

BBC

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL



ENGLISH OK!

英语OK!

新闻英语

News English



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

B|B|C

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL

ENGLISH OK!

英语OK!



贾文学 译

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01 - 2002 - 1941

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新闻英语/(英)坎贝尔(Campbell, D.)著;贾文学译. -北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2002

ISBN 7 - 5600 - 3056 - 4

I. 新… II. ①坎… ②贾… III. 新闻-英语 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 071508 号

© BBC Worldwide Limited 1998

This edition is produced under licence by Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press 2003

The right of Douglas Campbell to be identified as the Author of this Work has been asserted in accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 Sections 77 and 78.

英语 OK!

新闻英语

Douglas Campbell (英) 著

贾文学 译

* * *

责任编辑:周海鹏

出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

社 址:北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷:北京大学印刷厂

开 本:787×965 1/32

印 张:3.5

版 次:2003 年 1 月第 1 版 2003 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7 - 5600 - 3056 - 4/H·1571

定 价:4.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励 (010)68917826

版权保护办公室举报电话:(010)68917519

序 言

“英语OK!”系列丛书第一批9本书，虽涉及不同的题材，却有许多共同的特点。

首先，是它们的实用性。明明是《英语语法》(English Grammar)这个令一般人感到枯燥乏味的内容（请原谅，语法学家除外），但却以“一些旅游用语”开始，进而谈到“几个有趣的问题”，其中包括“Do you promise to start being good (你保证以后会好好做人吗)?”这样句子的分析，以说明动词不定式和动名词的用法。这样，既学习了语法，又学会许多实用的语言。

其次，是它们的功能性。这里指的是狭义的，即所谓Functions。在《短语动词》(Phrasal Verbs)、《社交英语》(Social English)、《商业英语》(Business English)等册中，都提供了许多在不同功能项目中可以灵活使用的语言。学习了这些语言，就可以在各种不同的功能需要的场合中较自如地进行交际。

再次，是它们的多元文化性。除在《美式英语》(American English)一册中专门介绍美式英语因而必然涉及北美文化外，在其他各册中也都让读者注意到不同英语国家以及英语在世界不同地区使用时的文化差异。到处都可以看到English is Spoken Here的牌子以广招徕，而同是英语国家但马路上开车一个靠左，一个靠右。你在国外打电话，若是话务员或接线员问你Are you through?你可先要想

一想你是在英国（或英国英语国家或地区）、还是在美国（或美国英语国家或地区）。在英国，Are you through? 是话务员好心地问“您接通了吗？”而在美国则是在问“您打完了吗？”

第四，是它们的语境性。在这9册书中，所有的语言材料，直至语法规则，都是在一定的、有意义的 (meaningful) 上下文中来介绍的。一个简单的例句，就提供了一个情景，使你能恰当地理解词义。You don't have to wear a suit, but you should wear a tie, 不仅学习了 have to 和 should 的用法，还介绍了一点西方生活习俗。

第五，是它们的趣味性。这9册书，很抱歉我又要说，直至包括枯燥乏味的语法，内容都是非常生动有趣、贴近生活的。其中的插图也达到漫画的水平。一打开书，就给人一种活泼欢快的印象，吸引人去看个究竟。当然，最主要的还是内容吸引人。一本教材，不论它面向什么年龄段或什么层次的读者，趣味性常常是首要的。

第六，是它们的知识性或信息性。这9册书，给读者提供了大量的多方面的知识和信息。它们的原编者是英国广播公司。这是一家历史悠久、具有较高人文水准的新闻机构。它的产品，无论是新闻广播或电视，或以古今小说名著为本的电影以及英语教学材料都能提供极广泛的知识 and 信息。学习这套教材，是可以使读者一举数得的。

最后，但不是最次要的，是它们的交际性。著名的语言学家和教材编写专家 Jack C. Richards 曾说：Language is best learned when used for meaningful communication (语言只有在有意义的交际中使用才能学得最好)。“英语OK!” 系列教材正是为读者提供了大量的可以进行有意义的交流的

