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本书可作为高等院校理工科专业的选修课教材, 也可供英语语言文学爱好者使用。

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## 前 言

报刊是反映大千世界的窗口，内容真实有意义，语言鲜活又具有时代性，颇为读者喜爱。但英文报刊新闻词汇涉及各个领域，有的句子较长，结构复杂，读者难免会产生畏惧心理。为了让英语学习者跨越从基础英语到新闻英语之间的“鸿沟”，轻松地阅读英文报刊，我们编撰了这本《英语新闻导读》。《英语新闻导读》主要内容可分下述几个部分。

英语新闻导读。从语法、词汇、修辞三个层面，引导学生掌握新闻英语文体的特殊规律。主要介绍：（1）新闻标题的时态和省略；（2）新闻标题的缩写词、简缩词；（3）新闻标题的修辞；（4）新闻标题的语态；（5）新闻导语的定义、功能和类型；（6）新闻导语的松散长句；（7）新闻主体的倒金字塔结构；（8）新闻主体的金字塔结构；（9）英语新闻的引语运用；（10）英语新闻特写、社论的写作特点。

新闻材料选读。本部分从中外英语报刊中挑选难易程度适当的、大学生感兴趣的新闻材料 30 篇，每篇为 500~800 个单词。通过阅读真实材料，大学生感悟英语新闻的规律。这种边学边实践的教学方法能起到立竿见影的功效。

单词、词组和背景资料。在每篇新闻材料之后，均列出单词、词组和一些专用词语，利于词汇的学习和复习，不断积累语言知识。新闻事件不是孤立的，它有着发生、发展、结局的环境和条件，与新闻人物都有着千丝万缕的联系。新闻材料之后的背景资料中，介绍相应的背景知识，增长读者社会、文化、历史、地理等方面的阅历，帮助对文章的理解。

新闻评析。在部分新闻材料之后有对该篇新闻的评析，主要从



英语新闻角度讲解新闻文体的特点，分析该篇的新闻结构，加深读者的理解。

练习。Questions and Reflection 中有三个思考性问题，可以以小组形式探讨答案，也可以以书面形式递交报告。Practice 中有若干篇新闻材料，独立完成新闻评析或进行翻译。

《英语新闻导读》是作为高等院校理工科专业的选修课教材编写的。我们期望本书能指导学生轻松地阅读英语新闻，在基础英语与实用英语之间起到“桥梁”的衔接作用。

编 者

2006 年 12 月



## Unit 1 Chinese Affairs I

### 英语新闻导读 1

#### 新闻标题的时态

新闻标题是一门独特的语言,是新闻报道的灵魂。它以独特的行文和高度精练的文字传递新闻内容。新闻标题必须具备简约、醒目、概括、风趣。在我们初次阅读英文报刊时,会发现新闻的标题不能够一看就懂。那么,为什么一开始接触英语新闻就遇到拦路虎呢?英语新闻的标题有其自身的规律和特点,掌握新闻标题的规律和特点对读懂标题是至关重要的。

新闻标题的时态通常有 4 种表达形式:一般现在时、动词不定式、现在分词和过去分词。

##### 1. 一般现在时的运用

新闻标题几乎都用一般现在时表述新闻,而新闻所报道的绝大多数是过去发生的事件。为了使读者感到是“新闻”而不是“旧闻”,时态常用一般现在时。新闻标题的一般现在时可以表达已经发生的或正在发生的事件。例如:

##### **Leaders highlight common interests**

President Hu Jintao and his US counterpart George W. Bush yesterday highlighted common interests and areas for co-operation to keep Sino-US on track.

(*China Daily*, Nov. 21, 2005)

##### **China Faults Workers for Gas Accident**



China said that negligence by gas-well workers was responsible for an accident that spewed toxic fumes over villages in southeast China and killed 233 people.

(the *New York Times*, Jan. 3, 2004)

### **Democrats plan to air (to make known) ads across more states**

WASHINGTON — With the first 2004 presidential contests just weeks away, several Democratic candidates are expanding their television advertising to states . . . .

(the *Boston Global*, Jan. 1, 2004)

## **2. 不定式的运用**

通常,英语新闻标题对计划、安排等将要发生的事情不用将来时,而用 be to do 的形式,其中 be 经常被省略。例如:

### **In agreement with South Korea, US to move troops from Seoul**

WASHINGTON — The United States and South Korea reached a formal agreement on Friday on a plan to move all American military forces. . . .

(*China Daily*, July 24, 2004)

### **4. Satellites to “improve forecasting”**

The first of four weather satellites to be launched before 2013 could go into orbit next year, a weather official said yesterday.

