

《欧洲文化入门》 复习指南

A GUIDE TO THE REVIEW OF
EUROPEAN CULTURE:
AN INTRODUCTION

○ 朱次榴 编

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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出版说明

1. 本“复习指南”是为配合王佐良教授主编的《欧洲文化入门》一书的教与学而设计编写的。
2. 本书正文部分以填空题或列举的形式再现《欧洲文化入门》中各章节的复习重点，各题后都附有答案。
3. 各填空题既可转化为单项选择题，也可转化为单句问答题。若干个填空题中的文字及答案加在一起，则可用作词语说明或问答题的答案，有些问答题的题目给出了参考形式。
4. 复习题及答案中，人名、地名、著作名称中的难词一般都附有译名，读法特殊的，也附注了音标。为便于读者查阅，重点内容都标注了在《欧洲文化入门》一书中所对应的页码。
5. 本“复习指南”最后附有《欧洲文化入门》考试的一套真题，并附答案及试题内容的参考页码。

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Introduction

1. Two of the elements in European culture are considered to be more enduring and they are the _____ element and the _____ element.

[Key: Greco-Roman (/ˌɡriːkəʊ 'rəʊmən/ 希腊罗马的) /Judeo-Christian (/dʒuː'diːəʊ 'krɪstjən/ 犹太教与基督教所共有的)]

Division One: Greek Culture and Roman Culture

I. Greek Culture (pp. 2-36)

1. The Historical Context (p. 2)

1. In a more remote period of Greek history, probably around _____, a war was fought between Greece and Troy (/trɔɪ/ 特洛伊).

[Key: 1200 B. C.]

2. Greek culture reached a high point of development in the _____ century B. C.:

[Key: 5th]

What marked the high point of development in Greek culture in the 5th century B. C. ?

3. The high point of development in Greek culture was marked by (a) the successful repulse of the _____ invasion early in the 5th century B. C., (b) the establishment of _____ and (c) the flourishing of science, philosophy, literature, art and historical writing in _____.

[Key: Persian / democracy / Athens (/ˈæθənz/ 雅典)]

4. The 5th century B. C. closed with civil war between _____ and _____ in Greece.

[Key: Athens / Sparta (/ˈspɑːtə 斯巴达)]

5. In the second half of the _____ century B. C., all Greece was brought under the rule of _____, King of Macedon (/ˈmæsɪdɒn/ 马

其顿)。

[Key: 4th / Alexander]

6. In _____ B. C. the Romans conquered Greece.

[Key: 146]

2. Social and Political Structure (p. 3)

What were the main features of ancient Greek society?

1. Athens was a democracy, where only the adult _____ citizens had the rights.

[Key: male]

2. The economy of Athens rested on an immense amount of _____ labour.

[Key: slave]

3. The Greeks loved sports. Once every four years, they had a big festival on _____ which included contests of sports.

[Key: Olympus Mount]

4. Revised in _____, the Games have become the world's foremost amateur sports competition.

[Key: 1896]

3. Homer (about 700 B. C.) (荷马) (pp. 3-13)

What did Homer do?

1. Ancient Greeks considered _____ to be the author of their epics: the *Iliad* (/ˈɪlɪəd/ 伊利亚特) and the *Odyssey* (/ˈɒdɪsi/ 奥德赛).

[Key: Homer]

2. Homer probably lived around _____.

[Key: 700 B. C.]

3. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are not about events of _____ own time, but about great men and wars of a remoter age, probably in the period of _____.

[Key: Homer's / 1200—1100 B. C.]

***Iliad* (p. 3)**

1. The *Iliad* deals with the alliance of the states of the southern

mainland of Greece, led by Agamemnon in their war against the city of _____.

[Key: Troy]

2. The heroes are Hector (/'hektə(r)/ 赫克托耳) on the _____ side and Achilles (/ə'ki:liz/ 阿喀琉斯) and Odysseus (/ə'disjʊs/ 奥德修斯) on the _____.

