

语言文化系列丛书

English News Reading

— *How to read English news*

新闻英语

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西北工业大学出版社

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本书可作为高等院校的选修课教材,也可供英语学习爱好者使用。

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前言

报刊是反映大千世界的窗口,内容真实有意义,语言鲜活又具有时代性,颇为读者喜爱。但英语报刊新闻词汇涉及各个领域,有的句子较长,结构复杂,读者难免会产生畏惧心理。为了让英语学习者跨越从基础英语到新闻英语之间的“鸿沟”,轻松地阅读英文报刊,我们编撰了本书。本书共 10 个单元,每单元的主要内容分为英语新闻导读、英语新闻材料选读、背景注释、词组和单词以及新闻英语词汇小知识等模块。

英语新闻导读:从语法、词汇、修辞三个层面,引导学生掌握新闻英语文体的特殊规律。主要介绍:①新闻标题的时态;②新闻标题的语态;③新闻标题的缩写词、简缩词;④新闻标题的省略;⑤新闻标题的修辞;⑥新闻导语的功能和类型;⑦新闻主体的“倒金字塔”结构;⑧新闻主体的“金字塔”结构;⑨新闻英语的引语应用;⑩英语新闻特写、社论的写作特点。

英语新闻材料选读:本部分从 2010 年以来中外英语报刊,比如: *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Guardian*, *USA Today*, *China Daily* 等中挑选难易程度适当的,学生感兴趣的新闻材料 30 篇。通过阅读真实材料,学生可以感悟到新闻英语的规律。这种边学边实践的教学方法能起到立竿见影的功效。

背景注释、词组和单词:新闻事件不是孤立的,它有着发生、发展、结局的环境和条件,与新闻人物都有着千丝万缕的联系。新闻材料之后的背景注释主要介绍相应的背景知识,增长读者对社会、文化、历史、地理等方面的阅历,帮助对文章的理解。在每篇新闻材料之后,均列出单词、词组和一些专用词语,利于词汇的学习和复习,不断积累语言知识。

新闻英语词汇小知识:新闻词汇一方面具有鲜活、吸引力,另一方面由于新闻的简洁性、真实性、时效性等特点,新闻词汇又具有其自身的规律。本部分从真实新闻入手,分析一些带有规律性的词,如:简短词、时髦词、模糊词、隐喻词、委婉词



等,起到触类旁通的效果,定会帮助学生轻松地打开阅读思路。

本书是作为高等院校的选修课教材编写的。期望本书能指导学生轻松地愉快地阅读英语新闻,在基础英语与实用英语之间起到“桥梁”的衔接作用。

编者

2011年3月

Table of Contents

Unit One World Cup 2010	1
Tense in the Headline	1
Story 1 Germany Dump Diego Maradona and Argentina Out	4
Story 2 Spain Survive Brutal Final to Become Champions	9
Story 3 Oracle Octopus Gets Own World Cup for Winning Streak	14
Jaw-dropping	18
Unit Two Haiti's Earthquake	19
Voice in the Headline	19
Story 1 Fierce Quake Devastates Haitian Capital	20
Story 2 The International Community's Responsibility to Haiti	27
Story 3 The Sad Math of U. S. Aid in Haiti; 6 Months, 2 Percent	32
Balloon	36
Unit Three Youth's Life	38
Acronyms and Abbreviations in the Headline	38
Story 1 Teen Love Triangle at Center of New <i>Twilight</i>	41
Story 2 Handsome Chinese Vagrant Draws Fans of "Homeless Chic"	46
Story 3 Students, Meet Your New Teacher, Mr. Robot	51
Vie	56
Unit Four Spill Disaster of the Gulf of Mexico	58
Ellipsis in the Headline	58
Story 1 In BP's Record, a History of Boldness and Costly Blunders	60
Story 2 U. S. Issues New Offshore Oil Drilling Ban	65
Story 3 BP: We'll Survive Spill Disaster	68
Metonymy	70

