

总主编 杨 跃 总顾问 杜瑞清

**21世纪大学英语**  
**选修课** 系列教材

# 聚焦新闻英语

主 编 黄平安



西安交通大学出版社  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



总主编 杨 跃 总顾问 杜瑞清



# 聚焦新闻英语



西安交通大学出版社  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

---

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

聚焦新闻英语 / 黄平安主编. —西安: 西安交通大学出版社, 2010. 9  
(21世纪大学英语选修课系列教材)  
ISBN 978-7-5605-3572-2

I. ①新… II. ①黄… III. ①新闻—英语—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第085807号

---

书 名 聚焦新闻英语  
主 编 黄平安  
责任编辑 秦茂盛 董云梅

---

出版发行 西安交通大学出版社  
(西安市兴庆南路10号 邮政编码710049)  
网 址 <http://www.xjtupress.com>  
电 话 (029) 82668357 82667874 (发行中心)  
(029) 82668315 82669096 (总编办)  
传 真 (029) 82668280  
印 刷 西安东江印务有限责任公司

---

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张 15.5 字数 372千字  
版次印次 2010年9月第1版 2010年9月第1次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5605-3572-2/H·1105  
定 价 32.80元 (赠MP3光盘1张)

---

读者购书、书店添货、如发现印装质量问题, 请与本社发行中心联系、调换。

订购热线: (029) 82665248 (029) 82665249

投稿热线: (029) 82664953

读者信箱: [cf\\_english@126.com](mailto:cf_english@126.com)

版权所有 侵权必究

# 编委会

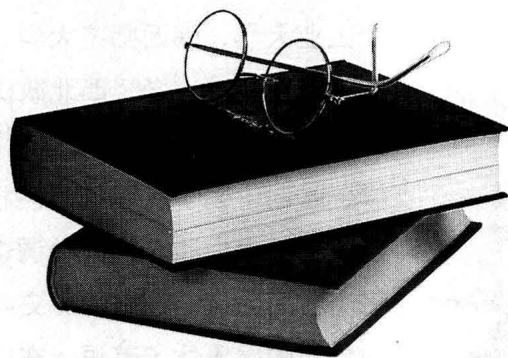
(按照姓氏拼音首字母排序)

总 顾 问 杜瑞清

总 主 编 杨 跃

副总主编 黄平安 李建利 李庆明 马庆林  
师新民 杨延龙

编 委 陈万庆 丁建军 郝明星 黄平安  
李建利 李庆明 刘 浩 刘新法  
任春生 师新民 杨延龙 张锦凤  
张 纓 张 芸





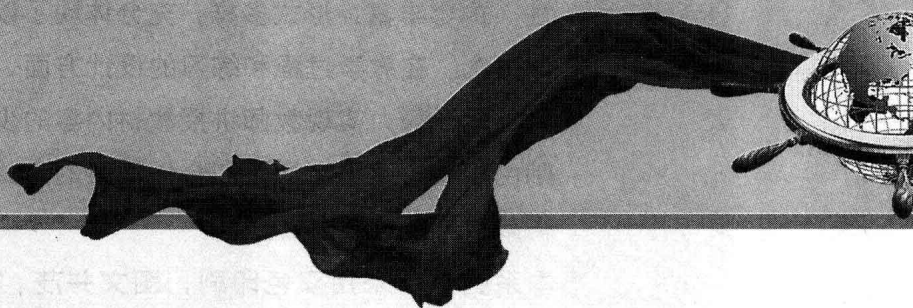
# Preface

## 总序

在全球化进程快速推进的大环境下，我国对高等教育质量与人才培养模式提出了更高的要求。在这新的历史转型期，大学英语教育怎样在各个层面与时代的发展接轨，提升广大学生适应国际竞争的能力，发挥英语在文化交流和经济发展中的桥梁作用，从而满足当前我国各项建设的迫切需要，是摆在广大英语教育工作者面前亟待解决的问题。

