【内容简介】 本书分10个单元。每单元包含各种英语新闻知识导读介绍，3篇英语焦点新闻选读，相关单词、词组和背景介绍，新闻评析和练习等内容。

本书可作为高等院校理工科专业的选修课教材，也可供英语语言文学爱好者使用。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

英语新闻导读/丁西亚主编. —西安：西北工业大学出版社，2007.3

ISBN 978-7-5612-2178-5

Ⅰ.英… Ⅱ.丁… Ⅲ.新闻—英语—自学参考资料 Ⅳ.H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2007）第021092号

出版发行：西北工业大学出版社
通信地址：西安市友谊西路127号 **邮编**：710072
电　　话：(029) 88493844　88491757
网　　址：www.nwpup.com
印 刷 者：陕西新华印刷厂
开　　本：850 mm×1 168 mm　1/32
印　　张：5.5
字　　数：140千字
版　　次：2007年3月第1版　2007年3月第1次印刷
定　　价：10.00元

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。但英文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”，轻松愉快地阅读英文报刊，我们编撰了这本《英语新闻导读》。《英语新闻导读》主要内容可分下述几个部分。

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）新闻标题的时态和省略；（2）新闻标题的缩写词、简缩词；（3）新闻标题的修辞；（4）新闻标题的语态；（5）新闻导语的定义、功能和类型；（6）新闻导语的松散长句；（7）新闻主体的倒金字塔结构；（8）新闻主体的金字塔结构；（9）英语新闻的引语运用；（10）英语新闻特写、社论的写作特点。

新闻材料选读。本部分从中外英语报刊中挑选难易程度适当的、大学生感兴趣的新闻材料 30 篇，每篇为 500～800 个单词。通过阅读真实材料，大学生感悟英语新闻的规律。这种边学边实践的教学方法能起到立竿见影的功效。

单词、词组和背景资料。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资料中，介绍相应的背景知识，增长读者社会、文化、历史、地理等方面的阅历，帮助对文章的理解。

新闻评析。在部分新闻材料之后有对该篇新闻的评析，主要从

英语新闻角度讲解新闻文体的特点，分析该篇的新闻结构，加深读者的理解。

练习。Questions and Reflection 中有三个思考性问题，可以以小组形式探讨答案，也可以以书面形式递交报告。Practice 中有若干篇新闻材料，独立完成新闻评析或进行翻译。

《英语新闻导读》是作为高等院校理工科专业的选修课教材编写的。我们期望本书能指导学生轻松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

2006 年 12 月

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Unit 1 Chinese Affairs Ⅰ

英语新闻导读 1

新闻标题的时态

新闻标题是一门独特的语言，是新闻报道的灵魂。它以独特的行文和高度精练的文字传递新闻内容。新闻标题必须具备简约、醒目、概括、风趣。在我们初次阅读英文报刊时，会发现新闻的标题不能够一看就懂。那么，为什么一开始接触英语新闻就遇到拦路虎呢？英语新闻的标题有其自身的规律和特点，掌握新闻标题的规律和特点对读懂标题是至关重要的。

新闻标题的时态通常有 4 种表达形式：一般现在时、动词不定式、现在分词和过去分词。

1. 一般现在时的运用

新闻标题几乎都用一般现在时表述新闻，而新闻所报道的绝大多数是过去发生的事件。为了使读者感到是“新闻”而不是“旧闻”，时态常用一般现在时。新闻标题的一般现在时可以表达已经发生的或正在发生的事件。例如：

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 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 Global*, Jan. 1,2004)

2. 不定式的运用

通常,英语新闻标题对计划、安排等将要发生的事情不用将来时,而用 be to do **的形式,其中** be **经常被省略。例如:**

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)

4. 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. 现在分词的使用

现在分词在新闻标题中通常被用来表达正在进行的动作或正在发展的事态。现在进行时的助动词 be **被省略。例如:**

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. 过去分词的使用

在新闻标题中,动词的一般过去时出现的不多,通常见到的是动词的过去分词形式,它是省略助动词 be 的被动语态。例如:

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)

在标题中动词的过去分词形式,根据逻辑既可以表示过去时的被动语态,也可以表示现在时的被动语态,具体情况由所述的新闻内容确定。

News I

Shenzhou Ⅵ set to blast off today

Two astronauts chosen; preparations going well for 2nd manned mission

中国 10 月 12 日在酒泉卫星发射中心成功发射"神舟六号"载人航天飞船,费俊龙和聂海胜担任此次航天飞行任务。

By Zhao Huaxin

After months of anticipation and speculation, it's official: Two Chinese astronauts are scheduled to start orbiting the earth aboard the Shenzhou Ⅵ spacecraft this morning.

