

英语自考核心考点必背丛书

英语国家概况核心考点精华

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机械工业出版社

本书作为英语自考科目《英语国家概况》的辅导丛书，覆盖了所有的核心考点内容和历年全国统考试题。全书由 3 部分组成：“必背细节、必背解释、必背问（简）答”。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内容节省了宝贵的时间。对历年试题的分析，细致到每一章每一节的每一个细节，让考生复习更加有针对性。

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前言

学习本身没有捷径。而要通过以考课本内容为主的全国英语自考科目《英语国家概况》，除了熟练掌握课本，似乎更没有捷径可走。然而，我们却要把这本书称为“一本通过考试有捷径可走的好书”，这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，真正能够做到事半功倍。

这本书是我教授、研究《英语国家概况》3年来的一点经验总结，是我3年来辅导许多学生顺利通过考试的一点“私家宝贝”。

《英语国家概况》共有34课，涉及到英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚、爱尔兰和新西兰等6个国家的历史、政治、经济、文化的方方面面，共有538页，并且该教材在编写上没有任何中文解释。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，事实证明也是重要和有效的。

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538页的原教材的核心考点内容和历年全国统考试题。本书由3部分组成，即“必背细节、必背解释、必背问（简）答”。为了便于广大自考学生学习，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内容节省了宝贵的时间。并且，我们把历年试题分解到每一章每一节的每一个细节，让考生复习更加有针对性。

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，如果它能帮你找到通往成功的捷径，我们会为编写此书而备感欣慰。有了好的辅导书固然可贵，但是，更可贵的是你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。我相信你能做到，因为追求成功的人从来不说“不可能”。

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，感谢我的合作伙伴，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。

时间有限，加之本人水平有限，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

《英语国家概况》 考试比重分析

我们对历年试题的分值分布情况进行分析，主要是让考生可以更好地掌握考试重点。通过对 2000 年、2001 年、2002 年《英语国家概况》全国统考试卷的分析，我们不难得出如下数据：就这 3 年中的考试内容而言，英国和美国部分共占到考试卷面分值的 67%、爱尔兰部分占 5%~6%、加拿大部分占 7%~13%、澳大利亚部分占 9%~14%、新西兰部分占 5%~10%。具体分布如下：

2000 年上半年全国统考试题分值分布情况

国家	选择题	一句话简答题	名词解释题	问答题
英国	12 分	9 分	10 分	0 分
美国	12 分	9 分	5 分	10 分
加拿大	5 分	3 分	5 分	0 分
澳大利亚	7 分	3 分	0 分	0 分
新西兰	2 分	3 分	0 分	0 分
爱尔兰	2 分	3 分	0 分	0 分

注：2000 年试卷分值分布中，英国占卷面分值的 31%，美国占 36%，加拿大占 13%，澳大利亚占 10%，新西兰占 5%，爱尔兰占 5%。

2001 年上半年全国统考试题分值分布情况

国家	选择题	一句话简答题	名词解释题	问答题
英国	12 分	9 分	10 分	10 分
美国	12 分	9 分	5 分	0 分

(续)

国家	选择题	一句话简答题	名词解释题	问答题
加拿大	4 分	3 分	0 分	0 分
澳大利亚	6 分	3 分	5 分	0 分
新西兰	3 分	3 分	0 分	0 分
爱尔兰	3 分	3 分	0 分	0 分

注：2001 年试卷分值分布中，英国占卷面分值的 36%，美国占 31%，加拿大占 7%，澳大利亚占 14%，新西兰占 6%，爱尔兰占 6%。

2002 年上半年全国统考试题分值分布情况

国家	选择题	一句话简答题	名词解释题	问答题
英国	12 分	9 分	10 分	0 分
美国	12 分	9 分	5 分	10 分
加拿大	6 分	3 分	0 分	0 分
澳大利亚	6 分	3 分	0 分	0 分
新西兰	2 分	3 分	5 分	0 分
爱尔兰	2 分	3 分	0 分	0 分

注：2002 年试卷分值分布中，英国占卷面分值的 26%，美国占 41%，加拿大占 9%，澳大利亚占 9%，新西兰占 10%，爱尔兰占 5%。

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Part One

**The United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

*Chapter 1***Land and People****必背细节**

1. The official name of the United Kingdom is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

联合王国的正式国名为：大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国。（本细节最有可能考“一句话简答题”。）

2. The British Isles is made up of two large islands and hundreds of small ones. The two large islands are Great Britain and Ireland.

不列颠岛由两个大岛及数百个小岛组成。两个大岛是大不列颠岛和爱尔兰岛。

【2000 全国统考第 1 题（选择题）】

The British Isles is made up of _____.

