

ĀMAN
SUMMER PALACE





Activities Guide 活动指南

A land that has mystified and fascinated outsiders for centuries, China boasts one of the world's oldest civilisations and some of its most recognisable landmarks, including the Great Wall. This iconic structure straddles the mountains north of Beijing, China's capital, an ancient city dating from the first millennium BC. Rebuilt multiple times through its dynastic history and home to numerous Unesco World Heritage Sites, today Beijing's renewal continues apace.

A visit to Beijing offers travellers a kaleidoscope of old and new. With the Forbidden City at its heart, the capital expands in concentric rings echoing a blueprint from the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). Old Beijing is found in the temples, palaces and narrow alleyways

中国作为魅力十足的神秘东方古国，数百年来吸引着世界游客心驰神往。中国拥有世界上最古老的文明之一和最著名的人工奇迹，如远隔数千年的公元前世纪便屹立在首都北京北部山区的标志性建筑——长城。经过历史朝代的更迭重建，中国拥有众多被列入联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录的名胜古迹。如今，北京正以日新月异的速度持续焕发生机。

璀璨的古代文明与时尚的现代气息在北京得以完美的融合。自明朝 (1368-1644) 开始，北京的城市布局便以紫禁城为中心向四周以环形扩散展开。古代北京在庙宇和宫殿间留出的狭窄小路便是人们熟知的胡同，如今北京二环路内偶然可见的残垣断壁便是早已拆除的城墙原址。

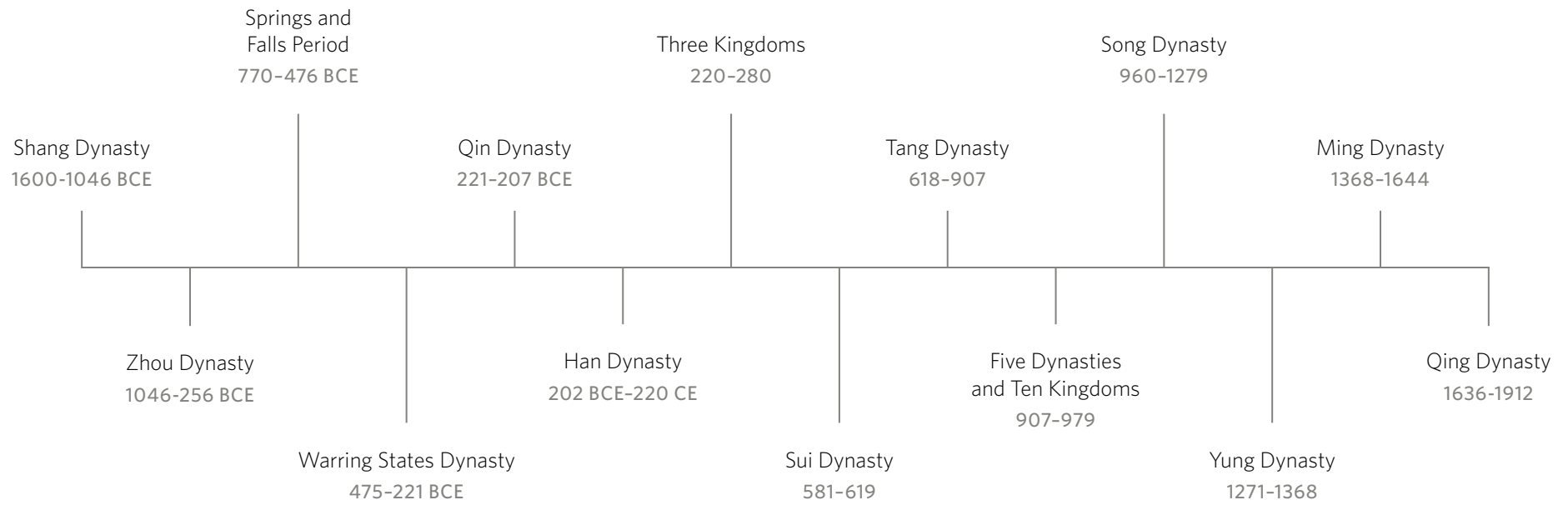


known as hutongs within the city's second ring road, the original site of the long-demolished city walls.