The spacecraft will blast off from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Centre in Northwest China's Gansu Province for "multiple days of flights," the headquarters of China's manned space programme announced yesterday in a brief statement on China's second manned mission.

"Preparations for the launch are going well," the statement quoted an unidentified official as saying.

After a rigorous screening process from a poll of former fighter-jet pilots, two astronauts have been chosen for today's mission, the official said, but did not reveal their identities or when Shenzhou Ⅵ will return.

In Jiuquan yesterday, six astronaut candidates made a public appearance at a press conference. Among them were the pair of Fei Junlong and Nie Haisheng, both in their 40s and reported to be favorites for the mission.

"We have the confidence and ability to fulfill this glorious task. Our only wish is to make the mission a complete success," Fei said while Nie added: "Life in space is full of mysteries."

Earlier reports said that if all goes according to plan, the spacecraft would touch down at the main landing field in the central part of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in five days.

In addition to learning more about manned space flights, the mission will conduct scientific experiments, including those "involving human participation", Wang Yongzhi, chief designer of China's manned spaceflight programme, said yesterday.

China first astronaut Yang Liwei was confined to his seat in

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the re-entry module for the 21-hour flight two years ago, meaning the experiments conducted then were without human participation. On Shenzhou VI, however, the astronauts can move from the spaceship's re-entry module to the orbital module to do scientific tests.

"The mission holds out the promise of making more discoveries," Wang said in Jiuquan, adding that China's space programme was developed for peaceful use of space resources.

Xu Dazhe, deputy chief of the China Space and Technology Group, said yesterday: "We are willing to co-operate with other countries in conducting research activities and exploring space resources for the benefit of mankind."

With the Shenzhou Ⅵ mission, scientists expect to make further improvements based on the evaluation of the performance of various parts of the current craft, Wang said.

The Shenzhou Ⅵ has been made more comfortable and human-friendly compared with the country's first manned spacecraft, where Yang could only nap, and snack on specially-prepared food.

This time, a food heater, dishware and a sleeping bag are available in the orbital module. An excrement-collecting facility is being used for the first time, according to Zhang Bainan, chief designer of the spacecraft system.

In addition, the black box of Shenzhou Ⅵ is 100 times larger in storage capacity, 10 times quicker in information writing and reading, but only half the size of the previous version.

Spending on Shenzhou series has reached roughly 19 billion yuan (US $ 2.3 billion), less than 10 per cent of the annual spending on space programmes in the United States, Pan Houren, a researcher with the Space Science and Application Institute of the

Chinese Academy of Sciences, said yesterday.

(*China Daily*, Oct. 12, 2005)

New Words and Pharses

blast off *v*. launch (a spacecraft) **发射升空**

speculation *n*. consideration and formation of opinions **思索;沉思;推测**

multiple *n*. having many parts or elements **多样的;复合的**

rigorous *a*. stern, strict, severe **严厉的;严格的;严酷的**

unidentified *a*. **没有透露身份的**

make a public appearance show themselves publicly **公开露面**

press conference **记者招待会**

confine *v*. (to sth.) keep or hold, restrict, within limits **限制;限制范围内**

re-entry module (**太空船**)**轨道舱**

evaluation *n*. deciding the amount or value **估计;评价**

snack *n*. light usu hurriedly eaten meal **快餐**

orbital module (**太空船**)**返回舱**

excrement-collecting facility **收集排泄物设施**

previous *a*. coming earlier in time or order **在前的;早先的**

Proper Names

the Shenzhou Ⅵ spacecraft **"神舟六号"宇宙飞船**

the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Centre **酒泉卫星发射中心**

Fei Junlong (**宇航员**) **费俊龙**

Nie Haisheng (**宇航员**) **聂海胜**

the Space Science and Application Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences **中国科学院太空科学与应用研究所**

Background Information

the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Centre

中国酒泉卫星发射中心(JSLC)隶属中国人民解放军总装备部，是技术很强的科研试验部队，中心始建于 1958 年，是中国建设最早、规模最大的运载火箭和卫星综合发射场，被誉为“中国航天第一港”。发射中心主要用于执行低地轨道(LEO)和太阳同步轨道(SSO)的科学实验卫星及返回式卫星的发射任务。发射中心为我国航天事业的发展和战略、战术武器试验做出了卓越贡献，以其居于世界前列的发射成功率而蜚声中外，在中国航天史上写下了“九个第一”的不朽篇章。

发射中心地处甘肃省西部重镇酒泉市东北 210 公里处(额济纳旗一带地区)的巴丹吉林沙漠深处，毗邻万里长征西端雄伟壮观的嘉峪关，与驰名中外的文化艺术宝库敦煌相望。

Fei Junlong

费俊龙，江苏昆山人，1965 年 5 月出生，1982 年 6 月入伍，1985 年 5 月入党，现为中国人民解放军航天员大队三级航天员，上校军衔。他曾任空军某飞行学院飞行技术检查员，安全飞行 1 790 小时，为空军特级飞行员。2005 年 6 月，入选“神舟六号”飞船载人飞行乘组梯队成员。

