**中国大学排名介绍：助力来华留学择校指南**

**Introduction to Chinese University Rankings: A Guide for Studying in China**

一、中国大学排名体系概览

I. Overview of Chinese University Ranking Systems

中国大学的排名体系丰富多样，除国际通用排名外，具有中国特色的官方分类体系是理解高校层次的核心参考，这些体系直接反映了高校的资源支持力度和综合实力。

China’s university ranking systems are diverse. In addition to international rankings, China-specific official classifications are key references for understanding university tiers, directly reflecting institutions’ resource support and comprehensive strength.

（一）国际排名体系

(1) International Ranking Systems

国际上，QS 世界大学排名、泰晤士高等教育（THE）世界大学排名、U.S.News 世界大学排名等备受关注，它们从全球视角考量中国高校的学术声誉、科研实力、国际化程度等指标。

Internationally, rankings like QS World University Rankings, Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings, and U.S.News Global University Rankings are widely recognized. They assess Chinese universities from a global perspective, focusing on academic reputation, research strength, and internationalization.

（二）中国特色官方分类体系（核心排名意义解析）

(2) China-Specific Official Classifications (Key Ranking Meanings)

1. “985 工程” 大学（Project 985 Universities）

* 设立背景：1998 年 5 月由中国政府启动，目标是打造 “世界一流大学”，故名 “985”。

Background: Launched by the Chinese government in May 1998 to build "world-class universities," hence the name "985."

* 数量与地位：全国仅 39 所，是中国最顶尖的高校群体，相当于 “中国的常春藤盟校”。

Quantity & Status: Only 39 universities nationwide, forming China’s top-tier group, equivalent to "China’s Ivy League."

* 资源支持：获得国家最高额度的资金扶持（年均每校数十亿人民币），拥有最优质的师资、科研设备和学术资源。

Resource Support: Receive the highest national funding (billions of RMB per university annually), with top-tier faculty, research equipment, and academic resources.

* 代表高校：北京大学、清华大学、复旦大学、上海交通大学等。这些高校在国际排名中均位居中国高校前 10 名。

Representative Universities: Peking University, Tsinghua University, Fudan University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, etc. These universities rank among China’s top 10 in international rankings.

2. “211 工程” 大学（Project 211 Universities）

* 设立背景：1995 年启动，名称源于 “面向 21 世纪，重点建设 100 所左右高校” 的目标，是 “985 工程” 的基础。

Background: Launched in 1995, named after the goal of "focusing on building around 100 universities for the 21st century," serving as the foundation for Project 985.

* 数量与地位：共 116 所，是中国高水平大学的代表，综合实力仅次于 “985” 高校。

Quantity & Status: 116 universities in total, representing China’s high-level universities, second only to Project 985 institutions in comprehensive strength.

* 资源支持：获得国家重点扶持，学科建设和科研水平在国内处于领先地位。

Resource Support: Receive key national funding, leading domestically in discipline development and research.

* 包含关系：所有 “985 工程” 大学均属于 “211 工程”，但 “211” 高校不一定是 “985”。

Inclusion Relationship: All Project 985 universities are part of Project 211, but not all Project 211 universities are in Project 985.

* 代表高校：除 39 所 “985” 外，还包括北京交通大学、上海财经大学、武汉理工大学等。

Representative Universities: In addition to the 39 Project 985 universities, they include Beijing Jiaotong University, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Wuhan University of Technology, etc.

3. C9 联盟（C9 League）

* 组成与定位：由 9 所顶尖 “985 工程” 大学组成的学术联盟，是中国高等教育的 “第一梯队”。

Composition & Positioning: An academic alliance of 9 top Project 985 universities, forming the "first tier" of Chinese higher education.

* 成员高校：北京大学、清华大学、复旦大学、上海交通大学、浙江大学、南京大学、中国科学技术大学、哈尔滨工业大学、西安交通大学。

Member Universities: Peking University, Tsinghua University, Fudan University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Zhejiang University, Nanjing University, University of Science and Technology of China, Harbin Institute of Technology, Xi’an Jiaotong University.

* 核心意义：联盟内高校共享科研资源、开展联合培养项目，学术实力和国际声誉在中国高校中最高。

Core Meaning: Member universities share research resources and conduct joint training programs, with the highest academic strength and international reputation among Chinese universities.

4. “双一流” 建设高校（Double First-Class Universities）

* 设立背景：2017 年启动的新时代战略，替代 “985/211” 成为当前官方核心评价体系。

Background: Launched in 2017 as a new-era strategy, replacing "985/211" as the current core official evaluation system.

