

国际新闻方向专业试卷

第一部分：英语新闻业务（满分 75 分，用题目要求的语言作答，按序号写在答题纸上）
1. 2008 年 9 月 30 日，国务院总理温家宝在中南海紫光阁接受了美国《科学》杂志（Science）主编布鲁斯·艾伯茨（Bruce Alberts）的专访。10 月 17 日，新华社公布了这次访谈的内容。下面是温家宝就中国食品安全问题发表的谈话。请据此写三个内容不同的英语新闻导语。（每个不超过 28 个英文词，包括只起语法作用的冠词等等；本题满分 15 分）

电头是：

Beijing, October 17 (Xinhua) --

艾伯茨问：中国政府对奶粉事件的反应给我留下深刻印象。请您介绍一下中国对保证食品安全有什么计划？

温家宝：我们想做三件事情。第一，严肃认真地处理这起奶粉事件，并从中吸取深刻的教训。第二，研究制定振兴中国食品业的规划。第三，加强立法，依法治理和监督从田地到餐桌的每一个环节。这次奶粉事件使我们感到非常痛心。我们觉得，事情发生在企业，但政府有责任，特别是在监管方面。奶制品产业的几个重要环节，原奶生产、收购、运输、加工、配方和制成品，这些环节都要有明确的标准和检测要求，而且要有相应的责任，乃至法律责任。我再一次郑重强调，决不能以牺牲人的生命和健康来换取一时的经济发展。我向您保证，我们的政府一定能带领人民渡过这段由奶品事件所造成的困难，使中国的食品业有一个大的改观。所有的食品都要符合国际标准，出口食品还要符合进口国的标准。我以为，在质量检测、监督管理各个环节都离不开科学技术。我们已经确定卫生部作为食品监管的主要部门。

2. Following are excerpts of Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao's speech delivered in Tianjin on September 27, 2008 at the opening ceremony of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2008, or the Summer Davos, hosted by the World Economic Forum. Please use it as base material to write a piece of hard news in English for Xinhua News Agency, with the number of words not more than 600. （本题满分 35 分）

Please begin with:

Tianjin, September 27 (Xinhua) --

中国 30 年的变化，得益于改革开放。中国要实现富强民主文明和谐的现代化目标，仍然要靠改革开放。中国正处于并将长期处于社会主义初级阶段，经济社会还存在许多不容忽视的问题，城乡之间、地区之间、经济与社会发展之间不平衡、不协调，经济发展方式粗放，人口、资源、环境压力大，劳动就业、社会保障、收入分配、教育卫生等方面问题仍然较多，还有贪污腐败现象严重等问题。解决这些问题归根到底要靠深化改革。只有坚持改革开放，坚定不移地走中国特色社会主义道路，国家才有光明的前途，从这个意义上说，改革开放一定要贯穿于中国现代化建设的全过程。

-- 我们要继续深化经济体制改革。进一步完善基本经济制度，健全市场体系；深化财税、金融体制改革，完善宏观调控体系。

-- 我们要继续推进政治体制改革和其他方面改革。人民民主是社会主义的生命，没有民主，就没有社会主义。我们不仅要通过发展经济改善人民生活，还要通过民主法制建设保障人民的民主权利，实现社会公平和正义。我们要建设社会主义法治国家，依法管理国家事务和社会事务，创造条件让人民更有效地批评和监督政府，努力造就人人心情舒畅、

family finances, they will not have enough aid money to go around, given that their own endowment returns are disappointing, states are making cutbacks and fund-raising will become more difficult.

"We are looking ahead and trying to be prepared for what might be coming," said Jon Riester, associate dean of financial assistance at Hanover College, a private institution with about 1,000 undergraduates, including Justin Keeton, one of Ms. Jacobs's sons. "We're looking internally at our own budgets to see what we may be able to do in terms of providing additional assistance to students under various situations."

