

04.10-Ageing

Ageing

The **kin** and I

The state is unprepared for rising numbers of old people living alone
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Vocab

1. **kin** n. your family or your relatives (统称) 家属, 亲属, 亲戚
next of kin your closest living relative or relatives 直系亲属; 最近亲
kith and kin 亲戚朋友 You can refer to your friends and family as your **kith and kin**

LIU CAIPING is a former maths teacher, now 71, who has lived alone in the western city of Xi'an since her husband died last year. The radio is her **steadfast companion**. Her eyesight is failing and she rarely goes out. Like many city residents, her former neighbours have **scattered**, and her two daughters are far away. When she can no longer **cope** on her own she will go to a nursing home, she says. That option remains extremely rare for old Chinese. And that **highlights** the problem: China is struggling to cope with a rapidly ageing society and a rising number of elderly people living by themselves.

Vocab

1. **steadfast** adj. =**firm** not changing in your attitudes or aims 坚定的; 不动摇的
e.g. steadfast loyalty 忠贞不渝
2. **companion** n. 同伴; 伴侣; 同行者 A **companion** is someone who you spend time with or who you are travelling with.
e.g. I asked my travelling **companion** what he thought of the situation in Algeria. 我问我的驴友对阿尔及利亚的形势有什么看法。
3. **scatter** v. (使)(人群)分散; (使)散布在各处; (使)散开 If a group of people **scatter** or if you **scatter** them, they suddenly separate and move in different directions.
e.g. After dinner, everyone **scattered**... 用餐后, 大家各奔东西。
4. **cope** v. =**manage** ~ (with sth) to deal successfully with sth difficult (成功地) 对付, 处理
e.g. I got to the stage where I wasn't coping any more. 到了这个阶段, 我已经无法应付了。
5. **highlight** v. 使突出; 强调; 使注意 If someone or something **highlights** a point or problem, they emphasize it or make you think about it.
e.g. Last year Collins wrote a moving ballad which **highlighted** the plight of the homeless... 去年, 柯林斯写了一首动人的抒情歌曲, 突出描绘了无家可归者的苦境。

For most of the past two millennia the family has been central to how Chinese have seen themselves—and the state has been seen as a family writ large. Filial piety was somewhere near the heart of a Confucian order regulating society, and the family was an extended, stable unit of several generations under one roof. A very common saying encapsulated it all: yang er fang lao—“raise children for your old

age”.

Vocab

1. **writ large** PHRASE 短语 扩大了的;夸大了的 If you say that one thing is another thing **writ large**, you mean that the first thing is a larger or more exaggerated version of the second thing.

e.g. Her life was her personality **writ large**. 她的生活是她性格放大的写照。

2. **filial** adj. 子女的;孝顺的 You can use **filial** to describe the duties, feelings, or relationships which exist between a son or daughter and his or her parents.

3. **piety** n. 虔诚; 虔敬 **Piety** is strong religious belief, or behaviour that is religious or morally correct.

filial piety 孝顺, 孝心

4. **Confucian** adj. based on or believing the teachings of the Chinese **philosopher** Confucius 儒家的; 儒学的; 孔子学说的

5. **encapsulate** v. 概括; 概述 To **encapsulate** particular facts or ideas means to represent all their most important aspects in a very small space or in a single object or event.

e.g. His ideas were **encapsulated** in a book called 'Democratic Ideals and Reality'. 他的观点已经被概括进一本名为《民主理想和现实》的书中。

Sentence

For most of the past two millennia the family has been central to how Chinese have seen themselves—and the state has been seen as a family writ large.

主干: the family has been central

从句: Chinese have seen themselves as a family writ large.

这里 and the state has been seen 作为 Chinese have seen themselves 的同位语, 相同的主语和谓语

Today multi-generation families are still the **norm**. Almost three-fifths of people over 65 live with their children, a higher proportion than in most rich countries. Yet things are changing fast. Increasingly, parents are living apart from their children—and when one spouse dies, **as with** Ms Liu, the other often lives alone. A fifth of all single-person households in China are made up of over-65-year-olds. In contrast to younger Chinese living alone, few elderly do so by choice. Many are poorly educated. Women **predominate**, because they tend to **outlive** their husbands.

