

英语自考核心考点必背丛书 英语专业

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欧洲文化入门

核心考点精华

最新版

一本竭力让考试有捷径可走的好书

振宇英语
Zenglish

方振宇 编著



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英语自考核心考点必背丛书

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本书紧扣教材和考试大纲，并根据作者近年来教学经验，精心编写。内容主要由必背细节、必背解释、必背问答几个部分组成。本书准确把握考试的核心要点，力图让学生在极其有限的时间内，迅速掌握考试内容，顺利通过考试。

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前 言

学习本身没有捷径。要通过以考课本内容为主的《欧洲文化入门》，除了熟练掌握课本，似乎更没有捷径可走。然而，我们却把这本书称为“一本通过考试有捷径可走的好书”，是因为我们将每一课的核心考点提炼出来，让考生学习更加有重点，复习更加有目标，考试更加有把握，能够真正做到事半功倍。

这本书是我的《欧洲文化入门学习指南》出版后又一本辅导书，目的是想帮助考生们在最有限的时间内通过该课程的自学考试。《欧洲文化入门》是北京市自学考试本科段必考科目，该课程共有 10 章，内容涉及面之广、时间跨度之长令许多考生感到十分棘手。因此，对于广大自学考生来说，要在有限的时间内理解、背诵这么多的课本内容是不容易的，也是不现实的。因此，寻找相对意义上的捷径是有必要的，现实证明也是重要的和有效的。

这是一本较薄的厚书。说它薄是因为它的页码相对于原教材来说很少；说它厚是因为它覆盖了厚达 508 页的原教材的核心考点内容和许多经典试题及历年自考真题。本书由三部分组成，即“必背细节、必背解释、必背问答”。为了便于广大考生自学复习，我们在“必背细节”部分采取中英文对照的形式，为考生理解教材重点节省了宝贵的时间。并且，我们把许多经典试题和历年自考真题分解到每一章每一节的每一个细节，做到重点内容相互补充，学练结合。

这本书没有押题的嫌疑，只希望它能起到抛砖引玉的作用，使广大考生更加有效地复习考试。当然，如果它能帮助读者朋友找到了通往成功的捷径，我们会为编写此书而倍感欣慰。有了好的辅导书固然可贵，但是，更可贵的是考生们能把我们精心提炼的考点精华变成自己的东西，然后到考场上去轻松发挥，收获成

功。

本书的审读，由刚刚从欧洲留学回国、长期从事英语和法语研究工作的郭效东先生完成，他以丰富的专业知识和高度的敬业精神对本书作了很好的把握，在此深表感谢。也特别感谢机械工业出版社的有关领导，感谢本书的责任编辑陈宝英女士、李文漪女士，也特别感谢周丽、施好彦、唐霞女士、何妮娅女士、陈中伟女士、李新宇博士、夏历博士。

因时间有限，加之本人才疏学浅，难免有不妥之处，还望广大读者朋友不吝赐教。你的批评建议请直接发往
zhenyustudio@yahoo.com.cn。谢谢！

方振宇
北京花园村

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第一章 希腊、罗马文化

第一节 希腊文化

Greek Culture

I. 必背细节

1. European culture is made up of many elements, two of these elements are considered to be more enduring and they are: the Greco-Roman element and the Judeo-Christian element.

欧洲文化的组成有多个要素,但“希腊—罗马要素”以及“犹太教—基督教要素”是两个被认为最持久的要素(欧洲文化的两大重要组成部分)。

2. Greek culture reached a high point of development in the 5th century B.C. This was marked by the successful repulse of the Persian invasion early in the century, the establishment of democracy and the flourishing of science, philosophy, literature, art and historical writing in Athens.

公元前5世纪初希腊人成功挫败了波斯人的入侵,希腊民主的建立以及哲学、科学、文学艺术等在雅典的空前繁荣标志着希腊文化的发展在5世纪达到了巅峰。

【历年经典试题(选择题)】

Which culture reached a high point of development in the 5th century B. C.? _____.

