

提，在有限的时间内获取最大的信息量。快速阅读把阅读的文字以组、行或块为单位进行大小不一的整体阅读，而组或块内所包含的可能是词组、半行、一行、多行甚至整页内容，它是一种让我们能够从文字材料中迅速接收信息的阅读法。据此，快速阅读是指在规定的时间内能够做到积极、有目的、有方法、有效果地进行阅读，并综合运用各种阅读技能，获取所需要的信息。

仔细阅读与快速阅读有较大的区别。仔细阅读一般需要获取所有的语言信息，不会采用跳读的方式，阅读速度也会相对慢一些。从阅读材料的理解层次上讲，仔细阅读要求读者能够精确地理解原文，不仅要掌握阅读材料的梗概，还要掌握细节性信息，把握相关概念，并能进行一定的逻辑演绎。此外，较高层次的仔细阅读要求读者能深刻领会作者的写作意图、文章的内涵和语言的修辞手法。快速阅读则在很大程度上要求读者在较短时间内阅读材料，从庞杂的信息中高效、准确地提取所需信息，忽略次要和干扰性信息。但是，仔细阅读与快速阅读更多的是阅读方式的区别，因此，不必把仔细阅读和快速阅读对立起来。



镑》(“The Million Pound Note”)的第一段:

When I was twenty-seven years old, I was a mining-broker's clerk in San Francisco, and an expert in all the details of stock traffic. I was alone in the world, and had nothing to depend upon but my wits and a clean reputation; but these were setting my feet in the road to eventual fortune, and I was content with the prospect.

在上面的一段材料中, 句子结构是以分句形式为主的, 没有出现分词等形式, 阅读时可以以分句为单位进行整体扫视阅读, 这样理解效果会更强一些。另外, 通过事先的大体浏览, 我们可以预测这是一个记叙文体, 这样就可以在阅读的过程中不断问自己一个问题: 后来发生了什么呢? 英国话语分析研究专家Hoey曾经著书说明, 阅读的过程就是一个读者和作者进行潜在对话的过程, 这种对话或是互动就是通过读者在阅读过程中不断提出问题、寻求答案来实现的。

二 速读时的搜索

读者要想提高阅读速度, 就必须具备快速搜索信息的能力, 即快速找到目标文章的章节梗概、文章重点和其他所关心的信息的能力。这就要求读者有目的、有重点地进行阅读训练, 培养发现新问题、新观点和新材料的能力。在培养以上能力的过程中, 可以采用由简到繁、由易到难的方法。先使用一段式的阅读材料进行训练, 努力培养读者抓住文章大意的能力; 再使用稍长一些的阅读材料, 培养读者抓住文章各段大意的能力。而掌握段意最简便的方法就是抓主题句, 即说明全段大意的句子; 其次, 读者应该能够迅速抓住文章的脉络并掌握文章的主要结构和写作思路。

例如:

When I first entered college as a freshman, I was afraid that I was not able to do well in my studies. I was afraid of being off by myself, away from my family for the first time. Here I was surrounded by people I did not know and who did not know me. I would have to make friends with them and perhaps also compete with

（二）主题句位于段中

有时文章的主题句位于段中。作者通常先用铺垫的方式提出一个观点，然后再笔锋一转提出不同的论点来点明主题，进而继续展开论述，论述的中心是二者的相异点。在这种情况下，主题句常常起着承转段落的作用。例如下段中间划线部分为该段的主题句：

Californians and New Englanders are both American. They speak the same language and abide by the same federal laws. But they are very different in their ways of life. Mobility — both physical and psychological — has made a great impression on the culture of Californians. However, the lack of mobility is the mark of the customs and morality of New Englanders.

（三）主题句位于段尾

有时文章的主题句位于段尾。这种段落的写作程序是表述细节的句子在前，概述性的句子在后。用归纳法撰写的段落大多如此。

In 1959, Brazil lost the World Cup of soccer to Uruguay in Rio de Janeiro. Brazilians reacted very strongly to the defeat in the championship soccer game and the entire country was overcome by sadness. Some people beat their heads against cement posts, some had heart attacks, and others even died from it. Brazilians are very emotional about soccer.

