

山东师范大学

硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目: 基础英语 A

- 注意事项: 1. 本试卷共 三 道大题 (共计 五 个小题), 满分 150 分;
2. 本卷属试题卷, 答题另有答题卷, 答案一律写在答题卷上, 写在该试题卷上或草纸上均无效。要注意试卷清洁, 不要在试卷上涂划;
3. 必须用蓝、黑钢笔或圆珠笔答题, 其它均无效。
4. 考试结束后将本卷装入试题袋内, 不得带走, 否则以违纪论处。

1 Reading Comprehension

Read the passage below and do what you are required to do according to the instructions given at the end of the passage and at the beginning of the vocabulary part.

- [1] **T**he Americanization of Australia, which took root through the influence of Hollywood in the 1930s, and sprouted during the Second World War, has grown robustly. It has invaded almost every aspect of Australian life. Even the most British of Australians has become accustomed to it.
- [2] At the Gold Coast, Queensland's flashy seaside resort, people basking in the sunshine could wonder what country they are in for all around them are beaches or motels called "Miami" or "Florida Gardens," "Pasadena" or the "El Paso." The champion racehorse, *Igloo*, breaks down in Perth, and its trainer breaks the bad news to its American owner, Mrs. M. E. Tippet. American school children are in Australian schools on exchange visits, and the Aussie kids who went to the U.S. come back home one year later with American accents you could cut with a knife. Australian nurses and doctors disappear across the Pacific to earn more money in America. Economic consultants, Harris, Kerr and Forster of Los Angeles advise the Australian Government how to make more revenue out of Ayers Rock and American tourists. A fan of Elvis Presley, Mrs. Ellen French of Sydney, sends \$20 to another fan, Mrs. Lucy Hottensdein of Salt Lake City, so that she can attend a Presley

concert on her 100th birthday. Management consultants, McKinsey and Company of New York helped the Australian Liberal Party to plan its 1972 election campaign "out of friendship for all Australians." The Australian newspapers are full of such stuff.

[3] Australian management in offices and factories has adopted American management techniques and procedures as their own. Inside most shops American merchandising methods are used, and on their selling counters is the evidence of American-style packaging and presentation of goods. American-style advertising helps to sell them, and the Australian advertising agencies which are still not owned by American companies shamelessly riffle through every U.S. newspaper and magazine to steal every new American advertising gimmick shortly after every new one appears.

[4] The Australian language is studded with American words and phrases. When "containerization," "this particular point in time," or "meaningful dialogue" first cropped up in New York or Washington or Frisco, only a few days passed before they were being parroted in Sydney, Canberra, or Adelaide.

[5] Something that intrigues and amuses American visitors is the widespread usage in Australia of archaic, moss-covered American slang. Colloquial expressions or cute phrasing from the U.S. movies, television, pop music or from the mouths of visiting American personalities, stick in the Australian language like flies in ice cream. They remain alive there long after they have become dated and killed off in their place of origin. It is understandable that borrowed slang remains unchanged. Australian colloquialisms evolve and die just as rapidly as do the American variety in their native domain. But it still surprises that the Australian language is a museum of U.S. slang.

[6] Colonel Sanders' finger-lickin' good fried chicken stalls have become firmly established in every city and in most big country towns of Australia. It is a symptom of changing Australian eating habits and food tastes. Beef, veal and mutton consumption in Australia is down from 201 pounds per head in 1939 to 121 pounds in the 1970s, a 40 percent reduction. However, the frozen food industry which has been doggedly following American developments has been resisted by Australians who claim that snap-freezing ruins flavor. Luckily for them they still have the greatest choice of food, frozen or fresh, of perhaps any people on earth.

[7] The Australians were informed in July 1971 by Mr. F. M. Legge, the U.S. Agricultural Attaché in Canberra that 16,480 million hot dogs were produced in America during the previous year, and he had calculated that these would string into 1,820,640 miles of hot dogs which would wrap around the equator seventy-one times. Americans like him could not understand why such thrilling news left Australians cold. The Aussies were so similar to Americans in so many ways that it seemed unnatural for them to prefer hot meat pies to hot dogs.

