

2001 年(上)全国高等教育自学考试
英语国家概况试卷及参考答案
(英语专业)

本试题分两部分,第一部分为选择题,第二部分为非选择题,选择题 40 分,非选择题 60 分,满分 100 分。考试时间 150 分钟。全部题目用英文作答,并将答案写在答题纸的相应的位置上,否则不计分

题 号	I	II	III	IV	总 分	
题 分	40	30	20	10	核分人	
得 分					复查人	

PART ONE

得 分	评卷人	复查人

I .Read the following unfinished statements or questions carefully. For each unfinished statement of question ,four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D are given. Choose the one which you think best to complete the statement or answer the question by blackening the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.(40 points , 1 point for each)

1. 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 and Wales
D. three ploitical divisions——England ,Scotland and Northern Ireland
2. The largest lake in Britain is _____. ()
A. Loch Lomond
B. the Lough Neagh
C. Windermere
D. Ullswater
3. Britain 's climate is influenced by _____ that sweeps up from the equator and flows past the British Isles. ()
A. the Gulf Stream
B. the Brazil Current
C. the Labrador Current
D. the Falkland Current
4. Land enclosure in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands led to mass emigration ,particularly to _____. ()
A. Africa
B. Eastern Europe
C. Asia
D. America
5. Christianity was first brought to England by _____. ()

- A. the Romans
C. the Anglo-Saxons
- B. the Celts
D. the Danes
6. William ,Duke of Normandy ,fought King Harold of England at the Battle of Hastings in _____. ()
A. 1086
B. 1066
C. 1035
D. 1381
7. When Wales was brought under the English Crown ,the title of“ Prince of Wales ”was borne by _____ ,the eldest son of the reigning monarch. ()
A. Richard I
B. Henry III
C. Edward I
D. Edward II
8. The Hundred Years 'War with France was fought _____. ()
A. from 1327 to 1453
B. from 1337 to 1453
C. from 1347 to 1453
D. from 1357 to 1453
9. The Black Death ,which ravaged England in 1348 – 1349 ,carried off _____. ()
A. three fourths of the population
B. one fourth of the population
C. one fifth of the population
D. one half and one third of the population
10. In England ,the most famous of the Catholic conspiracies was _____. ()
A. the Cobham 's Plot
B. the Gunpowder Plot
C. the murder of Thomas Becket
D. the execution of Mary Queen of Scots
11. The law ,which joined England and Scotland in 1707 ,was _____. ()
A. the Act of Supremacy
B. the Act of Union
C. the Reform Act
D. the Magna Carta
12. In the United Kingdom ,free medical care for everyone and financial help for the old ,the sick and the unemployed ,which have become available since 1948 ,are the foundation of _____. ()
A. the welfare state
B. the National Health Service
C. the civil service
D. the National Insurance Fund
13. The largest state of the United States is _____. ()
A. Texas
B. Alaska
C. California
D. Hawaii
14. Recently most of the immigration to the United States has been from _____. ()
A. Asian countries
B. Asian and Hispanic countries
C. Eastern European countries
D. former Soviet republics
15. The Bill of Rights is the term used for _____ to the Constitution of the United States. ()
A. the first ten amendments
B. the last five amendments
C. the tenth amendments
D. the most important amendment
16. The Declaration of Independence was drafted by _____. ()
A. Thomas Jefferson
B. George Washington

