

# 广东培正学院 2020 年本科插班生英语专业 《基础英语》考试大纲

## I. 考试性质

普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试是由专科毕业生参加的选拔性考试。高等学校根据考生的成绩，按已确定的招生计划，德、智、体全面衡量，择优录取。该考试所包含的内容将大致稳定，试题形式多样，具有对学生把握本课程程度的较强识别、区分能力。

## II. 考试内容及要求

### 一、考试基本要求

重点考核学生综合运用各项英语语言基础知识和语言运用能力，以及学生对语法结构和词汇用法的掌握程度，检查学生是否达到了《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》所规定的各项英语专业综合技能的基本要求，既测试学生的综合能力及知识面，也测试学生的单项技能。

### 二、考核知识点及考核要求

本大纲的考核要求分为“识记”、“领会”、“应用”三个层次，具体含义是：

识记：能解释有关的概念、知识的含义，并能正确认识和表达。

领会：在识记的基础上，能全面把握基本概念、基本原理、基本方法，能掌握有关概念、原理、方法的区别与联系。

应用：在理解的基础上，能运用基本概念、基本理论、基本方法分析和解决有关的理论问题和实际问题。

## 专题一 词汇语法

### 一、考核知识点

1. 考核考生掌握词汇、短语及基本语法概念的熟练程度。
2. 考核考生词汇和语法知识在语篇中的综合运用能力。

### 二、考核要求

掌握《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》规定的基础阶段认知词汇，能正确、熟练地运用其中的 3000 个核心词汇；了解和掌握英语的基本构词规则。掌握并能正确运用《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》规定的一至四级语法内容；掌握基本的语法规则，掌握基本的英语句子结构，能较熟练地运用语法及句子结构知识等。

## 专题二 阅读理解

### 一、考核知识点

考核考生的英语阅读理解能力。

### 二、考核要求

要求考生具有一定的语言综合能力，能读懂中等难度的英语文章和材料。能理解文章的主旨大意和细节，能根据文章或材料进行推理和判断，理解上下文的逻辑关系；能掌握基本的快速阅读技巧和仔细阅读的技能。

## 专题三 翻译

### 一、考核知识点

考核考生汉译英的和英译汉的翻译能力。

### 二、考核要求

掌握初步的汉译英的翻译知识和技巧，能进行中等难度句子翻译。译文力争做到能用正确的英语表达方式表达，忠实原意，语言通顺、流畅，无重大语法错误。

掌握基本的英译汉翻译知识和技巧，能进行中等难度的段落翻译。汉语译文力争做到忠实原意，语言通顺、流畅。

## III. 考试形式及试卷结构

1. 考试形式为闭卷，笔试，考试时间为 120 分钟，试卷满分为 100 分。
2. 试卷内容比例：第一专题占 40%，第二专题占 20%，第三专题占 40%。
3. 试卷题型比例：词汇和语法 20%，完型填空 20%，阅读理解 20%，汉译英 20%，英译汉 20%。
4. 试卷难易比例：易、中、难分别为 40%，40%，20%。

## IV. 参考书目

《新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材：综合教程》（第 2 版）（修订版）（学生用书 2-4 册），何兆熊总主编，上海外语教育出版社，2013 年 4 月

## V. 题型示例

### Part I Vocabulary and Grammar (20%) (40×0.5 point=20 points)

**Directions:** There are **40** incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked **A, B, C and D**. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. It was \_\_\_\_\_ of you to interrupt that lady when she was speaking.  
A. rude            B. cruel            C. selfish            D. foolish
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ him in the crowd for a moment, but I soon lost him. I don't know if he saw me.  
A. felt sorry      B. caught sight of      C. made fun of      D. caught up
3. UN officials described the prison's conditions as "inhuman and \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. surprising      B. serious      C. critical      D. deplorable
4. He gazed with \_\_\_\_\_ and apprehension into the future.  
A. wonder      B. indifference      C. longing      D. curiosity
5. The horse relaxed, and the rider \_\_\_\_\_ the rein.  
A. tightened      B. united      C. fastened      D. slackened

## **Part II Cloze (20%) (20×1 point=20 points)**

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked **A, B, C and D**. You should choose the **ONE** that best fits into the passage.

