

供英语、商英专业考生使用

英美概况应考必读

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第一篇

英国部分

一、选择题

1. The ancestors of the Welsh are _____.
A. the Celts B. the Romans
C. the Angles
D. the Normans
2. Christianity was introduced into Britain by _____.
A. the Celts B. the Germans
C. the Viking Danes D. the Romans
3. England Became a Protestant country in _____.
A. the 14th century B. the 15th century
C. the 16th century D. the 17th century
4. Which of the following is not considered a characteristic of the Englishman?
A. reserved
B. suspicious of change
C. shy of strangers
D. tough

5. Which of the following is not one of the three Germanic tribes that came to be the basis of modern English race?

- A. the Viking Danes
- B. the Angles
- C. the Saxons
- D. the Jutes

6. In the year 1066, William the conqueror invaded England from France, defeating the Saxon king Harold at _____.

- A. the Battle of Crecy
- B. the Battle of Agincourt
- C. the Battle of Hastings
- D. the Battle of Waterloo

7. One of the following did not take place during the Middle Ages. It was _____.

- A. the Norman Conquest
- B. the Crusades
- C. the Hundred Years' War
- D. the "Gunpowder Plot"

8. The most famous of the English Crusaders was the Norman king, _____.

- A. Richard Lion - Heart
- B. King John
- C. King Arthur
- D. Alfred the Great

9. For much of the Middle Ages, Britain was ruled by a(n) _____ aristocracy.

- A. English - speaking
- B. French - speaking

- C. German - speaking
 - D. Gaelic - speaking
10. In England, the Protestant Reformation began with _____.
- A. King John
 - B. Henry V III
 - C. Queen Elizabeth
 - D. Bloody Mary
11. Shakespeare lived in the period of _____.
- A. the middle Ages
 - B. the Victorian age
 - C. the Elizabethan age
 - D. the Industrial Revolution
12. The defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English navy took place during _____.
- A. the Middle Ages
 - B. the "grab for Africa"
 - C. the Elizabethan age
 - D. the Victorian age
13. The "Gunpowder Plot" took place in the reign of _____.
- A. James I
 - B. Elizabeth I
 - C. Henry V III
 - D. Charles I

14. The king who believed the "Divine Right" to govern, and who was condemned to death during the English Civil War was _____.

- A. Henry V III
- B. James I
- C. Charles I
- D. James II

15. During the whole of the eighteenth century, England's great enemy was _____.

- A. Spain
- B. France
- C. America
- D. Germany

16. One of the following did not take place during the eighteenth century in British history. It was _____.

- A. great victories over France
- B. the Industrial Revolution
- C. the loss of her American colonies
- D. the founding of the modern police force

17. One of the following was not a characteristic of the Victorian age _____.

- A. It was an age of national development and national optimism.
- B. It was an age of stability in family life.
- C. It was an age of imperialism.
- D. It was an age of lack of belief in religion.

18. The ancestor of Modern English is _____.
A. Old English of Angol - Saxon
B. Celtic
C. Old Norse language
D. Norman French
19. In English, Many place names like Derby, Rugby that end in "by" are words of Scandinavian origin. Here "by" is a Danish word for _____.
A. river
B. farm or town
C. mountain
D. tree
20. Modern English started from about the year _____.
A. AD 1066
B. AD 1400
C. AD 1500
D. AD 1616
21. Which of the following is not true?
A. The Queen is a symbol of the Parliamentary democracy.
B. She is a symbol of British culture.
C. She is a symbol of English tradition.
D. She is a symbol of English way of life.
22. Which of the following is not a part of the Conventions of the constitution?
A. The powers of the Crown are exercised mainly

by Ministers.

- ☐ B. The Queen must act on the advice of Ministers.
- ☐ C. MPs enjoy freedom of speech in debate.
- ☐ D. Ministers are responsible to Parliament for their actions.

23. How often does the General Election take place?

- ☐ A. At least every three years.
- ☐ B. At least every four years.
- ☐ C. At least every five years.
- ☐ D. At least every six years.

