

**课题背景**  
PROJECT BACKGROUND:

「创新设计」作为中央美术学院设计学院新开设的专业方向，与英国皇家艺术学院联合开展「丝路创新」社会实践课题。该课题旨在探索跨文化、跨领域与跨时空的「创新设计」，从古老文化到现代科技，融合设计、工程、文化、历史、经济、社会等背景知识，开展创新设计与科研考察之行。本课程引入跨文化研究方法与跨领域创新设计方法，引导学生通过崭新视角分析历史上「丝绸之路」的文化融汇，并洞悉「一带一路」沿线的潜在创新点，开展设计为驱动力的「一带一路」「新丝绸之路」沿线创新。

Project background: "innovative design" as a newly opened professional direction of the school of design of the central academy of fine arts, jointly carries out the "silk road innovation" social practice project with the royal college of art. This project aims to explore cross-culture, cross-field and cross-time "innovative design", from ancient culture to modern science and technology, the integration of design, engineering, culture, history, economy, society and other background knowledge, to carry out innovative design and research tour. This project introduces cross-cultural research methods and cross-field innovative design methods, and guides students to analyze the cultural integration of the "silk road" in history from a new perspective, and to understand the potential innovation points along the "One Belt And One Road", so as to carry out innovation along the "One Belt And One Road" and "new silk road" with design as the driving force.

考察分队: 设计学院「丝路创新」钢铁战队  
 带队教师: 程书馨、ASHLEY HALL  
 下乡地点: 丝绸之路沿线 - 从西安至乌鲁木齐

INVESTIGATION TEAM: Silk Road Innovation team  
 LEADING TEACHERS: Shuxin Cheng, Ashley Hall  
 Location: Silk Road - from Xi 'An to Urumqi



带队老师 / TEACHER

## 设计全球创新：探索丝绸之路与“一带一路”倡议之间的文化设计研究交流，为未来的创新做准备

DESIGNING GLOBAL INNOVATION: Exploring cultural design research exchanges between *THE SILK ROAD AND BELT AND ROAD* Initiative for future innovations

### 导师简介

#### Team leader Profile

阿什利是英国皇家艺术学院设计学院的设计创新教授，中央美术学院客座教授。他拥有英国皇家艺术学院硕士学位和悉尼理工大学的博士学位，拥有设计实践、教学和研究背景。他于2006年加入皇家艺术学院，在与帝国理工学院联合创办的创新设计工程专业教授，他现在担任医疗设计专业主任。阿什利研究设计创新方法，从创新策略到设计思维、安全设计、实验设计、设计教学、全球化设计和文化转移。他的国际活动包括在澳大利亚、中国、加纳、印度、以色列、巴勒斯坦、日本、韩国、挪威、马里和美国领导跨文化设计创新合作。他在一系列不同领域发展和领导商业学术合作伙伴关系，合作伙伴从运输到通信，包括空客工业公司。Tries、英国航空、英国广播公司、可口可乐、福特、古兹尼、华为、O2移动、3移动、飞利浦、三星、夏普、施华洛世奇和联合利华。

Ashley is Professor of Design Innovation in the school of design at the Royal College of Art in London and a visiting Professor at the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Beijing. With an MA from the RCA and PhD from the University of Technology in Sydney he has a background in design practice, teaching and research. He joined the Royal College of Art in 2006 lecturing and researching on the Innovation Design Engineering programme. He now leads postgraduate research for the school of design and the MRes in Healthcare Design with Imperial College. Ashley researches in design innovation methods ranging from innovation strategy to design thinking, design for safety, experimental design, design pedagogy, globalisation design and cultural transfer. His international activity includes leading cross-cultural design innovation collaborations in Australia, China, Ghana, India, Israel, Palestine, Japan, Korea, Norway, Mali and the USA. He has developed and led commercial-academic partnerships in a range of different sectors from transportation to communications for partners including Airbus Industries, British Airways, BBC, Coca-Cola, Ford, Guzzini, Huawei, O2 Mobile, 3 Mobile., Philips, Samsung, Sharp, Swarovski, and Unilever.

几个世纪以来，丝绸之路在公元前2世纪至公元前15世纪横跨欧洲和亚洲大部分地区的网络中起着传送信息、贸易、信仰、哲学、商品、宗教和文化影响的作用。沿着海上丝绸之路沿线交易形成的影响也推动了全球贸易的形成，并随后引发了工业革命。如丝绸、瓷器、火药、香料、佛教、拜火教、基督教、纸张、黄金、玻璃器皿和天文学等都通过这个网络线路进行了交换。气候与政治的变化、海上运输成本降低和海运速度的提升，导致陆上丝绸之路作为文化交流和发展的主要影响因素的衰落。然而，2013年中国国家主席习近平在访问哈萨克斯坦和印度尼西亚期间宣布了“一带一路”倡议（BRI），这是一项雄心勃勃的1兆美元项目，旨在创造一个二十一世纪倍增的双赢的全球贸易基础设施，这将再次振兴经济利益和文化交流。

我们的项目是一个初步的设计探索，旨在揭示主要设计研究的问题与主题以及战略设计导向的创新如何从丝绸之路的历史和交流中吸取教训，并将这些应用于解

For centuries the silk road (SR) acted as a conveyor carrying information, trade, beliefs, philosophies, goods, religions and cultural influences in a network that spanned much of Europe and Asia between the second century BCE to the 15th century CE. The impact of these exchanges alongside the maritime silk road were formative in kick starting globalised trade and later on the industrial revolution. Silk, porcelain, gunpowder, spices, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, paper, gold, glassware and astronomy to name but a few things exchanged across this network of routes. Changing climate, politics and the reduced cost and speed of sea transport amongst other things led to the decline of the silk road as a major influencer of cultural exchange and development. However, in 2013 Chinese president Xi Jinping announced the One Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) during visits to Kazakhstan and Indonesia, an ambitious \$1 trillion project to create a 21st century supercharged win-win global trade infrastructure that would again revive the economic benefits and cultural exchanges.

Our project is an initial probe aiming to uncover the main design research questions and themes where strategic design led innovation can learn lessons from silk road histories and exchanges and apply these as inspirations for tackling some of the issues and opportunities that are emerging from the belt and road initiative. Much of the public discussion has been around the economic and infrastructure benefits of the BRI however as with the silk road we can anticipate that the longer-term impacts that endure over time may well prove to be cultural.

The scale and complexity of researching both the silk road and BRI presented a special challenge and we adopted a practice of allowing our research and teaching methods to emerged from and be inspired by the contexts through which we travelled during our two week journey by road and rail over 4,116 km from Xi'an in the East along the Hexi corridor through the Gobi and

决从“一带一路”倡议中出现的一些问题和机会的灵感。许多公众讨论都围绕着“一带一路”倡议的经济和基础设施效益展开，然而，正如丝绸之路一样，我们可以预计，随着时间的推移，长期的影响可能也会证明是文化方面的。

丝绸之路和“一带一路”倡议研究的规模和复杂性提出了一个特殊的挑战，我们采取的教学方法和研究实践让我们从西安出发沿河西走廊经过戈壁和塔克拉玛干沙漠到乌鲁木齐，在这超过 4116 公里的公路和铁路两周路途的背景中受到启发。我们将行动研究作为开展行进中实践的方法模型，用于测试将丝绸之路与“一带一路”连接起来的思维和想法，以及采用 Appadurai 的 Suffixscape 框架，理解文化交流跨越不同区域的方式以及对于人口分离的影响。团队 23 名学生来自不同的艺术和设计学科，其中包括从本科一年级到硕士研究生。他们被分成六个混合小组，并开展探索从我们对历史性丝绸之路遗址和“一带一路”位置的洞察中形成的设计研究主题。教学方法建立在从小组中产生的原主题之上，我们开展了一系列“冲刺辅导”，在火车、公共汽车、酒店大堂、餐馆和卡车站上进行。鼓励各小组处理思维图，形成将丝绸之路发现与“一带一路”创新联系起来的叙述。

我们的研究确定了六个初始主题领域，包括未来城市能源、文化误读、机器人技术、气候变化、食品文化和科技转换。在教学方面，主要的挑战来自长时间的旅途，这意味着大部分项目开发都是通过讨论形成的口头形式。对于一个设计项目来说，很少有时间在路途中进行深入的视觉工作，这最终导致了设计输出的创造性方法的出现。

Taklamakan deserts to Urumqi in Xinjiang province in the far West. We used action research as a conceptual model moving from location to location for testing thinking and ideas connecting the SR to BRI along with Appadurai’s suffixscape framework as a way of understanding how cultural exchanges can take place across landscapes producing disjunctions which influence populations. The group of 23 students were from a wide range of art and design disciplines and a mix of undergraduate freshmen up to first year postgraduates. They were formed into six mixed groups and tasked with identifying a design research theme that emerged from our explorations and insights of historic SR sites and BRI locations. The teaching approach built on the meta-themes that emerged from the groups and we developed a process of ‘sprint tutorials’ that were carried out on trains, buses, hotel lobbies, restaurants and truck stops. Groups were encouraged to process-map their thinking to form narratives that would connect SR discoveries to BRI innovations.

Our findings have identified six initial thematic areas including future city energy, cultural misunderstandings, co-robotics, climate change, food culture and technology transfer that will each be illustrated through a concluding design project and disseminated through an exhibition at CAFA, a project book, a book chapter in an upcoming publication on design innovation methods in China and a project documentary. In terms of teaching, the main challenge arose from the long durations of travel which meant that much of the project development was verbal formed through discussion. Unusually for a design project there was little time for in-depth visual work and this has end-loaded the creative methods for design outputs.

最初出现的研究问题是：

RQ1（初级）：我们能从丝绸之路中学到文化转移的经验教训吗？这些经验教训可以通过实践设计应用于“一带一路”的新兴问题和机遇？

RQ2（二级）：什么是“一带一路”文化创新的关键位置？

RQ3（二级）：应用文化洞察到设计方法中有哪些要求，可以为“一带一路”带来创新？

此外，我们还反思了思维是如何被旅途和地点塑造的，并得出结论：我们通过不断在路上的学习，使我们能够通过地理环境或文化载体来观察和体验跨区域的文化交换。我们还从文化流中获得了深刻的见解，这些文化在丝绸之路路上从麦积山到莫高窟的几个世纪的壁画和洞穴艺术中，在特定的地点以视觉方式得以证明。通过长途旅行体验文化变迁与沿途各点的历史证据深度的对比，向我们表明，这种“点与面”的结合关系是理解历史上的丝绸之路和当前“一带一路”连接流动和影响的关键。这些是在一个旨在开始揭示丝绸之路和“一带一路”之间的设计研究关系的探索项目之后的初步想法和发现，我们计划进一步由点到面的活动，以进一步测试和发展我们的研究问题和主题，最终目标是完成一系列产生实在影响的项目，以及惠及未来“一带一路”相关的人群。

The initial research questions that have emerged are:

*RQ1 (Primary): Can we learn cultural transfer lessons from the Silk Road that can be applied through practice-based design to emerging issues and opportunities for the BRI?*

*RQ2 (Secondary): What are the key locations for belt and road cultural innovations?*

*RQ3 (Secondary): What are the requirements for design methods using cultural insights that can lead to new innovations for the BRI?*

In addition, we have also reflected on how our thinking was shaped by travelling and location and have concluded that we learnt through the process of constant travel allowing us to observe and experience cultural changes across geographies by traveling through landscapes or ‘planes’ of culture. We also gained deep insights from cultural flows that have been evidenced visually in specific locations through centuries of murals and cave art from Maiji to Mogau at points on the silk road. The contrast of experiencing the plane of cultural change through travelling long distances verses the depth of historical evidence from points along the way have suggested to us that this combined ‘point and plane’ relationship is key to understanding the flow and impact of historical SR and current BRI connections. These are initial thoughts and findings after a short probe project that aimed to begin uncovering the design research relationships between the SR and BRI and we plan further point and plane activities to further test and develop our research questions and themes eventually aiming to complete a series of projects that deliver tangible impacts and benefits to the future BRI populations.

# CHEUNG SHUXIN

## 程书馨



带队老师 / TEACHER

## 导师简介

### Team leader Profile

程书馨，创新设计工程师，她专注于跨领域和跨文化创新设计方法和实践。她任教于中央美术学院设计学院，担任创新设计专业教研室主任。她致力于运用设计性、科学性和最终人性化的过程，探索未来生活方式和可持续创新解决方案。目前的研究项目包括未来趋势设计、丝路创新设计、可持续生活方式、社会行为与新兴科技融合等。

教育背景：

荣誉毕业于帝国理工学院、英国皇家艺术学院的创新设计工程专业，理学与文学双硕士；本科毕业于清华大学新闻与传播学院，并研修第二学位清华美术学院信息交互设计专业。

Shuxin Cheng is an innovation designer & engineer, who focuses on transdisciplinary and transcultural innovation design methodologies and practice. She is the director and lecturer of Innovation Design at School of Design, Central Academy of Fine Arts. She aims to apply designerly, scientific, and ultimately humanist processes to explore the complex needs of our current society into the future and sustainable innovative solutions. Her current research projects include future scenario design, Silk Road global innovation, sustainable lifestyle and social behaviour & emerging technology, etc.

Education background:

MA/MSc with Distinction, Innovation Design Engineering, Royal College of Art, Imperial College London; BA Journalism & Communication, Tsinghua Univeristy; second BA in Digital Media Design, Tsinghua Art Academy of Arts & Design

## 丝路未来 THE SILK ROAD IN THE FUTURE

## 开端 Start

四月十三日晚，中央美术学院设计学院「丝路创新」社会实践分队从北京出发，我们与英国皇家艺术学院创新科研主任 Ashley Hall 教授一同踏上了进化与修行之路。乘坐 CA1235 航班，一行共 26 人从北京出发抵达了丝绸之路的起点西安。

On the evening of April 13, the silk road innovation social practice team of the school of design of the central academy of fine arts set out from Beijing. On flight CA1235, a group of 26 people arrived in xi'an, the starting point of the silk road, from Beijing.

## 从丝绸之路跨文化研究到一带一路创新设计 From silk road cross-cultural research to One Belt And One Road innovative design

15 天 | 15 城 | 26 人 | 27 个地点 | 6 次设计汇报辅导 | 6 组创作

北京 - 咸阳 - 西安 - 天水 - 麦积山 - 兰州 - 武威 - 张掖 - 嘉峪关 - 敦煌 - 瓜州 - 柳园 - 哈密 - 吐鲁番 - 乌鲁木齐

15 days | 15 cities | 26 people | 27 locations | 6 design reports | 6 creative groups

Beijing - Xianyang - Xi'an - Mianshui - Maijishan - Lanzhou - Wuwei - Zhangye - Jiayuguan - Dunhuang - Guazhou - Liuyuan - Hami - Turpan - Urumqi

西安作为古都长安，在这里的两天半时间，我们考察了陕西省历史博物馆、碑林、大雁塔和秦始皇陵兵马俑。从出土的文物、石碑到古建筑，同学们初步体会到长安在不同朝代曾经的繁华盛世，也在发掘这么多年来文化、艺术、宗教与商业的碰撞与交融。

古丝绸之路的发展得益于「汉并天下」，汉武帝派张骞出使西域，历经千难万险到达中亚开启了丝绸之路之后两千年的浮沉。陕博里珍藏了大量的关于丝绸之路的文物，其中体现跨文化交流的物品不胜枚举，我们惊叹于古人巧夺天工的造诣与兼容并包的心态形成的璀璨作品。

行程之初，我和 Ashley 教授将 23 名本科与研究生同学按照年级差异、感兴趣内容与专业方向进行了分组，形成了 6 组跨专业、跨年龄与跨地域的研究小组，特意将相熟的同学们分开，帮助大家跳出自己的舒适圈，这样的差异性分组也是为了给各组跨领域创新设计的开展打下基础。

「丝路创新」的开课汇报在西安的城墙上展开，我们围坐在六百多年的城墙上，大家提出六个议题：「跨文化交流中的误会」、「从神兽到丝绸之路上的未来生物」、「传教士、商人与炼金术士的交融」、「环境变化对未来丝绸之路农业的影响」、「新丝绸之路的城市与能源」与「丝绸之路黑科技的现代应用」。

在离开西安之前，除了考察极具历史意义的地点外，我们也来到了老钢厂创意园区进行第二次课题辅导“Sprint Tutorial”，老钢厂创意园在华清学院，

For two and a half days in xi'an, the former capital of chang'an, we visited the shaanxi provincial history museum, the forest of steles, the big wild goose pagoda and the terracotta warriors and horses at the qin shi huang mausoleum. From the unearthed cultural relics, steles and ancient buildings, students have a preliminary understanding of the prosperous times of chang'an in different dynasties. They are also exploring the collision and integration of culture, art, religion and commerce over the years.

The development of the ancient silk road benefited from the "unification of the han dynasty and the whole world". Emperor wu of the han dynasty sent zhang qian to the western regions, and after thousands of difficulties and dangers, he reached central asia and started the silk road. Shaanxi boli has a large collection of cultural relics related to the silk road, among which there are numerous items reflecting cross-cultural communication. We marvel at the brilliant works formed by the ancient people's exquisite attainments and their inclusive mentality.

Professor at the beginning of the trip, I and Ashley will be 23 undergraduate and graduate students in accordance with the grade differences, interested in the content and direction of professional group, 6 groups formed cross major, across different age and regional research team, specifically group of students, to help people out of their comfort zone, this group is to give each group the difference of the interdisciplinary development lays the foundation of innovation design.

经过两天的奔波，进入到静谧的校园里，帮助大家沉淀思考。本次课题也参考了「行动调研 Action Research」的方法，从第一天开始调动每个同学的观察力与好奇心，通过不断对丝绸之路上跨文化与跨领域案例的反思与行动，从而完善研究方向。

夜幕降临，对于钢铁战士而言，他们的考验才刚刚开始。

Innovation "silk road" of the opening report in the wall of xi 'an, we sat on the walls of more than six hundred years, we put forward six topics: "misunderstanding in intercultural communication", "from god beast to the future of the silk road", "the interaction of missionaries, businessmen, and the alchemist", "the influence of environment change on the silk road in the future agriculture", "new silk road city and energy" and "silk road black science and technology of modern application".

Before leaving xi 'an, in addition to investigating places of great historical significance, we also went to the creative park of the old steel plant for the second "Sprint Tutorial". The creative park of the old steel plant was located in huaqing university. After two days of running, we entered the quiet campus to help people think. This project also referred to the method of "Action Research". From the first day, it mobilized the observation and curiosity of each student, and improved the Research direction by constantly reflecting and acting on the cross-cultural and cross-field case observations on the silk road.

As night fell, the silk road's test for the steel warriors was just beginning.

## 启程 Departure

清晨，乘着火车，我们从西安抵达天水随即驱车前往麦积山石窟。远望麦积山密密麻麻的洞窟，想象着当年的旅人如何虔诚地供奉佛像于此以求平安完成西行之旅。当我们登上麦积山陡峭的楼梯，进入133特窟时，被宋代雕像《佛与罗睺罗》所深深感动，这一尊体现释迦牟尼佛祖与儿子罗睺罗相见的作品，通过开门与关门形成的光影变化，我们看到了饱含深情却隐忍的父爱眼神与尊为佛祖慈悲天下众生的目光，手指若即若离地触碰，充沛且复杂的感情难以用语言来表达。随着朝代更迭，这里供奉的佛像有着不同的风格，但是相通的是都表达了人们即将踏上丝绸之路的祝愿。

当离开麦积山前往天水火车站追赶前往兰州的火车时，因为有的同学已经取票，我们的决策是争取赶上原定火车，如果没赶上再改票。最终，在开车前短短十分钟内，全团同学克服了各种困难顺利登上了列车，成功在一天之内横跨西安、天水、兰州三城，全队也因此获得「钢铁战士」的称号，Ashley教授也对这次团队协作惊叹不已。

抵达兰州后，漫步在已至深夜仍然热闹不已的街市，我们观察与发现了许多“hybrid 混合”的产物，不是对于大牌产品的仿冒，一些基于已有模具产物的再混合令人记忆犹新。这一夜，我们一直走到黄河的支流，湍急的流水带我们的思绪进入下一章节。

从此以后，我们开始了一天一城的行程，奠定了以行动调研为基础的钢铁战士修行创新之旅。

“渭城朝雨浥轻尘，客舍青青柳色新。劝君更尽一杯酒，西出阳关无故人。”

——唐《送元二使安西》王维

“WeiCheng toward the light rain Yi dust, qing qing LiuSe new guest. Persuade gentleman more do a cup of wine, west go out Yang pass without reason person.”

-- Wang Wei, the second messenger of yuan

Early in the morning, by train, we arrived in tianshui from xi 'an and then drove to maiji mountain grottoes. Looking at the dense caves of maiji mountain, I imagined how the travelers in those days worshiped the Buddha religiously here in order to complete the journey to the west safely. When we climbed the steep stairs of maiji mountain and entered the 133t grotto, we were deeply moved by the statue of *Buddha and Rahula* in Song dynasty. Through the light and shadow changes formed by the opening and closing of the door, we could see the affectionate but forbearing paternal eyes and the eyes of the merciful beings in the world revered by the Buddha. With the change of dynasties, the Buddha statues here have different styles, but they all express people's wishes to set foot on the silk road.

When we left maijishan and went to tianshui railway station to catch up with the train to lanzhou, because some students had already taken the ticket, our decision was to try to catch the original train, and change the ticket if we missed it. In the end, within ten minutes before driving, the whole team overcame all kinds of difficulties and got on the train successfully, successfully crossing xi 'an, tianshui and lanzhou in one day. The whole team was thus awarded the title of "iron warrior". Professor Ashley was also amazed at the teamwork.

After arriving in lanzhou, walking in the busy street market till late at night, we observed and found many products of "hybrid", which were not imitations of big-name products, and some remixes based on existing mold products were still fresh in our mind. That night, we walked all the way to the tributary of the Yellow River. The rushing water carried our thoughts into the next chapter.

From then on, we started the journey of a city a day, laying the foundation of action research based on the steel soldiers training and innovation journey.

## 奔走于河西走廊

### Run in hexi corridor



张掖大佛寺

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带队教师总结  
Summary of the lead teacher

「丝路创新」的第一部分从跨文化交融的探索开始，同学们每天观察和搜集沿途的案例，使用 Suffixscapes 框架，识别在丝绸之路上进行交换的项目，绘制它们的潜在影响，捕捉经济、艺术、技术、思想、文化和传播如何交流与互相影响。

河西走廊漫长的路途开启，我们驱车四小时从兰州往武威方向前进。武威得名于汉武帝“武功军威”，古称凉州，是丝绸之路上的要冲，位于河西走廊东端，宗教、文化与经济在凉州碰撞汇聚。一天之内，我们从 1600 年前的东晋北凉到了 750 多年前的元代，从被誉为石窟鼻祖的天梯山石窟的大佛像到见证着西藏划归中国版图的白塔寺，深夜，我们来到了纪念西域高僧、佛经翻译家鸠摩罗什大师的寺庙门口。月光皎洁，千年来佛教在不同时期传入中原形成重要影响的见证同时矗立于眼前，时光穿梭，时空融汇，文化与宗教的跨越碰撞不断丰富着中华文明。

从武威到张掖的三小时行路，我们来到了大佛寺与马蹄寺。

卧佛平静的目光，给我的内心带来了前所未有的宁静。随后驱车前往马蹄寺再次对于这一带丰富的宗教文化宝藏感到惊叹，从千佛洞到三十三天石窟，其科学价值与艺术价值同样高，我们手脚并用沿着狭长的石梯向上攀登，每一步都可以感受到当年人们的虔诚。令人感到难过的是石窟内部有大量“到此一游”的刻字与后人随意的涂色修复，联想起巴黎圣母院的起火，我们还能够在有生之年见到这些保存下来的遗迹，也是缘分。

晚上回到城里，Ashley 教授和我一起与同学们开展了第三次课题汇报与辅导“Beer Tutorial”，沿用了从他在英国皇家艺术学院带 GoGlobal 项目时的方法，大家“痛并快乐着”走完每日的考察行程之中不断探索与思考研究内容，本次小组汇报中，同学们通过互评的方式开展讨论。

设计学院的钢铁战士们在接受了千年前古人的文化艺术的洗礼后，开始了对百万年前大自然鬼斧神工的膜拜。前几日的人文考察行程中一直艳阳高照，巧合的是难得一次户外自然风光的考察竟然下起了雨，雨中的张掖丹霞地貌，晕染后的颜色更深、更

The first part of "silk road innovation" starts from the exploration of intercultural integration. Students observe and collect the cases along the silk road every day, identify the projects to be exchanged on the silk road using Suffixscapes framework, draw their potential influence, and capture how economy, art, technology, thought, culture and communication communicate and influence each other.

The long journey along the hexi corridor opened, and we drove four hours from lanzhou to wuwei. Wuwei, named after emperor wudi of the han dynasty, was called "wugong junwei" in ancient times. It was called liangzhou in ancient times. It was an important thoroughfare on the silk road and located at the eastern end of hexi corridor. In one day, we went from the northern liang in the eastern jin dynasty 1,600 years ago to the yuan dynasty 750 years ago. We went from the giant Buddha statue in the tianti mountain grottoes, known as the originator of the grottoes, to the white pagoda temple, which bears witness to the Chinese territory of Tibet. The moonlight is bright, and for thousands of years, Buddhism has been introduced to the central plains in different periods to form an important impact. It stands in front of our eyes at the same time. Time travel, time and space merge, and the collision between culture and religion constantly enriches the Chinese civilization.

Three hours from wuwei to zhangye, we came to the great Buddha temple and horseshoe temple.

The peaceful eyes of reclining Buddha brought unprecedented tranquility to my heart. Then I drove to the horseshoe temple to marvel again at the rich religious and cultural treasures in this area. From the thousand-buddha cave to the 33-day grottoes, the scientific value is as high as the artistic value. It is sad that there are a large number of "I was here" lettering inside the grottoes and the random coloring and restoration of the grottoes by later generations. We are reminded of the burning of Notre Dame cathedral, and we are lucky to see these preserved relics in our lifetime.

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浓郁，在这灿烂的红黄相间地貌景色中，魏子雄同学的穿着显得尤其突出。他用实际行动向人们对颜色的刻板印象发起挑战，谁说粉红色是阿姨们拍照的专用色？他在丹霞地貌回购了去年买过的宽檐双面粉红色帽子，搭配粉红色复古滑雪外套，用实际行动向既定印象说不。

日落时分，远望嘉峪关，曾经的河西咽喉、天下第一雄关，见证了多少金戈铁马与保家卫国的过去。

生活在和平年代的我们，面对这苍凉的大漠与已拔地而起的现代化城市，想到儿时习得的边塞诗歌，感慨万千。

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Back to the city in the evening, professor Ashley and I together with the students conducted a third topic to report and counseling "Beer Tutorial", used for the royal college of art in the UK from him with GoGlobal project method, all the pain and happy through daily trip of continuously explore and think the research content, this group report, the students through mutual discussion.

The iron and steel warriors of the school of design began to worship nature millions of years ago after being baptized by the culture and art of the ancients thousands of years ago. A few days ago, during the trip of humanistic investigation, the sun was shining brightly all the time. Coincidentally, a rare investigation of outdoor natural scenery unexpectedly brought rain. The danxia landform of zhangye in the rain was darker and more intense after being dyed. He used his actions to challenge people's stereotype of color. Who said pink is the color for aunts to take photos? He bought back the wide-brimmed, double-sided pink hat he bought last year at danxia landform, paired it with a pink retro ski jacket, and said no to established impressions.

At sunset, yuanwang jiyuguan, once the throat of hexi, the first xiongguan in the world, witnessed the number of jin ge tie ma and the past of national defense. Living in a peaceful age, when we are faced with the desolate desert and the modern city that has sprung up, we think of the frontier fortress poems we learned in our childhood and feel deeply.

张掖大佛寺





# 016

“一带一路”是中国启动的新一轮全球化，它的使命是能够让世界更活力、更创新、更平等、更普惠。这是发展中国家兴起的，让发展中国家更有机会，让每个年轻人奋起。“一带一路”本身就是要去解决全球化不完善的体系，让每个国家中小企业都有机遇。所以我想“一带一路”不是输出过剩的产能，不是转移过剩的生产力，而是共同探索完善发展的模式，建立新型的贸易游戏规则。“一带一路”不应该由中国去做，而是一个发动沿线国家共建，应该让所有民营企业参与，让“一带一路”沿线国家的所有企业参与，只有这样才是一轮真正新的全球化。

——摘自《未来 5-10 年中国企业家要怎么做？马云在 2019 中国绿公司年会这么

说》经济观察网，记者陈伊凡

“One Belt And One Road” is a new round

of globalization initiated by China. Its mission is to make the world more dynamic, innovative, equal and beneficial. This is the rise of the developing countries, so that developing countries have more opportunities, so that every young people rise up. “One Belt And One Road” itself is to solve the imperfect system of globalization and provide opportunities for smes in every country. Therefore, I think “One Belt And One Road” is not to export excess capacity or transfer excess productivity, but to jointly explore the mode of sound development and establish new trade rules. “One Belt And One Road” should not be done by China, but by a country along the belt and road. All private enterprises should be involved, and all enterprises in countries along the “One Belt And One Road” should be involved. Only in this way can we have a new round of globalization.

“-- excerpt from” what will Chinese entrepreneurs do in the next 5-10 years

带队教师总结

Summary of the lead teacher

有了当初的拘谨，大家已经是一起战斗了这么长时间的队友，默契已然形成。

我们在敦煌考察的时间与马云等企业界大佬在敦煌召开绿公司年会相重合，听讲解员说，马云前一天看完莫高窟后留下了一个字“奇”。虽然大家没能亲临绿公司年会的现场，有缘的是，我发现我的本科同学在做现场报道，大家通过学习她的实况记录，来了解一带一路政策与商业等领域与文化、科技、社会、环境等多个角度如何碰撞，从而形成反思。

在敦煌的最后一夜，我们在沙漠中露营。

漫天的星斗、皎洁的月光与呼啸的大风，陪伴我们躺在沙丘上，近距离的感受着敦煌的温度，相对艰苦的条件，却让我们真切的体会到在都市所无法感受到的纯粹的快乐。

landscape, we came to the gate of yumen in the sun-soaked journey. Then arrived in the devil’s city of yadan, you can imagine the ancient people for this landscape of fear.

After returning to the city, we had the honor to communicate with Mr. Ma qiang, director of the fine arts research institute of the dunhuang academy, who was stationed in gobi for 30 years after graduation from the central American painting department, and Shared with the students his experience of studying murals in mogao grottoes for decades. The students in the process of cross-cultural research, also know that now we have talked about the dunhuang frescoes is the treasure of Chinese culture and art, but at that time many dunhuang mural painting, painters also comes from the western regions and subject matter, say so, cultural blend, define, rich and innovation promotes the culture of this piece of fertile land, although a lot of treasures looted, but endless spirit has been deeply bone marrow.

Finally, we came to the mogao grottoes.

Except shock in exquisite frescoes and figure of Buddha, we focus on the mural on some interesting clothing, such as dress, vests, t-shirts, kam skirt, diamond pattern stockings and suspenders, including bead lines from Persia, the zodiac, and seas, India asura reflected the inclusive and open cultural fusion.

That night, each group reported in the room, sitting on the floor, without the original formality, we have been fighting together for so long teammates, the tacit understanding has been formed.

Our visit to dunhuang coincided with the annual meeting of green company held by jack ma and other business leaders in dunhuang. According to the explainer, jack ma left a word “strange” after visiting the mogao grottoes the day before. Although we failed to attend the annual meeting of the green company in person, I found that my undergraduate classmate was doing a live report. We learned from her live record how One Belt And One Road policy and business collide with culture, science and technology, society, environment and other perspectives, so as to form reflection.

On the last night in dunhuang, we camped in the desert.

The stars all over the sky, the bright moonlight and the howling wind accompany us lying on the sand dune, feeling the temperature of dunhuang up close, the relatively difficult conditions, but let us truly experience the pure happiness that cannot be felt in the city.

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## 驶进西域 Into the western regions

“敦，大也。以其广开西域，故以盛名。”

——（唐）李吉甫

“Dun is also big. It is famous for its wide

open western regions.

-- (tang) li jifu

“预计该项目完全建成后，每年可以发 3.9

亿度平稳、可控，可昼夜连续供应百分之百

清洁的电力，可以减少二氧化碳排放 35 万

吨，节约标煤 13 万吨，减少粉尘排放 10 万

吨，还可减少了 140 多万平方米的太阳光对

地面的直接照射，减少沙漠蒸发量，减少风

速，从而阻止了部分土壤的进一步沙化，相

当于种植了约一万亩森林。”

——资料来源于项目介绍

“After the completion of the project is

expected to fully, steady, controllable can

send each year 390 million degrees, day

and night can be one hundred percent

continuous supply of clean electricity, can

reduce carbon dioxide emissions of 350000

tons, save BiaoMei 130000 tons, reduce

dust emissions of 100000 tons, can also

be decreased by more than 140 square

meters of sunlight on the surface of direct

illuminate, reduce desert evaporation,

reduce wind speed, thus to prevent further

desertification, the part of the soil is

equivalent to about ten thousand acres

planted forest.”

-- the data comes from the project

introduction

设计全球创新

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从敦煌一路到柳园搭火车，路过哈密抵达了吐鲁番，最终我们在乌鲁木齐告别。

从坎儿井、交河故城、高昌古城到火焰山，我们看到了古人因地制宜的智慧与坚韧的意志品质，在城镇遗迹中行走，我们依稀可以感受当年西域边陲重镇的遗风，为了确保丝绸之路的安全与畅通，多少人从这里奔走，多少商贸与宗教在这里汇聚。追随玄奘的步伐，钢铁战士们在火焰山也经历了身心的洗礼与成长。

从吐鲁番前往乌鲁木齐的路上，我和 Ashley 教授对每组进行了最后一次课题辅导。来自新疆的苏力坦同学说感觉这次行程像是全班同学送他回家一样，历经九九八十一难，翻过了火焰山，我们抵达了天山。

一夜之间，从夏入冬。

伴着小雪，我们逐级而上，望着这平静的水面和远处的雪山，我们的行程也接近尾声。

但是，同学们的创新设计才刚刚开始。

之后，我们会陆续发布各组的阶段性创新设计成果，期待您的关注！

做完了两周的实地调研，「丝路创新」的项目正式启动。

从中国走向中亚、欧洲、南亚与非洲，沿着“一带一路”倡议的版图，有太多我们可以做的事情。融合了对社会的洞察、文化的转化、科技的应用、环境的变化，我们旨在用设计驱动创新，创造人们未来希望生活的情境与方式。

这条路才刚刚开始。

我们，一直在路上。

# 017

We took the train from dunhuang to liuyuan, passed by hami and arrived in turpan. Finally we said goodbye in urumqi.

From the karez, jiaohe city, the ancient city of gaochang to the volcano, we see the wisdom and tenacity of character of adjust measures to local conditions and walk in the town sites, we can vaguely feel that a hangover from the western regions frontier town, in order to ensure the safety of the silk road and open, how many people to run from here, how many commercial and religion together here. Following xuanzang’s steps, the steel warriors also experienced the baptism and growth of body and mind in the flaming mountain.

On the way from turpan to urumqi, professor Ashley and I gave the final project guidance to each group. Sulitan from xinjiang said it felt like the whole class sent him home, after 91 difficult, over the huoyanshan, we arrived at the tianshan mountain.

Overnight, from summer to winter.

Accompanied by light snow, we step up, looking at the calm water and the distant snow mountain, our journey is also near the end.

However, the students’ innovative design is just beginning.

After that, we will release the periodic innovative design results of each group, looking forward to your attention!

After two weeks of field research, the silk road innovation project was officially launched.

From China to central Asia, Europe, South Asia and Africa, along the map of the “One Belt And One Road” initiative, there is so much we can do. Integrating insights into society, cultural transformation, application of science and technology, and changes in the environment, we aim to use design to drive innovation and create situations and ways that people want to live in the future.

The road has only just begun.

We’ve been on our way.

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# GROUP RESULTS

## 小组成果



# GROUP 01 未来能源区划城市

## Silk-Road Energy Zoning Cities

### 方案说明 Project description

通过了解古代丝绸之路上消亡或现存的古国和古城（高昌、交河、敦煌等）历史、文化、宗教、民族、政治、能源、商业等，提取并整合古国和古城的特征（社群、城市形态等），并结合现有的我国“一带一路”政策和高新科技，探索未来丝绸之路上的城市形态。

By understanding the history, culture, religion, ethnicity, politics, energy and Commerce of the ancient and ancient cities (such as Gao Chang, Jiao he and Dunhuang), we extracted and integrated the characteristics of ancient and ancient cities (communities, urban morphology, etc.), and combined with the existing "one belt, one way" policy and hi-tech in China. Explore the urban form on the Silk Road in the future.

### 小组成员

### Team member



陈一玮  
CHEN  
YIWEI

年级 / GRADE:  
研究生一年级  
First grade graduate

专业 / MAJOR:  
艺术设计基础教育  
Basic art designing education

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
爱豆、游泳、游戏  
Idol, Swimming, Stand-alone game



李可昕  
LI  
KEXIN

年级 / GRADE:  
本科三年级  
Third-year undergraduate

专业 / MAJOR:  
社会设计  
Social design

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
听重金属摇滚  
Listen to heavy metal rock



苏力坦·  
阿布都拉  
SULITAN  
ABUDULA

年级 / GRADE:  
本科二年级  
Sophomore year

专业 / MAJOR:  
首饰设计  
Jewelry design

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
纹身  
Tattoo



左阳  
ZUO  
YANG

年级 / GRADE:  
本科一年级  
First-year undergraduate

专业 / MAJOR:  
艺术设计  
Art designing

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
游戏、天文、地理  
Game, Astronomy, Geography

## WHAT PROBLEM

# 问题是什么

### 未来丝路城市发展可能性 The possibility of future silk road urban development



土地荒漠化，不仅是生态问题，也是政治问题、经济问题、社会问题和安全问题。丝绸之路经济带沿线，很多都是荒漠化的土地。如不科学应对和解决，势必将影响「一带一路」建设的推进。推进丝绸之路经济带建设，必须面对土地荒漠化问题。那么为了推动沙漠地区的建设，城市在其地区的发展是否存在可能性和可行性？

Land desertification is not only an ecological issue, but also a political, economic, social and security issue. Along the Silk Road Economic Belt, a lot of land is desertification. If we do not deal with and solve the problem scientifically, it will certainly affect the progress of the construction of "Belt and Road Initiative". To promote the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt, we must face the problem of land desertification. Then, in order to promote the construction of desert areas, is there any possibility and feasibility of the development of cities in their regions?



# 为了谁 FOR WHO

## 未来丝路居民 Future silk road residents



土地荒漠化，导致沿线很多地区经济发展落后，贫困人口集聚，甚至时常诱发严重的社会和安全问题，已成为制约这些地区发展与稳定的重要因素。要顺利推进「一带一路」建设，必须正视土地荒漠化问题，并下大决心、下大力气予以解决。

To smoothly promote the belt and road initiative, we must face up to the problem of land desertification and make great efforts to solve it.



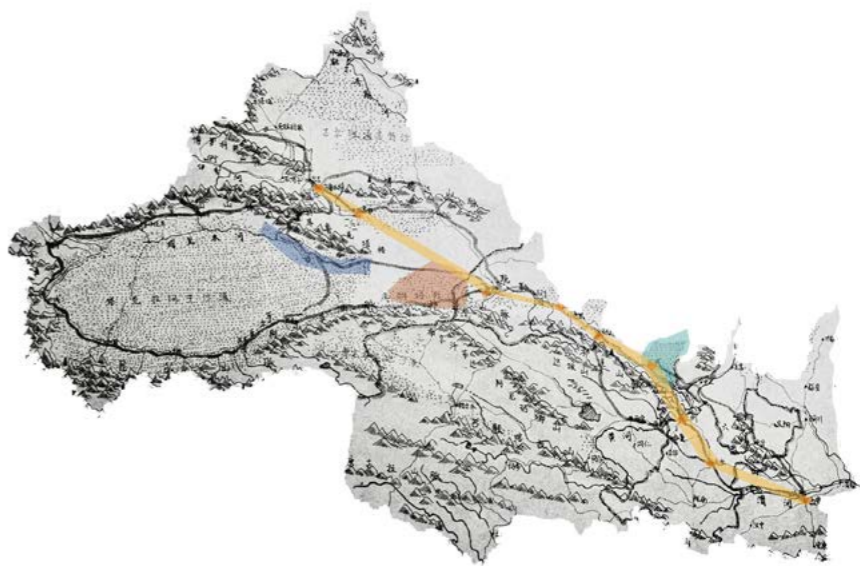
# 在哪里 WHERE

## 丝绸之路沙漠区 The silk road desert



从总体来看，我国西部1/3是沙漠。具体到省区，新疆沙化率达到64.34%，宁夏55.8%，内蒙古52.2%，甘肃45.12%，青海26.7%。就沿线国外地区来看，丝绸之路经济带经过的中东、中亚等地区，荒漠化也日益加剧。

On the whole, the western part of China is desert. The desertification rate in Xinjiang, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Gansu and Qinghai was 64.34%, 55.8%, 52.2%, 45.12% and 26.7% respectively. In terms of overseas areas along the route, desertification is also increasing in the Middle East and Central Asia through which the Silk Road Economic Belt passes.





## 未来能源区划城市 Future energy zoning cities



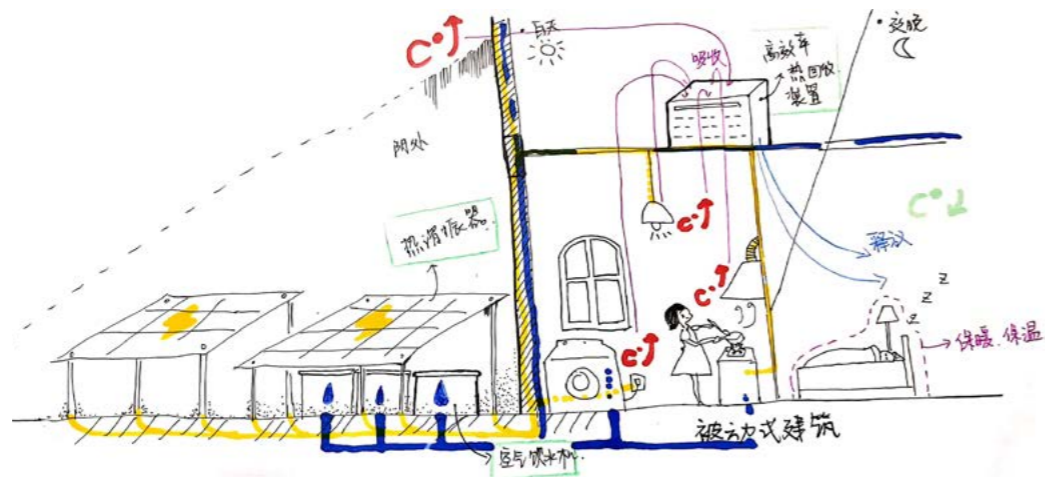
现在的城市是以行政为区划的城市，但是通过对我国「一带一路」政策的分析和实地调研，发现「能源」是丝绸之路上海漠建设的初始点，所以我们提出「未来丝路能源区划城市」的概念。

Nowadays, the city is a city with administrative divisions, but through the analysis and field investigation of the "one belt and one way" policy in our country, we find that "energy" is the initial point of desert construction on the Silk Road, so we put forward the concept of "Future Silk Road energy zoning City".

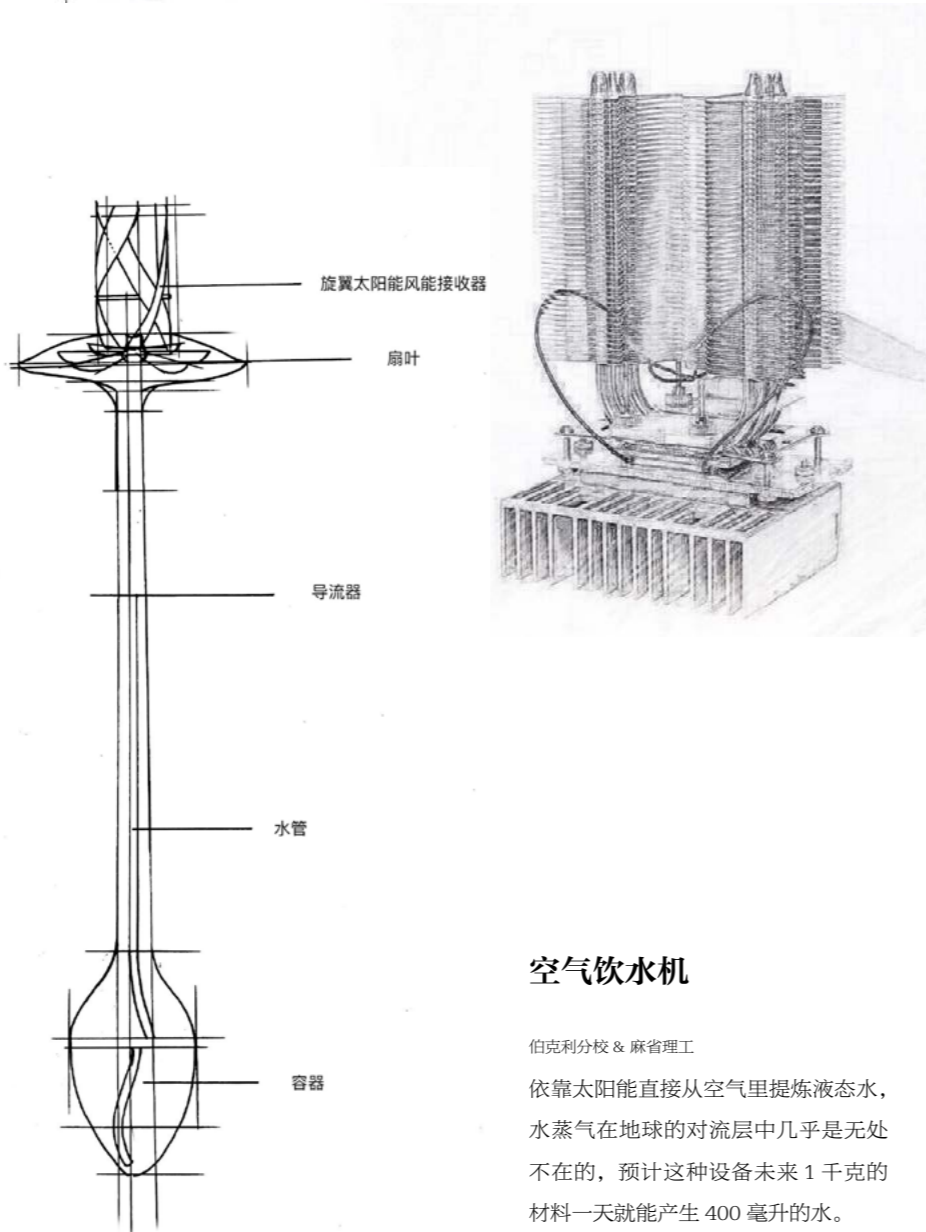
## 解决方案是什么 WHAT SOLUTION?

# 怎么做

## 合理利用温差来提供能源 Make good use of temperature differences to provide energy



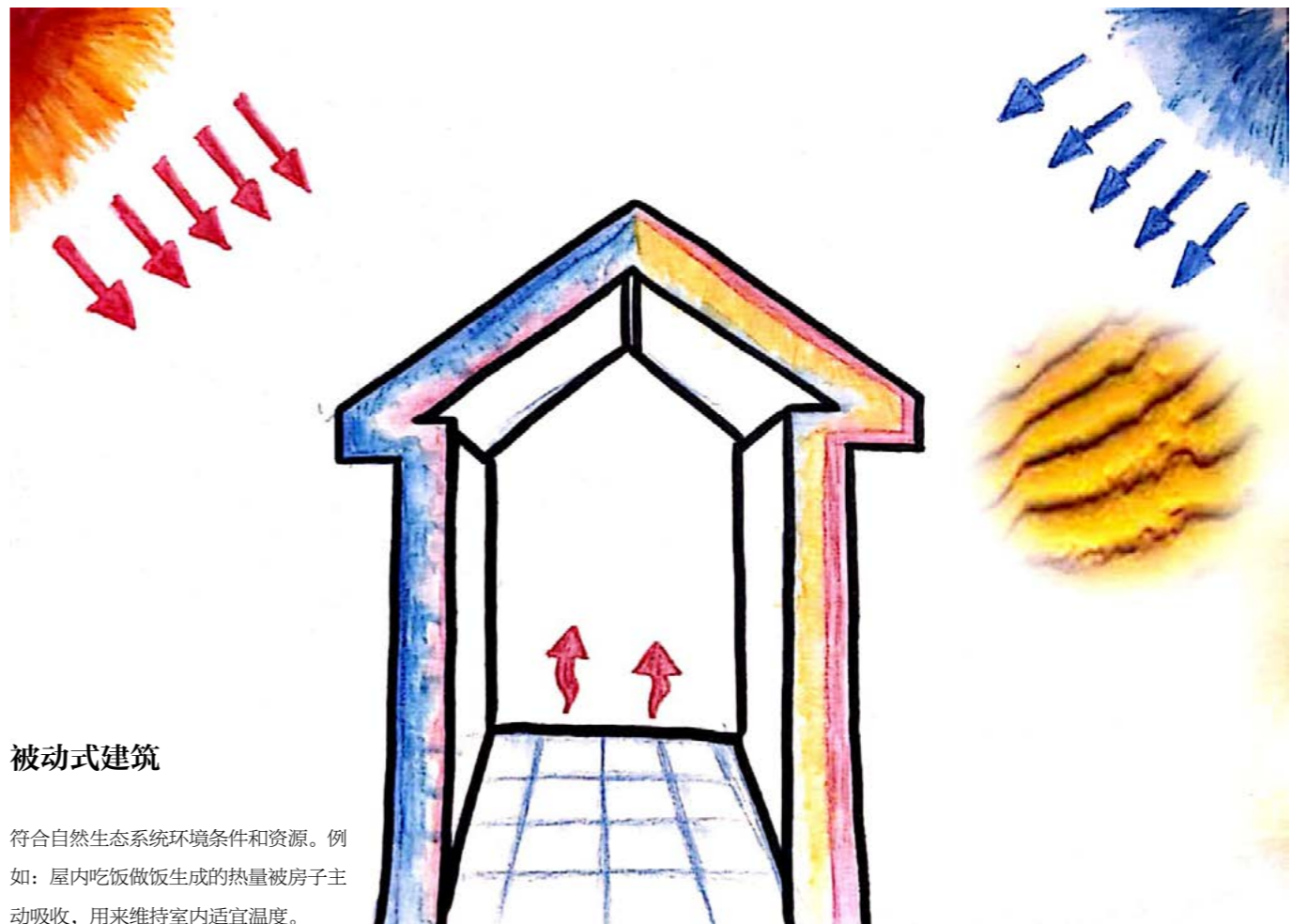
基于调研和从因地制宜的角度出发，我们发现丝路上「温差」是一个在现有阶段利用率不高但是其开发潜力巨大的能源，并且昼夜温差还能带来风、降水等附加价值，所以我们以「昼夜温差」为首要切入点，从住房和水电出发，设想了未来丝路居民的生活场景。



### 空气饮水机

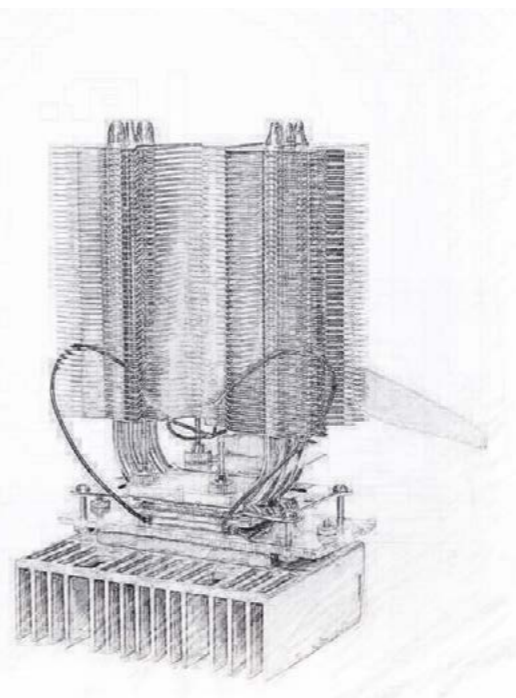
伯克利分校 & 麻省理工

依靠太阳能直接从空气里提炼液态水，水蒸气在地球的对流层中几乎是无处不在的，预计这种设备未来1千克的材料一天就能产生400毫升的水。



### 被动式建筑

符合自然生态系统环境条件和资源。例如：屋内吃饭做饭生成的热量被房子主动吸收，用来维持室内适宜温度。



### 热谐振器

麻省理工学院

将温度波动转换为电能的新方法。新系统不是同时需要两个不同的温度输入，而是利用昼夜循环期间发生的环境温度波动。

Based on research and from the perspective of local conditions, we found that the "temperature difference" on the silk road is an energy source with low utilization rate in the existing stage but its development potential is huge, and the temperature difference between day and night can bring additional value such as wind and precipitation. We take the "day and night temperature difference" as the primary entry point, from housing and hydropower. Hair, imagine the life scene of the future Silk Road residents.

