《英语国家概况》期末复习题（含答案）

**（第I卷 客观题 共45分）**

**I. 选择题 (共30分; 每题1分)**

**U.K.**

1. The importance of the British monarchy can be seen in its effect on \_\_\_\_ . D

A. passing the bills B. advising the government

C. political parties D. public attitude

1. The policies of the Conservative Party in Great Britain are characterized by pragmatism and \_\_\_\_ . D

A. government intervention B. nationalization of enterprises

C. social reform D. a belief in individualism

1. **Oxford University** is the oldest university in the English-speaking world.
2. Cabinet members are chosen by \_\_\_\_ in Britain. B

A. the monarch B. the Prime Minister

C. the Archbishop D. the Lord Chancellor

1. English belongs to the **Germanic** group of Indo-European family of languages.
2. **The Severn River** is the longest river in Britain.
3. The following Christmas traditions are particularly British except \_\_\_\_ . A

A. Trooping the Color B. Queen’s Christmas message

C. Boxing Day D. Christmas pantomime

1. Among Britain’s quality press, the following newspapers are regarded as the “Big Three” with the exception of ***The* *Observer***.
2. In 2012, Britain had a population of about **63** million.
3. The two main islands of the British Isles are **Great Britain and Ireland**.
4. British Prime Minister **Margaret Thatcher** once said that, “Britain and the United States will stand side by side”.
5. The Labor Party affected the British society greatly in that it \_\_\_\_ . A

A. set up the National Health Services B. improved public transportation

C. abolished the old tax system D. enhanced the economic development

1. **Margaret Thatcher’s** government introduced the biggest changes in British economic policy since World War II.
2. **Charles Dickens** is a representative of English Critical Realism at the turn of the 19th century.
3. The three principle features of the climate of Britain are the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_ . C

A. the frequent fog in winter B. the large number of rainy days

C. extreme coldness even in summer D. changeability all the year round

1. Samuel Johnson’s dictionary was influential in establishing a standard form of **spelling** in English.
2. The introduction of Christianity to Britain added the first element of **Latin and Greek** words to English.
3. \_\_\_\_ was not among the four self-governing dominions in the British Empire. C

A. Australia B. Canada

C. India D. the Union of South Africa

1. Of the following sectors in Britain, **service industry** has experienced spectacular growth since the end of World War II.
2. **Cambridge** has more Nobel Prize winners than any other institution in Britain.
3. Writers of \_\_\_\_ literature are more concerned with imagination and feeling than with reason and intellect. C

A. Renaissance B. Neo-Classical C. Romantic D. Victorian

1. The end of the Wars of the Roses led to the rule of \_\_\_\_ . C

A. the House of Valois B. the House of York

C. the House of Tudor D. the House of Lancaster

1. Tourists from all over the world come to enjoy the beauty of Scottish scenery, to drink Scotch whisky and to see Scotsmen wearing **kilts**.
2. The \_\_\_\_ marked the establishment of feudalism in England. C

A. Viking invasion B. signing of the Magna Carta

C. Norman Conquest D. adoption of common law

1. Commonwealth Day is an annual event celebrated on **the second Monday in March** each year.
2. Such big cities as Glasgow, Manchester, Sheffield and Newcastle are famous for the \_\_\_\_ . D

A. oil industry B. car industry

C. shipping companies D. coalfields

1. During the 15th and 16th centuries an intellectual movement known as \_\_\_\_ swept Europe. \_\_\_\_ was the greatest playwright of the world produced in this period in England. D

A. Romance, Geoffrey Chaucer B. Christianity, George Bernard Shaw

C. Italian literary influence, Sonnet D. Renaissance, Shakespeare

1. Aestheticism is the belief that artists have no obligation other than to strive for beauty---“art for art’s sake”. The most important representative of Aestheticism is \_\_\_\_ . B

A. Thomas Hardy B. Oscar Wilde

C. Virginia Woolf D. William Butler Yeats

1. The direct cause for the Religious Reformation was King Henry VIII’s effort to **divorce his wife**.
2. \_\_\_\_ is viewed as Romantic poetry’s “Declaration of Independence”. C

