**<英美概况>复习资料**

I. Multiple Choices: Choose one right answer from the four choices:

2. The longest river in Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Clyde B. the Mersey C. the Severn D. the Thames

4. Which part of Britain is always fighting?

A. England B. Scotland C. Wales D. Northem Ireland

6. The first inhabitants in Britain were \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Normans B. the Celts C. the Iberians D. the Anglo-Saxons

7. British Recorded history began with \_\_\_\_\_.

A . Roman invasion B. the Norman Conquest

C. the Viking and Danish invasion D. the Anglo-Saxons invasion

8. In 829, \_\_\_\_\_ actually became the overlord of all the English.

A. John B. James I C. Egbert D. Henry I

9. Christmas Day \_\_\_\_, Duke William was crowned in Westminster Abbey.

A. 1056 B. 1066 C. 1006 D. 1060

10. Henry II was the first king of the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.

A. Windsor B. Tudor C. Malcolm D. Plantagenet

11. In 1265 \_\_\_\_ summoned the Great Council, which has been seen as the earliest parliament.

A. Henry III B. the Pope C. Barons D. Simon de Montfort

12. The Hundred Years’ war started in \_\_\_\_ and ended in \_\_\_\_, in which the English had lost all the territories of France except the French port of \_\_\_\_.

A. 1337, 1453, Flanders B. 1337, 1453, Calais C. 1346, 1453, Argencourt D. 1346, 1453, Brest

13. The Wars of Roses lasted for \_\_\_\_\_ years and king \_\_\_\_\_ was replaced by king \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 30, Richard III, Henry Tudor B. 50, Richard III, Henry Tudor

C. 30, Richard I, Henry Tudor D. 50, Richard I, Henry Tudor

14. The Renaissance began in \_\_\_\_ in the early \_\_\_\_ century.

A. England, 14 B. England, 15 C. Italy, 14 D. Italy, 15

15. The English Civil War is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Glorious Revolution B. the Bloody Revolution

C. the Catholic Revolution D. the Puritan Revolution

17. In the 18th century, there appeared \_\_\_\_ in England, which owed a great deal to the invention of machines.

A. the Industrial Revolution B. the Bourgeois Revolution

C. the Wars of the Roses D. the Religious Reformation

18. English colonial expansion began with the colonization of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1583.

A. Canada B. Australia C. India D. Newfoundland

19. \_\_\_\_\_ was famous for his abdication because of his marriage with a divorced American:

A. Edward VIII B. Edward VII C. George VI D. George VII

20. In January \_\_\_\_\_ Britain became a member of the European Economic Community.

A. 1957 B. 1967 C. 1973 D. 1979

25. The House of Lords is presided over by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Lord Chancellor B. the Queen C. the Archbishop of Canterbury D. the Prime Minister

26. A General Election is held every \_\_\_\_\_ years and there are \_\_\_\_\_ members of Parliaments are elected.

A. five, 600 B. five, 650 C. five, 651 D. four, 651

27. The Prime Minister is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_ and he or she always sits in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the House of Commons

B. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the House of Lords

C. the Queen, the House of Commons

D. the Queen, the House of Lords

28. The ultimate authority for law-making resides in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Queen B. the Cabinet C. the House of Lords D. the House of Commons

2. C 4. D 5. D

6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D

11. D 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. D

16. B 17. A 18. D 19. A 20. C

21. C 22. B 23. D 24. C 25. A 26. C 27. C 28. D 29. A 30. A

31. D 32. D 33. A 34. D 35. A 36. D 37. C 38. A 39. D 40. D 41.C 42. C 43. D 44. A 45. D 46. A 47. D 48.

D 49. C 50. A 51. B 52. B 53. A 54. B 55. B 56. B 57. D 58. C 59. D 60. D

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Geographically speaking, the north and west of Britain are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while the east and south-east are mostly\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Welsh is located in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of Great Britain.

