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New  
Voyage

新起航大学英语

# 新闻英语阅读与翻译

*A Course in Journalistic English  
Reading and Translation*

郭影平 主编



上海交通大学出版社  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



# 新聞 媒體 網絡 與 國際化

21 世紀 中國 的 國際化 傳播 與 國際化 傳播 與 國際化 傳播

傳播 與 國際化 傳播

2008.10.10

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主编 郭影平  
编者 郭影平 贾从永 陈丽莉



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## 内容提要

本书包括新闻英语阅读与翻译两部分内容。Units 1-7讲阅读,按照新闻简讯、新闻报道、新闻评论、新闻特写、解释性报道、调查性报道、综合性报道不同体裁编写。每个单元有语体介绍、例文分析、原文阅读、能力培养四项内容。Units 8-16讲翻译,包括标题的翻译、导语的翻译、专有名词的翻译、抽象名词的翻译、比较句式的翻译、暗否定结构的翻译、四字词组翻译法、引申翻译法、长句的翻译。每个单元有概述、翻译实例(每单元名称不同)、练习三项内容。

本书阅读与翻译结合,理论与实践并重,适合大学生、研究生及水平较好的高中生使用学习。

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# 前 言

本书是一部把新闻英语阅读与翻译有机结合在一起的教材。全书16章可分为两大部分：新闻英语阅读(Units 1-7)和新闻英语翻译(Units 8-16)。阅读部分是按照不同的体裁——新闻简讯、新闻报道、新闻评论、新闻特写、解释性报道、调查性报道、综合性报道进行编写。每章由语体介绍、例文分析、原文阅读、能力培养四项内容组成。

“语体介绍”主要讲解同一类体裁文章的写作特点和篇章结构。“例文分析”给出一篇这类体裁的典型文章，然后运用篇章宏观结构理论分析文章的结构和语义表达方式，以提高学生分析新闻篇章结构、理解新闻内容的水平。“原文阅读”提供了四篇同类体裁的文章，供读者阅读理解。为了减少读者的阅读困难，每篇文章后面附有注释和生词表。此外，每篇文章的后面还给出了三至五道阅读理解题，以便读者检查自己对文章内容和结构的理解程度。“能力培养”提供了两篇阅读填空的文章，各含有10个空格。前一篇文章没有选词范围，要求读者根据上下文填入自己认为合适的单词或所给单词的适当形式。后一篇文章要求读者从所提供的11个单词中选出10个填入文章里的空格。“能力培养”部分的文章均选自最近的英美报刊，以便学生熟悉当代英美报刊的特点。

翻译部分共有九个单元：标题的翻译、导语的翻译、专有名词的翻译、抽象名词的翻译、比较句式的翻译、暗否定结构的翻译、四字词组翻译法、引申翻译法、长句的翻译。每个单元含有概述、翻译实例(每单元名称不同)和练习三项内容。“概述”是理论介绍，让学生对本单元的翻译技巧有一个感性的认识；“翻译实例”是具体操作，通过句子的具体翻译，让学生掌握这种翻译技巧；“练习”是课后作业，让学生通过完成作业巩固本单元所学的翻译技巧。书中绝大部分例句的中文翻译都是主编自己完成的，不妥之处欢迎指正。

本教材以新闻英语的不同体裁为主线，选择文章时没有一味地强调内容“最新”。所以个别文章是选自20世纪80年代或90年代的英美报刊，但这些文章文字优美、内容健康、结构完整、具有学生需要掌握的新闻英语体裁的代表性。我们知道，英美报刊文章的内容题材是无限的，但是文章的体裁结构是有限的。学生只要掌握了不同体裁文章的篇章结构，就可以从宏观上理解不同题材文章的内容。这正是本书按照不同体裁编写的根本目的。

本教材阅读部分的词汇表由陈丽莉老师编写，“能力培养”部分由贾从永老师编写，其余部分由郭影平老师编写。本教材的初稿写于2005年。十多年来，讲义一直在上海理工大学用作非英语专业学生的公选课教材，但是选修这门课的英语专业学生和日语专业学生也很多，足见这门

课程受学生欢迎的程度。主编每年都会根据教学情况和学生的反馈意见对讲义进行修改、补充、完善,至今已数易其稿。

在本教材的编写过程中,编者吸收了解放军国际关系学院端木义万、复旦大学何刚强、上海外国语大学张健等教授的研究成果,参考了国内外大量辞书和教材(详见书后“参考书目”),在此特向三位教授及参考书的作者致以诚挚的谢意。

上海理工大学外语学院的刘芹院长和陈琦副院长对教材的编著给予热情鼓励,大学英语教研室的顾定兰主任和很多同事也给予大力支持。此外,本教材的出版还得到了上海理工大学“精品本科”系列教材项目的资金支助。在此编者向他们表示衷心的感谢。

中国矿业大学的赵虹教授自始至终都对本教材的编写和出版给予高度关注和大力帮助;上海交通大学出版社教材分社臧燕阳编审为本教材的出版付出了辛勤劳动。在此对他们表示深深的感谢。

