

高等教育自学考试丛书

英语国家概况 精要问答

附 模拟试题与最新自考全真试题及答案

任惠莲 编著

Highlights of A
Survey of English
Speaking Countries
Questions & Answers

北京出版社

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Questions & Answers

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前言

《英语国家概况精要问答》是以国家教委高等教育自学考试委员会英语专业专升本教材为大纲而编写的一本配套辅导书。

本书以《大纲》中列出的考核知识点为线索,采取问答的形式,对《大纲》中列出的考核点逐一作了简明扼要的解答。为了帮助读者更好地掌握《大纲》中的考点,本书还附了模拟试题,这些试题完全是按照自学考试委员会颁布的英语国家概况考试题型编写的,旨在检验应试者在复习教材和“精要问答”之后的效果,也是一种强化。

以此方式编写参考书,对于我来说还是初次尝试,书中的不妥之处在所难免,敬请前辈学者和广大同仁不吝斧正。

任惠莲

2001年11月

于西北大学新区

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PART ONE 第一部分

Part One The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

第一部分 英国概况

Chapter One Land and People 第一章 国土和人民

1. What is the official name of Britain? What are its geographical names? What are made up of the British Isles?

英国的正式国名是什么？它的地理名称是什么？不列颠岛是由什么岛组成的？

(1) Its official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (2) Its geographical names are the British Isles, Great Britain, and England. (3) The British Isles are made up of two large islands and hundreds of small islands, Great Britain and Ireland.

(1) 英国的正式国名是大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国。(2) 它的地理名称为不列颠诸岛、大不列颠和英格兰。(3) 不列颠诸岛是由两大岛——不列颠岛和爱尔兰岛及几百个小岛组成。

2. Where does the Republic of Ireland locate and what is its

capital?

爱尔兰共和国位于何处？其首都是什么？

The Republic of Ireland takes up the southern part of the Ireland with its capital Dublin.

爱尔兰共和国位于爱尔兰的南部，首都都柏林。

3. How many political divisions are there on the island of Great Britain? How many political divisions does UK have?

大不列颠岛有几个政治区？英国有几个政治区？

(1) There are 3 political divisions on the island of Great Britain: England, Scotland and Wales. (2) While UK has 4 Political divisions: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

(1) 大不列颠岛有 3 个政治区：英格兰，苏格兰和威尔士。(2) 英国有 4 个政治区：英格兰，苏格兰，威尔士和北爱尔兰。

4. How many people and how much land did the British Empire rule?

大英帝国曾经统治过多少人和土地？

As a result of its imperialist expansion, the British Empire ruled an empire that has one fourth of the world's people and one fourth of the world land.

由于帝国主义扩张，大英帝国曾一度统治世界 1/4 的人口和 1/4 的土地。

5. When did the British Commonwealth or the Commonwealth of Nations replace the British Empire? What is the British Commonwealth?

英联邦是什么时候取代大英帝国的？什么是英联邦？

(1) The two world wars greatly weakened Britain, The British Commonwealth or the Commonwealth of Nations replaced the British Empire in 1931.

(2) The Commonwealth of Nations is a free association of independent countries that were once colonies of Britain. Member nations are joined together economically and have certain trading arrangements. At present there are 50 member countries.

(1) 两次世界大战大大地削弱了英国，英联邦于1931年取代了大英帝国。

(2) 英联邦是自由的联合体，由曾经是英国的殖民地、但现已独立的国家组成。成员之间因经济原因合作，有一定的贸易协议。目前有50个成员国。

6. Where does Britain locate?

英国位于何处？

Britain is an Island country. 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. The narrowest part between England and France is called the Straits of Dover, which is only 33 km across.

英国是一个岛国。它位于欧洲北海岸的北大西洋中。南面的英吉利海峡和东面的北海把英国和欧洲的其它部分隔离开。英法之间的英吉利海峡最窄的地方是丹佛海峡，只有33公里宽。

7. Whereabouts in Great Britain are mostly highland and lowland? How many natural zones does Scotland have? What

is the highest mountain in Britain? What is the capital of Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively?

