

ORIENTAL STUDIES TRIPOS Part II

Chinese Studies

Wednesday 3 June 2009 13.30 – 16.30

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]

Topics addressed in Mr. Tsang's policy speech included efforts to help Hong Kong emerge stronger from the current global financial crisis. Mr. Tsang said that Hong Kong would vigorously pursue economic development in areas such as financial services, cross-boundary integration, infrastructure projects, creative industries and scientific research. He said: "This will help us overcome the crisis, turn it into new business opportunities and enhance our competitiveness."

In order to balance social interests and uphold social justice, Mr. Tsang suggested ways to help those on the minimum wage, families and people in need of healthcare, in particular the elderly. One of the measures Mr. Tsang discussed was that the government would increase subsidised residential-care places for the elderly, and provide more subsidised day-care places and home-based services.

Mr. Tsang explained that quality of life in Hong Kong could be improved by different measures including adopting new air quality targets in stages, adhering to the World Health Organisation guidelines and promoting the use of clean fuels, such as gas for power generation. Other plans included providing more pedestrian subways and boosting cultural performances by working with art groups and institutions. Mr. Tsang said: "Our joint efforts will help realise the vision of developing Hong Kong into a world-class art and culture destination."

2. Translate into **Chinese** [33 marks]

Although reforms in China have brought benefits to almost everyone, not everyone has benefited equally. China's economic miracle has been partly built on the backs of migrant workers, of which the government says there are currently 210 million. These are farmers who leave their fields to work in the cities. However, the children of this migrant population do not have the right to a free education when they move. Special schools have been set up in most cities, and although they receive a little support from city governments, these schools mostly rely on the fees

paid by their pupils. "It's my dream to see migrant children attend the same schools as ordinary city kids," said Zhang Gezhen, headmaster of one such school, in a shabby suburb of Beijing. Providing all Chinese people with adequate benefits is going to be a key challenge over the next few years, and Chinese people will not want to wait forever to get them. The 30 years of success have raised expectations in China, but working out what people want from future reforms will not be easy in a country that is still run by one party that does not have to test its popularity at the polls. There have been enormous social and economic changes in China over the last three decades, but few political reforms -- and that could be a problem. China's leaders are very attentive to the idea that they have to be responsive to public moods. They know that for all they have accomplished and all the confidence they have won, this is a serious challenge.

3. Write an essay in **Chinese** on the following topic: [35 marks]

2008年北京奥运会对中国的影响

END OF PAPER