

- C. the House of Tudor
D. the House of Lancaster
16. The direct cause for the Religious Reformation was King Henry VIII' s effort to _____.
- A. divorce his wife
B. break with Rome
C. support the Protestants
D. declare his supreme power over the church
17. The English Civil War broke out in 1642 between _____.
- A. Protestants and Puritans
B. Royalists and Parliamentarians
C. nobles and peasants
D. aristocrats and Christians
18. _____ was passed after the Glorious Revolution.
- A. Bill of Rights
B. Act of Supremacy
C. Provisions of Oxford
D. Magna Carta
19. The Industrial Revolution was accomplished in Britain by the middle of the century.
- A. 17th
B. 18th
C. 19th
D. 20th
20. Britain faced strong challenges in its global imperial dominance by the beginning of the _____ century.
- A. 17th
B. 18th
C. 19th
D. 20th
21. The British government is characterized by a division of powers between three of the following branches with the exception of the _____.
- A. judiciary
B. legislature
C. monarchy
D. executive
22. The importance of the British monarchy can be seen in its effect on _____.
- A. passing the bills
B. advising the government
C. political parties
D. public attitude
23. As a revising chamber, the House of Lords is expected to _____ the House of Commons.
- A. rival
B. complement
C. criticize
D. inspect
24. British Cabinet works on the principle of _____.
- A. collective responsibility
B. individual responsibility
C. defending the collectivism
D. defending the individuals
25. The main duty of the British Privy Council is to _____.
- A. make decisions
B. give advice
C. pass bills
D. supervise the Cabinet
26. In Britain, the parliamentary general election is held every _____ years.
- A. three
B. four
C. five
D. six
27. _____ has a distinct legal system based on Roman law.
- A. Wales
B. England
C. Scotland
D. Northern Ireland
28. Generally speaking, the British Parliament operates on a _____ system.
- A. single-party
B. two-party
C. three-party
D. multi-party
29. The policies of the Conservative Party are characterized by pragmatism and _____.
- A. government intervention
B. nationalization of enterprises
C. social reform
D. a belief in individualism

30. The Labor Party affected the British society greatly in that it _____.
 A. set up the National Health Service B. improved public transportation
 C. abolished the old tax system D. enhanced the economic development
31. The British economy achieved global dominance by the _____.
 A. 1860s B. 1870s C. 1880s D. 1890s
32. In _____, the British Parliament passed two important acts to establish a welfare state.
 A. 1945 B. 1946 C. 1947 D. 1948
33. The _____ in the early 1970s worsened an already stagnant economy in Britain.
 A. oil crisis B. high inflation rates
 C. large imports D. unemployment problem
34. Of the following practices, _____ does not belong to Thatcher's social welfare reform.
 A. reducing child benefits B. shortening the unemployment benefits period
 C. reducing the unemployment D. lowering old age pensions
35. The Blair government has been successful in all the following aspects except _____.
 A. limiting government spending B. keeping inflation under control
 C. reducing unemployment D. reducing inequality
36. Britain has devoted _____ of its land area to agriculture.
 A. 54% B. 64% C. 74% D. 84%
37. Britain's important fishing areas include all the following except _____.
 A. the North Sea B. the English Channel
 C. The sea area around Ireland D. The sea area between Britain and Ireland
38. Coal mining industry in Britain provides _____ of the energy consumed in the country.
 A. 1/3 B. 1/4 C. 1/5 D. 2/3
39. The car industry in Britain is mostly _____.
 A. foreign-owned B. state-owned C. joint-venture D. privately-owned
40. Of the following sectors in Britain, _____ has experienced spectacular growth since the end of World War II.
 A. agriculture B. energy industry C. service industry D. manufacturing industry
41. In Britain, the division between grammar schools and vocational schools were ended by the introduction of comprehensive schools in the _____.
 A. 1930s B. 1940s C. 1950s D. 1960s
42. About _____ of British children receive primary and secondary education through the independent system.
 A. 5% B. 6% C. 7% D. 8%

