

农业推广、兽医硕士专业学位英语
全国统一(联合)
考试大纲及复习指南

国务院学位委员会办公室
全国农业推广硕士专业学位教育指导委员会
全国兽医专业学位教育指导委员会

中国农业大学出版社

目 录

一、农业推广、兽医硕士专业学位英语全国统一（联合）考试大纲及复习指南·····	(1)
二、农业推广、兽医硕士专业学位英语考试样卷·····	(3)
农业推广、兽医硕士专业学位英语考试样卷答案·····	(11)
三、农业推广、兽医硕士专业学位英语考试模拟试题·····	(12)
农业推广、兽医硕士专业学位英语考试模拟试题答案·····	(39)
四、词汇表·····	(41)

农业推广、兽医硕士专业学位英语

全国统一（联合）考试大纲及复习指南

一、编写说明

为了更好地适应经济和社会发展对高层次专门人才迫切需要，完善具有中国特色的学位制度，1999年5月，国务院学位委员会第十七次会议审议批准，决定设置农业推广硕士专业学位，并于2000年起在部分院校试点招生。

农业推广硕士专业学位的招收须通过入学考试，外语是入学考试科目之一，并实行全国统一（联合）考试。为使考生更好的复习，国务院学位委员会办公室、全国农业推广硕士专业学位教育指导委员会、全国兽医专业学位教育指导委员会组织有关专家兼顾在职人员特点共同编写了农业推广硕士、兽医硕士专业英语全国统一（联合）考试大纲及复习指南，并编写了试题样卷。

二、评价目标

本考试重点考查应试者的英语实际运用能力，具体体现在英语阅读和写作翻译方面的能力。本考试不直接测试英语语法，而将英语基本的语法知识的考查体现在阅读和翻译等测试项目中。下面对应试者在词汇、阅读和翻译方面的要求简要分述如下：

1. 词汇包括中学和大学阶段所学过的基础词汇和常用的词组及其基本用法；常用的同义词及词组的区别等。

2. 语法包括英语的基本句型及其意义；各种时态的变化及其意义；主从句关系；句间的所指、省略、替代和逻辑关系等。

3. 综合的阅读理解能力，包括能正确理解文章的主旨、主要事实、重要细节、作者的观点、较明显的隐含意义等。

4. 英汉语的主要规律性差别和不同的表达习惯。

本英语考试大纲是为申请在职攻读农科硕士专业学位人员入学考试联考而编制的，是英语水平考试，而不是阶段性测试。达到入学标准的考生均需通过本考试，以保证入学考试后能顺利进行英语学位课程的学习。

三、考试题型与要求

试卷构成	题型	题量	计分	总分
第一部分：词汇	多项选择填空	10	20	100
第二部分：阅读理解	多项选择	20	40	
第三部分：英汉翻译	短文划线句翻译	4	40	

农业推广、兽医硕士专业学位英语入学考试含客观测试和主观测试，共分三个部分。各部分试题的题型与要求如下：

第一部分 词汇。词汇测试为多项选择形式，共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，计 20 分。每一问题包含一个题干和四个选择项，题干含一个空，因而句义不完整。要求考生在四个选择项中选择一个在意义上最适合于题干里空位的词或词组，并在用法上合乎英语的搭配习惯。

第二部分 阅读理解。阅读理解包括多项选择 20 题，每小题 2 分，计 40 分。试题含 4 篇一般难度的阅读短文，短文的长度约为 250 至 400 词，要求考生在读完每一篇短文之后，根据短文的内容，正确回答或完成短文后面的 5 个问题，问题的形式均为多项选择。

第三部分 英汉翻译。英汉翻译是一篇 300 至 400 词的短文中的 4 个划线句子的翻译，每题 10 分，共 40 分。要求考生对英语原文的理解比较准确，汉语表达符合汉语的习惯。

四、考试形式和时间

农业推广、兽医硕士专业学位英语入学考试联考形式为笔试，考试时间为 3 小时。

五、样卷和模拟试题

为使考生准备得更为充分，我们设计了一份样卷和一些模拟试题，以便考生了解考试的有关题型、题量和分数分配情况。考生在熟悉题型时，还需了解各类试题对答题的方式和要求，以避免考试时不必要的失误。本书可以作为考生的复习用书，也可作为考前复习指导教师或考前复习辅导班的参考用书。

