

英语专业新题型 巅峰突破

人文知识及短文改错

8级

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- 体例编排科学，知识点阐述系统，以英文介绍为主，用汉语辅助理解
- 跟踪测试与综合性练习紧密结合，题型紧扣考纲，难易程度贴近真题
- 名师点评，考点提炼，海量练习，提高实战能力



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根据英语专业最新考试大纲编写

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Preface

前言

《英语专业新题型巅峰突破·8级人文知识及短文改错》是根据最新版《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》的有关规定以及《高校英语专业英语教学大纲》的要求编写而成的。该书着重考查考生英语专业领域知识的广度,突出了八级考试的专业性倾向。

本书分为两大部分:

第一部分为人文知识。该部分涉及英语国家概况、英美文学、英语语言学等三方面知识,由于内容多而杂,大多数考生对这种题型感到无所适从。编者对试题改革后所考的历年人文知识真题进行了认真地研究,将这三部分内容加工提炼,以科学形式编排,内容源于教材而又不拘泥于教材。本书的大部分知识点均用英文介绍,针对重点、难点内容给出了相应的中文译文,以帮助读者加深理解和记忆。在每个小节的知识点介绍之后都配有相关的跟踪测试,以有效检验考生对所学知识的掌握程度。另外,在各章后另配有针对该章节的综合性练习题,覆盖了可能出现的考点,考点分布及试题难度均贴近真题。通过综合性练习,进一步强化理解,夯实基础,提高实战能力。

第二部分为短文改错。该部分开头分别介绍改错的有效方法以及临场应试的技巧等理论性知识,并给出相应的案例分析,了解和掌握这些方法和策略,考生在今后的考试中就可避免无谓的丢分。而后面的“真题再现”与“实战演练”提则供了大量的习题,并给出了参考答案和详细解析,让考生知其然并知其所以然。

本书的特点如下:

1. 题型紧扣考纲,难易程度贴近真题;
2. 体例编排科学,知识点阐述系统;
3. 随堂跟踪测试与综合性练习紧密结合;
4. 真题再现,实战感强。

衷心希望各位考生在读过本书后,面对人文知识及短文改错的试题时能游刃有余,得心应手。

编者

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第一部分

人文知识

PART I
The Land and the People
(自然与人文知识)



英国国家概况

第一章 大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国

概述

The full and official name of the union formed by **England** (英格兰), **Scotland** (苏格兰), **Wales** (威尔士), and **Northern Ireland** (北爱尔兰) changed to the present name **the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** (大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国) in 1927, though we may also call it the British Isles, Great Britain and England, etc. U. K. is made up of two large islands—Great Britain, Ireland and hundreds of small ones. Great Britain composed of three political divisions—England, Scotland and Wales.

With a population of about 60,943,912, Britain which is 244,820 square kilometers in the area is the world 76th largest country. *London* is the capital of Great Britain. And its famous national flag is **the Union Jack** (英国国旗). Its **national anthem** (国歌) is **God Save the Queen** (天佑女王). Its national flower is **rose** (玫瑰花). U. K. is a member of **European Union** (欧盟).

PART I

The Land and the People (自然地理与人文地理)

一 The Land (自然地理)

Lying in the North Atlantic Ocean off the north-west coast of Europe, Britain is an island country surrounded (环绕) by the sea. It is separated from the rest of Europe by the English Channel (英吉利海峡) in the south and the North Sea (北海) in the east. The neighboring (邻近的) countries of Britain are France (法国), Holland (荷兰), Germany (德国), Denmark (丹麦), Norway (挪威), Belgium (比利时), the Irish Republic (爱尔兰共和国) and Iceland (冰岛). Britain is a rather small country, with a total area of about 240,000 square kilometers, accounting for

less than 2 % of the world land and ranking(名列) about the 76th in size in the world. The north and west of Britain are mainly highlands and the east and southeast are mostly lowlands(苏格兰东南部的低地).

1 Mountains(山脉)

The Pennines (奔宁山脉), a range of hills running from north midlands to Scottish(苏格兰的) border(边缘), are the principal(主要的) mountain chain(链).

Ben Nevis (本尼维斯山) in Scotland is the highest mountain (1,343m) in Britain. And Snowdon (斯诺登尼山) is the highest mountain Wales (1,085m).

