***Language Skills***

1. ***Fill in the gaps with words given in the brackets. Change the form if necessary.***

(1) Paris has played a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dominate) role in France, not just in political terms but also in economic power.

(2) Young people, full of vigour and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (vital), are like the sun at eight or nine in the morning.

(3) Beijing opera has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (distinct) artistic style.

(4) He asked a jeweler to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (engrave) his name on the back of the watch.

(5) Keeping the garden tidy all year round can be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (labor) task.

(6) Most people’s memory of youth is the same — it’s a journey from innocence to maturity, from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (impulsive) to rationality.

(7) He saw a gold bracelet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dangle) from her left wrist.

(8) She evidently felt a sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (kinship) with the little girl.

***2. Translate the following sentences with the words given in the Brackets.***

1. 书法比国画更早地被推崇为美术。（calligraphy；revere）
2. 古代时，帝王为了向子孙后代彰显其权威，会在野外地区竖立的石碑上雕刻其政绩。（engrave；stele）
3. 但是，在中国传统文化中，除了书面文字起到的核心作用，让书面语更有辨识度的是其视觉形式。（in addition to；distinctive）
4. 与字母组成的书写文字不同，汉字不仅仅传达了语音和语义的内容。（phonetic；semantic）
5. 难怪20世纪美国抽象表现主义画家会感觉和中国书法家很亲近。（wonder；kinship）