The concern is widespread, even though college officials say it's too soon to quantify how many students will face a shortfall. Even at wealthy institutions, financial aid administrators have begun weighing contingency plans. "Part of the conversation that's going on now in many institutions is, do we want to put a dollar figure on how much we are willing to extend ourselves," said L. Katharine Harrington, dean of admission and financial aid at the University of Southern California.

Ms. Harrington said she opposed setting a limit on aid, but added that the university's pockets were not bottomless. "If we start seeing massive layoffs," she added, "we may be in for a real bumpy ride."

The credit crisis has made it harder for students and their parents to borrow, even as their needs grow and their savings accounts dwindle. In plenty of cases, students who had been borrowing on their own have had to ask parents — and in some cases, other relatives and friends — to help cover tuition or to cosign loans, both aid officials and lenders say.

Officials at most four-year colleges say that they have not seen rampant problems so far, because students have found alternatives. The financing for the fall semester was mostly in place many months ago, before the severity of the credit crisis and the economic downturn became apparent.

Others wonder privately whether there will a rebellion by parents about paying so much for education if the country's economic distress is prolonged. A survey of nearly 3,000 parents by Fidelity Investments released earlier this month found that 62 percent of parents planned to use student loans to help finance expenses, up from 53 percent last year.

Ms. Jacobs said that with a family income of more than \$100,000 a year, they had been counting on some loans to help pay for college for her 21-year-old sons, Justin and Jacob Keeton. Tuition, room and board add up to just over \$32,000 at Hanover College in Hanover, Ind., which Justin attends, and nearly \$29,500 at Franklin College, in Franklin, Ind., which Jacob attends.

Then, in December, Colgate-Palmolive closed its Jeffersonville plant, where her husband worked.

"I said, 'This year the loans are going to have to be in your name, I'm not going to be able to pick up as much as I have before,'" Ms. Jacobs recalled. "They said they would be willing to put the student loans in their names and continue on. We all came to that consensus, but I hate it because I hate for them to come out of school with \$20,000 in student loans," Ms. Jacobs added. "To me that is so much money."

She also called the two colleges, and each contributed about \$3,000 more in aid, she said. Financial aid administrators have been scrambling in a rapidly changing market, as many companies have decided that student loans are just not profitable enough. Many student loan providers, citing reduced profit margins and greater difficulty selling loans, have stopped making

federally guaranteed loans, private loans or both.

Federal loans account for about three-quarters of student borrowing, and the government has assured that money will flow uninterrupted by agreeing to buy those loans, even if fewer companies are in the business. Federal loan volume is likely to grow this year; the number of applications for federal aid so far this year has risen to 13.5 million, up nearly 10 percent from 12.3 million a year earlier.

Private lending, which helps families plug the gap between federal aid and the total cost of attendance, has been the fastest-growing segment over the last decade but has been undergoing rapid changes. Some of the biggest lenders, like Sallie Mae, have tightened their credit standards and raised their interest rates yet again in recent weeks. "The current financial markets provide no other choice," Sallie Mae wrote to colleges last week. "When conditions improve, we hope to relax our underwriting criteria and serve more students."

Tim Ranzetta, the founder of Student Lending Analytics, posted the lender's letter on his blog, where he called it "extremely bad news for students."

Michaela Rice, now a sophomore at Plymouth State University, is one of the students who had to redesign her borrowing after she learned in the spring that a student loan she had taken out with her father as cosigner would evaporate because the lender was getting out of that business. A financial aid specialist at Plymouth State, which has about 4,300 undergraduates in Plymouth, N.H., suggested the family switch to federal parent loans.

That led Ms. Rice to ask her mother, who is divorced from her father, to take on \$17,000 in debt. The new loan, called a Parent Plus loan, has a more flexible repayment options and a fixed 8.5 percent interest rate. But it also puts her mother at risk if Ms. Rice does not earn enough as a teacher to cover repayments.

"We haven't really sat down and talked about how am I going to pay for it," said Ms. Rice, 19. "My senior year we'll probably sit down." The subject touched on other sensitive issues — in this case, the question of how Ms. Rice's biological father might continue to help pay for her college education and what her stepfather's role should be.

