



高等院校
英语专业
系列教材

湖南省高等教育21世纪课程教材
2001年荣获国家级教学成果二等奖
2001年荣获湖南省教学成果一等奖



● 英语专业阅读课系列

英语阅读技巧与实践

English Reading Skills And Practice

报刊阅读

◎ 吴丁娥/编著

BOOK : 6

修订本

◆ 湖南师范大学出版社

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修订说明

《英语阅读技巧与实践》1~4册于1990年出版,1991年获湖南师范大学优秀教材奖,1995年获湖南省教学成果三等奖,1996年获湖南省优秀教材二等奖。1996年,经专家评审,该书被湖南省教委确定为湖南省高等教育“九五”重点教材。1997年,我们对1~4册进行了全面修订并续编了5~6册。2000年,又经专家评审,该书被省教育厅确定为湖南省高等教育21世纪课程教材后,我们再次对其进行了修订并新编了第7册。2001年,“英语阅读课教材、教学方法及测试改革(含教材)”获国家级教学成果二等奖和省级教学成果一等奖。

该书自出版以来一直受到广大教师的好评和广大学生的厚爱。为了更好地为使用者服务,此次我们对全书又做了如下修订:

1. 更新了部分内容,使内容更符合时代精神。
2. 练习中增加了一些新题型,以便让读者熟悉PETS(公共英语等级考试)和IELTS(雅思)等的阅读理解题型。
3. 在每册的最后部分增加了词汇表,以方便读者。
4. 为了既方便教师,又克服以前练习答案附在书上使学生有依赖思想而不认真阅读的弊病,此次,我们把教材上的答案全部去掉,另外新编了一本《英语阅读技巧与实践(1~7册)教学参考书》。《教学参考书》共分三大部分:第一部分为教学使用说明;第二部分为“语言重点及难点”(教材上已用注释号标出);第三部分是“练习参考答案”以及难题解析。
5. 我们还将开本扩大,以便使读者使用起来更加方便。

编者

2004年7月

于湖南师范大学外国语学院

序

黄源深

阅读对于学习语言的重要性是不言而喻的。古人有言,“读书破万卷,下笔如有神”,指的就是阅读对掌握语言、提高写作能力所起的作用。另一说“读万卷书,行万里路”,也包含着类似的意思。至于“青灯黄卷”、“寒窗苦读”,则除了倡导发愤学习,还说明了对大量阅读的重视。

语言学习是相通的。大量阅读对掌握外语也同样重要。阅读有助于培养语感。对一种语言的感受,是建立在对该语言的频繁接触上的。对在母语环境里的外语学习者来说,可以说没有大量阅读就不可能产生对所学外语的语感,而没有语感,则只能得语言之皮毛。大量阅读也有助于增加语汇和表达方式,无论是本国语还是外语,我们所掌握的用以书面传递思想的词汇和句法,大多是通过阅读得来的,书读得越多,掌握的表达方式也越多,表达能力也越强。阅读对写作所起的作用更为直接。通常,写不好的根本原因,除了思想贫乏、逻辑混乱等内在智力因素外,主要还应归结于读得太少,没有从阅读别人的文章中学得自己写作所需的语汇和表达方式。阅读还能丰富我们的文化知识,培根就认定“读书使人充实”,而掌握有关国家的文化背景知识,对外语学习者来说尤为重要。一篇域外的文章,一部外国的小说,都会向我们展示一个新的世界,都有助于我们对其语言的了解和领悟。阅读对学习外语的重要性是怎么强调也不会过分的。

如果把英语学习中的阅读分为精读和泛读两类的话,那么现时人们的注意力往往过多地置于精读,而忽略了泛读。精读不能说不重要,古人也有“熟读唐诗三百首,不会吟诗也会吟”之类强调精读之说。问题在于我们大多着眼于试验田式的小块文章上的“精耕细作”(不厌其烦地释义,反反复复地解释语法,不无炫耀地解析词

序

汇等等), 而把“大量阅读”放在极其次要的地位。虽然设有泛读课, 但大多泛读不“泛”, 阅读量极其有限, 说到底不过是精读的变种。尽管对一小篇课文的研读可以把文中的词汇与句式搞得滚瓜烂熟, 对英语学习也有所帮助, 尽管这种试验田里的悉心耕耘有着一定的必要性, 但我们忽视了将其推向“大田”, 即放松了对语言学习至关重要的“大量阅读”, 无法获得真正的大面积丰收。小块文章的狭窄语境(加之缺乏重复)限制了学习者对词语的理解和领悟; 靠反复诵读而记住的词汇和结构往往难以活用, 导致生搬硬套而出错; 很小的阅读量当然无法培养语感。其结果, 学习者不得不依赖记忆中的语法条条和结构来遣词造句, 所得句子也许语法无误, 但往往不地道, 甚至出现笑话, 这应当说是轻视“大量阅读”所造成的恶果。

