C.3 LITERARY CHINESE 1

Candidates should answer all questions.

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.
SECTION I

Translate the following passages into English.

1. SEEN

梁惠王曰：「寡人之於國也，盡心焉耳矣。河內凶則移其民於河東，移其粟於河內。河東凶亦然。無如寡人之用心者。鄰國之民不加少，寡人之民不加多，何也？」孟子對曰：「王好戰，請以戰喻。填然鼓之，兵刃既接，棄甲曳兵而走。或百步而後止，或五十步而後止。以五十步笑百步，則何如？」曰：「不可，直不百步耳，是亦走也。」曰：「王如知此，則無望民之多於鄰國也。」


2. UNSEEN

齊景公出獵，上山見虎，下澤見蛇。歸召晏子而問之曰：「今日寡人出獵，上山則見虎，下澤則見蛇，殆所謂之不祥也。」晏子曰：「國有三不祥，是不與焉，夫有賢而不知，一不祥；知而不用，二不祥；用而不任，三不祥也；所謂不祥乃若此者也。今山上見虎，虎之室也，下澤見蛇，蛇之穴也，如虎之室，如蛇之穴而見之，曷為不祥也。」

獵 liè: to hunt
澤 zé: marsh, swamp
晏子 Yànzi: a sage advisor
穴 xué: cave, den, hole
曷 hé = 何

SECTION II

3. Translate the following sentences into English. Analyse the grammar of the sentences. This includes noting all the particles, identifying the parts of speech of the characters, and describing their relationships.

a) 國將興聽於民，將亡聽於神。

b) 故明主觀人，不使人觀己。

c) 禮者不可不學也。

d) 君子勞心，小人勞力，先王之訓也。（訓xùn: instruction）

e) 生長於楚，不能不楚言也。

f) 人處疾則貴醫，有禍則畏鬼。

SECTION III

4. Identify the sources of the following passages and briefly comment on the significance of the passages in their intellectual context.

a) “One who knows that the interests of ruler and minister are different will reign; one who thinks they are the same will be dispossessed.”

b) “Heaven and earth are ruthless; they treat the myriad things as straw dogs. The sage is ruthless; he treats the people as straw dogs. Between heaven and earth is it not as with a bellows? Emptied it does not collapse, moving it emits more and more. Too many words soon run out; better hold fast to what is within.”

c) “Hence hair-splitting wordings and inventing names on your own authority, to disorder names and put people in doubt and confusion, multiplying argument and litigation between persons, are to be pronounced the worst of subversions, to be condemned like the crime of falsifying tallies and measures.”

END OF PAPER