面对这一时代性课题，我们需要对大学英语课程的设置进行多方位的思考。我们发现传统的主体课程由于种种限制，造成一些学科点的缺失，难以使学生在人文精神的塑造和英语知识的应用两方面获得平衡，而这两点的平衡对于培养时代所需要的综合性语言人才具有重要的意义。因此，在这样的背景下，编写一套符合国情和学生实际的选修课教材，以此弥补当前英语教学的不足就显得尤为必要。

为了深入了解广大学生在英语学习中的切实需求，陕西高等学校大学外语教学研究会联合西安交通大学出版社首先在省内众多高校进行了一系列的联合调研。调查范围涉及了西安交通大学、西安电子科技大学、西北工业大学、陕西师范大学、西北大学、西安建筑科技大学、西安理工大学、西安科技大学、西北政法大学、西安邮电学院、西安石油大学、西安工程大学、西安工业大学、西北农林科技大学、延安大学、陕西科技大学、陕西中医学院等17所院校。通过对各个高校现有的选修课进行统计，以及在学生中展开的问卷调查进行分析，结果显示学生的兴趣主要集中在三个方面：英语国家的历史与文化、实用的英语写译技能和以歌曲、电影为代表的娱乐休闲英语。在广泛听取多方意见的基础上，由陕西省外语界



知名专家组成的编委会确定了本套教材的编写书目。由于在传统概念中，英语选修课主要针对英语专业的学生，因此，这套专门为公共外语教学编写的选修课教材，无疑在外语教材出版方面具有重大意义，也给编写人员带来了一定的挑战。

在“开拓视野、增强能力、提高素养”的方针指导下，“以英美文化的学习为宗旨，以应用能力的提高为目的”的编写理念贯穿始终。所包含的11部教材涵盖面广、内容丰富、功能多样。不仅涉及到英语世界的思想、历史、文明等诸多方面，同时突出了读、写、译、说等实际能力的培养，很好地体现了语言应用与文化熏陶并重的概念。整体看来，具有以下几个鲜明特点：

### 1. 选材严谨

本系列教材以教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导，针对各高校开设的选修课的教学需要编写教材，选材适当、内容新颖、贴近实际、语言难度低于英语专业的同类教材，对于学生而言难度适宜。

### 2. 编排合理

整套教材在编写的过程中，语言类教材注重理论与实践的结合，有实例、有分析、有练习；文化类教材注重传统经典的弘扬，将人文思想、文学知识有机地结合起来，既增强了学生的跨文化交际能力，拓宽了知识面，同时也帮助他们树立正确的人生观和价值观。

### 3. 可教性强

编写人员在选材过程中，将实用性放在首位，兼顾趣味性。内容丰富，形式多样，充分体现了以学生为主导的教学理念。在教学过程和练习的设计方面，均强调了教与学的互动，努力实现教师讲授教材内容的少部分，更多内容则由学生通过自主学习和合作学习的方式来消化吸收，使得教学更具有开放性。

### 4. 多元时尚

本系列教材采用双色印刷，图文并茂。虽以纸质形式发行，但力图充分利用多媒体进行多元教学，根据教材内容，配以合适的教学光盘，利用声音图像等电子元素对教学内容进行强化和扩展，体现“寓教于乐”的思想。

### 5. 设计系统

所包含的11部教材可视为有机的整体。内容互为补充，相辅相成，既可单独使用，又可互相借鉴。

在本系列教材的编写过程中，陕西省高等学校大学外语教学研究会和西安交通大学出版社对每个环节都进行了周密的策划，在十余所高校内组织了一批资深教师承担了教材的编写任务。从确定体例、讨论样张到最终定稿，编者们对每个阶段都展开了认真的讨论。这套教材的如期面世，是集体智慧的结晶，也是陕西省众多院校在协作交流基础上的一次成果展示。我们相信本系列教材的出版，不仅将拓宽大学英语教育的知识层面，也将对广大学子人文素养和语言能力的提升产生积极作用。我们也希望以这套系列教材为媒介，与国内关心外语教学的同仁进一步探讨大学外语教学的模式，开创大学外语教学的新局面。

