

13. A "landscape architect" is the euphemism for a "_____".
 A. gardener B. plumber
 C. hair dresser D. garbage collector
14. Racist language is regarded as taboo language, like the following terms EXCEPT _____.
 A. Kikes B. Niger
 C. slant-eyes D. blue blood
15. When writing academic papers, advanced learners of English may find _____ useful.
 A. the classical model B. the APA format
 C. the modern format D. the Carl Rogers' model
16. One of the oral English features is that the speaker can rely on the immediate environment in conversations, which can be illustrated by "_____".
 A. the cats—did you let them out
 B. well, really! What a thing to say
 C. (looking at the rain) frightful, isn't it
 D. oh everything they do in Edinburgh—they do it far too slowly
17. Which of the following words is American English word? _____.
 A. Mackintosh. B. Subway.
 C. Cellar. D. Chemist's.
18. There are in American English many loan words related to the life styles, such as "_____".
 A. totem B. hickory
 C. prairie D. Michigan
19. Your usual seat in the classroom is your _____ territory.
 A. primary B. public
 C. exclusive D. secondary
20. Hand-shaking between two persons who have been newly introduced to each other is a _____ touch in both English and Chinese cultures.
 A. love-intimacy B. friendship-warmth
 C. socio-polite D. functional-professional

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. Human beings have been interacting with the world and accumulated their _____ about the world which is represented in language.
 A. experience B. culture
 C. knowledge D. civilization
22. In English, the loan words from Latin are used mainly in academic writings or _____ documents.
 A. literary B. legal
 C. religious D. official
23. A yes-no question in Chinese can be a declarative sentence with an auxiliary "_____" placed at the end of sentence, with either a rising or falling intonation.
 A. 吗 B. 了
 C. 呢 D. 吧
24. When addressing strangers, the Chinese people resort to "同志", "_____" and many other forms of address.
 A. 大哥 B. 大姐
 C. 愚兄 D. 贤弟
25. It is natural for English to abound with expressions alluding to sports, especially _____ and card games, which are popular in English speaking countries, especially the U.S.A.
 A. baseball B. rugby
 C. boxing D. table tennis
26. The color white has bad or unpleasant connotations in "_____".
 A. a white lie B. a white night
 C. the white feather D. a white Christmas
27. In an American university, if John White is kept a distance away from his colleagues, he will be called _____.
 A. Professor John B. Mr. John
 C. Mr. White D. Professor White
28. In the sense of writing style, both English and Chinese have been moving towards _____.
 A. simplicity B. curtness
 C. redundancy D. pompousness

29. As one of the two main regional dialects of English, British English is spoken in _____.
A. Australia B. Canada
C. the United States of America D. New Zealand
30. Body language varies from culture to culture. For example, to express “agreement”, _____.
A. the Eskimos shake their heads
B. the Ainu of Japan bring their arms to the chest and pat it
C. Chinese and most Europeans nod their heads
D. the people from Punjab of India throw their heads sharply forward

第二部分 非选择题

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

31. Culture in its broad sense is also called “_____ culture” or “academic culture”.
32. It is interesting to note that when suddenly hurt, English speakers will “Ouch”, while the Chinese people will “哎哟”, producing different _____ to the same physical stimulus.
33. English speakers tend to express their opinions, feelings and attitudes _____ and are impatient of the roundabout way of saying things.
34. Native speakers of English normally prepare food and tableware according to the _____ of people at table.
35. Because _____ is an important source of proverbs, many English proverbs are related to Christianity in one way or another.
36. The expression “pink-collar employees” indicates “employees in occupations traditionally held by _____”.
37. “Mr. and Mrs. Wilson request the pleasure of your company at dinner on Thursday, ...” In this formal invitation, the word “_____” is an honorific expression.
38. As to speech style, other things being equal, the closer the relationship between one and one’s interlocutors, the more _____ the language one speaks.
39. The differences between American and British English are mainly phonological and _____ in nature.
40. If the two persons imitate or share a similar posture, they are showing _____ body position, which may indicate agreement, equality and liking between them.

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

41. How would you explain the statement “Language is vocal”?
42. How would you define “the affective meaning” of a word?
43. Cite “白象牌电池” to illustrate the cross-cultural difference between English and Chinese in brand names.
44. What are the six functions of nonverbal messages?

V. Translation. (18%)

45. blue jacket
46. not in a hundred years
47. Hold the line. I’ll find out if he’s in his office.
48. 了如指掌
49. 他不是个鲁莽行事的人。
50. 敬请光临寒舍。

VI. Discuss the following topics. (20%)

51. Translate the following proverb into Chinese and discuss how it reflects the individualistic culture in English-speaking countries.

An Englishman’s house is his castle.

52. A: *For the whole day he climbed up the steep mountainside, almost without stopping.*
a. *And in all this time he met no one.*
b. *Yet he was hardly aware of being tired.*
c. *So by night time the valley was far below him.*
d. *Then, as dusk fell, he sat down to rest.*

Join Sentence A with Sentence a, b, c, or d, and illustrate what four categories they can be classified into by analyzing the logical relationships between the adjoining sentences respectively.