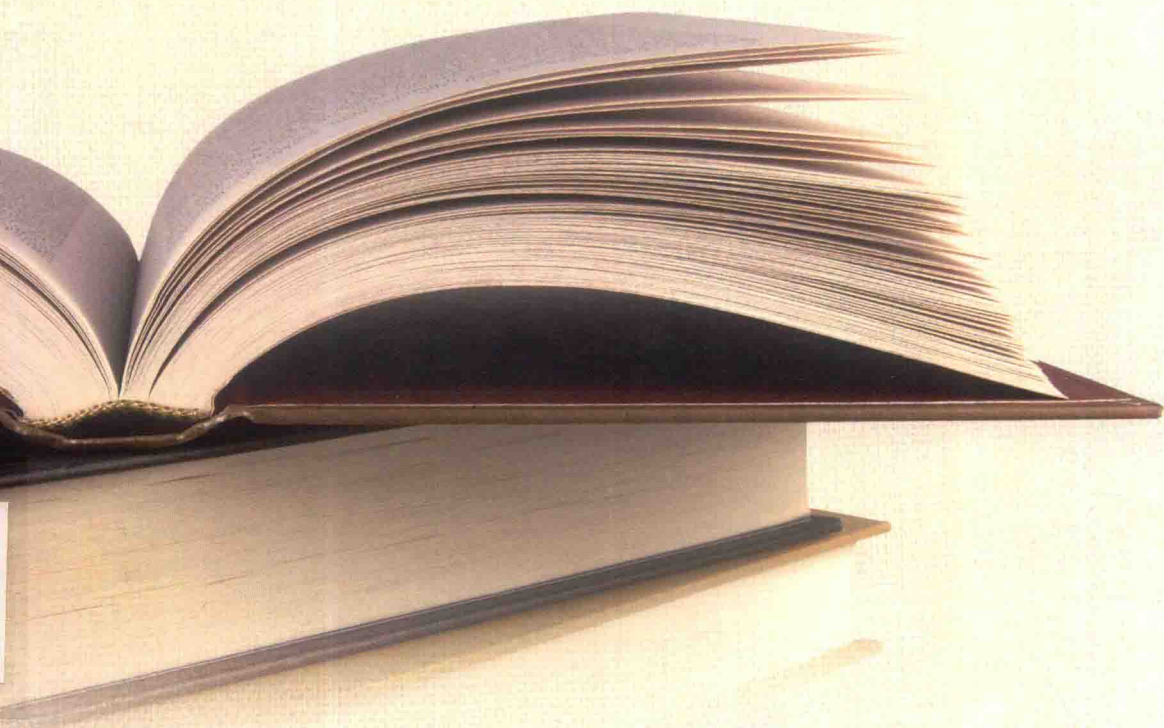



# 研究生英语阅读

## English Reading for Postgraduates

冉玉体◎主编



中原出版传媒集团  
大地传媒

 河南科学技术出版社

# 研究生英语阅读

冉玉体 主编

河南科学技术出版社

郑州

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# 前言

研究生英语教学在我国高层次人才培养过程中起着重要作用。《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010年—2020年）》指出要“大力推进研究生培养机制改革，实施研究生教育创新计划”。研究生教育要创新，研究生英语教学也要创新，作为教学基本要素之一的教材当然也要随时而变。《新编研究生英语阅读教程》正是围绕研究生英语教学创新而编写的。本教程的“新”主要体现在以下几个方面：

## 一、教材理念新，针对性强

该教材能够从研究生英语学习的特点出发，以学生创新精神和创新能力的培养为目标，在引导学生充分发挥英语“工具性”的同时，重视学生的语言输出，进一步强化学生的语言交际能力，提高了研究生英语教学的针对性。

## 二、教材题材新，科学性强

该教材选题新颖，具有较强的思想性和时代性。课文内容涉及道德、亲情、低碳生活、高等教育、就业、科普宣传、环境、娱乐、体育健康、网络文化、战争、名人励志等，与社会、时代结合紧密，内容新，可读性强，难度由浅入深，由易到难，循序渐进，具有较强的科学性。

