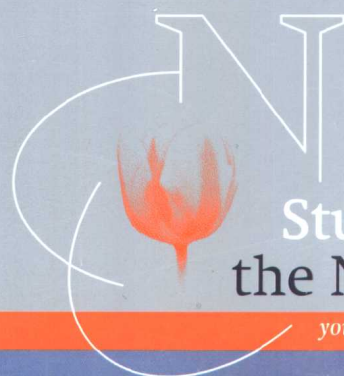


荷兰高等教育
国际交流协会 (Nuffic)
张天乾 何非

著
译



Study in
the Netherlands

your gateway to Europe

内附《留学荷兰生活指南》

留学荷兰 年鉴

Study in the Netherlands



介绍一切你想知道的关于**荷兰留学**的信息：荷兰高等教育体制、国际课程、申请程序、奖学金、社会环境和荷兰留学生活的方方面面



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the Netherlands

your gateway to Europe

2004-2005

留学荷兰年鉴

Study in the Netherlands

荷兰高等教育国际交流协会 (Nuffic)

张天乾 何非

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译

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留学荷兰年鉴 2004—2005

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张天乾 何 非 译

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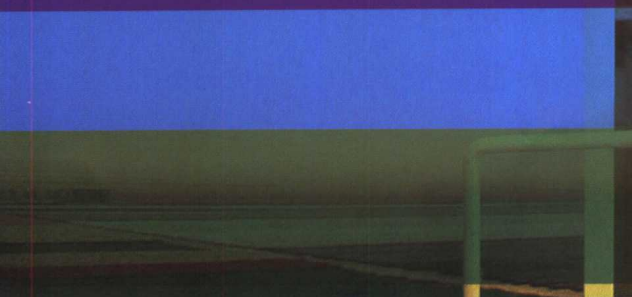
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Foreword

Every year, the Netherlands Organisation for International Co-operation in Higher Education or Nuffic compiles and publishes a Handbook called "Study in the Netherlands" as well as a "Catalogue of International Study Programmes and Courses", which are distributed internationally. The Handbook contains general information about higher education and study opportunities in the Netherlands. The Catalogue, which is also available on Nuffic's website www.studyin.nl, provides details of up to 850 international study courses and programmes, all taught entirely in the English language at almost 70 Dutch institutions of higher education. Together, these two publications constitute the most comprehensive and authoritative reference work on higher education in the Netherlands. Now, through the efforts of the Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, it is our great pleasure to present readers in China with a Chinese-English bilingual edition of this resource work, conveniently brought together in one volume.

Encouraged by the policies of reform and opening up to the outside world, more and more young Chinese students and researchers have in recent years taken the far-reaching decision to go abroad to pursue or continue their studies at a foreign college or university. Almost 600 thousand Chinese students have done so since the end of the 1970s and increasing numbers of students now return to China to contribute to the development of their country. A foreign degree and the experience of living overseas add to one's own academic and professional credentials and gives a headstart for a career in a competitive labour market. At the same time, it also allows for increased understanding between China and the outside world and for China to improve its abilities to deal with processes of modernisation and innovation.

Of course, any decision about studying abroad should only be taken after careful consideration and based on reliable information. International students need access to a variety of sources of information and governments and institutions need to provide greater transparency and guarantee the free flow of information in order for students to be able to make informed choices. This work does just that. With updated general information about the Netherlands, introductions to almost 50 universities and other institutions of higher education, detailed information about hundreds of programmes and courses, and the present from Nuffic — *Study in the Netherlands Booklet*. This book is the most complete and reliable work on education in the Netherlands ever published in China.

The Netherlands is a country with an international academic tradition that dates back hundreds of years. Its first institution of higher learning, Leiden University, was as international in its outlook when it was founded in 1575 as it is today. In this book, you will find information about many institutions and universities that were founded in the times of the Qing emperors Kangxi and Qianlong and which are still young and dynamic today, representing the best of what the Netherlands and the world has to offer in education and research.

Systematic education for international students in the Netherlands started in the 1950s when specialized Institutions for International Education were established. Their main objective has been to offer high quality education to international students, especially coming from developing countries and countries in transition. Nowadays,

15 Institutions of International Education provide over 150 specialized programmes designed for professionals who have already embarked on their careers.

At the same time, 14 universities and more than 60 universities for professional education (known in the Netherlands as hogescholen) are conducting hundreds of study programmes and courses in English for the benefit of their own students and international students. The Netherlands actually offers the largest number of English language study programmes on the European continent. In every field of study and at every level, from prep-courses and Bachelor and Master programmes to Ph.D's and post-docs. Quality is high, especially of course in those areas in which the Netherlands has built up a solid academic reputation over the past several hundred years: agriculture, economy and trade, engineering, law, medicine, natural and social sciences.