GROUP

# 02 未来食物体验站

## Future food experience station

### 方案说明 Project description

以丝绸之路沿线环境对食物的影响为出发点，我们将过去和现代的信息进行收集和整理，基于当今的社会的变化趋势，对未来丝绸之路上的食物食用方式进行了探讨和思考，最终以未来食物体验站作为呈现形式。我们以本地特产食材为基础设计特色菜单，并通过食具与服务系统的再设计给予旅客更好的体验感受。同时也希望通过与供应商的联结关系推动该地区建立可持续发展的农业生态发展模式。

Starting from the influence of the environment along the Silk Road on food, we collect the information of the past and the modern times. Based on the changing trend of the present society, we discuss and think about the food consumption mode along the Silk Road in the future, and finally take the future food experience station as the presentation form. We design characteristic menus based on local specialty food materials, and through the redesign of tableware and service system, we can give travelers a better experience. At the same time, we hope to promote the establishment of sustainable agro-ecological development model in the region through the relationship with suppliers.

### 小组成员

#### Team member



邢紫瑞  
XING ZIRUI

年级 / GRADE:  
研究生一年级  
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专业 / MAJOR:  
未来生活方式研究  
Future lifestyle study

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
摄影、睡觉  
Photography, Sleeping



张乐  
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专业 / MAJOR:  
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爱好 / HOBBIES:  
木工、烹饪  
Carpentry, Cooking



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Art and design

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
电影、漫画  
Movie



白宸昊  
BAI CHENHAO

年级 / GRADE:  
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First year undergraduate

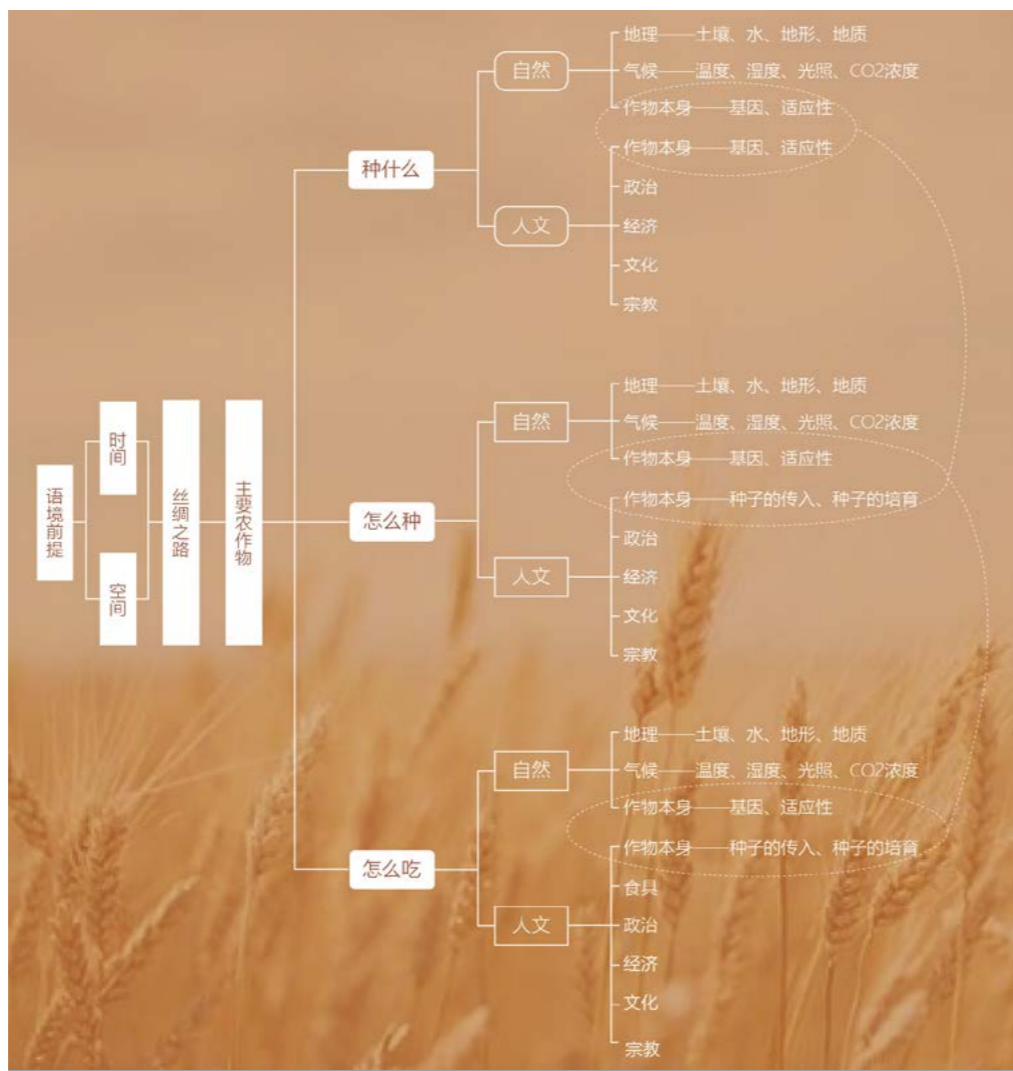
专业 / MAJOR:  
产品设计  
The product design

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
电影  
Movie

## 问题是什么 WHAT PROBLEM

### 人、食物、环境 Human, Food, Environment

在一带一路时代语境下，丝绸之路重新焕发生机，游览的旅客也越来越多。我们渴望探讨在丝绸路上人、环境、食物之间的关系，并在此中找到平衡。在让旅客更好的体验本地特色、体验丝路沿线食物的变化、交融的同时也推动当地种植、发展环境的可持续。



In the new century, the silk road is revitalized and more and more tourists are coming here. We are eager to explore the relationship among people, environment and food on Silk Road and find a balance among them. We want to let tourists better experience the local characteristics, experience the changes of food along the silk road, and also promote the development of environmental protection sustainable in the local area.



为了谁  
FOR WHO

未来体验丝绸之路的旅行者  
Travelers to experience the silk road  
in the future

在哪里  
WHERE

哈密、阿卡拉、罗马  
Hami \ Ankara \ Rome



我们将设计的重点放在当地特色食物体验上，而为了体现出丝路沿线的各地特色风情，我们在东段、中段、西段各选取了一个城市作为体验站点。东段是位于中国的哈密，中段是土耳其首都安卡拉，西段选取了终点罗马。

We focus our design on the local food experience, and in order to reflect the local characteristics along the Silk Road, we selected a city in the eastern, middle and Western sections as the experience site. The eastern section is Hami in China, the middle section is Ankara, the capital of Turkey, and the western section is Rome.

哈密，新疆维吾尔自治区地级市，位于新疆东部，是新疆通向中国内地的要道，自古就是丝绸之路的咽喉，有“西域襟喉，中华拱卫”和“新疆门户”之称。东与甘肃省酒泉市相邻，南与巴音郭楞蒙古自治州相连，西与吐鲁番市、昌吉回族自治州毗邻，北与蒙古国接壤，设有国家一类季节性开放口岸——老爷庙口岸，是新疆与蒙古国发展边贸的重要开放口岸之一。哈密属典型的温带大陆性干旱气候。春季多风、冷暖多变，夏季酷热、蒸发强，秋季晴朗、降温迅速，冬季寒冷、低空气层稳定。空气干燥，大气透明度好，云量遮蔽少，光能资源丰富，为全国光能资源优越地区之一，日照充足，为全国日照时数最多的地区之一。

安卡拉 (ANKARA)，土耳其的首都和第二大城市，安卡拉省省会，土耳其政治、经济、文化、交通和贸易的中心，位于小亚细亚半岛上安纳托利亚高原的西北部。

安卡拉是一座历史悠久的古城，人们可以将城市的历史一直追溯到上古时期。安卡拉市区名胜古迹很多，如罗马时期的朱里安柱和奥古斯都庙；拜占庭时期的城堡和墓地；塞尔柱时期的阿拉丁清真寺以及奥斯曼时期的穆罕默德帕夏市场和默罕麦德市场等。

罗马 (ROME)，是意大利的首都和最大的城市，也是全国政治、经济、文化和交通中心，已有 2500 余年历史，是世界著名的历史文化名城，古罗马帝国的发祥地，因建城历史悠久而被昵称为“永恒之城”。城市位于意大利半岛中西部，台伯河下游平原的七座小山丘上，市中心面积有 1200 多平方公里。是意大利占地面积最广、人口最多的城市，也是世界最著名的游览地之一。罗马由于地处地中海沿岸，是典型的地中海气候，年平均气温 15.5℃，年降水量 880 毫米。每年 4 月至 6 月气候最为怡人。属于典型的冬季多雨区，夏季则高温少雨。

丝绸之路的再繁荣带来了一定的游客数量，我们将针对这些旅行者而设计。时代在不停变化，不同时代旅行者的需求也不一样。当今时代的发展中，消费者越来越注重精神消费与消费的体验感，消费的舒适度。于是我们从旅客的体验感开始着手。

The prosperity of the Silk Road has brought about a certain number of tourists. We will design for these tourists. Times are changing, and the needs of travelers are different in different times. Today's consumers pay more and more attention to spiritual consumption and consumption experience, consumption comfort. So we start with the experience of the passengers.

旅途中的体验项目  
Experience project

当今体验店盛行  
Experience stores are  
in vogue today

人们的消费需求升级  
Consumption demand  
is upgraded

丝路未来食物体验站  
Future Food Experience Station



我们为每个未来食物体验站分别设计了特色餐具和食物菜单。希望以此提高用户的体验感，让消费者更好的体验当地饮食文化。

We designed special utensils and food menus for each future food experience station. Hope to improve the user's experience, so that consumers can better experience the local food culture.



## 03

## 丝绸之路档案室

## Silk Road Ecological Archives

方案说明  
Project description

在古代丝绸之路中的重要名胜古迹周边，在线下因地制宜建立具有特殊形式的体验档案室，为设计师，研究人员等提供信息的渠道与多样方式。在线上建立 VR 漫游网页，让观众深度体验谷底啊丝绸之路的生活与文化，让所有来访者都能够留下些信息，充实丝绸之路档案室的资料库，同时让研究者提供个人记录研究的平台。

Provide kinds of channels for designers and professional researchers and to gain information as well as varies of means for them to experience. Starting from the form of "archives", let the audience experience the life and culture of the Silk Road in depth. Starting from the role of "archives", let all visitors leave some information and enrich the database of the Silk Road archives.

## 小组成员

## Team member

陈佳立  
CHEN  
JIALI

年级 / GRADE:  
本科生一年级  
Freshman year

专业 / MAJOR:  
艺术设计  
Art and design

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
影视、动漫  
Film, Animation

张展康  
ZHANG  
ZHAN  
KANG

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艺术设计  
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爱好 / HOBBIES:  
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Outdoor sports, Photography

简白  
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本科三年级  
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专业 / MAJOR:  
社会设计  
Social design

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
摄影、听歌  
Movies, Music

赵德玉  
ZHAO  
DEYU

年级 / GRADE:  
研究生一年级  
First grade graduate

专业 / MAJOR:  
设计批评与策展  
Design Criticism and Curation

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
摄影、听歌  
Photography, Songs

问题是什么  
WHAT PROBLEM

古代技术能带来什么影响  
What impact can  
ancient technology have

一 / 唐葡萄花鸟纹银香囊

香囊外壁用银制，通体镂空，以中部水平线为界平均分割成两个半球形，上下球体之间，一侧以勾链相勾合，一侧以活轴相合，下部球体内又设两层银质的双轴相连的同心圆机环，外层机环与球壁相连，内层机环分别与外层机环和金盂相连，内层机环内安放半圆形金香盂，外壁、机环、金盂之间，用银质铆钉铆接，可以自由转动。这样无论外壁球体怎么转动，由于机环和金盂重力的作用，香盂始终保持重心向下，里面的香料不至洒落于外。尽管已经经历了一千多年，其仍然玲珑剔透，转动起来灵活自如，平衡不倒，其设计之科学与巧妙，令现代人叹绝。

## 调研 1 / Research 1



1 / TANG GRAPE FLOWER AND BIRD SILVER SACHET

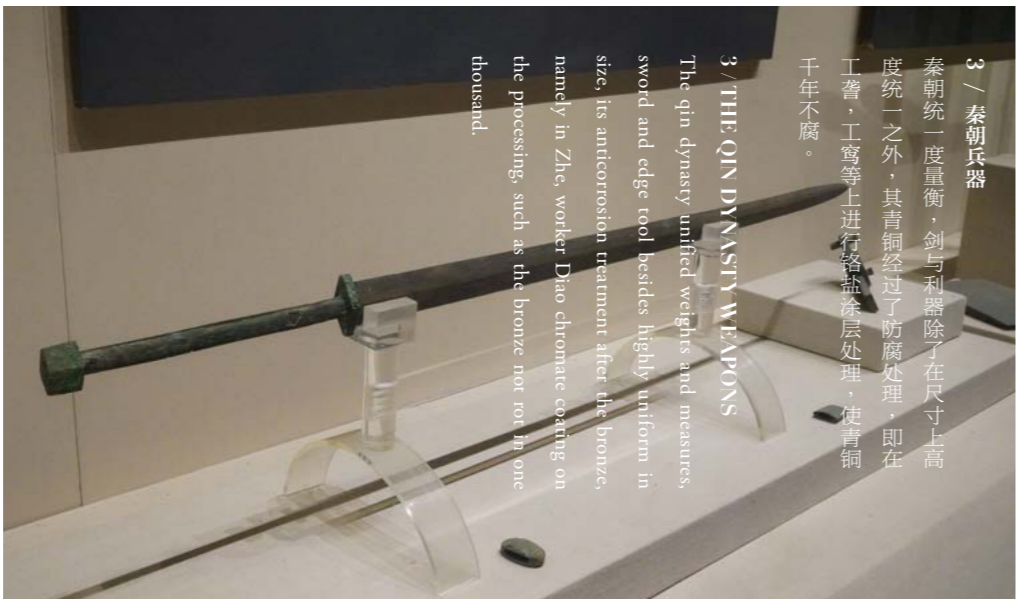
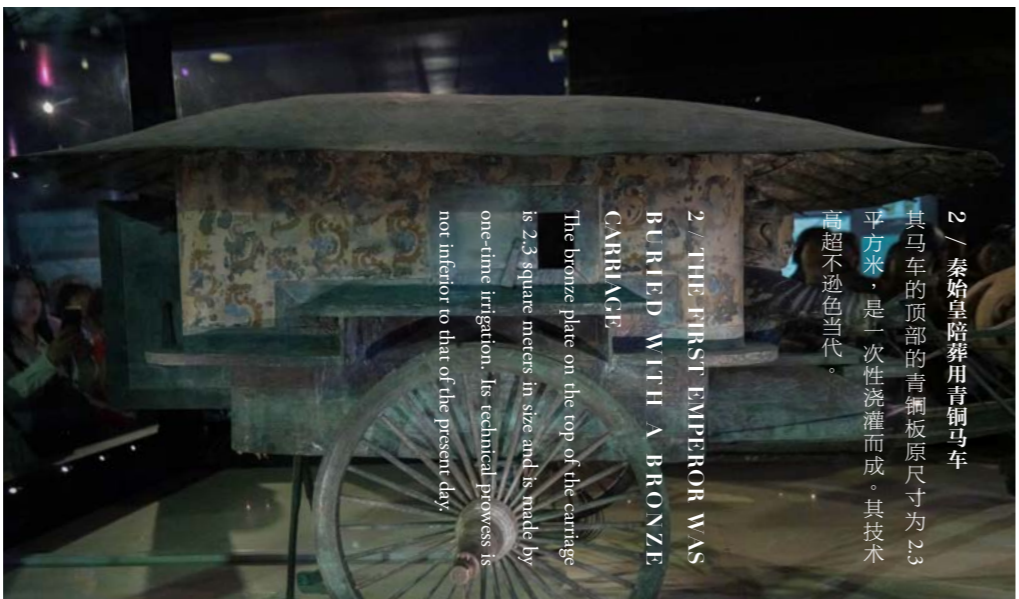
Sweet bursa outer wall in silver, with perfect hollow out, by a horizontal line in Central Line divided equally into two and a half spherical, sphere between up and down, side to hook, hook chain phase side to live shafts with a close, the lower sphere and set up two layers of silver biaxial connected rings of concentric garden machine machine of outer ring and Quibi are linked together, the inner ring and outer ring of machine respectively and Jin Meng is linked together, the inner machine ring put semicircle incense meng, outer wall, ring, between Jin Meng, with silver river, free rotation. In this way, no matter how the external squash body rotates, thanks to the action of the machine ring and the gravity of the golden mendius, the center of gravity of the fragrant mendius is always downward, and the spices inside do not fall on the outside. Although it has experienced more than one thousand years, it is still exquisitely carved, flexible and flexible when rotating, and can not be balanced. The science and finess of its design are admired by modern people.



我们会大致以物理技术，化学技术，以及功能本身这三个层面划分与寻找在丝绸之路的“黑科技”，试图寻找“黑科技”在当时的影响，以及到当代技术的应用。

We will divide and seek the "black technology" in the silk road from the three aspects of physical technology, chemical technology and function itself, and try to find the influence of "black technology" at that time and the application of modern technology.

调研二 / Research 2



问题导出 1

PROBLEM DERIVATION 1

古代技术的天然与环保是否能增强未来的可持续性?  
Can the nature and environmental protection of ancient technologies enhance future sustainability?

问题导出 1

QUESTION TWO

古代技术对未来的影响是什么?  
What impact did ancient technology have on the future?

吐鲁番坎儿井  
Turpan karez新疆维吾尔自治区高昌故城  
Hometown of Gaogaochang, Xinjiang uygur  
autonomous region敦煌光热电厂  
Dunhuang photothermal power plant

## 在哪里 WHERE

线下：  
古代丝绸之路中个别名胜古迹  
线上：  
任何地点

OFFLINE:  
some places of interest along the ancient silk  
road  
ONLINE:  
anywhere

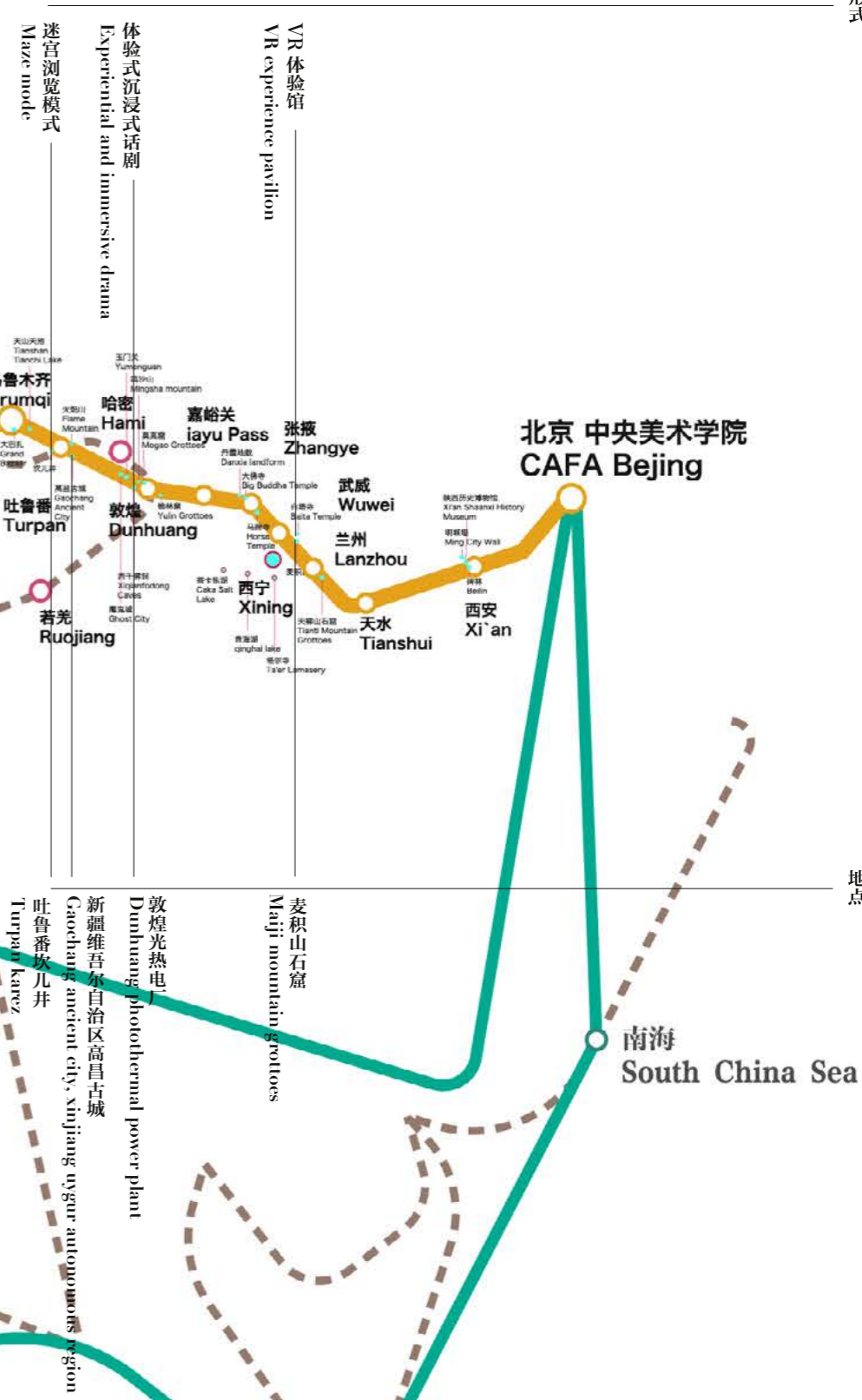
位置精确记录  
Accurate position recording程度精确记录  
Accuracy record保存精确记录  
Keep accurate records

拓宽研究人员资源获取渠道  
Broaden researchers' access to  
resources

开放给专业研究人员，让其能在丝绸之路档案室获得个人研究纪录的空间，获得浏览光顾数据，获得评论的数据；同时也开放给普通游客，提供游客数字漫游体验，提供参与讨论的平台，记录观看数据，得到回馈。

Open to professional researchers who have access to the silk road archives for personal research records, browsing data, and access to reviews. At the same time, it is also open to ordinary tourists, providing them with digital roaming experience, a platform to participate in discussion, record and watch data, and get feedback.

为了谁  
FOR WHO



### 线上 Online

通过在线上布置不同形式的VR场景，连接打通丝绸之路古迹的资源，引导专业研究人员能够有联系性的研究丝绸之路并进行记录，以及资源共享。

游客也可以深度体验，公开的资源，也可以提供给游客观看使用。

By arranging different forms of VR scenes online, resources of ancient sites of the silk road can be connected and connected, and professional researchers can be guided to study and record the silk road in a connective way, as well as resource sharing.

Visitors can also have in-depth experience and open resources, which can also be provided for visitors to watch and use.

线下：在古代丝绸之路中的重要名胜古迹周边，因地制宜建立具有特殊形式的体验档案室

线上：VR漫游

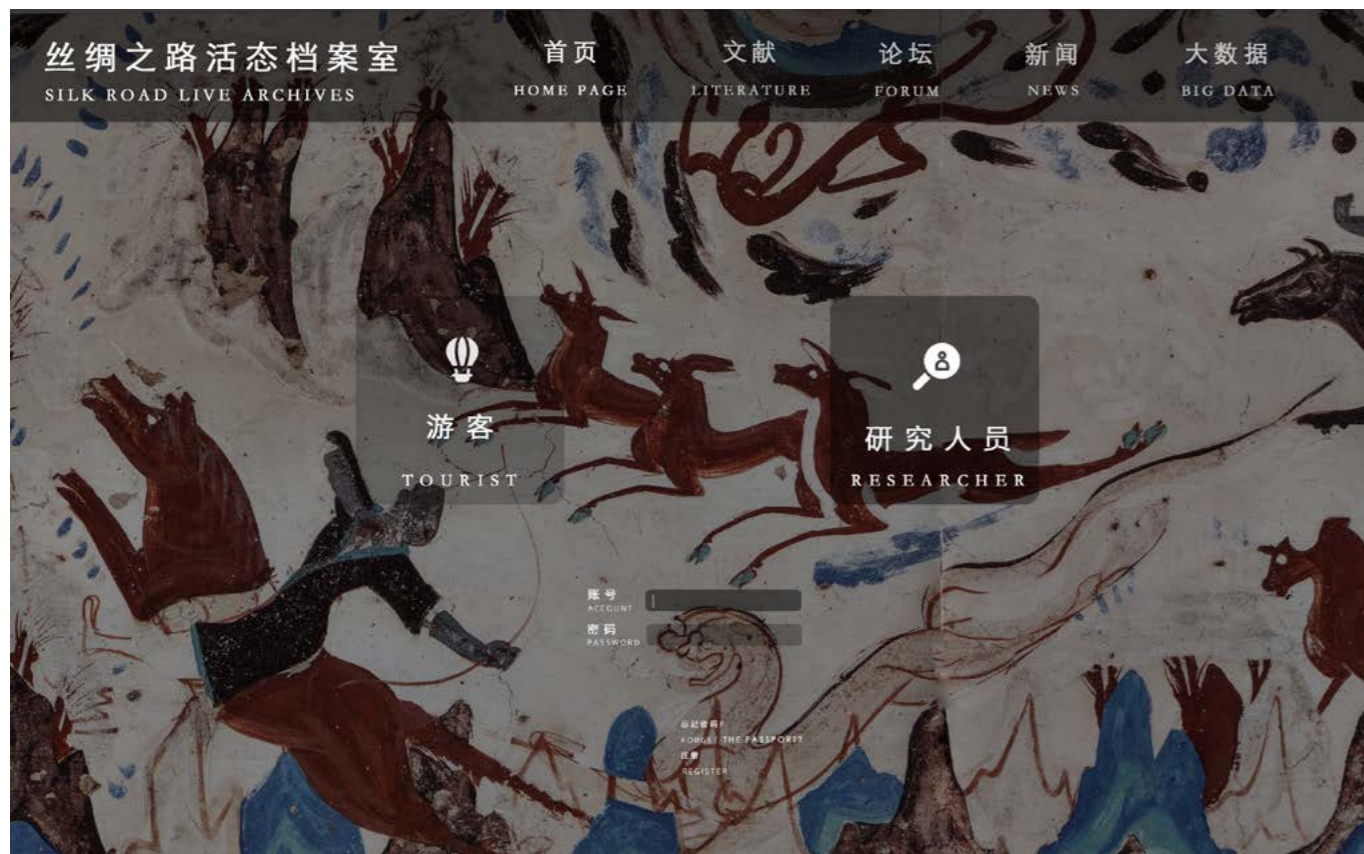
Offline: in the vicinity of important historical sites along the ancient silk road, experience archives with special forms should be established according to local conditions

Online: VR roaming

## 解决方案是什么 WHAT SOLUTION?

怎么做  
HOW

用户使用流程图  
Subtile Subtile Subtile



GROUP

# 04 文化『误读』

## Cultural『MISREADING』

### 方案说明 Project description

在丝绸之路商品交换的过程中，由于地方文化语言等差异的不同，人们对外来事物的理解和应用会因误读而产生变化。丝绸之路上有趣的误读现象，是人们丰富的联想力和强大的创造力的体现，也证明了东西方文化在传播中冲击交融。而这种误读产生的过程正是我们所感兴趣并在不断探寻的。

In the process of Commodity Exchange along the silk road, people's understanding and application of foreign things will change due to misinterpretation due to differences in local cultures and languages. The interesting misreading phenomenon on the silk road is the embodiment of people's rich imagination and strong creativity, and also proves the impact and integration of eastern and western cultures in the communication. And this process of misreading is exactly what we are interested in and are constantly exploring.

### 小组成员

#### Team member



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GUO DANNI

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艺术设计  
Art and design

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
手帐, 听歌, 看书  
Hands, music, reading



王巍桦  
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平面设计  
Graphic design

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
电影  
Movie



马良正  
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Graphic design

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
滑板  
The skateboard



李明睿  
LI MINGRUI

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First grade graduate

专业 / MAJOR:  
国家形象设计  
National image design

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
摄影, 听歌  
Photography, Songs

## 问题是什么 WHAT PROBLEM

### 文化误读 Cultural misreading

#### 物质层面



海市蜃楼



香料



狮子

#### 语言传递

- “丝绸之路”一词的词源
  - 宗教词汇的转译
  - 动物词语 中的民族文化
- 与交流误读



原是道教用语，是对十方丛林最高领导者的称为，道教传说中的仙山也名“方丈”

佛教传入中国后，借用这一称呼，指和尚，寺院最高领导者，其居所也称为方丈

把麦加圣殿克尔白称为“方丈”，朝拜称为“瞻礼”，穆罕默德称为“佛麻霞勿”

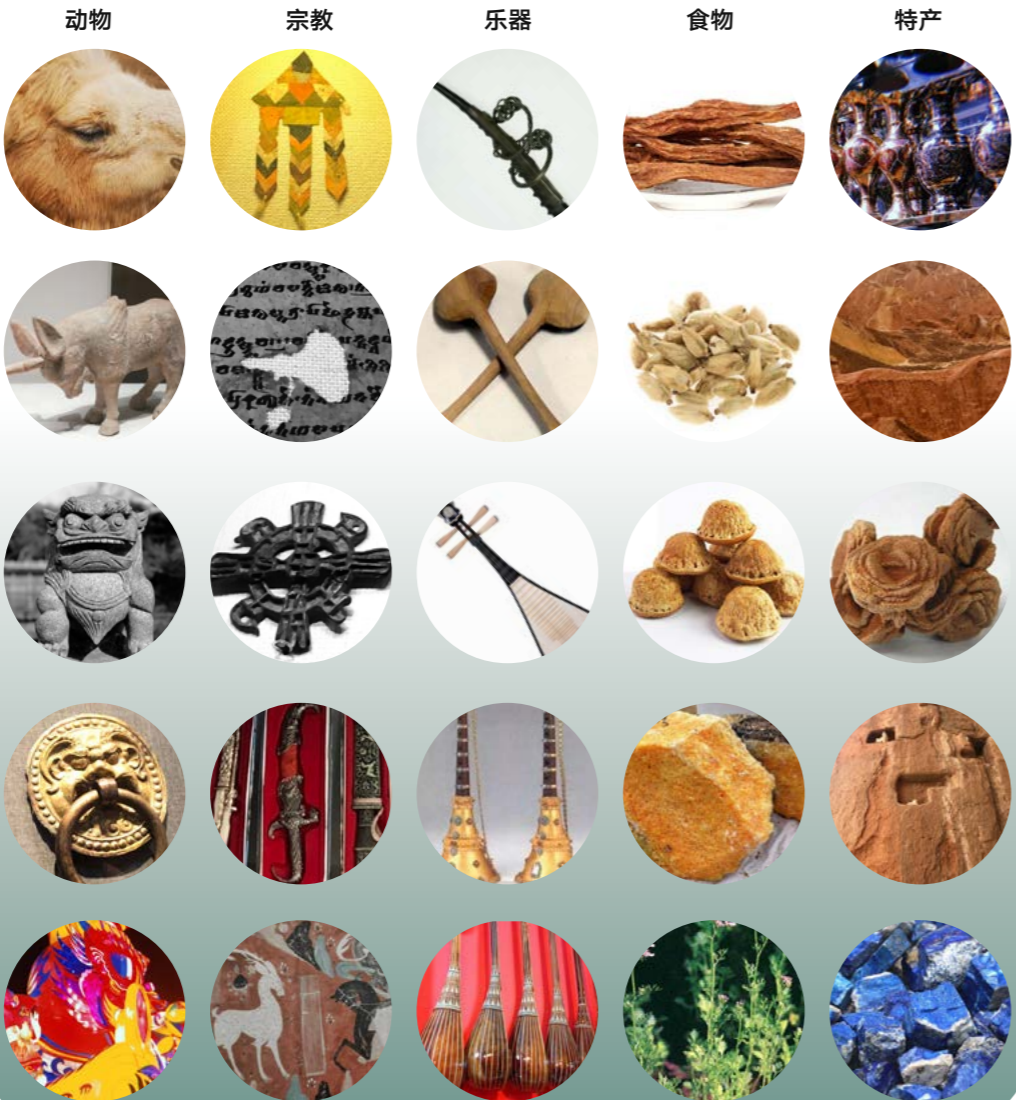
What we study is the phenomenon of cultural misreading from the generation process, and in the transmission process of the phenomenon. In the previous research, we found that the generation of cultural misreading is mainly divided into two aspects -- material and language. The material-level mirage is misunderstood as the apparition of god, the introduction of spices is different because of different traditions and differences, the stone lion is given a new image by people because of the differences in appearance and culture, the introduction of religious vocabulary is different because of language, and has new meaning in translation.

在我们前期调查中发现，误读主要分为两大方面。一是关于物质层面，二是关于语言层面。物质层面比如海市蜃楼一种物理现象，而人们将它误认为是神的显灵。香料的传入，每个地方的人们由于传统文化不同造成的不同的用法。石狮子由宗教传入因外貌和文化差异被百姓赋予了新的形象和内涵。语言层面，由于翻译的差异误会，在宗教传入的同时，转换过后产生了新的含义。



# 调研物品和人群 FOR WHAT & FOR WHO

## 丝路上的人与物 People and things on the silk road



我们根据动物、宗教、事物、材料等分类，筛选丝绸之路上传入和传出的物品，选取调研所需的事物图像。并将调研的人群分为游客、当地人和网络用户三类，通过线上和线下两种方式进行设计实验，使物品被不同的人群解读，让物品不断模拟过去获得不同人群赋予它新的解读机会，并对比不同文化背景下的人所解读产生的差别。

According to the classification of animals, religions, things and materials, we screen the incoming and outgoing items on the silk road and select the images of things needed for research. The research groups were divided into three categories: tourists, local people and Internet users. The design experiments were conducted online and offline to make the articles be interpreted by different groups. The articles were constantly simulated and given new opportunities for misinterpretation by different groups.



游客



当地人



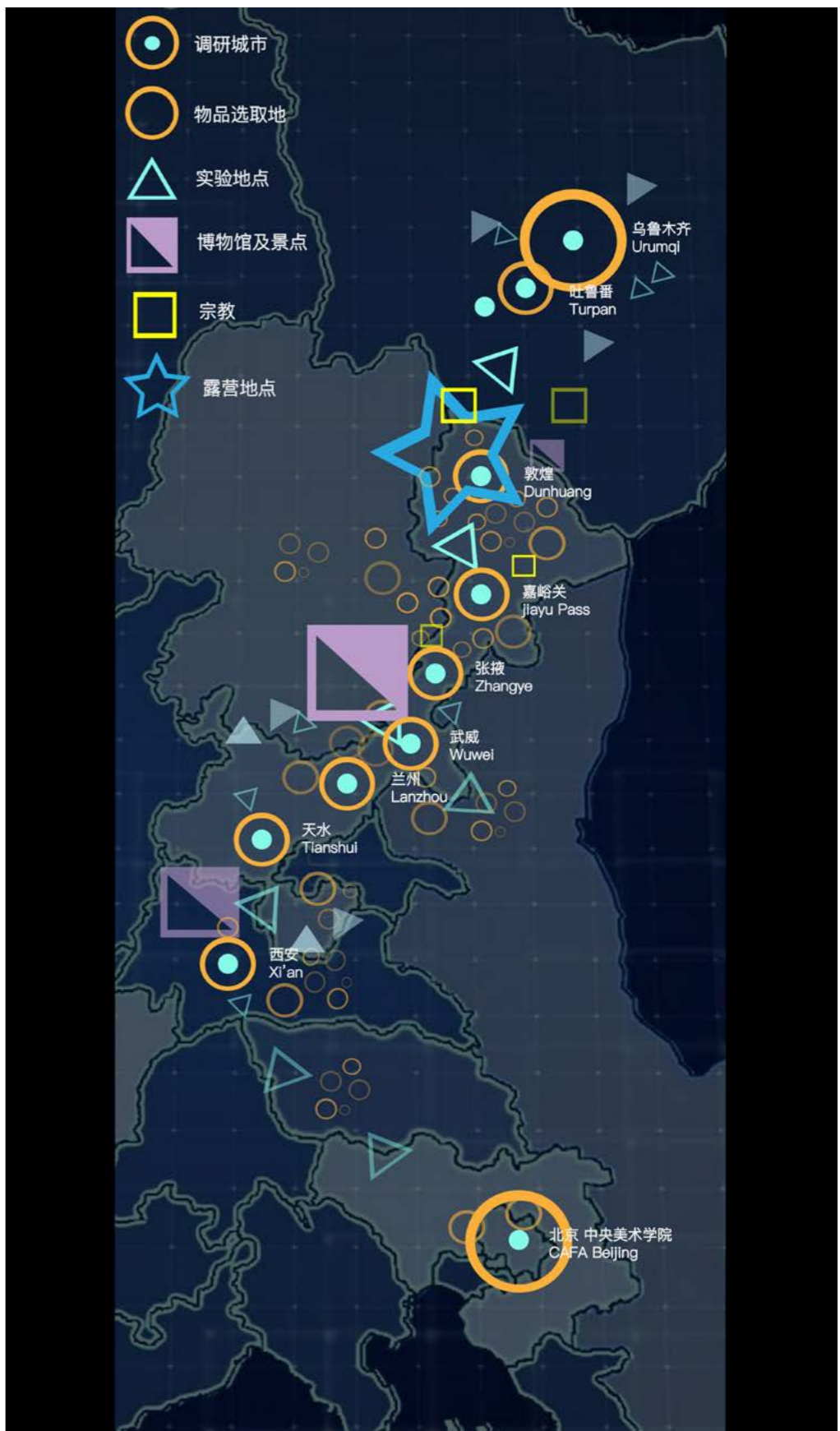
网络用户

# 在哪里 WHERE

## 长安—西域 Changan - western regions

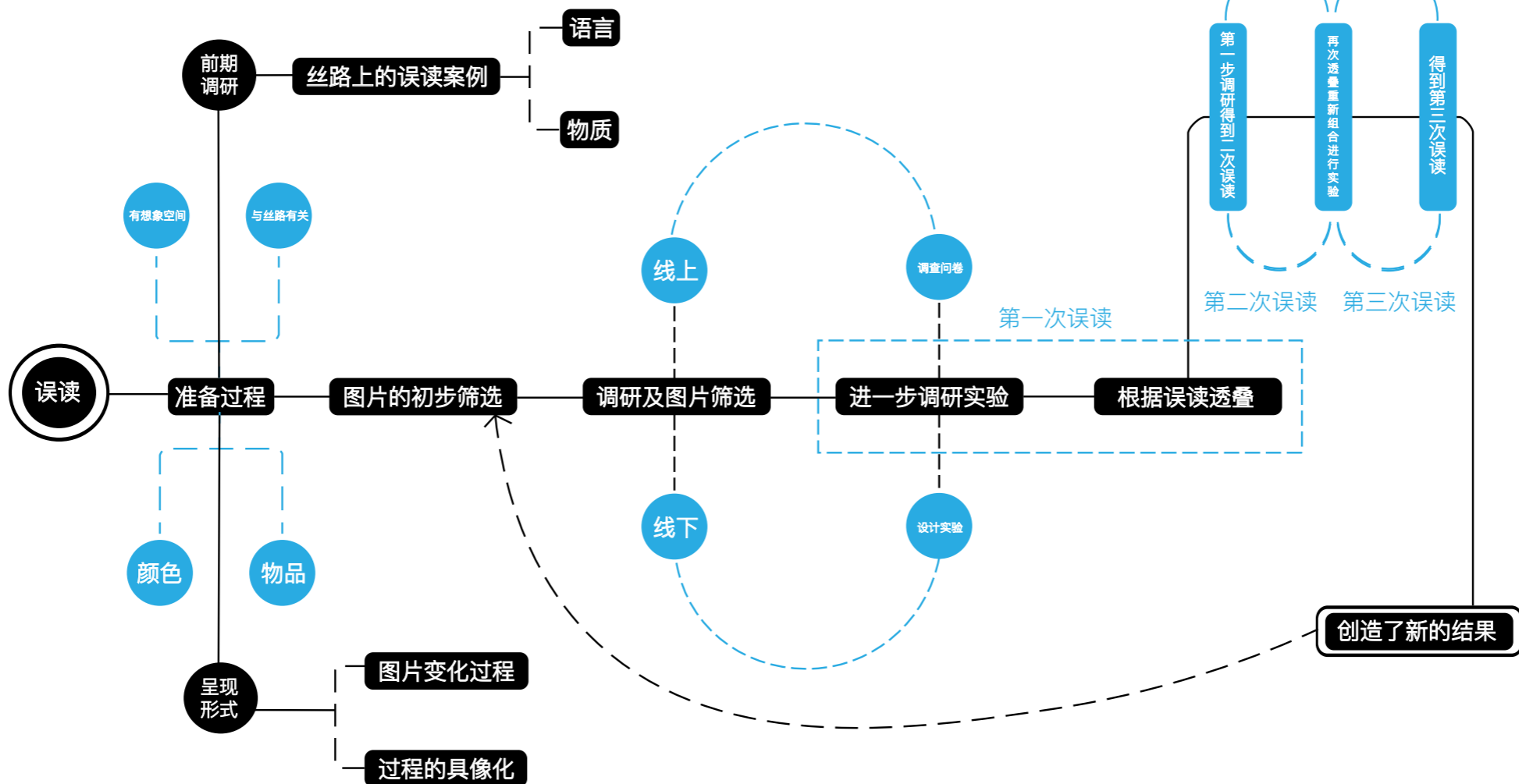
我们沿着丝绸之路进行调查，每个路经的城市都独具特色，其中有不同宗教的融合，不同民族的交流，不同的生活习俗等等。我们在每个城市都选取了具有代表性的相关物品，并把物品带到接下来的城市进行下一步试验。所选取的实验地点有博物馆、自然景观、商业街、宗教场所等，物品在不同的地点与不同属性的人群产生关联，形成一幅「地图」。

Our survey along the silk road shows that each city has its own characteristics, including the integration of different religions, exchanges between different ethnic groups, and different living customs. We selected representative items in each city and took them to the next city for further experiments. The selected experimental sites include museums, natural scenic spots, commercial streets, places of worship, etc. Objects in different locations are associated with people with different attributes, forming a "map".



## 设计实验——记录误读的过程 Design experiments - document the process of misinterpretation

小组成果  
Group results

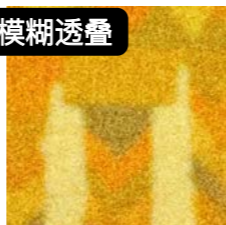


最终作品将以图像和实物模型组合的方式来呈现，将“误读”的过程具像化展现在观者眼前。

实物模型将把原本的实物进行分解重组，材料重构成新的“误读”事物。

通过线上和线下两种方式，让参与实验的人自行对图片进行筛选。确保整个设计实验流程中参与实验者的主导性与产生“误读”的真实性。

将图片进行模糊透叠



实验中每个物品的图像都将进行三次“误读”。过程最后一些图像的含义又会回到原本事物本身，有的则会变成新的事物。

将图片进行模糊处理后，得到第一次误读，将原本事物与误读事物进行叠加。

将第一次误读得到的图再次实验，得到第二次误读，再次叠加。

将第二次误读得到的图以不同组合的方式进行第三次实验，得到最终误读结果。

We first selected a large number of images according to the preliminary research, and screened the first misinterpreted images through online and offline research. Then the second misreading was obtained through investigation and design experiment again, and the images were decomposed and combined for the third time to obtain our final images. The last part is the presentation of the whole process of misreading. The process of reification will bring people intuitive feelings.

我们先根据前期调研选取大量图片，通过线上线下调研筛选得到第一次误读的图片。然后再次通过调研以及设计实验得到第二次误读，然后将这些图片进行第三次的分解组合，得到我们的最终图片。最后展示的是我们整个误读产生过程的展现，具象化的过程会带给人们以直观的感受。

GROUP

05

## 丝绸之路沙漠方舟

The silk Road Desert Ark

小组成员

Team member

刘昊天  
LIU  
HAOTIAN年级 / GRADE:  
本科一年级  
First grade graduate专业 / MAJOR:  
计批评与策展  
Design Criticism and Curation爱好 / HOBBIES:  
摄影、听歌  
Photography, Songs程子穆  
CHENG  
ZIMU年级 / GRADE:  
本科二年级  
First grade graduate专业 / MAJOR:  
艺术科技  
Design Criticism and Curation爱好 / HOBBIES:  
冒险  
Adventure刘佳浩  
LIU  
JIAHAO年级 / GRADE:  
本科三年级  
First grade graduate专业 / MAJOR:  
服装  
Fashion Design爱好 / HOBBIES:  
睡觉  
Sleep彭怡然  
PENG  
YIRAN年级 / GRADE:  
研究生一年级  
First grade graduate专业 / MAJOR:  
智慧城市  
Smart City爱好 / HOBBIES:  
全  
All方案说明  
Project description

方舟计划故事背景是源于一场未来地球的大型气候变化 - 2073 大沙漠，人类感觉自己的未来岌岌可危，于是在 2053 年发动了全球项目 - 方舟计划，计划内容大致是通过增强动物机能和机械改造训练它们在沙漠里自行生存繁衍并逐步适应恶劣的环境，以便在大沙漠来临前帮助人类度过难关，这次国际化行动被后人称为沙漠方舟计划，之后的人类出于对沙漠神秘动物的崇拜，诞生了沙漠教派，并在沙漠地区广泛传播。

Ark story background is due to plan a future earth's large desert climate change - 2073, human feeling that one's future is at stake, and in 2053 launched a global project - the ark plan, plan content is roughly by enhancing function of animal and mechanical transformation training their own survival in the desert and gradually adapt to the harsh environment, in order to help humans through before the arrival of big desert, the international action to be remembered as the desert ark plan, after the humanity to worship of the mysterious desert animals, was born the desert sect, and widely spread in the desert.

OBJECT  
研究对象沙漠动物  
Desert animals

4.13 我们重走丝绸之路的旅程从西安开始，一两天的调研和参观之后，我们发现动物在丝绸路上扮演了非常重要的角色，他们或被用于交通，或被用于朝贡，而这些场景，都被丝路上的一幅幅壁画一件件工艺品记录下来，这些动物，有本土的，也有从西域引进的，有功能崇拜的动物，也有宗教神化的臆想动物，于是动物成为了我们之后 13 天路上的主要研究对象。

4.13 we retrace the silk road trip from xi 'an, for a day or two after investigation and visit, we found that the animals play a very important role on the silk road, they or being used for transportation, or used to tribute, and these scenes, is the silk road on the mural elegantly handicraft recorded one by one and the animals that are native, has introduced from the western regions, a functional worship of animals, there is also a religious deified fantasizing about animals, and animals became our 13 days after the main research object on the road.



# 方舟计划

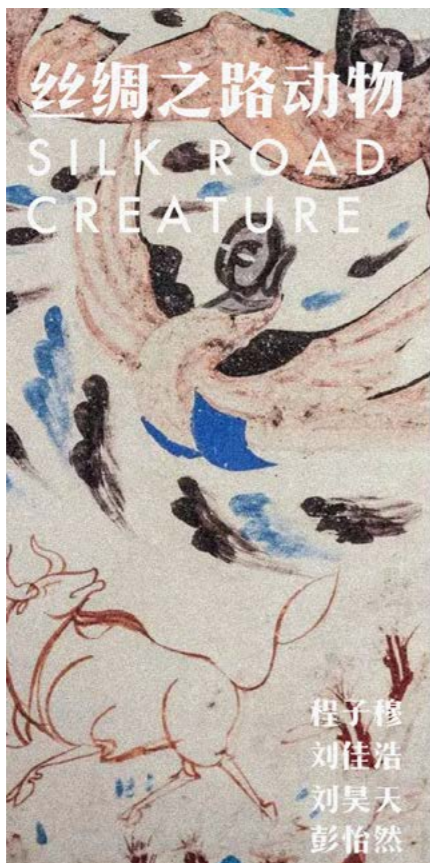
## DESERT ARK

### 方舟计划概述

#### Project Overview

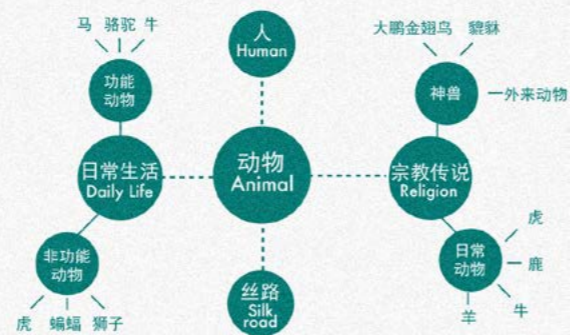
Desert Ark 是一项国际计划，计划从 2053 年 2 月 17 日开始实行第一阶段，预计到 2065 年将国际联合试验项目成果沙漠生物 Noah 投放至沙漠化地区并培养其在该地区的生存技能，并希望它们能够在 2073 大沙漠到来之前帮助人类更好地生存。计划初期联动约 10 个国家和地区，同时呼吁全世界更多的国家参与此计划。

Desert Ark is an international program. The first phase is planned to be implemented on February 17, 2053. It is expected that by 2065, Desert creatures Noah, the result of the international joint test project, will be released into the desertification area and its survival skills will be cultivated. The plan initially linked about 10 countries and regions, and called for more countries around the world to participate in the plan.



