

English News, Fighting!

时政篇

CURRENT AFFAIRS AND POLITICS

新闻英语攻坚战

赵洁 / 编译

学英语从新闻英语起步
通晓时事前沿，
近距离接触西方文化

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 **企业管理出版社**
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编者的话

语言是文化的表征,学习语言的过程其实就是学习文化的过程,而认识新文化的最好方式就是阅读当地新闻。自我国加入世界贸易组织以来,国际间交流日益频繁,在这个过程中,英语作为一种世界语言具有举足轻重的作用。新闻英语作为英语的一种变体,已从普通英语中独立出来,在词汇、语法、语篇、修辞等方面具有自身的特点。同时,新闻英语的标题、导语以及新闻消息本身也表现出独有的特征。全面透彻了解新闻英语的语言特点有助于我们读懂和听懂英语新闻。新闻的涵盖面广,专有词汇也不少。如何能在短时间内掌握正确的方向,甚至清楚看懂报刊杂志的新闻,从基础的词汇和新闻英语阅读技巧着手绝对是行之有效的学习方法。

《新闻英语攻坚战》全套书由两册组成,全部素材均取自于 BBC 和 VOA。本书作为时政篇,主要涉及时事政治方面的英语新闻报道。所选文章主要是两大英文媒体 2009 年至 2010 年的热点新闻,包括世界政治、文化、环境生态、教育、卫生、科技等诸多方面,体现当今世界和平、合作与发展的主题。

本书聚焦时事政治新闻英语的基本语言特色,基本思路是通过阅读时政领域的热点英语新闻来学习和掌握时政新闻英语的常用词汇、新闻知识和阅读新闻的技巧。全书共分 23 个单元,每个单元包含两篇英语新

闻,前半部分是围绕第一篇英语新闻的阅读、词汇和表达、难点注释和阅读练习(包括对错题、单项选择题和连线题),后半部分是补充的阅读材料。本书同时在每个单元的最后归纳出英语新闻的篇章布局特征、常用句式和词汇等。本书不仅旨在提高读者的阅读能力,同时还能帮助读者增加时事新闻知识、提高综合阅读技巧。

本书可用作高校英语专业高年级阅读课程教材,也可用作其他类专业本科生以及研究生的选修课或课外泛读教材。对广大英语爱好者来说,本书也有助于他们拓宽知识面、开阔视野,提高英语水平,同时有机会探索和理解当前不断变化的世界。

由于编者的学识水平以及资料有限,书中难免有不尽如人意的纰漏之处,编者恳请同行及读者不吝斧正,以便今后不断完善。

编者

目 录

CONTENTS

- Unit 1 European Union and Lisbon Treaty
欧盟和里斯本条约 / 1
- Unit 2 U. S. President Obama's Inauguration
美国总统奥巴马的上任演讲 / 10
- Unit 3 Medicare Reform in U. S.
美国全面医疗改革 / 21
- Unit 4 Total Solar Eclipse
世纪日全食 / 31
- Unit 5 H1N1 Flue Raised to Level 6
甲流防控级别提升至六级 / 42
- Unit 6 Copenhagen Climate Summit
哥本哈根气候大会 / 51
- Unit 7 Afghanistan and U. S. Troops' Withdrawal
阿富汗与美国撤兵 / 62
- Unit 8 G8 Summit in Italy
意大利 G8 峰会 / 74
- Unit 9 Winners in 2009 Nobel Prize
2009 年诺贝尔奖获得者 / 86
- Unit 10 Hillary Clinton's Trip to Asia
希拉里亚洲之行 / 96
- Unit 11 NATO's 60th Anniversary
北约成立 60 周年 / 105

