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王文琴◎主编

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八级专家，精心指导
人文知识，轻松掌握

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——人文知识

王文琴 主编

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《精编英语专业 8 级——人文知识》

主 编:王文琴

总 序

《精编英语专业四八级考试辅导丛书》主要针对《高校英语专业四、八级考试大纲(2004年新版)》编写,它体现了高校英语专业新大纲的精神,体现了新考试大纲所规定的英语综合运用能力标准以及英语专业知识的要求。它最大的特点是,除了可以掌握应试技巧和策略外,还可以获得很多英语学习的方法和知识。《精编英语专业四八级考试辅导丛书》系列分为四级系列和八级系列。

高校英语专业八级考试是英语专业学生在本科阶段所参加的最高等级的考试,也是对全国高校教学质量、学生水平的一次重要考核。为了帮助学生提高英语各项技能,在短时间内进一步提高英语听、读、写、译的能力,让学生有针对性地根据自己的情况进行准备,从而在专业八级考试中取得好成绩,我们精心编写了本丛书。

八级系列的主要特点是:

(一) 对应试题型的分析更加透彻、全面。结合学生在历届考试中出现的问题进行分析、归纳、总结,从中找出应试诀窍,帮助学生迅速克服考试的恐惧心理,轻松过关。

(二) 对应应试技巧的阐述实用性和针对性极强,有助于快速掌握学习技巧,在提高实战能力的同时,更有效地掌握英语学习的方法。

(三) 编写人员为南京国际关系学院、南京师范大学、南京财经大学英语专业的专家教授及一线骨干教师,这些教师一直都从事八级考试辅导,本丛书中的许多内容都是他们多年来教学经验的积累和最新成果。认真阅读和使用这些专业书,学生不仅可以获得英语学习的方法和八级考试的应试策略,还可以获得各种英语技能知识。

八级系列共有三册,包括:《精编英语专业8级——考试指南》(王喜六主编)、《精编英语专业8级——实战模拟》(肖辉主编)、《精编英语专业8级——人文知识》(王文琴主编)。

《考试指南》是本丛书的基础和精华。它首先解读了新大纲,然后分章节对八级考试的各部分题型(包括听、读、译、写等)进行了详细分析,并介绍了考试中容易犯的错误及相应的学习策略和考试技巧,并配有模拟试题及答案详解。尤其需要指出的是,翻译和写作部分的实战点评是作者们亲身参加八级考试改卷的批卷心得。

《实战模拟》的10套试卷都是根据新大纲的新题型精心设计的,其中也有部分是真题,可以让同学们在充分领悟考试指南的基础上对自己进行测评、提高,帮助同学们考试顺利过关。模拟试题的听力部分配有MP3听力材料光盘。同时,所有试题答案都进行了详细解释,方便同学们做完练习后认真对照检查。

《人文知识》是本丛书的一大特色和亮点之一。它专门针对八级考试新题型——人文知

识部分的考题进行精心设计和编写,用简洁明了的英语语言编写,可以帮助学生在迅速了解和熟悉英语国家历史、地理、政治、经济、文化习俗等社会生活的各个侧面以及文学、语言学诸方面的常识的同时,采取适时的学习方法和应试策略,从容应付考试。

