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主编

新闻英语 综合教程

NEWS ENGLISH:
AN INTEGRATED COURSE

 复旦大学出版社

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AN INTEGRATED COURSE

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国际媒体是国人了解世界的窗口。随着新闻广播事业的发展,新闻业亦不断向全球化迈进。为了更好地了解全球前沿资讯、更积极地把握国际机遇,我们必须首先能看懂、听懂英语新闻。新闻英语作为一种特殊用途英语形式,有其自身的复杂性和特殊性,因此,看懂、听懂英语新闻绝非易事。《新闻英语综合教程》编写的初衷就是希望新闻英语爱好者在充分了解新闻英语特点的基础上,能够在英语新闻听力、英文报刊阅读、英文网站浏览、英文电视收看时最大程度地把握主旨,获取信息。

《新闻英语综合教程》是一本针对中、高级英语学习者的英语拓展教材,既适合大学本专科学学生作为英语技能训练的辅助教材,又适合对英语新闻感兴趣或希望拓展国际视野的社会各阶层自学者。本教程是在参阅了大量国内外有关新闻英语的文献资料,并经过多年的新闻英语实践教学检验后编撰而成的。本教程精心选取了最新的国际主流媒体新闻稿,这些新闻报道集时代感、实用性、趣味性于一身,涵盖了包括政治、经济、文化、教育、健康、体育、娱乐、科技、环境及社会问题等诸多方面的内容。

本教程共含10个单元,每单元包括3至6篇主题相关的新闻篇章,集阅读理解、听力理解、词汇拓展、英语口语、英语写作等若干技能锻炼为一体,努力实现这5方面的突破。每单元辅以系统直观、深入浅出的新闻专业知识或相关技能训练指导,以关注学习者作为学习主体的需求,帮助学习者通过各类语言相关项目的设计强化其对学习内容和背景知识的内化与反思。为了方便读者有针对性地锻炼相关技能,本教材特别按照新闻英语内容题材、英语新闻视听、英语新闻阅读、英语新闻翻译、英语新闻写作等技能模块逐一进行有效训练。

由于编者的学识所限,加上时间有限,本教材难免存在不足之处,恳请使用本教材的广大读者批评指正。

《新闻英语综合教程》编写组

2014.10.29

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UNIT 1



Education

Unit Description

Content	This unit is designed to familiarize students with concepts in education.
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding the format of news• Listening for news leads and details• Identifying the main idea of a video lecture• Oral Practice

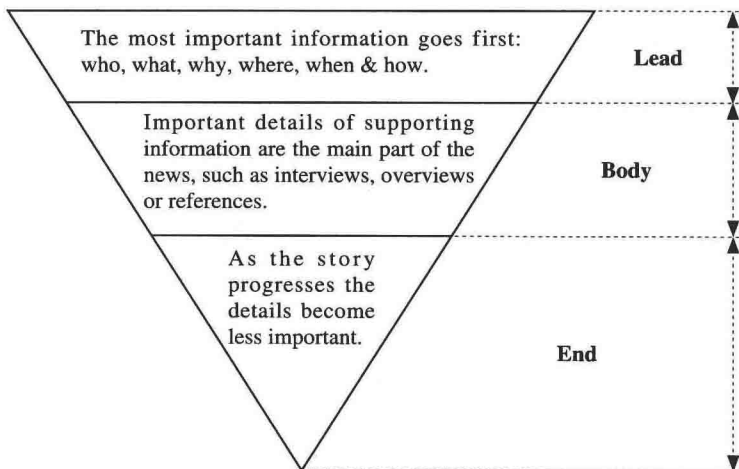
Unit Requirements

Lead-in	An overall understanding of news format: The Inverted Pyramid
Listening and Watching	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 1 Listening• Section 2 Watching
News Reading	Pisa Tests: What Do We Know Now?
News Translation	Translating news from English into Chinese
Project	Oral Practice

Part One Lead-in

An overall understanding of news format: The Inverted Pyramid

The news often uses a format called the “inverted pyramid” to organize stories. In this format, the information is reported in an order of diminishing importance. The journalist puts crucial information, the *who, what, why, where, when*, and sometimes *how* (known as the 5Ws and the H), at the beginning of the story, with the less important placed at the ending.