语言材料，包括短文、故事、对话、活动、练习等。这套材料的名称本身“英语OK!”就是一个十分响亮的语言交际符号。

出版社编者要我为这套丛书写个小序，因而得以先睹为快，看了校稿。我应当感谢编者，使我不但“开卷有益”，而且得到了极大的知识享受。

陈琳
二〇〇二年冬令

CONTENTS

目录

- Section 1** Politics 政治 1
- Section 2** International Relations 国际关系 14
- Section 3** War 战争 23
- Section 4** Disaster 灾难 33
- Section 5** Crime and the Law 罪与法 43
- Section 6** People 人物 59
- Section 7** Business and Finance 商贸与金融 71
- Section 8** Sports 体育 77
- Section 9** Weather 天气 87
- Answer Key 答案 94

POLITICS

政治



The floating voter.

无党派投票人

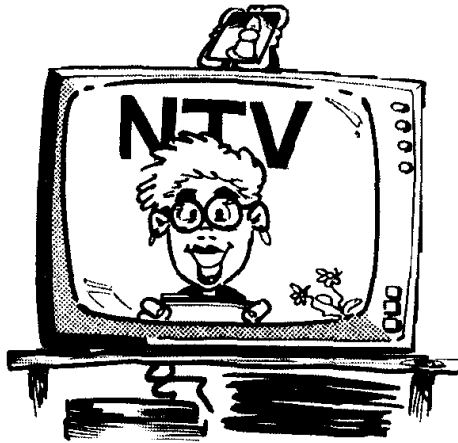
NEWS WORDS 新闻词汇

- **ballot paper** the voting paper where you put your X 选票
- **campaign** the promotion of a candidate 竞选
- **candidate** the person trying to get elected 候选人
- **electorate** the voters (全体) 选民
- **general election** national election to elect a country's leader 大选
- **floating voter** the voter who has not decided which political party to support (also *undecided voter*) 浮动投票人, 无党派投票人
- **grass-roots support** support from the general public 基层群众的支持
- **opinion poll** a survey of the views of the electorate e.g. they answer the question, 'Who are you going to vote for?' 民意测验
- **party** political group 政党

- **polling stations** places where registered voters cast their vote
投票站
- **the run-up** the period before the election (选举前的) 酝酿阶段
- **televised debate** when the candidates discuss political topics in a live programme. They are often questioned by a group of journalists 电视辩论

ELECTIONS

选举



A new **opinion poll** out today puts the New North Party 20 points ahead in the **run-up** to next week's **general election**. The poll was taken following our **televised debate** here on NTV between the **candidates**, Robert Jones, of the New North Party and Mary Dodds, of the Progressive Party.

During the debate Mr Jones said that he was confident that he had **grass-roots support** for his promise to reduce taxes after the election. Ms Dodds said that her party would also reduce taxes. She claimed that her party had the full support of the **electorate**.

Look at the following. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F), or is there no information given (N)?

阅读下列句子，判断其正 (T) 误 (F)，还是没有提供任何信息 (N)：

- | | T | F | N |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The New North Party is winning in the opinion polls. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The opinion poll was taken before the televised debate. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Mr Jones says that tax payers will benefit only if they vote for the Progressive Party. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The candidates had a furious argument during the debate. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Ms Dodds is confident that she will win. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

WILSON TO RUN



JOHN WILSON has announced his candidacy in next week's general election. In a surprise move, Mr Wilson said that he was running as an independent candidate. "I promise that, if elected, I will reduce taxes," he announced at a press conference yesterday. Mr Wilson alleges that the other candidates have no new ideas.

LOADED WORDS

微辞

The media want to be trusted. People in the media say that they do not comment on the news, that they only present facts. However, sometimes journalists use words which show their opinion of people in the news.

媒体都希望得到大众的信任。从事传媒工作的人士都宣称只陈述事实，不对新闻加以评论。但是，有时新闻记者的措辞却会暴露他们对新闻中人物的看法。

Look again at the two stories on pages 2 and 3. Can you see two words which show the writers' bias? Turn the page for the answer.

请重新阅读第二页和第三页的两篇报道，找出两个显示作者偏见的词。答案见下面。

LOADED WORDS: ANSWER

微辞: 答案

Claim and *allege* are loaded words.

显示作者个人意见的词为 *claim* 和 *allege*。

Ms Dodds said that her party would also reduce taxes. She claimed that her party had the full support of the electorate.

