

2008 年北京外国语大学国际新闻专业考研试题

第一部分：汉英-英汉翻译

1. Following are excerpts of a press communiqué issued on December 2, 2007, at the end of the First China-Japan High-Level Economic Dialogue in Beijing. Please use it as base material to write three news leads in English for Xinhua News Agency. (15 points)

You should begin with:

Beijing, December 2, 2007 (Xinhua) -

首次中日经济高层对话新闻公报 (摘要)

(2007 年 12 月 2 日 北京)

一、首次中日经济高层对话于 2007 年 12 月 1 日在北京举行。中方代表团长为国务院副总理曾培炎。日方代表团长为外务大臣高村正彦 (Masahiko Komura)。

三、鉴于中日经济相互依存度的提高和两国经济在亚洲及世界经济中的重要性, 双方就两国宏观经济和贸易投资问题、气候变化等环境和能源问题、地区及国际经济问题等, 坦率交换了意见, 增进了相互理解。

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五、双方一致认为, 基于两国在国际社会中的责任日益增大, 应以此次经济高层对话为契机, 继续推动中日经济关系的发展, 通过构筑中日战略互惠关系, 为世界经济持续发展做出更大贡献。双方认为中日经济高层对话是达到以上目的的有益措施, 应继续发挥该机制的作用, 一致同意于 2008 年底前在东京举行第二次对话。

六、双方认识到, 中日经济的相互依存关系不断加深、密不可分, 就以下宏观经济政策展开了讨论。

(一) 鉴于两国经济对世界经济的重大影响, 双方确认应采取负责任的态度推进经济政策的运行。

(二) 中方认为, 日本走出流动性过剩问题引发的泡沫经济的经验教训值得借鉴。日方对中方增强人民币汇率弹性的方针表示欢迎。

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十、双方就在两国高等教育机构共同开展可持续发展和环境教育达成一致。中方表示应进一步加强中日友好环境保护中心在中日环保合作中的窗口和桥梁作用。日方表示将尽力给予协助。

十一、双方一致评价政府间合作及中日民间绿化合作委员会在森林、林业方面所开展的务实活动, 同意共同致力于可持续森林经营措施。为进一步利用生物质能, 将加强信息交流和技术交流。

十二、双方同意, 继续推进《加强能源领域合作共同声明》中节能等领域具体合作项目, 促进两国合作。

(一) 中方表明将推进节能事业。日方表明将继续支持开展相关培训研修活动, 并提议开展有利于实现多边框架确定的节能目标和行动计划的培训研修活动, 中方表示将积极参加。双方认为这有利于解决气候变化问题。

(二) 双方同意, 加强合作以推动“中日节能、环保商务推进示范项目”取得更多成果。

(三) 双方将继续加强煤炭清洁使用技术和生产安全技术方面的合作。日方强调两国煤炭贸易稳定发展的重要性。

十三、双方同意继续派遣知识产权官民联合访华团, 并在此基础上加强合作, 将在修改主要知识产权法规过程中开展合作, 继续开展知识产权领域人才培养合作; 加强知识产权

执法方面的合作，同意就提供涉嫌侵犯知识产权相关信息、在中央行政机关指导下推动地方知识产权交流与合作继续协商；双方确认将积极参与东亚植物新品种保护论坛，以协调和加强植物新品种保护制度。

十四、中方希望日方尽早承认中国完全市场经济地位。中国重视产品质量和食品安全，双方愿继续加强在产品质量和食品安全方面的合作和能力建设。

2. Following is a news story published in the China Youth Daily on November 29, 2007. Please use it as base material to write a piece of hard news in English for China Daily. (40 points)

Attention: your story must have a title, and its length should not be longer than 600 words.

胡锦涛回信聋哑儿刘丹阳：我同你的爷爷奶奶一样爱你

中国青年报，2007年11月29日

中共中央总书记胡锦涛于11月27日专门给9岁的聋哑孩子刘丹阳回信。胡锦涛总书记在信中亲切地对小丹阳说，“我同你的爷爷、奶奶一样爱你”，并祝他“健康成长、幸福快乐”。

在信中，胡锦涛总书记还表示：“我相信，随着国家各项事业的发展，在社会各界的关爱和帮助下，你们的生活会越来越好。”

刘丹阳是湖北省宜昌市特殊教育学校五年级的学生。党的十七大召开后，每天都收看大会盛况的小丹阳抑制不住激动的心情，提笔给胡锦涛爷爷写了一封充满纯真情感、倾吐心声的信。

