

王长喜-六级考试标准阅读60篇（51-60）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/215/2021_2022__E7_8E_8B_E9_95_BF_E5_96_9C-_c84_215935.htm 第51篇：(Unit 13, Passage 3) With the start of BBC World Service Television, millions of viewers in Asia and America can now watch the Corporation's news coverage, as well as listen to it. And of course in Britain listeners and viewers can tune into two BBC television channels, five BBC national radio services and dozens of local radio stations. They are brought sport, comedy, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children's programs and films for an annual license fee of 83 per household. It is a remarkable record, stretching back over 70 years yet the BBC's future is now in doubt. The Corporation will survive as a publicly-funded broadcasting organization, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programs are now the subject of a nationwide debate in Britain. The debate was launched by the government, which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC including ordinary listeners and viewers to say what was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought if it was worth keeping. The reason for its inquiry is that the BBC's royal charter runs out in 1996 and it must decide whether to keep the organization as it is or to make changes. Defenders of the Corporation of whom there are many are fond of quoting the American slogan "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." The BBC "ain't broke", they say, by which they mean it is not broken (as distinct from the word "broke", meaning having no money), or

why bother to change it? Yet the BBC will have to change, because the broadcasting world around it is changing. The commercial TV channels ITV and Channel 4 were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial, competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs. But it is the arrival of new satellite channels funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions which will bring about the biggest change in the long term.

1. The world famous BBC now is confronted with _____.
A. the problem of news coverage
B. an uncertain prospect
C. inquiries by the general public
D. shrinkage of audience
2. In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is not mentioned as the key issue?
A. Extension of its TV service to Far East.
B. Programs as the subject of a nation-wide debate.
C. Potentials for further international co-operations.
D. Its existence as a broadcasting organization.
3. The BBC's "royal charter" (Paragraph 4) represents _____.
A. the financial support from the royal family
B. the privileges granted by the Queen
C. a contract with the Queen
D. a unique relationship with the royal family
4. The word "broke" in "If it ain't broke, don't fix it" means _____.
A. broke down
B. bankrupt
C. fragmented
D. penniless
5. The first and foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than _____.
A. the emergence of commercial TV channels
B. the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government
C. the urgent necessity to reduce cost and job expenses
D. the challenges of new satellite channels

第51篇答案：BCCDD 第52篇：(Unit 13, Passage 4) Federal Reserve System, central banking system of the United

States, popularly called the Fed. A central bank serves as the banker to both the banking community and the government. It also issues the national currency, conducts monetary policy, and plays a major role in the supervision and regulation of banks and bank holding companies. In the U.S. these functions are the responsibilities of key officials of the Federal Reserve System: the Board of Governors, located in Washington, D.C., and the top officers of 12 district Federal Reserve banks, located throughout the nation. The Fed's actions, described below, generally have a significant effect on U.S. interest rates and, subsequently, on stock, bond, and other financial markets. The Federal Reserve's basic powers are concentrated in the Board of Governors, which is paramount in all policy issues concerning bank regulation and supervision and in most aspects of monetary control. The board enunciates the Fed's policies on both monetary and banking matters. Because the board is not an operating agency, most of the day-to-day implementation of policy decisions is left to the district Federal Reserve banks, stock in which is owned by the commercial banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. Ownership in this instance, however, does not imply control. The Board of Governors and the heads of the Reserve banks orient their policies to the public interest rather than to the benefit of the private banking system. The U.S. banking system's regulatory apparatus is complex. The authority of the Federal Reserve is shared in some instances for example, in mergers or the examination of banks with other Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). In the critical area of regulating the nation's money supply in

accordance with national economic goals, however, the Federal Reserve is independent within the government, Income and expenditures of the Federal Reserve banks and of the board of governors are not subject to the congressional appropriation process. the Federal Reserve is self-financing. Its income (\$20.2 billion in 1992) comes mainly from Reserve bank holdings of income-earning securities, primarily those of the U.S. government. Outlays (\$1.5 billion in 1992) are mostly for operational expenses in providing services to the government and for expenditures connected with regulation and monetary policy. In 1992 the Federal Reserve returned 416.8 billion in earnings to the U.S. treasury.

1. The Fed of the United States ____.

- A. function as China Bank
- B. is the counterpart of People ' s Bank of China
- C. is subjected to the banking community and government
- D. has 13 top officers who can influence the American financial market

2. The fact that stock in the Fed belongs to commercial banks ____.

- A. doesn ' t mean the latter is in control
- B. means the latter is in control
- C. means the latter is subjected to the Reserve banks
- D. means the Reserve banks orient the latter ' s policies

3. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

- A. The fed is a very big, complex and significant system which comprises many local banks.
- B. All the commercial banks are not the components of Federal Reserve System.
- C. Board of governors is the supreme policy-makers of America.
- D. District Reserve banks rather than Board of governors perform the day-to-day policies.

4. The authority of the federal Reserve ____.

- A. has to be shared with other establishments.
- B. is exclusive at other

timesC.isn ' t limited by comptroller of the Currency and FDICD.is limited by Board of governors5.Income of the Board of governors _____.A.is borrowed from the U.S. treasuryB.is used by the government to make various policiesC.comes from the U.S.

TreasuryD.is not granted by the government第52篇答案：BACBD
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