

2025 年 4 月高等教育自学考试

欧洲文化入门试题

课程代码:08680

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

一、单项选择题:本大题共 30 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 45 分。在每小题列出的备选项中只有一项是最符合题目要求的,请将其选出。

1. What was the most important material for construction and writing in Mesopotamia?
A. Stone B. Clay C. Wood D. Metal
2. What does the Egyptian term “ka” refer to in the context of ancient Egyptian culture?
A. A type of bread
B. A type of tomb for common people
C. A part of the pharaoh's spirit that remains with his body
D. A sacred artifact used in rituals
3. Which eras of Greece are considered the most splendid in its history, leaving a lasting impact on Western civilization ?
A. The Medieval and Byzantine eras
B. The Classical and Hellenistic eras
C. The Renaissance and Enlightenment eras
D. The Mycenaean and Archaic eras
4. What type of government was practiced in Athens?
A. Monarchy B. Republic C. Oligarchy D. Democracy
5. What was the most significant cultural achievement during the Hellenistic period?
A. The construction of the Parthenon
B. The spread of Greek culture across Asia
C. The rise of Roman architecture
D. The development of Christianity

6. What was the main purpose of the Olympic Games in Ancient Greece?
- A. To honor the gods
 - B. To celebrate military victories
 - C. To entertain the masses
 - D. To raise funds for the government
7. When did Rome become a Republic ?
- A. 753 BC
 - B. 509 BC
 - C. 27 BC
 - D. 476 AD
8. Where did the fire break out during the night of July 18, 64 AD?
- A. In the palace of Nero
 - B. In the Colosseum
 - C. In the Roman Forum
 - D. In the merchant area of the city of Rome
9. What were Roman baths used for?
- A. Only for personal hygiene
 - B. As public gathering places for relaxation and socializing
 - C. As military training grounds
 - D. As religious temples
10. What was the purpose of the Cloaca Maxima in ancient Rome?
- A. To supply water to the city
 - B. To drain waste from the city
 - C. To defend the city from invasions
 - D. To store food supplies
11. What was the primary role of knights under the feudal system?
- A. To collect taxes from peasants
 - B. To defend their lord and land
 - C. To oversee the Church's operations
 - D. To manage trade routes
12. What was the primary goal of the First Crusade?
- A. To protect the Pope's authority
 - B. To recapture Jerusalem from the Muslims
 - C. To expand trade routes to Asia
 - D. To spread Christianity across Europe
13. What was the primary characteristic of the Italian Renaissance?
- A. A focus on medieval religious themes
 - B. A revival of classical knowledge and art
 - C. A return to the Gothic style in architecture
 - D. A rejection of ancient Roman culture
14. Which family in Florence was known for their patronage of Renaissance art and their political influence?
- A. Medici
 - B. Borgia
 - C. Sforza
 - D. Visconti

15. What invention is Johann Gutenberg credited with?
- A. Movable type printing press B. Block printing
C. Papermaking D. Typewriter
16. Which of the following was NOT one of Leonardo da Vinci's identities?
- A. Painter B. Musician C. Goldsmith D. Mathematician
17. Which museum houses *Mona Lisa* ?
- A. The British Museum B. The Louvre Museum
C. The Vatican Museum D. The Metropolitan Museum of Art
18. What was the Nationality of Martin Luther?
- A. French B. German C. Italian D. English
19. Who formulated the law of universal gravitation?
- A. Galileo Galilei B. Isaac Newton
C. Johannes Kepler D. Copernicus
20. The Baroque style in art is best described as:
- A. Simple and restrained B. Dramatic and elaborate
C. Minimalist and abstract D. Realistic and detailed
21. What was the main focus of the Enlightenment?
- A. Reason and individualism B. Religious doctrines
C. The pursuit of wealth D. Political conquests
22. Who is the speaker of the quote: "Nature and Nature's Laws lay hid in Night; God said, 'Let Newton be,' and all was Light" ?
- A. Egon Schiele B. Albert Einstein
C. William Shakespeare D. Alexander Pope
23. Which Enlightenment thinker is most associated with the idea of the separation of powers in government?
- A. Voltaire B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
C. Montesquieu D. John Locke
24. When did the storming of the Bastille take place?
- A. July 4, 1776 B. July 14, 1789 C. August 15, 1793 D. June 18, 1800
25. What type of government was established in France during the two years of the Terror?
- A. Constitutional monarchy B. Stern dictatorship
C. Military rule D. Democratic republic
26. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Romanticism?
- A. Emphasis on emotion B. Celebration of reason and logic
C. Interest in the sublime and nature D. Rejection of classical forms in art

27. Which of the following best describes the theme of *The Sorrows of Young Werther*?

- A. The hero's triumph over adversity
- B. The pursuit of wealth and power
- C. The tragic consequences of unrequited love
- D. The exploration of political revolution

28. Which social issue is primarily explored in Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*?

- A. Industrialization
- B. Social inequality
- C. Imperialism
- D. Religious conflict

29. Who is associated with the theory of evolution by natural selection?

- A. Gregor Mendel
- B. Charles Darwin
- C. Thomas Malthus
- D. Alfred Wallace

30. Which of the following is not a facet of Modernism?

- A. Symbolism
- B. Surrealism
- C. Impressionism
- D. Cubism

二、判断题:本大题共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分。判断下列各题,在答题纸相应位置正确的涂“A”,错误的涂“B”。

31. Writing is considered a prerequisite for the development of civilizations.

32. Athens was known for its strong military focus, while Sparta was known for its democratic principles.

33. The Parthenon stands today as the epitome of Greek architectural design.

34. The Roman Republic transitioned into the Roman Empire under Julius Caesar's leadership.

35. Roman baths served as centers for both hygiene and social interaction.

36. Feudalism during the Middle Ages in Europe was based on a system of land ownership and loyalty.

37. Humanism during the Renaissance is mainly about the study of ancient texts and the potential for individual achievement.

38. Giotto is considered one of the most prominent artists of the High Renaissance, alongside Donatello.

39. The Catholic Church's practice of selling indulgences was widely criticized by Martin Luther for undermining true repentance.

40. The Baroque style in art is characterized by its use of symmetry and calm, restrained colors.

41. Enlightenment thinkers advocated for the application of reason to political and social structures, challenging traditional authority.

42. The French Revolution was sparked by widespread economic hardship, particularly due to high taxes and food scarcity.

43. Romanticism celebrated reason and logic over emotion and nature.

44. Realist literature often portrayed idealized and perfect versions of society.

45. Modernist literature embraced experimentation, breaking away from traditional narrative structures to reflect modern complexities.

非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

三、简答题:本大题共 3 小题,每小题 8 分,共 24 分。

46. What were the main characteristics and significance of the ancient Olympic Games, and how did they influence later developments?
47. What was the primary aim of the Reformation, and how did it challenge the authority of the Roman Catholic Church?
48. What is the main idea of John Locke's theory of knowledge as presented in his *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*?

四、综合应用题:本大题 16 分。

49. Analyze the key principles of the Scientific Revolution and discuss how they influenced European intellectual life during the 17th century. Provide examples from key figures or events of the time.

