack laundry pods or dryer sheets this is where you can use them. Both the washer and dryer are on the smaller side, so it is best to scale down the loads that you want to wash if you want them to be fully dry in a reasonable amount of time (Tip: completely stuffing the dryer drum is a bad idea, try not to fill it more than halfway or it will take 3+ hours to fully dry). Because there is only one of each, it is recommended that

students coordinate the timing of their laundry during the week so they do not overwhelm the machines. It is also important to note that due to noise complaints, you will most likely not be able to do laundry at night, and after dark the room is unavailable for use (no overhead light). You can also hand wash your clothes, but clothesline space is limited.

##### WATER

Do not drink water directly from the tap! The tap water in China is not safe to drink. Unlike most Western countries where there is easy access to safe tap water, in most places in China the tap water, although it looks clear, is not safe for drinking unless it has been boiled. Even in big cities like Beijing and Shanghai, water from the tap is not well filtered, sterilized, or purified, and may carry hazardous contaminants like sediments, rusts, bacteria, virus, chlorines, or other heavy metals. Sickesses like diarrhea caused by drinking unclean water may spoil your trip. There are electric kettles in all of the rooms, so make sure to boil any water before drinking. In addition, the hotel will provide water bottles daily and the instructors will provide each room with a jug of drinking water that can be refilled and replaced upon request. When going out, make sure to pack any water you may require as it is highly uncommon to encounter drinking fountains in public spaces.

When dining in restaurants on your own or as part of group dinners water is usually not included with the meal (there will be alternate options). Be prepared to receive hot water if you request water, and ice is not usually an option (and it's hard to tell if ice has been made from sterilized water).

##### AIR QUALITY

Due to traffic, dust, and general air pollution a common accessory to see worn around China is a reusable pollution mask. If you are sensitive to dust or are concerned about your health, consider purchasing a pollution mask upon arrival (available at most convenience stores). If you plan on exercising outdoors or other strenuous activity, check the Air Quality Index for the day to ensure that you do not become sick. Many Chinese exercise early in the morning (think 5:30am) when the air quality is best.

##### CHINESE MEDICINE

Note: We are not physicians, so consult your primary care physician (PCP) with regard to recommendations.

From previous student experience, basic pharmaceutical medicine can be

found quite conveniently in the city of Shanghai and its surrounding districts. These stores usually resemble a typical US drugstore. It is good to keep in mind that there may not be brands that you recognize and you should instead be prepared with a translation of the active ingredient that you are looking for. These stores are indicated with a green plus sign and are usually located along major streets.

Traditional medicine (中医): Chinese medicine may be relatively safe in that the ingredients are herb-based; therefore, the primary risk of a bad reaction to a medicine is if you already are aware of your allergies for certain foods. Along with herbal-based medicines, these pharmacies also contain medicines that work just as well as Advil, Pepto-Bismol, and other common ailments. Be cautious of correct dosage and stay alert for any unintended side-effects. Chinese pharmacists like to carry medicines that deal with only one particular symptom, meaning that if an individual is experiencing a headache and nausea at the same time, he or she would more than likely have to buy two different kinds of medicines to treat those symptoms. The cost of these medicines are relatively inexpensive in comparison to the cost in the United States. For example, a student had purchased an acne cream that was prescription strength, cost a fraction of what it would be in the United States (plus no co-pay), and according to her has been working better than anything else she has ever used for a prescription, over-the-counter medicine.

## ALCOHOL

China does not have a legal drinking age so alcohol use is at the discretion of the individual. Please keep in mind the Georgia Tech code of conduct and that you are representing a US institution while studying abroad. This being said, Shanghai has a thriving nightlife and Qingdao is a city known for its beer production, and both are a great way to interact with a side of Chinese culture that will not be covered in class. Faculty are not allowed to drink with you, and will need to leave if you enter an establishment and are drinking. Don't be offended, but rather understanding of the situation.

## HOUSING

For the duration of the trip you will not be staying in standard student dorms like you would during the regular year. Instead, in both Shanghai and Qingdao the program book full-service hotel rooms for Students. The Faculty Club Hotel in Shanghai is on the SJTU campus and is a short 5 minute walk from the main classroom building. In Qingdao the hotel serves as both housing and the classroom, with class being held in one of the building's conference rooms adjacent to student rooms. Hotel rooms fit two students each, are climate

controlled, and are cleaned daily by hotel staff.

## ROOMMATES

You will meet each other during the LBAT orientations and it is a good idea to start finding out who would be a good fit as a roommate in China. Upon arrival to the hotel in Shanghai room keys are given out in order of arrival, and roommates are determined by choosing room numbers. Tip: Don't be afraid to request a moment to scope out where potential rooms are located as some are closer to the front or quieter based on preference. You may have the opportunity to switch rooms during the stay or when the program moves from Shanghai to Qingdao. Roommate selection is not an official process and if you do change rooms just alert the faculty on the trip. Also note that the hotel needs to know what room you are in accurately.

## VALUABLES AND STORAGE

If you are concerned about keeping valuables safe (ex. passport, cash) there are two options. The SJTU Faculty hotel rooms do not have individual safes, however you can request that items be placed in the hotel safe located behind the front desk. They will place your belongings in a sealed envelope with a numbered tag and to retrieve the item you simply have to present them with numbered card that you receive upon deposit. Try not to store items that you will frequently need. In Qingdao each room has a coded safe of the type commonly found in hotel rooms.

If you are flying out from Shanghai back to the US you can store luggage in the SJTU hotel for the duration of the Qingdao portion. The process is similar to the way items are placed in the safe and you just need to keep track of the numbered card that corresponds to your luggage.

## FOOD AND DINING

If you don't know how to use chopsticks now, you'll get really good eventually!

