

# 新闻汉语导读

## GUIDED READING IN JOURNALISTIC CHINESE

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## 内 容 提 要

《新闻汉语导读》旨在帮助外国学生培养和提高阅读中文报纸的能力和技巧;供学完汉语基础语法、掌握 2500 个左右词语的学生(或自学者)使用。

跟通行的“文选式”教材不同,本书以常见的词、语、格式为重点,配以相关的句子,进而阅读短文;循序渐进,着意于“导”。为帮助学习者理解正文,扩充知识,文后附有“小知识”,其中编写了若干读报常识及有关的词语、背景材料。本书的编写方法及选材在一定程度上超越了新闻的时效性,是一本较为稳定的新闻汉语教材。

## 前 言

《新闻汉语导读》旨在帮助外国学生培养和提高阅读中文报纸的能力和技巧。它可作学校的教材,供学完汉语基本语法、掌握2500个左右词语的学生使用;也可供同等水平的汉语自学者使用。

新闻语言是语言诸文体中的一种。新闻语言知识水平和实践能力的提高,当然离不开一般语言知识和能力的基础,但是,它又有着自身的特殊风格和常用的词、语、格式。不少语言学习者在学习结束后,将要从事外交、商贸、新闻等职业,阅读报纸,从中获取有关的信息和动态,是他们的重要工作内容。为此,在他们学习期间有必要给予专门训练和培养。对一般语言学习者来说,经常阅读以目的语的文字出版的报纸,也有利于学习和掌握此种语言,因为,报纸每天不断地、大量地提供的该语言社会的信息和动态,为读者展现了广阔的、极为现实、生动的社会文化背景;另一方面,任何语言都在不断变化和发展之中,报纸的大量语言材料,及时地为读者提供了这种变化和发展的最新信息。所以,报纸是学习语言的极好材料。在中国,很多高等学校的对外汉语教学机构都开设了名称不同的“新闻汉语”课程,选修者十分踊跃,人数历久不衰。世界各国的各类学校中开设类似课程的也在在皆是。这些事实生动地说明了新闻汉语教学已为世界汉语教学界所重视。

跟众多的一般汉语教材相比,公开出版的新闻汉语教材实在太少了。不少正在使用的教材大多采用“文选式”以选取报上的整篇材料作为中心课文,配以注释和练习。这些教材由于国内外形势的不断变化,较难稳定。有鉴于此,并考虑到初学者一开始就接触

整段的新闻材料可能遇到的困难,我们编写了这本《导读》。本书把重点放在新闻汉语中常用的词、语、格式上,全书按新闻内容分为20个专题。每个专题由四部分组成:一、词语和句子。这部分列出与本专题有关的词、语和格式,配以相关的句子。句子15个左右,生词一般在40个上下。这是各专题的主要部分,或者说基础部分。二、阅读短文。这部分安排了2至3则短文,字数在700至1000之间。这些短文内容比较完整,语言上力求展示上述词、语、格式和句子在成段的新闻材料中的面貌,生词量一般控制在20个左右。这是各专题的扩展部分。顺带说明一下,本书的生词都列在相关部分之后,一为免去翻检之劳,二为便于选择使用。三、练习。练习仍以掌握词、语、格式为重点,课堂教学(或自学)中如有余时,可找一些最新出版的报上的同类材料来阅读,作为本书练习的补充。四、附在每个专题以后的“小知识”,包括读报常识、与本专题有关的词语和背景材料,目的在于帮助学习者理解正文内容,扩充相关知识。从上述的安排中,不难看出本书的要旨在于“导”。编者希望这样一种设计能为新闻汉语学习提供一条从“渐入佳境”到“豁然开朗”的路子。有了本书提供的初步语言基础,再打开中文报纸时,不致有如一下子进入原始森林、不辨方向的迷误,或似突然来到繁花似锦的胜地,目不暇给而不知所取的惶惑。这是一条全新的路子,荦路蓝缕,尚望识者教正。

本书的句子和短文均采自报纸,为使文意完整,语气畅通,便于阅读,也为了使句子和短文不致太冗长,适于教学,不得已处略作文字处理。大多数句子和短文都采自《人民日报》,少量来自其它报纸的另行标明,如“光明”为《光明日报》,“海外”为《人民日报·海外版》\*,“教育”为《中国教育报》,“文汇”为《文汇报》。多数材料是1991年的,也有少量1992年的。文前如无“×月×日电/讯”电

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\* 原《人民日报·海外版》使用繁体字,本书一律改作简体字;数字则在若干处保留了它原来使用的汉字数字。

