

NEWSPAPER READING



英美报刊选读

(第二次修订)

America's friends--and improve much as are raising few cheer-
ter's renomination. They're Many in about his first four year
se and seriously doubt whether he would improve much during
Still cited are 黎秀石 编著 王宗炎 审核
world's woes. Yet there's one plus for Carter. Many in top
fer four more years of the same to uncertainties of a Reagan

英美报刊选读

London. Uneasy Britons lame (第二次修订) alternatives. The
aks for many: "America's friends shake their heads in despair

Paris. French see Carter 湖南教育出版社 fight against Reaga

s a battle between a cold-war advocate and a naive, indecisiv

Bonn. Consensus between a cold-war to defeat. "With Cart

the Democrats," an between a cold-warublicans must not fear

Rome. Italians are French Chinese, "bumbling" if Carter i

Geneva. Swiss banke Consensus But based onas learned from

Moscow. Soviet commentators plant the President's "imperia

n he may try to win re-erout political cri

Peking. Chinese, like mos er Carter to

te House. But based on past pires little

Tokyo. Japanese laud the President's sincerity. Yet they

ny-washy to exert strong hand on such problems as Russia, Ira

Troubles keep piling up for beleaguered Israeli Prime Minis

At home, defections from his Likud coalition, clashes withi

le Begin's parliamentary support and raise the threat of earl

lems are complicated by a worsening economy hit by 120 perce

Abroad, Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem has brought v

peace talks with Egypt, plus serious frictions with U.S. Ever

i Arabia now calls for a jihad--a holy war--against Begin-le

Does this mean Begin's political days are numbered? Don't

He is a master politician, and his opponents still lack the

英美报刊选读

(修订本)

黎秀石 编著

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stated--but of prime importance--is his resolve to insure West Germany as a world leader capable of acting independently of U.S. elections due in October, Schmidt is confident that his mission will give his campaign at home a welcome shot in the arm.

For other reasons, Moscow wishes Schmidt nothing but success. West Germany also has ambitions--to drive a wedge between U.S. and Atlantic allies, especially to loosen Bonn's ties with Washington. What to accomplish this goal, the Soviet leader reasons, than to bestir talks between Schmidt of the West and Honecker of the East.

West Germany also is playing a devious game in Indo-China. Soviet support is as strong as ever. But Kremlin is building a political and military presence of its own in the region, no longer working exclusively through Hanoi.

In Cambodia, Soviet frigates call at Kompong Som, the nation's only deep port. Russian technicians ignore Vietnamese who run the country. Kremlin-supplied gunboats are manned by Soviet sailors, not the locally re-trained Laotians. Russian advisers work with Lao Army units. In itself, Russia has taken over the U.S.-built naval base at Cam Ranh. It is an all-Soviet operation, geared to Moscow's needs, not Hanoi's.

What of Moscow's rising visibility? Two main reasons: Vietnam needs help, but refuses to jump when Kremlin whistles. Soviet satellite states are strong allies. So they're out to build up their own leverage. In the meantime, Russia is unhappy over Vietnamese raids into Thailand and Laos. A result of a surge of anti-Soviet feelings in Southeast Asia. The solution: Put some distance between Russians and the Vietnamese.

Recent miracles in resumed Greek-Turkish talks in mid-August to end the Cyprus problem. The island has been divided since 1974 Turkish invasion. Both sides need a settlement in the U.N.-sponsored negotiations. The Turkish zone is heavy drain on equally impoverished Turkey. Turkey wants to get Turkish occupation troops out of Cyprus as soon as possible. Greece and Turkey are eager, in the wake of the crises in Iran and Iraq, to strengthen the eastern flank of NATO. However . . .

Problems remain. Turks, who make up 18 percent of population but

修订版前言

这是本书第二次修订本。

报刊文章大多有时间性,《英美报刊选读》所选用的阅读材料,随着时间的推移,需要逐步更新。

这次再版本的新材料共有20篇,选自英、美、澳大利亚等地的主要报刊,内容都是目前中外舆论注视的问题,大多数文章比较精炼。各篇仍附有理解练习题与读后思考栏,其广度与深度较旧篇略有提高,请读者指正。

英语报刊选读课与英语精读课有所不同,本书教材也不是作为新闻写作的范文,而是为提高阅读外刊的技能而选用的。我们着眼于理解和分析外刊的报道,使外来信息为我所用。这也就是说,培养主动的、独立思考的阅读能力。