本段中先是描述了巴西人对足球比赛失利后的反应（Some people beat their heads against cement posts, some had heart attacks, and others even died from it），最后的概括是“巴西人对足球比赛经常感情用事”（Brazilians are very emotional about soccer.），很显然，主题句位于段尾。

（四）主题句隐含于文意中

有时一个段落没有主题句，段落是由隐含的中心思想凝聚在一起的。读者阅读这类段落要采取提纲挈领法，把从细节中提炼出来的要点归纳起来，从而形成段落的中心思想。请看下例：

We visited the seals frolicking in the water. Then we paid a visit to the colorful birds in the big new birdhouse. After that we stopped for a coke and a hot dog. Before going home, we spent a lot of time watching the funny monkeys.

the small hotels when it came under attack. “When I was coming out, I found two or three dead bodies. When firing was going on, the first car bomb exploded and the full roof came on my head,” he said.

[14] The attacks in Kabul came as thousands of U.S. and Afghan troops entered the second week of a major offensive in the town of Marjah, a Taliban stronghold in southern Afghanistan. NATO said one service member was killed Friday by a roadside bomb, bringing up to 14 members’ death in the operation in Helmand Province.

这则新闻报道可以使我们体会到，新闻标题就是整个新闻报道的浓缩的主题。通过题目 **Taliban Claims Responsibility for Kabul Attacks** 我们可以得出这样的主题：这是一则有关喀布尔恐怖袭击事件的报道。**Kabul Attacks**（喀布尔的袭击事件）就是这篇报道要讲的事情，整篇报道都是围绕着这次袭击事件来进行的，而 **Taliban Claims Responsibility**（塔利班组织声称对袭击事件负责）就是重点报道的方面。那么，在接下来的阅读过程中，我们只要关注几个重要的问题就可以了，即：谁发起了这一事件？造成了什么样的伤亡？国际社会的反映是什么？有了这样的预设问题，我们的阅读速度就能提高了。从接下来的段落中，我们的推测得到了证实：报道的第一、二段即是主题的主要内容，之后的段落是对主题的延伸，是细节的叙述，如袭击后人员的伤亡情况、塔利班发言人与阿富汗总统等人的声明。

四 确定主题句的方法

（一）位置法

根据西方人思维习惯，他们喜欢使用演绎法，即先提出重要信息，然后引用材料来论述，这种方法和归纳法正好相反。所以我们在进行快速阅读时，一定要特别注意文章的起始段落与每段中的起始部分。例如在下段国内考研阅读文章的首段中：

In spite of “endless talk of difference”, American society is an amazing

to get to the top of a mountain, just sitting at the foot thinking about it will not bring one there. It is by making the effort of climbing up the mountain, step by step, that eventually the summit is reached.” All too often, it is the lack of action that ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals. Creating a plan and taking it one step at a time can lead to new and different job opportunities. Job-hunting tasks gain added meaning as you sense their importance in your quest for a more meaningful work life. The plan can include researching industries and occupations, talking to people who are in your desired area of work, taking classes, or accepting volunteer work in your targeted field.

[12] Each of these steps will lead you on a journey to a happier and more rewarding work life. After all, it is the journey, not the destination, that is most important.

文章题为《通向满意工作的七个步骤》，题目本身就说明了全文的结构。第一步是建议那些求职者去做一些不同的事情；第二步是要致力于做本来的你，而不是别人希望的你，或是做别人希望你做的事，也就是要考虑你所具备的天分，致力于追求你最喜欢的事；第三步是自我鉴定，米勒建议一旦求职者知道自己是怎样的人，他们就需要知道如何推销自己；第四步是要接纳自己；第五步是要确立目标，米勒建议求职者制定一个能够回答“我究竟想做什么”这样的问题的目标；第六步是要承担适当的风险；第七步是要有行动，人们常常是因为缺乏行动而不能实现理想。在上述说明性文章中，正文部分存在一些例证的内容，我们用下划线标记出来了，如果测试题目中没有涉及这些内容，多可以略去不读，因为这些例证都是对前面观点的佐证与说明，只要观点明确了，对理解原文也就足够了。

二 篇章结构对快速阅读的影响

文章的结构形式一般由文章的性质决定，而文章结构与阅读理解的程度又有着某种密不可分的必然联系。只有熟悉各种文章的一般结构规律，

systems. And security: how to make such a big target attack-proof. Officials won't tell reporters the time at which the queen and president will make their trip.