头的,则在末了以括号标记日期。新闻的时效性和教材的稳定性永远是矛盾的。如上所述,为了能在一定程度上超越新闻的时效性,在编写方法上,以常用的词、语、格式为编写重点。另一方面,在选材上,也尽量少用或不用变动性较大的、突发事件的材料。

本书编写的初步设计起始于1987年冬,并蒙列入国家对外汉语教学领导小组办公室制定的《1988—1990年对外汉语教材规划》,只因种种原因无暇顾及;此次应聘日本任教,东邻学制,假期较长,课余时间也较富裕,于是旧话重提,了了多年心愿。承东京外国语大学中国语科主任奥水优教授盛情推荐,东方书店出版了本书的日译本。为切合日本的情况,篇幅、体例都较原设想有所变化、压缩。此次北京语言学院出版社出版英译本前,对原书稿进行了增补、修订,总量在40%以上。本书编写过程中,得到中日两国朋友的热情支持和鼓励,在此深表谢意。本书承北京语言学院副教授熊文华、出版社编辑梁骁担任英语译释。熊文华翻译了“小知识”部分,梁骁翻译了“前言”和“生词”等。这些工作都是在业余完成的,编者衷心感谢他们的厚意和为此付出的劳动。

有关本书的一切方面都期待着专家和使用者的批评、指正,并切望在批评、讨论中能有更成熟、更完备的新闻汉语教材诞生。

编者 1992.2.15

于东京 文京区 林町

乘出版社准备重印本书之机,编者把全书又通读了一遍。在设计本书体例的时候,在选取语言材料的时候,我们曾致力于处理好教材的稳定性和新闻的时效性的关系。使我们感到欣慰的是,三年时间过去了,在200多条材料中,因形势变化而使内容不太合用的仅有三条。为此,编者仅删去了一条关系不大的小知识,改正了个别文字和翻译、印刷方面的若干讹误其余均一仍其旧。

在本书重印时,编者十分感谢国内外使用者和出版社的厚爱。

编者 1995.1.11 北京

## Preface

GUIDED READING IN JOURNALISTIC CHINESE is a textbook intended to assist foreigners develop and improve their ability to read Chinese newspapers. It can be used in a classroom setting with students who have studied basic Chinese grammar and master a vocabulary of approximately 2,500 words; it can also serve as a selfstudy tool, provided an equivalent Chinese level has been reached.

Journalism has a unique style of language. Although fluency in this specialized language is based on the general knowledge and competence acquired in the broader language, journalism retains its own style, language and formulas. Many language learners will eventually work in fields such as diplomacy, foreign trade, commerce, journalism, etc; the ability to read newspapers becomes a valuable working tool as it allows one to obtain pertinent and current information on the latest issues and developments.

For readers at large, the ability to read newspapers can facilitate the learning process and help to further master the language. Newspapers transmit sociocultural information and broadscale recent developments in a realistic and vivid style. Furthermore, as any language is a "living organism" with constant changes and developments, newspapers provide readers with such new information.

Many Chinese colleges and universities have set up "journalistic Chinese" courses with an ever increasing number of students. Similar courses can be found in institutions around the world, thus un-

derlining the fact that journalistic Chinese is being recognized by Chinese teaching circles the world over.

Although a great number of Chinese textbooks are being published each year, very few deal with journalistic Chinese. Most are of the "article type", i. e. , the main text being a transcription of newspaper material, with accompanying notes and exercises. Owing to the rapid pace of change both in China and abroad these textbooks rapidly become outdated. For this very reason, this "Guided Reading" will help reduce the difficulties beginners often encounter when reading newspaper articles.

This textbook puts emphasis on the words, phrases and formulas commonly found in journalistic Chinese; it is divided into 20 topics, each of which is further subdivided into 4 sections:

(1) Words and Sentences; In this section are listed words, phrases and formulas, followed by related sentences. It contains approximately 15 sentences and 40 new words. This makes up the main body of each topic.

(2) Reading Passages; This section introduces 2 or 3 passages with 700 to 1,000 Chinese characters. The "excerpts" are fairly complete and utilize the above words, phrases and sentences in news articles containing approximately 20 new words. This makes up the enlarged section of each topic. For reasons of convenience the new words only appear after each text.

(3) Exercises; The emphasis here is placed on the words, phrases and formulas presented earlier. If time is available, it is recommended to complement the exercises with recently published articles.

(4) Background Information (Do you know?): Following each



topic are included elementary background information, explanations of words and phrases related to the topic. This will facilitate overall comprehension of both text and context.