英语报刊选读课与英语精读课也有共同的目的:通过阅读增加词汇量 and 理解能力。在这方面,各篇附有的注释栏与练习题望能对读者有所帮助。

阅读材料、注释、练习题、读后思考四方面同在一书,一目了然,这种安排有利也有弊。就堂上教学来说,较理想的办法是四者分别印发,以便学员第一次阅读材料时,没有注释可参阅,迫使自己独立阅读与独立思考。但是,分别印发会增加印刷和发行的工作量,在目前情况下,难以办到,因此只得合于一书。编者建议读者阅读每篇之初,不要立刻翻阅注释,也不要急于去翻词典,而先要考查自己能看懂多少,有什么不懂的,能否说出全篇大意。经过这个程序之后才好去看第二遍,并借助注释或词

修 订 版 前 言

典解决难点。懂了之后还要追问自己：原先为什么不懂？关键何在？

回答书上练习题，最好不看原文，这样既可以锻炼记忆力和概括力，又可以练习写作。照本抄书是下策。

《读后思考》栏的内容只是编者一己之见，旨在引起大家讨论。读者看该栏之前，还是要自己先思考原文内容，试行分析，然后才看。这样可以起读者与编者思想交流的作用。

上述使用本书的学习方法好象层次多，费时间，但实践证明其学习效果比把四部分一下子看完的学习方法强得多。谨提出来供读者参考。

本书自出版以来得到南北各地院校的老师 and 同学的关注，提有宝贵意见。谨此衷心感谢。

编者

1989年5月于中山大学

序

本书作者黎秀石同志让我看他的稿子，我觉得应当谈一点感想。

关于作者，我先前有一知二不知。一知，是知道他在解放前曾任天津《大公报》的驻英记者（我爱看他的报道）；二不知，是既不知他是《西行漫记》的作者斯诺的高足弟子，也不知他善于教学生读外国报刊，写新闻纪事。从不知到知，从略知到深知，是近年来的事。

由于解放前后曾为上海《密勒氏评论报》写过一些通讯，我和外文报刊也算有一段因缘，所以这本稿子我读起来格外亲切。我觉得它的特色是：

——选材认真。作者所注意的似乎主要是两种资料：（1）全世界瞩目的大事；（2）中国人关心的问题。读这些资料，对扩大眼界，激发爱国情绪应该有些帮助。

——分析细致。作者对各篇选文都进行了分析，但是没有死板的格局，也避免感情用事。外国人赞美我们，他不陶醉；外国人批评我们，他不吹胡子瞪眼。尤其可贵的是，那些表面恭维，骨子里带刺的话，他总是明明白白地指出来。

——注释详尽。有人注解象是抓痒，只接触到表面；作者的注解象是射箭，力求命中红心。他不以抄词典上的定义为满足，总要从上下文和写作背景出发，把一句话的意思——包括言外之意——说得清清楚楚。

我感谢作者给我指点出新闻业的一些诀窍，我相信一般读者也会跟我一样，从此书得到教益和启发。

王宗炎

1934年4月20日于回春楼

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第一单元 引言

我们为什么要看英美报刊？从语言学习这方面来说，一是为了学习当代大众化的英语；二是为了提高我们阅读的水平。英语象汉语一样不断在发展与变化中，外国人学当代汉语非多看当代中国报刊不可，我们学当代英语同样要看英美报刊杂志。

要学好当代英语，只是精读几本教科书是不够的。要进行广泛阅读，才能提高我们的阅读速度。最能给我们提供广泛的阅读材料的自然是英美报刊。

但阅读水平的提高不仅仅在于快速与广泛这两方面。增加速度同时要力求增加了解内容的深度；广泛阅读，同时要努力抓住自己所需要的东西，这才有收获。因此，我们不仅要看外刊，还要学会怎么看外刊。学会看外刊需要一段入门的过程。我们可以靠自学来摸出门路，但是更好的办法是一边自己摸，一边参考别人的经验，少走弯路，缩短入门的过程。本书编写的目的就是试图向在校同学和自学的同志提出一些阅读外刊的要点，共同在阅读实践中提高我们的阅读水平。在每一篇阅读资料之后，都附有中英文注释、练习题和关于文章内容的讨论，这些可能对读者有一些帮助。

我们看外刊不仅仅是为了提高阅读水平，更重要的是掌握好这个工具来吸取有利于我国进行“四化”的国外知识，了解英语国家的政府与人民对我国事物的看法，并放眼世界，尤其是要放眼了解英语国家的现状。全世界的英语报刊不计其数，有如一望无际的原始森林，里面有香花，也有毒草；有药草，也有蒺藜。我们置身其中，如何识别它们，采集我们所需要的东西，这也要有