(*China Daily*, Nov. 21, 2005)

## **3. 现在分词的使用**

现在分词在新闻标题中通常被用来表达正在进行的动作或正在发展的事态。现在进行时的助动词 be 被省略。例如:

### **Exploding Tourism Eroding China’s Riches**

DUNHUANG, China — For the growing army of middle class Chinese with a little extra money to spend, touring their country



has become almost as natural as breathing. Both activities, it turns out, are harming the ancient Buddhist grottoes . . . .

#### 4. 过去分词的使用

在新闻标题中,动词的一般过去时出现的不多,通常见到的是动词的过去分词形式,它是省略助动词 be 的被动语态。例如:

##### **Copter (helicopter) shot down in Iraq**

BAGHDAD — Insurgents shot down a US helicopter west of Baghdad on Friday . . . .

(*USA Today*, Oct. 23, 2002)

##### **Bus blast in Israel condemned**

Foreign Minister spokesman Liu Jianchao said yesterday that China strongly condemns the Monday bus blast in northern Israel that killed 14 people . . . .

(*China Daily*, Oct. 23, 2002)

在标题中动词的过去分词形式,根据逻辑既可以表示过去时的被动语态,也可以表示现在时的被动语态,具体情况由所述的新闻内容确定。

News I

## **Shenzhou VI set to blast off today**

### **Two astronauts chosen; preparations going well for 2nd manned mission**

中国 10 月 12 日在酒泉卫星发射中心成功发射“神舟六号”载人航天飞船,费俊龙和聂海胜担任此次航天飞行任务。

By Zhao Huaxin



After months of anticipation and speculation, it's official: Two Chinese astronauts are scheduled to start orbiting the earth aboard the Shenzhou VI spacecraft this morning.

The spacecraft will blast off from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Centre in Northwest China's Gansu Province for "multiple days of flights," the headquarters of China's manned space programme announced yesterday in a brief statement on China's second manned mission.

"Preparations for the launch are going well," the statement quoted an unidentified official as saying.

After a rigorous screening process from a poll of former fighter-jet pilots, two astronauts have been chosen for today's mission, the official said, but did not reveal their identities or when Shenzhou VI will return.

In Jiuquan yesterday, six astronaut candidates made a public appearance at a press conference. Among them were the pair of Fei Junlong and Nie Haisheng, both in their 40s and reported to be favorites for the mission.

"We have the confidence and ability to fulfill this glorious task. Our only wish is to make the mission a complete success," Fei said while Nie added: "Life in space is full of mysteries."

Earlier reports said that if all goes according to plan, the spacecraft would touch down at the main landing field in the central part of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in five days.

In addition to learning more about manned space flights, the mission will conduct scientific experiments, including those "involving human participation", Wang Yongzhi, chief designer of China's manned spaceflight programme, said yesterday.

China first astronaut Yang Liwei was confined to his seat in



the re-entry module for the 21-hour flight two years ago, meaning the experiments conducted then were without human participation. On Shenzhou VI, however, the astronauts can move from the spaceship's re-entry module to the orbital module to do scientific tests.

"The mission holds out the promise of making more discoveries," Wang said in Jiuquan, adding that China's space programme was developed for peaceful use of space resources.

Xu Dazhe, deputy chief of the China Space and Technology Group, said yesterday: "We are willing to co-operate with other countries in conducting research activities and exploring space resources for the benefit of mankind."

With the Shenzhou VI mission, scientists expect to make further improvements based on the evaluation of the performance of various parts of the current craft, Wang said.

The Shenzhou VI has been made more comfortable and human-friendly compared with the country's first manned spacecraft, where Yang could only nap, and snack on specially-prepared food.

This time, a food heater, dishware and a sleeping bag are available in the orbital module. An excrement-collecting facility is being used for the first time, according to Zhang Bainan, chief designer of the spacecraft system.

In addition, the black box of Shenzhou VI is 100 times larger in storage capacity, 10 times quicker in information writing and reading, but only half the size of the previous version.

Spending on Shenzhou series has reached roughly 19 billion yuan (US \$ 2.3 billion), less than 10 per cent of the annual spending on space programmes in the United States, Pan Houren, a researcher with the Space Science and Application Institute of the





Chinese Academy of Sciences, said yesterday.

(*China Daily*, Oct. 12, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

blast off *v.* launch (a spacecraft) 发射升空

speculation *n.* consideration and formation of opinions 思索; 沉思; 推测

multiple *n.* having many parts or elements 多样的; 复合的

rigorous *a.* stern, strict, severe 严厉的; 严格的; 严酷的

unidentified *a.* 没有透露身份的

make a public appearance show themselves publicly 公开露面

press conference 记者招待会

confine *v.* (to sth.) keep or hold, restrict, within limits 限制; 限制范围内

re-entry module (太空船) 轨道舱

evaluation *n.* deciding the amount or value 估计; 评价

snack *n.* light usu hurriedly eaten meal 快餐

orbital module (太空船) 返回舱

excrement-collecting facility 收集排泄物设施

previous *a.* coming earlier in time or order 在前的; 早先的

### Proper Names

the Shenzhou VI spacecraft “神舟六号”宇宙飞船

the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Centre 酒泉卫星发射中心

Fei Junlong (宇航员) 费俊龙

Nie Haisheng (宇航员) 聂海胜

the Space Science and Application Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences 中国科学院太空科学与应用研究所