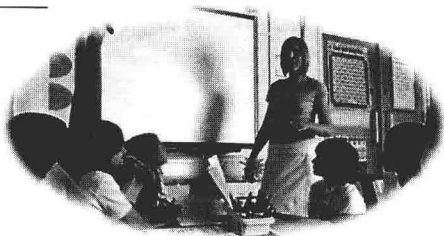
The Inverted Pyramid

Part Two Listening and Watching

Section 1 Listening

I Listen to the news lead and fill the key words in the blanks provided.

Some American schools 1) _____ more if their students improve on tests. Now there is a growing movement to 2) _____, in some cases, even just for 3) _____.



II Listen to the audio clip and fill in the blanks provided.

1. Students at one school in New Mexico can earn up to 300 dollars a year _____.
2. A program in New York City pays up to 500 dollars _____.
3. In Baltimore, Maryland, _____ can be worth more than 100 dollars.
4. A New Jersey school system plans to pay students 50 dollars a week to _____.
5. Schools that pay students can be found in more than one-fourth of the fifty states. Other schools pay students _____.

▶ Section 2 Watching

Watch the video of Bill Gates' Talk on TED, and discuss the following questions with your partner.

Questions

1. According to Bill Gates' presentation in the video, why do we "all need people who will give us feedback"?
2. Why does Bill Gates invite feedback from teachers in America?
3. Who is effectively helping the teachers continue to improve?

Part Three News Reading

Pisa Tests: What Do We Know Now?

by Sean Coughlan, BBC News education correspondent

The results of the latest Pisa tests, launched by the OECD in September 2013, are going to be analyzed, disputed and selectively quoted for the next three years. But what have we discovered about the world's education systems, from these tests taken by 15-year-olds in maths, reading and science?

The coverage has been dominated by the rise and fall in national rankings, or



Singapore is among the high-achieving countries at the top of global tests

the amount spent on education does not seem to have any clear link with improving results. However, with this in mind, there were other more specific lessons to be learnt.

East Asia's success not "cultural"

The runaway success story has been the achievement of a clutch of Asian education systems. Yet results saw the OECD's Andreas Schleicher challenging any stereotypes about some places having an inherent "culture" of education.

Results in Shanghai and Vietnam are much better than that of three years ago, he says, but the "culture" hasn't changed. The improvements reflect a deliberate policy of ensuring that a high proportion of pupils will succeed. This also applies in other parts of the world. Poland has been transformed into one of the best school performers in Europe and the OECD argues this reflects an active policy of change and not any inherent quality of its culture. The implication of this is that other countries could follow the Polish example.

High results or happy children?

Is it a good thing to be successful at any price? South Korea might be at the top end of the performance tables, yet it is at the very bottom of the performance table in how happy pupils are in school. Punishingly long hours of study, high pressure tests and extra lessons out of school might deliver high results. However, does this mean that South Korea's system is the most effective? In contrast, Peru, Albania and Indonesia, who are among the lowest test performers, have the highest proportions of

in the instance of the UK, getting stuck in the middle. But there were also overarching findings from this mammoth trawl of data, based on 500,000 teenagers in 65 countries and education systems. For instance, behavior in class is better now than three years ago. And among more prosperous countries,

children who like being at school.

In addition to this, the Pisa study also showed no clear link between parental choice and better standards. Still, with this in mind, do you think parents would accept a more controlling, centralized system to raise test results? As you progress through this text, be sure to expect more examination of the relationship between cramming, creativity, choice and happiness.



The tests pose interesting questions about the balance of happiness and success

Irresistible rise of rankings

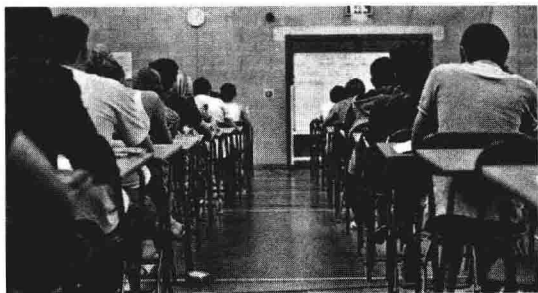
The impact of Pisa as an international phenomenon could be directly linked to its bold willingness to rank countries. These league tables emerged about the same time as universities first experienced being listed like football clubs. It was an unfamiliar approach, but the practice of ranking has spread like ivy over ancient institutions. Universities may believe ranking is a terrible over-simplification, yet they are all now planning ways to achieve higher rankings.

