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《英语国家社会与文化入门》(第2版)(朱永涛、王立礼主编, 高等教育出版社)

朱永涛《英语国家社会与文化入门》(第2版)

笔记和考研真题详解

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教·育·出·版·中·心

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内 容 提 要

本书是英美文化经典教材《英语国家社会与文化入门》(第2版)(朱永涛、王立礼主编,高等教育出版社)的学习辅导书。全书完全遵循该教材的章目编排,共分40章(上册为英国、爱尔兰、澳大利亚,共20章;下册为新西兰、美国、加拿大,共20章),每章由两部分组成:第一部分为复习笔记(中英文对照),总结本章的重点难点;第二部分是考研真题与典型题详解,精选名校近年考研真题及相关习题,并提供了详细的参考答案。

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序 言

国内外经典教材辅导系列是一套全面解析当前国内外各大院校权威教科书的辅导资料。我国各大院校一般都把国内外通用的权威教科书作为本科生和研究生学习专业课程的参考教材，这些教材甚至被很多考试(特别是硕士和博士入学考试)和培训项目作为指定参考书。这些国内外优秀教材的内容一般有一定的广度和深度，这给许多读者在学习专业教材时带来了一定的困难。为了帮助读者更好地学习专业课，我们有针对性地编著了一套与国内外教材配套的复习资料，整理了各章的笔记，精选了部分名校考研真题和典型习题，并提供了详细的参考答案。

《英语国家社会与文化入门》(第2版)(朱永涛、王立礼主编，高等教育出版社)一直被用作高等院校英语专业英美概况教材，被许多院校指定为英语专业考研必读书和学术研究参考书。作为该教材的学习辅导书，本书具有以下几个方面的特点：

1. 梳理章节脉络，浓缩内容精华。每章的复习笔记以该教材为主并结合其他教材对本章的重难点知识进行了整理，并参考了国内名校名师讲授该教材的课堂笔记，因此，本书的内容几乎浓缩了经典教材的知识精华。

2. 中英双语对照，突显难点要点。本书章节笔记采用了中英文对照的形式，强化对重要难点知识的理解和运用。

3. 精选考研真题，补充难点习题。本书精选名校近年考研真题及相关习题，并提供答案和详解。所选真题和习题基本体现了各个章节的考点和难点，但又不完全局限于教材内容，是对教材内容极好的补充。

需要特别说明的是：我们深深感谢朱永涛、王立礼教授和高等教育出版社为我们提供了这样一本优秀的英美文化教材。

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英国

第 1 章 英国简介 (1)

1.1 复习笔记

- I. Name and constituents
 - 1. Full name
 - 2. Constituents
- II. Effects of its imperial past
 - 1. Establishment of the commonwealth
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- III. Differences in society
 - 1. Race difference
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- IV. Introduction to England
- V. Introduction to Scotland
 - 1. Physical features
 - 2. History
 - 3. Retaining strong Scottish identity
- VI. Introduction to Wales
 - 1. Physical features
 - 2. A history features campaigns for independence of UK