The Netherlands is only a small country, but in many respects it is considered a leading power in the world, such as in economy and trade, agriculture and also in many academic disciplines. Because it is small, it is also a country with a very international outlook, where people from many countries live together in a relatively safe surroundings. Traditionally, the Netherlands has a large Chinese community and various kinds of Chinese food can be had anywhere!

Nuffic strives to be the intermediary between the education community in the Netherlands and the international community. With a history of over 50 years, Nuffic is the largest organisation in the Netherlands that is engaged in every aspect of the internationalisation of higher education. It is an independent, not-for-profit organisation, headquartered in The Hague, aimed at making education accessible all over the world, especially in countries where educational infrastructure is lagging behind. Nuffic holds the view that education is crucial for fostering global socio-economic development, improving the quality of life and increasing international understanding.

Against this background, in June 2001 Nuffic founded the Netherlands Education Support Office (Neso) Beijing with the active support of the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences and the Dutch universities and institutions of higher education and in cooperation with CSCSE. As the only representative office of Nuffic in China, Neso Beijing is the sole representative of the entire Dutch higher education sector in China. The goals and objectives of Neso Beijing include:

The main tasks of Neso Beijing include:

1. providing information on Dutch higher education and study opportunities in the Netherlands;
2. promoting educational and academic cooperation and exchange between China and the Netherlands;
3. promoting the international mobility of students and researchers between China and the Netherlands;
4. assessing documentation of Chinese students who apply to study in the Netherlands;
5. facilitating institutional cooperation between universities.

The academic and educational relations between China and the Netherlands have flourished for over 30 years now. Thousands of students and researchers have already found their way to Dutch universities, hogescholen and other educational and research institutions. We hope that this book will provide you with all the information that you need to make your choice as well. We are looking forward to meeting you in the Netherlands!

Robert van Kan
Nuffic Chief Representative and
Managing Director Neso Beijing

Beijing, Feb 2004

前言

荷兰高等教育交流协会(Nuffic)每年编辑出版一本手册《荷兰留学档案》和一本《留学生学习专业和课程目录》,面向国际发行。《手册》介绍有关荷兰高等教育和留学机会的概况。《目录》收录了约70所荷兰高校提供的多达850门全英文授课的国际课程和专业介绍。读者可以通过Nuffic的网站www.studyin.nl查找该《目录》。这两本书一起成为介绍荷兰高等教育的最为综合、最具权威的参考书目。现在,通过外语教学与研究出版社,我们非常高兴地向中国读者推出这套参考书的英汉双语版——《荷兰留学年鉴》。为了方便读者,现特将其合并成一册出版。

近年来,在改革开放政策的鼓励下,越来越多的中国学子和研究人员很有远见地决定到国外的学院或大学攻读学位或完成学业。从20世纪70年代以来,大约有60万中国学生怀着这样的目的走出了国门。现在越来越多的学生返回祖国,为中国的发展做出贡献。在国外拿到的学位和海外的留学经历成为更强的学术证明和专业证明,使他们在竞争激烈的劳动力市场占有先机。同时,留学也加强了中国和外部世界之间的了解,增强了中国处理现代化和创新过程中出现的问题的能力。

当然,做出海外留学的决定,要经过深思熟虑,需要有真实可靠的信息。留学生需要接触各种各样的信息源,政府和机构需要增加透明度,确保信息自由流通以便学生做出正确的选择。这本书就起到了这样的作用。本书有最新的荷兰概况,有大约50所大学和其他高等教育机构的介绍,有数百门专业和课程的详细介绍,还有Nuffic的礼物——《留学荷兰生活指南》,这一切使得本书成为迄今为止在中国出版的,在介绍荷兰高等教育方面,最为完整、最为可靠的著作。

荷兰是一个注重国际学术交流的国家,这个传统可以追溯到数百年以前。荷兰的第一所高等院校——莱顿大学,自1575年建校至今,就一直放眼于国际。您会在本书中发现许多在清朝康熙和乾隆年间建立的机构和大学的信息,这些机构和大学直到今天仍充满活力。它们代表着荷兰乃至世界在教育和研究领域的最佳水平。

荷兰对留学生开展系统的教育始于20世纪50年代,当时创建了针对国际教育的专门机构,开办这些机构的目的是为留学生、特别是为来自发展中国家和处在过渡期的国家的学生提供高质量的教育。目前,有15所开展国际教育的机构针对已走向工作岗位的专业人员开设了150多个专业项目。

同时有14所大学和60多所专业大学(在荷兰称之为hogescholen)着眼于它们自己的学生和留学生的利益,专门用英语开设了数百门专业和课程。实际上,荷兰是欧洲大陆开设用英语授课的专业最多的国家:不仅涵盖每一个研究领域,而且包括从预科、学士、硕士到博士和博士后的每一个层次。这些大学教学质量很高,特别是在过去几十年里建立起牢固的学术声望的领域,包括:农业、经济和贸易、工程、法律、医药、自然和社会科学。

