



应用型大学特色英语系列读本

丛书总主编◎曹京华

丛书副总主编◎竹 玛

# 文学 与新闻英语读本

*English for Literature and Journalism*

本册主编◎王晓梅

本册副主编◎曲 帅



云南大学出版社  
YUNNAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

应用型大学特色英语系列读本

丛书总主编◎曹京华

丛书副总主编◎竹 玛

# 文学 与新闻英语读本

*English for Literature and Journalism*

本册主编◎王晓梅 本册副主编◎曲 帅

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

文学与新闻英语读本 = English for Literature and Journalism / 王晓梅主编. -- 昆明: 云南大学出版社, 2019

(应用型大学特色英语系列读本 / 曹京华主编)

ISBN 978-7-5482-0174-8

I. ①文… II. ①王… III. ①文学—英语—高等学校—教学参考资料②新闻—英语—高等学校—教学参考资料  
IV. ①I②G210

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2018)第253133号

策划编辑: 殷永林

责任编辑: 李春艳

封面设计: 周 旸

# 文学 与新闻英语读本

*English for Literature and Journalism*

本册主编◎王晓梅 本册副主编◎曲 帅

出版发行: 云南大学出版社

印 厂: 昆明理焯印务有限公司

开 本: 889mm×1194mm 1/32

总 印 张: 32.125

总 字 数: 999千

版 次: 2019年1月第1版

印 次: 2019年1月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5482-0174-8

总 定 价: 170.00元(共6册)

社 址: 昆明市一二一大街182号(云南大学东陆校区英华园内)

邮 编: 650091

电 话: (0871) 65031071 65033244

E-mail: market@ynup.com

若发现本书有印装质量问题, 请与印厂联系调换, 联系电话: 0871- 64167045。

## 总 序

教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》是指导我国大学英语教学的一个纲领性文件。该文件对大学英语教学性质的明确定位是“大学英语是以外语教学理论为指导，以英语语言知识与应用技能、跨文化交际和学习策略为主要内容，并集多种教学模式和教学手段为一体的教学体系”，大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际，同时增强其自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”。

鉴于我国幅员辽阔，各地区、各高校之间差异较大，教育部根据实际情况明示了大学英语教学要求：“大学英语教学应贯彻分类指导、因材施教的原则，以适应个体化教学的实际需要。大学阶段的英语教学要求分为三个层次，即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。这是我国高等学校非英语专业本科生经过大学阶段的英语学习与实践应当选择达到的标准。一般要求是高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求。较高要求或更高要求是为有条件的学校根据自己的办学定位、类型和人才培养目标所选择的标准而推荐的。”

根据以上精神，只有建设应用型大学，开展应用性教育，编写应用型教材，培养应用型人才，方能使独立学院在高等教育迅猛发展的形势下，保持可持续发展的态势。应用型大学是优势凸显，个性鲜明，具有特色的技术应用型高等院校，能充分适应市场经济和社会发展的需要。

因此，我们与时俱进，积极开展大学外语教学改革，突出应用特色，编写了这套《应用型大学特色英语系列读本》，突出外语加专业的应用型人才培养目标，把英语学习与专业学习紧密结合起来，使学生的英语知识和语言运用能力为专业学习服务。与社会接轨，学以致用，培养个性多元化发展的应用型创新人才，以便拓宽他们的就业渠道，更好地为社会服务，更好地拓展国际交流，是我们编写这套教材的基本理念和宗旨。本套教改教材共6册，根据云南大学旅游文化学院的专业设置，分为《财务管理与会计英语读本》《经济与贸易英语读本》《旅游英语读本》《酒店英语读本》《文学与新闻英语读本》及《信息技术英语读本》。

《应用型大学特色英语系列读本》系云南省教育厅云南省高等学校大学外语教改项目——“‘大学英语’突出应用特色”结题成果之一，曹京华教授担任总主编。曹教授花了大量的时间和精力负责全套书的框架设计，协商沟通，对比推敲，落实教改成果，审定书稿，撰写总序及申请科研出版经费等，并多方推荐书稿，联系出版，最终与云南大学出版社达成出版协议。

本教材由云南大学旅游文化学院外语学院的48位教师负责具体编写，具体的主编、副主编和参编教师见各分册前言。同时，竹玛老师还负责组织协调等具体工作。

本教材是在全体老师长期教学经验积累的基础上编写而成的。编者们具备较深厚的语言学、第二语言习得及外语教学理论功底，同时长期在大学英语教学一线工作，有着较丰富的教学经历。历经几度寒暑，集全体编者智慧和心血的《应用型大学特色英语系列读本》的问世，是大家同心协作、共同努力的劳动成果。希望本教材能以其时代性、趣味性和实用性，为进一步推动大学英语改革贡献一份力量。