- C. Benjamin Franklin
D. John Adams
17. American presidents are elected _____. ()
A. every two years
B. every four years
C. every five years
D. every six years
18. On Memorial Day a grand ceremony is held at _____ in Washington D. C... ()
A. the Lincoln Memorial
B. the Washington Monument
C. the White House Lawn
D. the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
19. The goal of Roosevelt 's New Deal was _____. ()
A. to save the American economic and political system
B. to change the American economic system
C. to weaken monopoly interests in America
D. to nationalize banks and financial institutions in America
20. The American policy towards the Soviet Union after the Second World War was _____. ()
A. cooperation
B. cold war
C. containment
D. impartiality
21. McCarthyism refers to the anti - Communist hysteria whipped up by Senator McCarthy _____. ()
A. after WWI
B. in the early 1950s
C. during WWII
D. in the 1960s
22. The earliest institution of higher learning set up in America was _____. ()
A. Harvard University
B. Yale University
C. Harvard College
D. Chicago University
23. The United States has less than 6% of the world 's population ;yet it produces about _____ of the total world output. ()
A. 20%
B. 25%
C. 30%
D. 35%
24. _____ was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. ()
A. Mark Twain
B. Walt Whitman
C. T. S. Eliot
D. Ernest Hemingway
25. With regard to its size ,Australia is _____ country in the world. ()
A. the third largest
B. the fourth largest
C. the fifth largest
D. the sixth largest
26. It is assumed that the first Europeans who reached Australia 's shores were _____. ()
A. the Dutch
B. the English
C. the Germans
D. the Spanish and Portugese
27. Federalism is a system of government in which _____. ()
A. power is given to a central government which deals with all matters of national interest
B. power is distributed between two tiers of government ,each exercising its allotted powers

independent of the other

C. a central government has no real power and it must depend on the other tier of government

D. one tier of government must depend on the other tier of government

28. In Australia under _____ the legislation to provide equal pay for men and women doing the same work was passed. ()

A. the Fraser government

B. the Whitlam government

C. the Hawke government

D. the Keating government

29. The mainly British nature of Australian society has been challenged since the third wave of migration because _____. ()

A. many new migrants are unskilled workers

B. many new migrants are not used to the Australian way of life

C. many new migrants come from the non-English-speaking world

D. many new migrants feel rejected in Australia

30. There is a continuing debate in Australia about _____. ()

A. whether Australia should join the EEC (now European Union)

B. whether Australia should remain a monarchy or become a republic

C. whether Australia should develop its own manufacturing

D. whether Australia should build its own defence

31. Nearly _____ of the land in Canada has no permanent population. ()

A. 68%

B. 79%

C. 89%

D. 98%

32. Canada ranks _____ in the production of hydroelectricity in the world. ()

A. second

B. third

C. fourth

D. fifth

33. In Canada the Head of State is _____. ()

A. the Prime Minister

B. the Governor-General

C. Queen Elizabeth II

D. the leader of the majority party

34. Indigenous peoples make up about 3% of the Canadian people. They are _____. ()

A. Indians and Africans

B. Aborigines and Indians

C. Eskimos and Aborigines

D. American Indians and Inuit

35. The most significant feature of Irish landscape is _____. ()

A. bogs

B. streams

C. islands

D. cliffs

36. The population of Ireland is predominantly of _____ origin. ()

A. English

B. Celtic

C. Norman

D. French

37. _____ is the oldest of all the parties in Ireland. ()

A. The Irish Labour Party

B. The Progressive Democrats

C. Fianna Fail

D. Fine Gael

38. The Southern Alps with Mt Cook in the centre runs almost the whole length of _____. ()

A. New Zealand

B. North Island

- C.South Island

D.Stewart Island.
39. Nearly three-quarters of the population(including more than 95 percent of the Maori)live in _____.

()
- A.South Island

B.North Island

C.Stewart Isalnd

D.the Chatham Islands
40. In New Zealand ,the jury in the High Court consists of _____ citizens.

()
- A.8

B.10

C.12

D.14

PART TWO

得 分	评卷人	复查人

II .Give an one-sentence answer to each of the following questions. Write your answer in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.(30 points 3 points for each)

41. Why was Britain known as the factory of the world in the mid-19th century ?

42. What are the established churches in Britain ?

43. What does the British Parliament consist of ?

44. What does WASP stand for ?

45. Who led the bus boycott in Montgomery ?
46. Name two of Theodore Dreiser 's novels.
47. When did the history of Australia begin ?
48. What law made French the official language in Quebec ?
49. Who is the most well-known Irish writer of the modern period ?
50. How would you describe the climate in New Zealand ?

