



AET2  
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Tripos, Part II

---

**This is a three hour examination**

---

**Paper C11**

**Modern Chinese translation and writing 3**

*Answer **all** questions.*

*Write your number **not** your name as well as the paper code (C11) on each page of your submission.*

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

*Student declaration form*

**SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS**

*Answers should be written by hand **in black ink**.*

*Upload your answers as a scan or image file.*

*Files should be saved as C11\_[your number].*

*Upload a completed student declaration form as a separate file.*

**RESOURCES PERMITTED FOR THIS EXAMINATION**

*The use of dictionaries or any other resources is strictly prohibited*

**The exam will begin as soon as you open the file containing the questions. Once begun you will have three hours to complete the exam.**

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

In 1962, a State Council directive designated nineteen animals as “precious and rare”. The directive called upon the provinces that provided habitat for those animals to set aside nature protection areas for them.

Provincial and local officials in Sichuan, recognising that their province contained primary panda habitat, were the first to respond to this directive. Within three years, Pingwu county in northern Sichuan created China’s first panda reserve, quickly followed by Wolong, which initially was a forest protection area. At the time, people in China saw the giant panda as lacking economic value. The government based their desire to protect the giant panda on the notion that it was “more than simply economically valuable or important for scientific interest”.

For China, the early 1960s was a period of relative isolation from western industrialised nations. The popularity of the giant panda in the West had little bearing on China’s decision to create reserves to protect its giant pandas at the time. Policy makers felt a sense of national pride and duty to protect species that were unique to China, irrespective of external opinion.

In the 1970s, the giant panda had a new role to play. The giant panda became a symbol of wildlife protection when the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) adopted it as its symbol in 1961. When China formally offered pandas as state gift to other nations during the 1970s and early 1980s, the giant panda became an animal ambassador and the two worlds converged.

Adapted from <https://www.chinadialogue.net/culture/11181-Panda-Nation-The-Construction-and-Conservation-of-China-s-Modern-Icon/en>

## 2. Translate the following text into Chinese. (35 marks)

In a few decades, artificial intelligence will surpass many of the abilities that we believe make us special.

One of the most significant pieces of news from the US in early 2017 was the efforts of Google to make autonomous driving a reality. According to a report, Google's self-driving cars clocked 1,023,330 km, and required human intervention 124 times. That is one intervention about every 8,047 km of autonomous driving. But even more impressive is the progress in just a single year: human interventions fell from 0.8 times per thousand kilometres to 0.2. With such progress, Google's cars will easily surpass my own driving ability later this year.

Driving once seemed to be a skill unique to humans. But we said that about chess, too. In 2016, a computer beat the world's leading professional Go players. With computers conquering what used to be human tasks, what will it mean in the future to be human? We'll never calculate faster, drive better, or even fly more safely. Actually, it all comes down to a fairly simple question: What's so special about us? It can't be skills like arithmetic, which machines already excel in.

Perhaps, if we continue to improve information-processing machines, we'll soon have helpful rational assistants. We need to help our children learn how to best work with smart computers to improve human decision-making. But most of all we need to keep the long-term perspective in mind: that even if computers will outsmart us, we can still be the most creative. Because if we aren't, we won't be providing much value in future ecosystems, and that may call into question the foundation for our existence.

Adapted from <http://www.kekenet.com/cet6/201912/601552.shtml>

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

未来的中国和我  
**The China of the Future and Me**

**END OF PAPER**