## SHANGHAI

On campus there are three dining halls that serve three meals a day with options ranging from soup noodles to hot pot and traditional dishes. Eating at the dining hall is not only a good way to constantly try new things, it also gives you a chance to practice your Chinese and to interact with other international students. Food is served cafeteria-style and you can either point or say what you want in your order. Price is based on the number of dishes that you se-

lect, but is still far cheaper than how much a meal at Tech would cost. The dining hall only accepts payment via tapping the SJTU student card, which can be refilled in the card office with cash. If you want to eat off-campus in Shanghai there are hundreds of options once you step outside the gates, but some favorites of past students include milk tea at Coco's and skewer-style street food from the surrounding neighborhood shops. Talk to folks about which are best quality and cleanliness, and look closely. Try not to miss any group dinners as they are oriented at letting you try new foods in different settings. If you have any food allergies or dietary restrictions let the professors know and be persistent to avoid inadvertent consumption.

*Groceries:*

Education Superstore ( 徐汇校区教育超市) on Campus: 7:30 - 22:30

Walmart: 402号74 Guilin Rd, TianLin, Xuhui Qu, China, 200000

## **QINGDAO**

Because the LBAT program is no longer on a campus in Qingdao food is much more decentralized. Breakfast is provided by the hotel, but lunch and dinner will be up to you. Next to the hotel is a steamed bun store that is a reliable way to eat if you don't want to range to far away, but other options include food court of the nearby shopping mall where you can fill a meal card, or local restaurants in the surrounding area. Once again, don't be afraid to try new things, and there are always hidden gems that you and your classmates will discover as long as you're willing to be on the lookout.

## **EXERCISE**

There are basketball courts, tennis courts, track and field, and a standard lifting gymnasium on campus. In past years cultural activities have included Taiji and/or Kung Fu, which are a great way to practice and stay in shape.

Sports facilities

Physical: 5th floor of Metro City (舒适堡：美罗城五楼)

Roughly 350 RMB per month for student discount

## **INTERNET AND TECHNOLOGY**

### **INTERNET SAFETY**

While utilizing the local Internet and not connected to the VPN, you may be vulnerable to Chinese viruses and hackers. The best course of action is prevention, by conducting yourself in a careful manner on the Internet. Don't join untrusted networks or visit questionable Chinese websites. If you have sensitive data on your computer, you should back it up before leaving and remove it from your laptop. One drastic strategy utilized by some businesses is to cre-

ate a separate partition which they use for traveling, and then wipe it before connecting back to their corporate network. Free Antivirus software can be downloaded from the OIT website, but realize that your Antivirus software is essentially your last line of defense, and can sometime prove ineffective.

### **INTERNET ACCESS**

When you arrive in China one of your first priorities will probably be to get online, especially to alert your parents that you made it there safe. However, due to the great firewall of China there are some things you will need if you want to do beforehand to stay online. Below are the instructions for setting up a VPN (explained below) as well as a step-by-step guide to accessing the internet.

Each room in the hotels has free broadband and WIFI internet access, and in the SJTU classroom you should be able to access the eduroam WIFI network. Internet cafes are a good way to use the internet because you can meet people and get a more Chinese experience. There are many internet cafés in the area of campus, such as Starbucks. In public spaces often times there is free wifi, but it requires a Chinese phone number to access. Some students may choose to buy a Chinese phone or SIM card for the stay to make some services more convenient. Alternatively, if you need a phone number to log into the hotel wifi the concierge is available to receive the login code on their phone, just ask. It's important to note that if you're using a VPN on your phone or laptop the battery will drain more quickly so plan accordingly if going out.

### **SETTING UP THE VPN**

A short description of what a VPN is and what a VPN does is necessary in understanding the setup and use. A VPN, or Virtual Peer Network, is a network that allows users to securely connect and access a network from a remote location. In this case, you will be connecting from the university in China to Georgia Tech. Once you have connected to the VPN, your connection is essentially routed through Georgia Tech, as if you were located on the Georgia Tech Campus. This will allow you to access anything you would normally have access to, such as Facebook or Youtube. It also ensures that your network traffic is encrypted between you and Tech, so you should be fine accessing school related sites such as T-Square or OSCAR. Realize that while you are using the VPN, you are bound by the Georgia Tech's Terms of Use. There are multiple clients for the different platforms, however the instructions for setup on the OIT website are clear and concise. Go to the following URL and follow the instructions, the installers handle nearly everything for you. <http://>

#### A NOTE FOR ADVANCED USERS:

If the server address you are connecting to is slow or failing to connect, try changing the number in the address. For example, If you cannot connect to [ipsec.vpn.gatech.edu](http://ipsec.vpn.gatech.edu) or [ipsec1.vpn.gatech.edu](http://ipsec1.vpn.gatech.edu), try using [ipsec2.vpn.gatech.edu](http://ipsec2.vpn.gatech.edu).

#### ETHERNET ACCESS

Each room is assigned two IP addresses; one for each jack. You should have either a card or a document with two IP addresses, Subnet mask, Default gateway, and DNS servers. In order to function on their system, you need to set up a static IP on your computer. The following are directions on how to do it on both the Windows and Mac platforms.

##### Windows

1. Click Start > Network and Internet > Network and Sharing Center > Change adapter settings (located on the left side of the window)
2. Right click Local Area Connection and select Properties
3. Left click on Internet Protocol Version 4(TCP/IPv4) and select Properties
4. Select "Use the following IP address" and enter in the network information given to you.
5. Click OK, then Click Close

1. Mac (also creating a profile for ease of switching)
2. Click System Preferences > Network
3. Select Ethernet from the left side of the window
4. Up at the top, select the drop down box labeled "Locations:"
5. Select "Edit Locations..." click the plus sign, name the new profile something you can remember, such as your room number and then click Done
6. Select the drop down box labeled "Configure IPv4:" and choose manually
7. Enter all the information given to you. NOTE: "Default Gateway" and the field labeled "Router" are the same thing.
8. Click Apply

#### A NOTE FOR ADVANCED USERS:

If you are having difficulty setting up another individuals Internet connection, check the following things: The Ethernet chord's functionality, the Ethernet jack's functionality, the network adapter's status, and whether there is actually a connection, or if the DNS servers are not being resolved.

