



全国高等教育自学考试

# 英语国家概况

# 同步练习册

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会/组编  
郝玉田 陈峰/编写

辽宁大学出版社

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## 组编前言

依靠自己的力量，在有限的时间里学习一门新学科，从不懂到懂，从不会到会，从不理解到理解，从容易遗忘到记忆深刻，从不会应用到熟练应用，从模仿到创新，把书本知识内化为自己的知识，是一个艰难的过程。在这个过程中，自学者不仅需要认真钻研考试大纲，刻苦学习教材和辅导书，还应该做适量的练习，把学和练有机地结合起来，否则，就不能达到预期的学习目标。“纸上得来终觉浅，绝知此事要躬行。”这是每一位自学者都应遵循的信条。

编写练习册，同样是不容易的事。它对编写者提出了相当高的要求：

有较深的学术造诣。

有较丰富的教学经验。

对高等教育自学考试有深刻的理解并有一定的辅导自学者的经历。

对考试大纲、教材、辅导书有深入的了解，对文中的重点、难点、相互联系等有准确的理解。

对自学者的学习需要和已有的知识基础有一定的了解。

只有把这些因素融合在一起，作者才能编写出高质量的、有利于举一反三、事半功倍的练习册。

基于以上考虑，我们组织编写出版了同步练习册，使之与考试大纲、教材、自学辅导书相互补充，形成一个完整的学习媒体系统。

之所以把这些练习册称为同步练习册，是因为：

第一，它与考试大纲、教材的内容及顺序是一致的。按照考试大纲、教材的章、节、知识点的顺序编选习题，方便自学者循序渐进地学习与练习。

第二，它与自学者学习过程是一致的。自学过程大体包括初步接触、大体了解、理解、记忆、应用、创新、复习等阶段。在每一个阶段，自学者都容易找到相应的练习册。

如此学与练同步的方式，有利于激发自学的兴趣与动机，有利于

集中注意力于当前所学的内容,有利于理解、巩固、记忆、应用,尤其有利于自学者及时知道自己的学习状态与结果,以便随时调整学习计划,在难度较大处多投入精力。

基于学习目标的考虑,我们把同步练习大致分为三类:

第一,单项练习:针对一个知识点而设计的练习。其目的在于帮助自学者理解和记忆基本概念和理论。

第二,综合练习:针对几个知识点而设计的练习。这又可分为在本章综合、跨章综合、跨学科综合三级水平。其目的在于帮助自学者把相关知识联系起来,形成特定的知识结构以便灵活地应用。

第三,创造性练习:提供一些案例、事实、材料,使考生应用所学到的理论、观点、方法创造性地解决问题。这类问题可能没有统一的答案,只有一些参考性的思路。其目的很明显,就是培养自学者的创新意识和能力。

第四,综合自测练习:在整个学科范围内设计练习,尽量参照考试大纲的题型,组成类似考卷的练习。其目的在于使自学者及时检测全部学习状况,帮助自学者作好迎接统一考试的知识及心理准备。

希望应考者在使用同步练习册之前了解我们的构想,理解我们的意图,以便主动地选择适合自己学习的练习题目。

孔子说:“学而时习之,不亦乐乎。”一边学,一边练,有节奏有规律地复习,不仅提高了学习效率,也会给艰难的学习过程带来不少的快乐。圣人能够体会到这一点,我们每一位自学者同样能体会到。如果通过这样的学习过程,达到了学习目标,实现了人生理想,实现了对自我的不断超越,那么,我们说这种学习其乐无穷也毫不夸张。

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会

2002年1月

## 编者的话

应全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会和辽宁大学出版社之邀，我们编写了这本全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会办公室组编本《英语国家概况》的教辅教材，以满足广大自考学生自学和应考之亟需。

为了达到这一目标，我们在该书的编写中着重突出了以下特点。

**紧扣大纲** 本教材的编写工作紧紧围绕课程大纲，旨在帮助自考学生很好地掌握、消化大纲所规定的教学内容，使其了解有关目的语国家的背景知识，提高其对目的语国家的文化素养，帮助其真正学好目的语。

**突出重点** 英语国家概况是一门综合性较强，涉及面较广的课程。有鉴于此，在本教材的编写中我们力求把住重点，突破难点，并在此基础上，兼顾高覆盖率，以帮助自考学生既能把握住重点，又可顾及全面。

**讲求实用** 为了体现实用性原则，我们为组编本《英语国家概况》教材的每一章都编配了三个部分—Exercises, Key to Exercises, Vocabulary List.

练习部分紧紧围绕大纲和教材编配，题型灵活多样；每章的练习均给出参考答案，以资参考；参考答案之后，还列有各章中

出现的中、英文生字对照表，该表按生字在教材中出现的顺序排列，其前数码为其首次出现在教材中的页码。

为了帮助自考学生检验学习效果，熟悉考题类型，我们还在附录中编排了两套模拟试卷，并附有参考答案。

在本书的编写过程中，我们得到了全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会和辽宁大学出版社有关领导的鼓励和支持。本书的出版也凝结着辽大出版社编辑的汗水和心血。在此，我们谨向他们一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限，加之时间较紧，书中错误再所难免。敬请读者批评指出。