### 丝绸之路-动物研究组

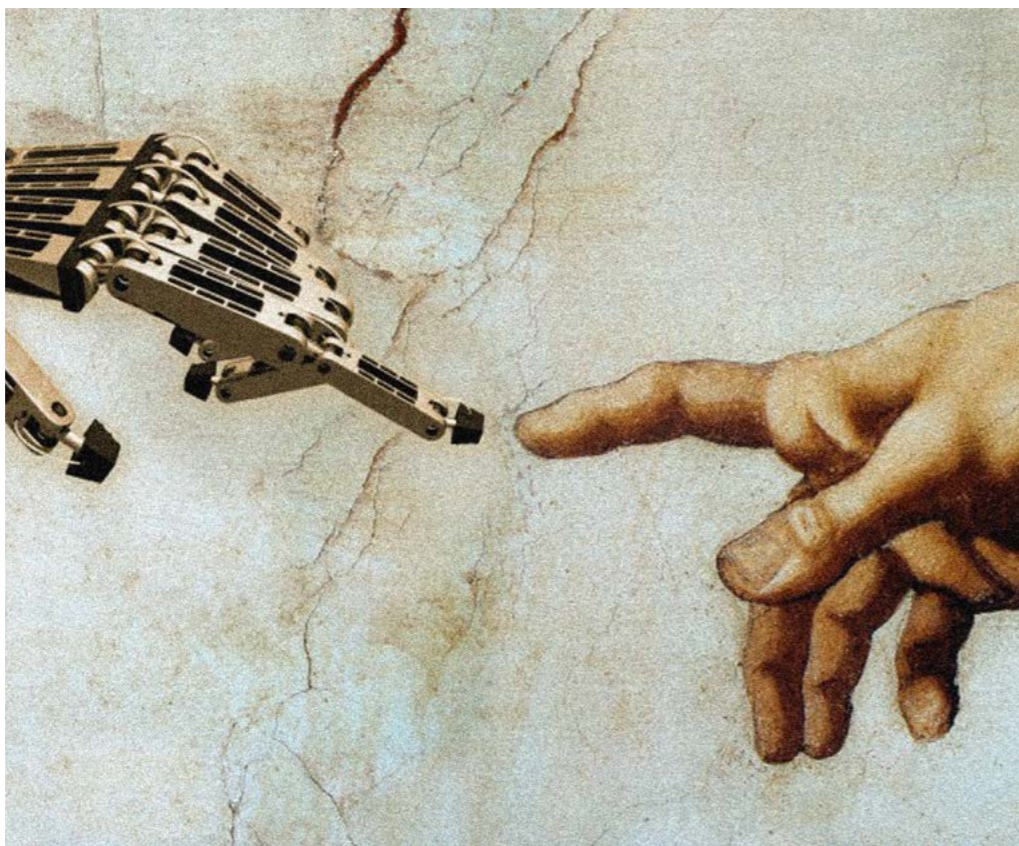
#### 关注点：丝路上的动物



### 接下来的工作：mapping+资料搜索

**Mapping:** 继续记录和分类我们沿路看到的动物和用途  
生物随丝绸之路来到中国的路线

**资料搜索:** 神兽背后的宗教故事  
宗教故事的作用机制  
平行宗教的不同使用



### 为什么启动方舟计划

#### Subtitle: Subtitle: Subtitle



2053 年的地球有 60% 被沙漠覆盖，受到沙漠化威胁最大的地区是那些处于沙漠边缘的地区，如环撒哈拉周边地区以及中国的戈壁大沙漠周边地区，在这些地方，人们已经很难生存下去，并有报道显示 2073 大沙漠的到来会将地球变成荒芜之地，人类注定要在沙漠中寻找居住点，脆弱的生态系统像定时炸弹一样威胁着人类的明天。

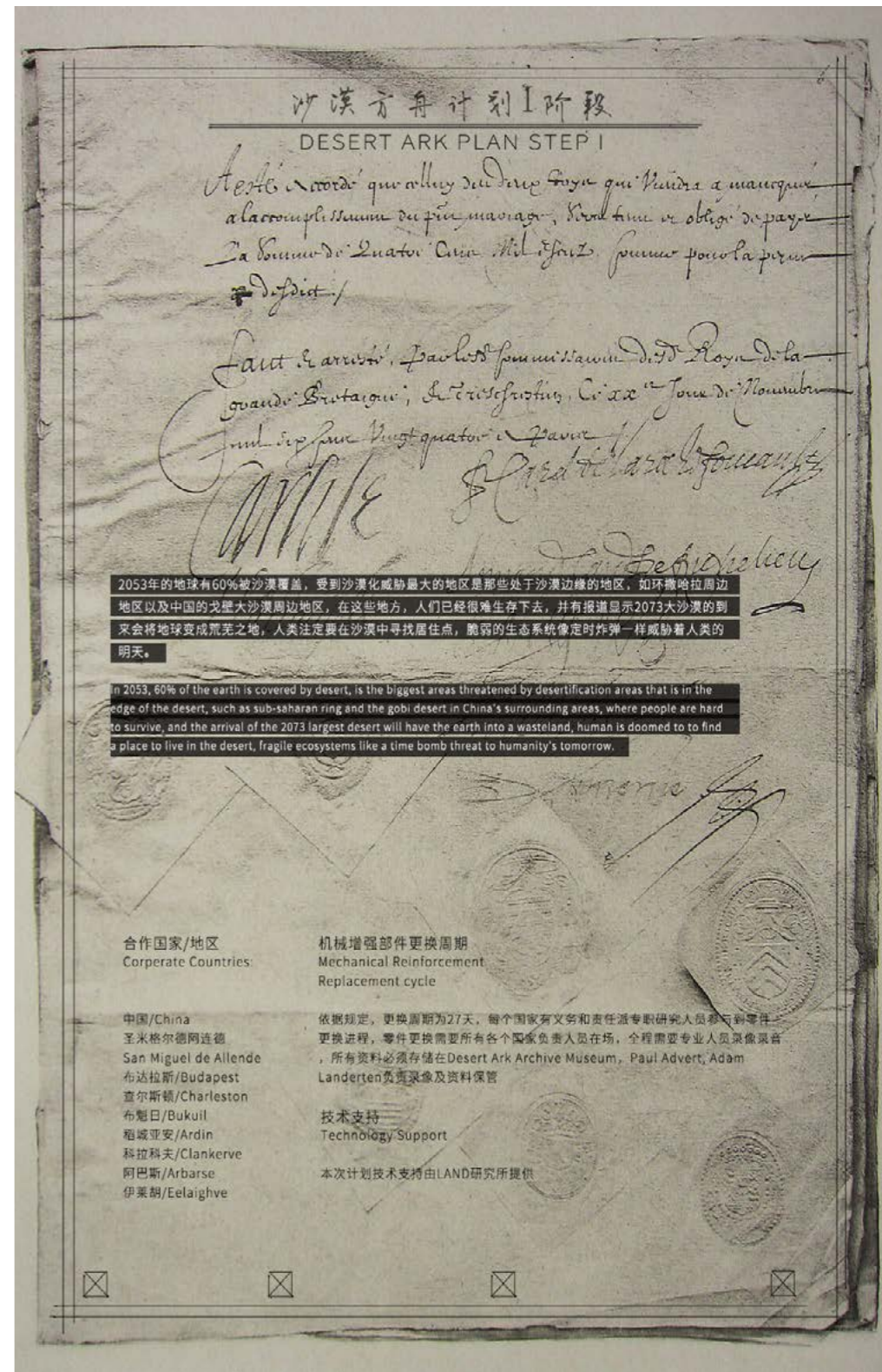
In 2053, 60% of the earth is covered by desert, is the biggest areas threatened by desertification areas that is in the edge of the desert, such as sub-saharan ring and the gobi desert in China's surrounding areas, where people are hard to survive, and the arrival of the 2073 largest desert will have the earth into a wasteland, human is doomed to to find a place to live in the desert, fragile ecosystems like a time bomb threat to humanity's tomorrow.



方舟计划截止至 2055 年 2 月 17 日已有 [ ]、[ ]、[ ]、[ ]、[ ]、[ ] 等 15 个国家参与实施，我们持续呼吁更多的国家加入此计划。

合同内容很难辨认，但修复人员依稀认出了大致内容，依据规定，更换周期为 27 天，每个国家有义务和责任派专职研究人员参与零件更换进程，零件更换需要所有各个国家负责人员在场，全程需要专业人员录像录音，所有资料必须存储在 Desert Ark Archive Museum, Paul Advert, Adam Landerten 负责录像及资料保管。

Contract content is difficult to identify, but repair personnel vaguely recognized roughly content, according to the regulations, replacement cycle for 27 days, every country have obligations and responsibilities to send full-time researchers involved in the parts replacement process, replacing parts need all countries responsible officer is present, all need professional video recording, all materials must be stored in the Desert ano Archive Museum, Paul Advert, Adam Landerten responsible for video and data storage.





实验基地  
Experiment Base

13°21'E	13°21'E	13°21'E	13°21'E
22°45'N	22°45'N	22°45'N	22°45'N
54°34'W	54°34'W	54°34'W	54°34'W
67°7'E	67°7'E	67°7'E	67°7'E
43°12'N	43°12'N	43°12'N	43°12'N
56°24'N	56°24'N	56°24'N	56°24'N
23°45'W	23°45'W	23°45'W	23°45'W

B475 实验基地

B475 experimental base

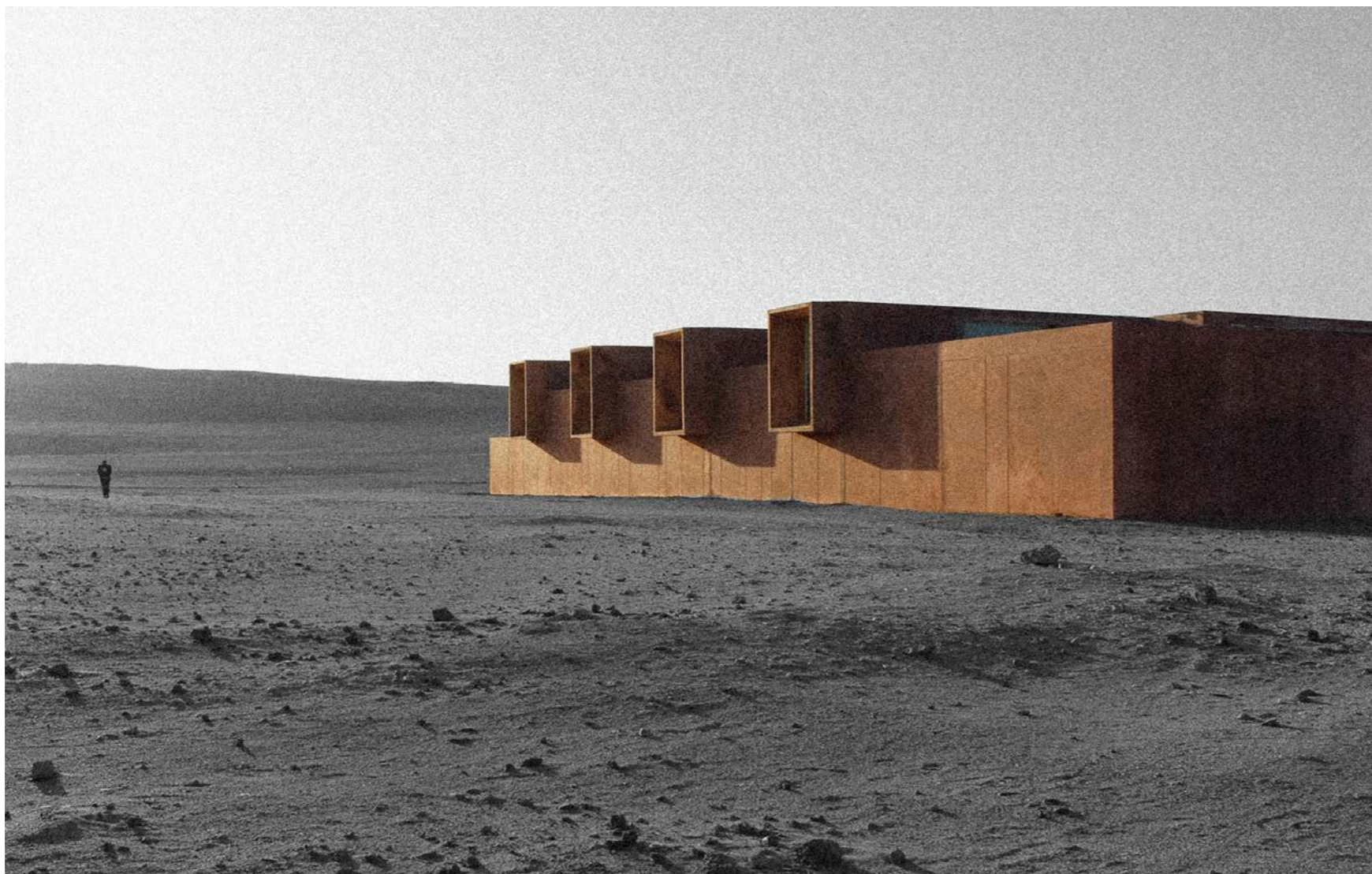
实验数量: 143

Number of experiments: 143

实验过程: 增强部件 A-23 同生物 2 号结合, 并投放至 13°21'E 区域, 观察生存。

Experimental process: strengthen parts A - 23 with biological 2, and deliver to 13 ° 21 'E area, to observation



DESERT ARK  
方舟计划方舟计划一阶段  
Desert Ark Step I

计划 I 阶段的实验全过程以及阶段性评价档案被存放在 Desert Ark 资料档案馆 126 层 A1257，此页展示为 I 阶段试验的部分信息。

Desert Ark 资料档案馆 - 位于 ██████ 境内计划 I 阶段的实验全过程以及阶段性评价档案被存放在 Desert Ark 资料档案馆 126 层 A1257，此页展示为 I 阶段试验的部分信息。

Desert Ark 资料档案馆 - 位于 ██████ 境内，  
--53°31' N

The whole process of the experiment and the phased evaluation files of the stage I were stored in the Desert Ark data archive A1257 on the 26th floor. This page shows part of the information of the stage I experiment.

Desert ark data archives - located in ██████ plan in phase I of the experiment process and periodic evaluation of files stored in Desert ark data archives creates A1257 26 layer, the page display partial information for phase I trials.

Desert ark data archives - located in territor ██████ ,  
--53°31' N

--Desert Ark 资料档案馆，位于 ██████ 境内  
53°31' N

舆论  
Public opinion

Many citizens are optimistic about the ark project.

Citizens told the reporter, "we all know the ark plan, and I'm very glad to state let us know about the future of humanity, a few days ago DA archives public lecture we all went to the lab, the children are like Noah, they are very friendly animals.

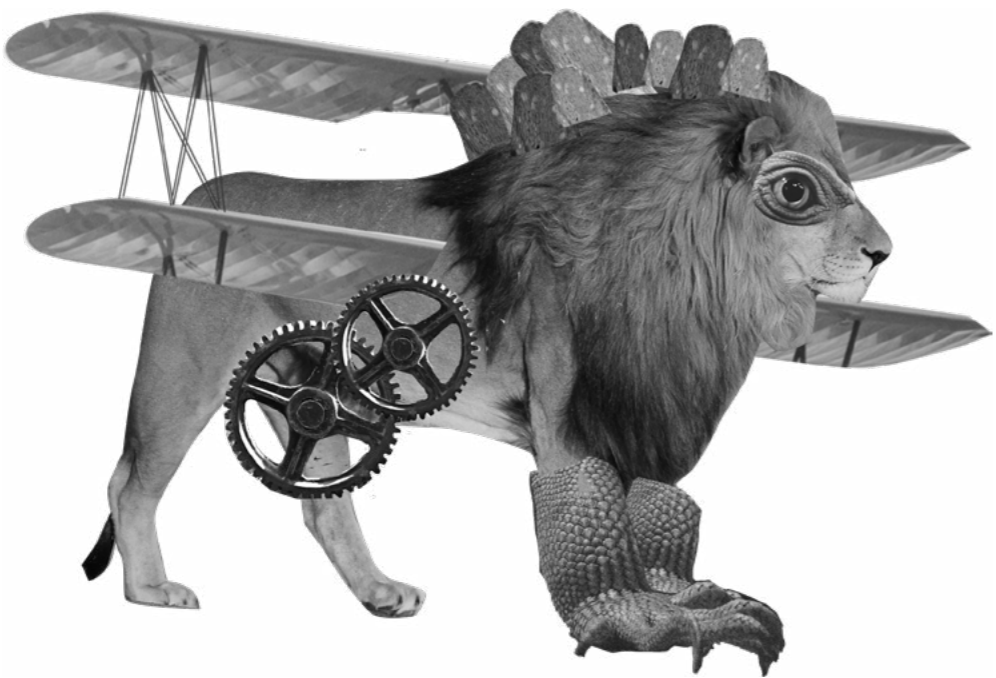
We all hope that doesn't happen, but if it does, we're confident that Noah will help us get through this.

Of course, there are also some people who hold the opposite opinion, they think this kind of artificial modification of animals is inhumane and should be condemned by animal protection organizations.



# 方舟计划 FOR WHO

## 方舟计划 II 阶段 Desert Ark Step II



据已有资料和研究显示，科研人员称 Noah 距离独立在沙漠生存还需要至少 30-40 年的训练和培养，但大沙漠 2073 气候灾难近在咫尺，研究人员感到恐慌，他们必须加快速度，否则人类可能等不到沙漠动物能够帮助我们的那一天：

According to available data and research, researchers say that Noah needs at least 30-40 years of training and training to survive independently in the desert, but the Great Desert 2073 climate disaster is close at hand, researchers are panicked, they must speed up, Otherwise humans may not be able to wait for the day when desert animals can help us...

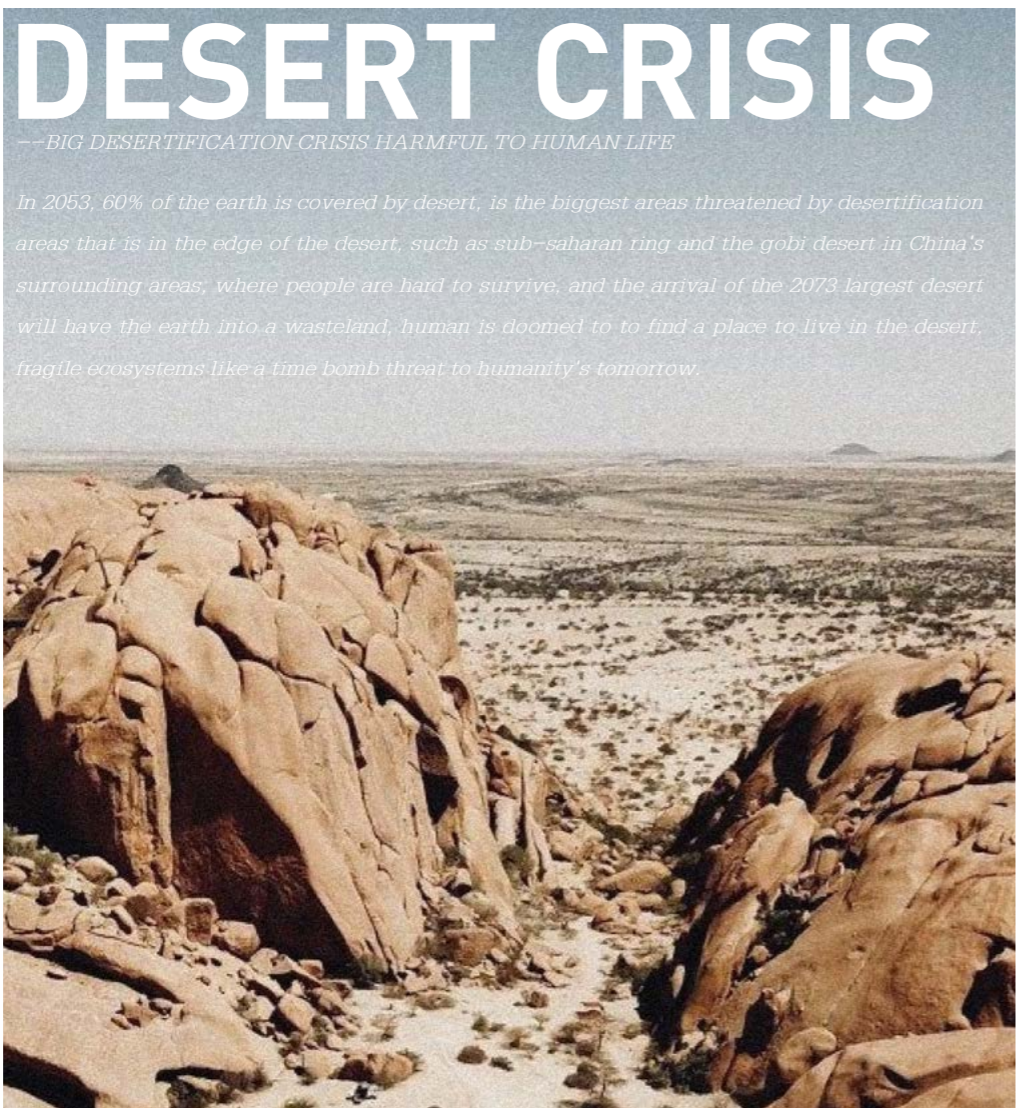
## 沙漠动物锥形 Subtitle Subtitle Subtitle

沙漠生物 Noah 的各个部件来自于各种沙地动物，他们可以很好的适应沙漠环境，并且包括人工增强的部分，来帮助它们适应沙漠极端恶劣的环境。

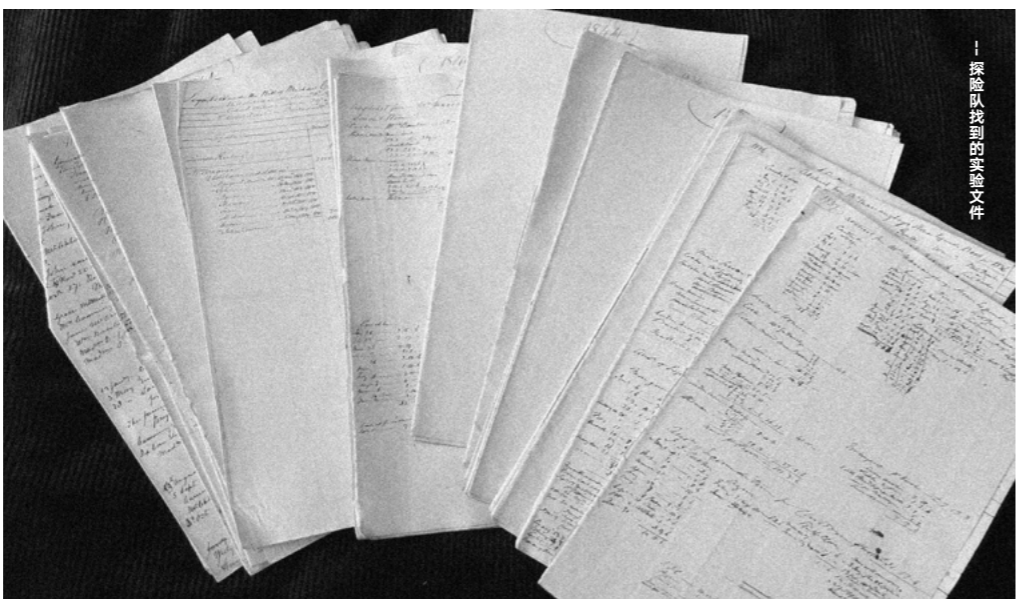
Desert Noah's various components come from a variety of sandy animals that are well adapted to the desert environment and include artificially enhanced parts to help them adapt to the extreme conditions of the desert.





大沙漠 2073  
DESERT CRISIS 2073后续  
CONTINUE

以上资料于 2068 年在 [ ] 地区由 [ ] 事件调查第 229 支队发现，发现地位于 Desert Ark 资料研究馆旧址。当时的人类没有想到的是，大沙漠 2073 会提前到来，沙漠动物 Noah 由于风暴的突然袭击而被困在了实验室里，大量沙漠边缘的人类由于不能适应环境的突然变化而死亡，人类构想的未来拯救计划最终只存在在文献里。



The above information was discovered in the [ ] area in 1982 by the incident investigation of the 229th detachment, and the discovery site was located in the old site of the Desert Ark Research Institute. What humans did not think at the time was that the Great Desert 2073 would arrive in advance, and the desert animal Noah was trapped in the laboratory due to the sudden attack of the storm. A large number of humans on the edge of the desert died due to the inability to adapt to sudden changes in the environment. The future rescue plan will only [ ]

新的希望  
New Hope

——“所有人已经准备好迎接死亡，有的人甚至已经开始祈祷，当那个巨大的身影缓缓走向我们的时候，我们都以为看到了死神，直到它把我们带到了 Noah 栖息地时，我们才反应过来，

人类有救了。”

"All of us are ready to die. Some of us have even begun to pray. When the giant figure slowly approached us, we thought we saw death.

Savior is coming.

2068 大沙漠几乎摧毁了地球最后的希望，少部分人类继续生活在避难所里，直到 2073 年，也就是之前设想的地球新的创世纪元年，一支探险队从 B633 避难所出发，计划到 Desert Ark 沙漠资料档案馆搜索计划残余的研究成果以继续方舟计划，途中探险队遭遇极端恶劣的沙漠风暴，探险队员几近崩溃，幸运的是，他们遇到了 2068 大沙漠后幸存下来的沙漠动物 Noah-367。

The 2068 Great Desert almost destroyed the last hope of the Earth. A small number of humans continued to live in shelters until 2073, the first new year of the Earth's new Genesis, which was envisioned. An expedition departed from the B633 Shelter and planned to Desert. The Ark Desert Data Archive searched for the remaining research results to continue the Ark program. The expedition team encountered extreme desert storms and the expedition team nearly collapsed. Fortunately, they encountered the desert animal Noah-367.



# GROUP 06

## 丝路指定 Silk Road Order

### 方案说明 Project description

最开始我们切入丝绸之路研究时，计划用角色扮演的形式展开对代表文化宗教的传教士、代表商业经济的商人和代表技术材料的炼金师三种角色之间的交流碰撞。而后我们找到货币这个载体，将三个角色连接起来，展开关联性的调研；在这些研究的基础上我们最终将会产出一套包括卡牌、棋盘地图、小道具的桌游，来呈现研究成果。

Initially, when we started our research on the Silk Road, we planned to use role-playing to communicate and collide among the three roles of missionaries representing culture and religion, businessmen representing commercial economy and alchemists representing technical materials. Then we find the carrier of money, connect the three roles and conduct related research; on the basis of these studies, we will eventually produce a set of table games including cards, chessboard maps and props to present the research results.

### 小组成员

#### Team member



姜艺佳  
JIANG  
YIJIA

年级 / GRADE:  
研究生一年级  
First grade graduate

专业 / MAJOR:  
未来生活方式研究  
Future Lifestyle Research

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
我都爱  
Try everything



魏子雄  
WEI  
ZIXIONG

年级 / GRADE:  
本科二年级  
Sophomore year

专业 / MAJOR:  
创新设计  
Innovation Design

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
我也都爱  
Everything



明昊藜  
MING  
HAOCONG

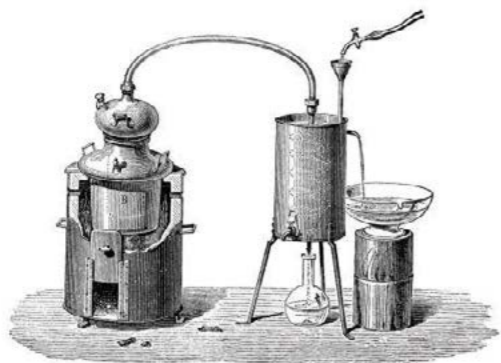
年级 / GRADE:  
本科一年级  
Freshman year

专业 / MAJOR:  
计批评与策展  
Design Criticism and Curation

爱好 / HOBBIES:  
摄影、听歌  
Photography, Songs

## 问题是什么 WHAT PROBLEM

丝路上文化是如何交融的  
How did cultures blend on the silk road



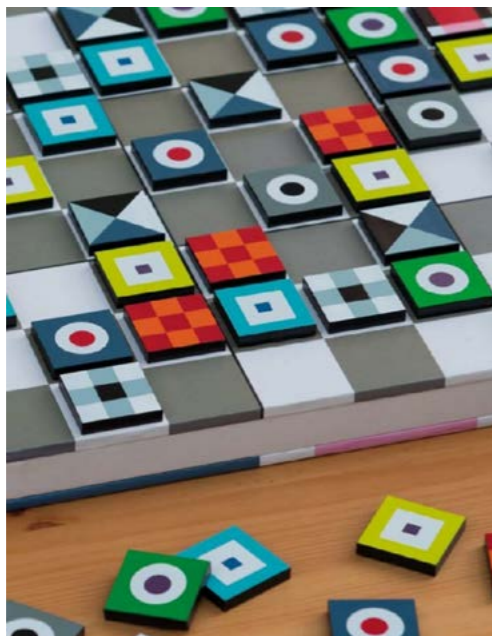
丝绸之路上有无数文化交流交融的案例，往回追溯，丝路作为一条贯通中西的商贸道路，在不同的文化背景和目标中，中西的信息是如何进行交换的？商贸作为一个等价交易的平衡，左右两边的权衡如何来定义？这都决定了我们现在所看到的文化交融。

There are numerous cases of cultural exchanges and integration on the silk road. Going back to the past, the silk road is a trade road connecting China and the west. How did China and the west exchange information in different cultural backgrounds and goals? Trade as an equivalent trade balance, on both sides of the balance how to define it all determines the kind of cultural mixing we see today.



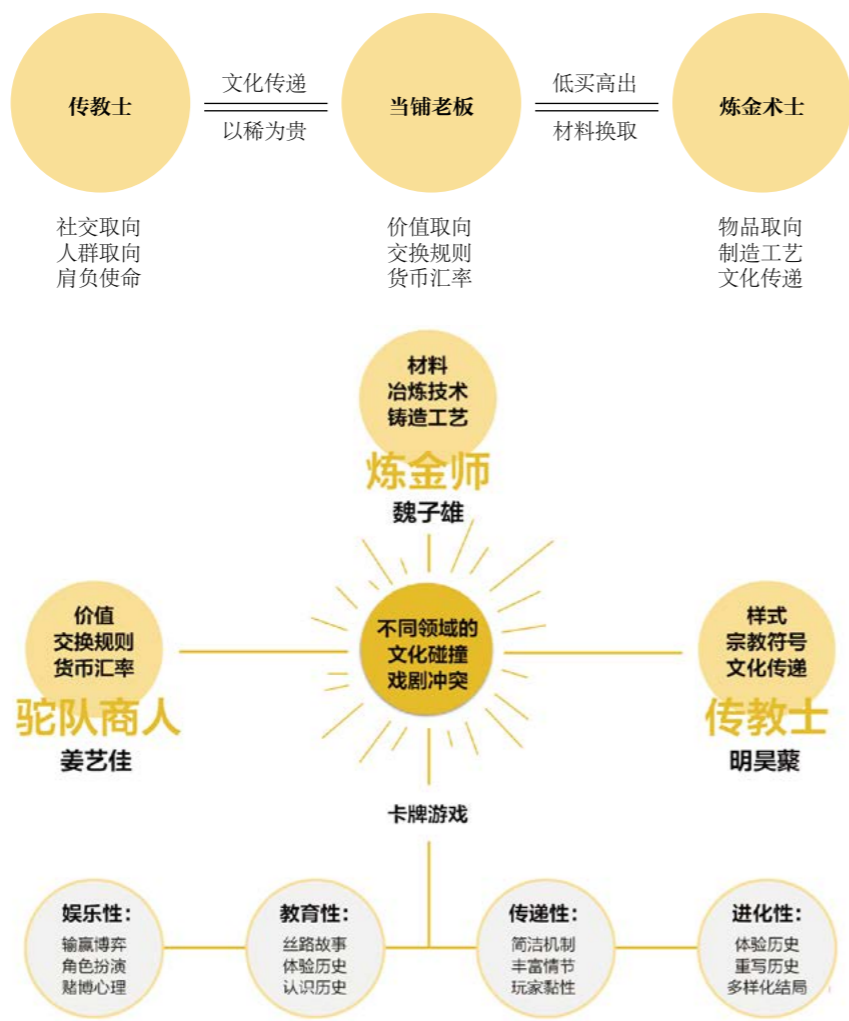
# 解决方案是什么 WHAT SOLUTION?

## 卡牌游戏 Card game



我们利用卡牌游戏的随机性来模拟丝路上可能出现的突发情况，设定了三个角色，分别是炼金术士、传教士和当铺老板。三个角色分别代表着经济、技术、思想三个层面，货币将三个角色联系起来，以游戏的模式，价值和材料为载体研究丝路上中西文化的交流和融合。

We used the randomness of the card game to simulate the possible emergencies on the silk road, and set three characters, namely the alchemist, the missionary and the pawnbroker. The three characters represent three levels of economy, technology and ideology respectively. Currency connects the three characters and studies the communication and integration of Chinese and western cultures on the silk road with the game mode, value and materials as the carrier.



# 角色设定 CHARACTER DESIGN

## 传教士 Missionary



传教士，一般指西方国家中一部分传播基督教的人士。基本指的是坚定地信仰宗教，并且远行向不信仰宗教的人们传播宗教的修道者。虽然有些宗教，很少到处传播自己的信仰，但大部分宗教使用传教士来扩散它的影响。

虽然任何宗教都可能送出传教士，一般传教士这个词是指基督教的宣教士。因为《马太福音》里耶稣讲：「这天国的福音要传遍天下，对万民作见证，然后末期才来到。」

Missionaries generally refer to some people who spread Christianity in Western countries. Basically, it refers to a monk who firmly believes in religion and travels far to spread religion to people who do not believe in religion. Although some religions seldom spread their beliefs everywhere, most religions use missionaries to spread their influence.

Although any religion may send missionaries, the term missionaries generally refers to Christian propaganda teachers. For in the Gospel of Matthew Jesus said, "The gospel of the kingdom of heaven is to be spread throughout the world, to bear witness to all peoples, and then to come at the end."

# 角色设定 CHARACTER DESIGN

## 当铺老板 Pawnbroker



当铺起源很早，在南朝时已有寺院经营为衣物等动产作抵押的放款业务；但典当活动，中国古已有之。古人凡以物质钱，谓之「当」，春秋列国诸侯以人做抵押品，待一段时间或事情结束后再赎回，也称「当」，那时经常有「质子」这样的说法。汉代的典当活动在民间已很普遍，当时大才子司马相如曾经就把自己身上穿的袍子拿到集市上阳昌家当铺去赎酒，等有了钱的时候再去把它赎回来。

The pawnshop originated very early. In the Southern Dynasty, there were monasteries operating loan business as collateral for movable property such as clothing, but pawnshop activities existed in ancient China. Ancient people used material money as collateral, and the princes of Spring and Autumn Periods used people as collateral to redeem it after a period of time or after the end of the event, also known as "Dang". At that time, there was often the saying of "proton". Pawnbroking activities in



the Han Dynasty were very common among the people. Sima Xiangru, a gifted scholar at that time, once took his robes to Shangyang Chang's house in the market to buy wine on credit and redeem them when he had money.

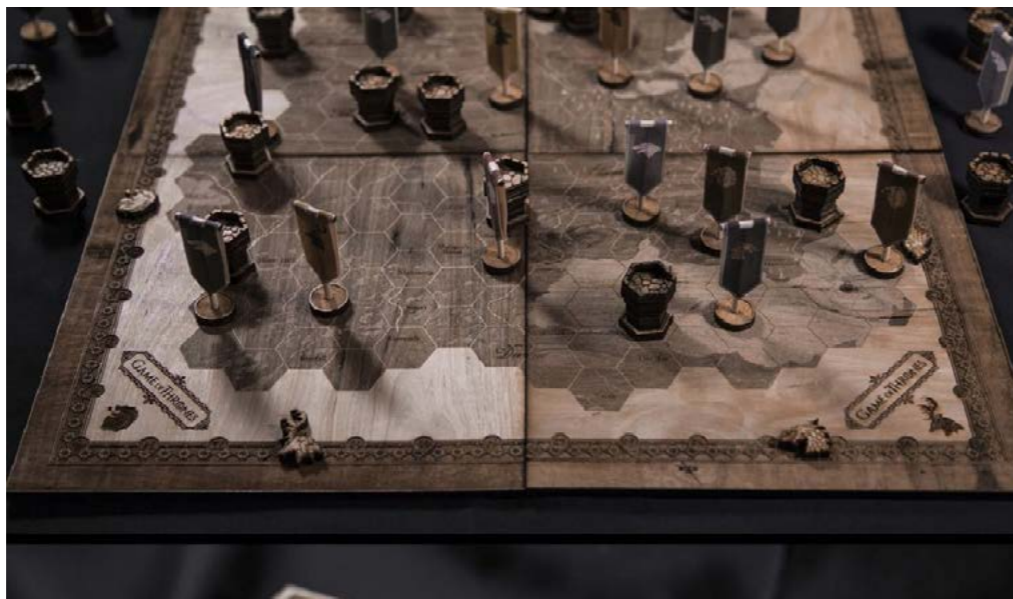
## 炼金术士 Hermetist

# 角色设定 CHARACTER DESIGN



起源于埃及，试图将贱金属伪造成贵金属。炼金术士追求物质的转换，企图得到了神的地位。炼金术在一个复杂网络之下跨越至少2500年，存在于美索不达米亚、古埃及、波斯、印度、中国、日本、朝鲜、古希腊和罗马，以及穆斯林文明，然后在欧洲存在直至19世纪。

Originated in Egypt, it tried to forge base metals into precious metals. The alchemists pursued the transformation of matter and attempted to gain the status of God. Alchemy spanned at least 2500 years under a complex network, existed in Mesopotamia, ancient Egypt, Persia, India, China, Japan, Korea, ancient Greece and Rome, and Muslim civilizations, then in Europe until the 19th century.

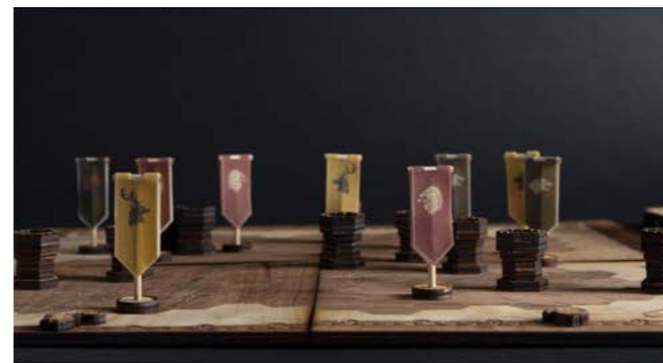
权力的游戏桌游  
Game of Thrones Board game

权力的游戏桌游设计：

角色扮演与宏大的故事是背景架构相结合的经典案例，在卡牌和做工上也十分符合剧情。

Game of Trones Board game Designs:

Role-playing and grand story is a classic case of the combination of background and structure, which is also very consistent with the plot in cards and workmanship.



权力游戏目标：

任务是重新设计一个现有的棋盘游戏，作为收藏家版上市。

方法：这个收集器的版本板

游戏的灵感来源于中世纪著名电视剧《权力游戏》的主题。

GAME OF THRONES OBJECTIVE:

The assignment was to redesign an existing board game to be marketed as a collector's edition.

APPROACH: This collector's edition board game was inspired by the medieval theme of famous TV show series, Game of Thrones.

桌游性质  
Board game

三个主角的卡面设计

## 游戏机制与卡牌种类

卡牌总览：人物主牌 + 专属道具牌 + 普通道具牌 + 奇迹牌 + 天灾牌 + 陷阱牌

## 关于人物属性的解释：

三个人物的属性分别为“天”，“地”，“人”。天代表上天，天神和有神性的人物；地代表魔幻的事物，灵异与鬼怪；人代表人类史，英雄和人类文明。天克制地，因为地由天所创造；地克制人，因为地的奇异能力高于人；人克制天，因为神的力量与全能，来源于人对神的崇拜和信仰，人若不信仰，神则无权能。

## 交换限制：

游戏中涉及到玩家间的卡牌交换。不同角色间存在克制关系，如果两个角色交换自身持有的卡牌，例如“地”属性玩家向“天”属性玩家在“强制交易”中进行交换，则“地”属性玩家必须拿出两张卡牌来置换“天”属性玩家的一张手牌。同样“地”属性玩家只需要一张卡牌就可以在“强制交换”中交换到“人”属性玩家的2张卡牌

## 摸牌机制：

每名玩家开局时各摸3张卡牌，其余回合只能每次摸1张卡牌（典当人除外）

## interpretation of character attributes:

The attributes of the three characters are "heaven", "earth" and "man". Heaven represents heaven, gods and figures of divinity; Earth stands for magical things, ghosts and ghosts; man stands for human history, heroes and human civilization. Heaven forbears, for heaven made the earth; To restrain man, because the strange ability of the earth is higher than man; People restrain heaven because the power and omnipotence of god come from people's worship and belief in god. If people do not believe, god has no right to do so.

## exchange restrictions:

The game involves card swapping between players. There is a relationship of restraint between different characters. If two characters exchange their own CARDS, for example, players of "earth" attribute exchange CARDS with players of "sky" attribute in "forced trade", players of "earth" attribute must take out two CARDS to exchange one hand of players of "sky" attribute. Similarly, players with the "human" ability only need one card to get two CARDS from players with the "human" ability in the "forced exchange"

## card touch mechanism:

Each player starts by drawing 3 CARDS each, and can only draw 1 card at a time for the rest of the round (except pawnbroker).

丝路指定  
SILK ROAD ORDER

- 1·人物主卡：
- 2·专属道具牌：（数量6张）
- 3·普通道具牌：（数量120张）
- 4·奇迹牌（数量5张）
- 5·天灾牌（数量14张）
- 6·陷阱牌（数量12张）

## 炼金术士

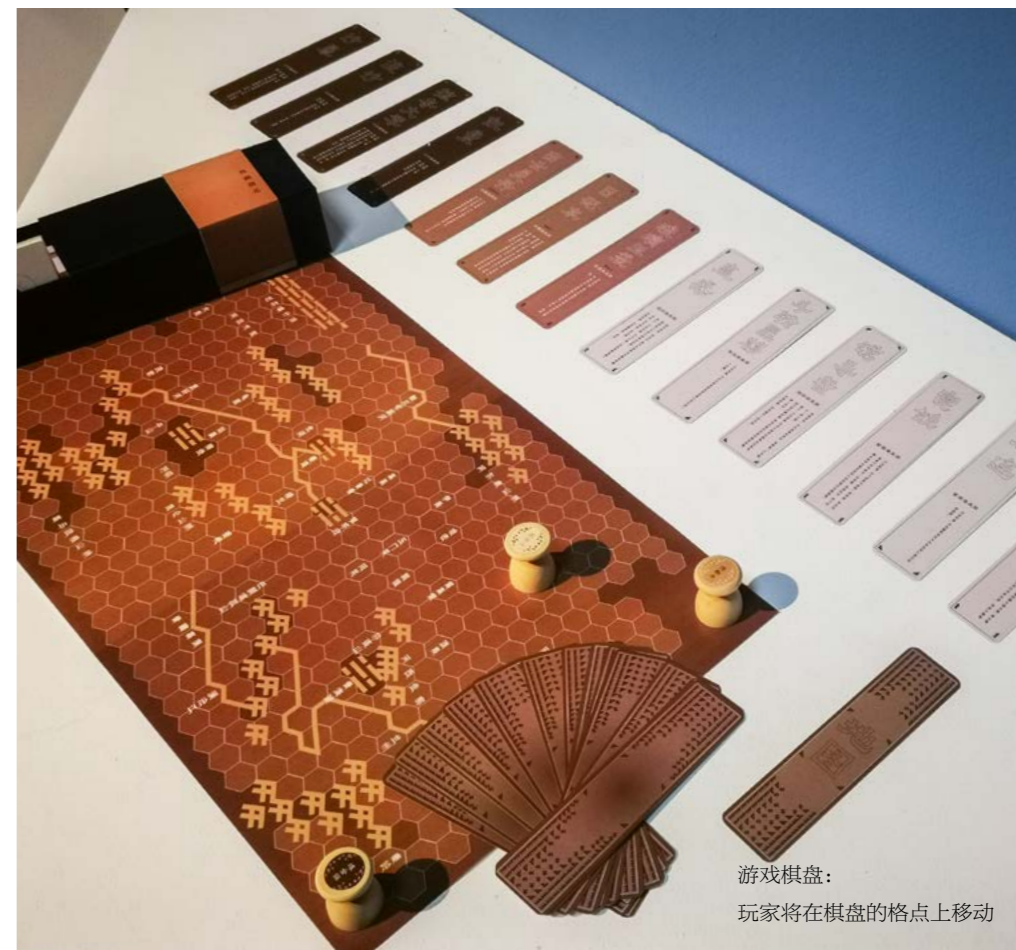
人物属性“地”（数量1张）

特权：开局时，可从全部的专属道具卡牌中任意挑选2张

使用陷阱牌时不受到限制和负面效果反弹

胜利条件：利用传教士和典当人找到隐藏在地图中的3颗宝石：

生命宝石，真理宝石，传承宝石（宝石获得条件：获得生命宝石，炼金术士自身必须触发过3次天灾，在第3次天灾触发时，生命宝石将会出现在传教士和典当人距离之间的中点上，炼金术士移动到该位置方可获得 获得真理宝石，当传教士第一次触发奇迹卡牌的时，真理宝石会出现在传教士所在的位置上，炼金术士移动到该

游戏棋盘：  
玩家将在棋盘的格点上移动

位置方可获得 获得传承宝石，当典当人的积分已达半数时，开启典当人专属卡牌“藏宝图”的一项功能——指明传承宝石的位置。若炼金术士和典当人都先后持有过此牌，且典当人积分已达半数，则传承宝石就会出现在典当人所在的位置，炼金术士移动到该位置方可获得）

## 典当人

人物属性“人”（数量1张）

特权：开局时，进入摸牌阶段（仅限于开局的摸牌阶段），可以一次性摸4张手牌，其余阶段每回合摸2张手牌，当有玩家出发天灾时，可以选择一名玩家，并观看这名玩家的全部手牌。

胜利条件：在丝路地图中积攒足够的资金点数（每一张普通道具牌上都有由阿拉伯数字所表示的积分，典当人每抽到一张普通道具牌并且将其打出后，则在典当人的账铺上计入对应的积分，记分的账铺由典当人自行准备纸和笔来使用 每张普通道具卡牌的积分不同）

## 传教士

人物属性“天”（数量1张）

特权：开局时，可从奇迹牌组中摸一张牌，天灾以及陷阱的范围对其减半，但自身使用陷阱时的有效范围也减半

胜利条件：走完地图全程且最后要携带专属道具牌“神的记事本”

怎么做  
HOW

收集丝绸之路上的天灾和其他环境因素，记录丝路调研和思考的过程，将三个角色的性格和特色编成人物卡，探索在今天一带一路的语境下，信息会以什么样子进行传播。

Collect the natural disasters and other environmental factors on the silk road, record the research and thinking process of the silk road, compile the characters and characteristics of the three characters into character CARDS, and explore how the information will be spread in the context of today's One Belt And One Road.

# SKETCHING TRAVEL NOTES

## 2019/04/13-西安

1. 抵达西安
2. 分组

## 2019/04/14-西安

1. 陕西历史博物馆
2. 碑林
3. 各小组第一次方案汇报

## 2019/04/15-西安

1. 秦始皇陵兵马俑
2. 华清学院内的老钢厂
3. 各小组第二次方案汇报

## 2019/04/16-天水

1. 麦积山石窟景区
2. 集体追火车

## 2019/04/17-武威

1. 天梯山石窟
2. 白塔寺

## 2019/04/18-张掖

1. 大佛寺
2. 马蹄寺
3. 各小组第三次方案汇报

## 2019/04/19-张掖

1. 丹霞地貌
2. 嘉峪关

## 2019/04/20-敦煌

1. 参观光热电厂
2. 又见敦煌话剧

## 2019/04/21-敦煌

1. 西千佛洞
2. 玉门关
3. 雅丹魔鬼城

## 2019/04/22-敦煌

1. 莫高窟
2. 各小组第四次方案汇报

## 2019/04/23-敦煌

1. 榆林窟
2. 沙漠营地露营

## 2019/04/24-敦煌

1. 鸣沙山 / 月牙泉

## 2019/04/25-吐鲁番

1. 坎儿井
2. 交河故城
3. 高昌古城
4. 火焰山

## 2019/04/26-乌鲁木齐

1. 天山天池
2. 各小组第五次方案汇报

## 2019/04/27-乌鲁木齐

1. 大巴扎
2. 返回北京

## 写生游记



# DAY 01 × 陕西 - 西安

## Xi'an, Shaanxi province

2019



### 行程 Schedule

文 / 姜 艺 佳

E D I T O R / J I A N G Y I J I A

抵达陕西咸阳机场  
Arrived at  
Shaanxi Xianyang Airport

入住西安酒店  
Check in Xi'an Hotel

飞机上  
On the plane

4月13号晚，我们到达了西安咸阳国际机场，丝绸之路的创新考察由此开始！程书馨老师与Ashley老师将23位来自本科、研究生不同年级不同专业方向的同学分为六个小组，展开了从「丝绸之路」到「一带一路」的实践调研与创新思考。

On the evening of April 13, we arrived at xi'an xianyang international airport, and the innovation expedition of the silk road began! Teachers cheng shuxin and Ashley divided 23 students from different undergraduate and graduate grades and different majors into six groups, and carried out practical research and innovative thinking from "silk road" to "One Belt And One Road".

咸阳国际机场  
Xianyang airport,  
shaanxi province



西安新华书店  
Local bookstore  
in xi'an



# DAY 02 × 陕西 - 西安

## Xi'an, Shaanxi province

2019.04.14



文 / 明昊霖、李可昕

EDITOR / MING HAOCONG, LI KEXIN

### 行程 Schedule

陕西历史博物馆  
Shaanxi history museum碑林  
The forest of steles各小组第一次方案汇报  
The first program  
report of each group西安城楼风景  
View of xi'an city tower

### 陕西历史博物馆 Shaanxi history museum

4月14号，我们参观了陕西历史博物馆。陕博中陈列着大量的展品，琳琅满目。其中有很多物件都能找到文化交融的影子，例如雕刻有飞狮图案的首饰盒。飞狮在美洲和欧洲，又称狮鹫，拥有狮子的身体，鹰的头和翅膀，在神话传说中，是极具杀伤力的猛兽。还有象牙宝塔，利用一个完整的象牙，按照它的形体雕刻成一个宝塔。象牙很可能是从印度或非洲传入，而宝塔则是我国古代特有的建筑。



鎏金飞狮宝相花纹银盒  
Gilt  
faishu treasure silver case  
with flower pattern

象牙塔  
Ivory pagoda

On April 14th, we visited the shaanxi history museum. Shaanxi fair in the display of a large number of exhibits, linglang everywhere. Many of these items, such as a jewelry box with a flying lion motif, have echoes of cultural mixing. Flying lions in America and Europe, also known as the griffin, has the body of a lion, eagle head and wings, in myths and legends, is a lethal beast. There are also ivory pagodas, carved in the form of a complete ivory tower. Ivory is probably from India or Africa, and pagodas are unique to ancient China.



陕博里最经典的展品之一是虎符。从这块形式极具概括与美感的兵符身上，我们仿佛可以感觉到千军万马的魄力。上图的虎符为将军符，是虎虎的左半身。而君王则持有虎符的右半身。将军若是想要一次调兵 50 人以上，就必须获得君王的允许，得到虎符的另一半才可以。

One of the most classic exhibits in shan bo li is the tiger charm. From this form extremely has the summary and the esthetic feeling military charm body, we as if may feel the vigor of thousands of troops and horses. The tiger symbol above, the general symbol, is the left half of the tiger. The king, on the other hand, holds the right side of the tiger. If the general wants to transfer more than 50 soldiers at a time, he must obtain the permission of the king and the other half of the tiger charm.





## 碑林

### The forest stiles

石壁真形圖  
潘德麟二十一年 (1932)  
The Daoist Diagrams of the True Forms of the Five Sacred  
Mountains 21 year of Kangxi Period, Qing Dynasty (1682)

Afternoon arrived in xi'an forest of stiles, it is located in the famous ancient city of xi'an third street, is the collection of ancient stile epitaph monuments, the earliest time, the most a treasure house of art, it not only is one of the central location of the ancient Chinese cultural classes carved stone, is also a famous calligraphy art treasures of past dynasties, there is a huge historical value and artistic value. There are 7 exhibition rooms, 7 stile corridors and 8 stile pavilions in xi'an stile forest, displaying more than 1,000 kinds of epitaphs. Each stile here contains extremely rich cultural connotation. It originated from the han dynasty and ended in the republic of China. And in the art of calligraphy is true, grass, li, zhan the public body is both, han, wei, tang, song dynasty famous.

下午来到西安碑林，它坐落于著名古城西安市三学街，是我国收藏古代碑石墓志时间最早、名碑最多的一座艺术宝库，它不仅是中国古代文化典籍石刻的集中地点之一，也是历代著名书法艺术珍品的荟萃之地，有巨大的历史价值和艺术价值。西安碑林现存7座展室，7条碑廊和8座碑亭，共展示了1000余种碑石墓志。

这里的每一座碑石都蕴藏着极其丰富的文化内涵。在时代上源起两汉，止于民国，在内容上包举历史、宗教、文化、地区等各个方面；而在书法艺术上更是真、草、隶、篆众体兼备，汉、魏、唐、宋名家辈出。

東嶽黃元大光合真具君  
西嶽素元耀魄大明真君  
北嶽崑微河淵無極真君



中嶽崑山在河南  
南嶽衡山在湖南  
北嶽崑山在定州曲陽縣是長孫公真人得道之處天涯崑崙高副嶽神姓晨諱壽封號安天元聖帝北嶽者五世界江河淮濟萊四足負荷之類皆此也



北嶽崑山在定州曲陽縣是長孫公真人得道之處天涯崑崙高副嶽神姓晨諱壽封號安天元聖帝北嶽者五世界江河淮濟萊四足負荷之類皆此也



西嶽華山在華州華陰縣是黃盧于真人得道之處終南太白二山為副嶽神姓姜諱聖封號金元聖帝西嶽者五世界金銀銅鐵萊碧翠琅玕皆此也

南嶽衡山在湖南衡陽縣是魏天師真人得道之處南岳夫人真君是生元之祖也



Through the exhibition rooms, the epitaph of stone stele seems to take me back to the past. The last exhibition room has stone steles where the workers are rubbing the past, which is totally different from the feeling of looking at the steles before. The staff attached the paper carefully to the stone tablet, removing small bubbles little by little. The staff's calm expression made the tourists quiet down. The rubbing process was like a sacred ceremony, which brought the real appearance of the stone tablet to us. Exquisite rubbings are hung on the wall, I the deepest impression is the life of figure, and I saw before the life of different figure, see is before the plans of different font character of the life of figure, and it is formed by the different forms and abstract and into a life of words, some like little tadpoles, some like a oracle together, but don't like words, more like a fine image is composed of symbols.