43. Partially funded by central government grants, the British universities receive their remaining funds from all the following sources except _____.
- A. tuition fees B. loans C. donations D. corporate contributions
44. Of the following, _____ is NOT a basis of admission to Britain's universities.
- A. result in national entrance test B. A-level result
C. an interview D. school references
45. To be admitted to the Open University, one need _____.
- A. some educational qualifications B. no educational qualifications
C. General Certificate of Education-Advanced D. General National Vocational Qualifications
46. Among Britain's quality press, the following newspapers are regarded as the "Big Three" with the exception of _____.
- A. *The Times* B. *The Guardian* C. *The Observer* D. *The Daily Telegraph*
47. *Life on Earth* is a kind of _____ program produced by the BBC and is popular among 500 million viewers worldwide.
- A. feature B. drama C. documentary D. soap opera
48. _____ is Britain's top pay television provider.
- A. BSB B. SkyTV C. BBC D. BSkyB
49. Of the following, _____ is NOT a common feature of all the British holidays.
- A. families getting together B. friends exchanging good wishes
C. friends enjoying each other's company D. families traveling overseas
50. The following Christmas traditions are particularly British except _____.
- A. Trooping the Color B. Queen's Christmas message
C. Boxing Day D. Christmas pantomime
51. The most significant achievement of the English Renaissance is _____.
- A. poetry B. drama C. novel D. pamphlet
52. _____ is viewed as Romantic poetry's "Declaration of Independence."
- A. "I Wondered Lonely as a Cloud" B. *Don Juan*
C. "Preface to Lyrical Ballads" D. *Prometheus Unbound*
53. Of Dickens' novels, _____ is considered autobiographical.
- A. *A Tale of Two Cities* B. *David Copperfield*
C. *Oliver Twist* D. *Great Expectations*
54. _____ is a representative of English Critical Realism at the turn of the 19th century.
- A. Robert Louis Stevenson B. John Milton
C. Joseph Conrad D. Thomas Hardy
55. Of the following statements, _____ is NOT correct in terms of Neo-Romanticism.
- A. It prevailed at the end of the 19th century.

69. The Immigrants Act of 1924 restricted the further immigration into the United States, particularly from _____.
- A. Europe B. Asia C. Africa D. South America
70. The characteristic of dominant American culture is _____.
- A. English-speaking, northern European, Roman Catholic and middle-class
 B. English-speaking, western European, Roman Catholic and upper-class
 C. English-speaking, northern European, Protestant and upper-class
 D. English-speaking, western European, Protestant and middle-class
71. The first successful English colony in North America was founded at _____ in _____.
- A. Jamestown, Louisiana B. Boston, Massachusetts
 C. Jamestown, Virginia D. Plymouth, Georgia
72. Pilgrim Fathers are a group of _____ who came to America to avoid persecution in England.
- A. Protestants B. Puritans C. Catholics D. Christians
73. The Seven Years' War occurred between the _____.
- A. French and American Indians B. French and Spaniards
 C. French and British D. British and American Indians
74. "No taxation without representation" was the rallying slogan of _____.
- A. the settlers of Virginia B. the people of Pennsylvania
 C. the colonists in New England D. the people of the 13 colonies
75. The first shots of the American War of Independence were fired in _____.
- A. Concord B. Lexington C. Philadelphia D. Boston
76. In May 1775, _____ was held in Philadelphia and began to assume the functions of a national government.
- A. the First Continental Congress B. the Second Continental Congress
 C. the Boston Tea Party D. the Congress of Confederation
77. Abraham Lincoln issued _____ to grant freedom to all slaves.
- A. Declaration of Independence B. Constitution
 C. Emancipation Proclamation D. Bill of Rights
78. The policy of the United States was _____ at the beginning of the two world wars.
- A. neutrality B. full involvement C. partial involvement D. appeasement
79. President _____ applied New Deal to deal with the problems of the Great Depression.
- A. Wilson B. Truman C. Roosevelt D. Kennedy
80. The Vietnam War was a long-time suffering for Americans, and it continued throughout the terms of Presidents _____.
- A. Johnson, Nixon and Ford B. Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy
 C. Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon D. Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson
81. The U. S. Constitution came into effect in _____.