Vocab

1. **norm** n. a situation or a pattern of behaviour that is usual or expected 常态; 正常行为

e.g. Older parents seem to be the norm rather than the exception nowadays. 高龄父母健在, 在今天似乎成了常事, 而不是个例。

2. **as with** 正如; 与...一样;

3. **predominate** v. to be greater in amount or number than sth/ sb else in a place, group, etc. (数量上) 占优势; 以...为主

e.g. Women predominated in the audience. 观众以妇女为主。

4. **outlive** v. to live longer than sb 比...活得长

e.g. He outlived his wife by three years. 他比妻子多活了三年。

China is unprepared for the consequences of **solo dwelling** among the elderly. Government policy **enshrines** the idea that families should live together and provide for the old and others unable to look after themselves. Despite efforts to extend pensions and other social protection, provisions fall far short because the state

assumes offspring will help the old and sick. The welfare system is ill-equipped to help the elderly living alone.

Vocab

1. solo adj. done by one person alone, without anyone helping them 独自的；单独的
2. dwelling n. 住宅；住所；居所 A **dwelling** or a **dwelling place** is a place where someone lives.
3. enshrine v. 视...为神圣；珍藏；使...神圣不可侵犯 If something such as an idea or a right **is enshrined in** something such as a constitution or law, it is protected by it.
4. provision n. 赡养；供养 If you make **provision for** someone, you support them financially and make sure that they have the things that they need.
e.g. There are very generous **provisions for the mother.** 这位母亲在物质上得到了很好的赡养。
5. assume v. to think or accept that sth is true but without having proof of it 假定；假设；认为

e.g. **It is reasonable to assume (that)** the economy will continue to improve. 认为经济将继续好转是有道理的。

Sentence

Despite efforts to extend pensions and other social protection, provisions fall far short because the state assumes offspring will help the old and sick.

主干：provisions fall far short

前面是个状语，尽管努力在扩大养老金和其他社会保障
the old and sick 这里指老人和生病的人，这里指儿女的父母

State financial support has improved in the past decade, but many millions of elderly Chinese still have no pension or retirement income. Health insurance is increasingly widespread, but usually covers only the basics. Rural areas lag far behind cities in the provision of pensions and health care for the old.

Vocab

1. health insurance n. 医疗保险，健康保险
2. lag v. 落后；赶不上 If one thing or person **lags behind** another thing or person, their progress is slower than that of the other.
3. provision n. the act of supplying sb with sth that they need or want; sth that is supplied 提供；供给；给养；供应品
e.g. The government is responsible for the provision of health care. 政府负责提供医疗服务。

Sentence

State financial support has improved in the past decade, but many millions of elderly Chinese still have no pension or retirement income.

主干：State financial support has improved

看到 but 就要想到前面有个 although 引导的隐含的让步状语从句，但是不能写出来

By 2025 nearly one in four Chinese will be over 60. China's one-child policy has made a mockery of yang er fang lao—fewer among the younger generation are around for the old to move in with, a trend reinforced by starting families later. By 2050 there are likely to be just 2.5 working-age adults for every person over 65, down from eight today. Chinese born in the **boondocks** who migrate to **far-off** cities in search of work cannot easily take older family members with them even if they want to.

Vocab

1. make a mockery of **IDM** make a 'mockery of sth' to make sth seem ridiculous or useless 取笑；愚弄；嘲笑

e.g. The trial made a mockery of justice. 这次审判是对正义的嘲弄。

2. move in **PHRASAL VERB** 短语动词 迁入；搬来 When you **move in** somewhere, you begin to live there as your home.

3. start a family 成家

4. boondocks n. [N. Amer. informal] rough or isolated country [北美, 非正式] 穷乡僻壤, 边远的乡村地区

e.g. this place is out in the boondocks, you'll never get here by bus. 这地方属边远的乡村, 不通公交车。

5. far-off adj. a long distance away 遥远的

e.g. a far-off land 一个遥远的国度

Sentence

China's one-child policy has made a mockery of yang er fang lao—fewer among the younger generation are around for the old to move in with, a trend reinforced by starting families later.

主干: China's one-child policy has made a mockery of yang er fang lao

fewer among the younger generation 越来越少的年青一代

move in with 后面省略了 the old, 即 the younger generation move in with the old.