对于在本丛书中引用到的考纲文本和使用的少量真题,在此谨对它们的编者及上海外语教育出版社表示感谢。

欢迎您在使用本丛书的过程中对我们批评指正,以便我们及时修订。

紫金语言工作室

2006 年 4 月

前 言

《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》规定的英语专业人才的培养目标和规格是“应具有扎实的基本功、宽广的知识面、一定的相关专业知识、较强的能力和较高的素质。也就是要在打好扎实的英语语言基本功和牢固掌握英语专业知识的前提下,拓宽人文学科知识,注重培养获取知识的能力、独立思考的能力和创新能力,提高思想道德素质、文化素质和心理素质。”(2000:1)为了帮助实现这个目标,《大纲》在指导性的英语专业知识课程类中列出了具体的“英国文学”、“美国文学”、“语言学导论”、“英语国家概况”、“英国社会与文化”、“美国社会与文化”、“西方文化入门”等近二十门的必修或选修的专业知识课程;并规定这些课程“一般均应以英语为教学语言”。(2000:2)2004年初以检测2000年版《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的贯彻和执行情况为宗旨的2004年版《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》正式出台,2004年版考纲与1997年版考纲在形式上最大的区别是,前者增加了“人文知识”(General Knowledge)部分。其测试的要求有三:能基本了解主要英语国家的地理、历史、现状、文化传统;能初步具备英语文学知识;能初步具备英语语言学知识。其目的是为了测试学生对主要英语国家社会与文化、英语文学与英语语言学基本知识的掌握程度。其测试范围为主要英语国家社会与文化知识、英语文学知识和英语语言学知识。

为了方便学生学习和复习,笔者以常识手册或小百科全书的形式编写了有关主要英语国家的社会与文化、英语文学和英语语言学的基础知识近900条。本书的目标读者主要是高校英语专业的学生、英语教师,同时也包括需要了解主要英语国家社会与文化的各个层次的英语学习者,如高中生和大学生等,因而采用简明的英语进行编写。在共约900条中,根据每一知识条的内容特点,有些简练,有些稍繁,有些由图表表述。

参加本书编写的主要有潘承君、何红、张维、叶蕾蕾、秦华、周覓忻等;同时,在编写本书的过程中得到了南京师范大学外国语学院和解放军国际关系学院相关师生的大力支持、鼓励和合作,在此我们深表谢意。

任何事物都难尽善尽美。由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,本书肯定会存在各方面的不足和疏漏,您在使用本书的过程中如发现不当之处,恳请及时给我们提出宝贵意见,以使其完善,我们将不胜感激。

编者

2006年4月

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A

1. **ABC** (abb.) American Broadcasting Company; Associated British Cinema.
2. **Abilene** A town of Kansas, USA. It was a railway terminus and lawless town until order was introduced by Marshal 'Wild Bill' Hickok in 1871. There is an Eisenhower museum.
3. **Abolitionists** (US hist.) Those who opposed slavery between 1830 and 1860—in the years leading up to the Civil War.
4. **A bomb** Atomic bomb.
5. **Abortion** The death or killing of the fetus before birth. Abortion has been legal in GB (Great Britain) since 1968, in certain circumstances. In the US the laws concerning abortion vary from state to state. Since 1967 nine states have made abortion legal.
6. **Abstract Expressionism** A movement in art that began in New York in the 1940s and dominated American painting in the 1950s. Abstract expressionism grew out of surrealism; the most important single figure in its development was Arshile Gorky. Other leading figures in the movement were Robert Motherwell, Willem de Kooning and the German-American painter Hans Hoffman.
7. **Acronym** A combination of the initials of several words: e. g. WTO, from 'World Trade Organization'.
8. **Adams, John** (1735~1826) Second President of the USA (1797—1801). He was born at Quincy, Massachusetts. He was one of those who signed *the Declaration of Independence*.
9. **A.D.** Latin: *Anno Domini*, in the year of our Lord, i. e. after Christ.
10. **AEC** (abb.) (US) Atomic Energy Commission.
11. **Agincourt, Battle of** a battle fought in 1415 between the French and the English, during the Hundred Years War. It was a famous victory for the English, under Henry V.
12. **Air Force** (GB) The Royal Air Force was formed in 1918 by merging the Royal Flying Corps (1912) and the Royal Naval Air Service. During the First World War aircraft were used first only for reconnaissance; then air fighting developed. During the Second World War the R.A.F. played a very vital part, defeating the German Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain.
 (US) The US was the first country to practice any form of war from the air; balloons were used in the American Civil War. During the First World War, the US air force was very small. During the Second World War and after it, US air strength and aircraft production increased greatly, the US built up a strategic air-force. US strategic air command keeps up a 24 hour a day patrol of bombers armed with nuclear weapons.