<p>I. Name and constituents</p> <p>1. Full name The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p> <p>2. Constituents (1) The Island of Great Britain: England, Scotland and Wales (2) Northern Ireland</p> <p>II. Effects of its imperial past</p> <p>1. Establishment of the commonwealth Commonwealth is a voluntary organization with members mainly being former colonies of the British Empire.</p> <p>2. Formation of a multiracial society Due to immigration from some Commonwealth countries in the 1950s and 1960s, most commonly from India, Pakistan and countries of the Caribbean, Britain now has a population of which 1 in 20 are of non-European ethnicity.</p>	<p>I. 全称和组成</p> <p>1. 全称 大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国</p> <p>2. 组成部分 (1) 大不列颠岛: 英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士 (2) 北爱尔兰</p> <p>II. 殖民时期的影响</p> <p>1. 促成英联邦的成立 英联邦是一个以自愿加入为基础的组织, 成员国为前大英帝国殖民地。</p> <p>2. 形成多种族国家 由于 20 世纪五、六十年代鼓励英联邦国家向英国移民, 英国人口的二十分之一是非欧洲血统。</p>
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<p>III. Differences in society</p> <p>1. Race difference A multiracial society with a majority of Christians, many Muslims and others.</p> <p>2. Class difference The class structure of UK society is relatively obvious. (Lives of a white-collar worker and a blue-collar worker are very different.)</p> <p>3. Region difference</p> <p>(1) Between highland and lowland Scots (2) Between northern and southern England (3) The capital London itself dominant in Britain in all sorts of ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ It is the largest city located in the south of the country. ◆ It is the cultural and business center and the headquarters of the vast majority of Britain's big companies. ◆ It is not only the financial center of the nation, but also one of the three major international financial centers in the world. <p>IV. Introduction to England</p> <p>1. Physical features</p> <p>(1) Largest of the 4 nations with largest population (2) A Dominance of UK in culture and economy (3) Capital: London, dominant in government, finance and culture</p> <p>2. History of invasions</p> <p>(1) Roman invasion (43 AD – AD 5th C)</p> <p>① England and Wales became a part of the Roman Empire. ② Hanrian Wall was built by the Romans in 122 to defend their domain. The Wall covered a line roughly equivalent to the contemporary boundary between England and Scotland.</p> <p>(2) Anglo – Saxon's invasion (AD 5th C – 1066)</p> <p>① Eastern and Southern Britain was invaded by Angles and Saxons (the forefathers of the English, the founders of England) . ② The legend of King Arthur was based on this period: ◆ It is said that he was the king of England in the 5th century and united the British and drove the Saxons back with his magical sword, Excalibur.</p>	<p>III. 社会差异</p> <p>1. 种族差异 多种族社会, 基督教徒占主导, 还有许多穆斯林教徒和其他。</p> <p>2. 阶级差异 英国社会的阶级差异相对别国较为明显。(白领雇员和蓝领工人的生活相差很大。)</p> <p>3. 地区差异</p> <p>(1) 苏格兰高地和低地 (2) 英格兰南部和北部 (3) 首都伦敦在各方面均占主导地位:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 伦敦是英国南部最大城市。 ◆ 英国文化和商业中心, 许多大型公司的总部设在伦敦。 ◆ 不仅是英国的金融中心, 也是世界三大金融中心之一。 <p>IV. 英格兰</p> <p>1. 自然特征</p> <p>(1) 地域最广、人口最多 (2) 文化和经济发展之重 (3) 首府伦敦是政治、经济和文化中心。</p> <p>2. 入侵史</p> <p>(1) 罗马入侵时期(公元 43 年到 5 世纪)</p> <p>① 英格兰和威尔士成为罗马的一部分。 ② 122 年, 罗马国王建立哈德良长城。这样做是为了防止皮特人入侵。</p> <p>(2) 央格鲁撒克逊入侵时期(5 世纪 – 1066 年)</p> <p>① 大不列颠东部和南部被侵, 央格鲁撒克逊人被称为英格兰人的祖先。 ② 亚瑟王的传奇以此为背景: ◆ 据说他是公元 5 世纪时期英格兰的国王, 并且曾拿着他著名的神剑带领英格兰人击退撒克逊任的入侵。</p>
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◆ He created Round Table, which gave knights equal precedence and showed knights' demand for a more democratic system.

◆ His real existence is in doubt but he is the central figure of many legends.

(3) Viking invasion (Late AD 8th C - AD 10th C)

① Northern and Eastern England as well as Scotland were conquered by raiders from Scandinavia, the ferocious Vikings.

② King Alfred the Great, won in the south of England against the Vikings and ruled this area.

(4) Norman invasion (1066)

① William the Conqueror defeated King Harold at the Battle of Hastings in 1066, and built the Tower of London.

