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英语专业考研 考点精梳与精练

北京外国语大学

郭婍庆 主编

英美
文化

- 网罗英美文化所有重点难点
- 汇集30所名校历年实考真题
- 提供800余道精选练习及详解
- 深入分析考点难点逐一突破

天津科学技术出版社

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编 者 许道芝 王 晶
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前言 Preface

近年来,英语专业考研人数大增,竞争也呈愈演愈烈之势。考研专业课成为考生备考的重中之重。英美文化的考生急需选择一本内容翔实、重点突出的参考书。为帮助广大考生夯实基础、拓宽知识面并从容应对考试,编者精心策划,一线教师鼎力编著,特别推出这本《英语专业考研考点精梳与精练(英美文化)》分册。

本书特色归纳如下:

1. 系统权威。本书依据权威教材编写。根据各高校英专考研参考书目显示,英美文化的参考书目主要是《英语国家社会与文化入门》一书,但是此书内容侧重于社会与文化,对地理历史的讲解不够全面,因此本书以此教材为基础,以余志远编写的《英语国家概况》为蓝本,新增历史地理部分,从而满足不同读者的多种需求。
2. 重点突出。第一部分介绍英国,第二部分介绍美国。每一单元开篇为本单元知识架构图,之后是提炼后的重点,然后是本单元涉及的名词解释、精选练习及解析,便于学生自测。第三部分为附录,收录如美国历届总统、英国历届首相、历史大事年表等拓展知识。
3. 表格梳理。脉络清晰,系统精华,邀请高校英美概况任课教师,以图表形式,罗列英美文化重难点知识,配有插图和汉语注释,帮助学生在较短时间内更系统地掌握英美文化知识。可为考生省去第一遍通读教材勾画重点的时间,直接进入第二轮备战,达到速成目的。

栏目特点归纳如下:

- 【系统图解】以框架图的方式清晰展现本单元的核心知识点,使考生对重点做到心中有数。
- 【要点精梳】以图表形式,结合一线教师多年教学经验,提炼常考必考重点并用双色标出,难点之处深入分析、各个击破。
- 【名词解释】精心挑选出本单元必背常考名词,并加以详细解释。
- 【精选练习】结合历年高校考研真题、八级考题,把握命题规律,设计选择、填空、问答及论述等多种题型,帮助考生在精练中对考试做到胸有成竹。
- 【历年真题】汇集各高校近几年所考题目,帮助考生熟悉真题类型,掌握各部分知识在考题中所占比例,从而在备考时做到有的放矢,有所侧重。
- 【答案解析及得分点】该部分不仅提供详细答案,还对答案采分点做了设置,考生可在实战中进行自我检测并得到客观的反馈。

命题分布规律归纳如下:

1. 在英美文化考试中,选择和填空部分考点比较详细,地理、历史、政治、宗教、经济、外交、文化及教育部分均可出题,其中地理、历史和政治部分考点最多,复习时可做为重中之重。其他章节考点相对平均。
2. 名词解释,要注意历史和经济发展中的标志性事件和文件,政治和外交上的体系、派别和政策,在解释的时候要回答准确全面,不要漏项。
3. 问答题考点多集中在历史和政治部分,经济和教育部分也多有出题,其他章节考点较少。

在准备问答题时,首先要注意框架体系的建立。比如一谈到美国或者英国历史就要能想到由哪几个部分构成,每个部分里都讲了什么内容,这样在考试中才能够准确判断题目是属于哪个范畴,不至于遗漏要点。

其次要注意横向比较。真题中比较各国之间的异同是很常见的。例如:英国和美国的政治体系有何异同。

再次,要注意纵向线索。真题中经常考查某个问题的历史发展过程。备考时要注意概括和总结。例如:英国议会是如何发展并最终确立其在政治体系中的统治地位的。

本书不仅适用于英语专业考研的复习,而且对于专八人文知识部分的备考,以及英语专业一、二年级英美概况的结业考试同样大有帮助。

鉴于编者水平有限,纰漏之处在所难免,敬请批评指正。同时衷心希望本书会对读者的备考和学习有所裨益,也恳请您对本书提出宝贵的意见和建议,谢谢!