[5] People on both sides of the English Channel are proud of the engineering achievement. But most wonder if it's worth it given their respective lack of affection for each other. "If they had linked us to Spain, that would have been more use to us now, wouldn't it?" says one man from London. Spain is a favorite vacation destination for the British. He laughs when a film about the Chunnel says it will make the British feel more European.

[6] "Only advertising," he says. "The British will never feel European."

[7] The Kingdom of England has been trying to conquer, or defend itself from, Europe for 1 000 years. If not for the channel, England or France surely would have swallowed the other. "A whole generation still remembers when only 21 miles stood between Hitler and the conquest of England," says a professor of English history.

[8] Although Britain and France both use the metric system and the same electrical voltage (220 volts) , it sometimes seems as if they have little else in common. The British and the French rarely marry each other. The French remain afraid that their language will die out. The British think a sick animal will drag itself through the tunnel and introduce the island nation to new diseases.

[9] The differences go on.

[10] Upon leaving Paris, trains will whistle along at an approximate speed of 186 miles per hour until they go underground, but will creep along as slow as 50 miles per hour behind local trains within the last 68 miles to London. Britain won't improve its system until after the year 2000, spurring Mitterrand to joke that passengers will have "plenty of time for sightseeing".

[11] Time across the channel: 35 minutes compared to 90 minutes by sea. Total travel time, including getting on and off the train: 1 hour 35 minutes.

[12] The idea of linking England to the European mainland by tunneling beneath the channel goes back to 1802 when an engineer suggested it to Napoleon.

第八章

快速阅读中的宏观阅读与具体细节阅读

宏观阅读是和具体细节阅读相对而言的。宏观阅读技巧强调阅读的整体性，即读者在进行快速阅读时，首先要把握文章的整体特征，也就是把握文章的主题思想和整体结构。

一 快速阅读中的宏观阅读技巧

在英语阅读实践中，常常碰到这样一种现象：读者具备相当程度的系统的语言知识，但仍然难以区分语篇的主要信息和次要信息，也不能把握语篇的宏观结构。特别是在限定阅读时间的快速阅读情况下，读者很难有效地从语篇中获取有关的细节信息。这些现象常常从学习者在阅读后完成如复述、概要写作、主题概括、细节问题求解等各种任务的过程中反映出来。如果有效运用语篇宏观结构理论来指导快速阅读，就可以帮助读者吃透语篇的整体意义，从而提高阅读效率。请看下面的例文。

The ocean bottom — a region nearly 2.5 times greater than the total land area of the Earth — is a vast frontier that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted. Until about a century ago, the deep ocean floor was completely inaccessible, hidden beneath waters averaging over 3 600 meters deep. Totally without light and subject to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, the deep ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of the outer space.



“收缩”，进而一步步到达作者要说明的情况：“如果所有的消费者都和Jennie一样，那将会是什么样的情况？”在阅读的过程中，如果能特别注意连词but的意义，就能更好、更快地读出作者的意图。从这种意义上来说，连接词but充当了意义标志的作用。

（二）科学推论

所谓推论，是指根据已知信息推算出作者的言外之意，即作者想说而未说出的话，或推导出文章的情节发展下去的结果或该文章前面的情节。

推论题要求考生根据所读内容进行一定的推理，并透过文章的表层信息了解到字里行间的潜在意义。此类题的题干中一般都含有imply, infer, declare, conclude等词；推论既强调对信息的整体理解，又要逐字逐句地细读，要读出文章的言外之意，要能分清每段论点和论据以及段落大意。在总结概括全文时，要特别注意句子之间和段落之间的关联词、过渡词，它们对上下文的逻辑关系起着提示、引导和过渡作用。边读边分析就能概括出每段和全文的主题，根据主题、结论和表达上的语言特征，就能回答有关作者的态度、立场观点、语气以及文章基调等问题。请看下例：

Although blue-collar workers were less aware that they might be judged on the basis of their clothing, they recognized that any difference from the accepted pattern of dress would draw ridicule from fellow workers.

有这样的问題：What is implied in this statement? 根据句子内容，我们可以做出如下的推断：They (blue-collar workers) conformed to the accepted pattern of clothing.