- Unit 12 Somali Pirates
索马里海盗横行 / 116
- Unit 13 Russian's Gas to Europe
俄罗斯向欧洲供气问题 / 127
- Unit 14 Iran and Nuclear Issues
伊朗核问题 / 141
- Unit 15 Haiti Earthquake
海地地震 / 150
- Unit 16 DPRK and Six-party Talks
朝鲜问题和六方和谈 / 162
- Unit 17 Dubai Tower: The Tallest Building in the World
迪拜塔成为世界最高建筑物 / 171
- Unit 18 G20 Summit
二十国峰会 / 185
- Unit 19 Israel and Palestinian Issues
巴以问题 / 196
- Unit 20 3D Television
3D 电视 / 209
- Unit 21 Greek Debt Crisis
希腊债务危机 / 219
- Unit 22 Lithuania Shuts Down Nuclear Power Plant
立陶宛关闭核电站 / 230
- Unit 23 French Debate on National Identity
法国的民族身份问题辩论 / 238

Unit
1

European Union and Lisbon Treaty

欧盟和里斯本条约

Czech Court Clears Way for President to Sign New EU Treaty

The Czech Republic's Constitutional Court has removed the last obstacle to a new European Union^① charter known as the Lisbon Treaty^② by dismissing a complaint that had been brought against the document. Shortly after the court's decision, the Czech President Vaclav Klaus signed the document. The move paves the way for a stronger, more unified EU.



Czech Republic's President Vaclav Klaus briefs on the press after signing the Lisbon Treaty at the Prague Castle in Prague, Czech Republic, 03 Nov 2009.

Czech Republic's President Vaclav Klaus briefs on the press after signing the Lisbon Treaty at the Prague Castle in Prague, Czech Republic, 03 Nov 2009

The court's decision, essentially that the European Union's Lisbon Treaty does not violate the Czech constitution, does not come as a surprise. But it is significant, be-

① 欧洲联盟，简称欧盟（EU），总部设在比利时首都布鲁塞尔，是由欧洲共同体（European Community，又称欧洲共同体）发展而来的，主要经历了三个阶段：荷卢比三国经济联盟、欧洲共同体、欧盟。1993年11月1日，欧盟正式诞生。欧盟现有27个成员国。

② 《里斯本条约》被视为《欧盟宪法条约》的简化版，即欧盟非正式首脑会议在葡萄牙首都里斯本通过的欧盟新条约。这一条约于2007年12月13日由欧盟各国首脑在里斯本签署，随后交由各成员国批准。新条约的诞生将进一步改革欧盟机构，简化欧盟的决策进程。

cause it removes the last legal obstacle blocking the treaty, making the Czech Republic the last of the EU's 27 members to endorse the reform document.

In a statement read by his spokeswoman, European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso^① hailed the ruling.

"I hope we can now move forward as quickly as possible on the nomination of the president of the European Council^② and the vice president of the Commission, the high representative." he said.

Observers expect European leaders will meet later this month to elect the first ever EU president. More broadly, says Antonio Missiroli, head of the Brussels - based European Policy Center^③, the EU will undergo some major structural changes over the next few weeks.

"In fact by January 1, the whole new setup should be in place — new EU Commission, new president of the European Council, new 'foreign minister', the new treaty." said Missiroli, "That would be a new start of the European Union. Of course, things are not going to change overnight and suddenly from the first — a completely different way of operating by the European Union. But I think that over time, when the novelties will be in place, it will be more likely that the European Union will be capable of acting more effectively, especially on the international stage."

Missiroli, for one, is cautiously optimistic about the future. While foreign leaders

① 欧盟委员会，简称欧委会，是欧盟的常设执行机构，负责实施欧盟条约和理事会决定、向理事会提出立法动议、监督欧盟法规的实施、代表欧盟负责对外联系及经贸谈判、对外派驻使团，实行集体领导和多数表决制，也是欧盟唯一有权起草法令的机构。欧委会受欧洲议会的监督。若泽·曼努埃尔·巴罗佐于2009年9月连任欧委会主席。

② 欧洲理事会，即欧盟首脑会议，是欧盟的最高决策机构。它由欧盟成员国国家元首或政府首脑及欧盟委员会主席组成，理事会主席由各成员国轮流担任，任期半年。欧盟首脑会议主要负责制订“总的政治指导原则”，其决策采取协商一致的原则。自1975年起，欧盟首脑会议每半年举行一次正式会议，必要时举行特别会议。目前，欧盟首脑会议为每半年举行2次。

③ 欧洲政策中心(简称EPC)，成立于1997年1月，是欧盟的一个重要智库。欧洲政策中心注重政策分析，能及时对影响欧洲一体化的关键问题提出分析和评论。安东尼奥·米西罗利是中心现任的首席研究员。

will not have a single telephone number to call if they want to reach Europe, he says they will at least be able to reach a single switchboard – in Brussels.