目录 Contents

Part One

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Unit 1 Land and People	003
Unit 2 The UK History I	011
Unit 3 The UK History II	022
Unit 4 The Government of the United Kingdom	037
Unit 5 Politics, Class and Race	046
Unit 6 The UK Economy	057
Unit 7 British Foreign Relations	066
Unit 8 British Education System	074
Unit 9 Cultural Affairs	083

Part Two

The United States of America

Unit 1 Land and People	099
Unit 2 American History	112
Unit 3 Social Movements of the 1960s	128
Unit 4 The Political System in the United States	138
Unit 5 Religions in the United States	150
Unit 6 American Economy	157
Unit 7 Post-WWII American Foreign Policy	167
Unit 8 Education in the United States	175
Unit 9 Cultural Affairs	183

Part Three

Appendix

I. The List of Kings of England	197
II. The List of Presidents of the United States	198
III. Fifty States of the United States	200
IV. Outstanding Events in English History	201
V. Outstanding Events in American History	205
VI. The List of Prime Ministers of England	206

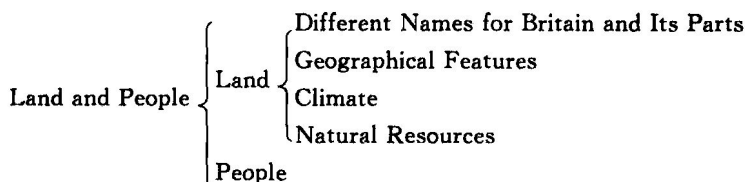
The background features a series of thin, curved, light-colored lines that sweep across the top half of the page. Below these, a dark, horizontal band contains a large, dark, irregular shape. The text 'Part One' is centered within this dark shape. To the left and right of this central shape are several white circles of varying sizes, some solid and some hollow. The bottom half of the page is a light gray area with a few more small white circles.

Part One

**The United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland**

Unit 1 Land and People

【系统图解】



【要点精梳】

Land				
1. Different Names for Britain and Its Parts				
Full and official name: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国)		Geographical names: Great Britain, England, the British Isles, the United Kingdom, the UK		
Four parts	England (英格兰)	Scotland (苏格兰)	Wales (威尔士)	Northern Ireland (北爱尔兰)
Population (59.6 million)	48.7	5.111	2.9	1.642
Area (244,820 sqkm)	130,423	78,822	20,776	14,139
Capital	London (伦敦)	Edinburgh (爱丁堡)	Cardiff (加的夫)	Belfast (贝尔法斯特)
2. Geographical Features				
<p>► Location: Britain is an island country surrounded by the sea. It lies in the North Atlantic Ocean off the north coast of Europe. It is separated from the rest of Europe by the English Channel in the south and the North Sea in the east. (英国是一个岛国。它位于大西洋北部,与欧洲大陆的北海岸隔海相望,南面的英吉利海峡和东面的北海将它与欧洲其他部分隔开。)</p> <p>► The north and west of Britain—highlands; the east and southeast—lowlands.</p> <p>► Ben Nevis (本尼维斯山) is the highest mountain in Britain. (1,343m)</p> <p>Severn River (塞汶河) is the longest river in Britain. (338km)</p> <p>Thames River (泰晤士河) is the second longest and most important river in Britain. (336km)</p> <p>Lough Neagh (内伊湖) is the largest lake in Britain which is located in Northern Ireland. (396sqkm)</p> <p>River Clyde (克莱德河) is the most important river in Scotland.</p> <p>Snowdonia (斯诺多尼亚) is the highest mountain in Wales. (1,085m)</p>				

England

- ▶ England occupies the **largest, southern part** of Great Britain with **Wales to its west** and **Scotland to its north**.
- ▶ The **south-west and west** are plateau (高原) except for the Severn valley (赛汶河谷) and the Cheshire-Lancashire plain (柴郡—兰开郡平原).
- ▶ The **Pennines** (奔宁山脉), a range of hills running from **North Midlands to the Scottish border**, are the principal mountain chain, known as the "Backbone of Northern England".
- ▶ **North-west**—Lake District; **the east**—open cultivated plain.
- ▶ The highest peak of England—**Scafell** (斯克非尔峰). (978m)