2 Rivers and Lakes(河流与湖泊)

● 河流

Being short and swift(快速的), few rivers in Britain are navigable(适于航行的). Severn River(塞文河), which rises in the mountains of Wales(英国威尔士) and empties into the Bristol Channel(布里斯托尔湾), is the longest river in Britain (355km). Thames River(泰晤士河) is the second longest river and the most important river in Britain (336km), with Oxford University located by it. The Thames River rises in Cotswold Hills and flows through the capital city London and empties into the English Channel, and it is navigable for large ships to London. The River Clyde(克莱德河) is the most important river in Scotland (170km).

● 湖泊

Lakes in Britain are chiefly(主要的) found in the English Lake District(行政区), the Scottish(苏格兰) Highlands, the Welsh Mountains and Northern Ireland. Lough Neagh(内伊湖) is the largest lake in Britain which is located in Northern Ireland, taking up 396 square kilometers. The largest lake in England is Lake Windermere(温德米尔湖), located in the Lake District. Lake District is one of the popular touring spots in England, where there are 15 lakes radiating like the spokes of a wheel from a central hub.

3 Climate(气候)

Britain has a temperate, maritime(海洋性的) type of climate, with steady rainfall(降雨量) throughout the whole year and small change of temperature. Winters in Britain are mild, not too cold and summers are cool, not too hot. The climate in Britain has three features. Firstly, there are more fogs(雾) or smog(烟雾) in winter, for which London is famous. Secondly, there are more rainy days but less sunny days. Thirdly, all the seasons are variable.

Administrative Regions and Major Cities (行政区域和重要城市)

1 Administrative Regions(行政区域)

The three political divisions of Great Britain are England (英格兰), Scotland (苏格兰) and Wales (威尔士). England is the largest and the most densely(密集地) populated area, with London as its capital city; Scotland is located in the north, with Edinburgh(爱丁堡) as its capital city. It has three natural belts—the highlands in the north, the central lowlands and the south uplands; Wales is in the west, with Cardiff as its capital city. Northern Ireland (北爱尔兰) is the fourth division of U.K., with Belfast (贝尔法斯特) as its capital.

Greater London, composed of the City of London and 32 boroughs(自治的市镇, 区) and governed(统治) by the Chairman of Greater London Council, was created in 1965. The City of London is located in the center of the metropolitan(大都市的) area and the City of London serves as the financial center of the country, with a concentration of banks, such as Bank of England, insurance(保险) companies and stock exchanges located in it. The City of London and its 12 surrounding(周围的) boroughs are referred to as Inner London, the remaining 20 boroughs, Outer London. To the east of the City of London is a large area called the East End, which is the industrial area, with the port of London in it, and this is the poorest area in London. To the west is the area with the fine shops and theaters, known as the West End. The southern part of this area is the City of Westminster(威斯敏斯特), the political center of the country, where are located the Buckingham Palace(白金汉宫), the Palace of Westminster, White Hall, No. 10 Downing Street(唐宁街 10 号) and Hyde Park(海德公园).

2 Major Cities(重要城市)

Birmingham (伯明翰), with a population of 1.1 million, is the second largest city in Britain. It is now a metropolitan(大都市的) district of West Midlands and one of the nation's leading industrial centers. Its industries include metal goods, hardware, cars, electrical equipment, machine tools, jewelry and plastics. Glasgow (格拉斯哥) is the largest city in Scotland, with a population of about 1 million. It is a shipping, industrial and commercial(商业的) center of Scotland. It leads the whole country in shipbuilding. Metal producing, oil refining, chemicals, electronics, textiles, clothing and whiskey(威士忌酒) making are also important industries in Glasgow. Liverpool is one of the large ports in Britain. Manchester (曼彻斯特) is one of the oldest cities in Britain. It gains its place after the Industrial Revolution(工业革命) as a textile center.