The Internet provides an amazing forum for the free exchange of ideas. 1 the relatively few restrictions 2 access and usage, it is the communications modal 3 of international waters. It is my personal belief that the human potential can only be realized by the globalization of ideas. I developed this position 4 the Internet came into widespread use. And I am excited at the potential for the Internet to dramatically alter our global society 5. However I am also troubled by the possible 6 negative consequences.

1. A. Give    B. Giving    C. Given    D. To give
2. A. making    B. governing    C. gardening    D. getting
3. A. equivalent    B. equivalence    C. equality    D. equation
4. A. years after    B. after years    C. years before    D. before years
5. A. for the good    B. for good    C. for better    D. for the better
6. A. intended    B. unintended    C. intention    D. unintentional

## **Part III. Reading Comprehension (20%) (10×2=20 points)**

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or statements. For each of them there are four choices marked **A, B, C and D**. You should decide on the best choice

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed-ability, teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in streaming pupils. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups: this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this efficiently. An advanced pupil can do advanced work: it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

1. In the passage the author's attitude towards "mixed-ability teaching" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. critical      B. questioning      C. approving      D. objective
2. By "held back" (Line 1) the author means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. made to remain in the same classes      B. forced to study in the lower classes  
C. drawn to their studies      D. prevented from advancing
3. The author argues that a teacher's chief concern should be the development of the student's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. personal qualities and social skills      B. total personality  
C. learning ability and communicative skills      D. intellectual ability
4. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED in the third paragraph?  
A. Group work gives pupils the opportunity to learn to work together with other.

- B. Pupils also learn to develop their reasoning abilities.
  - C. Group work provides pupils with the opportunity to learn to be capable organizers.
  - D. Pupils also learn how to participate in teaching activities.
5. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class
  - B. recommends pair work and group work for classroom activities
  - C. offer advice on the proper use of the library
  - D. emphasize the importance of appropriate formal classroom teaching

#### **Part IV Sentence Translation (From Chinese to English) (20%) (5×4 points=20 points)**

*Directions: There are 5 Chinese sentences in this part. Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases given in the brackets. Please write down your answers on the Answer Sheet.*

1. 和许多其他作家一样，这位青年作家主要叙写爱情这个永恒的主题，他的出众之处是在于他对中国农村生活的深刻体会。(focus, set apart)
2. 这个国家经常发生暴乱，一方面是因为广泛的赤贫现象，另一方面则因为人民对腐败政府固有的不信任。(inherent)

#### **Part V Paragraph Translation (From English to Chinese) (20%) (1×20 points=20 points)**

*Directions: The following is an English paragraph. Translate it into Chinese. Please write down your answers on the Answer Sheet.*

I think the essence of wisdom is emancipation, as far as possible, from the tyranny of the here and now. We cannot help the egoism of our senses. Sight and sound and touch are bound up with our own bodies and cannot be impersonal. Our emotions start similarly from ourselves. An infant feels hunger or discomfort, and is unaffected except by his own physical condition. Gradually with the years, his horizon widens, and, in proportion as his thoughts and feelings become less personal and less concerned with his own physical states, he achieves growing wisdom. This is of course a matter of degree. No one can view the world with complete impartiality; and if anyone could, he would hardly be able to remain alive. But it is possible to make a continual approach towards impartiality, on the one hand, by knowing things somewhat remote in time or space, and on the other hand, by giving to such things their due weight in our feelings<sup>7</sup>. It is this approach towards impartiality that constitutes growth in wisdom.