Scotland

- ▶ Scotland is in the north of Great Britain. It has three natural zones; the Highlands in the north; the central Lowlands; the southern Uplands. (苏格兰位于大不列颠的北部, 它有三大自然区: 北部高地, 中部低地及南部山陵。)
- ▶ **The three natural zones:**
 - (1) **The Highlands in the north:** a wild, rocky, mountainous plateau with a coast-line deeply indented (锯齿状的), especially in the west.
 - (2) **The central Lowlands:** comprise the Forth and Clyde valleys, coal and iron fields and dairy pasture (由福斯和克莱德谷、煤矿和铁矿区及奶牛牧场组成); **it is the most important area** in Scotland which contains most of the industry and population.
 - (3) **The southern Uplands:** a rolling moorland (荒野), cut by small fertile river valleys.

Wales

- ▶ In the west of Great Britain.
- ▶ Most of Wales is **mountainous**; the hills rise steeply from the sea and are rather flat on top.
- ▶ Much of the country is **pasture** (牧场), only 6% of Wales is covered with forest and 12% arable (可耕地).

Northern Ireland

- ▶ It takes up the northern one fifth of Ireland.
- ▶ In the **north-east lie the uplands** of County Antrim (安脆姆郡), while the **mountains in the south-east** gradually give way to the **central lowlands** of Lough Neagh basin (内伊湖盆地).

3. Climate

- ▶ A **favorable maritime climate** (海洋性气候); winters are mild, not too cold; summers are cool, not too hot; steady reliable rainfall throughout the whole year; small range of temperature; the average temperature in winter in the north is 4—6°C, in summer in the south is 12—17°C.
- ▶ Britain has a **steady reliable rainfall** throughout the whole year. The average annual rainfall in Britain is over 1,000mm. There is a water surplus in the north and west, and a water deficit in the south and east.
- ▶ **Main factors that influence the climate:**
 - (1) The **surrounding waters** tend to balance the seasonal differences by heating up the land in winter and cooling it off in summer. As the sea heats up and cools off relatively slowly it brings warm air in winter and cool air in summer.

(2) The prevailing **south-west winds** or the **westerlies** blow over the country all the year round bringing warm and wet air in winter and keeping the temperatures moderate. (一年四季盛行的西南风和西风在冬季从大西洋带来温暖、潮湿的空气,使得气候宜人。)

(3) The **North Atlantic Drift**(北大西洋暖流), which is a warm current, passes the western coast of the Britain Isles and warms them.

4. Natural Resources

The Severn River (赛汶河)	the longest river	rises in central Wales	flows in a semicircle through west central England	to the Bristol Channel(布里斯托尔海峡)
The Thames River (泰晤士河)	the second largest and most important river	rises in the Cotswolds(科茨沃耳德山) in southwest England	flows through the Midlands of England to London	into North Sea
River Clyde (克莱德河)	the most important river in Scotland	rises in Dumfries(邓弗里斯山)	passes through Glasgow(格拉斯哥)	enters the firth of Clyde(克莱德河湾)

Lakes

- ▶ The largest lake in Britain—the **Lough Neagh**(内伊湖) in Northern Ireland.
- ▶ **Other famous lakes:** Windermere(汶德密湖), Ullswater(鄂斯水湖), Derwentwater(德文水湖) and Coniston Water(柯尼斯水湖).

People

- ▶ It is a **densely populated country** with an average of 237 people per sqkm and it is **unevenly distributed**. 90% of the population is urban and only 10% is rural.
- ▶ The ancestors of the English are **Anglo-Saxons**(盎格鲁-萨克逊人), the Scots, Welsh and Irish are **Celts**(凯尔特人).
- ▶ There are some quite **large tracts of barren, hilly country**, especially in northern Scotland, which are almost uninhabited.
- ▶ **The immigrants:** About **three million** have come to Britain to live and find work since World War II. They are mainly from the **West Indies, India and Pakistan**.

【名词解释】



1. **The Commonwealth (of nations):** It was established in 1931, a free association of independent countries that were once colonies of Britain. It has no special powers; the decision to become a member of the Commonwealth is left to each nation. It has 50 member countries until 1991.
2. **The Highlanders:** They are the Scots who live in the mountainous regions of the Highlands in northern Scotland. They are a proud, independent and hardy people who maintain their strong cultural identity. They mainly live by farming sheep in mountain areas or fishing on the coasts and islands.
3. **The British Isles:** They are made up of two large islands and hundreds of small ones. The two large islands are Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain is the larger one of these two islands. It forms the

United Kingdom with Northern Ireland—the northern part of Ireland.