From the above description, it can be seen that the main purpose of this textbook is "to serve as a guide". The compilers hope that this pioneering approach can provide a gradual yet useful tool in mastering journalistic Chinese. Readers will hopefully not "suffer" from the sense of confusion and perplexity often experienced when reading Chinese newspapers.

The sentences and passages in this textbook are chosen from newspapers. In order to maintain the content and the tone necessary for convenient reading, as well as presenting sentences and passages suitable to a classroom environment, we made a few editorial changes. Most excerpts are from *People's Daily* (《人民日报》), the balance being from other identified newspapers. For instance, "光明" refers to 《光明日报》(*Guangming Daily*), "海外" 《人民日报·海外版》\*, "教育" 《中国教育报》(*China Education News*), "文汇" 《文汇报》(*Wen Hui News*). All articles were published in 1991 and 1992. If no dateline appears at the beginning of a text, a date is given in brackets at the end. As news quickly become outdated, care was taken in selecting material that presents frequently used words, phrases and formulas.

The preliminary design of this textbook was made in the winter of 1987 and it had the honour of being listed in the Programme of Compilation of Chinese Instructional Material (1988—1990) made

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\* 《人民日报·海外版》(*People's Daily, Overseas Edition*) uses complex forms of Chinese characters. In this textbook, we use their simplified form. In most instances, numerals retain their original Chinese form.

by the State Leading Group Office for Chinese Teaching as a Foreign Language. For many reasons, we were unable to complete it earlier. Due to our being invited to teach in Japan, with vacation and extracurricular free time, we finally realized our long-cherished plan. Following the recommendation of Professor Masaru Koshimizu, head of the Faculty of the Chinese Language at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, the Oriental Bookshop of Japan published the Japanese edition in 1992. But it is only an abridged edition which does not fully reflect my original intention. Before the publication of the English edition by the Beijing Language and Culture University Press, revisions were made to the original manuscript.

We wish to express our thanks to the many Chinese and Japanese friends who have lent their warm support and encouragement. We are also much indebted to Xiong Wenhua, associate professor of the Beijing Language and Culture University, and to Liang Xiao, editor of the Press, for their kindness and assistance. The English translation has been done by them in spare time; the former has translated the section Background Information, the latter the Preface, New Words, etc. We welcome criticism and comments on all aspects of the textbook from specialists and students alike. This will hopefully enable us to soon publish a more complete, mature and exhaustive journalistic Chinese textbook.

Compilers

February 15, 1992

Hayashicho, Bunkyo

Tokyo

By occasion of the reprint of the book, we read it through. In designing the book and selecting the study material, we had devoted so much of our attention to presenting frequently used words, phrases and formulas. We are gratified that although three years have passed only three of the more than 200 items are inappropriate because of the change of the situation. For that reason, we have only cut out a piece of background information of no importance, corrected some mistakes and the misprints.

We would like to thank the users both in China and abroad, and the publishers, who much appreciate it at the first opportunity.

Compilers

December 11, 1994

Beijing

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# I. 访问和会谈

(Visits and Talks)

## 一、词语和句子

### (一)关于访问

1. 应……邀请,……对……进行……访问。

应……邀请,……访问……。

国事访问 正式访问 友好访问 工作访问 私人访问

(1)应中国政府邀请,摩洛哥王储西迪·穆罕默德(Xidi Mùhǎnmòdé, Sidi Mohammed)殿下今天中午乘专机到达北京,开始对中国进行为期6天的正式友好访问。(1991. 11. 12)

(2)应中华人民共和国国务委员兼外交部长钱其琛(Qián Qíchén)的邀请,美利坚合众国国务卿詹姆斯·贝克(Zhānmǔsī Bèikè, James Baker)将于本月中旬访问中国。(1991. 11. 5)

(3)(标题)利比亚领导成员贾卢德(Jiǎlúdé, Jalloud)开始对我国进行工作访问(1992. 1. 20)

(4)巴布亚新几内亚独立国总督赛雷·艾里(Sàilēi Àili, Serei Eri)及夫人一行圆满结束了对中国的国事访问,今天上午乘飞机离京回国。(1991. 6. 6)

(5)西哈努克(Xīhānūkè, Sihanouk)是应[印度尼西亚总统]苏哈托(Sūhātuō, Suharto)的邀请到这里(雅加达)进行为期5天私人访问的。(1991. 6. 4)

2. 邀请……访问……,……接受了邀请

(1)苏鲁尔(Sūlǔ'ěr, Sorour)议长邀请万里(Wàn Lǐ)委员长在适当的时候访问埃及。万里委员长愉快地接受了邀请。(1991. 4. 30)