Unit Five	Sleeper Spy	72
	Rhetoric in the Headline	72
	Story 1 Time to Wake Up, Sleeper Spy	74
	Story 2 Russian Spy Ring (2010)	78
	Story 3 Sources: Call by Russian Spy Chapman to Dad in Moscow Led U. S. to Hasten Arrests	83
	Reflection of New Concept and Terms	86
Unit Six	Female Bombers	88
	Function and Format of the Lead	88
	Story 1 Russia's Fear of Female Bombers Is Revived	90
	Story 2 Moscow Suicide Bombings: How the Internet Has Changed the Face of Terrorism	93
	Story 3 Dagestan: My Daughter the Terrorist	96
	Loan Words in News Reports	103
Unit Seven	Obama	104
	Inverted Pyramid of the Body	104
	Story 1 Text of Obama's Speech to West Point 2010 Cadets	106
	Story 2 Election Results 2008	120
	Story 3 Obama's Big Problems: Oil Spill, Afghanistan, and Unemployment	124
	Presence	127
Unit Eight	Cheonan Sinking	129
	Pyramid Format of the Body	129
	Story 1 Cheonan Sinking: Top Ten Conspiracy Theories	130
	Story 2 N. Korea Says It's Ready to Return to Nuclear Talks	135
	Story 3 U. N. Council Condemns Attack on S. Korean Ship	138
	Journalistic Terms	141

Unit Nine Military Challenges to China	143
Quotation Applied to English News	143
Story 1 U. S. and South Korea to Announce Joint Military Exercises	146
Story 2 PSLV Launch Successful, 5 Satellites Placed in Orbit	151
Story 3 Time to Prepare for China's Aircraft Carrier	155
Say	158
Unit Ten The Advent of New Age	160
Feature and Editorial	160
Story 1 NASA Hopes to Send a Craft into the Sun's Atmosphere	162
Story 2 Accepted Notion of Mars as Lifeless Is Challenged	166
Story 3 Flying Car & Swimming Robot	171
Euphemism	176
参考文献	178

Unit One World Cup 2010

Introduction to News English

Tense in the Headline

The Headline of the news is a particular language and the soul of the newspaper. It conveys the content of the news with its unique manner of writing and highly polished words. And the headline of the news must share the following characteristics: concise, striking, general and witty. When we approach English newspapers and periodicals for the first time, we may find the headline is not easily understood as we assumed. Then, why do we encounter a lion in the way when we get contact with English news at the very start? It is because the headline has its own regularity and characteristics. So it is vital to know the formation and features of the headlines if we want to have a better understanding of the newspaper.

Generally speaking, there are four forms of expression: simple present tense, infinitive, present participle and past participle.

1. Use of simple present tense

Most of the headlines may use the simple present tense, although, in fact, most of the reported events happened in the past. To make readers feel it is "fresh news" rather than "the old lore", the present tense is commonly used, which can express both the events that are happening and have just occurred. Thus, the report can give the readers a stronger sense of freshness, reality and immediacy. For example:

Leaders Highlight Common Interests

President Hu Jintao and his US counterpart George W. Bush yesterday highlighted common interests and areas for co-operation to keep Sino-US relations on track.

(*China Daily*, Nov. 21, 2005)

China Faults Workers for Gas Accident

China said that negligence by gas — well workers was responsible for an accident that spewed toxic fumes over villages in southeast China and killed 233 people.

(*The New York Times*, Jan. 3, 2004)

Democrats Plan to Air (to make known) Ads Across More States

WASHINGTON — With the first 2004 presidential contests just weeks away, several democratic candidates are expanding their television advertising to states....

(*The Boston Globe*, Jan. 1, 2004)

2. Use of Infinitive

In most cases, the simple future tense is not always used in the headline. “Be to do something” is quite often used to refer to a future arrangement, a plan or things which is going to happen. And “be” is often omitted here. For example:

In Agreement with South Korea, US to Move Troops from Seoul

WASHINGTON — The United States and South Korea reached a formal agreement on Friday on a plan to move all American military forces....

(*China Daily*, July 24, 2004)

Satellites to “ Improve Forecasting”

The first of four weather satellites to be launched before 2013 could go into orbit next year, a weather official said yesterday.

(*China Daily*, Nov. 21, 2005)

3. Use of present participle

In the news headlines the present participle may directly express the action or the event that is now carrying on. But, the auxiliary verb “be” is usually omitted. For example:

Exploding Tourism Eroding China's Riches

DUNHUANG, China — For the growing army of middle class Chinese with a little extra money to spend, touring their country has become almost as natural as breathing. Both activities, it turns out, are harming the ancient Buddhist grottoes....