13. **Air Transport** (GB) The first flight across the Atlantic was made by two Englishmen, John Alcock and Arthur W. Brown, in 1919. In 1924 Imperial Airways was established, it was replaced by British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC), and in 1946 British European Airways (BEA) was founded. These are now combined and known as British Airways, a nationalized public corporation.
(US) There are no state airlines in the USA, but some of the private ones are very large, e.g. Trans-World Airlines (TWA) and Pan-American Airways (Pan-Am).
14. **Alabama** A state of the USA, in the Deep South, known as the 'cotton state'. The capital is Montgomery and the largest city is Birmingham. The state is mainly agricultural. During the 1950s and 60s Alabama was the scene of conflict over civil rights and integration.
15. **Alamein, Battle of** One of the most important battle of the Second World War. It was fought in October-November 1942, in the Western Desert of North Africa. The British 8th Army, under General Montgomery, defeated the Germans and Italians under Rommel.
16. **Alaska** A state of the USA, in the extreme north-west of the continent, geographically separate from the rest of the USA. The capital is Juneau. It is the largest of the state but the one with the lowest population. Alaska includes the highest peak in North America, Mt. McKinley (20,320 feet).
17. **Albee, Edward Franklin** (b. 1928) American playwright. His plays include *The Zoo Story*, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf* and *Tiny Alice*. He won a Pulitzer Prize in 1967 for *A Delicate Balance* and in 1975 for *Seascape*.
18. **Albert Hall** A concert hall in Kensington, London, built in 1867~1871, in memory of Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria. It is the home of the Promenade Concerts, and many other forms of entertainment.
19. **Alfred 'the Great'** (c. 848~c. 900) English king. He forced the Danes out of Wessex and made peace with them in 878 (the peace of Wedmore). The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was begun during his reign. He strengthened government, law and education.
20. **Allies, the** The 23 countries that were allied against the Central Powers in the First World War, including the British Empire, France, Italy, Russia and the USA; the 49 countries that were allied against the Axis in the Second World War, including Belgium, China, Denmark, France, GB and the Commonwealth, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, the YSA, the USSR, Yugoslavia.
21. **Allophone** Distinct variants of a phoneme.
22. **A.M.** (abb.) *Ante meridiem*, before noon.
23. **American Independence, War of** (1775~1783) (US: *The Revolutionary War*) The struggle of the thirteen British colonies in North America for independence, which ended in the forming of the USA. The main causes of the war were taxes imposed by

the British government. The colonies rebelled in 1775, the first shots were fired at Lexington, and the first battle was fought at Bunker Hill. The Continental Congress appointed General Washington as leader of its forces, and issued *the Declaration of Independence* on 4 July 1776. The war was ended by the Treaty of Paris, 1783, which recognized the independence of the USA.