② Legend of Robin Hood

Robin Hood was a Saxon nobleman. As he could no longer put up with oppressions from the Normans, he became an outlaw and hid himself with his band of "merry men" in the forest. From this secret place, he went out to rob from the rich to give to the poor.

(5) Next few hundred years following the Norman invasion

① Establishment of the Church of England

Henry VII's divorce case, which was not permitted by the pope of Roman Catholic Church, led to its broke up with England. Henry VIII then established the Church of England and claimed himself the leader. This is called the Religious Reformation. His daughter Elisabeth I consolidated the status of the Church of England.

② Various parts of the British Isle were joined together under English rule.

③ Power gradually transferred from the monarch to the parliament.

◆ 1649, Charles I was executed, for he attempted to overthrow Parliament. Then England was ruled by parliament's leader, Oliver Cromwell for 11 years.

◆ 1660, Charles II restored the monarchy.

◆ Further conflicts between parliament and the king led to removal of the Scottish house of Stuart in 1688.

◆ Bill of Rights was passed in 1689 and finally established parliament's dominance over the throne.

◆ 圆桌的发明人, 他发明圆桌供自己的骑士聚谈, 这反映了平等和民主。

◆ 是许多传奇故事的中心人物。

(3) 怀京入侵(八世纪末到十世纪)

① 怀京人来自斯堪的纳维亚半岛, 入侵了英格兰东北部和苏格兰。

② 阿尔弗雷德大帝生活在这个时期, 他积极而有效的对抗了怀京人, 保留了英格兰南部的主权。

(4) 诺曼入侵(1066)

① 1066 年诺曼底公爵征服者爱德华在哈斯汀打败英王哈罗德, 并修建伦敦塔。

② 罗宾汉的传奇以此为背景。他原是撒克逊贵族。由于不能忍受诺曼人的压迫而退居丛林, 劫富济贫。

(5) 诺曼征服后期

① 英格兰国教成立。

亨利八世因离婚请求未受罗马教皇批准而与其决裂, 成立英格兰国教, 这就是著名的宗教改革。亨利八世的女儿伊丽莎白一世巩固了英格兰国教的地位。

② 这一时期大不列颠岛的大部分地区都被英王收服。

③ 权利开始由国王向君主转移。

◆ 1649 年, 查理一世被送上断头台, 议会领袖克伦威尔统治英国 11 年。

◆ 1660 年查理二世复辟斯图亚特王朝。

◆ 1688 年斯图亚特王朝完结。

◆ 1689 年通过权利法案, 议会得到权利。

V. Introduction to Scotland

1. Physical features

- (1) Second largest of the 4 nations both in population and in size
- (2) Most rugged part of UK
 - ① In the north—the Highlands mountains and lakes
 - ② In the south—the Southern Uplands
 - ③ In the middle—the lowland zone with 3/4 of the population
- (3) Capital: Edinburgh, east coast, famous for its beauty
- (4) Largest city: Glasgow, in the west of Lowland zone, together with Edinburgh, has famous universities dating back to the 15th century.

2. History

(1) Viking raids

Experienced Viking raids in the 9th century

(2) Northern Ireland Invasion

Around the AD 6th C, people from Northern Ireland invaded the South-west.

- ① People in the South-west were called Scots and gave the modern country of Scotland its name.
- ② The original Scottish Celts, called the Picts were left with the non-productive highland zone, where in addition to English, some people speak the old Celtic language-Gaelic.
- ③ The division between highland and lowland Scotland remains a cultural divide today.

(3) The Battle of Bannockburn

Time: 24th June, 1314

Heroes: Scots under the leadership of Robert Bruce vs the English army

Result: Scots were victorious, leading to 300 years of full independence

(4) Union with England

- ① In 1603, James VI of Scotland took the throne, called James the First of England, uniting the two thrones. But Scotland maintained its separate political identity.
- ② In 1707, under the reign of Queen Anne, English and Scottish Parliaments were united.

