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the have-nots. For them the result is instability. Developing countries which rely on the production of a small range of goods for export are made to feel like small parts in the international economic machine. As “ futures ” (期货) are traded on computer screens, developing countries simply have less and less control of their destinies. So what are the options for regaining control? One alternative is for developing countries to buy in the latest computers and telecommunications themselves so-called “ development communications ” modernization. Yet this leads to long-term dependency and perhaps permanent constraints on developing countries economies.

Communications technology is generally exported from the U.S., Europe or Japan. the patents, skills and ability to manufacture remain in the hands of a few industrialized countries. It is also expensive, and imported products and services must therefore be bought on credit credit usually provided by the very countries whose companies stand to gain. Furthermore, when new technology is introduced there is often too low a level of expertise to exploit it for native development. This means that while local elites, foreign communities and subsidiaries of transnational corporations may benefit, those whose lives depend on access to the information are denied it. 21.

From the passage we know that the development of high technology is in the interests of .A) the rich countries C) the elite B) scientific development D) the world economy 22. It can be inferred from the passage that .A) international trade should be expanded B) the interests of the poor countries have not been given enough consideration C) the exports of the poor countries should be

increased D) communications technology in the developing countries should be modernized

23. Why does the author say that the electronic economy may have a destructive impact on developing countries?

A) Because it enables the developed countries to control the international market.
B) Because it destroys the economic balance of the poor countries.
C) because it violates the national boundaries of the poor countries.
D) Because it inhibits the industrial growth of developing countries.

24. The development of modern communications technology in developing countries may

A) hinder their industrial production
B) cause them to lose control of their trade
C) force them to reduce their share of exports
D) cost them their economic independence

25. The authors attitude toward the communications revolution is

A) positive B) critical C) indifferent D) tolerant

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