4. Use of past participle

In the news headlines, the past tense of verb is not often used. In most cases, it will take the form of past participle, which is actually the passive voice structure of “be + past participle”. And when we use the passive voice, the auxiliary verb “be” is usually omitted. For example:

Copter (helicopter) Shot Down in Iraq

BAGHDAD — Insurgents shot down a US helicopter west of Baghdad on Friday....

(*USA Today*, Oct. 23, 2002)

Bus Blast in Israel Condemned

Foreign Minister spokesman Liu Jianchao said yesterday that China strongly condemns the Monday bus blast in northern Israel that killed 14 people....

(*China Daily*, Oct. 23, 2002)

The past participle in the headlines may express the passive voice of both the past tense and the present tense according to its logical meaning. It all depends on the content of the news.

Story 1

Germany Dump Diego Maradona and Argentina Out

By Dominic Fifiield

World Cup Quarter-Finals: Argentina 0 : 4 Germany
Germany: Müller 3, Klose 68, Friedrich 74, Klose 89

If it had indeed been the will of God that Argentina should claim this World Cup, then Diego Maradona must feel utterly abandoned now. Germany's staggering and irresistible progress through this tournament has propelled them yet again beyond fancied opposition. This was a slaughter to leave El Diego numbed and close to tears on the touchline. His dream has died.

He may concede this to have been another jaw-dropping master-class in incisive counterattacking football with which Argentina could not compete. Joachim Löw's team may have lacked the star names of their South American rivals, but they were always the more



dangerous side here, with the scoreline, even at 4 : 0, anything but flattering. Youthful zest combines with purring ability and tactical discipline in their approach. After this victory, Germany will be undaunted at the prospect of playing either Paraguay or even Spain in the semi-finals. The momentum and conviction is all theirs.

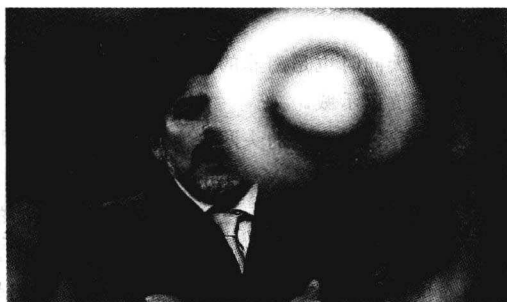
In Bastian Schweinsteiger they boasted this contest's most dominant force, his personal display summed up by his contribution to Germany's third goal as he hustled beyond Angel Di María, Javier Pastore and Gonzalo Higuaín's half-hearted challenges before pulling back for Arne Friedrich to bundle home. Michael Ballack, the absent Germany captain, leapt in celebration in the stands.

In the veteran's absence, this side is outmanoeuvring all-comers. They appear unstoppable.

The Germans had picked up where they left off against England, their slick exchanges sweeping downfield as Argentinian players gasped in their vapour trails. Philipp Lahm was a blur of energy down the right, a permanent outlet for team-mates to spread the play. Lukas Podolski was just as energetic down the opposite flank and, even if Mesut Ozil flitted in and out of the contest in his free role, Schweinsteiger set the side's rhythm and dominated central midfield.

The Bayern Munich midfielder was authoritative where Javier Mascherano could only appear flustered. It was Schweinsteiger's early free-kick, conceded after Nicolás Otamendi's late lunge on Podolski, that was flicked in by Müller who had slipped away from the right-back to glance a header through Sergio Romero. Maradona was all animated frustration though, at the interval, he may have been relieved. The Germans should have added a second while Argentina dawdled, Miroslav Klose skying over a shot from an unchallenged position near the penalty spot after Gabriel Heinze's error and Müller's pull-back.

The menace had been all German, the South Americans' anxiety prompting a huddle just inside the mouth of the tunnel as they sought urgency with the intrusive television cameras shoved away by Martín Demichelis. That briefly spurred them on, Lionel



Messi and Carlos Tevez upping their tempo in a bid to undermine the German back line, though Löw's side were happy to let their opponents ping their passes at arm's length with little space behind for the tricky forwards to exploit.

