



《新概念英语》同步辅导系列丛书

朗文
外研社

新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

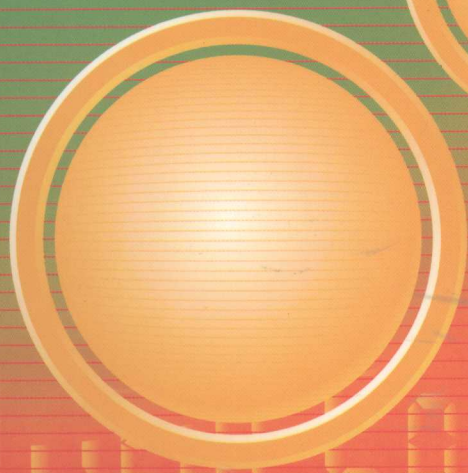
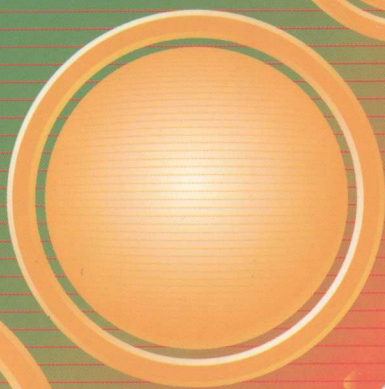
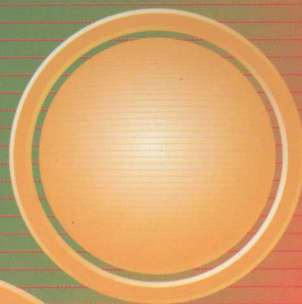
New Edition 新版

同步阅读提高 *Synchronized Reading Comprehension*

3

总主编 王 波

主 编 李 晖



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前 言

作为享誉全国的英语学习首选教材,《新概念英语》以其严谨的体系、经典的选材深受数以千万计英语学习者的喜爱和推崇。《新概念英语同步辅导系列丛书》既紧贴《新概念英语》课文内容,又增添了很多相关内容。它的最大特点是从语法、词汇、阅读和听力等方面对学生同步进行辅导,帮助学习者获得扎实的基本功,提高听、读、写、译等方面的能力,获得良好的语言运用能力和驾驭能力。

《新概念英语同步系列丛书》包括:《新概念英语同步测试卷》全4册,《新概念英语同步语法强化》全4册,《新概念英语同步阅读提高》全4册,《新概念英语同步听力训练》全4册和《新概念英语同步词汇速记》全2册。

《新概念英语同步测试卷》主要与《新概念英语》课文同步配套使用,每册都是根据相应课文的内容和要求编写。通过测试,学习者可以更好地掌握《新概念英语》的各项语言要求,检查学习效果,有的放矢地学习英语。

《新概念英语同步语法强化》是针对目前学习者交际能力加强,但语法概念不清的情况,专为用户提供《新概念英语》的学习者编写的一套丛书。这套丛书根据《新概念英语》的课文内容,详细讲解课文中的核心语法,并扩展到相关语法项目,配以充足的练习,从而让学习者有一个清晰的语法知识结构。

《新概念英语同步阅读提高》是为了扩大学习者知识面,增加词汇,全面提高阅读能力而精心编写的一套丛书。它根据《新概念英语》课文的难易程度编排相应的阅读材料,所选材料涉及各个领域,同时提供大量背景知识和配套练习。它的最大特点是能够把阅读与词汇学习和语法学习融合在一起,使学习者在提高阅读能力的同时掌握多个领域的词汇、知识和表达方法。

《新概念英语同步听力训练》的听力材料源自课文,但又略高于课文难度,并在编写过程中对听力训练方法进行阐述,从而使学习者能够获得更多的实时信息,掌握提高听力水平的要领,增加词汇量,达到语言学习各阶段的听力要求。

《新概念英语同步词汇速记》详细讲解了《新概念英语》课文词汇,涵盖了语境、构成及具体用法,并进行必要的同、近义词分析。此外,它还介绍了词汇记忆的各种方法,帮助学习者了解词汇记忆的窍门,为学习者提高其他语言技能打下坚实的基础。

欢迎您在使用本系列丛书时对我们提出批评和指正。

编 者

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单元一 (Lesson 1 - 3)

同步阅读

PART ONE

Text 1

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will spoil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behaviour problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behaviour problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behaviour to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to obedience train it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behaviour problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training opens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "come here, sit", it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the dog pack by using extreme measures. You can teach your dog its subordinate role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