## Background Information

### the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Centre

中国酒泉卫星发射中心(JSLC)隶属中国人民解放军总装备部,是技术很强的科研试验部队,中心始建于1958年,是中国建设最早、规模最大的运载火箭和卫星综合发射场,被誉为“中国航天第一港”。发射中心主要用于执行低地轨道(LEO)和太阳同步轨道(SSO)的科学实验卫星及返回式卫星的发射任务。发射中心为我国航天事业的发展 and 战略、战术武器试验做出了卓越贡献,以其居于世界前列的发射成功率而蜚声中外,在中国航天史上写下了“九个第一”的不朽篇章。

发射中心地处甘肃省西部重镇酒泉市东北210公里处(额济纳旗一带地区)的巴丹吉林沙漠深处,毗邻万里长征西端雄伟壮观的嘉峪关,与驰名中外的文化艺术宝库敦煌相望。

### Fei Junlong

费俊龙,江苏昆山人,1965年5月出生,1982年6月入伍,1985年5月入党,现为中国人民解放军航天员大队三级航天员,上校军衔。他曾任空军某飞行学院飞行技术检查员,安全飞行1790小时,为空军特级飞行员。2005年6月,入选“神舟六号”飞船载人飞行乘组梯队成员。

### Nie Haisheng

聂海胜,湖北枣阳人,1964年9月出生,1983年6月入伍,1986年12月入党,现为中国人民解放军航天员大队三级航天员,上校军衔。他曾任空军航空兵某师某团领航主任,安全飞行1480小时,为空军一级飞行员。1998年1月正式成为我国首批航天员。他曾入选我国首次载人航天飞行员梯队。2005年6月,入选“神舟六号”飞船载人飞行乘组梯队成员。



## 评析

本文标题“Shenzhou VI set to blast off today”可释义为“Shenzhou VI has been set to blast off today”。

第1段提供本文最重要的信息:正式宣布两位宇航员(who)将在今天凌晨(when)奉命担任“神舟六号”(以下简称“神六”)航天飞行任务(what)。

第2段提供次要信息:“神六”将在甘肃酒泉卫星发射中心发射升空(where)。

第3段增加其他有关的背景信息:“神六”发射的准备工作已一切就绪。

第4段~第6段增加其他有关的背景信息:“神六”宇航员选拔的过程。

第7段提供其他重要信息:“神六”着陆的地点。

第8段~第9段提供其他重要信息:“神六”将进行有人参与的科学实验。

第10段~第11段提供其他信息:表明中国进行太空计划的目的——和平地利用太空资源。

第12段~第15段:介绍宇航员在“神六”上的工作和生活的情况。

第16段:“神六”研发所用的经费。

本文是典型的“倒金字塔”写作结构,根据信息的重要性递减安排顺序。

## Exercises

### Exercise A Questions for Reflection and Discussion

Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.

1. Where would Shenzhou VI land when it returned to the earth if



- all went well according to plan ?
2. Was it revealed, at the press conference just the day before launching, when the spacecraft would touch down ?
  3. Why do you think Shenzhou VI has been advanced compared with the previous one ?
  4. Is it possible, you think, that in China tourists will be taken into outer space in the near future ?

### **Exercise B Practice**

**According to the rule of headings, rewrite the following news headings.**

1. Qing Dynasty vase is expected to fetch record price  
(An ancient vase with a floor price of HK 90 million is expected to set a world record for a piece of Chinese art at an upcoming auction in Hong Kong. )
2. CPC set blueprint for next five years  
(A development roadmap for the next five years which aims to raise the living standards of the people was proposed yesterday by the Communist Party of China after concluding a key four-day meeting. )
3. China welcomed Merkel's victory  
(China extended congratulations yesterday to German conservative leader Angela Merkel on her first victory in becoming Germany's first woman chancellor in a grand coalition government. )
4. Anti-war mum was arrested in Washington  
(Cindy Sheehan, the American woman who has used her son's death in Iraq to spur the anti-war movement, was arrested on Monday while protesting outside the White House. )



5. Australia is to impose “draconian” laws  
(Australia is to impose “draconian” counter-terrorism laws after state and territory leaders agreed yesterday to wide-ranging security proposal made by Prime Minister John Howard in the wake of the London bombings. )
6. China is considering letting foreign banks operate on trial basis  
(China is considering letting some foreign banks do business in a district near Shanghai on trial basis as a possible first step toward opening its banking market to outsiders, a senior official said Thursday. )

## Leaders highlight common interests

### Concerns will be addressed through mutual respect and consultation

11月19日布什对中国进行正式友好访问。11月20日胡锦涛主席与来访的布什总统就中美两国共同关心的问题交换了看法。

**By Xing Zhigang**

President Hu Jintao and his US counterpart George W. Bush yesterday highlighted common interests and areas for co-operation to keep Sino-US on track.

