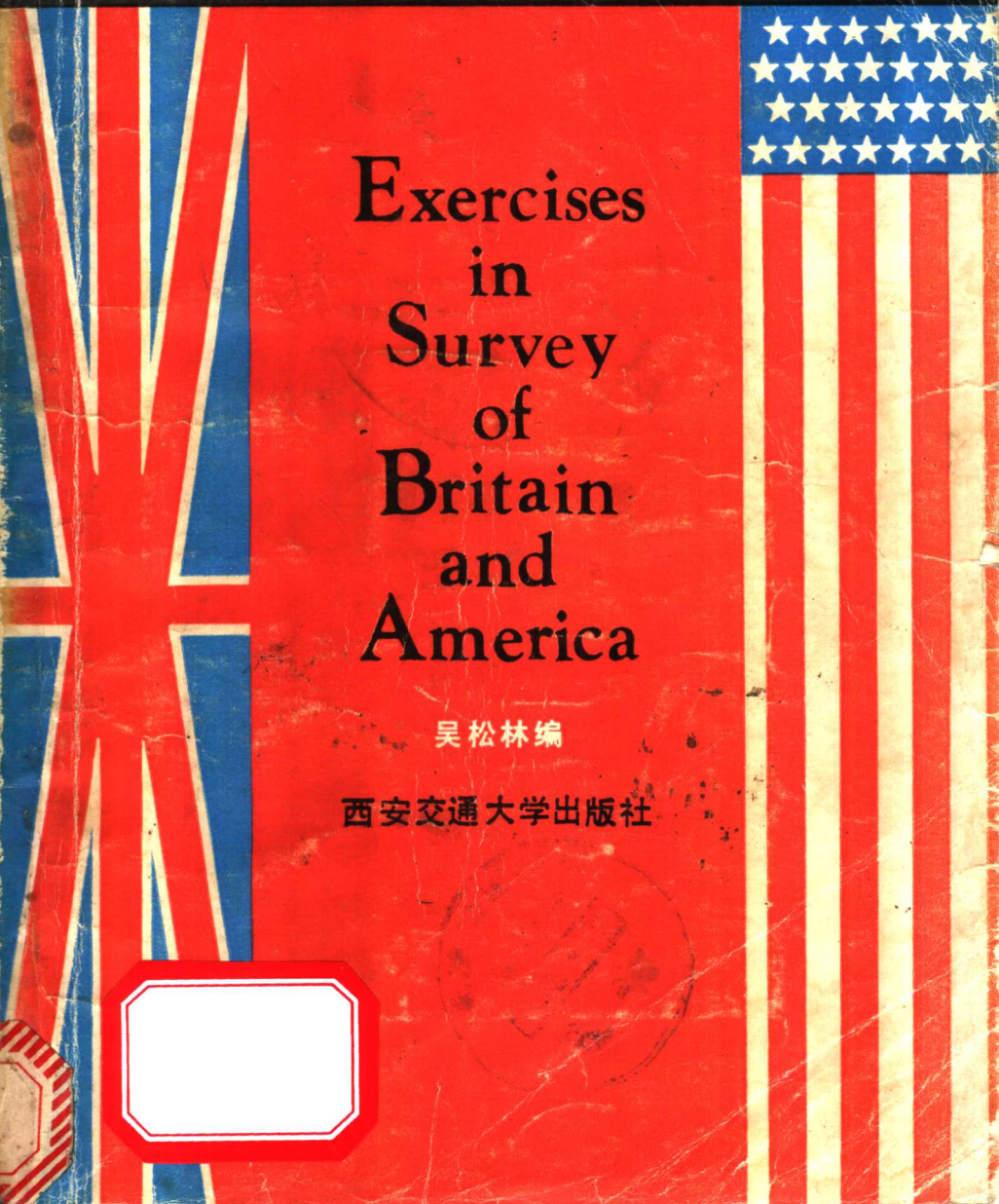


# 英美概况应试捷径

The book cover features a red background. On the left side, there is a vertical strip with the Union Jack pattern (blue, white, and red). On the right side, there is a vertical strip with the US flag pattern (red and white stripes, and a blue field with white stars).