近几年来, 这个问题已引起了部分院校的注意, 开始在大阅读上下功夫, 其中我知道比较突出的例子是湖南师范大学外国语学院。他们采取了周密的措施来加强学生的阅读, 尤其是课外阅读。说实在的, 一种外语光靠课内的几个学时是无论如何也学不好的, 必须大力开拓课外空间才行。湖南师范大学外国语学院的老教师们深谙这个道理, 并努力付诸实施。他们通过各种途径自筹经费, 买来一批批课外读物, 年复一年, 日积月累, 建立了一个粗具规模的图书室。每学期之始, 教师开出书单, 规定学生要读完这些书, 并定期用口头和书面(写读书报告)的方式进行检查, 检查结果计入成绩, 作为学业评估的一个重要部分。几年坚持下来, 学生的英语水平大幅度地提高, 为其他院校所瞩目。除了因为该校的英语教学管理得当之外, 这不能不说是落实大量阅读的一大功绩。

湖南师范大学外国语学院对阅读的重视, 还体现在由刘学明教授牵头、有蒋洪新教授等参加, 精心编写了一套《英语阅读技巧与实践》的阅读教材, 对学生进行较系统的阅读技巧指导, 使课内外阅读互相呼应。这套教材针对性强, 注重实用, 富有特色。它把讲授阅读理论与技巧同大量的阅读实践结合起来, 使学生能在有关阅读理论的指导下, 通过“大运动量”的阅读训练, 掌握“根据上下文判断推理、抓大意、快速阅读”等技巧, 达到最终提高阅读能力的目的。全套教材由浅入深, 从基本阅读技巧入手, 逐步过渡到有相当难度的评判性阅读和鉴赏性阅读, 便于学生吸收和掌握。此外, 该套教材内容丰富, 体裁多样, 涉及小说、散文、诗歌等。书中的文章短小精悍, 富有时代气息, 趣味性强, 极具吸引力。总之, 这是一部系统性强、富有创意、便于操作、编得相当出色的教材, 特予以推荐。

2000年6月30日
于上海

前言

《英语阅读技巧与实践》是为高校英语专业学生编写的一套阅读（以前称为泛读）教材。全书共7册，可供英语专业本、专科生（1~7册）使用。本教材也可供教师进修学院、函大和夜大的英语专业学员使用。

该书依据《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》和《高等学校英语专业高年级教学大纲》编写。按《大纲》的要求，基础阶段以事实性阅读为主，高年级阶段以评判性和鉴赏性阅读为主。

该书编写的目的是：教给学生阅读理论和技巧，培养他们细致观察语言的能力和假设判断、推理验证等逻辑思维能力；培养他们阅读的兴趣，使他们在较短的时间里尽快扩大词汇量和知识面，提高思想和文化素养，从而提高阅读水平和能力，通过阅读更快更好地获取世界上各国有用的政治、经济、文化和科技等方面的信息，为我国的改革开放和社会主义建设服务。

该书的特点是：1. 编排和论述的独特性。全书以阅读理论和技巧为主线，使学生在理论和技巧的指导下进行实践。2. 内容的广泛性。书中既有政治、社会、经济、文化、历史、天文、地理、科普、图表等内容，也有小说和诗歌等。3. 所选材料的知识性。学生在学语言的同时学到很多领域方面的知识；扩大视野。4. 课文的精练性。课文短小精悍，适合于课堂使用，避免文章太长而使學生产生厌烦情绪，以及

过长的 silent reading 而使课堂死气沉沉(长篇阅读在课外阅读中解决)。5. 练习的丰富性。“练习部分”具有很强的针对性和实用性,能牢牢吸引学生的注意力。

第1册为四个单元,集中介绍各种重要的阅读理论和技巧,并在技巧指导下进行实践。在第2~4册中,每册有40个 passages,每篇后注明有单词数并配有各种练习,便于学生综合运用各种技巧,进行计时阅读。第5册为评判性阅读,共四个单元。第6册为报刊阅读,共三个单元。第7册为鉴赏性阅读,共三个单元。

使用该书时,要求学生不进行预习(评判性和鉴赏性阅读除外),否则很多练习(尤其是猜新词和理理解练习)将失去意义,而且教师也无法了解学生对技巧的掌握及他们的阅读速度和理解率。