As a sign of his positive attitude towards bilateral ties, Bush praised China for holding the Six-Party Talks on denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula, co-operation in the war on terror as well as its role in controlling bird flu.

While acknowledging differences between their countries, the two leaders pledged to address each other's concerns through

mutual respect and consultation.

“We both believe sustainable, healthy and stable development of Sino-US ties conforms to the common aspiration of our two peoples,” Hu said following a two-hour meeting with Bush in the Great Hall of the People.

Bush described bilateral ties as “very important,” saying both nations share many common opportunities and challenges in the 21st century.

He expressed his hope to “continue our dialogue on how to make our relations as open and constructive for people in both our countries. ”

Bush flew in from the Republic of Korea on Saturday for his third visit to China since taking office in 2001.

Following their talks, which the two leaders called “constructive, friendly and candid,” Hu told a joint news conference that the two countries agreed to shoulder their common responsibility and strengthen co-operation on a wide range of international regional issues.

They include UN reforms, development issues, the war on terror, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, potential international and regional flashpoints, natural disasters and the spread of such contagious epidemics as bird flu.

### **Agreements signed**

The agreements signed yesterday include a joint memorandum of understanding on an initiative for a mega port and a joint-action call for preventing bird flu amid fears of a global pandemic.

The two leaders also agreed to pursue joint efforts to end the nuclear standoff on the Korean Peninsula through the Six-Party Talks, Hu noted.



Bush praised China for playing a leading role in the talks, saying both the US and China want “a Korean Peninsula that is stable, peaceful and free of nuclear weapons.”

Hu stressed that China would work together with the United States to resolve growing trade frictions and crack down on intellectual property rights (IPR) violations.

He also vowed to unswervingly press ahead with exchange rate reform for the renminbi on the principle of benefiting not only China but also the world at large.

Bush said the United States and China are important trading partners while stressing that both gained from a system of free and fair trade.

Trade has proved to be one of the most frequent sources of disputes between the two countries as Washington said its trade deficit with Beijing is expected to exceed US \$ 200 billion this year.

### **The Taiwan question**

On the Taiwan question, Hu said Beijing will “do our utmost with all sincerity to strive for the prospect of a peaceful reunification of our country.”

“That being said, we will by no means tolerate ‘Taiwan independence’,” he said, with Bush standing next to him.

The Chinese leader expressed his appreciation for Bush’s stated opposition to “Taiwan independence” and his commitment to abiding by the one-China policy.

He assured Bush that China would stick to the road of peaceful development while developing democratic politics with Chinese characteristics and raising the level of human rights enjoyed by the Chinese people.

Bush said it is important that social, political and religious



freedom grows in China and Washington will “encourage China to continue making the historic transition to greater freedom.”

Bush also met Premier Wen Jiabao yesterday.

(*China Daily*, Nov. 21, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

counterpart *n.* person or thing exactly like, or closely corresponding to, another 相似的东西; 相对应的人, 对方

highlight *vt.* give prominence or emphasis to 使显著; 使精彩; 增强

keep sth. on track 步入正轨

denuclearize *vt.* 使非核武器化

bird flu *n.* 禽流感

pledge *vt.* give; engage; make an undertaking (to do sth.) 提出; 誓言; 保证

consultation *n.* 咨询; 商议

sustainable *a.* 能支撑住的; 能忍受的; 可证实的

conform *v.* (to sth.) be in agreement with; comply with 符合, 顺从, 遵守

take office 上台, 执政

candid *a.* (with sb.) frank, straight-forward 坦白的, 率直的

proliferation *n.* 激增, 扩散

flashpoint *n.* 闪(燃)点; [喻](战争等的)爆发点

contagious *a.* (指疾病)传染性的; (指人)患传染病的

epidemic *n.* 流行病; 传染病

trade friction *n.* 贸易摩擦

intellectual property right *n.* 知识产权

violation *n.* 违背; 冒犯; 侵害

vow *v.* promise or declare solemnly 立誓; 发誓





sincerity *n.* the quality of being sincere; honesty 真实; 诚挚;  
诚实

strive for sth. make great efforts 奋斗; 努力

reunification *n.* 统一

abide by *v.* be faithful to; keep (正式用语) 忠于; 遵守

### Proper Names

Hu Jintao 胡锦涛

George W. Bush 乔治·W·布什

Wen Jiabao 温家宝

### Background Information

#### Hu Jintao

胡锦涛, 1942 年 12 月出生于安徽绩溪。1964 年参加中国共产党。现任中国共产党中央委员会总书记, 中华人民共和国主席, 中共中央军事委员会主席, 中华人民共和国中央军事委员会主席。