荷兰仅是一个小国,但在很多方面它又被认为是一个世界强国,例如在经贸、农业和许多其他学科领域。正是因为面积小,荷兰成为了一个具有国际眼光的国家。在这个国家里,来自不同国家的人在一个相对安全的环境里共同生活。从传统上讲,荷兰有一个不小的华侨团体,因此,到处可以品尝各式各样的中国食物。

Nuffic竭力充当荷兰的教育界和国际社会之间的桥梁。有着50多年历史的Nuffic是荷兰针对高等教育国际化开展各方面服务的最大组织。Nuffic是一个独立的、非赢利性的组织,总部设在海牙,它的宗旨是在世界范围内普及教育,特别是针对教育基础设施比较落后的国家。Nuffic始终坚信:教育对促进全球社会经济发展起着至关重要的作用,它能够提高人们的生活质量,增强国家间的了解。

在此背景下,并且在荷兰教育、文化和科学部以及荷兰的大学和高等教育机构的支持下,Nuffic和中国留学服务中心(CSCSE)于2001年6月开展合作,组建了中国留学服务中心荷兰项目办公室。作为Nuffic驻中国的惟一代表处,北京办公室是荷兰高等教育行业驻中国的惟一代表机构。

办公室的主要工作包括:

1. 提供有关荷兰高等教育及留学荷兰的信息;
2. 促进中国和荷兰在教育与学术上的合作与交流;
3. 促进中国和荷兰学生及学者的国际性流动;
4. 对申请留学荷兰的中国学生的文件进行评审;
5. 促成两国高校间的合作。

在过去的30多年里,中荷之间的学术和教育交流一直蓬勃发展。成千上万的中国学生和研究人员已经走进荷兰的综合性大学、高等专业大学和其他教育和研究机构。我们真切地希望本书能为您在做出选择时提供所需的信息。我们期待着在荷兰与您相见!

罗伯特·万坎

Nuffic 首席代表

2004年2月 北京

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荷兰：一个活力四射的知识型社会

The Netherlands:

A dynamic, knowledge-based society



Just tulips, windmills and wooden shoes?

A dynamic, knowledge-based society

Ask anyone what the name Holland or the Netherlands brings to mind, and they will probably say tulips, windmills and wooden shoes. This was the image that once drew tourists from all over the world. But there is more to see and do in the Netherlands. Behind those dykes is a dynamic, modern society. One based on knowledge, and ready to be discovered.

Anyone who travels over the Netherlands' flat, green surface soon sees signs of the country's rich past. The windmills that dot the landscape include traditional ones that were once used for regulating water levels in the polders, and for grinding grain and making paper. But you also see high-tech wind turbines serving as an alternative source of energy. For although the Netherlands has an old culture, with traditions that go back centuries, it is also an ultra-modern society with a booming post-industrial economy.

Advanced services

More than 16 million inhabitants of the Netherlands live on a flat delta at the mouth of the mighty Rhine and Meuse rivers. Much of Europe's economic development has taken place, and still does take place, along the banks of these two European arteries. Rotterdam, at the mouth of the rivers, has developed into one of the world's largest ports. Shiploads

of goods are unloaded here. Not all of these products stay in the Netherlands; most are eventually distributed elsewhere, often after a process of refinement or fabrication has added value.

The Netherlands is a net exporter of food. Among other things it exports more dairy products than any other country of the world. The Netherlands is also home to many multinational companies, among them Shell, Philips and its national airline KLM. But as befits a modern economy, the country's prosperity is based primarily on the advanced services it provides on a worldwide basis.

An open and safe society

A country that offers global services has an attitude of openness towards the rest of the world. It is open to do business, but it is also open socially and culturally. This makes the Netherlands ideally suited for receiving people who seek to enrich their knowledge through study abroad. What they find is hospitality in an open, safe society that is accustomed to dealing with people from around the world, and above all, to working with them.

The Dutch population itself has always represented a variety of religious and political viewpoints. Respect for the other person's opinions and convictions is the national virtue that gives strength to the fabric of society, with its many strands. In one sense or another, everyone is a member of some minority, and understands that to be treated with respect requires treating others the same way.

Cosmopolitan outlook

"The rest of the world is a big place", say the Dutch, well

General information about the Netherlands



Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Homepage

www.minbuza.nl/english/homepage.asp

Netherlands Board of Tourism, including a map of Holland

www.holland.com

Statistics of the Netherlands

www.cbs.nl/en/

Search engine of services in the Netherlands

www.nl-menu.nl/nlmenu.en/nlmenu.shtml

About the Netherlands



Interview Jayati Samanti, India

"The professors will spend a lot of time on you, whenever you need it."