Ms. Rice's mother, Judy Krahulec, remarried to an American Airlines pilot who already had children of his own, and she did not want to saddle him with debt for children who were not his. She and Ms. Rice hesitated over the parent loan. "If I sign papers, who am I really indebting? My husband," Ms. Krahulec said. "That's who I'm indebting. It's not my loan, it's his."

"It would be in my mom's name," said Ms. Rice, who said she would repay her mother, "but it's my stepdad's money if anything went wrong."

Still, she was lucky, because not all students' parents qualify for Plus loans. To satisfy companies that make private loans, more students have had to find cosigners.

Kiara S. Holiday, a sophomore this year at High Point University in High Point, N.C., learned just weeks before classes were to start that her mother had not qualified for a Plus loan. "It threw me for a loop," said Ms. Holiday, who is 19. "Person after person, they just denied, like my mother, my aunts."

Ms. Holiday said she investigated the options. But even taking advantage of larger maximum federal Stafford loan amounts available to students whose parents are denied Plus loans, she did not have enough to cover about \$31,000 in tuition, room and board at High Point.

So she called her great-grandmother, an octogenarian in Boston. Ms. Holiday, who wants to go to medical school and become an immunologist in a laboratory, said that despite the poor

economy, she was not worried about being able to pay her debts after graduation.
 "I'm pretty sure something will work out for me," Ms. Holiday said. (End)

第二部分：新闻学基础知识（满分 75 分，用中文作答，按序号将答案写在答题纸上）

4. 填空（16 分）

新闻史上所讲的三 S 是指____、____和____，其中后者所写的 *Red star over China*，中文出版时的书名为《____》，在国内外产生了广泛的影响。与其同时代的中国著名记者范长江的代表作是《____》。为了纪念他和我国另外一位著名新闻工作者，2005 年起合并设立了我国新闻界的最高奖项____，以表彰新闻界的杰出人士。著名报人____担任主编的《大公报》，坚持____、____、____、____四不方针，在国内外享有盛誉，1941 年获得美国密苏里大学新闻学院的杰出报纸奖。2008 年是这一世界久负盛名的新闻学院建院____周年纪念，同时也是我国____大学“新闻学研究会”成立 80 周年纪念，还是《____宣言》发布 60 周年纪念。该宣言第 19 条指出“人人有权享有主张和发表意见的自由”。我国 2004 年修订的宪法第 33 条也规定国家尊重和保障____，第 35 条规定中华人民共和国公民有言论、____、集会、结社、游行、示威的自由。

5. 简述或列举（24 分）

- (1) 列举标志我国新闻学形成的关于新闻历史、理论和业务的三本著作及其作者。同
- (2) 掏粪运动
- (3) 简述新媒体的传播特点，并列举 4 种新媒体形式。

6. 翻译论述（30 分）

- (1) 把下面划线的部分翻译成中文（共三处），然后回答问题（2）。

One result is that the press exerts considerable influence. Often this influence is a force for reform, uncovering shortcomings in society and providing information that government officials, business leaders or others in powerful positions are sometimes reluctant to divulge.

Another result, however, is a tendency by the press to ignore its own occasional errors, excesses and lapses in fairness. For many decades, any attacks on specific flaws were regarded as undermining the press's basic freedom—particularly when the attacks came from without. Inside, the general practice was silence. When this writer was learning the trade on a New York newspaper 20 years ago, he was instructed that readers were not interested in how the news was gathered. Stories about journalists and journalism were boring, the conventional wisdom dictated, and should be avoided. Norman Isaacs, who became well-known as an editor and is now chairman of the National News Council, recalls that when he was a young reporter "we burned up a lot of energy and space covering up the fact that we had made a mistake. We would write some new story somehow setting the record straight if necessary, but we tried to avoid saying simply: 'The paper made an error.'" Broader stories about flaws in the press were even more rare.

(2) 问题：

参考上面的信息，结合必要的案例，试论新闻媒体的作用和存在的问题。