## 三、教材语料新，实用性强

该教材所选语料来源新，大多选自国内外最新出版的书籍、报刊、杂志、主流媒体或政府网站等，体裁有记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文、小说、戏剧、散文等，语料真实、自然、多样，能够满足学生的交际需要，具有很强的实用性。

## 四、教材练习新，趣味性强

该教材在保持英语教材中传统练习题型的同时，结合研究生专业特点和需

求，增设了专业英语补充练习，有利于培养学生具有较熟练地阅读有关专业外文书刊的能力。结合研究生不同专业设计习题，增强了学生英语学习的趣味性，为研究生未来的专业发展和对外交流打下了良好的语言基础。

本教程共有十个单元，每个单元包括 Pre-reading Task, Text, New Word and Expression, Pre-class work, Oral Work, Exercise, Writing Skills, Projects, Supplementary Reading, Appreciation 等十部分内容。

本教程适合非英语专业硕士研究生精读教材或泛读教材使用，亦适用于同等程度的英语自学者。

本教程主编为冉玉体，副主编为王哲、温俊毅，参编者为朱宝锋、杨国旗、蔺志渊、王丽君和郜莉。

本教程为河南理工大学研究生精品课程建设项目成果，在编写过程中，得到了河南理工大学学校领导、研究生处和外国语学院的大力支持，同时也得到了英语界同仁的倾力相助，在此向他们表示衷心的感谢！

由于编者水平有限，如有不足和疏漏之处，恳请读者批评指正。

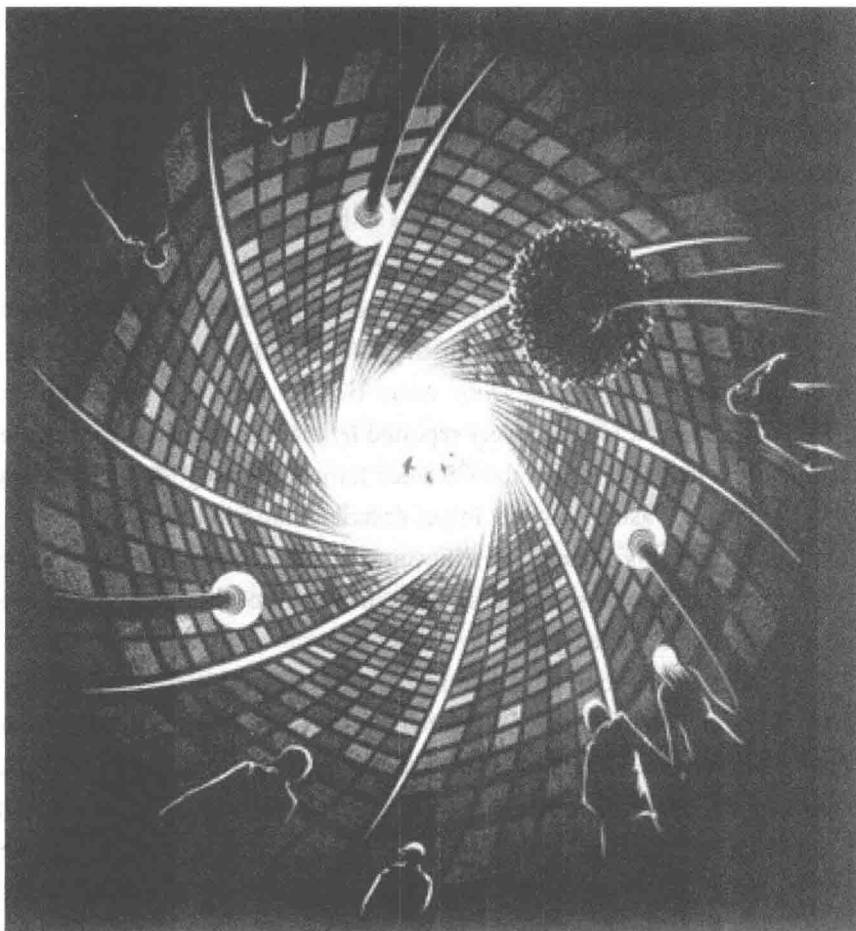
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# Unit 1 Discourse and Ideology



## Part I Pre-reading Task

### I. Group Discussion

1. Do you often read news, either English or Chinese? How much do you believe the information provided in the news?
2. Due to the different political stances of news reporters, how will you do to obtain more facts by reading news?

