

Candidate Number

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**HKDSE 2013
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 1 PART A
QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**

A
COMPULSORY

Write your Candidate Number and stick a barcode label in the space provided on this page.

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1-25. (41 marks)

1. What is the tone in paragraph 1?

- A. humorous
- B. excited
- C. critical
- D. cautious

A B C D
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2. What is special about the earthen pit (line 6)?

3. What is the 'ancient jigsaw puzzle' (line 9)?

4. What does the 'the task' (line 23) refer to?

5. According to paragraph 3, what were the farmers doing when they first discovered the terra-cotta warriors?

6. Read paragraphs 2-3 and decide whether the following statements are **True**, **False**, or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement. (4 marks)

i) The three women in the persimmon orchard are the same age.

T F NG
☐ ☐ ☐

ii) The burial complex remains a mystery.

☐ ☐ ☐

iii) It usually takes a few hours to piece together a complete terra-cotta warrior.

☐ ☐ ☐

iv) Yang Rongrong has been piecing together terra-cotta warriors for 39 years.

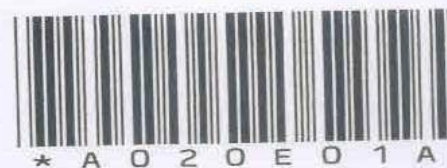
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7. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the clay head (line 29)?

- A. It is the head of a terra-cotta warrior.
- B. It is wrapped in plastic.
- C. It has lost all of its original glory.
- D. The red and pink colors are very bright.

A B C D
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



Answers written in the margins will not be marked.





Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

8. Find a word in paragraph 4 that means 'not colorful'.

9. What does 'Qin Shi Huang Di packed a lot into his earthly reign' (lines 38-39) tell us about the first emperor?

10. Which of the following innovations is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 4?
Blacken ONE circle only.

A B C D

<p>A</p>  <p>Standard Weight</p>	<p>B</p> 	<p>C</p> 	<p>D</p> 
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11. According to paragraph 5, why did the colors of the warriors not survive?

12. In line 61, the writer mentions boiling an egg to show...

13. According to paragraph 6, mud at the bottom of Pit 1...

- A. protected the features of the specimens found there.
B. improved the painted features of the terra-cotta army.
C. created a 2,000-year-old spa.
D. revealed a 2,000-year-old spa.

A B C D

14. Who developed PEG (line 76)?

15. What is the purpose of wrapping the artifact in plastic?

16. According to paragraph 7, the following steps are used to preserve the colors of the terra-cotta warriors. Put the steps in the correct order by writing 1 - 4 in the boxes provided.

Step	Order (1 - 4)
Send the artifact to an on-site laboratory.	
Spray the color with a solution.	
Wrap the artifact in plastic.	
Unearth the artifact.	

17. Complete the following summary about the artifacts Shen Maosheng shows the author. Use ONE word to fill in each blank. (4 marks)

Shen Maosheng first shows the author (i) _____, which have a similar appearance to backpacks, and a recently unearthed (ii) _____. Then he reveals a 'real find': a (iii) _____ and a (iv) _____ still in one piece.

18. According to paragraph 9, the artifacts are evidence of the Qin dynasty's...

- A. economic strength.
- B. political strength.
- C. military strength.
- D. cultural strength.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐

19. According to Rong Bo, why should the earth be treated like an artifact (lines 112-113)?

20. Based on the information in paragraph 10, complete the following text by writing ONE word to fill in each blank. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to word form, plurals, etc. (4 marks)

The next challenge for (i) _____ is to (ii) _____ a procedure for (iii) _____ color to the warriors now that a (iv) _____ has been developed to hold together the soil.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

21. Read paragraph 11 and decide whether the following statements are **True**, **False**, or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement. (3 marks)

	T	F	NG
i) Only a small portion of the tomb has been excavated.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ii) The speed of discovering new artifacts is slowing down.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iii) In 2011, the museum completed the excavation of the central burial mound.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

22. Based on the information in paragraph 11, Wu Yongqi, expects future discoveries to be...

A. valuable.	A	B	C	D
B. colorful.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C. extensive.				
D. impressive.				

23. According to paragraphs 12-13, the Xian museum is now trying to...

A. plaster over the cracks on the terra-cotta warriors.	A	B	C	D
B. hide Yang Rongrong's handiwork on the terra-cotta warriors.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C. show a historically accurate view of the terra-cotta warriors.				
D. show Yang Rongrong's handiwork on the terra-cotta warriors.				

24. Match the correct sub-headings (A-F) to the paragraphs in the article. Write the letter in the space next to the paragraph numbers. (6 marks)

Sub-headings	Paragraph Nos.	(A-F)
A. The Emperor's colorful army	2-3	
B. Locals putting pieces together	4-5	
C. New preservation methods	6-7	
D. Colorful artifacts and colorful earth	8-10	
E. Preserving the cracks	11	
F. Future discoveries	12-13	

25. This text is...

A. a travel report.	A	B	C	D
B. a technical report.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C. a feature article.				
D. an opinion piece.				

END OF PART A

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

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PART A

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1-25 on pages 1-4 of the Question-Answer Book for Part A.

Text 1

TERRA-COTTA WARRIORS IN COLOR



5 [1] It was a dazzling spectacle: a life-size army of painted clay soldiers buried to guard an emperor's tomb. Now archaeologists and artists, armed with the latest tools and techniques, are bringing that ancient vision back to life.