#### APPS AND SOFTWARE

When in China you frequently have to rely on your phone to navigate, translate, or look up information. It is best to have these references handy and downloaded in case of emergency. Here are some useful apps and programs that will make living in China easier:

##### WeChat (微信)

Not only is WeChat the main messaging app for everyone who carries a phone, it is also known as China's "app for everything" and a "super app" because of its wide range of functions and platforms. WeChat can be used to call taxis, pay via QR codes, or connect with friends. Often times when you meet people they will immediately request to friend you on WeChat, and connecting socially is a breeze with the app's ubiquity. Make sure to have WeChat alerts on for communicating and coordinating with other members of the LBAT. WeChat is also available on desktop.

##### Pleco

If you're studying Chinese you should already have Pleco downloaded, but in case you don't do it now. Pleco is a robust, offline Chinese dictionary that allows you search for words with multiple input methods. Use it for homework and in day-to-day translations. Utilizing the bookmarks function of the app to save words is also a great way to see what vocabulary you have learned over the course of the trip.

##### Baidu Maps

Google maps is blocked in China and is sometimes incomplete. Using a Chinese map app instead of Google lets you save battery and find better local recommendations, or navigate easily in case you get lost.

##### Express VPN and Cisco AnyConnect

Getting a VPN for your phone and laptop is highly recommended if you want to stay connected with social media back in the US. Cisco's VPN is free through Georgia Tech and can be downloaded off of the OIT website. In addition, a mobile version of the VPN is available for your phone. Express VPN is a monthly paid service that lets you connect up to three devices (you can split costs with a roommate) that has proven in the past to be more reliable than Cisco.

##### Ctrip (also known as Trip.com)

Ctrip is the fastest way to compare and buy tickets, as well as reserve hotel rooms. Creating an account on Ctrip comes in handy when buying tickets for

weekend trips or buying plane tickets from Qingdao back to Shanghai.

### CELL / MOBILE PHONES

You can probably get your cell phone unlocked in China Mobile Xu Jia Hui branch (2nd floor, No.1065 Zhao Jia Bang Road) 中国移动徐家汇营业厅 (肇家浜路1065号二楼) then you can buy a Chinese phone number and use it in China. The costs vary due to different type and model, but expect to spend about RMB ¥40-200. The mobile store close to the campus (on the corner of Huashan Rd. & Guang Yuan Rd.W), may provide the same service.

The phone number costs about USD \$8-12 and you can add minutes by buying 100RMB recharge cards that are sold throughout the country, and most vendors will assist you adding those minutes (a good chance to practice your Chinese!). Not every cell phone can be unlocked here, so check with your provider in the US prior to departure. Check if your service provider has and roaming fees or what your cell phone plan's international rates are.

### PHONE CALLS

(most students now use Skype instead)

The country code for China is '86'. The area code for Shanghai is '21'. Dial from US with (011) preceding 86. For example, Faculty Club Desk 011+86 21 54740800.

The country code for the US is '1'. When dialing the US with an IP card, after following the directions on the card, first dial 001 followed by the area code and number you wish to reach.

## TRANSPORTATION

China is a big place. Shanghai and Qingdao are no different. There are a lot of great places within hiking distance of campus, but unlike Atlanta, you won't always be able to travel by foot or drive, so you're going to need to become familiar with your transportation options. This section will familiarize you with subways, taxis, trains, and busses, and how to navigate them.

### Transportation Inquiries

Hongqiao Airport (domestic) 虹桥机场: 6268-3659

Pudong Airport (international, PVG) 浦东机场: 9608-1388

Shanghai Railway Station 上海火车站: 6317-9090

### WALKING 步行 (走路)

Cities in China are much more pedestrian friendly compared to the US, with sidewalks spanning the majority of urban areas. Most destinations are only a short walk from the nearest subway station, or are accessible via the street. At night, more people will be out and about after dark compared to Atlanta, and walking in most urban areas should be relatively safe. Always exercise caution when crossing streets and look out for people on bikes and scooters as there are far more small vehicles in China. Do not jaywalk There are cameras everywhere and what you do on the street will be recorded.

### SUBWAYS 地铁

Public transportation in China is modern, cheap, and integrated into the city. The Metro system in Shanghai is one of the city's most useful features and one of the best in the world. You can use it to get to nearly anywhere within Shanghai or the surrounding suburbs. It is likely you will use the system extensively, so a basic understanding of its layout and use is essential. A good map of the subway lines is something you should always carry if going out. Tip: take a picture for your phone.

There are two ways to board the subway. The first is with a single-use ticket that can be purchased at a kiosk in the station, and price may vary by distance. The most convenient method is with a refillable metrocards that you can purchase from one of the many help desks. In past years the program has provided a pre-loaded metrocards for students to use so make sure to ask the program directors upon arrival. Do not overload your card, and 50 to 100 Yuan should be sufficient for the entire duration you will be staying in Shanghai, primarily depending on how much you plan on traveling. Some neighboring cities and taxis will accept the Shanghai metro card as payment.

It is best to think of each station as having two parts: The station itself, and its terminals. Once you tap your card or ticket, you will be within the terminal. If you exit the terminal without boarding a train, you may be charged. Normally, each terminal will have between 1 and 4 lines within it, which are normally indicated by overhead signs, however a few stations have multiple terminals that are not connected. While these terminals are few, it is advised you pay attention to the overhead signs. Within both the station and its terminals, are multicolored metro maps. If you find one in Chinese, chances are the opposite side has English. There are two nearby stations to SJTU, the Jiao Tong University Station, which travels line 10 and 11, and Xujiahui, which travels line 1 and 9. Attached in this booklet is a metro map, which will be incredibly useful

and convenient.

Qingdao's metro system is still heavily under construction, with two lines completed and a third currently under construction (this may have changed by the time you arrive). While it is limited, the subway spans the city and is useful for travelling longer distances where cab fare would become too expensive.

### **TAXI 出租汽车**

Taxis are available in nearly all districts in Shanghai and they are one of the most common forms of transportation for native Shanghai citizens and visitors alike. In comparison to the taxis here in the United States, taxis in Shanghai are much cheaper in that a single ride will cost about half as much in the United States. The availability of taxis make transportation extremely convenient and affordable. Although the most preferable forms of transportation are walking and the subway system, taxis are a fantastic option when a location is not within walking distance or near a subway station. Taxi drivers are usually friendly and willing to strike up a conversation if you want even more opportunities to speak with locals. When exiting the airport or train station never allow a driver to approach you and always get in the vehicles located in the designated taxi pick-up area. If you are taking a taxi late at night make sure that the meter is running.

