



外语教学指导与学术研究系列丛书

A Learning Guide to A Survey of
English-Speaking Countries

英语国家概况 学习教程

◎王宇 李颖超 编著

 北京理工大学出版社
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前 言

1995 年颁布的《中华人民共和国教育法》第十九条规定“国家鼓励发展多种形式的成人教育，使公民接受适当形式的政治、经济、文化、科学、技术、业务教育和终身教育”。根据教育法的上述规定，本着帮助广大不同形式学习者实现接受高等教育的愿望的理念，荔园学习组的教师结合他们的教学实践、学生的需求以及对成人自学考试相关学科教材的研究，编写了一系列学习教程。

本书系与全国高等教育自学考试大纲、教材相配套的学习用书。为了帮助广大自学考试学生和对英语学习感兴趣的学习者学习英语国家的历史、地理、经济、工农业生产、外贸、司法、政体、社会以及文化等方面的知识，本书以多项选择问答形式编写了这部学习教程。全书由 34 个章节组成，语言简练易懂，每章学习内容配备答案和注解，内容涵盖《英国国家概况自学考试大纲》的全部学习内容。本书作者编写此书的动因源自教学实践时所探知的学生需求。作者希望本书可以成为广大英语学生和对此领域有需求的人士了解、学习英语国家概况的良师益友。

荔园学习组

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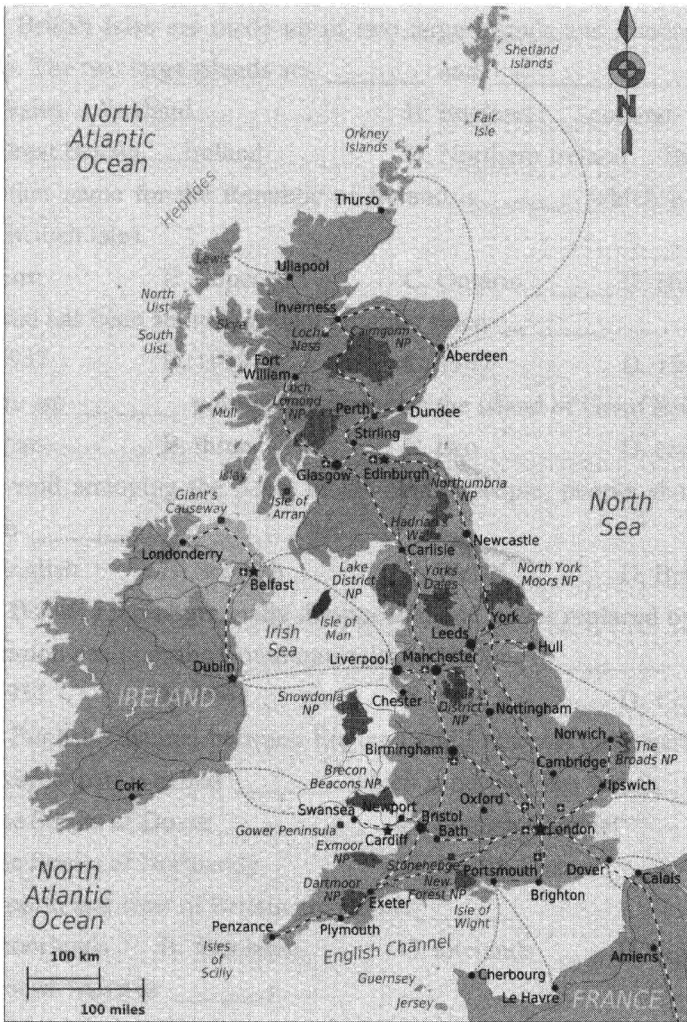