After Jayati Samanti (27, India) earned her degree in Environmental Studies in her own country, she first went to work for the government and then spent a year as a consultant for a bureau. To enhance her career prospects, she enrolled in the 18-month master's programme in Environmental Science and Technology at the Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE) in Delft. The main reason for choosing the Netherlands for postgraduate studies was because it offered international experience in an international setting. "The students come from all over the world," she explains, "And the institute often invites guest lecturers from other countries so we can learn what is going on there as well."

只有郁金香、风车 和木底鞋吗？

一个活力四射的 知识型社会

每当问到对荷兰的印象，人们就可能提起郁金香、风车和木底鞋。这些形象曾令全世界旅游者神往。但荷兰吸引人的地方并不仅限于此，在防海堤坝之后是一个充满活力的现代社会，一个有待于人们发现的知识型社会。

在荷兰平坦、碧绿的平原上旅行，每一个旅游者都可以很快发现代表这个国家昔日辉煌的标识。映入眼帘的是点点风车——那些过去用来在围海造田堰上调节水位的风车，用来磨麦和造纸的风车。你同时也能看见那些作为替代能源的高科技风车涡轮发电机。尽管荷兰拥有几百年传统文化，它还是一个具有繁荣的后工业经济的现代社会。

发达的服务业

荷兰的 1,600 多万居民居住在位于莱茵河和默兹河河口的平坦的三角洲上。沿着这两条欧洲大动脉，欧

洲的经济过去繁荣昌盛，现在仍然兴旺发达。河口的鹿特丹，已经发展成为世界最大的港口之一，整船整船的货物在这里装卸。并不是所有货物都留在荷兰，大多货物经常是在经过提纯或加工后被输送到其他国家。

荷兰是食品净出口国，其出口的商品众多，是世界上最大的奶制品出口国。荷兰也是许多跨国公司的所在地，其中有壳牌、飞利浦和荷兰皇家航空公司 KLM。尽管现代工业推进了荷兰经济的发展，但是荷兰的繁荣主要来源于在世界范围内提供的先进服务。

开放和安全的社会

一个向全球提供服务的国家拥有面向全世界的开放态度。该国不仅在商业领域开放，而且在社会、文化领域也是如此。这个特点使得荷兰成为那些想通过留学丰富知识的人们的理想国家。身处一个开放、安全的社会，一个习惯于与世界各国人民交往甚至并肩工作的社会，留学生们能够很容易感受到她的热情好客。

荷兰人民总是具有不同的政治和宗教观点。尊重他人的观点和信仰是该国的美德；彰显不同社会群体的同时，加强了社会的团结。从某种意义上讲，每个人都是某个少数派的一员；每个人都相信：受人尊敬需要同理待人。

荷兰概况：



外交部，国际主页
www.minbuza.nl/english/homepage.asp
 荷兰旅游局，包括荷兰地图
www.holland.com
 荷兰统计数字
www.cbs.nl/en/
 荷兰服务搜索引擎
www.nl-menu.nl/nlmenu.en/nlmenu.shtml
 荷兰相关概况
www.hollandondemand.com



采访 贾亚蒂·莎曼蒂 （印度）

“无论何时你需要，教授们都愿意在你身上花大量时间。”

贾亚蒂·莎曼蒂（27岁，印度人）在印度获得环境专业学位，她首先在政府部门工作，然后做了一年咨询顾问。为了扩展职业前景，她参加了位于代尔夫特（Delft）的水力和环境工程学院（IHE, Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering）为期 18 个月的硕士学位课程。她选择去荷兰攻读硕士的原因是荷兰能够提供国际背景下的国际经验。她解释说，“学生来自世界各地，而且学校经常从其他国家邀请客座教授，所以我们还能够了解其他国家的情况。”

aware of how small their country is with its 41,000 square kilometres. The Netherlands lies at the point where the German, British and French cultures meet. This is evident as soon as you turn on the television. In this well-cabled country, programming from the neighbouring countries and beyond can be received in nearly every household. It is also evident in the average Dutch bookstore. The Netherlands imports more books in English than any other non-English-speaking country. And the world's largest scientific publisher is located in the Netherlands: Elsevier Science Publishing. Cinemas show films from around the world in their original languages. Alongside the usual church towers and synagogues, the minarets of mosques are now appearing in the large cities. You can dance the salsa every bit as easily as in Latin America. And Asian, Mediterranean and fast foods are becoming as familiar as standard Dutch fare.

Against this background, it is not surprising that the Netherlands is an advocate of international cooperation on many fronts. It is a founding member of the United Nations, for example. In several UN organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Netherlands plays a much larger role than one might expect from the country's modest size. It also does more than its share to help fund the UN.

