

1 Unit

Origins of Chinese Culture

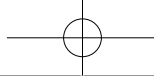
I. Word Formation

Directions: Finish the exercises with appropriate forms of the words in the table according to the formation of the words.

No.	New Word	Word Formation Analysis	Cognates (同根词)	Blank Filling Exercise
1	record	re- (再次, 重复) + cord (心脏)	cordial (热忱的) concord (协调, 一致) discord (不和, 不一致)	The whole incident was _____ on film.
2	exist	ex- (向外) + -ist (站立)	existence (存在) coexist (共存)	The _____ of black holes was first predicted by Albert Einstein's theory of relativity.
3	primitive	prim (第一, 主要的) + -itive (形容词后缀)	primary (主要的, 初级的) primacy (首位, 卓越)	The first computers were _____ designed compared with today's advanced systems.
4	chaos	古希腊语khaos (虚空, 深渊) → 英语chaos (混乱)	chaotic (混乱的) chasm (裂口, 深坑)	The city was in a _____ state after the earthquake, with buildings collapsed and roads blocked.
5	possess	pos (放置) + sess (坐)	possible (可能的) possession (拥有, 个人财产)	Marxism _____ the theoretical character of keeping pace with the times.

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No.	New Word	Word Formation Analysis	Cognates	Blank Filling Exercise
6	legendary	legend (传奇) + -ary (形容词后缀)	legend (传奇) legible (易读的, 清晰的)	The letter was closely written in pencil, and in some parts hardly _____.
7	descendant	de- (向下) + scend (爬) + -ant (……人)	ascend (上升, 升高) transcend (超越)	Time is of paramount importance to Europeans and their overseas _____.
8	ambitious	ambiti (环绕) + -ous (形容词后缀)	ambition (野心) unambitious (没有野心的)	She is intelligent but lack of _____.
9	disturbance	dis- (完全, 分离, 扰乱) + turb (搅动) + -ance (名词后缀)	turbine (涡轮, 涡轮机) turbulent (骚动的, 汹涌的)	Those young men were charged by the police with causing a _____ in the neighbourhood.
10	establish	e- (向外) + stabl (源于拉丁词 stabilis, 表示“站, 立”) + -ish	establishment (建立, 确立) disestablish (废除)	This is an ad committee specially _____ to deal with a particular subject.
11	feudal	feud (封地) + -al (形容词后缀)	feudalism (封建主义) feud (封地, 不和)	The _____ lords forced the king to sign the treaty.
12	emperor	emper (命令, 统治) + -or (人或物)	empire (帝国, 统治) imperial (至高无上的, 皇帝的)	The ancient Romans extended their _____ into Asia.
13	opium	希腊语 opion (罂粟汁) → 拉丁语 opium (罂粟汁) → 英语 opium (鸦片)	opiumism (鸦片成瘾) calcium (钙)	_____ taking is prohibited by law.



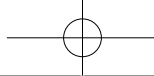
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No.	New Word	Word Formation Analysis	Cognates	Blank Filling Exercise
14	noble	拉丁语 nobilis (著名的, 有名望的, 高贵的) → 古法语 noble (高尚的, 高贵的, 有贵族身份的或贵族) → 英语 noble (高贵的)	nobility (贵族, 高尚) ennoble (使……成为贵族, 使……高贵)	Her _____ actions during the crisis earned her the respect of the entire community.
15	gradually	grad (步, 级) + u + -ally (副词后缀)	gradual (逐渐的) grade (等级, 评分)	More powers are _____ being devolved to the regions.
16	status	stat (站, 立) + -us (名词后缀)	station (站, 地位) statue (雕像) static (静态的, 静电的)	_____ electricity can cause problems in electronic manufacturing.
17	overthrow	over- (过度, 在……上) + throw (投掷)	outthrow (扔出, 抛出) upthrow (向上的投掷, 岩层隆起)	When the government was _____, the royal family was exiled.
18	found	found (基础; 创立)	foundation (建立, 设立) founder (创始人, 沉没)	Their marriage was _____ on love and mutual respect.
19	liberation	liber (自由) + -ation (名词后缀)	liberal (自由的, 慷慨的) liberty (自由) liberate (解放)	We should help those who are still struggling for _____.
20	republic	re (源于拉丁语 res, 表示“事务、事物”) + public (公众, 民众)	public (公共的) republican (共和国的) publish (出版, 公布)	Andorra is a small mountain _____ between France and Spain.

II. Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: Choose the most appropriate answer to complete each sentence.

- The Museum took visitors back to the time of _____ Greece.
A) ancient B) modern C) recent D) historical
- The law of the unity of opposites (对立统一规律) is the fundamental law of the _____.
A) country B) universe C) system D) atmosphere
- People tried their best to slow the _____ of the disease.
A) treatment B) recovery C) prevention D) spread
- Smoking can _____ the risk of heart disease.
A) decrease B) increase C) release D) ease
- The government plans to _____ more jobs for young people.
A) creative B) create C) creation D) creator
- 单词brushes画线部分的读音是 _____.
A) /s/ B) /z/ C) /ɪz/ D) /ts/
- 单词bottle音节划分正确的是 _____.
A) bo-ttle B) bot-tle C) bott-le D) bottl-e
- 下列单词画线部分与books画线部分发音相同的是 _____.
A) boys B) flags C) ships D) fans
- 下列单词画线部分与father画线部分发音相同的是 _____.
A) throw B) thick C) through D) whout
- 下列单词画线部分与flower画线部分发音相同的是 _____.
A) flow B) power C) know D) window
- 下列单词中，画线部分发音与其他选项不同的是 _____.
A) badminton B) bake C) setback D) fan
- 下列单词中，画线部分发音与其他选项不同的是 _____.
A) apart B) harmony C) award D) charge
- 下列单词中，画线部分发音与其他选项不同的是 _____.
A) clock B) soft C) stop D) those
- 下列单词中，画线部分发音与其他选项不同的是 _____.
A) bread B) breakfast C) weather D) teacher
- 下列单词中，画线部分发音与其他选项不同的是 _____.
A) thanked B) stopped C) planned D) watched



III. Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are two passages in this section, which are followed by five questions. Choose the best answer from the four choices given according to the passages.*

Passage One

The oldest example of figurative cave art has been discovered in the Indonesian Island of Sulawesi by Australian and Indonesian scientists. The painting of a wild pig and three human-like figures is at least 51,200 years old, more than 5,000 years older than the previous oldest cave art. This remarkable find, located in the limestone cave of Leang Karampuang in the Maros-Pangkep region of South Sulawesi, pushes back the timeline of when modern humans first demonstrated the capacity for creative thought.

Prof. Maxime Aubert from Griffith University in Australia said that the discovery would change ideas about human evolution. “The painting tells a complex story. It is the oldest evidence we have for storytelling. It shows that humans at the time had the capacity to think in abstract terms,” he said. The painting describes a pig standing still with its mouth partly open and at least three human-like figures nearby. The largest human figure has both arms extended and appears to be holding a rod, while another is positioned near the pig’s snout, seemingly holding a stick that may touch the pig’s throat.

The first evidence for drawing on stones was found in the Blombos Caves in southern Africa, dating back to between 75,000 to 100,000 years ago. These drawings consist of geometric patterns, which are less complex than the representational art found in Sulawesi. The new painting in South Sulawesi represents an evolution in the thought processes in our species that gave rise to art and science. According to Dr. Henry Gee, a senior editor at the journal *Nature* where the details were published, “Something seems to have happened around 50,000 years ago, shortly after which all other species of human such as Neanderthals and the so-called Hobbit died out.” This period may have marked a significant awakening of the human mind, although Dr. Gee believes there could be even earlier examples of representational art yet to be discovered.

1. What is significant about the cave art discovered in Sulawesi?
 - A) It is the oldest geometric pattern found on stones.
 - B) It shows the earliest use of tools by humans.
 - C) It is the oldest known example of storytelling through art.
 - D) It is the first evidence of human activity in Africa.
2. How does the painting in Sulawesi differ from the earlier stone drawings found in southern Africa?
 - A) It is more recent.
 - B) It is more complex.
 - C) It is simpler in design.
 - D) It is less well-preserved.
3. What does Prof. Maxime Aubert suggest about the painting?
 - A) It indicates that humans had developed abstract thinking.
 - B) It shows that humans had domesticated animals.
 - C) It proves that humans had advanced tools.
 - D) It suggests that humans had developed writing systems.
4. According to Dr. Henry Gee, what might have happened around 50,000 years ago?
 - A) The first representational art was created.
 - B) All other human species except modern humans died out.
 - C) The climate changed dramatically.
 - D) The first tools were invented.
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A) Sulawesi's oldest cave art changes our understanding of human evolution.
 - B) The oldest cave art was found in Africa, not in Asia.
 - C) The cave art in Sulawesi is less important than the art found in Europe.
 - D) The development of art and science is unrelated to human evolution.

