Yingying was, one of the mascots of the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing. It was based created on the basis on the Tibetan antelope, which represents anthe ideal of health.

Less well-known is But what off the map is that the reason why the connection between the choice of the Tibetan antelope was chosen as the mascot and has an indissoluble bond with a famous film-movie.

Kekexili: Mountain Patrol, directed by Lu Chuan, tells thea story of about the Kekexili mountain patrol team, led by Captain Ritai, who hunted down Tibetan antelope poachers in Kekexili from 1993 to 1996. Captain Ritai ultimately—but heroically—sacrificed his own life in a heroic fashionultimately. According to Tolstoy, From Tolstoy's point of view, great art may transmit elevated feelings to the audience. However, part of its charm is that , but it can always ean—be accessed and understood, d comprehended no matter the level of the viewer's educational attainment, which is also the charm of great art. This film, a true story adapted from a true storyation, uses a documentary-style expressive technique—of expression, vividly revealings the tenacious vitality and brute nature force on the Kekexili, unvarnished manifests the rock-solid faith and adherence of a group of ordinary people in the meanwhile, which are the most beautiful Muse in the holy palace of people's cinematographic art. I firmly believe that Tolstoy would be on mythe—same—side with me in the argument regarding whetherthat this film is an epic—great—work of art, which can touchconvulse people's souls, now enough for us to savor this epic for years to comeand in the future.

Tolstoy believed thinks that anyoneveryone always can get "infected" by good art. The grey tones that characterize the film tone of gray floods the whole film, not only rendering the mystery and sanctity of Kekexili but also bring sing a sentimental asattributepects to the film_t. The grey sky; , the immense grey hungerriness; the ashenold, ashy but yet determined faces of the mountain patrol. The overcast tone unceasingly represses the viewer'rs's hearts. In theose scenes showingof the hundreds of flayed and bleeding corpses of hundreds of Tibetan antelopes, there is no dialogue, no background music, just a one single ungroomed shot, exposing the blood-soaked reality to the audience and uncovering, taking the wraps off the cruelty of poachers and the darkseamier side of human nature. The, and making the audience"s pent-up indignation and grief accumulate graduallylayer upon layer. Additionally on top of that, I cannot forgetthe the indelible long take showing howthat cannot get out of my mind, that is, the overall process of Liu Dong, a member of the mountain patrol, iwas swallowed by the quicksand. There is no dialogueline or shouting in this scenee whole process. Even when theif the quicksand has almost swallowed ubmerged him, just a few plaintive whines canare able to be heard. From the beginning of the struggle t with all his might to histhe final resignation to waiting peacefullyedly and peaceful waiting, , no one knows what he is thinking, but it feels as if every viewereveryone knows what he is thinking, although his thoughts are not made explicit. Three minutes passed away, the yellow sand still inundated the sky, and everything returns was back to normal again. This film is a profoundly representations of the deep contradictions and interpersonal combats combats interpersonal, and man and nature from brutal truth, reaching the artistic realm of "silence current silence speaks louder than words."

Tolstoy believed that if art conveys the feelings of its creator, it must necessarily be understood, r, how can it not be understood? The film's dialoguelines conveys the emotions of the directoror Lu Chuan. As the leader of the mountain patrol leader, his words are also