



何兆枢 高华 编著

“英美概况” 应试必读

海洋出版社

成人教育英语专业

“英美概况”应试必读

—练习答案、课文简明归纳—

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前 言

本书《“英美概况”应试必读》是为成人教育英语专业“英美概况”课程(教科书是朱永涛编著、外语教学与研究出版社出版的《英美文化基础教程》)的学习者及成人教育自学考试的应试者编写的辅导教材。本书包括七大部分:

A. Key to Exercises (练习答案), 提供该教科书中全部练习的答案(英文), 答案切题, 简明扼要, 易懂易记。

B. A Brief Summary of the Texts (课文简明归纳), 用简洁、通顺的英文概括该教科书各章、节的内容(对之进行删节、整理、改写及补充), 便于学习者理解、掌握并记忆重点。

C. Miscellanea (杂录), 提供该教科书的练习及本书在简明归纳中没有包括, 但在该教科书课文中谈到而且考试试题可能涉及的、较琐碎的内容。

D. Appendix A: A Brief Introduction of American Governmental System (附录 A: 美国政府体制简介), 简要系统地介绍了美国的政府体制。

F. Appendix B: An Outline of American Economics (附录 B: 美国经济概况), 简要系统地介绍美国经济发展的历史与现状。

E 和 G 分别是 D 和 F 两附录的汉译文。

本书的目的是使该课程的学习者和应试者系统地、有目的地学习、理解、记忆和运用该教科书提供的知识, 做好练习, 充满信心地参加成人自学考试并获得较好的成绩。两个附录补充了该教科书课文没有涉及的内容, 读者可以从中获得有

关美国的政府体制及经济概况的知识,并能扩大英语词汇量、锻炼阅读英文文献的能力。任课教师可以利用本书作为课堂讲课的教材,在规定学时数内完成既定教学任务。两个附录的汉译文对自学者特别有用。

编著者

1994年3月15日

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A. Key to Exercises

Part One: British Culture

1. Who are the British?

I. Explain each of the following in English:

1. The Scottish Highlanders: The Scottish Highlanders are the Scot who live mainly by farming sheep in the mountain areas on the Scottish highland. Others on the coasts and islands are fishermen. (p. 4, bottom 3)
2. The British Isles: The British Isles are the Britain islands including two major islands—the Great Britain Island and the Ireland Island and many small islands around them. (p. 17, notes 2)
3. The National Eisteddfod: It is a Welsh festival which takes place each August and lasts for about a week. Its highlight is a competition for being the winner providing the best epic poem about Walse written and read in Welsh. (p. 7, bottom 9)
4. Bard: Bard is the honorable title given to the winner in

the National Eisteddfod competition. (p. 7, bottom 4)

5. Northern Ireland (Ulster): Northern Ireland is the northern part of the Ireland Island. It is a component part of the United Kingdom (UK) today. In 1922, Ireland was partitioned. The 26 counties of southern Ireland became the Irish Free State, with its capital in Dublin, later renamed the Republic of Eire. The 6 counties of Ulster in the north remain part of the UK, with their own parliament responsible for internal affairs. (p. 9, bottom 8)
6. Oliver Cromwell; Oliver Cromwell was the leader of British bourgeois revolutionaries in the 17th century. He executed Charles I in 1649 and crushed various rebellions in Ireland, and settled English and Scottish Protestants there by giving them land. The Parliament declared that the three Britain islands united to form a republic and he was entitled Lord Protector of Britain. He remained the leader of the Republic until he died. (p. 8, bottom 1, p. 20, notes 29)
7. William III: William III (William of Orange) was a Protestant king. Originally, he was an executive officer in Netherlands (Holland) and his wife was a Protestant, a daughter of the British king, James II. In 1689, the

British Parliament invited them to Britain to hold the reign, and he was entitled William III. The Parliament passed the *Bill of Right* restricting the powers of the king. This is called the "Glorious Revolution", a beginning of constitutional monarchy in British history. (p. 10, bottom 2, p. 20, notes 33)