由于时间和水平有限,教材中肯定会有疏漏和错误之处,恳请专家、师生和其他读者批评指正。

郭影平

2017年5月12日

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**Section 1**  
**Journalistic English Reading**  
**新闻英语阅读**





## I. Introduction 语体介绍

新闻简讯 (news brief) 是报刊报道最近发生的国内外重要事件的一种最简单的方式。其特点是篇幅短小、信息量大、简单易懂。简讯一般分两种情况：一种是记者对快讯或“一句话新闻”内容的更新或综合；另一种是编辑受版面的限制而对新闻内容进行压缩的结果。新闻简讯长度一般为 100 词左右，长一些的可达 200 词左右。简讯的“简”体现在两个方面：一是内容比较简单，一般只写核心事实和事件梗概，不写细节；二是结构简单，一般没有导语、主体和结尾之分。

新闻简讯的写作形式类似于新闻导语，但是比导语略微详细，有时会提供一些相关的背景知识。一条新闻简讯常常浓缩了多条信息，读者花费较少的时间便可以获得较多的信息，这也是读者喜欢新闻简讯的原因之一。大部分新闻简讯有标题，但是少数简讯没有标题。理解新闻简讯的关键是要知道 Who does what to whom。



## II. Case Study 例文分析

### North Korea Fires Seven Missiles

*Associated Press, Sunday, July 5, 2009*

North Korea fired seven ballistic missiles off its eastern coast yesterday, South Korea said, a violation of UN resolutions seen as a message of defiance to the U.S. on Independence Day. The launches, which came two days after North Korea fired what were believed to be four short-range cruise missiles, will increase tension as America tries to muster support for tough enforcement of the latest Security Council resolution after Pyongyang's May nuclear test.

## ► New words

- ballistic /bə'listɪk/ *a.* 弹道的  
 defiance /dɪ'faɪəns/ *n.* 蔑视; 挑战  
 cruise /kru:z/ *n.* (军舰等) 巡逻, 巡航  
 muster /'mʌstə(r)/ *vt. & vi.* 集合, 召集  
 enforcement /ɪn'fɔ:smənt/ *n.* 实施, 执行

## ► 文章评析

按照 Who does what to whom 的理解原则, 我们知道, 朝鲜昨天向东部近海发射了7枚弹道导弹。韩国认为, 朝鲜的这种做法一违背了联合国决议, 二选择在7月4日美国独立日发射是为了挑衅美国。后一句是相关的背景介绍和可能造成的后果: 两天前朝鲜曾发射过4枚短程巡航导弹, 5月份进行过核试验; 在美国为执行安理会对朝鲜的制裁措施而寻求广泛支持时, 朝鲜昨天的导弹发射加剧了地区动荡。



### III. Original Reading 原文阅读

## Text A

#### Obama Makes Surprise Visit to Iraq

*The New York Times, April 7, 2009*

President Obama made a surprise detour to Iraq on Tuesday, stopping to visit American troops and commanders before returning to Washington from his first overseas trip as president.

Air Force One<sup>1</sup> landed at Baghdad International Airport at 4:42 p.m., according to a pool report<sup>2</sup> from reporters traveling with the president.

Robert Gibbs, the White House press secretary<sup>3</sup>, said Iraq was chosen over Afghanistan as a final stop because of its proximity to Turkey, where Mr. Obama has been for the last two days, as well as a need to consult with Iraqi officials. And, Mr. Gibbs said, the trip was primarily to see troops.

"Our men and women who are in harm's way, either in Iraq or Afghanistan, deserve our utmost respect and appreciation," Mr. Gibbs said, adding that the president will award 10 medals of valor<sup>4</sup>.

The trip is Mr. Obama's third to Iraq, but his first as the commander in chief.

## ► Notes

1. Air Force One: 空军一号飞机(美国总统的专机)。
2. a pool report: 记者组的共同报道。
3. the White House press secretary: 白宫新闻秘书。
4. medals of valor: 勇士勋章。

## ► New words

detour /di:tʊə(r)/ *n.* 绕路, 绕道

proximity /prɒk'sɪməti/ *n.* 接近, 邻近

## ► Comprehension questions

1. Why did President Obama make a surprise visit to Iraq?
2. Where had President Obama been before he visited Iraq?
3. How many times has Obama visited Iraq before?

## Text B

## Henry Kissinger Is Released from Hospital in South Korea

*The New York Times*, March 14, 2010

Seoul, South Korea — Henry Kissinger<sup>1</sup>, the former United States Secretary of State<sup>2</sup>, was released from a hospital on Sunday after treatment for stomach pains, said a spokesman for Yonsei University's Severance Hospital<sup>3</sup> in Seoul<sup>4</sup>.

Mr. Kissinger, 86, was seen off by Dr. Park Chang-il<sup>5</sup>, the head of the hospital, on Sunday morning. He did not speak to reporters waiting outside.

Mr. Kissinger was brought to the hospital on Saturday morning for abdominal pains, said Lee Seong-man, a hospital spokesman. But his condition quickly improved, Mr. Lee said.