## Exercises in Survey of Britain and America

吴松林编

西安交通大学出版社



EXERCISES IN SURVEY OF  
BRITAIN AND AMERICA

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## 内 容 提 要

本练习册是以国内大、中专院校目前使用的主要几本英美概况教材为蓝本而编写的。本书包括英国概况和美国概况两部分,覆盖英美地理、历史、政治、宗教和文化等方面的常识。采用选择、填充、改错、释义及简答等题型。书中附有练习答案、重大事件表及模拟试题两套。本书为学习和应试英语,特别是为学习英美概况这门课的人提供一个练习、自测的机会。本书可供大、中专学生,自修英文的“五大”学员,中学教师及英语自学者使用。

Exercises in Survey of  
Britain and America

英 美 概 况 应 试 捷 径

吴 松 林                  编

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## 前 言 (Preface)

学习英语应该了解所学语言的国家的地理、历史、文化、社会生活、政治制度与政党。这本小册子以高等学校目前使用的主要几部《英美概况》教材为本，在没有同类练习册出版的情况下，为高校学生、电大师生、中学教师和其他英语自学者提供一个自测和应试的良好的辅助工具。本书涉及面广，不可能面面俱到，另外，编者水平有限，错误在所难免，切望读者批评指正。

吴松林

一九八九年十二月于大连海运学院

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# Exercises in Survey of Britain

## Chapter One      Geography

### Part I : Multiple Choice

1. The Patron saint of England is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. St. Patrick                      b. St. James  
c. St. George                      d. St. Andrew
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the nickname of Britain.  
a. Uncle Same                      b. John Arbuthnot  
c. Robin Hood                      d. John Bull
3. The diagonal white cross on a blue ground on the British National Flag represents \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Wales                      b. England  
c. Scotland                      d. Northern Ireland
4. The total area of the United Kingdom of Britain and Northern Ireland is \_\_\_\_\_ (1986) square kilometers.  
a. 130439                      b. 20768  
c. 234100                      d. 244100
5. The highest mountain, \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ meters high.  
a. Ben Macdhui...1309                      b. Ben Nevis...1431  
c. Ben Macdhui...1302                      d. Ben Nevis...1343

6. The Pennines are a kind of "upland" in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. England
  - b. Scotland
  - c. Wales
  - d. Northern Ireland
7. The Lake District is situated in \_\_\_\_\_ Pennines.
  - a. the east of the southern
  - b. the west of the northern
  - c. the north of the western
  - d. the south of the western
8. \_\_\_\_\_ lie along the border between England and Scotland.
  - a. The Mourne Mountains
  - b. Sperrin Mountains
  - c. Howgill Fells
  - d. The Cheviot Hills
9. The Grampians are in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the British Isles.
  - a. west
  - b. east
  - c. north
  - d. south
10. Snowdon is the highest peak in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. England
  - b. Scotland
  - c. Wales
  - d. N. Ireland
11. The largest lake in the U.K. is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Lough Erne
  - b. Loch Ness
  - c. Lough Neagh
  - d. Loch Lomond
12. The longest river in the U.K. is \_\_\_\_\_ which rises in the mountains of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the Clyde...Scotland
  - b. the Severn...Wales
  - c. the Tweed...Scotland
  - d. the Thames...England
13. The Thames is the most important river and its source is in



- the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Weald
  - b. Exmoor
  - c. Cotswolds
  - d. Lincolnshire Wolds
14. The climate of Britain is \_\_\_\_\_ one.
- a. continental
  - b. tropical
  - c. maritime
  - d. arctic
15. The weather conditions vary rapidly because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the much rainfall
  - b. a little sunshine
  - c. the edge of European continental anticyclone
  - d. a series of cyclonic depressions from Iceland or Greenland
16. The British \_\_\_\_\_ concentrates in Northern Ireland.
- a. cotton
  - b. linen
  - c. tomato
  - d. barley
17. \_\_\_\_\_ are in the continental shelf in North sea.
- a. Petroleum and gas
  - b. Iron and steel
  - c. Ship-building
  - d. Tin and copper
18. Nuclear power stations provided about 10% of Britain's electricity supply in the early \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 1950's
  - b. 1960's
  - c. 1970's
  - d. 1980's
19. In fact, some \_\_\_\_\_ of the gross sales of British agriculture are of animal products; only \_\_\_\_\_ of crops.
- a. 60% ...40%
  - b. 80% ...20%
  - c. 65% ...35%
  - d. 70% ...30%