4. The Straits of Dover(多佛海峡): It is the narrowest part of the English Channel. It is only 33km across. In 1985 the British government and the French government decided to build a channel tunnel under the Straits of Dover so that England and France could be joined together by road. After eight years of hard work this channel tunnel which is called “Chunnel” was open to traffic in May 1994.
5. Cockney: A Cockney is a Londoner who is born within the sound of Bow Bells (鲍钟).

【精选练习】



I. Multiple choice.

1. The earliest known ancestors of Scots and Welsh were _____.
A. the Picts B. the Romans C. the Vikings D. the Germans
2. Britain is separated from the rest of Europe by the English Channel in the _____ and the North Sea in the _____.
A. east; north B. south; north C. southeast; northeast D. south; east
3. England has an area of more than 130,000 square kilometers which takes up nearly _____ of the whole island.
A. 70% B. 60% C. 40% D. 75%
4. The second longest and most important river in Britain is _____.
A. the Severn River B. the Thames River C. River Clyde D. the Mersey River
5. The Celts were different groups of ancient people who came originally from _____.
A. Spain B. Britain C. Germany D. France
6. Though it is rainy and so changeable and unpredictable, the climate in Britain is in fact _____.
A. a maritime one B. a favorable one C. a mild one D. a reliable one
7. During the _____ century when the Roman Empire fell, the Germanic Angles and Saxons invaded and conquered Britain.
A. fifth B. eighth C. ninth D. eleventh
8. It is estimated that there are about 800,000 people called Smith in _____.
A. England and Scotland B. Wales and Scotland
C. England and Wales D. southern England and Northern Ireland
9. The British Empire was replaced by the Commonwealth of Nations in _____.
A. 1929 B. 1931 C. 1945 D. 1949
10. _____, the highest peak of England, is located in the Lake District.
A. Scafell B. Ben Nevis C. Snowdonia D. Antrirn
11. _____ is the highest mountain in the United Kingdom.
A. Snowdonia B. Ben Nevis C. Scafell D. Antrirn

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The earliest written records of Britain's inhabitants came from _____.
2. The official full name of Britain is _____.
3. The British Commonwealth was founded in the year of _____.
4. The English Channel between England and France is quite narrow and the narrowest part is called _____.
5. _____ is a mountain chain known as the “Backbone of Northern England”.
6. There is much good farmland especially in the south and along the _____ coast of England.

7. The highest peak of England, Scafell (978m), is in the _____ in north-west England.
8. The _____ which is a warm current, passes the western coast of the Britain Isles and warms them.
9. _____ is the largest lake in Britain which is located in Northern Ireland.
10. The longest river in Britain is the _____ which is only 338 kilometers long.
11. The Thames flows rather slowly, which is very favorable for _____.

III. Answer the following questions. (5 points for each)

1. What is the main problem in Northern Ireland concerning the religion?
2. In what ways does Welsh keep their language and culture alive?

IV. Write between 100-150 words on the following topics. (10 points for each)

1. Please tell the differences between southern England and northern England.
2. What are the differences between Britain and the British Isles, Great Britain, England, the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth?

【历年真题】



I. Multiple choice.

1. Among the following statements about Britain, which is NOT true? (吉林大学 2005)
 - A. It is located off the coast of the northwestern part of the continent of Europe.
 - B. It is mainly a Protestant country.
 - C. There are no Catholics at all in the nation.
 - D. It is smaller than New Zealand in area.
2. The speech of _____ is close to BBC English. (北京航空航天大学 2008)
 - A. Southerners in England
 - B. Cockneys
 - C. Northerners in England
 - D. Welsh people
3. The British Isles, a group of islands off the coast of Northwestern Europe, contain two countries, namely, _____. (吉林大学 2006)
 - A. France and Britain
 - B. Scotland and Britain
 - C. Ireland and Britain
 - D. Wales and Scotland
4. _____ is the capital of Scotland since the 15th century built around the rocky ridge on which its fortified castle stands. (吉林大学 2006)
 - A. Cardiff
 - B. Edinburgh
 - C. Glasgow
 - D. Manchester
5. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Britain, is located in _____. (吉林大学 2007)
 - A. England
 - B. Scotland
 - C. Wales
 - D. Northern Ireland
6. Generally speaking, Britain is a country with a climate that is _____ than that of many countries of the same latitude. (吉林大学 2007)
 - A. colder
 - B. drier
 - C. warmer
 - D. more harsh
7. The north and the northwest of England are mainly _____. (吉林大学 2007)
 - A. farm land
 - B. lowland
 - C. highland
 - D. marshland