Around this historic centre, the modern city is a living showcase of contemporary China. Skyscrapers reach for the heavens and the city's rich culture is celebrated with a wealth of cultural and entertainment options, from art galleries and opera houses, to fine dining. Situated alongside the Unesco-protected site that shares its name, Aman Summer Palace provides unparalleled access to this historic garden estate through a private entrance. The resort is equally well-placed for visiting the most peaceful parts of the Great Wall and lies just 20km from the Forbidden City and central Beijing (approximately 45 minutes by car).

这座历史悠久的城市中心的附近区域却生动地展现了当代中国的繁荣景象。高耸入云的摩天大楼；从美术馆，歌剧院到美食餐厅，绚烂多彩的文化和娱乐选择使这座城市丰富多彩。以闻名遐迩的颐和园命名，颐和安缦提供私密优享的入园通道进入皇家园林。颐和安缦地理位置优越，方便客人前往宁静的古长城，距离故宫和北京市中心仅20公里（约45分钟车程）。







祈年殿

Revisit the Past 重温过去

Aman Summer Palace offers personalised guided excursions to Beijing's Unesco World Heritage Sites, including the Summer Palace on the resort's doorstep. It is possible to combine several sites in Central Beijing into one itinerary, depending on how long you choose to spend at each destination. Destinations farther afield such as the Great Wall are ideal for half or full-day excursions.

颐和安缦为欲探访北京名胜古迹，如颐和园等的客人提供个性化的私人导游服务。根据您选择在每个目的地停留的时间，可以将北京中心地区的多个地点规划在一个行程中。如长城等较远的目的地计划半天或全天的游览是较为理想的选择。



Summer Palace

颐和园

Personalised tour: 2 hours

私人定制线路: 2 小时

Also known as Yihe Yuan or 'Gardens of Nurtured Harmony', the Summer Palace was built in 1750. This beautiful 290-hectare garden estate long served the Qing dynasty (1636-1912) as an imperial retreat for escaping the summer heat of the Forbidden City. It was during the reign of Emperor Qianlong (1735-1795) that the Summer Palace was first designed and built, but the Empress Dowager Cixi (1835-1908) had the most influence on the Palace as we know it today, as it was she who rebuilt it after it was destroyed during the Second Opium War in 1860. Today the Summer Palace encompasses a variety of pavilions, halls, temples, gardens, bridges and other classical architectural structures around Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake, and it is considered one of the most peaceful and photogenic sites in Beijing.

颐和园也被称为“清漪园”，始建于1750年。这座占地面积约290公顷的园林为中国清朝时期（1636-1912）作为夏日从紫禁城北迁避暑的皇家园林。颐和园是在乾隆皇帝（1735-1795年）统治期间首次设计和建造的，但慈禧太后（1835-1908年）对这座宫殿的影响最大，在1860年第二次鸦片战争期间被摧毁后，慈禧太后下令重修此园。今天的颐和园，各式凉亭，长廊，庙宇，花园，桥梁和其他古典建筑围绕着万寿山和昆明湖，被认为是北京最安逸、最上镜的景点之一。



Aman Summer Palace shares a wall with the estate and offers easy access. In fact, some of the pavilions in which the resort is housed date back over a century and were originally used by guests of the Empress Dowager Cixi when she was in residence at the Summer Palace.

颐和安缦与颐和园仅一墙之隔，且有幽静私密入口进入园中。实际上，颐和安缦所处的位置和在用的殿宇可追溯到一个世纪前。那时，慈禧太后在颐和园居住时，她的客人们就居住在如今酒店的这所园子中。



Old Summer Palace (Yuanmingyuan Park)

旧避暑胜地 (圆明园)

Personalised tour: 2 hours

私人定制线路: 2 小时

Known as the “Garden of Gardens” in its heyday, the Old Summer Palace was a complex of palaces and gardens constructed from 1707 as the main imperial residence of Emperor Qianlong. Today, the remains of this beautiful estate lie northwest of the Imperial City in the middle of a park.

