



AET2

Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Tripos, Part II

Monday 08 June 2015 9 to 12.00 pm

Paper C11

Modern Chinese translation and writing 3

Answer **all** questions. All questions carry **equal** marks.

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 into Chinese

Mao once proclaimed that “Women hold up half the sky”, but according to a newly released report women hold less than 10 percent of executive-level jobs in China. In this respect, apparently women only hold up about a tenth of the sky. Although China has one of the highest female employment rates in the world at 73 percent, only about 6 percent of CEOs, 8 percent of board directors are women and only 27 percent of senior managers are female.

A study surveyed 850 women who hold a variety of positions in more than 25 industries and 50 cities across China. The survey found that both genders continue to embrace traditional cultural and organizational stereotypes – for example, that women inevitably must divide their attention between career and family and that men are better leaders.

So what can be done to change China’s deeply ingrained perceptions of gender? As the New York Times reported last year: “Most Chinese men and women still believe in the saying that “men belong in public, women belong at home”. The number of men and women who think this way has increased over the past decade, according to a 2010 survey by the All-China Women’s Federation.

Stereotypes and labels can severely undercut women’s confidence and career potential. To even get close to gender parity in the workplace, companies need to make sure that job promotions, income and recruiting in the workplace are unbiased, equal and available for all regardless of gender.

2. Translate into Chinese

The food culture in China is one of the most diverse and vibrant in the world, but 21st century challenges threaten its food security. To feed its 1.3 billion citizens, China will have to reconcile many tough issues.

Firstly, there is the Chinese government's stance on genetically modified food. Many developed countries have come down hard in favour of, or opposed to GM food. However, in China GM foods are frequently portrayed by the government as too Western or too capitalist, so opposition to GMOs is a point of nationalism. Despite food shortages, the vast majority of staple foods consumed in China are non-GM.

Polluted land is yet another challenge. While China's airborne pollution gets the most attention internationally, chemical run-off into farm fields is a serious concern for those in the countryside. A 2013 study conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Health found that up to one sixth of all arable farmland was too polluted to grow crops. As a result, although the government's rhetoric focuses on self-sufficiency, in 2013 China imported 5 million tonnes of maize and 6.8 million tonnes of wheat. Chinese people eat the most soybeans in the world but they actually import most of their soybeans from the US.

Moreover, China also faces the issue of food scares and scandals. From repackaged rotten meat to contaminated baby milk, China has no shortages of food controversy. Most of the hazardous food in China comes from the desire to cut production costs and get more food to market.

(TURN OVER)

3. Write an essay in Chinese on the following topic

我对中国大学的印象
My impression of Chinese universities

END OF PAPER