穿过一座座展室，碑石墓志仿佛带我回到了过去的年代，最后一座展室里有工作人员在拓印过去的石碑，与之前观赏石碑的感觉是完全不同的。工作人员把纸细心的附在石碑上，一点点排除小气泡，工作人员宁心静气的神情让游客都安静下来，拓印的过程就像一个神圣的仪式，将石碑真正的模样带到我们的面前。一张张精美的拓片被挂在墙上，我印象最深的是百寿图，与我之前看到的百寿图不同，之前看到的是不同字体的寿字组成的百寿图，而它是由不同形式和构成抽象而成的寿字，有些像小蝌蚪，有些像一个个甲骨文的拼凑，反倒不像文字了，更像是一张由符号组成的精致图像。

各小组第一次  
方案汇报  
The first program  
report of each group

从陕西博物馆和碑林来到明城墙下，各小组带着有初步进展的课题，与老师一同登上了明城墙，席地而坐开始了各小组的研究问题汇报。书馨和Ashley老师跟我们一起，坐在六百多年前的城墙上，探索思维的边界和碰撞。六个小组的选题很丰富，主题分别涉及到城市、农业、动物、技术、历史、文化等。

在西安城墙上进行创新设计项目开题



From the shaanxi museum and forest came to the Ming city wall, the team with a preliminary progress of the subject, and the teacher boarded the Ming city wall, sitting on the floor began to report on the study of the group. Together with us, Mr. Shu xin and Ms. Ashley sat on the wall more than 600 years ago, exploring the boundaries and collisions of thinking. The six groups have a wide range of topics, covering cities, agriculture, animals, technology, history, culture and so on.



Tin xi 'an upstairs innovative design project proposal

# DAY 03 × 陕西 — 西安

## Xi'an, Shaanxi province

2019.04.15

被挖掘出来的陶俑  
Terracotta figures excavated

文 / 姜艺佳

EDITOR / JIANG YI JIA

### 行程 Schedule

秦始皇陵兵马俑博物馆  
Museum of terra-cotta warriors and  
horses at qin shi huang mausoleum华清学院内的老钢厂  
He old steel  
mill in Huaqing college各小组第二次方案汇报  
The second  
program report of each group

### 秦始皇陵兵马俑博物馆

Museum of terra-cotta warriors  
and horses at qin shi huang mausoleum

4月15号驱车前往临潼参观兵马俑。讲解带领我们按照一号、三号、二号顺序参观游览。秦始皇13岁登基后，秦始皇陵由当时的丞相李斯依惯例开始主持规划设计，大章节即开工，修筑时间长达39年之久。

展馆里陈列了几件比较有代表性的兵马俑，从初级军吏步兵陶俑，到中级军吏作战指挥官陶俑，再到高级官吏将军俑，我们可以观察到他们依次变得精细密布的铠甲，地位越高的陶俑，身着铠甲的甲片越小越精致。这些陶俑的面部、发饰、衣带、神态栩栩如生，令人赞叹。如今这些陶俑褪去了原有的鲜艳色彩，但是这种泥土的原色却更有历史的味道。

秦始皇兵马俑一号坑遗址  
Qin terra-cotta warriors pit ruin site

On April 15, I drove to lintong to see the terracotta warriors. The guide showed us around in the order of no.1, no.3 and no.2. When qin shi huang was 13 years old, the emperor's mausoleum was planned and designed by li si, the prime minister at that time.

Several representative terracotta warriors and horses are displayed in the exhibition hall. From the terracotta warriors of junior military officers, to the terracotta warriors of intermediate military officers, to the terracotta warriors of senior military officers and generals, we can observe that they become fine and dense armor in turn. The higher the status of the terracotta warriors, the smaller and more delicate armor pieces they wear. The facial features, hair ornaments, clothing belts and expressions of these terracotta figures are so lifelike that they make people gasp with admiration. Today the terracotta figures have lost their vivid colors, but the clay is more historical.



秦始皇陵一号兵马俑坑  
Floor tile of no. 1 pit of qin terra-cotta warriors and horses

兵马俑道历经千年，依然十分平坦，地面上铺设的地砖鳞次栉比，尤其是一号坑中间甬道，整齐划一，保存完好，正所谓秦砖汉瓦，秦砖的制造工艺如此严谨耐久，与秦王朝严苛的法律是分不开的，在施行法家「依法治国」理念的秦代，每一块砖瓦上，都要留下制作工匠的姓名，每位工匠都要为自己的砖负责，也正是如此，千年后的我们才能看到这些以性命做保的高超的铸造，制造工艺。以史为鉴，所以我们此次写生的游记文字，也施行了作者实名制。

Terracotta warriors tunnel after one thousand years, is still very smooth, laying on the ground floor tile with, especially the middle aisle, the no. 1 pit uniformity, well-preserved, so-called QinZhuanHanWa, qin brick manufacturing process rigor and durable and qin dynasty harsh laws are inseparable, in the implementation of "the rule of law" concept of the qin dynasty legalism, each piece of brick and tile, left to the names of the craftsman, each craftsman to take responsibility for their own brick, it is so, one thousand years later we can see this in life do keep excellent casting, the manufacturing process. Take the history as the mirror, therefore our this sketch travel notes character, also implemented the author's real name system.



秦始皇陵三号兵马俑坑  
Pit 3 of the terracotta warriors was restored on site



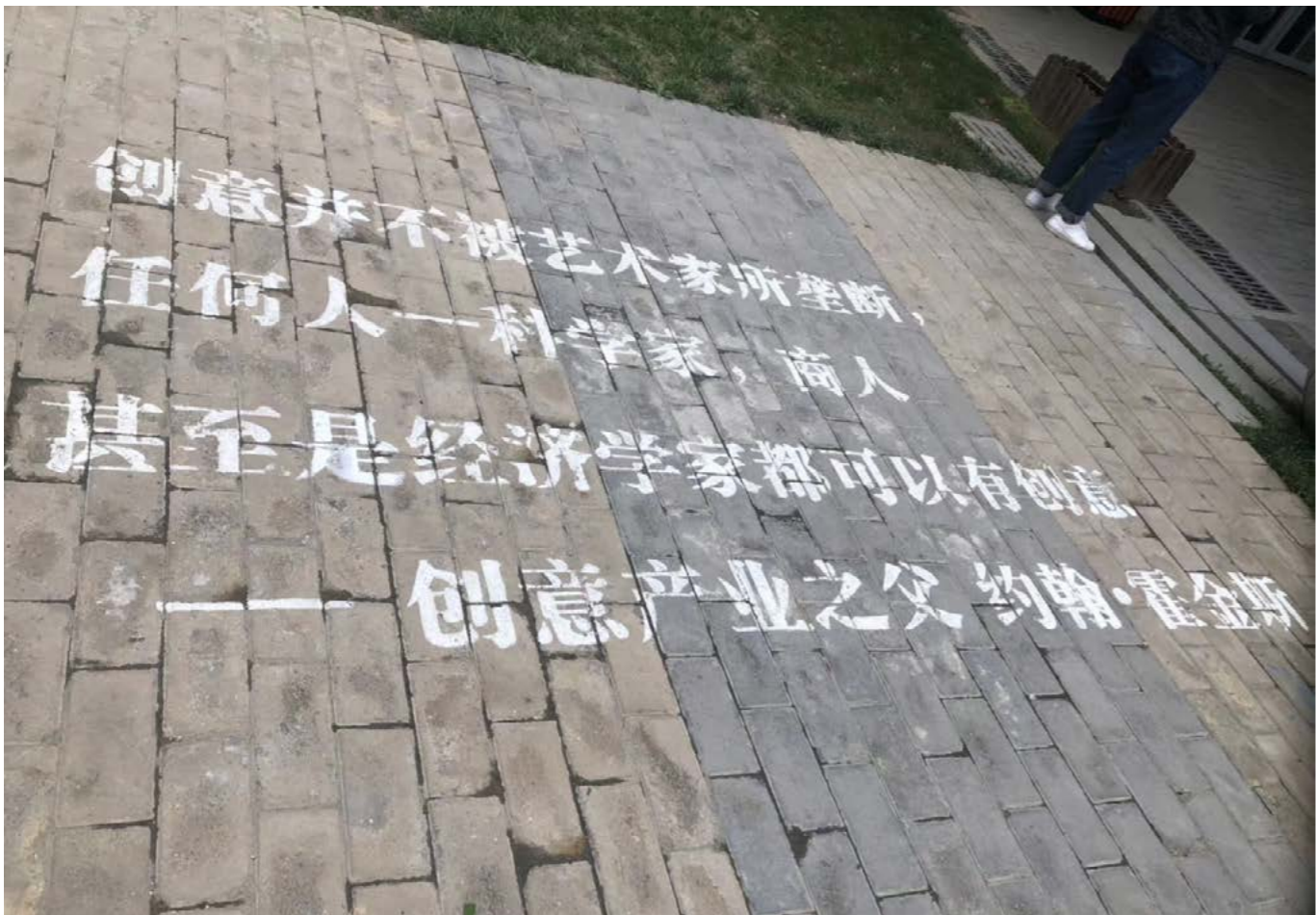
秦始皇陵三号兵马俑坑  
Qin terra-cotta warriors pit three site



秦朝兵器  
The qin dynasty weapons



秦始皇陵铜车马坑  
The first emperor was buried with a bronze chariot



## 各小组第二次方案汇报

The second program report of each group



下午我们来到位于西安市华清学院内的老钢厂创意设计产业园。每个城市的老工业区仿佛都经历着相似的命运，比如我们熟知的北京798，经历过工业革命的大肆生产，今天退休后的它们成为了艺术文化创意园区，继续为新的创造力生产力服务。但是园区里的开发效果参差不齐，除了创意产业带来的活力，园区里某些角落也会发现落寞残破，像一颗老树，有新芽吐露，也有干枯腐朽。

简单参观了一圈后，每个小组在老钢厂创意园里用十分钟的时间总结了白天的考察的心得，在书馨老师与Ashley老师的辅导和帮助下，大家进一步明确了自己展开丝路创新研究的方向和方法。

In the afternoon, we came to the old steel factory creative design industrial park located in xi'an huqing college. The old industrial areas of every city seem to be experiencing a similar fate. For example, Beijing 798, as we know it, experienced the mass production of the industrial revolution, and now after retirement, they have become art and cultural creative parks, which continue to serve the new creative productivity. However, the development effect of the park is uneven. In addition to the vitality brought by the creative industry, some corners of the park will also be found lonely and broken, like an old tree, with new buds to be revealed, or dry and rotten.

After a brief tour, each group spent ten minutes in the creative park of the old steel plant to summarize the experience of the inspection during the day. With the guidance and help of Ms. Shu and Ms. Ashley, we further defined the direction and method of our own innovation research on the silk road.

## II

### 华清学院内的老钢厂

The old steel mill in Huaqing college



# DAY 04 × 甘肃 - 天水

## Tianshui, Gansu province

2019.04.16

文 / 邢紫瑞、姜艺佳

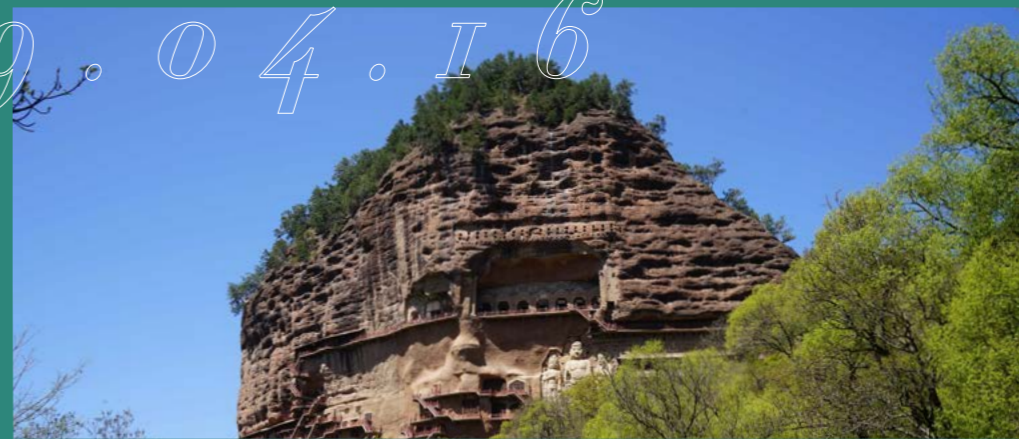
EDITOR / XINGZIRUI, JIANG YIJIA

麦积山石窟

Maiji mountain grottoes

乘坐高铁去兰州

Take a high-speed train to Lanzhou

麦积山  
Maijishan

### 行程 Schedule

#### 一 麦积山石窟

Maiji mountain grottoes

今天是全员早起的一天，早上9点，大家整装待发出发去天水麦积山石窟景区。途中由负责该地区调研的同学对麦积山石窟进行简单介绍，讲解了麦积山石窟的独特性与其跟丝绸之路的相关性。

在进入石窟前，我们邀请了当地一位向导向我们简单介绍了麦积山石窟的背景，通过向导珍藏的老照片了解到石窟过去的一些面貌。石窟分为东崖和西崖两个部分，参观线路通常由东崖上至西崖下。

Today is a day for everyone to get up early. At 7:00 am, everyone is ready to go to tianshui maiji mountain grottoes scenic spot. On the way, students who were responsible for the survey of the region made a brief introduction of maijishan grottoes, and explained the uniqueness of maijishan grottoes and its relevance to the silk road.

Before entering the grottoes, we invited a local guide to give us a brief introduction of the background of maiji mountain grottoes, and through the old photos collected by the guide, we learned something about the past appearance of the grottoes. The grottoes are divided into two parts, the east cliff and the west cliff.



因为时间安排紧凑，在众多石窟中我们挑选了133号特窟与4号特窟，并邀请麦积山石窟专业人员为我们讲解。4号特窟是西魏时期的代表洞窟，窟内有一佛二弟子二菩萨。西崖东部的133号特窟，俗称「万佛洞」，开凿于北魏、五代、宋、元均有重修。这是麦积山石窟中空间规模最大的洞窟，约100多平方米；万佛洞最著名的是石雕，其中第十号造像碑，又称「佛传故事碑」，是以佛主释迦牟尼平生事迹为主要内容的碑刻。



### 石窟壁画 The murals in the grottoes

Due to the tight schedule, we selected no.133 cave and no.44 cave among many caves, and invited professionals from majishan cave to explain to us. No.44 special cave is a representative cave in the western wei dynasty. There are two bodhisattvas and one Buddha. No.133 cave, commonly known as wanfo cave, was built in the northern wei dynasty. It

was rebuilt in the five dynasties, song and yuan dynasties. This is the largest cave space in majishan grottoes, about 100 square meters. Wanfo cave is most famous for its stone carvings, of which no. 10 statue tablet, also known as "the legend of Buddha tablet", is an inscription with the life story of the Buddha as the main content.





在这一天打开手机，能看到各大平台都在为巴黎圣母院着火哀歌。此时一路走过古迹的我们，难免感慨古迹的脆弱与珍贵。有些东西，如敦煌的壁画，隔壁的沙丘，随着时间流逝，每看一次便少一次，有些事情会突然发生在你我身边，措手不及而无能为力，我们能做的只有握紧当下，珍惜眼前。

在专业讲解员的带领下匆匆看完石窟的我们，在离开的时候惊慌地发现火车即将出发。如果4月16日下午6:20，你正在天水南火车站，你会目睹一场百米冲刺追火车现场，我们的队伍，3位老师、23个同学全部成功上车，Ashley老师赞叹道：“Amazing Teamwork！”

上车后，列车变成了移动的课堂，每个小组开始做作业，根据前一天老师们的指导意见，对方案进行完善，最终顺利抵达兰州。

The day open the phone, each big platform in the lamentation for Notre Dame DE Paris is on fire, this is along the silk road tour sites, we explore the history, the journey is more precious, some things, such as dunhuang murals, next to the sand dunes, as time goes by, every see a is less, some things will happen to you my side suddenly, caught off guard and powerless, we can do is to hold the present, cherish the present.

Not willing to give up the maijishan grottoes in a hurry to see us, when we leave to panic to find that the train is about to start. If you are in tianshui south railway station at 6:20 PM on April 16th, you will witness a 100-meter sprint to catch the train. Our team, three teachers and 23 classmates all get on the train successfully. Ashley said: "Amazing Teamwork!"

After getting on the train, the train became a mobile classroom. Each group began to do their homework. According to the previous day's teachers' guidance, the plan was improved and finally arrived in lanzhou smoothly.



抵达车站  
Arrive at wuwei station



# DAY 05 × 甘肃 — 武威

## Wuwei, Gansu province

2019



文 / 陈一玮、简白

EDITOR / CHEN YIWEI, JIAN BAI

### 行程 Schedule

天梯山石窟  
Tianti mountain grottoes白塔寺  
White dagoba黄杨河水库（天梯山石窟对面）  
Huangyanghe reservoir (opposite tianti mountain grottoes)

April 17 destination wuwei, 10 o'clock in the morning, we took a bus from lanzhou, the road scenery is very beautiful, the roadside fields herdsman herding sheep, the distant horizon with snow mountains.

We first came to ladder mountain grottoes, construction of the grottoes because makes king of the huns juQuMengXun. The grotto was carved for the king's dead mother. It is a representative of the early Chinese grotto art, is the origin of the yungang grottoes, dragon grottoes, called the grottoes. Into the grottoes there are 18 arhan long corridor, along the plank road is the only open eventually no. 13 grottoes. The sun was hot on the road to the grottoes, and the temperature below kept the snow from melting.

### I

## 天梯山石窟 Tianti mountain grottoes

4月17日目的地武威，早上10点，我们坐大巴从兰州出发，路上的风景很美，路边的田野有牧民放羊，远处的天际有皑皑雪山。

我们先来到天梯山石窟，石窟的建造缘于北凉国国王匈奴人沮渠蒙逊。石窟是为了国王死去的母亲而开凿。它是中国早期石窟艺术的代表，是云冈石窟、龙石窟的源头，称为石窟鼻祖。进石窟有十八罗汉的长廊，沿着栈道一直走最终是唯一开放的第13号石窟。去往石窟的路上烈日炎炎，而石窟下的温度却可以维持积雪不化。

石窟画  
Grottoes murals

最后我们往出走参观了天梯石窟的博物馆，里面大多是照片。修建黄羊水库的时候，为保护文物，石窟的塑像和壁画几乎都搬迁到甘肃省博物馆。

在程子穆和张展康同学的一番满分操作后，无人机试飞成功了，可惜这里不允许航拍。参观结束，按例合照，5点出发去白塔寺。

Tianti grottoes outside the Huangyang reservoir, clear can see the big fish. There are statues of sakyamuni in the cave. On the left and right sides of the big Buddha are manjusri, bodhisattva samantabhadra, the king of heaven, and kasyapa and ananda. There are large murals on the north and south walls of the cave. North wall painted with blue dragon; The middle painted with white horses, ink tiger, bodhi tree, horse back painted with the scroll. The lower part is painted with peony flowers. The Buddha we see now has his head repaired, his eyes closed and his eyes open, the Buddha sitting upright, his left hand flat on his knee, slightly out of his knee. Extend your right arm forward, palms out.

天梯石窟外面是黄羊水库，清澈的能看到大鱼。窟内有释迦牟尼造像，大佛左右两旁有文殊、普贤菩萨，广目、多闻天王和迦叶、阿难等尊造像，窟内南北两壁上绘有大幅壁画，南壁为云纹青龙，中部为大梅花鹿，大象背部驮有熠熠发光的经卷，下部是猛虎和树木花卉。北壁上部绘有青龙；中部绘有白马、墨虎、菩提树，马背上绘有经卷；下部绘有牡丹花卉。我们现在所见到的大佛头部是被修复过的，闭眼变睁眼，大佛巍然端坐，左手平放在膝盖，略出膝部；右臂前伸，手掌外撑。

Tianti grottoes outside the Huangyang reservoir, clear can see the big fish. There are statues of sakyamuni in the cave. On the left and right sides of the big Buddha are manjusri, bodhisattva samantabhadra, the king of heaven, and kasyapa and ananda. There are large murals on the north and south walls of the cave. North wall painted with blue dragon; The middle painted with white horses, ink tiger, bodhi tree, horse back painted with the scroll. The lower part is painted with peony flowers. The Buddha we see now has his head repaired, his eyes closed and his eyes open, the Buddha sitting upright, his left hand flat on his knee, slightly out of his knee. Extend your right arm forward, palms out.

合照 (背后是黄杨河水库)  
A group photo (Behind it is the Huangyang river reservoir)



## II 白塔寺 White pagoda

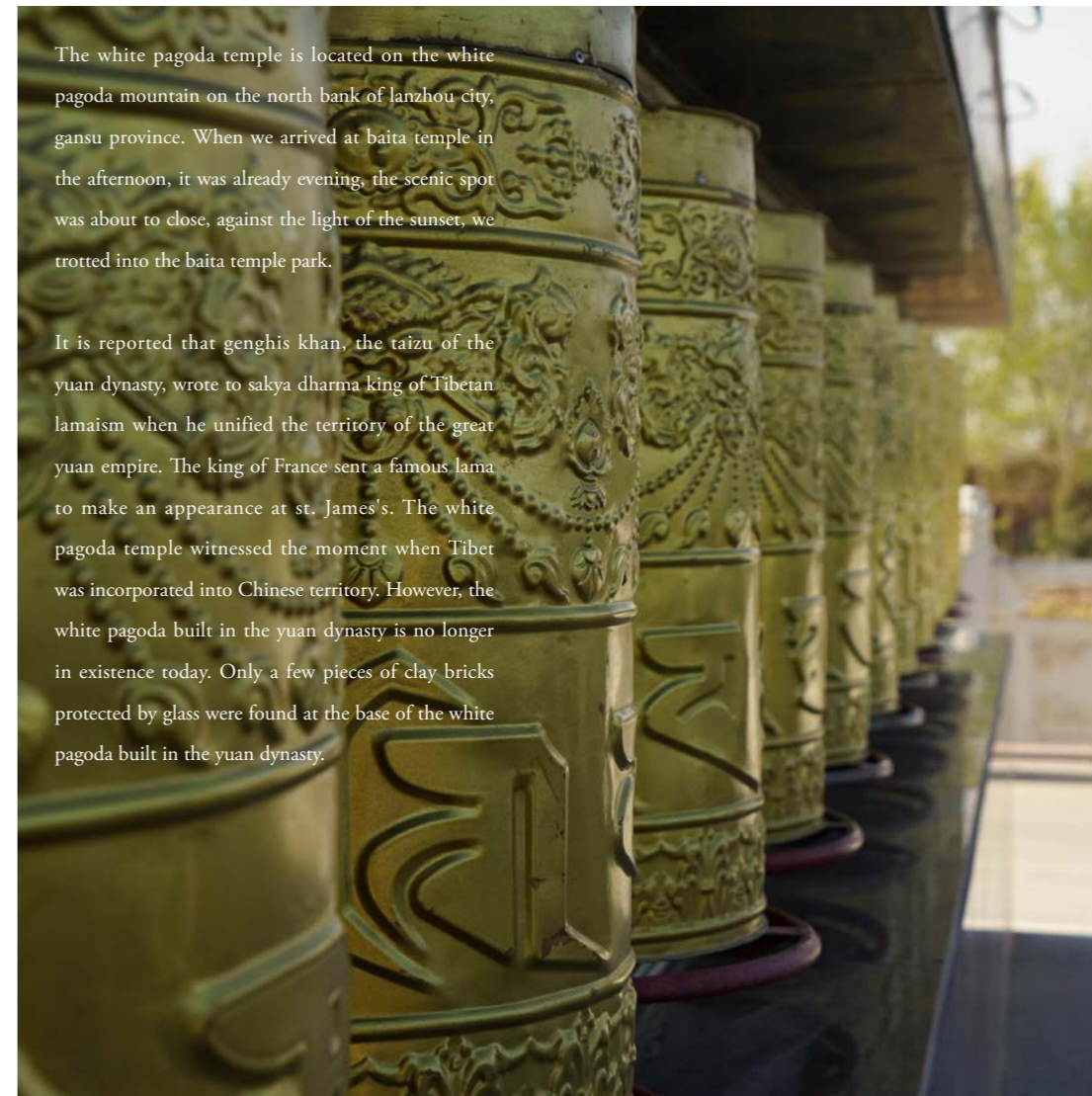
白塔寺位于甘肃省兰州市北岸的白塔山上，黄河北岸，海拔约1700米，因山巅有白塔而得名。下午我们达到白塔寺时已是傍晚，景区即将关门，逆着夕阳的光，大家小跑着进入白塔寺园区。

据载，元太祖成吉思汗在统一大元帝国的疆域时，曾致书西藏喇嘛教的萨迦派法王。法王便派一位著名喇嘛前去觐见，途经兰州时他不幸病逝，于是元朝下令修塔纪念。白塔寺见证了西藏纳入中国领土的时刻。但是元代所修白塔今天已不复存焉，只能看到几块被玻璃保护起来的元代时修筑白塔底座的泥砖，现存的白塔寺是明朝在旧址上重建的样子。



The white pagoda temple is located on the white pagoda mountain on the north bank of Lanzhou city, Gansu province. When we arrived at Baita Temple in the afternoon, it was already evening, the scenic spot was about to close, against the light of the sunset, we trotted into the Baita Temple park.

It is reported that Genghis Khan, the Taizu of the Yuan Dynasty, wrote to Sakya Dharma King of Tibetan Lamaism when he unified the territory of the Great Yuan Empire. The King of France sent a famous lama to make an appearance at St. James's. The White Pagoda Temple witnessed the moment when Tibet was incorporated into Chinese territory. However, the white pagoda built in the Yuan Dynasty is no longer in existence today. Only a few pieces of clay bricks protected by glass were found at the base of the white pagoda built in the Yuan Dynasty.



The setting sun lengthened the shadows of everything on the ground. The white tower was shining brightly. The way we talked about the white tower of Beijing, in contrast, much a few minutes the white beautiful Beijing, as a childhood song to sing: "the sea reflects the beauty of the white tower, surrounded by green trees and red walls", and we are in liangzhou white dagoba, blue sky thousands of miles, a few honour pagoda standing above the horizon, a few minutes more vast desolate.

White pagoda temple back we found a very delicious barbecue shop, the day physical fatigue, have become spiritual enrichment, now just eat, barbecue usu, joy!

夕阳的余晖拉长了地面上所有事物的影子，白塔被阳光照耀的闪闪发光，我们排成一队，让影子跟白塔合影。路上大家聊起北京的白塔，与之相比，北京的白塔多了几分秀美，正如儿时歌谣里唱的那样：「海面倒映着美丽的白塔，四周环绕着绿树红墙」，而我们身处的凉州白塔寺，碧空万里，几尊佛塔从地平线矗立而起，更多了几分广阔苍凉。

白塔寺归来我们找到一家很好吃的烤肉店，白天体力上的疲惫，都已变成精神上的充实，此刻只需大块朵颐，烤肉乌苏，不亦乐乎！



# DAY 06 × 甘肃 — 张掖

## Zhangye, Gansu province

文 / 彭依然、魏子雄

EDITOR / PENG YIRAN, WEI ZIXIONG

### 行程 Schedule

大佛寺  
Great Buddha temple马蹄寺  
Malaty beige各小组第三次方案汇报  
The third  
programme report of each group大佛寺风景  
A view of the great Buddha temple

Zhangye, located at the throat of the hexi corridor, is the base of the westward spread of the central plains and the frontier of the inland acceptance of western civilization. Therefore, after the introduction of Buddhism, Zhangye became one of the centers of buddhist culture communication. "Light of a city hill, shadow of half city tower, connect piece weixi, everywhere ancient temple" those who say is Zhangye. Among them, the great Buddha temple was the most famous temple in northwest China at that time.

According to legend, western xia country teacher yuan mou, one day sit quietly at this, hear nearby have silk bamboo voice, then dig ground 3 feet, dug a reclining Buddha that cui tile is covering, get inspiration then and be built at first. Although the great Buddha temple is famous for the great Buddha, what is more precious is actually the scriptures hidden inside the Buddha's belly. At the same time, the mural in the main hall of the temple vividly depicts the story of journey to the west, which is about 300 years before the novel journey to the west.

When we arrived at the great Buddha temple, Ashley proposed to know the story of genghis khan's birth in the great Buddha temple. Due to my inadequate preparation, Ashley finally helped us popularize Chinese history. Suddenly, I felt the importance of history.



### 大佛寺 Great Buddha temple

张掖，处于河西走廊的咽喉地带，是中原向西传播的基地和内地接受西方文明的前沿。因此，在佛教传入后，张掖便成为佛教文化传播中心之一。「一城山光，半城塔影，连片苇溪，遍地古刹」说的便是张掖。其中，大佛寺是当时西北最著名的寺院。

相传，西夏国师冤眸，一日静坐于此，听到附近有丝竹声音，于是掘地三尺，挖出了一尊翠瓦覆盖着的卧佛，遂受启示而初建。大佛寺虽以大佛闻名，但它更珍贵的其实是佛肚内所藏的经书，同时寺内主殿壁画形象生动地绘制了西游记的故事，它比《西游记》小说问世还要早大约 300 年。

到达大佛寺，Ashley 提出想要了解成吉思汗在大佛寺诞生的故事，由于我的准备不充分，最后变成了 Ashley 帮我们科普中国历史知识，突然感受到了历史的重要性，至少下次不能让外国友人再来帮我们科普了。







恰巧遇到两位讲解员小姐姐互相背诵考试，我们全程蹭了讲解，听到了很多很有趣的故事，大佛寺展出的佛教文献都非常精美，可以看出古人对待宗教发自内心的尊敬。

因为今天有微微的风，所以从藏经阁走出来之后就能听到风铃清脆的声音，时空在变，但这些连接时空的纪念就像是一道门，带我们回到那个充满传奇故事的信仰时代。



大般若波罗蜜多经卷  
Big prajnaparamita jackfruit more books



We heard many interesting stories. The buddhist literature on display in the great Buddha temple is very exquisite, which shows that the ancients treated religion with respect from the bottom of their hearts.

Since there is a slight wind today, you can hear the clear sound of wind chimes when you come out from the sutra depository. Time and space are changing, but these memorials connecting time and space are like a door, bringing us back to the belief era full of legendary stories.



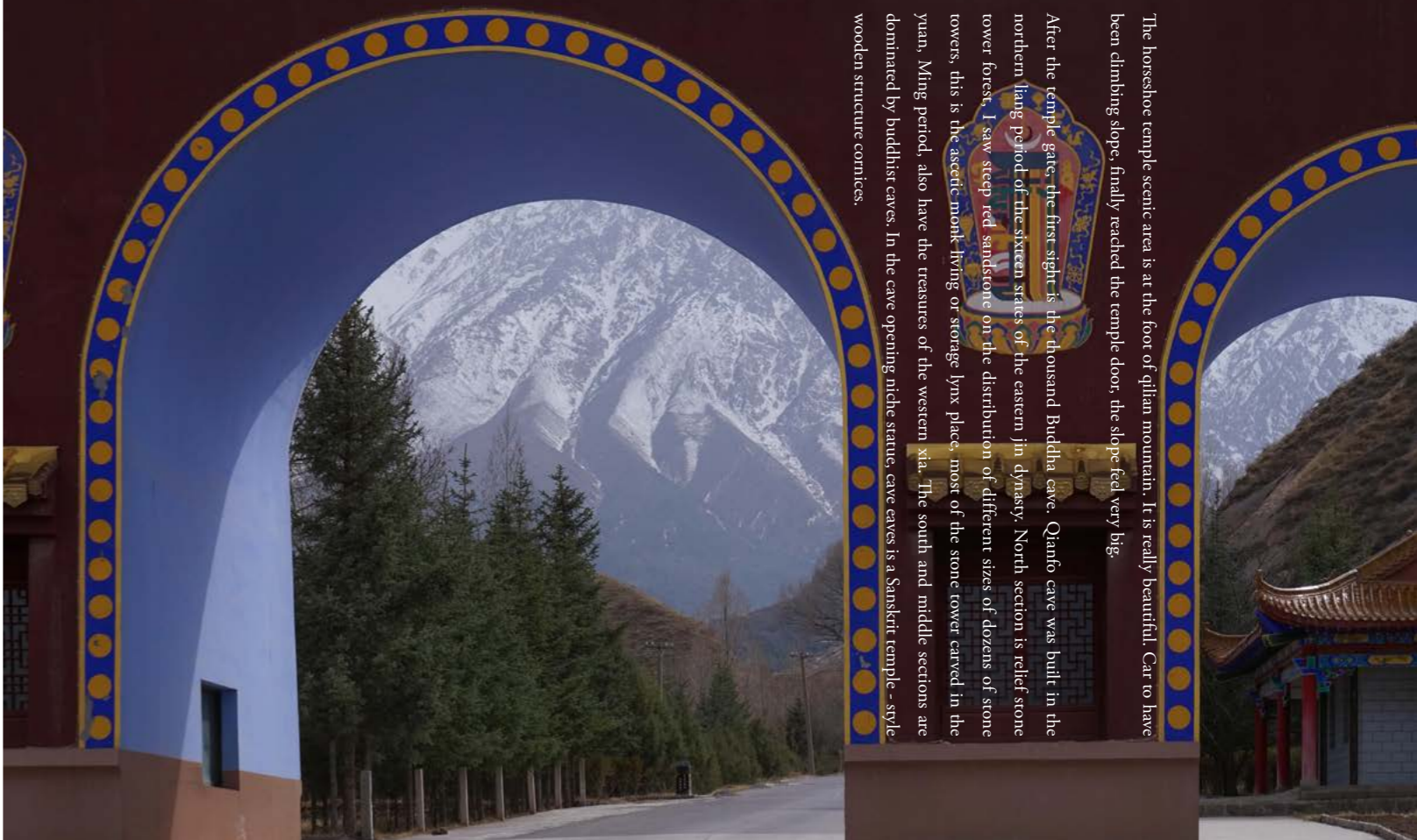
马蹄寺风景区就在祁连山脚下，真的很美。小车要一直爬坡，终于到了寺门，斜度感觉很大。

过了寺门，首先见到的景点就是千佛洞。千佛洞是建于东晋十六国北凉时期，分为北段、南段和中段三个部分。北段是浮雕石塔林，只见陡峭的红色砂岩上分布有大小不等的几十座石塔，这是苦行僧居住或存放猎狗的地方，大部分石塔雕凿于元、明时期，也有西夏的珍品。南、中两段以佛窟为主。在窟内开窟造像，窟檐是梵刹式木结构飞檐。

## II

### 马蹄寺

Malaya beige



The horseshoe temple scenic area is at the foot of qilian mountain. It is really beautiful. Car to have been climbing slope, finally reached the temple door, the slope feel very big.

After the temple gate, the first sight is the thousand Buddha cave. Qianfo cave was built in the northern liang period of the sixteen states of the eastern jin dynasty. North section is relief stone tower forest. I saw steep red sandstone on the distribution of different sizes of dozens of stone towers, this is the ascetic monk living or storage lynx place, most of the stone tower carved in the yuan, Ming period, also have the treasures of the western xia. The south and middle sections are dominated by buddhist caves. In the cave opening niche statue, cave caves is a Sanskrit temple - style wooden structure cornices.

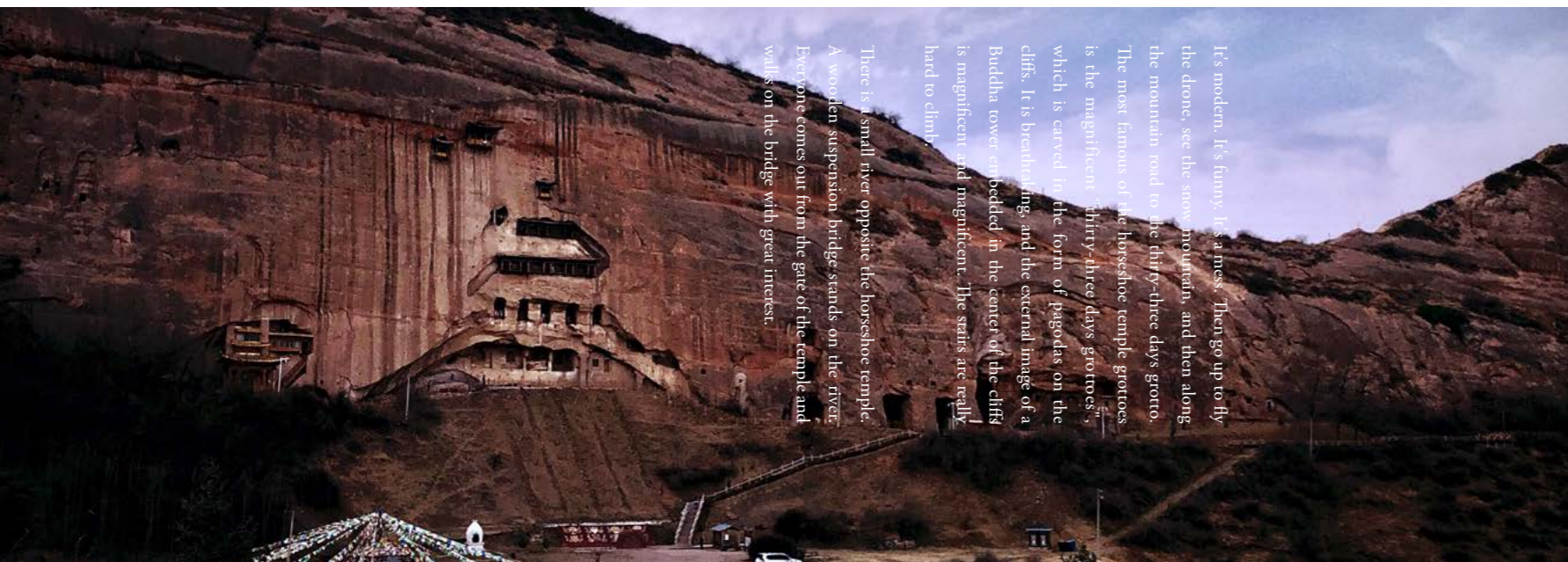


千佛洞  
Thousand-buddha grottoes



都是现代的，造像可有意思了，乱七八糟的。然后上去飞无人机，看雪山，然后沿山路上到三十三天石窟。马蹄寺石窟群中最有名的就是气势恢弘的「三十三天石窟」，呈宝塔形开凿于悬崖峭壁，令人叹为观止，外形象一座佛像塔龕，嵌在绝壁中央，雄伟壮观，气势磅礴。楼梯巨难爬，是真的爬。

马蹄寺对面有一条小河，河上架着一座木吊桥，大家从寺门口出来后兴致勃勃地走上了小桥，还有同学沿着吊桥走到小河边，收集了各种形状有趣的石头。



It's modern. It's funny. It's a mess. Then go up to fly the drone, see the snow mountain, and then along the mountain road to the thirty-three days grotto. The most famous of the horseshoe temple grottoes is the magnificent "thirty-three days grottoes", which is carved in the form of pagodas on the cliffs. It is breathtaking, and the external image of a Buddha tower embedded in the center of the cliffs is magnificent and magnificent. The stairs are really hard to climb.

There is a small river opposite the horseshoe temple. A wooden suspension bridge stands on the river. Everyone comes out from the gate of the temple and walks on the bridge with great interest.



## 各小组第三次方案汇报 The third programme report of each group

晚上回来已入夜，我们只找到一家又辣又咸的川菜，大家边吃饭边一起汇报方案，今天的汇报环节加入了小组互评。

It was late at night when we came back. We only found a hot and salty sichuan cuisine. We reported the plan together while having dinner.

# DAY 07 × 甘肃 — 张掖

## Zhangye, Gansu province

2019.04.19

文 / 左阳、姜艺佳

EDITOR / ZUO YANG, JIANG YIJIA

### 行程 Schedule

张掖丹霞地质公园  
Zhangye Danxia geopark嘉峪关  
Jiayuguan合照  
A group photo

At nine o'clock in the morning, the drizzle is like a smoke.

A group of sixteen people with luggage, walked a long way, under the light rain, the road is a little slippery. Walking road is not flat, is composed of sand and stone road, but is more than 35 kilometers, this time we want to go to is Zhangye Danxia Geological Park, which is mainly composed of danxia landform is a geological features of the park, the road is the silk road the way before, on the road, you can see on the left side of the qilian mountains and the right of the vast gobi, yan contrast points and bright, also we are also want to walk a while. Through composed of head sand road, is alhagi and reeds. By the time we reached the park, it was much lower and the temperature was unusually low.

清早九点，细雨蒙蒙，如烟如雾。

一行十六人带着行李，走了很长的路，下了小雨，路有些滑。走的路不是平坦的路，都是沙石头组成的路，不过好在是走35多公里，这次我们要去的地是张掖丹霞地质公园，是个以丹霞地貌为主的地质特征的公园，这条路以前也是丝绸之路的必经之路，在路上，可以看到左边的祁连雪山和右边的茫茫戈壁，颜色的对比也分明，有段我们也是要徒步走的。走过由头沙子组成的道路后，就是骆驼刺、芦苇荡。到达公园面的时候，下的更大了，气温也是异常的低，但是眼前的景和温度相也已经不算什么了。

### 张掖丹霞地质公园 Zhangye Danxia geopark





张掖丹霞地质公园位于甘肃省河西走廊中段的张掖市，丹霞地貌奇观形成于200万年前，位于张掖市临泽、肃南县境内，面积约50多平千米。它是中国地形自然成型中最大、地貌造型最丰富的地区之一，特别是窗棂式、宫殿式丹霞地貌，是丹霞地貌中的精品。彩色的丘陵色彩之缤纷、面积之冠乃全国之绝唱。



Zhangye danxia geopark is located in zhangye city in the middle hexi corridor of gansu province. Danxia landform wonders formed 2 million years ago, is located in zhangye in linze, suNa County, area of about more than 510 flat km. It is one of the largest and best areas with the most abundant landform in the natural formation of Chinese topography, especially the window mullion and palace danxia landform, which is the best of the danxia landform. The colorful hilly color profusion, the area crown is the national unique song.



# 嘉峪关 Jiayuguan

From danxia geopark, we go to jiayuguan. Jiayuguan pass was the transportation artery of the ancient "silk road" and the western starting point of the Great Wall in the qin dynasty. Here, the "ancient silk road", which was opened more than 2,000 years ago for economic and cultural exchanges between China and the west, and the "ancient battlefields" fought by military families in past dynasties can be seen faintly. People call it the intersection of China's silk road culture and the Great Wall culture, and it is the "key town in the west of the river and the key of the border".

As it was near the closing time of the scenic spot, we could only watch from a distance outside the fence. There are no other tall buildings near Jiayuguan. The sky is cloudless and there is no human habitation.

从丹霞地质公园离开，我们前往嘉峪关。嘉峪关是古「丝绸之路」的交通要冲，又是秦朝万里长城的西端起点。在这里，两千多年前开辟的中国与西方经济文化交流的「丝绸之路」及历代兵家征战的「古战场」烽燧依稀可见。人们称它是中国丝路文化和长城文化的交汇点，是「河西重镇、边陲锁钥」。

因为临近景区关门时间，我们只能在围栏外远远地看去。嘉峪关的城楼附近没有其他高的建筑物，长空万里无云，更无人烟，它看上去依然是几百年前修筑长城时的样子，严肃的屹立着，仿佛永远不会变。



由于前一天的晚饭过于令人伤心，晚上我们决定去城里吃点愉快的高热量食物。在商场附近发现了一家 shuxin 精品超市，书馨老师开心地邀请 Ashley 夫妇来视察她的店。在这家店里竟然有好多我们都不曾见过的有趣而猎奇的商品，丝路毕竟还是丝路。回到住处，每个小组开始为第二天的光热电厂汇报交流做起准备。

As the previous evening's dinner had been too sad, we decided to go to town for a pleasant, high-calorie meal. Found a shuxin boutique supermarket near the mall, the book did teacher happily invited the Ashley couple to inspect her shop. There are a lot of interesting and curious commodities that we have never seen in this shop. After all, silk road is still silk road. Back at the residence, each group began to prepare for the next day's report exchange of the photothermal power plant.



# DAY 08 × 甘肃 — 敦煌

## Dunhuang, Gansu province

文 / 张展康、刘佳浩

EDITOR / ZHANG ZHANKANG, LIU JIAHAO

光热电厂  
Thermal power plant话剧《又见敦煌》  
Play "see dunhuang again"合照  
A group photo

On April 20, the innovative design team of the central academy of fine arts went to dunhuang 100MW photothermal power station for investigation, study and exchange.

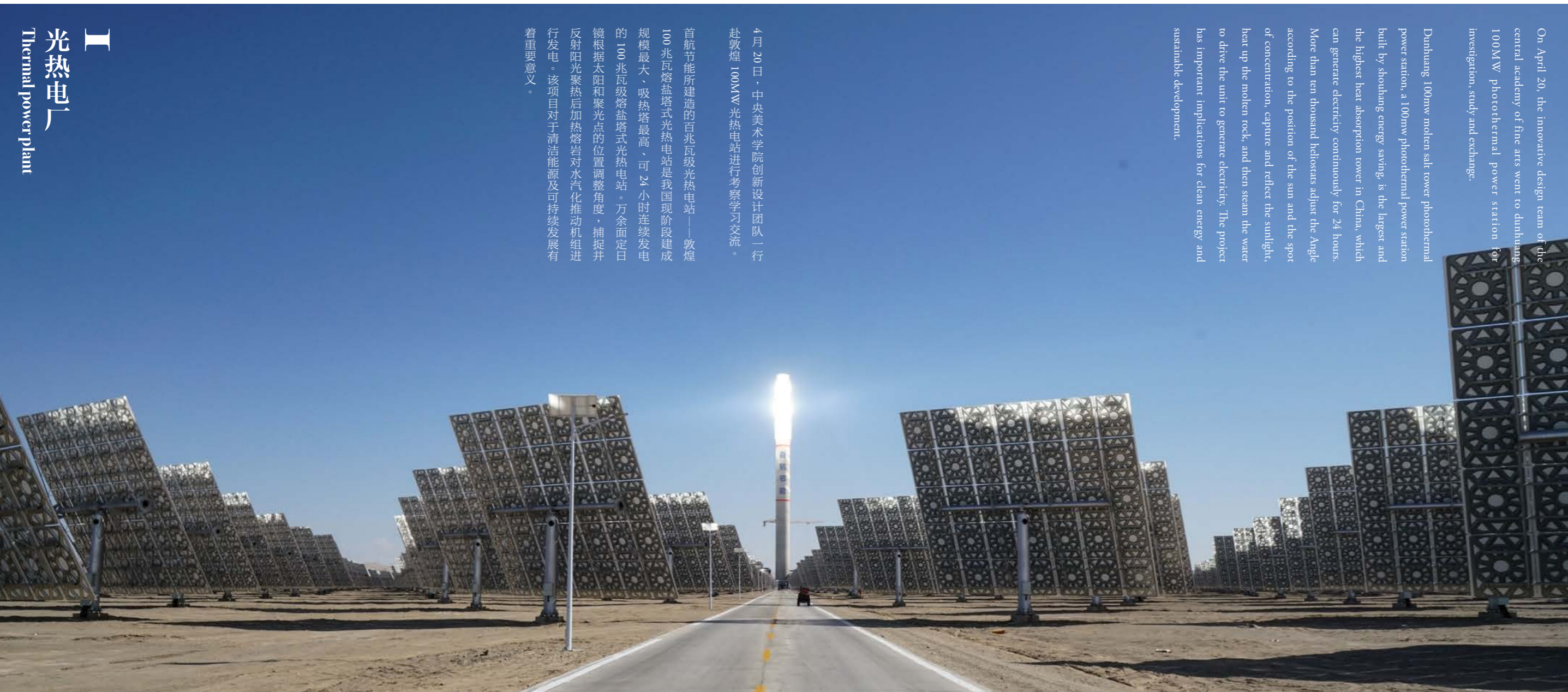
Dunhuang 100mw molten salt tower photothermal power station, a 100mw photothermal power station built by shouhang energy saving, is the largest and the highest heat absorption tower in China, which can generate electricity continuously for 24 hours. More than ten thousand heliostats adjust the Angle according to the position of the sun and the spot of concentration, capture and reflect the sunlight, heat up the molten rocks and then steam the water to drive the unit to generate electricity. The project has important implications for clean energy and sustainable development.

4月20日，中央美术学院创新设计团队一行赴敦煌100MW光热电站进行考察学习交流。

首航节能所建造的百兆瓦级光热电站——敦煌100兆瓦熔盐塔式光热电站是我国现阶段建成规模最大、吸热塔最高、可24小时连续发电的100兆瓦级熔盐塔式光热电站。万余面定日镜根据太阳和聚光点的位置调整角度，捕捉并反射阳光聚热后加热熔岩对水汽化推动机组进行发电。该项目对于清洁能源及可持续发展有着重要意义。

### 行程 Schedule

### 光热电厂 Thermal power plant





各小组进行方案讲解

Each group explains the plan

团队来到光热电站项目所在的敦煌市光电产业园区，在现场听取了北京首航艾启节能技术股份有限公司董事长黄文博对该项目的详细介绍，了解该项目的当前进展以及相关技术方面内容。随后，央美团队和公司领导展开了一系列深刻的讨论与交流，各小组对丝绸之路及一带一路相关研究项目进行了一分钟左右的汇报。

The team came to the photovoltaic industrial park in dunhuang city, where the photothermal power station project is located, and listened to the detailed introduction of the project by huang wenbo, chairman of Beijing Shouhang Resources Saving Co.,Ltd, to understand the current progress of the project and related technical content. Subsequently, the central beauty team and company leaders launched a series of in-depth discussions and exchanges, and each group made a one-minute report on the silk road and One Belt And One Road related research projects.



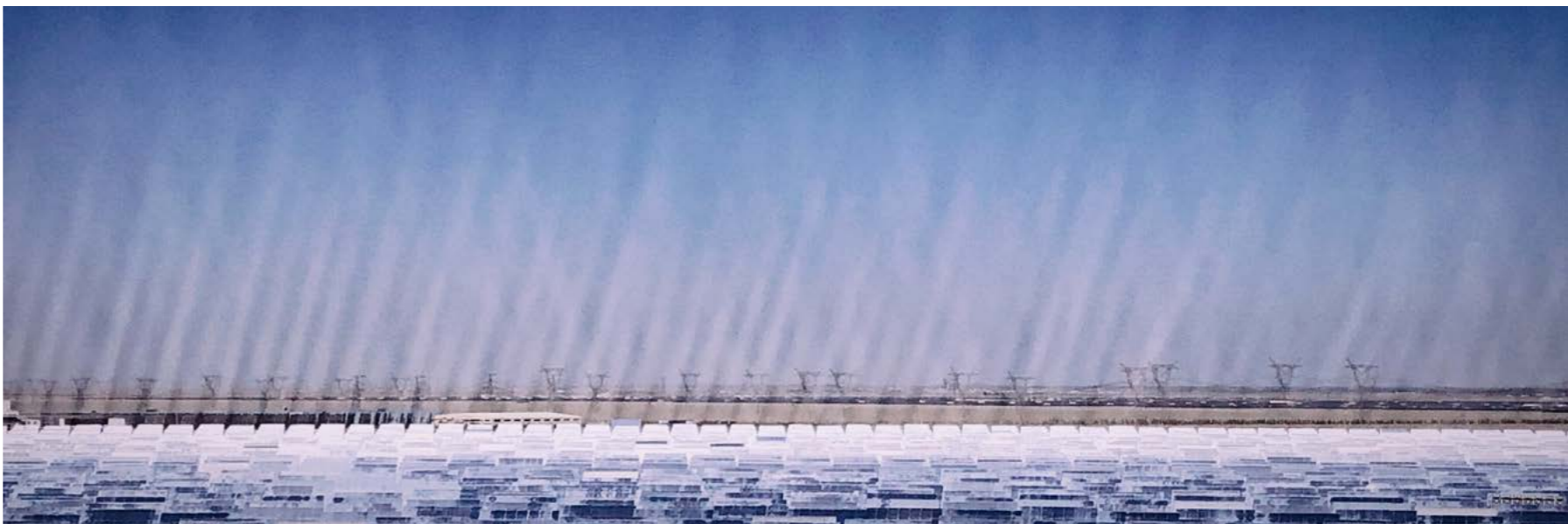


After lunch, the central beauty group visited the photothermal power plant under the leadership of the company and technical staff, and had a more detailed understanding of the overall operation mode, technical support and future planning of the project.

Finally, leaders of shouhang energy saving company said: this exchange will bring a lot of new ideas and ideas to the company, and will promote the subsequent in-depth exchange and cooperation.

