

全国高等教育自学考试辅导教材

语言与文化 自学自测手册

李健林 李玉新 主编

根据全国高等教育自学考试统编教材及大纲编写



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内 容 提 要

该书为全国高等教育自学考试英语专业教材《语言与文化》的辅导用书。

内容包括:考核要点、生词和短语、名词解释、课后习题答案、综合测试及答案和一套模拟题及答案。

该书也是普通高校的大学生和英语爱好者了解语言与文化的必读书。

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前 言

《语言与文化》(王振亚主编,高等教育出版社出版)一书是全国高等教育自学考试英语专业指定考试教材。为配合该教材的使用,帮助自学考试者掌握和理解书中内容,提高语言文化知识,达到学习的目的,我们编写了这本学习手册。

本书为《语言与文化》的学习手册,供教师教学和自学考试者学习参考之用。每章内容包括重点内容,生词和短语,名词解释,问题解答,综合测试。重点内容是考查的要点。根据考试大纲而提炼。生词和短语部分,根据自学特点,将一些生词列出,以免考生在学习过程中受查阅词典之苦。词语解释部分就每章涉及的主要人物、事件、概念等作简要的解释,进一步帮助考生理解课文,掌握一定量的术语。问题解答部分提供教材每章后的思考题的比较详细的解答,主要帮助考生掌握每章的重点内容。为了帮助学生灵活应用所学知识,每章设有一份综合试卷并附答案。此外,全书后附有一套综合模拟试卷,并附答案,目的是让考生提高综合应用所学知识的能力和应试能力。

由于编者水平及时间有限,书中错误难免,恳请本手册的使用者和有关学者提出宝贵意见,以利改进。

编 者

1999 年 10 月

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Chapter 1

Language, Culture and Thought

I . Focal Points

1. properties of language
2. definitions and properties of culture
3. relationship between language and culture
4. thought
5. relationship between language and thought
6. relationship between language, thought and culture
7. intercultural communication

II . Words and Expressions

property/'prɒpəti/*n*. 财产, 特性(常用复数)

definition/ˌdefɪ'nɪʃən/*n*. 定义, 释义

formulate/'fɔ:mjuleɪt/*v*. 下定义, 确切地表达

systematic/ˌsɪstə'mætɪk/*adj*. 系统的, 有条理的

arbitrary/'ɑ:bitrəri/*adj*. 任意的, 任性的

underlie/ˌʌndə'laɪ/*v*. 作……的说明或解释, 构成…基础

convention/kən'venʃən/*n*. 习俗, 惯例

onomatopoeic/ˌɒnə'mætə'pi:ɪk/*adj*. 拟声的, 象声词的

heartfelt/'hɑ:tfelt/*adj*. 衷心的, 真诚的

outnumber/ˌaʊt'nʌmbə/*v*. 在数量上超过

illiterate/ɪ'litərɪt/*adj*. /*n*. 文盲, 无知的人

interpersonal/ˌɪntə'pɜ:snəl/*adj*. 人际间的

utterance/'ʌtərəns/*n*. 用言语表达, 话语, 言语

acquaintance/ə'kweintəns/*n.* 相识而非密友者, 泛泛之交

institution/ˌɪnstɪ'tjuʃn/*n.* 习俗, 习惯, 规范

administrative/əd'mɪnɪtrətɪv/*adj.* 行政的, 管理公务的

classify/'klɑ:sɪfaɪ/*v.* 把……分类, 把……归类

adversative/əd'vɜ:sətɪv/*adj.* 表示相反的

locality/ləu'kæləti/*n.* 方位, 地点

accumulate/ə'kʌmjuleɪt/*v.* 积累, 聚积

forthcoming/'fɔ:θkʌmɪŋ/*adj.* 即将来到的, 即将出现的

anew/ə'nju:/*adv.* 再一次, 重新

correspond/kəri'spɒnd/*vi.* 相符合, 相一致, 相配

etymology/ˌeti'mɒlədʒi/*n.* 词源学, 词形变化。

aesthetic/i:s'θetik/*adj.* 美学的, 审美的

interwoven/ɪntə'wəʊvən/*adj.* 交织在一起的

attribute/ə'trɪbjʊt/*n.* 属性, 特征, 象征, 标志

component/kəm'pəʊnənt/*n.* 成分, 部分

socioeconomic/'səʊsiəʊi:kə'nɒmɪk/*adj.* 社会经济学的

politico-legal/pə'lɪtɪkəʊ'li:gəl/*adj.* 政治和法律的

marital/'mæritəl/*adj.* 婚姻的, 夫妻的

familial/fə'mɪljəl/*adj.* 家庭的, 家族的

cater/'keɪtə/*vi.* 迎合, 满足欲望(和 for 连用)

academic/ˌækə'demɪk/*adj.* 学术上的, 哲学上的

anthropological/ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒɪkəl/*adj.* 人类学的