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Part I

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



Chapter 1

Land and People

- The British Isles, Great Britain and England are all _____ names.
A. political B. geographical C. religious D. popular
- The British Isles are made up of two large islands and hundreds of small ones. The two large islands are _____ and _____.
A. Wales... England B. England ... Scotland
C. Great Britain ... Ireland D. Northern Ireland... England
- Another name for the Republic of Ireland is _____ which is situated on the British Isles.
A. Eire B. Superior C. Ontario D. Huron
- Ireland has been an independent republic since _____.
A. 1937 B. 1939 C. 1947 D. 1949
- There are _____ political divisions on the island of Great Britain.
A. four B. three C. two D. countless
- To avoid annoying the Scots or the Welsh people, people should not call them _____.
A. English B. Scottish C. Welsh D. British
- The British Empire gradually disappeared and it was replaced by the British Commonwealth or the Commonwealth of Nations in _____.
A. 1931 B. 1941 C. 1949 D. 1959
- The English Channel between England and France is quite narrow and the narrowest part is called _____, which is only 33 km across.
A. the Straits of Dover B. English Channel
C. the Straits of Normandy D. British Channel
- The north and west of Britain are mainly _____.
A. moorlands B. farmlands C. lowlands D. highlands
- Most of Wales is _____.
A. flat B. hilly C. humid D. mountainous
- Northern Ireland is a _____ region of the United Kingdom.

- A. third B. fourth C. fifth D. sixth
12. The longest river in Britain is _____ which is only 338 kilometers long.
A. the Tweed B. River Clyde
C. the Severn River D. the Thames River
13. The second largest and most important river in Britain is _____. It is 336 kilometers long.
A. River Clyde B. the Tweed
C. the Tyne D. the Thames River
14. The largest lake in Britain is _____ in Northern Ireland which covers an area of 396 square kilometers.
A. Derwentwater B. Ullswater
C. the Lough Neagh D. Windermere
15. Britain has a favourable _____ climate — winters are mild, not too cold and summers are cool.
A. maritime B. temperate
C. northern Atlantic D. mild
16. The average annual rainfall in Britain is over _____.
A. 800mm B. 900mm C. 750mm D. 1,000 mm
17. In 1952 the _____ in the four-day London smog, an unhealthy atmosphere formed by mixing smoke and dirt with fog, left 4,000 people dead or dying.
A. carbon dioxide B. carbon monoxide
C. sulphur monoxide D. sulphur dioxide
18. 90% of British population is _____ and only 10% is _____.
A. coastal...inland B. inland... coastal
C. rural... urban D. urban... rural
19. The population of Britain is made up mainly of the English (_____%), the Scottish (9.6%), the Welsh (1.9%), the Irish (2.4%), the Northern Irish (1.8%) and other peoples (2.8%).
A. 71.5 B. 75 C. 85 D. 81.5
20. The English are _____.
A. Anglo-Saxons B. Iberians
C. Celts D. Britons
21. The Scots, Welsh and Irish are _____.
A. Britons B. Angles C. Germanic Angles D. Celts

22. Welsh is an ancient Celtic language which was given equality with English for all _____ use in Wales in 1965.
- A. first B. working C. common D. official
23. Generally speaking, southerners speak the type of English closer to _____ English.
- A. BBC B. Royal C. Cambridge D. Oxford
24. But the Cockneys who are from the _____ of London pronounce the vowel /ei/ as /ai/ and pronounce words “wait,” “late” and “tray” like “white,” “light” and “try.”
- A. South End B. North End C. West End D. East End
25. About three million have come to Britain to live and find work since World War II. They are mainly from the West Indies, _____ and Pakistan.
- A. India B. Singapore C. Kenya D. Sri Lanka