编 者

2002年1月

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## **Part One**

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



# **Chapter 1**

## **Land and People**

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### **◆ Exercises**

#### **I. Choose the Best Answer**

*Directions: The following are questions or incomplete sentences.*

*Beneath each sentence or question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.*

1. The official name of Great Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the United Kingdom  
B. the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
C. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland  
D. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
2. On the British Isles there are two countries \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Britain and the Republic of Ireland  
B. England and Scotland  
C. Eire and England  
D. Wales and England
3. The Republic of Ireland was independent in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1918                                   B. 1920  
C. 1945                                   D. 1949
4. Of all the four parts in Great Britain \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest in area.  
A. Scotland                              B. England  
C. Wales                                 D. Northern Ireland
5. In \_\_\_\_\_ the British Commonwealth was founded.  
A. 1931                                   B. 1936  
C. 1939                                   D. 1945

6. The Strait of Dover is only \_\_\_\_\_ km. wide.  
A. 30                      B. 31  
C. 32                      D. 33
7. On the island of Britain from north to south it runs \_\_\_\_\_ km and the widest part extends \_\_\_\_\_ km.  
A. 1,000; 500              B. 500; 1,000  
C. 1,500; 500              D. 2,000; 600
8. Scotland has an area of \_\_\_\_\_ sq. km which makes it rank the second in size.  
A. 130,000                B. 20,761  
C. 78,760                D. 14,147
9. The highest mountain in Britain, Ben Nevis, lies in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Highlands              B. the Southern Uplands  
C. the Central Lowlands      D. the Lake District
10. The longest river in Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Severn River          B. the Thames River  
C. the Clyde River              D. the River Tees
11. The largest lake in Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Windermere                B. Ullswater  
C. Derwentwater              D. Lough Neagh
12. Britain is an island country which lies between latitude \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ degrees north.  
A. 40; 60                      B. 30; 50  
C. 50; 60                      D. 60; 70
13. The prevailing \_\_\_\_\_ winds or Westerlies blow over the country all the year.  
A. south-east                B. south  
C. south-west                D. west
14. In Britain the average rainfall through the whole year is over \_\_\_\_\_ mm.  
A. 2,000                      B. 800  
C. 3,000                      D. 1,000
15. The average population density in Britain is \_\_\_\_\_ people per square kilometre.  
A. 370                        B. 237

- C. 480                                  D. 500
16. In Britain \_\_\_\_\_ of the population is urban and \_\_\_\_\_ is rural.  
A. 90%; 10%                              B. 80%; 20%  
C. 70%; 30%                              D. 60%; 40%
17. The Celts arrived in Britain after \_\_\_\_\_.  
A 700 BC                                    B. 700 AD  
C. 800 BC                                    D. 800 AD
18. In Britain the northerners usually pronounce the vowel / a: / in words like "France", "dance" and "chance" as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. /ʌ/                                        B. / ei /  
C. / æ /                                      D. / ts /
19. The ancestors of the Welsh were the ancient \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Celts                                      B. Romans  
C. Normans                                 D. Britons
20. Names beginning with "M" are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Scottish                                 B. English  
C. Irish                                        D. Welsh
21. Irish, often called Erse, is a form of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. French                                    B. Gaelic  
C. Germanic                                D. Welsh

## II. Gap Filling

*Directions: Fill in each of the following blanks with one word or phrase which best completes the statement.*

1. The United Kingdom is often shortened as the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the second largest island of the British Isles.
3. The only land neighbour of Britain is the Republic of Ireland or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The capital of the Republic of Ireland is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Of all the four parts in Britain \_\_\_\_\_ is the second largest one in area.
6. Britain is separate from the rest of Europe by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The channel tunnel linking Britain and France is called "\_\_\_\_\_".
8. The total area of Britain is \_\_\_\_\_ sq km.
9. In area, England takes up \_\_\_\_\_ of the whole island.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ are the principal mountain chains in England.