Gateway to the European Union

Although Dutch people are urbanites who can easily imagine themselves living in London, New York or Paris, there are no really large cities in the Netherlands. The largest city is Amsterdam, but even this city has a population of only 735,000. The Dutch have an urbane, cosmopolitan lifestyle, but in cities built on a human scale. Closer inspection reveals that the cities in the western part of the country in fact

form a continuous ring, 60 kilometres in diameter. It's called the "Randstad" and includes Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht, Leiden and Delft. But each city has its own character, specialities, history and city centre, and even its own accent in the Dutch language.

The atmosphere in the rest of the country is urban as well, despite the small scale of communities. In this small country with an ultra-modern telecommunications network and an extensive system of public transportation, nothing is far away. You can traverse the Netherlands by train in less than five hours. Other European capitals are also within easy reach. Brussels is two hours by train, and a one-hour flight from Schiphol Airport will take you to Paris, London or Berlin. The Netherlands is thus quite literally a gateway to the European Union, of which it is also a founding member.

Education and society

Dutch people live in this cosmopolitan atmosphere without losing their own identity, however. This is largely due to their education. A well educated populace is the first requirement for maintaining a high level of prosperity. Schooling is compulsory up to the age of 16. All education, from primary school all the way to the postgraduate-level research schools, is financed by the government, which also keeps an eye on standards through the education ministry's inspectorates. It is not a state system, however. In no way does the government dictate which curricula or textbooks should be used, nor does it advocate any particular educational philosophy. It merely sets rules regarding the duration of studies, and the achievement levels that must be reached. The result is that the Netherlands has a broad spectrum of educational institutions, each with its own character and in some cases its own philosophical background. Teachers are not there

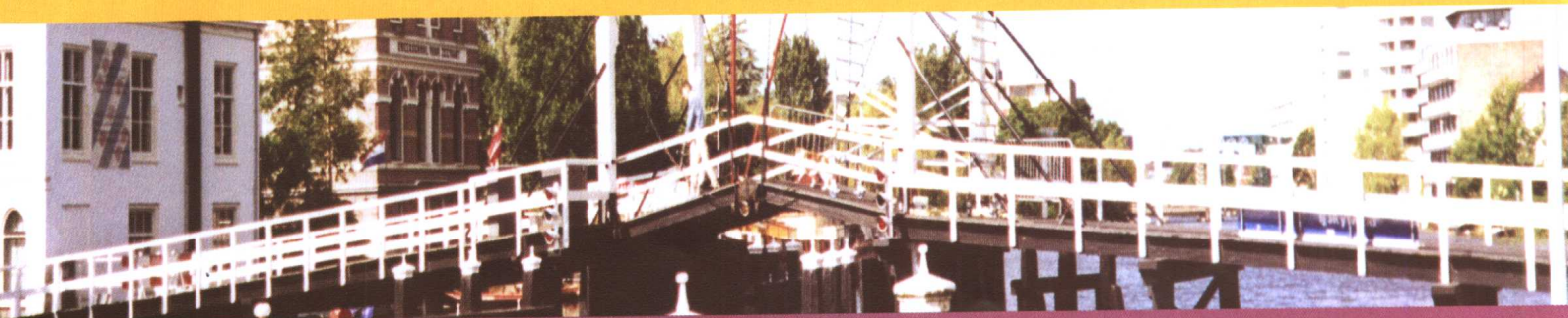
this page: a wooden drawbridge in Leyden



Living in the Netherlands

ACCESS, Administrative Committee to Coordinate English-Speaking Services
<http://www.euronet.nl/users/access/>

Information Management Group, regular student grants
<http://www.ib-groep.nl/loket/>



most common dutch last name = De Vries

全球化视野

“荷兰以外是辽阔的世界”，荷兰人说。他们清楚荷兰41,000平方公里的面积的大小。荷兰位于德国、英国及法国文化的交汇点上，只要你一打开电视，这一点就显而易见：在这个有线电视网络完备的国家，几乎每个家庭都可以收到邻国甚至更远国家的节目，这一点在每个普通的荷兰书店里也是一目了然：荷兰进口的英文书籍比其他任何非英语国家都要多，而且世界上最大的科技出版商艾尔斯维尔斯科学出版社(Elseviers Science Publishing)就坐落在荷兰。荷兰的电影院里上映着世界各地的原版影片：大城市里，挨着基督教堂和犹太教堂的穆斯林寺院的尖塔时隐时现；你可以像在拉丁美洲一样自由地跳恰恰舞；亚洲的食物、地中海的食物以及快餐正在像普通的荷兰食物一样被人所熟知。在这种背景下，荷兰在很多领域倡导国际合作也就不足为奇了。荷兰是联合国的创始成员国之一——这样一个例子。相对于该国并不广大的面积而言，荷兰在包括世界粮农组织(FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization)在内的几个联合国机构中承担着很重要的角色。荷兰所缴纳的联合国会费也超过了她应缴的份额。