Population(人口)

1 Population Composition and Distribution(人口组成及分布)

Britain has a population of about 60 million and it is one of the most populous (人口稠密的) countries in the world, with an average of 243 people per square kilometer. Its population is very unevenly (不平衡) distributed, with 90% of the population in urban areas, only 10% in rural areas. Geographically, most British people live in England. Of the total of its population, 47 million live in England, among which 14 million live in London and southeastern England. The population of Britain is made up mainly of the English (81.5%), the Scottish (9.6%), the Welsh (1.9%), the Irish (2.4%), the Northern Irish (1.8%), and other peoples (2.8%).

2 Races(人种)

The ancestors of the English are Anglo-Saxons (盎格鲁-撒克逊人), and the Scots (苏格兰人), Welsh (威尔士人) and Irish (爱尔兰人) are Celts (凯尔特人).



跟踪测试

- 1 The highest point of the Pennines, the backbone of England, is _____ which is 893 meters high.
A. Cross Fell B. Ben Nevis C. Grampians D. Snowdon
- 2 The largest river in Britain is _____.
A. Thames Rivers B. Severn River
C. the Clyde River D. the Forth River
- 3 _____ separates the United Kingdom from the continent of Europe in the south.
A. The North Sea B. The Irish Sea
C. The Atlantic Ocean D. The English Channel
- 4 _____ is the most populous and richest section of the UK.
A. England B. Wales
C. Scotland D. Northern Ireland
- 5 What is NOT true for Britain's climate?
A. The temperature varies within a small range.
B. It has frequent changes.
C. It is of the maritime type.
D. It often has extremes of temperature.
- 6 On the island of Great Britain, there are _____.
A. four political divisions: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
B. four political divisions: England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland



- C. three political divisions: England, Scotland, Wales
 D. three political divisions: England, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- 7 Oxford is on the bank of _____.
 A. the Thames River B. River Clyde
 C. the Severn River D. the Great Lakes
- 8 Where do the majority of people in Scotland live?
 A. In the Highlands. B. In the central Lowlands.
 C. In the Uplands. D. In the west of Scotland.
- 9 The second largest city in England, _____, is a metropolitan district and an industrial and manufacturing city.
 A. Edinburgh B. Belfast C. Glasgow D. Birmingham
- 10 The Scots, Welsh and Irish are _____.
 A. Celts B. Ulsterites C. Caribbeans D. Bangladeshis



答案与解析

- 1 A 奔宁山脉的最高峰是克罗斯山(Cross Fell)海拔 893 米。本尼维斯山(Ben Nevis)是英国境内的最高峰,海拔 1343 米。斯诺登山(Snowdon),海拔 1085 米,是威尔士山地坎布里亚山脉(Grampians Mountains)的最高峰,同时也是威尔士境内的最高峰。
- 2 B 英国境内最长的河流是塞文河,泰晤士河是英国第二长河,克莱德河是苏格兰最重要的河流。
- 3 D 英吉利海峡在南面将英国与欧洲其他部分分开,而北海则是在东面将英国与欧洲其他部分分隔开来。
- 4 A 英格兰人人口密度达到 380 人/平方千米;苏格兰人口密度为 65 人/平方千米;威尔士为 141 人/平方千米;北爱尔兰为 119 人/平方千米。
- 5 D 英国气候较温和,属海洋性气候,虽富于变化,温差却不是很大。
- 6 C 不列颠群岛有三个行政区:英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士。北爱尔兰是英国的第四个行政区,它不在不列颠岛上。
- 7 A 牛津大学坐落在泰晤士河畔。
- 8 B 四分之三的苏格兰人居住在中部低地,格拉斯哥以东、爱丁堡以西。
- 9 D 英国第二大城市伯明翰,爱丁堡是苏格兰第二大城市。
- 10 A 苏格兰、威尔士和爱尔兰人的祖先是凯尔特人(Celts)。

PART II

Major Historic Events (重要历史事件)

概述

The British are proud of being an English man, because of the fact that by the beginning of the 20th century, Britain has built a **empire**(帝国), “on which the sun never set”, that it is Britain that first completed the industrial

revolution, which makes it the most advanced country and also contributes a lot to the development of the whole world. It is Britain that first established democracy(民主制), **bipartisan system**(两党制) and **cabinet system**(责任内阁制), which has set an example for the other **capitalist**(资本主义的) countries.