capability/ˌkeɪpə'bɪlɪti/*n.* (法律或道义上的)约束力

exert/ɪg'zɜ:t/*vt.* 发挥, 施加

embodiment/ɪm'bɒdɪmənt/*n.* 具体表现, 化身

manifest/'mænfest/*vt.* 证明, 证实

subcategory/ˌsʌb'kætɪgəri/*n.* 亚类, 子种类

monolithic/ˌmɒnəʊ'liθɪk/*adj.* 整体式的, 大一统的

practitioner/præk'tɪʃənə/*n.* 开业者, 实践者

highlight/'hailait/*vt*. 强调, 使突出
superstition/ˌsju:pə'stiʃən/*n*. 迷信, 盲目的崇拜
patriotism/'pætriətizəm/*n*. 爱国主义, 爱国精神
facet/'fæsit/*n*. (问题等的) 一个方面
ideational/aɪdi'eɪʃənəl/*adj*. 概念的, 设想的
recipient/ri'sipiənt/*n*. 接受者
auditory/'ɔ:ditəri/*adj*. 通过听觉获得的
indispensable/ˌɪndɪ'pensəbl/*adj*. 必不可少的, 必需的
fluffy/'flʌfi/*adj*. 绒毛状的, 松软的
salient/'seiliənt/*adj*. 显著的, 突出的
foreground/'fɔ:graʊnd/*n*. 最突出的地位
heir/eə/*n*. 承袭者, 产物
heritage/'heritidʒ/*n*. 遗产, 继承物
dialectic/ˌdaɪə'lektik/*adj*. 方言的, 唯物论的
holistic/həʊ'listik/*adj*. 全面的, 整体的
artistic/ɑ:'tistik/*adj*. 艺术的
exclusive/ik'sklusɪv/*adj*. 排斥的
proposition/ˌprɒpə'zɪʃən/*n*. 提法, 命题
facilitate/fə'sɪlɪteɪt/*vt*. 促进, 使便利
archaeological/ˌɑ:kɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl/*adj*. 考古学的
monologue/'mɒnələg/*n*. 独白, 独角戏
elaborate/ɪ'læbəreɪt/*adj*. 精心计划的, 精巧的
versatile/'vɜ:sətaɪl/*adj*. 有多种功能的, 万用的
wield/wi:ld/*vt*. 操纵, 支配, 控制
hinder/'hɪndə/*vt*. 阻碍, 阻止
mold/məʊld/ = mould *vt*. 塑造, 使形成
versus/'vɜ:səs/*prep*. 以……为对手, 对
zealous/'zeləs/*adj*. 热心的, 狂热的
oration/ɔ:'reɪʃən/*n*. 演说, 演讲

bluish/'bluɪʃ/*adj.* 浅蓝的

discrimination/ˌdɪskrɪmɪ'neɪʃən/*n.* 歧视

controversy/'kɒntrəvɜːsi/*n.* 公开辩论, 论战

interdisciplinary/ˌɪntə'dɪsɪplɪnəri/*adj.* 各学科间的, 跨学科的

interlocutor/ˌɪntə'lɒkjʊtə/*n.* 参加对话或讨论的人

III. Explanations

1. language

Language is a system of communication by written or spoken words, which is used by the people of a particular country or area. Generally speaking, it has the following properties:

- 1) Language is systematic.
- 2) Language is arbitrary.
- 3) Language is symbolic.
- 4) Language is vocal.
- 5) Language is uniquely human.
- 6) Language is used for communication.
- 7) Language is to understand and describe the world.
- 8) Language is the carrier and container of cultural information.

2. culture

According to Websters Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (Beijing World Publishing Corporation, 1988; 314) culture is defined as:

- 1) cultivation, tillage
- 2) the act of developing intellectual and moral faculties, esp. by education
- 3) expert care and training (beauty culture)
- 4) a: enlightenment and excellence of taste acquired by intellectual and aesthetic training

b: acquaintance with and taste in fine arts, humanities, and broad aspects of science as distinguished from vocational and technical skills

5)a: the integrated pattern of human knowledge, beliefs, and behaviour that depends upon man's capacity for learning and transmitting knowledge to succeeding generations

b: the customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group

6)cultivation of living material in prepared nutrient media; also: a product of such cultivation

3. large C cultrue

In its broad sense, culture is defined as the attributes of man. Culture in this sense is called academic culture or large C cultrue. According to Edward B. Tylor, an English scholar, large C cultrue is "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of a society".

4. small c culture

In its narrow sense, culture is defined as the lifeway of a population. Culture in this sense is called anthropological culture or small c culture. It emphasizes what characterizes the lifeway of a people. In this sense a culture is contrasted with other cultures.

5. thought

Thought is the function and product of human brain. It also refers to patterns of ideas characteristic of a social group.

6. logical thinking

Logical thinking refers to thinking in terms of pure reasoning.

7. artistic thinking

Artistic thinking refers to thinking in which images are particularly attended to .

8.Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis

One's thinking is completely determined by his native language because one has to perceive the world in terms of the categories and distinctions encoded in that language.

9.communication

Communication is the process by which people exchange information or express their thoughts and feelings, etc.