欧盟的门户

尽管荷兰城市居民会以为他们就居住在像伦敦、纽约或巴黎一样的大城市里，但实际上荷兰并没有真正的大城市。即使是最大的城市阿姆斯特丹(Amsterdam)也只有735,000人。荷兰人拥有温文尔雅的全球化的生活方式，而且是在人性化的城市中。进一步观察就会发现，荷兰西部的城市形成了直径60公里的延绵的圆环。该环状地区叫做“兰斯台德区”(Randstad)，包括阿姆斯特丹(Amsterdam)、鹿特丹(Rotterdam)、海牙(The Hague)、乌特勒支(Utrecht)、莱顿(Leiden)和代尔夫特(Delft)。每座城市都有它自己的特点、品位、历史和市中心，甚至自己的荷兰口音。

尽管社区的规模不大，但荷兰其他地区的氛围也是都市化的。在这个拥有超现代电信网络和庞大公交系统的小国，一切都近若比邻。乘坐不到五个小时的火车，你就可以穿游荷兰。其他欧洲国家的首都也似乎触手可及。乘火车两小时到布鲁塞尔，乘飞机从斯希普霍尔(Schiphol)机场出发一小时就可到巴黎、伦敦或柏林。荷兰也因此成为真正意义上的欧盟门户。荷兰还是欧盟的创始成员国之一。

图：莱顿(Leiden)的一座木吊桥



生活在荷兰

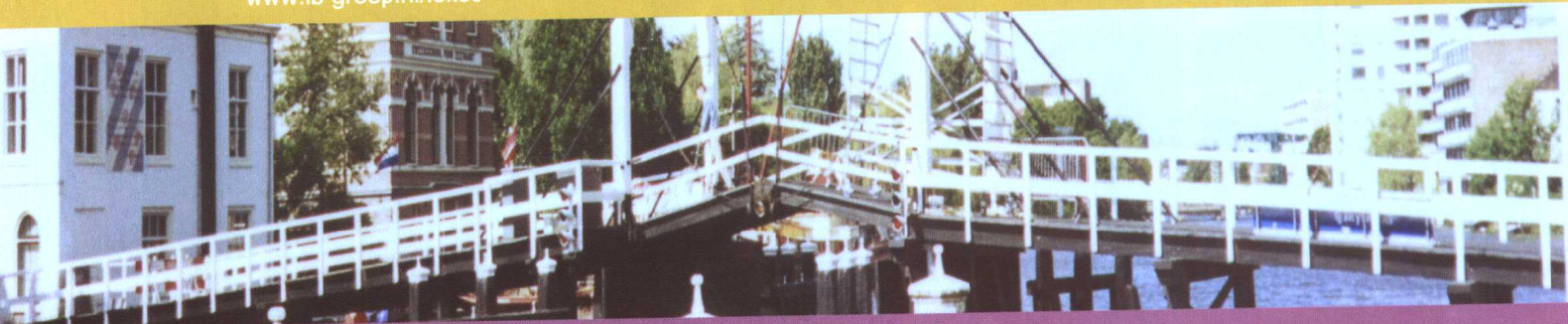
ACCESS (英语服务合作组织管理委员会)

(Administrative Committee to Coordinate English-Speaking Services)

www.euronet.nl/users/access/

信息管理集团，常规学生助学金

www.ib-groep.nl/loket/



最常用的荷兰姓 = DeVries

merely to pass on knowledge. Their aim instead is to help young people to discover knowledge themselves, and to form their own well-founded judgements regarding that knowledge. To do this a person must be able to communicate with other peoples and cultures, which is why learning foreign languages is so important not only in secondary schools but also in the final years of primary school. Every person in the Netherlands who has gone beyond primary school — and that is nearly everyone — has passed state exams in English and probably another foreign language as well. Many Dutch people enroll in the growing number of courses and study programmes that are taught in English alongside the regular higher education conducted in Dutch.

Internationally speaking, Dutch higher education has a very good reputation. This is based not only on such Nobel-prize winners as the Tinbergen brothers (Jan in economics, and Nico in ethology), but more importantly on the standard of the average graduate. In general, it is fair to say that a person who has completed a programme of Dutch higher education has mastered the breadth and depth of theory they need to work creatively within their discipline. A large share of all study programmes is occupied with writing papers, working in groups to analyze and solve specific problems, acquiring practical work experience in internships, and conducting experiments in laboratories. There are close links between the world of work and the needs of society on the one hand, and higher education and research on the other. The government spends nearly 2.5 billion Euros a year supporting fundamental research, which is conducted by universities, research institutes and private enterprises. This is 160 Euros per head of population.