The chances created were ambitious rather than truly threatening, Manuel Neuer claiming from Higuaín, Tevez and Di María with the winger battering beyond the far post when he did beat the goalkeeper. Yet, as their desperation grew, so too did Germany's threat on the break. A ramshackle back line was duly pierced for a second time as the grounded Müller conjured a hooked pass to liberate Podolski, with his centre beyond Nicolás Burdisso tapped into the gaping

net by Klose.

Thereafter, this took on the appearance of a rout with Friedrich's third followed in the dying seconds by Klose's 52nd international goal on his 100th appearance. Messi, in contrast, ended this tournament goalless. As Argentina lament, so Germany dare to dream.

(Guardian, July 3, 2010)

Notes

1. World Cup 2010: 第19届世界杯足球赛(官方名称:2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa) 决赛圈比赛于2010年6月11日—7月11日在南非的9个城市的10座球场举行,本届是首次在非洲地区举行的世界杯足球赛。共有来自世界各地的32支球队参加赛事,共进行64场比赛决定冠军。除了主办国南非,其他球队需要通过外围赛争取参加决赛圈的席位。2009年12月5日,南非世界杯进行了分组抽签仪式,并确定了小组赛的赛程。

一只长着一头绿色非洲卷发的可爱豹子将作为2010年南非世界杯足球决赛的吉祥物。

据英国广播公司23日报道,组委会不但为这个小豹子取名“扎库米”(Zakumi),还为它打造了一份履历,根据“扎库米”的履历,它出生于1994年6月16日。这是南非种族隔离政策宣告结束的日子。

这一天同时也是南非的“青年节”,以纪念1976年在白人统治下爆发的反种族隔离政策的南非青年抗议示威。

“扎库米”名字中的头两个字母ZA是南非11种官方语言中最主要语言南非语中“南非”的缩写;后面的字母KUMI在许多非洲语言中的意思都是“10”,意味着南非世界杯举办的年份。南非世界杯组委会发言人默迪斯说,在南部非洲的一些语言中,“扎库米”也有“欢迎前来”的意思。国际足联秘书长瓦尔克说,扎库米代表南非的人民、地理和精神。他相信,在世界联合会杯与南非世界杯举行之前和之际,扎库米将给人们带来欢乐。国际足联于1966年英格兰世界杯中首次推出吉祥物。当时的吉祥物是一只身穿米字旗的英国狮子。

南非是2010年第19届世界杯足球赛的主办地。南非总统姆贝基说:“2010年世界杯在南非举办是对非洲的一种敬意,这表明围绕此主题制定的2010年南非世界杯口号是‘在非洲与非洲一起胜利(Win in Africa with Africa)’”。

2. Diego Armando Maradona:迭戈·阿曼多·马拉多纳是前阿根廷足球运动员,被认为足球史上最优秀亦是最具争议的球员。马拉多纳是足球场上的“上帝”,他注定是足球史上最伟大的球员。1986年马拉多纳凭借自己的杰出表现率领阿根廷队第二次获得世界杯冠军。2008年成为阿根廷队主教练。2010年,马拉多纳带领阿根廷国家男子足球队出征2010年南非世界杯。2010年7月28日,阿根廷足协宣布马拉多纳下课。

3. Joachim Löw:阿希姆·勒夫现任德国国家足球队主教练。相信看过2010南非世界杯的

人,即使不喜欢德国队,也会对勒夫留下深刻的印象。勒夫由于伤病原因很早就退役并成为了足球教练。曾经出任过德甲球队斯图加特的主教练,随后又到土耳其与奥地利执教过费内巴切、因斯布鲁克蒂罗尔与奥地利维也纳等队。在执教斯图加特队期间,他所打造的斯图加特三驾马车(博比奇、埃尔伯、巴拉科夫)威震德国足坛,成绩显赫。同时他也是位很有个人魅力的人,被誉为史上最帅的国家队教练。

4. Bastian Schweinsteiger: 德国球员施魏因斯泰格。施魏因斯泰格绰号“小猪”,因为Schwein这个词在德语里是猪的意思,所以球迷也喜欢这样称呼他。他是德国队中最有天赋的攻击型年轻球员之一,被认为是现役德国足球运动员中技术最好的球员之一。其带球变速奔跑中突然射门极具威力,任意球功夫也是令人称赞。司职中场的他能攻善守,不到20岁的他已经有了当年巅峰时期埃芬博格的影子。

