

欧洲文化入门历年真题（英语本科自考）

2009年10月高等教育自学考试北京市命题考试欧洲文化入门试卷(课程代码10017)

第一部分选择题(共40分)

PART ONE

I. Read the following unfinished statements or questions carefully. For each unfinished statement or question, four suggested answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D] are given. Choose the one which best completes the statement or answers the question by blackening the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points, 2 points each)

1. The Olympic Games began in ancient Greece and was revived in ___

- A. the 1Th century
- B. the 18th century
- C. the early 19th century
- D. the late 19th century

2. Plato's philosophy is called__ _

- A. pragmatism
- B. idealism
- C. cynicism
- D. materialism

3. The language used in the western half of the Roman Empire was ___

- A. Latin
- B. Greek
- C. Persian
- D. Latin and Greek

4. King Solomon was known for__ _

- A. being the son of Moses
- B. being a brave fighter
- C. his wisdom
- D. his devotion to God

5. The first English version of whole Bible was translated and copied out by hand by a group of reformers led by_

- A. St. Jerome
- B. John Wycliffe
- C. King James
- D. William Tyndale

6. The trinity in Christianity refers to the Father, __ _ and the Holy Spirit.

- A. the Pope
- B. the Virgin Mary
- C. the Bible

D. the Son

7. Dante wrote The Divine Comedy in __ _

A. Greek

B. Italian

C. Latin

D. English

8. The Act of Supremacy, passed by the British Parliament in 1534, made the king the head of __ _

A. the kingdom

B. the Presbyterian government

C. the church

D. army

9. Don Quixote is recognized as __ _

A. the father of the modern European novel

B. the best known novel of the world

C. the father of modern world literature

D. the best written prose

10. The Ptolemaic system said that __ _

A. the sun is the center of the universe

B. the earth is the center of the universe

C. each planet moves in an ellipse, with the sun at one focus

D. there is gravitation between the heavenly bodies

11. Leibniz considered space and time as __ _

A. absolute

B. relative

C. system of relationship or order

D. tangible

12. Which of the following is NOT Hobbes's view?

A. Our knowledge comes from experience.

B. When a thing lies still, it will lie still for ever, unless something else stirs it.

C. Men are by nature equal in bodily and mental capacity.

D. People need the Great Instauration.

13. In Lettres Anglaise, Voltaire made a contrast between __ _ liberty and toleration and French arbitrary government.

A. English

B. Spanish

C. Italian

D. Portugese

14. The author of A Journal of the Plague Year was __

A. Diderot

B. Fielding

C. Swift

D. Defoe

15. There is a striking difference of style between Bach and __

A. Haydn

B. Handel

C. Beethoven

D. Mozart

16. The slogan of the French revolution was liberty, __ and universal brotherhood.

A. freedom

B. humanity

C. equality .

D. democracy

17. Beethoven's __ marked the beginning of 19th century program music.

A. Symphony No. 3

B. Symphony No. 5

C. Symphony No. 6

D. Symphony No. 9

18. When Napoleon invaded Moscow, his army was defeated by __

A. the Russian army

B. shortage of supply

C. illness

D. coldness and hunger

19. __ was considered by many to be the greatest of all American poets.

A. Walt Whitman

B. Virginia Woolf

C. Allen Ginsberg

D. Ezra Pound

20. D. H. Lawrence's work was a challenge to __

A. symbolism

B. conventional morality

C. Freud's psychoanalysis

D. modernism

第二部分非选择题(共60分)

PART TWO

II. In the following part there are two columns. The left hand column consists of a list of names. The right hand column consists of a list of titles, names of organizations, works or remarks. Match each name in the left hand column with corresponding title, organization, work or remark in the right hand column and put the number a or b or c etc. on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

21. Plato (a) school of Athens

22. St. Benedict (b) the first French realist

23. Raphael (c) Tom Jones

24. Descartes (d) German Nobel Prize winner

25. Fielding (e) the Republic

26. James Watt (f) representative of Cubism

27. Flaubert (g) Norwegian playwright

28. Ibsen (h) steam engine

29. Thomas Mann (i) a great monk

30. Picasso (j) Discourse on Method

III Give a one-sentence answer to each of the following questions. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points, 2 points each)