Innovative mentality

Dutch employers expect to be able to put young applicants directly to work, even in positions of responsibility, without first giving them extra training. Because of their broad educational backgrounds, young graduates are thought capable of dealing with new developments and novel problems. Experience shows that people with Dutch higher education function very well in other parts of the world as well. The cosmopolitan outlook of Dutch institutions, and the familiarity students gain with scientific literature from other countries, ensure that they quickly feel at home in a foreign professional situation. They move easily into excellent positions. They have adopted the innovative mentality that is such an essential part of Dutch education. But at the same time they have learned the value of tradition and continuity, for these too are part of Dutch higher education, which traces its roots back to the 16th century.

Information on Dutch immigration laws

<http://www.nuffic.nl/study/immigration/>



Higher education in the Netherlands

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

<http://www.minocw.nl>

Nuffic, Netherlands organization for international cooperation in higher education

<http://www.nuffic.nl>

教育和社会

在全球化氛围之下，荷兰人民没有丢失自己的特色。这在很大程度上要归功于他们的教育。受到良好教育的国民是保持社会繁荣的首要前提。荷兰的义务教育一直到16岁。从小学到研究生院的所有教育都由政府提供经费，同时由独立的督导员来保证教学质量。然而，这并不是一项国家制度。政府决不强制指定应该用哪一种大纲或教材，也不支持任何个别教学理念。政府只制定与学习年限和学术水准相关的规定。这使得荷兰拥有广泛的教育机构，它们各有特色，各有自己的理念背景。教师们不只传播知识，他们的目的是帮助青年人去自己探索知识并形成与该知识相关的可靠判断。为了做到这一点，个人必须能够和其他民族与其他文化进行沟通，这就是学习外语不仅在中学而且在小学高年级都很重要的原因。在荷兰，每个小学以上文化程度的公民（几乎每个人都有小学以上文化程度）都通过了国家英语考试，有的可能还通过了第二外语考试。许多荷兰人除了接受荷兰语讲授的普通高等教育外，还参加日渐增多的英语授课的课程和学习项目。

荷兰高等教育在世界范围内享有盛誉。这不仅因为荷兰有 Tiberghen 兄弟这样的诺贝尔奖金获得者（Jan 获得经济学奖，Nico 获得生态学奖），更重要的

是因为荷兰普通大学毕业生的水平。通常，如果一个人完成了荷兰高等教育的课程，那么，说他已经掌握并能创造性地运用该学科理论并不言过其实。学生在学习期间的大部分时间用于撰写论文、小组讨论、在实习中获得实际工作经验，以及在实验室里做实验。不仅工作领域与社会需要可以紧密联系，高等教育与研究也是如此。政府每年开支近 25 亿欧元支持由大学、研究机构和私人企业开展的基础性研究，人均 160 欧元。

创新性思维

荷兰的雇主期望年轻的职位申请人不需经过额外培训就能直接工作，甚至走上领导岗位。因为有着广博的知识底蕴，年轻的大学毕业生被认为有能力适应新发展、处理新问题。经验表明，接受过荷兰高等教育的人们能够在世界其他地方非常愉快地工作。荷兰教育机构的全球化视野以及学生对其他国家科技文献的熟知确保他们很快适应国外职场，并表现出色。他们所采用的创新性思维是荷兰教育的精髓。但同时，他们也清楚传统与继承的价值。传统与继承作为荷兰高等教育的组成部分可追溯至 16 世纪。

荷兰移民法信息

www.nuffic.nl/immigration/



荷兰的高等教育

教育文化和科学部: www.minocw.nl

Nuffic (荷兰高等教育国际交流协会)

(Netherlands organization for international cooperation in higher education) www.nuffic.nl



Geography

Longest distance north-south:	300 km
Longest distance east-west:	200 km
Lowest altitude:	minus 6.74 m (near Rotterdam)
Highest altitude:	321 m (near Maastricht)
Location:	Western Europe
Total area:	41,526 km ² , one quarter of which is below sea level
Average summer temperature:	16.6°C
Average winter temperature:	2.8°C

Ethnic composition:

90% of the inhabitants are ethnically Dutch, and 7% have their roots in one of the following countries: another EU member state, Indonesia (formerly the Dutch East Indies), Suriname, Turkey, Morocco, or the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

Foreign residents:

3,000,000 (without Dutch nationality). The population of Amsterdam represents some 200 different nationalities. In this secular state, 52% identify themselves as Christian, 40% claim no affiliation, and 8% belong to other religions. Dutch. Nearly everyone also speaks English, however, especially in the larger cities and towns. Many Dutch people speak German and French as well. In the northern province of Friesland, Frisian is spoken as a second language by some 600,000 people.