A. Greek Culture

B. Roman Culture

C. Egyptian Culture

D. Chinese Culture

3. In the second half of the 4th century B.C., all Greece was brought under the rule of Alexander, king of Macedon.
在公元前 4 世纪后半叶，整个希腊在马其顿国王亚历山大大帝的统治之下。
4. In 146 B. C. the Romans conquered Greece.
公元前 146 年，罗马征服希腊。

【历年经典试题(选择题)】

In _____ the Romans conquered Greece.

- A. 1200 B. C. B. 700 B. C.
C. 146 B. C. D. the 5th century
5. The Greeks loved sports. Once every 4 years the Greeks had a big festival on Olympus Mount which included contests of sports. Thus began the Olympic Games. Revived in 1896, the Olympic Games have become the world's foremost amateur sports competition.
希腊人热爱运动。每隔 4 年希腊人都会在奥林匹斯山举行盛大的体育比赛，这就是奥运会的开端。1896 年重新盛行的奥运会已成为全球最重大的体育赛事。

【2001 年自考真题——对错辨析题第 1 题】

Once every five years, ancient Greeks had a big sports festival on Mount Olympus, which marked the beginning of the Olympic Games.

(F): 本题的错误在于 *Once every five years* 应为 *Once every four years*。

6. Ancient Greeks considered Homer to be the author of their epics. He probably lived around 700 B.C. Two such epics, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, have survived. They are not about events of

Homer's own time, but about great men and wars of a remoter age, probably in the period 1200—1100 B.C.

古希腊人认为生活在公元前 700 年左右的荷马是他们史诗的作者。两部史诗《伊利亚特》和《奥德赛》讲述的不是荷马所在时代的事情,而是关于大约在公元前 1200~1100 年间的英雄和战争。

7. 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 Troy

《伊利亚特》讲述了希腊联军在阿伽门农的率领之下进行特洛伊战争的故事(特洛伊战争中,特洛伊一方的英雄为赫克托耳;希腊一方为阿斯和以献木马计闻名世界的奥德修斯。决战时赫克托耳被杀,希腊人洗劫了特洛伊城并将它烧毁)。

【历年经典试题(选择题)】

Which of the following works described the war led by Agamemnon against the city of Troy? _____.

- A. *Oedipus the king* B. *Iliad*
C. *Odyssey* D. *Antigone*

8. The *Odyssey* deals with the return of Odysseus after the Trojan war to his home, island of Ithaca.

《奥德赛》讲述了奥德修斯在特洛伊战争后,经历了长长的航海冒险返回他在伊塔刻岛的家的事迹。

9. Of the many lyric poets of ancient Greece, two are still admired by readers today: Sappho and Pindar

古希腊抒情诗人中,萨福和品达至今仍被人们广泛赞赏。

10. Sappho was considered the most important lyric poet of ancient Greece. Pindar is best known for his odes celebrating the

victories at the athletic games, such as the 14 Olympian odes.

萨福被认为是古希腊最重要的抒情诗人，品达因在诗歌中歌颂奥林匹克运动会而非常有名。

11. The three great tragic dramatists of ancient Greece are Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

埃斯库罗斯、索福克勒斯和欧里庇得斯是古希腊三大悲剧家。

【历年经典试题(选择题)】

Which of the following is NOT the greatest tragic dramatist of ancient Greece? _____.

- A. Aristophanes B. Euripides
C. Sophocles D. Aeschylus

12. Aeschylus wrote such plays as *Prometheus Bound*, *Persians* and *Agamemnon*. Aeschylus is noted for his vivid character portrayal and majestic poetry.

埃斯库罗斯因其鲜活的人物描写和大气磅礴的戏剧诗而闻名遐迩，他的代表作品有《被缚的普罗米修斯》、《波斯人》和《阿伽门农》。

【历年经典试题(选择题)】

Which of the following is NOT the play written by Aeschylus?

- _____.
- A. *Antigone* B. *Agamemnon*
C. *Persians* D. *Prometheus Bound*
13. Sophocles wrote such tragic plays as *Oedipus the king*, *Electra*, and *Antigone*. He contributed greatly to tragic art. He added a third actor and decreased the size of the chorus.
- 索福克勒斯对悲剧艺术做出了重要贡献，代表作有《俄狄浦斯王》、《厄勒克特拉》和《安提戈涅》。

【历年经典试题(选择题)】

Which of the following is NOT the play written by Sophocles?