# 广东培正学院 2020 年本科插班生英语专业

## 《英语阅读与写作》考试大纲

### I. 考试性质

普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试是由专科毕业生参加的选拔性考试。高等学校根据考生的成绩，按已确定的招生计划，德、智、体全面衡量，择优录取。该考试所包含的内容将大致稳定，试题形式多样，具有对学生把握本课程程度的较强识别、区分能力。

### II. 考试内容及要求

#### 一、考试基本要求

1. 阅读部分：主要考核学生通过阅读获取和捕捉有关信息的能力，以及测试学生细致观察语言的能力和假设判断、分析归纳、推理检验等逻辑思维能力，考核学生运用相关阅读策略和技巧的熟悉程度。既要求准确性，也要求一定的速度。

2. 写作部分：重点考核学生初步的英语写作能力，包括段落写作和议论文的写作，掌握各种类型的写作方法，如：对比、比较、分类、因果关系说明等。

#### 二、考核知识点及考核要求

本大纲的考核要求分为“识记”、“领会”、“应用”三个层次，具体含义是：

识记：能解释有关的概念、知识的含义，并能正确认识和表达。

领会：在识记的基础上，能全面把握基本概念、基本原理、基本方法，能掌握有关概念、原理、方法的区别与联系。

应用：在理解的基础上，能运用基本概念、基本理论、基本方法分析和解决有关的理论问题和实际问题。

### 第一部分 阅读理解

#### 一、考核知识点

1. 理解主旨要义；
2. 捕捉文中的具体细节信息；
3. 理解文中的概念性含义；
4. 进行有关的判断、推理和引申；

5. 根据上下文语境推测生词的词义；
6. 理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系；
7. 理解作者的意图、观点或态度；
8. 区分论点和论据。

## 二、考核要求

要求学生具有一定的语言综合能力，掌握一定的阅读技巧，具备在限定的时间内快速阅读、获取书面信息；能读懂中等难度的英文文章和材料；能掌握所读材料的主旨大意，了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节，能根据材料进行判断和推理，理解上下文的逻辑关系；能掌握基本的快速阅读和仔细阅读理解技能，并能在阅读中根据需要自觉调整阅读速度和阅读技巧。

## 第二部分 写作

### 一、考核知识点

1. 简单句 simple sentence 和复合句 compound sentence 的运用；
2. 复杂句 complex sentence 的运用；
3. 考查对平行结构 parallel structure 概念的掌握和运用；
4. 对连接词 (joining word) 使用错误的识别与修正；
5. 对破句 (fragmentary sentence) 的识别和修正；
6. 对垂悬修饰语 (dangling modifier) 的识别和修正；
7. 对错误平行结构 (faulty parallelism) 的识别和修正；
8. 对主题句 (topic sentence) 特征的掌握以及识别主题句的能力；
9. 叙事型段落的写作；
10. 举例子段落的写作；
11. 对比和比较段落的写作；
12. 分类型段落的写作；
13. 描述型段落的写作；
14. 过程说明型段落的写作；
15. 因果关系说明型段落的写作；
16. 段落的连贯性的基本概念、段落连贯的主要手段；
17. 议论文写作。要求结构合理，用词得当，具有统一性、连贯性、表达条理清楚，无逻辑混乱现象。

## 二、考核要求

掌握教材所规定的全部写作基本概念、基本理论和基本用法。能合理组织段落，写简单的记叙文、议论文和说明文等。格式正确，语言得体，内容完整，条理清楚，语法正确。

### III. 考试形式及试卷结构

1. 考试形式为闭卷，笔试，考试时间为 120 分钟，试卷满分为 100 分。
2. 试卷内容比例：阅读占 40%，写作占 60%。
3. 试卷题型比例：阅读理解题占 20%，完型填空占 20%，填空 10%，改写句子占 10%，句子改错 10%，段落写作（或简单议论文写作）30%。
4. 试卷难易比例：易、中、难分别为 30%，50%，20%。

### IV. 参考书目

1. 《阅读教程》（第 2 版），（学生用书第 1 册），蒋静仪主编，上海外语教育出版社，2013 年 4 月出版。
2. 《写作教程》（第 2 版），（学生用书第 1-2 册），邹申主编，上海外语教育出版社，2013 年 4 月出版。

### V. 题型示例

#### **Part I Reading Comprehension (20×2= 40%)**

*Directions: This part is to test your reading ability. There are 4 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.*

#### **Passage 1**

*Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 1 to 5. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Google, the Internet search-engine company, has announced it will give more than twenty-five million dollars in money and investments to help the poor. The company says the effort involves using the power of information and technology to help people improve their lives.