New words

belonging *n.* 财产, 所有物

bark *v.* 吠, 咆哮

excessively *adv.* 过分地, 非常地

redirect *v.* 使改道, 使改变方向

outlet *n.* 出口, 出路

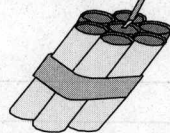
domestic *adj.* 家庭的

obedience *n.* 服从, 顺从

obedience train 驯服

subordinate *adj.* 次要的, 从属的, 下级的

submission *n.* 服从, 谦恭, 投降





I Multiple Choices

- Behaviour problems of dogs are believed to _____.
 - be just part of their nature
 - worsen in modern society
 - occur when they go wild
 - present a threat to the community
- The primary purpose of obedience training is to _____.
 - teach the dog to perform clever tricks
 - make the dog aware of its owner's authority
 - provide the dog with outlets for its wild behaviour
 - enable the dog to regain its normal behaviour
- Effective communication between a dog and its owner is _____.
 - essential to solving the dog's behaviour problems
 - the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
 - a good way to teach the dog new tricks
 - an extreme measure in obedience training
- Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
 - To avoid being punished.
 - To show their affection for their masters.
 - To win leadership of the dog pack.
 - To show their willingness to obey.
- When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner _____.
 - can give the dog more rewards
 - will enjoy a better family life
 - can give the dog more freedom
 - will have more confidence in himself



II Translation

- The key to preventing or treating behaviour problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behaviour to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

- Obedience training doesn't solve all behaviour problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem.

- It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the dog pack by using extreme measures. You can teach your dog its subordinate role by teaching it to show submission to you.

4. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

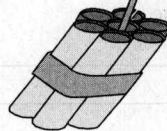
Text 2

At Cape Churchill in northeastern Manitoba, where the shore of Hudson Bay makes an abrupt 90-degree turn to west, polar bears congregate in the autumn, waiting for the ice that is their home. By November, pack ice has formed beyond the fast ice, and the bears are moving. To be at the very tip of the Cape in November is to be in the middle of slow but steadily flowing river of bears, methodically picking their way across the jumbled ice in a straight-line push for their hunting grounds.

The polar bears of Hudson Bay are a distinct population thriving at the southern end of their range. Polar bears live on seals, and to hunt them the bears must have ice to get to where the seals are. Yet in Hudson Bay the ice melts by July and the bears have to come ashore, there to spend four months eating very little, digging into sand dunes and dirt so they can stay cool in the summer "heat", relaxing into a physiological state like that of black bears in winter dens. They are the polar bear population most accessible to humans, and they are not only the best studied but the most easily experienced by amateur naturalists, photographers and just plain tourists.

New words

Cape Churchill 邱吉尔海角
Manitoba 马尼托巴湖 [加拿大中南部]
shore *n.* 海岸
ashore *adv.* 上岸
Hudson Bay 哈得孙湾
abrupt *adj.* 突然的, 陡峭的
congregate *v.* 聚集, 集合
pack ice 冰堆, 积冰, 浮冰
fast ice 固定冰
methodically *adv.* 秩序井然地
jumbled *adj.* 混乱的, 杂乱的
seal *n.* 海豹
dune *n.* 沙丘
physiological *adj.* 生理的
accessible *adj.* 可以进入的, 可以接近的
amateur *adj.* 业余的
naturalist *adj.* 自然主义者, 博物学家
photographer *n.* 摄影师
pick one's way across 小心谨慎地穿过





I Multiple Choices

- With what aspect of bears' life is the passage mainly concerned?
 - Their evolution.
 - Their hunting skills.
 - Their temperament.
 - Their seasonal movements.
- According to the passage, polar bears congregate at Cape Churchill during the _____.
 - spring
 - summer
 - fall
 - winter
- The author uses the expression "steadily flowing river of bears" (Line 4) to illustrate the _____.
 - large number of migrating bears
 - bears' graceful movements
 - danger the bears represent
 - bears' love of the water
- When the bears move out onto the ice, they look for their _____.
 - dens
 - young
 - food
 - mates
- According to the passage, during which of the following periods of time are the polar bears ashore?
 - January through March.
 - July through October.
 - September through December.
 - November through July.
- It can be inferred from the passage that the polar bear population of Hudson Bay _____.
 - is one of several polar bear populations
 - is unfriendly toward humans
 - consumes food voraciously during the whole year
 - is an endangered species



II Translation

- At Cape Churchill in northeastern Manitoba, where the shore of Hudson Bay makes an abrupt 90-degree turn to west, polar bears congregate in the autumn, waiting for the ice that is their home.

