

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 C

- 注意事项: 1. 本试卷共 1 道大题 (共计 1 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] **N**orway can be regarded as the "Atlantic" partner among the four countries that are usually grouped together as "Scandinavia"—Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark. Norway extends 2,650 kilometers (1,500 miles) from north to south—from beyond the 71st parallel of latitude to below the 59th, a location comparable to that of Alaska. However, because of the moderating influence of the broad Atlantic and the weather systems moving eastward across the ocean, there is remarkable homogeneity in the Norwegian climate.

[2] The long, indented and island-strewn seacoast has influenced the people of Norway toward sea-going careers, as fishermen, sailors or, in Viking times, as pirates, and an inhospitable interior has reinforced this. Much of the 324,000 square kilometers (125,000 square miles) of Norway is rugged and even mountainous, with 75 percent of the land area above 1,500 feet, some of it permanently ice-covered. The population has traditionally been concentrated in valleys within the higher land, or on plains along the seacoast; thus most of the country is unpopulated. Good land for farming has been

2. The major source of energy in Norway has always been (a) coal (b) water (c) petroleum.
3. At present, many Norwegians are (a) moving from the countryside to the city (b) moving to new careers in North America (c) moving to the countryside.
4. Norway gets its greatest amount of production value from (a) fishing (b) agriculture (c) manufacturing.
5. One reason the Norwegian shipping industry has suffered recently is that (a) its ships are too old (b) less oil is being shipped (c) Norwegians don't want to work on ships.
6. Norway is developing only the southern part of its oil and natural gas resources because (a) there is more oil there (b) it is cheaper to do it there (c) it wants to conserve resources.
7. The oil industry is to be controlled by (a) a government-owned company (b) a British company (c) a multinational company.
8. By the 1980s Norway will (a) not be producing enough oil for its own needs (b) be producing twice as much oil as it needs (c) be producing ten times as much oil as it needs.

2) VOCABULARY

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.

allocation	disruption	plentiful
alter	distressing	recognize
conclude	enormous	remote
contribute	exploitation	resources
controlled	inexpensive	revenue
derive	inflation	scarce
diminish	isolated	

1. Many Norwegians _____^①_____ that improper _____^②_____ of oil reserves could lead to _____^③_____ changes in their society.
2. Although oil certainly provides a welcome source of _____^④_____, these people fear that the effects of new wealth may _____^⑤_____ their enjoyment of life.
3. Good farmland is _____^⑥_____ and exists in relatively _____^⑦_____ areas, but energy derived from water is _____^⑧_____ almost everywhere.

4. If Norway's newly discovered _____⁽⁹⁾ are not carefully _____⁽¹⁰⁾, serious _____⁽¹¹⁾ of the economy is likely to occur.
5. Norway has always _____⁽¹²⁾ much of its national _____⁽¹³⁾ from the shipping industry, but world economic conditions have _____⁽¹⁴⁾ the demand for these services.
6. Norwegians have never felt _____⁽¹⁵⁾ from the rest of the world, and they _____⁽¹⁶⁾ an obligation to _____⁽¹⁷⁾ to the development of poor nations.
7. Norway's approach to the _____⁽¹⁸⁾ of its _____⁽¹⁹⁾ may _____⁽²⁰⁾ a model for the world in its efforts to avoid serious _____⁽²¹⁾ of local economics.

2. Translation

(1) Translate the following passage from English into Chinese

Iran and Persia, the two names have been used to designate the same country, but are not true synonyms. When the Aryan people migrated from their original territory, somewhere within Asia, to the upland plateau below the Caspian Sea, one of their tribal groups was the Iranian. The Iranian tribe called Parsa finally settled in a region of the plateau which they called Parsa. In time this regional name became Parsa, and Fars, and hence the people of many other lands came to call the country Persia.

In Sasanian times the official name of the empire of Iran was Iran shah. Since 1935 when the Iranian government, for the sake of consistency, required all foreign countries to use the official name of Iran, the correct designation has gained general usage. On the other hand, the language of the country is Persian farsi to the inhabitants, since it derived, over the centuries, from the language of ancient Parsa.

