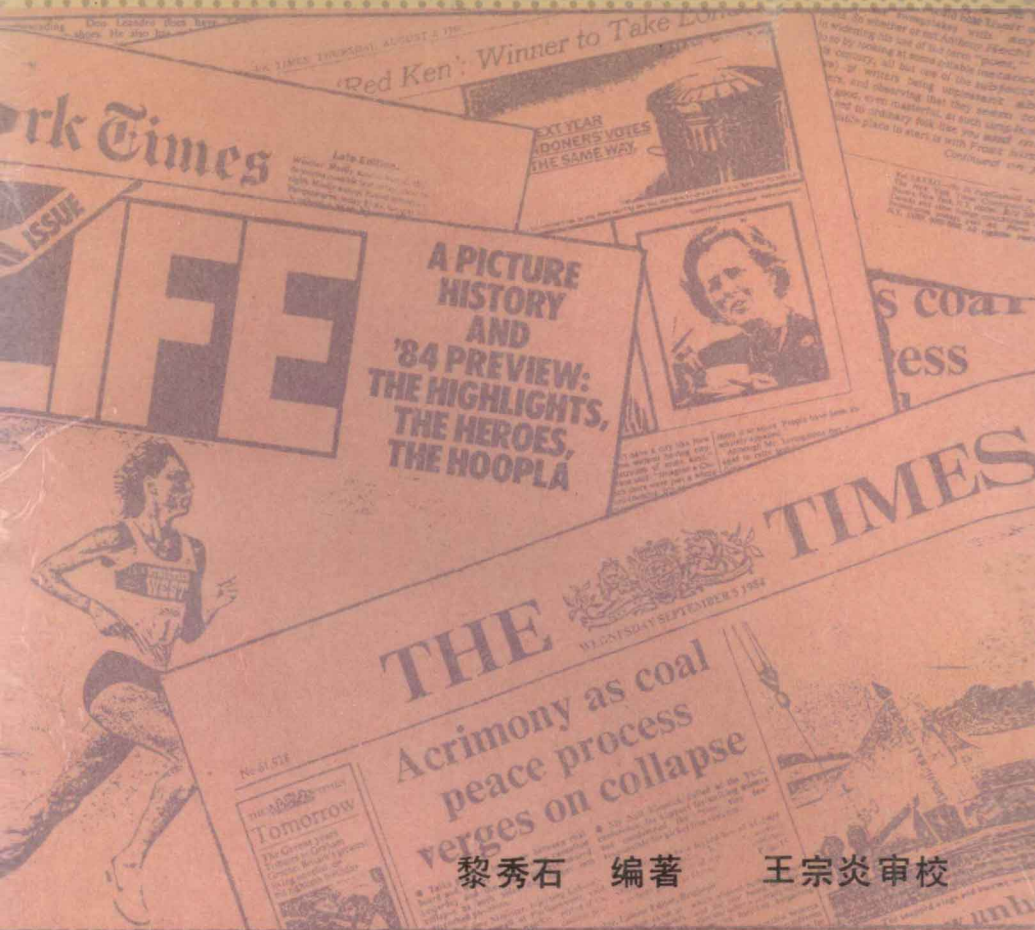


# NEWSPAPER READING



黎秀石

编著

王宗炎审校

## 英美报刊选读

(修订本)

erica's friends--and foes--overseas are raising few cheers over  
s' renomination. They're unhappy about his first four years in  
nd seriously doubt whether he would improve much during a second  
ill cited are his perceived lack of leadership, his failure to  
ld's woes. Yet there's one plus for Carter. Many in top jobs  
four more years of the same to uncertainties of a Reagan admini-  
re's how the President's victory in New York is viewed in key

黎秀石 编著 王宗炎 审校

# 英美报刊选读

(修订本)

湖南教育出版社

ndon. Uneasy Britain seeks alternatives. The "Daily  
for many: "America's friends shake their heads in despairing d-  
ris. French see Carter facing up (修订本) fight against Reagan. To  
battle between a cold-war advocate and a naive, indecisive Pres-  
nn. Consensus is Carter 湖南教育出版社. "With Carter at  
Democrats," an official says, "Republicans must not fear for v-  
me. Italians are resigned to more "bumbling" if Carter is re-  
neva. Swiss bankers hope the President has learned from past  
scow. Soviet commentators blast the President's "imperial ambi-  
may try to win re-election by "engineering political crises" a-  
king. Chinese, like most other Asians, prefer Carter to Reagan  
ouse. But based on past performance, he inspires little confid-  
kyo. Japanese laud the President's sincerity. Yet they fear l-  
ashy to exert strong hand on such problems as Russia, Iran, the  
oubles keep piling up for beleaguered Israeli Prime Minister B-  
home, defections from B-ashes within the  
egin's parliamentary sup- eat, of early ele  
s are complicated by a v 7-420 per cent in  
road, Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem has brought  
e talks with Egypt, plus serious friction with U.S. Even onc  
rabia now calls for a jihad--a holy war--against Begin-led Isr  
es this mean Begin's p-ical days are numbered? Don't bet o  
is a master politician and his opponents said lack the vote  
n. Moreover, most Isr- his support his hard- he policies on  
mix of international e- politics underlies