- To be at the very tip of the Cape in November is to be in the middle of slow but steadily flowing river of bears, methodically picking their way across the jumbled ice in a straight-line push for their hunting grounds.

- They are the polar bear population most accessible to humans, and they are not only the best studied but the most easily experienced by amateur naturalists, photographers, and just plain tourists.

相关词汇扩展

PART TWO

Words about Areas of Water 水域相关词汇

bank 河岸	high sea 公海, 外海	seaquake 海震, 海啸
basin 流域; 内港	iceberg 冰山	shore 海岸
bay 海湾, 湾	ice floe 冰川	source 水源
beach/shore 海滩	inlet 水湾, 小湾	spring 泉
bed 河床	isthmus 地峡	strait 海峡
canal 运河	key 低岛, 暗礁	stream/brook 小溪
cape 海角	low water 低水位	swelling 河水猛涨, 涨水
cataract 大瀑布	meander 河曲	tempest 暴风雨
cliff 悬崖峭壁	mouth/ria 河口	territorial waters 领海
confluent 支流	ocean 大洋	tide 潮
cove 小海湾	open sea 远海	torrent 湍流, 山溪
current 水流	port/harbour 港	tributary 支流
delta 三角洲	promontory/headland	undertow 回头浪
estuary 港湾, 河口湾	海角, 岬	wadi/wady 干谷
flood 洪水	rapids 急流	watercourse 水道, 河道
flord 峡湾	reef 礁石, 暗礁	waterfall/fall/cascade
freshet (入海的) 淡水水流; 山洪, 洪水	sandbank 沙丘, 沙滩, 沙堤	瀑布
ground swell 涌浪	sandbar 沙洲	wave 浪
gulf 海湾	sea 海	

背景知识

PART THREE

具有不同文化内涵的动物词汇

(Words about Animals with Different Connotations)

由于中英两国人长期生活在不同的文化背景中, 他们自然而然地对同一动物词产生不同的联想, 赋予动物词以更丰富的文化内涵。审美价值取向和社会心理的差异造成同一动

物词在中英两种文化中产生不同的褒贬义,这与中英两国人对动物的好恶存在差异有关。对该动物喜欢、欣赏,相对应的动物词就会向褒义方向发展;反之,就会向贬义方向发展。以下列举了一些中英文化中内涵不同的动物词汇。

与人友善的 dog 和令人厌恶的狗:在英汉语言中狗的基本意义是一致的,都表示家养的、有四条腿、可帮人看家护院的一种动物。但其文化内涵却差异甚大。狗在英语中大多数场合是褒义词(commendatory term),可用来形容值得同情信赖的人,如 help a dog over a stile(助人度过难关), a lucky dog(幸运儿), an old dog(老手),和 Love me, love my dog.(爱屋及乌)。很显然,这些说法反映了英国人的文化心理,他们视狗为可爱的同伴,人类最好的朋友,如 as faithful as a dog 就是用来形容人的忠诚的习语。可在汉文化中,狗是屡遭谩骂的东西,代表卑劣可恶的品性。带有狗字的词语明显具有贬义(derogatory)色彩,如走狗、狼心狗肺、狐朋狗友、丧家狗、狗仗人势、狗咬狗等。

智慧的 owl 和不祥的猫头鹰:在英语中 owl 是一种聪明、机智的鸟,因而带有“精明、智慧”等文化内涵,如 as wise as an owl(像猫头鹰一样聪明)。但在中国人心中由于猫头鹰夜间叫声凄惨,它被认为是不祥之物。人们一听到猫头鹰叫就会想到厄运或不吉利的事即将来临,所以才有“猫头鹰进宅,好事不来”的说法。

天才的 bear 与窝囊熊:熊在英国人和中国人头脑中产生的联想(association)意义更是大相径庭。在英语口语中 bear 可形容有特殊才能的人,如 He is a bear at maths.(他是个数学天才。)。但中国人一谈到与熊有关的词汇就会想起“窝囊、没本事”等文化内涵,如“瞧他那个熊样儿”、“真熊”等贬义词。

骄傲狂妄的 peacock 与吉祥美丽的孔雀:由于中英两国人的审美角度不同,所以同一动物常常在他们的心目中产生不同的联想。英国人强调 peacock 与人媲美的高傲的一面,如 as proud as a peacock(孔雀般骄傲), play the peacock(炫耀自己)。而中国人注重它开屏时的美丽,孔雀在中国文化中是吉祥美丽的象征。