Despite the challenges, many in China still regard responsibility towards their family as a **defining feature** of their culture. Not much difference with other countries there. But the expectation of filial piety means that those who are not recipients of it often feel ashamed or isolated, says Jean Wei-Jun Yeung of the National University of Singapore. Many are reluctant to seek the help of neighbours when they need it, for instance. A study of old people in Shanghai by Yu Chen of Fudan University found that 84% rarely or never attended social activities.

Vocab

1. defining feature n. 关键特征

2. recipient n. 接受者；领受人 The **recipient** of something is the person who receives it.

e.g. ...the largest **recipient** of American foreign aid... 美国对外援助的最大受惠者

Sentence

But the expectation of filial piety means that those who are not recipients of it often feel ashamed or isolated, says Jean Wei-Jun Yeung of the National University of Singapore.

主干: says

说话的内容的主干: the expectation of filial piety means

后面的 that 从句主干: those often feel ashamed or isolated

这里 those 引导了一个定语从句 who are not recipients of it

The government acknowledges the problem. When it relaxed the one-child policy somewhat in 2013, one reason it cited was a growing number of elderly **singletons**. Some **enterprising** local governments have introduced schemes aimed at the lonely old. Young **trainee** doctors in Hangzhou in eastern China can have free **board** with old people living alone in return for companionship and basic medical care. Several cities encourage "time banks", a model borrowed from America and Japan, where

over-60s help those, say, over 80, building up credits to call in years later. Yet a **control-freak** state remains nervous about initiatives it does not closely **oversee**.

Vocab

1. **singleton** n. 单身人士 A **singleton** is someone who is neither married nor in a long-term relationship.

e.g. Bank is a 38-year-old **singleton** who grew up in Philadelphia. 班克是一名 38 岁的单身汉，在费城长大。

2. **enterprising** adj. 有事业心的;有创新精神的;有胆识的 An **enterprising** person is willing to try out new, unusual ways of doing or achieving something.

e.g. Debra is a very **enterprising** young black businesswoman who is involved in a lot of activities... 德布拉是个年青而又非常有胆识的黑人女商人，其涉猎广泛。

3. **trainee** n. 受培训者;实习生 A **trainee** is someone who is employed at a low level in a particular job in order to learn the skills needed for that job.

e.g. He is a 24-year-old **trainee** reporter... 他 24 岁，是一名实习记者。

4. **board** n. (旅馆等提供的) 膳食, 伙食 **Board** is the food which is provided when you stay somewhere, for example in a hotel.

e.g. Free room and **board** are provided for all hotel staff. 宾馆的所有员工都可享受免费膳宿。

5. **credit** n. [mass noun] the ability of a customer to obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future 信用 (客户可因此在付款前得到商品或享受服务); 赊购能力

6. **control-freak** n. 有强烈控制欲的人;喜欢控制一切的人 If you say that someone is a **control freak**, you mean that they want to be in control of every situation they find themselves in.

7. **oversee** v. 监督; 监视; 监管 If someone in authority **oversees** a job or an activity, they make sure that it is done properly.

e.g. Use a surveyor or architect to **oversee** and inspect the different stages of the work. 请一位房产检视员或建筑师来监督并检查不同阶段的工作。

Sentence

Several cities encourage “time banks”, a model borrowed from America and Japan, where over-60s help those, say, over 80, building up credits to call in years later.

主干: Several cities encourage “time banks”

插入语 a model borrowed from America and Japan

where over-60s help those 这个定语从句是对主语的修饰

building up credits to call in years later. 这个才是对前述 time banks 的解释

全句原序可看成: Several cities (where over-60s help those, say, over 80) encourage “time banks”(a model borrowed from America and Japan), building up credits to call in years later.

With a weak social-safety net, little support is in place for when families fail to help those living alone. A study in 2013 by Na Yu of the Beijing Institute of Technology found almost no neighbourhood communities in the capital offering the full range of basic services elderly people needed. Elsewhere, cities offer social activities but little personal care. Because of a lack of doctors in the community, old people with **chronic** conditions tend to **linger** in hospital. Social workers are in short supply, **underpaid** and overworked and have minimal training. **Residential** care is growing but still **scant**. China has 5.8m beds (enough for nearly 3% of over-60s), but there are often long waiting lists.