农业推广、兽医硕士专业学位
英语考试样卷

Part One Vocabulary (10 questions, 2 points each, 20 points)

Directions: In this section, you are to decide which of the four choices marked A), B), C) or D) in each question best completes the blank of the sentence or question and make your choice by marking it on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. She _____ her mind by reading many books.
A) cultivated B) opened
C) sorted out D) appealed to
2. They are confident that they'll be able to _____ the mountain, however bad the weather may be.
A) invade B) conquer
C) occupy D) come across
3. The article _____ the major events of the last decade.
A) wrote B) was written
C) sketched D) was sketched
4. My _____ is to be a doctor and to specialize in surgery.
A) promotion B) ambition
C) courage D) promise
5. Today's newspaper had an interesting _____ on the population control.
A) composition B) publication
C) article D) content
6. _____ to my expectations, I quite enjoyed myself at the party.
A) Contrary B) Constant
C) Surprising D) Satisfied
7. The new theory was widely _____.
A) entertained B) acquired
C) accepted D) trusted
8. We never expected that he should have _____ such a crime.
A) involved B) made
C) acted D) committed
9. There was no body in _____ when we came round the corner.
A) sight B) glance
C) prospect D) review

10. Remember that the medicine in the bottle is _____ for emergency.
- A) applied B) adopted
C) meant D) tended

Part Two Reading Comprehension (20 questions, 2 points each, 40 points)

Directions: In this section, there are four passages, each followed by 5 questions with four choices marked A), B), C) or D). Read the passages and questions carefully and make your choices that you think would best complete the statements or best answer the questions by marking them on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

Both on land and at sea, helicopters have rescued many people. Helicopters can move in very small spaces, and they can land almost anywhere. In addition, they can remain in one place in the air to make a rescue.

Here is an instance of helicopters coming to the rescue of drivers in a car accident. The drivers of some cars had been going too fast, and they lost control. When the cars hit each other, several people were hurt. Now they needed medical help immediately. The rescue workers were going to give first aid to all the injured people. Then they were going to carry the injured people to the helicopter. The pilot of the helicopter was going to take them to the closest hospital. There the people were going to receive medical help.

Here is another instance, in which the Coast Guard helped two boatmen by way of a helicopter. Their boat was grounded (搁浅) on rocks, and the men had been caught far from land. The Coast Guard rescuers are lowering lifebelts (救生带) to the men. The boatmen were going to climb into the cage; in the cage they were going to ride up to the helicopter. Then they would put on dry clothes and drink some hot coffee. The boatmen hadn't been looking carefully at the sea when they ran into the rocks. They were probably not going to make that mistake a second time!

11. Helicopters can make many rescues on the land and the sea because
- A) they can move very fast.
B) they can go everywhere.
C) they are designed to rescue people who are in trouble.
D) they only need a small place to move in and land on.
12. Why did the cars have an accident?
- A) Because they hit each other at the wrong time.
B) Because they lost control when going too fast.
C) Because the traffic was too heavy.
D) Because the road was in poor condition.

13. What were the rescue workers going to do first with the car accident?
- A) They were going to give first aid to all the injured people.
 - B) They were going to carry the injured to the nearest hospital.
 - C) They were going to make an investigation into the cause of the accident.
 - D) They were going to gather all the drivers involved in the accident for questioning.
14. In the second instance, the boatmen were going to reach the helicopter by
- A) lowering lifebelts.
 - B) riding up to the helicopter in the cage.
 - C) climbing up to the helicopter upon the rope.
 - D) whatever they could hold on to.
15. Were the boatmen going to have another accident like this in the future?
- A) Definitely not.
 - B) Not sure.
 - C) Very likely.
 - D) Very likely not.

Passage Two

The differing communication styles of a culture can cause serious misunderstandings. One of the most respected analyses of differences in communication styles is that cultures can be characterized as having a high-context communication style or a low-context communication style. A high-context communication style is one in which most of the information is either in the physical context or internalized (内在的) in the person, while very little is in the coded, explicit (清楚的), transmitted part of the message. A low-context communication is just the opposite, that is, the mass of the message is represented by the explicit code.

In high-context societies, the meaning of a message can only be understood within the context of the message. Most homogeneous (同种族的) societies are high-context. In these societies, knowing a word or a character has little meaning without knowing the context in which it is used.