# 英 美 报 刊 选 读

黎秀石 编著

王宗炎 审校

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## 修 订 版 前 言

报刊文章大多有时间性,《英美报刊选读》所选用的阅读材料,随着时间的推移,需要逐步更新。但是这本教科书与报刊有不同之处,对我们研究报刊阅读技巧的同志来说,已经失去新闻价值,但具有某种特点的一些作品,还是值得保留,作为我们研究与分析的对象。

再版本的新材料共有 13 篇,选自英、美、澳大利亚、香港等地的主要报刊,内容都是目前中外舆论注视的问题。各篇仍附有理解练习题与读后思考栏,其广度与深度较旧篇略有提高,请读者指正,以便下次再版时得以改正。

英语报刊选读课与英语精读课有所不同。本书教材不是作为新闻写作的范文,而是为提高阅读外刊的技能而选用的。我们着眼于理解和分析外刊的报道,使外来信息为我所用。这也就是说,培养主动的、独立思考的阅读能力。

英语报刊选读课与英语精读课也有共同的目的:通过阅读增加词汇量和理解能力。在这方面,各篇附有的注释栏与练习题望能对读者有所帮助。

阅读材料、注释、练习题、读后思考四方面同在一书,一目了然,这种安排有利也有弊。就堂上教学来说,较理想的办法是四者分别印发,以便学员第一次阅读材料时,没有注释可参阅,迫使自己独立阅读与独立思考。为此,编者建议读者阅读每篇之初,不要立刻翻阅注释,也不要急于去翻词典,而先要考查自己能看懂多少,有什么不懂的,能否说出全篇大意。经过这个程序之后才好看第二遍,并借助注释或词典解决难点。懂了之后还要追问自己:原先为什么不懂?关键何在?

回答书上练习题,最好不看原文,这样既可以锻炼记忆力和概括力,又可以练习写作。照本抄书是下策。

《读后思考》栏的内容只是编者一己之见,旨在引起大家讨论。读者看该栏之前,还是要自己先思考原文内容,试行分析,然后才看。这样可以起读者与编者思想交流的作用。

上述使用本书的学习方法好象层次多,费时间,但实践证明其学习效果比把四部分一下子看完的学习方法强得多。谨提出来供读者参考。

本书自出版以来得到南北各地院校的老师 and 同学的关注,提有宝贵意见。谨此衷心感谢。

编者

1987年3月于中山大学

## 序

本书作者黎秀石同志让我看他的稿子,我觉得应当谈一点感想。

关于作者,我先前有一知二不知。一知,是知道他在解放前曾任天津《大公报》的驻英记者(我爱看他的报道);二不知,是既不知他是《西行漫记》的作者斯诺的高足弟子,也不知他善于教学生读外国报刊,写新闻纪事。从不知到知,从略知到深知,是近年来的事。

由于解放前后曾为上海《密勒氏评论报》写过一些通讯,我和外文报刊也算有一段因缘,所以这本稿子我读起来格外亲切。我觉得它的特色是:

——选材认真。作者所注意的似乎主要是两种资料:(1)全世界瞩目的大事;(2)中国人关心的问题。读这些资料,对扩大眼界,激发爱国情绪应该有些帮助。

——分析细致。作者对各篇选文都进行了分析,但是没有死板的格局,也避免感情用事。外国人赞美我们,他不陶醉;外国人批评我们,他不吹胡子瞪眼。尤其可贵的是,那些表面恭维,骨子里带刺的话,他总是明明白白地指出来。

——注释详尽。有人注解象是抓痒,只接触到表面;作者的注解象是射箭,力求命中红心。他不以抄词典上的定义为满足,总要从上下文和写作背景出发,把一句话的意思——包括言外之意——说得清清楚楚。

我感谢作者给我指点出新闻业的一些诀窍,我相信一般读者也会跟我一样,从此书得到教益和启发。

王宗炎

1984年4月20日于回春楼

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## 第一单元 引言

我们为什么要看英美报刊?从语言学习这方面来说,一是为了学习当代大众化的英语;二是为了提高我们阅读的水平。英语象汉语一样不断在发展与变化中,外国人学当代汉语非多看当代中国报刊不可,我们学当代英语同样要看英美报刊杂志。