旧避暑胜地在鼎盛时期被称为“圆明园”，是由宫殿和花园组成的建筑群，始建于1707年。是乾隆皇帝的主要行宫。如今，这个园子的遗址位于城市中心的西北部。



Forbidden City

紫禁城

Personalised tour: 4 hours

私人定制线路: 4 小时

Located in the very heart of Beijing and surrounded by a moat, lakes and gardens, the Forbidden City was completed in 1420 and was the Chinese Imperial palace from the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) to the end of the Qing dynasty (1912). As such, it served as home for 24 emperors, and as the ceremonial and political centre of Chinese government for almost five centuries. It covers over 720,000 square metres and consists of 980 surviving buildings with well over 8,000 rooms. Declared a Unesco World Heritage Site in 1987, it now houses the Palace Museum. South of the Meridian Gate lies Tiananmen Square and the mausoleum of Mao Zedong. North through the Gate of Divine Prowess lie Jingshan and Beihai Parks.

紫禁城位于北京的正中心，四周有护城河和花园围绕，于1420年建成，是明朝（1368-1644）至清末（1912）时期的皇宫。它曾是24位皇帝的住所，并且是近五个世纪以来中国政府的政治和行政中心。它占地约720,000平方米，由980座尚存建筑和8,000多个房屋组成。1987年被宣布列为联合国教科文组织世界文化遗产，现称为故宫博物院。午门以南是天安门广场和毛主席纪念堂。穿过神武门，北面是景山公园和北海公园。



Hutongs

胡同

Personalised tour: 1.5 hours

私人定制线路: 1.5 小时

Beijing is renowned for its atmospheric hutongs, which give visitors a glimpse of what life in the city was like in days gone by. Narrow lanes formed by lines of siheyuan – traditional courtyard residences – they are clustered around the Forbidden City and were built in part to protect the Imperial Palace: Invading armies would have had a difficult time passing through them. Beijing's hutongs are collectively a Unesco World Heritage Site and exploring them today – on foot or by rickshaw – is an experience not to be missed. They are also home to some of the city's most authentic local eateries. One of the most famous hutongs is the 800-metre Nanluoguxiang, which gives its name to an atmospheric neighborhood in Dongcheng, north of the Forbidden City.

北京以其大气的胡同而闻名，人们可以从这些遗留的砖墙中感受过去这座城市的生活气息。胡同是四合院（传统的老北京民宅）边界之间形成的狭窄小巷，它们分布在紫禁城周围，部分是为了保护故宫而建：入侵的军队将很难通过。北京的胡同统称被列为联合国教科文组织世界遗产，步行或乘人力车游览胡同是如今不可错过的体验。这些胡同中也隐藏着一些当地最地道的餐馆。最著名的胡同之一是位于紫禁城北边800米长的南锣鼓巷，它的热度为东城区带来了知名度。



Temple of Heaven 天坛

Personalised tour: 2 hours

私人定制线路: 2 小时

Completed in 1420, the same year as the Forbidden City, the Temple of Heaven is a complex of graceful buildings once visited by the emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties for annual harvest ceremonies. It is regarded as a Taoist temple, although Chinese Heaven worship pre-dates Taoism. Ancient Chinese believed that China was the Middle Kingdom, set between Heaven and Earth.

天坛与紫禁城同时完工于1420年，是明清两代皇帝为祭祀皇天、祈五谷丰登的典礼所建的一组气势磅礴的建筑群。同时，它也是一所道教寺庙。古人认为中国是位于天、地之间的王国。



Lama Temple

雍和宫

Personalised tour: 1.5 hours

私人定制线路: 1.5 小时

Also known as the Yonghe Temple, this vibrant Tibetan Buddhist temple complex is situated northeast of the Forbidden City. Built in 1694, it originally served as an official residence for court eunuchs but was later converted into the court of Prince Yong (Yin Zhen), a son of the Kangxi Emperor. Today it is a temple and monastery of the Geluk School of Tibetan Buddhism and is renowned for its architecture and artworks, which demonstrate a unique combination of Han Chinese and Tibetan styles.

这座充满活力的藏传佛教寺庙建筑群也被称为雍和宫，位于紫禁城的东北方向。雍和宫始建于1694年，原址最初是明朝太监官房，后来改建为康熙皇帝的儿子雍亲王(胤禛)的府邸。如今，它已成为藏传佛教格鲁派的寺庙和修道院，并因其建筑和艺术作品而闻名，是汉族文化和藏族风格完美融合的典范。



Fayuan and Miaoying Temples 法源寺和妙应寺

Personalised tour: 1 hour

私人定制线路: 1 小时

Built in 645 during the Tang dynasty (618-907), Fayuan Temple is one of the city's most renowned Buddhist temples. Occupying an area of 6,700 square metres, the site features a Buddhist library and academy, a museum and a large number of cultural relics. These include ancient bronze sculptures, stone lions and gilded figures of the three Buddhas-Vairochana.