#### **How to Call a Taxi**

When hailing a taxi, it's usually a wise choice to stand near a major intersection of a street or along streets with many restaurants. Sidewalks that are usually heavy with pedestrians are also a good place to look for taxis. It is usually not advisable to actually be at the intersection because taxis do not usually have an area to park and pick up their passengers. Almost all taxis in Shanghai have a sign on the roofs of their car that lights up when it is available, and is unlit when he or she already has a passenger. Many taxi drivers also have business cards to hand out to their passengers. If there happens to a taxi driver that seems particularly fantastic, it is a good idea to take a business card. The reason being is, if a taxi ride is ever required, then the passenger can just call the number and arrange a time for the pick-up if the driver is in the area. This can save a great deal when an emergency arises or just for the sake of convenience.

Unfortunately, it is common in Asian countries to lack seatbelts in public vehicles, including taxis. The best way to remain safe during a taxi ride is to always wear a seat-belt when sitting in the passenger sit up in the front of the car. Experiencing a taxi ride for the first time in Shanghai can be a frightening.

### **TRAINS**

Trains are the best way to explore China outside of the city and converse with Chinese people from various regions. If you don't take a train before leaving China, you'll be shorting yourself the chance to experience the fantastic high-speed rail system and the opportunities available with it. To purchase your train tickets, you'll have to go to either a train station or a ticketing office. If you purchase your tickets online, you will be price-gouged (You have been warned!). From past experience never try and buy tickets the day of your trip and always double-check to see what station you are leaving from. If traveling by train make sure to bring your passport and student ID to pick up tickets.

There are four types of seating available on trains: hard sleeper, soft sleeper, hard seat, and soft seat. We recommend the hard sleeper on overnight trips. The soft sleepers are four beds in a private room. The hard sleepers are six beds with open access to the corridor. The soft sleeper isolates you from getting to know the locals, while the hard sleeper allows you to socialize, play games, and make new friends. Hot water is available in trains, so locals bring tea and a container to carry/drink it from.

### **BUSSES**

With such a well-connected rail system, there isn't much need to travel Shanghai by bus. In fact, most students don't bother. However, in smaller cities like Qingdao or larger ones like Beijing, you will find bus travel necessary as a secondary form of transportation. Some places will accept a transportation card, but it is especially handy of have coins and small bills on hand for unpredictable circumstances.

## **MONEY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

### **Closest Banks to Shanghai Jiaotong University:**

China Construction Bank: West Guang Yuan Road, Tel: 6407-2356

中国建设银行 (徐家汇): 广元西路43号, 电话: 6407-2356

Note: you can use your Bank of America card at Construction Bank ATMs to withdraw money in RMB

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China: 8 West Guang Yuan Road

中国工商银行（徐家汇）：广元西路8号，电话：6447-5858

Bank of China 中国银行: 45 West Guangyuan Road, Tel: 021-64070906

### EXTRACTING MONEY

Make sure to notify your bank before departure! Check for any hidden fees! Typically you need to notify your credit card company too, or your card may be locked until you can verify your purchase from China.

### AIRPORT

Exchange money at the Airport when you arrive! Make sure to bring some cash or travelers checks to exchange if you arrive late afternoon or in the evening after the airport banks close (and you only have the quick exchange offices at the airport). Travelers checks are a good back up just in case, but a hassle to exchange. It is a good idea to become familiar with the exchange rate as well, but be aware that it may change during your stay. The current exchange rate is about 6.7 RMB: \$1.00.

### TRUSTWORTHY BANKS

Contrary to popular belief (i.e., American stereotype), there are many safe banking options in China. Here is a list of certified and safe banks that we each used on multiple occasions: International Construction Bank of China (ICBC), Bank of Shanghai, Bank of China, and Chinese Agricultural Bank. There is a Bank of Shanghai directly outside the school gate closest to the dormitory. Some of the larger Bank of China branches and CITIC Industrial Bank branches will give cash advances off credit cards. (Bring your passport.) Keep in mind there is a fee for cash advances, and it varies depending on your credit card company. In an emergency you can get a cash advance on your credit card at the Bank of China. Beyond the main gate, you will find one of each of these banks on practically every corner.

### WITHDRAWING MONEY

There are two main ways to access your money in China. You can bring cash and exchange it directly at any of the banks above, or (more accessible) you can simply withdrawal your money in Yuan directly by using the ATM machines at any of these banks. This is the most convenient method. As long as your debit card is backed by Visa or MasterCard, you won't have any problems. If your debit card is backed by American Express, you may have difficulty finding stores and ATMs that will accept them. Check with your card company before departing. When using the ATM, make sure you put your withdrawal amount in Yuan, not dollars. (If you pull out "100," you're going to get 100 Yuan, which comes out to around 15 Dollars.). While there is no transac-

tion fee for using your debit card, there is a service charge of approximately less than 1% on your withdrawal. This is standard for the use of an international network between banks. This is also more standardized than the fee for exchanging hard cash, which varies depending on the vendor. Given the convenience and the standardized service fee, this is a better option than hard cash exchange. There is an ATM located in the lobby of the hotel in Shanghai in case you want to withdraw money upon arrival, and several banks located within walking distance in Qingdao.

Note: ATM machines that accept foreign ATM cards and dispense local currency are ubiquitous in Shanghai. However, DO NOT put your foreign ATM card in any Chinese bank ATM machine unless it prominently displays the logos of international banking services such as Cirrus, Star, MasterCard, Visa, etc. It will be eaten and it is quite an ordeal to retrieve!