- A. three large islands and hundreds of small ones
B. three large islands and dozens of small ones
C. two large islands and hundreds of small ones
D. two large islands and dozens of small ones
3. There are three political divisions on the island of Great Britain: England, Scotland and Wales. England is the largest, most populous, and the richest section among the three divisions, which takes up nearly 60% of the total island.

大不列颠岛有三大政治区：英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士。英格兰

是其中最大（占整个岛的 60%）、人口最多、最富裕的。（本细节有可能考“一句话简答题”。）

【2001 全国统考第 1 题（选择题）】

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 political divisions—England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland

4. The two world wars weakened Britain, the British Empire gradually disappeared and it was replaced by the British Commonwealth or the Commonwealth of Nations in 1931. The commonwealth has no special powers. At present, there are 50 member countries within the Commonwealth.

两次世界大战削弱了英国的实力，英帝国逐渐消失并于 1931 年被英联邦所代替。英联邦没有特殊的权力。目前，英联邦有 50 个成员国。

5. Britain is an island country. It lies in the north Atlantic Ocean off the north coast of Europe. It is separated from the rest of Europe by the English Channel in the south and the North Sea in the east.

英国是个岛国。它位于欧洲北海岸的北大西洋中。南面的英吉利海峡和东面的北海把英国和欧洲其他国家分开。

6. The English Channel between England and France is quite narrow and the narrowest part is called the Straits of Dover, which is only 33 km across.

英国和法国之间的英吉利海峡非常狭窄，最狭窄的部分叫多佛尔海峡（最窄处为 33 公里宽）。

7. Britain has, for centuries, been slowly tilting with the North-West slowly rising and the South-East slowly sinking. The north and west of Britain are mainly highlands. The east and south-east are mostly lowlands.

几个世纪以来，英国一直在缓缓倾斜：西北部缓慢上升，东南部缓慢下沉。英国的西部和北部主要是山地，而东部和东南部主要是低地。

【2002 全国统考第 1 题（选择题）】

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 South-West slowly sinking
D. the South-West slowly rising and the North-East slowly sinking
8. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Britain (1343m), which is located in Highlands of Scotland. The Severn River is the longest river in Britain, which is only 338 km long. The second largest and most important river in Britain is the Thames River. The largest lake in Britain is the Lough Neagh.

英国最高山为位于苏格兰高地的本尼维斯山（1343 米），最长的河为仅长约 338 千米的塞汶河，第二大河也是最重要的河为泰晤士河，最大的湖为讷湖。（Lough 为爱尔兰方言，意即“湖泊、海湾”。）

【2001 全国统考第 2 题（选择题）】

The largest lake in Britain is _____.

A. Loch Lomond

B. the Lough Neagh

C. Windermere

D. Ullswater

9. There are three natural zones in Scotland: the Highlands in the north, the central Lowlands, and the southern Uplands. The central Lowlands are the most important area in Scotland which contains most of the industry and population. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.

苏格兰有三大自然区：北部山地、中部低地及南部高地。其中，中部低地是苏格兰最重要的地区，包含大部分工业和人口。爱丁堡是苏格兰首府。

10. Wales is in the west of Great Britain and takes up less than 9% of the whole island. Most of Wales is mountainous. Only 12% of the land is arable. The capital of Wales is Cardiff. The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

威尔士位于大不列颠岛西部，只占整个岛不到9%的面积，且多山。整个威尔士只有12%的土地是可耕地。加的夫是威尔士首府。而北爱尔兰的首府为贝尔法斯特。

11. Scafell is the highest peak of England, which is in the Lake District in north-west England. Snowdonia is the highest mountain in Wales. River Clyde is the most important river in Scotland.

加非尔峰是英格兰最高峰，位于英格兰西北部的湖区。斯诺多尼亚山是威尔士最高山。格莱德河是苏格兰最重要的河流。

12. Rivers in Britain do not freeze in winter and are not very large. They play a very important role in the country's economy. There are many lakes in Britain especially in northern Scotland, the Lake District in north-west England and North Wales. The Lake

District is one of the popular tourist attractions in Britain. It is well-known for its wild and beautiful scenery and 15 lakes.

英国的河流往往不大，冬天不结冰，它们对于国家的经济起了很重要的作用。在苏格兰北部、英格兰西北部的湖区、威尔士北部有很多湖泊。其中，湖泊区是受欢迎的旅游景点之一，它以其野生、美丽的景色及 15 个湖泊而闻名于世。

13. The Lake District was also the home of the Lake poets William Wordsworth, Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey of 19th century Britain.