5. Javier Mascherano: 贾维尔·马斯切拉诺 1984年6月8日出生于阿根廷圣菲省圣洛伦佐市,身高1米72,是一名典型的防守型后腰,现在效力于英超利物浦队。在阿根廷,马斯切拉诺有两个著名的绰号,一个是马斯切,另一个是“小将军”。

马斯切拉诺是阿根廷河床青训体系的“产品”。2003年,19岁的马斯切拉诺在河床队开始职业生涯,首个赛季便夺取了阿根廷甲级联赛冠军,2004年,他拿到雅典奥运会男足金牌和美洲杯亚军。2005年,马斯切拉诺转会巴西科林蒂安,头一年便夺取了巴西联赛冠军。2006年,马斯切拉诺登陆英超西汉姆联,但在这里他并不成功。2007年初他租借加盟利物浦,很快成为了球队的中场主力。2008年2月,他以1860万英镑正式转会利物浦,并成为了红军中场的重要一员。

在阿根廷国家队,马斯切拉诺也是举足轻重的人物。2008年11月,马斯切拉诺被马拉多纳任命为阿根廷国家队队长,后者曾留下名言:“我的球队就是马斯切拉诺再加上其他十个人。”马斯切拉诺最具威慑力的技术环节是铲球,他也许是世界上铲球技术最好的球员之一,经常借此破坏对手进攻或完成拦截断球。前阿根廷球星巴尔达诺和索拉里都认为他是世界上最好的防守型后腰。

6. Sergio Romero: 塞尔吉奥·罗梅罗目前是荷兰阿尔克马尔队的守门员,同时在阿根廷国家队逐渐成为了主力。罗梅罗今年只有23岁,但已经有过不少冠军经历,2007年他随阿根廷队夺取了国际足联U20世界杯的冠军。2008年北京奥运会阿根廷国奥队替补门将,披18号球衣。北京奥运会上乌斯塔里的突然受伤给了罗梅罗表演的舞台,他在门前动作敏捷,处乱不惊,一路护送阿根廷国奥队夺取金牌。于是罗梅罗顺利成章地受到了器重,在马拉多纳尝试卡里索、安杜哈尔之后,终于将罗梅罗扶上了1号门将的位置。2009年,罗梅罗随阿尔克马尔获得了荷兰联赛和超级杯的冠军。

7. Klose: 米洛斯拉夫·克洛泽,德国队前锋。

个人荣誉:02年世界杯银靴奖,06年世界杯金靴奖,05-06赛季德甲金靴奖,05-06赛季德甲最佳球员,04-05赛季德国公平竞赛奖。

米洛斯拉夫·克洛泽在2002FIFA韩日世界杯上横空出世。这位名不见经传的前锋在德国队8:0大胜沙特阿拉伯队的比赛中上演帽子戏法,一时间名震四海。之后,24岁的他还成为世界杯上的最佳射手之一,以5粒入球成为德国队最佳射手,在最终排名上仅次于巴西队的罗

纳尔多(Ronaldo)位居第二。

在本土举办的世界杯上,克洛泽在生日那天的揭幕战上梅开二度,为球迷带来了几十年来最精彩的揭幕战,也帮助德国打破了揭幕战进球少的魔咒。在后来的比赛中,他屡次上演助攻和进球,并一改他以往留给人们的只会头球的空中轰炸机的印象,而成长为一名头上功夫好,脚下细腻,善于抢点突破的全能射手。在小组赛阶段,他攻入 4 球,淘汰赛面对强大的阿根廷,他攻入扳平的一球,将德国队送入加时赛,并最终通过点球大战击败强敌,晋级四强。这届世界杯,他以 5 球的战绩获得了世界杯的最佳射手——金靴奖。