[Key: Trojan / Greek]

3. In the final battle, Hector was killed by Achilles and Troy was sacked and burned by the _____.

[Key: Greeks]

Odyssey (pp. 3-4)

1. The *Odyssey* deals with the _____ of Odysseus after the Trojan war to his home island Ithaca (/'iθəkə/ 伊萨卡).

[Key: return]

2. The *Odyssey* describes many adventures Odysseus ran into on his long voyage and how he was reunited with his faithful _____ Penelope (/pi'neləpi/ 珀涅罗珀).

[Key: wife]

Why is Homer important in the history of European literature?

(See: Lasting Effects) (p. 36)

1. Countless writers have quoted, adapted, borrowed from and otherwise used _____ epics.

[Key: Homer's]

2. In the early part of the 19th century, in England alone, three young Romantic poets (Byron, Shelley and Keats) expressed their _____ of Greek culture in works which have themselves become classics.

[Key: admiration]

3. In the 20th century, there are _____ parallels in the Irishman James Joyce's modernist masterpiece *Ulysses*.

[Key: Homeric (/hə'merɪk/ 荷马风格的)]

4. Lyric Poetry (pp. 13-14)

1. Of many lyric poets of the (Greek) time, two are still admired by

readers today: _____ and _____.

[Key: Sappho (about 612—580 B.C.) (/ˈsæfəʊ/ 萨福) / Pindar (about 518—438 B.C.) (/ˈpɪndə(r)/ 品达)]

2. Sappho was a _____ poet noted for her _____ poems of passionate intensity.

[Key: woman / love]

3. Pindar is best known for his odes celebrating the victories at the athletic games, such as the 14 _____ odes.

[Key: Olympian]

5. Drama (p. 14)

1. Early in their remote past, the Greeks started to perform plays at _____ festivals.

[Key: religious]

2. Out of these origins a powerful drama developed in the _____ century B.C.

[Key: 5th]

3. Performances were given in _____ theatres, with the audience sitting on _____ benches and looking down at the stage from _____ sides.

[Key: open-air / stone / three]

Outstanding Dramatists (pp. 14-18)

1. The outstanding dramatists of ancient Greece were _____, _____, _____ and _____.

[Key: Aeschylus (/ˈɪskɪləs/ 埃斯库罗斯) / Sophocles (/ˈsɒfəklɪz/ 索福克勒斯) / Euripides (/juˈrɪpɪdɪz/ 欧里庇得斯) / Aristophanes (/æɪrɪˈstɒfəniːz/ 阿里斯托芬)]

a. Aeschylus (525—456 B.C.) (p. 14)

1. Aeschylus is noted for his vivid _____ portrayal and majestic _____.

[Key: character / poetry]

2. Aeschylus wrote such plays as _____, _____ and _____.

[Key: *Prometheus Bound* (/prəʊ'mi:θju:s/《被缚的普罗米修斯》) / *Persians* (《波斯人》) / *Agamemnon* (/æg'memnən/《阿伽门农》)]

b. Sophocles (496—406 B. C.) (p. 17)

1. Sophocles was the author of plays like _____, _____ and _____.

[Key: *Oedipus the King* (/i:di:pəs/《奥狄浦斯王》) / *Electra* (/i'lektərə/《埃勒克特拉》) / *Antigone* (/æn'ti:gəni/《安提戈涅》)]

2. *Oedipus the King* is the story of a man who unknowingly committed a terrible sin by killing his _____ and marrying his _____.