24. The executive power is in the hands of _____.

- ☐ A. Parliament
- ☐ B. the House of Commons
- ☐ C. the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister
- ☐ D. the Queen

25. The real centre of power in Parliament is _____.

- ☐ A. the Queen
- ☐ B. the House of Commons
- ☐ C. the House of Lords
- ☐ D. the Cabinet

26. Which of the following is not one of the functions that Parliament plays?

- ☐ A. To serve as the final court of appeal in civil cases and criminal cases.
- ☐ B. To make laws.
- ☐ C. To control and criticize the executive government.

- D. To control the raising and the spending of money!
27. The real power of the British government lies in _____.
A. the House of Commons
B. the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister
C. the Prime Minister
D. the Queen
28. The real power of the House of Lords lies in _____.
A. helping to pass money bills
B. delaying bills
C. discussing bills
D. being supreme court
29. Which of the following is not correct?
A. The Speaker presides over the meetings in the House of Commons and sees that procedure is followed.
B. The Speaker has the highest power in the House of Commons, he usually takes sides and joins the debates.
C. The Speaker controls the debates, seeing that Members do not stray too far from the subject of debate.
D. The Speaker interprets the rule of procedure and settles any disputes as to whether things are being properly done.
30. According to the text, which of the following is the most important privilege enjoyed by MPs?
A. Freedom of speech in Parliament.
B. High social status.
C. High living standards.
D. Involvement in law-making.

31. Which of the following sentences is true?

- A. The two big parties have been successful in expanding their powers over recent years.
- B. The strength of the big parties remains unchanged.
- C. Members of the two big parties no longer dominate Parliament.
- D. The two big parties have declined over recent years.

32. During the Industrial Revolution, factories came into being because _____.

- A. it was more economical to manufacture goods
 - B. it could provide more housing for workers.
 - C. power could be concentrated
 - D. more workers could work together under one large roof
33. Three of the following factors influenced the location of industry in Britain. Which is the exception?

- A. The convenience of obtaining raw materials.
- B. The convenience of having power.
- C. The convenience of transportation.
- D. The convenience of developing a single important industry.

34. The pattern of British industry has changed radically since the Second World War. This change can be seen in three of the following except _____.

- A. steel, textiles and other manufacturing industries have declined
- B. service industries have grown

C. some major industries have been nationalized

D. small businesses have flourished

35. Which of the following is the oldest and most basic of all industries in Britain?

A. Texttile

B. Coal - mining

C. Steel and ship - building

D. Oil exploitation

36. The Church of England is "established" in _____.

A. the whole of Britain

B. England and Scotland

C. England and Wales

D. England only

37. The supreme holy authoritr of the Roman Catholic Church is _____.

A. the Bible

B. the Pope in Rome

C. the King

D. Jesus Christ

38. To other Europeans, the best known quality of the British, and in particular of the English, is _____.

A. reserve

B. modesty

C. sense of humour

D. sportsmanship

39. If you meet a stranger from Britain, which of the following

questions can you ask him?

- A. How old are you?
- B. When did you buy your watch?
- C. How often do you travel abroad?
- D. What's your salary?

40. In Britain, the following conducts are considered ill - bred except _____.

- A. loud speech
- B. self - praise
- C. exchanging handshakes on a first introduction.
- D. laughing at a cripple

41. In Britain, if a person is very good at tennis, and someone asks him if he is a good player, he will seldom reply.

- A. I'm not bad
- B. Yes
- C. I think I'm quite good
- D. Well, I'm very keen on tennis.

42. English sense of humour is characterized by _____.

- A. self - praise
- B. self - confidence
- C. self - depreciation
- D. self - exaggeration

43. Humour is highly prized in England, however, the English do not laugh at _____.

- A. one's own faults
- B. one's own ideals

- C. one's own ideals
 - D. a tragedy
44. Which of the following is not true about the typical Englishman?
- A. He likes to think of himself as more reliable
 - B. He distrusts exaggerated promises
 - C. He is distrustful of any kind of self-praise
 - D. He doesn't expect reserve in others
45. The terms such as "never hit a man when he's down and" playing fair" reflect a sense of _____.
- A. humour
 - B. modesty
 - C. sportsmanship
 - D. responsibility
46. British habits of politeness are on the whole very _____.
- A. informal
 - B. complicated
 - C. formal
 - D. odd
47. If you are invited to an evening meal in a British home, which of the following is considered impolite?
- A. To arrive early
 - B. To arrive ten minutes late
 - C. To pay attention to table manners
 - D. To take your leave between ten and eleven o'clock.