Examples of low-context societies include Germany, the United States, most of Scandinavia, France, and the United Kingdom. When people from low-context (Western) cultures work with people from high-context (Asian) cultures, a commonly heard complaint expressed by the Westerners is that the Westerners cannot "read" or understand their Asian associates, even when they know some of the language. This is because they are missing the context in which the message is being sent.

16. According to this passage, having some knowledge of different communication styles of a culture is helpful in

- A) promoting understanding.
 - B) causing misunderstanding.
 - C) making specific plans together.
 - D) doing profitable businesses with one another.
17. Compared with low-context communication, high-context communication for westerners is
- A) easier to succeed.
 - B) more difficult to succeed.
 - C) impossible to take place.
 - D) not at all difficult.
18. According to the author, Asian countries belong to
- A) low-context cultures.
 - B) no-context cultures.
 - C) high-context cultures.
 - D) little-context cultures.
19. According to the author, people from high-context cultures will find
- A) a word with little meaning without a context.
 - B) it only able to communicate with people of the same race.
 - C) it impossible to work with people from low-context ones.
 - D) it more interesting to work with people from low-context ones.
20. If a foreigner wants to have a good understanding of a high-context society, he has to
- A) know the language well.
 - B) be very familiar with the landscape.
 - C) know both the language and the culture.
 - D) read a lot of books and know a lot of people.

Passage Three

This year I decided to do something to regain (重获) my reputation as a kindly uncle. My nephew, Tony, had never forgiven me for the dictionary I had bought him as a birthday present last year. His parents had no reason to be grateful to me either, because the year before, I had presented their dear son with a pot of paste and some funny pictures. Instead of sticking them into a book, Tony had naturally covered every wall in the house with them. This year, therefore, I decided to let him choose for himself.

We went into a big toy shop but Tony was highly critical of everything he saw. In vain did I show him toy after toy; he was not to be tempted. Then I saw his eyes light up; he had

discovered something he really did approve of: a large tin (锡) drum. I was quite pleased too—until I thought what Tony's mother would say when she saw it. Nobody would get any sleep for weeks! I led Tony away quickly, saying that the drum was too expensive. If that was how I felt, Tony replied jokingly (开玩笑地), then I could buy him the big model railway in the shop window. Now that was really expensive, so I quickly changed the subject.

Tony asked for permission to go off on his own and I made the most of my opportunity to sit down and rest my aching feet. Fifteen minutes passed but there was still no sign of Tony. I began to get worried and got up to look for him. I asked a young lady if she had seen a little boy in a gray suit. She looked about her helplessly (帮不上忙地) and pointed out that there were so many little boys in gray suits. I was just beginning to despair, when I saw a strange figure dressed in peculiar purple clothes. The figure was wearing a false beard and had a cave-man's axe in one hand, and a space gun in the other. It was, of course, Tony, who informed me at once that he was the first cave-man to fly into space.

21. Tony had never forgiven his uncle because
 - A) he did not like his uncle's birthday present.
 - B) he did not like his uncle.
 - C) he wanted to choose the present himself.
 - D) his parents had a bad influence on him about his uncle.

22. If Tony's uncle had bought him the tin drum, Tony's parents would probably
 - A) thank the uncle for buying Tony an exciting toy.
 - B) blame the uncle for letting Tony be a source of noise.
 - C) blame the uncle for making Tony unable to go to bed in time.
 - D) thank the uncle for sacrificing his sleep to enjoy Tony's beating of the drum.

23. From Tony's reply to his uncle, we can see that in his eyes the drum was
 - A) expensive.
 - B) cheap.
 - C) funny.
 - D) tempting.

24. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word "peculiar" in the last paragraph of the passage?
 - A) Particular.
 - B) Rather.
 - C) Strange.
 - D) False.

25. The uncle began to get worried when
- A) Tony went off on his own.
 - B) Tony was not found after a fifteen-minute search.
 - C) The young lady failed to find Tony which led to his despair.
 - D) Tony did not show up after fifteen minutes.

Passage Four

During the meal, you'd better be careful not to leave a spoon in a soup bowl or coffee cup or any other dish. The coffee spoon ought to be on the saucer, the soup spoon ought to be on the plate under the bowl. When you are having soup, make the least noises and use the side of your spoon inside out this way, not the tip. And you mustn't pick up your soup bowls so as to drink away the last drops of your soup from the bottom of the bowl.

