C.14 MODERN CHINESE TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION, 2

Candidates should answer all questions.

Write in Chinese throughout.

Write your number not your name on the cover sheet of each Answer Book.

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS
20 Page Answer Book x 1
Rough Work Pad

You may not start to read the questions printed on the subsequent pages of this question paper until instructed that you may do so by the Invigilator
1. Translate into Chinese. [32 marks]

Knowing the customs of the Chinese mainland is vitally important for European executives based in Chinese metropolises. Many cities in China may appear modern on the outside, but behind the glass-covered high-rises and inside the chic offices are attitudes that are vastly different from those in the West.

‘Business as we know it in China is only about 30 years old,’ says Bill Smith, business development director for Shipping Facility Services Ltd in China. However, the traditions of business in China grow from Buddhist and Confucian teachings that emphasise humility, social harmony and patience. These Chinese traits are frequently at odds with the individualism of the fast-paced Western business culture.

Smith, a Danish national who speaks fluent Mandarin, gives a lengthy list of factors that influence the conduct of business in China. Westerners must understand that Chinese tend to be loyal to individuals – superiors or bosses whom they trust – but not necessarily to companies. As a result, when a respected manager leaves a company, it can lead to the loss of several other employees.

‘In the West, we see a contract as a document setting out rights and obligations of all the parties concerned. We operate according to the contract. However, they do not refer to the contract in most cases unless the situation changes, for example, when disputes arise. For this reason, large legal contracts, as we know them in the West, become less important and therefore the trust and balance in a partnership are the determining factors.’

Smith says that he has a lot of faith in the prospects of business with China and is constantly impressed with the progress made in the last 30 years.
2. Translate into Chinese. [33 marks]

Research on genetically modified (GM) food has come a long way in China. Even though the study and development of biotechnology in China is relatively new, China’s GM technology is not far behind that of some developed countries.

The economic and social benefits are the main drivers of the industry. The industry will provide new ways to solve China’s food security problems. Developing GM foods will improve food quality, help the country’s supply to meet the demand, and bring food prices down to more affordable levels. Since the initial efforts to develop commercially viable GM technology in 1996, the industry has gained economic benefits of more than 38 billion euros.

Ever since China began its rapid economic growth three decades ago, it has faced warnings that its huge population and rising wealth, coupled with more people leaving agricultural land for cities, would lead to food shortages. Global warming and lack of water resources are also increasingly threatening food security. Traditional agricultural technology cannot solve these problems. Only the new biotechnology industry’s innovations and applications can help ease the demand on resources, reduce environmental pollution and safeguard the nation’s supply of agricultural products.

Misled by some unscientific opinions and information, Chinese consumers still have misgivings about GM food. However, in 2009, the State Council proposed to make the biotechnology industry a new national strategic industry. The government has adopted a thorough and clear set of policies to support all research related to GM food. Such foods can only be sold after obtaining approval from the government.

(TURN OVER)
3. Write an essay in **CHINESE** on the following topic: [35 marks]

我今天的中国社会
My views on Chinese society today

END OF PAPER