得 分	评卷人	复查人

Ⅲ . Explain each of the following terms in English. Write your answer in the corresponding space on the answer sheet in around 40 words.(20 points 5 points for each)

51. Boston Tea Party

52. The Watergate Scandal

53. The British Commonwealth

54. The White Australia Policy

得 分	评卷人	复查人

IV . Write between 100—120 words on the following topic in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.(10 points)

55. What were the consequences of the Norman Conquest ?

2001 年(上)英语国家概况试题答案

I .1.C 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.A 6.B 7.C 8.B 9.D 10.B 11.B 12.B 13.B 14.B 15.A 16.A
17.B 18.D 19.A 20.C 21.B 22.C 23.B 24.D 25.D 26.D 27.B 28.B 29.C 30.B
31.C 32.B 33.C 34.D 35.A 36.B 37.A 38.C 39.B 40.C

II .41. Because many goods were manufactured in Britain and then sold all over the world.

42. There are two established churches in Britain ,that is ,churches legally recognized as official churches of the state : in England the church of England and in Scotland the (Presbyterian)Church of Scotland.

43. The Britain Parliament consists of the Sovereign ,the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

44. WASP stands for White Anglo-Saxon Protestant.

45. The bus boycott was led by Martin Luther King Jr. ,a young black clergyman who later became a national leader of the Civil Rights movement.

46. Trilogy of Desire - The Financier ,The Titan and The Stoic and An American Tragedy.

47. The history of Australia began with the arrival of Aborigines ,who began to settle in Australia between 50 ,000 and 100 ,000 years ago.

48. The Official Language Act made French the official language in Quebec.

49. The most well-known Irish writer of the modern period is James Joyce(1882 - 1941).

50. The climate of New Zealand is generally temperate ,but because the country runs north-south ,the climate is varied.

III .51. The people in American colonies opposed the unfair treatment and all these policies. They declared " No taxation without representation " ,that is ,without their representatives taking part in decision-making ,they had no obligation to pay taxes. On December 16 ,1773 ,when ships of tea reached Boston and the governor was determined to see that sea was legally protected in its distribution ,several dozen Boston residents dressed as Indians boarded the ships at night and threw \$ 75 ,000 worth of tea into the harbor. This came to be known as the " Boston Tea Party ".

52. On the night of June 17 ,1972 ,police at the Watergate apartment-office complex in Washington D. C. arrested five men who illegally broke into the offices of the Democratic National Committee. These five men proved to be working for Richard Nixon 's Committee to Re-elect the president. The Watergate special investigator Leon Jaworsky ordered Nixon to surrender his tapes. When Nixon refused ,Jaworsky took him to court. On August 5 ,Nixon finally handed over the complete tapes. Four days later ,Nixon resigned ,the first president to do so in U. S. history.

53. British Commonwealth is a free association of Britain and certain sovereign independent states ,formerly the colonies of the British Empire ,and their dependencies. The British Crown is acknowledged by all members as the symbol of their association. Many members accept the British monarch ,represented by a governor-general ,as the head of state ,but others are republics under a president ,whilst Malaysia ,Lesotho and Swaziland have their own rules. The Commonwealth has no central government ,and unites a fifth of the world 's land and population. Its members are Great Britain ,Canada ,Australia ,New Zealand ,India ,Sri Lanka ,Ghana ,Nigeria ,Cyprus and etc. The main cohesive forces are historical ties ,trade ,finance and defence interests ,and the bond of the English language.

54. One of the first measures of the Australian federal parliament was the passage of the Immigration Restriction in 1901. This became known as the White Australia Policy. A dictation test was used to deny entry to non-white immigrants. The policy was not officially abandoned until 1973.

55. In 1066 ,Harold Godwinson ,King of Norway made an attempt to recover his lost earldom of Northumbria ,Harold brought his exhausted troops back to the Sussex Downs to face the army of Duke of Normandy who had landed his knights at Pevensey. On October 14 ,1066 the two armies clashed in a hard-fought battle on Senlac Field near Hastings. Harold 's men had no experience of fighting against William ,Duke of Normandy 's cavalry ,the finest fighting horsemen in Europe. Towards the end of the day Harold was killed. Anglo-Saxon England perished with Harold 's death. William entered London shortly before Christmas and on Christmas Day he was crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of York.

