**Quiz 1.11 - Keys**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**I. Translate the following sentences/phrases.**

1) First of all, gold has a lustrous beauty that is resistant to corrosion. Therefore, it is suitable for jewelry, coins and ornamental purposes.

**首先，黄金具有光泽美，耐腐蚀。因此，它适用于珠宝，硬币和装饰用途。**

2) 于是，暮色匆匆的人群里，总有我赶路的身影，雨里、雾里、风里、雪里，只盼着早些回家……

**Thus, the gathering dark often finds me hastening home in a hurrying crowd. Whether it rains or snows, windy or foggy, it is the longing to be home that quickens my steps.**

3） 有人如游客，不急不慌，走走停停，看花开花落，看云卷云舒。

**Others travel leisurely like tourists. They would take time off now and then for a look at blooming flowers or fallen petals. They would stop to admire clouds gathering and dispersing.**

**II. Answer the following question:**

*What are the basic differences between English and Chinese text patterns?*

**English text structures are formed in the linear form. In other words, English text pattern begins with a topic sentence that directly states the main idea of this passage, and then presents several sub-topics that all centers on the topic sentence.**

**There are two basic Chinese text patterns: one is similar to English deductive text pattern; the other is spiral, in which the theme of text is not stated in a direct manner but in a circuitous manner.**

**Conjunctions as connective devices are widely used in English while in Chinese, language elements are connected mainly by some logical devices or reflected indirectly by word orders.**