



**Talal Abu-Ghazaleh – Confucius Institute**

**TAG-Confucius Newsletter** | Issue 97 - June 2024

### **TAG-Confucius Institute:**

The Institute was established in September 2008 to introduce the Chinese language and culture, as well as achieving a greater mutual understanding between the Arab and Chinese cultures. This unique initiative is based on the cooperation agreement between TAG.Global and Confucius Institute in China. The Institute has been named after the great intellectual, mentor and philosopher, Confucius, whose ideas had influenced China and other regions around the world for over 2,000 years.

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**TAG-Confucius Institute is the first institute accredited by the Chinese Government to teach Chinese language in Jordan.**

**TAG-Confucius Institute is holding a new course to teach the basics of the Chinese language for beginners:**

**A. Threshold Level for Adults: starting 13/5/2024**

**Schedule: Monday – Wednesday from 6:00 - 8:00 pm**

**B. Threshold Level for Kids: starting 11\5\2024**

**Schedule: Saturday – Wednesday from 3:00 - 4:30 pm**

**\*All Chinese language teachers are from China specialized in teaching Chinese language for foreigners and accredited by the Confucius Institute in China.**



### TAG-Confucius Institute Celebrates International Children’s Day

June 1st is International Children’s Day, the favorite day for children. The children students and their parents and teachers from TAG-Confucius Institute (TAG-CI) got together happily to celebrate International Children’s Day.

TAG-CI was filled with joyful atmosphere and various interesting activities attracted children’s participation, including identifying the different character, picking beans with chopsticks, drawing facial features, pitch-pot and table tennis.

火眼金睛找□字就是从每□80个□字中在□定□□内找出一个不同的字, □活□考□孩子□的□察力和反□速度。孩子□目不□睛地□着大屏幕, 很快就找出了那个不同的字。每人从三□中共找出三个不同的字就完成任务□了, 此□的他□开心极了。

Identifying the different character is a character game that one



should find the different character within a specified time from 80 Chinese characters on each page. This activity tests children’s observation ability and reaction speed. Everyone stared intently at the big screen and quickly identified the different character. Every child found three different characters from three pages to complete the game.

In the bean-picking game, children hold chopsticks and carefully picked 10 beans from one box to another. Everyone was so concentrated, and when they successfully picked up a bean, it brought applause.

In the facial features drawing game, the children were blindfolded and drew facial features such as eyes, nose,



mouth, etc. in the designated areas. They were amused by the interesting facial features they drew and burst into laughter.

The pitch-pot game allowed the children to experience the ancient Chinese pitch-pot culture. Everyone aimed at the target and threw the arrows accurately into the pot one after another.

Carrying table tennis game tests children's sense of body balance and physical coordination ability. They carefully carried the small

ball on the bat from the starting point to the finish line, creating a tense and interesting scene.

According to the rules of game, after completing one game, one can get a stamp; after collecting five stamps, one can get a gift. All the children completed the five games successfully with five stamps and each one received a Chinese gift presented by Dr. Yang Songfang, Chinese Director of TAG-CI, who wished all of them a happy Children's Day.

This activity not only provided the children with an opportunity to release their nature, but also allowed them to learn a lot of knowledge through games. On this day full of laughter and fun, the smile on the children's faces was the most beautiful scenery. They felt the joy of the festival in their laughter and cheers, and their friendship was enhanced in the games as well. TAG-CI will continue to create more joyful and learning opportunities for children, hoping that they will grow up in health and happiness.



### **TAG - Confucius Participates in Chinese Cultural Day at Zain Communication Company**



AMMAN - Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Confucius Institute (TAG-Confucius) participated in the Chinese Cultural Day at Zain Communication Company held by Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd.

The participation of the Institute aims to enhance its objectives in promoting Chinese Culture and Civilization.

TAG-CI prepared various cultural experience activities for the audience such as tea ceremony, paper-cutting, calligraphy, etc.

More than 1000 employees experienced Chinese cultural activities.



Meanwhile, Zain and Huawei Management, expressed their appreciation for the Institute's role in the success of the cultural day, as well as its role in teaching Chinese language and spreading the culture and civilization.

