

## ShineWrite 留学文书原创写作服务 (高级服务)-个人陈述

您需要认真完成由 ShineWrite.com 的招生咨询顾问设计的素材表格，我们的编辑将整理、分析利用这些数据为您撰写独一无二的留学文书。

如果您需要在文章结构或者布局上和我们的编辑深入讨论，我们**强烈推荐**您提供一个简单的英文初稿，使用我们的**互动修改服务**。（<http://www.shinewrite.com/s3.asp>），互动修改服务比写作服务更加经济，而且客户满意度更高（达到 99.6%）。

对于原创写作服务：我们帮助您将自己的资历和背景清晰地表达出来，以给招生委员会留下深刻的印象。该项服务特别适合工作以及**学业繁忙而无暇**完成留学文书写作的申请者。我们的留学文书绝不使用模版写作，所有的申请文章都将独家使用世界权威的防止剽窃数据 Turnitin.com 的检测来最终确保留学文书的唯一原创性。

您可以放心，我们严格控制品质和时间进度，您在 5-7 天左右（其他公司一般为 10 个工作日，大约为 15 个自然日）便可以收到**包含我们编辑写作思路**（独家提供）的稿件。

您可以在接下来的 10 天内认真研读稿件。收到初稿后，每份文件都可以统一提出 1-2 次修改建议，我们会继续安排资深编辑为您免费服务。

下面是我们一份申请**社会福利研究专业**的稿件，我们撰写的这份文件让申请人获得了**此专业全美第一学校的奖学金录取**。客户回复编辑：“I really cannot imagine that I can have this offer without your help!! Please accept my sincere gratitude!”

文章如下：

### PERSONAL STATEMENT

China's intensive entrance examinations made my acceptance to Fudan University, one of China's top universities, a great achievement for me. My academic background combined with my volunteer experience motivated me to major in sociology. In high school, I coordinated my classmates to help children with leukemia, an experience that instilled in me a desire to work with disenfranchised populations from a social support perspective. In addition, my status as an urbanite living in China's countryside enlightened me as to the urban-rural divide within China's rapidly changing society.

While visiting my relatives in the rural countryside in 2005, I discovered the depth of the urban-rural divide—specifically the reform of senior social support systems. I used this opportunity to research and complete my thesis focusing on the urban-rural divide and how it specifically affects the social support system for seniors. As an urban resident of Shanghai, I was shocked to see the prominent age gap that exists in rural China. The majority of individuals living in the rural countryside were young children or seniors. China's rapid process of modernization and urbanization has led to large-scale migration of young adults to urban areas, leaving the elderly and children behind without adequate care and support. Comprising 70 percent of the

country's total population, rural China is for the most part without a pension system. As a result, the traditional, informal family care system is declining, and families are turning to their children for social support in their old age. With a genuine interest in this dynamic issue, I immersed myself in coursework and research, interviewing migrant workers and migrant children in Shanghai. My dedication and academic achievement resulted in a college scholarship for two consecutive years.

My motivation to pursue an education and career dealing with social support systems encouraged me to apply for the directorship of my university's volunteer group. My frequent meetings with migrant children during my thesis research allowed me to observe the inadequate educational system of Shanghai's migrant children schools. I was deeply touched by the dedication and intelligence of these children. Therefore, I initiated and coordinated a volunteer teaching program at several migrant schools with my schoolmates and taught at two schools from 2004 to 2007, which led to my Outstanding Volunteer award. Winning the trust and smiles from the migrant children made me most grateful.

My interest in China's aging population also resulted in my evolved perception of the problem as a challenge, which motivated me to pursue a position as the president of the \*\*\*\*. In this position, I launched and chaired a seminar on the Aging Society at Fudan University with my sociology professor, two directors from an American non-profit organization (NPO), and a local NPO. This forum aroused great interest and created a significant impact among students, resulting in my receiving the 2007 Student Leader award from Fudan University.

The deeper I have become involved in the aging issue, the greater my sense of duty has become. As a member of the one-child generation, I wondered if I would have the ability to take on the dual responsibilities of four elders and one child while pursuing my career. China's 4-2-1 family situation<sup>1</sup> will become increasingly dominant during the next decade as the one-child cohort marries and produces offspring. Meanwhile, China is moving rapidly towards an aging society, registering 146.57 million citizens aged above 60 in 2006, approximately 10 percent of the total population. This figure will keep growing at an annual rate of 3.2 percent. However, the infrastructure and social services for the elderly do not meet the current demand. For example, the pension system for urban senior citizens needs to be improved; a pension system needs to be developed for rural China. Such a large proportion of elderly in a population creates enormous pressure in regards to socio-economic development, industrial structures, forms of retirement, and the social security system. How will our one-child generation cope with such significant issues? What kind of demographic challenges will China face? What kind of solutions and policies should be taken since there are few local policies in place that deal with it right now? I want to contribute my passion and energy to help China cope with the aging issues as a researcher, a social worker, and especially a member of the one-child generation, who has vivid and personal experience with such problems.

My trip to the U.S. encouraged me to pursue a master's degree in social work in the U.S. Last summer, I was selected to participate in Fulbright Program's U.S. Institutes for Student Leaders. During the program, I learned about the various groups and

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<sup>1</sup> 4-2-1 family situation: "4" represents the parents and parents-in-law, "2" represents the husband and wife, and the "1" refers to the only child of the couple

organizations working in a wide range of aging-related fields in the U.S., ranging from geriatric dentistry to for-profit eldercare services. I also experienced many “light bulb moments” regarding concepts of social welfare policy that were new to me through communication with American professors about the U.S. Social Security system, pensions, Medicare, and policies dealing with the “Baby Boom.” In addition, in 2007, I was one of 16 Chinese student delegates to share my view of global aging with 16 U.S. Congressional members during the Aspen Institute Congressional Program, where I learned that Beijing’s reputable “Sun City” retirement community was an input idea from Arizona after a Chinese official’s visit to U.S. in the 1990s. In the context of global aging, we can—and should—learn from each other, adopting and adapting others’ ideas and experiences into our own contexts. I am eager to learn from the MSW program at the \*\*\* School of \*\*\*, which has the most advanced theories and methodology in social work research. I will enrich your program with the unique background and perspective of a Chinese sociologist, introducing the concepts of traditional approaches and virtue of respect for elders.

How will we address the challenges and the opportunities related to Chinese elders’ health and long-term care, economic security, quality of life, and contributions to society? I wish to find the answer through my rigorous study and training in your graduate program. I hope to borrow from the experiences of developed countries, especially the U.S., in terms of old-age care and use this knowledge to play a key role in China’s economic and social development to establish a system of community-based services for the aged while seeking practical countermeasures for China.