There still exist in India a large number of castes among which there is no intermarriage and which have an hereditary specialization. More than two thousand groups have been counted, but the figure is deceptive because many of the castes are divided into endogamous sub-castes.

All the castes, with the exception of the Brahmins, accept food from the Komitis, but the latter only from the Brahmins. Members of castes which are more or less on the same standing usually accept food from one another and may eat together (which never happen with members of two castes of different levels), but according to the rules of the caste system, there can be no intermarriage. In the village these rules are strictly observed.

(2) Translate the following passage from Chinese into English

早年的上海

上海的含义是“位于海之上”，也就是位于长江流入大海之前最后一条支流的黄浦江畔。城市的主要部分离海岸有十英里，横跨黄浦江两岸。政府划为大上海的面积共有三百二十平方英里，直达黄浦江和长江汇合的地方。一八四二年英国战舰尼米西斯号潜入长江口，击毁吴淞炮台，不战而占据了上海。从此，上海就变成了一座国际城市。

英国人在混浊的黄浦江转弯地方，在原有城市的外面，建筑了房屋和仓库。他们运用计谋获得贸易权利，建筑了他们的住房、商店、俱乐部和球场。随后美国、德国、法国、俄国和日本商人也来了。这些人都贪图同中国人通商以夺取中国金垠财富。不到一百年，上海就变成了一个国际城市。这里的人们说七种语言，开设了许多商店、银行和工厂。从此，上海就成了国内外贸易的中心，同时也是教育和间谍的中心。各项工业和大学创办起来了。商会、扶轮社和工会也同医院、教堂、赛马场、夜总会以及豪华的俱乐部一起成立了。

3. Composition

- Background information: There is the discussion concerning education in both schools and universities. Considering the situation that many school pupils and college students are very weak in morality, some scholars therefore advocate that moral education should be the purpose of education all the time at both schools and universities.
- 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.

scarce, and the high latitude and rather humid climate have also been a handicap.

[3] The Norwegian landmass has not compensated for these disadvantages by a generous endowment of natural or energy sources. Like Denmark, but for different reasons, Norway has had to sustain a modern industrial-commercial economy without coal—the foundation of the industrial revolution—or petroleum and has been provided with few metallic minerals. By good fortune, she has one valuable source of energy. The very rugged terrain and the humid climate provide conditions for the development of hydroelectric power—made from water tumbling from a great height down mountainsides into fjords at sea level. Thus Norway has an enormously valuable, cheaply developed substitute for coal and petroleum and can support industries like pulp and paper, chemicals and refining of metals, based on inexpensive and plentiful power.

[4] Throughout her history, Norway has found internal unity difficult because of the absence of lines of surface communication. Had it not been for the easy year-round travel provided by the sea and the concentration of the population near the coasts, unity might well have proved impossible. A map of roads and railways shows a pattern of routes for the most part following the valley bottoms and coasts and concentrated in the south. A journey by car (it cannot be completed by railway) from Oslo in the south to Tromsø or Hammerfest in the north is still a challenge and, in winter, is impossible be-

cause some roads are blocked by snow. The easiest land routes to northern Norway still run through Sweden and, in the extreme north, through Finland. As it always has been, it is still the sea that makes Norway a nation and it is from the sea that Norway's greatness is derived. The most satisfying way to study the country is still a sea voyage along the length of its coast, and (at intervals) "inland" into its major fjords. In summer or winter, such a journey misses very little of the essential Norway and provides a key to the character of her people.

