

M. A. Semester II Examination-2015

Chinese

Paper A.5

(Chinese Composition & Translation)

Time-Three Hours

Total Marks-40

Q1) Translate the following texts into English:

10x2=20

- A. 印度“今日商业”网12月17日文章，原题：中国为何领先印度并继续保持领先 1980 年时中印两国经济的 GDP 还大致相当。实际上，当时印度人均值还略高于其邻国。此后中国经济高速增长，将印度远远甩在身后。如今中国制造业规模已是印度的 8 倍。中国迅猛增长的因素很多，包括通过设立经济特区打造对商业友好的环境并实施有利于商业的政策等。但中欧国际工商管理学院教授方睿哲认为，印度也曾实施类似政策，却未能复制中国的成功。在他看来，中国的最大优势是人力资本。1982 年中国人口的识字率为 64.4%，相比之下印度仅为 37%。卫生医疗上，无论是婴儿死亡率还是人均寿命，中国都拥有远比印度健康的人口。男女平等上，中国向来重男轻女，但印度直到如今表现仍很糟。最近对 134 个国家的调查显示，中国在男女平等方面排名 61，印度为 113。女性享有经济权利方面，中国排第 50，印度 131。（适龄）女性参与工作方面，中国比例为 74%，印度仅为 34%。
- B. 中国改革开放是采用一种渐进方式，而不是像苏联东欧那样采用“休克疗法”，把整个经济系统当中的计划经济所形成的扭曲一次性消除掉。中国当时采取是“老人老办法、新人新办法”。对传统那些没有比较优势和竞争优势产业，继续给予必要保证；放开传统受到抑制，具有一定比较优势、劳动密集型产业，放开给乡镇企业、私营企业和外资企业来进入。这种方式和休克疗法比较起来，前苏联和东欧的“休克疗法”导致经济崩溃停滞、危机不断，中国这种渐进双轨的方式取得了经济稳定和快速增长。但任何问题都有两面性，经济稳定和快速增长，带来的就是现在我们所看到收入分配问题和腐败的情形。这里我也必须讲，前苏联和东欧这些国家，收入分配比我们恶化，腐败比我们严重。所以，我们看问题时不要光看到我们的问题，就认为另外的方式更好。为什么呢？在计划经济时代，我们形成了大批资本很密集、技术很先进的产业，但这些产业和国外相比不具有比较优势，在开放竞争中很难存活。在中国是这样，前苏联和东欧也是这样。

Q2) Translate the following text into Chinese:

5x2=10

- A. China has greater development potential compared to India as the Chinese one-party system is highly effective in decision-making in contrast to India's, according to an article in a state-run Chinese daily. Compared with India, China has greater development potential. The Chinese system is characterised by highly effective decision-making, thus better resolving the conundrums of education and poverty," the article titled 'India's development potential

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often overestimated despite its unique advantages' on Global Times online said tonight. Moreover, China has made greater investment in scientific and technological innovation, and cultivated more high-skilled labourers and high-tech talent," it said playing down India's strength of democracy and demographic dividend.

- B. China's recent push to acquire what it considers historically Chinese territory has not been lost on India, and New Delhi has been stepping up modernization of its armed forces. Fortunately, the terrain on their mutual border makes a land war between the two a difficult—but not impossible—proposition. Although China soundly beat India in the 1962 war, the armies of both sides are now more evenly matched and the result could easily be a stalemate. If India and China were to come to blows, the real war would be fought at sea. India is years behind the Chinese military with the Communist neighbour currently outnumbering the country's combat power by a 3:1 ratio, a defence ministry document has revealed. India hopes to bridge the gap in the next 15 years by improving its fighting capacity with new stealth jets, aircraft carriers, nuclear-powered submarines, warships and land-based strike formations.

Q3) 写作文 (任何一个)

10

- A. 泰戈尔与中印交流
B. 印度的昨天与今天