### EXCHANGING MONEY

To the uninformed, exchanging money at a Chinese bank can be nerve wracking. There are four large state-owned banks, the China Construction Bank, the Agricultural Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China. These four banks all have the same requirements for exchanging money, and most branches in Shanghai have at least one English speaking clerk. In order to exchange your money, you will need to bring your passport with your valid visa, as well as the cash you plan on exchanging. Normally when you enter the bank, there will be a kiosk where you can select the currency exchange option. It will print out a receipt with your number in line. Sit down in any of the seats, and wait for your number to be called or to be displayed on one of the boards above the teller. Once seated, the teller will work with you to exchange your money. Most of the banks will not accept and return bills that are at all ripped or defaced, which at times can leave you with less RMB than you expected, so plan ahead. Expect to spend between 10-30 minutes in the bank for exchange services. Banks in Qingdao will be slightly different, as many times the exchange services are done in a separate room. They will likely not speak any English, so brush up on your banking vocabulary before attempting to exchange money. If you find yourself in a bind, sometimes the best strategy is to smile and revert to basic vocabulary with hand motions or write down your request beforehand.

### BUDGETING

Money is an important issue throughout the entire LBAT trip, therefore, it is crucial to at least have a solid spending plan and budget before arriving in China. It is always a good idea to have 3 categories of money: Necessities, Spending, and Emergency. You will need to bring money to cover expenses

not covered by the program, such as most meals, independent travel, souvenirs, and gifts. Group dinners and scheduled event tickets are already covered in the LBAT fee which helps lighten additional spending.

### NECESSITIES

A frugal traveler can get by on \$8 (or less) per day for meals if you eat Chinese food exclusively at student places, like the cafeteria, but dining at Western restaurants is significantly more expensive. It would be nice to be able to bring around \$100/week depending on your budget and your spending habits (you should be able to get by on less and still have a wonderful time). Make sure to set aside funds for the flight from Qingdao back to Shanghai (approx. USD \$100). Local travel, depending on the individual, should amount to about \$150 not including tickets for travel outside of the city.

### SPENDING

Experiencing a new country's culture will always be a memorable experience, and some of the best ways to capture those experiences include travelling, buying souvenirs, attending cultural performances, visiting historical landmarks/museums, etc. For the most part, all of these activities will more than likely make up almost a third, if not half for some, in spending. Always ask if there is a student discount (almost all museums offer one). Although haggling will reduce the cost of spending, the costs do add up to a surprisingly impressive amount. Without proper budget maintenance, surviving the last couple weeks of the trip will be difficult. Suggested Amount: 500-600 USD, relative to individual's preferences.

### EMERGENCY

Having extra funds for an emergency taxi, bus, or subway ride can be extremely helpful, if not life saving. Suggested Amount: 300 RMB Minimum at All Times (mixed coins and cash)

### BASICS OF CHINESE MONEY

The official name for the currency is Renminbi (人民币), which literally translates to People's Currency and is abbreviated to RMB. The most widespread international usage is Yuan, which is abbreviated to CNY. You can write it as either CNY 1,000 or RMB 1,000. The yuan itself comes in paper denominations of 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, and 1. Coins come in denominations of 1 yuan, 5 jiao, and 1 jiao.

The official symbol for the Chinese Yuan is ¥, however, in most stores and restaurants in China, the symbol is represented by the Chinese character "元"

instead, which is pronounced "yuan". You will also hear people say "kuai," which is the colloquial word for money (think "measure word"; not used when saying "yuan"). So make sure to remember at least one of the Chinese currency names. There are also two names for 1/10th of a Chinese yuan. Colloquially called one "mao," or in writing, one "jiao". Both refer to the same thing: 1/10 of a yuan, a "dime" so to speak.

### HAGGLING 讨价还价

Unlike in the US often times independently owned shops will allow you to name your own price. Haggling is not only integral to the culture, but is considered an art and takes a great deal of practice. The first rule of thumb before becoming experienced yourself is to take a local with you to ensure you are not taking advantage of by vendors at marketplaces. The crux of the problem comes from the idea that the majority of these vendors automatically correlate a foreigner with wealth. Therefore, in their eyes, you are easily tricked and ready to spend your money on merchandise that may be overpriced two times the normal amount that may seem "cheap" to you because everything is relatively cheaper in China.

While learning how to bargain, it is important to remember to *not be afraid to be aggressive in the politest way possible. How is this done? Well, do not let a vendor's charm fool you, instead, focus on sticking to your named price, and remember, unless you are buying from a chain store you will not have to worry about not finding the same item in another store because all market vendors of the same trade carry similar items. For example, if you are shopping in a street market and come across a vendor that is selling souvenir-like items, expect to find another vendor with similar wears a few vendors down the same street. On that same note, good vendors are aware of this, which also plays in your favor to get the price you would like to purchase your item. Sometimes it is best to have a conversation with the vendor (i.e. exchanging pleasantries) before trying to inquire after or name a price.*

One of the most difficult skills to become experienced at when haggling, is maintaining an appropriate demeanor. Vendors can become insistent at best and follow you out of the store at worst. It is always a good idea to establish a price you would pay for in your own mind before walking into a vendor's shop. The worst action to commit before and during haggling, is to let the vendor think you are inexperienced and easily swayed. Now, of course you may be ripped off on your first few or several independent excursions, but you will quickly get the hang of it when you realize how easy it to spend your money in China.

When haggling, here are several tips and excuses that will greatly help you in lowering a vendor's price:

1. Stress that you are a college student and you have very little cash to spend
2. Say you are buying a gift for someone and you really like the vendor's wares, but it is too expensive and you really regret in having to leave
3. Mention that you are shopping for a girlfriend or boyfriend and try to play on their sympathies in that you have little money, or that although the significant other will love the item it really is too expensive
4. Mention that you've seen something similar in another store for a much better price
5. Don't be afraid to start low (but not too low!) and don't jump on their counteroffer. Instead, gradually increase your price by increments of 20 or other even numbers while arguing your point between offers
6. Emphasize that the listed price is really completely out of your range
7. Stay friendly and don't be intimidated by vendors. Don't be afraid to joke with them
8. Due to the language barrier vendors will sometimes show you their offered price on a calculator or similar device, keep your transactions verbal and practice speaking numbers on the fly
9. Start to physically leave the store or have a friend indicate that you should be going

Frankly, almost any excuse that will make you sound poorer than you really are will help you in finding better prices. This may seem slightly cut-throat or stretching the truth, but remember, Chinese merchants are experienced hagglers and do not really have a great deal of sympathy for the average buyer. Despite this, the best scenario is leaving a shop with both the vendor and customer satisfied. It may be important to play hardball on the streets, but also keep in mind that the livelihood of a vendor is also difficult and they are just trying to make a living.