全书主编刘学明(教授)。1、2册由刘学明编著。3、6册由吴丁娥(教授)编著,4、5册由刘金玲(教授)编著,第7册由蒋洪新(博士、教授)和郑燕虹编著。

该书的编写和出版得到了湖南省教委、湖南师范大学、湖南师范大学出版社及湖南师范大学外国语学院等的大力支持,我们深表谢意。湖南省各高校的英语阅读课教师对该书提出了很多宝贵意见,我们在此一并表示感谢。

由于水平有限,尤其是对高年级阅读教材的编写经验不足,书中一定会有许多不足之处,敬请广大读者,尤其是使用该书的同行们提出宝贵意见,以便进一步修正。

编 者

2000年5月于湖南师范大学

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UNIT I

Introduction To Chief American And British Newspapers And Magazines

Part 1

Chief American Newspapers and Magazines

All the newspapers and magazines in America are privately owned. Today there are about 1,800 daily newspapers, with a total circulation of 62 million, and more than 580 Sunday papers, with a circulation of about 60 million. The typical paper is much thicker compared with that of a Chinese one, and has more than 40 pages of local, national, and foreign news, editorials, cartoons and information about sports, art, music, books and general entertainment, such as radio and television schedules. It usually considers special features, such as columns of news analysis by well-known writers, business, a women's page, comics, general advertising and real-estate and employment advertisements, which are known as classified ads. About two-thirds of the income of the average daily newspaper comes from advertising. The rest comes from sales.

There are also about 10,000 weekly, biweekly and triweekly newspapers. Biweekly papers are published every two weeks, and triweekly papers appear every three weeks. Most of these papers are special interest publications, such as labor-union papers, papers for black readers, industrial, farm, trade, religious, and educational journals, and foreign language editions.

All this was due to the development during the first half of the 20th century in newspaper organizations and the growth of telegraph services, which are known as wire services.

Wire-services companies employ staffs of reporters, who report news and stories from all over the world. These reporters send their news reports as well as columns, pictures, and cartoons by telegraph to papers throughout the country. The papers pay a yearly sum for this service. Wire-services continue to play an

important role in newspaper operations. Today the major wire services are *the Associated Press* (AP) and *the United Press International* (UPI). AP or UPI is often at the beginning of a news story. This shows that the source of the story is from the particular wire service rather than from a reporter who is employed directly by the paper.

At the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the modern newspaper began to appear. Many foreign correspondents went to various European capitals and war fronts. They witnessed what happened and reported the news. These news-reporters represented individual newspapers, chains, and wire services. This became a feature of American journalism. In addition, a large press corps developed in Washington, where it continues to provide reports and analysis of important news development.

The three most influential newspapers are the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post* and the *Los Angeles Times*. The *New York Times* is sold all over the United States with a circulation of 895,000. The *New York Times* Sunday edition is well known for its bulk, over 200 pages. The *Washington Post* is a newspaper quoted. Its main readers are governmental employees and it is closely associated with American Congress. The *Los Angeles Times*, with a circulation of 950,000, is associated with the Morgan Interest Group. There are also some other important newspapers such as the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *Wall Street Journal* and the *New York Daily News*. There are about 112 leading magazines, 52 of which produce more than one million copies of each issue. Two major news magazines combined sell over 7.6 million copies a week. *Reader's Digest* prints nearly 19 million copies a month. *Time*, *Newsweek* and *U. S. News and World Report* are also popular magazines. They present national and international news, stories of human interest, and reports on new books, films and plays. More than nine million people regularly read news magazines. *Life* and *Look* are two picture magazines. They are widely read because they present the news with simple texts and photographs.

(from *Survey Of Britain And America*)

Now, Let's introduce chief American newspapers and magazines respectively.

1. The New York Times

The New York Times, morning daily newspaper published in New York City, is one of the world's great newspapers. Its strength is in its editorial excellence, it has never been the largest newspaper.

The *Times* was established in 1851 as a penny paper, reflecting a trend of the era to publish inexpensive newspapers for the working classes in growing U. S. cities. It enjoyed early success as its editors set a pattern for the future by appealing to a cultured, intellectual readership instead of a mass audience. But its austere and grave tone was no asset in the heated competition of other papers for readers in New York City. Despite price increases, The *Times* was losing \$1,000 a week when Adolf Simon Ochs bought it in 1896.

Ochs built the *Times* into an internationally respected daily. Aided by an editor hired away from the *New York Sun*, Carr van Anda Ochs placed greater stress than ever on full reporting of the news of the day, maintained and emphasized existing good coverage of international news, eliminated fiction from the paper, added a Sunday magazine section and reduced the paper's newsstand price back to a penny. The paper's imaginative and risky exploitation of all available resources to report every aspect of the sinking of the "Titanic" in April 1912 greatly enhanced its prestige. In its coverage of two world wars the *Times* continued to enhance its reputation for excellence in world news.

