

大学英语四级模拟试卷第03组 (阅读3) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式 , 建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/121/2021_2022__E5_A4_A7_E5_AD_A6_E8_8B_B1_E8_c83_121931.htm Passage 3 Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage. Attitudes differed to small errors of grammar and usage, or inappropriateness of vocabulary and idiom, with the native speakers finding such errors a little irksome (令人厌烦的), though sometimes amusing, while the Chinese panel members paid hardly any attention to such errors as, for example, misuse of phrasal verbs and similar usages: “ When I saw the job description, I decided to apply the position. ” “ I expect to find out a lot of challenge in the job. ” “ I can deal the emergency situations efficiently. ” Errors of idiom or appropriateness caused more comment, during the post interview discussion, from the native speakers than from the Chinese panel members, on whom the errors were sometimes lost. For example, one candidate, when asked what salary he expected, replied: “ I don ’ t care about it. ” The message was clear enough, namely that he was primarily interested in the job, but the formulation of the message was not quite right. Even such ribticklers (笑话) as “ I am a wellplanned person . ” and “ I would like to expose myself in another field ” (both actually heard at interviews) tended to cause lipbiting among the expatriate rather than the Chinese interviewers. Panels with two Chinese and one expatriate used to be more common, but are becoming less common. The reason is that with more of the interview now being conducted in Chinese, the nonChinesespeaker does not know what

has already been asked and is liable to repeat in English questions that have already been covered in Chinese. This caused, naturally enough, confusion in the interviewee and can adversely affect the whole interview. The sensible procedure would seem to be to open the interview in the mother tongue of the candidates, to put them at their ease, then at a later stage turn to English, to test English proficiency. In practice, however, possibly because of the problem mentioned in the previous paragraph when the panel contains a foreigner, it is often the reverse, with a few, fairly standard, opening questions in English, and if these are successfully answered, then the job interview properly gets underway in Cantonese. One of the worst interview scenarios (方案) is when a foreigner who thinks she/he can speak Cantonese (but does so, in fact, badly) decides to question the interviewee in Cantonese. In other circumstances of a social nature the interviewee would no doubt politely compliment the foreigner on his or her good Cantonese, but in the seriousness of a job interview situation, the Chinese is confused and slightly embarrassed for the foreigner. These forays (初步尝试) into Chinese usually end pretty quickly with one of the Chinese members of the panel rescuing the foreigner and continuing the interview in English. 31. The word “adversely” in the last sentence of the third paragraph is closest in meaning to

____. A) positively B) negatively C) hard D) slightly 32. Concerning misuses of phrasal verbs, _____. A) both Chinese and the native speakers of English find them amusing B) the Chinese interviewers tend to be tolerant C) the Chinese interviewers and the English native

speaker interviewers often have a discussion [ZK)] D) might sometimes become a laughing stock to the native speakers of English but draw hardly any attention from the Chinese 100Test 下载频道 开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com