## TOURISM AND TRAVEL

There's lots of downtime between classes and scheduled events that allows you to take time and explore the city and surrounding areas. Some of the best experiences come from grabbing a group of classmates and taking an excursion to new and unfamiliar places. In China there is something for everyone, from historic sites and museums, to modern shopping malls and an endless array of cuisine. Past students have even utilized the three-day weekend to go as far as Tibet and Xi'an. Don't be afraid to put yourself out there, after all you just have to be back in time for the day's 听写.

Make sure you do your research before going to China. You don't want to miss out on something just because you ran out of time. A good starting point is always sites like Tripadvisor or other lists online. However, it's good to keep in mind that this is not the professors' first time taking students on the LBAT and they can also be a fantastic resource for sightseeing and restaurant recommendations in the local area. Past student have also recorded their own travels, found here: <https://modlangs.gatech.edu/lbat/china/student-testimonials-lbat>

### SHANGHAI 上海

Listed below are some attractions within the Xujiahui district as well as other famous attractions in the greater Shanghai area. If you leave Shanghai without going to at least some of these, then you will not have really explored the city. Some of these locations will be part of group outings, but the specific ones change year by year.

#### Shopping Malls

Xujiahui is a bustling urban commerce center just a couple blocks from the SJTU campus. These malls are all located next to each other and offer not only a plethora of high-end stores, but restaurants and supplies as well.

Metro City (美罗城): This is an epic electronics mall with an amazing food court located on the top floor.

Grand Gateway Plaza (港汇广场) : This is an infamously huge mall with a grocery store in the basement

Orient shopping Centre (东方商厦)

Pacific Department Store (太平洋百货商场)

Pacific Digital Plaza (太平洋数码广场)

Huijin Department Store (汇金百货)

### Bookstores

Shanghai Book Mall, 465 Fuzhou Road

上海书城：福州路465号

Xinhua Bookstore, Grand Gateway Mall (5th floor)

新华书店：港汇广场5楼

Shanghai Book City, No.465 Fuzho Road

### Shopping

Shanghai South Bund Soft-Spinning Material Market (南外滩轻纺面料市场)

陆家浜路399号, 近南仓街 / 399 Lujiabang Rd.

This is where you will go to have clothes made for great prices. They make everything from jeans to trench coats to business attire, all custom fit. You can even bring a drawing or picture of a garment and they will be able to manufacture it for you.

Shanghai Yu Yuan Souvenir Center (上海豫园)

中国上海市黄浦区安仁街13号 / 13 Anren Road, Huangpu District

This is where you will go for cheap trinkets and souvenirs.

Shanghai Pudong A.P. Plaza - Metro station South Square (上海浦东亚太盛汇

休闲购物商城 - 地铁商城)

上海浦东新区世纪大道2002号 / 2002 Century Ave. Pudong, Shanghai

This is where you will go for “designer” goods at shockingly low prices.

Qipu Lu (七浦路)

七浦路168号，近河南北路 / 168 Qipu Lu, near Henan Bei Lu

“Cheap Street” is where you go for obvious knock-off goods and individual vendors. This has been one of the most iconic locations associated with Shanghai; however, the government has declared that it will be transformed into an upscale mall for domestic brands. The timeframe for this transformation is yet unknown.

Shanghai International Glasses Mall

No.1688 Zhongxing Lu, Shanghai, China

Imagine a shopping mall with nothing but glasses stores. This is where you can

go to get custom eyeglasses made on the spot at great prices. You can either bring a prescription or they will test your eyes for free on site.

### ATTRACTIONS AND POINTS OF INTEREST

Most, if not all of these places are accessible via the metro system, and they frequently have the stop named after them for convenient access. If all else fails, grab a friend, find a subway station with an interesting name, and check out its surroundings!

Shanghai Tower

Jin Mao Tower

Oriental Pearl TV Tower

Shanghai Bund

Shanghai Stadium

Shanghai Museum

Urban planning museum

Maritime Museum (on campus!)

Propaganda poster art center

Lu Xun Museum

Sun Yat-sen's Former Residence

Zhou Enlai's Former Residence

Song Qingling's Former Residence

Site of the First National Congress of CPC

Yuyuan Garden

Shanghai People's park

Gongqing Forest Park

Shanghai Wild Animal Park

Fuxing Park

Longhua Martyrs' Cemetery

Longhua Temple and Pagoda

Jing'an temple

Jade Buddha Temple

Shanghai Grand Theatre

Qibao Ancient Town

Shanghai Circus World

Shanghai Disneyland

Nanjing East Road Shopping

Jinling East Road (Instruments)  
Fake market at the Science and Tech museum

## DAY TRIPS AND SURROUNDING AREAS

Getting out of Shanghai is easy with the high-speed rail system, and with the help of the metro, a couple of busses, and some walking almost anywhere is accessible within a weekend trip. Below are some nearby cities, nature, and water towns that make for great weekend destinations.

### Nanjing 南京

Nanjing has a prominent place in Chinese history and culture, having served as the capital of various Chinese dynasties, kingdoms and republican governments. Being one of the four ancient capitals of China, Nanjing has always been a cultural center attracting intellectuals from all over the country. Today, with a long cultural tradition, Nanjing is commonly viewed as a city of culture and history. Looking through the list of world heritage sites in China may give you a good idea of where you want to go.

Things to see: Sun Yatsen Memorial 中山陵, Xuanwo Lake Park, Presidential Palisade (总统府), Nanjing Museum, Nanjing Massacre Memorial

### Suzhou 苏州

Suzhou, a city west of Shanghai, is known for its canals, bridges and classical gardens. Suzhou has over 2,500 years of history, with an abundant display of relics and sites of historical interest. Suzhou is famous for its over 60 Classical Gardens, collectively a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The city has the Most UNESCO-recognized gardens in the world.