* 分类与数量：

“世界一流大学建设高校”：42 所（全部为原 “985” 高校）；

“世界一流学科建设高校”：95 所（多为原 “211” 高校及部分特色强校）。

Classification & Quantity:

"World First-Class University Construction Universities": 42 institutions (all former Project 985 universities);

"World First-Class Discipline Construction Universities": 95 institutions (mostly former Project 211 universities and some specialized strong universities).

* 核心意义：更强调学科动态发展，目标是推动高校和学科进入世界一流行列，是当前申请留学的重要参考标签。

Core Meaning: Emphasizes dynamic discipline development, aiming to push universities and disciplines into global top tiers, serving as a key reference for study applications.

（三）国内排名机构

(3) Domestic Ranking Institutions

在国内，软科中国大学排名、校友会中国大学排名等也极具影响力。软科排名侧重学术表现，如科研成果、论文发表等；校友会排名则在人才培养、校友成就等方面着墨较多。这些排名各有侧重，为您提供多面视角来了解中国高校。

Domestically, rankings such as the ShanghaiRanking’s Best Chinese Universities and China University Alumni Association Rankings are highly influential. ShanghaiRanking emphasizes academic performance, including research outputs and publications; the Alumni Association Ranking focuses more on talent cultivation and alumni achievements. These rankings offer multi-dimensional insights into Chinese universities.

二、顶尖高校的卓越表现

II. Outstanding Performance of Top Universities

（一）综合实力领跑者

(1) Leading Comprehensive Universities

在众多排名中，北京大学和清华大学始终占据中国高校的头部位置。以2026 QS世界大学排名为例，北京大学位列全球第14，清华大学位居第17。在国内的软科排名中，二者也常年稳居前二。

In most rankings, Peking University (PKU) and Tsinghua University consistently lead Chinese higher education. In the 2026 QS World University Rankings, PKU ranks 14th globally, and Tsinghua ranks 17th. They also稳居 the top two in domestic rankings like ShanghaiRanking.

这两所顶尖学府历史悠久，学术积淀深厚，学科门类齐全，无论是在人文社科、理工科，还是医学领域，都拥有顶尖的师资、前沿的科研成果以及丰富的学术资源。

These prestigious universities have a long history, profound academic heritage, and comprehensive disciplines. They boast top-tier faculty, cutting-edge research, and rich academic resources in humanities, social sciences, science, engineering, and medicine.

（二）紧随其后的精英高校

(2) Elite Universities Close Behind

复旦大学、上海交通大学、浙江大学、南京大学、中国科学技术大学等高校，同样在各类排名中名列前茅。在2025泰晤士世界大学排名中，复旦大学位列第36，浙江大学第47，上海交通大学第52，中国科学技术大学第53，南京大学第65。

Fudan University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU), Zhejiang University, Nanjing University, and University of Science and Technology of China (USTC) also rank high in global rankings. In the 2025 THE World University Rankings, Fudan ranks 36th, Zhejiang 47th, SJTU 52nd, USTC 53rd, and Nanjing 65th.

这些高校在学科特色上各有千秋，如复旦大学的人文社科与医学实力强劲；上海交通大学在工科、医学领域成果斐然；浙江大学学科综合且在农业科学等方面表现突出；南京大学的理学研究底蕴深厚；中国科学技术大学则在物理、化学等基础学科以及量子信息等前沿科技领域独占鳌头。

Each has unique strengths: Fudan excels in humanities, social sciences, and medicine; SJTU shines in engineering and medicine; Zhejiang University is comprehensive with strengths in agricultural science; Nanjing University has a strong foundation in natural sciences; USTC leads in physics, chemistry, and quantum information.

三、学科优势与高校推荐

III. Discipline Strengths and University Recommendations

（一）工科领域

(1) Engineering

工科是中国高校的优势领域之一。在2025软科中国大学专业排名中，工科专业排名前列的高校众多。例如，清华大学的计算机科学与技术、机械工程、电气工程等专业长期处于国内顶尖水平，在国际上也颇具声誉。

Engineering is a standout field for Chinese universities. In the 2025 ShanghaiRanking’s Best Chinese Subjects, many universities excel in engineering. Tsinghua University, for instance, leads domestically and internationally in computer science, mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering.

哈尔滨工业大学在航空航天、机械工程、控制科学与工程等领域实力超群；上海交通大学的船舶与海洋工程、机械工程、电子科学与技术等专业优势明显，科研成果广泛应用于工业前沿。

Harbin Institute of Technology excels in aerospace, mechanical engineering, and control science. SJTU has strong expertise in naval architecture, mechanical engineering, and electronic science, with research widely applied in industrial innovation.