A. “I Wondered Lonely as a Cloud” B. *Don Juan*

C. “Preface to Lyrical Ballads” D. *Prometheus Unbound*

**U.S.**

1. The U.S. lies in **central** North America, with Canada to the north, Mexico to the south, the Atlantic to its **east** and the Pacific to its **west**.
2. “No taxation without representation” was the rallying slogan before **the War of Independence**.
3. The Constitution of the United States **tries to give each branch enough power to balance the others**.
4. The following except the **right to get into people’s house by police** are guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.
5. Of the following persons, the \_\_\_\_ can NOT make legislative proposal in the U.S. A

A. Secretary of State B. President

C. Representative D. Senator

1. Of the following subjects, **politics and business education** are NOT offered to elementary school students in the U.S.
2. Abraham Lincoln issued **Emancipation Proclamation** to grant freedom to all the slaves in the U.S.
3. The terms for a Senator and a Representative in the U.S. are six and two years respectively.
4. The National Day of the United States falls on **July 4th**.
5. **Washington Irving** is regarded as “the father of American literature”.
6. Higher education in the United States began with the founding of **Harvard University**.
7. The first shots of the American War of Independence were fired in **Lexington**.
8. The symbol of the Democratic Party is a/an **donkey**, and a/an **elephant** represents the Republican Party.
9. The eastern part of the United States consists of the highlands formed by the **Appalachian Range** and the western part consists of high plateaus and the **Rocky Mountains**.
10. **Alaska** is the largest state in the whole United States and **Texas** is the largest state in the part of the U.S. that is on the mainland.
11. In the United States, the Bill of Rights **guarantees citizens of the United States specific individual rights and freedoms**.
12. The modern American economy progressed from \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ , and eventually, to \_\_\_\_ . B

A. colonial economy, handcraft economy, industrial economy

B. colonial economy, farming economy, industrial economy

C. farming economy, handcraft economy, industrial economy

D. handcraft economy, farming economy, industrial economy

1. The Supreme Court in the United States is composed of nine justices.
2. The characteristic of dominant American culture is \_\_\_\_ . B

A. English-speaking, northern European, Protestant and upper-class

B. English-speaking, western European, Protestant and middle-class

C. English-speaking, northern European, Roman Catholic and middle-class

D. English-speaking, western European, Roman Catholic and upper-class

1. The following inventions took place during the “second industrial revolution” except **refrigerator**.
2. Of the following, \_\_\_\_ is NOT a characteristic of Mark Twain’s works. C

A. a realistic view B. a sense of humor

C. an idealistic view D. colloquial speech

1. The first successful English colony in North America was founded at **Jamestown** in **Virginia**.
2. America produces a major portion of the world’s products in the following fields except **oil**.
3. F. Scott Fitzgerald’s finest novel is \_\_\_\_ , and its theme is about \_\_\_\_ . D

A. *Tales of the Jazz Age*, the loss of oneself

B. *Tender* *is* *the* *Night*, love

C. *The* *Beautiful* *and* *the* *Damned*, the evil of human nature

D. *The* *Great* *Gatsby*, the American Dream

1. Of the following books, \_\_\_\_ is NOT written by Ernest Hemingway. C

A. *A Farewell to Arms* B. *For* *Whom* *the* *Bell* *Tolls*

C. *The* *Sound* *and* *the* *Fury* D. *The Sun Also Rises*

1. The policy of the United States was \_\_\_\_ at the beginning of the two world wars. C

A. appeasement B. full involvement

C. neutrality D. partial involvement

1. The first people on the American continent came from \_\_\_\_ as early as \_\_\_\_ thousand years ago. C

A. Asia, 2 B. Europe, 2 C. Asia, 20 D. Europe, 20

1. The first National Bank of the United States was established with the urge of \_\_\_\_ . A

A. Alexander Hamilton B. Andrew Jackson

C. George Washington D. Thomas Jefferson

1. Of the following universities, **Massachusetts Institute of Technology** has NOT cultivated any American Presidents yet.
2. Of the following writers, \_\_\_\_ is NOT a Nobel Prize winner. A

A. Alice Walker B. Ernest Hemingway

C. Eugene O’Neil D. William Faulkner

1. The following except \_\_\_\_ are all powers of the U.S. President. B

A. appointing federal judges when vacancies occur

B. making laws

C. issuing executive orders

D. vetoing any bills passed by Congress

1. Since 1959, the United States has been a country of **50** states.
2. **Chicago** is the third largest city in the United States. It serves as the main connection between the eastern coast cities and the West.
3. The distribution of the population in the U.S. is rather uneven. The most densely populated region is the \_\_\_\_ part of the country. A

