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# 精读活用 指南

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编著

世界图书出版公司

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# NEWSWEEK 精读活用指南

汪和璞 林训民 编著

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## 内 容 简 介

《新闻周刊》(NEWSWEEK) 是美国主要的时事周刊之一, 在全球拥有众多的读者, 本书针对我国读者阅读、理解《新闻周刊》及其他英文报刊的难点和问题, 以《新闻周刊》上的文章为例, 详细讲述了一些阅读方法和技巧, 并附有练习和答案, 是学习现代英语、提高阅读能力较为理想的辅导材料。

读者对象: 广大的英语学习者。

## NEWSWEEK精读活用指南

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# Newsweek

阅读心得与读书笔记栏



## 一、事半功倍的阅读方法

一般人在阅读时，最常感叹与抱怨的是：查了半天的字典，整篇文章在讲什么还是“莫宰羊”！其实，阅读能力欠佳可能有下列几项原因：（1）读者本身无法长时间专注阅读；（2）缺乏阅读兴趣；（3）阅读方法不当；（4）阅读内容超出读者理解的能力。而所谓一流的读者则是指那些能够（1）利用有效的阅读技巧；（2）控制阅读过程；（3）采取主动积极态度；因而得以充分发挥自身潜能的人。好文章需要有好读者来欣赏。这个单元的设计即在指引有心者如何成为真正一流的读者，透过其中所提的五项步骤，协助他们建立阅读和思考的信心，并确实达到看懂文义，理解内涵以及评论分析等三个阅读层次。

### ■ 学习目标：协助读者

- 训练阅读速度。
- 培养“有目的”的阅读习惯。
- 融合阅读技巧和独立思考的能力，深入探讨并理解文章的内涵。
- 学习判断生词的意义。

- 分辨文章的主题和其他细节。
- 认识各种资讯来源的模式。
- 辨认文中何者为事实，何者仅为作者个人之意见。
- 自我测验实际理解的程度。
- 判断文章的价值和好坏。

整个单元共分成四个部分。第一部分分别列出各项步骤，指导读者如何循序建立正确的阅读技巧。第二部分告诉读者如何理解文章的内容。第三部分演示各种综合分析的技巧。最后一部分则提供范例，让读者实际应用前面提过的各种重要观念和技巧评估该文。

## 练习一：“有目的”的阅读

不同的作家，各为不同的理由，透过文字表达他自己的理念。有些作家喜欢以幽默小品，名人逸事，或轻松的报道飨宴读者；有些则执着于端正严谨地转叙资料或提出主张，其中包括时事报道，政治或社会评论以及活动指南等等。总而言之，这些作家借用文字，或阐释周遭所发生的事，或就不同主题提出个人的见解，进而预期读者在经过理解吸收之后综合出自己的结论。

不同的读者，也各为不同的理由阅读。不管是为消遣，为获取资讯，或者是为思考修身，每个人都有下面双重的主要目的：

1. 为满足个人兴趣或某项专业需求而阅读。
2. 为了解世界（人生）而阅读。

选择符合个人目的的文章阅读有助于培养阅读兴趣，并增进阅读的理解。但是读者一定要先确认自己阅读的目的是什么。

NEWSWEEK 之类的新闻报道杂志提供了各种不同“目的”的文章供读者选择。下面是三篇节录自其中的范例，请阅读后指出每篇文章的目的。

■ 范例：

# 1

Clearly there is money to be made. Toxic-waste disposal is one of the most lucrative industries in the United States; treatment firms in Britain and Canada are so successful that those two nations are net importers of sludge. Simultaneously, however, the high cost of safe disposal has created a network of toxic-waste brokers. Some have considerable expertise with hazardous materials, but others are fly-by-night outfits that burst into existence for the life of a single contract. A manufacturer might hire one firm to dispose of its waste, assured that all will be handled properly. That company, in turn, might sell the waste to a third, which may, in turn, contract with yet another company for delivery and treatment in a different country. The potential for mishandling—or deliberate subterfuge—is enormous.

# 2

Nintendo may be on every kid's Christmas list, but not all the hot toys are high tech. A surprise winner this season is OddzOn Products Inc.'s Koosh

Ball. Kids are crazy for the sporty little sputniks, which are made up of thousands of rubber filaments radiating from a central core. "They pick up a ball out of curiosity and just can't put them down," says Melissa Armour of Imaginarium, A San Francisco store that sells hundreds every week.