24. **Anderson, Sherwood** (1876~1941) American writer. He became well-known with the volumes of short stories *Winesburg, Ohio* (1919) and *The Triumph of the Egg* (1921). He deals with the difficulty of natural behavior in an industrial society.
25. **Anglican Communion** A body of churches that includes the Church of England and other churches that hold essentially the same beliefs. Altogether the Anglican Communion includes 540 dioceses, representing over 73 million members.
26. **Anglo-Saxons** The Germanic tribes who conquered Britain between the 5th and 7th centuries. The English-speaking people in general are sometimes called Anglo-Saxons (wrongly), and the name is also given to the Old English Language. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (c. 891~c. 1154) is a series of national histories begun under King Alfred.
27. **Anne** (1665~1714) Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the main events of her reign were the Act of Union with Scotland in 1707 and the War of the Spanish Succession (1702~1713). Anne's reign is remembered as a time of fierce struggles between the political parties.
28. **Antonymy** The oppositeness of meaning between words, e. g. *tall* and *short*. There are several types of lexical opposites: gradable opposites, complementarity and relational opposites. Gradable opposites involve some kind of degree in relationship. E. g. between *large* and *small*. Mutually exclusive words are called ungradable opposites, that is, complementarity. E. g. between *female* and *male*. Relational opposites denote the reversal of a relationship. E. g. between *buy* and *sell*.
29. **Appalachian Mountains** A general name for the mountain system of eastern North America, stretching nearly 1,500 miles, from Quebec province, Canada, to Alabama.
30. **Applied linguistics** The application of linguistics. Often it refers to the application of findings in linguistics to education, especially to teaching English as a foreign or second language.
31. **Arbitrariness** There is no natural relationship between the acoustic image and the concept of the word. Take the word *table* for example. There is no reason to explain why the concept of *table* should be represented by the sound of the word *table*.
32. **Archery** The use of the bow and arrow in war or sport. During the Middle Ages English archers won a high reputation, especially by their use of the long-bow at the battle of Agincourt.
33. **Aristocracy** (GB) The term that is used to describe a group of people with inherited titles of nobility. The British titles of hereditary nobility are, in order of rank: Duke,

- Duchess; Marques, Marchioness; Earl, Countess; Viscount, Viscountess; Baron, Baroness. The people holding these titles are called *peers* or *peeresses*. The British aristocracy is still a living thing, but it has on the whole lost its political importance.
34. **Aristotle** (384~322BC) Greek philosopher. An important linguist in the early history of western linguistics. He made great contributions to logic, rhetoric, and poetics. Many of the terms later used in grammar originated from Aristotle's work.
 35. **Arizona** A state of the south-west USA. The capital is Phoenix. Arizona contains the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, and the Painted Desert.
 36. **Arkansas** A state of the southern central USA. The capital is Little Rock. The state is largely agricultural, the main crops are cotton, rice and soya beans.
 37. **Armstrong, Louis** (1900~1971) American jazz musician; he was a trumpet-player. His early trumpet solos, with the King Oliver band and with his own Hot Five, changed the character of jazz.
 38. **Arthur** **Legendary** British king in the wars against the Saxons (c. 6th century), Arthur is the hero of many stories that describe his Round Table, his knights and their search for the Holy Grail etc.
 39. **Ashmolean Museum** A museum in Oxford, England, formed in 1683, and based on the collection of the antiquary Elias Ashmole (1617~1692). It was the world's first public museum.
 40. **Associative relation** Saussure's term for the relation between phonemes or words that can be replaced at the same position. E.g. *shop* and *theater* in the sentence *I came to the shop*. *Shop* can be replaced by other units like *theatre*.
 41. **Astronomer Royal** The title of the astronomer in charge of the Royal Observatory in England. The Royal Observatory was at Greenwich from 1675 to 1958, when it was moved to Herstmonceux, Sussex.
 42. **Athletics** In GB the term 'athletics' covers only track and field events (running, hurdling, jumping, vaulting, and throwing events such as discus and javelin). In the USA these are called Track and Field, and athletics is taken into include also gymnastics and team games such as basketball, baseball etc.
 43. **Atlantic Charter** A declaration issued by Winston Churchill and President F. D. Roosevelt after a meeting at sea in 1941, stating the principles that would guide a post-war settlement.
 44. **Atlantic Ocean** The sea that separates Europe and Africa from America. It is from the Arctic in the north to Antarctica in the south.
 45. **Atomic Bomb** A bomb that derives its explosive force from nuclear fission. The atomic bomb was developed in the USA and three were exploded in the Second World War: the first at a test at Alamogordo, New Mexico, the second over Hiroshima, the third over Nagasaki. In 1967, an international treaty was signed prohibiting nuclear weapons from outer space.