### II. Pair Work

Based on the fact that different news media serve different parties in a certain country or in a world, please discuss with your partner about how to obtain more facts than ideas from reading news.

## Part II Text

# A Case Study of Language and Ideology in the Taiwanese Press

Sai-Hua Kuo and Mari Nakamura

...  
This study is based on data from the coverage of the visit of Taiwan's first lady Wu Shu-chen to the United States of America in September 2002 by two ideologically opposed newspapers, the pro-unification *United Daily News* (UDN) and the pro-independence *Liberty Times* (LT). This news event was extensively reported by the media in Taiwan because it was the first time Taiwan's first lady had visited the US since former first lady Madame Chiang Kai-shek visited in 1943. Although Washington and Taipei described the trip as a private visit, Wu's visit, aimed at highlighting Taiwan's democratic achievements and boosting Taiwan-US relations, was generally considered as Taiwan's adoption of a new approach in an attempt to make a breakthrough in its diplomatic strategy.

On 15 September 2002, four days before the first lady embarked on her trip, she was interviewed by William Foreman, the Associated Press (AP) correspondent to Taipei. On the following day the interview, which was written as a news story, appeared in an English newspaper the *China Post*. Both the *United Daily News* and the *Liberty Times*, two major newspapers differing in ideology and political stance, translated the English version into Chinese.

Since the mid-1980s, the process of democratization and political reform, which allowed the population of Taiwan to exercise sovereignty through regularly electing representative government bodies, has consolidated the statehood of Taiwan. However, it has also aggravated domestic confrontation between supporters of reunification and supporters of independence; people on Taiwan are divided by complex loyalties to Chinese and Taiwanese identities (Hughes, 1997; Jiang, 1998). The ideological confrontations are demonstrated not only through the combat of party politics, but also through the diverse stances taken by the media.

One of the significant transitions in Taiwan's newspaper industry in the post-authoritarian era was that newspapers began deciding their orientation by marketing interests and political connections. The most obvious cases are the pro-unification UDN and the pro-independence LT. The UDN, whose founder was a mainlander and a core member of the KMT Central Committee, believed in the eventual reunification of the mainland and Taiwan. The newspaper, therefore, has been very critical of the pro-independence DPP government, particularly its cross-straits policy. With a much shorter history and foundation by local Taiwanese business groups, the LT, by contrast, has emphasized the local values of Taiwan and advocated an independent Taiwan. As a



result, the two newspapers tend to give different reports on certain controversial political issues, particularly those related to cross-straits relations.

...

Bell (1991) stresses that news discourse is the product of multiple hands, and editing is essential in the news production processes. He identifies four functions for copy-editing: to cut, to clarify, to maximize news value, and to standardize language. According to Bell, in order to turn out concise, clear, newsworthy stories, editors have to delete sections of a story, add basic explanatory material such as background or a person's position, and clean up spelling mistakes and stylistic problems. In addition to the work described by Bell, editing in our data involves transformation from an international agency news story to a local news story and translation from one language to another, and ideologies play an important role in these production processes.

News agency copy is one of the written sources that journalists draw on for their stories (Bell, 1991; van Dijk, 1988a, 1988b). It is found that although most agency stories will be run almost verbatim, some will be assigned to a journalist to find a new or local angle using the agency story as a basis. In his cross-linguistic study of the international press coverage of the assassination of Lebanese President Gemayel in 1982, van Dijk (1988a) made a comparison between Reuter dispatches and a number of newspaper reports. The results show that agency news is copied almost faithfully by most newspapers. Only an occasional deletion or small stylistic change is made, and some of these may be ideologically related. For instance, the *International Herald Tribune's* substitution of 'rightist' for Reuter's more neutral 'right-wing' and its omission of the information about the assassinated president's father seem more than just innocent changes.

