

北京航空航天大学 1991 年招收硕士研究生

考试试题 综合考试

Supply the correct answers to fill the blanks below:

I. British History and Culture (60%, two points each)

1. The _____ tribes who conquered Britain between the 5th and 7th centuries are called Anglo-Saxons.
2. The British aristocracy consists of a number of people who have hereditary titles of nobility. The titles are Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and _____.
3. In Great Britain, the political party in power holds more than half of the seats in the House of Commons, and therefore has considerable security, although it knows that within _____ years it must face a new general election in which it may be defeated.
4. All the government ministers are appointed by the Queen, but she makes the appointments entirely on the advice of the _____.
5. Until about 1920 the two main parties were the Conservatives and the _____. It was only after the First World War that the Labour Party became the second main party.
6. About 50 bills are passed through Parliament each year. Most bills are introduced by the Government. Every bill brought in by the Government has been approved first by _____.
7. Rugby football is usually called rugger, while the association football is called _____.
8. Public schools, in spite of their names, are _____ secondary schools.
9. The British Broadcasting Corporation is financed by payments made by all who possess _____.
10. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland does not include the southern part of Ireland, which is an independent republic and not even a member of _____.
11. The tribes who inhabited Britain before the Roman occupation were the _____. Most of them were driven to the north and the south-west by the arrival of Roman soldiers.
12. Not long after the departure of the Romans, Britain was disturbed by the invasion of the Picts. Being unable to resist them, the Britons called in the aid of certain Germanic tribes, mainly _____ and _____, who had been in the habit of visiting their coasts. The Germans gladly came; and they liked the country so much that they were loath to go away again.

13. Richard I, called Coeur-de-Lion, spent most of his reign outside England. The famous legendary hero, _____, lived about this time.
14. _____ is a native of London, esp. of the working class born in the East End, speaking a characteristic dialect of English. Traditionally he/she must be born within the sound of Bow Bells. The name also refers to the dialect of London.
15. In 1215 King John of England was forced to sign the _____ by his nobles, which, over the centuries, became the foundation of English political rights.
16. The sovereign who ruled Britain for sixty four years in the late 19th century was Queen _____.
17. Condition Of The Working Class In England In 1844 was written by _____.
18. The French army under Napoleon was decisively defeated at Waterloo by the Allied Armies under _____, which ended Napoleon's career.
19. The Anglo-Norman minstrels wrote many romances based on Celtic legends, especially on those concerning King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. The stories describe the king's Round Table, his knights and their search for the _____.
20. _____ completed his education as a physician and surgeon, but he turned to the writing of novels, short stories, and plays. Of Human Bondage, his best known novel, appeared in 1915. His short stories, noted for their technical expertise, lucidity, and emotional restraint, are collected in Orientations, The Casuarina Tree, The Mixture as Before, and Creatures of Circumstance.
21. _____ wrote some of England's important fiction during the 1920's and 1930's. Her novels, which include To The Lighthouse and The Waves, experimented with stream of consciousness and with the form of the novel.
22. James Joyce's _____ is a long book, written in many languages, with many layers of symbolism, full of puns, linguistic gymnastics and deep, complicated philosophy. The book is so difficult that many have to read its adapted version.
23. After the Second World War, George Orwell disagreed thoroughly with socialism and carried on a bitter argument against it through his satirical novels. His _____ is a political novel which satirizes socialism in the Soviet Union.
24. _____ is the author of the world famous book on the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection.
25.

V

The seed ye sow, another reaps;
 The wealth ye find, another keeps;
 The robes ye weave, another wears;
 The arms ye forge, another bears,

VI

Sow seed,—but let no tyrant reap;
Find wealth,—let no imposter heap;
Weave robes,—let not the idle wear;
Forge arms,—in your defence to bear.

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The above lines were written by _____.