教育部大学外语教学指导委员会委员  
陕西高等学校大学外语研究会会长

杨跃

2010年8月



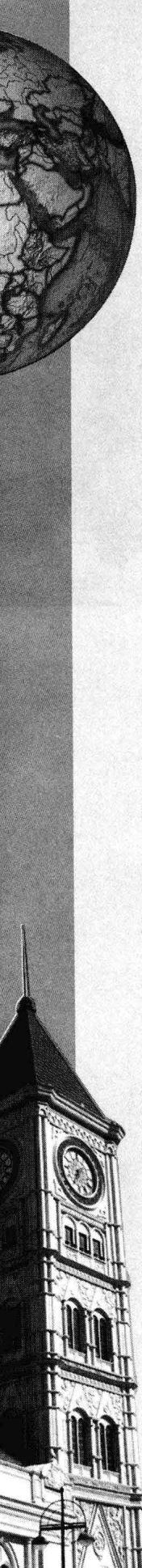
随着信息时代和全球化的来临，人们愈发需要快速了解不同国家、不同地区最近所发生的重要事件，而大量的通过不同方式（包括报刊、杂志、电视、广播和网络等）传播的英语新闻也愈发成为获取有关这些事件最新报道的重要渠道。《聚焦新闻英语》正是为了培养广大学生这方面的能力而编写的。

本书为非英语专业本科生大学英语选修课教材，目的在于使学生能够通过本书的学习了解新闻英语的语言和篇章特点，掌握新闻英语的阅读技巧，了解和熟悉英语国家主要的新闻媒体，同时通过听、说、读、写等的练习提高英语综合应用能力。本书也可作为英语专业学生和英语自学者学习新闻英语的参考教材。

本教材共分16章，主要是根据新闻所涵盖的重要主题进行编排，如气候变化与环境保护、宗教与信仰、社会与日常生活、法律与犯罪、婚姻与家庭、科学与技术、国际关系与冲突、自然灾害、艺术与娱乐等等，同时在每章的后面都有新闻英语小贴士，介绍新闻英语的特点、英语国家和中国国内主要的英语新闻媒体。书中所选取的新闻报道基本为主要的英文报刊和通讯社网站近期的文章，具有较强的时代性和可读性。

每个章节由以下部分组成：

1. Warming Up 通过组对或分组讨论与本单元主题相关的问题，旨在集中学生的注意力，调动学生相关的背景知识，为下面的阅读做好准备；
2. Reading Activities 通过阅读和相关练习使学生了解文章的主要内容，并且掌握文章的写作特点；
3. Word Building 通过上下文使学生了解和掌握与本单元主题相关的



常用词汇；

4.Oral Work 让学生在理解课文的基础上讨论相关话题，加深理解并提高思维与口语表达能力；

5.Listening Activities 给学生播放相关新闻报道，并通过一定的练习提高听力理解能力；

6.Further Reading 为学生提供一篇与主课文相关的新闻报道，进一步巩固相关知识和能力；

7.Useful Information 为学生介绍英语新闻报道的语言和篇章特点以及英语国家和中国国内的主要英语新闻媒体；

8.Supplementary Reading 为学生提供一至两篇课后阅读新闻报道，加大语言输入量。鉴于新闻的时效性，建议教师自行选择最新的相关新闻报道。

本教材由16个单元组成，按照每学期教学周数16周计算，建议每周完成一个单元。任课教师可根据学生水平和教学目标，在课堂教学中对每单元的内容进行增减。对于在课堂上因时间原因没有完成的内容，可要求学生在课外自主学习。