[5] Who are the Norwegians? Where do they live and what do they do? The total population is about 4 million, distributed on an average about 13 for each square kilometer. But this last number tells extraordinarily little, except by way of contrast with, for example, the Netherlands where the number is 370 or the United Kingdom where it is 225. The most northerly

province of Norway, Finnmark, has only about 75,000 people in 50,000 square kilometers, or 1.5 per square kilometer, but three other areas are densely populated—those surrounding the cities of Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim. About half of the total population lives in cities and towns; while smaller settlements and more or less isolated groups of houses are a feature of some areas, the trend will continue to be toward the cities. However, the cities are usually close to open country, often mountainous, forested or along fjords or lakes. Norwegian urban life is not remote from the rural scene. During the past half century, there have been major changes in the means of livelihood of the Norwegian people, and this has been accentuated by the drift from countryside to city. Such migration is internal, within the nation itself. It contrasts strikingly with the situation a century ago when a rising population, almost all of it rural, finding no possibility of work in the homeland, left it for the new lands overseas, especially in North America. Between 1840 and 1900, more than 600,000 Norwegians left home for the United States, making a striking contribution to the character of some parts of the United States. The surplus population that caused this great folk movement no longer exists. Typi-

cally, the annual population increase each year is about 30,000, resulting in a change from a total of about three million at midcentury to possibly five million by the year 2000. The loss of people from the countryside has not diminished, but instead of needing to seek new careers thousands of miles away overseas, rural Norwegians now settle in the larger Norwegian cities, attracted by jobs in industry, in offices, or in service trades.

Available Resources

[6] What industrial and commercial base makes this possible? This depends in the first place on the use of Norway's available resources—the soil that supports agriculture, the forests that provide a basis for lumber, pulp and paper, the seas that offer a foundation for the important fishing industry, and mining, based on the rocks. All these require the use of energy; this too is a basic resource. That all of these activities are relatively modest contributions to the national wealth is shown from Table 1.

TABLE 1: Net Production in 1 Million Kroner

Agriculture	2,230
Forestry	920
Fishing and whaling	810
Mining and quarrying	680
Total	4,640

[7] In comparison, the value of production from manufacturing for the same year was 18,500 million kroner; other large contributors were construction, 5,560 million kroner and wholesale and retail trade, 9,700 million kroner. Not to be overlooked however is the contribution to employment of the basic industries listed in Table 1.

[8] An industry, if it can be so termed, that derives directly from the nature of Norway is transportation by water. Despite the high latitude, the seas around Norway do not freeze in winter, so that it is possible to carry passengers and freight along the seacoast, within Norway's many fjords, and to and from her countless offshore islands. A thousand years ago this was the basis for Viking overseas adventures, from the Mediterranean to Iceland, Greenland and eastern North America. Today, the long-established sea-going tradition not only provides employment but contributes significant amounts of "hard" currencies to the national balance of payments. About two-thirds of the annual "import surplus" is derived from revenue earned by ships carrying overseas cargoes, and more than 50,000 jobs are provided.

[9] Norwegian national policy has long given a priority to maintaining the high standard of service provided by its shipping fleet. The fleet itself is modern—and kept that way by constantly building new vessels and disposing of older ones. Conditions of service for the crews are among the best in the world, and the rates of pay are high. Traditionally, most seamen have been recruited from rural areas, often from smaller fishing villages. But as the attraction of work in the larger cities has become stronger, life at sea has seemed less attractive. Today a growing number of Norwegian vessels employ foreign crew members.

The Shipping Industry

[10] In recent years the Norwegian shipping industry, like that of other nations, has encountered difficulties for two reasons: the general economic depression has reduced inter-

national trade as a whole, and dramatic changes in the world oil industry have led to a reduction in the use of oil and so in the employment of tankers. These changes have affected not only shipping but also the shipbuilding industry, which sells vessels to many foreign countries, all of which have suffered in the same way.

[11] There has been a tendency toward the use of very large vessels, especially tankers, since sheer size is economical and reduces proportionately the high cost of crews. Shipping and shipbuilding are very important in the Norwegian economy. Fifteen or more Norwegian shipyards employ more than 500 workmen each, and the industry as a whole normally employs about 30,000. One shipyard, on a small island off the west coast, employs 1,500 men out of a total local population of about 10,000. Twenty years ago this yard had never built a ship larger than 1,000 tons. Recently, it has launched vessels larger than 200,000 tons. Shipbuilding is an unusual industry because it also creates all kinds of subsidiary industries to provide components, engines, cranes, electrical equipment, furnishings and so on. Norwegian success in shipbuilding is based on high technology and great skill in raising capital and in obtaining foreign orders and meeting delivery dates. A favorable tax system in Norway has also assisted.