In the field of translation studies, the cultural approach has proposed that translation is rewriting and one of the motivations for rewriting can be ideological (Bassnett, 1991; Bassnett and Lefevere, 1990; Lefevere, 1992). Adopting a definition of ideology that is not restricted to the political but is a grillwork of form, convention, and belief that orders our actions; Lefevere (1992) sees the ideological component as constraining the choice of subject and the form of its presentation. He further claims that on every level of translation process, if linguistic considerations are in conflict with considerations of an ideological nature, the latter tends to win. An example given by Lefevere (1992) is taken from his comparative study of the 1950 German translation of the diary of Anne Frank and the 1947 Dutch edition of the book. Lefevere suggests that many of the discrepancies between the original and the translated versions, including the omission or migration of derogatory remarks about Germans and the alteration of the references to the German's treatment of the Jews, can be attributed to ideological pressures.

The observation that translation is a form of rewriting and that culture/ideology impacts and constrains translation has also been discussed by Chinese translation theorists and practitioners. For instance, Hu (1994) has pointed out that, when translating news from international wire agencies, media institutions tend to take into account such external factors as local audience and

the political stance of institution, and therefore the final translated version appearing in the newspaper is the product of editing and rewriting.

When analyzing our data, we have found that apart from the intrinsic differences between English and Chinese (e.g. syntactical and information structures), the two Chinese versions deviate from the English original in that they both add and omit information. In addition, differences in headlines and lexical choices are also found between these two versions. In the following, we first examine the headlines of the UDN and the LT. We then compare the rest of the news texts with the original, with a particular focus on the deletions, additions and other changes with ideological implications.

## Headlines

Headlines are the most conspicuous part of a news report: they are brief, printed “on top”, in large bold type, and often across several columns. In addition to summarizing the most important information of the report, headlines also have cognitive and ideological functions (van Dijk, 1988a, 1988b, 1991). Cognitively, headline information is strategically used by the reader to construct the overall meaning of the news text during the process of understanding. It is also the information that is best recalled by readers and will influence the use of this information on later occasions. However, it is the ideological function that has been much discussed in previous studies in news discourse. As van Dijk (1991) has suggested, because headlines summarize what the journalist considers the most important aspect of a news event, and such a summary necessarily implies an opinion or a specific perspective on the event, they may bias the understanding process and influence the interpretation made by the readers.

In the analyzed data, we found that the UDN and the LT represent different topics and focus through their headlines. Neither the UDN nor the LT adopted the headline ‘First lady ready to stand up for her island on upcoming US trip’, which appeared in the English text. In the following, we compare the headlines of the two Chinese versions. (1a) is UDN’s headline and (1b) is LT’s.

### (1a) *Wu Shu-chen fang mei jiang tan Taiwan minzhu de gushi.*

*Han Soong Mayling bijiao ‘Chiang furen’ de zhangfu shi ducaizhe Wu Shu-chen de zhangfu shi minxuan zongtong*

(UDN, 9/16/2002)

### **Wu Shu-chen visits US, talks about Taiwan’s democratic story**

Compared with Soong Mayling ‘Madame Chiang’s’ dictator husband, Wu’s husband is a democratically elected president.

### (1b) *Wu Shu-chen: huafu yanshuo xuanyang Taiwan minzhu*

*Jieshou meilianshe zhuanfang toulou wuyi zai mei tan liangan zhuquan zhengyi, Dan ruo you jizhe wenji ta jiang julilizheng*

(LT, 9/16/2002)

Wu Shu-chen: Washington D.C. speech propagates Taiwan’s democracy

In an interview with the AP, Wu revealed she has no plans to mention Taiwan’s

sovereignty dispute with mainland China, but if reporters bring it up, she will argue strongly on just grounds.