3. The ancestors of the English \_\_\_\_\_\_, while the Scots, Welsh and Irish the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. In the mid-5th century, three Teuronic tribes \_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ invaded Britain. Among them, the \_\_\_\_\_ gave their name to English people.

5. The battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ witnessed the death of Harold in October, 1066.

6. Under William, the \_\_\_\_\_\_ system in England was completely established.

7. The property record in William’s time is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_, which was compiled in \_\_\_\_\_.

*1. highlands, lowlands 2. west 3. Anglo-Saxons, Celts 4. Jutes, Saxons, Angles, Angles 5. Hastings 6.feudal 7. Domesday Book, 1086*

III. Explain the following terms.

1. the Great Lakes

The Great Lakes are the most important lakes in the United States. They are Lake Superior, which is the largest fresh water lake in the world, Lake Michigan —— the only one entirely in the U.S. —— Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. They are all located between Canada and the United States except Lake Michigan.

2. New England （2 points）

New England is made up of six states of the North-East. They are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. It is sometimes called the birthplace of America.

3. baby boom （2 points）

“baby boom” refers to the great increase of birth rate between 1946 and 1964. People born in this period are called baby bammers.

4. Bloody Mary （2 points）

Henry VIII’s daughter and a devout Catholic. When she became Queen, she persecuted and burnt many Protestants. So she was given the nickname “Bloody Mary”. Mary is also remembered as the monarch who lost the French port of Calais.

5. the Hundred Years’ War （2 points）

It referred to the intermittent war between France and England that last from 1337 to 1453. The causes were partly territorial and partly economic. When Edward III claimed the French Crown but the French refused to recognize, the war broke out. At first the English were successful, but in the end, they were defeated and lost almost all their possessions in France. The expelling of the English was a blessing for both countries.

6. the Black Death （2 points）

It was the deadly bubonic plague who spread through Europe in the 14th century. It swept through England without warning and any cure, and sparing no victims. It killed between half and one-third of the population of England. Thus, much land was left untended and labour was short. It caused far-reaching economic consequences.

7. the British Constitution

There is no written constitution in the United Kingdom. The British Constitution is not set out in any single document, but made up of statute law, common law and conventions. The Judiciary determines common law and interpret statues.

8. Queen Elizabeth II （2 points）

The present Sovereign, born in 1926, came to the throne in 1952 and was crowned in 1953. The Queen is the symbol of the whole nation, the center of many national ceremonies and the leader of society.

IV. Answer briefly the following questions.

1. What are the main functions of Parliament? —— The main functions of Parliament are: (1) to pass laws; (2) to provide the means of carrying on the work of government by voting for taxation; (3) to examine government policy and administration, including proposals for expenditure; (4) to debate the major issues of the day.

2. What were the causes of the War of Independence? —— The economy in the thirteen colonies developed very fast and people wanted more power to detemine their own business. But the policy of the British government was to bring the development under control and to collect more taxes from the colonies. On April 19, 1775, on their way to Concord to seize the military supplies of the militia there, the British soldiers met armed militiamen. The shots were fired, the War of Independence began.

3. Why did the Civil War break out? How did the war end? —— In the early 1800s, the Northern states turned from farming to manufacturing. Black slavery soon disappeared in the North. But things were different in the South. The South expanded both its agriculture and its slavery. The problem of slavery became a serous political issue. The abolitionists tried to abolish slavery while the South tried to keep it. When Abraham Lincoln was elected President, the Southern states broke away and formed a new nation. Then Lincoln was determined to maintain the Union and the war broke out on April 12, 1861, Lincoln realized that he could win support for the Union at home and abroad by making the war a just war against slavery. So he issued Emancipation Proclamation. Thus England and France stood by the Union’s side. Many black slaves joined the Union Army. After a series of battles, Robert Lee could no longer hold Richmond. He surrendered on April 9, 1865. The Civil War ended.