Mr Wilson alleges that the other candidates have no new ideas.

By using *claim* and *allege*, it sounds as if the journalist doesn't believe Ms Dodds or Mr Wilson. A more neutral report would use *say*.

记者用了 *claim* 和 *allege* 两个词，暗示出他不相信多兹 (Dodds) 女士和威尔逊先生。更加中立的报道会使用 *say*。

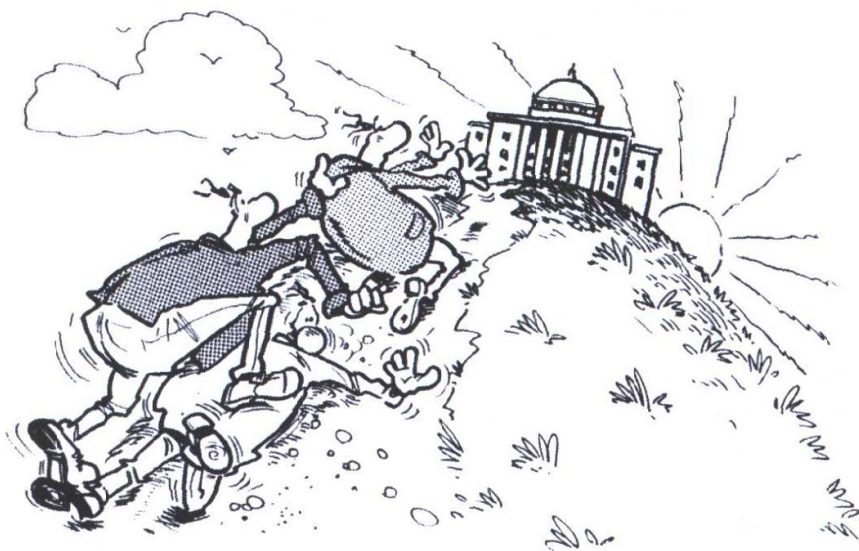
OK! TIP 知识点滴

Elections are always compared to a race.

人们经常把选举比做赛跑。

In American politics, *the running-mate* is the person running for Vice President.

有“领跑马”之意的 *the running-mate* 在美国政坛中指的是（竞选副总统的）竞选伙伴。





Only part of an election speech would be used in a news broadcast. Politicians know this, so for maximum effect they include at least one statement – a *soundbite* – which they think will be chosen for broadcast. Look at this acceptance speech from the winner of the North Republic’s general election. Choose two sentences for a soundbite. The following page has NTV’s choice.

播报新闻时只能选取选举演说的一小部分，政治家们都深明这一点，所以，为了取得最佳效果，他们的演说中一定包含一句他们认为最有可能被选用的话，即摘要。阅读下面的北方共和国总统候选人接受政党提名时所做的演讲，从中摘录两句放入报道。NTV选用的句子见下页。

“Ladies and gentlemen. I would like to thank all of you for your tremendous help during this very tough campaign. I know you all worked very hard. I have something to say to the supporters of the runner-up, the Progressive Party. Don’t feel that you’re a loser. With the New North Party in government, everyone’s a winner! I would also like to thank the members of my family, my two daughters, Beverly and Emma, and of course my darling wife, Beatrice. She has been a tremendous support throughout this

campaign. And once again, thanks to all of you. I couldn't have done it without you."

WRITE THE NEWS 学写新闻

To introduce a news video clip, journalists write *an intro* (journalists sometimes call this *a cue*):

为了引入电视新闻剪辑，记者会写一段介绍文字，业内人士有时称其为“提要”。

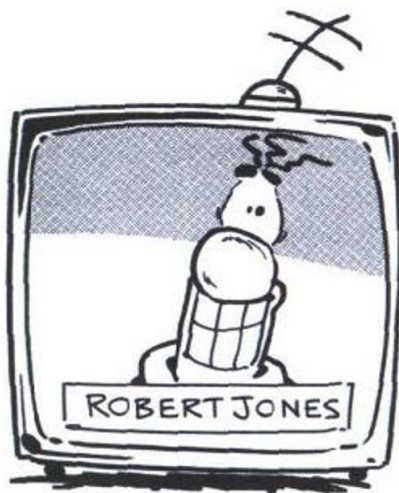


The New North Party has won the general election with a landslide victory. With most of the **ballot papers** counted, Robert Jones has already made his acceptance speech at his party headquarters. He had a message for his opponents.