(2)[伊朗]拉夫桑贾尼总统(Lāfūsāngjiǎní, Rafsanjani)和哈比比(Hābībī, Habibi)第一副总统愉快地接受了邀请,具体日期将通过外交途径商定。(1991.7.10)

## (二)关于会见和会谈

1. ……会见……      ……和……举行会谈 双方在……气氛中,就……进行了/交换了…… 亲切的气氛   友好的气氛   诚挚的气氛   坦率的气氛
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(1)国务院副总理朱镕基(Zhū Róngjī)7日在人民大会堂会见了德国联邦经济部长于尔根·默勒曼(Yú'ěrgēn Mòlèmán, Jürgen Mollemann)一行。(1991.11.9)

(2)中共中央总书记江泽民(Jiāng Zémín)今天在中南海会见科威特埃米尔贾比尔(Jiǎbǐ'ěr, Jaber),双方在亲切友好的气氛中进行了交谈。(1991.11.18, 海外)

(3)国务院总理李鹏(Lǐ Péng)今天上午同巴基斯坦总理谢里夫(Xièlǐfū, Sharif)举行了正式会谈。在诚挚友好的气氛中,双方就广泛的国际问题以及双边关系交换了意见。(1991.2.27)

(4)江泽民总书记、李鹏总理同[越南]杜梅(Dù Méi, Đỗ Muoi)总书记、武文杰(Wǔ Wénjié, Võ Văn Kiệt)部长会议主席举行了会谈。杨尚昆(Yáng Shàngkūn)主席会见了杜梅总书记和武文杰部长会议主席。会谈和会见是在友好、坦率的气氛中进行的。(1991.11.11)

2. 有利于/有助于……
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(1)领导人的接触和交谈有利于相互之间的了解,有利于相互关系的发展。(1991.2.28)

(2)中美之间加强合作,有助于亚[洲]太[平洋]地区和世界的平衡、和平与稳定。中美正常关系的恢复符合两国的根本利益。(1991.11.2)

## 生词

1. 应(邀请) yìng(yāoqǐng) on (invitation); at (the invitation of)
2. 国事 guóshì state affairs
3. 私人 sīrén personal; private
4. 王储 wángchǔ Crown Prince
5. 殿下 diànxia Highness
6. 专机 zhuānjī private plane
7. 为期 wéiqī to be scheduled to last
8. 国务委员 guówù wěiyuán state councillor
9. 兼 jiān concurrently
10. 外交 wàijiāo diplomacy; foreign (affairs)
11. 部长 bùzhǎng minister
12. 国务卿 guówùqīng the Secretary of State
13. 成员 chéngyuán member
14. 抵 dī to arrive at
15. 总督 zǒngdù Governor-General
16. 一行 yìxíng entourage
17. 圆满 yuánmǎn satisfactory; crowning
18. 总统 zǒngtǒng president (of a republic)
19. 议长 yìzhǎng Parliament Speaker
20. 委员长 wěiyuánzhǎng committee chairman
21. 途径 tújīng channel; path
22. 商定 shāngdìng to agree; to settle
23. 气氛 qìfēn atmosphere/feel (of a place)
24. 亲切 qīnqiè cordial
25. 诚挚 chéngzhì sincere
26. 坦率 tǎnshuài candid; frank



27. 总理	zǒnglǐ	premier; prime minister
28. 联邦	liánbāng	federation; federal (country)
29. 中央	zhōngyāng	central
30. 总书记	zǒngshūjì	general secretary
31. 埃米尔	āimǐ'ěr	emir (a ruler, prince or commander in certain muslim countries)
32. 交谈	jiāotán	conversation; talks
33. 就(介)	jiù	on; in the light of
34. 广泛	guǎngfàn	wide; widespread
35. 双边	shuāngbiān	bilateral
36. 有利于	yǒulì yú	be favourable to; be advantageous to
37. 有助于	yǒuzhù yú	to contribute to; to conduce to
38. 接触	jiēchù	contact
39. 平衡	pínghéng	balance
40. 稳定	wěndìng	stability
41. 符合	fúhé	to conform to
42. 根本	gēnběn	basic; root

### 专名

1. 摩洛哥 Mólùogē Morocco
2. 美利坚合众国 Měilìjiān Hézhōngguó the United States of America (USA)
3. 利比亚 Libǐyà Libya
4. 巴布亚新几内亚独立国 Bābùyà Xīnjīnèiyà Dúlìguó  
the Independent State of Papua New Guinea
5. 印度尼西亚 Yīndùnìxīyà Indonesia
6. 雅加达 Yǎjiādā Jakarta