8. Which of the following people are the ancestors of the Irish? (首都师范大学 2008)
 - A. The Celts.
 - B. The Romans.
 - C. The Danes.
 - D. The Anglo-Saxons.
9. Irish is a kind of the old _____ language. (北京航空航天大学 2008)
 - A. Anglo-Saxon
 - B. Gaelic
 - C. Latin
 - D. Roman
10. The Celts' religion was _____. (北京航空航天大学 2008)
 - A. Christianity
 - B. Druidism
 - C. Roman Catholicism
 - D. Islam
11. The greatest single influence of the shaping of the English language in modern times is _____. (北京交通大学 2007)
 - A. the 'pop' revolution in the 1960s
 - B. the enormous increase in travel
 - C. American English
 - D. the French language
12. Which of the following people are the ancestors of the Welsh? (首都师范大学 2007)
 - A. The Anglo-Saxons.
 - B. The Romans.
 - C. The Danes.
 - D. The Celts.
13. Most of the people in Britain _____. (吉林大学 2005)
 - A. live in the central lowland of Scotland
 - B. descend from the Normans
 - D. carry the blood of the Vikings
 - C. speak a language of Germanic origin
14. Which of the following is true about the British Commonwealth? (北京航空航天大学 2009)
 - A. Members of nations are joined together politically.
 - B. The Commonwealth has special powers.
 - C. The decision to become a member of the Commonwealth is made by Britain.
 - D. It is a free association of independent countries that were once colonies of Britain.
15. The dominant religion of Britain is _____. (中南大学 2003)
 - A. Buddhism
 - B. Islam
 - C. the Anglican Church
 - D. the Orthodox Church
16. The Pennines, a range of _____, are known as "_____". (吉林大学 2006)
 - A. mountains; backbone of England
 - B. Hills; highest peaks of Wales
 - C. highlands; kingdom of animals
 - D. lowlands; nicest place in Scotland

II. Fill in the blanks.

The English are _____, but Scots, Welsh and Irish are _____. During the fifth century when the Roman Empire fell, the Germanic _____ and _____ invaded the conquered Britain, the Germanic conquerors gave England its name "_____ " land. During the 9th century Britain was invaded by the _____ or Vikings and by the _____. (北京航空航天大学 2004)

【答案解析及得分点】



精选练习

I. Multiple choice.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	D	B	B	C	B	A	C	B	A	B

II. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. the Romans | 6. east |
| 2. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 7. Lake District |
| 3. 1931 | 8. North Atlantic Drift |
| 4. the Straits of Dover | 9. Lough Neagh |
| 5. The Pennines | 10. Severn River |
| | 11. water transportation |

III. Answer the following questions. (5 points for each)

1. The main problem is the bitter fighting between the English Protestants who are a dominant group, (3 points) and the Roman Catholics who are not happy with the English rule and are seeking more opportunities. (2 points)
2. The Welsh are very conscious of their separate Celtic heritage. Their cultural pride is very strong. They are music lovers and are proud of their past. (1 point) Throughout the year they have festivals of song and dance and poetry called "Eisteddfodau" (艺术年会). (2 points) The greatest event of the year is the National Eisteddfod (全国诗歌音乐比赛会). On these occasions competitions are held in Welsh poetry, music, singing and art and in this way they keep the Welsh language and Welsh culture alive. (2 points)