Nie Haisheng

聂海胜，湖北枣阳人，1964 年 9 月出生，1983 年 6 月入伍，1986 年 12 月入党，现为中国人民解放军航天员大队三级航天员，上校军衔。他曾任空军航空兵某师某团领航主任，安全飞行 1 480 小时，为空军一级飞行员。1998 年 1 月正式成为我国首批航天员。他曾入选我国首次载人航天飞行员梯队。2005 年 6 月，入选“神舟六号”飞船载人飞行乘组梯队成员。

评析

本文标题“Shenzhou Ⅵ set to blast off today”可释义为“Shenzhou Ⅵ has been set to blast off today”。

第 1 段提供本文最重要的信息：正式宣布两位宇航员(who)将在今天凌晨(when)奉命担任“神舟六号”(以下简称“神六”)航天飞行任务(what)。

第 2 段提供次重要信息：“神六”将在甘肃酒泉卫星发射中心发射升空(where)。

第 3 段增加其他有关的背景信息：“神六”发射的准备工作已一切就绪。

第 4 段～第 6 段增加其他有关的背景信息：“神六”宇航员选拔的过程。

第 7 段提供其他重要信息：“神六”着陆的地点。

第 8 段～第 9 段提供其他重要信息：“神六”将进行有人参与的科学实验。

第 10 段～第 11 段提供其他信息：表明中国进行太空计划的目的——和平地利用太空资源。

第 12 段～第 15 段：介绍宇航员在“神六”上的工作和生活的情况。

第 16 段：“神六”研发所用的经费。

本文是典型的“倒金字塔”写作结构，根据信息的重要性递减安排顺序。

Exercises

Exercise A　Questions for Reflection and Discussion

Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.

1. Where would Shenzhou Ⅵ land when it returned to the earth if

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all went well according to plan?

2. Was it revealed, at the press conference just the day before launching, when the spacecraft would touch down?
3. Why do you think Shenzhou Ⅵ has been advanced compared with the previous one?
4. Is it possible, you think, that in China tourists will be taken into outer space in the near future?

Exercise B Practice

According to the rule of headings, rewrite the following news headings.

1. Qing Dynasty vast is expected to fetch record price
   (An ancient vase with a floor price of HK 90 million is expected to set a world record for a piece of Chinese art at an upcoming auction in Hong Kong.)
2. CPC set blueprint for next five years
   (A development roadmap for the next five years which aims to raise the living standards of the people was proposed yesterday by the Communist Party of China after concluding a key four-day meeting.)
3. China welcomed Merkel's victor
   (China extended congratulations yesterday to German conservative leader Angela Merkel on her first victory in becoming Germany's first woman chancellor in a grand coalition government.)
4. Anti-war mum was arrested in Washington
   (Cindy Sheehan, the American woman who has used her son's death in Iraq to spur theanti-war movement, was arrested on Monday while protesting outside the White House.)

5. Australia is to impose "draconian" laws
(Australia is to impose "draconian" counter-terrorism laws after state and territory leaders agreed yesterday to wide-ranging security proposal made by Prime Minister John Howard in the wake of the London bombings.)
6. China is considering letting foreign banks operate on trial basis
(China is considering letting some foreign banks do business in a district near Shanghai on trial basis as a possible first step toward opening its banking market to outsiders, a senior official said Thursday.)

News 2

Leaders highlight common interests

Concerns will be addressed through mutual respect and consultation

11月19日布什对中国进行正式友好访问。11月20日胡锦涛主席与来访的布什总统就中美两国共同关心的问题交换了看法。

By Xing Zhigang

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

As a sign of his positive attitude towards bilateral ties, Bush praised China for holding the Six-Party Talks on denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula, co-operation in the war on terror as well as its role in controlling bird flu.

While acknowledging differences between their countries, the two leaders pledged to address each other's concerns through

mutual respect and consultation.

"We both believe sustainable, healthy and stable development of Sino-US ties conforms to the common aspiration of our two peoples," Hu said following a two-hour meeting with Bush in the Great Hall of the People.

Bush described bilateral ties as "very important," saying both nations share many common opportunities and challenges in the 21st century.

He expressed his hope to "continue our dialogue on how to make our relations as open and constructive for people in both our countries."

Bush flew in from the Republic of Korea on Saturday for his third visit to China since taking office in 2001.