- A. 1787 B. 1789 C. 1791 D. 1793
82. The Constitution of the United States _____.
- A. gives the most power to Congress
 B. gives the most power to the President
 C. tries to give each branch enough power to balance the others
 D. gives the most power to the Supreme Court
83. The Bill of Rights _____.
- A. defines the rights of Congress and the rights of the President
 B. guarantees citizens of the United States specific individual rights and freedoms
 C. is part of the Declaration of Independence
 D. has no relationship with the Constitution
84. The following except _____ are guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.
- A. freedom of religion
 B. the right to get into people' s house by police
 C. freedom of speech and of press
 D. the right to own one' s weapon if one wishes
85. All the following except _____ cannot make legislative proposal.
- A. the Senator B. the Representative
 C. the Secretary of State D. the President
86. The following except _____ are all powers of the President.
- A. vetoing any bills passed by Congress
 B. appointing federal judges when vacancies occur
 C. making laws
 D. issuing executive orders
87. According to the Constitution, a candidate for President must be _____.
- A. at least 35 years old
 B. at least a 14 years' resident of the United States
 C. born in America
 D. all of the above
88. The terms for a Senator and Representative are _____ and _____ years respectively.
- A. two, four B. two, three C. two, six D. six, two
89. The Supreme Court is composed of _____ justices.
- A. six B. seven C. eight D. nine
90. The President is directly voted into office by _____.
- A. all citizens of America B. the citizens over 18 years old
 C. electors elected by the voters D. the senators and representatives
91. America produces a major portion of the world' s products in the following fields except _____.
- A. machinery B. automobiles C. ore D. chemicals
92. The modern American economy progressed from _____ to _____, and eventually, to _____.
- A. colonial economy, handcraft economy, industrial economy

- C. *Moby Dick* D. *Daisy Miller*
115. Of the following, _____ is NOT characteristic of Mark Twain's works.
 A. colloquial speech B. a sense of humor
 C. a realistic view D. an idealistic view
116. Of the following writers, _____ is NOT included in the group of naturalists.
 A. Stephen Crane B. Frank Norris C. Theodore Dreiser D. Herman Melville
117. F. Scott Fitzgerald's finest novel is _____, and its theme is about _____.
 A. *The Great Gatsby*, the American Dream
 B. *Tender is the Night*, love
 C. *Tales of the Jazz Age*, the loss of oneself
 D. *The Beautiful and the Damned*, the evil of human nature
118. Of the following books, _____ is NOT written by Ernest Hemingway.
 A. *The Sun Also Rises* B. *The Sound and the Fury*
 C. *A Farewell to Arms* D. *For Whom the Bell Tolls*
119. Of the following writers, _____ is Not a Nobel Prize winner.
 A. Alice Walker B. Ernest Hemingway C. William Faulkner D. Eugene O'Neil
120. _____ is the first African-American winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature.
 A. Ralph Ellison B. Tony Morrison C. Richard Wright D. James Baldwin

选择题参考答案:

- 第一章 A B C D B C D A C B
 第二章 D D B C C A B A C D
 三 C D B A B C C B D A
 四 C B A C D C D B A C
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 十一 C C D D D D B B D A
 十二 C B B B D C B B B B
 十三 C D D C D D A B A B

二、判断题及答案

Chapter 1

1. The island of Great Britain is geographically divided into three parts: England, Scotland and Wales. (T)
2. People in different parts of Britain like to use the name England to refer to their country. (F)
3. Today more than half of the people in Wales still speak the ancient Welsh

language. (F)

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