Vocab

1. **chronic** adj. (疾病、残疾)慢性的, 长期的 A **chronic** illness or disability lasts for a very long time.

e.g. ...**chronic** back pain.慢性背痛

2. **linger** v. to stay somewhere for longer because you do not want to leave; to spend a long time doing sth 流连; 逗留; 徘徊; 花很长时间做(某事); 磨蹭

e.g. She lingered for a few minutes to talk to Nick. 她多待了几分钟, 想跟尼克谈一谈。

3. **underpaid** adj. not paid enough for the work you do 报酬过低的; 酬不抵劳的

e.g. Nurses complain of being **overworked and underpaid**. 护士抱怨工作劳累过度而报酬过低。

4. **residential** adj. concerning or relating to residence (与) 居住 (有关) 的

5. **scant** adj. hardly any; not very much and not as much as there should be 一丁点的; 微小的; 不足的; 欠缺的

e.g. I **paid scant attention to** what she was saying. 我没大注意她在说什么。

This is the background to a rise in the **suicide** rate among China's elderly, even as that for other age groups is falling. In 2009-11 people over 65 accounted for just under half of all suicides, and more in rural areas: living alone in old age can be **harsh** anywhere, but in China it may be particularly isolating, given that so many young Chinese have left their villages, and parents, in search of work. The government has tried to enforce filial piety, passing a law in 2013 that **threatens** fines or jail if people fail to visit parents and feed their "spiritual needs". It is a **futile** response. In a rapidly changing China, much greater state provision is needed.

Vocab

1. **suicide** n. the act of killing yourself deliberately 自杀

e.g.

to **commit suicide** 自杀

an **attempted suicide** (= one in which the person survives) 自杀未遂

a **suicide letter/ note** (= written before sb tries to commit **SUICIDE**) 绝命书

a **suicide bomber** (= who expects to die while trying to kill other people with a bomb) 自杀性爆炸者

2. **harsh** adj. cruel, severe and unkind 残酷的; 严酷的; 严厉的

e.g. The minister received some **harsh criticism**. 部长受到了严厉的批评。

3. **threaten** v. to say that you will cause trouble, hurt sb, etc. if you do not get what you want 扬言要; 威胁; 恐吓

e.g. They broke my windows and threatened me. 他们砸碎我的窗子并威胁我。

4. **futile** adj. =**pointless** having no purpose because there is no chance of success 徒然的; 无效的

e.g. a **futile attempt/ exercise/ gesture** 徒然的尝试/练习/姿态

e.g. It would be **futile to** protest. 抗议也无用。

Sentence

In 2009-11 people over 65 accounted for just under half of all suicides, and more in rural areas: living alone in old age can be harsh anywhere, but in China it may be particularly isolating, given that so many young Chinese have left their villages, and parents, in search of work.

主干: people over 65 **accounted for** just under half of all suicides

and more in rural areas 这里的 more 指的是 accounted for 所提到的比例, 即可以理解成: and accounted for more just under half of all suicides in rural areas

living alone in old age can be harsh anywhere 现在分词引导的状语从句

given that so many young Chinese have left their villages 这里 **given that** 是连词 e.g. It was surprising the government was re-elected, given that they had raised taxes so much. 令人惊奇的是政府把税收提高这么多仍再次当选了。

and parents 这里是指年轻人离开他们的村庄和父母
in search of work. 目的状语从句

From the print edition: China

Ageing The kin and I 人口老龄化：我与亲人

The state is unprepared for rising numbers of old people living alone.
独居老人数量激增，中国政府对此应对不足。

LIU CAIPING is a former maths teacher, now 71, who has lived alone in the western city of Xi'an since her husband died last year. The radio is her steadfast companion. Her eyesight is failing and she rarely goes out. Like many city residents, her former neighbours have scattered, and her two daughters are far away. When she can no longer cope on her own she will go to a nursing home, she says. That option remains extremely rare for old Chinese. And that highlights the problem: China is struggling to cope with a rapidly ageing society and a rising number of elderly people living by themselves.

现年71岁的刘彩萍是一位退休数学教师。自去年老伴离世后，她便独自一人住在西部城市西安市家里。收音机是她坚定不渝的伴侣，她的视力衰退，很少出门。像众多城镇居民一样，刘彩萍的老邻居早已各奔东西，两个女儿也住得很远。她说，如果有一天生活不能自理了，自己就住到养老院去。做出这种选择的中国老人很少见。这凸显了一个问题：随着人口老龄化进程加剧，独居老人逐年增多，中国政府应对艰难。

For most of the past two millennia the family has been central to how Chinese have seen themselves—and the state has been seen as a family writ large. Filial piety was somewhere near the heart of a Confucian order regulating society, and the family was an extended, stable unit of several generations under one roof. A very common saying encapsulated it all: yang er fang lao—“raise children for your old age”.