Very often there is only one main course and salad, followed by your sweet. If you find the meal not enough, say "Oh, it's delicious!" and ask for some more of the chicken or steak (牛排) or whatever you have just had. The hostess will be very glad that you appreciate her cooking and will give you an extra portion. But if you observe the Chinese way of being polite and say "No, thank you" when the hostess offers you more, you will most probably starve later. Because Americans will never press food on you. Yet it is not polite to keep silent and not to talk with the person next to you. It would be considered good manners if you handle your silverware (餐具) with care so that they don't make any noise. When coffee comes, drink it from your cup. The coffee spoon should rest on the saucer while you are drinking. And smoking, of course, is rarely seen at a dinner table. Well, when the meal is finished, the guests put their napkins (餐巾) on the table and stand up, the men again helping the ladies with their chairs.

After the dinner, the guests usually stay for an hour or two, then they would say, "well, I'm afraid I must be going now." The host and hostess would of course urge everyone to stay longer. "What, already? Won't you have another coffee?" The guests, for instance, would say, "I love to, but I have to be up early tomorrow. Thank you for a most enjoyable evening. Good-night."

And if you stay overnight or over the weekend, it will be courteous to send a thank-you note to the host or hostess the following day, very often with a small gift such as a box of chocolate or some flowers as a token of appreciation of their hospitality (好客).

26. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?
- A) How to Enjoy a Dinner
 - B) Table Manners in the U. S. A.
 - C) How to Prepare for a Meal
 - D) Never Press Food on Your Guest

27. The passage suggests that
- A) talking is necessary at a dinner table.
 - B) to make the hostess happy you should ask for more food even if you are full.
 - C) you should keep silent at a dinner table in order to be polite.
 - D) if you want to be friendly with the person next to you, you should press food on him.
28. At a dinner table, you do all of the following except
- A) picking up your soup bowl to drink away the last drop.
 - B) making the least noise possible.
 - C) handling your silverware with care.
 - D) drinking the coffee from your cup.
29. What does "courteous" mean in the last paragraph of the passage?
- A) Friendly.
 - B) Polite.
 - C) Generous.
 - D) Noble.
30. The passage implies that
- A) different nations have different customs.
 - B) Chinese customs are quite similar to American ones.
 - C) both Chinese and Americans have soup before the main course.
 - D) if you are polite, the hostess will press more food on you.

Part Three Translation from English into Chinese (4 sentences, 10 points each, 40 points)

Directions: In this part, there is one passage in which four sentences are underlined for translation. Read the passage carefully and translate the underlined sentences into Chinese in the corresponding places on the ANSWER SHEET.

Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor and industrialist, was a man of many contrasts. He was the son of a bankrupt, but became a millionaire; a scientist with a love of literature, an industrialist who managed to remain an idealist. (31) He made a fortune but lived a simple life, and although cheerful in company he was often sad in private . A lover of mankind, he never had a wife or family to love him; a patriotic son of his native land, he died alone on foreign soil. He invented a new explosive, dynamite, to improve the peacetime industries of mining and road building, but saw it used as a weapon of war to kill and injure his fellow men. World-famous for his works he was never personally well known, for throughout his

life he avoided publicity. "I do not see," he once said, "that I have deserved any fame and I have no taste for it. " But since his death, his name has brought fame and glory to others.

He had never been to school or university but had studied privately and by the time he was twenty was a skilful chemist and excellent linguist, speaking Swedish, Russian, German, French and English. Like his father, Alfred Nobel was imaginative and inventive, but he had better luck in business and showed more financial sense. He was quick to see industrial openings for his scientific inventions and built up over 80 companies in 20 different countries. (32) Indeed his greatness lay in his outstanding ability to combine the qualities of an original scientist with those of a forward-looking industrialist .

Seldom happy, he was always searching for a meaning to life, and from his youth had taken a serious interest in literature and philosophy. Perhaps because he could not find ordinary human love—he never married—he came to care deeply about the whole of mankind. He was always generous to the poor; (33) "I'd rather take care of the stomachs of the living than the glory of the dead in the form of stone memorials," he once said . His greatest wish, however, was to see an end to wars, and thus peace between nations, and he spent much time and money working for this cause until his death in Italy in 1896. (34) His famous will, in which he left money to provide prizes for outstanding work in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology (生理学), Medicine, Literature and Peace, is a memorial to his interests and ideals . And so, the man who felt he should have died at birth is remembered and respected long after his death.

