

# abstracts



### **Monitoring of the quality of the coastal waters of the Territory of Macau**

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Lei Iun Fan and Maria Marcelina Morais (pp. 1015)

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*The monitoring programme of the quality of the waters of Macau Estuary started in 1988, and since then it has been continuously implemented.*

*The estuary waters of the Territory are under the influence of the waters flowing from the Pearl River and the salted water of the South China Sea.*

*For this reason, the estuary waters present characteristics of low salinity and high muddiness. The organic pollution is serious and can be observed in the low values of oxygen and high values of CB05, namely in the zones of Areia Preta and Porto Interior, where big populational agglomerations are concentrated as well as manufacturing industries. Pollution due to nitrogen and phosphorous attained the most alarming levels in 1995, and decreased slightly since then. Within this context, the waters are eutrophic, in spite of the characteristics of muddiness which prevent the growth of algae. The concentration of heavy metals is low. The bacterial pollution proved not to be satisfactory during the referred period. The quality of the water sample collected at the Control Point (station to collect samples of the water on the coast of the peninsula) is considered slightly worse than the waters collected around the stations located in the islands, which reflects a certain level of pollution in the upstream.*

*In 1996, after the beginning of the activities of the Station for the Treatment of Residual Waters, the improvement in the quality of water started being noticed. However, and because there are many determining factors in this process, we have to wait a little longer so that we may observe a significant improvement.*

### **The Chinese Studies in the History of the Portuguese Education**

António Aresta (pp.1045)

*In this article, the author tries to make an appraisal of the studies pertaining to China, within the scope of the History of the Portuguese Education.*

*A broad perspective is presented on the several Portuguese contributions, specifically in the teaching and diffusion of the Chinese language and culture. It is a new field of studies which enriches the History of the Portuguese Education, although it needs new sectorial studies and monographies.*

### **Lisbon Convention and the accreditation of the academic qualifications in Macau**

Rui Manuel de Sousa Rocha

(pp. 1071)

*The accreditation of Higher Education qualifications, which started in August, 1989, was a decisive contribution to the process of localization of senior staff in the Public Administration of the Territory.*

*However, when Macau calls for itself an international and regional vocation and wishes to assume its role as a scientific and cultural meeting point between the West and the East, it needs to institutionalize the principle of reciprocity of Higher Education Qualifications acknowledgement in relation to other educational organizations, so that a greater international recognition is won regarding the Higher Education organizations in Macau.*

*Lisbon Convention presented good prospects as far as it concerns globalization of the accreditation and certification of the different educational systems of and by the different Nations or sovereign States, and thus, according to the author, Macau may be one of the beneficiaries of the aforementioned globalization.*

### **The languages teaching in Macau and the cultural exchange between the East and the West**

Sylvia Ieong Sao Leng

(pp. 1079)

*In the past years, Macau underwent a great development, which made of it one of the most modern and developed cities in the region. Parallel to this modernization, other events took place which projected the Territory in the World, becoming in this way a landmark when we talk about modernity and culture.*

*All this created atmosphere is based on d culture which results from the blending of the millenary Chinese culture with another one, during four hundred years, which originated something unique and attractive when both mixed.*

*As Macau is going to be handed over to the People's Republic of China, in 1999, it is fundamental to preserve and stimulate this interchange between both cultures, to develop their linguistic characteristics, so that a stronger and new exchange between China and the West is created.*

## **Translation and teaching of Portuguese in Macau as a foreign language**

Zeng Yongxiu and Huang Huixian

(pp. 1089)

*The teaching of Portuguese in Macau as a foreign language has a special meaning as it is necessary to the preservation of the Portuguese culture parallel to the Chinese culture of the Territory, within the multicultural context to which it has belonged over the last four hundred years. This need is guaranteed by the Joint-Declaration and the Basic Law, which foresee that both languages, the Portuguese and the Chinese ones, can be kept as official languages with similar prerogatives. To keep both languages is also a necessity as we intend to continue developing the exchange and co-operation between both peoples. The story of the progress of mankind proves that the cultural exchange leads to progress and that, the more intense is the cultural exchange, the greater will be the progress. Macau has been a cultural meeting-point, because it has been a bridge, through which peoples and ideas circulate. This role which is unanimously recognized cannot be weakened, on the contrary, it is necessary to intensify and to strengthen the teaching of Portuguese, as this language is one of the pillars of the said bridge.*

*The teaching of Portuguese as a foreign language deserves a special attention as the students are different in terms of cultural background. This is one of the aspects to bear in mind. The several subjects, which till now were considered as more or less independent, should originate a convergence that leads to a new methodology of teaching. To conclude, we would like to stress that the teaching of the Portuguese language should be integrated in a greater extent into the teaching of translation-interpretation.*

## **Documentation in the Office for the Administrative and Civil Services of Macau**

Maria Manuela Pereira da Rosa

(pp. 1099)

*The most important aspects to bear in mind while dealing with the organization of the information services, are referred and approached in different ways in the present literature. Thus, in this work, the author considers as fundamental aspects the following:*

- Users and their information needs;*
- Thematic fields to be covered;*
- Acquisition of publications;*
- Processing of documents;*
- Data processing;*
- Documental products;*
- Services to be rendered to the users.*

*Regarding each one of the points aforementioned, the particularities that characterized the organization of Documentation in the Office for the Administration and Civil Service are analysed, in order to obtain a satisfying answer to the user's information needs.*

*As the objective of this work is to inform the users, in general, on some of the problems relating to the organization of the information services as well as on the technical solutions designed for the particular case of the Documentation Centre of the Office for the Administration and Civil Service, integrated at present in the Division of Documentation and Publications, the author uses an easy language and makes an introduction for each of the points to be dealt with.*

*The author also intends to call the attention of the readers to the increasing importance of the existence of information services which must be an active part, so that the latter may attain the objective to which they were created: to meet the information needs of the users.*

### **Dental caries: its prevalence in Macau's school population**

Ângela Roberts, Chan Iat Si, Isabel Flores and Rui Calado ( pp.1133)

*The Programme on Macau's Oral Health, which is based on the preventive and curative care provided to the population of the Territory, has been put into practice since some years, as a consequence of a real necessity of the populations, which is well-known to the health professionals. Having in view its revision, and if it proves that it is pertinent the adaptation of the development strategies of the programme, the authors of this work have made a study, through which, the situation regarding the dental health of the youth attending school in Macau, at present, is characterized. The authors, in this way, have provided Macau Health Services authorities and other professionals involved in this process with important elements which will make easier the decision-making, so that the struggle against this plague, the so-called dental caries, becomes more efficacious.*