午餐过后，央美一行人在公司领导及技术人员带领下对光热电厂进行了参观，对该项目的整体运行方式、技术支持与未来规划做了更为详细的了解。

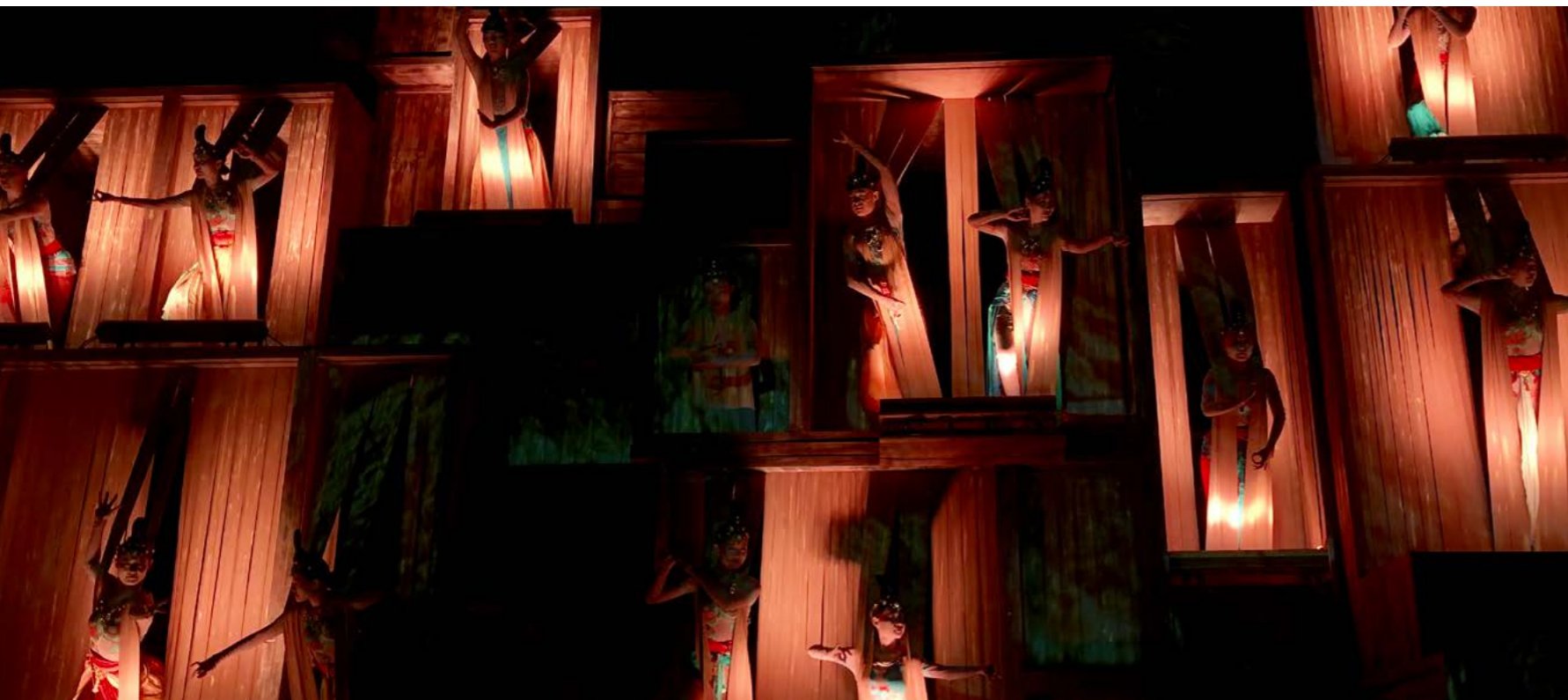
最后，首航节能公司领导表示：此次交流对公司能带来了很多新的想法和创意，将会促进后续的深入交流与合作。



## 话剧《又见敦煌》 Play "see dunhuang again"

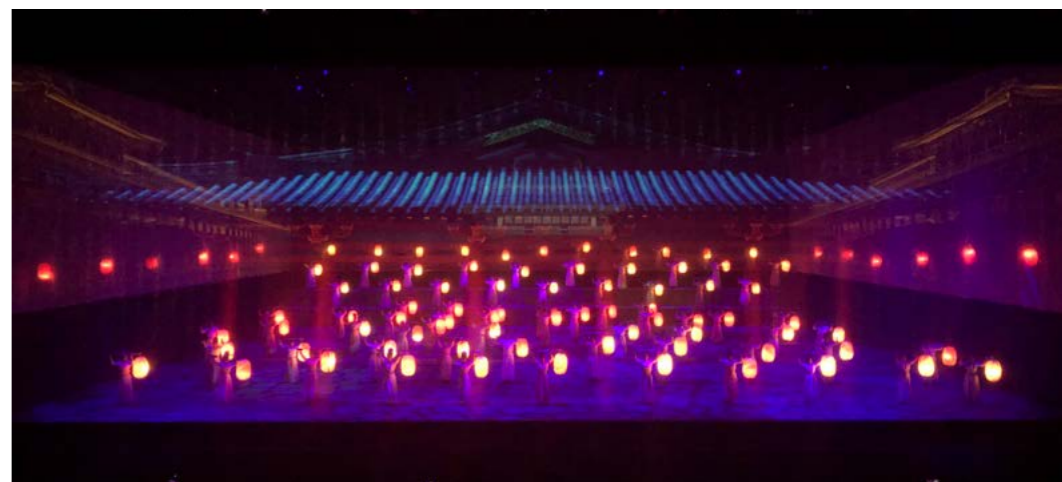
从敦煌光热电厂参观学习结束之后，我们一行人坐上大巴直奔莫高窟数字中心西侧的《又见敦煌》剧场。到了剧场的时候已经很晚了，但天色没有变暗的意思，门票上写着「一场行走着的演出」，也让人不禁联想到《今夜无眠》。《又见敦煌》整个剧情线非常简单，复杂的布景和舞美确实体现出造价的昂贵，但确实是一部值得一看的好剧。整场演出按照顺序的时间节点去演绎敦煌莫高窟、丝绸之路等不为人熟知的故事，大致分四幕。最让我印象深刻的是第一幕中，演员们在一面巨大的以投影形成的莫高窟墙壁上，借助弹力带以变化各异的身姿去模拟莫高窟壁画里的飞天场景，姿态惟妙惟肖，仿佛壁画确有此景。接下来的演出又通过空间的变换给我们带来时间线和故事线的过渡，也不仅仅是房间的变化，每个房间中也有不同的空间变化，比如以上升下降的房顶叙述「埋藏」，以四壁投影营造立体的空间关系，给观众带了时空结合的变幻关系来述说着每个感人的故事，亦幻亦真又身临其境的感受到剧中人物的情感，抛去部分《今夜无眠》的影子，在国内为数不多的情景剧来说，能得一席之地。

结束之后，我们站在剧院广场上依然意犹未尽，天上群星闪耀，北斗七星直指正北，有的同学还在学剧中人物的扮相和腔调互相称谓。



After visiting and learning the dunhuang photothermal power plant, our group took a bus and went to the "see dunhuang again" theater on the west side of the digital center of mogao grottoes. By the time we got to the theater, it was very late, but it was not getting dark. The ticket said "a walking show", which also reminded us of "sleepless tonight". The entire plot line of dunhuang again is very simple. The complicated scenery and dance stage really reflect the high cost, but it is really a good drama worth watching. The whole performance was divided into four ACTS according to the sequence of time nodes to interpret the dunhuang mogao grottoes, the silk road and other lesser-known stories. What impressed me most was that in the first scene, actors simulated the flying after scene in the murals of mogao grottoes with the help of elastic strips on a huge wall formed by projection. The posture was so vivid that it seemed that the murals did indeed have this scene. Next performance through space transformation brings us time line and the transition of story line, also is not only the change of the room, each room also has the different space changes, such as "hidden" up and down the roof of the narrative, and the walls in a three-dimensional space projection relations, brought the audience to declare the space-time change of relationship between each touching story, is also true and immersive feel the characters of the emotions, to part of the shadow of the sleepless tonight, in the domestic one of the few sitcoms, can have a seat.

After the end, we stand in the theater square is still not done, the stars shine, the big dipper pointed straight north, some students are still in the play character appearance and tone of the appellation each other.



# DAY 09 × 甘肃 — 敦煌

## Dunhuang, Gansu province

文 / 李明睿、王巍桦、程子穆

EDITOR / LI MINGRUI, WANG WEIHUA, CHENG ZIMU

### 行程 Schedule

西千佛洞  
West thousand-buddha玉门关  
Yumenguan雅丹魔鬼城  
The devil's city of Aden西千佛洞对面的党河  
West thousand Buddha cave  
opposite the party river

由于今天的行程比较满，所以大家一早9点就准时出发，一行人长途跋涉到达了西千佛洞。令人惊喜的是在排队过程中我们偶遇了我校城市学院的团队，谈话之中大家交流分享了各自的行程和感想，并对我们接下来的行程给予了参考和帮助。

接下来一行人登上了西千佛洞开始参观，由于东侧石窟在修复暂不对外开放，所以我们参观的是西侧保存比较完善的石窟。在讲解的带领下我们依次浏览了第3窟、4窟、9窟、11窟、16窟和18窟。

西千佛洞因位于敦煌莫高窟之西得名，距离敦煌市区约35公里，开凿于党河河岸的悬崖峭壁上，是敦煌艺术的重要组成部分，据藏于巴黎的敦煌遗书记载，西千佛洞的开凿时间应早于敦煌莫高窟，最晚也于莫高窟同一时期。

Because today's schedule is quite full, so we start at 9 am on time, a group of people try to reach the west qianfo cave. Surprisingly, in the process of queuing, we came across the team from the city college of our university. During the conversation, we shared our respective trips and thoughts and gave some references and help for our future trips.

The next group of people boarded the west thousand Buddha cave and began to visit. Since the grottoes on the east side are not open to the public for the time being, we visited the well-preserved grottoes on the west side. Guided by the explanation, we visited cave 3, cave 4, cave 9, cave 11, cave 16 and cave 18.

Located in the west of dunhuang mogao grottoes, west qianfo grottoes is named for its location, which is about 35 kilometers away from the downtown area of dunhuang. It was excavated on the cliff on the bank of the danghe river and is an important part of dunhuang art.

There are 16 grottoes in the west qianfo cave, the earliest of which was in the northern wei dynasty. The stories of painting in the west section of the south wall of the grottoes (the book of lai zi) and painting in the east section (the story of the transformation of loudu into a saint) are not found in the caves of the northern wei dynasty of mogao grottoes. In particular, the generations in each cave repeatedly local reconstruction, so that the characteristics of the style of many times appeared in a cave.

I think the most wonderful one is the 16th cave built in the late tang dynasty. It was rebuilt in five dynasties, song dynasty, huihui, republic of China and other periods. The main room is covered with a bucket roof. On the north wall of the grotto, there are Buddha beds and statues of senior monks and Uighur princes. On the upper edge of the north wall are eighteen seated buddhas painted during the five dynasties. On the door is the side of the table of uigur prayers painted in red, beside which the bottom of the double-layer murals is the seated Buddha painted in the five dynasties period. The east and west walls of the main chamber of the cave are respectively statues of the Uighur period, one body of a disciple and one shop of a saying picture. The difference is that the lower part of the east wall has eight surviving Uighur female donors, while the western wall has ten surviving Uighur female donors. The seventh Buddha on the south wall gate is painted in the Uighur period. In general, the cave fully embodies the characteristics of each dynasty, but also shows the characteristics of the integration of many national cultures.

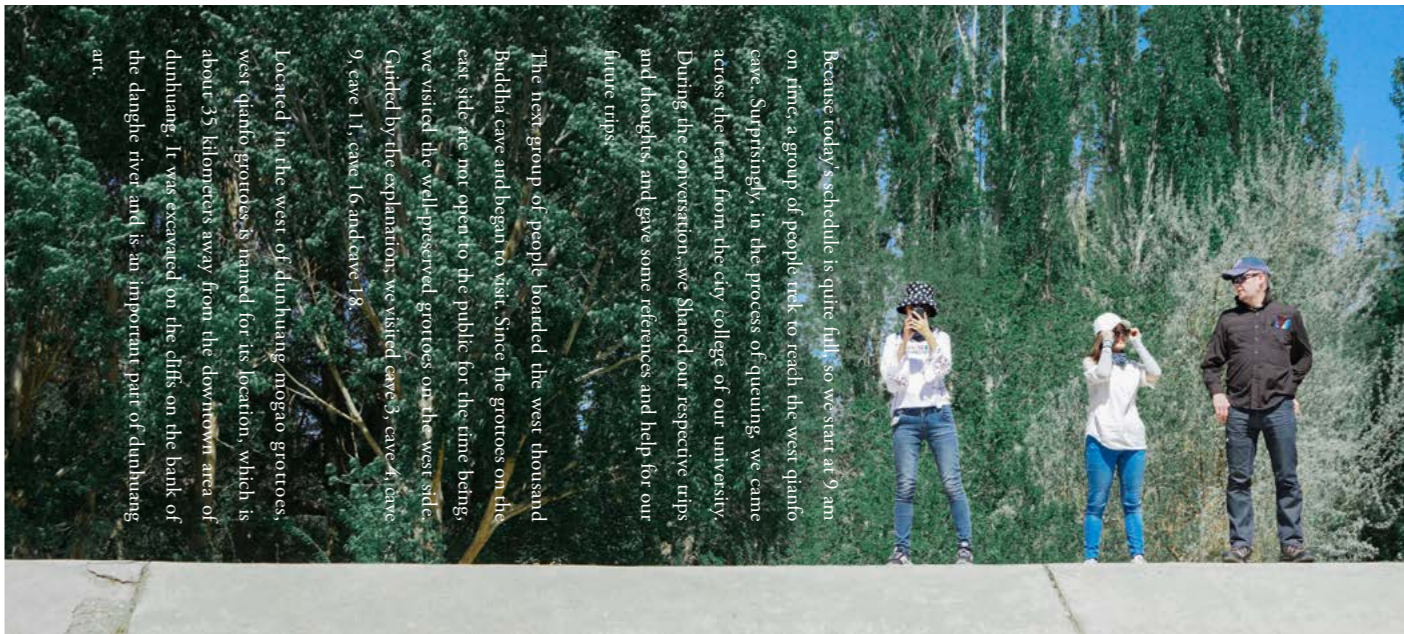
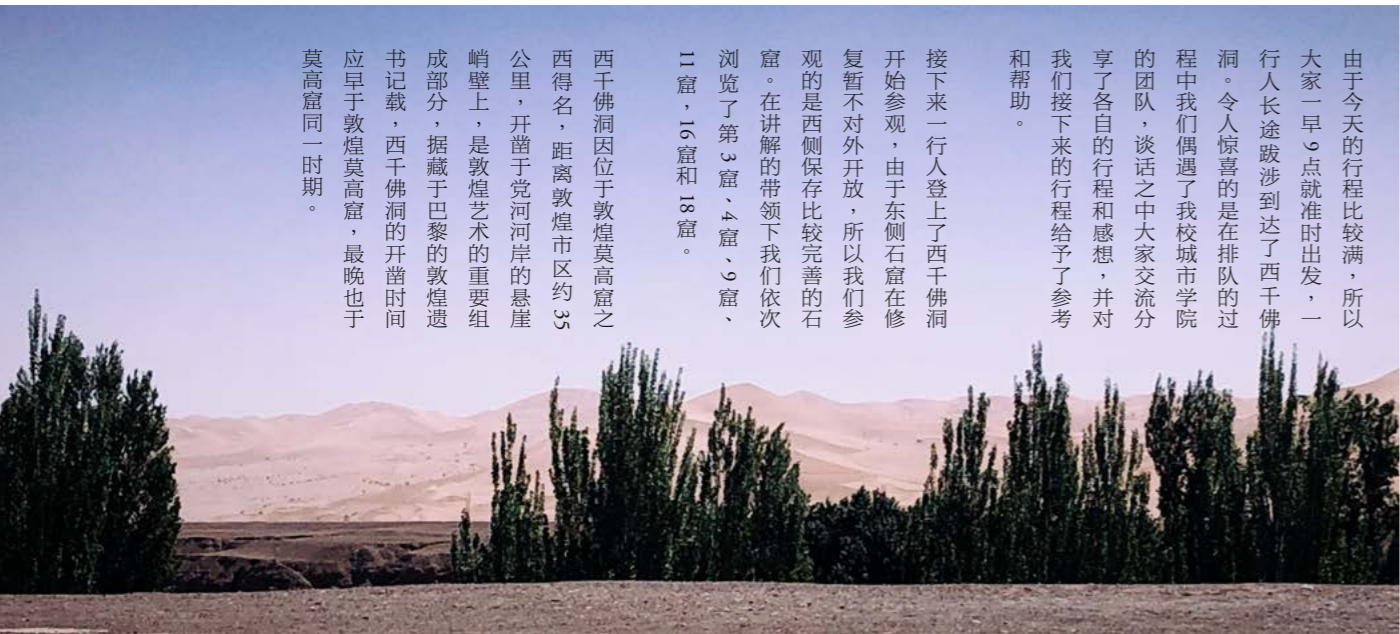
Near the end, the group went to the dang river next to the west thousand Buddha cave to take photos and browse. The river runs through the grottoes, combining nature and humanity, which makes people cannot help admiring.

西千佛洞现存洞窟16个，最早的是北魏时期的洞窟。石窟内南壁西段绘（眯子经）故事，东段绘（劳度叉斗圣变）故事，为莫高窟北魏洞窟所没有的佛本生故事，可填补其空缺，有独特价值。特别是每个洞窟中后代多次局部重修，使多个时代的风格特点出现在一个洞窟中。

我认为其中最为精彩的是建于晚唐的第16窟。它经过五代、宋、回鹘、民国等时期的重修。主室是覆斗形顶，在石窟北壁设有佛床和高僧与回鹘王子供养像。北壁的上沿是五代时期绘制的十八身坐佛。门上是回鹘涂红色的愿文题榜一方，旁边的重层壁画的底层是五代时期绘制的坐佛。洞窟主室东、西两壁各为回鹘时期绘制的塑像项光、弟子一身、说法图一铺，不同的是东壁下部残存回鹘女供养人八身，西壁残存回鹘女供养十身。南壁门上的一铺七世佛是回鹘时期绘制。总的来说该窟充分体现了各个朝代的特点，还展现了许多民族文化融合的特色。

临近尾声，一行人来到了西千佛洞旁的党河进行拍照浏览，河流贯穿石窟之间，自然和人文相结合，令人不禁赞叹。

### 西千佛洞 West thousand-buddha



# 玉门关

Yumenguan



离开西千佛洞之后，我们一行人在下午到达了玉门关，刚好更为直接的领略到了关口的炎热与荒芜，走在入口的石台上一个个牌子记录了玉门关的意义。自古以来玉门关就是我国西域的重要关卡，因为它所守护的正是大名鼎鼎的丝绸之路。当时西域通商有南北两关，一是玉门关，另一个就是阳关（「劝君更尽一杯酒，西出阳关无故人」这句诗写的就是阳关）。可以说玉门关在古代就是中国西边的门面工程。但是即便是这样一个重要的关隘，还是无法避免一个现实问题——那就是荒芜。无论是汉代还是如今，玉门关所在的地方都可以用一个词来形容——苦寒之地。王之涣所以说「春风不度玉门关」，很大一部分原因就是因为它的环境实在是过于恶劣，黄沙遍地，荒无人烟，草木不生，连野生动物都很罕见。纷乱的历史长河里，玉门关一直都在。如今它用满地的黄沙和虽已破败却依然坚挺的城墙告诉我们，虽关犹在，却已物是人非。



After leaving the west qianfo cave, we arrived at the yumen pass in the afternoon. We just had a more direct taste of the heat and desolation of the pass. The signs on the stone platform of the entrance recorded the significance of the yumen pass. Since ancient times, the gate gate has been an important checkpoint in China's western regions because it guarded the famous silk road. At that time, there were two passes for trade in the western regions, one was the jade gate pass and the other was the yangguan pass (the poem "persuade you to drink a glass of wine and go out of the yangguan pass in the west for no reason" was written about the yangguan pass). It can be said that the gate in ancient China is the western facade project. But even with such an important pass, there is a real problem that cannot be avoided -- and that is desolation. Whether it is the han dynasty or today, the place where the gate is located can be described with a word - bitter cold land. Wang zhihuan said so "spring is not the jade gate," a large part of the reason is because the environment here is too bad, yellow sand everywhere, desolate, vegetation is not born, even wild animals are very rare. In the turbulent history, the gate has always been closed. Now it tells us with the yellow sand and the broken but still strong wall, though it is still closed, it has changed.





从玉门关出发沿着漫延至天际的国道驱车而下，穿过无穷无尽的戈壁无人区，窗外接连几小时未变的沙漠景象突然有了变化，起先是沙海尽头的一片黑点，走近了才看清是沙漠中突兀隆起的一片怪石——这便是著名的雅丹魔鬼城。笔直的公路就此截止，转而由乱石之间蜿蜒而过。低矮的景区建筑就像一座孤城匍匐在魔鬼城的入口前。

魔鬼城地形诡异，气候干燥炎热，所以依然是坐大巴在景点间穿梭。「雅丹」在维吾尔语里指「具有陡壁的小山」，整片地貌由风侵蚀砂岩而成，复杂多变的地质景观可以说是淋漓尽致地展现了风蚀地貌的千万风情。沿路有「天坛」「狮身人面像」等由风沙雕琢得惟妙惟肖的天然雕像，又有「西海舰队」这等震撼的风蚀地形陈列眼前。自然的鬼斧神工着实使人惊叹，而此等绝景也是难以寻觅，奇观见于大漠，若非丝路由此经过，今人又如何有幸一睹其容？



Driving down the national highway that stretches to the sky from the gate of yumen and through the endless gobi no man's land, the scene of the desert that has remained unchanged for several hours suddenly changes. At first, it is a black spot at the end of the sand sea. The straight road ends there and winds through the rubble. The low buildings in the scenic area are like a lonely city crawling in front of the entrance of the devil city.

Ghost town terrain weird, dry hot climate, so it is still by bus between attractions shuttle. "Yadan" means "hill with steep wall" in the uigur language. The whole landform is formed by wind-eroded sandstone, and the complex and changeable geological landscape can be said to show the thousands of customs of wind-eroded landform incisively and vividly. Along the road there are "temple of heaven", "sphinx" and other natural statues carved by the sand to the life, and there are "xihai fleet" and other shocking wind erosion topography on display. The extraordinary workmanship of nature is truly amazing, and such wonders are hard to find. The wonders are found in the desert. If the silk road had not passed by here, how could we have the honor to see them?



# DAY 10 × 甘肃 — 敦煌

## Dunhuang, Gansu province

文 / 明 昊 囊

EDITOR / M I N G H A O C O N G

### 行程 Schedule

莫高窟  
The mogao grottoes各小组第四次方案汇报  
The fourth  
programme report of each group合照  
A group photo

2019

.04.22

传说苦行僧经过万般苦难来到鸣沙山的山顶，见到山对面的天空金光万丈，于是他认为是释迦牟尼的指引，便在此打坐，修建石窟。这便是你我今天所见的莫高窟。

丝绸之路是一条极其凶险的商路，那时的人们为了在艰险的旅途中寻求精神上的安慰，都路过此处，出资建造佛像，修筑壁画，求得庇佑，「莫高」一词的意思就是高无上，这也体现出了莫窟在当时的人们心中的地位。

## 莫高窟 The mogao grottoes

Legend has it that the ascetic monks came to the top of Mingsha Mountain after all the hardships, and saw the sky across the mountain golden, so he thought that this was the guide of Sakyamuni, and he meditated here and built the grotto. This is the Mogao Grottoes you and I have seen today.

The silk road was an extremely dangerous trade route, in order to seek spiritual comfort in the difficult journey, people passed by here, invested in the construction of Buddha statues, built murals, and sought the blessing. The word "Mo Gao" The meaning is supreme, which also reflects the position of Mogao Grottoes in the hearts of the people at that time.



很遗憾，出于莫窟景区对于自身版权的保护，我们参观时无法拍照，所以我只能通过文字记录的方式来呈现出莫高窟的游记。我们总共参观了包含特窟在内至少20个佛窟，了解到许多关于各个朝代、各个朝代的不同时期以及不同民族的开凿佛窟塑像和壁画的特征，例如：隋代塑像的特点是头大、肩宽、突腹、腿短，身着轻纱，这种形象特征据考证是根据当时官员形象而来，隋代官员吃五且散，造成肤白而薄，易出汗故而多穿轻纱薄衣；而北周时期塑像特征是五官紧凑，显得很亲和，壁画上的忍冬纹中会带有很多动物，如鹦鹉、猴子等，除此之外，北周洞窟中所画的天形象比较笨重，是早期的男性飞天形象；隋代出现了密体画的画风，壁画内容更似连环画，比如海兽图、遇盗图等，其中联珠纹为隋炀帝最喜欢的佛文物；再看盛唐时期的塑像，工匠们注重人物上半身的肌处理，身体线条更加圆润，更注重细节的处理，细致到可以看到刚士口中的齿……在此便不一赘述了。

Unfortunately, due to the protection of the copyright of Mogao Grottoes, we were unable to take pictures when we visited, so I can only present the travel notes of Mogao Grottoes by means of written records. In total, we visited at least 10 Buddhist caves including special caves, and learned a lot about the various dynasties, the different periods of various dynasties, and the characteristics of the carved figurines and murals of different nationalities. For example, the characteristics of the statues of the Sui Dynasty are big. The shoulder width, the abdomen, the short legs, and the gauze. This image is based on the image of the official at that time. The officials of the Sui Dynasty eat five dens, causing the skin to be white and thin, easy to sweat and wear more. The gauze is thin and thin; while the statue of the Northern Zhou Dynasty is characterized by a compact facial features, it is very intimate. There are many animals in the honeysuckle pattern on the murals, such as parrots and monkeys. In addition, the image of the sky painted in the caves of the Northern Zhou Dynasty. More cumbersome, it is the image of the early male flying; in the Sui Dynasty, the style of the dense painting appeared. The mural painting is more like a comic strip, such as the sea and the sea, the pirate map, etc. Products: look at the statues of the Tang Dynasty, the craftsmen pay attention to the muscles of the upper body of the characters, the body lines are more rounded, pay more attention to the details of the treatment, meticulous to see the teeth in the mouth of King Kong Lux... I do not see them here.



莫高窟隋代壁画局部  
Image from album scan



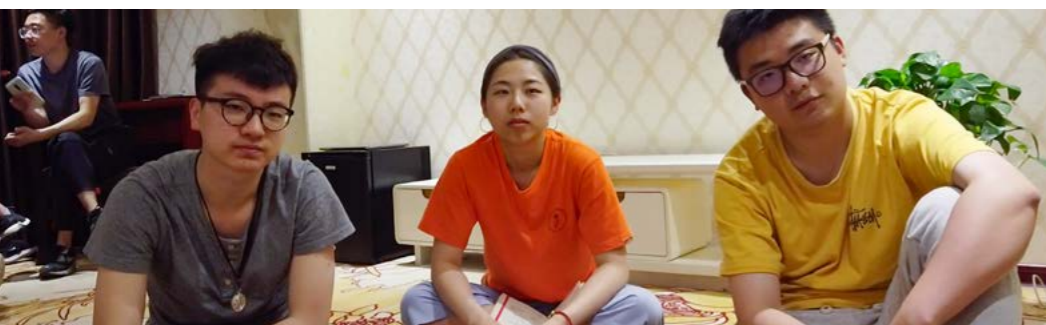
从洞窟出来，我们又参观了莫高窟的陈列馆，其中最打动我的就属“朝圣之路”了。朝圣之路里面详细的介绍了那一时期文化交流，宗教传播的路线，可以作为跨文化交流的参考。

从这个展览中可以看出丝绸之路是个欣欣向荣的商贸之路，它渐渐从一条商路发展成连接人类文明的“天之锁”。

Out of the cave, we visited the mogao grottoes museum, one of the most impressed me is the "pilgrimage road". Pilgrimage road in detail introduces the cultural exchange, the period of the spread of religious route, can be a reference across cultural exchange.

It can be seen from this exhibition that the silk road is a thriving trade road, which gradually develops from a trade road to a "lock of heaven" connecting human civilization.

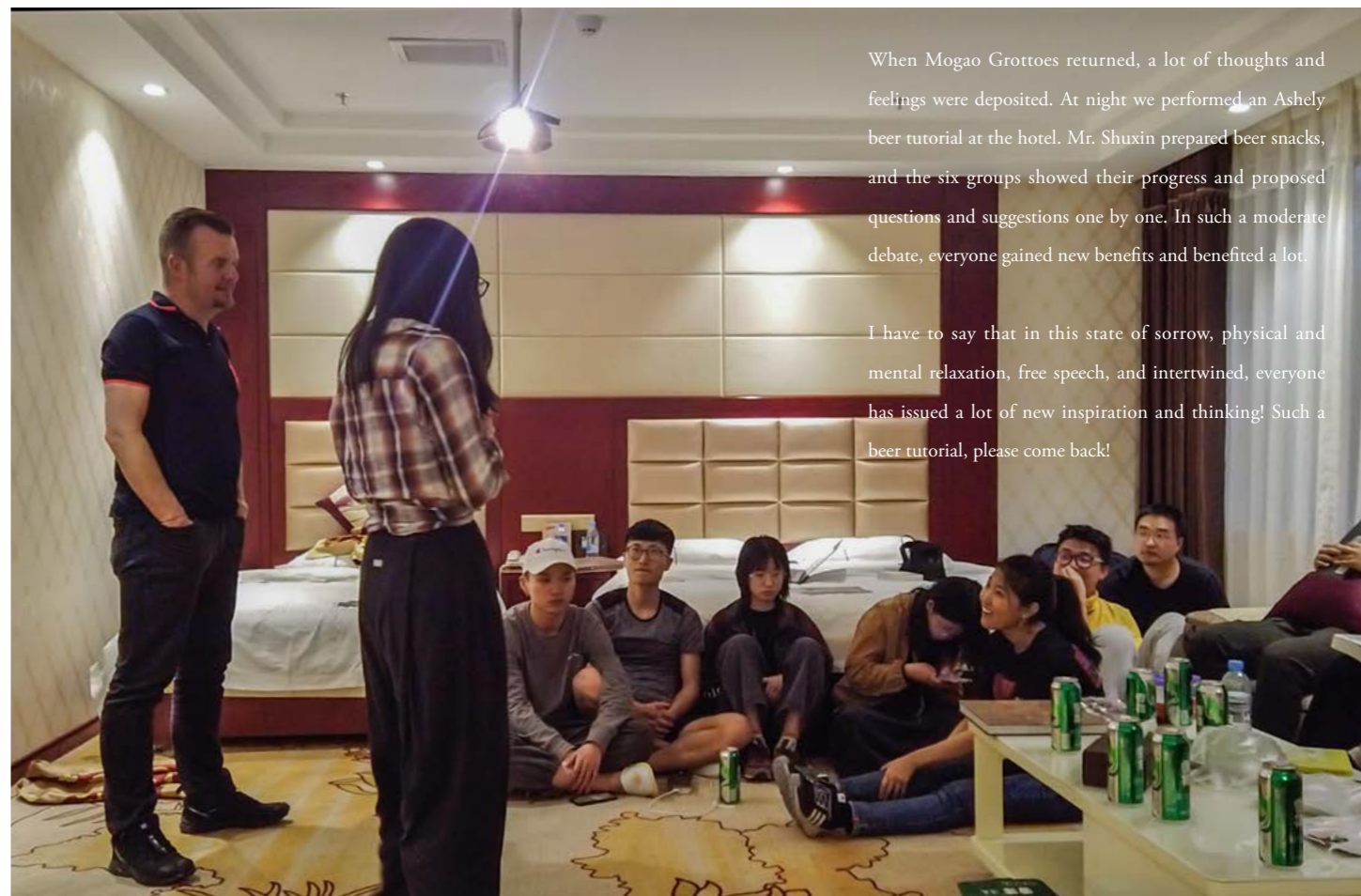




### III 各小组第四次方案汇报 The mogao grottoes programme report of each group

莫高窟归来，沉淀了良多思绪和感触，晚上我们在酒店里进行了一次 Ashely 安利的 beer tutorial。书馨老师准备好了啤酒小吃，六个小组逐一展示自己的调研进展并且互相提出问题和建议，在这样一种好像温和的辩论的过程中，每个人都得到了新的收获，受益匪浅。

不得不说在这种微醺的状态下，身心放松，畅所欲言，觥筹交错之间，所有人都迸发出不少新的灵感和思考！这样的 beer tutorial，请再来一打！



When Mogao Grottoes returned, a lot of thoughts and feelings were deposited. At night we performed an Ashely beer tutorial at the hotel. Mr. Shuxin prepared beer snacks, and the six groups showed their progress and proposed questions and suggestions one by one. In such a moderate debate, everyone gained new benefits and benefited a lot.

I have to say that in this state of sorrow, physical and mental relaxation, free speech, and intertwined, everyone has issued a lot of new inspiration and thinking! Such a beer tutorial, please come back!

# DAY 11 × 甘肃 - 敦煌

## Dunhuang, Gansu province

文 / 刘昊天、郭丹妮

EDITOR / LIU HAOTIAN, GUO DANNI

### 行程 Schedule

榆林窟  
Yulin Grottoes沙漠营地  
Desert camp合照  
A group photo

### I 榆林窟 Yulin Grottoes

Yulin grottoes is located on a cliff on both sides of a remote river bank in guazhou, dunhuang. This time, we only visited one of the grottoes and two of the grottoes. The grottoes on the west bank of the river do not meet the standards for open visit. But it has to be said that yulin grottoes is far more than we expected, especially the amazing cave 25, which can be said to be the well-deserved treasure grottoes.



榆林窟在敦煌瓜州一个偏僻河岸两边的峭壁上，我们这次只参观了一边的石窟和两个特窟，河西岸的石窟全部不符合开放参观的标准。但是不得不说榆林窟远远超过我们的期待值，尤其是令人惊艳的特窟25窟，可以说它是此行当之无愧的宝藏石窟。



保存完好，壁画精美传神、新奇且生动，它与我们在前面参观过的任何一个石窟都不同，壁画的内容，大到佛祖开坛讲经，小到佛国世界里的莲花童子与鸭子嬉戏，每一跟线条，每一笔色块都是它们完整而生动的、原本的样子，受《又见敦煌》影响，在这样美丽而脆弱的石窟面前，我们都带上面巾，尽力减少呼吸，减少对壁画的损坏，却又贪恋地留在洞窟临摹，不忍早早离去，尽管石窟里是真的很冷……

值得一提的是榆林窟有英语讲解员，我们的 Ashely 老师终于能听到实时的完整的讲解了。榆林窟也是敦煌研究院管理的，算是莫高窟的姊妹窟，开窟时间始于初唐，比莫高窟晚，其中榆林窟的第25窟，被誉为敦煌石窟之冠。榆林窟的整体环境没有那么多的人工痕迹，很低调，石窟里同样也有张大千先生的编号。



Well-preserved, exquisite frescoes vivid, novel and lively, it and we visited in front of a cave is different, the content of the murals, big to open the world lecture, the Buddha to Buddha lotus flower in the world of the boy play with duck, each with lines, each piece is that they are complete and vivid, the original appearance, affected by the "see also dunhuang", in the face of such a beautiful and fragile grottoes, we all wear face towel, try our best to reduce the breath, reduce the damage to the mural, but just in caves copy, to leave early, although in the grottoes is really cold...

It is worth mentioning that there are English interpreters in yulin grottoes. Our teacher Ashely can finally hear the complete and real-time explanation. Yulin grottoes is also managed by the dunhuang academy. It is the sister grottoes of mogao grottoes. The grottoes were opened in the early tang dynasty, later than mogao grottoes. The overall environment of yulin grottoes is very low-key without so many artificial traces, and there are also Mr. Zhang daqian's Numbers in the grottoes.



晚上，沙漠露营开始啦！  
第一个体验项目：惊险刺激沙漠摩托！  
担心翻车的同时还在不停地告诉自己不要  
张嘴，不要吃沙子！



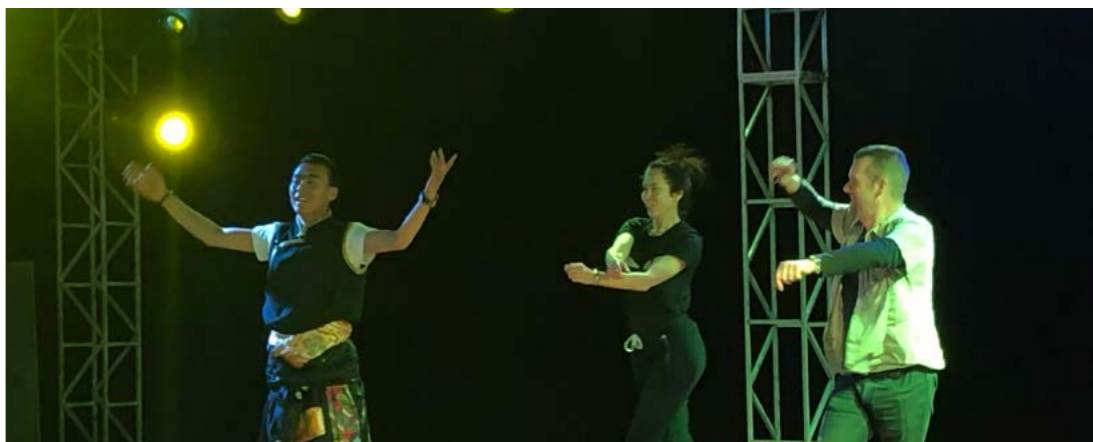
At night, desert camping begins!  
First experience item: thrilling and exciting  
desert motorcycle!  
Worry about turning over the car at the  
same time keep telling yourself not to open  
your mouth, do not eat sand!



第二个体验项目：先苦后甜沙漠滑沙！  
精力充沛的同学早早的爬上了沙丘顶，  
拿着滑沙板一冲而下！当然，精力充沛  
只属于小部分人，滑沙一时爽，爬坡火  
葬场说的就是这样了。



Second experience item: first bitter sweet desert  
slippery sand!  
Energetic students climb the top of the dune  
early, with a sliding sand board down! Of  
course, energy is only for a small part of the  
population, slippery sand for a while, climbing  
the crematorium is said to be such.



## II 沙漠营地 Desert camp

酒足饭饱，营地的向导开始教我们如何搭帐篷。沙漠上升起的篝火渐渐燃尽了，歌声嬉闹声也慢慢安静了。一切都结束后，大家陆续钻进小帐篷，风吹过沙漠，吹散了脚印，堆起新的沙丘，每个人仿佛做了一场欢脱而疯狂的梦。

Well fed, the camp guide began to teach us how to set up our tent. The bonfire, rising in the desert, was dying down, and the frolic of song was dying down. After it was all over, everyone gradually went into the small tent, the wind across the desert, blowing the footprints, piling up new dunes, everyone seemed to have a happy and crazy dream.



露营的夜晚，有些人在帐篷之间喝酒游戏，侃天侃地；有些人徒步探险，凌晨爬到了第三个沙山上；有些人守在夜空下，架起设备，为拍星空，一直守到后半夜。沙漠一晚的露营体验，相信每个人都有不同的感受，但是却留下了同样深刻的印象。

在沙漠中看日出是一件不可辜负的事情。摄影的同学架起相机，打开延时，看着镜头里晨光熹微的太阳一点点升高，心理会有莫名的满足感，这大概就是早晨起床，拥抱太阳的魔力吧！

Camping night, some people in the tents between drinking games, kan tian kan; Some trekked to the third sand mountain in the early hours of the morning. Some people keep under the night sky, set up equipment, for the stars, keep until after midnight. One night camping in the desert, I believe everyone has different feelings, but left the same deep impression.

To see a sunrise in the desert is a true gift. Photography students set up the camera, turn on the delay, look at the lens of the dawn of the sun a little bit higher, the psychological will have a sense of satisfaction, this is probably the morning up, embrace the magic of the sun!



当看到第二天清晨的日出，我们都心照不宣，要继续赶路了。

When we saw the sunrise the next morning, we all knew it was time to move on.



# DAY 12 × 甘肃 — 敦煌

## Dunhuang, Gansu province

文 / 郭丹妮 EDITOR / GUO DAN NI

鸣沙山月牙泉风景区

Mingsha mountain crescent spring scenic spot

月牙泉  
Crescent lake



### 行程 Schedule



歌余曰  
The singing

崭新的一天，我们的旅途又一次开始。今天大家要去鸣沙山骑骆驼。这些骆驼已经被人类完全驯化了，它们理所应当地屈服于骆驼人的引导，载着一波又一波的游客行走在沙漠里。有不少同学反映，在骆驼身上感到很颠簸，被晃得头晕眼花，由此可以推断当时的丝绸之路的往来有多不容易。沙漠奇观月牙泉已没有昔日的传奇，过度开发的月牙泉令人惋惜。由于赶时间，大家就远远看了它一眼，有些行动迅速的同学也许还体验了滑沙项目，一直令我好奇的响沙现象我也并没有听到，也许是人声的喧嚣盖过了沙子的哀鸣吧。



A brand new day, our journey begins again. Today we are going to mount mingsha to ride camels. These camels have been completely domesticated by humans and they have certainly given in to the lead of the paceman, carrying waves of tourists through the desert. Quite a few students reported that they felt very bumpy on the camel and felt dizzy. Therefore, it can be inferred that it was not easy to travel along the silk road at that time. The desert wonder of the crescent has lost its legendary past, and the overdeveloped crescent is a pity. As we were in a hurry, we took a look at it from a distance. Some students who acted quickly may have experienced the sand sliding project. I did not hear the sound of sand, which always made me curious.

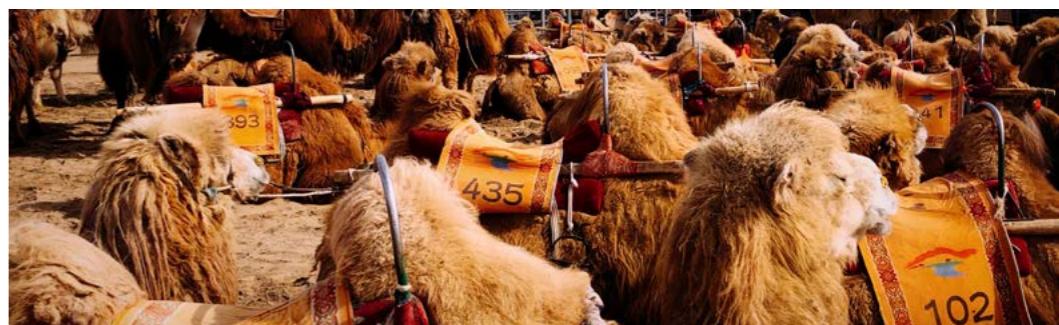


### I 鸣沙山月牙泉景区 Mingsha mountain crescent spring scenic spot

In general, the trip to crescent moon spring in mingsha mountain is over, but the memory left here will be eternal. We look at it from the perspective of the silk road, think about it, and look back at it now. We imagine the scene when the silk road business trip passed here.



总的来说，在鸣沙山月牙泉的旅程结束了，但在我们留下的记忆会是永恒。我们从丝路的视角去看，去想，看着它的现在回想以前，想象丝路商旅经过这里时的场景，恍惚间，眼前仿佛出现，茫茫大漠，驼铃阵阵，烈日炎炎，浩浩荡荡，他们驮着商品缓缓前行的模样。



DAY 13 × 新疆 — 吐鲁番  
Turpan, Xinjiang uygur autonomous region

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EDITOR / FU XIN, CHEN JIALI, MA LIANGZHENG

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2019.04.25

坎儿井  
Karez



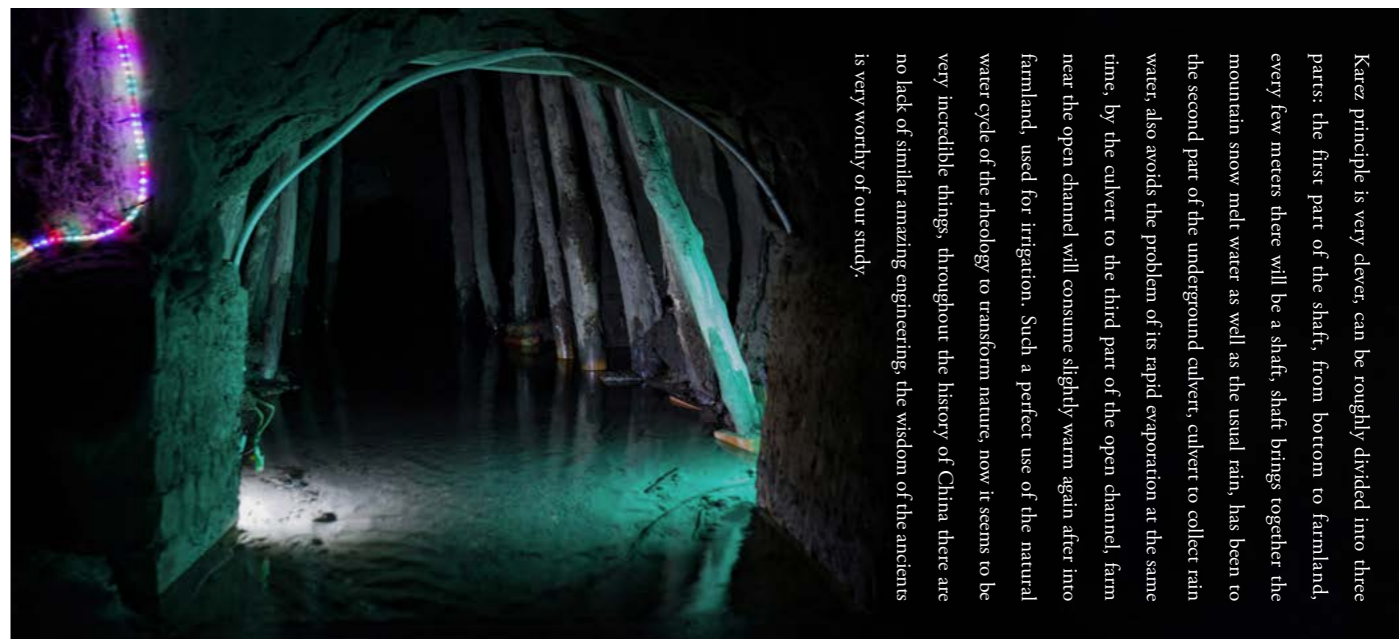
说到新疆，我想大多数人都会想到其瓜果的甜美，物产之丰饶，尤其在瓜果成熟之际，往往一类蜜瓜就有好几十种，而且个个都香甜可口，造就这一切的原因自然离不开其自然条件，光照时间长且充足，但同时土壤里的水分蒸发的也十分迅速，再加之常年降水稀少，这使得灌溉水源成为其农业发展的主要问题。然而人们的智慧和对大自然的改造与利用力也是十分强大的，比如您瞧我们今天来参观的坎儿井。



Said to xinjiang, I think most people think of the melon and fruit sweetness, the abundance of products, especially in the melon and fruit mature, kind of melon is often have dozens of kinds, and all are sweet and delicious, why all this make nature cannot leave its natural conditions, lighting time long enough, but at the same time, soil moisture evaporation is very quick, plus all the year round the rainfall, the irrigation water become the main problems of agricultural development. However, people's wisdom and ability to transform and utilize nature are also very powerful. For example, look at the karez we are visiting today.



坎儿井的原理十分巧妙，大致可以分为三部分：第一部分竖井，从山脚到农田，每隔几十米就会有一个竖井，竖井汇集了山体积雪融水以及平时的雨水，一直汇集到地底的第二部分暗渠，暗渠收集雨水，同时也避免了其迅速蒸发的的问题，经暗渠到农田附近的第三部分明渠，明渠将雪水稍加温暖后再送入农田，用于灌溉。这样完美的利用自然水循环的流变来改造自然，在现在看来都是十分不可思议事情，纵观中国历史也不乏有类似的令人惊叹的工程，古人的智慧还是十分值得我们去学习的。



Karez principle is very clever, can be roughly divided into three parts: the first part of the shaft, from bottom to farmland, every few meters there will be a shaft, shaft brings together the mountain snow melt water as well as the usual rain, has been to the second part of the underground culvert, culvert to collect rain water, also avoids the problem of its rapid evaporation at the same time, by the culvert to the third part of the open channel, farm near the open channel will consume slightly warm again after into farmland, used for irrigation. Such a perfect use of the natural water cycle of the rheology to transform nature, now it seems to be very incredible things, throughout the history of China there are no lack of similar amazing engineering, the wisdom of the ancients is very worthy of our study.



## 交河古城

Ancient city of Jiaohe



走完长长的瓷砖铺成的上坡的路，映入眼帘的是一片广阔的沙土平原，高低错落的生土建筑屹立其上，从破落的景象中我看到了时光的刻度。

这是一座屹立了两千多年的都城，公元前2至5世纪，由古代西域三十六城郭诸国之一的车师前国开创和建造，在南北朝和唐朝达到鼎盛。但到后来，在连年的战火和伊斯兰教的蒙古统治者对当地佛教信仰的打压下，交河古城最终还是走完了它生命的历程。

After walking up the slope paved with long ceramic tiles, I came across a vast sandy plain with scattered raw earth buildings standing on it. From the ruined scene, I saw the scale of time.

This is a capital city that has stood for more than two thousand years. From the 2nd to the 5th century BC, it was created and built by the former kingdom of the carayan driver, one of the 36 kingdoms in the ancient western regions. It reached its peak in the southern and northern dynasties and the tang dynasty. However, after years of war and the suppression of the local buddhist faith by islamic Mongol rulers, jiaohe city finally finished its life course.



我们缓慢地穿梭其中，感受着两千多年前人们的生活，想象着在某一块地方，是否曾有人悲痛过、欢喜过，是否曾有人在这里出生，在这里死去……



We move slowly through it, feeling the life of people more than two thousand years ago, and wondering if there were people in a certain place who had been sad and happy, who had been born here and who had died here...



沧海桑田，海枯石烂，时间这把利器可以抹杀任何事物，人们眼中的永恒也不过是弹指一挥间，转瞬即逝。高昌，始于西汉，当时的繁荣、兴盛，让人们所向往，正如其称谓一般：高昌，一直繁荣昌盛，诚然又有谁会想到如今千年之后，昔日繁华的街道早已在风沙中模糊了其轮廓，原先高耸的城墙早已成了颓垣断壁，当时的皇宫贵族区现如今也只剩几面残壁在这风沙之中摇摇欲坠，千年的洗礼褪去了高昌华丽的衣裳，夺取了其闭月羞花的容颜，留下的也仅只是一些残存的尸骨，在这千年的漂泊之中高昌是幸运的，至少它让世人发现了它，它的繁华，它的昌盛得以被后世流传，但在这千年的岁月之中又有多少个高昌呢？我想答案不在少数，只因他们都在这风沙中被埋没了。



Time can erase everything. The eternity in people's eyes is just a passing moment. Gaochang started from the western han dynasty. At that time, prosperity and prosperity made people yearn for it, just as it was called: Gaochang, has been prosperous, it is true and who would have thought that now after one thousand, the former's bustling streets already blurred the contour in the sand, had already become a ruin, the towering walls of the palace noble area now also only a few rubble in the sand wave, in one thousand the baptism of faded gaochang colorful clothes, took its an appearance, and only a few remaining bones, in the one thousand years of wandering gaochang is lucky, at least it let people found it, it's busy, it gets to be popularized by later generations of prosperity, but in the one thousand years and how much a gaochang? I think there are many answers, because they are all buried in the sand.



新疆火焰山，它作为吐鲁番最著名的景点，位于吐鲁番盆地的北缘，古丝绸之路北道。火焰山是中国最热的地方，夏季最高气温高达摄氏47.8度，地表最高温度高达摄氏70度以上，沙窝里可烤熟鸡蛋。

但运气好的地方在于今天是阴天，还伴随着舒服的微风，让这里原本烤炉般的环境凉快许多。随着走进景点入口，映入眼帘的便是中国四大名著之一《西游记》的文化长廊，两侧更是刻满了让人随口就能叫出名字的故事：『三借芭蕉扇』『车迟国』『乌鸡国』……另外这里当然少不了美猴王孙悟空的如意金箍棒，而它现在作为火焰山的巨型温度计屹立在山前，提醒着游客们火焰山可怕的气温和地表温度。

## IV

## 火焰山

The volcano



Xinjiang huoyanshan mountain, as the most famous scenic spot in turpan, is located at the northern edge of the turpan basin, north of the ancient silk road. Huoyanshan is the hottest place in China. The highest temperature in summer is as high as 47.8 degrees centigrade, and the highest surface temperature is over 70 degrees centigrade.

But the good news is that it's cloudy today, with a nice breeze, which makes it a lot cooler than it used to be. As you enter the entrance of the scenic spot, you will see the cultural corridor of journey to the west, one of the four masterpieces of China, on both sides of which are stories that can be called out at will: "three borrowed banana fans", "the chi kingdom", "wu ji kingdom"... And, of course, there's sun wukong's ruyi staff, which now stands in front of the mountain as a giant thermometer, reminding visitors of the terrible temperatures and surface temperatures in the mountain.