### **About Zain**

Zain is the pioneer of mobile telecommunications in the Middle East. We began life in 1983 in Kuwait as the region's first mobile operator, and since the initiation of our expansion strategy in 2003, we have expanded rapidly. Today, we are a leading mobile voice and data services operator with a commercial footprint in 7 Middle Eastern and Africa countries with a workforce of over 7,900 providing a comprehensive range of mobile voice and data services to over 42.4 million active individual and business customers as of March 31, 2024.

<https://zain.com/en/about-us>

## Waterways of China

Since ancient times, inland water transport has played a major role in moving goods and commodities from production sources to consumption destinations. Railways and roads, though increasingly important to modern China's transport network, cannot entirely supplant waterways.

The high cost of construction prevents railways from being built extensively, and rail transport conditions are often congested. Freight volume carried by highways is limited, and highways are not suitable for moving bulk goods. China's water transport potential is great, but it is still far from being fully developed. Nonetheless, China has more than 75,000 miles (some 125,000 km) of navigable inland waterways, the most extensive system of any country in the world. The distribution of waterways is chiefly within central and South China, except for a few navigable streams in the Northeast.

## Country Facts

### Capital, Population, Government...

One of the first goals of the communist government after it took power in 1949 was to establish a national network of waterways. It also initiated a program to build and refurbish port facilities and to dredge river channels. By 1961 some 15 principal waterways had been opened to navigation, focused on the Yangtze, Pearl (Zhu), Huai, and Han rivers, the Huang He (Yellow River), and the Grand Canal.

Water transport development has subsequently received considerable emphasis. Dredging and other improvements to inland waterways have been important to economic reconstruction, while capital and maintenance costs for water transport have been much lower than those for railway transport.

## Recent News

**July 13, 2024, 2:00 PM ET (AP)**

### **Court voids last conviction of Kansas researcher in case that started as Chinese espionage probe**

The Yangtze, the most important artery in China's waterway network, is also one of the most economically significant rivers in the world. Together with its tributaries, it accounts for almost half of the country's waterway mileage, while the volume of the freight it carries represents about one-third of the total volume carried by river transport. Work undertaken in the mid-1950s to improve the middle course of the Yangtze allowed it to become navigable throughout the year from its mouth to Yibin in Sichuan. When the Yangtze is high in summer, it is navigable from its mouth to as far as Chongqing for ships of up to 5,000 tons. Many cable-hauling stations had been established at rapids on the upper course of the Yangtze and of its major tributaries, such as the Wu River. Boats sailing against the current are hauled over the rapids with strong steel cables attached to fixed winches, thus augmenting their loading capacity, increasing speed, and saving time. Such improvements have permitted regular passenger and cargo services to be operated on the Yangtze.

The Xi River is second in importance only to the Yangtze, being the major water transport artery of South China. Ships of 1,000 tons can sail up the Xi to Wuzhou, while smaller craft can sail up its middle and upper courses as well as up the Bei and Dong rivers and the tributaries of all these streams. The Yangtze and the Xi are not icebound in winter. The Sungari (Songhua) River, flowing across the Manchurian Plain, is navigable for half of its course; it is icebound from November through March and crowded with traffic the other months of the year. The Amur (Heilong), Sungari, and Ussuri (Wusuli) rivers with their tributaries form a network of waterways totaling about 12,500 miles (20,100 km) in length. In the past the Huang He was little navigated, especially on its middle and lower courses, but mechanized junks now operate along the middle course in Henan.



The Grand Canal, the only major Chinese waterway running from north to south, passes through the basins of the Hai, Huang, Huai, Yangtze, and Qiantang rivers in its 1,100-mile (1,800-km) course from Beijing to Hangzhou. One of the greatest engineering projects in China, equal in fame to the Great Wall, it is the world's longest artificial waterway; some of its sections follow the natural course of a river, while other parts are hand-dug. Work on the canal began as early as the 4th century BCE and was completed by the end of the 13th century CE.

