



AET0 and AEP2
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Part IA and Preliminary Examination
to Part II

Wednesday 01 June 2022 14.00-17.00

Paper C3

Literary Chinese 1

Answer **all** questions.

Write your number **not** your name as well as the paper code (C3) on each page of your submission.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS TO BE SUPPLIED FOR THIS EXAMINATION

Student declaration form

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Answers may be written by hand in **black ink** or typed.

If written by hand, upload your answers as a scan or image file.

If typed, upload them in a document, such as a Word document or PDF.

Files should be saved as C3_[your number].

Upload a completed student declaration form as a separate file.

RESOURCES PERMITTED FOR THIS EXAMINATION

None

Part I

Translate the following passages into English. (35 Marks)

1. Seen

聖人之為國也，一賞，一刑，一教。一賞則兵無敵。一刑則令行。一教則下聽上。夫明賞不費，明刑不戮，明教不變，而民知於務，國無異俗。明賞之猶至於無賞也。明刑之猶至於無刑也。明教之猶至於無教也。所謂一賞者，利祿官爵，專出於兵，無有異施也。夫固愚知，貴賤，勇怯，賢不肖，皆盡其胸臆之知，竭其股肱之力，出死而為上用也。

Jiang Lihong ed., *Shangjun shu zhuizhi* (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1996), 17.96.

2. Unseen

a)

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。」

Xiang Zonglu ed., *Shuoyuan jiaozheng* (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 2000), 1.19.

澤 zé: marsh, swamp

召 zhāo: summon

祥 xiáng: fortuitous

晏子 Yànzǐ: a sage advisor

殆 dài: danger, dangerous, to fear, to be in danger (危險)

穴 xué: cave, den, hole

曷 hé: question particle = 何

b)

韓嫣好彈，常以金為丸，所失者日有十餘。長安為之語曰：「苦饑寒，逐金丸。」京師兒童，每聞嫣出彈，輒隨之，望丸之所落，輒拾焉。

Xi jing za ji (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1985), 4.95.

韓嫣 Han Yan: court official under emperor Han Wudi.

丸 wán: ball, pellet

拾 shí: gather, collect

京師: capital city

Part II (35 Marks)

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

- a) 耕者樂田。
- b) 非其地而樹之，不生也。非其人而語之，弗聽也。
- c) 孔子為人何如。
- d) 吾將問之。
- e) 自古及今，未之嘗聞。

(TURN OVER)

- f) 寡人聞古之事君者德厚。
g) 此天之所與我者也。

Part III (30 Marks)

4. *Compare and contrast* the following three translations:

子曰：「三人行，必有我師焉。擇其善者而從之，其不善者而改之。」
(*Lunyu*, 7.21)

- a) The Master said, "When I walk along with two others, they may serve me as my teachers. I will select their good qualities and follow them, their bad qualities and avoid them." (James Legge)
- b) The Master said, "In strolling in the company of just two other persons, I am bound to find a teacher. Identifying their strengths, I follow them, and identifying their weaknesses, I reform myself accordingly." (Roger Ames)
- c) The Master said: "Put me in the company of any two people at random -- they will invariably have something to teach me. I can take their qualities as a model and their defects as a warning." (Simon Leys)

5. Identify the potential source of each of the following two passages and briefly explain the point that is being made:

a)

Once Marquis Zhao of Han (358-333 BCE) was drunk and fell into a nap. The crown-keeper, seeing that his ruler was exposed to the cold, put a coat over him. When the Marquis awoke, he was glad and asked his attendants: "Who covered me with my coat?" "The crown-keeper did," they replied. Consequently, the Marquis put both the coat-keeper and

the crown-keeper to death. He punished the coat-keeper for neglect of his duties and the crown-keeper for overstepping his position. It was not that the Marquis did not dislike the cold but rather that he felt that the harm that follows from ministers trespassing their assigned duties was worse than him catching a cold.

b)

In the pursuit of learning, one knows more every day; in the pursuit of the Dao, one does less every day. One does less and less until one does nothing at all, and when one does nothing at all there is nothing that is undone. It is always through not meddling that the world is won. As soon as you actively meddle with it, you will fall short of winning the world.

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