A. northeastern B. southeastern

C. southwestern D. northwestern

1. President Roosevelt, in his attempt to tackle the economic depression in the 1930s, introduced his famous \_\_\_\_ . B

A. neutrality policy B. new deal

C. new monetarist policies D. “Great Society” policy

**Australia**

1. As an ideal place for investments, Australia’s foreign capital mainly comes from **Japan and the United States**.
2. **January 26th, 1788** is the date celebrated as Australia Day.
3. \_\_\_\_ is/are mainly responsible for education in Australia. B

A. Federal government B. State governments

C. Territory assemblies D. Municipal government

1. The first time that Australia developed a foreign policy independent of Britain was \_\_\_\_ . D

A. after the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia

B. after World War II

C. during the Great Depression of the 1930s

D. during the Pacific War in World War II

1. Australia’s economy depends largely on \_\_\_\_ . C

A. agriculture B. manufacturing

C. foreign trade D. tourism

1. The Howard government’s foreign policy was based on relations with four key countries, namely \_\_\_\_ in Australia. B

A. the U.S., Japan, Britain, China B. the U.S., Japan, China, Indonesia

C. the U.S., Japan, Britain, Indonesia D. the U.S., Britain, China, Indonesia

1. Australian system of teaching and school discipline put emphasis on the following except \_\_\_\_ . C

A. learning by discovery and questioning

B. self-discipline

C. outward discipline

D. encouraging student’s interest in learning

1. **Canberra** is Australia’s capital.
2. In 2013, the population of Australia was about \_\_\_\_ million. A

A. 22.9 B. 33.9

C. 40.9 D. 50

1. \_\_\_\_ is renowned for its unique plant and animal species. It is estimated that there are around 20,000 to 25,000 different plants native to the land. A

A. Australia B. Canada

C. The United Kingdom D. The United States

1. Most anthropologists believe that the Aborigines in Australia migrated from \_\_\_\_ at least 50,000 years ago. C

A. east Asia B. south Asia

C. southeast Asia D. North Asia

1. The Commonwealth of Australia was established in \_\_\_\_ . D

A. 1847 B. 1885

C. 1900 D. 1901

1. Australia is a leading supplier of \_\_\_\_ to international markets. D

A. agricultural products B. hi-tech products

C. industrial products D. mineral resources

**Canada**

1. The **Governor General** holds the highest position in the Canadian parliamentary system.
2. The \_\_\_\_ is the largest political party in Canada. A

A. Liberal Party B. Conservative Party

C. Canadian Labor Congress D. New Democratic Party

**Canada** is the second largest country in the world.

1. **Toronto** is the largest city in Canada and **Ottawa** is the capital city.
2. \_\_\_\_ recognized Quebec as a “distinct society”. A

A. The Meech Lake Accord B. The Quebec Act

C. The Constitutional Act D. The British North America Act

1. The influence of \_\_\_\_ has declined gradually in Parliament in today’s Canada. D

A. the Conservative Party

B. the Canadian Labor Congress

C. the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation

D. the New Democratic Party

1. **Kim Campbell** was Canada’s first woman Prime Minister.
2. In Canada, the largest religious denomination is **the Roman Catholic Church**.
3. If applicants meet the basic requirements for an immigrant to Canada, they need to do the following except \_\_\_\_ . A

A. applying for citizenship B. taking a medical exam

C. paying an application fee D. paying a landing fee

1. The **Great Lakes** on the border between Canada and the U.S. are the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world.
2. The name “Canada” is said to have derived from the Huron word “Kanata”, meaning “\_\_\_\_”. C

A. ocean B. north

C. village D. ice

1. In 1497, the voyage led by an Italian captain discovered the eastern shores of Canada, which was claimed as **Newfoundland**.
2. In the early \_\_\_\_ , both Britain and France founded permanent settlements in Canada. C

A. 1400s B. 1500s

C. 1600s D. 1700s

1. After the famous Seven Years’ War, \_\_\_\_ lost all of its colonies, and the whole Canada came under \_\_\_\_ control. B

A. Britain, French B. France, British

C. Spain, Indian D. India, Spanish

1. With the passage of the **Statute of Westminster** in 1931, Canada was recognized as an equal partner of Britain.

**II. 读图题 (共5分; 每题1分)**

  