他在信中写道，从2003年上学以来的这5年，“是我最快乐的日子”，因为这5年，家里年年都有喜事。

刘丹阳在信中兴奋地向胡锦涛爷爷汇报：2003年他上学的第一年，学会了画画，获了很多奖，“感到成功的快乐”；2004年他上二年级，湖北省残联免费给双耳失聪的他配了价值1万多元的助听器，让他第一次清楚地听到了声音，并由衷地感到“有了声音的世界是这样可爱”；2005年他上三年级，国家实行对经济困难家庭学生的助学政策，免除他的学费，他家还得到了国家对贫困家庭的生活补助，爷爷高兴地对他说明，免下来的钱可以给他买画画的颜料，他当时就高兴得“一下子蹦了起来”；2006年，奶奶增加了退休金，高兴地说要每天给小丹阳做好吃的东西，他抱着奶奶开心地哈哈大笑；今年，小丹阳所在的宜昌特殊教育学校因为党委和政府的关心，要搬到一个很大的新校园，这意味着他不用去武汉择校，在家门口就能上很好的高中学校。

刘丹阳在信中真诚地向胡爷爷吐露心声：“我知道我的幸福快乐离不开您的关心和帮助……虽然您在那么远的北京，我却常常感到靠您很近，因为您是一位好爷爷！”“我想亲口对您说，我们爱您，我们想做您的朋友！”

喜爱画画的刘丹阳还画了一张名为《我们和胡爷爷在一起》的画，随信送给总书记。这幅画简洁生动，形象逼真。画面中的胡爷爷面带微笑、目光慈祥，几位残疾小朋友幸福地簇拥在胡爷爷的身旁，每个小朋友的脸上都荡漾着幸福的笑容。胡锦涛总书记在回信中说：“谢谢你送给我的画，我从中感受到你纯真的情感。”

附：胡锦涛总书记给刘丹阳的回信

刘丹阳小朋友：

你好！来信收到了。你在信中谈到近几年来你和爷爷、奶奶生活上的变化，谈到你学习上的进步，尤其是你告诉我，你生活得很快乐，我为你感到高兴。我相信，随着国家各项事业的发展，在社会各界的关爱和帮助下，你们的生活会越来越好！

谢谢你送给我的画，我从中感受到你纯真的情感。我要告诉你的是，我同你的爷爷、奶

奶一样爱你。

祝你健康成长、幸福快乐！ ---- 胡锦涛

3. Following is an Associated Press (AP) story. Please use it to write a story in Chinese for the China Sports News (中国体育报) with the number of words limited to not more than 700. (25 points).

Attention: your story should have a title, and begin with:

本报讯 -

Gold-seeking China hires foreign coaches

By STEPHEN WADE, AP Sports Writer

Jan 15, 2006

BEIJING - An American coaches China's women's softball team. A Serbian oversees Olympic men's soccer. The men's national basketball team turned to a Lithuanian. In field hockey, the men and women are managed by South Koreans. Need a synchronized swimming coach? The Chinese hired a Japanese.

Welcome to China's push to overturn the United States as the premier gold-medal power at the 2008 Beijing Olympics, a quest led by dozens of foreign coaches.

"We're seeing the emergence of a sporting superstate," British Olympic Association chief executive Simon Clegg said. "And it's quite frightening for all the other nations in terms of their preparations and expectations for the 2008 Games."

He added: "In sporting terms, actually, we're all at war against China."

Amid a booming economy and frantic Olympic building, China is reported to be training about 20,000 athletes. Even Peter Ueberroth, chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee, has said China is likely to be No. 1 in Beijing.

Four years ago in Athens, China won 32 gold medals — just behind the 36 of the U.S. The Americans won 20 gold medals in just two sports — swimming and track and field. Only in two other sports did they win more than one gold, with the rest coming across a smattering of sports from fencing to taekwondo.

China won 21 gold in five sports: diving, weightlifting, shooting, badminton and table tennis. Of the 28 Olympic disciplines, both countries managed gold medals in about half in Greece.

Women's softball is a medal possibility, and China hired American Michael Bastian a year ago to improve its standing as the world's fourth-ranked team. The Americans are No. 1 followed by Japan and Australia.