（三）猜测词义

在快速阅读中我们经常会遇到一些不认识的词或短语，或者认识的单词在文章中有了新的意义。如果这些词或短语不影响我们对文章主要内容的理解，我们可以将它们略过，继续阅读。如果这些词语的意思对正确理解文章至关重要，那么我们就必须根据上下文，对它们的意思进行猜测，使之不影响对整篇文章的理解。猜测词义是快速阅读中经常遇到的问题，也是读者应着力培养并提高的必要能力。



The door was so low that I hit my head on the lintel.

根据常识可以推断出lintel的词义是“门楣”。

有时很难猜出一个词的真正意义，但只要我们能利用已学知识（特别是词序和词尾）看出它的词性及在句中的作用，不影响阅读就足够了。

以上主要谈了阅读技能中的一个方面，即生词的推断、猜测问题，但能够准确地推断、猜测生词的词义并不意味着可以放松对词汇掌握的要求。恰恰相反，我们最好不断扩充词汇量，打破提高阅读能力的“瓶颈”。

三 如何在快速阅读中处理细节信息

文章中的细节是指具体的信息，一般构成文章主题的支撑性的内容（Supporting details），例如数字、年份、支撑观点的某个事例或故事等。读者在处理这类内容时，可快可慢。如果某些细节是为了证明或支持某一观点，那么就可以很快读过；如果是题目要求回答的时间、地点、或具体的内容，则时可稍微留意。

1. 细节类问题的命题方式

这类题目常以“wh-”形式来提问，如who, what, when, where, why及how等形式。问题的形式常常不采用文章中的原话，而是使用同义词语等形式。在具体的测试内容和形式上，细节考查题可以是关于同义词、反义词的转换（这类题主要考查读者对原文表述细节信息的词汇、惯用法的正确理解能力），也可以是对某一细节内容本身的考察。这类题目的正确选项与原文的表达不尽相同，一般会在词语或句型上有变化，比如原文用的是双重否定形式，选项中常常出现肯定形式。

细节类问题的命题方式常见的有以下几种：

- (1) Which of the following is NOT true according to the information in the passage?
- (2) Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
- (3) What is the example of... as described in the passage?

- [B] increase tax revenues
- [C] cut back on health care provisions
- [D] start reforms right away

5. The reason why employers are unwilling to keep older workers is that _____.

- [A] they are generally difficult to manage
- [B] the longer they work, the higher their pension is
- [C] their pay is higher than that of younger ones
- [D] younger workers are readily available

6. To compensate for the fast-shrinking labour force, Japan would need _____.

- [A] to revise its current population control policy
- [B] large numbers of immigrants from overseas
- [C] to automate its manufacturing and service industries
- [D] a politically feasible policy concerning population

7. Why do many women in rich countries compromise by having only one child?

- [A] Small families are becoming more fashionable.
- [B] They find it hard to balance career and family.
- [C] It is too expensive to support a large family.
- [D] Child care is too big a problem for them.

8. Compared with younger ones, older societies are less inclined to _____.

9. The predicted intergenerational warfare is unlikely because most of the older people themselves _____.

10. Countries that have a shortage of young adults will be less willing to commit them to _____.

我们可以用上面讲到的阅读方法解题。第一步，阅读文章的首段和尾

出的结果与基础计算机学书上给出的人工智能结论相比较,计算机工程师才能彻底地了解人工智能的理论和方法,开发出具有类似人类智能的计算机程序,并将其应用于解决目前的计算机不能解决的更复杂、更难的问题。)

本句为复合句,以“Only + 状语”开头,主语和谓语部分使用倒装形式,主语a computer engineer处于谓语之间,形成了“Only by...can a computer engineer acquire...develop... and apply...”这样一种句式。我们改为正常语序后的句子主干成分为“...a computer engineer can require a thorough understanding...develop intelligent computer program...and apply them to solving more complex and difficult problems...”,另有两个定语从句“that work in a human-like way和“that present computer can’t”,分别修饰programs和problems。过去分词given引导的短语做后置定语,修饰前边的the solutions of AI (artificial intelligence)。另外,状语“only by... on computer science”修饰主句谓语动词can, acquire, develop和apply to。