**III. 判断题 (共10分; 每题1分)**

**U.K.**

1. The British history before 55 BC is basically undocumented. T
2. The majority of the people in Britain are descendants of the Anglo-Saxons. T
3. London is one of the three principal financial centers of the world. T
4. People in different parts of Britain like to use the name England to refer to their country. F
5. The Celtic people are the earliest known inhabitants of Britain. T
6. In an effort to make a compromise between different religious factions, Queen Elizabeth I actually defended the fruit of the Religious Reformation. T
7. The island of Great Britain is geographically divided into three parts: England, Scotland and Wales. T
8. The British monarchy has never been interrupted throughout the history. F
9. In reality, the British King or Queen is the source of all government powers. F
10. Limited resources and high unemployment rate were persistent problems that prevented rapid economic development in Britain. F
11. *Hamlet* depicts the hero’s struggle with two opposing forces: moral integrity and the need to avenge his father’s murder. T
12. The British economy experienced a relative decline during the postwar period. T
13. Alexander Pope was a great English poet who also translated Homer’s *Iliad*. T
14. Blair made the Bank of England independent in order to separate politics and economic policy. T
15. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge brought the Romantic Movement to its height in British literature. F

**U.S.**

1. Thanksgiving Day falls on the fourth Tuesday in November. F
2. San Francisco is the second largest city after New York and the world famous Hollywood and Disneyland are located there. F
3. Walt Whitman introduced great innovations to American literature, and he devised a poetic style, free verse. T
4. The United States is the fifth most populous nation in the world, ranking behind China, India, Brazil and South Africa. F
5. During Clinton’s term, the economy developed steadily, resulting in a lower rate of unemployment. T
6. According to the American administration, Saddam Hussein and Osama bin Laden were responsible for the terrorist event on September 11, 2001. F
7. The world economy has little to do with the growth and decline of the American foreign trade. F
8. In the United States, certain presidential appointments must be approved by Congress. T
9. New York is the commercial and financial center of the United States, and it is also one of the three principal economic centers in the world. T
10. The Civil War not only put an end to slavery, but also decided that America was a single, indivisible nation. T
11. The U.S. congress is the legislative branch of the federal government and it consists of two houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. F
12. The eastern highlands formed by the Appalachians hold one third of the U.S. continental territory. F
13. President Roosevelt’s New Deal had little effect in dealing with the economic crisis in the early 1930s. F
14. Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin are two sources of American literary spirit. T
15. The Democratic Party of the U.S. is conservative in terms of its ideology. F

**Australia**

1. The Australian Constitution can be changed either by government’s will or by referendum. F
2. Australia Day is on January 26th. T
3. Since Australia has a vast cultivable area, it has become the world’s leading exporter of agricultural products. F
4. In World War I, all members of the Australian armed forces who served overseas were volunteers. T
5. For Australian citizens over the age of 16, it is compulsory to vote at election time. F

**Canada**

1. Canada is the third largest country in the world in terms of territory. F
2. Multilingualism and multiculturalism are characteristics of Canadian culture. T
3. Laval University is the largest institution in Canada, while University of Toronto is the oldest one. F
4. Quebec separated from Canada and established a French-speaking nation in the 1960s. F
5. The Canadian government is responsible to the King or Queen of Britain. F

**（第II卷 主观题 共55分）**

**I. 排序题 (共6分; 每题1分)**

**Group One:**

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| --- |
| **Australian History** |
| A. Captain Philip’s arrival | B. A federal constitution being adopted |
| C. James Cook’s arrival | D. Great Depression |
| E. White Australia Policy | F. Sidney Olympic Games |

（1. C 2. A 3. B 4. E 5. D 6. F）

**Group Two:**

|  |
| --- |
| **British History** |
| A. Queen Elizabeth I’ s reign | B. William the Conqueror’s invasion |
| C. Queen Victoria’s reign | D. Claudius I’s invasion |
| E. The Fall of the Empire | F. Margaret Thatcher’s government |

（1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. E 6. F ）

**Group Three:**

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| --- |
| **British Literary Periods** |
| A. The Modern Period | B. The Victorian Period |
| C. The Renaissance | D. The Middle English Period |
| E. The Romantic Period | F. The Neo-Classical Period |

（1. D 2. C 3. F 4. E 5. B 6. A ）

**Group Four:**

|  |
| --- |
| **U.S. History** |
| A. The War of Independence | B. The Civil War |
| C. Christopher Columbus’ discovery | D. Reestablishing the ties with China |
| E. Great Depression | F. Vietnam War |

