



世纪英语专业系列教材

English News Reading and Writing



新闻英语阅读与写作教程

曲莉 / 主编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

21 世纪英语专业系列教材

新闻英语阅读与写作教程

主 编：曲 莉

副主编：关慧兰 程幼强

编 者：雷 芳 王 申 赵立丹 许 可



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新闻英语阅读与写作教程/曲莉主编. —北京:北京大学出版社,2008.11

(21世纪英语专业系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-301-13824-3

I. 新… II. 曲… III. ①新闻—英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材 ②新闻—英语—写作—高等学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 067918 号

书 名: 新闻英语阅读与写作教程

著作责任者: 曲 莉 主编

责任编辑: 刘 爽

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-301-13824-3/H·1987

出版发行: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

网 址: <http://www.pup.cn>

电子信箱: zbing@pup.pku.edu.cn

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62755217 出版部 62754962

印 刷 者: 北京大学印刷厂

经 销 者: 新华书店

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本 21 印张 480 千字

2008 年 11 月第 1 版 2008 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 39.00 元

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有,侵权必究

举报电话:(010)62752024 电子信箱:fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

总序

北京大学出版社自 2005 年以来已出版《语言与应用语言学知识系列读本》多种,为了配合第十一个五年计划,现又策划陆续出版《21 世纪英语专业系列教材》。这个重大举措势必受到英语专业广大教师和学生的欢迎。

作为英语教师,最让人揪心的莫过于听人说英语不是一个专业,只是一个工具。说这些话的领导和教师的用心是好的,为英语专业的毕业生将来找工作着想,因此要为英语专业的学生多多开设诸如新闻、法律、国际商务、经济、旅游等其他专业的课程。但事与愿违,英语专业的教师们很快发现,学生投入英语学习的时间少了,掌握英语专业课程知识甚微,即使对四个技能的掌握也并不比大学英语学生高明多少,而那个所谓的第二专业在有关专家的眼中只是学到些皮毛而已。

英语专业的路在何方?有没有其他路可走?这是需要我们英语专业教师思索的问题。中央领导关于创新是一个民族的灵魂和要培养创新人才等的指示精神,让我们在层层迷雾中找到了航向。显然,培养学生具有自主学习能力和能进行创造性思维是我们更为重要的战略目标,使英语专业的人才更能适应 21 世纪的需要,迎接 21 世纪的挑战。

如今,北京大学出版社外语部的领导和编辑同志们,也从教材出版的视角探索英语专业的教材问题,从而为贯彻英语专业教学大纲做些有益的工作,为教师们开设大纲中所规定的必修、选修课程提供各种教材。《21 世纪英语专业系列教材》是普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材和国家“十一五”重点出版规划项目《面向新世纪的立体化网络化英语学科建设丛书》的重要组成部分。这套系列教材要体现新世纪英语教学的自主化、协作化、模块化和超文本化,结合外语教材的具体情况,既要解决语言、教学内容、教学方法和教育技术的时代化,也要坚持弘扬以爱国主义为核心的民族精神。因此,今天北京大学出版社在大力提倡专业英语教学改革的基础上,编辑出版各种英语专业技能、英语专业知识和相关专业课程知识的教材,以培养具有创新性思维的和具有实际工作能力的学生,充分体现了时代精神。

北京大学出版社的远见卓识,也反映了英语专业广大师生盼望已久的心愿。由北京大学等全国几十所院校具体组织力量,积极编写相关教材。这就是

说,这套教材是由一些高等院校有水平有经验的第一线教师们制定编写大纲,反复讨论,特别是考虑到在不同层次、不同背景学校之间取得平衡,避免了先前的教材或偏难或偏易的弊病。与此同时,一批知名专家教授参与策划和教材审定工作,保证了教材质量。

当然,这套系列教材出版只是初步实现了出版社和编者们的预期目标。为了获得更大效果,希望使用本系列教材的教师和同学不吝指教,及时将意见反馈给我们,使教材更加完善。

航道已经开通,我们有决心乘风破浪,奋勇前进!