IV. Write between 100-150 words on the following topics. (10 points for each)

1. (1) The chief division between southern England and northern England is in character. Southerners are generally more reserved, courteous and conscious of their place in the social order. They do not like to show their emotions and lack of control. (3 points) Northerners are generally more open-minded, physically and morally more courageous. (2 points)
(2) In speech, southerners speak the type of English closer to BBC English; they do not have a special accent except the Cockneys (伦敦佬). (2 points) In northern England, regional speech is usually "broader" than that of southern England. A noticeable difference in pronunciation is the way northerners pronounce the vowel sound in such words as "love", "bus", "much"; they do not pronounce /ʌ/ as southerners do, but they pronounce it as /u/. Certainly there are some other differences in speech between southern England and northern England. (3 points)
2. The British Isles, Great Britain and England are all geographical names. (2 points) The British Isles lie off the west coast of Europe in the Atlantic Ocean. They are made up of two large islands and hundreds of the surrounding smaller islands. The two large islands are Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain is the larger one of these two islands. England is one of the three parts that make up the Island of Great Britain (the other two parts are Scottish and Wales). (3 points) The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (2 points) The British Commonwealth is a free association of independent countries that were once colonies of Britain. It has no special powers; the decision to become a member of the Commonwealth is left to each nation. (3 points)

历年真题

I. Multiple choice.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
C	B	C	B	B	C	C	A	B	B	D	D	B	D	C	A

II. Fill in the blanks.

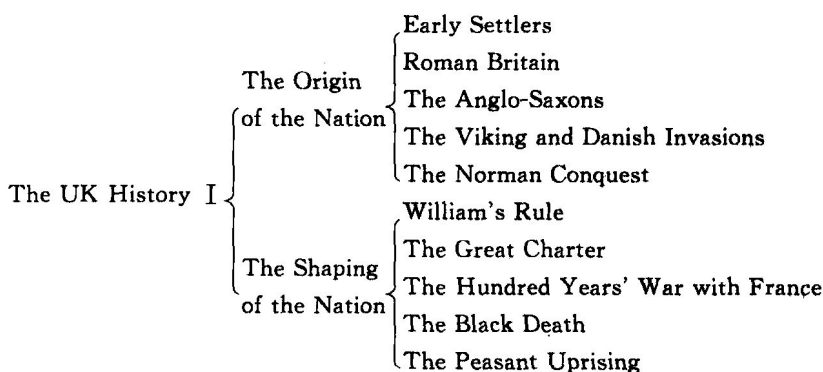
Anglo-Saxon; Celts; Anglos; Saxons; Angel; Danes; Norman French



泰晤士河

Unit 2 The UK History I

【系统图解】



【要点精梳】

The Origin of the Nation (5000BC—1066AD)

1. Early Settlers (5000BC—55BC)

The Iberians (伊比利来人)——3000BC

- ▶ The first known settlers; the Iberians came to Britain from Spain in 3000BC.
- ▶ Henges; Stonehenge (巨石阵) in Wiltshire (威尔特郡) constructed before 2000BC, which had religious and political significance.

The Beaker Folk (宽口陶器人)——2000BC

- ▶ At about 2000BC the Beaker Folk arrived from Holland and Rhineland.
- ▶ They brought the art of pottery making, the ability to fashion bronze tools and the custom of individual burial, and developed their own farming society and built hill forts.

The Celts (凯尔特人)——700BC

- ▶ The Celts arrived from eastern and central Europe in three main waves: Gaels (盖尔人) (600BC), Brythons (布立吞人, 又称不列颠人) (400BC) and Belgae (比利其人) (150BC).
- ▶ The Celtic tribes are ancestors of the Highland Scots, the Irish and the Welsh. Their languages are the basis of both Welsh (威尔士语) and Gaelic (盖尔语).
- ▶ The Celts were practiced farmers. Their religion was Druidism (德鲁伊德教).

2. Roman Britain (55BC—410AD)

- ▶ British recorded history begins with the Roman invasion. Julius Caesar (朱利斯·恺撒) invaded Britain for the first time in 55BC. The Emperor Claudius (克劳迪斯大帝) made the successful invasion in 43AD.
- ▶ During 400 years, Rome cannot totally occupy the whole Britain for two reasons. First, some parts of the country resisted. Second, Roman troops were often withdrawn from Britain to fight in other parts of the Roman Empire.
- ▶ The achievements made by the Romans; built a network of towns; constructed a network of major and secondary roads; made good use of Britain's natural resources; brought the new religion Christianity to Britain.