

Understanding China: MC Answers Compilation

Module I: Understanding China: Intellectual Foundations

Question 1

What does the *Dao* or the Way mean in Confucian thought?

我們應該如何理解儒家思想中的「道」之意涵？

Answer:

One must cultivate the roots so to make the *Dao* grow and manifest.

「道」通過人們的自我修養而能得道發展和彰顯。

Question 2

Which of the following description(s) considering *Ren* and *Li* is/are right?

以下哪個/哪些關於仁與禮之描述是正確的？

- I. *Ren* includes mastering the *Li*-prescribed action.
仁包括掌握禮的規範行為。
- II. It is possible that a person of *Ren* does not act according to *Li*.
一個「仁」人可以不跟從禮而行動。
- III. *Li*-proper conduct is defined by conforming with formal and procedural requirements of *Li* rituals.
合符禮的行為是由符合禮儀的正確程序要求來界定的。
- IV. Both *Ren* and *Li* are concerned with ethical relations.
人與禮都與倫理關係有關。

Answer: I and IV

Question 3

Which is a correct description of Laozi's *Dao*?

以下哪項是對老子「道」的正確描述？

Answer:

An inherent pristine order.

內在的原始秩序。

Question 4:

With *de*, Laozi refers to ...

老子所謂的「道」是指 ...

Answer:

An inherent power endowed by the *Dao*

道所賦予的內在力量

Question 5

Which of the following best describe the *junzi* ideal in Confucian thought?

以下哪個描述最能貼切地形容儒家的「君子」理想？

Answer:

A *junzi* strives for ethical self-development through learning.

君子通過學習，追求道德層面的自我發展。

Question 6

What is *ziran* according to Laozi?

老子所說的「自然」，意思是甚麼？

Answer:

Ziran means naturalness and is the opposite of what is artificial

「自然」是自然而然，是人為的相反 :o

Note: 「人為」 and artificial are not direct translations. 「人為」 roughly translates to “caused by humans”, in contrast to natural processes

Question 7

What is a major focus of Buddhist emptiness?

以下哪項是佛教「空」的重點？

Answer:

Impermanence

無常

Question 8

Which of the following about “harmony” is **incorrect**?

以下哪項關於和諧是不正確的？

Answer:

Harmony can be achieved by forcing people to follow *Li*.

和諧能夠通過強制人們跟從禮而達致。

End of Module I

Module II: History as (a) Mirror: Looking at Today's China from the Past

Remark: Please excuse the grammar, or lack thereof, in this section. This is just a faithful recreation of the excellent work provided.

Question 1

Which of the following characters in the Tang Dynasty travelled to India to study Buddhist doctrines and later transformed Tang China into a sacred land of Buddhism?

中國唐朝的哪位人物，曾經遠赴印度學習佛典，並把佛教引入中國，促使唐朝的中國成為佛教思想的聖地？

Xuan Zang

玄奘

Question 2

Who was the outstanding envoy and explorer in Chinese history to open up the ancient Silk Road and to develop trade routes between China and Central Asia?

在中國歷史上，哪一位朝廷使者打通了古絲綢之路，促進中國與中亞地區的貿易發展？

Zhang Qian

張騫

Question 3

The Qin dynasty not only amalgamated China into a single state, but also imposed uniformity on it. Which of the following was not the Qin standardisation policy?

秦朝不僅在地理上統一中國，還推行了全國整齊劃一的制度。以下哪一項不是其標準化的措施？

Burning the books and burying the scholars alive.

焚書坑儒

Question 4

What are the characteristics of the Chinese imperial examination?

中國的科舉制度有何特點？

Meritocracy and equal participation

擇優取仕，和平等參與

Question 5

Which two events marked the beginning and the ending of the century of humiliation during which China suffered from a series of military defeats and economic encroachments?

以下哪兩件歷史事件標誌了中國「百年國恥」的開始及結束？

Opium War, the founding of the People's Republic of China

鴉片戰爭、成立中華人民共和國

Question 6

Which city was the starting point of the Silk Road in the Han dynasty?

漢代「絲綢之路」的起點是在哪個城市？

Chang'an

長安

End of Module II

Module III: China's Road to Modernisation

Question 1:

From whose will was the phrase "The revolution has not yet succeeded; comrades still need to strive hard"?

「革命尚未成功,同志仍須努力」是出自誰人的遺囑?

Sun Yat-sen

孫中山

Question 2

Which of the following statements about Deng Xiaoping's southern tour is **incorrect**?

下列哪項關於鄧小平南巡的說法是錯誤的:

Deng Xiaoping visited Hong Kong during the southern tour

鄧小平借南巡機會訪問了香港

Question 3

Which of the following is NOT a part of the Three Principles of People by Sun Yat-sen?