Things to see: Humble Administrator's Garden, Suzhou Museum (designed by I. M. Pei), Suzhou Silk Museum, and Suzhou Museum of Opera and Theatre

### Hangzhou 杭州

Hangzhou, the capital of China's Zhejiang province. Its West Lake, celebrated by poets and artists since the 9th century, encompasses islands (reachable by boat), temples, pavilions, gardens and arched bridges. It is famous for its drag-on well tea as well as its silk production. Simply by walking around the massive West lake you will be able to find multiple points of interest as well as gorgeous landscapes.

Things to see: West Lake, Lingyin Temple, National Tea Museum, Longjing tea fields

### Water Towns 江南水乡

Water towns are certain ancient towns known for their bridges, rivers, and canals. They offer a view of tradition and culture outside of the cityscape. Notable locations: Zhou Zhuang, Wuzhen (乌镇), Tongli, Xitang, Yixing (pottery)

### Huangshan (黄山)

The area is well known for its scenery, sunsets, peculiarly-shaped granite peaks, Huangshan pine trees, hot springs, winter snow, and views of the clouds from above. Huangshan is a frequent subject of traditional Chinese paintings and literature, as well as modern photography. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and one of China's major tourist destinations.

### QINGDAO 青岛

Qingdao is less packed compared to the bustling metropolis of Shanghai, but it offers a completely different feeling as a coastal city famous for its beaches, fresh seafood and beer. Parks, beaches, sculptures and unique German and modern architecture line the shore. Most places are just a few minutes walk from the ocean, and beer is sold fresh from the tap in plastic bags by vendors on the street. The entire coastline is wrapped with a boardwalk that makes for easy travel via foot or for a challenging day hike if you want to traverse the entire city.

Tsingtao Beer Museum  
Jiaozhou Bay Bridge  
Ming Jiang Er Road  
Qingdao Golden Beach  
Shi Laoren rock  
No. 1/2/3 Bathing Beaches  
Zhanqiao Pier  
Jimo City Market  
Qingdao Coastal Boardwalk  
Qingdao Sculpture Park  
May Fourth Square  
Qingdao Naval Museum  
Zhongshan Park  
Haier Company Museum

## DAY TRIPS AND SURROUNDING AREAS

Qingdao's position in the northeastern part of the coast allows for access to travel destinations in northern China. By splitting day trip destination between south and north (Shanghai and Qingdao) you have the opportunity to cover a lot of ground during the 9 short weeks of the LBAT.

### Mount Lao 崂山

The mountain is culturally significant due to its long affiliation with Taoism and is often regarded as one of the "cradles of Taoism." The beer of the Tsingtao Brewery is brewed with Laoshan spring water. While you're in Qingdao make sure the try the Laoshan cola!

### Mount Tai 泰山

Mount Tai is known as the eastern mountain of the Five Great Mountains of China. It is famous not only for the climb, but the calligraphy carved along the path as well as the sunrise and sea of clouds visible in the early morning. A climb usually takes travellers 7-8 hours and the path is dotted with vendors all the way up. You can choose to either live in a hostel or camp out in order to catch the sunrise in the morning.

### Qufu 曲阜 (Temple of Confucius)

The Temple of Confucius (孔庙) is the largest and most renowned temple of Confucius in East Asia. Since 1994, the Temple of Confucius has been part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site "Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu". The two other parts of the site are the nearby Kong Family Mansion, where the main-line descendants of Confucius lived, and the Cemetery of Confucius a few kilometers to the north, where Confucius and many of his descendants have been buried.

### Beijing 北京

Beijing is one of the oldest cities in the world, with a rich history dating back three millennia. As the last of the Four Great Ancient Capitals of China, Beijing has been the political center of the country for most of the past eight centuries. It has seven UNESCO World Heritage Sites—the Forbidden City, Temple of Heaven, Summer Palace, Ming Tombs, Zhoukoudian, and parts of the Great Wall and the Grand Canal. An overnight train ride from Qingdao will get you there and students in the past have found cheap lodging in Airbnb's just outside the city.

## HOSPITALS & CLINICS

(All have psychiatric clinics)

If you do need to go to the hospital or clinic please prepare the following items: Passport, Cash, any medical information that may be pertinent.

Note: Please call us if you are even thinking about going to the hospital. We will immediately send one of our administrators to accompany you.

### SHANGHAI

Student Clinic at SJTU Xuhui Campus Main Gate. 徐汇校区医院：正校门旁  
Doctors and nurses do not speak English.  
Tel: 6293-3000.

Shanghai PLA No. 455 Hospital, 上海解放军第四五五医院  
338 Huaihai W Rd, 21 8181 5455. (Close to the Fanyu road 番禺路 gate of the campus.)

Huashan Hospital, 华山医院：乌鲁木齐中路12号，19楼外宾门诊室  
12 Wulumuqi Road, 19th-Floor Foreigner's Clinic.  
Tel: 6248-3986.

### QINGDAO

International Clinic of Qingdao Municipal Hospital (has psychiatric clinic) 青岛市立医院国际门诊  
5 Donghai Zhong Lu, Qingdao, China.  
Tel: +86 532 8593-7690 ext. 2266

Pharmacy (24 hour):

Huifeng Dayaofang 汇丰大药房：广元路224号，华山路口  
电话：6281-5714

### POST OFFICE

SJTU Branch on Xuhui Campus, 6280-4938 交通大学邮政所（学校内）  
(8:30-11:00 am & 12:30-5:00 pm)

Xuhui Post Office: 105 Tian Yao Qiao Road, 6438-2429 (7:00 am-9:00 pm)

徐汇邮政支局：天钥桥路105号

**US CONSULATE IN SHANGHAI**

1469 Middle Huaihai Road, Tel: 6433-6880, Fax: 6433-4122.

美国驻上海领事馆：淮海中路1469号，电话：6433-6880

**EMERGENCY NUMBERS**

Ambulance: 120

Fire: 119

Police: 110

Emergency Medical and Dental Center: 6279-7688

Emergency SOS 24 hour Alarm Center Hotline: 6295-0099

Dr. Xiaoliang Li Cell / [wechat #wechstd3]