Hungry newcomers

Education systems are inextricably linked with economies and the ambitions of their people. And the rising stars are those that are emerging from below, in Asia, South America and Eastern Europe. Vietnam, Brazil and Poland are receiving the praise for progress, following in the footsteps of Singapore and South Korea. Also, the Baltic States such as Estonia are now more likely to be among the top performers than wealthier Western European countries.

Old empires

The great powers of the 20th century are conspicuous in their absence from the top levels of these education rankings. The UK, France, Russia and the United States of America (US), all with very different systems, have collectively shown



Large Western countries' results have declined despite investment and political initiatives

no sign of a resurgence. They each will have a complicated, entrenched set of legacies. The Ideas Box will provide you with additional political introspection on this topic.

Rise of global tests

Where is this all heading? Economies, employers, digital technologies and media operate globally across international boundaries. However, education has until recently remained stubbornly inward looking, with national systems only measured against national exams. Pisa testing is now challenging their credibility. What happens if national exam results are going up when international tests are staying flat? How can we possibly rely on the accuracy of a sample-based process such as Pisa?

Words & Expressions

1. **Pisa** /'pi:zə/ *abbr.* Programme for International Student Assessment 国际学生评价项目

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a worldwide study by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in member and non-member nations of 15-year-old school pupils' scholastic performance on mathematics, science, and reading. It was first performed in 2000 and then repeated every three years.

It is done with view to improving education policies and outcomes.

2. **get stuck** 受骗; 被卡在……; 被堵
3. **OECD** *abbr.* Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development 经济合作与发展组织

4. **stereotype** /ˈsteriətaɪp/ *vt.* 使用铅版; 套用老套, 使一成不变 *n.* 铅版; 陈腔滥调, 老套
5. **cram** /kræm/ *n.* 塞满; 填鸭式的用功; 挤满 *v.* 把……挤满
6. **inextricably** /ɪnɪk'strɪkəblɪ/ *adv.* 逃不掉地; 解不开地; 解决不了地
7. **conspicuous** /kən'spɪkjʊəs/ *adj.* 显著的; 显而易见的
8. **resurgence** /rɪ'sɜːdʒəns/ *n.* 复活; 再现; 再起
9. **entrenched** /ɪn'trentʃt/ *adj.* 根深蒂固的; 确立的, 不容易改的
10. **introspection** /ɪntrəʊ'spekʃən/ *n.* 内省; 反省
11. **rummage through** 翻箱倒柜

Questions for Discussion

1. What are your comments on the Pisa tests?
2. Do you agree that the tests raise big questions about the balance of happiness and success? Why or why not?

Part Four News Translation

Translate the following news from English into Chinese.

American colleges face what some people are calling a “perfect storm” of problems. College costs are rising and there are not enough jobs available for those completing study programs. Yet employers say they can't find enough workers with technical skills.

One solution may be found in the growing number and quality of online classes. Such classes might revolutionize colleges the way the Internet has already changed music, publishing, sales, and other businesses.

David Evans, an online computer science teacher from the University of Virginia thinks it's all “pretty amazing.” Many top universities now offer online classes, they teach everything from computer programming to the science of cooking. Many classes are at little or no cost and are revised more often than traditional college programs.

This is important to the millions of students who learn technical and other skills from Lynda.com. Lynda Weinman, who helped to launch the website, spoke to VOA on Skype. Linda said, “We can come to market very quickly and we can teach transient skills, so a lot of software is changing constantly and new software is being invented, and those sorts of things cannot easily make their way into college curriculum.”

At most colleges, a professor or teaching assistant gives a lecture to students who then do research, study and homework unsupported. “Student and Bloggers”, John Haber says “online classes change everything”.

Part Five Project

Oral Practice

1. *What is the significance of education for individuals?*



Hints

- It is commonly believed that education makes a person knowledgeable. Knowledge changes a person's fate.
- Education also makes a person well behaved and civilized by learning commonly accepted social norms.