[12] Today, Norwegian shipping is suffering from an oversupply—there are too many ships available and some of the largest are tied up in fjords around the coast waiting for an upturn in world trade. This has seriously reduced work in the shipyards. The Norwegian government recognizes the importance of shipbuilding to the national economy and, late in 1975, it provided generous financial help to companies in serious trouble. However, the situation has been less serious than it might have been because of the boom in the oil industry off western Norway, a boom that has required the construction of enormous drill rigs and drilling vessels that also give work to shipyards.

[13] The availability of hydroelectrical power has been mentioned. This natural resource has had a profound effect on the pattern of industry in Norway. It has led to creation of

industries in which large quantities of energy are needed and in which the cost of that energy is critical. Almost all Norway's energy is derived from hydro plants, whereas in West Europe about 75 percent of all electricity is provided from thermal

plants using coal and oil. Thus the cost of Norway's energy has not risen appreciably in recent years.

[14] Many industries are attracted to Norway because they need inexpensive power. As long ago as the end of the nineteenth century, Norway had two plants making calcium carbide out of readily available raw materials and using hydro-power. From this beginning rose the enormous fertilizer industry employing nitrogen and oxygen (from the air) and limestone. The next stage was production of aluminum from imported bauxite ore; then came magnesium and many other metals, particularly expensive metals like nickel (refined from concentrates imported from Canada). Other chemical industries followed, and eventually petrochemicals were manufactured from imported petroleum. This industry will expand greatly with the availability of Norwegian oil. As in Canada, the existence of plentiful electrical energy has led to a very large pulp and paper industry. Because Norway has large softwood forests, the raw materials for this industry are not imported.

Oil and Natural Gas

[15] The discovery of oil and natural gas in the North Sea between Norway and Britain led to a dramatic change in Norway's economic policy and to international agreements that assigned a large proportion of the oil and gas to Norway, which had no other domestic sources of fossil fuels. Because the petroleum industry requires use of advanced technologies, there has been an expansion of Norwegian industry and a rapid increase in highly paid jobs for the local labor force. The

sudden good fortune has also confronted the Norwegian people with very serious economic, political and social problems. On the whole, they are being handled well.

[16] A north-south line between Britain and Norway divides the resources of part of the continental shelf between them. On the eastern side of the line, Norway has the authority over any resource allocation. For the present, the government has decided to use only that part of the area south of the 62 degree north latitude line. There are many reasons for this, not least that jobs in the oil industry are attractive to fishermen, farmers and others who are relatively poorly paid. If the industry were carried on in the far north, it would probably attract so many workers from existing jobs that the local economy would

be seriously damaged. In addition, Norway wants to regulate the production of oil, to conserve the resources and control inflation. There is more than enough oil for the present south of the 62d parallel.

[17] At first, the exploration and production of oil and gas were in the hands of the large multinational petroleum companies, most of them American controlled. However, Norway has created a government-owned petroleum authority, "Statoil," which will be active not only in the North Sea fields, but elsewhere in the world. In addition, the government has set up a company to sell and distribute oil products, and to operate refineries in competition with private companies.

[18] Two major questions arose after the discovery of oil and gas in the North Sea area allocated to Norway; how should the large revenues from oil and gas be used and how is the oil industry to be owned or controlled? The government has announced that the industry and trade will be controlled in Norway, largely in Norwegian hands. Hence the creation of new government companies and the purchase of shares in other concerns. Meanwhile, agreements with private companies bring Norway something like 60 percent of the revenue derived from oil and gas production.

[19] It is no accident that Norway (and, incidentally, Britain) are following policies of production control and state intervention in the oil and gas industry. Both these societies are regarded as "social democracies." Thus *The New York Times* in September, 1975, reported that "Premier Trygve Bratteli has placed a firm lid on oil production in Norway and tight controls on revenues from the exploitation of the country's oil reserves" under a heading "Norway sets limits on oil exploitation to preserve society." This report called attention to Norway's extraordinary situation. This small country, without any fuel resources, has already produced enough oil (9 million tons) to meet its own needs; in 1976, it will probably produce 25 million tons and by the beginning of the 1980s it will be producing about ten times its needs. Even if Norway "places a lid" on production at this level, 15 percent of her gross national product will be derived from this source alone, and \$2 billion a year will flow into a nation already enjoying a high living standard. And there may be greater reserves off the Norwegian coast than in the Persian Gulf.