Passage Two

As we journey further into adulthood, many of our friends fall behind. It's understandable: Family and jobs become more demanding and free time more limited. We may want to meet a close friend for coffee or dinner, but our calendars are full. According to a 2020 survey by Snap, the parent company of social-media platform Snapchat, about 88%



of US adults said they have lost touch with a close friend at some point and 71% would like to start their relationships again. In a 2021 poll by the Survey Centre on American Life, four in 10 Americans said they didn't have a best friend at all, up from 25% in 1990, and we are spending twice as much of our free time alone.

There's no magic formula for how much time you need to spend on your friends to keep them. Each friendship and friend is unique and thrives or withers depending on how we interact with each other. Forming a friendship in the first place requires a certain number of hours of being together. We need between 40 and 60 hours together for an acquaintance to become a casual friend, according to a study by Jeffrey Hall, a professor of communication studies at the University of Kansas. To make casual friends your close friends, you need to spend an additional 140 to 160 hours together for a total of about 200 hours. However, deeper interactions can accelerate that timeline. You can form a close bond in less than 200 hours, with meaningful conversations and a willingness to be vulnerable. Conversely, spending 200 hours together doesn't necessarily mean a person will become a close friend—they have to want to be your friend.

When it comes to maintaining friendships, it's not just the number of hours spent together, but what we do that matters. Engaging in passive activities with friends—like watching a Netflix series—is fun and enjoyable, but it doesn't do as much to maintain friendship as having deep conversations, sharing feelings, and being a good listener. Hall found that routinely checking in with friends through calls, texts, or in-person visits helps maintain relationships and leads to higher scores of positive feelings like happiness.

1. According to the passage, why do many friendships fade as we get older?
 - A) People become less interested in making friends.
 - B) People have more responsibilities and less free time.
 - C) People prefer to spend time alone.
 - D) People move to different places.
2. According to the study mentioned, how many hours are needed to turn an acquaintance into a casual friend?
 - A) About 200 hours.
 - B) Between 40 and 60 hours.
 - C) About 140 hours.
 - D) More than 160 hours.

3. What is the key to forming a close bond in less than 200 hours?
 - A) Spending a lot of time together.
 - B) Engaging in passive activities.
 - C) Having meaningful conversations.
 - D) Sharing hobbies and interests.
4. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a way to maintain friendships?
 - A) Watching TV shows together.
 - B) Having deep conversations.
 - C) Sharing feelings.
 - D) Being a good listener.
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A) It is impossible to maintain close friendships in adulthood.
 - B) Forming friendships requires a specific number of hours spent together.
 - C) Watching Netflix series with friends is the best way to maintain friendships.
 - D) Friendship stays strong through quality moments, not clocked hours.

IV. English Sentence Translation

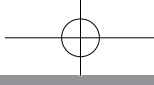
Directions: Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

1. The ancient civilisation of Egypt is known for its pyramids.

2. The conditions are primitive by any standards.

3. We had already established contact with the company.

4. The Opium War was a conflict between China and Britain that started in 1840 due to the opium trade.



5. We are proud to be the descendants of Yan and Huang, carrying forward the fine traditions of our ancestors.

V. 《 Sentence Completion

Directions: Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in the brackets into English. Try to use the newly-learnt expressions in the textbook.

1. _____ (罗马帝国) was one of the largest and most influential empires in history.
2. The news of the upcoming festival _____ (快速传播) throughout the town.
3. People tried to persuade him to go for _____ (更为渐进的改革方案).
4. We should _____ (利用) renewable energy _____ (来减少) our carbon footprint. (make use of sth. to do sth.)
5. The decision to pursue higher education became _____ (转折点) in her career, _____ (为她带来了众多机遇和进步). (伴随状语)