#### George W. Bush

乔治·布什, 1946 年出生于美国康涅狄克州, 幼年移居德克萨斯州。1968 年获耶鲁大学历史系学士学位。1968—1973 年在得克萨斯国民警卫队空军担任战斗机飞行员。1975 年获哈佛大学工商管理学硕士学位。1975—1986 年在得克萨斯经营一家从事石油开采的公司。1994—2000 年任得克萨斯州州长, 2001 年就任第 43 任 (第 54 届) 美国总统, 2004 年 11 月竞选连任获胜, 2005 年 1 月就任第 55 届美国总统。

#### the Republic of Korea

公元 1 世纪后, 朝鲜半岛形成高丽、百济、新罗三个古国。公元 7 世纪中叶, 新罗在半岛占据统治地位。公元 10 世纪初, 高丽取代新罗。14 世纪末, 李氏王朝取代高丽, 定国号为朝鲜。1910 年 8 月朝鲜沦为日本殖民地, 1945 年 8 月 15 日获得解放。同时, 苏、美两



国部队以北纬 38 度线为界分别进驻北半部和南半部。1948 年 8 月 15 日,南半部宣告成立大韩民国,李承晚当选首任总统。1961 年朴正熙发动军事政变,开始长达 18 年的统治,在此期间韩国经济持续高速增长。1979 年朴正熙遇刺身亡,金斗焕发动政变,并于 1980 年出任总统。1987 年韩国实行总统直选,同年卢泰愚当选第 13 届总统。第 14 届至 16 届总统分别为金泳三、金大中和卢武铉。

### **Korea Peninsula**

朝鲜半岛地处亚洲大陆的东北部,三面环海,自北向南延伸,全长 1 100 公里。朝鲜半岛是世界上最早的人类发祥地之一。据《三国史记》和《高丽史》所记,5 000 多年以前,朝鲜的始祖王檀君建立古朝鲜,定都平壤。

### **Intellectual Property Rights**

知识产权是一种无形产权,是指知识产权所有人对其从事智力活动而创造的智力成果依法所享有的权利。知识产权的主要内容是专利权、商标权、反不正当竞争权和著作权。它的具体内容包括发明专利、实用新型专利、工业品外观设计专利、商标、著作权、服务标记、厂商名称、原产地名称、制止不正当竞争等。

## **Exercises**

### **Questions for Reflection and Discussion**

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. Which country hosted the Six-Party Talks on denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula ?
2. How many times has Bush visited China since he took office in 2001 ?
3. Why have trade affairs proved to be one of the most frequent sources of disput between the United States and China ?



4. What is your opinion about Bush's commitment to abiding by the one-China policy?

## From an actress to a director

才华横溢的年轻演员徐静蕾又喜爱上了导演的影片工作。她导演的影片《一个陌生女人的来信》一举获得成功,荣获第 52 届西班牙圣塞巴斯蒂安电影节最佳导演奖。

Xu Jinglei, who shot to fame as an actress, is now enjoying fame as a director. The award winning film *Peacock*, by first-time director, famous Chinese cameraman Gu Changwei, might be the topic of conversation among moviegoers, but another film is also making an impact on Chinese audiences. Called *Letter from An Unknown Woman*, it is directed by Xu Jinglei, who shot to fame as an actress and is now enjoying fame as a director.

*Letter from An Unknown Woman* is adapted from a novel of the same name written by Austrian writer Stefan Zweig. Director, Xu Jinglei, transplants the story to the background of Beijing in 1940s. The film depicts the moving love story of a woman who secretly loves a romantic writer from childhood. She falls pregnant and, after delivering their child, raises the boy all by herself and is forgotten by the man she loved. It is not until the loss of her son that this woman writes a long letter to her former lover before she dies. The movie was an emotional experience for director, Xu Jinglei.

"It was back in college when I first read this novel and my tears wet the pillow. At that time, I read it as a novel about a

faithful love being cheated. Ten years later, when I read it again I discovered something more in it something about the life, the soul, and the great helplessness of people. I think this is a major reason I wanted to shoot this film.”

There are a great number of psychological descriptions in the novel, which were turned into delicate and aesthetic images on the screen. Last year, *Letter from An Unknown Woman* won “Altadis-Best New Director” at Spain’s prestigious Sebastian Film Festival. Thirty-year-old Xu Jinglei graduated from Performing Department of Beijing Film Academy. She’s not the type of actress who impresses you with her attractiveness but with her fresh and natural manner. So far, she has appeared in dozen films. However, Xu Jinglei was never satisfied with only being an actress.