31. According to Aristotle, how could people achieve happiness?

32. Why do we say that the year 27 B.C. divided the history of Rome into two periods?

33. What was the greatest contribution of Charlemagne?

34. How will you define the Reformation in the 16th century?

35. What did the Puritan principle emphasize?

36. What does induction-mean to Bacon?

37. What did romantic music stress?

38. According to Marx and Engels, how could Socialism be realised?

39. What is the novel to a naturalist?

40. What are the three functional parts into which Freud divided human personality?

IV. Explain each of the following terms in English. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET in around 40 words.

(20 points, 5 points each)

41. Industrial Revolution

42. the Cynics

43. the Beat Generation

44. Charles Dickens

V. Write between 100 - 120 words on the following topic on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

45. What are the differences between Hobbes and Locke on "social contract" ?

第一部分选择题(共40分2 points each)

1. The Romans conquered Greece in .
A. 146 B. C. B. 500 B. C.
C. 700 B. C. D. 1200 B. C.
2. The playwright who contributed greatly to Greek tragic art was
A. Sophocles B. Aristophanes C. Herodotus D. Homer
3. The greatest of Latin poets was
A. Horace B. Virgil C. Homer D. Cicero
4. Daniel was taken prisoner to after the fall of Jerusalem.
A. Egypt B. Persia C. Babylon D. Assyria
5. David was .
A. a Hebrew king B. the boy who killed Goliath
C. the man who made Jerusalem the capital D. all of the above
6. In the formative period of feudalism, the bishops were themselves
A. scholars B. hermits C. feudal lords D. knights
7. As a result of the Crusades, luxuries of the East poured into the West. They were spices, perfume, hand, woven carpets and.
A. tea B. Chinaware C. silk D. silverware
8. Martin Luther held that was the supreme authority.
A. the Church B. the Bible C. the Pope D. Jesus
9. Ophelia is a character in Shakespeare's .
A. Hamlet B. Othello C. Macbeth D. Merchant of Venice
10. The Reformation shattered Medieval Church's stifling control over man, thus paving the way for
A. economic development B. free thinking C. capitalism D. progress
11. Galileo, because he refused to compromise, was tried by .
A. the College of Cardinals B. the Italian court
C. the Spanish court D. the Inquisition
12. To Newton, space and time are absolute, to Einstein, motion and space are . A. relative B. unlimited C. infinite
D. limited
13. "A Modest Proposal" was written by.
A. Defoe B. Swift C. Diderot D. Fielding
14. Shelley called poets "the unacknowledged legislators of the world" in his . A. Prometheus unbound B. Defence of Poetry
C. lyrics D. Ode to the West Wind
15. Schumann stood as the typical example of the influence of upon music. A. revolutionary ideals B. philosophy
C. literature D. religion
16. According to Darwin, becomes a mechanism for evolutionary change. A. natural selection

B. process C. adaptation D. variation

17. Zola believed almost blindly

A. Social Darwinism B. Utopian Socialism

C. pragmatism D. scientific determinism

18. The writer who devoted himself to the novel of social condition in England in the 19th century was.

A. Thomas Hardy B. William Makepeace Thackeray

C. George Eliot D. Charles Dickens

19. The contribution made by Pierre and Marie Curie is.

A. the discovery of atomic nucleus B. the discovery of radium

C. the discovery of X-rays D. the discovery of relativity

20. To the New Novelists, plot, action, narrative, ideas and analysis of characters are A. no longer important B. still very important

C. of equal importance D. none of the above

第二部分非选择题(共60分)

PART TWO

II. In the following part there are two columns. The left hand column consists of a list of names. The right hand column consists of a list of titles, names of organizations, works or remarks. Match each name in the left hand column with corresponding title, organization, work, or remark in the right hand column and put the number a

or b or c in the bracket on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each) 21. St. Jerome (a) "The die is cast"

22. Schiller (b) *Lettres Anglaises*

23. Keats (c) *Mother*

24. Francois Rabelais (d) *Gargantua and Pantagruel*

25. Walt Whitman (e) *Fathers and Sons*

26. Thomas Hobbes (f) *Ode to a Nightingale*

27. Longfellow (g) *Leaves of Grass*

28. Turgenev (h) *the Vulgate*

29. Julius Caesar (i) founder of modern German literature

30. Voltaire (j) author of *Leviathan*

III. Give a one-sentence answer to each of the following questions. Write your answer in the corresponding space on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points, 2 points each) 31. Which are the most famous temples in ancient Greece?