Words and Expressions

Constitutional Court	n. 宪法法庭
charter	n. 宪章
dismiss	v. 驳回
bring a complaint against	对...提出控告
hail	v. 称赞
ruling	n. 裁决
nomination	n. 提名
observer	n. 观察家
Brussels	n. 布鲁塞尔（比利时首都）
undergo	v. 经历
novelty	n. 新鲜的事物
switchboard	n. 电话总机

True or False

1. () Shortly before the court's decision, the Czech President Vaclav Klaus signed the document. The move paves the way for a stronger, more unified EU.
2. () The court's decision, essentially that the European Union's Lisbon Treaty does not violate the Czech constitution, does come as a surprise.
3. () The EU will undergo some major structural changes over the next few weeks.
4. () In fact by January 1, the whole new setup should be in place — new EU Commission, new president of the European Council, new “foreign minister”, the new treaty.

Keys: FFTT

Multiple Choices

1. The Czech Republic's Constitutional Court has removed the last obstacle to a new _____ charter known as the Lisbon Treaty by dismissing a complaint that had been brought against the document.
A. European Council B. European Commission
C. European Union D. European Policy Center
2. The court's decision makes the Czech Republic the last of the EU's _____ members to endorse the reform document.
A. 28 B. 27 C. 26 D. 25
3. _____ expect European leaders will meet later this month to elect the first ever EU president.
A. Critics B. Observers C. Delegates D. Onlookers
4. While foreign leaders will not have a single telephone number to call if they want to reach Europe, he says they will at least be able to reach a single _____ - in Brussels.
A. switchboard B. extension C. springboard D. exchange

Keys: CBBA

Matching

hail	candidacy
undergo	praise
novelty	suffer
nomination	innovation

Keys: hail - praise; undergo - suffer; novelty - innovation; nomination - candidacy

Additional Reading

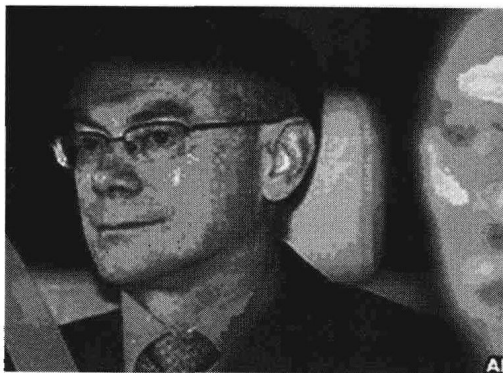
EU Lisbon Treaty Comes into Force

The Lisbon Treaty has come into force, marking what European Union leaders have described as a “new era” for the 27 – nation bloc.

Top officials marked the occasion with celebrations, fireworks and speeches in the Portuguese capital. European Commission's President Jose Manuel Barroso said the treaty symbolised a “free and democratic” Europe.

Critics say the treaty will cede too many national powers to Brussels.

The hour – long celebrations took place at a custom – built temporary venue close to the River Tagus^①. Addressing the event, Mr Barroso called the Lisbon Treaty “the symbol of a reunited, free and democratic Europe”. But he said EU leaders could not rest on their laurels and still had more work to do. Fredrik Reinfeldt^②, the Swedish prime minister who is currently steering the EU presidency, said the treaty made the EU “more open



Belgium's Herman Van Rompuy is the EU's first permanent president.