In her opinion, an actress means a lot of long waiting for a good screenplay and a good director. In 2002, she released her maiden work *I and Papa*, a realistic film that depicts the vague and changing emotions between father and daughter in a broken family. Xu Jinglei prefers directing to acting and is confident of producing excellent work. “Now directing is more important to me. I could shoot a film that is both artistic and commercial. I like watching British and French films, and also the Hollywood blockbusters. The shooting practices of film are what we can see the key is how and where you apply those practices.” Xu Jinglei says, her directing career seems much smoother than her acting career.

After *I and Papa* and *Letter from An Unknown Woman*, Xu Jinglei has three others films she’s working on. One is about ancient China, one she is currently writing a script for herself, and the other is one of the films that the US invited directors from ten countries to record in the US after 911. None of the screenplays for



these films is yet complete. The director says she will start shoot whichever one has a finished screenplay first. Anyway, all the films of this talented director are worth seeing. They are always artistic and often surprising.

(*China Daily*, Oct. 5, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

impact *n.* strong impression or effect 强烈印象或影响

shoot to fame 一举成名

transplant *v.* take up (plants, etc.) with their roots and plant in another place 移植; 转移

delicate *a.* 柔软的, 纤细的; 细致的; 柔和的; 淡的; 精密的, 灵敏的

aesthetic *a.* 美学的; 审美的; 艺术的

prestigious *a.* 带来声望的; 有声望的

screenplay *n.* 电影剧本

maiden *a.* 处女的; *n.* 处女, 未婚女子

vague *a.* not clear or distinct 不清楚的; 模糊的; 含混的; 茫然的

blockbuster *a.* 可摧毁建筑物的强力爆炸物; (喻) 引起突出效果的人或物

script *n.* 戏剧脚本的原稿, 广播原稿 (为 manuscript 之略); 打字原稿 (为 typescript 的略写)

### Proper Names

Gu Changwei 顾长卫 (导演)

Xu Jinlei 徐静蕾 (导演)

Altadis-Best New Director 金贝壳奖 (最佳导演奖)

Sebastian Film Festival 圣塞巴斯蒂安电影节

Beijing Film Academy 北京电影学院



## Background Information

### Gu Changwei

顾长卫, 摄影师, 导演。1978 年考入北京电影学院摄影系, 获得过美国奥斯卡最佳摄影奖提名以及“世纪百位杰出摄影师”等荣誉。主要摄影作品有影片《孩子王》《红高粱》《菊豆》和《边走边唱》等。2005 年 2 月 19 日, 第 55 届柏林国际电影节奖项揭晓, 顾长卫执导的《孔雀》获得第二大奖——评委会奖(银熊奖)。

### Xu Jinglei

徐静蕾, 1974 年出生于北京, 北京电影学院表演系毕业。曾主演《爱情麻辣烫》《开往春天的地铁》《我和爸爸》《我爱你》《一个陌生女人的来信》等多部影片。导演《我和爸爸》和《一个陌生女人的来信》。1999 年, 徐静蕾凭借在《爱情麻辣烫》中的表演, 获得中国电影学会表演奖。2002 年美国 *Variety* 杂志的 Derek Elley 称赞徐静蕾的表演“极富层次与质感”, 并称她在《我爱你》中的表演“必将奠定她作为一个才华横溢的年轻演员在世界影坛的地位。”2004 年, 徐静蕾自编、自导、自演的电影《我和爸爸》荣获第四届华语电影传媒大奖最佳编导奖。2004 年 9 月, 徐静蕾自编、自导、自演的电影《一个陌生女人的来信》荣获第 52 届西班牙圣塞巴斯蒂安电影节最佳导演奖。

### Sebastian Film Festival

圣塞巴斯蒂安电影节始于 1953 年, 当时还是弗朗格独裁统治下的一项旅游项目。西班牙转为民主共和国之后, 该电影节挣扎着挺过了 20 世纪 70 年代, 到 80 年代后终于在电影界成为仅次于戛纳、柏林和威尼斯的世界第四大国际电影节。

2004 年 9 月 25 日在西班牙举行的第 52 届圣塞巴斯蒂安电影节, 有来自 15 个国家的 18 部影片参加“金贝壳”奖的角逐。中国导演、演员徐静蕾凭借自编自导自演的影片《一封陌生女人的来信》获得最佳导演“金贝壳”奖。



## Exercises

### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. Who adapted the novel of *Letter from An Unknown Woman* for film ?
2. What motivated Xu Jinlei to direct the film of *Letter from An Unknown Woman* ?
3. Why does Xu Jinlei prefer directing to acting ?
4. Have you seen the film of *Letter from An Unknown Woman* ?  
What comments do you make upon it ?