8. The Orange Day celebrations: The Orange Day is August 12, each year, when Protestants in Northern Ireland hold noisy marches with drums beating and flags waving on streets of Belfast and Londonderry. They are aggressive and provocative, and sometimes they fight with Catholic bystanders. Acts of violence are commonplace. The celebrations date back to August 12, 1769, when William III crushed a Catholic rebellion in Londonderry, defeating British King James II, a Catholic. (p. 10, bottom 2, p. 20, notes 34)
9. The Provisional IRA: The Provisional IRA is a wing of the illegal Irish Republic Army (IRA)—a terrorist organization dedicated to the unification of all Ireland as one country under one government, separated from the UK. They are Catholics, and they resort to terrorist means to separate Northern Ireland from Britain. (p. 11, L. 7) The IRA was inaugurated in 1919 on the base of a nationalist organization "Volunteers of Ireland"

formed in 1913, aiming to overthrow British rule over Ireland and set up an independent republic. In 1948, the Republic of Ireland receded from the Commonwealth of Britain. Since then, the IRA has instigated the Catholics in Northern Ireland to carry out terrorist activities in Belfast and London, ranging from savage shootings, brutal murders and indiscriminate bombings. From time to time, IRA violence has spread to other parts of Britain. In 1969, the IRA split into two sects; one was "Official", the other — "Provision". The Provision sect advocates violence as a means to reach its goal. (p. 20, notes 36)

10. The Peace of People; Many moderate, responsible people in Ireland, both Protestants and Catholics, are appalled at the violence in Northern Ireland and the injustice that led to it. They felt they could jointly work out a solution. In the summer of 1976, Betty William, a Protestant housewife, decided to organize women of Ulster, both Protestant and Catholic, into a pressure group working for peace and reconciliation. She and her Catholic partner, Mairead Corrigan, soon gathered thousands of followers, despite threats and intimidation from both sides. At the end of 1976, both leaders of Women's Peace Movement (later renamed the Peace People) were awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. (p.

12, L. 1, bottom 11)

11. William the Conqueror: William was a French duke of Normandy. In 1066, he landed with a large armed force on the south coast and won a great victory over the Saxons. He conquered Britain and set up a strong central government. He made French the official language in Britain and firmly established the feudal system there. He was crowned as king of England and entitled William I (William the Conqueror). (p. 14, middle, p. 20, notes 41)

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The full name of the United Kingdom is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Northern Ireland. (p. 17, notes 1)
2. The Romans first landed in Britain in the year of 55 B. C.
3. The Scots are well-known for being inventive, hard-working, serious-minded and cautious with money. (p. 10, L. 10)
4. Two of the Welsh characteristics are their love of music, poetry and choral singing. (p. 6, L. 7)
5. People began to settle in Britain about 10000 years ago. (p. 3, L. 10)
6. Name two famous Scottish writers: Robert Burns and

Robert Louis Stevenson; two Welsh writers, Dylan Thomas and Gwyn Thomas; and two Irish writers: Oscar Wilde and George Bernard Shaw. (p. 6, L. 8, p. 8, L. 5, L. 12)

7. Angle, Saxon and Jutes were the three Germanic tribes that came to be basis of modern English race. (p. 14, L. 3)

III. Tick the correct answer in each of the following:

1. D (p. 1, L. 3) 2. D (p. 4, bottom 3) 3. B (p. 8, bottom 10) 4. A (p. 13, L. 10) 5. B (p. 13, bottom 3)

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. Who are the earliest inhabitants of Britain of whom the English people have written records, and where did these records come from?

The earliest written records of Britain's inhabitants, the Celts, came from the Romans who eventually conquered the various Celtic kingdoms. This happened in 55 B. C.. (p. 4, L. 3)

2. What are the national characteristics of the Scots supposed to be?

The national characteristics of the Scottish are supposed to be inventive, hard-working, serious-minded