[Key: father / mother]

3. The Austrian psychiatrist Sigmund Freud's term "_____" was also derived from Sophocles's play.

[Key: the Oedipus complex (恋母情结)]

c. Euripides (484—406 B. C.) (p. 18)

1. Euripides wrote mainly about _____ in such plays as _____, _____ and _____.

[Key: women / *Andromache* (/æn'drɒməki/《安德洛玛刻》) / *Medea* (/mi'diə/《美狄亚》) / *Trojan Women* (/t'rɒʊdʒən/《特洛伊妇女》)]

2. Euripides may be called the first writer of "_____".

[Key: problem plays]

d. Comedy (p. 18)

Aristophanes (about 450—380 B. C.) (p. 18)

1. Aristophanes wrote such plays as _____, _____, _____ and _____.

[Key: *Frogs* (《蛙》) / *Clouds* (《云》) / *Wasps* (《马蜂》) / *Birds* (《鸟》)]

6. History (pp. 19-22)

a. Herodotus (484—430 B. C.) (/he'rɒdətəs/ 希罗多德) (pp. 19-20)

1. Herodotus is often called "_____".

[Key: Father of History]

2. Herodotus wrote about the _____ between Greeks and Persians.

[Key: wars]

b. **Thucydides** (about 460—404 B. C.) (/θju'sɪdɪdɪz/ 修昔底德) (pp. 20-22)

1. Thucydides told about the war between _____ and _____ and between Athens and Syracuse (/ˈsaɪrəkjuːz/ 锡拉库萨), a Greek state on the island of Sicily (西西里岛).

[Key: Athens / Sparta]

7. Philosophy and Science (pp. 22-32)

Scientists

a. **Pythagoras** (about 500 B. C.—?) (/paɪˈθæɡərəs/ 毕达哥拉斯) (p. 22)

1. Pythagoras was the founder of _____.

[Key: scientific mathematics]

2. To Pythagoras and his school we owe the abstract conceptions underlying mathematics—point, line, magnitude, surface, body—and the first theory of _____.

[Key: proportion]

b. **Heracleitus** (about 540—480 B. C.) (/ɪherəˈklɪtəs/ 赫拉克利特) (p. 22)

1. Heracleitus believed _____ to be the primary element of universe, out of which everything else has arisen.

[Key: fire]

2. Heracleitus held the theory of the mingling of opposites and believed it was the _____ between the opposites that produced _____.

[Key: strife / harmony]

c. **Democritus** (about 460—370 B. C.) (/dɪˈmɒkrɪtəs/ 德谟克利特) (p. 22)

1. Democritus speculated about the _____ structure of matter. He was one of the earliest exponents of the atomic theory.

[Key: atomic]

d. **Euclid** (3rd Century B. C.) (/juːklɪd/ 欧几里得) (p. 31)

1. Euclid is even now well-known for his *Elements* (《几何原本》), a textbook of _____, perhaps the most successful textbook ever

written, because it was in use in English schools until the early years of the 20th century.

[Key: geometry (几何)]

e. Archimedes (287—212 B.C.) (/ɑ:kɪ'mi:dɪz/ 阿基米德) (p. 31)

1. To illustrate the principle of the _____, Archimedes is said to have told the king: "Give me a place to stand, and I will move the world."

[Key: lever]

Philosophers

a. Socrates (about 470—399 B.C.) (/ˈsɒkrətɪz/ 苏格拉底) (p. 23)

1. We know Socrates chiefly through what Plato recorded of him in his famous _____.

[Key: *Dialogues* (《对话录》)]

2. The method of argument Socrates used in exposing fallacies has come to be known as the _____ method.

[Key: dialectical]

3. In 399 B. C., at the age of seventy Socrates was put on trial on a charge of "injuring the city" by not acknowledging its _____ and corrupting the _____. This trial was recorded by Plato in the dialogue "_____".

[Key: gods / young / *The Apology of Socrates* (《苏格拉底的自我辩护词》)]

b. Plato (about 428—348 B.C.) (/ˈplɛtəʊ/ 柏拉图) (pp. 26-27)

1. Plato's *Dialogues* are important not only as _____ writing but also as _____ literature.

[Key: philosophical / imaginative]

2. Of the *Dialogues* Plato wrote, 27 have survived, including _____, _____, and _____.

[Key: the *Apology* (《辩解篇》) / *Symposium* (《会饮篇》) / the *Republic* (《理想国篇》)]

3. Plato's *Apology* was about _____ defence of himself at the trial.

[Key: Socrates']

4. Plato's *Symposium* dealt with _____ and _____.

[Key: beauty / love]

5. Plato's *Republic* was about the _____ state ruled by a _____ but barring poets.

[Key: ideal / philosopher]

6. Plato's comprehensive system of philosophy dealt with, among other things, the problem of how, in the complex, ever-changing world, men were to attain _____.