## Unit 2 Chinese Affairs II

### 英语新闻导读 2

#### 新闻标题的缩写词、简缩词

标题是新闻报道的点睛之笔,通常以鲜明的黑体大字在文章的抢眼处标出,它既要扣住全文要点,突出中心,又要新颖醒目,其作用不可忽视。但对不少读者来说,首先碰到的问题是标题奇特,无法一看就懂。究竟是什么东西妨碍顺利阅读和准确理解标题呢?原因在于新闻报道作为一种独特的文体,它的文法和用词与一般的书面英语有很大的区别。这一点在标题的使用上显得尤为突出。因此,对英语学习者来说,掌握标题语言的特点,是读懂标题的关键。新闻报道标题的主要特点是短而精,力求删繁就简,因此会经常使用缩写词和简缩词。

缩写词又称首字母缩略词,将几个词的首字母加在一起合成一字,全部用大写字母拼成,从而代替一组冗长复杂的词或词组。这样,既可节省版面标题词数,又能更好地提示新闻内容,使人读来颇感简洁易记,还可使版面编排减少沉闷之感。例如:

**Rally marks 55th birthday of CPPCC** (CPPCC = The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference 中国人民政治协商会议,简称人民政协) 庆祝人民政协成立 55 周年大会 (Xinhua, Sep. 22, 2004)

**EU refuses to grant MES to China** (EU = European Union 欧盟; MES = Market Economy Status 市场经济地位) 欧盟拒绝承认中国完全市场经济地位 (www. cctv. com, June, 29, 2004)





**Video creates a UFO stir** (UFO=Unidentified Flying Object 飞碟)墨西哥空军偶遇 UFO “天外来客”忽隐忽现 (*China Daily*, Nov. 30, 2004)

从以上实例中不难发现,英语新闻标题中经常出现的缩写词主要分为三类。

### 1. 组织机构等专有名称

如上述例句中的 CPPCC (人民政协)和 EU (欧盟)。此外还有:

UNESCO=United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 联合国教科文组织

IMF=International Monetary Fund 国际货币基金组织

ASEAN=Association of Southeast Asian Nations 东南亚国家联盟,简称“东盟”

GATT=General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 关贸总协定

WTO=World Trade Organization 世界贸易组织

OPEC=Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries 石油输出国组织,简称“欧佩克”

PLO=Palestine Liberation Organization 巴勒斯坦解放组织,简称“巴解”

IOC=International Olympic Committee 国际奥林匹克委员会

NASA=National Aeronautics and Space Administration (美国)国家宇航局

WHO=World Health Organization 世界卫生组织

OAU=Organization of African Unity 非洲统一组织

### 2. 常见事物的名称

如 UFO=Unidentified Flying Object (不明飞行物;“飞碟”)。此外还有:



DJI=Dow-Jones Index 道琼斯指数

PC=personal computer 个人电脑

ABM=anti-ballistic missile 反弹道导弹

PR=public relations 公共关系

SALT=Strategic arms limitation talks 限制战略武器会谈

SDI=strategic defence initiative 战略防御措施

GMT=Greenwich Mean Time 格林尼治标准时间

### 3. 表示人们的职业、职务或职称的名词

如 MP(议员)。此外还有:

PM=prime minister 总理;首相

GM=general manager 总经理

VIP=very important person 贵宾;要人

TP=traffic policeman 交通警察

PA=personal assistant 私人助理

新闻标题除了使用缩写词外,还经常运用简缩词。简缩词,亦称节缩词,通过截头去尾的方法将一些常用的名词、形容词等截短或缩短,其宗旨同样是为了节省标题字数。例如:graduate(毕业生)—grad; hospital(医院)—hosp; billion(10 亿)—bln; percent(百分比)—pc; cigarette(香烟)—cig。

请看实例:

Manned spaceflight project costs China less than 20 bln yuan in 13 years(bln= billion) 中国发展载人航天工程 13 年 花费不到 200 亿元(*Xinhua*, Nov. 30, 2005)

这类节缩词不仅在标题中广泛使用,以节省篇幅,而且还时常出现在新闻报道的行文中。有时,这类词汇很难在词典中查到,现在汇列一些常见诸英语报端的这类节缩词,供读者读报时对照、查考。

Aussie=Australian 澳大利亚的

biz=business 商业



champ=champion 冠军  
con=convict 罪犯  
deli=delicatessen 熟食  
expo=exposition 博览会  
homo=homosexual 同性恋  
lib=liberation 解放  
pro=professional 专业的;职业的  
rep=representative 代表  
Russ=Russia 俄罗斯  
Sec=secretary 秘书  
chute=parachute 降落伞  
copter=helicopter 直升机  
nat'l=national 全国的  
com'l=commercial 商业的;广告  
c'tee=committee 委员会  
C'wealth=Commonwealth 英联邦  
telly=television 电视机  
tech=technology 技术  
pix=pictures 电影  
vet=veteran 老兵;老手  
vic=victory 胜利

## Liu Xiang continues impressive hurdle run

奥运冠军刘翔在日本横滨田径全明星赛上以 13.08 秒成绩再次赢得 110 米跨栏项目金牌。

China's star hurdler Liu Xiang reacts as he crosses the finish



line in the men's 110m hurdle final at the Seiko Super track and field meet in Yokohama yesterday.