Mr. Kissinger reportedly headed for the airport to continue a trip to China. He had arrived in Seoul on Wednesday and the next day delivered a speech at the Asian Institute for Policy Studies<sup>6</sup>. On Friday, he met with the South Korean president, Lee Myung-bak<sup>7</sup>.

## ► Notes

1. Henry Kissinger: 亨利·基辛格(1973—1977年任美国国务卿)。
2. Secretary of State: (美国)国务卿。
3. Yonsei University's Severance Hospital: 延世大学医学院。
4. Seoul: 首尔(韩国首都)。
5. Dr. Park Chang-il: 朴昌一博士。
6. Asian Institute for Policy Studies: 亚洲政策研究所。
7. Lee Myung-bak: 李明博(2008—2013年任韩国总统)。

## ► New words

spokesman /'spəʊksmən/ *n.* 发言人

abdominal /æb'dɒmɪn(ə)l/ *adj.* 腹部的

► **Comprehension questions**

1. Who is Henry Kissinger?
2. For what reason was Henry Kissinger hospitalized?
3. Where would Henry Kissinger probably go after he left Seoul?

**Text C**

## China: Drought Leaves 14 Million Chinese and Farmland Parched

*The Washington Post*, September 9, 2011

A persistent drought in China has left more than 14 million people short of drinking water and damaged large tracts of farmland<sup>1</sup>, according to a report on Friday by Xinhua, the state news agency. The drought is concentrated in the southwest, where 12.6 million people are short of water. The drought began in early July and has caused reservoirs and rivers to dry up<sup>2</sup>. The areas hardest hit are Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces, the Guangxi Autonomous Region<sup>3</sup> and the dense municipality of Chongqing<sup>4</sup>. About 14 million acres of farmland across China have been affected, Xinhua reported. This drought and others that have devastated southern China this year have raised questions about the wisdom of a giant and expensive government project<sup>5</sup> to transfer water from rivers in the south, in particular the Yangtze, to the parched north<sup>6</sup>.

► **Notes**

1. large tracts of farmland: 大片大片的农田。
2. reservoirs and rivers to dry up: 水库干涸和河水断流。
3. Guangxi Autonomous Region: 广西壮族自治区。
4. the dense municipality of Chongqing: 人口稠密的重庆市。
5. raise questions about the wisdom of a giant and expensive government project: 对政府投资修建昂贵而巨大的工程是否明智提出质疑(指中国的南水北调工程 the South-North Water Division Project)。
6. the parched north: 干旱的北方地区。

► **New words**

- parch /pɑ:tʃ/ vt.&vi. 焦干,(使)干透  
 persistent /pə'sɪstənt/ adj. 持续的  
 drought /draʊt/ n. 干旱  
 acre /'eɪkə/ n. 英亩  
 devastate /'devəsteɪt/ vt. 摧毁  
 transfer /træns'fə/ vt.&vi. 转移



### ► Comprehension questions

1. How many people were affected by the draught?
2. Which areas were hit hardest by the draught?
3. What has the draught raised questions about?

### Text D

## A Brief without a Title

*Daily Telegraph*, Jan 3, 2001

One of the country's largest education authorities<sup>1</sup> has warned the Government that it may be unable to keep open all its schools five days a week.

Teacher shortages in Essex<sup>2</sup> have meant a heavy reliance on temporary staff, but even they are becoming hard to find, said Paul Lincoln, the council's education director<sup>3</sup>. He wrote to David Blunkett, the Education Secretary<sup>4</sup>, warning him of the "stark picture" facing schools<sup>5</sup> in terms of recruitment.

He said: "A significant number of head teachers have told us they have recently been forced to appoint candidates who only two years ago they would not have shortlisted<sup>6</sup>." Essex is the latest local authority to express concern over teacher shortages. Three schools in Slough, Berkshire, Corby, Northamptonshire, and Rochester, Kent<sup>7</sup>, were forced to adopt four-day weeks<sup>8</sup> as a temporary measure last term.

### ► Notes

1. education authorities: 教育主管机构。
2. Essex: 艾塞克斯(英国英格兰东南部的郡)。
3. Paul Lincoln, the council's education director: 保罗·林肯, 教育委员会主任。
4. David Blunkett, the Education Secretary: 大卫·布伦基特, 英国教育大臣。
5. the "stark picture" facing schools: 学校面临的严峻形势。
6. candidates who only two years ago they would not have shortlisted: 他们两年前根本不予考虑的候选人。shortlist: v. 把(某人)列入决选名单。
7. Slough, Berkshire, Corby, Northamptonshire, and Rochester, Kent: 伯克郡的斯劳市; 北安普敦郡的科比市; 肯特郡的罗切斯特市。
8. adopt four-day weeks: 每周上四天课。

### ► New words

- stark /sta:k/ a. 严峻的  
 recruitment /rɪ'kru:tmənt/ n. 招募, 招聘  
 candidate /'kændɪdeɪt/ n. 求职申请人