- _____ .
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. <i>Electra</i> | B. <i>Antigone</i> |
| C. <i>Trojan Woman</i> | D. <i>Oedipus the king</i> |

14. Sophocles has had a strong impact on European literature. The Austrian psychiatrist Sigmund Freud's term "the Oedipus complex" was derived from Sophocles's play.

索福克勒斯对欧洲文学影响深远。著名的奥地利精神病学家、精神分析创始人弗洛伊德的专业术语“恋母情节”就源于索福克勒斯的戏剧。

15. Euripides wrote mainly about women in such plays as *Andromache*, *Medea*, and *Trojan Women*. He was more of a realist than Aeschylus and Sophocles, concerned with conflicts. His characters are less heroic, more like ordinary people. He may be called the first writer of "problem plays".

欧里庇得斯以妇女为主题写了脍炙人口的戏剧如《安得洛玛刻》、《美狄亚》和《特洛伊妇女》等。与埃斯库罗斯和索福克勒斯相比，欧里庇得斯是个现实主义者，更加关注戏剧的矛盾冲突。欧里庇得斯被认为是“问题戏剧”的开拓者。

【历年经典试题(选择题)】

Which of the following is the play written by Euripides?

- _____ .
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. <i>Antigone</i> | B. <i>Persians</i> |
| C. <i>Electra</i> | D. <i>Medea</i> |

16. Comedy also flourished in the 5th century B.C. Its best writer was Aristophanes, who has left eleven plays, including *Frogs*,

Clouds, Wasps and Birds

公元前 5 世纪，古希腊喜剧也空前繁荣。阿里斯托芬被认为是最著名的古典讽刺戏剧作家，他有 11 部优秀戏剧留给后世，其中包括《蛙》、《云》、《蜂》和《鸟》等。

17. Herodotus is often called “Father of History”, wrote about the wars between Greeks and Persians. He had a keen eye for drama and pathos. His history, full of anecdotes and digressions and lively dialogue, is wonderfully readable.

希罗多德被称为“历史之父”，著有《希波战争史》。他的著作因充满奇闻轶事、生花妙笔和鲜活的对话被广泛流传。

18. Thucydides described the war between Athens and Sparta and between Athens and Syracuse, a Greek state on the island of Sicily. Macaulay, himself an eminent historian, called Thucydides “the greatest historian that ever lived”.

修昔底德被著名历史学家麦考利称为“最伟大的历史学家”，他著有《伯罗奔尼撒战争史》，描写了雅典与斯巴达、雅典与锡拉库扎间的战争。

19. Pythagoras was a bold thinker who had the idea that all things were numbers. He was the founder of scientific mathematics

毕达哥拉斯是个大胆的思想家，是数学学科的奠基人，他认为“数”是万物之源。

【历年经典试题(选择题)】

Who was the founder of scientific mathematics? _____.

- A. Heracleitus B. Aristotle
C. Socrates D. Pythagoras

20. Heracleitus believed fire to be the primary element of the universe, out of which everything else had arisen. To him, “all is flux,

nothing is stationary.” He also said: “You cannot step twice into the same river.”

赫拉克利特相信“火”是宇宙第一元素，是万物之源。对于他来说，“世间的一切都是运动的，没有什么是静止的”。“人不能两次踏入同一条河流”是他的名言。

【历年经典试题(选择题)】

Who ever said that “You can not step twice into the same river.”? _____ .

A. Pythagoras

B. Heracleitue

C. Democritus

D. Aristotle

21. The greatest names in European philosophy are Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, who were active in Athens in the 5th and 4th century B.C.

苏格拉底、柏拉图和亚里士多德是于公元前5世纪至公元前4世纪活跃于雅典的三大欧洲哲学巨匠。

【2001年自考真题——对错辨析题第2题】

The greatest names in European philosophy are Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, who were active in Athens in the 6th century A.D.

(F): 本题的错误在于 in the 6th century A.D. 应为 in the 5th and 4th century B.C.。

22. Socrates was the founder of the dialectical method. Plato's important works *Dialogues* was not only as philosophical writing but also as imaginative literature. Plato's philosophy is called Idealism. Many of Plato's ideas were later absorbed into Christian thought. What should be man's aim in life? Aristotle's answer was: happiness.