（二）医学领域

(2) Medicine

中国的医学教育也成绩显著。北京协和医学院在国内医学教育领域独占鳌头，其临床医学专业堪称王牌，在2025软科中国医药类大学排名中位居榜首。

China’s medical education is also impressive. Peking Union Medical College (PUMC) leads domestic medical education, with its clinical medicine program ranked first in the 2025 ShanghaiRanking’s Best Chinese Medical Universities.

复旦大学上海医学院、上海交通大学医学院、北京大学医学部等也实力强劲，在基础医学、临床医学、公共卫生等多个细分领域表现突出，拥有先进的医学研究中心和临床实践基地。

Fudan University Shanghai Medical College, SJTU School of Medicine, and PKU Health Science Center are also top-tier, excelling in basic medicine, clinical medicine, and public health, with advanced research centers and clinical bases.

（三）商科领域

(3) Business

商科专业同样受到留学生青睐。上海财经大学在国内财经类高校中排名第一（2025软科中国财经类大学排名），其会计学、金融学、经济学等专业在国内处于领先地位，与国内外众多金融机构保持紧密合作。

Business programs are popular among international students. Shanghai University of Finance and Economics (SUFE) ranks first in China’s finance and economics universities (2025 ShanghaiRanking), leading in accounting, finance, and economics, with close ties to global financial institutions.

此外，中央财经大学、对外经济贸易大学等高校的商科专业也表现出色，国际化办学程度高，学生有机会参与国际交流项目。

Central University of Finance and Economics (CUFE) and University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) also offer strong business programs with high internationalization, providing students with global exchange opportunities.

（四）人文社科领域

(4) Humanities and Social Sciences

北京大学在人文社科领域全面领先，其法学、社会学、历史学、哲学等专业在国内首屈一指。中国人民大学在经济学、法学、新闻传播学等专业领域拥有一批国内顶尖学者，学科排名常年位居前列。

PKU leads comprehensively in humanities and social sciences, with top-ranked programs in law, sociology, history, and philosophy. Renmin University of China excels in economics, law, and journalism, with leading scholars and consistent top rankings.

北京外国语大学、上海外国语大学则是语言类高校的佼佼者，在外国语言文学专业排名中位列前二（2025软科中国语言类大学排名），为外交、翻译等领域输送大量专业人才。

Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU) and Shanghai International Studies University (SISU) top language universities (2025 ShanghaiRanking), cultivating talent for diplomacy and translation.

四、排名变化与高校发展趋势

IV. Ranking Changes and University Development Trends

大学排名并非一成不变，它反映了高校的动态发展。近年来，一些新兴高校如南方科技大学发展迅猛。在2025泰晤士世界大学排名中，南方科技大学位列第183，在2026 QS世界大学排名中也上升至第343。

University rankings are dynamic, reflecting institutions’ development. Emerging universities like Southern University of Science and Technology (SUSTech) have grown rapidly, ranking 183rd in the 2025 THE and 343rd in the 2026 QS rankings.

该校秉持创新办学理念，注重科研与国际交流，在理工科领域成果显著。同时，华中科技大学等传统高校也在不断改革创新，工科、医学等学科的发展势头强劲，科研成果转化能力不断增强。

SUSTech adheres to innovative education, emphasizing research and international exchange with strong science and engineering outputs. Traditional universities like Huazhong University of Science and Technology are also reforming, with growing strengths in engineering, medicine, and research commercialization.

五、综合考量选择合适高校

V. Comprehensive Considerations for Choosing the Right University

排名虽是重要参考，但来华留学择校不能仅依赖排名。您还需考虑城市环境，比如北京、上海国际化程度高，但生活成本相对较高；而成都、武汉等城市生活气息浓厚，性价比高。

While rankings are valuable, they shouldn’t be the sole factor. Consider the city environment: Beijing and Shanghai offer high internationalization but higher living costs; Chengdu and Wuhan provide vibrant local life with better cost-effectiveness.

学校的国际学生服务也很关键，包括语言支持、文化适应指导、住宿安排等。专业课程设置是否符合您的职业规划，教学语言是否匹配您的语言能力，以及学校提供的实习就业机会等，都是需要纳入考量的重要因素。

International student services (language support, cultural adaptation, accommodation) are crucial. Also, check if programs align with your career goals, teaching languages match your proficiency, and if internships/employment opportunities are available.

选择中国高校，不仅是选择学术平台，更是选择一段独特的文化体验。希望这份指南能帮助您找到最适合的留学目的地！

Choosing a Chinese university means choosing not just an academic platform, but a unique cultural experience. We hope this guide helps you find your ideal study destination!