Koosh Balls, which sell for between \$5 and \$12, are the brainchild of Scott Stillinger, 38, a former computer engineer, and his brother-in-law Mark Button, 32, who once marketed Barbie dolls for Mattel. They won't disclose sales figures, but say their Odd-zOn factory in Campbell, Calif., has shipped "millions" to 10,000 outlets around the country, including Macy's, Neiman-Marcus and the gift shop at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. There's even a user's guide— "The Official Koosh Book," which lists 33 games including "Bop the Brother."

Button estimates that 40 percent of all Koosh Balls end up in adult hands. Grown-ups like the way they quiver, describing them as a cross between a bowl of Jell-O and a porcupine. In fact, one toy-

industry analyst calls them the "Pet Rock of the '80s"—a comparison Button and Stillinger would rather dodge. Pet Rocks, they say, were passive, while Koosh Balls are more of a sports toy. Their preferred role model is another toy that started out as a fad and ended up as a best-selling classic : the Frisbee ®.

### 3

Consider Barbara Bush. At first I thought all those recent articles were constructive that hailed her for a relaxed attitude about growing older and for making it respectable for a woman at some point to cease thinking that with just a little more work she would look like Raquel Welch. But I have begun to think it is all just ever so slightly condescending. Why are we talking about hair color and style and things like that at all? Barbara Bush is an attractive woman. She also knows what she's talking about and is committed to good causes. It does her credit that the pink-frosting term "First Lady" sits slightly askew on her. When she is praised (

and is criticized ) why shouldn't it be for what she  
does, not how she looks?

■ 答案:

第一段: 提供资讯.

第二段: 消遣娱乐.

第三段: 阐释观念.

■ 加强练习:

1. 想一想, 作者写作的目的跟读者选择阅读这篇文章的理由有否可能根本南辕北辙, 互不搭调?
2. 从自己阅读过的报刊杂志中找出 (1) 说明某种新主张, 新观念或新作法; (2) 企图说明或改变读者看法; (3) 协助读者对未来作出正确的判断或决定; (4) 提供消遣等四种不同目的的文章.

## 练习二：调整阅读速度

阅读跟自己熟悉的事物有关的文章时，速度必然快于涉及新知识的文章。为获取详细资讯而阅读时，速度通常也会较纯为消遣娱乐而阅读慢。换句话说，每个人的阅读速度决定于（1）你对该项知识的熟悉程度；（2）你的阅读目的；（3）文章本身的难易程度。

一流读者的阅读速度应该是机动的。也就是说，他可以随时根据文章的难易以及题材的新旧调整自己的阅读速度，以期获得最大、最有效益的认知。

下面我们简单归纳三种不同的阅读速度供读者参考：

项目	速度	目的/特点
1.	快	轻松有趣，休闲消遣方面的题材；读者自身很熟悉，以及一般人常常接触的主题
2.	普通	为特定问题寻找答案；为解决困难而搜寻资料；或者是为深入了解某项知识而阅读
3.	慢	评估分析某项资讯或争论；综合归纳大批资料，以及深入探讨文意主旨时；题材内容的文句或观念特别艰涩生硬时

请阅读下面两篇从 NEWSWEEK 选录出来的短文，并自己测量一下从头到尾看完各花了多少时间。其中一篇的速度是不是较另一篇快？为什么？

■ 范例：

1

No time to cook? How about stopping by the hospital for some takeout? That's right, the hospital. They may be better known for bedpans and backless nightgowns than for outstanding gastronomic experiences, but hospitals are entering the convenience-food market. Two years ago Holyoke Hospital in Massachusetts introduced Just What the Doctor Ordered, a line of low-fat, low-salt frozen dinners. Now it's test-marketing a new product : a chicken soup advertised as even more therapeutic than your mother's.

Prepared under the scrutiny of dieticians, a 65-

cent serving contains about 825 fewer milligrams of sodium than a comparable dish of canned soup. Who would pay to eat hospital food? Patrick Ascolese, manager of food services, says the dishes go down well with recently discharged patients, dieting Yuppies, the elderly and working couples caring for aged parents. Holyoke's success has prompted two other hospitals to eye the takeout business. If the concept goes national, patients may one day be able to get a tonsillectomy with chicken soup to go.

## 2

Now it appears that the immune system and the brain are continually sending each other messages about their own experiences of the world. Research has shown, for instance, that chronic stress causes the adrenal gland to pump increased amounts of corticosteroids into the bloodstream, and these chemical messengers can inhibit immune action. Much of what we experience as loneliness, grieving or helplessness, in fact, comes down to stress. So experiences of the mind are obviously influencing events