A 20-minute drive north of Fayuan Temple lies Miaoying Temple. It is known for its famous white stupa dating back to the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368), China's first foreign-led dynasty under Kublai Khan, the leader of the vast Mongol Empire. The temple itself dates to the Ming dynasty, and its name means "Temple of Marvelous Response".

法源寺始建于唐朝 (618-907) 645年, 是当地最著名的佛教寺庙之一。该寺庙占地6700平方米, 设有佛教图书馆、学术机构、博物馆和大量文物。其中包括古代青铜雕塑, 石狮和三尊镀金佛像。

法源寺以北20分钟车程即到达妙应寺。它以其著名的白色佛塔而闻名, 该佛塔可追溯到元朝时期 (1271-1368年), 即由蒙古帝国领导人忽必烈汗建立的外国统治的朝代。这座寺庙的历史可追溯至明朝, 其名意为“得偿所愿, 有求必应”。



Prince Gong Mansion 恭王府

Personalised tour: 0.5 hour

私人定制线路: 0.5 小时

This beautifully preserved example of an imperial home was constructed in 1777 for Heshen, a prominent Qing dynasty court official at the time. From a young age, Heshen earned the favour of Emperor Qianlong and he rose swiftly through the ranks of imperial administration to become one of the wealthiest officials in Qianlong's court. In 1851, the Xianfeng Emperor assigned the mansion to his brother Yixin, also known as Prince Gong, after which the mansion is named today.

这座保存完好的皇室住宅是在1777年为当时著名的清朝廷官员和坤建造的。和坤从年轻时起，就赢得了乾隆皇帝的青睐，并迅速加官进爵，成为乾隆时期最富有的官员之一。1851年，咸丰皇帝将这座皇室住宅分配给他的弟弟奕訢，又名恭亲王，后名字延续至今。



Guozijian

国子监

Personalised tour: 0.5 hour

私人定制线路: 0.5 小时

The highest institute of learning in China's traditional educational system, the Beijing Guozijian was China's national university during the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. Students mainly studied the Confucian classics, often read to them by the Imperial Emperor himself. Built in 1306, the site covers 10,000 square metres and includes the second largest Confucius temple in all of China.

北京国子监是中国传统教育体系中最高的学习机构，是元、明、清时期的中国国立大学。学生们主要研究儒家经典，经常由皇帝亲自为他们解读。该遗址建于1306年，占地10,000平方米，院内保留着中国第二大孔庙。



Drum and Bell Towers

鼓楼和钟楼

Personalised tour: 0.5 hour

私人定制线路: 0.5 小时

Offering panoramic views over central Beijing, the 47-metre Drum Tower and the 33-metre Bell Tower would have dominated the city's skyline when they were first built in 1272 during the reign of Kublai Khan. Originally constructed for musical reasons and later used to announce the time, the towers were rebuilt after two fires during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

Today the two towers stand a hundred metres apart to the north of Di'anmen Street. About 70 steps climb steeply to viewing platforms in each. The Bell Tower offers 360-degree views, and drummers perform every hour at the Drum Tower.

在忽必烈汗统治期间的1272年首次建造时，47米高的鼓楼和33米高的钟楼可俯瞰北京市中心全景，占据了当时北京的天际线。最初出于奏乐原因而建造，后来用于宣布时间，这两座古城楼在明清时期曾遭遇两次火灾，后进行了重建。

今天，这两座古城楼距地安门大街以北一百米。途经大约70个陡峭的台阶可到达观景平台。钟楼可提供360度全景平台，鼓手每小时在鼓楼进行表演。



Great Wall 长城

Personalised tour: 3 hours

私人定制线路: 3 小时

One of China's most awe-inspiring sites is the Great Wall, which grew to its impressive length of over 20,000km from just a few earthen ramparts after the unification of China under Qin Shi Huangdi in 220 BC. Passing through spectacular scenery, the Great Wall stood for centuries but was breached in the 1300s by the Mongols, and later in the 1600s by the Manchu.