8. Müller: 托马斯·穆勒是一名德国足球运动员。他可以打多个位置,目前效力于德甲的拜仁慕尼黑足球俱乐部。2010 年南非世界杯上,穆勒凭借助攻次数多的优势,成为了 2010 年南非世界杯最佳射手,为德国队成功卫冕了世界杯金靴奖。

9. Messi: 里奥·安德列斯·梅西是阿根廷著名足球运动员,现为巴塞罗那的前锋球员以及阿根廷的国脚,他被大众称为“新马拉多纳”。2009 年 12 月 22 日,梅西凭借着 08-09 赛季带领巴萨取得西甲、国王杯、欧洲冠军联赛三冠王,击败 C 罗获得 2009 年世界足球先生。2010 年 6 月,梅西代表阿根廷国家男子足球队出征 2010 年南非世界杯。

New Words and Phrases

dump	<i>v.</i> to get rid of; discard 摆脱; 扔弃
staggering	<i>adj.</i> causing great astonishment, amazement, or dismay; overwhelming 令人 大为吃惊、惊讶或沮丧的; 使束手无策的
propel	<i>v.</i> to cause to move forward or onward 推进; 使向前移动或继续移动
concede	<i>v.</i> to acknowledge, often reluctantly, as being true, just, or proper; admit 承 认: 通常是不情愿地承认……是真的、公正或合适的
flattering	<i>adj.</i> 谄媚的, 讨人欢喜的, 奉承的, (肖像等) 比真容更美丽
undaunted	<i>adj.</i> not discouraged or disheartened; resolutely courageous 无畏的; 不泄气的, 不气馁的; 坚定而勇敢的
bustle	<i>v.</i> to move or cause to move energetically and busily 奔忙; 使忙碌; 使或引起积 极地且繁忙地运动
slick	<i>adj.</i> deftly executed; adroit 熟练地执行的; 灵巧的
downfield	<i>adj.</i> to, into, or in the defensive team's end of the field 前场; 在场地的守方 一边
flank	<i>n.</i> a lateral part or side 边部或侧面
fluster	<i>v.</i> to make or become nervous or upset 使紧张, 使慌乱; 使变得紧张或困惑
dawdle	<i>v.</i> to take more time than necessary 浪费时间, 拖延
penalty	<i>n.</i> a punishment, handicap, or loss of advantage imposed on a team or competitor for infraction of a rule 【体育运动】 罚球, 罚分, 罚下场; 体育比赛中 对犯规的赛队或运动员所施加的惩罚、障碍或不利条件

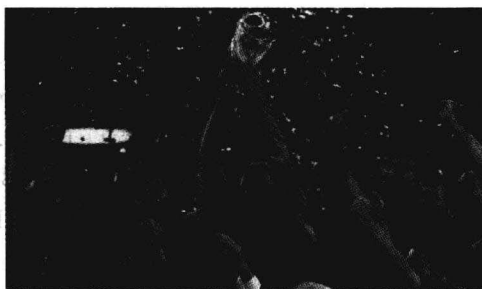
menace	<i>n.</i> a possible danger; a threat 威胁;可能发生之危险;威胁
prompt	<i>v.</i> to move to act; spur; incite 激励;鼓舞;开始行动;激励;刺激
huddle	<i>n.</i> a densely packed group or crowd, as of people or animals 群集,聚集;密密地挤成一团或一群,如人或动物
spur	<i>v.</i> to incite or stimulate 刺激,鞭策
ramshackle	<i>adj.</i> so poorly constructed or kept up that disintegration is likely; rickety 倒塌似的;建造和保养得很差以至于非常容易散架的;摇摇欲坠的:
lament	<i>v.</i> to express sorrow or regret 表达悲伤或懊悔

Story 2

Spain Survive Brutal Final to Become Champions

Andres Iniesta's extra-time goal denies Holland in a showdown marred by 14 yellow cards and a sending-off

By Paul Hayward



Spain's captain Iker Casillas lifts the World Cup trophy.

Photograph: Dylan Martinez/Reuters

This World Cup ended the way the modern South Africa began 16 years ago; with Nelson Mandela its star. Possibly the final reward of Mandela's great political life was to pay a brief visit to the Johannesburg cauldron where Spain lifted the trophy for the first time with a goal in the 116th minute of a sometimes brutal encounter with Holland.

A tournament that was all about harmony produced an acrimonious finish as the Dutch attempted to stop, by brute force, Spain becoming the game's eighth