苏格拉底是辩证法的创始人。柏拉图的重要著作《对话录》

不仅是部哲学著作，而且也是想象力丰富的文学著作。柏拉图的哲学被称为“理想主义”。亚里士多德对“人活着的目的是什么？”一问的答案为：追求幸福。

23. In the 4th century B.C., four schools of philosophers often argued with each other, they were the Cynics, the Sceptics, the Epicureans, and the Stoics. The word “cynic” means “dog” in Greek. The Epicureans believed pleasure to be the highest good in life. To the Stoics, the most important thing in life was not “pleasure”, but “duty”.

公元前四世纪，西方哲学四大流派相互争鸣。这四大流派为：犬儒主义学派、怀疑论学派、享乐主义学派和斯多葛学派。cynic 这个词在希腊语中是“狗”的意思。享乐主义者认为“快乐”是人生的最大追求。对于斯多葛学派来说，人生最重要的事不是“快乐”，而是“责任”。

【2001年自考真题——选择题第1题】

_____ believed that the highest good in life was pleasure, freedom from pain and emotional upheaval.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. Sophists | B. Cynics |
| C. Skeptics | D. Epicureans |

24. Euclid is well-known for his *Elements*, a textbook of geometry, perhaps the most successful textbook ever written, because it was in use in English schools until the early years of the 20th century.

欧几里德是古希腊著名数学家，是《几何原本》的作者。

25. To illustrate the principle of the level, Archimedes is said to have told the king: “Give me a place to stand, and I will move the world.”

“给我一个支点，我能撬动整个地球”是阿基米德的名言。

【2001 年自考真题——选择题第 2 题】

_____ is said to have told the king: "Give me a place to stand, and I will move the world."

- A. Archimedes B. Aristotle
C. Plato D. Euclid

26. Greek architecture can be grouped into three styles: the Doric style which is also called the masculine style; the Ionic style which is also called the feminine style; and a later style that is called the Corinthian style.

古希腊建筑有三大风格：陶立克式、爱奥尼亚式和科林斯式。

27. The Acropolis at Athens and the Parthenon are the finest monument of Greek architecture and sculpture in more than 2,000 years.

雅典卫城和帕台依神庙是 2000 多年里希腊建筑与雕刻艺术完美结合的最好典范。

II. 必背解释

1. Aeschylus

He was regarded as one of the three tragic dramatists of ancient Greece. He wrote such plays as *Prometheus Bound*, *Persians* and *Agamemnon*. Aeschylus is noted for his vivid character portrayal and majestic poetry.

2. Plato

He was the greatest philosopher of ancient Greece, pupil of Socrates. His *Dialogues* are important not only as philosophical writing but also as imaginative literature. Of the *Dialogues* he wrote, 27 have survived, including: *The Apology*, *Symposium* and the *Republic*. Plato built up a comprehensive system of

philosophy. Plato's philosophy is called Idealism.

3. The Cynics

The Cynics got their name because Diogenes, one of their leaders, decided to live like a dog and the word "cynic" means "dog" in Greek. Diogenes rejected all conventions and advocated self-sufficiency and extreme simplicity in life.

III. 必背问答

1. What were the main features of ancient Greek Society?

① In Greek society, women, children, foreigners and slaves had no rights, only adult male citizens had real power and citizenship was a set of rights which a man inherited from his father. ② The economy of Athens rested on an immense amount of slave labor. ③ Slaves worked on farms and in workshops and mines owned by their masters. ④ There was harsh exploitation in Greek society. ⑤ The Greeks loved sports. Once every four years, they had a big festival on Olympus Mount which included contest of sports.

2. Who were the outstanding dramatists of ancient Greece?

What important plays did each of them write?

① Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides were three outstanding tragic dramatists of ancient Greece. ② Aristophanes was the greatest comedic dramatist of ancient Greece. ③ Aeschylus wrote such plays as *Prometheus Bound*, *Persians* and *Agamemnon*. ④ Sophocles wrote such plays as *Oedipus the King*, *Electra*, and *Antigone*. ⑤ Euripides wrote mainly about women in such plays as *Andromache*, *Medea*, and *Trojan Women*. ⑥ Aristophanes has left eleven plays, including: *Frogs*, *Clouds*, *Wasps* and *Birds*.