(三) 科技英语文体的语篇特点

语篇也就是我们通常所说的篇章,它是由一组相互连贯的句子组成的。语篇的语义结构和语篇成篇机制(即衔接手段)确保句子组成语篇,形成有机的整体,所以对这一层面的分析包括了对衔接手段和语篇结构的分析。

1. 大量使用词汇衔接手段

词汇的重复出现可以减少语言在传递过程中产生的歧义,使读者易于正确地理解作者所要论述的客观事实或复杂的认识过程,体现了科技英语的准确性,如:

Scientists are learning a great deal about how the large plates in the earth's crust move, the stresses between plates, how earthquakes work, and the general probability that a given place will have an earthquake, although they still cannot predict earthquakes. (虽然科学家们仍旧不能预测地震,但是他们正在掌握很多关于地壳大面积板块的移动、板块间压力、地震的成因以及特定地点通常发生地震的可能性的知识。)

上句中多次出现earthquake一词,这不仅使语篇具有连贯性,而且帮助

I'm fine" and "I don't realize", the most popular female fibs, "Nothing's wrong, I'm fine", "I don't know where it is, I haven't touched it" and "It wasn't that expensive" — hide their true feelings.

[4] While 82 percent of females questioned said telling a lie ate away at their conscience, only 70 percent of men confessed to pangs of guilt. Men are also less likely to feel guilty about lying. Overall, 75 percent of those polled agreed it was "OK" to fib to avoid hurting someone's feelings.

[5] "Lying may seem to be an inherent part of human nature but it's an important part of social interaction," said Katie Maggs, in charge of the study. "The jury is still out as to whether human quirks like lying are hereditary or related to evolution or upbringing."

本文第一段为导言部分，一开始就引出一个话题，那就是自古以来，女人们便常常怀疑“男人是骗子”，而英国一项研究也表明，这种说法确实有据可循，即男人远远要比女人爱撒谎。

第二、三、四段为正文部分，具体说明了英国一家名为OnePoll的市场调查公司的市场调查结果。OnePoll对3 000成年人进行了调查，结果发现男性平均每年撒谎1 092次，几乎是一天说谎三次；而女性平均每年撒谎728次，约合一天二次。而调查也总结了男人最爱对女人说的三个谎话。调查还显示，相对于女性而言，男人对于撒谎较少产生愧疚感。

在结论部分，负责该项调查的马格斯说：“说谎似乎是人性中不可缺少的组成部分，但也是社交过程中不可或缺的一部分。专家们正在研究说谎的成因，这可能跟遗传有关，也有可能跟进化或是教育有关。”

可见，这篇文章的写作方式是开门见山式的，作者先提出本文的中心思想：女人爱怀疑男人撒谎而且男人比女人更倾向于撒谎。然后，作者在后面列举了事实数据予以支持自身的观点。

科技英语在其演变和发展过程中逐渐形成了自身特有的词汇特点、语法特点和语篇特点。了解了科技英语与普通英语之间的语言与文体差异有利于我们对科技英语文体有更理性的、深层次的了解，有利于我们在快速阅读科技文体文章时做到心中有数，最高效地进行相关阅读工作并获得较

出其词义。如semiconductor, 其词根为conduct (传导)、后缀-or (表示“器物”)、前缀semi- (表示“半, 不完全的”), 因此整个词义为“半导体”。我们只要掌握了科技英语的每个基本词素, 再去掌握全部科技词汇就容易了。如果只需掌握其中某一专业领域的词汇, 所需的基本词素自然更少。请看下面一段文字。

Japanese researchers found eating the yoghurt reduced levels of hydrogen sulphide — a major cause of bad breath — in 80% of volunteers. The key are active bacteria in yogurt, specifically lactobacillus bulgaricus and streptococcus thermophilus.

