

全国 2019 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

语言与文化试题

课程代码:00838

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

I. Each of the following incomplete statements is followed by four alternatives. Read each statement and the four alternatives carefully and decide which of the four alternatives best completes the statement. (20%)

1. Without _____, it is impossible for man to know and describe the world.
A. culture B. speech C. language D. thinking
2. In English “culture” is a loan word from Latin, which was originally associated with _____ and production of food.
A. mental activities B. physical activities
C. cultivation of one’s mind D. development of language
3. Connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning and collocative meaning can be brought together under the heading _____ meaning.
A. conceptual B. associative
C. thematic D. reflected
4. In Chinese culture collectivism emphasizes the obligations and responsibilities that _____ have for the society.
A. organizations B. teams
C. collectives D. individuals

15. Either DANGER on a warning sign or a novel can be called ____.
- A. words B. phrases C. texts D. sentences
16. *"Tickets, please!" said the guard, putting his head in at the window. In a moment everybody was holding out a ticket.*
- The above example illustrates ____ relations.
- A. additive B. adversative C. causal D. temporal
17. Which of the following words means the same as "trousers" in British English?
- A. shorts B. pants C. sneakers D. underpants
18. From the brand names "孔府家酒", "玉环牌热水器", "西施兰夏露", we can find that in Chinese many brand names are ____.
- A. named after their designers or manufacturers
- B. newly invented words or coinages
- C. related to historical figures or events
- D. borrowed from other cultures
19. Which of the following definitions of nonverbal communication is **NOT** true?
- A. Nonverbal communication is communication without words.
- B. Nonverbal communication is communication in which speech sounds are used.
- C. Nonverbal communication is anything someone does to which someone else assigns meaning.
- D. Nonverbal communication is the study of facial expressions, touch, time, gestures, smell, eye behavior, and so on.
20. We may feel our knees are shaking and our hands are trembling while we are experiencing fear, but often we cannot control them. Gestures in this example are ____.
- A. adapters B. affect displays C. regulators D. illustrators

II. Each of the following incomplete statements is followed by four alternatives. Read each statement and the four alternatives carefully and decide which alternatives can complete the statement. There is more than one correct answer to each question. (10%)

21. Language is the ____ of cultural information.
- A. symbol B. carrier C. instrument D. container
22. Heavy use of the roads in the United States has resulted in the rapid development of various roadside businesses, including ____ and so on.
- A. motels B. hotels C. drive-ins D. diners

23. Which of the following sentences are active in form but passive in meaning?
- A. The door locks easily.
 - B. History is made by the people.
 - C. 困难被我们克服了。
 - D. 道路加宽了，立交桥也修起来了。
24. Among the following names, the religious names are ____.
- A. Lily
 - B. Christian
 - C. Angela
 - D. Oscar
25. What is true about idioms?
- A. Idioms' patterns are not unusual from the other regular expressions.
 - B. Idioms' meaning is unpredictable even when their component words are known.
 - C. An idiom has to be learned as a word even though it may consist of several words.
 - D. The relationship between the expressions of the idioms and their meaning is arbitrary.
26. Similes can be found in sentence “ ____ ”.
- A. His words stabbed at her heart
 - B. He is as strong as a horse
 - C. That young man is a bear at mathematics
 - D. Pop looked so unhappy, almost like a child who has lost his piece of candy
27. There are many euphemisms in English for lavatory, such as ____.
- A. to wash one's hands
 - B. to go to the lavatory
 - C. to powder one's nose
 - D. to relieve oneself
28. Which of the following examples illustrate adversative relations?
- A. My client says he does not know this witness. Further, he denies ever having seen her or spoken to her.
 - B. I'd love to join in. Only I don't know how to play.
 - C. I may be back tonight; I'm not sure. Either way, just make yourself at home.
 - D. He showed no pleasure at hearing the news. Instead he looked even gloomier.
29. Of the following words, ____ are used in American English.
- A. repair
 - B. anyplace
 - C. ticket office
 - D. news stand
30. Eye behaviours are often considered the most important in the human communication process. They have such qualities as ____.
- A. saliency
 - B. arousal
 - C. involvement
 - D. neutralization

非选择题部分

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III. Fill in each underlined space with a proper expression. (20%)

31. Intercultural communication mainly deals with _____ and nonverbal interaction and related factors in intercultural communication.
32. The Chinese equivalent for “busywork” is “_____” rather than “忙碌的工作”.
33. Morphemes can be classified into inflectional and _____ morphemes.
34. Terms of family relationships like “mother”, “father”, “son” can all be used as vocatives and are termed as standard _____.
35. A brief familiar maxim of folk wisdom is a _____, which is usually compressed in form, often involving a bold image and frequently a jingle that catches the memory.
36. The vehicle refers to the _____ through which something is expressed or displayed.
37. Both “妇人之见” and “头发长, 见识短” in Chinese and the proverb “Wife and children are bill of charges” in English reflect _____ in Chinese and English culture.
38. If two or more sentences are just juxtaposed without any connectives in between, they are _____ related, as in the following example “The door was open. He walked in.”
39. When preparing legal documents, the draftsmen and lawyers often quote from the established models. Therefore, legal documents are normally _____ and conservative.
40. Gestures that are closely linked with language and that help to illustrate the spoken words are _____.

IV. Answer the following questions briefly. (12%)

41. Why do people say that culture is a national phenomenon?
42. What is the difference in the connotative meaning of the word “book” in English and Chinese culture?
43. What do paratactic relations refer to?
44. How does EST (English for science and technology) reflect individualistic culture?

V. Translation. (18%)

45. 人不犯我, 我不犯人。
46. 伊丽莎白女王

47. 寒舍
48. Homer sometimes nods.
49. white alert
50. Carry coals to Newcastle.

VI. Discuss the following topics. (20%)

51. What is the linguistic contrast between English and Chinese in the view of the sentence pattern? Discuss how thinking patterns provide a cultural interpretation for this linguistic contrast in sentence patterns.
52. 1) the red carpet; 开门红
2) in the red; 赤字
3) to become red faced; 脸红

Use the above three groups to illustrate the associative meanings of “red” in English and “红” in Chinese.