以下哪個並非孫中山提出的三民主義內容?

Government of the people

民有

Remark:

Three Principles of People: Nationalism, Democracy, Welfare of the People

三民主義:民族主義, 民權主義, 民生主義

Question 4

Which of the following did Professor King regard as the **first manifestation of modern Chinese nationalism**?

金耀基教授認為以下哪一項是中國現代民族主義的第一次展現?

May Fourth Movement

五四運動

Question 5:

Which of the following did Professor King regard as the **fourth Chinese modernisation**? 以下哪個是金耀基教授視為中國的第四個現代化運動?

1911 Revolution

辛亥革命

Module IV: The Chinese Economy: Past, Present and Future

Question 1

According to the Maddison database, the world share of ____ GDP caught up with ____ GDP in about 2015 in PPP terms.

根據 Maddison 數據庫,按購買力平價計算, ____GDP 的世界份額在 2015 年左右趕上了 ____ GDP。

Chinese, U.S.

中國、美國

Question 2

The concept of common prosperity in China ____ a simple wealth redistribution programme.

中國共同富裕的概念 ____ 一個簡單的財富再分配方案。

Should not be compared with

不應該比較

Question 3

Using Purchasing Power Parity international prices, it was found that China accounted for almost ____, India accounted for more than ____, and U.S. less than ____ of the then world GDP in 1820.

使用購買力平價國際價格, 1820年中國占當時世界GDP的比重幾乎為____, 印度超過____, 美國不到____。

30%, 15%, 3%

Question 4

The average annual growth rates of real GDP from 1978 to 2021 is ____.

1978 年至 2021 年實際 GDP 年均增長率為____。

9.15%

Question 5

By 2020, the U.S. share of world trade was down to around ____, while Chinese trade was up to around ____.

到2020年,美國在世界貿易中的份額下降到____左右,而中國貿易上升到____左右。

10%, 10% (this is not a typo)

Question 6

China enjoys economies of scale and _____. As an example, this explains why Chinese produce high-speed trains proficiently.

舉個例子解釋中國人為什麼能熟練地生產高鐵。

Learning by doing.

邊幹邊學。

Question 7

Renminbi is _____ convertible but not _____ convertible.

人民幣是_____可兌換的, 但不是_____可兌換的。

Current account, capital account

經常項目、資本項目

Question 8

The Chinese ratio of international circulation to _____ circulation was below 10% before 1981, when it began to rise. By 2020, it was about 35%

1981 年之前, 中國國際循環與_____循環之比低於 10%, 並開始上升。到 2020 年, 這一比例約為 35%。

Domestic

國內的

Module V: Science and Technology in China

Question 1:

The earliest proposal in response to the Self-Strengthening Movement was ____
最早響應自強運動的提議是____

to purchase armament from the West.
中國應從西方購買武器。

Question 2

What caused Kangxi to ban foreign missionaries in 1721 CE?
甚麼原因導致康熙在1721年禁止外國傳教士來中國？

The Pope did not allow Chinese Catholics to worship ancestors.
教皇不允許中國的天主教徒崇拜祖先。

Question 3

Which of the following was Needham famed for?
李約瑟因以下哪項而聞名？

Publication of Science and Civilisation in China
出版《中國之科學與文明》

Question 4

What is the name of gou-gu-xian theorem in the West?
勾股定理在西方叫做什麼？

Pythagorean theorem
畢氏(畢達哥拉斯)定理

Question 5

Who led the project of building the first laser in China?
誰領導中國第一台激光器的建造項目？

Wang Daheng / 王太珩

Question 6

Where is the neutrino transmutation experiment in China located?
中國的中微子嬗變實驗在哪裏進行？

Selected Answer:
Daya Bay / 大亞灣

Question 7

Who, together with CN Yang, were the first Chinese to win the Nobel Prize?

誰跟楊振寧一起成為最先獲得諾貝爾獎中國人?

Lee TD / 李政道

Question 8

What was the type of feudalism in China referred to?

中國的封建制度是指什麼類型的封建制度?

Bureaucratic feudalism / 官僚封建制度

Question 9

Which of the following cosmological models in China conceived heavenly bodies as lying on a spherical surface above the Earth?

以下哪一個中國的宇宙模型中,天體位於大地上方的球面上?

huntian model / 渾天說

Question 10

What is among the critical advances in printing due to Gutenberg over Bi sheng's original invention?

與畢昇發明的印刷術相比,古騰堡的印刷術在以下哪一方面屬於重大進步?

Rephrased:

What critical advancement over Bi Sheng's original invention of the printing press did Gutenberg contribute?

Casting metallic typeface / 鑄造金屬字體

End of Module V

Final remark: if you've read this far, why even bother? This course doesn't even count GPA anyways, and it's such a waste of time and effort >:(