Today, sections have been restored so that the Wall can be experienced on a day trip from Beijing.

The Mutianyu section is one of the best preserved. Located a 90-minute drive from Aman Summer Palace, it is older and more atmospheric than the more frequented Badaling section.

中国最令人敬畏叹为观止的景点之一是万里长城，公元前220年在秦始皇一统天下后开始修建，从起初的几处土制壁垒到长2万多公里的城墙。穿越壮观的风景，长城屹立了几个世纪但在1300年代被蒙古人破坏，后来在1600年代被满族破坏。

如今，长城已经恢复了部分区域，所以游客可以在行程中体验这项雄伟的建筑。

慕田峪段是保存最完好的部分之一。距颐和安缦仅90分钟车程，比人们常去的八达岭段更古老，更大气。

The Wall's stone steps and sentinel towers look as if they were made by giants and offer spectacular views of the forested hills and mountains all round. There is also a cable car to the top for those who prefer not to ascend on foot.

For experienced hikers and those wanting a more remote experience of the Great Wall, the Longquanyu section about 1hr50min by car from Aman Summer Palace clings to a ridge with steep wooded cliffs dropping away on either side. Especially photogenic from a distance, this section of the Wall and its 10 remaining towers hasn't been restored and shows the passage of 600 years in every granite block.

Just over two hours by car from Aman Summer Palace lies the Jinshanling section of the Great Wall in the mountainous area of Luanping County. Built from 1570 during the Ming dynasty, this section is connected to Simatai in the east.

The Huanghuacheng or "Lakeside" section of the Great Wall is another beautiful option, a 90-minute drive from Aman Summer Palace. Stretching about 1,000 metres, it offers magnificent lakeside and steep mountain views.

城墙的石阶和烽火台看起来好像是由巨人制造的，并可以欣赏到四周茂密的森林和山脉的壮丽景色。对于那些不想步行爬山的人来说，缆车是不错的选择。

对于经验丰富的徒步旅行者和想要长途跋涉的人来说，从颐和安缇驾车约1小时50分钟的龙泉裕段紧贴着一条陡峭的山崖，两边的墙体都已脱落掉下山脊。墙壁的这一部分及其余的10座烽火台，特别是从远处拍摄的，至今尚未恢复，从照片中显示出，每块花岗岩都历经了600余年的风雨。

从颐和安缇乘车约两个多小时即可到达滦平县山区的长城金山岭段。该地区始建于明朝（1570年），与东部的司马台段相连。

黄花城或“水长城”部分是另一个美丽的选择，距离颐和安缇约90分钟的车程。它绵延约1,000米，在长城上可欣赏到壮丽的湖畔和陡峭的山景。



Ming Tombs

明十三陵

Personalised tour: 3 hours

私人定制线路: 3 小时

The Unesco-protected Ming Tombs are a collection of imperial mausoleums built by the Chinese Ming dynasty emperors. The first Ming emperor's tomb is located near his capital Nanjing. However, the majority of the Ming tombs are located in a cluster near Beijing and collectively known as the Thirteen Tombs of the Ming dynasty. Situated in Changping District, the Tombs lie about 45 minutes by car from Aman Summer Palace.

受联合国教科文组织保护的明十三陵是中国明朝皇室建造的皇家陵墓建筑群。明朝的第一个皇帝陵墓位于当时的首都南京附近。但是大多数明十三陵都位于北京北部的一个山区中，统称为明十三陵。陵墓位于昌平区，距离颐和安缦仅45分钟车程。



Eastern Qing Tombs

东清陵

Personalised tour: 3 hours

私人定制线路: 3 小时

The Unesco-protected Eastern Qing Tombs are situated in Zunhua, 125km northeast of Beijing, and are the largest, most complete and best-preserved imperial mausoleum complex in China. Five emperors (including Kangxi and Qianlong), 15 empresses (including the Empress Dowager Cixi), 136 imperial concubines, three princes and two princesses of the Qing dynasty are buried here. The gracious tombs are set over 80 square kilometres surrounded by verdant mountains.