两千年来，中国人对自己的理解大多深受家庭的影响。国家不过是家庭这一理念的延伸，子女孝道是儒家社会秩序的核心，家庭则是孝道的一种延伸，是以几代同堂为特征的稳定社会单元。俗话说的好，养儿防老。

Today multi-generation families are still the norm. Almost three-fifths of people over 65 live with their children, a higher proportion than in most rich countries. Yet things are changing fast. Increasingly, parents are living apart from their children—and when one spouse dies, as with Ms Liu, the other often lives alone. A fifth of all single-person households in China are made up of over-65-year-olds. In contrast to younger Chinese living alone, few elderly do so by choice. Many are poorly educated. Women predominate, because they tend to outlive their husbands.

时至今日，几世同堂的大家庭仍然普遍存在。在65岁以上的老人中，近6成与子女同住，这一比例比绝大多数发达国家都高。然而情况正迅速改变。越来越多的父母选择与其子女分开

居住，如上文刘女士的例子，配偶死亡后，另一方通常会选择独自居住。在中国独居家庭中，65岁以上的老人占了1/5。年轻人往往自愿选择独居，而老人的独居多半是无奈之举。大部分老人文化水平不高。女性普遍比他们的老伴活得长，因此独居老人中女性占大多数。

China is unprepared for the consequences of solo dwelling among the elderly. Government policy enshrines the idea that families should live together and provide for the old and others unable to look after themselves. Despite efforts to extend pensions and other social protection, provisions fall far short because the state assumes offspring will help the old and sick. The welfare system is ill-equipped to help the elderly living alone.

中国对独居老人应对不足。政府出台了相关政策，鼓励一家人生活在一起，方便照顾老人，以及生活不能自理的家庭成员。尽管政府正努力提高养老金和其他社会保障措施的覆盖面，但这些保障还远远不够。原因在于政府认为，老人的孩子会照顾年迈体弱的父母。整个社保系统底子很薄，远远无法帮助那些独居老人。

State financial support has improved in the past decade, but many millions of elderly Chinese still have no pension or retirement income. Health insurance is increasingly widespread, but usually covers only the basics. Rural areas lag far behind cities in the provision of pensions and health care for the old.

过去十年中，尽管中国政府提高了对孤寡老人的经济援助，但有上百万的中国老人还是领不到养老金和退休工资。医保的覆盖面确实增加了不少，但也仅仅能够满足最基本的需求。农村地区在提供养老金和老年医保方面远远落后于城市。

By 2025 nearly one in four Chinese will be over 60. China's one-child policy has made a mockery of yang er fang lao—fewer among the younger generation are around for the old to move in with, a trend reinforced by starting families later. By 2050 there are likely to be just 2.5 working-age adults for every person over 65, down from eight today. Chinese born in the boondocks who migrate to far-off cities in search of work cannot easily take older family members with them even if they want to.

到2025年，有近1/4的中国人将年逾60。计划生育政策无疑是对“养儿防老”无情的嘲弄——留在父母身边、随时可以和父母同住的年轻人越来越少，随着年轻人成家时间的后延，这一趋势将愈演愈烈。到2050年，中国的劳动人口与65岁以上人口的比例将由现在的8:1，缩减至2.5:1。出生在穷乡僻壤的中国人，想在远离家乡的城市打工赚钱的同时尽孝显得不太容易——即便他们有心带着老人，也只是心有余而力不足。

Despite the challenges, many in China still regard responsibility towards their family as a defining feature of their culture. Not much difference with other countries there. But the expectation of filial piety means that those who are not recipients of it often feel ashamed or isolated, says Jean Wei-Jun Yeung of the National University of Singapore. Many are reluctant to seek the help of neighbours when they need it, for instance. A study of old people in Shanghai by Yu Chen of Fudan University found that 84% rarely or never attended social activities.