Following their talks, which the two leaders called "constructive, friendly and candid," Hu told a joint news conference that the two countries agreed to shoulder their common responsibility and strengthen co-operation on a wide range of international regional issues.

They include UN reforms, development issues, the war on terror, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, potential international and regional flashpoints, natural disasters and the spread of such contagious epidemics as bird flu.

Agreements signed

The agreements signed yesterday include a joint memorandum of understanding on an initiative for a mega port and a joint-action call for preventing bird flu amid fears of a global pandemic.

The two leaders also agreed to pursue joint efforts to end the nuclear standoff on the Korean Peninsula through the Six-Party Talks, Hu noted.

Bush praised China for playing a leading role in the talks, saying both the US and China want "a Korean Peninsula that is stable, peaceful and free of nuclear weapons."

Hu stressed that China would work together with the United States to resolve growing trade fictions and crack down on intellectual property rights (IPR) violations.

He also vowed to unswervingly press ahead with exchange rate reform for the renminbi on the principle of benefiting not only China but also the world at large.

Bush said the United States and China are important trading partners while stressing that both gained from a system of free and fair trade.

Trade has proved to be one of the most frequent sources of disputes between the two countries as Washington said its trade deficit with Beijing is expected to exceed US $200 billion this year.

The Taiwan question

On the Taiwan question, Hu said Beijing will "do our utmost with all sincerity to strive for the prospect of a peaceful reunification of our country."

"That being said, we will by no means tolerate 'Taiwan independence'," he said, with Bush standing next to him.

The Chinese leader expressed his appreciation for Bush's stated opposition to "Taiwan independence" and his commitment to abiding by the one-China policy.

He assured Bush that China would stick to the road of peaceful development while developing democratic politics with Chinese characteristics and raising the level of human rights enjoyed by the Chinese people.

Bush said it is important that social, political and religious

freedom grows in China and Washington will "encourage China to continue making the historic transition to greater freedom."

Bush also met Premier Wen Jiabao yesterday.

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

New Words and Phrases

counterpart *n*. person or thing exactly like, or closely corresponding to, another **相似的东西；相对应的人，对方**

highlight *vt*. give prominence or emphasis to **使显著；使精彩；增强**

keep sth. on track **步入正轨**

denuclearize *vt*. **使非核武器化**

bird flu *n*. **禽流感**

pledge *vt*. give; engage; make an undertaking (to do sth.) **提出；誓言；保证**

consultation *n*. **咨询；商议**

sustainable *a*. **能支撑住的；能忍受的；可证实的**

conform *v*. (to sth.) be in agreement with; comply with **符合，顺从，遵守**

take office **上台，执政**

candid *a*. (with sb.) frank, straight-forward **坦白的，率直的**

proliferation *n*. **激增，扩散**

flashpoint *n*. **闪(燃)点；[喻](战争等的)爆发点**

contagious *a*. **(指疾病)传染性的；(指人)患传染病的**

epidemic *n*. **流行病；传染病**

trade fiction *n*. **贸易摩擦**

intellectual property right *n*. **知识产权**

violation *n*. **违背；冒犯；侵害**

vow *v*. promise or declare solemnly **立誓；发誓**

sincerity *n.* the quality of being sincere; honesty 真实;诚挚;诚实

strive for sth. make great efforts 奋斗;努力

reunification *n.* 统一

abide by *v.* be faithful to; keep (正式用语)忠于;遵守

Proper Names

Hu Jingtao 胡锦涛

George W. Bush 乔治·W·布什

Wen Jiabao 温家宝

Background Information

Hu Jingtao

胡锦涛,1942 年 12 月出生于安徽绩溪。1964 年参加中国共产党。现任中国共产党中央委员会总书记,中华人民共和国主席,中共中央军事委员会主席,中华人民共和国中央军事委员会主席。

George W. Bush

乔治·布什,1946 年出生于美国康涅狄克州,幼年移居德克萨斯州。1968 年获耶鲁大学历史系学士学位。1968—1973 年在得克萨斯国民警卫队空军担任战斗机飞行员。1975 年获哈佛大学工商管理学硕士学位。1975—1986 年在得克萨斯经营一家从事石油开采的公司。1994—2000 年任得克萨斯州州长,2001 年就任第 43 任(第 54 届)美国总统,2004 年 11 月竞选连任获胜,2005 年 1 月就任第 55 届美国总统。

the Republic of Korea

公元 1 世纪后,朝鲜半岛形成高丽、百济、新罗三个古国。公元 7 世纪中叶,新罗在半岛占据统治地位。公元 10 世纪初,高丽取代新罗。14 世纪末,李氏王朝取代高丽,定国号为朝鲜。1910 年 8 月朝鲜沦为日本殖民地,1945 年 8 月 15 日获得解放。同时,苏、美两

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