Aleem Walji works for Google.org—the part of the company that gives money to good causes. He said



the company's first project will help identify where infectious (传染性的) diseases are developing. In Southeast Asia and Africa, for example, Google.org will work with partners to strengthen early-warning systems and take action against growing health threats.

Google.org's second project will invest in ways to help small and medium-sized businesses grow. Walji says micro finance (小额贷款) is generally small, short-term loans that create few jobs. Instead, he says Google.org wants to develop ways to bring investors and business owners together to create jobs and improve economic growth.

Google.org will also give money to help two climate-change programs announced earlier this year. One of these programs studies ways to make renewable (再生的) energy less costly than coal-based energy. The other is examining the efforts being made to increase the use of electric cars.

The creators of Google have promised to give Google.org about one percent of company profits and one percent of its total stock value every year. Aleem Walji says this amount may increase in the future.

1. The purpose of Google's investments is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) help poor people
- B) develop new technology
- C) expand its own business
- D) increase the power of information

2. According to Aleem Walji, the company's first project is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) set up a new system to warn people of infectious diseases
- B) find out where infectious diseases develop
- C) identify the causes of infectious diseases
- D) cure patients of infectious diseases

3. What kind of businesses will benefit from Google.org's second project?

- A) Large enterprises.
- B) Cross-national companies.
- C) Foreign-funded corporations.
- D) Small and medium-sized businesses.

4. From the fourth paragraph, we learn that Google's money is also invested to help \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) start more research programs
- B) make more advanced electric cars

- C) develop renewable and coal-based energy
- D) conduct studies related to climate changes

5. From the last paragraph we learn that the investments by Google.org come from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Google's profits and stock value
- B) some international IT companies
- C) the company's own interests
- D) local commercial banks

## Part II Cloze (10×2= 20%)

*Directions: Read the following passage, fill the blanks with the most appropriate choice. Write down the answer marked A,B, C, and D on your answer sheet.*

Being not far from the sea, London is famous (1)\_\_\_\_\_ its fogs. The worst of them (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on December 4,1952. All movement in the town came to a stop. It was almost impossible to drive or ride in (3)\_\_\_\_\_. The streets which led into the center were filled with (4)\_\_\_\_\_ that moved two miles an hour. Soon, however, the traffic was stopped. Being left by their (5)\_\_\_\_\_, the buses and cars stood empty in the streets. Many who usually travel by bus took underground(地铁). But there were (6)\_\_\_\_\_ many people there that the gates had to be close D. Being caught in the fog, people felt their way along the walls of houses with one hand, while they put out (7)\_\_\_\_\_ in front of them so as (8)\_\_\_\_\_knock against something or somebody.

At the Opera House they got through the first act of La Traviata before so much fog had spread into the building that the (9)\_\_\_\_\_ could not see the conductor .

It was a (10)\_\_\_\_\_ fog, indeed, and as many as 4,000 people in London lost their lives

1. A) because      B) as      C) for      D) of
2. A) happen      B) happened      C) was happened      D) happens
3. A) everything      B) anything      C) something      D) nothing
4. A) carts      B) bikes      C) trucks      D) buses
5. A) owner      B) drivers      C) engineer      D) passengers
6. A) such      B) so      C) quite      D) too
7. A) another      B) the others      C) the other      D) other
8. A) to      B) not      C) not to      D) don't

9. A) someone      B) drivers      C) managers      D) singers

10. A)terrible      B)afraid      C)terribly      D)frightened

**Part III Blank Filling (5×2= 10%)**

*Directions: Fill the blanks with the correct form of the words or phrases given. Write down your answer on your Answer Sheet.*