本教材的编者均为长期从事英语教学的一线教师，具有一定的教学经验。在编写过程中，编者充分考虑到了大学英语的教学要求和特点，通过听、说、读、写等的训练，全面提升学习者的英语综合应用能力。本教材由黄平安担任主编，负责对全书的整体框架和各单元的内容进行审定，以及第4单元中课文和练习部分的编写；王芙蓉负责第1，2，7，8单元中课文和练习部分的编写；王东负责第3，5，6单元中课文和练习部分的编写；刘华负责第9-12单元中课文和练习部分的编写；杨芳负责第13-16单元中课文和练习部分的编写；刘睿负责第1-12单元中新闻英语小贴士部分的编写；邱鹄负责第13-16单元中新闻英语小贴士部分的编写。

在编写此教材的过程中，我们参考了一些图书、报刊、网站等的资料，由于太多，不能一一列举，在此我们表示由衷的致谢。有关第6，8，9，14单元部分的视频材料可在西安交通大学出版社外语网站[www.xjpress.com](http://www.xjpress.com)在线试看。

由于编者水平有限，加之时间仓促，在本书的编写中难免会出现错误，还请教师和学生不吝指正。

编者

2010年7月

# Contents 目录

**Unit 1** Climate Change and Environmental Protection/1

**Unit 2** Beliefs and Religions/15

**Unit 3** Life and Society/31

**Unit 4** Crime and Law/45

**Unit 5** Marriage and Family Life/57

**Unit 6** Science and Technology/71

**Unit 7** International Relations and Conflicts/85

**Unit 8** Natural Disasters/99

**Unit 9** Arts and Entertainment/113





**Unit 10** Sports and Recreation/127

**Unit 11** Health and Medicine/145

**Unit 12** Economics and Finance/155

**Unit 13** Politics and Governments/169

**Unit 14** Culture and Education/183

**Unit 15** Editorials and Opinions/197

**Unit 16** China and the World/211

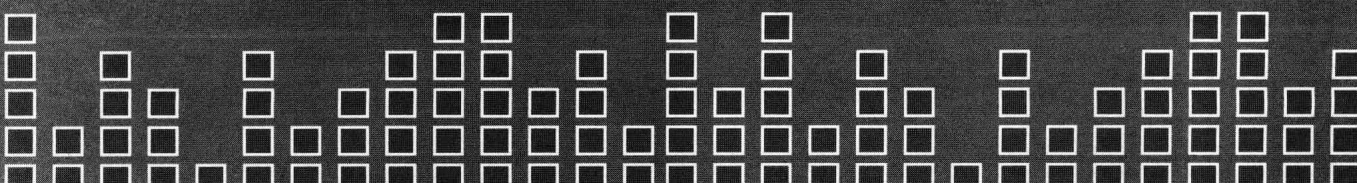
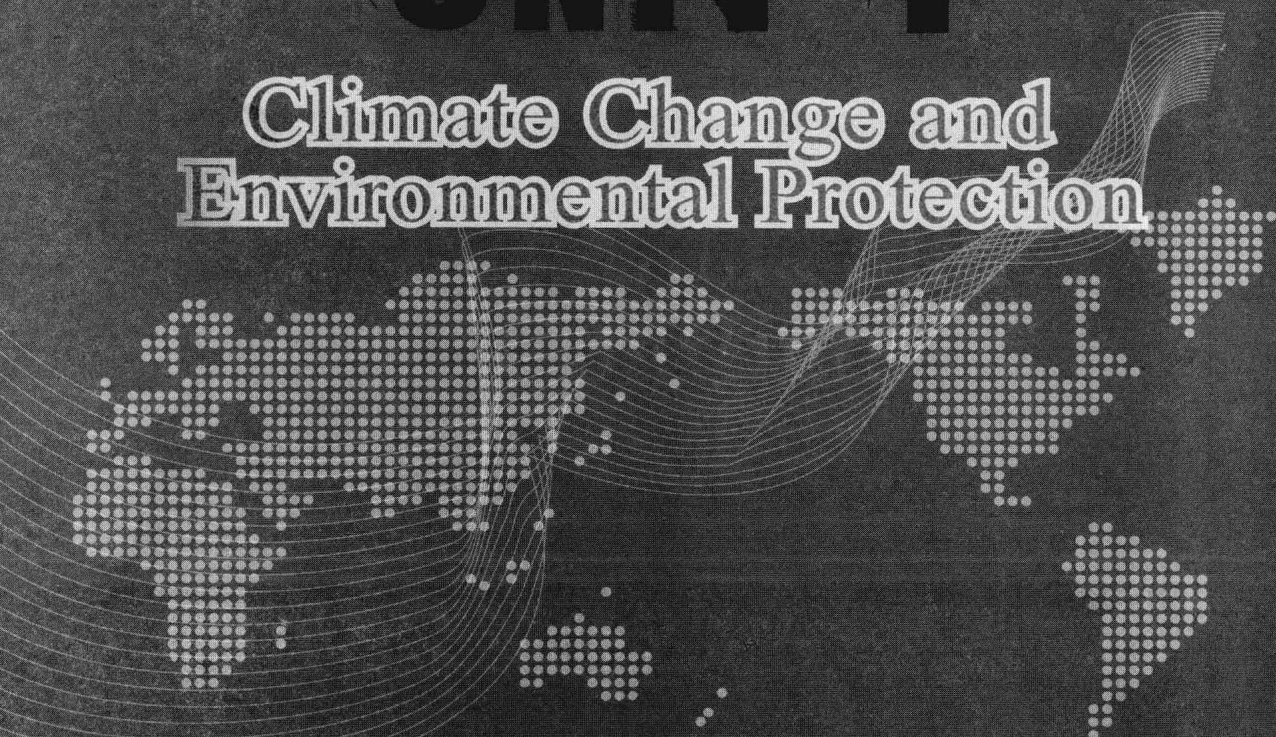
**Key to the Exercises** /225