胡壮麟
北京大学蓝旗营

编者的话

《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》指出：21世纪是一个国际化的知识经济时代。我们所面临的挑战决定了21世纪我国高等学校英语专业人才的培养目标和规格：这些人才应具有扎实的基本功、宽广的知识面、一定的相关专业知识、较强的能力和较高的素质。也就是要在打好扎实的英语语言基本功和牢固掌握英语专业知识的前提下，拓宽人文学科知识和科技知识，掌握与毕业后所从事的工作有关的专业基础知识，注重培养获取知识的能力，独立思考的创新能力，提高思想道德素质、文化素质和心理素质。《新闻英语阅读与写作教程》是按《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》规定的“外报外刊选读”和“英语写作”两门课程提供的教材。全书共分20个单元，每个单元分成新闻阅读和写作两个部分。新闻阅读部分所搜集的40篇新闻文章均选自世界知名的英美媒体，涉及的内容包括政治、经济、教育、宗教、旅游、军事、体育、娱乐、医疗卫生、生态、道德和科技等各个领域，其题材广泛，内容新颖，时事性强，为学生提供了广泛的语言和文化素材，极大地拓宽了学生的视野，增强了学生的英语语感，培养了学生的阅读兴趣。写作部分是针对每一单元新闻阅读的文章体例和写作方法，归纳出各种新闻报道的篇章布局和写作手法。因此学生在提高新闻阅读能力的同时，又掌握了各种新闻体裁的写作方法，使阅读能力和写作水平同时得到了提高。

《新闻英语阅读与写作教程》每个单元的主要内容如下：

1. Learning Objectives: 明确该单元的学习目标
2. Reading Power: 新闻篇章原文
3. New Words and Expressions: 新闻篇章中的生词和短语
4. Notes: 提供新闻篇章注释
5. Exercises: 帮助学生熟悉新闻篇章中出现的词语并检验对文章的理解程度
6. Supplementary Reading: 补充阅读
7. Writing: 介绍该新闻篇章的写作特点和手法
8. Writing Exercises: 学生在该单元要完成的写作练习

本教材的设计和创意由程幼强教授负责,选材由曲莉负责,修改由关慧兰负责,编制由雷芳、王申、赵立丹、曲莉四人完成。北京大学出版社的刘爽编辑和其他校对人员为此教材的编辑、校对和出版付出了辛勤的努力。在此,我作为此书的主编特代表全体编者向北京大学出版社表示诚挚的谢意。

最后,也是最重要的,感谢各位读者选择此书,并对本教材的不足之处予以指正。

天津外国语学院英语学院

曲莉

2008年7月31日

CONTENTS

Unit One	An Introduction to Journalistic Writing	1
	Part One Reading	2
	Part Two Writing	12
Unit Two	Tips for a Clear Writing	16
	Part One Reading	17
	Part Two Writing	30
Unit Three	Headlines	35
	Part One Reading	36
	Part Two Writing	47
Unit Four	Leads	54
	Part One Reading	55
	Part Two Writing	65
Unit Five	Special Leads	70
	Part One Reading	71
	Part Two Writing	82
Unit Six	The Inverted Pyramid	88
	Part One Reading	89
	Part Two Writing	99
Unit Seven	Quotations	102
	Part One Reading	103
	Part Two Writing	112
Unit Eight	Lexical Features	117
	Part One Reading	118
	Part Two Writing	131
Unit Nine	Grammar Issues in News Writing	137
	Part One Reading	138
	Part Two Writing	147

Unit Ten Capitalization and Punctuation	151
Part One Reading	152
Part Two Writing	162
Unit Eleven Feature Story	173
Part One Reading	174
Part Two Writing	186
Unit Twelve Column Writing	191
Part One Reading	192
Part Two Writing	201
Unit Thirteen Editorial	204
Part One Reading	205
Part Two Writing	216
Unit Fourteen Interview	220
Part One Reading	221
Part Two Writing	233
Unit Fifteen Obituaries	239
Part One Reading	240
Part Two Writing	251
Unit Sixteen News Releases	255
Part One Reading	256
Part Two Writing	265
Unit Seventeen Broadcast Writing	269
Part One Reading	270
Part Two Writing	278
Unit Eighteen In-Depth Reporting	284
Part One Reading	285
Part Two Writing	294
Unit Nineteen Conferences and Speeches	297
Part One Reading	298
Part Two Writing	306
Unit Twenty The Ethics of Journalism	309
Part One Reading	310
Part Two Writing	319

An Introduction to Journalistic Writing

Learning Objectives

- **Vocabulary building:** Students need to acquaint themselves with the new words and expressions to comprehend the given news article.
- **Background knowledge:** Focusing on issues between the U.S. and Iran, students are expected to build critical thinking upon war issues through reading comprehension. And if applicable, a further extensive reading on this topic is encouraged.
- **Reading skill:** Students will appreciate the language and sentence structure as well as some basic principles of journalistic writing.
- **Writing skill:** Students will be introduced the fundamentals of journalistic writing, including its categories, styles and basic structure. Through the writing instruction and classroom discussion, students are expected to write a short piece of news as a layman.