① 塔霍河，也称塔古斯河或特茹河，发源于西班牙阿尔瓦拉辛附近的山脉，向西流淌，最终在葡萄牙里斯本注入大西洋。塔霍河全长 1038 公里，其中 716 公里位于西班牙境内，47 公里为西班牙和葡萄牙的边境，其余的 275 公里在葡萄牙境内。塔霍河的流域面积为 80,100 平方公里，为伊比利亚半岛第二大流域的河流，仅次于杜罗河。

② 弗雷德里克·赖因费尔特，自 2006 年 10 月起出任瑞典首相。2009 年 7 月 1 日起担任欧盟轮值主席。赖因费尔特毕业于斯德哥尔摩大学经济系，经济学家。2003 年，他被推举为瑞典温和联合党主席。欧洲共同体的基础文件《罗马条约》规定欧洲理事会主席由各成员国国家元首轮流担任，任期半年。轮值顺序基本按本国文字书写的国名字母排列。

and more democratic”.

Belgium's Herman Van Rompuy is the EU's first permanent president.

Institutional changes are now under way following ratification of the treaty by all 27 member states, eight years after the EU started negotiations. The treaty is designed to streamline decision - making and give the EU greater influence on world affairs. It creates two new posts — President of the European Council and a High Representative for Foreign Affairs.

The BBC's Jonny Dymond, in Brussels, says the introduction of the treaty may appear low - key but the way decisions are made in the EU will change. It overcame its final hurdle when the Czech Republic became the last of the member states to ratify it last month. EU leaders later chose Belgian Prime Minister Herman Van Rompuy to be the first permanent European Council President.

During the celebrations on Tuesday, he said the treaty would allow members “to play our part on the world stage”. The job of foreign affairs supremo went to the EU Trade Commissioner, Baroness Ashton from the UK. She takes over from EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana, who is leaving his post after 10 years in the role. As High Representative for Foreign Affairs, Lady Ashton will command a more powerful position with a new, and eventually vast, European diplomatic service.

One of the treaty's key areas is the removal of national vetoes in a number of areas. These include the fight against climate change, energy security and emergency aid. Unanimity will still be needed in tax, foreign policy, defence and social security. Mr Reinfeldt said, “In the future, when we make decisions concerning citizens' freedom, security and justice, our main principle will be to make them together with the European Parliament”.

The treaty makes the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights^① legally binding for EU institutions and, according to Mr Reinfeldt, “we make clear equality between men and women and protection of children’s rights within all policy areas”.

Words and Expressions

bloc	n. 集团
cede	v. 放弃
custom - built	adj. 专门建造的
laurel	n. 殊荣
ratification	n. 批准
streamline	v. 规范
low - key	adj. 低调的
supremo	n. 首脑
commissioner	n. 委员
veto	n. 否决权
unanimity	n. 全体一致

① 《欧盟人权宪章》于2000年12月签署。《欧盟人权宪章》将基本权利分成6个部分，分别为：尊严（dignity）、自由（freedom）、平等（equality）、团结（solidarity）、公民权（citizen rights）、公正（justice）。该宪章的签署使“人权保护”这一理念成为欧盟各成员国共同追求的价值观，巩固了“人权保护”在欧盟各成员国间宪法性的地位。

Tips for Learning

新闻英语透析

新闻英语的语言有趣易懂, 简洁精炼, 用非常经济的语言表达丰富的内容。词汇和句式上新闻有其独特之处。新闻英语的特点可以总结为以下几点:

1. 常用词汇有特定的新闻色彩。新闻报导常使用某些词汇来表达事实和事件, 因此这些词汇经过长期使用后逐渐取得与新闻报导相联系的特殊意义, 成为新闻体词语。如 horror, 常出现在标题中, 用以表示某一暴力事件或不幸事故, 有夸张用法: Campus shooting horror. 又如 story 一词, 在新闻中并非指故事, 而指的是 news report. 这些词节奏感强, 能更好地吸引读者。

2. 常用一些小词。这些词简单易懂, 容易记忆, 并且生动灵活, 和大部分的词相比更具有传播性。如: move 指代 plan 计划、decision 决定、suggestion 建议; fake 指代 counterfeit 伪造; voice 指代 express 表达; back 指代 support 支持; ban 指代 forbid 禁止。这些词的使用不仅能使信息让绝大部分读者接受而且还能节省篇幅。