In the main headlines, both newspapers represent the same topic: Wu Shu-chen delivers speeches in the US and her focus is on Taiwan's democratization. Although both headlines include a verb of saying, their choices are lexically different. The LT employs *xuanyang* "to propagate" to emphasize the democracy of Taiwan, compared with the UDN's choice of a much more neutral word *tan* 'to talk'. The use of words in newspaper headlines is never neutral but has ideological implications (van Dijk, 1988b, 1991). That is, the choice of one word rather than another to express more or less the same meaning may not only express the definition of the situation, but also signals the social or political opinions of the newspaper about the events. Therefore, the seemingly 'minor' difference between *tan* and *xuanyang* is by no means insignificant; the latter reinforces the importance of Wu's visit and her active role in promoting Taiwan's democracy.

Differences are also found in the straplines of the two newspapers. Whereas the LT emphasizes Wu's efforts in promoting Taiwan's sovereignty, the UDN focuses on Wu's controversial statement on Madame Chiang and her husband Chiang Kai-shek, who was a 'dictator', whereas Wu's husband was democratically elected, according to Wu. The UDN's tendency to highlight Wu's negative comments on Chiang's authoritarian role is found later in its headline on 23 September when Wu delivered a speech at a dinner gathering with overseas Chinese in New York. The UDN's headline is a direct quotation from Wu "If people had elected their president democratically, Chiang Kai-shek would have been forced to step down a long time ago". Quoting Wu's colloquial speech directly, the UDN not only makes the headline livelier, but also makes Wu's comment more emotional. Wu's words in the strapline, i.e. today all children in Taiwan can aspire to the presidency, whereas this kind of aspiration would have endangered one's life in the past, further criticizes Chiang's dictatorship. In contrast, although the LT's headline also focuses on the contrast between Taiwan's past and present, Wu's comments on Chiang, which were represented by indirect speech in the strapline, sound milder.

(1740 Words)

Excerpted from "Translation or transformation? A case study of language and ideology in the Taiwanese press".

## New Words

aggravate /'ægrəveɪt/ v.

to make an illness or a bad or unpleasant situation worse  
加重, 使恶化; 使恼火; 激怒

alteration /ˌɔ:lteɪ'reɪʃn/ n.

a change to something that makes it different 变化, 改变

assassinate /ə'sæsɪneɪ/ v.	to murder an important or famous person, especially for political reasons 暗杀
authoritarian /ɔːθərɪ'teəriən/ a.	believing that people should obey authority and rules, even when these are unfair, and even if it means that they lose their personal freedom 权力主义的; 独裁主义的
boost /buːst/ v.	to make something increase, or become better or more successful 促进, 提高; 增加; 吹捧
cognitive /'kɒgnətɪv/ a.	connected with mental processes of understanding 认知的; 认识的
colloquial /kə'ləʊkwɪəl/ a.	used in conversation but not in formal speech or writing 口语的, 会话的
combat /'kɒmbæt/ n.	fighting or a fight, especially during a time of war 格斗, 搏斗, 战斗
consolidate /kən'sɒlɪdeɪt/ v.	to join things together into one 把...合成一体, 合并
conspicuous /kən'spɪkjʊəs/ a.	easy to see or notice; likely to attract attention 明显的; 显而易见的; 惹人注意的
controversial /,kɒntrə'vɜːʃl/ a.	有争议的, 引起争议的, 被争论的; 好争论的
coverage /'kʌvərɪdʒ/ n.	the reporting of news and sport in newspapers and on the radio and television (新闻) 报导
derogatory /dɪ'rɒɡətəri/ a.	showing a critical attitude towards somebody 贬低的; 贬义的
deviate /'diːviət/ v.	to do something in a different way from what is usual or expected 脱离, 偏离, 违背
discrepancy /dɪs'kreɪnsi/ n.	a difference between two or more things that should be the same 矛盾; 不符合(之处)
dispatch /dɪ'spætʃ/ n.	a report sent to a newspaper by a journalist who is working in a foreign country (记者发回的) 新闻报道
grillwork /'ɡrɪl,wɜːk/ n.	mesh netting made of wires 格子形图案
herald /'herəld/ n.	a person who carried messages from a ruler 使者, 先驱, 通报者
ideology /,aɪdɪ'ɒlədʒi/ n.	A set of beliefs, especially one held by a particular group, that influences the way people behave 思想意识
lexical /'leksɪkl/ a.	connected with the words of a language 词汇的
maximize /'mæksɪmaɪz/ v.	to increase something as much as possible; to make the best use of something 最大化; 最大限度利用(某事物)
orientation /,ɔːrɪən'teɪʃn/ n.	the type of aims or interests that a person or an organization has 方向, 定位
practitioner /præk'tɪʃənə(r)/ n.	a person who regularly does a particular activity, especially one that requires skill 从业者, 执业者