邪恶的 bat 与吉利的蝙蝠:西方人一提起 bat 就害怕。蝙蝠令人厌恶,使人联想到丑陋与罪恶,所以英语中凡带有 bat 的习语都含有贬义,如 as blind as a bat(有眼无珠),bat 成了睁眼瞎的典型形象。而在中国传统文化中,蝙蝠因其中“蝠”字与“福”字同音,摇身一变成了吉祥物。

兴风作浪的 petrel 与英勇顽强的海燕:英国人把 petrel 喻为那些带来灾祸、纠纷的人,《朗文当代英汉双解词典》将 petrel 释义为“A stormy petrel is a person whose presence excites discontentment, quarrelling, etc. in a social group.”,由此可见其一斑。而在中国人眼里,海燕是不屈不挠、不畏艰险、勇往直前的英雄,是人们学习的榜样。

令人生厌的 magpie 与报喜的喜鹊:英语中 magpie 用来比喻爱唠叨、喋喋不休的人。而在中国,喜鹊被视为“吉祥鸟”,人们把它与喜事、吉利、运气联系在一起。人们常说:“喜鹊叫,喜事到”。喜鹊临门是令人高兴的。

可怜的 fish 与给人带来富裕的鱼:fish 与鱼的文化内涵在中英文化中的喻义更是大相径庭。英语中 fish 含有贬义色彩,一般用来形容不好的人和事,如 a poor fish(可怜虫), a loose fish(生活放荡的女人), fish in the air(水中捞月)。汉语中鱼和“余”谐音(partial tone),中国人过春节时除夕夜的餐桌上不能没有鱼。据说,即使在不出产鱼的山区,人们也用木头刻成鱼的形状,摆在餐桌上,藉此表达年年有余(鱼)的良好企盼。特有的社会习俗(convention)赋予了鱼丰富的文化色彩。

单元二 (Lesson 4-5)

同步阅读

PART ONE

Text 1

The rise of multinational corporations, global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the US leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate planning activities, compared to about one-third of US companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Americans lag behind their European and Asian counterparts in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson-Marshall's US employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read *The Wall Street Journal*. Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as the *Financial Times* of London and *The Economist*, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word "foreign" would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such things as foreign.

New words

corporation *n.* 跨国公司
corporate *adj.* 公司的
counterpart *n.* 相对应的人





I Multiple Choices

- According to the passage, US leadership in public relations is being threatened because of _____.
 A. an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies
 B. shrinking cultural differences and new communications technologies
 C. the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the US
 D. increased efforts of other countries in public relations
- London could soon replace New York as the centre of PR because _____.
 A. British companies are more ambitious than US companies
 B. British companies place more importance on PR than US companies
 C. British companies are heavily involved in planning activities
 D. four of the world's top public relations agencies are British-owned
- The word "provincial" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means _____.
 A. limited in outlook
 B. like people from the provinces
 C. rigid in thinking
 D. interested in world financial affairs
- We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry _____.
 A. speak at least one foreign language fluently
 B. are ignorant about world geography
 C. are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts
 D. enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications
- What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?
 A. American PR companies should be more internationally-minded.
 B. The American PR industry should develop global communications technologies.
 C. People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.
 D. People involved in PR should avoid using the word "foreign".



II Translation

- The rise of multinational corporations, global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

- A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate planning activities, compared to about one-third of US companies.

- Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as the *Financial Times* of London and *The*

-
4. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such things as foreign.
-

Text 2

The cat has probably been associated with man since it was first given a place by his fire in return for keeping the cave dwelling free of rats and mice. The relationship between the cat and man has not been constant, however. Man's attitude has ranged through indifference and neglect to the extremes of persecution and worship.

The Egyptians had great faith in the power of a living cat to protect them from both natural and supernatural evils. They made small ornaments and charms representing cats and the various cat deities. These decorated their homes and were buried with them to ensure that the soul of the dead person was protected on its perilous journey through the hostile spirit world.

Pious Egyptians always mummified their cats and had them buried with almost as much reverence as if they were human beings. At the end of the last century, a cat cemetery was discovered near the site of the ancient city of Bubastis. Here literally hundreds of thousands of little cat mummies were found ranged neatly on shelves. Some were stolen, some destroyed, and antique dealers sold many to tourists. Thousands were left. The ancient Jews believed that when a religious person who had reached a high degree of sanctity died, his soul entered the body of a cat and remained there until the cat itself died a natural death. Only then could it enter paradise.