农业推广、兽医硕士学位英语考试样卷答案

Part One Vocabulary (10 questions, 20 points)

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C
6. A 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. C

Part Two Reading Comprehension (20 questions, 40 points)

Passage One

11. D 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. D

Passage Two

16. A 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. C

Passage Three

21. A 22. B 23. B 24. C 25. D

Passage Four

26. B 27. A 28. A 29. B 30. A

Part Three Translation from English into Chinese (4 sentences, 40 points)

31. 他发了财,但过着俭朴的生活;他和其他人在一起时虽然兴致勃勃,可是私下里却经常郁郁寡欢。
32. 确实,他的伟大在于他具有卓越的能力,能把一个有独创性科学家的品质同一个有远见的实业家的品质结合起来。
33. 他曾说:“我宁愿关照活人的口腹,而不愿以纪念碑的方式予死人以荣誉。”
34. 他那著名的遗嘱可谓其追求和理想的丰碑,在遗嘱中他留下了钱,为在物理学、化学、生理学、医学、文学以及和平等方面的杰出成就提供奖金。

农业推广、兽医硕士专业学位

英语考试模拟试题

Part One Vocabulary

Directions: In this section, you are to decide which of the four choices marked A), B), C) or D) in each question best completes the blank of the sentence or question and make your choice by marking it on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. In the United States, direct eye contact and firm handshakes are _____ during introductions.
A) legal B) forbidden C) customary D) unusual
2. Many people _____ conversations by asking questions.
A) start B) interrupt C) avoid D) end
3. A _____ response to "thank you" is "you're welcome."
A) causal B) fast C) strange D) suitable
4. Problems can _____ when Chinese visiting scholars are not familiar with the American customs.
A) decay B) arise C) arouse D) decline
5. He used to be a millionaire, but now he is _____.
A) sad B) upset C) happy D) penniless
6. The scholar has _____ a new proposal to his department.
A) promoted B) learned C) offered D) argued
7. Let's _____ our routine and drive to work by a different route.
A) change B) correct C) depart D) contrast
8. The scientist _____ his research for lack of funds.
A) took B) gave up C) shook off D) denied
9. You shouldn't look _____ people who aren't as well off as you are.
A) up to B) up on C) down on D) down to
10. I bought this sixteenth-century watch at a quite _____ price.
A) easy B) expensive C) dear D) reasonable
11. The athlete was _____ by his failure in the competition.
A) terrified B) astonished C) afraid D) terrific
12. For some strange reason, Mr. Brown didn't _____ his identity when I first met him in Hong Kong.
A) see B) seek C) reveal D) lead

13. The California Gold Rush didn't _____ wealth to many who traveled west to seek their fortune.
A) bring B) put C) take D) hold
14. The captain of the ship _____ that there was no danger.
A) referred B) approved C) permitted D) guaranteed
15. The caves of Altamira, which were _____ in northern Spain, contain interesting paintings by early cave dwellers (穴居者).
A) developed B) invented C) discovered D) created
16. _____ your fax, I am pleased to inform you that your plans are quite acceptable.
A) Responding B) Concerning C) Relating D) Corresponding
17. Employees of this firm have an _____ increase in pay every year.
A) necessary B) inevitable C) controlled D) automatic
18. It is _____ that people who earn more money should pay higher taxes.
A) logical B) illogical C) special D) marvelous
19. These plants must be _____ from direct sunlight.
A) sheltered B) stopped C) derived D) taken
20. Every day he works from morning till night, he is really an _____ worker.
A) economical B) serious C) industrious D) notable
21. Smoking in bed _____ numerous fires a year!
A) burns B) keeps C) catches on D) leads to
22. They may spoil their grandchildren by _____ them too much.
A) thinking of B) indulging C) providing D) beating
23. She _____ her sister in appearance but not in character.
A) assembles in B) likes C) resembles D) looks after
24. Silence is _____ of all examination candidates.
A) robbed B) interested C) taken D) required
25. The scientific study of societies and human behavior in groups is called _____.
A) politics B) ecology C) physiology D) sociology
26. She regularly _____ to the college magazine.
A) devotes B) visits C) contributes D) vote
27. He was _____ of having made such a mistake.
A) miserable B) sad C) excited D) ashamed
28. They always give the _____ seats to whoever comes first.
A) occupied B) distant C) vacant D) recent
29. A man cannot be really happy if what he enjoys doing is ignored by society as of no _____.
A) cost B) value C) price D) expenses
30. It is _____ impossible to imagine that universities, hospitals, large businesses or even science and technology could have come into being without cities to support them.
A) virtually B) hardly C) rarely D) seldom