10.intercultural communication

Intercultural communication is a branch of communication. It draws theories, concepts and methods from communication, sociology, psychology, social psychology, cultural anthropology, journalism, phylosaphy, history, ethnography, and international relations. It is concerned with communication among people from different cultural backgrounds, and deals with verbal and nonverbal interaction and related factors.

11.the Ice Age

The Ice Age is one of the long periods of time, more than ten thousand years ago, when ice covered many northern countries.

IV .Questions and Answers on the Text

1.How would you define the terms system, arbitrary, vocal, symbol, human-specific, communication as used in the discussion of language?

Language is systematic, which means that it is rule governed. Elements in it are arranged according to certain rules. People have to speak a language according to its rules. Otherwise,

there will be no communication and the learning of language by younger generations will not be possible.

Language is arbitrary. Language consists of arbitrary symbols. Language is arbitrary in that there is no logical relationship between words and the objects, actions or concepts these words are used to refer to. But language is not entirely arbitrary. Onomatopoeic words and compounds are not arbitrary.

Language is vocal, which means that speech is the primary medium of language, which writing is secondary. Firstly, for any language speech existed long before the writing system came into being. Secondly, normal children always learn to speak first. Thirdly, speech is more important than writing for people's daily life. Lastly, written symbols are designed to represent speech.

Language is symbolic, which means that words in a language are associated with objects, actions and ideas through convention. They are only symbols.

Language is human specific. Only human beings possess what can be called language in the true sense of the term. Though animals can communicate to some extent, none of them possess language that is close to human language.

Language is used for communication. Communication is the primary function of language. It is verbal communication that holds people in a society together. Language is usually used to convey information or interpersonal messages. A society operates on the basis of administrative, legal, economic and cultural information. No social institution could operate without these types of information. No modern human being could live without them. And information is mainly conveyed through language.

2. How would you explain the statement that language is a carrier

and container of cultural information?

Human beings have been interacting with the world and accumulated their experience and knowledge about the world which are represented in language. As a result, we can find in language all human knowledge and experience which are interpreted as cultural information. The function of language as carrier and container of cultural information is very important to mankind, without which human beings would have to experience everything personally. The experience and knowledge one has obtained from one's interaction with the world could not be passed on to others and the younger generations. Each one and each generation would have to struggle once again for knowledge about the world. If this should be true, mankind would have never reached this stage of civilization.

3. Is the term language used in senses other than the ones discussed in this chapter?

No. Language is not only used in senses but also used for communication and used to understand and describe the world. Without these functions, people in a society could not be held together, and mankind would have never reached the modern stage of civilization.

4. Culture can be defined as attributes of man or lifeway of a population. How would you interpret this statement? How would you argue for or against it?

Generally, culture has been interpreted in two senses: a broad sense and a narrow sense. In its broad sense culture is the attributes of man, which includes ① materials man has got to satisfy his needs, ② social institutions and organizations man has established, ③ knowledge about nature and man himself and artistic

development, ❶ language and other communication systems, ❷ customs, habits and behavioural patterns, ❸ value systems, world views, national traits, aesthetic standards and thinking patterns. In its narrow sense culture is defined as lifeway of a population. In this sense culture is “that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs, and other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of a society.”

I am for the statement, for it emphasizes the material wealth and the spiritual aspects of human life. In the course of human history man not only create material products to satisfy his needs, but also establish spiritual aspects to govern his behaviour or way of life. So defining culture, we would define it as complex whole which includes material wealth and spiritual wealth.

5. How would you define large C culture or academic culture and small c culture or anthropological culture? What are the major differences between them?

We define large C culture in its broad sense, for it is the attributes of man, including material wealth and spiritual wealth man has got. We define small c culture in its narrow sense, for it is lifeway of a population, including knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and other capabilities and habits acquired by man.

The major differences between them are: ❶ that large C culture emphasizes material wealth, intellectual development and artistic prosperity; ❷ that small c culture emphasizes the customs, habits and behavioural patterns of a population and the underlying value systems, world views and national traits which govern them, and it also emphasizes the social institutions and organizations a people has established.

6. What are the properties of culture?

Culture is human specific. Culture is a social phenomenon. Culture is a national phenomenon. Culture is also a historical phenomenon. Culture is general and abstract.

7. How would you support or refute the statement that language is determined by culture?

I support the statement that language is determined by culture. We know that a language consists of words, grammar, usage idioms and proverbs, etc. And all these elements are used according to a certain language patterns which reflect the culture of a nation. Then we can say that any item in a certain language is a product of the certain culture in which the language is spoken. As a mirror of culture language is strongly influenced and determined by culture.

8. How would you explain the relationship between language and culture?

Language is part of culture, for they appeared at the same time, and they are not separable.

Language is the carrier and container of culture, for human knowledge and experience are described and store in language; customs, habits and behavioural patterns can be described and analyzed in language; social institution, value systems, beliefs, world views can be described, analyzed and evaluated in language; even the visual arts, dancing, music and singing can be described and evaluated in language. In short, language can represent every aspect of culture.

As a mirror of culture language is strongly influenced and shaped by culture. A language consists of words, grammar, idioms and proverbs, etc. Words are not the only items that reflect