

机密★启用前

## 青岛理工大学 2016 年硕士研究生入学试题

科目代码: 820 科目名称: 《跨文化管理》

注意事项: 1. 答题必须写明题号, 所有答案必须写在答题纸上。写在试题、草稿纸上的答案无效; 2. 考毕时将试题和答题纸一同上交。

### 《跨文化管理》 考试试卷 (A 卷)

#### 第一部分 (Part I)

请注意: 第一部分请用英语答题。

(Note: For part I, please answer in English.)

#### 一、填空题 (Fill in the following information gaps.) (20 points)

1. The first permanent settlement in North America was established, in today's \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of 1607.
2. The American transcendentalist, \_\_\_\_\_ published a startling book called *Nature* he claimed by studying and respecting to nature individual could reach a higher spiritual state without form religion.
3. The U.S. federal government consist of the following three branches \_\_\_\_\_, the legislative and the judicial.
4. The best-known stock exchange is \_\_\_\_\_ located in Wall Street area of New York City.
5. A collection of poems written by \_\_\_\_\_, it is a ground-breaking book. That is *Leaves of Grass*.
6. An jazz music ensemble of musicians consists of two sections: the front line and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The British Constitution consists of \_\_\_\_\_, the common laws and conventions.
8. In the American education, A.A. stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Anglo-Saxons began to settle in Britain in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.
10. In 1689, Parliament passed \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that the King would never be able to ignore Parliament.

二、选择题 (Choose the correct answer for each of the following.) (20 points)

1. Which of the following was NOT one of the three forces that led to the modern development of Europe?
  - A. The growth of capitalism.
  - B. The Renaissance.
  - C. The Religious Reformation.
  - D. The spiritual leadership of the Roman Catholic Church.
2. Who was the first to start the Religious Revolution that brought about the modern development of Europe?
  - A. Martin Luther
  - B. John Calvin
  - C. John Locke
  - D. John Adams
3. Which of the following American values did NOT come from Puritanism?
  - A. separation of state and church.
  - B. respect of education.
  - C. intolerant moralism.
  - D. a sense of mission.
4. The theory of American politics and the American Revolution originated mainly from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. George Washington.
  - B. Thomas Jefferson.
  - C. John Adams.
  - D. John Locke.
5. Service industry does not include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Banking
  - B. management consultation
  - C. Airline
  - D. steelmaking
6. Which of the following was NOT a Protestant denomination?
  - A. The Baptists.
  - B. The Catholics.
  - C. The Methodists.
  - D. The Presbyterians.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ does NOT belong to the "Lost Generation".

- A. John Dos Passos
  - B. Ernest Hemingway
  - C. F. Scott Fitzgerald
  - D. John Steinbeck
8. Which of the following can NOT be found in London?
- A. Teahouses.
  - B. Galleries.
  - C. Museums.
  - D. Theatres.
9. The Tower Of London, a historical sight, located in the centre of London, was built by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. King Harold
  - B. Robin Hood
  - C. Oliver Cromwell
  - D. William the Conqueror
10. Which of the following about the House of Commons is NOT true?
- A. Members of Parliament elect the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.
  - B. MPs receive salaries and some other allowances.
  - C. MPs are expected to represent the interests of the public.
  - D. Most MPs belong to the major political parties.

三、名词解释 (Give brief explanations of the following ideas.) (40 points)

1.functions of British Parliament

2. The "Lost Generation"

**第二部分 (Part II)**

请注意：第二部分请用汉语答题。

(Note: For Part II, please answer in Chinese.)

**四、简答题 (Provide brief answers for following topics.) (60 points)**

1.请简要论述跨文化交际学的发展史。



2.文化震荡主要表现在哪些方面？

3. 请简要论述 Collier 对跨文化交际能力研究的归类方法。

4. 试论文化价值取向模式的局限性。

**五、英汉翻译 (Put the following English passage into Chinese) (30 points)**

What do we mean by “International Communications” or “IC”? This is not a description of the popular trend toward talking about international things or going overseas. IC is actually an academic and applied discipline that has developed internationally since the 1950s. Sometimes called “cross-cultural communications” or “comparative culture”, scholars most often use the prefix “inter” with the word “cultural” to describe the interaction between cultures. On one level, IC is represented by culture studies, where we examine the political, economic and lifestyle systems of other countries. On another level, it is applied linguistics, where we seek to understand the relationship between language and culture. Many Chinese English teachers and professors have been interested in this aspect since the 1980s – How to teach English in ways that help students also learn the basic communication practices of Britain, the US or other English speaking countries.

But the discipline of Intercultural Communications is actually a broad and well-developed field of study. IC is an interdisciplinary application of fields like cultural anthropology, sociology, psychology, communication studies, applied linguistics and educational pedagogy. IC is a comprehensive attempt to understand all aspects of human cultures and how they interact with each other.

To understand Intercultural Communication, we seek to understand tradition and modernization, consistency and change. As we understand some of the ongoing national characteristics of a people, we can examine how this culture is seen from the outside, how it interacts with other cultures and how it is changing. In the last thirty odd years, scholars have developed both theoretical framework for comparing cultures and some practical dimensions for considering the similarity and differences between them. One level of intercultural comparison is Cultural Identity. Another level of comparison is Verbal Communication. Another area receiving much attention is Nonverbal Communication.