2. *What is the significance of education for society?*

Hints

- Education enables the transmission of knowledge and culture to future generations, pushing the development of civilizations.
- Education also provides huge economic benefits for a society. Currently, education in China is industrialized, making great contributions to the increase of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

UNIT 2



Culture

Unit Description

Content	This unit is designed to familiarize students with concepts in culture.
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding the 5Ws and the H• Listening for the main idea and details• Communicating with partners• Write an essay based on a research

Unit Requirements

Lead-In	Listening Tips for News English: The 5Ws and the H
Listening and Watching	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lead-In: Section 1: Definition of Culture Section 2: Pre-listening Discussion• News Item 1: Learning Mandarin• News Item 2: The Phubber
News Reading	The App-driven Life: How Smartphone Apps Are Changing Our Lives
News Translation	Translating passage from Chinese into English
Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 1 Speaking Out• Section 2 News Writing

Part One Lead-in

Listening Tips for News English: The 5Ws and the H

Journalists are concerned with the 5Ws and the H, namely, who, what, why, where, when and how. Any good breaking news or daily announcement will provide answers to all of these.

- “Who” names the subject(s) of the story. The “who” is a noun, referring to a person, a group, a building, an institution, a concept — anything that is newsworthy.
- “What” is the action taking place. It is a verb that tells what the “who” is doing. Reporters almost invariably use active voice and action verbs for the “what” because they make the wording direct and lively.
- “Why”, another adverb, explains the action in the news story.
- “Where” is the place the action is happening. It is also an adverb or an adverb phrase.
- “When” tells the time the action is happening. It is an adverb or an adverb phrase.
- “How” usually describes the manner in which the action occurs.

While listening, a good news listener is supposed to be able to identify all or most of the 5Ws and the H, which are also the most important and newsworthy elements of a news report.

Part Two Listening and Watching

Lead-in

Section 1 Definition of Culture

The word “culture” has many different meanings. For some it refers to an appreciation of good literature, music, art, and food. For a biologist, it is likely to be a colony of bacteria or other microorganisms growing in a nutrient medium in a laboratory Petri dish. However, for anthropologists and other behavioral scientists, **culture is the full range of learned human behavior patterns**. The term was first used in this way by the pioneer English Anthropologist Edward B. Tylor in his

book, *Primitive Culture*, published in 1871. Tylor said that culture is “that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.”

Culture is a powerful human tool for survival, but it is a fragile phenomenon. It is constantly changing and easily lost because it exists only in our minds. Our written languages, governments, buildings, and other man-made things are merely the products of culture. They are not culture in themselves.

Section 2 Pre-listening Discussion

The cultures of the East and West distinguish each other a lot. Try to list some of the main differences between them and discuss with your partner what leads to the differences.

News Item 1 Learning Mandarin

Words & Expressions

1. **mandarin** *n.* 普通话, 北京话
2. **entrepreneur** *n.* 企业家; 主办人; 承包人
3. **webcam** *n.* 网络摄像机, 网络摄影机
4. **savvy** *n.* 机智; 头脑
5. **syllable** *n.* 音符
6. **Confucius Institute** 孔子学院

I Listen to the first part of the news and answer the following questions.

1. What do some American companies require their workers to do?

2. According to Michael Cheng, what is the benefit of



understanding Chinese language and culture?

3. What is the purpose of setting up Confucius Institutes?

II Listen to the second part of the news and judge whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Write “T” for true and “F” for false.

- () 1. More people are learning or speaking English in China than in the United States.
- () 2. There’s about 400 million people who are either learning or currently speak English.
- () 3. Learning someone else’s language is a sign of respect and a way to build business and diplomatic relationships.

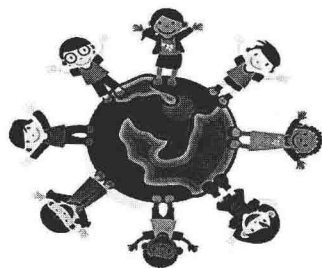
▶ News Item 2 The Phubber

Watching and Discussing

Watch the video and discuss with your classmates the two questions below.

Questions

1. What is a phubber? Are you a phubber?
2. Why are there so many phubbers around us?



Part Three News Reading

The App-driven Life: How Smartphone Apps Are Changing Our Lives

by Chris Gaylord, staff writer/January 27, 2013

Our app-driven life: Smart-phone applications (Apps) are becoming the North Star for millions of Americans who use them to navigate through life — shopping,