*Example: Chinese food is \_\_\_\_\_ delicious. (indescribable/ indescribably)*

**Part IV Sentence Rewriting (5×2=10%)**

*Directions: Rewrite the following sentences according to the requirement.*

*Example: Sally played the guitar; Fred sang the melody. ( compound sentence)*

**Part V Sentence Correction (5×2=10%)**

*Directions: Improve the following sentences according to the requirement..*

*Example: That's an impractical illusion.(repetition)*

**Part VI Paragraph Writing (30%)**

*Directions: Write a paragraph according to the topic sentence*

*Topic sentence: Though my father and I are like each in appearance, we are very different in many things.*

# 广东培正学院 2020 年本科插班生英语专业

## 《主要英语国家国情》考试大纲

### I. 考试性质

普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试是由专科毕业生参加的选拔性考试。高等学校根据考生的成绩，按已确定的招生计划，德、智、体全面衡量，择优录取。该考试所包含的内容将大致稳定，试题形式多样，具有对学生把握本课程程度的较强识别、区分能力。

### II. 考试内容及要求

#### 一、考试基本要求

科目《主要英语国家国情》旨在考核考生对主要英语国家（尤其是英国和美国）的地理，民族，语言，历史，政治，经济，教育以及相关文化传统，风俗习惯和社会生活等背景知识的掌握程度。

#### 二、考核知识点及考核要求

本大纲的考核要求分为“了解”、“领会”、“应用”三个层次，具体含义是：

了解：能掌握主要英语国家中相关的基本概念和知识的含义，并有大致的认识和正确的表达。

领会：在了解的基础上，能全面把握主要英语国家的基本概念和基本情况，并能在概念或情况之间作出正确的区分与联系。

应用：在领会的基础上，能运用这些基本概念和基本情况，对相关事件作出合理的总结和分析，并在一定程度上展现较有深度的见解。

#### 专题一 英国国情

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

##### 一、考核知识点

- 1、英国地理，民族和语言 Geography, People and Language
- 2、英国历史 History
- 3、英国政治 Government and the Commonwealth
- 4、英国经济 Economy
- 5、英国教育、媒体与节日 Education, Media and Holiday

##### 二、考核要求

- 1、了解

- (1) 英国地理, 民族和语言 Geography, People and Language
  - a. 英国地理特征 Geographical Features
  - b. 英国气候 Climate
- (2) 英国历史 History
  - a. 英国建国
  - b. 向现代过渡的英国: 改革时期, 内战时期, 光荣革命
- (3) 英国政治 Government and the Commonwealth
  - a. 英国政党: 保守党, 工党, 自由民主党
  - b. 英国选举制度
- (4) 英国经济 Economy
  - a. 英国近代经济史
- (5) 英国教育、媒体与节日 Education, Media and Holiday
  - a. 英国教育体系: 著名英国高校
  - b. 英国媒体: 报纸, 电视广播
  - c. 英国节日

## 2、领会

- (1) 英国地理, 民族和语言 Geography, People and Language
  - a. 英国主要城市: 伦敦, 爱丁堡, 卡迪夫, 贝尔法斯特
  - b. 英国民族
- (2) 英国历史 History
  - a. 向现代过渡的英国: 工业革命
  - b. 帝国的崛起与消亡: 帝国的崛起, 一战与二战期间的英国, 帝国的消亡
- (3) 英国政治 Government and the Commonwealth
  - a. 英国宪法
  - b. 英联邦国家
- (4) 英国经济 Economy
  - a. 英国经济现状: 农业, 能源产业, 制造业, 服务业
- (5) 英国教育、媒体与节日 Education, Media and Holiday
  - a. 英国教育体系: 小学与中学教育, 高等教育

## 3、应用

- (1) 英国地理, 民族和语言 Geography, People and Language
  - a. 英语语言: 古英语, 中古英语, 现代英语, 标准英语
- (2) 英国历史 History
  - a. 二战后的英国
- (3) 英国政治 Government and the Commonwealth
  - a. 英国政治体系: 立法, 行政, 司法
- (4) 英国经济 Economy
  - a. 英国经济现状: 对外贸易
- (5) 英国教育、媒体与节日 Education, Media and Holiday
  - a. 英国教育政策