本教材紧扣云南省教育厅云南省高等学校大学外语教改项目——“‘大学英语’突出应用特色”立项要求，顺应语言学习的

规律,结合时代的发展和英语教育的需要,充分突出了在汉语的语境下学习英语的实用性、可行性和必然性。在编写过程中,我们积极借鉴近年国内外英语教材的研究成果,遵循循序渐进的教学原则和理论,并在总结多年英语教学经验的基础上,针对学生学习的特征,进行了新的尝试,取得了很好的教学效果。于是,我们决定正式出版这套教材。

本教材在编写过程中突出了以下几个特色:

1. 以提升学生的综合能力为主导,通过单项和综合的专门技能训练,培养学生快速反应、准确辨别、分析推理和归纳总结的能力。

2. 目标明确,任务细化,以期提升学生的语言技能和语言运用能力。以任务型教学为原则,环环紧扣,设计科学,能激活学生的语言知识与技能,帮助学生运用语言获取信息,表达思想,增进理解。

3. 注重实用性、新颖性、典型性和科学性,全方位提高学生的英语语言和社会文化知识水平。

4. 选材精当,主题新颖,话题广泛,以图强化培养学生的人文综合素质。选材注重英语语言、语音质量、文化内涵、思考意识,以及思想道德修养;注意当代大学生的关注点,以期提升其学习语言的兴趣。

5. 提供充分的语言输入和输出准备,启发学生通过储备知识导入新知识。

全书设计活泼美观,时代感强,能巩固知识,强化技能,拓展视野,满足新时期学生学习的需求。

《应用型大学特色英语系列读本》的正式出版,对于下一步全面实施应用型大学英语教学改革有着重要的参考和应用价值。该套教材既遵循外语教学规律与学习者的认知特点,又充分体现了独立院校应用型人才培养目标的新型教材特点,能够满足大学

英语教学需求，是教师教学参考和院校交流不可多得的辅助教材。

在本教材的编写过程中，我们得到了云南省教育厅、云南大学旅游文化学院领导的大力支持，得到了上海教育出版社的科研项目资助，得到了云南大学出版社总编辑和相关工作人员的鼎力支持。在此，一并向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编委们在编写过程中还参阅了大量国内外文献、书籍和杂志，并从国外相关广播、电视、电影和互联网上选取了部分文字资料，由于篇幅有限，未能一一列出名单，在此谨向国内外有关出版社和作者表示衷心感谢。由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，书中难免有疏漏和不妥之处，敬请赐教。

**曹京华**

2018年8月于昆明

# 前 言

2016年1月,云南大学旅游文化学院申请立项的云南省高等学校大学外语教改项目——“‘大学英语’突出应用特色”教学改革,目前已完成建设并结题,项目成果为《应用型大学特色英语系列读本》(共6册,以下简称《系列读本》)。参编人员全部为云南大学旅游文化学院的一线英语教师,曹京华教授应邀担任总主编。

把英语学习与专业学习结合起来,使学生的英语知识和语言运用能力为专业学习服务,是我们编写这套教辅读本的基本理念。《系列读本》根据学院的专业设置分为《财务管理与会计英语读本》《经济与贸易英语读本》《旅游英语读本》《酒店英语读本》《文学与新闻英语读本》及《信息技术英语读本》。本教辅用书经过总主编与编者团队两年多时间的反复修改,出版后对于下一步全面进行应用型大学英语教学有重要的参考和应用价值。

《文学与新闻英语读本》是《系列读本》之一,适合于文学与新闻专业的学生。本书精选与文学和新闻专业相关的16篇英语文章,内容涉及新闻、电影、电视、报纸等现代媒体方面的知识,以及经典希腊神话、蕴涵人生哲理的经典文学作品等。共收入约400个相关英语词汇及80余条文学与新闻方向核心术语。本书在内容上取材新颖,通俗易懂,难易程度适合于文学与新闻专业的学生。本书不仅把语言学习与专业知识相结合,还配置了内容上相关、形式上简易的问题和练习题,让学生有效地学以致用。

本书设计为每周一课,每课的结构如下:

1. Reading Guidance (导读): 是对本课课文的简要介绍,起

到导入的作用。

2. Text (课文): 为选材新颖、通俗易懂的文章。

3. Notes (注释): 是针对文中重要信息点的解释与说明。

4. Words and Expressions (生词与词组): 文章的语言要点, 包括单词、词组及其用法, 尤其是对某些单词和词组在本单元以及在該学科里的特殊意义, 均给出中英文释义以及例句。

5. 课后练习: 练习设计为紧贴篇章语言要点的三个部分。第一部分是针对课文内容的理解性问题, 可加深学生对课文的理解、锻炼学生的思辨能力; 第二部分是词汇训练, 加强学生在具体的语言环境里应用相关语言要点的能力; 第三部分是翻译训练, 从篇章中选取重点句子, 训练学生的翻译能力。

本书的课文设计适于每周两学时上一课, 小班教学。教学方法可以多种多样, 如以任务为中心 (task-centered), 以文本为基础 (context-based), 以内容为依托 (content-based), 注意语境 (context-based), 将传统教学与现代技术相结合 (technology-aided), 突出技能 (skill-based), 强调自主 (autonomous learning) 等。

本书的编者来自教学第一线的英语教师, 主编王晓梅, 副主编曲帅, 参加编写的还有姜理东、袁洪丽、李维佳、李雪、张朦、曹翠霞、安立冰、沈萍、直安丽 9 位老师。作为“云南省高等学校大学外语教学改革青年项目”的成果之一, 本书的编写与出版得到云南省教育厅、云南大学旅游文化学院的指导与资助, 在此表示衷心感谢。

由于本书涉猎的专业性较强, 编者水平有限, 疏漏之处在所难免, 敬请专家和读者给予批评指正。

编者

2018年6月于云南大学旅游文化学院

# 目 录

总 序 .....	(1)
前 言 .....	(1)
Lesson 1 Newspaper .....	(1)
Lesson 2 Values of Journalism .....	(13)
Lesson 3 News Commentary .....	(23)
Lesson 4 Media Literacy .....	(34)
Lesson 5 Health News .....	(48)
Lesson 6 Housing in America .....	(58)
Lesson 7 The Future of Television .....	(68)
Lesson 8 In Search of American Dream .....	(76)
Lesson 9 Film .....	(87)
Lesson 10 Greek Mythology .....	(96)
Lesson 11 Pride and Prejudice .....	(105)
Lesson 12 A Fable on Life .....	(115)
Lesson 13 Literature and Life .....	(122)
Lesson 14 The Nobel Prize .....	(136)
Lesson 15 Culture and Communication .....	(149)
Lesson 16 Culture Shock .....	(158)
Basic Literary Terms and Definitions .....	(168)

### Reading Guidance

*“A good newspaper, I suppose, is a nation talking to itself,” mused Arthur Miller<sup>2</sup> in 1961. At their best, newspapers hold governments and companies to account. They usually set the news agenda for the rest of the media. But in the rich world newspapers are now an endangered species. The most useful bit of the media is disappearing.*

#### Who Killed the Newspaper?

Of all the “old” media, newspapers have the most to lose from the Internet. Circulation has been falling in America, Western Europe, Latin America, Australia and New Zealand for decades (elsewhere, sales are rising) . But in the past few years the web has hastened the decline. In his book *The Vanishing Newspaper*, Philip Meyer calculates that the first quarter of 2043 will be the moment when newsprint dies in America as the last exhausted reader tosses aside the last crumpled edition. That sort of extrapolation would have produced a harrumph from a Beaverbrook<sup>3</sup> or a Hearst<sup>4</sup>, but even the most cynical news baron could not dismiss the way that ever more young people are getting their news online.

Advertising is following readers out of the door. The rush is almost unseemly, largely because the Internet is a seductive medium that supposedly matches buyers with sellers and proves to advertisers that

their money is well spent. Classified ads, in particular, are quickly shifting online.

Newspapers have not yet started to shut down in large numbers, but it is only a matter of time. Over the next few decades half the rich world's general papers may fold. Jobs are already disappearing.

Having ignored reality for years, newspapers are at last doing something. In order to cut costs, they are already spending less on journalism. Many are also trying to attract younger readers by shifting the mix of their stories towards entertainment, lifestyle and subjects that may seem more relevant to people's daily lives than international affairs and politics are. They are trying to create new businesses on-line and off-line. And they are investing in free daily papers, which do not use up any of their meagre editorial resources on uncovering political corruption or corporate fraud. So far, this fit of activity looks unlikely to save many of them. Even if it does, it bodes ill for the public role of the Fourth Estate<sup>5</sup>.