10 [2] In an earthen pit in central China, under what used to be their village's persimmon orchard, three middle-aged women are hunched over an ancient jigsaw puzzle. Yang Rongrong, a cheerful 57-year-old turns over a jagged piece in her callused hands and fits it into the perfect spot. The other women laugh as if enjoying an afternoon amusement in their village near the city of Xian. What Yang and her friends are
15 doing, in fact, is piecing together the 2,200-year-old mystery of the terra-cotta army, part of the celebrated (and still dimly understood) burial complex of China's first emperor, Qin Shi Huang Di.

20 [3] It usually takes Yang and her co-workers many days to transform a heap of clay fragments into a full-size warrior, but today they are lucky, accomplishing the task in a matter of hours. Yang has been solving such puzzles since
25 1974, when farmers from her village of Xiyang first unearthed pottery and a sculpted head while digging a well for their orchard. Having helped reassemble an army of a thousand warriors, Yang examines a clay head sheathed in
30 protective plastic. Visible through the wrap are flashes of pink and red, brilliant hues that hint at the original glory of the terra-cotta warriors.

35 [4] The monochrome figures that visitors to Xian's terra-cotta army museum see today actually began as the multicolored fantasy of a ruler whose grandiose ambitions extended beyond the mortal realm. The first emperor to unify China under a single dynasty, Qin Shi Huang Di packed a lot into his earthly reign,
40 from 221 to 210 B.C. Aside from building the first lengths of the Great Wall, the tyrannical reformer standardized the nation's writing system, currency, and measurements, and provided the source for the English word we
45 now use for China (Qin is pronounced Chin).

[5] All the while, the emperor prepared for the afterlife, commanding the construction of the burial complex that covers 35 square miles. Qin's army of clay soldiers and horses was not a
50 somber procession but a supernatural display of bold colors: red and green, purple and yellow. Sadly, most of the colors did not survive the crucible of time – or the exposure to air that comes with discovery and excavation. In earlier
55 digs, archaeologists often watched helplessly as the warriors' colors disintegrated in the dry Xian air. One study showed that once exposed, the lacquer underneath the paint begins to curl after 15 seconds and flake off in just four
60 minutes – vibrant pieces of history lost in the time it takes to boil an egg.

[6] Now a combination of serendipity and new preservation techniques is revealing the terra-cotta army's true colors. A three-year excavation in Xian's most famous site, known as Pit 1, has yielded more than a hundred soldiers, some still adorned with painted features, including black hair, pink faces, and black or brown eyes. The best-preserved specimens were found at the bottom of the pit, where a layer of mud created by flooding acted as a sort of 2,000-year-long spa treatment.

[7] Almost thirty years ago, Chinese researchers started working with experts from the Conservation Office in Germany to develop a preservative known as PEG to help save the warriors' colors. During a recent excavation, the moment a painted artifact was unearthed, workers sprayed any bit of exposed color with the solution, then wrapped it in plastic to keep in the protective moisture. The most colorful pieces (and the earth surrounding them) have been removed to an on-site laboratory for further treatment. To everyone's delight, the modern techniques for preserving ancient colors seem to be working.

[8] In a narrow trench on the north side of Pit 1, archaeologist Shen Maosheng leads me past what look like terra-cotta backpacks strewn across the reddish soil. They are, in fact, clay quivers still bristling with bronze arrows. Shen and I skirt the remnants of a freshly excavated chariot, then stop beside a plastic sheet. 'Want to see a real find?' he asks.

[9] Lifting the sheet, Shen unveils a jagged, three-foot-long shield. The wood has rotted away, but the shield's delicate design and brilliant reds, greens, and whites are imprinted on the earth. A few steps away is an intact military drum whose leather surface has left another glorious pattern on the dirt, its crimson lines as fine as human hair. Together with the imprints of finely woven silk and linen textiles also found here, these artifacts offer clues about the distinctive artistry that flourished under the Qin dynasty and the vibrant palette that infused it.

[10] With so much color and artistry imprinted on the soil – the ancient paint, alas, adheres to dirt more readily than to lacquer – Chinese preservationists are now trying to preserve the earth itself. 'We are treating the earth as an artifact,' says Rong Bo, the museum's head chemist, who helped develop a binding agent that holds the soil together so the color won't be lost. The next challenge, Rong says, will be to find an acceptable method for reapplying this color to the warriors.

[11] With less than one percent of the vast tomb complex excavated so far, it may take centuries to uncover all that remains hidden. But the pace of discovery is quickening. In 2011 the museum launched two long-term excavation projects on the flanks of the 250-foot-high central burial mound. Exploratory digs in this area a decade ago uncovered a group of terra-cotta acrobats and strong men. More extensive excavations will yield 'mind-boggling discoveries' which will amaze everyone, predicts Wu Yongqi, the museum's director.

[12] Down in Pit 1, Yang tightens the straps that hold her reconstructed warrior together. His head, still wrapped in plastic, is beaded with moisture. His lifelike pigment has been preserved, and his body will go on display at the museum with all of the cracks and fissures he received during his 2,200 years underground.

[13] In the early days of the Xian excavations, the fractures and imperfections of the terra-cotta warriors were plastered over. Now, reflecting the evolution of the museum's views on historical accuracy, a new army is forming on the pit's west end, cracks and all. In every statue Yang's handiwork is plainly visible. 'It's nothing special,' she says with a modest smile. And with that, she and her village friends get back to work, piecing together the puzzle beneath the roots of their old persimmon trees.