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2023年10月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

语言与文化

(课程代码 00838)

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- 1. 本试卷分为两部分,第一部分为选择题,第二部分为非选择题。
- 2. 应考者必须按试题顺序在答题卡(纸)指定位置上作答,答在试卷上无效。
- 3. 涂写部分、画图部分必须使用 2B 铅笔,书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。

第一部分 选择题

| | Each of the following me | implete statements is followed by four afternatives. Read | |
|----|--|--|--|
| | each statement and the alternatives best complete | our alternatives carefully and decide which of the four statement. (20%) | |
| 1. | Without knowing and describing the world would never be possible. | | |
| | A. culture | B. language | |
| | C. information | D. tradition | |
| 2. | Familial relation is very imp | portant to the Chinese people, so there are many terms | |
| | in Chinese. | | |
| | A. comradeship | B. fellowship | |
| | C. friendship | D. kinship | |
| 3. | The relationship between a word and an object in the real world or a concept in our mind | | |
| | to which the word refers is the meaning of the word. | | |
| | A. social | B. collocative | |
| | C. conceptual | D. thematic | |
| 4. | The English words "Cowboy", "Hippie", "Knight" and "Castle" are related to | | |
| | A. living style | B. politics | |
| | C. history | D. geography | |

| 5. | Holistic thinking interacts with Chinese, | thus the sentence pattern can be | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|--|--|
| | observed in most sentences in Chinese. | | | | |
| | A. branching | B. linear | | | |
| | C. explicit | D. implicit | | | |
| 6. | People from individualistic cultures tend to | mind their own affairs and evaluate concepts, | | | |
| | events and individuals around them according to theirjudgment. | | | | |
| | A. corporate | B. social | | | |
| | C. collective | D. personal | | | |
| 7. | When greeting others, English speakers usually use the following expressions EXCEPT | | | | |
| | · | | | | |
| | A. good night | B. good afternoon | | | |
| | C. good day | D. good morning | | | |
| 8. | Parents select names for their children a | Parents select names for their children according to their moral, aesthetic, political, | | | |
| | philosophical concepts shaped by the | _ they are in. | | | |
| | A. tradition | B. culture | | | |
| | C. custom | D. nation | | | |
| 9. | The geographical features of a country are inevitably reflected in the national language in | | | | |
| | general andin particular. | | | | |
| | A. problems | B. programs | | | |
| | C. pronouns | D. proverbs | | | |
| 10. | The English idiomatic expression "to keep one's nose to the grindstone" has the meaning | | | | |
| | of | | | | |
| | A. to continue working hard | B. to be interested in collecting stones | | | |
| | C. to have an angry attitude | D. to say something embarrassing | | | |
| 11. | The Chinese expression "征服所爱的人" and the English expression "She is besieged by | | | | |
| | suitors" metaphorically illustrate that love is | | | | |
| | A. war | B. magic | | | |
| | C. madness | D. a physical force | | | |
| 12. | "Charles Dickens' novels are a mirror of his time." The figure of speech used in this | | | | |
| | sentence is | | | | |
| | A. irony | B. simile | | | |