46. **Attorney** Anyone that is appointed to act for another in legal and business matters.
Attorney at law US: a lawyer.
47. **Auden, Wystan Hugh** (1907~1973) English-American poet, His first book appeared in 1930, and he was the leader of the English poets of his generation. His work is noted for its wit and technical skill. His books of poems include *The Age of Anxiety* (1947) and *About the House* (1965).
48. **Austen, Jane** (1775~1817) English novelist, noted for her witty studies of early-19th-century English society. With meticulous details, Austen portrayed the quiet, day-to-day life of members of the upper middle class. Her works combine romantic comedy with social satire and psychological insight. Her works include *Northanger Abbey*, *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), *Sense and Sensibility*, *Mansfield Park*, *Persuasion* and *Emma* (1816).
49. **Austin, John Langshaw** (1911~1960). British philosopher. He made the primary distinction between two types of utterances: constative and performative. In his book *How to Do Things with Words*, he developed a model of speech acts theory and distinguished the locutionary act, the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act of utterances. A locutionary act is the simple act of conveying meaning. An illocutionary act is the effect brought about by what is uttered, identical with the speaker's intention. A perlocutionary act is the resulting move after the utterance. E. g. a speaker says 'It's cold inside's. This has the illocutionary force of asking the hearer to close the window. The perlocutionary effect might be that the hearer closes the window as intended, or he simple ignores the speaker's request. His other writings include *Philosophical Papers* (1961) and *Sense and Sensibilia* (1962).
50. **Austerity, Age of or Period of** (GB) The name given to the period after the Second World War when there were shortages of food, clothing, etc., and controls were imposed by means of rationing and taxation.
51. **Australia** An island continent in the southern hemisphere, lying between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. Australia is a federal dominion within the British Commonwealth. The Federal capital is Canberra and the largest towns are Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.

B

52. **B.A** (abb.) Bachelor of Arts (degree).
53. **Bacon, Francis, Lord Verulam** (1561~1626) English statesman and philosopher. He became Lord Chancellor in 1614, but in 1621 was accused of taking bribes and fell from power. He is known for his *Essays* (1597~1625). His chief philosophical work is the *Novum Organum* (1620), in which he proposed a theory of scientific knowledge based on observation and experiment that came to be known as the inductive method. He was one of the most original thinkers of his times.

54. **Baldwin, James** (1924~1987) Black American writer. His books include volumes of essays, e. g. *Notes of a Native Son* (1955) and *The Five Next Time* (1963), and novels.
55. **Ballads** Popular narrative poems of the Middle Ages and later. British ballads were not collected until the eighteenth century: Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* (1765) was the first and most important collection. Earlier ballads were often drawn from myth and folklore, while later ones deal with folk heroes; more modern forms of ballad are 19th century broadsheets and accounts of crimes.
56. **Bangladesh** A republic in South Asia, and a member of the British Commonwealth. Its capital and chief town is Dacca. It is a small, poor country with a very dense population, many of whom are illiterate. Farming is the main activity.
57. **Baptists** A world-wide body of Protestant Christians who practice baptism by immersion, and when the person baptized is old enough to understand the meaning of the ceremony. Baptists hold the idea of a community based on religious experience; regard the Bible as a guide to all the problems of life. Baptists tend to have conservative and puritan views.
58. **Barrister** (GB) A lawyer with a right to speak in the higher courts. He has no direct dealings with the public but is briefed by solicitors.
59. **Bath** A city (district) in Avon, England. It has the only natural hot springs in Britain. In the 18th century, Bath became a fashionable resort, and many fine buildings in the neo-classical style were added to the town.
60. **Beat Generation** (US) Member of the generation following the Second World War, especially writers, who tried to separate themselves from the society and looked for various kinds of social freedom.
61. **Beatles** The British 'pop group' of four musicians, John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. They became very successful and famous during the 1960s.
62. **Beckett, Samuel** (1906 ~ 1989) Anglo-Irish writer of novels and plays, he is best known for his 'absurd' plays, which include *Waiting for Godot* (1952) and *Endgame*. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1969.
63. **Behaviorism** Movement in psychology which restricted its data to the observable reactions of subjects to observable stimuli. Developed by the American psychologist J. B. Watson and further after the Second World War, B. F. Skinner, it also exerted a major influence on Bloomfield from the 1920s. But it was abandoned in both psychology and linguistics, in the early 1960s.
64. **Belfast** The capital city of Northern Ireland, in County Antrim, Belfast is the most important industrial centre and port of all Ireland.
65. **Bellow, Saul** (b. 1915) American novelist. He is deeply concerned with moral questions. His novels include *Dangling Man* (1944), *Herzog* (1964) and *Mr. Sammler's Planet* (1969). He often concerns an alienated individual within an