In future, as newspapers fade and change, will politicians therefore burgle their opponents' offices with impunity, and corporate villains whoop as they trample over their victims? Journalism schools and think-tanks, especially in America, are worried about the effect of a crumbling Fourth Estate. Are today's news organizations "up to the task of sustaining the informed citizenry on which democracy depends?" asked a recent report about newspapers from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a charitable research foundation.

Nobody should relish the demise of once-great titles. But the decline of newspapers will not be as harmful to society as some fear. Democracy, remember, has already survived the huge television-led decline in circulation since the 1950s. It has survived as readers

have shunned papers and papers have shunned what was in stufferier times thought of as serious news. And it will surely survive the decline to come.

The usefulness of the press goes much wider than investigating abuses or even spreading general news; it lies in holding governments to account—trying them in the court of public opinion. The Internet has expanded this court. Anyone looking for information has never been better equipped. People no longer have to trust a handful of national papers or, worse, their local city paper. News-aggregation sites such as Google News draw together sources from around the world. The website of Britain's *Guardian* now has nearly half as many readers in America as it does at home.

In addition, a new force of “citizen” journalists and bloggers is itching to hold politicians to account. The web has opened the closed world of professional editors and reporters to anyone with a keyboard and an Internet connection. Several companies have been chastened by amateur postings—of flames erupting from Dell's laptops or of cable-TV repairmen asleep on the sofa. Each blogger is capable of bias and slander, but, taken as a group, bloggers offer the searcher-after-truth boundless material to chew over. Of course, the Internet panders to closed minds; but so has much of the press.

In future, argues Carnegie<sup>6</sup>, some high-quality journalism will also be backed by non-profit organizations. An elite group of serious newspapers available everywhere online, independent journalism backed by charities, thousands of fired-up bloggers and well-informed citizen journalists; there is every sign that Arthur Miller's national conversation will be louder than ever.

## Notes

1. This text is taken from *The Economist*.

2. Arthur Asher Miller (1915 – 2005) was a prolific American playwright, essayist, and prominent figure in twentieth-century American theatre. Among his most popular plays are *All My Sons* (1947), *Death of a Salesman* (1949), *The Crucible* (1953) and *A View from the Bridge* (1955, revised 1956). During his time, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Drama.

3. Beaverbrook: British newspaper publisher and politician (born in Canada); confidant of Winston Churchill (1879 – 1964).

4. Hearst: United States newspaper publisher whose introduction of large headlines and sensational reporting changed American journalism (1863 – 1951).

5. the Fourth Estate: 第四等级, 又称第四阶级, 第四权力。(新闻界的别称)

6. Dale Carnegie (1888 – 1955) was an American writer and lecturer and the developer of famous courses in self-improvement, salesmanship, corporate training, public speaking, and interpersonal skills. He was the author of *How to Win Friends and Influence People* (1936), a bestseller that remains popular today.

### Words and Expressions

1. circulation [sə:kju'leɪʃən] *n.* the dissemination of copies of periodicals (as newspapers or magazines); movement through a circuit; especially the movement of blood through the heart and blood vessels; number of copies of a newspaper or magazine that are sold 流通, 传播; 循环; 发行: *The Daily News* once had the highest circulation of any daily in the country. 《每日新闻报》的发行量曾

位居全国所有日报之首。

2. toss aside: throw away 扔弃; 搁置不管: His promotion to an executive manager made him toss aside all his care. 他提升为行政经理后, 把所有的顾虑都抛开了。

3. crumple [ 'krʌmpl ] *v.* become wrinkled or crumpled or creased; fold or collapse 弄皱; 起皱; 倒塌: Crumple a few sheets into balls and place them in with piles of kindling. 将报纸弄皱攒成球状, 把它们和劈柴放在一起。

4. extrapolation [ ek 'stræpə 'leɪʃən ] *n.* an inference about the future (or about some hypothetical situation) based on known facts and observations 推断, 推知, 推测: Nobody really knows how to make that extrapolation. 没有人真正知道如何推算。

5. harrumph [ hə 'rʌmf ] *n.* groaning 哼声; 鼻息: The response of government officials on nearby Jersey can best be summarized as “harrumph”. 对于邻近的泽西岛官员的反映, 最佳的总结是“嗤之以鼻”。

6. baron [ 'bærən ] *n.* a nobleman of varying rank; a very wealthy or powerful businessman; a British peer of the lowest rank 大亨; 巨头; 男爵: The currency exchange is run by a heroin baron. 现金兑换由海洛因大亨经营。

7. seductive [ si 'dʌktɪv ] *adj.* tending to entice into a desired action or state 有魅力的; 性感的; 引人注意的: There was a very seductive singer who lured every men and even kissed Lucius Malfoy! 那儿有一位非常性感的歌手, 她不但引起了在场所有的男人的注意, 甚至还吻了卢修斯·马尔福!