受联合国教科文组织保护的东清陵墓位于北京东北方向125公里处的遵化，是中国最大，最完整，保存最完好的帝陵。这里埋葬着5位皇帝（包括康熙和乾隆），15位皇后（包括慈禧太后），136位皇妃，3位皇子和2位公主。壮观的陵墓坐落在面积超过80平方公里的山脉上，四周绿树环绕。



Cuandixia Village 爨底下村

Just under two hours by car from Aman Summer Palace lies Cuandixia, a village of 500 ancient houses tucked into the Jingxi mountains, dating from the Ming dynasty. The original villagers migrated from Shan Xi, a province west of Beijing, and here they created their home which prospered as they traded in coal, fur and grain. Today the picturesque hamlet is a time capsule revealing daily life from centuries ago in its narrow cobbled streets, stone carvings, calligraphy bedecked houses and traditional architecture. Enjoy a picnic in the mountains after exploring the village, or lunch in one of its authentic eateries.

从颐和安缦乘车不到两个小时就到了爨底下，这是一个有500座古老房屋的村庄，这些房屋藏在京西山区，可追溯到明朝。最初的村民是从北京西部的山西移民过来的，他们在这里建立了自己的家园，并通过买卖煤炭、毛皮和谷物使生活蒸蒸日上。如今，风景如画的小村庄像是一个时光隧道，狭窄的鹅卵石铺成的街道，石雕，写有书法的房屋和传统建筑中展现着数百年前的日常生活。探访该村庄后，您可以在山上野餐，或在村庄里地道的餐馆享用午餐。



Traditional Chinese Opera 传统戏曲

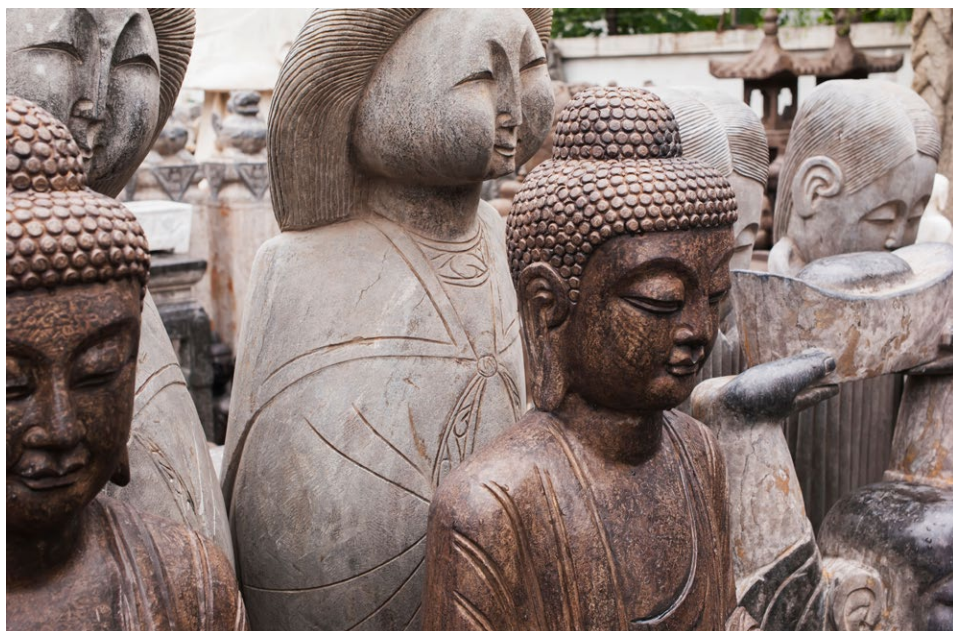
798 Art Zone 798艺术区

A dramatic form of musical theatre, Traditional Chinese Opera has its roots in the early periods of China, and reached its mature form in the 13th century during the Song dynasty (960-1279). With over a hundred regional branches today, it is Beijing (originally Peking) Opera that is considered the "national theatre" of China. Liyuan Theatre is the most prestigious performance venue of Beijing Opera, and Aman Summer Palace guests can visit the performers before the performance to witness them applying their striking makeup.

Beijing is a treasure trove of contemporary Chinese art. 798 Art Zone, a Soviet-designed former weapons factory, has been transformed into a centre for local modern art and fashion, offering insight into the artistic landscape of China today.