propagate /'prɒpəgeɪt/ v.	to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people 宣扬
rightist /'raɪtɪst/ n.	a person who supports right-wing political parties and their ideas 右派
right-wing n.	the part of a political party whose members are least in favor of social change 右翼
sovereignty /'sɒvrənti/ n.	complete power to govern a country; the state of being a country with freedom to govern itself 国家主权; 独立自主
statehood /'steɪthʊd/ n.	the fact of being an independent country and of having the rights and powers of a country 国家地位; 州的地位或状态
stylistic /stai'lɪstɪk/ a.	connected with the style an artist uses in a particular piece of art, writing or music 文体的; 文体(论)的; 体裁上的
tribune /'tribju:n/ n.	a popular leader; a raised area that somebody stands on to make a speech in public 民众领袖; 讲坛
verbatim /vɜ:'beɪtɪm/ n.	exactly as spoken or written 逐字翻译

## Phrases and Expressions

aspire to	to have a strong desire to achieve or become something 渴望, 希求
assign ... to	To give somebody something that they can use 分配给
attribute ... to	to say or believe that something is the result of a particular thing 归因于
be critical of	To express disapproval of somebody/something 不满, 挑毛病
draw on	to use a supply of something that is available to y 利用; 凭借
embark on	to start to do something new or difficult 着手, 开始做某事
in conflict with	having opposing ideas 和... 冲突
substitute A for B	to take the place of somebody/something else; to use somebody/something instead of somebody/something else 用 B 替换 A

## Notes:

### 1. About the author

Sai-hua Kuo, graduated from Georgetown University with doctor degree in linguistics, is professor in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan. Her major research interests are in discourse analysis, pragmatics, and sociolinguistics, particularly in the fields of language and politics, language and gender, and language and media. She has published papers in Text, Discourse Studies, and Research on Language and Social

Interaction.

## 2. Reuter

A British company which employs journalists all over the world and sells news to newspapers, television and radio. It also provides stock exchange information and various other business services. The company was formed in 1851 by Paul Julius Reuter (1816–99).路透社

# Part III Pre-class Work

## 1. Reading Comprehension

1. What are the functions for copy-editing according to Bell?
  - A. to rewrite, to cut, to maximize news value, to change language
  - B. to maximize, to cut, to make information clear, to standardize language
  - C. to change the language, to rewrite, to clarify, to maximize news value
  - D. to cut, to make information clear, to standardize language, to maximize news value
2. According to Lefevere, what will happen when there appears the conflict between linguistic choices and ideological nature?
  - A. Ideology first
  - B. Taking both language and ideology into account
  - C. language first.
  - D. It depends.
3. Why is the final translated version appearing in the newspaper the product of editing and rewriting according to Hu?
  - A. Because media institutions tend to take into account local audience and the political stance of institution
  - B. Because translation is a form of rewriting.
  - C. Because the culture/ideology impacts and constrains translation.
  - D. Because there are some external factors.
4. Which of the following is correct based on van Dijk's suggestion?
  - A. Headline is the summary of the information of a news event
  - B. Headlines summarize the information which necessarily implies a certain perspective on the event
  - C. Headlines summarize the important information of a news event which will provide readers with more convenience.
  - D. Headlines summarize the information of a news event objectively.
5. According to van Dijk, which one is not the function of headline?
  - A. Cognitive function.
  - B. Summarizing function.