## 专题二 美国国情

### The United States of America

#### 一、考核知识点

- 1、美国地理与民族 Geography and People
- 2、美国历史 History
- 3、美国政治 Government
- 4、美国经济 Economy
- 5、美国教育、媒体与节日 Education, Media and Holiday

#### 二、考核要求

- 1、了解
  - (1) 美国地理与民族 Geography and People
    - a. 美国地理特征 Geographical Features
    - b. 美国气候 Climate
    - c. 人口 Population
  - (2) 美国历史 History
    - a. 殖民时期 America in the Colonial Era
  - (3) 美国政治 Government
    - a. 美国宪法 Constitution
    - b. 美国选举制度 Election
  - (4) 美国经济 Economy

a. 美国经济史：殖民时期，美国独立后

(5) 美国教育、媒体与节日 Education, Media and Holiday

a. 美国媒体：报纸，电视与广播

b. 美国节日：感恩节，美国独立日

## 2、领会

(1) 美国地理与民族 Geography and People

a. 主要城市 Major Cities: 纽约，华盛顿，三藩市，洛杉矶，芝加哥

(2) 美国历史 History

a. 美国独立战争 The War of Independence

b. 美国内战 The Civil War

(3) 美国政治 Government

a. 美国政府 Government: 立法，行政，司法

b. 美国政党 Political Parties: 民主党，共和党

(4) 美国经济 Economy

a. 美国经济史：20 世纪美国经济

(5) 美国教育、媒体与节日 Education, Media and Holiday

a. 美国教育理念

b. 美国教育体系

著名美国高校：哈佛大学，耶鲁大学，普林斯顿大学，麻省理工学院

## 3、应用

(1) 美国地理与民族 Geography and People

a. 移民 Nation of Immigrants

b. 民族同化 Racial Assimilation

(2) 美国历史 History

a. 20 世纪的美国 America in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

b. 21 世纪的美国 America in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

(3) 美国政治 Government

a. 对外政策 Foreign Policy

(4) 美国经济 Economy

a. 美国经济现状 Current American Economy

农业，制造业，服务业，高新技术产业，对外贸易

(5) 美国教育、媒体与节日 Education, Media and Holiday

a. 美国教育体系

小学与中学教育，高等教育

### III. 考试形式及试卷结构

1、考试形式为闭卷，笔试，考试时间为 120 分钟，试卷满分为 100 分。

2、试卷内容比例：第一专题英国国家国情占 50%，第二专题美国国家国情占 50%。

3、试卷题型比例：对错判断题占 20%，单选题占 20%，填空题占 20%，简答题占 20%，论述分析题占 20%。

4、试卷难易比例：易、中、难分别为 30%，50%，20%。

### IV. 参考书目

《英语国家概况》（修订版），谢福之，外语教学与研究出版社，2013 年 4 月。

### V. 题型示例

一、对错判断题（20 题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

**I. True or False. (20%, 1 point for each)**

1. The American free enterprise system emphasizes private ownership. (T)

2. The British monarchy has never been interrupted throughout the history. (F)

二、单选题（20 题，每题 1 分，选错或多选无分，共 20 分）

**II. Choose the best answer to complete the following statements.**

**(20%, 1 point for each)**

1. America, the first English colony was founded at \_\_\_\_\_ in 1607.

A. Jamestown, Virginia

B. Plymouth, Massachusetts

C. New Amsterdam

D. Boston, Massachusetts

三、填空题（10 题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

**III. Filling the blanks. (20%, 2 points for each)**

1. In order to separate politics and economic policy, Britain's former Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ made



the Bank of England independent.

四、简答题（5 题，每题 4 分，共 20 分）

**IV. Give brief English answers to the following questions. (20%, 4 points for each)**

1. What happened to Britain's beef industry in the mid-1990s?

五、论述题（2 题，每题 10 分，共 20 分）

**V. State your understanding of the following questions. (20%, 10 points for each)**

1. What was President Eisenhower's foreign policy and what were the consequences?