英国的什么地方主要是高地？什么地方主要是低地？苏格兰有几个自然区域？英国最高的山是什么山？苏格兰和北爱尔兰的首府分别是什么？

(1) The north and west of Britain are mainly highlands. The east and southeast are mostly lowlands. (2) Scotland has three natural zones: the Highlands in the north, the central lowlands, and the southern uplands. (3) The highest mountain in Britain Ben Nevis is located in the Highlands. (4) The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh and that of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

(1) 英国的北部和西部主要是高地，东部和东南部主要是低地。(2) 苏格兰有3大自然区：北部高地、中部低地和南部山陵。(3) 英国最高的山本尼维斯山就位于苏格兰的高地。(4) 苏格兰首府是爱丁堡，北爱尔兰首府是贝尔法斯特。

8. What is the longest river in Britain? What is the most important river in Britain? What is the most important river in Scotland? What is the largest lake in Britain?

英国最长的河流是什么河流？英国最重要的河流是什么河流？苏格兰最重要的河流是什么河流？英国最大的湖是什么湖？

(1) The longest river in Britain is the Severn River, which is only 338 km long and flows into the Bristol Channel. (2) The most important river and the second longest in Britain is the Thames River which is 336 km long and flows into the North Sea. (3) River Clyde is the most important river in Scotland. (4) The largest lake in Britain is the Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland.

(1) 英国最长的河流是塞纹河，全长 338 公里，注入布里斯托尔海峡；(2) 英国最重要的河流同时也是第二长河流是泰晤士河，全长 336 公里，注入北海；(3) 苏格兰最重要的河流是克莱德河；(4) 英国最大的湖是位于北爱尔兰的罗尼格湖。

9. Explain the term The Lake District.

名词解释“湖区”。

The Lake District in North-west England and North Wales is one of the popular tourist attractions in Britain. It is known for its wild and beautiful scenery and 15 lakes. It was the home of the Lake Poets William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey.

湖区位于英格兰西北部和威尔士北部，是英国最吸引人的旅游胜地之一。它以荒芜而美丽的景色及 15 个湖而名扬天下。湖区是湖畔派诗人威廉·华兹华斯、塞默尔·泰勒·柯勒律治和罗伯特·骚塞的故乡。

10. What kind of climate does Britain have? What factors influence its climate? Which part of Britain has the most rainfall and which part is the driest?

英国是什么气候？影响英国气候的因素有哪些？英国哪一部分降雨量最多，哪一部分降雨量最少？

(1) Britain has a favorable maritime climate—— winters are mild and summers are cool. It has a steady reliable rainfall throughout the year and a small range of temperature.

(2) Factors influence the climate of Britain:

① the surrounding waters tend to balance the seasonal

differences by heating up the land in winter and cooling it off in summer.

② the prevailing south-west winds or the Westerlies blow over the country all year round bringing warm and wet air in winter and keeping the temperatures moderate.

③ the warm current —the North Atlantic Drift passes the western coast of the great British Isles and warms them.

(3) The northwestern part has the most rainfall, while the southeastern corner is the driest. The rainfall distribution in Britain is a water surplus in the north and west and a water deficit in the south and east.

(1) 英国是海洋性气候。气候相当适宜, 冬季温和不冷、夏季凉爽不热, 全年有稳定的降雨量, 气温变化小。

(2) 影响英国气候的原因: ①四周的海水使季节差异有所平衡、冬暖夏凉, 因为海洋的加热和降温是相对缓慢的; ② 温暖湿润的西南风全年盛行, 使气温温和; ③北大西洋暖流温暖了大不列颠岛的西海岸。

(3) 英国的西北部降雨量最多, 东南角降雨量最少。英国降雨量的分布是北部和西部雨量多, 东部和南部有所缺乏。

11. In what way does the weather in Britain influence the English character? What are the natural calamities in England? What measure do most cities introduce to prevent air pollution?

英国的气候在哪些方面影响了英国人的性格? 英国的自然灾害是什么? 英国许多城市都采用了什么方法以控制空气污染?

(1) The weather in England is very changeable and is difficult

to forecast. It has been said that the uncertainty about the weather had a definite effect upon the English character and make people cautious. They always take an umbrella.