中国戏曲是戏剧的一种形式，其起源可追溯到中国早期，并在宋朝（960-1279）的13世纪逐渐成熟。今天，经过一百多个地区曲种的演变，京剧被认为是中国的“国家戏曲”。梨园剧院是京剧最负盛名的表演场地，颐和安缦的客人可以在表演开始前探访表演者，亲眼目睹他们的绝美容貌。

北京是中国当代艺术的宝库。798艺术区曾经是苏联设计的武器工厂，如今已转变为当地现代艺术和时尚中心，可洞悉当今中国的艺术景观。



Panjiayuan Antique Market 潘家园古玩市场

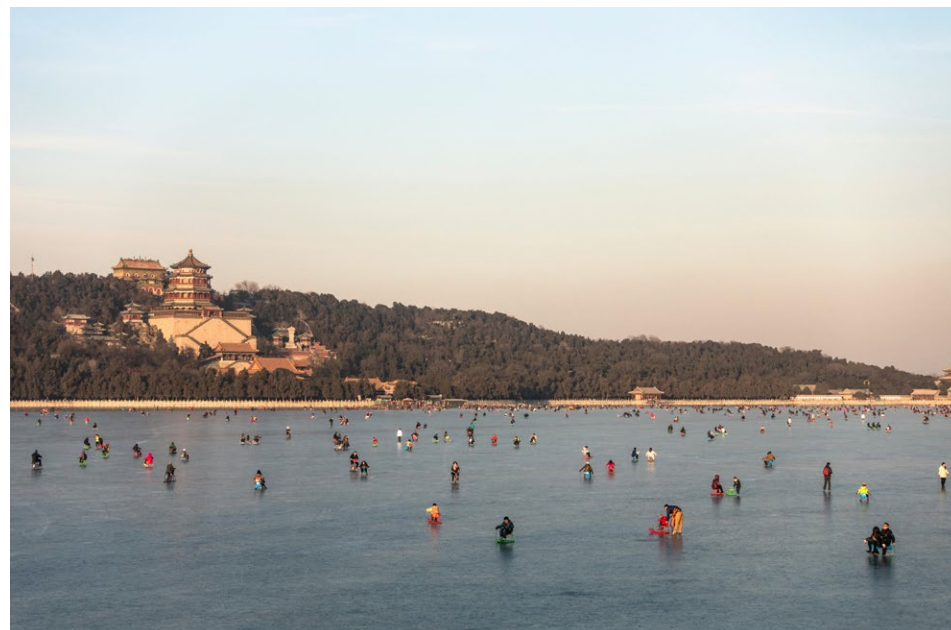
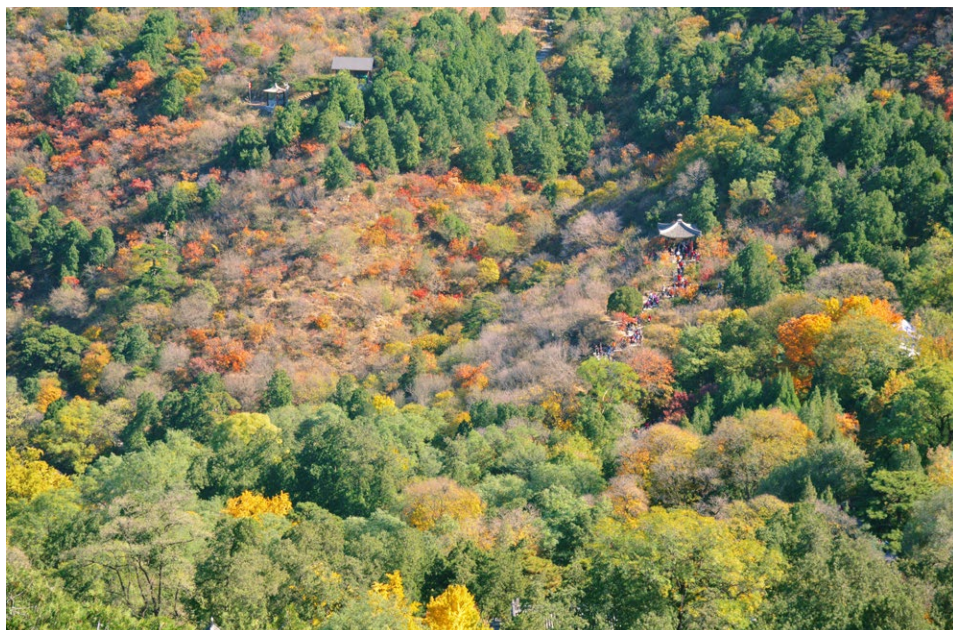
Beijing's biggest and best-known arts, crafts and antiques market, Panjiayuan came into being in 1992 as a roadside market. As trade in folk antiques and handiwork grew, so did the market.