32. What did Horace mean when he said, "Captive Greece took her rude conqueror captive"? 33. Why were Christians persecuted under the Roman Empire?

34. How shall we define the Catholic Church?

35. What made Italy lose its supremacy in world trade in the late 15th century?

36. What was Hobbes's view of the nature of man?

37. What kind of a novel is *Les Misérables*?

38. What did Kant try to reconcile in "Critique of Pure Reason"?

39. Why did literature become the voice of the people in Russia in the 19th century?

40. What are the major interests of new novelists?

IV. Explain each of the following terms in English. Write your answer in the corresponding space on the ANSWER SHEET in around 40 words. (20 points, 5 points

each)

41. Plato's and Democritus' views of the world

42. Noah's Ark

43. John Wyclif

44. Mark Twain

V. Write between 100—120 words on the following topic in the corresponding space on the ANSWER SHEET(10 points)

45. What is the role of Turgenev in Russian literature?

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I. Multiple Choice (40%)

1. _____ believed that the highest good in life was pleasure, freedom from pain and emotional upheaval.

A. Sophists

B. Cynics

C. Skeptics

D. Epicureans

2 _____ is said to have told the king of Syracuse: "Give me a place to stand, and I will move the world."

A. Archimedes

B. Aristotle

C. Plato

D. Euclid

3. Increasingly troubled by the inroads of northern tribes such as Goths, the West Roman Empire finally collapsed in _____

A. 395

B. 27

C. 1453

D. 476

4. The City of God was written by _____, the most important of all the leaders of Christian thought.

A. Jesus

B. Augustine

C. Thomas Aquinas

D. Martin Luther

5. _____ was a painter, a sculptor, an architect, a musician, an engineer, and a scientist- a Renaissance man in the true sense of the word.

A. Michelangelo

- B. Raphael
- C. Shakespeare
- D. da Vinci

6. In _____, Cervantes satirized a very popular type of literature at the time, the romance of chivalry.

- A. Don Quixote.
- B. Hamlet
- C. leviathan
- D. The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe

7. The best-known book written by Thomas More is _____, which describes an ideal non-Christian state where everybody lives a simple life and shares the goods in common, possesses a good knowledge of Latin, fights no war and enjoys full freedom in religious belief.

- A. The Praise of the Folly
- B. As You Like It
- C. Divine Comedy
- D. Utopia

8. _____, author of Prince, is regarded as "father of political science" in the West.

- A. Machiavelli
- B. Dante'
- C. Bacon
- D. Locke

9. In The Revolution of Heavenly Orbs, _____ put forward his theory that the sun, not the earth, is the center of the universe.

- A. Kepler
- B. Galileo
- C. Newton
- D. Copernicus

10. During the _____ century, the modern scientific method began to take shape, which emphasized observation and experimentation before formulating a final explanation or generalization.

- A. 18th
- B. 15th
- C. 16th
- D. 17th

11. _____ said, "Knowledge is power."

- A. Isaac Newton
- B. Francis Bacon
- C. John Locke
- D. Marx

12. In Faust, _____ drew on an immense variety of cultural material--theological, mythological, philosophical, political, economic, scientific, aesthetic, musical, and literary.

- A. Goethe
- B. Defoe
- C. Rousseau
- D. Byron

13. Which of the following is not regarded as a romantic writer?

- A. Wordsworth
- B. Shelley
- C. Pushkin
- D. Balzac

14. The most frequent themes of Romanticism include all of the following except _____.

- A. the power of reason
- B. individual freedom
- C. spontaneity
- D. love of nature

15. "If winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" is the ending line of "Ode to the West Wind" by _____.