(2) Natural calamities in England: fog, smog, frost and severe gales. Gales are common in Britain especially in winter.

(3) Most cities in Britain have introduced “clean air zones” whereby factories and households are only allowed to burn smokeless fuel.

(1) 英国的天气变幻无常、难以预测。据说天气的不确定性对英国人的性格有很大的影响，例如他们谨慎行事、经常带伞等。

(2) 英国的自然灾害包括：雾、烟雾、霜冻和强风等，特别是冬天经常遭到强风的袭击。

(3) 英国的许多城市都采用了“城市净化法”。根据该法，工厂和家庭只能燃烧无烟煤。

12. Describe the distribution of Britain's population. What is the population of Britain mainly made of? Who gave England its name 'Angle' land? Who invaded Britain during the 9th century and who in 1066?

简述英国的人口分布图。英国的人口主要是由哪些人组成的？谁给英国起名“盎格伦”的？谁在9世纪的时候入侵英国的？谁又在1066年入侵的？

(1) Britain has a population of 57,411,000 (1900) and is a densely populated country with an average of 237 people per square km and is unevenly distributed. 90% of the population is urban and only 10% is rural.

(2) The population of Britain is mainly made of the English

(81.5%), the Scottish (9.6%), the Welsh (1.9%), the Irish (2.4%), the Northern Irish (1.8%) and other peoples (2.8%). The English are Anglo-Saxons originating from Britons, but the Scots, Welsh and Irish are Celts who are different groups from Germany coming to Britain after 700BC.

(3) The German conqueror gave England its name 'Angle' land.

(4) The Danes or Vikings invaded Britain during the 9th century and the Norman French in 1066. It was from the union of Norman conquerors and the defeated Anglo-Saxons that the English people and the English language were born.

(1) 英国现有人口 57, 411, 000 (1990), 每平方公里平均 237 人, 是一个人口稠密的国家。英国人口分布不均匀, 其中 90% 是城镇人口, 只有 10% 是农村人口。

(2) 英国人口主要由以下民族组成: 英格兰人 (81.5%), 苏格兰人 (9.6%), 威尔士人 (1.9%), 爱尔兰人 (2.4%), 北爱尔兰人 (1.8%) 和其它一些民族 (2.8%)。

(3) 德国入侵者给英格兰取了他们的名字“盎格兰”。

(4) 丹麦人即北欧海盗在 9 世纪时入侵英国。诺曼法国人于 1066 年入侵英国。正是诺曼征服者与战败的盎格鲁—萨克逊人之间的结合才产生了英国人和英国语言。

13. What are the differences in speech between southern England and northern England? What is A Cockney?

英国南方人和北方人的语言有什么不同? 什么是伦敦东区佬?

(1) The English has two major regional speeches: the southern and the northern English. The southerners speak the type

of English closer to BBC English. They do not have a special accent except the Cockneys from the east end of London. Regional speech is usually “broader” in northern England than that of southern England.

(2) A Cockey is a Londoner who is born within the sound of Bow Bells—the bells of the church of St Mary-Le-Bow in east London.

(1) 英语主要有两个地方音：英国南方音和北方音。南方人讲的英语接近 BBC 英语。除了伦敦东区佬之外，他们没有口音。通常北英格兰的发音要比南英格兰人要宽。

(2) 伦敦东区佬是指出生在伦敦东部圣玛莉·莱·鲍教堂钟声所及范围的伦敦人。

14. What kind of people are the Welsh? What kind of people are the Scots? What do the Welsh do to keep their language and culture?

威尔士人和苏格兰人是什么样的人？威尔士人采用了什么方法来保存其语言和文化的？

(1) The Welsh are emotional and cheerful people; the Scots are said to be serious, cautious and thrifty people.

(2) The Welsh are music lovers and are proud of their past. Throughout the year they have festivals of songs and dance and poetry called Eisteddfod. The great event among the Welsh is the yearly National Eisteddfod. 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.

(1) 威尔士人感情丰富，兴高采烈；而苏格兰人据说严肃、谨慎、节俭。