The Norman Conquest of 1066 is perhaps the best-known event in English history. Then the feudal system was completely established in England.

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(考试时间 150 分钟)

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PART ONE

得 分	评卷人	复查人

I . Read the following unfinished statements or questions carefully. For each unfinished statement of question ,four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D are given. Choose the one which you think best to complete the statement or answer the question by blackening the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.(40 points , 1 point for each)

1. Britain has , for centuries , been slowly tilting with _____.
A. the North – West slowly rising and the South – East slowly sinking
B. the North – East slowly rising and the South – West slowly sinking
C. the South – East slowly rising and the North – West slowly sinking
D. the South – West slowly rising and the North – East slowly sinking
2. Which of the following statements is not true about British coal mining ?
A. Britain has used up almost all coal deposits.
B. The demand for British coal has declined.
C. Petroleum , water power and electric power are replacing coal for many purposes.
D. The old British mines are narrow and deep making it difficult to use machines for mining.
3. For electoral purposes Britain is divided into 659 constituencies , each of which returns _____ to the House of Commons.
A. one member
B. two members
C. three members
D. four members
4. In the 1970s oil was discovered in _____ , but the revenue from oil did not create an economic miracle for Britain.
A. the English Channel
B. the Irish Sea
C. St. George 's Channel
D. the North Sea
5. In Britain , ministers are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of _____.
A. the Lord Chancellor
B. the Prime Minister

- C. the Speaker
D. the Parliamentary Commissioner
6. Thanks to the militant feminist movement of the suffragettes before the First World War , votes were granted to women over the age of _____ in 1918.
A. 18
B. 20
C. 30
D. 35
7. The objective of the Chartist Movement was democratic rights for all men , and it took its name from “ _____ ”.
A. The Bill of Rights
B. The Agreement of the People
C. The People ’s Charter
D. The Great Charter
8. In the 1960s pop music underwent a revolution when _____ became world famous and turned their home town of Liverpool into a place of pilgrimage.
A. the Beach Boys
B. the Rolling Stone
C. the Animals
D. the Beatles
9. The Tories were the forerunners of _____ , which still bears this nickname today.
A. the Labour Party
B. the Conservative Party
C. the Liberal Party
D. the Social Democratic Party
10. In the United Kingdom , the party which wins the _____ number of seats in the House of Commons becomes the official Opposition.
A. largest
B. second largest
C. third largest
D. fourth largest
11. In the United Kingdom , police officers are not allowed to join _____ or to go on strike.
A. a trade union
B. a choir
C. a political party
D. a club
12. Agricultural changes in the late 18th and early 19th centuries in England were so great that they were worthy of the term “ _____ ”.
A. reform
B. evolution
C. revolution
D. reformation
13. The Mississippi , which is sometimes called _____ , has played a vital role in the history of the United States.
A. “ Old Man River ”
B. “ Moon River ”
C. “ Old Father River ”
D. “ Mother of the United States ”
14. The largest and smallest states of the United States are _____ .
A. Alaska and Rhode Island
B. Texas and Maine
C. Texas and Rhode Island
D. Alaska and Maine
15. A trend that occurs at the same time with the movement to the South and the West of the United States is _____ .
A. the flow of people to sunbelt area
B. the flow of people from small cities to big cities
C. the growth of small towns