火焰山以红色的花岗岩反射阳光而闻名遐迩，维吾尔语称：克孜勒塔格，意为：红山。唐人以其炎热曾命名为：火山。别谈颜色，它山长100多公里，最宽处达10公里，海拔500米左右，主峰海拔831.7米的雄伟姿态更是让人直观感受到它熊熊烈火般的气势。当然我们今天没感受到。山下的骆驼，驴车，坦克车，装甲车也是层出不穷……

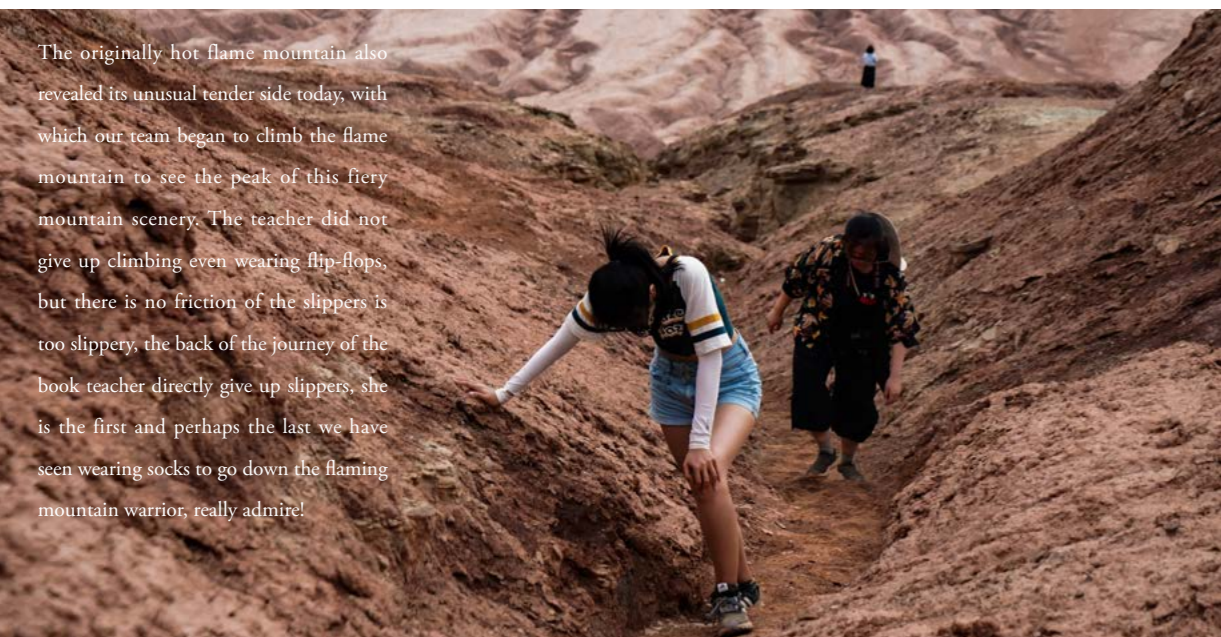


The flaming mountain is famous for its red granite reflecting the sun's rays. In the uygur language, it is called "kizil-taqe", meaning "red mountain". Other mountains, let alone the color of more than 100 kilometers long, the widest of 10 kilometers, about 500 meters above sea level, the main peak elevation of 831.7 meters majestic attitude is let people directly feel it raging fire like momentum. (of course we do not feel today) under the mountain of camels, donkeys, tanks, armored vehicles are endless...





原本炙热的火焰山今天也露出了它不常见的温柔一面，借此我们的团队开始爬上火焰山，想看看这座暴躁的大山顶点的风景。书馨老师即使脚穿人字拖也并没有放弃攀登，但是没有摩擦力的拖鞋实在太滑，后面的路程书馨老师直接放弃拖鞋，她是我们见过的第一位或许也是最后一位穿着袜子走下火焰山的战士，实在佩服！



The originally hot flame mountain also revealed its unusual tender side today, with which our team began to climb the flame mountain to see the peak of this fiery mountain scenery. The teacher did not give up climbing even wearing flip-flops, but there is no friction of the slippers is too slippery, the back of the journey of the book teacher directly give up slippers, she is the first and perhaps the last we have seen wearing socks to go down the flaming mountain warrior, really admire!

当然征服火焰山也不是那么容易，要知道俗话说「上山容易，下山难」，更别说山体光秃秃的火焰山了，没有借力的树木或者植物，加上到处是碎石和沙土让我们的下山之路变得非常艰难。但最终同学老师间的相互帮助与提醒让大家全体成功返回。值得一提的是当天晚上有大风戒严，时间晚一点十级大风就会呼啸而来，我想人在光秃秃的火焰山怕是肯定坚持不下去的吧。同学们分化身长跑健将，再加上大包小包看起来特像军队里的负重越野，有部分同学坐上了山脚下速度堪比兰博基尼的小驴车返回了入口。这次与大风、与泥土、与时间、与自然的赛跑在所有人在心里留下了深深的印记。

Of course, it is not so easy to conquer the flaming mountain. As the saying goes, "it is easy to go up the mountain, but hard to go down the mountain", not to mention the naked mountain with no trees or plants, and the gravel and sand everywhere make our way down the mountain very difficult. But in the end, the mutual help and reminder between students and teachers made everyone return successfully. It is worth mentioning that the night there is a strong wind martial law, time later ten strong winds will roar, I think people in the bare flame mountain is certainly not stick to it. The students were dressed up as long-distance runners, and the bags looked like the weight of the army. Some of them got on the lamborghini donkey cart at the foot of the mountain and returned to the entrance. The race against the wind, against the earth, against time, against nature has left a deep imprint on all of us.



# DAY 14 × 新疆 — 乌鲁木齐

## Urumqi, Xinjiang uygur autonomous region

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天山天池

Tianshan Tianchi

天山  
Tianshan mountains

2019.04.26

### 行程 Schedule

### 天山天池 Tianshan Tianchi

这一次的目的地，是新疆的天山天池，我想先讲一下新疆，咱们看新疆的「疆」字，左边的部分是「土」，代表着新疆地大物博，166.5万平方公里，是中国的六分之一，然后还有「弓」，代表着新疆边界线长，跟8个国家接壤；右边，三根横两个田，就是新疆的地理面貌，三山夹两盆，上面的山是阿勒泰山，下面是昆仑山。上面的田是准噶尔盆地，下面是塔里木盆地，而中间的这座山，就是我们此次的目的地，天山山脉。

I want to talk about xinjiang first. Let's look at the word "xinjiang" in xinjiang. The left part is "soil", which represents xinjiang's vast territory and abundant resources. On the right, three horizontal fields represent the geographical features of xinjiang, with three mountains sandwiched between two basins. The mountains above are altay mountains and the following are kunlun mountains. The upper tian is the junggar basin, the lower is the tarim basin, and the middle one is the tianshan mountain range.

天山天池海拔2000米，最高的博格达峰5255米。所以在市区下雨的时候，天山天池在下雪。我们一路爬山，能看到最顶端多年不化的雪山山顶，也能看到山坡的郁郁葱葱的树林，能看到蔚蓝色的天池，也能看到山脚含苞待放的花。天池被称之为瑶池，新疆人打趣道，天池是王母娘娘的洗脚池。我们感受到了大自然的鬼斧神工，在四月份还能看到下雪，觉得特别的神奇，一起跟老师同学们爬山，因为下雨的原因，还能看到小小的蘑菇。闻到大自然的味道，品味不一样的新疆美景，觉得特别的有意思。

Tianshan tianshan 1900 meters above sea level, the highest bogda 5255 meters peak. So when it rains downtown, it snows in tianshan and tianchi. We can climb all the way to the top of the snow-capped mountain which has not been melted for many years. We can also see the lush forests on the hillside, the azure sky pool and the budding flowers at the foot of the mountain. We feel the uncanny workmanship of nature, in April can also see snow, feel special magic, together with the teachers and students to climb the mountain, because of the rain, can also see the small mushroom. Smell the taste of nature, taste the different xinjiang scenery, feel special interesting.

传说，3000余年前穆天子曾在天山天池之畔与王母娘娘欢筵对歌，留下了千古佳话，使天池赢得了「瑶池」这个美称。需要纠正的是，天山天池位于新疆维吾尔自治区昌吉回族自治州阜康市境内，而不是乌鲁木齐市内。天山天池距阜康市区约37公里，而距自治区首府乌鲁木齐市大约有97公里。天山天池是以高山湖泊为中心的自然风景区，是中国西北干旱地区典型的山岳型自然景观。天山天池位于博格达峰北坡山腰，湖面的海拔大约有1910米了。

Legend has it that more than 3,000 years ago, mu tianzi once held a banquet and sang songs with the queen mother at the bank of tianchi lake in tianshan mountain. Tianshan tianchi is located in fukang, changji hui autonomous prefecture of xinjiang uygur autonomous region, but not in urumqi. Tianchi is about 37 kilometers from fukang district and 97 kilometers from urumqi, the regional capital. Tianshan lake is a natural scenic area with alpine lake as the center. It is a typical mountainous natural landscape in the arid area of northwest China. Tianchi lake is located on the Northern Slope of bogda peak. The lake is about 1,910 meters above sea level.

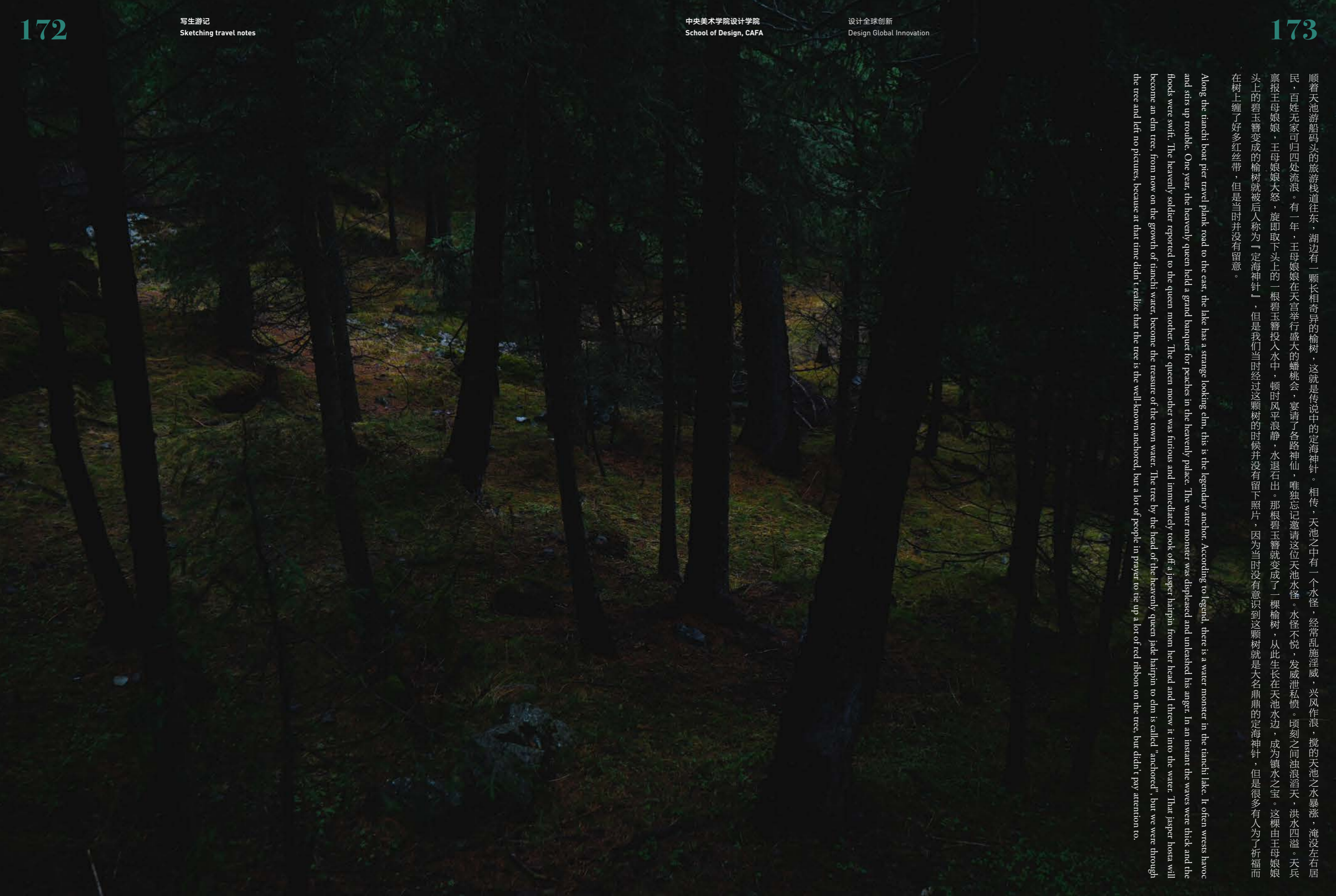
第一天我们大部队上山，天山上在下雪，拍出来的效果更加虚无缥缈的感觉，第二天我们几个没有尽兴的同学又去了一次，这次早上登山的时候是晴天，下午就变成了多云的天气，所以这些照片是光线不同下天山的景观，缆车沿途一路风光无限好，挺拔、苍翠的云杉、塔松，漫山遍岭，遮天蔽日，十分美丽。天池的湖水十分蓝，远处的天山博格达峰终年积雪，冰川延绵。雪峰倒映，云杉环拥，碧水似镜，风光如画！

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顺着天池游船码头的旅游栈道往东，湖边有一颗长相奇异的榆树，这就是传说中的定海神针。相传，天池之中有一个水怪，经常乱施淫威，兴风作浪，搅得天池之水暴涨，淹没左右居民，百姓无家可归四处流浪。有一年，王母娘娘在天宫举行盛大的蟠桃会，宴请了各路神仙，唯独忘记邀请这位天池水怪。水怪不悦，发威泄私愤。顷刻之间浊浪滔天，洪水四溢。天兵禀报王母娘娘，王母娘娘大怒，旋即取下头上的一根碧玉簪投入水中，顿时风平浪静，水退石出。那根碧玉簪就变成了一棵榆树，从此生长在天池水边，成为镇水之宝。这棵由王母娘娘头上的碧玉簪变成的榆树就被后人称为「定海神针」，但是我们当时经过这颗树的时候并没有留下照片，因为当时没有意识到这颗树就是大名鼎鼎的定海神针，但是很多人为了祈福而在树上缠了好多红丝带，但是当时并没有留意。

Along the tianchi boat pier travel plank road to the east, the lake has a strange looking elm, this is the legendary anchor. According to legend, there is a water monster in the tianchi lake. It often wrecks havoc and stir up trouble. One year, the heavenly queen held a grand banquet for peaches in the heavenly palace. The water monster was displeased and unleashed his anger. In an instant the waves were thick and the floods were swift. The heavenly soldier reported to the queen mother. The queen mother was furious and immediately took off a jasper hairpin from her head and threw it into the water. That jasper hosen will become an elm tree, from now on the growth of tianchi water, become the treasure of the town water. The tree by the head of the heavenly queen jade hairpin to elm is called "anchored", but we were through the tree and left no pictures, because at that time didn't realize that the tree is the well-known anchored, but a lot of people in prayer to tie up a lot of red ribbon on the tree, but didn't pay attention to.



我们下山返程时，在大雪中看到了一只动物的轮廓，一开始我以为自然是保护区的宣传牌，但也不是很确定，我就蹲在雪中仔细的观察，然后它竟然动了，我十分震惊，它竟然还往我面前走了几步，当时我离它只有十几米，看上去那就是只马鹿，特别是那身材矫健的肌肉轮廓，简直是印在我脑子里了。那只鹿并不十分怕人，听到人声之后，和我对视了几秒钟后才转身跑开。

第二天我们又按原路上山，虽然没有再次见到鹿，但它留下的蹄印却十分清晰。还发现了被啃食过的树皮和鹿的粪便。在第二天去时我们还去做了索道，沿途的风景也是很漂亮的，缆车沿途一路风光无限好，挺拔、苍翠的云杉、塔松，漫山遍岭，遮天蔽日，十分美丽。天池的湖水十分蓝，远处的天山博格达峰终年积雪，冰川延绵。雪峰倒映，云杉环拥，碧水似镜，风光如画，由于海拔太高，山顶被云雾笼罩，视野有限，所以看到的只有雾气。



When we went down the mountain home, saw the outline of an animal in the snow, at first I thought it was a nature reserve of signs, but also not sure, I will squat down in the snow careful observation, and then it was moved, I was shocked, it still took a few steps in front of me, I was only a dozen meters, looks that is a red deer, especially the contour shape the lithe muscle, was imprinted on my mind. The deer was not very shy. After hearing the voices, it looked at me for a few seconds before it turned and ran away.

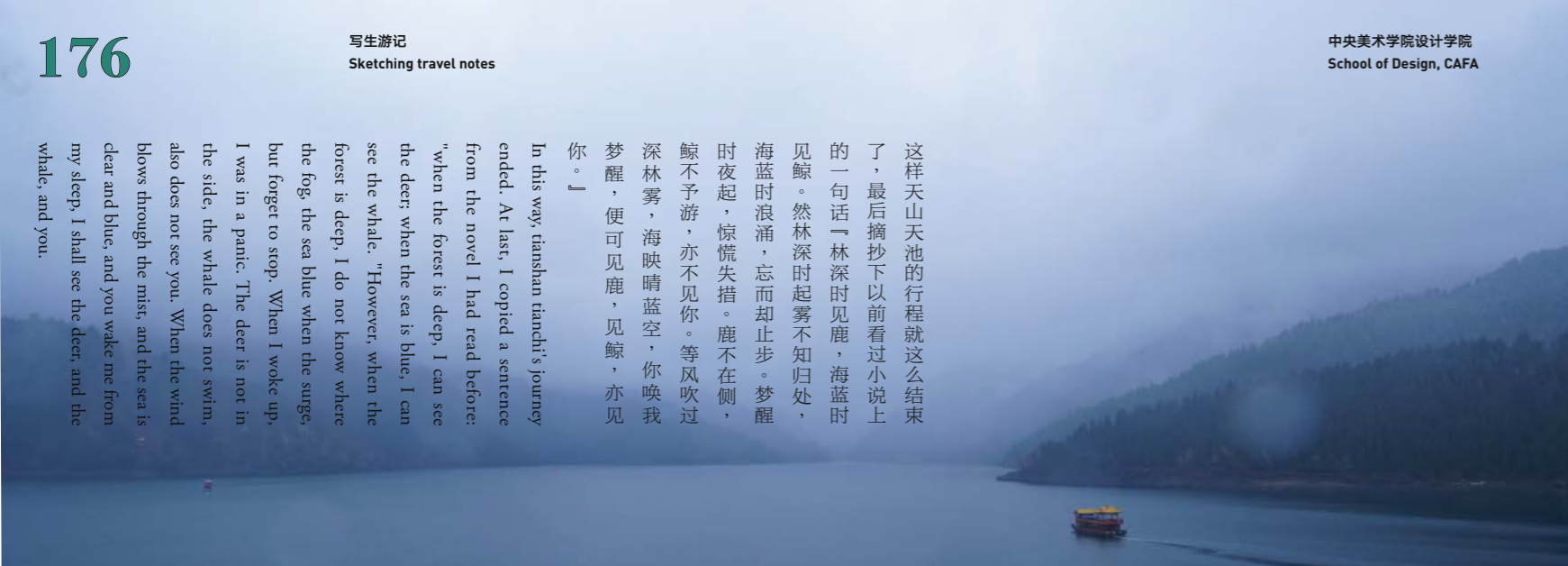
The next day we followed the same path, and although we did not see the deer again, its footprints were very clear. Chewed bark and deer droppings were also found. On the second day, we also went to the cableway, the scenery along the way is also very beautiful, all the way along the cable car scenery is infinite good, tall and straight, green spruce, tazon, diffuse mountain all over the mountains, blocking the sun, very beautiful. Tianshi lake is very blue, the distant tianshan bogda peak snow all the year round, the glacier stretches, Xuefeng reflection, spruce ring embrace, clear water like a mirror, picturesque scenery, because the altitude is too high, the peak is shrouded in clouds and fog, limited vision, so you can only see the fog.





这样天山天池的行程就这么结束了，最后摘抄下以前看过小说上的一句话「林深时见鹿，海蓝时见鲸。然林深时起雾不知归处，海蓝时浪涌，忘而却止步。梦醒时夜起，惊慌失措。鹿不在侧，鲸不予游，亦不见你。等风吹过深林雾，海映晴蓝空，你唤我梦醒，便可见鹿，见鲸，亦见你。」

In this way, tianshan tianchi's journey ended. At last, I copied a sentence from the novel I had read before: "when the forest is deep, I can see the deer; when the sea is blue, I can see the whale." However, when the forest is deep, I do not know where the fog, the sea blue when the surge, but forget to stop. When I woke up, I was in a panic. The deer is not in the side, the whale does not swim, also does not see you. When the wind blows through the mist, and the sea is clear and blue, and you wake me from my sleep, I shall see the deer, and the whale, and you.





# III 各小组第五次方案汇报 The fifth programme report of each group



在返回的大巴车上，书馨和Ashley老师开始跟每一组同学进行方案交流，写生即将结束，每个小组的方案从雏形到逐步完善，都有了可观的进展，除了解决我们遇到的问题，两位老师着重跟每个小组都交流了后续的计划，下乡快要结束了，但是作业才刚开始，接下来就是逐一落实了！

晚上天池归来，我们一部分同学一起看了复联四，坐在乌鲁木齐的电影院里，有一瞬间仿佛回到了望京的错觉，Anyway，终于不用再心惊胆战的刷朋友圈了！



In return bus, books and ASHLEY teacher began to communicate with each group to plan, sketch is coming to an end, each group's plan from prototype to gradually improve, there are considerable progress, in addition to solve our problems, two teachers focus on the follow-up to communicate with each team's plan, the countryside coming to an end, but just the beginning of the operation, the next step is implemented!

In the evening, some of our classmates watched the fourth reunion and sat in the cinema in urumqi. For a moment, we felt like we were back at wangjing, Anyway.



# DAY 15 × 新疆 — 乌鲁木齐

## Urumqi, Xinjiang uygur autonomous region

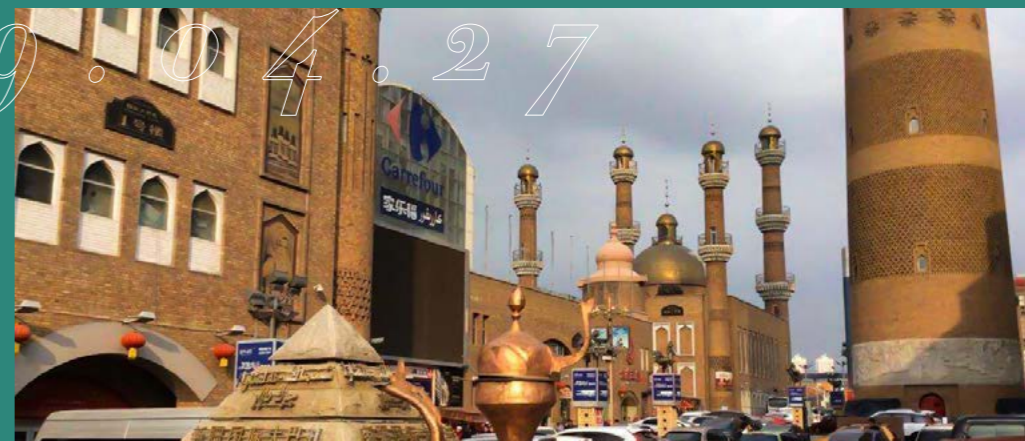
文 / 张 乐 E D I T O R / Z H A N G L E

### 行程 Schedule

大巴扎  
The grand bazaar

返回北京  
Back to Beijing

2019.04.27



大巴扎步行街  
Grand bazaar pedestrian street

### 大巴扎 The grand bazaar

丝路之旅的最后一站定格在了乌鲁木齐解放南路8号的国际大巴扎。

「大巴扎」在维语中意为集市，是农贸手工业品集中销售的地方。当地的俗语是这么说的：「在大巴扎除了父母什么都能买到」。由此可见「大巴扎」这种集贸市场在日常生

The last stop of the silk road tour was the international grand bazaar, no. 8 jiefang south road, urumqi.

"Big bazaar" means bazaar in the uygur language. It is a place where the handmade products of farmers are sold in a concentrated way. "You can buy anything in the bazaar except your parents," goes a local saying. Thus it can be seen that bazaar plays an important role in daily life and commodity trade.

Grand bazaar is a combination of traditional market and modern business circle. With its red brick walls, domed minarets, the buildings throughout the market are full of local characteristics. While reflecting the folk customs of the western regions, it also pays attention to practicality and characteristics of The Times.

不同于传统大巴扎，其销售物品主要集中在新疆特产干果货、特色手工艺品上。银器、挂毯、首饰、民族刀具……向我们展示着西域民族的炫丽文化。繁复花式纹样、奇异的形状都让人眼前一亮。

Different from the traditional bazaar, its sales items are mainly concentrated in xinjiang specialty dried fruit goods, characteristic handicrafts. Silverware, tapestry, jewelry, ethnic knives... It shows us the splendid culture of the people in the western regions. Complex patterns, strange shapes are let a person shine.

From time to time, the sound of hot wap comes from the distance. In addition to a wide variety of Musical Instruments, there is also a uygur craftsman who is making Musical Instruments at his desk. When the sound of sawing goes into the body with the sound of music and the aroma of wood, the whole culture seems to move through the body.

远处不时传来热瓦普的奏乐声，维族大爷正坐在民族乐器店的门口演奏。而店里除了琳琅满目、各式各样的乐器，还有一位工作台前正在制作着乐器的维族匠人。当拉锯的声音伴随着乐音和木头的香气一起进入身体的时候，整个文化仿佛就这样在体内穿行。

Wandering around the great bazaar is probably an experience of swimming in different cultures. From the sense of taste to the food, to the smell of spices in the air, to the beautiful things in front of you, to the brisk sound of hot wapu. This is a culture hit, out of the familiar context, new and beautiful. This is probably the charm of the silk road. Along with the movement of geographical location, different cultures and ethnic characteristics come into being. And constantly in time and space interweave, fusion, and finally create a dazzling world about civilization.

闲逛大巴扎大概就是一种在不同文化中畅游的体验。从味觉到食物，到空气中弥漫着的香料的气息，到眼前的琳琅满目，再到轻快的热瓦普乐音。这是一种文化的袭来，脱离了熟悉的语境，新颖而又美丽。这也大概是丝绸之路的魅力所在，伴随着地理位置的移动，迎来的是不同文化、种族的特色。并且不停地在时间与空间中交织、融汇，最终创造出关于文明的炫丽世界。



II  
返回北京  
Back to Beijing

至此我们的写生便走近尾声，但是这条钢铁战士之路依然是「路漫漫其修远兮，吾将上下而求索」！  
At this point our sketching will come to the end, but the road of the steel warrior is still "the long way to build xi, I will search up and down!"



# PERSONAL SUMMARY

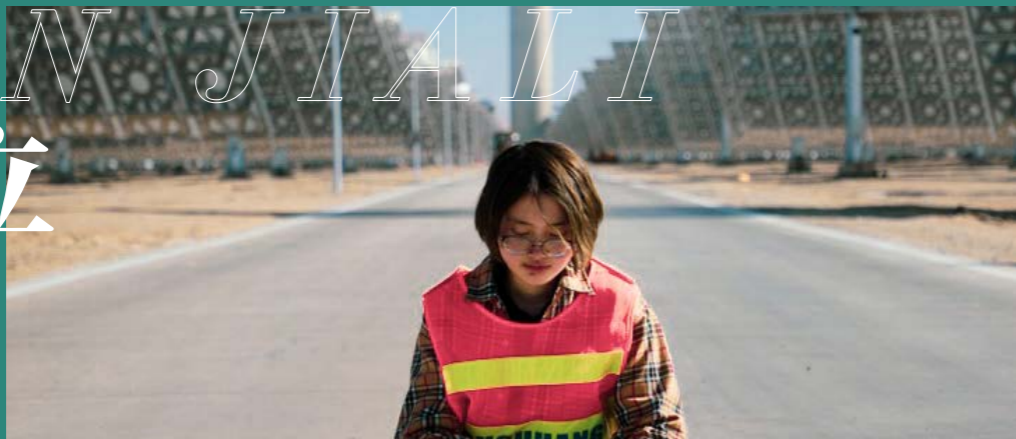
个人总结



# CHEN JIALI

## 陈佳立

年级：本科一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes



从在灯塔节做志愿者的那一周开始，我的生活就进入了不间断的忙碌的阶段。先是在灯塔节接待嘉宾的间隙中，为了看片，每天整天地在三个演播厅之间来回移动；接着正好赶上第一个结课周，不仅要补上之前灯塔节落下的作业，还有新的作业源源不断地被加进日程表中。熬了两天的夜还没做完动画作业，却已经到了外出实践的日子了，早晨八点钟关上电脑，回寝室收拾检查过后，坐着下午三点钟的飞机来到了西安。

钢铁战士小队先后去了陕西博物馆、碑林博物馆、城墙和兵马俑，感受了西安浓厚的文化氛围，也学习到了很多新的文化知识。

一路走来，我发现古人有许多的黑科技，比如陀螺仪原理的香囊，液体水平的酒壶，鎏金技术，兵器防腐技术……有些甚至自以为是先进最发达的我们——现代人，也无法完全还原制造。

我不由想到，我们一提到几千年前的古人，似乎就觉得他们比现

初到西安，一切都那么的有趣，西安似乎有一种其他城市没有的自成一格的韵味。在西安这个城市里，我总能看到十分奇妙的城市规划，从在屋顶上种树和做着古建筑屋顶的摩天大楼，到配备着四个红绿灯、一个行人休息区和一个交警的20米长斑马线，更不用说兵马俑对西安的独特影响——餐饮店、大商场的门口两边对立着两个兵马俑，火车站旁的商店里还售卖着10元一网子的兵马俑小人。

From the week when I volunteered for Lighthouse Festival, my life has entered a busy phase. Firstly, in the gap between the reception of the guests during the Lighthouse Festival, in order to see the film, I move back and forth between the three studios every day; then we catch up with the first closing week. I not only have to make up for the homework that was left during the Lighthouse Festival, but also need to add new homework to the schedule. I stayed up two nights, but still failed in finishing my animation homework. And it was time to go out for practice course. I turned off my computer at 8 o'clock in the morning, went back to my dormitory to clean up and check, and arrived in Xian by plane at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

When I first arrived in Xian, everything was so interesting that Xian seemed to have a unique charm that other cities did not have. In Xian, I can always see very wonderful city planning, from planting trees and building ancient architecture on the roof of skyscrapers to a 20-meter zebra equipped with four traffic lights, a pedestrian rest area and one traffic police, not to mention the unique impact of terra cotta warriors on Xian - such as two terra cotta warriors stand on either side of the entrance of restaurants and shopping malls. store that near the train station also sells 10 yuan a net of terra cotta warriors and horses villains.

The iron and steel soldier team went to Shaanxi Museum, Stele Forest Museum, City Wall and Terra cotta Warriors and Horses successively. We felt the strong cultural atmosphere in Xian and learned a lot of new cultural knowledge.

Along the way, I found that the ancients had many black technologies, such as the sachet using the principle of gyroscope, the wine pot of liquid level, the technology of gold smelting, the technology of anti-corrosion of weapons... Some even we, modern people, who regard ourselves as the most advanced and developed, can not completely restore manufacturing of ancient technologies. I can't help but think that when we mention the ancient people thousands of

代人要落后几千年。其实不然，科学证明，古人和现代人的脑容量事实上是没有多大区别的，恍惚间我感觉古人就好像是与我们方向不同的另一个繁荣文化，两者各有千秋，古代人兢兢业业，一生只为一件事而奋斗，而现代人最大的进步在于连接了古今，沟通了世界。

离开了西安后，我们开始了一天两个地方的艰难且快乐的旅程，白天逛完天水的麦积山石窟，晚上在兰州停留，第二天达到武威，参观了天梯山石窟的大佛与白塔寺，第三天从武威出发到张掖，两天参观了丹霞地质公园和大佛寺、马蹄寺……终于我们达到了我们此行的重头戏——敦煌。

敦煌，在很多学艺术的人的心中，是一个非常神圣的地方。一说起敦煌，仿佛眼前就出现了飞沙、壁画和沿途念经的僧人。我怀着期待的心情来到这里，有幸看到了据称目前世界第一大的光热电厂。

它的原理，是来自古代一种名为“阳燧”的点火用具。这里因常年干旱、太阳光剧烈且未使用土地辽阔的独特地理环境，凭借数千枚115平方米大的镜子，将太阳光汇集到一根200多米高、直径10米的大柱子上，通过盐水的高低温池传热，再将热能转换成电能。这里的制电量，从最初1mw到10mw到现在的100mw，不能不说是一个非常具有建设性的工程。

在敦煌，我们看到了让人神往的壁画和泥塑，听到了许许多多让人着迷的故事。一副巨大的壁画上，几乎每10平方厘米就是一个小故事，它们有的独立成

years ago, it seems that they should be thousands of years behind the modern people. In fact, science has proved that the brain capacity of the ancients and modern people is actually not much different. In a trance, I feel that the ancients are more like another prosperous culture different from modern people's direction. They have their own merits and demerits. Ancient people worked diligently for only one thing in their life, when the greatest progress of modern people lies in connecting the past and the present and communicating the world.

After leaving Xian, we started a hard and happy journey that we reach two places in one day. After visiting Maiji Mountain Grottoes in Tianshui in the daytime, we stopped in Lanzhou in the evening and arrived at Wuwei the next day. We visited the Great Buddha and Baita Temple in Tianti Mountain Grottoes. On the third day, we departed from Wuwei to Zhangye. On the second day, we visited Danxia Geopark, the Great Buddha Temple and the Horseshoe Temple. Finally, we have reached the most important stage of our trip - Dunhuang.

Dunhuang, in the heart of many art learners, is a very sacred place. Speaking of Dunhuang, we see something in our heart as if there is sand flying, murals and monks chanting along the way. And I was lucky and came here expecting to see what is said to be the world's largest photothermal power plant.

Its principle comes from an ancient ignition device

章，有的交织成集，但它们都有一个共同的特点——那就是它们无一不透露着多年前，佛教虔诚的信徒们一笔一画的精心描绘，一点一点的尽力雕刻。

这一路上，我看到高山慢慢变秃，雪山离我越来越近，看到波光粼粼的湖水，看到一望无际的沙土地，我还看到丹霞看到雅丹看到祁连山系，还看到了人类文明的妙曼多姿。

从博物馆中整齐排列的让人惊叹的发明与发现，石窟中形色各异的雕塑和壁画，到位于敦煌的目前世界最大的光热电厂，再到无比精彩的《又见敦煌》，不论古今，人类一直都是多么的有趣。

老师问我们一路上最喜欢哪里，我回答西安，因为生活舒适又有文化底蕴。但有人回答他最喜欢路上那无人问津的风景，因为那才是地球本来的样子。

called Yangsui. Because of the unique geographical environment of perennial drought, intense sunlight and vast unused land, with thousands of 115 square meters of mirrors, the sunlight is gathered on a column over 200 meters high and 10 meters in diameter, and heat is transferred through the high and low temperature pool of brine, then heat energy is converted into electric energy. The electricity production here, from the first 1MW to 10MW to the present 100mw, can not but be said to be a very constructive project.

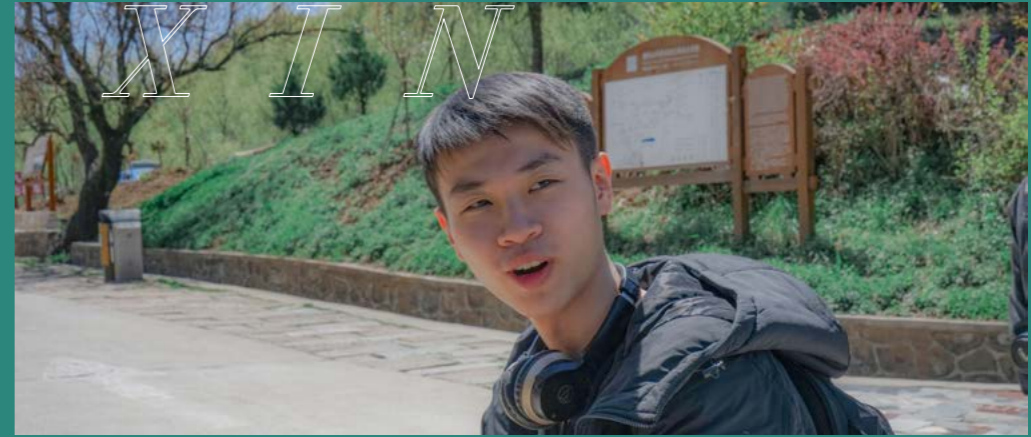
In Dunhuang, we saw fascinating murals and clay sculptures and heard many fascinating stories. On a huge fresco, almost every 10 square centimeters is a small story. Some of them are separated into chapters and some are interwoven into collections. But they all have a common feature. That is, they all reveal that many years ago, the devout believers of Buddhism painted carefully and sculpted little by little.

On the way, I saw the alpine gradually bald, the snow mountain getting closer and closer to me, the sparkling Lake water, the endless sandy land, Danxia saw Yadan see the Qilian Mountains, and also saw the beauty of human civilization. From the amazing inventions and discoveries arranged in the museum, the various sculptures and murals in the grottoes, to the world's largest photoelectric power plant located in Dunhuang, to the wonderful "See Dunhuang Again", no matter how interesting human beings are all the time.

The teacher asked us what we liked best along the way. I answered Xian because life there was comfortable and cultural. But somebody answered that he liked the scenery on the road that nobody cared about, because that was what the earth was like.

F U  
付鑫

年级：本科一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes



在千年前从长安到西域，尚且不谈其路程长短与否，就论环境的严苛，可能要花费数年之久，并且大部分人也是九死一生。如今，花了半个月的时间便走完了这丝绸之路的近半段路程，不得不说时代发展变化是如此迅速，但无论是繁华的长安城，还是像高昌那样的西域各国现早已只是颓垣断壁，物是人非。

千年转瞬即逝，在时间的长河之中，丝路的原貌早已是破败不堪，保留下来的也仅仅只是冰山一角。车水马龙，繁华似锦，在当初的丝路可以说是常态，各国人们在此贸易。葡萄，香料就此传入中国，旅行僧人在此讲经说法，西方极乐世界就此被唐人所向往，也正是如此繁荣的丝路，支撑起了莫高窟，麦积山石窟的兴建，同时也为中国在当时世界打通了交互通道丝绸陶瓷传入欧洲成为皇室贵族所爱之物，繁荣之后也必将迎来其衰败时期，历经几千年的风沙，当时的繁华早已埋在这沙海之下，留给现在只是一些蛛丝马迹，让我们这些后人通过这一个小孔窥伺当初的辉煌，历史可以回溯，但时间不可逆，我们也不会也不可能回到过去，我们能够做的也仅仅是将这份历史加以传承，而对于丝路，现在又是新的一种繁荣，以丝路为契机，发展周边经济，可以说是丝路最好最新的使命。

千年辉煌转瞬即逝，新的千年必将不朽！

From Chang ' An to the western region, in the thousands of years ago, it may take years, not to talk about the length of its journey or not, on the harsh environment, in the time is nine dead lives, and now we, after half a month to walk the nearly half of the Silk Road, we have to say that the development and change of the Times is so rapid, But whether it is the bustling Changan city, or like Gaochang, the western countries are already just repaired, things are wrong.

Thousands of years are fleeting, in the long river of time, the original appearance of Silk Road has long been dilapidated, retained is only the tip of the iceberg. Traffic, colorful, in the original Silk Road can be said to be the norm, people in all countries in this trade, grapes, spices into China, travel monks in this an, the Western world of bliss by the Tang people yearn for, but also so prosperous Silk Road, supporting the construction of Mogao Grottoes, Maizishan grottoes, At the same time for China in the world at that time to open an interactive channel silk ceramics into Europe to become the royal aristocracy love, after the prosperity will usher in its decay period, after thousands of of years of wind and sand, the bustling time has been buried under this sandy sea, leaving now just some clues, Let us posterity through this small hole to spy on the original glory, history can be traced back, but the time is irreversible, we will not and can not return to the past, we can do is only to pass on this history, and for Silk Road, now is a new kind of prosperity, Silk Road as an opportunity to develop the surrounding economy, It can be said that Silk Road is the best and newest mission.

Thousands of years of glory fleeting, the new millennium will be immortal!

GUO  
郭丹妮

年级：本科一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes

为期半个月的旅程，从西安到乌鲁木齐，从长安到西域。我们用了一周的时间就走了古人一辈子的路。由心感慨惊叹，丝绸之路的伟大，也在这一路上的旅程中收获了很多。

西安是一个神奇的城市！对这座城市最令人难忘的莫过于市内书记规定的“车让人，烟头不落地。”当公交车师傅率领整车的乘客等我们过马路时，真的一点也不敢怠慢，小腿甩开赶紧跑过去了。西安人民的耿直属性也让我们印象深刻。最难忘的还有那次集体赶去兰州的高铁，真的在离发车只剩两分钟的时候大家才上的车，一个个都气喘吁吁的，当时的心情真的是发自内心的开心。

午后在天水的路边农家吃的家常小炒、吐鲁番徒步爬过的火焰山、几乎每天都是在车上解决早午饭的时光、乌鲁木齐的唱K活动…还有我在西安丢手机的经历，也给了我很大的教训，真的非常感谢书馨老师带我去报警和在树荫下等待我的同学们，也一辈子都忘不了张乐开着定位去找时迅捷的背影。这个事情发生之后我特别愧疚，自己自闭了好一会儿，后来想通之后就感觉还好，特别感谢我靠谱的小伙伴。特别喜欢这次旅行认识的张同学和陈同学，我们三个形成的稳定的三人团体真的发生了很多有意思的故事，我已经准备好了把这些故事记录下来！这次比较遗憾的一个景点是马蹄寺，全程24公里只走了两公里，如果以后有机会一定要把这个景点走完！从此我也学到了以后再出去玩一定要把行程都顺一遍，在外出之前加入的住宿组帮大家订酒店让我也得到了锻炼。

若要问我最喜欢哪个地方，可就难住我了，因为每到一个新的地方就有值得我留恋的的点。不过敦煌的确是印象最深也是非常

A half - month journey from xi 'an to urumqi, from chang 'an to the western regions. It took us a week to follow the path of a lifetime. I marveled at the greatness of the silk road and learned a lot from the journey.

Xi 'an is an amazing city! One of the most memorable things about the city is the city clerk's rule that "the car lets the person, the cigarette end does not drop". When the bus master led the whole bus passengers waiting for us to cross the road, really do not dare to neglect, leg off hurriedly ran past. Xi 'an also impressed us with its people's frankness. The most unforgettable thing was the high-speed railway that took us to lanzhou. We got on the train only two minutes before the train started. Everyone was panting and happy.

Afternoon in tianshui roadside farmers eat small fry, turpan hike through the flaming mountains, almost every day is in the car to solve the brunch time, urumqi singing K activities... In addition, my experience of losing my mobile phone in xi 'an has taught me a great lesson. I really appreciate Mr. Shu xin for taking me to the police and the students waiting for me under the shade of trees. I will never forget the quick figure of zhang lekai when he went to find his position. After this happened, I felt very guilty. I shut myself down for a long time, and then I got over it and felt ok. I would like to express my special thanks to my reliable friends. I especially like the students zhang and Chen I met in this trip. The stable three-person group formed by the three of us has really produced many interesting stories. I am ready to record these stories! This time one of the more regrettable attractions is the horseshoe temple, 24 kilometers only walked two kilometers, if there is a chance to go to the end of this scenic spot! From then on, I also learned that when I went out to play, I had to go through the itinerary. The hotel group I joined before I went out helped me book the hotel.

Ask me which place I like best, and I'll be stumped, because every new place has something worth remembering. But dunhuang is really the most impressive

此不疲，又可以马上转入研究讨论的正经游学模式，大部分时间可以沉浸在对古代文物建筑的欣赏与思考，在车上睡觉睡到全身都疼的时光也很有趣，好几次没脱衣服没洗澡直接在宾馆的床上一倒一睁眼就已是天亮，我也是第一次跟着老师和同学这样一起远行，具有非常重要的意义！

这次的旅行，不仅看了很多东西，也学到了很多生活上的知识，感觉自己成长了不少！这一次一起同行的学长学姐也给我们分享了不少以后可能会用上的知识，跟他们在一起也很开心，希望这之后我小组的作品也可以顺利产出！给这次外出实践画上圆满的句号。

喜欢的一个地方。虽然一路上也见识到了不少的石窟，但都没有莫高窟带给我的震撼大。千年壁画，氧化后风韵更胜，内容之丰富我在一时半会儿绝对消化不了，值得我用一生去回味。人们的每一次呼吸都会增加对它的破坏，是真的看一次少一点。也感谢学校和敦煌研究院的沟通，让我们看了好几个精彩的特窟！《又见敦煌》也超级棒！我也是第一次体验情景融入式演出，身临其境的感觉超级好！值得一提的是，最后从乌鲁木齐飞回北京的时候，我左右两个北京老大爷如同灵魂知己一般聊了一路天，内容之丰富，我听的时候特别想做笔记，现在正在慢慢梳理记录内容，到时候跟大家分享，也是非常难得的经历。

我们既像普通游客一样对拍照乐

and very like a place. Although I saw a lot of grottoes along the way, none of them shocked me as much as the mogao grottoes. Millennium mural, the charm of oxidation is better, the content of the rich in a moment and a half I absolutely can not digest, I am worth a lifetime to aftertaste. Every breath that people take increases the damage done to it, really less at a time. Also thank the school and dunhuang academy of communication, let us see several wonderful special cave! "See dunhuang again" is also super! I was also the first time to experience the scene into the performance, immersive feeling super good! It is worth mentioning that when I finally flew back to Beijing from urumqi, the two old men around me talked all the way like soul mates. The content was so rich that I wanted to take notes when I listened to it. Now I am slowly sorting out and recording the content.

We both like ordinary tourists to take photos, and can discuss the serious study of research into the second mode, most of the time can be immersed in the ancient cultural relic building appreciation and thinking, sleep sleep in the car to the whole body ache time is also very interesting, didn't take off your clothes didn't take a shower in the hotel directly several times a fall in the bed of the eyes is the morning, I was the first time travel, along with teachers and classmates this has very important significance.

This trip, not only saw a lot of things, but also learned a lot of life knowledge, feel a lot of growth! This time, the senior fellow senior also Shared with us a lot of knowledge that may be used in the future. I am also very happy to be with them. I hope my group's works can be successfully produced after this! The outing to the practice draw a satisfactory end.





# LIU HAOTIAN

## 刘昊天

年级：本科一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes

十五天行程，十五个城市，二十六个人，数不清的回忆。我一直以来算是比较不合群的人，平时身边的朋友来来回回就那几个，很少参加多人的集体活动及小组作业。这次跟团队一起在半个月内到达十多个城市也是走出自己的舒适区，给自己慢节奏的生活加点调味品，回到美院这种感觉尤为明显，好像半个月时间一晃就过去了，但要说起来，一时半会儿是说不完的。在这快速充实的两周里，我们以丝绸之路为切入点，沿着河西走廊一路从

西安抵达乌鲁木齐，沿线经过了无数历史遗留下的奇观，我们的速度之快，前一天还在打量兵马俑姿态，后一天已经置身石窟内看飞天起舞；前一天还在火焰山找雪糕吃，后一天已经在天山上裹紧自己的厚外套，难怪我们的群名叫“Silk Road 钢铁战士修行创新之路”，说到创新，也是我选择这条线路的原因，书馨老师一直所开设的都是创新设计方向，我一直对设计创新很感兴趣，也想接触更新的东西。通过这次调研，跟老师和同学都学到了很多创新的方式方法，对开拓新的思路也有很大的帮助，我所在的小组主要以丝绸之路的动物作为切入点，做古今文化的交融，也借此学习了不少的古代文化常识。总的来说，很开心也很幸运能和各位老师同学们一起度过这次旅程，既收获了知识也收获了回应，希望这不是结束而是一个新的开始。

Fifteen days, fifteen cities, twenty-six people, countless memories. I have always been a loner. I always have a few people around me and seldom participate in activities with many people and a team. This time, I went to more than 10 cities together with my team within half a month, which was also a way to get out of my comfort zone and spice up my slow pace of life. It was particularly obvious when I went back to the academy of fine arts, as if half a month had passed in a flash. In these two fast and substantial weeks, starting from the silk road, we traveled along the hexi corridor from xi 'an to urumqi. Along the route, we passed numerous wonders left over from history. Also get ice cream in the volcano, day after day are already in the tianshan mountains, wrapping his thick coat, it is no wonder that our group is called the "Silk Road iron soldiers practice innovation Road", when it comes to innovation, is also the reason why I choose this route, warm-hearted teacher has been to open the book are innovative design direction, I have been interested in design innovation, also want to contact update. Through this investigation, I learned a lot of innovative ways and methods from my teachers and classmates, which was also of great help to develop new ideas. My team mainly took animals along the silk road as the entry point to do the integration of ancient and modern cultures, and also learned a lot of common sense of ancient cultures. In general, I am very happy and lucky to spend this journey with all the teachers and students. I have gained both knowledge and response. I hope this is not the end but a new beginning.



# MING HAOCONG

## 明昊藜

年级：本科一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes

我不知道具体要从哪个事件来切入，因为每一件都精彩万分。收获有很多，也见识到了很多新奇的事物，仅以此文章来表示对全员的感谢和对丝绸之路的尊敬。

丝绸之路是神秘而漫长的，而我们的旅程，只是它的一小部分。从六朝古都西安出发，一路到乌鲁木齐，尽管大家已经筋疲力尽，但是我们其实只是走了丝绸之路的一小部分。这一切已经结束了，但是新的旅途马上就会开始。我想，现在在疲劳中享受安逸是可以的，不过要尽快的调整过来。

出发前，我做了一些调研，也搜集了很多资料，我想尽可能多的在丝路的旅途中学习到东西，充盈自己。但事实上，将你所见到的信息处理成所谓的知识是很困难的，旅途中的颠簸和劳累又让它的困难程度有所上升。

所以，当我意识到这个问题的時候，我就放弃了信息搜集和学习，而是彻彻底底的置身于旅途之中，竭尽全力的玩起来。现在想想，在疯玩中获得的感受，来的更加实在，也更有趣。

在谈论这次旅途的一些细节前，我先要做一下分类，从景点，交通，同伴三方面来叙述我的感想。

首先是景点，一路上有着形形色色的景点：古城，戈壁，沙漠，雪山……其实对我来说，最在意的并不是每一个景点本身，而是我身处每一个景点的行为。西安是一个古香古色的，但又现代化的大城市，在这里，我的行为与在cafa时的差别不大。因为不论是wifi，汽水，还是咖啡或者披萨，都是随处可见，出手可得的。酒店的环境也很好，所以我在旅行中保持着我城市生活的习气。但是随着旅程的深入，变化便慢慢的出现。戈壁和沙漠在增加，城市和城市的恩惠在减少，大家便多少出现一些不适应。对我而言，每一个景点间的环境，气候以及各种系统的差距

I don't know which event to start from, because each one is extremely wonderful. I have gained a lot and seen a lot of novel things.

Silk road is long and mysterious, and our journey, only a small part of it. Starting from the six dynasties ancient capital xi 'an, all the way to urumqi, although everyone exhausted, but we actually only a small part of the silk road. All this is over, but the new journey will start soon. I want to, is now in the fatigue feel at ease, but you have to adjust as soon as possible.

Before my departure, I did some research and collected a lot of data, and I wanted to learn as much as possible from the journey of the silk road to enrich myself.

So, when I realized this problem, I gave up the information collection and learning, and put myself into the journey completely and tried my best to have fun. Now, the experience gained from crazy fun is more realistic and more interesting.

Before talking about some details of the trip, I will first make a classification, from the scenic spot, traffic, companions to describe my feelings.