(日本研究者们发现多喝酸奶可以减少 80% 的受试者体内的硫化氢含量, 而硫化氢是口腔异味的主要诱因。酸奶有助于缓解口臭的关键在于酸奶里有活性细菌, 尤其是乳酸菌和嗜热链球菌。)

在上段中, 影响阅读的关键词汇有复合词hydrogen、sulphide、lactobacillus、bulgaricus、streptococcus、thermophilus等。除了专业的术语如yoghurt我们需要特殊掌握以外, 像hydrogen、sulphide、lactobacillus、bulgaricus、streptococcus、thermophilus这些词汇我们可以通过它们的构词形式予以理解和识记。这些词汇大部分都不是英语的本民族词汇, 而是外来语, 也大多是复合词, 由两部分组成, 每一部分都有其意义。如hydrogen (氢) 这个词, “hydro-”的意思是“水”, 而“-gen”表示“产生”的意思, 该词的字面意思是“能产生水的东西”, 我们根据常识就可以推断该词意为“氢”、“氢元素”。“sulph-”表示“含硫的”、“硫的”。lacto表示“乳”、“乳酸”。“strepto-”表示“链的”, “thermo-”表示“热的”, “-phily”则用以构成生物和化学术语。

(二) 分析句子语法

由于科技英语文献结构严谨, 逻辑性强, 句子往往较长。许多修饰语、插入成分、分词及介词短语交织在一起使英语句子显得结构复杂、冗长。在阅读科技英语文献时, 要分析句子的语法结构, 在纷繁复杂的长句中找出句子的主干部分, 从而掌握句子的脉络。例如:

也可以用来表示正式程度的高低。在英语的各种文体中，法律文体可谓是正式程度最高的文体，在句式的选择上偏重于结构复杂、重叠、冗长的句子。如下句：

Under special circumstances, the Land Bureau may, acting in the interest of the public and in accordance with the lawful procedure, take back the land use rights. (在特殊情况下，市土地局可以根据社会公共利益的需要，依据法定程序将土地使用权予以收回。)

此句中有两个不同种类的状态成分，一个是Under special circumstances (在特殊情况下)，另一个是acting in the interest of the public and in accordance with the lawful procedure (根据公众利益的需要，依据法定程序)，两部分状态成分一起使用，使句子结构更加复杂。在理解这种较长的句子时，可以通过调整句子中心、结构、长度以及必要的词汇增减来实现。在上述例子中，我们要是抓住了句子的核心内容，也就是“...the Land Bureau may take back the land use rights”，理解就变得容易了。

2. 大量使用被动语态和名词化结构

法律文件旨在规范人们的行为。如果没有具体人物执行某一动作或表达重点在动作本身而不在动作执行者时，就可以把动词转化为抽象的名词或使用被动语态。同时，无人称代词的使用，突出了文本的内容而不是文本的产生者和接受者。如：

(1) Contracts can be classified according to their validity into several categories: valid, void, voidable or illegal. (合同按照其效力不同可以分为以下几种：有效的、无效的、可撤销的和违法的合同。)

(2) The authority of an agent may also be terminated by the mental incompetency of the principle or by his bankrupt. (代理人的代理权也会因本人精神不健全或因本人破产而终止。)

名词化结构在法律英语中的使用日益广泛，其作用不可忽略。名词化结构语言简练，结构严谨，表意简洁，保证了文本的客观真实性。如：Smuggling of goods whose import or export are subject to prohibitions or restrictions, which constitute criminal offences, shall be subject to... (走私禁止

Liu Xiang, the 23-year-old Chinese star, who shattered the world record when he clocked 12.88 seconds at an IAAF meet in Lausanne last July in the men 110m-hurdles, is expected to round off his sizzling season in style with a second Asian Games gold.

(23岁的中国110米栏体育明星刘翔,去年7月在洛桑举办的国际业余田径联合会的比赛中以12.88秒的成绩打破了世界纪录,这样,他在顺利获得亚运会第2枚金牌后,可以完美地结束这个赛季。)

在上例中,结构很复杂,有同位语the 23-year-old Chinese star,定语从句who shattered the world record和状语从句when he clocked 12.88 seconds以及介词短语at an IAAF meet in Lausanne和in style with a second Asian Games gold,体育新闻英语句法的复杂性可见一斑。

2. 使用同位语和定语从句以及并列结构

由于体育新闻一般版面较少,要在有限的篇幅中包含最大的信息量,句子的结构势必会比较复杂,同位语和非限定性定语从句以及并列结构也会大量出现。比如:

The club, a three-time champion of Germany's top-level Bundesliga and the UEFA Champions League winner in 1977, reported an operating loss of \$35 million in the second half of last year and said Thursday the financial crisis was "threatening its existence".