V. 苏格兰

1. 自然特征

- (1) 人口和面积在英国的四个组成部分中均列第二。
- (2) 地表崎岖
 - ① 北部为高地和湖泊
 - ② 南部为高地
 - ③ 中部为低地, 3/4 的人口聚集于此
- (3) 首都: 爱丁堡
- (4) 最大城市: 格拉斯哥

2. 历史:

(1) 怀京入侵

9 世纪被怀京人入侵。

(2) 北爱尔兰入侵

6 世纪北爱尔兰入侵苏格兰西南

- ① 苏格兰西南部居民被称为苏格兰人, 苏格兰的名字也源于此。
- ② 苏格兰原始居民凯尔特人被迫移居北部高地, 称为皮克特人, 他们说英语和凯尔特语。
- ③ 苏格兰高地和低地之间的差异即源于此。

(3) 班诺克本之战

① 时间: 1314 年 6 月 24 日

② 人物: 罗伯特·布鲁斯领导的苏格兰人、英格兰军队

③ 结果: 苏格兰赢得战争, 维持独立 300 年之久。

(4) 同英格兰的统一

- ① 1603 年, 苏格兰国王詹姆斯六世成为英格兰国王, 即詹姆斯一世, 两国达成形式上的统一, 但苏格兰仍保有政治独立。
- ② 1707 年英格兰和苏格兰议会合并。

③Scotland sends 72 representatives to the London Parliament.
In 1922, only 3 were from the Scottish Nationalist Party, wanting an independent Scotland; 49 were from the Labor Party, wanting to set up a regional parliament for Scotland to manage its own internal affairs within the UK.

④The Scotland Act of 1998 provided for the establishment of the Scottish Parliament and Executive.

3. Retaining strong Scottish identity

- (1) Scotland has a great tradition of innovation in arts, philosophy and science.
- (2) The best sum up of Scotland's position lies in Robert Louis Stevenson's famous novel *Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*: Scotland was superficially fully integrated into the UK, but concealed beneath this is a still-strong Scottish identity.

VI. Introduction to Wales

1. Physical features

- (1) Smallest on the British mainland, but larger than Northern Ireland
- (2) Close to central England; hilly and rugged
- (3) Rich coal deposits attract foreign investment from abroad, especially Japan and US.
- (4) Capital: Cardiff, on the south coast
- (5) Retain its own language; 19% population speaking Gaelic
- (6) Retain a powerful sense of difference from England

2. A history features campaigns for the independence of UK

- (1) In 1267, Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, forced the English to acknowledge him as Prince of Wales by a military campaign, and unified Wales as an independent nation.
- (2) After Llywelyn died, the English King Edward I set about conquering Wales and succeeded. Edward named his son the Prince of Wales, a title held by the first son of the Monarchy ever since, trying to bring Wales into the British nation.
- (3) In 1400, Owain Glyndwr led an unsuccessful rising against the English.

③苏格兰赴伦敦议会的代表有 72 人, 其中大部分成员来自工党, 希望建立苏格兰地区议会, 很少一部分主张苏格兰独立。

④1998 年苏格兰法案通过, 成立了苏格兰议会。

3. 民族特征

- (1) 苏格兰在艺术、哲学和科学领域历来具有独创性。
- (2) 罗伯特·路易斯的小说《化身博士》中的一段话最好的诠释了苏格兰的民族立场: 表面看来, 苏格兰是完全属于英国的, 但隐藏其中的是苏格兰强烈的民族意识。

VI. 威尔士

1. 自然特征

- (1) 大不列颠岛最小的一部分, 但面积大于北爱尔兰
- (2) 靠近英国中部, 多山而且地表崎岖
- (3) 煤矿资源丰富, 引来大量外资
- (4) 首府: 卡迪夫
- (5) 保留民族语言盖尔语, 19% 的威尔士人说这种语言
- (6) 对英格兰怀有强烈的区别感