Government

Official name:	Kingdom of the Netherlands, commonly referred to as the Netherlands or Holland
Form of government:	Constitutional monarchy with a bicameral parliament
Head of state:	The hereditary monarch
Head of government:	The prime minister
Capital city:	Amsterdam
of government:	The Hague

Religion:

National language:

Population

Total population:	16,203,227 (735,526 in Amsterdam and 599,859 in Rotterdam).
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map: There are higher education institutions in all of these cities

地 理

南北最长距离:	300 公里
东西最长距离:	200 公里
最低海拔:	-6.74 米 (鹿特丹附近)
最高海拔:	321 米 (马斯特里赫特附近)
位置:	欧洲西部
总面积:	41,526 平方公里, 四分之一 低于海平面
夏季均温:	16.6°C
冬季均温:	2.8°C

政 府

官方名称:	尼德兰王国 (Kingdom of the Netherlands) 通称尼德兰 (Netherlands) 或荷兰 (Holland)
政体:	君主立宪制和上下两院制
国家元首:	世袭君主
政府首脑:	首相
首都:	阿姆斯特丹
政府所在地:	海牙

人 口

总人口:	16,203,227 (阿姆斯特丹: 735,526; 鹿特丹: 599,859)。
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民族组成:

90%的居民是荷兰人, 7%的居民有下列血统: 其他欧洲国家、印尼 (前荷属东印度)、苏里南、土耳其、摩洛哥或荷兰安的列斯群岛和阿鲁巴岛。

外国居民:

3,000,000 (非荷兰国籍), 阿姆斯特丹居民来自 200 个不同的国家。

宗教:

非政教合一国家, 52% 的人信奉基督教, 40% 的人不信教, 8% 信奉其他宗教。

国家语言:

荷兰语。然而几乎每个人都讲英语, 尤其在较大的城市和城镇。许多荷兰人也讲德语和法语。在北部省份弗里斯兰 (Friesland), 有 60 万人把弗里斯语 (Frisian) 作为第二语言。

Economic figures (2002):

Currency:	Euro	Popular form of	Nearly every resident (including foreign students) owns a bicycle. There are 16 million bicycles in the Netherlands, or slightly more than one for every inhabitant. There are 19,100 km of bicycle paths and lanes.
	€ 1= \$ 1.17 (July, 2003)	Transportation:	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP):	€ 395 billion		
GDP per capita:	€ 24,685		
Annual growth in GDP:	2.8% (The Netherlands outperformed the European average.)	Internet use:	Approximately 6.1 million Dutch people have Internet access at home, at school or at work (which in February 2002 made the Netherlands third in Europe).
Employment:	7.1 million in the workforce, 1.9 million of whom have completed higher education		
Unemployment:	3.6 % (after Luxembourg the lowest in Europe)	Mobile telephones:	Approximately 12 million mobile phone were in use in the Netherlands in 2002.
Cost of living:	A single person can live modestly for € 600-750 a month.		
Minimum wage:	€ 1,249 a month, gross		
International companies:	Philips, Heineken, Unilever, Shell, and KLM are just five of the large international companies that originated in the Netherlands.		
Main airport:	Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam (the fourth largest airport in Europe, handling an annual 39.6 million passengers and 1.22 million tonnes of freight)		
World's biggest seaport:	The port of Rotterdam, which handles 322 million tonnes of cargo a year.		

Picture: dunes in the western part of Holland

经济数字 (2002年):

货币:	欧元		荷兰大型跨国公司中的5家。
	1欧元=1.17美元(2003年7月)	主要机场:	
国民生产总值(GDP):	3,950亿欧元		斯希普霍尔(Schiphol)机场, 位于阿姆斯特丹, 是欧洲第四大机场, 年客流量3,960万人次, 年货物吞吐量122万吨。
人均GDP:	24,685欧元		
GDP年增长率:	2.8% (荷兰的增长率高于欧洲平均水平)	世界最大海港:	鹿特丹港(the port of Rotterdam) 年货物吞吐量3.22亿吨。
就业情况:	710万人就业, 其中190万人接受过完整的高等教育	流行交通方式:	几乎每位居民(包括外国留学生)都拥有自行车。荷兰有1,600万辆自行车, 几乎人手一车, 有总产长约19,100公里的自行车道。
失业率:	3.6% (除卢森堡外, 欧洲最低)		大约610万荷兰人可在家、学校或工作单位上网(至2002年2月, 欧洲排名第三)。
生活费用:	单身的普通生活水准为600-750欧元/月。	Internet使用情况:	2002年移动电话使用量是1,200万部。
最低工资:	1,249欧元/月(毛收入)	移动电话:	
国际知名公司:	飞利浦(Philips)、喜力啤酒(Heineken)、联合利华(Unilever)、壳牌(Shell)和荷兰皇家航空公司(KLM)。仅是		