Chapter 1 Keys and Notes

Chapter 1 Land and People 国土与国民

1. B 不列颠群岛、大不列颠和英格兰都是地理名称。
2. C 不列颠群岛由两个大岛和数百个小岛组成。两个大岛是大不列颠岛和爱尔兰岛。
3. A 爱尔兰共和国坐落于不列颠群岛。她的另一个名字是“爱尔兰”。
4. D 爱尔兰自 1949 年后成为一个独立的共和国。
5. B 英国大不列颠岛有 3 个行政区。
6. A 为了避免惹恼苏格兰人或威尔士人，人们不应该叫他们为英国人。
7. A 大英帝国逐渐消失了，取而代之的是成立于 1931 年的英联邦或英联邦国家。
8. A 英国和法国之间的英吉利海峡非常狭窄，最狭窄的部分叫多佛尔海峡，其宽度只有 33 km。
9. D 英国的西部和北部主要是山地。
10. D 威尔士大部分区域为山区。
11. B 北爱尔兰是英国第四大区域。
12. C 英国最长的河流是塞文河 (the Severn River)，全长 338 km。
13. D 英国第二大也是最重要的河流是泰晤士河，全长 336 km。
14. C 英国最大的湖是内伊湖 (the Lough Neagh)。该湖位于北爱尔兰，面积为 396 km²。
15. A 英国具有湿润的海洋性气候：冬季温和，不太冷；夏季凉爽。
16. D 英国的年平均降雨量超过 1 000 mm。
17. D 在 1952 年，伦敦遭遇了连续 4 天的严重雾霾。这是一种混有烟、灰尘的浓雾。这种不健康的空气中含有大量的二氧化硫。这场雾霾造成了 4 000 多人死亡。
18. D 英国 90% 的人口属于城市人口，只有 10% 的农村人口。
19. D 英国的人口组成如下：英格兰人占 81.5%，苏格兰人占 9.6%，威尔士人占 1.9%，爱尔兰人占 2.4%，北爱尔兰人占 1.8%，其他占 2.8%。
20. A 英国人是指盎格鲁-撒克逊人。
21. D 苏格兰人、威尔士人和爱尔兰人都属于凯尔特民族。
22. D 威尔士语是一种古代凯尔特语。1965 年威尔士语开始被作为官方语言在威尔士地区与英语并行使用。
23. A 总的来说，南方人的英语更接近 BBC 英语。

24. D 但是来自伦敦东端的伦敦腔会把元音/ei/发成/ai/, 所以他们会把“wait”, “late”和“tray”发成“white”, “light”和“try”。

25. A 第二次世界大战后大约 300 万人来到英国生活和工作。他们主要来自西印度群岛、印度和巴基斯坦。

Chapter 2

The Origins of the Nation (5000BC–AD1066)

1. Britain came into being because of the _____ which flooded the low-lying lands and created the English Channel and the North Sea when the last Ice Age ended 7,000 years ago.
A. Tsunami B. ocean drifts C. heavy rain D. melting ice
2. The first known settlers of Britain were the _____.
A. Britons B. Vikings C. Spaniards D. Iberians
3. At about 3,000 BC during the New Stone Age, _____ who were short, dark and long headed people came to Britain.
A. Beaker Folks B. Anglo-Saxons
C. Celts D. Iberians
4. The reasons why Stonehenge was built before 2,000 BC were _____.
A. ritual B. religious C. political D. unknown
5. The Celts, a taller and fairer race than Iberians who had come before, began to arrive about _____ BC.
A. 400 B. 500 C. 600 D. 700
6. One of the most powerful of Belgae chieftains was Cassivellaunus uncle to Cunobelinus, Shakespeare's _____, who ruled over a large area north of the Thames in what is now Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire.
A. Caesar B. Cymbeline C. Macbeth D. Hamlet
7. The _____ tribes are ancestors of the Highland Scots, the Irish and the Welsh.
A. Iberians B. Gaels C. Belgae D. Celtic
8. For nearly _____ years Britain was under the Roman occupation since Caesar first invaded in 55 BC.
A. 300 B. 400 C. 500 D. 600
9. Julius Caesar invaded Britain for two possible reasons, partly to gather information about the island of which so little was then known and partly to _____ the Belgae who had helped their fellow tribesmen in their fight

against the conquering Romans in Gaul, the land that is now France.