"I have something to say to the supporters of the runner-up, the Progressive Party. Don't feel that you're a loser. With the New North Party in government, everyone's a winner!"

This is the soundbite from the speech on page 6.

以上是从第六页演说中摘录的部分。



OK! TIP 知识点滴

If you do not catch someone's name at the beginning of a news broadcast, listen out as it will be mentioned again at the end of the report. This is called a *back announcement*, e.g. *That was Robert Jones, making his acceptance speech at his party headquarters.*

如果在新闻报道开始时你没听清某个人的姓名，留心听，它一定会在报道的结尾再次出现。这被称为新闻综述，如：以上是对罗伯特·琼斯在他所在的政党总部所做演说的报道。

NEWS GRAMMAR 新闻语法

THE NEWSY TENSE

新闻体时态

The present perfect tense (e.g. *has done*) often appears in the first sentence of a news story. Why? Compare these sentences:

新闻报道中的第一句话经常使用现在完成时（如 *as done*），原因何在呢？试比较下面两个句子：

John Wilson has announced his candidacy.

John Wilson announced his candidacy yesterday.

The first sentence seems more up-to-date because of the present perfect tense, *has announced*. The second sentence contains a time reference, *yesterday*, which makes the story seem like old news.

第一句话由于使用了现在完成时 *has announced*，听起来更“新”，而第二句话由于使用了时间词 *yesterday*，而变得像“旧”闻。

Make these sentences 'newsier' by changing some of the tenses and cutting time references.

去掉时间词，变换某些时态，使下面的句子更符合新闻体的特点：

1. Robert Jones was elected yesterday in a landslide victory.

2. The Progressive Party last night called for a recount following their defeat in the general election.
3. The new Finance Minister, Roland Butler, hinted yesterday evening that the government will not be able to reduce taxes.

CHECKPOINT 演练场

ELECTION 选举

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *election*. Use each word only once. The first one is done for you.

用 *election* 的正确形式填空。每个词只能用一次。第一句的答案已经给出。

elect electable elected election electioneering electoral

1. **Elect** John Wilson for President!
2. Because of a scandal, the candidate is no longer
3. The best candidate is not always
4. Making speeches is one kind of
5. To vote, you must be on the register.
6. The takes place on 14 November.

INTERVIEWS

采访


EVADING THE QUESTION

回避问题


Politicians always want to give a good impression. In interviews, they often evade difficult questions by changing the subject or not giving a clear answer. 政治家都希望能给人留下良好的印象。在采访中，他们经常通过转移话题和含糊不清的回答来回避难以回答的问题。

When the source of a story is unimportant (or confidential), journalist often introduce information with, *I understand...*

如果某一说法的来源无足轻重或需要保密，采访者经常会用 *I understand* 来引入消息。



You're listening to Radio North Republic. I'm Gordon James and joining me today is the new Finance Minister, Roland Butler. Minister, I understand that you will soon be making an announcement about taxes.



Although the journalist has shown respect by using the government title, *Minister*, the politician uses the interviewer's first name. He is either being friendly or condescending.

为了表示尊敬，采访者称呼受访者的官衔——部长，而被访的政治家却直呼采访者的名字。政治家这样做的目的是表示友好或谦逊。




Yes, that's right, Gordon. I'll be making an important announcement to The Business Council next week.

Is it true that you will be announcing an increase in taxes?

A direct question. The interviewer wants a *yes* or *no* answer.

一个直接的问题。采访者希望得到确定的“是”或“否”的回答。

This story could have been *leaked* to the press. If there is a bad reaction to this rumour, the Minister



Well Gordon, you'll have to wait until I make my speech next week. I won't rule out an increase in taxes. If that's what we need to improve this nation's economy, I'll do it. But you'll have to wait for my next speech.

can say that it is untrue. 这条消息可能提前泄露给了媒体。如果对这些传闻有不好的反响，部长则可以说消息不实。