尽管面临巨大挑战，许多中国人仍将照顾老人视为他们文化中的固有特性，勇于承担家庭责任。这与亚洲的其他国家没什么不同。新加坡国立大学的杨唯君说，某些中国老人过于看重子女的孝道，当子女没能满足他们的期望时，这些老人便会羞赧难当，感觉自己就像是一个孤家寡人。例如，在需要帮助的时候，很多老人不会去找邻居帮忙。复旦大学的于琛对老人的研究表明，有84%的老人极少参加社交活动，其中有些人甚至从不参加社交活动。

The government acknowledges the problem. When it relaxed the one-child policy somewhat in 2013, one reason it cited was a growing number of elderly singletons. Some enterprising local governments have introduced schemes aimed at the lonely old. Young trainee doctors in Hangzhou in eastern China can have free board with old people living alone in return for companionship and basic medical care. Several cities encourage “time banks”, a model borrowed from America and Japan, where over-60s help those, say, over 80, building up credits to call in years later. Yet a control-freak state remains nervous about initiatives it does not closely oversee.

政府已经意识到了这个问题，在2013年左右稍稍放宽了计划生育政策，独居老人增多正是这一改变的原因之一。某些有胆识的地方政府已制定出一系列计划，旨在帮助孤寡老人。中国东部杭州市的年轻实习医生可在独居老人家中免费食宿，这样一来，老人便有人陪伴，同时也可获得基本的医疗保健。已有几座城市政府正大力促进建立“时间银行”（一套从美国和日本移植过来的体系），让60岁左右的老人帮助比自己年纪更大的老人，比如80岁以上。这样可以建立起一套信用系统，在多年后自己需要照顾时，也能得到妥善照顾。但某些无法得到严密监管的活动正在进行，这无疑会让一个控制欲极强的国家神经过敏。

With a weak social-safety net, little support is in place for when families fail to help those living alone. A study in 2013 by Na Yu of the Beijing Institute of Technology found almost no neighbourhood communities in the capital offering the full range of basic services elderly people needed. Elsewhere, cities offer social activities but little personal care. Because of a lack of doctors in the community, old people with chronic conditions tend to linger in hospital. Social workers are in short supply, underpaid and overworked and have minimal training. Residential care is growing but still scant. China has 5.8m beds (enough for nearly 3% of over-60s) , but there are often long waiting lists.

由于社会安全体系较弱，当家庭成员无法帮助那些孤寡老人的时候，他们便只能听天由命了。北京技术研究院的那宇在2013年的一份研究表明，北京几乎没有哪个社区能为老人提供全方位的基础服务。其他城市虽说为老人提供了社交活动，但几乎没有什么个人护理项目。因为缺少社区医生，患有慢性疾病的老人只能在医院度日。中国亟需社工，但社工通常缺乏培训，工资菲薄，工作繁重。居家护理服务正在增长，但仍然只是杯水车薪。中国有580万张病床（仅够约3%的60岁以上的老人使用），但排队的人想接受到服务不是一件容易事。

This is the background to a rise in the suicide rate among China's elderly, even as that for other age groups is falling. 。 In 2009-11 people over 65 accounted for just under half of all suicides, and more in rural areas: living alone in old age can be harsh anywhere, but in China it may be particularly isolating, given that so many young Chinese have left their villages, and parents, in search of work. The government has tried to enforce filial piety, passing a law in 2013 that threatens fines or jail if people fail to visit parents and feed their “spiritual needs”. It is a futile response. In a rapidly changing China, much greater state provision is needed.

在这样的社会背景下，尽管中国其它年龄段的自杀率下降，老人的自杀率却在上升。2009-2011年间，65岁以上自杀人数占到中国总自杀人数的近乎一半，在农村，自杀人群中老人占比更高：虽说无论在哪，独自鳏居都谈不上赏心悦目，但由于众多年轻人为寻找工作背井离乡，中国的独居老人面临的情况更加严峻。为加强子女孝道，中国政府于2013年出台了一条法令，规定如果某些“不孝之徒”没经常探望父母并满足其“精神需求”，等待他们将是罚款甚至是牢狱之灾。（译者注：指2013年提出的《新老年法草案》，其中规定“家庭成员

不得在精神上忽视、孤立老年人”，特别强调“与老年人分开居住的赡养人，要经常看望或者问候老人”。) 这种响应并没有用。在迅速变化的中国，政府需要增加向老年人提供的保障。