Exactly the same belief existed in Burma and Thailand until comparatively recently, and beautiful sacred cats were kept in great luxury in the temples. When a member of the royal house of Siam died, his favourite cat was buried alive with him but a small opening was always left for its escape. When the cat emerged, the priests knew that the prince's soul had safely entered its feline host, and the cat was ceremonially sent to the Temple. At the crowning of the young King of Siam in 1926, a white cat was carried by a court official in the procession to the Throne Room. The old King's soul was resting in this cat, and his faithful former courtiers knew that he would want to be present at the crowning of his successor.

New words

cave dwelling 窑洞

free of 无……的,在……外面,摆脱……的

persecution *n.* 迫害,烦扰

supernatural *adj.* 超自然的,神奇的

ornament *n.* 装饰物,教堂用品

deity *n.* 神,神性

pious *adj.* 虔诚的,尽责的

Bubastis 布巴斯提斯:位于埃及东北部,尼罗河三角洲的古城,
曾是祭拜猫头神巴斯特(Bast)的宗教中心。

antique *n.* 古董

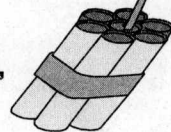
reverence *n.* 尊敬

perilous *adj.* 危险的

sanctity *n.* 圣洁

Siam 暹罗(泰国的旧称)

feline *n.* 猫科动物 *adj.* 猫的;猫科的;猫状的



I Multiple Choices

- Man's attitude towards cats has been _____.
 - constantly hostile throughout the ages
 - friendly
 - through many changes
 - negligent from time immemorial
- The word "perilous" in the last sentence of Paragraph 2 most probably means _____.
 - dangerous
 - long
 - boring
 - pleasant
- Ancient Egyptians buried catlike ornaments with them for the reason that _____.
 - they had blind worship of cats
 - they had natural inclination to persecute cats
 - they hoped to be under the cat's protection against all evils
 - cats were their pets
- The ancient Jews held the belief that _____.
 - good cats could enter paradise after they died a natural death
 - a good man's soul was protected by a cat
 - a holy person's soul entered a cat's body after his death
 - man had to believe religion

5. At the 1926 Coronation of Siam a white cat was _____.

- A. escorted to the Temple
- B. believed to be the spiritual guardian of the old king
- C. presented to the new king
- D. buried alive with the old king



II Translation

1. The relationship between the cat and man has not been constant, however. Man's attitude has ranged through indifference and neglect to the extremes of persecution and worship.

2. These decorated their homes and were buried with them to ensure that the soul of the dead person was protected on its perilous journey through the hostile spirit world.

3. The ancient Jews believed that when a religious person who had reached a high degree of sanctity died, his soul entered the body of a cat and remained there until the cat itself died a natural death. Only then could it enter paradise.

4. The old King's soul was resting in this cat, and his faithful former courtiers knew that he would want to be present at the crowning of his successor.

Words about Newspaper 报刊词汇

advertisement 广告

article 报道

banner headline 头号大标题

big news 头条新闻

book review 书评

bulldog edition 晨报

bureau chief/copy chief 总编辑

byline 标题下署名之行

cartoon/comics 漫画

Chinese paper 中文报纸

circulation 发行份数

classified ad 分类广告

column 栏

columnist 专栏作家

correspondent 通讯员

criticism 评论

daily 日报

distribution 发行

editor 编辑, 主笔

editorial 社论

editor-in-chief 总编辑

evening edition/evening paper 晚报

exclusive news 独家新闻

extra 号外

feature 特写

general news column 一般消息栏

government organ 官报

headline 标题

hot news 最新新闻

informed sources 消息来源

International Press Association

国际新闻协会

letters 读者投书栏

literary criticism 文艺评论

morning edition 晨报

newsman/newspaperman

/journalist 新闻记者

newspaper office 报社

news source 新闻来源

newsstand/kiosk 报摊

Newsweek 《新闻周刊》

obituary notice 讣闻

party organ 党报

popular paper 大众报纸

press ban 禁止刊行

proprietor 社长

public notice 公告

publisher 发行人

reporter 记者

review/comment 时评

scoop 独家新闻

serial story 新闻小说

special correspondent 特派员

Sunday features 周日特刊

tabloid 通俗小报

the front page 头版, 第一版

the sports page 体育版

topicality 时事问题

trade paper 行业报纸

vernacular paper 本国文报纸

weather forecast 天气预报

yellow sheet 低俗新闻