潘家园是北京最大，最著名的手工艺品和古玩市场，于1992年作为路边市场诞生。随着民间古董和手工艺品贸易的增长，市场也随之增长。

Pearl Market 红桥市场

A huge indoor market close to the Temple of Heaven, the Pearl Market (officially Hongqiao Market) trades in a plethora of goods including silk, jewellery, bags and leather products, technology, watches and, of course, pearls.

靠近天坛的大型室内市场珍珠市场（官方为红桥市场）从事多种商品的贸易，包括丝绸，珠宝，箱包和皮革制品，高科技，手表，当然还有珍珠。



Fragrant Hills Park and Biyun Temple

香山公园
碧云寺

Ice Skating 溜冰

January to February, weather dependent
一月至二月，依天气而定。

Just 10km west of Aman Summer Palace (about 30-minutes by car) lies the vast Fragrant Hills Park, spread over 162 hectares of forested hillsides. Famed for its red autumn leaves, the park is home to multiple pavilions, bridges and other classical structures, as well as a modern cable car system. Poetically named sights include Spectacles Lake, Study of Reading Heart and Bright Temple, as well as Tranquility Green Lake, Shuangqing Villa, Fragrant Temple and the highest peak, Xianglu.

Only possible in winter when Kunming Lake freezes over, ice skating is a fun activity for the whole family within the Summer Palace grounds.

广阔的香山公园位于颐和安缦以西10公里处，是占地162公顷的坡地森林公园。公园以绚烂的红叶而闻名，拥有多个凉亭，桥梁和其他古典建筑以及现代缆车配置。以诗意命名的景点包括眼镜湖，见心斋，以及翠微亭，双清别墅，香山寺和最高处香炉峰。

只有在冬季昆明湖结冰时，滑冰才是整个颐和园范围内全家人的一项有趣活动。



The Flying Acrobatic Show 飞行杂技表演

The Legend of Kung Fu 功夫传奇

Chaoyang Theatre hosts three spectacular acrobatics shows daily. Action packed with outstanding feats from contortionist acts to high wire stunts, the performance also includes beautiful choreography, costumes and lighting.

Don't miss one of the nightly performances at the Red Theatre. The well-loved show fuses traditional Chinese martial arts with modern dance to tell the story of a boy who dreams of becoming a Kung Fu master and attaining enlightenment. There is no speaking, just kung fu, dance and acrobatics set to music. The story is told in English subtitles above the stage.

朝阳剧院每天举办三场精彩的杂技表演。动作丰富，从柔术表演到高线特技表演，还包括精美的编舞，服装和灯光。

不要错过红剧院的每晚表演之一。深受喜爱的表演将中国传统武术与现代舞蹈融合在一起，讲述了一个梦想成为一名功夫大师的男孩获得启迪的故事。没有言语，只有功夫，舞蹈和杂技和着音乐。故事在舞台上用英语字幕讲述。



Bird's Nest and Water Cube 鸟巢和水立方

Relive the 2008 Summer Olympics with a visit to the remarkable Bird's Nest Stadium and the Water Cube National Aquatics Centre. Built for the Olympics and Paralympics, these architectural masterpieces make an exceptional photo backdrop and are well worth a visit.

重温2008年夏季奥运会，参观引人注目的鸟巢体育场和水立方国家游泳中心。这些建筑杰作是为奥运会和残奥会而打造的，是非凡的拍照地点，非常值得一游。



Chinese arts at Aman Summer Palace

中国艺术在颐和安缦

Daily from 4pm to 6pm

每日下午4点至6点

Every afternoon, guests can enjoy complimentary tea then learn the art of calligraphy, kite making, or paper cutting from local masters and artists. Children will particularly enjoy kite-making and can fly them from a hill in the Summer Palace on a breezy day.

每天下午，客人可以享用免费香茗，然后向当地的大师和艺术家学习书法，风筝制作，或剪纸艺术。孩子们特别喜欢风筝制作，并且在凉风习习的日子里可以从颐和园的山上放飞起来。

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