First, the scenic spots. There are all kinds of scenic spots along the way: ancient city, gobi, desert, snow mountain... Actually, for me the most care about not every attraction itself, but I was in a scenic spot. Xi 'an is an ancient sweet patina, but modern cities again, here, my behavior and in cafa. Because both wifi, soda, or coffee, or pizza, are ubiquitous, available. The hotel's environment is also very good, so I can keep my city in the trip of life. But with the deepening of the journey, change it slowly. The gobi and desert on the rise, the city and the city's favor in decline, everybody then how many some does not adapt. To me, between each scenic spot environment, climate, and all kinds of the gap is one

是最有意思的部分。因为每到了一个新的地方，我都会用不同的态度来应对，我感觉每一个景点就像是一个大型的实验室，就像是身处实验中的体验者。在西安的时候，我担心之后路程的辛劳，但是在吐鲁番的时候，恐高的我又会热血沸腾的去爬火焰山，我想这就是团队精神产生的激情吧。

我认为在旅行的过程中，我在不段的发生着变化，为了更舒服而去寻找偷懒的方式，为了玩的更尽兴而去和同伴一起冒险。为什么环境的变化会对我的心态造成影响，对此我也十分震惊。在今后丝路的课题中，我将以此经验为基础，进一步提交更完整的分析和报告。

旅途，存在释放的环节，也存在压抑的环节。对于我而言，交通就是压抑的环节。我没有去计算我们一共坐了几个小时的大巴，因为问题并不在于坐大巴时间的长短，而是在于这些时间是完全没有被利用起来的。我所说的利用并不是要在大巴上赶作业，而是享受这个时间段。我很遗憾我

并没有成份的挖掘在大巴上能够挖掘的快乐点，或许是因为大家都太疲劳了，以至于巴士成为了我们移动的睡房。这些问题要怎么解决，我想把它放在后面，和第三点一起讨论。

我在本次丝路的旅途中，想要中单讨论的就是同伴了。大家都是好人，虽然话是如此，我还是很感激程书馨老师给我的两个给力的小伙伴，魏子熊（魏子雄）和家鸽（姜艺佳学姐）。魏子熊是一种很厉害的熊，熊种魏子熊科，十分的理性而且思维缜密，善于挖掘问题和将实操方案，而我则是属于十分感性的类型，善于处理剧情以及叙事故事，我能体会出程老师的精心安排。家鸽总是有很多的想法，也很擅长活用我和魏子熊的特点，虽然团队少不了冲突与磨合，但我觉得这是一个相当有意思能均衡的学习小组。

我和小组中的伙伴相处十分愉快，不论是生活上还是学习上。所以我就在想，如果我的小伙伴不是魏子熊和家鸽，而是划水君或是跑题王或是自我哥（我自己起的外号）这些同学的话，我的

of the most interesting part of the system. Because each to a new place, I will use different attitude to deal with, I feel every scenic spot is like a large laboratory, I like the mice in the experiments. At the time of xi 'an, I am worried that after the journey of hard work, but at the time of turpan, a fear of heights and I will have a boiling passion to climb the volcano, I think this is the influence of environment on the people.

I think in the process of travel, I in the period of changing, in order to more comfortable and to search for the lazy way, in order to play more fun and adventure with a partner. Why the change of environment will affect my mood, I am very interested in this. In the future of the silk road project, I will be based on this experience, further more complete analysis and report.

Journey, and the existence of release link, there is also a depressive. For me, the traffic is depressed. I don't have to calculate our total take a few hours of bus, because the problem lies not in length of the bus, but in these times is completely without being used up. I say use it is not to catch homework on the bus, but to enjoy this time. I'm sorry I didn't ingredients of digging on the bus to mining happy point, perhaps because everybody is too tired, so much so that the bus became our mobile bedrooms. How to solve these problems, I want to put it on the back, and the third point Discuss it together.

I want in the silk road trip, the list is the companion of the discussion. Everybody is good, although the words are so, I still appreciate cheng, the teacher gave me the two books to the junior, Wei Zi bear (Wei Zixiong) and pigeon (Jiang Yijia senior). Wei Zi bear is a fierce bear, bear a Wei Zi ursidae, very rational and thoughtful, good at mining problem and will fall to the ground, and I was very emotional type, good at dealing with drama and nonsense, I understand the process of the teacher's elaborate. Pigeons always has a lot of ideas, also is very good at use Wei Zi bear, and I though Wei Zi bears have complained, but I think it's a pretty interesting and balanced study group.

I am very happy with my partners in the group, no matter in life or study. Therefore, I wonder what would happen to my group design if my partners were not wei zixiong and homing pigeon, but the students such as paddler, topic runner or my brother (my own nickname). Can I do these tasks in peace?

小组设计又会是什么状况呢?我又能否心平气和的完成这些任务呢?

我一直认为小组合作是一个有利有弊的事情，当然也有相当多的一部分人认为小组合作是教学上的毒瘤。首先，你需要与别人合作，同一节奏。这点是具有相当大的难度的，有的时候你的组员恰好和你是同一种类型的，那么就省去了一些你们之间的交流成本，也会提升小组的效率。有的时候则不然。更为恐怖的，是很多时候，小组成员对于小组合作的态度是不一样的。一个小圈子中总会诞生出一只领头羊，我叫这种人为“发起者”。有的人最开始就打算要拼命做好，通过取得优秀成绩来证明自己的价值，我把这类人称作“过劳者”。有些则从一开始就打算见机行事，尽可能的把任务推给小组中的过劳者，我把这类人称作“敷衍者”。还有的人，他们并不想偷懒，但是又很难和其他小组成员达成默契，这样的他们往往会变得默默无闻，也不积极，很少参与到小组的讨论中，给出实际的方法或是建议，我称他们为“游离者”。而有一些“游离者”，他们其实拥有融入他人的能力，但是他们自己却不愿意主动加入，只在需要他们的时候给出自己的见解，我叫他们“观察者”。

我们这次的活动中，有个小组就很有意思，由一位“过劳者”，一位“游离者”和两位“敷衍者”组成。不用想，“过劳者”一定会相当过劳，不过这个和我无关。我认为我们组的设置是“发起者”，“过劳者”和“观察者”，相当有干劲的阵容。这对返回 cafa 后的小组创作也有着很大的帮助。我不由得干劲十足。

以上就是我对这次旅行的一些方面的一些总结，其他细节，尽在 Meilu 的丝路日志中！

I always thought that the group cooperation is a favourable thing, of course, there are quite a few people think group work is part of the teaching of the cancer. First of all, you need to cooperate with others, the same rhythm. This is a considerable difficulty, sometimes it happens to your team members and you are the same type, then saves some communication cost between you and will also improve team efficiency. Sometimes it does not. More terrorist, is a lot of times, team members for group work attitude is not the same. A small circle of birth will always be a leader, I call the "initiator". Some people start to play most To try very hard to do, with outstanding achievements to prove his worth, I call these people "pains". Some are going to play it by ear from the start, push the tasks to the team as possible before making work, I call these people "token". There are people, they do not want to lazy, but it is difficult to reach tacit agreement and other team members, so they tend to become obscure, also not actively, rarely participate in the group discussion, gives a practical method or suggestion, I call them the "free". But there are some "free", they have abilities in others, but they are reluctant to himself I want to join in and give my opinion only when I need them. I call them "observers".

I door the activities, is very interesting, the group is made by a "pains", a "free" and two "token". Don't want to, "pains" will be quite a strain, but this has nothing to do with me. I think our group setting is "sponsor", "pains", and "observers", quite a motivated team. This team after the return to cafa creation also has the very big help. I couldn't help energy.

The above is my summary of some aspects of this trip. Other details are in Meilu's silk road diary!

ZUO  
左阳

年级：本科一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes

在学习中成长，在成长中实践。人生中就是这样，每一次的学习就是一次实践的机会。每一次的实践就是一次挑战。所看之物都让所有人都感到耳目一新，从不同的方面得到很多收获。我们近距离地感受着古老丝绸之路的浓厚氛围，同时也了解着丝绸之路对古今中国的方方面面产生的历史意义，虽只是浮光掠影、蜻蜓点水式的重走丝绸之路的一小段，但在感受和品味的过程中，感慨颇深，收获很大，受益匪浅。

首先要说的就是通过这次外出实践我学到了很多，见过的听过的，没见过的没听过的统统包含在内，作为华夏文明的重要发祥地、古丝路的枢纽路段，东西方文化在这里积淀了蔚为壮观的历史文明，丝路沿线的甘肃，新疆在特色旅游、特色农业、文化创意产业的创新与实践方面发展的优势明显。

在实践的过程中，感受到各民族同胞自古以来在这里相互交融，你中有我、我中有你，早已密不可分。我觉得民族地区的发展需要“思想之源”，需要各民族之间最大的公约数，各民族信仰中对“真善美”的追求是一致的，比如对文明、和谐、诚信、友善的追求，而这正是社会主义核心价值观的核心要义。程书馨老师讲的对“一带”——“一路”的创新与实践我也有较深的理解，“一带一路”建设是沿线各国开放合作的宏大经济愿景，各国携手努力，朝着互利互惠、共同安全的目标相向而行。努力实现区域基础设施更加完善，安全高效的陆海空通道网络基本形成，互联互通达到新水平；投资贸易便利化

In learning to grow, in the growth of practice. Life is like this, every time learning is an opportunity to practice. Every practice is a challenge. Everything we see is refreshing for everyone, and we get a lot from different aspects. Closely we feel the strong atmosphere of the ancient silk road, at the same time also understand the silk road in all aspects of the ancient and modern Chinese history, although just passing, the dragonfly water type retrace the silk road for a short period, but in the process of feeling and taste, the feeling is quite deep, the harvest is very big, a lot.

First want to say is go out through this practice I learned a lot, seen heard, not seen haven't heard all included, as the important birthplace of Chinese civilization, the hub of the ancient silk road sections, here in the eastern and western culture in the history of the spectacular civilization, along the silk road in gansu province and xinjiang in special tourism and characteristic agriculture, cultural innovation and practice of creative industry development advantage is obvious.

In the process of practice, I feel that all ethnic groups have been interacting with each other since ancient times. In my opinion, the development of ethnic regions needs "the source of thoughts" and the greatest common divisor among all ethnic groups. The pursuit of "truth, goodness and beauty" in all ethnic beliefs is consistent, such as the pursuit of civilization, harmony, integrity and friendliness, which is the core meaning of socialist core values. I also have a deep understanding of the innovation and practice of "one belt, one road" put forward by Mr. Cheng shuxin. "One Belt And One Road" is the grand economic vision of the opening and cooperation of countries along the belt and road. Countries should work together towards the goal of mutual benefit and common security. We will work to improve regional infrastructure, put in place a secure and efficient network of land, sea and air corridors, and bring connectivity to a new level. Investment and trade facilitation has been further improved, a network of high-standard free trade zones has been basically established, economic ties have become closer, and political mutual trust has deepened. People-to-people and cultural exchanges have become more extensive and deepened. Different civilizations have learned from each other for common prosperity.

了很多，原因很简单：“这里的学习不再是片面的，是一种以具体事情具体分析的方式进行的。”只从这一点上说，这就要比以前的学习系统化，毕竟涉及到专业知识。在这里学习越多，感觉以前了解的东西越少，然后就会努力的或者是刻意的去找这方面的书籍，学习这方面的知识。可是越学，感觉自己知道的越少，这就不得不要求我们自己要在工作中学习，在学习中工作，把所学的用到工作中。

水平进一步提升，高标准自由贸易区网络基本形成，经济联系更加紧密，政治互信更加深入；人文交流更加广泛深入，不同文明互鉴共荣，各国人民相知相交、和平友好。

回想起这段时间的实践，相信大家学到了很多，可我有一种新的感觉：“学到的越多，不知道的就越多”。我在以前的学习中自己并没有注重某一方面的学习，只是知道老师教什么，自己就学什么，从来不管对与错，也从来不管为什么，只是盲目的走路，学习。上大学以后感觉就变

随着现代信息社会飞速发展的传播，沟通技术和手段日益改变着人们传统的交往观念和交往行为。尤其是人们交往的范围已逐步从人际沟通扩展为大范围的公众沟通，从面对面的近距离沟通发展到了不见面的远程沟通，从慢节奏、低频率的沟通变为快节奏、高频率的沟通。这种现代信息社会的人际沟通的变化给人类社会礼仪的内容和方式均提出了更高的要求，古老的丝绸之路也有些潜移默化影响着当今人们的生活方式和对文化的认知，丝绸之路的开辟，有力地促进了中西方的经济文化交流，对促成汉朝的兴盛产生了积极的作用。

Looking back on this period of practice, I believe that we have learned a lot, but I have a new feeling: "the more you learn, the more you do not know". I did not pay attention to a certain aspect of learning in my previous study. I just knew what the teacher taught and what I learned. I never cared about right and wrong, and never cared why. After I went to college, I felt a lot different, for a simple reason: "the study here is no longer one-sided, but conducted in a case-by-case way." Just from this point of view, it is more systematic than the previous learning, after all, involves professional knowledge. The more I learn here, the less I feel I know before. Then I will try my best or deliberately to find books on this aspect and learn the knowledge in this aspect. However, the more we learn, the less we feel we know, so we have to ask ourselves to learn in work, work in study, and apply what we learn to work.

With the rapid development of modern information society, communication technology and means are changing people's traditional communication concepts and behaviors. In particular, the scope of people's communication has gradually expanded from interpersonal communication to large-scale public communication, from face-to-face close communication to invisible remote communication, and from slow and low-frequency communication to fast and high-frequency communication. This kind of interpersonal communication of modern information society changes to the content and the way of human social etiquette are put forward higher request, the ancient silk road is a subtle influence on modern people's life style and the cognition of culture, the silk road opened up, effectively promote the economic and cultural exchange between Chinese and western, to contribute to the prosperity of the han dynasty had a positive effect. The silk road is still an important route for exchanges between China and the west. At the time of industrialization, it completed its mission.

ZHANG LE  
张乐

年级：本科一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：摄影、游记编写  
DUTY: Photography, Writing travel notes

十五天，一次奇妙的研习旅行。

第一次不是为了度假也不是为了工作也不是为了走亲戚地去到了另一个地方。这给了我一种陌生的角度去观察一个陌生的地方，这之间充满了趣味性。

启程之前，丝绸之路的再行充满了未知，但却是那种未知最为吸引着我。就算查阅了再多的文献资料，看过了各式各样的视频，听过那些曾经去过的人们的描述，可只要你没有踏上那片土地，那里的一切都是概念的、模糊的。从踏出飞机机舱的那一刻，模糊的迷雾才一点点被具象化。这一路的每一瞬间构建起了我对于丝路的真实印象。

重走丝绸之路本身已经是一个跨越时间的运动，从东汉到今两千多年。而地理位置的迅速变化，也带来了庞大的信息量。在这条路上，不同的文化、种族、环境本身已经有着非常大的多样性，而其之间的交融、变化又进一步扩冲了多样性的可能。丰富的信息在短短十五天爆炸式地传输，刚开始还在尽力记录下所有的信息，但最后还是败倒在庞杂的内容之前。虽然接受的内容有限，但丝绸之路文化的绚丽是真真实实地感受到了。

带着学习的视角去看每一刻的发生可以看到很多平常看不到的东西。在庞杂的信息中，通过兴趣和眼睛进行筛选信息，再将这些信息重新编排进自己的脑子里，又或是更加深入的了解一些。其实也算是带着一种偏好滤镜去行走，收获到的当然也就是属于自己的东西。当我带着地理、环境的属性去行走的时候，我看到的是一路上土壤、植被、地形的变化。在坐车穿过每一个地域的时候，我会去看到整个地形的变化，去思考它的形成过程，这在我的脑海里留下了很深的印象。

In these fifteen days, I had wonderful study trip.

It's the first time for me that was not for a vacation or business or for relatives to go to another place. This gives me a brand new angle to observe a new place, which is full of interesting.

Before leaving, the Silk Road was full of unknown, but it was the unknown that attracted me most. Even if you have read many documents, watched various videos and heard the descriptions of people who have been there, everything there is conceptual and vague as long as you have not set foot on that land. From the moment I stepped out of the cabin, the blurred fog became a little more concrete. Every moment of this journey builds up my real impression of Silk Road.

Re-taking the Silk Road itself is a movement across time. It has been more than two thousand years since the Eastern Han Dynasty. The rapid change of geographical location also brings a huge amount of information. On this road, different cultures, races and environments have their own great diversity. The integration and change between them further expand the possibility of diversity. Abundant information is transmitted explosively in just 15 days. At first, I tried to record all the information, but finally I lost in front of the complicated content. Although the content of acceptance is limited, the splendor of the Silk Road culture is truly felt.

Looking at every moment from the perspective of learning, you can see many things that you can't normally see. In the complex information, through the interest and eyes to screen information, and then rearrange these information into my own mind, or do more in-depth studding. It's like walking with a preference filter and having my unique opinions. When I look at the world from my perspective, what I see is the change of soil, vegetation and topography along the way. When traveling through every area by car, I will

这样的观察与思考才能让我觉得真正了解了一些当地，给我一种踏实感。大概也是我对这里印象构建的基石，这是之前从未有过的。

这十五天的每一天都是丰富的，但我觉得并没有哪一天是突出的，我甚至觉得不存在我最喜欢的地方。所有的每一个地方都连接在了一起，不可割裂，不可以拆开描述。所有前一天的思考，后一天的游览都不是独立的。前行的所有信息都为后行增添理解力，而对后行的期待也在影响着前一天的接受。就像一路上佛窟的游览，前行的每一次讲解都成为了知识储备，而对后行（莫高窟）的期待也影响着前面所有的参观。

尽管在路上的时候已经足够珍惜每一刻，但是十五天还是迅速的过完了。旅行的时候，是抓不住的。有的时候就是有贪念，想要留住很多，就拼命的去记、去画、拍照、摄像……但是过了的时光就是过了的，留下的都是残片，由让电脑内存爆满的照片视频和那些在脑子里的记忆组成。

现在看看，已经足够多啦。虽满足不了贪念，但回忆起来，都是美好的时光和日子。

see the change of the whole terrain and think about its formation process, which left a deep impression on my mind. Such observation and reflection can make me feel that I really understand this place. It gives me a sense of steadfastness. Perhaps it is also the cornerstone of my impression to this place. This kind of feeling that I've never had before.

Every day of these fifteen days is rich, but I don't think any day is outstanding. I don't even think there is my favorite place. Every place is connected together. It can't be split apart. All the thinking of the previous day and the tour of the next day are not independent. All the information on the way forward adds to the understanding of the future, and the expectation of the future also affects the acceptance of the previous day. Like a trip to the Buddhist Grottoes along the way, every commentary that goes ahead becomes a knowledge reserve, and the expectation of the future (Mogao Grottoes) also affects all the visits ahead.

Although the time on the road is enough to cherish every moment, the fifteen days are quickly over. I am greed person. I want to keep everything, and I tried my best to remember, to draw, and to take pictures. But the time passed, only leave debris behind.

Now look, that's enough. Although not satisfied with greed, but in retrospect, are good times and sunshine



年级：本科一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes

千年前，这片荒寂的土地上，充斥着沙漠、雪山、绿洲，时而长风漫卷、飞沙走石，时而万里寂静。牧人的炊烟袅袅升起，直接云天，驼铃响过，这片大地又复天地开辟时的苍凉。由汉都城长安出发，经过河西走廊，然后分为两路：一条由阳关，经鄯善，沿昆仑山北麓西行，过莎车，西逾葱岭，出大月氏，至安息，西通犁，或由大月氏南入身毒。另一条出玉门关，经车师前国，沿天山南麓西行，出疏勒，西逾葱岭，过大宛，至康居、奄蔡。

听，东方的远处传来了一声声铃音，一面篆体写有“博望侯”三字的旗帜的队伍渐渐走近。

“我是大汉博望侯张骞，谨代表我大汉皇帝向陛下致敬！”

张骞是西汉时伟大的探险家。他自请出使西域，历经13年，足迹遍及天山南北和中亚、西亚各地，是中原去西域诸国的第一人。自张骞出使西域后，汉朝的使者与商人接踵西行，西域的使者、商人也纷纷东来。他们把中国的丝和纺织品，运往西亚，再转运到欧洲，又把西域各国的奇珍异宝输入中国内地。至此，这条从中国通往欧、非大陆的陆路通道被打通。

千年以后的今天，来自中央美院的36位钢铁战士重新踏上了这条古道的道路，从古老的文化到现代科技，融合设计、工程、文化、历史、经济、社会等背景知识，开展创新设计与科研考察之行。我们在15天之内走完了丝路中国境内的大部分路段，从西安出发，途径天水、兰州、武威、张掖、嘉峪关、敦煌、吐鲁番最终到达乌鲁木齐，在现代交通的帮助下，完成了古人可能要走上几年的路程。一路上，即便是有现代科技的帮助，同样也历尽磨

Thousands of years ago, this deserted land was filled with deserts, snow-capped mountains, oases, and sometimes long winds, flying sands, and sometimes silent. The shepherd's smog rises and rises directly into the sky, and the camel bell rang. This piece of land has been desolated when it was opened up. Departing from Chang'an City, Chang'an City, passing through the Hexi Corridor, then divided into two roads: one by Yangguan, by Yanshan, along the north of Kunlun Mountain, passing the Shache, passing the Congling, the Great Moon, to the west, west lixuan, or from the south of the moon into the poison. The other one is from Yumenguan, passing the former country of the car, along the south of the Tianshan Mountains, out of Shule, west over the green hills, over Dawan, to Kangju, Yucui.

Listening, there was a ringing tone in the distance from the east, and the team with the banner of "Bowanghou" was gradually approaching.

"I am Dahan Bowang Hou Zhang Qian, I would like to pay tribute to my Majesty the Emperor of the Han Dynasty!"

Zhang Qian was a great explorer in the Western Han Dynasty. He has been invited to the Western Regions. After 13 years, he has traveled all over the Tianshan Mountains to the north and south of Central Asia and West Asia. He is the first person in the Central Plains to go to the Western Regions. After Zhang Yu's departure from the Western Region, the messengers of the Han Dynasty and merchants followed the west, and the messengers and merchants of the Western Regions also came to the east. They transported Chinese silk and textiles to West Asia, then to Europe, and imported the precious treasures of the Western countries into the Chinese mainland. So far, this land passage from China to Europe and Africa has been opened.

难，气候由春入冬，踏过四季。见证了一路上的繁华与兴盛，也看到了一路上的衰落与败退。

有人的地方就有灵魂，有灵魂就有故事，有故事就有历史。十五天，九个地区，这条路上留存着无数个故事，无数个历史。我们怀存敬畏之心，跨越千年，踏足丝绸之路。有人说，路在远方，而我们，路在脚下。

Today, thousands of steel warriors from the Central Academy of Fine Arts have re-entered the path of this ancient road, from ancient culture to modern science and technology, integrating design knowledge of design, engineering, culture, history, economy and society to carry out innovation. Design and research trips. We completed most of the roads in China within 15 days, starting from Xi'an, passing through Tianshui, Lanzhou, Wuwei, Zhangye, Jiayuguan, Dunhuang and Turpan, and finally arrived in Urumqi. With the help of modern transportation, we completed the ancients. I have to travel a few years. Along the way, even with the help of modern technology, it has also gone through the hardships. The climate has entered the winter from the spring and has passed through the four seasons. Witnessing the prosperity and prosperity along the way, I also saw the decline and defeat on the way.

There are souls in some places, stories in the soul, and history in stories. Fifteen days, nine districts, there are countless stories and countless history on this road. We are in awe of the heart, cross the millennium, and set foot on the Silk Road. Some people say that the road is far away, and we are at the foot.

# C H E N G Z I M U

## 程子穆

年级：本科二年级  
YEAR: Sophomore year  
职责：摄影、游记编写  
DUTY: Photography, Writing travel notes



北京 - 西安 - 天水 - 兰州 - 武威 - 张掖 - 嘉峪关 - 敦煌 - 吐鲁番 - 乌鲁木齐，这长长的一串正是我们此行的路线。临行前我将目的地一个个标在地图上，最终呈现出来的是一道横穿整个中国北部的豪迈的对勾，地图上的对勾对应的，是绵延千里的丝路东段。出发前看着地图上长长的路线，我的脑子里闪过一个念头，觉得我们走的会是一条天路。这种想法在我们半路即将离开西安的时候更是明显。同屋的几个想法估计和我差不多，毕竟就要远出中原，古人千百篇边塞诗在那摆着呢，去那传说中春风不度的苦寒之地想必也是艰苦万分。

然而我错了，在火车入站看到外面一片灯火辉煌，大巴一次次停稳在车水马龙的街头的时候，事实证明，我们想多了。此行完全没有我们想想的艰苦，甚至可以说相当轻松。丝路在现代没有消失，它只是变得太像一条普通的路了。我们在甘肃的旅程几乎全程有荒漠与雪山相伴，感受过正午火热的艳阳也触碰过夜晚冰冷的沙丘，碰到过山口的狂风也见识过戈壁的沙暴。这恶劣的环境自千年之前就一直纠缠着丝绸之路上的商旅，让本就漫长的路途更添了一分凶险，一队人马往返一遭就是数年，曾经借道丝路西行取经的玄奘的经历就是丝路艰险的经典写照。然而如今我们有汽车为马，火车为驼，想去哪里几乎瞬息便至，恶劣的气候对于我们仅是车窗外的有一道奇景。自此，古道与新车相遇，丝路在新世纪有了新的走法，连绵的驼队消失了，往来的商旅消失了，但是丝路上的货物与贸易却延伸得比以往更远，更快，正是如此，魔鬼城这样远离人烟的景观得以被开发，敦煌这样的绿洲城市得以拔地而起，也正是这样才有了我们如此顺利的“天路之

Beijing - Xi'an - Tianshui - Lanzhou - Wuwei - Zhangye - Jiayuguan - Dunhuang - Turpan - Urumqi, all these names are the stops of our trip. Before leaving, I marked the destinations on the map one by one. The final result was a fine arc across the northern China. The arv on the map corresponds to the east section of the Silk Road. Looking at the long route on the map before departure, I had a thought in my mind, and felt that a long, hard journey awaits. This kind of thinking is even more obvious when we are half way anf just about to leave Xi'an. Several ideas in the same room are estimated to be similar to me. After all, it is necessary to go far away from the Central Plains. There are thousands of frontier poems in the ancients. It is also a hardship to go to the bitter cold of the legendary spring breeze.

However, I was wrong. When the train entered the station and saw a bright light outside. The bus stopped at the bustling streets again and again, it turned out that we thought more. This trip is completely uncomfortable, and it can even be said to be quite easy. Silk Road did not disappear in modern times, it just became too ordinary road. Our journey in Gansu was almost accompanied by deserts and snow-capped mountains. The hot sun that felt the midday heat touched the cold sand dunes at night, and the winds that passed through the mountain pass also saw the sandstorms in the Gobi. This harsh environment has been entangled with the business travels on the Silk Road since the millennium, which has added a bit of danger to this long road. A group of people have been going back and forth for a few years. Xuanzai, who used to take the Silk Road westbound The experience is a classic portrayal of the hard road. However, nowadays we have cars for horses and trains for camels. Wherever we want to go, it is almost instantaneous, and the harsh climate has a strange sight for us just outside the window. Since then, the ancient road and the new car met, Silk Road has a new move in the new century, the continuous camel team disappeared, the business travels disappeared, but the goods and trade on the Silk Road extended farther than ever, faster This is exactly the case.

旅”。不得不感叹新的科技与丝路交融后产生的翻天覆地的变化。

说到现代技术，这次外出尤为重要的一站：光热电站给我的感触颇深。滚滚黄沙中心矗立着一座细长的高塔，高塔周围是层层铺展的镜海。电站工作的时候镜子聚焦的光线吧塔尖加热到白炽化，好像沙漠上的第二轮太阳，方圆几十公里之内都清晰可见，塔顶光芒在空气中散射而成不断变化的光弧，全然就是人造的天地异象，就像一个神秘的仪式神秘而壮观。我从未见过一座电厂可以做到如此震撼人心，通过在成千上万的镜面在沙漠中捕获太阳的能量化成电力输送到远方的城市之中，这是多么大胆的构思。当它静静地呈现在眼前时甚至难以想象它属于这个时代属于这片远离人烟的沙漠。

这次我们组沿路探讨的课题便是关于运用现代的技术去模仿或增强动物以期适应沙漠化的环境的一个项目。我们一开始只是想研究丝路沿线的动物和动物产生的文化，而随着我们深入丝路，愈发意识到技术为丝路带来的变化，我们发现对于不远的将来，很难想象受技术影响如此之深的丝路沿线的动物能够一直保持原样不受技术影响。所以我们制定了当前的这个题目，试图去以思辨的方式考虑未来的技术会以怎样的方法与形式改变自然中的生物。

The landscape of the Devil City, which is far away from the smoke, has been developed. The oasis city like Dunhuang has been able to rise up, and it is this way that we have such a smooth journey of heaven. I have to sigh the earth-shaking changes that have taken place after the new technology and the Silk Road blend.

Speaking of modern technology, this outing is especially important for the station: the solar thermal power station gave me a deep feeling. In the center of the rolling yellow sand stands a slender tower, surrounded by layers of mirrored sea. When the power station is working, the light focused on the mirror is heated to incandescent, like the second round of the sun in the desert. It is clearly visible within a few tens of kilometers. The light at the top of the tower is scattered in the air to form a changing arc of light. It is a man-made vision of heaven and earth, just like a mysterious ritual is mysterious and spectacular. I have never seen a power plant that can be so shocking, how bold it is to transport electricity into the distant cities by capturing the sun's energy in the desert with thousands of mirrors. When it is quietly present in front of the eyes, it is even hard to imagine that it belongs to this era belongs to this desert away from people.

The topic that we explored along the way this time is a project on using modern technology to imitate or enhance animals to adapt to the desertified environment. We initially wanted to study the culture of animals and animals along the Silk Road, and as we went deeper into the Silk Road, we became more aware of the changes that technology brought to the Silk Road. We found it difficult to imagine for the near future. Animals along the Silk Road, where technology has such a deep influence, can remain as it is without being affected by technology. So we have developed the current topic, trying to think about how the future technology will change the creatures in nature in a speculative way.

SULITAN ABUDULA

## 苏力坦·阿布都拉

年级：本科二年级  
YEAR: Sophomore year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes



走了一遍丝绸之路，了解以前的丝绸之路的同时。也了解了现在的一带一路。觉得这次的行程非常有意义。了解了丝绸之路的真正含义，也了解了习主席提出的一带一路的战略意义，恰逢五四运动一百周年之际，也让我自己产生了自我思考。习近平总书记说了，现在的五四青年，爱国是核心，现在的一带一路，就是在发扬各民族的爱国精神。古长安到迪化，也就是现在的西安到乌鲁木齐，这一路就是各少数民族之间互相交流，交往，交融的过程。一带一路让各区域文化交流的同时也带动了经济的发展，也促进了各民族之间的团结，让我

感受到了何为各民族之间要像石榴籽一样紧紧的抱在一起。我们是中央美术学院设计系，设计系的标语就是设计为人民服务，一带一路的顶层设计，不仅是为中国人民设计，更是为世界人民谋福利，共享中国改革开放的红利。我们作为新一代的青年大学生，更应该了解这些。我们的生活条件好了，但奋斗精神，一点也不能少。爱国主义是我们民族精神的核心，五四运动以全民族的行动激发了追求真理，追求进步的伟大觉醒。中国人民和中华民族从斗争实践中懂得，中国社会发展，中华民族振兴，中国人民幸福，必须依靠自己的英勇奋斗来实现，没有人会恩赐给我们一个光明的中国。新时代中国青年运动的主题，新时代中国青年运动的方向，新时代中国青年的使命，就是坚持中国共产党领导，同人民一道，为实现“两个一百年”奋斗目标、实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦而奋斗。这一路的了解，学习。让我懂得了，自己应该做什么。应该为我们国家的进步奋斗。因为我们是这一代的青年。国家的希望在青年，民族的未来在青年，我们承

I traveled the silk road and learned about the old silk road at the same time. We know what One Belt And One Road is now. I think this trip is very meaningful. The understanding of the real meaning of the silk road and the strategic significance of One Belt And One Road proposed by President xi, which coincided with the centenary of the May 4th movement, also made me think about myself. General secretary xi jinpingsaid that patriotism is the core of today's youth, and the current One Belt And One Road is to promote the patriotic spirit of all ethnic groups. The journey from ancient chang 'an to di hua, now xi 'an to urumqi, is a process of exchanges, exchanges and integration among ethnic minorities. One Belt And One Road not only promotes the cultural exchanges among different regions, but also promotes the economic development and the unity among different ethnic groups. It makes me feel what is meant by that ethnic groups should hold each other tightly like pomegranate seeds. We are the design department of the central academy of fine arts. The slogan of the design department is "design for the people". The top-level design of One Belt And One Road is not only for the Chinese people, but also for the people all over the world. As a new generation of young college students, we should be more aware of these. Our living conditions have improved, but the spirit of struggle cannot be lacking. Patriotism is the core of our national spirit. The May 4th movement inspired the great awakening of the pursuit of truth and progress with the actions of the whole nation. The Chinese people and the Chinese nation have learned from their struggles and practices that the development of Chinese society, the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the happiness of the Chinese people must be realized through their own heroic efforts. The theme of the Chinese youth movement in the new era, the direction of the Chinese youth movement in the new era, and the mission of the Chinese youth movement in the new era are to adhere to the leadership of the communist party of China and work with the people to achieve the two centenary goals and the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. This way of understanding, learning, Let me know what I should do.

处。这是我认为，我应该做的设计。以真才实学服务人民。以创新创造贡献国家。我们这次的带队老师，程书馨老师。就是我们学校的创新设计的老师，这一路。了解到了，怎样来创新，通过一路的学习与探索，我懂得了一带一路带给各地区的好处。我需要努力的。就是我以后能做什么。这是我接下来会好好研究的主题。以前觉得这些东西离我很远，没有设身处地的了解，没有这次的外出实践，我觉得自己可能离这些还是很远，幸运的是，我接触了，我了解了。走了一路。看到的是，一带一路带来的蓬勃发展。我为自己的国家而感到自豪。也想为国家奋斗，可惜的是自己现在才学疏浅，所以以后我会更加努力。最后借用习主席的话语。奋斗是青春最亮丽的底色。青年是国家的未来，也是世界的未来。中国梦与世界梦息息相通，中华民族应该对人类社会作出更大贡献。新时代中国青年，要有家国情怀，也要有人类关怀，发扬中华文化崇尚的四海一家、天下为公精神，为实现中华民族伟大复兴而奋斗，为推动共建“一带一路”、推动构建人类命运共同体而努力。这是我这次外出实践的感受。我也会为此奋斗与努力。

担着国家未来发展的责任，让我们牢记习主席的话语，时刻鞭策着自己，到人民群众中去，到新时代新天地中去。用我们的所学，设计一个新的版图，让我们的国家，得以蓬勃的发展。了解了以往的丝绸之路，也看到了现在的一带一路。我们在输出着我们的文化与经济，中国是个包容的国家。我们在自我发展的同时，也没有忘记拉上兄弟国家一起发展。设计的路上肯定会遇到挫折，比如路上看到的一带一路项目。特大光伏电站，那是研究人员克服了无数的困难。我们还处在学习的阶段，以后做出为国家的设计，肯定也会碰到无数的坎坷，我们要克服这些，因为强者，总是从挫折中不断奋起，永不气馁。作为中央美术学院的学生，中央开头，我们更要了解何为中央的含义，因地制宜，扬长避短，来为各地区的优势设计，就像日照时间长，我们建立了光伏电站。新疆达坂城风能充裕，我们建了达坂城风力发电站。那么以后的设计趋势是什么，这就是我们应该学习，应该设计的。让政策与老百姓的距离拉进，让老百姓能感受到，政策带来的好

We should fight for the progress of our country. Because we are the youth of this generation. The hope of the country lies in the youth and the future of the nation lies in the youth. We shoulder the responsibility for the future development of the country. With what we have learned, we can design a new map, so that our country can flourish. We've seen the silk road before, we've seen the One Belt And One Road today. We export our culture and economy. China is an inclusive country. While pursuing our own development, we have not forgotten to bring our brother countries along with us. The road to design is bound to encounter setbacks, such as the road to see the One Belt And One Road project. Very large optical power station, that is researchers overcome countless difficulties. We are still in the stage of learning, and we will certainly encounter numerous frustrations when designing for our country in the future. We should overcome these difficulties, because the strong will always rise up from setbacks and never be discouraged. As students of the central academy of fine arts, at the beginning of the central committee, we should know what the central committee means. We should adapt measures to local conditions, make full use of advantages and avoid disadvantages, so as to design advantages for each region. Wind energy is abundant in dabancheng, xinjiang. We built dabancheng wind power plant. So what is the future design trend? This is what we should learn and design. Let the distance between the policy and the people, so that the people can feel the benefits of the policy. This is the design I think I should do. Serve the people with true talent and learning. Contribute to the country through innovation. Our lead teacher this time, cheng shuxin teacher. Is our school's innovative design teacher, all the way. I have learned how to innovate. Through learning and exploration along the way, I have understood the benefits of One Belt And One Road to all regions. I need to work hard. That's what I can do in the future. This is the subject that I will be looking into in the next few minutes. I used to think that these things were far away from me. I didn't have the understanding of putting myself in the shoes of others. Without this practice, I thought I might be far away from these things. All the way. What we see is that One Belt And One Road has brought about a boom. I am proud of my country. Also want to fight for the country, but it is a pity that they are now thin thin, so I will work harder in the future. Finally, to borrow President xi's words. Struggle is the most beautiful background of youth. Youth is the future of the country and the world. The Chinese dream is closely interlinked with the world dream, and the Chinese nation should make greater contributions to human society. Young Chinese people in the new era should have the feelings of home and country as well as the care of mankind. They should carry forward the spirit of "one country, one world" advocated by Chinese culture, strive for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and strive to build a "One Belt And One Road" and a community of Shared future for mankind. This is my impression of this practice trip. I will fight for it.

# LIU 刘佳浩



年级：本科二年级  
YEAR: Sophomore year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes

“大漠孤烟直，长河落日圆”漫长半月中虽未见长河身躯，但随着春季下乡行程的开始，我们一行人开始踏上了重走中国境内地段的丝绸之路、脚踩西北大漠之旅。从西安作为起点，单手直指西北，游梭穿过河西走廊，最后来到新疆土地上，我们重走丝绸之路的旅途也算是画上了个重重的逗号。

由于春季下乡写生的时间有限，于是我们在有限的时间内利用年轻旺盛的朝气，在半个月中走过了中国古代丝绸之路上往人可能会花上数月、数年甚至是一辈子的时间去征服的道路，以十五天穿越十五个城镇的“成绩”最终完成了我们半月里的丝绸之路。与此同时在行走的道路上我们不仅仅只是以路程为目标度过半月，在这半月中老师们带领着我们对于行程上的所见所闻所想，通过随机组队的形式形成不同的小组去找到我们在路上共同感兴趣的方向进行整个路程的梳理和发散。很幸运的是我被分到了一个不错的小组，大家在西安有说有笑地定下了关于古代神兽和丝绸之路之间的关系作为我们路途上延伸观点和想法的出发点。小组一行人中性格差异和专业领域差异也都各不相同，大家发挥着自己所长为我们的“小神兽”添砖加瓦，在路上通过不断的讨论构成一个较为完整想法，也是让我这一路上受益丰富的一部分。

Although we didn't see the river for a long half a month, with the beginning of the spring trip to the countryside, our group began to walk on the silk road and tread on the northwest desert. Starting from xi 'an and pointing to the northwest with one hand, we crossed the hexi corridor and finally came to the land of xinjiang. Our journey of retracing the silk road was a heavy comma.

Due to the spring to the countryside sketch time is limited, so we in the limited time the use of exuberant vitality, and young in half a month passed China's ancient silk road to the people may take months, years or even a lifetime to conquer the road, with 15 days through 15 towns "achievement" and eventually finished our half moon in the silk road. At the same time, we not only spent half a month on the road aiming at the distance, during which teachers led us to know what we had seen, heard and thought on the journey, and formed different groups in the form of random teams to find the direction we were interested in together on the road for the whole journey to be sorted out and diverged. Fortunately, I was assigned to a good group, and we set the relationship between ancient gods and beasts and the silk road as the starting point for our extended views and ideas. The character differences and professional field differences of the group are also different, so we gave full play to our strengths to contribute to our "little gods and beasts". On the way, we formed a relatively complete idea through constant discussion, which is also a part that benefited me a lot along the way.

# MA LIANGZHENG 马良正



年级：本科二年级  
YEAR: Sophomore year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes

亲自走过才能打心里想到和感受到古丝绸之路上的繁荣，这样一段漫长的道路充满了无数国家的经济文化的交流，而这些光在书本上是无法真正体会和理解的。计划从西安一路沿丝绸之路往西北方向前进，路过麦积山、天水、兰州、塔尔寺、张掖、酒泉、嘉峪关、敦煌等重要地理位置，使我们思考着当时中原与西域交融是一种怎样的盛况。

各大洞窟中的壁画、雕像都向我们展示着那时经济繁荣的反应，人们的精神寄托凸显出来的是人心中的向往的地方和生活，而那些墙壁上色彩线条都能让我们为之惊叹当时的画师高超的手法。

到今天为止“一带一路”的发展战略借丝绸之路而发展，带动的是这些拥有古老记忆城市的经济发展，让更多的人知道、吸引更多人来感受这里的文化繁荣。

The prosperity of the ancient silk road can only be imagined and felt by walking through it. Such a long road is full of economic and cultural exchanges between numerous countries, which cannot be truly experienced and understood by books. It is planned to advance northwest along the silk road from xi 'an to maiji mountain, tianshui, lanzhou, tower temple, zhangye, jiuquan, jiayuguan, dunhuang and other important geographical locations, which makes us think about what a grand occasion the central plains and the western regions blended at that time.

All the murals and statues in the caves show us the response of economic prosperity at that time. People's spiritual sustenance highlights the place and life that people yearn for, and the color lines on the walls can make us marvel at the superb skills of the painters at that time.

Up to now, the development strategy of "One Belt And One Road" has been developed through the silk road, and what drives the economic development of these cities with ancient memories is to let more people know and attract more people to experience the cultural prosperity here.



WEI ZIXIONG  
魏子雄

年级：本科二年级  
YEAR: Sophomore year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes

这次外出实践之行，总结以下的话，我会觉得非常充实，线路前后拉的非常开，而且大家在学习和休闲都放的特别开，这也给这次集体的外出实践带来了非常大的乐趣。印象最深的其实是连续的两次爬山的体验，先火焰山，后天山，而且都不是在有路的情况，火焰山我们沿着小段小段的山脊手脚并用的爬上去，天山我们沿着已经滑坡的情况下，已经破碎的小路，天上飘着大雪，感受非常奇妙。

十五天的路程，无数个佛窟，我为什么会认为印象最深的是两次攀爬呢？因为对我个人而言，我最期待的是我所未经历过的，从来没感受过的经历，在之前可能不属于我的世界的经历，这让我想起了之前的一个图，内容大致是自己的小圈子，别人的小圈子，人类的圈子和真实世界的圈子。对我而言，自然的风光可能吸引力更大一些，所以当我走在一望无际的火焰山脚下时，我内心真的是百味杂成，对人类的渺小，自然的宏伟感到敬畏。那种起鸡皮疙瘩的开阔，总是能深入人心，能让我安静。

这也许是我每一次来西北最大的期待，也就是内心的平静和敬畏。

This trip out of practice, the summary of the following words, I will feel very enriched, the line before and after pull very open, and we put in the study and leisure are particularly open, which also gives the collective practice out of great fun.

What impressed me most was actually the two consecutive mountain climbing experiences, first the flaming mountain and then the tianshan mountain, both of which were not in the condition of road. We climbed up the flaming mountain by hand and foot along the small ridges in small sections. Tianshan mountain was a broken path with heavy snow in the sky under the condition of landslide. Fifteen days away, countless buddhist caves, why I think the most impressive is the two climbing? Because for me personally, what I look forward to most is the experience that I have never experienced, that I have never felt before, that may not belong to my world before, which reminds me of a previous diagram, which is roughly the contents of my own small circle, others' small circle, human circle and real world circle. For me, the natural scenery may be more attractive, so when I walk at the foot of the endless flame mountain, my heart is really a mixture of all kinds, and I am in awe of the smallness of human beings and the grandeur of nature. The kind of goose bumps open, always deep in the heart, can let me quiet.

This is probably the greatest expectation I have ever come to the northwest, that is, inner peace and awe.

BAI CHENHAO  
白宸昊

年级：本科三年级  
YEAR: Junior year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes

15天，西安到乌鲁木齐，跨越2900多公里。我们走过了中国境内的古丝绸之路，从西安原先这座都城前往西域，这一路的风光尽收眼底。度过这短暂的半个月仿佛经历了四季，穿过荒滩戈壁，无边沙漠，连绵雪山。这一次重走丝绸之路让我了解了这千年历史。

15天，15个城镇，我们走过了古丝绸之路人们几十年甚至一辈子长途跋涉，历尽千辛万苦才能到达的地方。张骞出使西域历时13年返回长安，开辟了从中国通往西域的丝绸之路。行程中我们游历了无数风景，也会体会到各地的风土人情，尝尽当地美食。西出长安我思考着在环境为背景，通过时空，地域等各方面对于丝绸之路沿路各地的影响。行程中经过几次的小组讨论之后，在这无边的荒漠中我想给它注入活力。在一带一路时代语境下，丝绸之路重新焕发生机，游览的旅客也越来越多。我们渴望探讨在丝路上人、环境、食物之间的关系，并在此中找到平衡。在让旅客更好的体验本地特色、体验丝路沿线食物的变化、交融的同时也推动当地种植、发展环保的可持续。

在敦煌最让我震撼的就是情境体验剧《又见敦煌》。一个个鲜活的敦煌历史人物从我们面前穿梭而过，然后分列于大厅的两旁。从张骞到相夫公主，从索靖到张议潮，从异域商旅到当地村民，一直到近现代的王道士，这一幕幕从人们的视线中川流而过，就在这一瞬间，敦煌两千多年的历史风云一股脑儿倾泻在人们面前，让人目不暇接，欲挽其袖同行共语。然时光飞逝，如长河而逝，这些鲜活

In the 15 days, xi 'an went to urumqi and crossed more than 2900 kilometers. We walked through the ancient silk road in China, from the former capital city of xi 'an to the west, which was a scenic spot. Through the short half of the month, it seemed to have been through the four seasons, through the desert, the boundless desert, the snow mountains. This time of revisiting the silk road has taught me the history of the millennium.

In 15 days and 15 cities, we walked through the ancient silk passers-by for decades or even a long journey to reach the place. Zhang qian made the west return to chang 'an for 13 years, opening the road to the silk road of the country to the west. In the journey, we have traveled countless landscapes, and we have experienced local customs and local delicacies. I think about the impact of the silk road around the road in the context of the environment, through time and space, and the region. After a few sessions in the trip, I wanted to inject energy into this boundless desert. In the context of the belt and road, the silk road is revitalized and the visitors are getting more and more tourists. We are eager to explore the relationship between the silk road, the environment and the food, and find a balance in this. The change and blending of food in the silk road is also promoted by the experience of the experience of local characteristics, and the development of local cultivation and environmental protection.

的面容，最终都被漫漫的黄沙和历史的烟云一次次淹没！张骞持节西去的背影，引来的是千百年东来西往声声不息的驼铃，开启的是东西方文明交汇之地。“这里是敦煌么，告诉我，这里是敦煌么”那一句句话语震撼着我的心灵。

这一次钢铁战士的修行之旅结束了，但我相信这只是一个开始。

What struck me most in dunhuang was the situational experience drama "also see dunhuang. A lively dunhuang historical figure moved past us, then lined up on both sides of the hall. From zhang qian to the face of the meeting, from the foreign business to the local villagers, to the modern monk, the curtain has been from the sight of the people, and in this instant, the history of dunhuang has poured out of the people in front of people, and he is able to take his hand in his arms. Time flies, like the long river, these vivid faces, eventually all be flooded by the long yellow sand and the history of the cloud! Zhang qian's back to the west, which drew the growing sound of the east and west, was the place of the eastern and western civilizations. "Is this dunhuang, tell me, is this dunhuang?" the words shook my mind.

The journey of the iron and steel warriors was over, but I believe it was just the beginning.

# JIAN BAI 简白

年级：本科三年级  
YEAR: Junior year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes



从4.13号到4.30号，从西安到乌鲁木齐，其中跨了三个省，九个城市。由东向西出发，最后再由西向东返回，完成我们包括师生在内26名钢铁战士的考察修行之路。我们沿路去的三个省为陕西，甘肃，新疆；九个城市为西安，兰州，武威，张掖，嘉峪关，敦煌，吐鲁番，乌鲁木齐和西宁。在老师的引领下，我们发挥了最高的默契度，全身心的投入考察与娱乐之中，以更放松自由的方式发掘自己的潜力，以不同专业与年龄背景的同学组成的小组为形式，更多元的视角去发现丝绸之路的特色，去创造更有意义的设计。

在此次旅途中，我们牺牲了寻觅美食的时间，增加了许多景点。虽然有些许可惜，但是我们尽力将所有风土人情都领略了一遍，也感受到了丝绸之路的点点滴滴，都是古代丝绸之路遗留而发展得来的，其中的奥妙之多数不胜数。

在丝绸之路之上我更关注于古人留下来的旷世之作，其中无一不体现了旷世之才，极高的智慧与虔诚的信仰。

譬如在生活上，运用炉火纯青的陀螺仪；一次性浇灌而成的铜板；防氧化的铜器处理技术；在艺术领域中，有运用范围广装饰性强的立粉堆金技术；描线上色再定型的成熟的壁画绘制方法；先土后插木桩敷细泥，最后上色的雕塑制造方法；就近取矿物材料研磨上色，高难度的温度湿度控制能力；镶琉璃，贴铂金，重神韵，叙故事……

古人的风采前后千年依然，可谓史家之绝唱，独韵之离骚。

就此我们小组也展开了我们的创

From April 13th to April 30th, from xi 'an to urumqi, it covers three provinces and nine cities. Starting from east to west, and finally returning from west to east, we completed the investigation and practice of 26 steel soldiers including teachers and students. The three provinces we went to along the road were shaanxi, gansu and xinjiang. The nine cities are xi 'an, lanzhou, wuwei, zhangye, jiayuguan, dunhuang, turpan, urumqi and xining. In the teacher's guidance, we played the highest degree of tacit understanding, and devote his time to study and entertainment, in a more relaxed way reach their potential, the background of the students in different professional and age group of the form, more diverse perspective to discover the characteristics of the silk road, to create a more meaningful design.

During this trip, we sacrificed the time of looking for delicious food and added many scenic spots. Although there was some pity, we tried our best to appreciate all the local conditions and customs, and also felt the bits and pieces of the silk road, which was left over from the ancient silk road and developed.

On the silk road, I pay more attention to the masterpieces left by the ancients, which all reflect the extraordinary talent, great wisdom and devout faith.

For example, in life, using the consummate gyroscope; Copper sheet made by one-time irrigation; Anti-oxidation copper processing technology; In the field of art, there is a wide range of decorative vertical powder heap gold technology; A mature method of mural painting in which lines are colored and reshaped; A sculpture manufacturing method in which the soil is first followed by a wooden stake applied with fine mud and finally colored. Nearby take mineral material grinding and coloring, high difficulty of temperature and humidity control ability; Set glass, paste platinum, heavy verve, narrative story...

The elegant demeanour of the ancients before and after thousand years is still, it

作，由“黑科技”作为开始，以如何更好的保留，收集数据，与宣传作为结尾的思考，进行了多次的争辩，最后以“丝绸之路档案室”命名产出线上或下线上线下的信息提供兼收集库，成为一个让大众深度体验，让专研人员获取信息，让设计师借此施展的系列片区。

除了近距离感受这些古物，更让我振奋人心的是在路上本身。

走过的每一步去过的每一处地，对我而言都是在切身感受古人走过的路，他们吃过的苦，他们信仰的事，他们虔诚的心。我也让自己成为其中的一部分，不放过能去的每一个石窟，那是古人不顾安危才开凿的洞；不错过壁画的任何一个细节，那是他们在温度湿度光源不足的地方耐心而制；爬上释迦摩尼打坐的地方，看他的心灵境地；爬上悬崖峭壁中的宫殿，足够劳累，也足以感受到开凿的不易，足以站在古人站着的地方俯瞰世界，自我感慨；骑在骆驼的背上，颠簸着行径在沙漠；在沙漠的夜里喝酒跳舞；在十级风的呼啸中刮乱了

头，在不停在高速上偏离轨道的大巴上 望一望无垠的风车，疯狂的转动着吸收着能量；在电光发热产感受阳燧之伟大，发光发亮的它，吸收能量的同时，降温了干燥的土地……

我没有轻易离开，五人结伴毅然决然的折回了西宁。茶卡盐湖，青海湖，塔尔寺是我们最后的去处。除了领略了自然美景，震撼的是塔尔寺，大若一个独立的大学，他们每日为弥勒佛塑像更换千份苹果与果汁，名为“千供”，以示虔诚，更换下来的食物赠给信教徒。看见信教徒在寺庙门口，手拿推手，双脚捆绑，跪地而拜，头磕地而念经。此景深刻在我脑海中，我们的行程也以此景结束。

四月三十是我呆在丝绸之路上的最后一日，写下自己的感想，让自己记得我们走过的不只是景色，带回的思考能让我以后有机会，去回馈它们，保存它们。

may be said that the historian's swan song, alone the charm of the li SAO.

We also expand our creative team, the "black" of science and technology as a start, how to better retention, collect data, and publicity as the end of the thinking, the debate for many times, finally to archives "silk road" nominal output online or offline online banking information and library collection, become a depth of the masses, experience, let the study researchers access to information, let the designer to display a series of area.

In addition to feeling the antiquities up close, what makes me more excited is the road itself.