“湖畔诗人”包括 19 世纪初英国浪漫主义诗歌的三大代表：华兹华斯、柯尔律治和骚塞。

14. Britain has a favorable maritime climate——winters are mild, not too cold and summers are not too hot. It also has a small range of temperature. Since Britain's climate is of the maritime type, it is characterized by cool temperature, frequent cloudy days and rainstorms. It is so changeable that sometimes one can experience four seasons in the course of a single day.

英国有宜人的海洋性气候：冬天温和不冷，夏天不热，且温差小。英国为典型的海洋性气候，因此气候特点为气候凉爽、多云、多阵雨。英国气候如此多变，有时候，一个人在英国同一天就可以感受到四季变化。（本细节有可能考“一句话简答题”。）

15. Britain has a steady reliable rainfall throughout the whole year. The average annual rainfall in Britain is over 1,000 mm. As a result of the rainfall distribution in Britain there is a water surplus in the north and the west, and a water deficit in the south and the east

英国全年有稳定的降雨量。年均降雨量超过 1000 毫米。英国降雨量分布不均衡，北部和西部雨量过多，而南部和东部雨量不足。

16. Britain is a densely populated country with an average of 237 people per square km and it is very unevenly distributed. 90% of the population is urban and only 10% is rural.

英国人口稠密（每平方公里平均 237 人）。90%为城镇人口，10%为农村人口。

17. The English are Anglo-Saxons, but the Scots, Wales and Irish are Celts. The Celts were different groups of ancient people who came originally from Germany and spread through France, Spain and Britain.

英格兰人是盎格鲁—萨克逊人，而苏格兰人、威尔士人和爱尔兰人是凯尔特人。凯尔特人原是古代的一些部落，最早在德国，后移居到法国、西班牙和英国。

18. It was from union of Norman conquerors and the defeated Anglo-Saxons that the English people and the English language were born.

正是诺曼征服者和战败的盎格鲁-萨克逊人之间的结合，才产生了英国人和英语。

【2000 全国统考第 41 题（一句话简答题）】

What language is English derived from?

English is mainly derived from the Anglo-Saxon and Norman French languages.

19. The ancestors of the Welsh were ancient Britons who escaped from the invading Angles and Saxons and found shelter in the

wild mountains of Wales. Welsh is an ancient Celtic language, which was given equality with English for all official use in Wales in 1965.

威尔士人的祖先是逃脱了入侵的盎格鲁人和萨克逊人并在威尔士的野山上居住的古不列颠人。威尔士语是一种古老的凯尔特语，在 1965 年，威尔士语与英语一起被定为威尔士的官方语言。

20. The Welsh are emotional and cheerful people. They are music lovers and are proud of their past. Throughout the year they have festivals of song and dance and poetry called Eisteddfodau. The great event of the year is the National Eisteddfodau. The Scots are said to be a serious, cautious and thrifty people.

威尔士人情感丰富、快乐开朗、热爱音乐，并且为自己的过去深感自豪。一年中，他们有被称为艺术年会的音乐艺术节。一年中最重要的节日要数全国诗歌音乐赛会了。人们谈到苏格兰人时，常常认为他们比较严肃、谨慎和节俭。

21. Irish, often called Erse, is a form of Gaelic. It is the official first language of the Republic of Ireland and English is the second. The Irish are known for their charm and vivacity as well as for the beauty of their Irish girls.

爱尔兰语是一种盖尔语，它是爱尔兰共和国的第一官方语言，而英语是第二官方语言。爱尔兰人因他们的魅力和活泼的性格以及爱尔兰姑娘的美貌而扬名天下。

22. About 3 million have come to Britain to live and find work since World War II. They are mainly from the West Indies, India and Pakistan.

第二次世界大战以来，约有 300 万人到英国居住和就业。这

些移民主要来自西印度群岛、印度和巴基斯坦。

必 背 解 释

1. 【2001 全国统考第 53 题（名词解释题）】

the British Commonwealth

The British Commonwealth the or Commonwealth of Nations is a free association of independent countries that were once colonies of Britain. It was established in 1931, replacing the former British Empire. Member nations are jointed together economically and have certain trading arrangements. The Commonwealth has no special powers. The decision to become a member of the Commonwealth is left to each nation. At present there are 50 member countries within the Commonwealth.

2. Eisteddfodau

As a popular Welsh tradition, the Eisteddfodau is a festival of song and dance and poetry. The great event of the year is the National Eisteddfodau.

必 背 简 答

1. What is the full name of the United Kingdom?

It is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2. What are the two large islands that make up the British Island?

They are Great Britain and Ireland.

3. What are the four political divisions of the United Kingdom?

They are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

4. What are the factors which influence the climate in Britain?