- A. Wordsworth
- B. Keats
- C. Pushkin
- D. Shelley

16. The composer of Swan Lake was _____, a genius in symphonic music.

- A. Tchaikovsky
- B. Chopin
- C. Beethoven
- D. Mozart

17. The naturalist school founded by Zola in late 19th century intended _____

- A. to attack the industrial injustice and urban evils
- B. to give full play to the imagination of individuals
- C. to uphold the classical values such as harmony, balance, proportion and restraint
- D. to demonstrate the law of human conduct by a scientific study of "a slice of life"

18. Which of the following novels was not written by Tolstoy?

- A. Resurrection
- B. War and Peace
- C. Crime and Punishment

D. Anna Karenina

19. In his poems, Walt Whitman sang praises of all of the following value except _____.

A. democracy

B. the dignity of the individual

C. the idyllic way of life

D. the brotherhood of man

20. Modernism was characterized by _____.

A. a conscious rejection of established rules, traditions and conventions

B. the exploration of the inner life of the individual and the psychopathology of human relations

C. its intense interest in the bizarre, the mysterious, the unpredictable and the formless

D. all of the above.

II. True - False (20%)

1. Once every five years, ancient Greeks had a big sports festival on Mount Olympus, which marked the beginning of Olympic Games.

2. The greatest names in Western philosophy are Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, who were active in Athens in the 6th century A. D.

3. The body of ideas the Greek philosophers expressed, and the variety of questions they raised about the nature of the world and of human thought, knowledge and conduct, "have had an abiding interest for later generations.

4. Christianity remained an object of oppression throughout the history of Roman Empire.

5. During the Medieval times there was no central government to keep the order; the only organization that seemed to unite Europe was the Christian church.

6. Calvinism stressed the absolute authority of the Roman Catholic church, holding that only those especially selected by God will be saved.

7. According to Locke, once a representative is chosen by majority vote, his power is absolute.

8. The Declaration of the Rights of Man which was enacted by the English Parliament in 1689 established the supremacy of the Parliament and put an end to divine monarchy in England.

9. Descartes believed that thought was the foundation of all knowledge while the senses might deceive us.

10. In the Critique of Pure Reason, Kant argued that knowledge is the joint product of both sense and reason.

. Explain the Following Terms. (25 %)

1. Pax Romana

2. The Crusades

3. Gothic

4. Reformation

5. Social Darwinism

IV. Answer the Following Question. (15 %)

Why is Renaissance considered the departure from the Middle Ages and the beginning of modernity?

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Read the following unfinished statements or questions carefully. For each unfinished statement or question, four suggested

answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D] are given. Choose the one which best completes the statement or answers the question by blackening the corresponding letter on the answer card. (40 points ,2 points each)

1. Which of the following is not true about Aristotle?

- A. In Aristotle the great humanist and the great man of science meet.
- B. Aristotle founded the school of the Stoics.
- C. Aristotle was tutor of Alexander.
- D. Aristotle wrote many books on logic, politics, poetry, rhetoric and other subjects.

2. Which of the following statements is true about the Roman Empire?

- A. The Roman Empire had never been divided.
- B. The Roman Empire was divided into East and West in 395 A. D.
- C. The Roman Empire was later called Byzantium.
- D. The Roman Empire was conquered by the Turks in the 15th century.

3. The Bible has been regarded as _____.

- A. a religious book
- B. literature
- C. record of great minds
- D. 'all of the above

4. The Catholic Church should be characterized as_____.

- A. a loosely organized religious institution
- B. a highly centralized European organization
- C. a highly centralized and disciplined international organization
- D. a highly centralized and disciplined western organization.

5. The Crusades were wars between _____.

- A. the Arabs and the Christian Pilgrims
- B. the Turks and the Christians in Western Europe
- C. the Christians in Western Europe and the Moslems
- D. the Arabs and the Turks

6. St. Thomas Aquinas defended in his works _____.

- A. feudal hierarchy of society
- B. divine power of feudal rulers
- C. the Pope' s supremacy over secular rulers
- D. all of the above

7. The motto Montaigne put down in the essays was _____.

- A. What do I know?
- B. I doubt therefore I think.
- C. Give me a place to stand, and I will move the world.

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