2. 历史(一系列为独立于英国而作的努力)

- (1) 1267 年, 卢埃林·阿普·格鲁菲德通过军事行动迫使英国皇室封其为威尔士王子, 并承认威尔士独立。
- (2) 卢埃林死后, 英王爱德华一世占领威尔士, 并将其长子封为查尔斯王子。如今这个称号仍是皇室长子的封号。
- (3) 1400 年欧文·格林道瓦尔领导的威尔士起义以失败告终。

<p>(4) Llywelyn and Glyndwr are legendary heroes of Welsh Nationalism since their brief campaigns are the only times in history when Wales existed as a unified and independent nation.</p> <p>(5) In 1536, Wales was brought legally, administratively and politically into the UK by an act of the British Parliament.</p> <p>(6) Wales sends 38 representatives to the London Parliament. 4 are from the Party of Wales (Plaid Cymru), which campaigns for an independent Wales.</p>	<p>(4) 卢埃林和格林道瓦尔被威尔士人奉为传奇式的民主英雄，因为他们的起义时期是威尔士唯一作为独立国家存在的时期。</p> <p>(5) 1536年，威尔士正式成为英国的一部分。</p> <p>(6) 威尔士在伦敦议会的席位为38个，其中只有四名来自威尔士党，威尔士党主张威尔士拥有更大的自治权，同时同英格兰保持紧密联系。</p>
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1.2 考研真题与典型题详解

I. Multiple Choice

- Who were the ancestors of the English and the founders of England? (北二外 2008 研)
 - The Anglo-Saxons.
 - The Vikings.
 - The Normans.
 - The Romans.
- Which of the following was the man who crushed various rebellions in Ireland and settled English and Scottish Protestants there by giving them land? (北京交大 2005 研; 首都师范大学 2008 研)
 - Oliver Cromwell
 - King Charles I
 - William I
 - William III
- In which of the following years did Julius Caesar invade Britain? (首都师范大学 2008, 2009 研)
 - 55 BC
 - 54 BC
 - 54 AD
 - 43 AD
- Which of the following peoples were the ancestors of the Welsh? (首都师范大学 2009 研)
 - The Celts.
 - The Romans.
 - The Danes.
 - The Anglo-Saxons.
- The Church of England founded by Henry VIII was named in England as _____. (中山大学 2009 研)
 - Catholic
 - Anglican
 - Puritan
 - Episcopal
- Christianity was first introduced into Britain by _____. (北京交大 2007 研; 对外经贸 2003 研)
 - the Celt
 - The Romans
 - the Viking Danes
 - the Norman-French
- Three of the following are the main activities of the City of London. Which is the exception? (北京交大 2006 研)
 - Government administration.
 - Buying and selling commodities.
 - Providing services and finance for commercial investment.
 - Stock exchanges.
- Britain doesn't share any land border with any other countries except _____.

- A. the Republic of Ireland B. France
C. Iceland D. Norway
9. As King Alfred was not able to drive the Danes out of England, he made a treaty with them, allowing them to keep the northern and eastern parts of England, which later became known as _____.
- A. the Danelaw B. Wessex C. Sussex D. Normandy
10. British recorded history begins with _____.
- A. the Roman invasion B. the Norman Conquest
C. the Viking and Danish invasion D. the Anglo-Saxons invasion

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Romans invaded Britain in 43, and the only area they did not subdue therein was _____. (对外经贸 2005 研)
2. The Church of England, also called the _____ Church, is one of the many "Protestant" sects which broke away from the more ancient and more _____ Roman Catholic Church during the Religious _____. Its temporal head is the _____, and twenty-six of its highest priests sit in the House of Lords. (人大 2005 研)
3. The roots of English literature lie deep in the tales of Denmark and other Scandinavian countries because for many years _____. (北京交大 2004 研)
4. King Arthur was a legendary hero supposed to have fought against the _____. (人大 2006 研)
5. London plays a significant role in _____ economic and cultural life. It's not only the financial _____ of the nation, but also one of _____ major international financial centers in _____.
6. Britain is a country with a history of invasions. In AD 43 Britain was invaded by _____, in the late 8th century they experienced _____ raids from Scandinavia and in the late 11th century they suffered invasions from _____.
7. The Anglo-Saxons began to settle in Britain in _____ century.
8. The capital of Scotland is _____, which is well known for its natural _____.
9. Britain is now a _____ society which produces a population of which 1 in 20 are of _____ ethnicity.