（1. C 2. A 3. B 4. E 5. F 6. D）

**II. 配对题 (共20分; 每题2分)**

试卷上会出2组，每组5题。类别如下：

类别1：作者与其作品配对。（中文翻译仅供复习时参考，**考卷上没有中文！**下同。）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Names** | **Books** |
| Geoffrey Chaucer乔叟 | *The Canterbury Tales*坎特伯雷故事集 |
| William Shakespeare莎士比亚 | *Hamlet*哈姆雷特 |
| Charles Dickens狄更斯 | *Oliver Twist*雾都孤儿 |
| Thomas Hardy哈代 | *Tess of the D’Urbervilles*德伯家的苔丝 |
| Jane Austen简·奥斯丁 | *Pride and Prejudice*傲慢与偏见 |
| George Bernard Shaw萧伯纳 | *Pygmalion*卖花女 |
| Benjamin Franklin富兰克林 | *Poor Richard’s Almanac*穷理查年鉴 |
| Washington Irving华盛顿·欧文 | *Rip Van Winkle*瑞普·凡·温克 |
| Mark Twain马克·吐温 | *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*哈克贝里·芬历险记 |
| Ernest Hemingway海明威 | *The Old Man and the Sea*老人与海 |
| F. Scott Fitzgerald菲兹杰拉德 | *The Great Gatsby*了不起的盖茨比 |
| Arthur Miller亚瑟·米勒 | *Death of a Salesman*推销员之死 |
| Nathaniel Hawthorne霍桑 | *The Scarlet Letter*红字 |

类别2：战争与其起因配对。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Wars** | **Causes** |
| The Hundred Years’ War英法百年大战 | Territory; market for wool |
| The War of Independence (in 1775)美国独立战争 | Taxation  |
| The Civil War (in 1861)美国南北战争 | Slavery |
| World War I第一次世界大战 | Power Balance; colonial rivalry |
| World War II第二次世界大战 | A continuation of WWI |

类别3：历史人物与其职业配对。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Names** | **Occupations** |
| Elizabeth Tudor伊丽莎白·都铎 | Queen英国女王 |
| Margaret Thatcher撒切尔夫人 | British Prime Minister英国首相 |
| Virginia Woolf沃尔夫 | Writer作家 |
| St. Augustine圣奥古斯丁 | Archbishop大主教 |
| Charlotte Bronte夏洛特·勃朗特 | Novelist小说家 |
| Abraham Lincoln林肯 | U.S. President美国总统 |
| Emily Dickinson狄更生 | Poet诗人 |
| Eugene O’Neil尤金·奥尼尔 | Playwright剧作家 |
| Kim Campbell坎贝尔 | Canadian Prime Minister加拿大总理 |
| Beowulf贝尔沃夫 | Legendary Swedish warrior传说中的瑞典战士 |

类别4：著名政客与其所属政党配对。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Names** | **Political Parties** |
| Margaret Thatcher撒切尔夫人 | Conservative Party保守党 |
| Tony Blair布莱尔 | Labor Party工党 |
| John F. Kennedy肯尼迪 | Democratic Party民主党 |
| Richard Nixon尼克松 | Republican Party共和党 |
| Bill Clinton克林顿 | Democratic Party民主党 |
| George W. Bush布什 | Republican Party共和党 |
| Kevin Rudd陆克文 | Australian Labor Party澳洲工党 |

类别5：历史事件与其相关人物配对。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Historical Events** | **Figures Related** |
| Fighting against the Vikings对抗北欧海盗 | Alfred the Great阿尔弗雷德大帝 |
| The Civil War in 1642英国内战 | Oliver Cromwell克伦威尔 |
| Building the Westminster Abbey建造威斯敏斯特教堂 | Edward the Confessor忏悔者爱德华 |
| Fighting against the German fascism对抗德国纳粹 | Winston Churchill丘吉尔 |
| Discovery of America发现美洲大陆 | Christopher Columbus哥伦布 |
| American War of Independence美国独立战争 | George Washington乔治·华盛顿 |
| Watergate Scandal水门事件 | Richard Nixon尼克松 |