26. Though the rest of his life Milton lived in poverty and solitude, his spirit remained unbroken. He left London and settled in a small cottage where he resumed work on his great epics. There he completed _____ and _____.
27. _____'s famous comedy The School for Scandal is considered his masterpiece. This play presents a brilliant portrayal of England's high society and a biting satire on the morals and manners of that age.
28. Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey all belonged to the _____, called so after the lakeland in northern England, where the poets spent much of their time and whose beauties they described in their poems.
29. _____ presented the story of the Forsyte family in two trilogies, each consisting of three novels and two interludes. The title of the first trilogy—The Forsyte Saga—is generally applied to the whole epic.
30. _____ is the rhythmical arrangement of syllables and words in a verse. It differs, however, from mere rhythm in that it persists with some continuity and divides itself into regular groups of those time-intervals, marked by stress, of which the basic rhythm is composed.

II. American History and Culture (40%, two points each)

1. The United States is a country of immigrants, who originally came from across the Atlantic Ocean. WASP stands for "white Anglo-Saxon _____".
2. One of the several ways to grasp the vastness of America is to learn the time changes that occur as one moves across the land. There are four different time zones between the East and West _____.
3. The War of American Independence was ended by the Treaty of _____.
4. _____ are the general name for the mountain system of eastern North America. They stretch nearly 1500 miles and provide the U. S. with much beautiful scenery.
5. In 1929 the United States was hit by the great depression and President Roosevelt's policies in dealing with the emergency were called the _____.
6. During the Second World War, Allied troops under General Eisenhower landed at _____ in France, opening the Second Front.

7. Hollywood, the center of the American film is in _____. (city)
8. The Civil Rights Movement, led by _____, advocated non-violent protests, such as bus boycotts, sit-ins, and mass demonstrations and marches, as the way to bring equality and justice to black Americans. He was shot dead by an escaped convict called James Earl Ray.
9. Texas is the second largest state of the USA. It was first explored by the Spanish. In 1845, Texas was annexed by the USA, which led to the _____ War.
10. In his caricature, Thomas Nast drew an _____ (animal) to represent the Republican. It is an animal easy to control until it is aroused; but when frightened or stirred up, it becomes absolutely unmanageable. Here we have all the characteristics of the Republican party.
11. The _____ is a group of eight universities (Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Yale) that have similar academic and social prestige in the US to Oxford and Cambridge in Britain.
12. By the 16th century, France and _____ were the most important nations on the American continent with Holland and Portugal smaller competitors.
13. _____ is the largest state but the one with the lowest population.
14. Gettysburg was a small town in Pennsylvania. The battle at Gettysburg was the turning point of the American Civil War. The battlefield was made into a national cemetery, where _____ made a famous speech, the Gettysburg Address.
15. The US Constitution states that no president can hold office for more than two terms. By refusing to serve a third term, George Washington issued his farewell address six months before the close of his second term and set a precedent that has been broken by _____ in 1940 and 1944.
16. _____ is noted for his novels about agricultural workers, esp. *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939). He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1962.
17. _____ is a poet, novelist and short story writer. He is considered to be a writer of "middleness" in contemporary times; the middle class, with middle incomes, living in middle-sized towns. His novels include *The Poorhouse Fair*; *Rabbit, Run*; *Rabbit, Redux*; *The Centaur* and *A Month of Sundays*.
18. _____ was one of the most important poets of his time. He was the founder of imagism. His life work *The Cantos* is considered to be the best long poem in modern literature. However, his later life made him a center of controversy. He was indicted for treason by the US government for pro-Fascist broadcasts during World War II.
19. He wrote 12 volumes of poetry. He made experiments with language and form. He invented new words, sometimes joined words and sentences together. He wrote the lines of his poems to form expressive shapes, e. g. a pear or a question mark. He used "i" rather than

- "I" to protest self-importance. He always wrote his name as e. e. _____.
20. The novelist Kerouac and Burroughs and the poets Ginsberg, Corso and Ferlinghetti were the leaders of The _____ Generation. Members of this movement tried to reject the social and political systems of the West through contempt for regular work and traditional dress and supporting anarchism and drugs.