Mr. Chao Li Cell: 13817946679 / [wechat # aaada59]

Dr. Jin Liu Cell / [wechat #jliu819]

Ms. Wuying Zhao—Office for International Students: +86-21-62821015

**GT Police: 001-404-894-2500**

**\*\*In case of general emergency, plan to meet in lobby of hotel.**

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
		Note that this schedule is for planning purposes. We will maintain flexibility to change times of activities depending on availability.  这是中国文化!	
May 12 Campus Tour: Welcome Dinner	May 13 Begin Class CHIN 3691 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30	May 14 CHIN 3691  Taiji: 3-4:30 Group dinner	May 15 CHIN 3691 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30
May 19	May 20 CHIN 3691 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30	May 21 CHIN 3691  Taiji: 3-4:30 Group dinner	May 22 CHIN 3691 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30
May 26 Beijing Opera	May 27 CHIN 3691 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30	May 28 CHIN 3691  Taiji: 3-4:30 Group dinner	May 29 CHIN 3691 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30
June 2 Suzhou Arts and Design Institute	June 3 Begin CHIN 3692 Continue CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30	June 4 CHIN 3692  Taiji: 3-4:30 Group dinner	June 5 CHIN 3692  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30
June 9	June 10 CHIN 3692 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30	June 11 CHIN 3692  Taiji: 3-4:30 Group dinner	June 12 CHIN 3692 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30

Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	May 10 Travel Insurance Starts Typical Departure day to Shanghai	May 11 Arrive Shanghai Check in at Faculty Club Hoel
May 16 CHIN 3691  Shuhua 3-4:30	May 17  Yu Yuan Visit Group dinner	May 18
May 23 CHIN 3691  Shuhua 3-4:30	May 24  Group Dinner	May 25  Zhouzhuang 周庄 Tour
May 30 CHIN 3691 Final Exam  Shuhua 3-4:30	May 31 Shanghai Museum Group dinner	June 1  Suzhou Arts and Design Institute
June 6 CHIN 3692 CHIN 3693  Shuhua 3-4:30	June 7 Bao Steel Company Visit Group dinner	June 8
June 13 CHIN 3692  Shuhua 3-4:30	June 14 Volkswagon Company Visit Group dinner	June 15

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
June 16	June 17 CHIN 3692 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30	June 18 CHIN 3692  Taiji: 3-4:30 Group dinner	June 19 CHIN 3692 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30
June 23 To Qingdao Welcome dinner	June 24 Begin Class CHIN 3696 Continue CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30	June 25 CHIN 3696  Group dinner	June 26 CHIN 3696 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30
June 30	July 1 CHIN 3696 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30	July 2 CHIN 3696  German Governor's Mansion; Cathedral	July 3 CHIN 3696 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30 Group dinner
July 7	July 8 CHIN 3696 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30	July 9 CHIN 3696  Hisense Visit Group dinner	July 10 CHIN 3696 CHIN 3693  20 Min Tutorial between 1:30-3:30
July 14 Depart to ATL/ USA			

	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	June 20 CHIN 3692  Shuhua 3-4:30	June 21  Shanghai Closing Banquet	June 22
	June 27 CHIN 3696	June 28 Hai'er Company Mountain Lao Group dinner	June 29
	July 4 CHIN 3696  Tea-tasting ceremony	July 5  Qingdao Beer Museum Group dinner	July 6
	July 11 CHIN 3696	July 12 CHIN 3696 Final presentations (Paper due 5:00PM) Closing Banquet	July 13 Depart to Shanghai

## HOW TO GET TO SHANGHAI JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY FROM THE AIRPORT\*

1. Take Taxi to the Xuhui Campus 徐汇校区  
Faculty Club 教师活动中心  
Shanghai Jiaotong University  
1954 Huashan Rd., Shanghai, PRC  
中国上海华山路1954号  
上海交通大学教师活动中心  
Cost: around RMB 200-250
  2. Take Airport Bus Line #3 to the Xujiahui 徐家汇 stop (~RMB 22-25)  
Luggage stored beneath bus. Take a taxi to the Gate on Huashan Road 华山路 (~RMB 15); or walk to the hotel (10-15 min)
  3. a. Take Maglev train to end (Long Yang Rd)  
b. Transfer to Subway Line 2 — Green  
c. Ride to Renmin Square  
d. Transfer to Subway Line 1 — Red  
e. Get off at Xujiahui Station.  
f. Walk 5 minutes north on Huashan Rd. to the main gate  
g. Enter the main gate, turn right, walk past the old library and see the Faculty Club on the right.
  4. Take Subway Line #2 from Airport, transfer to Line #9 at Century Ave, get off at Xujiahui 徐家汇, walk 5 min
  5. Take Subway Line #2 from Airport, transfer to Line # 1 at People's Square, get off at Xujiahui 徐家汇 walk 5 min
- The host institution will arrange the pickup on Saturday May 12, so this page is for your information if you elect to arrive earlier or later and need to get there on your own.

## EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Ambulance: 120

Fire: 119

Police: 110

Emergency Medical and Dental Center: 6279-7688

Emergency SOS 24 hour Alarm Center Hotline: 6295-0099

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Ms. Wuying Zhao—Office for International Students:  
+86-21-62821015

**GT Police: 001-404-894-2500**

**\*\*In case of general emergency, plan to meet in lobby of hotel.**

1. Abigail Bauman 诗琪
2. Caitlyn Beals 凯琳
3. Lulu Gao 高璐
4. Matthew Lattime 李慕廷
5. Nico Luzum 刘尼科
6. Matthew Mims 黄马特
7. Ethan Roland 罗意森
8. Aaron Thomas: 汤易伦
9. Madeleine Tincher 婷曼琳
10. Lycia Tran 陈丽霞

## CHINA LBAT: CHINESE FOR BUSINESS & TECHNOLOGY



**MAY 10 — JULY 14, 2019**  
**SHANGHAI 上海 & 青岛 QINGDAO**