indifferent society and won the 1976 Nobel Prize for literature.

66. **Beowulf** Old English poem in a heroic style, written in about 700. The story is set in Denmark or Sweden and the antagonist is Beowulf. Beowulf slays the monster Grendel and its mother, becomes king of the Geats, and dies fighting a dragon.
67. **Berkeley** A city in Alameda County, western California, on the northeastern shore of San Francisco Bay. It is the seat of the University of California. The city is named for the Irish philosopher George Berkeley. During the 1960s and 1970s, students at the University of California campus led the national protest movement against American involvement in the Vietnam War (1959 ~ 1975), and for many the city became a symbol of dissent.
68. **Bermuda** A British colony in the North Atlantic. The chief town is Hamilton. Bermuda's main industry is tourism.
69. **Bible, in English** The first complete translation of the Bible into English was made by John Wycliffe in 1380 ~ 1382. The Authorized Version (A.V.) of the Bible (called "The King James Bible" in US), prepared under James I in 1611, is a masterpiece of English prose that has had a vast influence on English and American literature. It was not revised until the 1880s, when the so-called Revised Version was produced. The most recent Protestant translation was the New English Bible, completed in 1970.
70. **Big Ben** The bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament, London, England. It was made in 1858, and weights 13.5 tons.
71. **Bill of Rights** (GB) An Act of Parliament of 1689, following the Glorious Revolution, the Bill of Rights limited the power of the King, and strengthened that of Parliament. (US) The first ten amendments to the US Constitution, made in 1791, limiting the power of the Federal Government and protecting the individual citizen.
72. **Birmingham** A city and metropolitan district in West Midlands, England, the second largest city in GB. It is one of the largest industrial centers in the world, and most of industries are based on coal and iron.
73. **Black Death** The modern name for the bubonic plague which spread through Europe in the 14th century, particularly in 1347 ~ 1350, and probably killed between one half and one third of the population of England.
74. **Blake, William** (1757 ~ 1827) English poet, painter, engraver and mystic. His poetry includes the early *Songs of Innocence* (1789) and *Songs of Experience* (1794). All his writings express his hatred of materialism and his belief in the imagination.
75. **Bloomfield, Leonard** (1887 ~ 1949) American linguist and one of the most influential of the 20th century. His first general work, *An Introduction to the Study of Language* (1914), was influenced by the psychology of W. Wundt. In *Language* (1933) he sought to establish the foundations of linguistics as an autonomous science.
76. **Bloomsbury** A district of central London, England. It contains the British Museum and London University. In the 1920s Bloomsbury was the home of a number of writers and

artists, known as the *Bloomsbury Group*. They included Virginia Woolf, Lytton Strachey and E M Forster.