8. meagre [ 'mi:gə ] *adj.* deficient in amount or quality or extent 贫乏的; 贫弱的; 瘦的: The rations that they gave us were meagre and inadequate. 他们给我们的配给量很少, 是不够的。

9. editorial [ˈediˈtɔ:riəl] *adj.* relating to or characteristic of an editor; of or relating to an article stating opinions or giving perspectives 编辑的; 社论的; *n.* an article giving opinions or perspectives 社论: Examine not only demographics and geographic areas, but also programming or editorial style. 不仅要审查人口和地理区域, 而且要考虑设计或编辑风格。

10. corruption [kəˈrʌpʃən] *n.* use of a position of trust for dishonest gain; in a state of progressive putrefaction 贪污, 腐败; 堕落: The people all over the country were repulsed by the political corruption. 全国人民对这种政治上的腐败现象都极为反感。

11. fraud [frɔ:d] *n.* intentional deception resulting in injury to another person; a person who makes deceitful pretenses; deliberate trickery intended to gain an advantage 欺骗; 骗子; 诡计: So what should you do if you think you have been a victim of fraud? 那么, 如果你认为自己已经成了欺诈的受害者, 你该做什么?

12. bode [bəʊd] *v.* indicate by signs 预示; 为……的兆头: These reasons have nothing to do with the man you're marrying, and they bode for an unhappy future, a future where you'll be only half alive. 这些原因都和你要嫁的那个男人毫无关系, 而且它们预示的是一个快乐打折、鲜活减半的未来。

13. burgle [ˈbɜ:gl] *v.* commit a burglary; enter and rob a dwelling 偷窃; 破门盗窃: If someone tries to burgle your laptop, he or she will have to enter a password. 如果有人试图偷窃你的笔记本电脑, 他或她必须输入一个密码。

14. impunity [imˈpjʊ:nəti] *n.* exemption from punishment or loss 不受惩罚; 无患: There needs to be an absolute end to an era of impunity for political assassinations in Lebanon. 在黎巴嫩进行政治刺杀而可以不受惩罚的时代必须结束。

15. villain [ˈvɪlən] *n.* a wicked or evil person; the principle bad character in a film or work of fiction 坏人，恶棍；戏剧、小说中的反面角色：I left the room, feeling like a villain and a murderer. 我离开了房间，感觉像一个恶棍和一个杀人犯。

16. whoop [hu:p, hwu:p] *v.* shout, as if with joy or enthusiasm; cough spasmodically 叫喊；喘息：She whoops with delight at a promise of money. 她一听到答应给她钱就兴高采烈地欢呼起来。

17. trample [ˈtræmpl] *v.* tread or stomp heavily or roughly; deliberately ignore 践踏；踩坏；无视：They don't want people trampling the grass, pitching tents or building fires. 他们不希望人们践踏草坪、支帐篷或生火。

18. think-tank; a group of experts who are gathered together by an organization, especially by a government, to consider various problems and try and work out ways to solve them (尤指政府的) 智囊团；智库：The persons interviewed were think-tank experts, officials, businessmen and women, journalists, cultural and religious leaders. 这些受访的人包括智囊团专家、政府官员、商人、新闻从业者、文化领袖和宗教领袖。

19. citizenry [ˈsɪtɪzənri] *n.* the body of citizens of a state or country 市民；公民：Constitutions are not always fully understood or effectively used by the citizenry, he added. 他说，公民有时不能完全读懂宪法，也不能有效地运用宪法。

20. relish [ˈrelɪʃ] *v.* derive or receive pleasure from; get enjoyment from; take pleasure in 享受；品味；喜爱：I relish the challenge of doing jobs that others turn down. 我喜欢挑战别人拒绝做的工作。

21. demise [diˈmaɪz] *n.* the time when something ends 死亡；终止：He was captured and executed shortly after her demise. 在她死亡