- ## 2. Word-building

cognition	_____ (a.)	adopt	_____ (n.)
democratize	_____ (n.)	diploma	_____ (a.)
standard	_____ (v.)	ideology	_____ (a.)
loyal	_____ (n.)	confront	_____ (n.)
transform	_____ (n.)	style	_____ (a.)

### 3. Observe how these words are formed and make your own discoveries of rules of word-building.

statehood	brotherhood	childhood	falsehood	parenthood
priesthood	sisterhood	adulthood	manhood	neighborhood
translation	transformation	transition	activation	cooperation
collaboration	negotiation	authorization	deviation	aspiration

### 4. Translate the following terms in the fields of computer networks into Chinese.

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. communication medium          | 11. key escrow                  |
| 2. wireless application protocol | 12. continuous media            |
| 3. metropolitan area network     | 13. Hypertext Transfer Protocol |
| 4. local area network            | 14. Uniform Resource Locator    |
| 5. protocol stack                | 15. recursive query             |
| 6. datagram service              | 16. maximum transfer unit       |
| 7. physical layer                | 17. transport entity            |
| 8. data frame                    | 18. source address              |
| 9. amplitude modulation          | 19. subnet mask                 |
| 10. poisoned cache               | 20. exterior gateway protocol   |

## Part IV Oral Work

### 1. Questions to help comprehension and appreciation

- 1) What do you know about news writing after reading this text, especially in terms of linguistic consideration and ideological consideration?
- 2) Are you used to reading the same news event reported by different newspapers, such as CNN, China Daily?
- 3) How do you think about news writing? Is it objective or subjective?
- 4) What is ideology according to the text?
- 5) What can probably take place in the news production process?

### 2. Discussion

News reports, as is shown in the text, not only provide the information of latest news events to readers but also deliver a certain kind of ideological nature which can impact readers' opinion



or judgment politically. Please read the following two pieces of news reports on the same event but from the newspapers holding different political stances. Discuss in group of four on the lexical choices made by these two newspapers which can show their own ideological stance.

### News A---China Daily

Xinjiang terrorist gets death sentence

Updated: 2012-03-28 07:42

The ringleader of a terrorist group was sentenced to death on Monday by the Intermediate People's Court of Kashgar prefecture in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region.

Abdukerim Mamut was found guilty of running a terrorist organization, leading terrorist attacks and murder, according to Tianshannet, a news website run by the regional government's information office.

Under Chinese law, he has the right to appeal the conviction and sentence.

According to trial information posted on the website, Mamut preached religious extremism to a circle of followers and founded a nine-member terrorist organization with himself as ringleader.

They selected targets and planned attacks, including checking the locations.

On the morning of Feb 28, according to the website, Mamut called the members together at his house, handed out knives and axes and instructed the group in the details of an attack to be carried out that day.

At 6 pm, they went to a crowded pedestrian street - Xingfu Road in Yecheng county near Kashgar in the southern Xinjiang---and attacked people with the knives and axes. Thirteen people died and 16 were injured. Two of those people later died.

Police rushed to the scene and Mamut was captured. They shot seven terrorists dead and one was wounded and later died.

One member from the public order joint defense force was killed and four police officers were injured.

Prosecutors presented evidence proving Mamut's guilt, including his confession, the website said.

The defendant's relatives and some of the victims and their families were among those attending the trial.

Zhang Chunxian, the Party chief of the region, recently said the attack was the result of agitation by overseas separatists, extremists and terrorists.

"The social situation in nearby countries and international anti-terrorism activities may have directly or indirectly prompted such incidents," Zhang said on March 7 on the sidelines of the annual session of the National People's Congress.

No mercy will be shown to those guilty of violent terrorist attacks in Xinjiang, Zhang said, and the government will not allow terrorists to wave knives at women, children and innocent people.

Yecheng county, in Kashgar prefecture, is about 1,500 km from the region's capital Urumqi.