It forms a north-south communications and transport link between the most densely populated areas in China. From the latter part of the 19th century, however, because of political corruption, mismanagement, and flooding from the Huang He, the canal gradually became silted up, and the higher section in Shandong became blocked. Since 1958, efforts have been made to reopen the Grand Canal to navigation, this time also by larger modern craft. The canal is important in the north-south transport of bulk cargoes, thus facilitating the nationwide distribution of coal and foodstuffs.

### **Port facilities and shipping**

#### **Dalian, Liaoning province, China: harbor**

##### **Chinese-built passenger steamer in the harbor at Dalian, Liaoning province, China.**

China's 8,700-mile- (14,000-km-) long coastline is indented by some 100 large and small bays and has some 20 deepwater harbors, most of which are ice-free throughout the year. Coastal shipping is divided into two principal navigation zones, the northern and southern marine districts. The northern district extends north from Amoy to the North Korean border, with Shanghai as its administrative center. The southern district extends south from Amoy to the Vietnamese border, with Guangzhou as the administrative center. Most of the oceangoing routes begin from the ports of Dalian, Qinghuangdao, Tanggu, Qingdao (Tsingtao), Shanghai, Huangpu, Zhanjiang, or Hong Kong. Shanghai, the leading port of China from the early 19th century, was eclipsed by Hong Kong when the latter was reincorporated into the country in 1997.

### **shipping**

Terminal with stacks of containers waiting for shipping or delivery, Hong Kong.(more)

In 1961 China established a state-run marine shipping company and subsequently signed shipping agreements with many countries, laying the foundation for developing the country's ocean transport. That organization developed into the present-day China Ocean Shipping (Group) Company (COSCO), one of the world's largest shipping corporations. The Chinese government also invested heavily in water transport infrastructure, constructing new ports and rebuilding and enlarging older facilities. A major effort has also been made to increase mechanization and containerization at major international ports. In addition, China has become one of the world's premier shipbuilding countries, satisfying domestic demand and exporting ships and oil-drilling platforms worldwide.

<https://www.britannica.com/place/China/Waterways>



TAGTech

# PRODUCTS

- Intel Core i5  
8th Generation
- 8 GB RAM  
DDR4
- 256 GB SSD



## FLIP



- Intel® Core i7  
10th Generation 1065G7
- 8 GB RAM  
DDR4
- 128 GB SSD  
+ 512 GB SSD



## PRO



- Intel Celeron N4100
- 4 GB LPDDR3
- 256GB SSD  
+ 64GB EMMC



## UNI C

- Intel® Core i3  
10th Generation 1005G1
- 4 GB RAM  
DDR4
- 128 GB SSD



## EDU

- Intel® Core i7 10th  
Generation 10510U
- 8 GB RAM  
DDR4
- 128 GB SSD  
+ 1 TB HDD



## PLUS I

- Intel® Core i7 10th  
Generation 10510U
- 8 GB RAM  
DDR4
- 128 GB SSD  
+ 512GB HDD



## PLUS II



- Intel® Core™ i7  
1255U
- 8 GB RAM  
DDR4
- 256 GB SSD  
+ 1 TB HDD

Intel® Iris®  
Xe Graphics

4500 mAh

AX (wifi 6) BT 5.1

## PLUS III 7022

# New







Intel® Core™ i5  
1235U



Intel® Iris®  
Xe Graphics



8 GB RAM  
DDR4



5000 mAh



256 GB SSD  
+ 1 TB HDD



AC WIFI  
BT 4.2

**PLUS III**

**5022**

*New*



Spreadtrum  
SC7731E Quad-core



2 GB



32 GB



**TAG-TAB Kids II**



MediaTek MTK  
8788 octa-core



8 GB



128 GB



**TAG-TAB III**



Front: 16 MP  
Rear: 20 MP



6 GB



128 GB



**TAG-PHONE  
Special**



Spreadtrum  
SC9863 Octa-core



4 GB



64 GB



**TAG-DC**



Front: 8 MP  
Rear: 16 MP



4 GB



128 GB



**TAG-PHONE  
Plus**



Front: 16 MP  
Rear: 16 MP



6 GB



128 GB



**TAG-PHONE  
Advanced**

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