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D. metaphor

C. hyperbole

| 13. | A "landscape architect" is the euphemism for a "". | | п. | Each of the following incomplete statements is followed by four alternatives. Read | |
|-----|--|---|-----|--|---|
| | A. gardener | B. plumber | | | atives carefully and decide which alternatives can more than one correct answer to each question. |
| | C. hair dresser | D. garbage collector | | (10%) | |
| 14. | Racist language is regarded as taboo language, like the following terms EXCEPT | | 21. | Human beings have been interacting | with the world and accumulated theirabout |
| | | | | the world which is represented in lan | guage. |
| | A. Kikes | B. Niger | | A. experience | B. culture |
| | C. slant-eyes | D. blue blood | | C. knowledge | D. civilization |
| 15. | When writing academic papers, advanced le | arners of English may find useful. | 22. | In English, the loan words from La | tin are used mainly in academic writings or |
| | A. the classical model | B. the APA format | | documents. | |
| | C. the modern format | D. the Carl Rogers' model | | A. literary | B. legal |
| | One of the oral English features is that | t the speaker can rely on the immediate | | C. religious | D. official |
| | environment in conversations, which can be illustrated by "". | | 23. | A yes-no question in Chinese can be a declarative sentence with an auxiliary "" | |
| | A. the cats—did you let them out | | | placed at the end of sentence, with either a rising or falling intonation. | |
| | B. well, really! What a thing to say | | | A. 吗 | В. 了 |
| | C. (looking at the rain) frightful, isn't it | | | C. 呢 | D. 吧 |
| | D. oh everything they do in Edinburgh—the | y do it far too slowly | 24. | When addressing strangers, the Chi | nese people resort to "同志", "" and many |
| 17. | Which of the following words is American I | English word? | | other forms of address. | |
| | A. Mackintosh. | B. Subway. | | A. 大哥 | B. 大姐 |
| | C. Cellar. | D. Chemist's. | | C. 愚兄 | D. 贤弟 |
| 18. | There are in American English many loan words related to the life styles, such as | | 25. | It is natural for English to abound with expressions alluding to sports, especially | |
| | | | | and card games, which are popular ir | English speaking countries, especially the U.S.A. |
| | A. totem | B. hickory | | A. baseball | B. rugby |
| | C. prairie | D. Michigan | | C. boxing | D. table tennis |
| 19. | Your usual seat in the classroom is your | territory. | 26. | The color white has bad or unpleasar | at connotations in "". |
| | A. primary | B. public | | A. a white lie | B. a white night |
| | C. exclusive | D. secondary | | C. the white feather | D. a white Christmas |
| | . Hand-shaking between two persons who have been newly introduced to each other is a | | 27. | In an American university, if John White is kept a distance away from his colleagues, he | |
| | touch in both English and Chinese cultures. | | | will be called | |
| | A. love-intimacy | B. friendship-warmth | | A. Professor John | B. Mr. John |
| | C. socio-polite | D. functional-professional | | C. Mr. White | D. Professor White |
| | | • | 28. | In the sense of writing style, both English and Chinese have been moving toward | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | A. simplicity | B. curtness |

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D. pompousness

C. redundancy

| 29. | As one of the two main regional dialects of English, British English is spoken in | 1v. Answer the following questions briefly. (12%) |
|------|--|--|
| | A. Australia B. Canada | 41. How would you explain the statement "Language is vocal"? |
| | C. the United States of America D. New Zealand | 42. How would you define "the affective meaning" of a word? |
| 30. | Body language varies from culture to culture. For example, to express "agreement", | 43. Cite "白象牌电池" to illustrate the cross-cultural difference between English and Chinese |
| | • | in brand names. |
| | A. the Eskimos shake their heads | 44. What are the six functions of nonverbal messages? |
| | B. the Ainu of Japan bring their arms to the chest and pat it | |
| | C. Chinese and most Europeans nod their heads | V. Translation. (18%) |
| | D. the people from Punjab of India throw their heads sharply forward | 45. blue jacket |
| | | 46. not in a hundred years |
| | 第二部分 非选择题 | 47. Hold the line. I'll find out if he's in his office. |
| | | 48. 了如指掌 |
| III. | Fill in each underlined space with a proper expression. (20%) | 49. 他不是个鲁莽行事的人。 |
| 31. | Culture in its broad sense is also called " culture" or "academic culture". | 50. 敬请光临寒舍。 |
| 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. | VI. Discuss the following topics. (20%) |
| 33. | English speakers tend to express their opinions, feelings and attitudes and are | 51. Translate the following proverb into Chinese and discuss how it reflects the |
| | impatient of the roundabout way of saying things. | individualistic culture in English-speaking countries. |
| 34. | Native speakers of English normally prepare food and tableware according to the | An Englishman's house is his castle. |
| | of people at table. | 52. A: For the whole day he climbed up the steep mountainside, almost without stopping. |
| 35. | Because is an important source of proverbs, many English proverbs are related to | a. And in all this time he met no one. |
| | Christianity in one way or another. | b. Yet he was hardly aware of being tired. |
| 36. | The expression "pink-collar employees" indicates "employees in occupations | c. So by night time the valley was far below him. |
| | traditionally held by | d. Then, as dusk fell, he sat down to rest. |
| 37. | "Mr. and Mrs. Wilson request the pleasure of your company at dinner on Thursday," In | Join Sentence A with Sentence a, b, c, or d, and illustrate what four categories they can be |
| | this formal invitation, the word "" is an honorific expression. | classified into by analyzing the logical relationships between the adjoining sentences |
| 38. | As to speech style, other things being equal, the closer the relationship between one and | respectively. |
| | 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. | |

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