- D. the outflow of city residents from the core cities to the suburbs
16. The average life expectancy of the Red Indians is _____.
A. higher than the national average
B. lower than the national average
C. about the same with the national average
D. none of the above
17. The three Puritan traditions are _____.
A. religious tolerance , respect for achievement and respect for learning
B. religious dissent , aggressiveness and respect for learning
C. religious intolerance , respect for achievement and respect for learning
D. religious intolerance , aggressiveness , respect for achievement
18. In 1900 ,the United States ranked first in the world in the production of _____.
A. coal
B. electricity
C. oil
D. wheat
19. During the Second World War , Roosevelt , Stalin and Churchill met at _____.
A. Teheran , Yalta and Potsdam
B. Teheran and Yalta
C. Yalta , Potsdam and Berlin
D. Teheran and Potsdam
20. The New Frontier and War on Poverty were put forward respectively by _____.
A. Eisenhower and Kennedy
B. Johnson and Nixon
C. Johnson and Kennedy
D. Kennedy and Johnson
21. The origin of the American party system can be traced to _____.
A. the struggle between the Royalists and revolutionaries in the War of Independence
B. the constitutional debate between the Federalists and the anti – Federalists
C. the struggle between those who upheld slavery and those who opposed slavery
D. none of the above
22. The functions of institutions of higher education in the U.S. are _____.
A. research and teching
B. teaching and degree awarding
C. professional training , teaching and public service
D. teaching ,research and public service
23. In “ Song of Myself ”, Whitman writes that _____.
A. woman is not worth mentioning
B. woman is not as great as man
C. woman as the mother of human beings is the greatest
D. none of the above
24. The theme of Thanksgiving has always been _____.
A. friendship and happiness
B. peace and plenty
C. cooperation and rich reward
D. love and happiness
25. Australia is located between _____ and the Indian Ocean.
A. the South Pacific Ocean
B. the Atlantic Ocean
C. the North Sea
D. the Arctic

26. Australia , which is one of the world 's developed countries , has become rich through _____ .
- A. manufacturing industries
C. service industries
- B. farming and mining
D. forestry and fishing
27. Australian Aborigines believed in a creative period , usually referred to in English as _____ .
- A. the Dreamland
C. the Beginning of the World
- B. the Dreaming
D. the Beginning of the Universe
28. As far as Australian culture is concerned , the history of Australia can be divided into the following phases with the exception of _____ .
- A. the period of the original culture of Aboriginal people
B. the period of the dominant British culture
C. the period of Asian culture
D. the period of a multicultural society
29. The Mabo Judgement passed by Australia 's High Court in June 1992 overturned the concept of *terra nullius* , which means _____ .
- A. " land belonging to no one " B. " land unknown to everyone "
C. " Wonderland " D. " Dreamtime "
30. During the 1990s many Australians called for their nation to become a republic with _____ .
- A. a president replacing the British monarch as head of state
B. a prime minister replacing the governor – general as head of government
C. a governor – general replacing the British monarch as head of state
D. a president replacing the governor – general as head of government
31. The longest river in Canada is _____ .
- A. the Mackenzie B. the St. Lawrence
C. the Severn D. the Yukon
32. Why were the French troops in Canada defeated by the British during the Seven Years ' War ?
- A. Because they were not used to the weather in Canada.
B. Because they did not get support from the local people.
C. Because they did not receive the supplies they needed so badly.
D. Because the British had larger and better settlements in Canada.
33. Which of the following is not true about Canada 's manufacturing today ?
- A. Manufacturing is the most important economic activity in Canada.
B. Transportation equipment ranks as the nation 's leading manufactured product.
C. Food processing is still important but it is no longer Canada 's chief manufacturing industry.
D. The production of paper and paper related products is no longer important in Canada 's manufacturing.
34. When was the referendum on Quebec 's future status held in Canada ?

- A. 1994. B. 1995.
C. 1996. D. 1997.
35. Since 1971 the Canadian government has adopted a policy of _____ , recognizing that cultural pluralism within a bilingual framework is the essence of the Canadian identity.
A. assimilation B. integration
C. multiculturalism D. gender equality
36. In Canada the federal governments have always been formed by _____.
A. the Liberal Party
B. the Progressive Conservative Party
C. either the Liberal Party or the Progressive Conservative Party
D. both the Liberal Party and the Progressive Conservative Party
37. What is Ireland called in Irish ?
A. Irea. B. Aire.
C. Eare. D. Eire.
38. What are Ireland 's chief exports ?
A. Foodstuffs(especially beef) , electrical machinery , and chemicals.
B. Wool ,dairy products and fruit.
C. Motor vehicles , electrical machinery and petroleum.
D. Coal , mining equipment and textiles.
39. A fault line runs the length of New Zealand , which means that it often has _____.
A. floods B. volcanic eruptions
C. earthquakes D. droughts
40. Which of the following is not true about the political system of New Zealand ?
A. New Zealand has a written constitution.
B. New Zealand has a parliamentary government and a constitutional monarchy.
C. New Zealand follows the British parliamentary system with some variations.
D. New Zealand Parliament has only one chamber.