第 一 单 元

一个锻炼的过程。本书试图在有限的篇幅里收集多种类型的报刊阅读资料，与读者共同研究。

本书根据阅读资料的内容，分为十四个单元，以便学习。本单元所收的两篇是谈“报刊英语”和如何通过看英文报刊来学习英语。

关于本书的使用方法，编者有下列建议：把每单元的引言看完后，开始阅读资料时，最好先不查字典，也不看注释，就这样看下去。把一篇文章看过一遍后，问问自己：我看懂了多少？全文大意掌握了多少？有什么拦路虎妨碍自己以致看不懂文中要点？经过这样看一遍，想一想，才借助词典和注释再读一遍，然后做练习。这样，会收到较好的效果。书中安排的练习是理解题，希望能帮助读者抓住文中要点。每一篇阅读资料后面附有《读后思考》一栏，是为了对资料内容开展讨论，活跃思想，其中如有不妥之处，请读者指正。

1 Newspaper English

"Learning a language is not merely an academic exercise. Students of English want to be able to use the language they have acquired in the same way as English people use it. They not only want to understand spoken English and to make themselves understood¹; they also want to be able to appreciate English television and radio programmes, to laugh at English jokes, to sing English songs and to read English newspapers. This last wish often gives rise to some disappointment², when for example, the student who has passed his exams with top marks and has earned the commendation of his teacher³ finds that he is quite unable to understand the newspapers which he knows English people read every day. He realizes that he lacks something.

"The deficiency is not entirely his fault⁴. The difficulty lies in the fact that British newspapers have a style all of their own; or-rather-each paper has its own individual style forming part of a general journalistic pattern which we may loosely classify as 'Newspaper English'⁵. The more popular dailies use a chatty, slangy, up-to-the-moment way of writing⁶, which, as often as not⁷, leaves the foreign reader very bewildered⁸, if not under a totally false impression. Here is a typical piece of such reporting.

Curvaceous⁹ Patricia Potts, the girl with the smashing silhouette¹⁰ who was Scunthorpe's Dish of the Month¹¹ in October—the dishiest dish¹² in the area—was dished up with

第 一 单 元

a dish of trouble¹³ on her way home from bingo¹⁴ last night. Two would-be muggers tried it on¹⁵ in Dark street near her home, but she sent them packing¹⁶ with handbag a-whirling, nails a-scratching and platform clogs a-kicking¹⁷.

"Even the most conscientious student¹⁸ might be forgiven for giving up at this point. And yet it must be realized that this style carries no problems for the millions that read every day¹⁹.

"Headlines are another problem. The English reader scans the headlines²⁰ to find out what the news stories are about; the foreign student has to read the stories to find out what the headlines mean.

"The popular press, in order to print as much information in as small a space as possible, had developed a content-packed sentence²¹, very often crammed with compound words²² of a highly complicated nature, that needs to be treated warily at first. For example,

Warwickshire police²³ announced late last night that Arthur Prentice, a 35-year-old lorry driver²⁴ of Babbles-thorpe, Cambridgeshire, wanted in connection with the disappearance of 17-year-old Glenys Dennis from her home in Cambridge last March, had been arrested in the Solihull area of Birmingham²⁵ and was helping police with their enquiries²⁶.

"There are at least 15 facts in this one sentence. Such has to be digested slowly. If the student of English attempts to absorb a lot of this sort of thing at speed, he will understand very little of what he has read..."

from WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

by Geoffrey Land

注 释

1. to make themselves understood: to enable themselves to speak in such a way that people will understand. 使他们所说的别人能听懂。
2. This last wish often gives rise to some disappointment: This wish of understanding English newspapers is often the cause of some disappointment. 最后提到的这个愿望往往带来一些失望。
3. has earned the commendation of his teacher; has been praised by his teacher. 得到老师的表扬。
4. The deficiency is not entirely his fault: He is not entirely responsible for what he lacks. 他在这方面有不足之处,不能完全归咎于他。
5. a general journalistic pattern which we may loosely classify as 'Newspaper English': 新闻界一般的写作模式我们可以笼统地归为一类,叫做“报刊英语”。
6. a chatty, slangy, up-to-the-moment way of writing: 那种闲聊般的、好用俚语的、趋时的写作风格。
7. as often as not: quite frequently 往往
8. leaves the foreign reader very bewildered, if not under a totally false impression: (That kind of newspaper style of writing often) baffles the foreign reader or leads him into getting a wrong meaning (from what he is reading) 使外国读者莫明其妙,要不然就是理解错了原文意思。
9. curvaceous: having many curves; of shapely female figure 曲线美的
10. smashing silhouette: extraordinarily fine outline 格外好看的侧影
11. Scunthorpe's Dish of the Month: the attractive girl of the current month elected at Scunthorpe, a municipal borough in east England. 东英格兰斯根塔浦城本月选举的美女 dish: an attractive girl.
12. the dishiest dish: the most attractive girl 最美的女郎