1 Early Settlers(早期居民)

As far as historical research could establish, the first inhabitants(居民) of the British Isles were nomadic(游牧的) Stone Age hunters. They came from Iberian Peninsula(伊比里亚半岛) by the land-bridge or in coracles(小圆舟) and canoes(独木舟), so they were called Iberians(伊比来人).

2 The Roman Rules(罗马统治时期)

Britain was under the Roman occupation(罗马统治) for nearly 400 years. The Romans built many towns, roads, baths, temples(寺庙) and buildings. They make good use of Britain's natural resources. They also brought the new religion(宗教), Christianity(基督教), to Britain. However, although Britain became part of the Roman Empire(罗马帝国), Roman influence upon Britain was very limited. The Romans(罗马) treated the Britons as a subject people of slave(奴隶) class. They never intermarried. The Romans had no influence on the language or culture of ordinary Britons.

3 The Anglo-Saxons(盎格鲁-撒克逊时代)

In the mid-5th century, a new wave of invaders, Jutes(朱特人), Saxons(撒克逊人) and Angles(盎格鲁人) came to Britain. They were three Teutonic(日耳曼的) tribes. The Jutes came to Britain first. The Anglo-Saxons(盎格鲁-撒克逊人) laid the foundation of the English state. In the first place, they divided the country into shires, with shire courts and shire reeves, or sheriffs, responsible for administering law. In the second place, they devised the narrow-strip, three-field farming system which continued to the 18th century. Also they established the manorial system(领地制). Last but not least, they created the Witan to advise the king, the basis of the Privy Council(枢密院) which still exists today.

4 the Norman Conquest(诺曼征服)

The Norman Conquest of 1066 is perhaps the most well-known event in the history of U. K. William, the Conquer, confiscated(没收) almost all the land and gave it to his followers. He replaced the weak Saxon(撒克逊人) rule with a strong Norman government. So the feudal system(封建制度) was completely established(建立) in U. K.; relations with the Continent were opened; the civilization and commerce were extended. Norman-French culture, language, manners and architecture(建筑业) were introduced. The Church was brought into closer connection with Rome, and the church courts were separated from the civil courts.



5 The Great Charter in 1215/Magna Carter(1215 年大宪章)

Great Charter was signed by King John in 1215 under the pressure of the barons(男爵). It is composed of 63 clauses, and its spirit is to limit the powers of the king, and guarantee the freedom of the Church(教会)and the rights of barons. Up to now, it is an important part of the British constitution.

6 The Origins of the English Parliament(议会的起源)

The Great Council(大议会)is known to be the prototype(原型)of the current British Parliament. In 1265, Simon de Montfort summoned(召集)the Great Council, together with two knights(骑士)from each county and two citizens from each town. It later developed into the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Its main role was to offer advice. There were no elections or parties. And the most important part of Parliament(议会)was the House of Lords.

7 The Hundred Years' War(英法百年战争)

The Hundred Years' War refers to the war between England and France that lasted intermittently(间歇地)from 1337 to 1453. The causes were partly territorial(领土的)and partly economic. The territorial causes were related with the possession by the English kings of the large duchy(公爵领地)in France, while the French kings coveted this large slice. The economic causes were connected with cloth manufacturing(制造业)towns in Flanders, which were the importer of English wool, but there were loyal(忠诚的)to the French king politically. Besides, England's desire to stop France from giving aid to Scots and a growing sense of nationalism were the other causes. Finally, the English were driven out of the territory of France.

8 the Black Death(黑死病)

The Black Death is the modern name given to the deadly epidemic disease spread by rat fleas across Europe in the 14th century. It swept through England in the summer of 1348, reducing England's population from four million to two million by the end of the 14th century. It produces far-reaching economic consequences(后果): much land was left untended and there was a terrible shortage of labors. The surviving peasants had better bargaining power and were in a position to change their serfdom(农奴身份)into paid labor. In 1351, the government issued a Statute of Laborers which made it a crime for peasants to ask for more wages or for their employers to pay more than the rates laid down by the Justices(司法)of the Peace.

9 The Wars of Roses(玫瑰战争)

The Wars of Roses refers to the battles between the House of Lancaster, symbolized(象征)by the red rose, and that of York(约克), symbolized the white rose. It lasts for 30 years, from 1455 to 1485. Henry Tudor, descendant of Duke