



AET2  
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Tripos, Part II

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Tuesday 11 June 2019 9 to 12.00 pm

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**Paper C11**

**Modern Chinese translation and writing 3**

*Answer all questions.*

*Write your number **not** your name on the cover sheet of **each** answer booklet.*

**STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS**

*20 page answer booklet  
Rough Work Pad*

**SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS TO BE SUPPLIED FOR THIS EXAMINATION**

*None*

**You may not start to read the questions printed on the subsequent pages of this question paper until instructed to do so.**

**1. Translate the following text into Chinese. (35 marks)**

With the advancement of human civilization, pollution has become one of our most heated discussions in cities. An increasing number of city dwellers are becoming extremely concerned about air pollution in particular. In a typical city, there are four main sources of air pollution: waste disposal, power plants, air conditioning, and most seriously, car exhaust – accounting for more than 60% of air pollution in most major cities around the world.

Fortunately, people in growing numbers have realized that it is high time we controlled or reduced air pollution. Some governments try to persuade people to buy fewer cars by means of levying a higher tax on car owners. Other governments try to subsidise those who use other forms of transportation such as bicycles, buses or undergrounds. Many cities improve bus services by charging cheaper fares and having designated bus lanes in order make bus services faster. Some countries are working on developing pollution-free fuel and energy-saving engines. In Britain, car users are encouraged to buy electric cars rather than petrol or diesel fuelled ones.

Pollution caused by air conditioning is another major concern for city dwellers. Air conditioning is a type of high technology which confines people in an artificially ventilated room that is cooled and warmed by man-made air. Due to the sprawling of metropolises like Beijing and Shanghai, skyscrapers spring up like mushrooms. All these buildings depend invariably on air-conditioning. Much research has revealed that artificial airflow out of the conditioners spread disease or exposes occupants to harmful chemicals. Consequently,

an increasing number of people are suffering from headaches, coughs and other flu-like air-con diseases. The potential hazards to our health posed by air-conditioners far outweigh the artificial comforts they bring to people. In fact, what human body favours most is a natural environment. To follow nature is always the best policy, the importance of which, unfortunately, is yet to be acknowledged by many.

Adapted from *Yingyu Fanwen 60 Pian* (2005: pp. 28-33). Renmin Publisher.

## **2. Translate the following text into Chinese. (30 marks)**

The Confucius Institute is a non-profit public educational organization affiliated with the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, whose aim is to promote Chinese language and culture, support local Chinese teaching internationally, and facilitate cultural exchanges. The Confucius Institute is named after the noted Chinese philosopher Confucius (551–479 BC).

The Confucius Institute programme began in 2004 and is overseen by Hanban (汉办). Hanban is a non-profit government organization, though it is connected with the Ministry of Education. The Institute operates in co-operation with local affiliate colleges and universities around the world, and financing is shared between Hanban and the host institutions. Confucius Institutes (CIs) develop Chinese language courses, train teachers, hold the

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HSK Examination (a Chinese proficiency test), host cultural and artistic activities, and provide information about contemporary China. The related Confucius Classroom programme partners with local secondary schools to provide teachers and instructional materials.

The first Confucius Institute opened on 21 November 2004 in South Korea, after establishing a pilot institute in June 2004. Hundreds more have opened since in dozens of countries around the world, with the highest concentration of Institutes in the United States, Japan, and South Korea. As of 2014, there were over 480 Confucius Institutes in dozens of countries on six continents. It is estimated that over 100 million people overseas are learning Chinese in 2019 and the programme is expanding rapidly. Hanban aims to establish 1,000 Confucius Institutes by 2020.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confucius\\_Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confucius_Institute)

**3. Write an essay in CHINESE on the following topic. (35 marks)**

我对中国年轻人的印象

**My impression of young people in China**

**END OF PAPER**

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