48. In Britain, you can usually offer money to _____.
A. a driver who gives you a lift
B. someone who stops to help you to mend a puncture
C. someone who gives you first aid
D. railway porters who carry your baggage
49. If old people are respected in Britain, it is because _____.
A. old age and seniority command authority among the British
B. modern development needs the experience of old people
C. old people are felt to be in need of protection and support
D. they always keep pace with the times
50. Which of the following is not true about politeness in Britain?
A. British greetings are complicated
B. British people do not readily ask each other to do anything which would involve real inconvenience
C. The British are rather particular about table manners
D. Politeness towards women is less observed today than it used to be
51. In Britain, the great majority of parents send their children to _____.
A. Public schools
B. private schools
C. State schools

D. voluntary schools

52. The "eleven plus" is the examination taken by children in their last year at _____.

A. nursery school

C. prep school

B. primary school

D. secondary school

53. In the examination called the "eleven plus", students with the highest marks go to _____.

A. grammar schools

B. technical schools

C. secondary modern schools

D. public schools

54. If a student wants to go to university in Britain, he will take the examination called _____.

A. the Certificate of Secondary Education

B. the Ordinary level of the General Certificate of Education

C. the Advanced level of the General Certificate of Education

D. the common entrance examination

55. Public schools in England are usually attended by those whose parents are _____.

A. rich

B. politically conservative

C. both rich and politically conservative

D. liberal

56. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Open University?

A. It is open to everybody

B. It is non – residential

C. Lectures are broadcast on TV and radio

D. No university degree is awarded

57. Which of the following is a feature of British education as a whole?

A. Education is chaotic

B. Education is very expensive

C. Education is highly centralized

D. Education is rather independent and enjoys a great deal of freedom.

58. Which of the following does not reflect the characteristic of freedom in British education?

A. No centralized control from the central government

B. The different types of schools

C. The diverse system of university degrees

D. The completely free education at universities

59. Which of the following is the most famous of all British newspapers?

A. The Times

B. Daily Telegraph

C. The Guardian

- D. Daily Mirror
60. Which of the following papers has the largest circulation?
- A. The Times
 - B. Daily Telegraph
 - C. Daily Mirror
 - D. The Guardian
61. Which of the following periodicals is the most influential and the most substantial?
- A. The Economist
 - B. New Statesman
 - C. Spectator
 - D. New Society
62. Which of the following about the B.B.C. is not true?
- A. The B.B.C. is financed by payments which must be made by all people who possess television receiving sets.
 - B. A majority part of the sound broadcasting is done by the B.B.C., which also puts out television programmes.
 - C. There is no advertising on any B.B.C. programme
 - D. The Open University puts out its courses on B.B.C.
63. Which of the following is not true about The Guardian?
- A. It was called Manchester Guardian until 1959.
 - B. It is more sympathetic to the Conservative Party.
 - C. Its base is in London.
 - D. It is a national paper.
64. Which of the following expresses the standpoint of the Dai

ly Telegraph?

A. It is almost an organ of the Conservative Party in practice.

B. It is favourable to the Liberal Party.

C. It is independent in practice.

D. It is very sympathetic to the Labour Party.

65. According to the author, what are the two best quality Sunday papers?

A. Observer and Sunday Times

B. Sunday Times and Sunday Mirror

C. Sunday Telegraph and Sunday Express

D. Sunday Times and Sunday Express

66. _____ invaders conquered what is now called England in the first century A.D.

A. The Roman

B. The Norman

C. The Angles

D. The American

67. The English Parliament consists of three elements. They are _____.

A. the Queen, the Prime Minister and the council.

B. the House of Lords, the House of Commons and other departments.

C. the Queen, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.