"My dream would be to see China play the United States in the gold-medal game in 2008," Bastian said, speaking from the team's training camp in the southern city of Guangzhou. "I would have mixed emotions, for sure, but I'd like to experience this."

China won silver in softball in the 1996 Olympics. Bastian, who grew up near Sacramento, Calif., said China has a pool of 600-900 top women's softball players" in a country of 1.3 billion.

"They have great athletes, but so much of what they learn to do is memorized — mind-mapped," Bastian said. "They work hard, but they have a hard time improvising. If a coach or team leader hasn't given a specific instruction, they have a hard time analyzing. Thinking out of the box — they don't know what that is."

Bastian, who coached the Akron Racers in the defunct Women's Professional Softball League, says he is well compensated in China.

"They take good care of me, about like a top level American college coach," he said.

An Olympic soccer medal might be China's toughest task. The Chinese were the worst team in the 2002 World Cup, failed to qualify in 2006 and lag far behind Asian rivals South Korea and Japan.

In hiring Serbian Ratomir Djukovic three months ago to coach its Olympic team, China passed over at least three men who once led high-profile national teams: Sven-Goran Eriksson (England), Berti Vogts (Germany) and Jacques Santini (France).

"I worked in Asia before, but this is a very challenging — the Olympic Games," said Djukovic, who coached Ghana to the final 16 of last summer's World Cup, beating the United States and the Czech Republic. He's also coached national teams in Rwanda, Myanmar and Venezuela.

"Chinese football is at a young stage compared to world football, but we wish to advance as much as possible," Chinese Football Association general secretary Xie Yalong said. "The Olympics in China are providing us with the inspiration to learn from the outside world."

In basketball, China has the luxury of 7-foot-6 Houston Rockets star Yao Ming and 7-0 Yi Jianlian, who is rated highly by NBA scouts. All of which puts pressure on Lithuanian coach Jonas Kazlauskas. He was an assistant on China's 2004 Olympic team, which reached the last eight.

Since then, China reached only the final 16 of last year's world championships. Kazlauskas has accused his players of being soft, though they did win the Asian Games last month.

"Jonas Kazlauskas is a clever coach," said Li Yuanwei, head of the nation's Basketball Administration Center, the national governing body. "Sometimes he's quick to get angry, but it's his way of stimulating the players."

South Korean Kim Chang-back was appointed the women's field hockey coach in 1999. Fourth in Athens three years ago, the team won gold in the recent Asian Games. Compatriot Kim Sang-ryul hopes to turn the same trick with the men's team, and is off to a good start. The squad

upset India and Pakistan in the Asian Games before losing the final to South Korea.

China's most surprising coup came a few weeks ago, signing Japanese coach Masayo Imura to lead synchronized swimming. Imura is called the "godmother" of Japanese synchronized swimming. She hopes her move will improve China-Japan relations, though some see her as a traitor.

"There have been few examples in the past of a top Japanese female instructor being hired by a foreign country as the coach of its national team," the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun (朝日新闻) wrote in an editorial. "This is a challenge that will also break new ground for Japan's female sports community."

And for China.

第二部分：新闻学基础知识（满分 70 分，用中文作答，按序号将答案写在答题纸上）

4. 填空（15 分）

(1) 新闻传播的发展大体经历了口头传播、手写新闻、_____、广播电视和电脑网络传播 5 个阶段。

(2) 请填入适当的数字：新闻媒体在西方通常被称为第_____权力，电脑网络也被称为第_____媒体，拉斯维尔模式包括_____个传播过程。

(3) All the news that's fit to print 是印在《 》报首的一句话；_____国的 The Times 中文译名为《 》，是世界著名的独立报纸。

(4) 当今世界 4 大通讯社是 美 国的美联社、_____国的_____、_____国的_____、_____国的_____。

5. 列举或简述（25 分）

(1) 《大公报》的“四不”方针。

(2) 早期专制政府控制报业的 4 种手段。

(3) 简述社会责任论的主要内容以及这一理论兴起的历史背景。

6. 翻译论述（30 分）

(1) 把下面划线的部分翻译成中文，然后回答问题（2）。

Article 19 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 1966)

Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice. The exercise of the right provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with its special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as provided by law and are necessary (a) for respect of the right or reputations of others; (b) for the protection of national security or public order, or of public health or morals.

(2) 问题：

谈谈你对新闻自由的理解？结合世界新闻史上英美法等国代表人物的论述或纲领性文件的内容，分析新闻自由的发展。