20. Railways were nationalized in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. 1946  
b. 1957  
c. 1947  
d. 1948
21. Administratively Greater London consists of \_\_\_\_\_ Inner London boroughs and \_\_\_\_\_ Outer London boroughs.  
a. 12...20  
b. 15...25  
c. 24...10  
d. 12...18
22. Northern Ireland is composed of the \_\_\_\_\_ Irish counties that elected to remain in the union with Great Britain when the remaining \_\_\_\_\_ counties of Ireland obtained autonomy in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. 5...7...1920  
b. 6...16...1922  
c. 6...26...1921  
d. 7...34...1923
23. The main rivers parting in Great Britain runs from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. north...east  
b. south...west  
c. central...east  
d. north...south
24. The British Isles lie mainly within a square formed by the two lines of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ north latitude and \_\_\_\_\_ east longitude and \_\_\_\_\_ west longitude.  
a. 10...20...50...60  
b. 50...60...20...10  
c. 50...60...20...10  
d. 40...60...10...20
25. Major oil deposits were discovered in \_\_\_\_\_ in the North Sea.  
a. 1969  
b. 1970  
c. 1971  
d. 1972

26. The second largest city in England, \_\_\_\_\_, is a metropolitan district and an industrial and manufacturing city.  
a. Edinburgh                      b. Belfast  
c. Glasgow                          d. Birmingham
27. \_\_\_\_\_ is a city in Scotland on the River Clyde, a manufacturing and shipping centre.  
a. Liverpool                      b. Manchester  
c. London                          d. Glasgow
28. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Scotland since the 15th century and the main town of Lothian.  
a. Glasgow                      b. Edinburgh  
c. Belfast                          d. Manchester
29. In Belfast, the main educational institution is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. The University of Wales  
b. The University of Birmingham  
c. Queen's University  
d. Strathclyde University
30. \_\_\_\_\_, though rather young in comparison with some others, is the biggest university in England.  
a. Shakespeare Institute  
b. The University of Wales  
c. The University of Liverpool  
d. The University of London

Keys:

- |      |      |      |       |       |       |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. d | 3. b | 4. d  | 5. d  | 6. a  |
| 7. b | 8. d | 9. c | 10. c | 11. c | 12. b |

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 13. a | 14. c | 15. d | 16. b | 17. a | 18. c |
| 19. d | 20. c | 21. a | 22. c | 23. d | 24. c |
| 25. b | 26. d | 27. d | 28. b | 29. c | 30. d |

## Part II: Fill in the Blanks

1. The full name of U.K. is \_\_\_\_\_; it consists of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. London is the capital of Great Britain, the political centre of the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. About 80000 people in the Scottish Highlands speak their own \_\_\_\_\_ language.
4. Great Britain runs nearly \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers from south to north and extends, at the widest part, about \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers from west to east.
5. To the southeast across the English Channel is France, at the narrowest part the channel being only \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers in width.
6. The island of Britain can be divided roughly into two parts: a \_\_\_\_\_ in the north and west, and a \_\_\_\_\_ in the south and east.
7. The Pennines, or the "\_\_\_\_\_", are a kind of "upland", which runs about 120 kilometers from the south to the north.
8. The largest river is the Severn River. It runs 335 kilometers and empties into the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The second largest and most important river in Britain is the \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers long and a catchment

area of about 10000 square kilometers.

10. Britain became industrialized in the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ centuries.
11. The coal-mining industry was nationalized by the Coal Industry Nationalization Bill which went into effect in \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Britain's largest manufacturing industry is \_\_\_\_\_ industry.
13. Britain built the first railway in the world in \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The most important airport in Britain is \_\_\_\_\_ in London.
15. Postal services are controlled by the Government through the Post Office, which was founded in \_\_\_\_\_ and was the first to issue adhesive postage stamps.
16. London is divide into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The newly created County of Greater London is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ boroughs.
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ which appeared in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales is located to the south of London Bridge.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ was once a fortress and then served as a palace and a prison.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is the headquarters of the London police.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous building in which the English Prime Minister lives.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is the London residence for the King of Queen.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous insurance company which provides insurance and information for sea-going ships all over the world.