Part One Reading



Reading Power

Iran: “We are not building a-bomb”

(from CNN)

by editor



Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad said Tehran ^[1] is neither building a nuclear bomb nor headed to war with the United States in a television interview ahead of an appearance at Columbia University^[2] on Monday.

The public-relations push appears aimed at presenting his views directly to a U.S. audience amid rising strains and talk of war between the two nations.

Ahmadinejad is to speak and answer questions at a Columbia forum Monday, followed by a scheduled address to the U.N. General Assembly^[3] on Tuesday.

Columbia’s invitation has drawn howls from politicians, religious groups and other organizations. But the university has not backed down. Its president, Lee Bollinger has promised to grill Ahmadinejad on subjects such as human rights, the Holocaust and Iran’s disputed nuclear program.

Tensions are high between Washington and Tehran over U.S. accusations that Iran is secretly trying to develop nuclear weapons, as well as helping Shiite ^[4] militias in Iraq that target U.S. troops—claims Iran denies.

“Well, you have to appreciate we don’t need a nuclear bomb. We don’t need that. What need do we have for a bomb?” Ahmadinejad said in the “60 Minutes” interview taped in Iran Thursday. “In political relations right now, the nuclear bomb is of no use. If it was useful it would have prevented the downfall of the Soviet Union.”

He also said that: “It’s wrong to think that Iran and the U.S. are walking toward war. Who says so? Why should we go to war? There is no war in the offing.”

Before leaving Iran, Ahmadinejad said the American people have been denied “correct information,” and that his visit will give them a chance to hear a different voice.

Ahmadinejad has appealed to the American people before, distinguishing between the population and their government. Recently, he told a television show that Iran wants peace and friendship with America.

Since coming to power in 2005, Ahmadinejad also has sent letters to the American people criticizing President Bush’s policies in the Middle East.

Washington has said it is addressing the Iran situation diplomatically, rather than militarily, but U.S. officials also say that all options are open. The commander of the U.S. military forces in the Middle East said he did not believe tensions will lead to war.

“This constant drum beat of conflict is what strikes me, which is not helpful and not useful,” Adm. William Fallon, head of U.S. Central Command, said in an interview with Al-Jazeera^[5] television, which made a partial transcript available Sunday.

Ahmadinejad’s scheduled address to the U.N. General Assembly Tuesday will be his third time attending the New York meeting in three years.

But his request to lay a wreath at Ground Zero^[6] was denied by city officials and condemned by politicians who said a visit to the site of the 2001 terror attacks would violate sacred ground.

Police cited construction and security concerns in denying Ahmadinejad’s request. Ahmadinejad told



“60 Minutes” he would not press the issue but expressed disbelief that the visit would offend Americans.

After the September 11 attacks, hundreds of young Iranians held a series of candlelight vigils in Tehran.

“Usually you go to these sites to pay your respects. And also to perhaps air your views about the root causes of such incidents,” Ahmadinejad told the network.

Columbia canceled a planned visit by the Iranian president last year, also citing security and logistical reasons.



University President Lee Bollinger has resisted requests to cancel Ahmadinejad's speech this year but promised to introduce the talk himself with a series of tough questions on topics including the Iranian leader's views on the Holocaust, his call for the destruction of the state of Israel and his government's alleged support of terrorism.

Ahmadinejad has called the Holocaust "a myth" and called for Israel to be "wiped off the map."

At the protests, New York State Assemblyman Dov Hikind said Ahmadinejad "should be arrested when he comes to Columbia University, not invited to speak for God's sake." Watch *New Yorkers* prepare for Ahmadinejad.

Ahmadinejad's visit to New York is also being debated back home. Some in Iran think his trip is a publicity stunt that hurts Iran's image in the world.