Mr. Legge also had news for Australians that one of the biggest American food chains, McDonald's Golden Arches, which sold four million hamburgers a day in the U.S. intended opening for business in Sydney. Australians have a poor opinion of hamburgers along with hot dogs—but Mr. Legge was sure that eventually they would come round to the right way of thinking. His main intention was to demonstrate indirectly that the future for exports of Australian meat to the United States was excellent. He revealed that the most consistent user of Australian beef was the Bonanza chain of steak houses which was selling Australian steaks almost exclusively. The owners of the steak houses were "Hoss" Cartwright and Little Joe of the Bonanza TV series.

[8] Most of America's television stars are as well known in Australia as they are in their homeland. American television became as strongly entrenched in Australia from 1956 onwards as had U.S. motion pictures in the 1930s. Applicants for licenses for new television stations in Australia solemnly promised the government that they would do their best to use Australian-made shows on their stations as much as was possible. But that was before they discovered the cost of buying a locally produced program. They found that it was much cheaper to buy programs from the U.S. or from Britain. An uncritical Australian audience, conditioned to foreign movies, accepted foreign television readily—even when much of it was banal rubbish.

[9] Even when Australians produced their own television shows many of the top performers in them were Americans. In fact the king of Australian television for many years was a showman from Tennessee, Bob Dyer, who had settled in Australia in the 1930s. Dyer had graduated from vaudeville to Australian radio as a quiz show compere, and from being a

radio star he had transferred to television stardom. Gerald Stone from Ohio became one of Australia's best known news interviewers. From time to time there were complaints about his American accent from listeners and viewers who thought that he should not involve himself in Australia's current affairs. But Stone became accepted.

[10] The Australian Broadcasting Control Board decided that 50 percent of programs on Australian television would have to be of Australian origin by June 1972—but thinking Australians still worry that Australian television has become a media-colony of the U.S. and Britain. Often Australians have shown by their enthusiastic reception of an occasional top class local production that they are hungry for their own stars, their own writers, and their own shows. Because of the tyranny of television station finances, however, it is evident that foreign domination of Australian television will continue for as long as the Australian government permits it.

[11] Doctor Bordow, an American doing research at the Australian National University into organizational behavior, has formed theories as to why Americans arriving in Australia felt instantly that they had discovered a way of life similar to their own at home. There were, of course, cultural and military ties between the two countries and there was a WASP component—White Anglo-Saxon Protestant—prevailing in the Australian community. And added to these were European elements which had gone into forming the American nation—migrants from Ireland and Italy and Germany and from Holland, Greece, and Spain. But there was also the fact that the Australians knew so much more about the United States than American visitors had at first realized. Australia was a big open ear tuned in to the American news services. In addition the Australians had learned to identify with the American experience as relayed to them through their newspapers, television, or cinema. They accepted the U.S. experience and used it as a model.

1) Select the correct way to complete the following sentences. (32 points)

1. One of the origins of the strong American influence on Australia was (a) *the arrival there of British immigrants* (b) *the showing of Hollywood movies* (c) *the invasion during the First World War.*
2. In the 1972 Australian election (a) *Americans helped plan the Liberal party's campaign* (b) *the money for the expenses of campaigning was contributed by Americans* (c) *one of the major candidates had been born in America.*
3. Australian doctors and nurses often go to work in the United States because (a) *there are few job opportunities for them in Australia* (b) *living conditions are better in the United States* (c) *pay is higher in the United States.*
4. (a) *Australians own many American newspapers and magazines.* (b) *American management techniques are common in Australian factories.* (c) *Americans do not own advertising agencies in Australia.*
5. Slang which has been imported from the United States to Australia (a) *remains in use for a surprisingly long time* (b) *goes out of use very quickly* (c) *is used about as long as it is in America.*
6. Australians appear to be eating a lot more (a) *beef and veal* (b) *frozen foods* (c) *fried chicken.*
7. Australia uses many American television programs because (a) *the Australian government does not want to encourage local television* (b) *it is cheaper than local television* (c) *Australians do not like locally produced programs.*
8. Americans arriving in Australia feel at home because (a) *Australia resembles the United States physically* (b) *Australians know much more about the United States than Americans expect* (c) *Australians and Americans both love hamburgers and hot dogs.*