[Key: knowledge]

7. The reply Plato gave (to the problem of how men were to attain knowledge) was: men have knowledge because of the existence of certain general "ideas", like _____, _____, _____.

[Key: beauty / truth / goodness]

8. According to Plato, only such "ideas" as beauty, truth, goodness are completely _____, while the _____ world is only relatively real.

[Key: real / physical]

9. Plato's philosophy is called Idealism because _____.

[Key: in his system of philosophy only such "ideas" as beauty, truth and goodness are regarded as completely real while the physical world is regarded as only relatively real]

c. **Aristotle (384—322 B. C.)** (/ˈæristotl/ 亚里士多德) (pp. 27-28)

1. Of Aristotle's numerous works, the following are perhaps still important to scholars and general readers alike: _____, _____, _____, and _____.

[Key: *Ethics* (《伦理学》) / *Politics* (《政治学》) / *Poetics* (《诗学》) / *Rhetoric* (《修辞学》)]

2. Aristotle's *Ethics* was an introduction to _____ philosophy.

[Key: moral]

3. Aristotle's *Poetics* was a treatise on _____ theory.

[Key: literary]

4. Aristotle's *Rhetoric* dealt with the art of _____ an audience.

[Key: persuading]

In what way or ways did Aristotle differ from his teacher Plato? (p. 28)

1. For one thing, Aristotle emphasized _____ observation of nature

and insisted that theory should follow _____. This is different from Plato's reliance on _____ thinking.

[Key: direct / fact / subjective]

2. Also, Aristotle thought that “form” (= idea) and matter together made up concrete individual realities. Here, too, he differed from Plato who held that ideas had a _____ reality than the physical world.

[Key: higher]

What is Aristotle's most influential writing to students of literature? (p. 28)

1. To students of literature, Aristotle's most influential writing is _____.

[Key: *Poetics*]

d. Contending Schools of Thought (pp. 29-31)

i. **The Sophists** (/ˈsɒfɪsts/ 诡辩派) (p. 29)

1. The most eminent of the Sophists was **Protagoras** (/prəʊˈtæɡərəs/ 普罗塔哥拉), born about 500 B. C. He is chiefly noted for his doctrine that “_____”.

[Key: man is the measure of all things]

ii. **The Cynics** (/ˈsɪnɪks/ 犬儒派) (p. 29)

1. The word “cynic” means “_____” in Greek.

[Key: dog]

2. The Cynics got their _____ because **Diogenes** (about 412—323 B. C.) (/daɪˈɒdʒɪnɪz/ 第欧根尼), one of their leaders, decided to live like a dog.

[Key: name]

3. Diogenes rejected all _____.

[Key: conventions]

4. Diogenes advocated _____ in life.

[Key: self-sufficiency and extreme simplicity]

5. Diogenes proclaimed his _____ not only with the whole human race, but also with _____.

[Key: brotherhood / animals]

6. On the other hand, Diogenes had no patience with the _____ and

_____.

[Key: rich / powerful]

7. A story has it that when Alexander the Great visited him asking if he wanted any favour, Diogenes replied: “_____.”

[Key: Only to stand out of my light]

iii. **The Sceptics** (/ˈskeptɪks/ 怀疑派) (p. 30)

1. The Sceptics followed **Pyrrhon** (about 360—272 B. C.) (/ˈpɪrən/ 皮朗), who held that _____ all knowledge was attainable.