In 1971 the *Times* became the centre of controversy when it published a series of reports based on the "Pentagon Papers," a secret government study of U. S. involvement in the Vietnam War that had been covertly given to the *Times* by government officials. The U. S. Supreme Court found that the publication was protected by the freedom-of-the-press clause in the First Amendment of the U. S. Constitution. Later in the 1970s the paper under Adolph Ochs's grandson, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, introduced sweeping changes in the organization of the newspaper and its staff and brought out a national edition transmitted by satellite to regional printing plants.

(from *Britannica*)

2. The Washington Post

The Washington Post, morning daily newspaper published in Washington, D. C., the dominant newspaper in the U. S. capital and usually counted as one of

the greatest newspapers in that country, equaled or excelled only by *The New York Times*.

The *Post* was established in 1877 as a four-page organ of the Democratic Party. For more than half a century it faced economic problems, caused partly by the competition it faced. It was sold in 1889, resulting in the abandonment of the Democratic Party allegiance, and it grew in size and reputation but came to be known as extremely conservative. Sold again in 1905 to John R. McLean, the paper embraced sensationalism and society reporting, and in 1916 McLean's son succeeded to control. In the 1920s the paper lost stature, in part because its owner, Edward B. (Ned) Mclean, was a close friend of Pres. Warren G. Harding, whose policies were generally believed to be too much reflected in the *Post*. Ned McLean's management finally brought the paper from disrepute to bankruptcy, and in 1933 the financier Eugene Meyer purchased the paper out of receivership.

Meyer began to rebuild the *Post*'s character, emphasizing a sound and independent editorial stance and thorough, accurate, and well-written reporting. The *Post* became noted for its interpretative reporting, and the cartoons of Herbert L. Block (Herblock) gave the editorial page a cutting edge, drawing much applause (mixed with denunciation from Herblock's targets) and a wide readership. Meyer turned the paper over to his son-in-law, Philip L. Graham, in 1946, and Graham continued to expand and refine it.

The *Post* bought the *Washington Times-Herald* in 1954 and closed its former archconservative rival, acquiring in the process such circulation-building assets as rights to Drew person's column, "Washington Merry-Go-Round." Under Graham, the *Post*, staunchly internationalist in outlook and thriving economically, bought *Newsweek* magazine in 1961. Graham built up the paper's foreign coverage and moved its reportage of the U. S. government consistently toward excellence. He took his own life in 1963 and was succeeded promptly and firmly by his wife, Katherine Meyer Graham. Her continuance and amplification of the progress Philip Graham had made brought the *Post* new domestic and international prestige. She moved Ben Bradlee from *Newsweek* to the *Post* and firmly supported her staff in the discovery and disclosure of presidential complicity in the Watergate Scandal.

(from *Britannica*)

3. The Los Angeles Times

The Los Angeles Times, morning daily newspaper published in Los Angeles in the 1960s, began to develop from a regional daily into one of the world's great newspapers.

It was established in 1881, and under the ownership of Harrison Gray Otis, who in 1884 incorporated the *Times* under a public corporation, the Times Mirror Company, the paper prospered almost from the start, soon becoming an important power in conservative politics in California and a major voice in the southern part of the state. Although its news coverage reflected its political bias, the *Times* won widespread respect for its contributions to the development of southern California and for its technological and other innovations. The *Times* launched the United States' first newspaper-owned radio station in 1922. In 1928 it began to use airplanes to deliver newspapers to other cities.

The *Los Angeles Times* has been dominated by the Chandler family since Harry Chandler succeeded his father-in-law, Otis, as publisher in 1917. Norman Chandler took over from his father in 1944, and in 1960 he resigned as publisher to devote full attention to the corporation, his son Otis Chandler taking over the *Times*.

When Otis Chandler became publisher, the paper's writing, editing, and editorial policy underwent a striking metamorphosis. From its traditional ultraconservative stance, the *Times* developed into a model of balanced, fair, and comprehensive journalism. This was accomplished in large part by upgrading and substantially enlarging its staff, opening new *Times* bureaus in the United States and abroad, and developing thorough and unblinking coverage in substantial depth of important events. The paper also added special sections and modernized its format to reflect its emerging image as one of the outstanding national newspapers in the United States.

(from *Britannica*)

4. The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor, daily newspaper published in Boston under the auspices of the Church of Christ, Scientist.

It was established in 1908 at the urging of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the church, as a protest against the sensationalism of the popular press. The *Monitor*