# UNIT 1

## Climate Change and Environmental Protection



# 聚焦新闻 英语

## Warming Up

1. Do you know what the top ten environmental problems are in the contemporary era? Work in pairs and list them out.
2. Answer the following questions on environment briefly.
  - 1) What is environmental protection?
  - 2) What is the Green House effect?
  - 3) What is the global warming?
  - 4) What is the sustainable development?
  - 5) What are the harms of the Green House effects?
  - 6) What is ecological balance?
  - 7) What are the common sources of pollution?

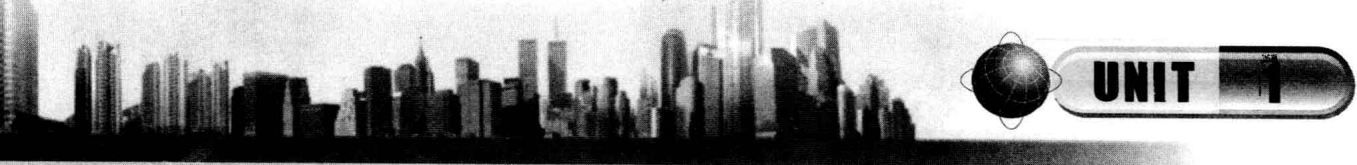
## Reading Activities

1. Read the headline of the following article and answer the 3W questions.

Who: \_\_\_\_\_


What: \_\_\_\_\_

Why: \_\_\_\_\_



2. Read the article again and answer the questions below.

- 1) What are the focuses of the strategies ESA outlined in the statement released on Jan. 26?
- 2) What are the approaches recommended by ESA to limit the harms of climate changes through ecosystem management?
- 3) What is a straightforward way to both reduce and compensate emissions?
- 4) What are the four adaptation strategies ESA outlined to safeguard ecosystem services?
- 5) What is crucial to both environmental and public health?



## **Ecologists Outline Necessary Actions for Mitigating and Adapting to a Changing Climate**



USA—Global warming may impair the ability of ecosystems to perform vital services—such as providing food, clean water and carbon sequestration—says the nation’s largest organization of ecological scientists. In a statement released Jan. 26, the Ecological Society of America (ESA) outlines strategies that focus on restoring and maintaining natural ecosystem functions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

“Decision-makers cannot overlook the critical services ecosystems provide,” says ESA President Mary Power. “If we are going to reduce the possibility of irreversible damage to the environment under climate change, we need to take swift but measured action to protect and manage our ecosystems.”