3. 新闻英语中还常有一些比喻词、借喻词、合成词、俚语等。如 basket 一揽子问题, clone 克隆, e-mail 电子邮件, unisex 男女共用, dial in 电话示威, thumbsuck 安抚, heartman 换心人, atobomb 原子弹, nuts 傻瓜等等。

4. 缩略语的广泛使用。这主要是为了节省时间和篇幅。比如, NBA (National Basketball Association) 全美篮球协会, IOC (International Olympic Committee) 国际奥委会, biz (business) 商业, IT (internet) 互联网, START (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) 裁减战略武器谈判, WTO (World Trade Organization) 世贸组织。

5. 时态方面, 多使用一般现在时和现在进行时。这两种时态给人事件正在进行的效果, 给人以真实感和现实感。如: A Ground War Begins (一场地面战打响了); Deposits, Loans Rising in HK (存贷款额在港回升)。甚至在 said, told, repor-

ted, added 等动词过去时后面的 that 宾语从句中, 过去时也常常为现在时态所替代。

6. 较多使用省略句和扩展的简单句。由于报刊篇幅有限, 新闻文体在语法方面一个重要特点是句型的高度扩展, 结构严谨, 将丰富的信息压缩在有限的篇幅中。常见的方法有使用同位语、介词短语、分词短语等语言成分扩展简单句。有时还较多的使用插入语代替从句, 从而简化句子结构。在新闻标题中很多部分被省略, 如冠词、介词、联系动词、连词、代词等。如: Lewis, Xie Voted World Top Two. (= Lewis and Xie Jun were voted world's top two athletes.)

从语言风格上讲, 不同刊物有不同的语言风格, 不同类型的文章也有不同的文体特点, 然而其写作都受一些共同因素的影响, 因而也形成了共同的新闻英语特色。第一, 新闻刊物是大众传播媒介, 读者面较宽, 其语言必须适应广大读者的阅读水平——大众性是其一大特点。第二, 西方新闻界十分注重阅读趣味。为了增加报导的趣味性, 不仅要求报导内容, 而且要求它所运用的语言要适应读者的爱好和阅读习惯。第三, 节俭是精练语言的重要手段, 也是出于报刊节约篇幅的实际需要。在西方社会, 广告利润丰厚, 报刊十分珍惜版面篇幅。要在有限的篇幅里报导尽可能多的内容, 新闻写作人员就得采取一切手段来浓缩和精炼语言。上述三个因素, 即大众性、趣味性和节俭性构成了新闻英语在语言总体风格上的特色。



U. S. President Obama's Inauguration

美国总统奥巴马的上任演讲

Barack Hussein Obama Becomes 44th US President

Barack Obama has become the 44th President of the United States, taking the oath of office on the steps of the U. S. Capitol^① before a crowd of more than one million people who had gathered in frigid temperatures to see the first African American become president.

Immediately after President Obama took the oath of office, a military color guard fired off a 21-gun salute^② as an enormous and diverse crowd cheered, waved American flags and chanted the new president's name.



Barack Obama, with wife Michelle at his side, takes oath of office from Chief Justice John Roberts at US Capitol, 20 Jan 2009.

① 美国国会大厦是美国国会所在地，位于美国首都华盛顿 - 哥伦比亚特区。美国人把国会大厦称为 Capitol，把它看做是民有、民治、民享政权的最高象征。国会大厦位于华盛顿 25 米高的国会山上，是美国的心脏建筑。国会大厦的东阶通常是举行总统就职仪式的地方。不过，奥巴马总统在国会大厦的西阶举行就职仪式。里根总统和克林顿总统也均在此举行过就职仪式。

② 鸣放礼炮起源于英国。据说 400 多年前英国海军用的是火炮，海军军舰访问友好国家港口时，军舰会舷炮齐发表明船上的炮桶已经放空以示友好和和平。由于当时最大的战舰装有大炮 21 门，所以鸣炮 21 响就成了一种最高礼节。从 1730 年开始，英国皇家海军决定以 21 响礼炮作为向王室致敬的礼仪。21 这个数字可能是因为古代英国人认为 7 的倍数是吉利的，而且英国海军还有一个迷信认为双数是不吉利的。