2) VOCABULARY (28 points)

From the list provided select all of the words that may properly be used to fill each blank space. There is no limit to the number of times you may use each word nor to the number of words that may be used in each blank space. Nouns may be used in either the singular or the plural, and verbs in any tense.

accents	entrenched	rapidly
adopt	established	readily
advertising	evident	reception
advised	informed	resist
colloquialisms	packaging	symptom
complaints	prevail	techniques
consultants	procedures	

- Many Australian businessmen have (1) American management (2).
- American influence has become (3) in Australian television programming as well as in (4).
- One (5) of the close ties between the two countries is that American (6) can be heard regularly on Australian television.
- From time to time there are (7) about the effects of Americanization, but most Australians (8) adopt American ways of doing things.
- American (9) have even (10) Australians of the best (11) for running a political campaign.
- The (12) most Australians have given to American tastes suggests that they will continue to (13) in many areas of Australian life.
- Since (14) are not often heard about American (15), it seems that few Australians (16) the influence of the United States on their way of life.

2. Translation (60 points)

(1) Translate the following passage from English into Chinese

“A writer must declare and praise man’s proven capacity for greatness of heart and spirit – for bravery in defeat, for courage, forgiveness, and love. I believe that a writer who does not passionately believe in man’s ability to improve himself has no devotion for, nor any membership in, literature”. Such were the words of John Steinbeck when he received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1962. Much of John Steinbeck’s writing was concerned with the land and the people of America. He defended the poor and the pressed. His stories presented a majestic history of life and times of warm, human, and utterly believable characters.

Two years later, his next book, *The Great Wrath*, established Steinbeck’s fame all over the world. It was his masterpiece, a big, angry novel telling the tragic story of the travels of poor farmers from the dusty plains of Oklahoma to the fertile valleys of California. In 1940, *The Grapes of Wrath* won for him the Pulitzer Prize as the best novel of the year. But for Steinbeck personally, it also brought the problems of being famous. He liked to live simply and quietly, and he hated literary parties, invitations to speak, and signing autographs. He felt most at home with ordinary people: farmers, fruit pickers and factory workers.

(2) Translate the following from English into Chinese, paying attention to the italicized

- Ever since his operation, Harvey felt he was *living on borrowed time*.
- We wanted to leave on the train in the morning, but it doesn’t go until afternoon, so we must go then. *Beggars can’t be choosers*.
- When the director accused the road builder of bribery, the contractor said the *pot was calling the kettle black*.
- The dog’s attempt to climb the tree after the cat *came to nothing*.

(3) Translate the following passage from Chinese into English

苏族人的名字本身就是一种语言，充满了描绘性的、引喻的、或甚至是不可思议的意义。苏族人的婴儿出生后不久就给取名——通常由巫医或父系亲属取的——而整个村子里的人都参加这一仪式。婴儿或以某种动物为名，或以某种自然现象（如出生之日出现打雷这一现象）为名，或以命名人曾经完成的某一英勇的事迹为名。妇女通常保持出生时所取得名字不变，但男子常以新的名字取代原来的名字，这新的名字或是对个人某项勇敢行为的庆祝，或是对与异常动物遭遇的回忆，或许是受某个梦幻的启示。然而，如果一个男子具有某个与众不同的特征，那他永远保持某一相称的绰号（诸如“大手”）而不变。因为苏族人的名字几乎总是以某种客观的事物为根据，所以很易形诸于绘图文字——常见的是把一条线将名字的直观图像与表示所有权的人头联系起来。以下是苏族人的一些签名。

3. Composition (30 points)

- Background information: There is at the moment the discussion concerning education in both schools and universities. Considering the situation that many school pupils and college students are very dependent in their studies, interpersonal relations and daily life, some scholars therefore advocate the kind of “wolf-natured” education in order to develop their independence; while some other scholars insist on “goat-natured education”.
- Requirements:
 - Please work out a topic yourself according to the above information and write a short essay to express your ideas of this in about 300 words.
 - you must have clearly a series of your own ideas or arguments on the issue;
 - the essay must prove its unity and coherence; and being logical, instructive and convincing as well;
 - keep your handwriting clear and tidy.