[Key: not]

iv. **The Epicureans** (/ˌepɪkjʊəˈrɪːənz/ 伊壁鸠鲁派) (p. 30)

1. The Epicureans were disciples of **Epicurus** (about 341—270 B. C.) (/ˌepɪˈkjʊərəs/ 伊壁鸠鲁), who believed pleasure to be the highest good in life, but by pleasure he meant, not sensual enjoyment, but _____ from pain and emotional upheaval, which he thought could be attained by the practice of _____.

[Key: freedom / virtue]

v. **The Stoics** (/ˈstɔɪks/ 斯多葛派) (p. 30)

1. To the Stoics, the most important thing in life was not “pleasure”, but “_____”.

[Key: duty]

2. The chief Stoic was _____.

[Key: **Zeno** (/ˈziːnəʊ/ 芝诺) (about 335—263 B. C.)]

3. Zeno believed that there is no such thing as chance, and that the course of nature is rigidly determined by _____.

[Key: natural laws]

4. In the life of an individual man, Zeno believed that _____ is the sole good.

[Key: virtue]

8. **Art, Architecture, Sculpture and Pottery** (pp. 32-35)

a. **Art** (p. 32)

1. Greek art is a visual _____ of Greek civilization.

[Key: proof]

2. As we follow the advances of Greek civilization, we find how art evolved from the _____ period to the _____ period which marked its maturity.

[Key: archaic / classical]

b. Architecture (pp. 32-33)

Parthenon (/ˈpɑːθɪnən/ 帕台农神殿) (p. 32)

1. The most important of the temples the ancient Greeks left us is _____, which has always been a great tourist attraction for people all over the world.

[Key: Parthenon]

2. Parthenon is the most _____ of all the Greek temples, 240 feet long and 110 feet wide. It is a _____ structure with evenly spaced lines of columns around.

[Key: perfect / rectangular (长方形的)]

The three styles of Greek architecture (p. 33)

1. Greek architecture can be grouped into three styles: the _____ style, _____ style and _____ style.

[Key: Doric (/ˈdɔːrɪk/ 多立斯式的) / Ionic (/aɪˈɒnɪk/ 爱奥尼亚式的) / Corinthian (/kəˈrɪnθiən/ 科林斯式的)]

c. Sculpture (pp. 33-34)

i. *Discus Thrower* (《掷铁饼者》)

ii. *Venus de Milo* (/ˈmiːləʊ/《米洛的维纳斯》)

iii. *Laocoon group* (/leɪˈɒkəʊn/《拉奥孔人物组雕》)

1. *Venus de Milo* is the most famous of all the sculptures of Venus, discovered in the island of Milo in 1820. Its _____ arms have long been the focus of discussion in artistic circles. This ancient Greek sculpture has been looked upon as a _____ of beauty, grace and health, a personification of vitality and dignity.

[Key: broken / symbol]

2. Laocoon was a priest of _____ who warned the Trojans against Greek attack. He was made to suffer a slow death and killed by

serpents with his sons because of this. This sculpture is known for its successful depiction of the _____ of Laocoon's face—fear, sympathy and terror.

[Key: Troy / expressions]

d. Pottery (pp. 34-35)

1. The flourishing of the Greek pottery was a result of _____.

[Key: domestic needs and needs for foreign trade]

9. Impact (pp. 35-36)

1. Rediscovery of Greek culture played a vital part in the _____ in Italy and other European countries.

[Key: Renaissance]

2. Karl Marx, once wrote about the Greeks: "Why shouldn't the childhood of human society . . . exercise an eternal charm, as _____?"

[Key: an age that will never return]

a. Spirit of Innovation

1. The Greeks invented mathematics and science and philosophy; they first wrote history as opposed to mere annals; they speculated freely about the _____ of the world and the ends of life, without being bound in the fetters of any inherited orthodoxy.

[key: nature]

b. Supreme Achievement

1. The Greeks achieved supreme achievements in nearly all fields of _____.

[key: human endeavour]

c. Lasting Effect

1. The Greeks set an example by the bold effort they made to understand the world by the use of _____.

[key: human reason]