77. **Boas, Franz** (1858~1942) American anthropologist, founder and organizer of linguistic field-work in the USA. His most important work is his introduction to *the Handbook of American Indian Languages* (1911). He emphasized the systematic analysis of culture and language structures.
78. **Boston** The capital city of Massachusetts, USA, and a leading port. Boston was the scene of the *Boston Tea Party* of 1776, when citizens of Boston threw tea from British ships into the harbor, as a protest against the tea tax.
79. **Bradford** A city in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, the centre of the English woolen industry since the 13th century.
80. **British Museum** The largest museum in the world, in Bloomsbury, London. It contains various libraries and collections.
81. **Broadcasting** (GB) Sound broadcasting is controlled by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), which was founded in 1912.
(US) Both radio and TV are privately controlled in the US, and are run by commercial companies. The three main national TV networks are ABC, CBS, and NBC.
82. **Broadway** An avenue in New York City, USA. Broadway is the symbol of the New York theatre, as Hollywood is of the American cinema.
83. **Bronte, Charlotte** (1816~1855), **Emily** (1818~1848) and **Anne** (1820~1849) British novelists and poets. Their work is known for its wild romantic imagination. Emily wrote *Wuthering Heights* (1847), Charlotte *Jane Eyre* (1847), *Shirley and Villette*, and Anne *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* (1847) and *Agnes Grey*. Emily has been described as the greatest woman poet in English literature.
84. **Browning, Robert** (1812~1889) British poet. His poetry is dramatic and varied; it explores many sides of the human mind and character. He is best known today for his dramatic monologues (*e. g. My Last Duchess*) and *The Ring and the Book* (1868~1869). In 1846 Browning married the poet Elizabeth Barrett (see Elizabeth Barrett Browning). Because of her ill health, worsened by the English climate, they made their home in Florence, Italy, in the palace later made famous by Elizabeth's poem, *Casa Guidi Windows*.
85. **Buck, Pearl** (1892~1973) American novelist who grew up in China and returned there as an English teacher. She wrote more than 65 books, many of which sympathetically portray China and its people. Her simple, direct style and concern for the fundamental values of human life were derived from her study of the Chinese novel. With her work she strove to create a better understanding of China, and she was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in 1938. Her best known books are *The Good Earth* (1931) and *Dragon Seed* (1942).

86. **Buckingham Palace** The London home of the British sovereign. It was originally built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1703. The palace has more than 600 rooms.
87. **Buddhism** One of the great world religions, founded in India in the 6th century B.C. by Gautama Buddha.
88. **Burns, Robert** (1759 ~ 1796) Scottish poet. His best poems were written in the Scottish dialect, and he is considered the national poet of Scotland. He was also a great song-writer. The most remarkable of these being "The Jolly Beggars", a piece in which, by the intensity of his imaginative sympathy and the brilliance of his technique, he renders a picture of the lowest dregs of society in such a way as to raise it into the realm of great poetry.
89. **Byron, George Gordon** (1788 ~ 1824) British poet. He became famous with *Childe Harold* (first part 1812) and his oriental romances, but is now best known for his satirical masterpiece *Don Juan* (1819 ~ 1824). During his life and after his death Byron was a symbol of romanticism and revolution.

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90. **Cabinet** (GB) The 'inner circle' of the Government, a group of about 20 ministers, the head of the most important departments. They meet, usually once a week, at 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's house.
91. **Case grammar** Variant of transformational grammar developed by C.J. Fillmore in the late 1960s. In any clause each noun phrase has a case which represents its semantic role. E.g. in *I cleaned the room with a broom*, the cases of *I*, *the room*, and *the broom* were respectively agent, patient, and instrumental.
92. **Cassius, Gaius Julius** (101 ~ 44 B.C.) Roman statesman and general.
93. **California** A state on the west coast of the USA. The capital is Sacramento and the main cities Los Angeles and San Francisco. California is now the wealthiest and most highly populated state of the USA.
94. **Cambridge** An English city, a county of eastern England, Cambridge University is one of the two ancient English universities.
95. **Canada** A member country of the British Commonwealth, occupying the northern part of North America. The capital is Ottawa, and the largest towns Montreal and Toronto.
96. **Canberra** The federal capital of Australia.
97. **Canterbury** A city in Kent, England. It is a cathedral city, the archbishop of Canterbury is the Primate of the Church of England, and Canterbury has been the centre of the English Church.
98. **Canterbury, Archbishop** of The Prime (chief bishop) of all England. He is first Peer of the Realm, with a seat in the House of Lords; he crowns kings and queens, and is a member of the Privy Council.