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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/475/2021_2022__E5_A4_A7_E5_AD_A6_E8_8B_B1_E8_c67_475876.htm Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage: The importance and focus of the interview in the work of the print and broadcast journalist is reflected in several books that have been written on the topic. Most of these books, as well as several chapters, mainly in, but not limited to, journalism and broadcasting handbooks and reporting texts, stress the “ how to ” aspects of journalistic interviewing rather than the conceptual aspects of the interview, its context, and implications. Much of the “ how to ” material is based on personal experiences and general impressions. As we know, in journalism as in other fields, much can be learned from the systematic study of professional practice. Such study brings together evidence from which broad generalized principles can be developed. There is, as has been suggested, a growing body of research literature in journalism and broadcasting, but very little significant attention has been devoted to the study of the interview itself. On the other hand, many general texts as well as numerous research articles on interviewing in fields other than journalism have been written. Many of these books and articles present the theoretical and empirical aspects of the interview as well as the training of the interviewers. Unhappily, this plentiful general literature about interviewing pays little attention to the journalistic interview. The fact that the general literature on interviewing does not deal with the journalistic interview seems to be

surprising for two reasons. First, it seems likely that most people in modern Western societies are more familiar, at least in a positive manner, with journalistic interviewing than with any other form of interviewing. Most of us are probably somewhat familiar with the clinical interview, such as that conducted by physicians and psychologists. In these situations the professional person or interviewer is interested in getting information necessary for the diagnosis (诊断) and treatment of the person seeking help. Another familiar situation is the job interview. However, very few of us have actually been interviewed personally by the mass media, particularly by television. And yet, we have a vivid acquaintance with the journalistic interview by virtue of our roles as readers, listeners, and viewers. Even so, true understanding of the journalistic interview, especially television interviews, requires thoughtful analyses and even study, as this book indicates. 31. The main idea of the first paragraph is that .A) generalized principles for journalistic interviews are the chief concern for writers on journalismB) importance should be attached to the systematic study of journalistic interviewingC) concepts and contextual implications are of secondary importance to journalistic interviewingD) personal experiences and general impressions should be excluded from journalistic interviews 32. Much research has been done on interviews in general .A) so the training of journalistic interviewers has likewise been strengthenedB) though the study of the interviewing techniques hasnt received much attentionC) but journalistic interviewing as a specific field has unfortunately been neglectedD) and there has also been a dramatic

growth in the study of journalistic interviewing 33. Westerners are familiar with the journalistic interview, .A) but most of them wish to stay away from itB) and many of them hope to be interviewed some dayC) and many of them would like to acquire a true understanding of itD) but most of them may not have been interviewed in person

34. Who is the interviewee in a clinical interview?A) The patient. C) The journalist.B) The physician. D) The psychologist. 35. The passage is most likely a part of .A) a news article C) a research reportB) a journalistic interview D) a preface

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