Political analyst Iraj Jamshidi said Ahmadinejad looks at the General Assembly as a publicity forum simply to surprise world leaders with his harsh rhetoric.

"The world has not welcomed Ahmadinejad's hardline approach^[7]. His previous address to the assembly didn't resolve any of Iran's foreign policy issues. And no one expects anything better this time," he said.

But conservative lawmaker Alaeddin Boroujerdi said it was a good chance for Iran to air its position.

"This trip gives the president a good chance to meet world leaders and inform them of Iran's rightful position," IRNA^[8] quoted Boroujerdi as saying.

(799 words)

strain *n.* a great or excessive pressure or stress
极大或过度的压力

howl *n.* a loud, wailing sound uttered as in anger, pain or sorrow 怒吼, 咆哮, 哀嚎

back down 放弃原主张, 取消前言

grill *v. informal* to question relentlessly (非正式用语) 无休止地盘问

Holocaust *n.* the genocide of European Jews and others by the Nazis during World War II
大屠杀: 二战中纳粹对欧洲的犹太人和其他民族实行的种族灭绝

dispute *v.* to argue about; debate 就……进行争论; 辩论

accusation *n.* an act of accusing or the state of being accused 谴责的行为或被指责的状态

militia *n.* an army composed of ordinary citizens rather than professional soldiers 由普通公民而非职业士兵组成的民兵组织

downfall *n.* a sudden loss of wealth, rank, reputation, or happiness; ruin 财富、地位、名声或快乐的突然消失; 毁灭

in the offing in the near or immediate future
在很快或不久的将来

appeal *v.* to make an earnest or urgent request 进行热切或急迫的请求

come to power (开始) 掌权, 上台

diplomatic *adj.* of, relating to, or involving diplomacy or diplomats 同外交相关或涉及外交事务的

transcript *n.* sth. transcribed, especially a

written, typewritten, or printed copy 抄本, 尤指书写、打印或印刷的抄本

wreath *n.* a ring or circlet of flowers, boughs, or leaves placed on a memorial 用鲜花、树枝或树叶缠绕而成的环或圈, 放于纪念碑前

condemn *v.* to express strong disapproval of
谴责

violate *v.* to do harm to (property or qualities considered sacred) 伤害或玷污 (被认为神圣的特性或品质)

vigil *n.* (often vigils) ritual devotions observed on the eve of a holy day 在宗教节日前的祈祷

logistical *adj.* of or relating to the management of the details of an operation 后勤的, 有关后勤的

alleged *adj.* represented as existing or as being described but not so proved; supposed
被描述为存在或被说成是事实但并未得到证实的; 假定的

wipe off 擦去, 去除

protest *n.* an individual or collective gesture or display of disapproval, objection 个人或集体的反对, 抗议

stunt *n.* sth. of an unusual nature done for publicity 为作宣传而做的不同寻常的花招, 噱头

rhetoric *n.* language that is elaborate, pretentious, insincere, or intellectually vacuous
花言巧语

- ^[1] **Tehran:** Tehran is the capital and largest city of Iran, in the north-central part of the country south of the Caspian Sea. A commercial and industrial center, it became capital in the late 1700's with a population of 5,734,199.
- ^[2] **Columbia University:** Columbia University is a private university in the United States and a member of the Ivy League. Its main campus lies in the Morningside Heights neighborhood in the borough of Manhattan, in New York City. The university is legally known as Columbia University in the City of New York, incorporated as The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York. The institution was established as King's College by the Church of England, receiving a royal charter in 1754 from George II of Great Britain. It was the first college established in New York, and the fifth college established in the Thirteen Colonies. After the American Revolution it was briefly chartered as a state entity from 1784–1787, however the university now operates under a 1787 charter that places the institution under a private board of trustees. Columbia University is home to the Pulitzer Prize, which, for over a century, has rewarded outstanding achievement in journalism, literature and music. As of 2007, 87 Nobel Prize winners have been in some way affiliated with Columbia, more than any other institution in the world. It has been the birthplace of FM radio, the first American university to offer anthropology and political science as academic disciplines, the first American school to grant the M.D. degree, and where the foundation of modern genetics took place. An early research center for Manhattan Project development of the atomic bomb, its Morningside Heights campus was the first North American site where the uranium atom was split. Literary and artistic movements as varied as the Harlem Renaissance, the Beat Movement and post-colonialism all took shape within Columbia's gates in the 20th century.
- ^[3] **the U.N. General Assembly:** The U.N. General Assembly is the principal deliberative body of the United Nations, in which each member nation is represented and has one vote.
- ^[4] **Shiite:** Shiite is a member of the branch of Islam that regards Ali and his descendants as the legitimate successors to Mohammed and rejects the first three caliphs. 什叶派教徒: 一支承认阿里和他的后裔为穆罕默德合法继承人而不承认第一批三个哈里发的伊斯兰教教派的成员。
- ^[5] **Al-Jazeera:** Al-Jazeera is a television network headquartered in Doha, Qatar.
- ^[6] **Ground Zero:** The term Ground Zero has been used to describe the point on the earth's surface where an explosion occurs. In the case of an explosion above the ground, Ground Zero refers to the point on the ground directly below explosion. The term has often been associated with nuclear explosions and other large bombs, but is also used in relation to earthquakes, epidemics and other disasters to mark the point of the most severe damage or destruction. Damage gradually decreases with distance from this point. However, in this news article the term refers to the former site of the World Trade Center of New York City, which was destroyed in the September 11, 2001 attacks and now has become a memorial site.
- ^[7] **hardline approach:** In politics, hardline refers to the doctrine policy, and posturing of a