ESA recommends four approaches to limiting adverse effects of climate change through ecosystem management:

Prioritize low-alteration strategies. Many ecosystems sequester a sizable amount of carbon—simply allowing them to function naturally

can significantly help mitigation efforts. Deforestation, for example, has a two-fold impact: removing agents of carbon sequestration—trees in this instance—while simultaneously releasing stored carbon. Therefore, preserving forests is a straightforward way to both reduce and offset emissions.

Critically evaluate management-intensive strategies. Management strategies that seek to increase carbon sequestration above natural levels should undergo thorough life-cycle analysis and evaluation prior to implementation. For example, increasing carbon uptake on agricultural lands—one approach to enhancing the sequestration potential of ecosystems—typically requires more fertilizer than standard processes; the tradeoff, therefore, is higher emissions and pollution associated with fertilizer production.

Acknowledge the ecological implications of geoengineering. Understand the potential risks associated with engineering the environment, called geoengineering, and the unintended negative impacts that could emerge from long-term or widespread use. For example, injecting sulfur particles into the atmosphere to reflect solar rays would have a cooling effect but could also increase acid rain and destabilize weather patterns.

Address long-term risks. Assess the far-reaching consequences of ecosystem alterations. Monitor carbon stores sequestered under given management practices and develop or apply models to forecast ecosystem responses several decades into the future.

In addition to mitigating climate change, steps should be taken to prepare ecosystems to withstand climate change impacts. Human activity has impaired the natural resilience of many ecosystems. ESA outlines four adaptation strategies to safeguard ecosystem services in the face of climate change:

Take additional steps to protect water quality and quantity. Freshwater resources are at particular risk from the interaction of climate change and intensification of human use. Rising temperatures have already lowered river flows, warmed surface waters and dried out wetlands. Sustaining freshwater resources is critical to both environmental and public health.

Enable natural species migration across human dominated landscapes. Create and maintain wildlife





corridors across jurisdictions and private lands to help species relocate and adapt as habitats shift with climate change. Steps should be taken to restore the ability of native species to migrate across landscapes severely fragmented by human land use.

Improve capacity to predict extreme events. Monitoring and modeling natural disturbance and recovery processes at regional scales will help state and federal agencies understand and respond to novel rates and intensities of environmental change.

Manage collaboratively at the ecosystem level. Many natural resources and services, such as fresh water, clean air and crop pollination, are not contained within jurisdictional boundaries; resource management should reflect this and operate at the ecosystem level.

“Even conservative warming projections show that natural systems will experience unprecedented stresses, including shifting habitats and ecological processes and more frequent and severe natural disturbances, such as fires, floods and droughts,” ESA says in the statement. “These unavoidable changes will require management that addresses ecological thresholds, tipping points and other sources of uncertainty.”

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, global temperatures could rise 1-6 degrees C by the end of the 21st Century.