31. He was arrested on a _____ murder.
 A) behavior B) charge C) purpose D) investment
32. A _____ study of biology requires familiarity with the properties of trees and plants, and the habit of birds and beasts.
 A) through B) scientific C) thoughtful D) considerate
33. A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the _____ of evil is for good men to do nothing.
 A) trial B) wisdom C) triumph D) idleness
34. The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so _____ and few as hardly to be noticed.
 A) trivial B) local C) obvious D) influential
35. Serious damage can be done without the _____ being aware at the time that damage has occurred.
 A) criminal B) victim C) expert D) hero
36. Even though its economy continues to recover, the US is increasingly becoming a nation of part-timers and _____ workers.
 A) permanent B) competent C) temporary D) respectful
37. Had it not been for the _____ investment from the general public, our company would not be so prosperous as it is.
 A) potential B) timely C) delayed D) primary
38. The resistance can be determined _____ that the voltage and current are known.
 A) in order B) so C) provided D) for the reason
39. _____ around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known as hot spots.
 A) Abandoned B) Neglected C) Fulfilled D) Scattered
40. Darkness set in before the traveler could find _____ for the night.
 A) headline B) shelter C) trace D) indication
41. Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be _____ and damaged?
 A) starved B) motivated C) removed D) opposed
42. Scientists know that the time is coming rapidly when the person one hundred years old will not be a _____ .
 A) phenomenon B) incident C) accident D) episode
43. Fire licked lazily along the collapsed _____ of what had been a trunk.
 A) tyres B) bodies C) hopes D) fragments
44. This _____ could be transmitted to us as a source of power for manufacturing plants or even for our cook-stoves.
 A) vigor B) activity C) efficiency D) energy

45. Several experts have been called in to plan _____ for boating, tennis, refreshments and children's games in the projected town park.
A) opportunities B) facilities C) utilities D) installments
46. The two countries will restore full diplomatic relations now that they have _____ their long-standing dispute.
A) settled B) completed C) concluded D) tackled
47. I have a number of _____ to make about the management of the hotel.
A) claims B) accusations C) complaints D) rumor
48. Physicists have made new discoveries that challenge our _____ theories of the universe.
A) existed B) adapted C) established D) recognized
49. It is reported that there is no better _____ for mother's milk.
A) change B) performance C) exchange D) substitute
50. As I felt so much better, my doctor _____ me to take a holiday by the sea.
A) suggested B) considered C) advised D) inquired

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this section, each reading passage is followed by 5 questions with four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Read the passages and questions carefully and make your choices that you think would best complete the statements or best answer the questions by marking them on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

ABC is one of the three major American television networks. Historically, ABC may be distinguished from CBS and NBC by certain elements in its programming and business activities. As the last of the three major networks to come into existence, ABC had to succeed without established shows, or the stars that were already under contract to the other networks. The network turned to the motion picture studios and made television history by convincing them that they should produce for the small screen as well as the large screen. For the first time, Hollywood's major studios began producing for network television, beginning with Walt Disney in 1954 and Warner Bros. in 1955. Later, it would become common practice for the studios to produce television programs.

ABC pioneered programming for young adult audiences. This began in the 1950s, and when ABC became the first-place network in the mid-1970s, several of its prime-time (黄金时段) series were targeted for young audiences. Some credit the network with having pioneered the miniseries (小型电视系列片). It broadcast TV's first miniseries, *QB VII*, in 1974. In 1977 ABC broadcast *Roots* over seven nights, and achieved record TV ratings (排行). Through the years ABC has also been strong in its daytime lineup (节目) and in sports. It has broadcast more Olympics than either of the other networks.