(该俱乐部是最顶级的德甲联赛三次冠军得主,也是1977年欧洲冠军联赛的冠军。据报道,该俱乐部在去年的下半年运营损失3千5百万美元,本周四该俱乐部宣称该金融危机威胁俱乐部的生存。)

这句话共有41个词,其中含有两个由and连接的同位语成分(a three-time champion of Germany's top-level Bundesliga and the UEFA Champions League winner in 1977),两个由and连接的谓语部分(reported... and said)和一个宾语从句(the financial crisis was "threatening its existence"),句子长且复杂,可是读起来却相当紧凑。

比 14 的比分击败了世界排名第三的组合。“我们赢得了战斗，我们用坚强的毅力取得了胜利。”傅说。）

5. 体育新闻英语的修辞法

体育新闻和普通的新闻写作一样，必须在尊重事实的前提下，追求生动、活泼的效果。而赛场确实如战场，有进攻、防守、输赢等，因此体育新闻中常会用不同的修辞手法来渲染这种激烈的竞争气氛，增强新闻的可读性。如：

- (1) The coach exhorted his players like an evangelist. (明喻)
- (2) The newspaper refused to print the story. (转喻)
- (3) Good news: new advance, new coach. (排比)
- (4) The publicity turned his head. (拟人)
- (5) Soul to Seoul. (同音异义)
- (6) China takes top Group B spot. (押韵)

二 体育新闻英语文章的考查要点

体育类新闻英语文章的考查要点很明晰，一般都是关于谁和谁进行比赛，比赛结果是怎么样的，还有就是比赛中出现的一些细节性故事，如比赛过程的跌宕起伏、裁判的误判、运动员的情绪及表现以及大众或者体育迷的反应等。

三 体育新闻英语文章的应试技巧

1. 注重标题

标题往往是最浓缩的信息，虽然体育新闻英语标题中，经常会省略一些词汇，对于不太熟悉体育新闻英语的人可能会感到有一些困难，但是对经常关注体育新闻英语的人来说，题目虽然有省略也会一目了然。例如：Pistons Stop Heat in Game of Five—例子，题目就可以知道是拒绝第五场出局，活塞队阻止了热火队。再如一则标题：Dutch Beat Swedish to Enter

Semi-finals, 意即荷兰胜瑞典, 进入半决赛, 至于荷兰队是如何打败瑞典队的, 新闻的正文中一定有详尽的说明。

2. 注重文中首段与段落的首句

体育新闻英语同时也具备新闻英语的特质, 在文中的首段一般会把该体育新闻的主要内容概括出来。在每段的开始, 往往用凝练的一句话把一个整体的概念概括出来, 后面再用细节的方式继续阐述, 我们在测试中, 如果遇到体育新闻英语的阅读材料, 段首的句子一定要给予足够的留意。

[1] China's Li Na makes history again with French Open final berth

[2] PARIS, June 2 (Xinhua) – China's tennis legend Li Na made history again at the French Open, beating Maria Sharapova of Russia 6-4, 7-5 here on Thursday to roar into the women's singles final.

[3] Li, 28, became the first Chinese woman to enter the French Open singles final. She had already made history twice at the French Open as the first Chinese lady to advance to quarterfinals and semifinals.

[4] Today's final berth ensured Li Na, world No. 7, to rise to at least No. 5 on the WTA rankings.

[5] In the Australian Open earlier this year, Li Na stunned the world as the first Chinese woman to be in a Grand Slam singles final and got a Grand Slam sliver.

[6] In today's semifinal, Li Na was superior in the pace and sharp-angled strokes. Her sideline-oriented attacks broke Sharapova's defence many times.

[7] Sharapova, world No. 6, used to be superior in service but conceded so many double faults today. She also lost to Li Na in the mental confrontation.

[8] Li Na and Sharapova met seven times in world arena before today's semifinal. Sharapova won the first five and Li Na took the latest two.

(<http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2010/sports/2011-06/02/c13908191.htm>)

上面体育新闻报道的第一段, 就指出中国网球天才李娜在法网公开赛中取得历史突破性成绩, 以6比4和7比5的两局胜利, 击败俄罗斯选手玛利亚·莎拉波娃, 挺进女单决赛。后面的介绍, 分别有关于李娜和莎拉波娃