



AET1
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Tripos, Part IB

Friday 2 June 2017 9 to 12.00 pm

Paper C4

Modern Chinese translation and writing 2

Answer *all* questions.

Write in **Chinese** throughout.

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**. [32 marks]

Lost in Beijing

Upon arriving in Beijing in June, I was surprised at the sheer size and variety of culture in this city. Getting lost in China's capital was not something I was planning on doing, but in a city of 24 million people it was something I should have expected. Having travelled to many countries, I believed I would be prepared for anything. How little I understood what coming to Beijing entailed.

There is more than one way to get lost. Anyone who has experienced much travel would know that. Here in Beijing I have been lost in many different ways myself. In a city like this, with diverse people from all over the country and the world, there are many things to experience. Many different languages are spoken, different types of food served, and different types of art displayed all over. The options are limitless.

On my first full day here, I got in a taxi and met up with some close friends who happened to be in the city. After being with them for a couple of hours, I decided to head back to my hotel alone. Navigating the underground was no problem. With the clearly marked signs it is hard to get lost down there. It wasn't until I came above ground and tried to find my hotel when I realized that I was in trouble. I got out and headed in the direction that I thought was right. An hour and a half later, when a temple appeared in front of me, I realized how far away my hotel was. Overwhelmed by the situation I went to the nearest passerby and asked him for directions. To my surprise, that kind man spoke better English than my Chinese. He told me I was far from my hotel. Grabbing a cab was the best bet. So I got in one and gratefully went back to my hotel.

<http://doc.gkzz.net/article/d6cb9ef2-994b-4e39-8f1f-8dd1d63b87e1.htm>

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

Overhead bridges in Beijing

Overhead bridges are found in many parts of Beijing, especially in places where traffic is very heavy and crossing the road is dangerous.

The purpose of these bridges is to enable pedestrians to cross roads safely. Overhead bridges are used in very much the same way as zebra crossings. They are more efficient although less convenient because people have to climb up a long flight of steps. This is inconvenient especially to older people. When pedestrians use an overhead bridge, they do not hold up traffic. However, when they cross a busy road using a zebra crossing, traffic is held up. For example, at zebra crossings, motor users will have to stop and wait when people cross the road. This will slow down the traffic on the one hand and on the other hand, put pressure on pedestrians to cross the road hurriedly. This is why the government has built many overhead bridges to help pedestrians and to keep traffic moving at the same time.

The government of Beijing has spent a large amount of money on building these bridges. For their own safety, pedestrians should be encouraged to use them instead of risking their lives by dashing across the road. Old people, however, may find it a little difficult climbing up and down the steps, but it is still much safer than walking across the road with lots of cars.

(TURN OVER)

Overhead bridges serve a very useful purpose. Pedestrians, both old and young, should make it a habit to use them. This will prevent unnecessary accidents.

<http://www.kekenet.com/gaokao/201601/420682.shtml>

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

我大二期间发生的一件趣事

An interesting event in my second year at university

END OF PAPER

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