要学好当代英语,只是精读几本教科书是不够的。要进行广泛阅读,才能提高我们的阅读速度。最能给我们提供广泛的阅读材料的自然是英美报刊。

但阅读水平的提高不仅仅在于快速与广泛这两方面。增加速度同时要力求增加了解内容的深度;广泛阅读,同时要努力抓住自己所需要的东西,这才有收获。因此,我们不仅要看外刊,还要学会怎么看外刊。学会看外刊需要一段入门的过程。我们可以靠自学来摸出门路,但是更好的办法是一边自己摸,一边参考别人的经验,少走弯路,缩短入门的过程。本书编写的目的就是试图向在校同学和自学的同志提出一些阅读外刊的要点,共同在阅读实践中提高我们的阅读水平。在每一篇阅读资料之后,都附有中英文注释、练习题和关于文章内容的讨论,这些可能对读者有一些帮助。

我们看外刊不仅仅是为了提高阅读水平,更重要的是掌握好这个工具来吸取有利于我国进行“四化”的国外知识,了解英语国家的政府与人民对我国事物的看法,并放眼世界,尤其是要放眼了解英语国家的现状。全世界的英语报刊不计其数,有如一望无际的原始森林,里面有香花,也有毒草;有药草,也有蒺藜。我们置身其中,如何识别它们,采集我们所需要的东西,这也要有一个锻炼

的过程。本书试图在有限的篇幅里收集多种类型的报刊阅读资料,与读者共同研究。

本书根据阅读资料的内容,分为十四个单元,以便学习。本单元所收的两篇是谈“报刊英语”和如何通过看英文报刊来学习英语。

关于本书的使用方法,编者有下列建议:把每单元的引言看完后,开始阅读资料时,最好先不查字典,也不看注释,就这样看下去。把一篇文章看过一遍后,问问自己:我看懂了多少?全篇大意掌握了多少?有什么拦路虎妨碍自己,以致看不懂文中要点?经过这样看一遍,想一想,才借助词典和注释再读一遍,然后做练习。这样,会收到较好的效果。书中安排的练习是理解题,希望能帮助读者抓住文中要点。每一篇阅读资料后面附有《读后思考》一栏,是为了对资料内容开展讨论,活跃思想,其中如有不妥之处,请读者指正。

# 1 Newspaper English

"Learning a language is, not merely an academic exercise. Students of English want to be able to use the language they have acquired in the same way as English people use it. They not only want to understand spoken English and to make themselves understood<sup>1</sup>; they also want to be able to appreciate English television and radio programmes, to laugh at English jokes, to sing English songs and to read English newspapers. This last wish often gives rise to some disappointment<sup>2</sup>, when for example, the student who has passed his exams with top marks and has earned the commendation of his teacher<sup>3</sup> finds that he is quite unable to understand the newspapers which he knows English people read every day. He realizes that he lacks something.

"The deficiency is not entirely his fault<sup>4</sup>. The difficulty lies in the fact that British newspapers have a style all of their own; or — rather — each paper has its own individual style forming part of a general journalistic pattern which we may loosely classify as 'Newspaper English'<sup>5</sup>. The more popular dailies use a chatty, slangy, up- to- the- moment way of writing<sup>6</sup>, which, as often as not<sup>7</sup>, leaves the foreign reader very bewildered<sup>8</sup>, if not under a totally false impression. Here is a typical piece of such reporting:

Curvaceous<sup>9</sup> Patricia Potts, the girl with the smashing silhouette<sup>10</sup> who was Scunthorpe's Dish of the Month<sup>11</sup> in October—the dishiest dish<sup>12</sup> in the area—was dished up with a



dish of trouble<sup>13</sup> on her way home from bingo<sup>14</sup> last night. Two would-be muggers tried it on<sup>15</sup> in Dark Street near her home, but she sent them packing<sup>16</sup> with handbag a-whirling, nails ascratching and platform clogs a-kicking<sup>17</sup>.

"Even the most conscientious student<sup>18</sup> might be forgiven for giving up at this point. And yet it must be realized that this style carries no problems for the millions that read every day<sup>19</sup>.

"Headlines are another problem. The English reader scans the headlines<sup>20</sup> to find out what the news stories are about; the foreign student has to read the stories to find out what the headlines mean.

"The popular press, in order to print as much information in as small a space as possible, had developed a content-packed sentence<sup>21</sup>, very often crammed with compound words<sup>22</sup> of a highly complicated nature, that needs to be treated warily at first. For example:

Warwickshire police<sup>23</sup> announced late last night that Arthur Prentice, a 35-year-old lorry driver<sup>24</sup> of Babblesthorpe, Cambridgeshire, wanted in connection with the disappearance of 17-year-old Glenys Dennis from her home in Cambridge last March, had been arrested in the Solihull area of Birmingham<sup>25</sup> and was helping police with their enquiries<sup>26</sup>.

"There are at least 15 facts in this one sentence. Such has to be digested slowly. If the student of English attempts to absorb a lot of this sort of thing at speed, he will understand very little of what he has read ..."

from WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

by Geoffrey Land