Every step I have taken and every place I have been to, for me, is a personal experience of the way the ancients walked, the suffering they suffered, the things they believed in, and their pious hearts. I let myself be a part of it, too, by going to every grotto I could, the one the ancients dug without regard for safety. Don't miss a single detail of the murals, which were done with patience in places where the temperature and humidity were low and the light was not enough. Climb to the place where shakyauni meditates and see his spiritual condition; Climb up the cliff palace, tired enough, but also enough to feel the excavation is not easy, enough to stand in the place where the ancients stood overlooking the world, self-sigh with emotion; On a camel's back, thrashing through the desert; Drinking and dancing in the desert nights; I lost my head in the roaring wind of ten force. I kept looking at the endless windmills on the bus that deviated from the track on the highway, frantically turning to absorb energy. In the electric heating feeling yangfusi great, shining it, absorb energy, at the same time, cooling the dry land...

I did not leave easily, five people together resolutely back to xining. Chaka salt lake, qinghai lake and tower temple are our last resort. In addition to enjoying the natural beauty, what shocked me was the tower temple, a big independent university. They replaced the statue of maitreya with thousands of apples and juice every day, called "thousand offerings", to show their piety. The changed food was added to the believers. I saw the believers at the gate of the temple, holding hands, binding their feet, kneeling down to worship, bowing their heads and chanting. This scene is deep in my mind, and our trip ends with this scene.

On April 30, my last day on the silk road, I wrote down my feelings to remind myself that we had traveled more than just scenery, and the reflection I brought back could give me a chance to give back to them and save them in the future.



这一路跟着大部队从咸阳到乌鲁木齐，再单独走去了西宁，看起来短短的18天，却感觉仿佛过了很久很久，大概是因为在这十八天里，我们一起走过了十五的地方（算上跟同学单独行动的，我去了十七个地方），在漫长的旅途中，感受到了与自己家乡完全不一样的西北风光。

每个省对我来说都是不一样的感觉，陕西省呆的最久的就是西安，感受自然也是最强烈的。第一感觉就是，一个比北京还干的城市，必须好好补水。但是看了陕博、碑林、兵马俑，走过了城墙和回民街，对陕西的印象不再是“干”了，而是长安不愧为十四朝古都。在西安我们还进行了第一次小组讨论，嗯，跟我一组的都是有意思的同学。

后来去了甘肃，虽然在兰州的时候没吃到兰州拉面还是挺遗憾的，但是麦积山石窟，天梯山石窟，西千佛洞，莫高窟还有榆林窟，都给我留下来深深的印象。震惊于供养人对信仰的虔诚、震惊于历史长河对壁画的磨砺、震惊于一次又一次敦煌艺术直入心门的感觉。我印象最深的是在麦积山石窟的特窟，那一尊被阳光照射下仿佛在流泪的佛像，一瞬间，感同身受到他对孩子的抱歉和内心的挣扎。甘肃，在我这一路的旅程中，第一个标签是“佛”，无量寿佛阿弥陀佛的极乐世界，所谓“诸经所赞，尽在弥陀”，给未来一个美好的期许。第二个标签就是“科幻”，这感觉主要源于光热电厂，满满的流浪地球的既视感，戈壁和科技，破败与未来。

去往新疆主要感觉就是安检真的好严，没吃到水果小小失望，自己好像深处外国，大家都是高鼻梁深眼窝。后来去青海之后又被茶卡盐湖通天遍地的白所感染，被青海湖从地平线上出现的蓝带所惊讶，被塔尔寺的庄严肃穆所震撼。

All this with great force from xianyang to urumqi, xining, walked alone again looks only 18 days, but I felt it seemed a long time, probably because in this 18 days, the place where we walk through together for 15 (counting with students act alone, I went to the 17), in the long journey, feeling the northwest scenery with his hometown completely different.

Each province has a different feeling for me, shaanxi province is the longest stay in xi 'an, the feeling of nature is the strongest. The first feeling is that a city drier than Beijing must be well hydrated. However, after seeing shanbo, stele forest, terra-cotta warriors and horses, and walking through the city wall and the street of hui people, the impression of shaanxi is no longer "dry", but chang 'an is worthy of being the ancient capital of 14 dynasties. We also had our first group discussion in xi 'an.

Later, I went to gansu province. Although it was a pity that I did not eat lanzhou ramen when I was in lanzhou, I was deeply impressed by maijishan grottoes, tianti mountain grottoes, xiqianfo cave, mogao grottoes and yulin grottoes. Shocked by the devotion of the providers to the faith, shocked by the history of the murals of the hone, shocked by the dunhuang art again and again straight into the heart of the door feeling. What impresses me most is the special cave in maiji mountain grottoes. The Buddha statue, which seems to be in tears under the sunlight, feels the same as the child for a moment, feeling sorry for him and struggling in his heart. Gansu, in my journey, the first label is "Buddha", the paradise of amitabha Buddha, the amitabha Buddha of infinite life. The second label is "science fiction", which is mainly derived from the photothermal power plant, the full visual sense of wandering earth, gobi and technology, dilapidated and future.

这一路走过的四个城市，踏遍了高原、盆地、平原、戈壁、山地，历经了狂风、大雨、霜雾、烈日、冰雹，十八天仿佛一年。小组合作也从最开始的个人兴趣一步步推导到最后的方案如何落地。

四月三十号晚上十点三十六分，我现在坐在从西宁回北京的火车上，正路过旅途的第五个省宁夏，等待第六个省山西。听说我回京的，是中国第一条沙漠铁路……

The main feeling of going to xinjiang is that the security check is really strict. I feel a little disappointed that I didn't eat any fruit. After I went to qinghai, I was again affected by the vast expanse of chaka salt lake, surprised by the blue belt of qinghai lake on the horizon, and shocked by the solemnity of the tower temple.

This road through the four cities, traversed the plateau, basin, plains, gobi, mountains, experienced wind, rain, frost, fog, sun, hail, 18 days like a year. Group cooperation is also derived from the initial personal interest to the final plan.

At 10:36 PM on April 30, I was on the train from xining to Beijing, passing through ningxia, the fifth province on the journey, and waiting for shanxi, the sixth province. I heard that I came back to Beijing is China's first desert railway...



丝绸之路的行程，从西安的陕博到乌鲁木齐的大巴扎，半月转眼就过了，一起经历了一年四季的天气变换和风吹雨打。仿佛我们就是当年行走丝绸之路的勇士，如又见敦煌的剧中所说，我们用15天走完了他们的一辈子，而他们一生在丝路中的漫长是我们能体会的吗？亲身感受了吐鲁番风沙和酷暑才明白为何会有千万信使死于途中。亲眼看到陕博的唐代遗物才知道大唐盛世为何令人向往与气质恢宏。但我也看到了沿途的城市与风景越发趋同，古人一路走过的丝绸之路如今还剩

下些什么？是一栋栋相似的高楼还是一座座为游客堆砌的特色？这一路我看到了丝路的美好与多变，也看到了丝路的衰败与迎合。但我觉得没有白走这一遭，可能有些事物终会消失，我们也会老去而不再活力四射。但丝路终究还是刻印在了我们一行人年轻的记忆里了。

The journey of the silk road, from shaanxi and bo in xi'an to the great bazaar in urumqi, lasted for half a month and then a second, and we experienced weather changes, wind and rain all year round. As if we were the warriors walking on the silk road in those days, as the drama of dunhuang said, we walked their whole life in 15 days, and their whole life in the long silk road is what we can understand? I experienced the wind and sand in turpan and realized why thousands of messengers died on the way. The tang dynasty relic that sees shan bo with one's own eyes just knew big tang flourishing times why make a person yearn for and temperament is magnificent. But I also see that cities and landscapes along the way are becoming more similar. What is left of the ancient silk road? Are the buildings similar to each other or are they built for tourists? Along the way, I saw the beauty and changeability of the silk road, as well as the decline and pandering of the silk road. But I don't think it's for nothing. Maybe some things will disappear, and we will grow old and not be as energetic. But the silk road is still engraved in our young memories.

# CHEN YI WEI

## 陈一玮



年级：研究生一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes

15天的行程，我们考察小组先后落脚了9个城市，从冬天到夏天，盆地到高原。在这期间有辛苦，有收获，有快乐，有遗憾。第一站来到西安，晚上沿着城墙走去寻找另一只去书店的队伍，看着城墙上凸起的石砖想着会不会有人爬上去。在陕西省历史博物馆受到人挤人的洗礼后，终于摆弄明白了自己的相机。认熟了每一张脸和名字也开始了小组调查。

麦积山石窟是我想要第二次去的地方，看遍每一个铁丝网里的小佛像，它们的形态其实更意思，虽然恐高，但是好奇心催使我望着天向上爬。匆匆赶到兰州的我们终于有了大巴车，去武威路上的山很好看，大家拍的都是风景，我大概拍的都是素材。天梯山石窟和白塔寺并没有让我提起什么兴致，让我惊讶的是马蹄寺。

比起那些过度开发的变成著名的旅游景点，我更喜欢具有生活气息和质朴一点的地方，自己去寻找和感受，即使发现一颗石头也令人开心。马蹄寺就是这样，在千佛洞向上爬过一条没有台阶的通道，眼前是另一尊佛像，这样建造大概是想要信徒参悟人生困苦？下来的时候遇见一位面目慈祥的僧人在指引摄影师拍摄佛像，还询问我们从哪里来。往里走的三十三天石窟比千佛洞规模宏大，这回是出现带阶梯的通道，一阶比一阶高，最高处供奉的是绿度母菩萨。留给马蹄寺的时间不多，希望有机会可以继续

During the 15-day trip, our team visited 9 cities successively, from winter to summer, from the basin to the plateau. During this period, there are hard work, harvest, happiness and regret. The first stop was xi'an. At night, I walked along the city wall to find another group to go to the bookstore. I looked at the raised stone bricks on the city wall and wondered if anyone would climb up. After a crowded baptism at the shaanxi provincial history museum, I finally figured out how to handle my camera. Each face and name was identified and a team investigation began.

Maijishan grottoes is the place I want to go for the second time. I have seen every small Buddha statue in the barbed wire fence. Their shapes are actually more interesting. Hurried to lanzhou we finally have a bus, wuwei road to the mountains are very beautiful, we are shot scenery, I probably shot is the material. Tianti mountain grottoes and baita temple didn't interest me much. What surprised me was the horseshoe temple.

I prefer places with a life style and a little bit of simplicity to those that have been overdeveloped and become famous tourist attractions. I prefer places with a life style and a little bit of simplicity to find and feel for myself. Even if I find a stone, it will be happy. The horseshoe temple is like this. You climb up a stairless passageway in the thousand-buddha cave and see another Buddha statue in front of you. On the way down I met a kindly monk guiding the photographer to photograph the Buddha and asking where we had come from. In the thirty-third day, the grotto is larger than the thousand-buddha cave. This time, it is a passageway with stairs. Each step is higher than the last. I don't have much time for the horseshoe temple, so I hope I can go further ~

往里走~

雨中的丹霞也一样好看，印象深刻的是第三个景点下车点的牦牛酸奶！在首航节能发电站，站在定日镜矩阵下看着远处反射的光束，有种身处未来感的错觉。

在敦煌的第一晚去看了《又见敦煌》，这种怅然若失的感觉让我突然想去游戏里看看巴黎圣母院，然后发现《大革命》免费了……终于来到了莫高窟，这些壁画的精美展现了往日的繁华。沙漠露营虽然没有看到满天繁星，也有另一份快乐。在吐鲁番，也不知道哪来的勇气爬了火焰山，在乌鲁木齐看午夜场的复联，回程飞机上直接睡死过去。下了飞机取完行李，行程结束了，每个小组的课题研究还在继续，仿佛我们还在路上。

Danxia in the rain is also good, impressive is the third scenic spot get off point yak yoghurt! At the inaugural energy-saving power station, looking at a distant reflected beam from a heliostat matrix gives the illusion of being in the future.

The first night in dunhuang went to see "see dunhuang again", this sense of loss let me suddenly want to go to the game to see Notre Dame DE Paris, and then found "revolution" free... Finally came to the mogao grottoes, these beautiful murals show the past bustling. Camping in the desert is another joy without seeing the stars. In turpan, I do not know where the courage to climb the flaming mountain, in urumqi to see the midnight scene of the revival, the return flight to sleep directly in the past. After getting off the plane to pick up the luggage, the trip was over, and the research of each group continued as if we were still on the way.



# 李明徽

年级：研究生一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：生活组组长、游记编写  
DUTY: Life team leader, Writing travel notes

转眼间 15 天的丝路之旅就已过去，一路上我们穿过戈壁、越过沙漠、爬过高山、路过绿洲，游走于自然与人文的奇观，感慨于大自然的鬼斧神工和古代劳动人民的创造力。

旅途中的经历，也让我再次审视生活。观赏石窟壁画，让我再次苦恼如今社会中许多的艺术或设计已大不如古人，我们应何去何从？参观光热电厂，令我期待科技进步带来的清洁能源与未来城市可持续发展的结合。购买文创和特产时的千篇一律，又不禁令我想探索如何将文化与商业有效的相融合，推动当地产业发展。当然还有更多点滴细小之物，值得我慢慢地去思考、去探索、去尝试改变。

一路之上有美景，有思考，但我更享受的是和大家一起旅行的过程。习惯了城市繁忙生活和独自工作，再次许多人在一起旅行、学习，喝酒和仰望星空，长途的车程也不会令人枯燥，15 天的早出晚归，大家的欢笑重新连接了丝路之上所走过的每一座城，每一处景。同时感谢一路上忙碌旅宿行程的每位同学，是大家共同的努力为此次行程画上美丽的句号。期待丝绸之路下一段的旅程，期待能与大家再次同行。

In a flash, the 15-day silk road trip was over. Along the way, we crossed the gobi desert, climbed mountains and passed oases. We wandered around the wonders of nature and humanity and marveled at the uncanny workmanship of nature and the creativity of the ancient working people.

The journey also made me look at life again. Viewing grotto murals again makes me feel distressed that many arts or designs in today's society are not as good as those of the ancients. Where should we go from here? The visit to the photothermal power plant makes me look forward to the combination of clean energy brought by scientific and technological progress and sustainable urban development in the future. I want to explore how to effectively integrate culture and business and promote the development of local industries. Of course, there are more small things worth my slow thinking, exploration and trying to change.

There was beauty and thought along the way, but what I enjoyed more was traveling with everyone. Once again, many people travel together, study together, drink together and look up at the stars. The long drive will not be boring. After 15 days of going out early and going back late, everyone's laughter reconnects every city and every scene on the silk road. At the same time, I would like to express my gratitude to all the students who have been busy with the trip. It is our joint efforts that make this trip a beautiful ending. I look forward to the next leg of the silk road journey, and I look forward to traveling with you again.



# 姜艺佳

年级：研究生一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：生活组组长、游记编写  
DUTY: Life team leader, Writing travel notes

选择这张照片是因为写生结束了，不开心。

15 天过得太快，15 天也过得很难忘很精彩，即使现在的我只能坐在电脑前，没有藻井飞天，没有七彩丹霞，没有沙漠骆驼，但是在整理这篇游记时，梳理每段路途，细数每张照片，翻看在海暗的洞窟里匆忙记下的笔记和临摹的壁画，重温的记忆里又有了新的感悟。麦积山石窟、首航光热电厂和《又见敦煌》是三个最令我难忘的目的地。

在麦积山石窟，最后参观的第 133 窟里，佛与罗睺罗尊者塑像，是佛教艺术中难得一见的反映佛陀与



I chose this picture because I was disappointed that the journey was over.

Fifteen days passed too fast, but very unforgettably and splendidly. Although now I can only sit in front of the computer, without algae well and flying sky murals, without colorful Danxia, without desert camels, when I sorting out this travel note, counting every photo, looking through the notes and murals that hurriedly recorded in the dark caves, I have a new feeling in the memory of revisiting.

Majishan Grottoes, Shouhang 100mw molten salt solar power tower plant and "See Dunhuang Again" are the three most unforgettable destinations for me.

In the Cave 133, which we visited last in the Majishan Grottoes, the statues of Buddha and Rahula are rare works reflecting the relationship between Buddha and his family in Buddhist art. In this group of statues, the Buddha touches the head of the only lover, Rahula, and exudes warmth and love. But as his father, the Buddha once said, I regard all living beings as Rahula. This is the difference between the father love of Buddha and that of mortals. And the little Rahula stood respectfully beside him, with a low head, drooping eyes and a look of grievance, like a child who forbore tears. The emphasis on exclusive and unique love in human emotions and the love for all living beings in the Buddhist world are intertwined and expressed in this group of statues, which brings a contradictory and





年级：研究生一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：游记编写  
DUTY: Writing travel notes

## DAY1 4/13/2019

### 抵达西安咸阳国际机场

我这一路潜心收集各种票据，所以我的个人实践日记就从笔记本后面收纳袋里一叠厚厚的门票开始。

Since I've been collecting bills all this way, my personal practice diary starts with a thick stack of tickets in the back pocket of my notebook.

从咸阳到西安市内大家分批打车去，我和兔兔黑哥一辆车，路上他们两个可能是累了，然后我就和师傅唠了一路，师傅说西安机场修到T5航站楼了，年轻人越来越多了，车也越来越多了，你们这个时间去市里没有堵车真的是运气好，兵马俑就直接报个团去就行，也不会被坑，有时间可以去永兴坊吃夜市，夜市挺好吃的。然后我们去吃了魏家凉皮。

当天发生的最轰动的事儿可能就是书馨丢了，细节每个成功到达宾馆的钢铁战士都知道，这里就不赘述了。

那天晚上我们去了一个很可爱的24h书店，然后一行人浩浩荡荡的在店里拍起了照片，每个人都非常小心，但还是不可避免的吵醒了店里唯一一位睡觉的顾客。

### Arrive at xi 'an xianyang international airport

I was sitting in the seat of 33L. As I was far away from everyone, I watched silk road on my kindle for about an hour, hoping to find some inspiration on the topic at the last minute. Later, I found that I had thought too much.



From xianyang to xi 'an city partial take a taxi to go to you, my rabbit and black rabbit elder brother a car, the way the two of them could be tired, then I, all the way and master Lao shifu said xi 'an airport to t5 terminal, more and more young people, the car is also more and more, this time you go to there is no traffic jam in the city is really lucky, the Terra Cotta Warriors will just go directly to a group, it wouldn't be pit, have the time can go to yongxing fang eat night market, the night market is quite good to eat. Then we went to eat wei liangpi.

The most sensational thing that happened that day may be the book did lost, every detail of the successful arrival of the hotel steel soldiers know, here is not redundant.

## DAY2 4/14/2019

### 上午 - 陕西历史博物馆

陕博作为红透抖音的首席博物馆，真的不负盛名，



陕博门口有个led屏，放的就是陕博自己的抖音号，我去年来过一次陕博，烈日下排了两个小时的队才进门，这次得以借着母校的名号从旁边的接待厅直接进馆，进馆之后我就觉得，要是哪天能找一天陕博没啥人的时候来看看真的特别好，我一路上跟着Ashley 两口子，被科普了不少知识。

从陕博出来，我们一拨人去旁边的一家小饭馆吃了水盆羊肉，还点了几个凉菜，是真的很好吃，但谁能想到，之后路上的每一天每一顿饭，都让我无比怀念那天大家一起坐下来好好吃的这顿饭。

下午的行程是去碑林，但是大家都有点累，而且距离集合时间还有两个小时，大家就都跑到小雁塔附近去找了一家甜品店，据说有卖小型小雁塔甜品，我们找了一大圈终于找到了那家甜品店，我要了饮品和点心，有点甜了。

### 下午 - 碑林

碑林的票我没有了，忘记是团体票还是被我放到哪里了，足以见得我对碑林的不重视，所以这一趴没有门票照片，好遗憾。

That night, we went to a lovely 24h bookstore, and then a group of people took photos in the store. Everyone was very careful, but inevitably woke up the only customer sleeping in the store.

### Morning - shaanxi history museum

Shan bo as chief museum of red through trill, really fame, shan bo door has a led screen, put shan bo's own trill, last year I visited a shan bo, sun discharge for two hours before the door, this can be through the memory of his Alma mater directly from the reception hall next to the hen, hen, after I think, if which day to be able to find a day shan bo didn't what people come to see is really very good, when I follow Ashley get along the way, is a lot of popular science knowledge.

From shaanxi, we went to a group of people next to a small restaurant to eat bird-pot mutton, also ordered a few cold dishes, is really very delicious, but who can think of, after every day on the road every meal, let me very miss the day we sat down together to eat this meal.

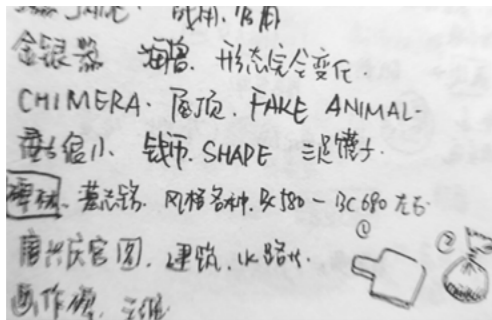
The afternoon trip was to the forest of steles, but everyone was a little tired, and there were still two hours before the gathering time, everyone went to the small wild goose pagoda nearby to find a dessert shop, it is said that there is a small wild goose pagoda dessert, we looked for a big circle and finally found the dessert shop, I ordered drinks and snacks, a little sweet.

### Afternoon - forest of steles

I don't have the ticket of the forest of steles. I forgot whether it was the group ticket or where I put it. It's enough to show that I don't pay much attention to the forest of steles.



但是我有笔记本呀,你看那个黑框框圈起来的碑林,



是我坐在碑林五星级厕所里面写的笔记,碑林我觉得有意思的是有些题目的翻译,比如说祛倦魔文的翻译是 Magic Articles for Dispelling Tiredness,可能对高中生蛮有用的。

## 晚上 - 西安城墙

这天真的充实到一页写不下,城墙的门票特别好看,跟本科生的不一样,研究生分队蹭本科生票行动第一次失败。

西安城墙上的第一次小组汇报,就在组员都没认齐的情况下仓促开始了,我和我们组三个腼腆可爱的男孩子飞快达成了共识,决定研究丝路上#可爱的动物#们。

从这一天开始我的记忆力就不太好了,可能是年纪大了,我不记得那天晚上吃了什么,这里就不写了。

## DAY3 4/15/2019

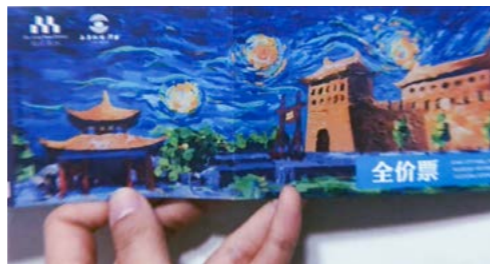
### 上午—兵马俑



But I have a notebook. Look at the forest of inscriptions enclosed in a black box. I wrote this in a five-star toilet in the forest of inscriptions.

## Evening - xi 'an city wall

This day is really substantial to a page write no less than, the entrance ticket of the city wall is particularly good-looking, with undergraduate student not the same,



graduate student detour ceng undergraduate student ticket action -- the first failure.

The first group report on the wall of xi 'an city was hastily started when all the group members did not recognize each other. Three shy and lovely boys and I quickly reached a consensus and decided to study the lovely animals on the silk road.

From this day on my memory is not good, may be old, I do not remember what to eat that night, I will not write here.

## Morning - terracotta warriors

I don't seem to have a notebook with me today. I didn't write anything down.

## Afternoon - creative design industrial park of old steel mill

The creative industrial park in the afternoon may be a

兵马俑这天我好像没带笔记本,啥也没写,反正大家都挺了解的,那就不写什么了。

## 下午—老钢厂创意设计产业园

下午的创意产业园可能是个幌子,我记忆里在产业园只干了一件事—汇报方案,西安的天气怪怪的,我们讲完方案后突然开始下雨,然后我们小组冒雨飞奔回咖啡厅后的一分钟,雨停了。

## DAY4 4/16/2019

这天我们就要离开西安前往天水了,钢铁战士们这一刻一定没有意识到,之前的一切都是小打小闹,真正的钢铁之旅才刚刚开始,手里的高铁票明明白白的告诉我,2019年4月16日注定是不平凡的一天。这一天我们辗转了三个城市:西安—天水—兰州。



我的笔记本上记录的这天是6:20集合出发去天水的,我不记得那天我是怎么起床的了,但是好像还吃了早饭,甚至是和家鸽一起坐在店里吃的,真厉害。

战士们到天水之后,就坐了三个小时大巴到了麦积山。



cover. In my memory, I only did one thing in the industrial park -- report scheme. The weather in xi 'an was strange.

This day we are going to leave xi 'an for tianshui, the steel soldiers must not realize at this moment, everything before is small, the real journey of steel just started, the high-speed rail ticket in hand clearly told me that April 16, 2019 is destined to be an extraordinary day.



This day we traveled to three cities: xi 'an - tianshui - lanzhou.

My notebook records that the day is 6:20 set out for tianshui, I do not remember how I got up that day, but it seems that I also had breakfast, and even with the pigeons



我的本子上画了一只大鹏金翅鸟，这张图也开启了我之后的肆意妄为的临摹之旅。

最精彩的部分是夕阳落下前的场景，每个人拖着15kg的箱子狂奔，映着夕阳的余晖，在最后两分钟赶上了火车。

晚上到达兰州后，司机师傅流连兰州的夜景，带我们在城里绕了两圈路。

到酒店后累到失去知觉，好像沾到床边就可以晕倒睡死过去，然后我们去逛了兰州夜市，夜市还是不错的，牛奶醪糟很好喝。

## DAY5 4/17/2019

手上只剩一张目的地是吐鲁番的票的时候，我有点慌了，没有高铁票的旅行，八成都是靠大巴？后来我发现我慌早了，我们不仅可以依靠大巴旅行，我们还可以在大巴上吃早饭，大巴上吃午饭，大巴上工作，大巴上汇报，大巴—钢铁战士第二个家。

这天早上我们从兰州出发去武威，说实话在兰州没有吃到兰州拉面心里是有点遗憾的，不过没关系，我喝到了牛奶醪糟。

武威的目的地是天梯山石窟，这会儿我能感受到西北地区阳光的毒辣了，我的物理防晒设备全部用上了，裹得像个蚕。天梯山的门票我这儿也没有，我记得是买的集体票。

这里放了张照片的原因是我觉得这张我拍的特别好看。

### 下午—白塔寺

sitting in the store to eat, really cool.

After the soldiers to tianshui, took a three - hour bus to maiji mountain.

I drew a great roc goldfinch in my book, which also started my reckless copying journey.

The best part was the scene before sunset, when everyone was running with 15kg boxes and caught the train in the last two minutes.

When we arrived in lanzhou at night, the driver showed us around the city twice.

After we got to the hotel, we were so tired that we felt like we could faint and fall asleep after touching the bed. Then we went to lanzhou night market, which was very nice and sweet with milk and glutinous rice wine.

When I only have a ticket to turpan, I feel a little nervous. For a trip without a high-speed rail ticket, I will take bus to chengdu. Later I found that I was too early. We could not only rely on bus travel, but also have breakfast on the bus, lunch on the bus, work on the bus, report on the bus, and bus -- the second home of the steel warrior.

This morning we set off from lanzhou to wuwei. To tell the truth, I feel a little bit regretful about not having lanzhou ramen in lanzhou. But that's ok.

Wuwei's destination is tianti mountain grottoes, now I can feel the northwest region of the sun's poison, my physical sunscreen equipment all used, wrapped like a silkworm. I don't have the ticket for tianti mountain. I remember it was a group ticket.

The reason I put a picture here is because I think this one looks really good on me.

白塔寺好像有一点点无聊，好像没什么可看的。更像个大公园，大家都累了，然后开始唱歌，和拍粉色的黑哥。



晚上我们去吃了烤串，烤串味道很不错，乌苏也很好喝，酒桌上融洽的气氛让 Ashley 产生了一个危险的想法—Beer Tutorial。

## DAY6 4/18/2019



今天的行程毫无准备的从丹霞变成了大佛寺，大佛寺也是集体票所以没有门票，推送里的大佛是我写的，这里就不赘述了。

然后我们来到了马蹄寺，我们到马蹄寺的时候，工作人员已经快要下班了，山下有卖酸奶的，很酸，当地人说晚上就一碗酸奶加干果，就不用吃晚饭了。大家飞快的爬了马蹄寺，真的很难爬，但是非常值。魏子雄说马蹄寺远处的雪山看起来就像阿尔卑斯山一样，Ashley 对此表示“yeah, yeah”，并捡了好几颗松果打算带回家放在壁炉旁。我们回程的路上看到了几个僧人，带着一只小狗，慢慢的下山，有种不忍打扰的宁静。

## Afternoon - white pagoda temple

Baita temple seems a little boring, as if there is nothing to



see. More like a big park, everyone is also tired, and then began to sing, and shoot pink black brother.

In the evening, we went to eat skewers. The skewers tasted very good, and the usu was also very tasty. The harmonious atmosphere on the wine table gave Ashley a dangerous idea -- Beer Tutorial.

Today's trip was unprepared, from danxia to the great Buddha temple. The great Buddha temple is also a group ticket, so there is no ticket. I wrote the great Buddha in the push.

Then we came to the horseshoe temple, we arrived at the horseshoe temple, the staff is about to go off work, there are selling yogurt under the mountain, very sour, the local people said that the evening on a bowl of yogurt with dried fruit, do not have dinner. It was really hard to climb, but it was worth it. Wei said the snow-capped mountains beyond the horseshoe temple looked like Alps. "yeah, yeah," Ashley said. On our way back, we saw some monks, with a small dog, slowly descending the mountain.



## DAY7 4/19/2019

丹霞地质公园，这一天很冷，我们来到了没有丹霞的丹霞地质公园，我庆幸自己带了羽绒服，同时恨自己的羽绒服为什么不防水。

这一天的晚上我们集体跑到城区摄入了高热量的食物—汉堡王，然后跑到 shuxin 的超市里疯狂购入了一堆粮食。

然而零食这种东西，好像怎么买都不够。不知道为什么，家鸽开启了淀粉肠的开关。

## DAY8 4/20/2019

一大早我们出发去光热电厂，这段时间在大巴上的记忆是碎片式的，每个人都处于昏迷半昏迷的混合状态，但是这一天比较特殊，今天要汇报方案，然后我们第一次在开始在车上集体办公。光热电厂没有门票，但是她真的很好看，像个教堂一样，或者比教堂还要好看，日光炙热刺眼的西北戈壁上，居然还能看得到反射出来的大片光束，不好意思我词穷了，但是真的很好看。塔钟部有个高点，需要爬梯子上去，我穿了裙子，还是没忍住，跟大家一起爬上去看了。

黄总还请我们吃了中午饭，好好吃饭真是件幸福的事情，我才不会告诉你其实大家一大早就开始惦记这顿午饭了，然后意料之中的吃撑了。



Danxia geopark, this day is very cold, we came to the danxia geopark without danxia, I am glad I took a down jacket, at the same time hate their down jacket why not



waterproof.

That night, we all went downtown to eat high-calorie food -- burger king. Then we went to shuxin's supermarket and bought a lot of grain.

However, this kind of snacks, as if how to buy enough. Somehow, the pigeon switched on the starch gut.

Early in the morning, we set out for the photothermal power plant. The memory of this time on the bus was fragmentary. Everyone was in a state of comatose and semi-comatose. The solar thermal power plant doesn't have an entrance fee, but it's really nice, like a church, or even better than a church, and on the sun-scorched and blinding northwest gobi, you can actually see a large beam of reflected light, sorry, but it's really nice. Tower bell department has a high point, need to climb a ladder to go up, I wore a skirt, still did not contain oneself, climbed up to see with everybody.

Huang also invited us to have lunch, a good meal is really a happy thing, I will not tell you in fact, everyone began thinking about this lunch early in the morning, and then expected to eat.

In the evening, we went to see dunhuang again. Xuanzang's actor is very handsome, and yiwei has fixed his eyes on him all the way. When it was over, we waited in the square for everyone to come out. The stars were bright in the sky.

晚上我们去看了《又见敦煌》，特别好看，哪里都很厉害。玄奘的演员长得很帅，一玮全程目光锁定。结束之后，我们在广场上等待所有人出来，天上的星星很亮。

## DAY9 4/21/2019

## 上午—西千佛洞



9点出发，这天可能比较累，一点记忆都没留下，照片也没怎么拍，笔记也没记，可能累傻了。

但是推送帮我记着这天偶遇了城院的同学，大家还交流了心得，那我可能真的是累傻了，完全不记得。

## 下午—玉门关



“羌笛何须怨杨柳，春风不度玉门关。”我和家鸽想了好久这两句的上两句，终于在我们的努力下，靠百度找到了答案。

到玉门关的时候，大家也都相当累了，一拨人去坐了越野车，我们几个就悠闲的享受了一小会儿的闲暇时光，并且偶遇了一只看起来乖得不得了的小狗，雅丹地貌第一次见的时候惊呼好厉害，但是后来发现去吐鲁番的路上，有好多。

这天晚上可能是倒头就睡的一个晚上，记忆是空白的。

## Morning - west qianfo cave

9 o'clock departure, the day may be tired, no memory left, how to take photos, notes did not record, may be tired silly.

But push to help me remember the day I ran into the city courtyard of the students, we also exchange ideas, that I may be really tired silly, do not remember.

## Afternoon - gate pass

"Why should the qiang flute blame the willow? I think for a long time and the home pigeon on these two sentences, finally in our efforts, by baidu to find the answer.



To yumenguan, everyone also all quite tired, those who go to sit the suv, we a few leisurely enjoy the leisure time for a while, and ran into a look as great a lovely puppy, yadan landform screamed when first met very fierce, but later found their way to the turpan, there are many.

This night may be a night of falling asleep, memory is blank.

## DAY10 4/22/2019

我们在莫高窟有三个小时的预算，好幸福，终于不用奔波了。



莫高窟门票旁边的那三个二维码都挺有用的，很方便。之后我开启了灵魂临摹之旅。

当天晚上书馨极力邀请我们到她的房间进行第二轮的 Beer Tutorial，并准备好了啤酒和零食，我们小组临危不乱，在汇报前的 20 分钟出了 5 个方案。

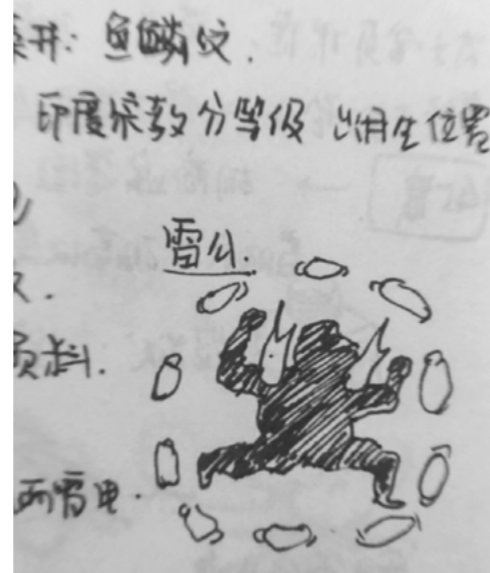
最后走的朋友还有幸观看了一场即兴表演，视频存在手机里以备忘。

## DAY11 4/23/2019

## 榆林窟



We have a budget of three hours in mogao grottoes.



Mogao grottoes tickets next to the three qr codes are very useful, very convenient. And then I started copying souls.

In the evening, shu xin tried to invite us to her room for the second round of Beer Tutorial, and we prepared Beer and snacks. Our group was not in a hurry and came up with five plans 20 minutes before the report.

Those who left were lucky enough to watch an impromptu performance in which video was stored in their mobile phones as a reminder.

## Yulin wat

The day we got to yulin grotto was very cold and windy, and then I put on my skirt, and I found that I could always adjust to the most suitable weather to wear my skirt, but the extreme complexity and exquisite murals of the last grotto made it all worth it. Dunhuang to guazhou section in the road, so the bus can only take the gobi desert road, I like this bumpy road, sleep.

我们到榆林窟的那天很冷，刮大风，然后我穿了裙子，我发现我总能调最合适的天气穿裙子，但是最后一个特窟的极端繁复精美的壁画让这一切都值得了。敦煌到瓜州段在修路，所以大巴车只能走戈壁滩的石头路，我很喜欢这种颠簸的路，助眠。

## 敦煌最后一晚一露营

这个晚上，沙子不可避免入侵每个角落，每次呼吸都能扬起几粒沙，爬坡的时候我的小腿感觉已经不属于我了。滑沙没有我想象中刺激，还是爬沙坡刺激，爬的我这辈子都不想再爬第二次。

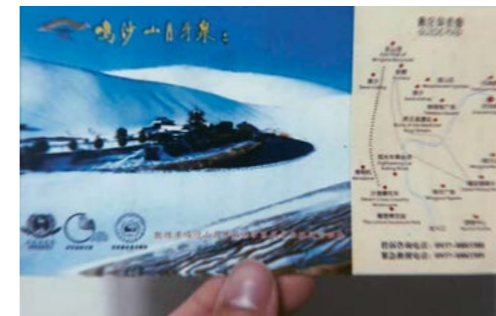
然后当天就爬了第二次，半夜喝了酒之后。但是人生可能也就这么一次在沙漠喝醉爬沙丘了。沙漠晚上的月亮可真好看。喝多了之后，连沙子都变得浪漫起来。

晚上在帐篷里和书馨聊天，聊了些什么已经忘得差不多，意识已经离开我的身体了，上一秒说晚安，下一秒就栽倒另一个世界，一晚上沉睡到不知道深夜探险小分队回归，以及隔壁的帐篷已经整个翻倒。

## DAY12 4/24/2019

第二天早上，我又爬了沙丘看了日出，太阳被空气降了温，变得温柔可以直视。

当然这天早上值得记录的另一件事，就是月牙泉旁



一顿热的早饭。

我们在鸣沙山骑了骆驼，邢紫瑞的骆驼一直在与我的骆驼嬉戏。滑沙是没有精力再滑了，于是票根就

## The last night of camping in dunhuang

This night, the sand inevitable invasion of every corner, each breath can raise a few grains of sand, climbing when my calf feel is no longer mine. Sand skating is not as exciting as I imagined, or sand climbing is exciting, I do not want to climb the second time in my life.

Then I crawled for the second time that day, after drinking wine in the middle of the night. But life can only be a dune climb drunk in the desert. The moon looks so beautiful at night in the desert. After drinking too much, even the sand becomes romantic.

In the evening in the tent and book did chat, chat about what has forgotten almost, consciousness has left my body, on one second to say good night, the next second collapsed another world, a night sleep do not know late night expedition team return, and the tent next door has been the whole overturned.

The next morning, I climbed the dunes again to see the sunrise. The sun was cooled by the air and became gentle enough to look at.

Of course, the other thing worth noting this morning was



a hot breakfast near the crescent moon spring.

We rode a camel in mingsha mountain, xing zirui's camel

被我留了下来，月牙湾跟语文课本里也不一样了，前面都是挥舞着丝巾牌照的阿姨叔叔们，要不是标牌，我可能认不出这是月牙湾了。

从月牙湾离开，我们去了柳园南高铁站，出发去吐



鲁番。至此，我们行程的甘肃段，告一段落。

这张车票特别旧的原因是一直存放在兜里，实在懒得拿出来，差一点手欠撕了。

## DAY13 4/25/2019

### 坎儿井 – 交河故城 – 高昌古城 – 火焰山

坎儿井的气温还是可以喘息的，交河故城和高昌古城的遗址只剩下一点残存的墙壁，想要感受那个时代的文化，可能只能靠现存的记录了。高昌古城的平面地图是真的特别平面—来自平面同学的专业评价。冰激凌在吐鲁番已经变成了遇到一定疯狂购买的商品，大概从前也是这样吧。

我们到火焰山的时候，是大概下午4点左右，天气出乎意料的转凉了，每个人都用残存的体力漫无目的的走，我大概在队伍的末端，当我看到火焰山半山腰上的小人点点时，我发誓打死我都不会往上爬，因为前一天晚上爬沙坡的教训告诉我不要轻易爬这种没有人工修缮的高地，腿会抽筋。二十分钟后，我们来到了火焰山半山腰。这天达成的人生成就—穿裙子皮鞋爬火焰山，但是谁也厉害不过舒馨，她没穿鞋。

我们手脚并用的到达山脚的时候，已经不想动都不想

has a problem, all the way to provoke my camel. Slippery sand is to do not have energy to slide again, then ticket root was left by me come down, crescent moon bay also is different with Chinese textbook, in front is waving the aunts and uncles of silk towel license plate, if it were not for the sign, I may not recognize this is crescent moon bay.

After leaving yueya bay, we went to the south liuyuan high-speed railway station and set off for turpan. At this point, our trip to gansu, the end.

The reason why this ticket is particularly old is that it has been stored in the pocket, I am too lazy to take it out, I almost tore it.

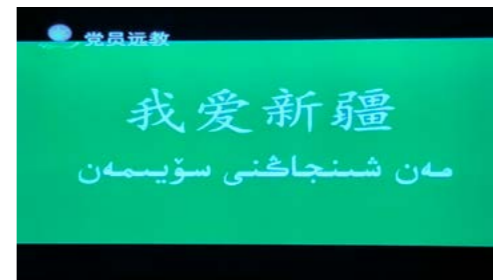
### Karez - Jiaohe city - Gaochang ancient city -The volcano

The temperature of karez is still breathable. Only a few surviving walls remain in the ruins of jiaohe city and gaochang ancient city. The plane map of gaochang ancient city is really special plane -- from the professional evaluation of plane students. Ice cream in turpan has become a certain encounter crazy purchase of goods, probably in the past.

We got to the volcano, it is about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the weather turn cold unexpectedly, everyone with residual physical aimlessly walking, I probably at the end of the team, when I saw the little spot in hillside, I swear to death I will not climb, because the night before climbing ShaPo lessons tell me don't climb the heights of have no artificial restoration, leg cramps. Twenty minutes later, we came to the flame mountain halfway. This day to achieve the success of life - wear skirts and shoes to climb the flaming mountain, but who also fierce but shu xin, she did not wear shoes.

动了，拉着小驴车的大爷目光飘向我们，拉车的小驴看起来很躁动，不住地原地踱步，如果没有意外的话，我们估计是他们今天最后一拨顾客。一分钟前我还怕小驴车拉不动我们这么多人，一分钟后我们就全部挤了上去，并在戈壁滩上绝尘土飞奔。赐封号—沙地超跑。

这天的总结和感触都特别多，也有许多疯狂，本想在山底看两眼火焰山的我们，一口气竟爬了上去。



当天晚上我在酒店里看电视，维吾尔语播的电视购物广告蛮有意思的，还有的电视台在播 ppt。

跟家鸽在旅馆点了当地的外卖—达斯罕，停止营业前3分钟叫了一份豆豆炒面，烤肉串和葱爆羊肉，家鸽给外卖小哥打了一通电话并用汉语顺利交谈之后，舒了一口气。但是他忘了给我们筷子，一双都没有 QAQ。

当天晚上兔兔黑哥还帮我们带了吃的，但是我已经睡死了，没有一点察觉。

## DAY14 4/26/2019

### 乌鲁木齐



When we arrived at the foot of the mountain with our hands and feet, we didn't want to move any more. The big man who was pulling the cart was looking at us. The donkey looked restless and kept pacing in place. One minute I was afraid the donkey wouldn't be able to pull us so many people. Credit: sand run.

This day's summary and feelings are particularly many, for example, just want to see the flaming mountain, who can think of climbing up?

In the evening, I watched TV in the hotel. The TV shopping advertisement in uygur language was very interesting. Some TV stations were broadcasting PPT.

I ordered the local takeout in the hotel with the homing pigeon -- dashan, and ordered a dish of Fried noodles with beans, kebabs and Fried mutton with scallions 3 minutes before the business was stopped. After the homing pigeon made a phone call to the homing pigeon and had a smooth conversation in Chinese with the homing pigeon, I felt relieved.

But he forgot to give us chopsticks, there is no QAQ.

That night rabbit rabbit black elder brother also helped us to bring food, but I already slept dead, did not realize.

### urumqi

On the way from turpan to urumqi, I slept all the way, and we conducted the last Tutorial in the car. We finally sent artan back home.

After we set out to the tianshan mountain, tianshan in snow, in xinjiang for two days a year all over the four seasons, and then we reached the "just to see the tianshan mountain, who would have thought to climb tianshan

吐鲁番到乌鲁木齐的路上我睡了全程，在车上我们进行了最后一次 Tutorial，我们终于把阿坦同学送回了家。

之后我们出发去了天山，天山上在下雪，在新疆的两天把一年四季都过了个遍，然后大家达成了“只是来看看天山，谁能想到又爬起了天山呢？”的成就。

这天晚上大家一起去看了之前规划了很久的复联 4，不知道是年龄大了还是累的原因，钢铁侠死的时候我居然哭成个傻子。

看完电影书馨说大家去唱歌吧，大家齐心劝阻了她这个危险的想法。然后回去睡觉了。

“没意思。”激情丝毫未减的书馨说到。

## DAY15 4/27/2019

我们的旅程基本告一段落，今天大家都没什么任务，轻松悠闲的逛了逛大巴扎，吃吃饭，唱唱歌，然后我们就准备回北京。

这是我与此次旅程相关的最后一张票，我的门票总结至此也结束了。

期待下次。

again? The achievement.

That night, we went to see the avengers 4, which we had planned for a long time before. I don't know whether it was because I was old or tired. When iron man died, I actually cried like a fool.

After watching the movie book did say we go to sing, we work together to dissuade her this dangerous idea. Then I went back to bed.



"Boring." Yosano said.

Our journey is almost over. Today, we have no tasks. We have a relaxed and leisurely stroll around the bazaar, have dinner and sing songs, and then we are ready to return to Beijing.

This is my last ticket for the trip, and my ticket summary is over.

Look forward to next time.



行程结束到现在都仍觉得很不可思议，充满了未知与惊喜的 15 天里发生了太多从未想到过的事情，26 位令人难忘甚至有些疯狂的老师与同学们刷新了我三观。出发前总觉得如此高密度的行程恐怕难以完成，但一转眼行程结束了，每个人都做得很好甚至出乎意料。在 15 天几乎连轴转的行程里，在钢铁般的老师的磨练下，我们成功蜕变，在任何你能想到的地方完成了 6 次小组方案汇报。

行程中最难忘的是麦积山石窟、莫高窟和《又见敦煌》，麦积山石窟与莫高窟的特点完全不同，但都反映了当时的文化与人们高超的技艺。麦积山石窟西崖东部上部的 133 号特窟最让我惊叹，这是麦积山石窟中空间规模最大的洞窟，约 100 多平方米，俗称

“万佛洞”，其中我最喜欢的是第十号造像碑“佛传故事碑”，讲述了佛主释迦牟尼平生的事迹，石碑雕刻的尤为精致。在参观莫高窟前看《又见敦煌》是非常明智的选择，很少观看沉浸式体验剧，但《又见敦煌》真的值得一看。就像主题曲唱的那样，一切不过一瞬间，珍惜每一次参观莫高窟的机会，因为你每一次的呼吸都是对壁画的破坏，就像那令人惋惜的巴黎圣母院大教堂一样，殊不知哪天就消失于意外毁于一瞬间。参观莫高窟时，大

At the end of the trip, I still feel quite incredible. In the 15 days full of unknowns and surprises, there were many things that I never thought of, and 26 unforgettable and even crazy teachers and classmates refreshed my view. I always thought it would be difficult to complete such a high-density trip before I set off, but the trip was over in a flash, and everyone did well or even unexpectedly. In the cycle to almost 15 days trip, under the tempering of iron teacher, we successful transformation, in any place you can think of to complete the report six group scheme.

The most unforgettable parts of the trip are the Maiji Mountain Grottoes, Mogao Grottoes and ENCORE DUNHUANG. The Maiji Mountain Grottoes and Mogao Grottoes have totally different characteristics, but both reflect the then culture and people's superb skills. Maiji Mountain Grottoes in the east of the western cliff top 133 special cave let me surprise, this is the Maiji Mountain Grottoes in the space of the largest cave, about 100 square meters, commonly known as the "ten thousand Buddha cave", one of my favorite is the tenth statue monument "Buddha story monument", tells the story of the life of the Buddha Sakyamun, stone carving is particularly delicate. Watching ENCORE DUNHUANG before visiting the Mogao Grottoes is a very wise choice and it is rare to watch the immersive experience drama but ENCORE DUNHUANG is really worth watching. As the theme song sings, all but for a moment, cherish the chance to visit the Mogao Grottoes every time, because your every breath

家都尽量戴着脖套、口罩，或是轻微呼吸，尽力减少二氧化碳的排放对壁画的伤害。在莫高窟书店，我买下了第一本关于莫高窟壁画的书，希望能从现在起好好了解它。

行程中的大家千姿百态，有地铁、大巴疯狂工作的样子，有沙漠露营嗨到不行的样子，还有火焰山连滚带爬钢铁的样子，还有很多很多你们难以想象的样子。遗憾的是时间太短，还有太多值得去看的地方没有和大家一起去。庆幸的是未来很长，还有机会能够一起继续走完这段丝路历程。

is the destruction of the mural, just like the sorry Notre-Dame de Paris, little imagine that one day will disappear in the accident destroyed in a moment. During the tour of Mogao Grottoes, everyone tried to wear neck muffs, masks or light breathing to try to reduce the carbon dioxide emissions to the mural damage. In the Mogao Grottoes bookstore, I bought the first book about the Mogao Grottoes mural paintings, hoping to have a good understanding of it from now on.

There are various aspects of the trip, such as the crazy work of the subway and bus, the crazy camping in the desert, the rolling and climbing of steel in the flaming mountains, and many, many other things that you cannot imagine. It is a pity that the time is too short, and too much it is to go to the place has not to go with you. Fortunately, there is still a long way to go and we have the opportunity to continue this journey together.

# ZHAO DEYU 赵德玉

年级：研究生一年级  
YEAR: Freshman year  
职责：摄影、生活组组长  
DUTY: Photography, Life team leader



“我是你的一瞬间，我是你的一千年”

——《又见敦煌》话剧。

这是这次外出实践过程中令我记忆最深的一句话。一千年也就在一瞬间，转瞬即逝。敦煌石窟文化在经历了一千多年岁月的沉积，已经变的十分脆弱。它更像是一个老人，已经无法承受空气中的氧气对它的“侵蚀”，需要人们去呵护和照顾。历史的磨砺也使得它变的更加有文化魅力和历史底蕴。我们的到来已经对它的造成了不可弥补的慢性伤害，一丝愧疚之感涌了上来。

短短的15天外出实践，在西北荒无人烟的戈壁滩上见证了敦煌石窟文化的历史文化魅力，看到了令人惊叹的光热电厂所建成的“第二个太阳”，佩服1000年前人们的生存能力和一些精湛的“和黑技”。有些技术我们仍在沿用，有些被我们加以利用做成了“光热电厂”这样令人惊叹的为社会可持续发展的举世工程。丝绸之路上的历史和文化有太多的魅力需要我们去发现和挖掘，这次行程也一改我对西北地区的刻板印象。收获了知识，收获了友谊，这一遭，很值得。

其实我们研究生可以选择不用去外出实践，只是这学期的自己已经开始对未来产生迷茫，甚至是恐惧，学校的环境和事物也使自己的抵触心理达到了临界值，朋友和老师也建议我必须离开校园调整一下。短暂的下乡调整也使自己稍微没有那么压抑了，依然没有找到自己的方向。不过我也会尽快调整好状态，继续努力学习和工作。

"I am your moment, I am your millennium" -- "see dunhuang" drama.

This is the most memorable sentence in the practice of this trip. A thousand years is just a flash, a twinkling of an eye. Dunhuang grotto culture has become very fragile after more than one thousand years of deposition. It is more like an old man, has been unable to withstand the oxygen in the air on its "erosion", need people to care and care. The sharpening of history also makes it more attractive and historical. Our arrival has caused irreparable chronic damage to its health, and a sense of guilt has welled up.

In a short period of 15 days, I have witnessed the historical and cultural charm of dunhuang grottoes culture in the desolate gobi desert in the northwest, seen the "second sun" built by the amazing photothermal power plant, and admired the survival ability of people 1,000 years ago and some exquisite "hei hei technology". Some of these technologies are still used by us, and some of them are used by us to make "photothermal power plants", which are amazing worldwide projects for the sustainable development of society. The history and culture of the silk road have too much charm for us to discover and explore. This trip has also changed my stereotype of the northwest region. The harvest of knowledge, the harvest of friendship, this trip, very worthwhile.

In fact, we graduate students can choose not to go out for practice, but this semester I have begun to feel confused about the future, even fear, the school environment and things also make their own resistance to the psychological threshold, friends and teachers have also suggested that I must leave the campus to adjust. The short adjustment to the countryside also made himself a little less depressed, still did not find their own direction. But I will also adjust as soon as possible, continue to study and work hard.