[20] That this remarkable change in fortune may ruin the country is a fear of the government and many of its more thoughtful citizens. What lies behind this attitude?

[21] Norway is one of the original "welfare states," in which the overall quality and standard of living of the citizens are primary concerns of the government. In Norway, health insurance (a form of medicare) was introduced in 1911; insurance to protect people at work dates back farther, to 1895. Old age pensions for all were instituted in 1937, family allowances, in 1946 and many other social services in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s; by 1971, many of the older, limited schemes were incorporated into a universal National Insurance Act that literally provides protection against hazards, seen and unseen, from cradle to grave.

[22] Many Norwegians, facing the added wealth, industrial activity, and risk of disruption of what they regard as a satisfactory way of life, prefer to retain what they have. A recent Gallup poll in Norway revealed that 76 percent of the population believe that their national standard of living is already too high. More than 80 percent concluded that better wages and increased productivity would not result in greater happiness, but rather in pollution and other problems. Norwegians also believe they should not try to make themselves richer while so many people in other parts of the world remain poor. They view the revenues from oil as a way to make it possible to aid those others.

[23] Norway has long been aware of her relationships with remote parts of the world. Shipping, through which much of her national revenue has come in the past, made Norwegians familiar with conditions everywhere, as did the emigration of the population. Through long-established church missionary work and disaster relief work, Norway became all too aware of the distressing poverty in many countries. Norwegian foreign policies have been a matter of general public concern, not drafted in the secrecy of a foreign office. This makes it all the more remarkable that Norwegians voted to stay out of the European Common Market in 1972. The government favored joining and all three of the other countries given the choice joined. The usual explanation of this is that a major split developed within the country and most of its political parties, and that the government's recommendation to vote in favor of the move was defeated because groups in certain parts of Norway believed that they would suffer economically and in other ways. The decision not to join was no snap decision, but followed months of open discussion leading to the participation of more than three-fourths of the electorate in the poll. There were 54 "no" votes for each 46 "yes," giving a majority of

about 150,000 votes against entry. Not all the anti-marketeers were hill-farmers, fishermen, very "left" young campaigners or very "right" older people. Some voters were afraid of commitment to a West European group that might restrict their freedom to act independently. Others preferred to retain the values of a small nation rather than to have them "homogenized" into some new mix composed predominantly of larger powers. Of course, Norway is not alone in Scandinavia in remaining outside the market, since her neighbors Sweden and Finland have followed the same course.

[24] Norway should most certainly not be regarded as a small, perfectionist nation trying to remain isolated. It should not be forgotten that Norway joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at a time when she (alone of the members) had a common border with the Soviet Union and faced a constant risk of attack. She has encountered difficulties over Svalbard (Spitsbergen) with the U.S.S.R. and has never lacked courage in defending her point of view. Today, the division of the continental shelf north of Norway and between the mainland and Svalbard and Bear Island adds to difficulties with the Soviet Union.

[25] Norway should be regarded as a small nation of about four million people, who admire their homeland and the way of life they have evolved. Compelled by the very nature of their environment to become industrious to survive, they achieved a satisfactory material living standard and developed a social and political system before most other countries. Norwegians like their way of life and believe in it; suddenly possessed of great wealth, they have no desire to alter it. It was no accident that the Norwegian Parliament is the trustee of the Nobel Peace Prize. Norway is a country that deserves study by nations east and west, great and small, as an example of what in the 1930s was considered to be an attribute of its neighbor Sweden—"The Middle Way."

1) Select the correct way to complete the following sentences.

1. Farming is not common in Norway because (a) *the climate is too cold* (b) *there is not much good farming land* (c) *most Norwegians want to live in the cities.*