government or political body as being absolutist, or authoritarian.

¹⁸⁾ **IRNA:** The Islamic Republic News Agency or IRNA, is the official news agency of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is government-funded and controlled under the Iranian Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. The agency also publishes the newspaper *Iran*.

Exercises

Section A

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

howl	grill	dispute	accuse	downfall
appeal	diplomatic	violate	condemn	protest

1. The victims' families of the murder have _____ to the Supreme Court to have a definitive answer.
2. Most people in that country are willing to _____ violence of any sort as evil.
3. The police _____ him of murder.
4. The people made a _____ about the rise in prices.
5. His _____ was caused by gambling and drinking.
6. The suspect was _____ for three hours by the police.
7. The candidate was _____ down at the town meeting.
8. The representative tried to speak _____ when he turned down the offer by his counterpart, so as not to cause bad feeling.
9. The members of the town council _____ for hours about whether to build a new museum.
10. To peek at people's diary without permission is a _____ of privacy.

Section B

Directions: Decide whether each of the statements below is true or false according to the text. Write the letter T or F before each statement.

1. ____ Iranian President is to deliver a scheduled address to the U.N. General Assembly on Tuesday in order to indicate Tehran is neither building a nuclear bomb nor headed to war with the United States.
2. ____ Religious groups and other organizations have accused that Iran is secretly trying to develop nuclear weapons, as well as helping Shiite militias in Iraq that target U.S. troops.

3. ____ Iranian president implies in the interview that even though the former Soviet Union possessed nuclear weapons, they couldn't prevent its downfall.
4. ____ Ahmadinejad intends to deliver what he defines as "correct information" to the American people on his visit to the U.S.
5. ____ The commander of the U.S. military forces in the Middle East believes tensions will lead to war.
6. ____ The U.S. officials suggest the war could take place by saying that all options are open.
7. ____ Ahmadinejad's request to lay a wreath at Ground Zero was denied because it is regarded as an offence to the American people.
8. ____ New York State Assembly man Dov Hikind protests the Iranian president about his views on the Holocaust and his call for the destruction of the state of Israel.
9. ____ Iranian president's visit to the U.S. is supported by his own people.
10. ____ Political analyst Iraj Jamshidi highly appreciates Ahmadinejad's talented mastery of language.

Section C

Directions: Work in groups and discuss the following issues. Jot down your answers if possible.

1. What do you think of the American politics to Iran, and other Middle East countries?
2. Why did Columbia's invitation draw howls from politicians, religious groups and other organizations?
3. By saying "the American people have been denied 'correct information'," what does Ahmadinejad mean?
4. What happened to Ahmadinejad's request to lay a wreath at Ground Zero? What's the reason for that?
5. Columbia cancelled a planned visit by the Iranian president the year before, citing security and logistical reasons. What do you think the real reasons are?



Supplementary Reading

Iran's rich revolutionary guard

(from CNN)

by editor

Iran's Revolutionary Guard is notorious in the West as the troublemaking arm of the Islamic Republic, accused of supporting Hizballah and other militant groups, destabilizing the