- A. intermarry B. colonize C. punish D. help
10. The Romans also brought the new religion, _____, to Britain.
A. sacrifice B. worship C. Christianity D. Druidism
11. Roman Empire had ruled an empire all around the Mediterranean, but its impact upon the Britons was _____.
A. astonishingly boundless B. astoundingly indefinite
C. unexpectedly limitless D. surprisingly limited
12. The Romans always treated the Britons as a subject people of slave class. Never during the 4 centuries did the Romans and Britons _____.
A. interexchange B. intermarry
C. show sophistication D. show mercy
13. The English names for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday derive from Anglo-Saxons' religion, _____ gods.
A. Catholic B. Protestant C. Druidism D. Teutonic
14. It was _____ who divided the country into shires, which the Normans later called counties.
A. Anglo-Saxons B. Celts
C. Jutes D. Angles
15. _____, King of Wessex (871–899), is known as “the father of the British navy” as he founded a strong fleet which first beat the Danes at sea, then protected the coasts and encouraged trade.
A. Alfred B. Edward C. Ethetred D. Canute
16. King Edward (1042–1066), who spent most of his time in Normandy, known because of his piety as “the Confessor,” seemed more concerned with the building of _____ than with affairs of state.
A. Westminster Abbey B. St Andrew's Monastery
C. Canterbury Cathedral D. Celtic monastery
17. The _____ of 1066 is perhaps the best known event in English history.
A. Defense Castles
B. Norman Conquest
C. Canterbury and York Cathedral Support
D. Archbishop Support

Chapter 2 Keys and Notes

Chapter 2 The Origins of the Nation (5000BC-AD1066) 国家的起源(公元前 5000—1066 年)

1. D 大约在 7 000 年前的最后一次冰河世纪时期结束时,融化的冰川淹没了不列颠的低地,形成了英吉利海峡和北海,从而形成了今日的不列颠地势。

2. D 不列颠最早的居民是伊比利亚人。

3. D 大约公元前 3 000 年前新石器时代,伊比利亚人来到了不列颠。伊比利亚人身材矮小、皮肤黝黑、头型较长。

4. D 今日的巨石阵建立于大约公元前 2 000 年,具体原因不详。

5. D 凯尔特人在大约公元前 700 年来到了不列颠。凯尔特人比伊比利亚人更高大、漂亮。

6. B 比利其人最伟大的酋长卡西维劳努斯,也就是莎士比亚作品中的辛白林(Cymbeline)。他曾经统治了泰晤士河北岸大部分地区,也就是现在的赫特福德郡、白金汉郡和伯克郡等地区。

7. B 盖尔人是高地苏格兰人、爱尔兰人以及威尔士人的祖先。

8. A 自从恺撒大帝公元前 55 年入侵不列颠,罗马对不列颠的占领达 300 年之久。

9. C 恺撒入侵不列颠出于两个原因:一是为了更多了解不列颠群岛,该岛屿在那时还鲜为人知;另一个原因是为了惩罚比利其人。因为比利其人曾经帮助他们的兄弟部落抵抗高卢地区,也就是今天的法国,抵抗罗马入侵。

10. C 罗马人为不列颠带来了新的宗教——基督教。

11. D 罗马帝国遍布整个地中海区域,但是它对不列颠人的影响却是非常有限的。

12. B 罗马人把不列颠人当作他们的臣民对待。在 4 个世纪里,罗马人和不列颠人从不通婚。

13. D 英语中对星期的命名如 Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday 和 Friday 来自于盎格鲁-撒克逊人的宗教,也就是日耳曼的神。

14. A 盎格鲁-撒克逊人将国家分为郡,而诺曼人将此称为县。

15. A 艾尔弗雷德,威塞克斯国王(871—899),是英国海军之父。他建立了强大的舰队,在海上击退了丹麦人,保护了海岸,促进了贸易。

16. A 爱德华国王(1042—1066),在诺曼底度过了他的大部分时间,因其虔诚的忏悔而出名。他更关心的是建立威斯敏斯特大教堂,而不是国家事务。

17. B 1066 年的诺曼征服是英国历史上最有名的事件。