24. " \_\_\_\_\_ " is the national song of the United kingdom.
25. The populations of the U.K. consists of \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Keys:**

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland. England, Scotland, Wales
2. Commonwealth                      3. Gaelic
4. 1000 ; 500                          5. 33
6. Highland Zone, Lowland Zone
7. Backbone of England              8. Bristol Strait
9. Thames River, 322                  10. 18th, 19th
11. 1946                                  12. the iron and steel
13. 1825                                  14. Heathrow
15. 1635
16. the City of London, the County of Greater London
17. 32                                      18. Tabard Inn
19. The Tower of London            20. New Scotland Yard
21. No. 10 Downing Street
22. Buckingham Palace
23. Lloyd's
24. God Save the King (Queen)
25. the English, the Welsh, the Scottish, Irish

**Part III: Decide Whether the Following  
Statements Are True or False**

- (        ) 1. Wales lies on the eastern prominence between the Bristol Chanel and the Dee estuary.
- (        ) 2. The coastline of Britain runs about ten thousand kilometers.
- (        ) 3. In Scotland there is the Clyde River, on which is situated a ship-building center —— Manchester.
- (        ) 4. Lord Mayor of London enjoys great prestige and salary for his position.
- (        ) 5. In Great Britain, temperatures rarely fall below 23 ° F(-5℃) in winter or rise above 75 ° F(24℃) in summer.

**Keys:**1. F.(on the western prominence)

2 .T.

3. F.( —— Glasgow)

4. F.(no salary)

5. T.

**Part IV: Explain the Following Terms**

**1. Greater London:**

It is a metropolitan county made up of 12 Inner London boroughs and 20 Outer London boroughs.

**2. The City:**

It is on the north bank of the Thames and is one of the

World's leading banking and financial centres.

3. The Bank of England:

It is the centre of the British financial system. It was founded in 1694 and was nationalized in 1946 in order to formalize its role as a public institution and instrument of government control.

4. The "backbone of England":

It refers to The Pennines which are a kind of "upland". This upland runs about 120 kilometers from the south to the north. Its highest position is usually the west margin and it takes on a general dip towards the east, so that the eastern side the Pennines fade into the lower ground bordering the North Sea. The bulk of this "upland" is moorland.

5. The Black Country:

It is the nickname of Birmingham. The city sprang up during the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century largely because of its proximity to coal and iron ore. Its forest of chimneys once made this district known as the "Black Country".

**Part V. Answer the Following Questions**

1. Where is the U.K. ? And what is it made up of ? What's its total area ?

Situated in Northwestern Europe, lying to the north of France and the west of the Netherlands and Denmark, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland con-



sists of England, Scotland, and Wales; numerous smaller coastal islands; and the Northern Ireland. The total area of the U.K. is 244110 square kilometers (1985).

2. Which mountain is the highest in the U.K. and in which part of the Scottish Highland ?

Ben Nevis (1343 meters) is the highest mountain in the U.K. and situates in the western Highlands.

3. Why is the climate of Britain much milder than that of many places in the same latitude ?

The climate of Britain is moderated by the Atlantic Gulf Stream and is much milder than that of many places in the same latitude.

4. Where does the main rivers parting in Britain run ?

The main rivers parting in Britain run from north to south, keeping well to the west until the basin of the River Severn.

5. What minerals is the U.K. rich in ?

The U.K. is rich in coal, iron, tin, copper, lead, and silver.

6. When was the natural gas and the oil in the North Sea discovered ?

The natural gas was discovered in 1964—1966 and oil was discovered in 1970.

7. What was the industrial structure of the U.K. based on before the Second World War? And what's the main mining industry ?

It was based largely on export trades developed in the 19th century. Coal and iron-ore mining industry was of the most important significance.