PART TWO

得 分	评卷人	复查人

II .Give an one-sentence answer to each of the following questions. Write your answer in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.(30 points 3 points for each)

41. What are the main types of farming in Britain ?
42. How are the state – run television channels BBC1 and BBC2 financed ?

43. What is the aim of the social security system in the United Kingdom ?

44. What kind of economic system does the United States have ?

45. What were the two serious weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation ?

46. What is the difference between an academic high school and a technical high school ?

47. What are the most common leisure activities in Canada ?

48. What does the *outback* refer to in Australia ?

49. What are the two types of farming in Ireland ?

50. Why is the population of New Zealand so unevenly distributed ?

得 分	评卷人	复查人

Ⅲ . Explain each of the following terms in English. Write your answer in the corresponding space on the answer sheet in around 40 words.(20 points 5 points for each)

51. The Civil List

52. Operation Overlord

53. Stagflation

54. Kiwi

得 分	评卷人	复查人

Ⅳ . Write between 100—120 words on the following topic in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.(10 points)

55. Give two examples to show the kind of political intolerance in the U. S. after the end of W. I.

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I. 1.A 2.A 3.A 4.D 5.B 6.A 7.C 8.D 9.B 10.B 11.A 12.C 13.A
14.A 15.D 16.B 17.A 18.A 19.A 20.C 21.B 22.D 23.C 24.B 25.A 26.B
27.B

28.C 29.A 30.A 31.B 32.C 33.D 34.B 35.C 36.C 37.D 38.A 39.C 40.A

II. 41. They are arable farming ,dairy farming , stock farming , mixed farming , hill farming and market gardening.

42. They are financed from the sale of television licences.

43. It 's to secure a basic standard of living for people in financial need.

44. It has a free - market economy with a dominant private sector.

45. They are as follows (1)It was difficult to carry on the business of the government without someone to do the executive 's job (2)Congress was too large a body to function as government and it had no power to raise taxes.

46. The differences is that academic high schools only aim to prepare students for college while technical ones generally provide for a variety of occupations and vocations though some are specialized in a single vocational or technical area.

47. They are swimming ,tennis ,golf , baseball , bicycling , jogging , recreatiqnal skating and alpine and cross country skiing , hockey , curling , etc.

48. It usually refers to the interior and the centre of the western plateau and its northern plains.

49. They are mixed economy (Most of the farmers have a small piece of arable land and a considerable area of pasture and meadow) and dairying.

50. Reasons are the mider climate in the north ,the expansion of North Island industries and the availability of land suitable for specialized farming.

III . 51. This term comes from Britain. The civil list means the allowance of money made by parliament for the household expenses of the Royal Familly , that is the Queen and her family in Britain.

52.(略)

53. This term is formed from stagnation + inflation. It means the state of monetary inflation without a corresponding increase in demand and employment. It has the meanings of both stagnation and inflation at the same time.

54. This term comes from New Zealand , which has two meanings (1)New Zealand bird that cannot fly , with a long bill , short wings and no tail ; (2)New Zealander , especially a soldier or member of a national sports team.

IV . 55. A typical example of the intolerance was the Red Scare in 1919 and 1920. On November 7 ,1919 and January 2 ,1920 , the Justice Department launched two waves of mass arrests over 4 , 000 suspected communists and radicals were arrested and many were forced to leave the United States.

Another famous event was the death sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti. On April 15 ,1920 , two people were shot and killed in a town in Massachusetts and \$ 16 ,000 was stolen. Sacco , a shoe maker and Vanzetti , a fish peddler were arrested , found guilty and sentenced to death. But there was very little evidence to prove that the two were guilty.