**III. 填空题 (共14分; 每题2分)**

1. The official full name of Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. The British Constitution is not written down in one single document. It is made up of three main parts: Statutory Law, Common Law and Conventions.
3. In the U.K., though the King or Queen is the head of state, their powers are largely symbolic. The government is elected by people and governs according to the constitutional principles.
4. William the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy, is the one who invaded and conquered England in 1066, thus beginning the Norman Conquest of England.
5. The functions of the House of Commons are: drafting/making new laws; criticizing and restraining the actions of the government and influencing future government policy.
6. The Commonwealth of Nations is a/an voluntary organization of independent states, all of which view the British king or queen as symbolic head.
7. The main products of farming in Britain are beef, mutton, pork and dairy products.
8. The Open University offers a/an non-traditional route for people to take university level courses and receive a university degree.
9. In the U.K., the Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in Parliament.
10. December 26th is called “Boxing Day” in Britain because that’s when people give Christmas gifts or money, usually wrapped in boxes, to their staff or servants.
11. British parliament consists of the King or Queen, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
12. The “checks and balances” refers to the division of powers among three branches: the legislature, the executive and the judiciary in order to achieve a power balance.
13. The very first Americans were Indians, who were the descendants of the Mongoloid people in Asia.
14. Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence, which the Continental Congress adopted on July 4, 1776.
15. After the American Civil War, slavery was completely abolished and America became a single, indivisible nation.
16. The United States is a nation of immigrants. In the last four centuries, 55 million people have moved to this country, representing the largest movement of human beings to any place in the history of mankind.
17. By 1773, English settlers had occupied 13 colonies along the Atlantic coast. Elsewhere in North America, the French controlled Canada and Louisiana.
18. The Declaration of Independence explained the philosophy behind the American War of Independence, that men have a natural right to “Life, Liberty/Freedom and the pursuit of Happiness”.
19. The Bush administration attributed responsibility for the September 11th terrorist attack to Osama bin Laden and the Al-Qaeda Organization.
20. In 1791, the first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution were created. This is the well-known Bill of Rights.
21. The Constitution of the United States, which was drawn up in 1787 and came into effect in 1789, is the basic law of the land.
22. Contemporary historians agree that the history of Australia begins with the arrival of the Aborigines. They migrated from southeast/southeastern Asia at least 50,000 years ago, during a period when low sea levels permitted the simplest forms of land and water travel.
23. In May, 1787, the First Fleet of 11 ships under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip sailed from Portsmouth, Britain, for Australia. The ship reached Botany Bay on January 18, 1788 with about 1,500 people on board, 736 of them convicts/prisoners.
24. Australia lies in the southern/south hemisphere, between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
25. Toronto is one of the most multicultural cities in the world. About 2.5 million people from about 80 different ethnic backgrounds call Toronto their home.
26. Vancouver has become increasingly ethnically diverse as large numbers of Chinese, Japanese, and South Asians settled in the city.
27. In the Canadian parliamentary system, the Governor General holds the highest position and is theoretically the source of executive power.
28. With the passage of the Statute of Westminster in 1931, Canada was recognized as a/an equal partner of Britain.

**IV. 简答题 (共15分; 每题5分)**

1. Who are the British People?

The British people consist of the native Celtic people, the Anglo-Saxons and immigrants from its former colonies and the rest of the world.

1. What is Standard English?

Standard English is based on the speech of the upper class of southeastern England, adopted as a broadcasting standard in the British media.

1. What is Constitutional Monarchy?

The King or Queen is the symbolic head of state. The government, elected by people, governs according to the constitutional principles.

1. What does the British parliament consist of?

British parliament consists of the King or Queen, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

1. What are the basic American values?

The basic American values are freedom, equality and desire to work hard for a higher standard of living.

1. What is the “winner-take-all” practice during the presidential election in the U.S.?

If a presidential candidate wins the majority votes in a state, he or she will receive all of the state’s electoral votes.

1. What is the origin of Thanksgiving?

Thanksgiving was originally celebrated in the U.S. to thank God and the Native Americans for surviving the hard winter and producing a harvest.

1. What is a “melting pot”?

The United States is called a “melting pot” where various racial and ethnic groups were combined into one culture.

1. Who is James Cook?

James Cook, an English Captain, sailed along the eastern coast of Australia, named the coast New South Wales and formally claimed it for Britain.

1. What is the “cultural mosaic”?

Cultural mosaic means that people of diverse origins in Canada are free to keep their own cultures while being equal partners in the whole Canadian society.

1. What was the original purpose of John Cabot and Jacques Cartier when they came to Canada?

They originally wanted to find new routes to Asia. However, the voyage led them to Canada.

（注：只需答出划线部分，不必用完整的句子回答。）