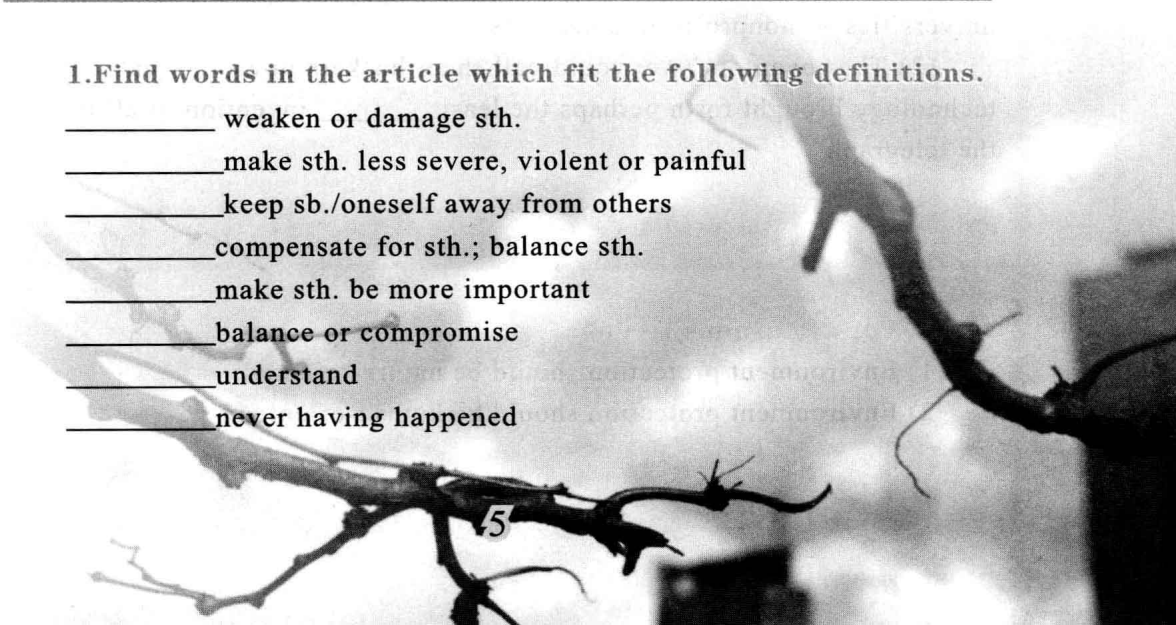
“The sooner such strategies are deployed, the more effective they will be in mitigating the extent of change and helping us to adapt to inevitable changes,” ESA says in its statement.

*Science Daily, January 31, 2010*

 **Word Building**

1. Find words in the article which fit the following definitions.

- \_\_\_\_\_ weaken or damage sth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ make sth. less severe, violent or painful
- \_\_\_\_\_ keep sb./oneself away from others
- \_\_\_\_\_ compensate for sth.; balance sth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ make sth. be more important
- \_\_\_\_\_ balance or compromise
- \_\_\_\_\_ understand
- \_\_\_\_\_ never having happened



- \_\_\_\_\_ quality of being springy  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cause sth. to break into small pieces or parts  
 \_\_\_\_\_ endure or resist  
 \_\_\_\_\_ work together

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given in the above exercise.

- 1) On a communications link, noise or unwanted given signals that \_\_\_\_\_ the receipt or correct interpretation of speech or data.
- 2) Carbon emissions' trading is a \_\_\_\_\_ of greenhouse important measures, as well as one of the hot researches.
- 3) When you have several ongoing projects and your boss adds more to your workload, knowing how to \_\_\_\_\_ grows difficult.
- 4) One idea is to \_\_\_\_\_ carbon as biochar, a charcoal made from burning agricultural waste in the absence of air.
- 5) This may \_\_\_\_\_ the benefit of spending time with your family, as they will only see you next to your computer.
- 6) The mechanism of nutrient \_\_\_\_\_ by soybean roots is only part of a more general problem on the subject involving all plant species.
- 7) The \_\_\_\_\_ comes in how much permanent pressure loss can be tolerated.
- 8) Obama promised he would strengthen the levees so that they can \_\_\_\_\_ strong hurricanes if he is elected president.
- 9) It leads to \_\_\_\_\_, the ability to persevere with an idea even when all the influences in the world say it can't be done.
- 10) It has since been confirmed that the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the book of *Joshua*, almost certainly came from there.
- 11) Network will become a \_\_\_\_\_ network of colleges and universities — nonprofit organizations.
- 12) The inventors (we would call them hackers now) of weak current technology brought forth perhaps the least \_\_\_\_\_ invention of all time—the telegraph.



## Oral Work

1. Work in groups to debate.

- 1) Environment protection should be nature-oriented.
- 2) Environment protection should be human-oriented.