III. True or false

1. The Danes were successfully prevented from invading Britain for a time by king Richard the lion-hearted. (对外经贸 2005 研)
2. In December 1653, the army decided that Oliver Cromwell should become England's new ruler. Some officers wanted him to become king and he accepted the royal title of the Commonwealth. (对外经贸 2004 研)
3. The Church of England is Catholic in nature.
4. The Church of England was a product of the Reformation in England in 16th century.

IV. Explain the items.

1. The Norman Conquest (北外 2005 研; 北京交大 2003 研; 华中科技大学 2007 研)

2. Henry VIII (北外 2003 研)
3. the Vikings (北外 2004 研)
4. the Church of England (北外 2004 研; 北京交大 2006 研)
5. Protestant Church (北外 2009 研)
6. The Hadrian Wall (人大 2006 研; 西安外国语学院 2006 研)

V. Answer the questions.

1. Describe briefly the impact of the Norman Conquest on the English language. (about 100 words)
(对外经贸 2004 研)
2. What was the Roman influence over Britain?

参考答案及详解

I. Multiple Choice

1. A 盎格鲁撒克逊人是日耳曼民族的分支, 于五世纪中期由北欧入侵大不列颠, 成为现今英格兰人的祖先。
2. A 克伦威尔, 英国政治家、军事家、宗教领袖; 他粉碎了爱尔兰的多次反叛, 并将土地分给英格兰和苏格兰新教徒。
3. A Julius Caesar 凯撒, 罗马共和国末期独裁统治者、政治家、军事统帅; 他于公元前 55 年入侵英国。
4. A 英国威尔士人的祖先为凯尔特人; 盎格鲁撒克逊人是英格兰人的祖先。
5. B Henry VIII 亨利八世, 英国都铎王朝第二任国王; 因教皇不同意其离婚的要求, 亨利八世在英国推行宗教改革, 脱离罗马天主教廷, 引进新教, 建立了英国国教(the Church of England), 也被称为圣公会(Anglican Church); 宗教改革使英国王权得到高度集中。
6. B 公元前 55 年, 罗马人入侵英国, 把基督教引进了英国。
7. A 伦敦市是世界最重要的金融中心之一; 主要活动包括买卖商品, 为商业投资提供服务和资金以及股票交易。选项 A 不包含在内, 为正确答案。
8. A 英国位于大不列颠群岛, 被北海、英吉利海峡、凯尔特海、爱尔兰海和大西洋包围, 仅与同属大不列颠群岛的爱尔兰共和国接壤。
9. A 阿尔弗雷德同丹麦人签订协议, 允许丹麦人治理英格兰东北地区, 这部分地区后来被称为“丹麦区”, 选 A。B、C 项昂格鲁萨克逊七国时期的两个国家。D 项为法国诺曼底。
10. A 英国历史记载从罗马入侵后开始。

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Scotland
(罗马人于公元 43 年入侵英国, 但没有征服苏格兰。)
2. Anglican; orthodox; Reformation; Queen
(因教皇不同意其离婚的要求, 英王亨利八世发动宗教改革, 与罗马天主教决裂, 宣布英国圣公会为国家教会; 女王是英国圣公会的世俗领袖。)
3. England had been ruled by the Danes
(从 8 世纪末开始, 以丹麦人为主体的斯堪的纳维亚人多次袭击英国, 后来控制了英国大片地区。)