YOKOHAMA, Japan: Chinese Olympic champion Liu Xiang won the 110-metre hurdles at the Yokohama track and field meet yesterday, his second victory in three days after powering his way to the title at the Shanghai Golden Grand Prix on Saturday.

Liu, who equaled the world record of 12.91 seconds to win gold at the Athens Olympics, clocked 13.08 yesterday, beating Maurice Wignall of Jamaica and Sergey Demidyuk of Ukraine.

Four-time world champion Allen Johnson of the United States and 2005 world champion Ladji Doucoure of France did not compete in Japan.

"It is a good result. And the time is the same as what I achieved at the Helsinki World Championships. I am very satisfied with the result. I came here to win and I did," said Liu, whose bid to become world champion failed in Helsinki in August when he finished in second place, 0.01 second behind Doucoure.

"It was comfortable. I think I will be able to run under 13 seconds again sooner or later but I'm not losing sleep over it or putting pressure on myself," Liu said.

Apart from Liu, several other big guns won their events.

Athens Olympic gold medalist Justin Gatlin defended his men's 100 metres title while Allyson Felix won the women's event to make it an American sprint double.

Gatlin clocked 10.04 seconds to beat Olusoji Fasuba of Nigeria into second and Christopher Williams of Jamaica into third, with the two both marking 10.13 for a photo finish.

World 200m champion Felix won the women's 100m in 11.05, beating her compatriot Me'Lisa Barber and Julia Chermoshanskaiya



of Russia.

However, undisputed pole vault queen Yelena Isinayeva of Russia failed to clear 4.50 metres.

“I was so tired. I have had a lot of competition. I won the summer and winter world championships, I set new world records, and I tried to do my best today, but I couldn’t,” said Isinbayeva, who also travelled from Shanghai. “It was the first time that I failed to clear 4.50 metres because I usually start from 4.60 or 4.70. I was too tired, so I started from 4.50.”

Tatiana Grigorieva of Australia won the pole vault with a mark of 4.10 metres.

(*China Daily*, Sep. 20, 2005)

### New Words and Phases

finish line *n.* a line that marks the end of a course for racing 终点线; 赛跑时标在跑道最末端的线

hurdle *n.* [体] 跨栏

track and field 田径运动, 在跑道及其围成的田赛场上进行的体育运动

equal to do make or produce something equal to 生产、制作或创造出与……相同的事物

bid *n.* an earnest effort to win or attain something 努力争取; 要赢得或得到某东西的热切努力

title *n.* [体] 冠军

compatriot *n.* a person from one’s own country 同国人; 同胞; 自己国家的人

undisputed *a.* 无争议的, 毫无疑问的, 当然的

pole vault [体] 撑竿跳高

### Proper Names

Super track and field meet in Yokohama 横滨田径全明星赛



Yokohama 横滨, 日本本州东南一城市, 位于东京湾西岸口

Seiko 日本精工株式会社

Shanghai Golden Grand Prix 海黄金大奖赛

Helsinki 赫尔辛基, 芬兰首都

## Background Information

### China Daily

《中国日报》创刊于改革开放之初的 1981 年, 是中华人民共和国第一份, 也是目前唯一一份全国性英文日报。《中国日报》坚持“让世界了解中国, 让中国走向世界”的办报宗旨, 目前已成为国内外公认的中国最具权威性的英文刊物, 也是我国被国外主流媒体转引率最高的报纸。作为我国唯一一份进入西方主流社会的报纸, 《中国日报》在国内外政界、商界和高知识阶层拥有众多的忠实读者, 已发行到全世界 150 多个国家和地区。作为六大国家级重点网站之一的中国日报网站日均访问人次已超过 400 万。《中国日报》已成为国内外高端群体了解中国、了解世界的必读报纸, 也日益成为国内各级政府和全球具有远见卓识的精明商家捕捉重大商机、扩大高尚商品市场占有率、提高招商引资效率的不可替代的信息渠道。

### 评析

第 1 段交待本消息最重要的内容: 在昨天进行的横滨田径全明星赛中, 中国飞人刘翔卫冕。在 3 天之内, 他连续获得两项冠军。此前, 在上海黄金大奖赛夺冠。

第 2 段~第 5 段补充详细信息: 卫冕成绩, 亚军及比赛中几员选手的缺席等细节情况。

第 6 段到文章末提供了这次田径大赛中其他项目如 100 米短跑, 撑杆跳等项目的比赛结果。

综合以上分析, 这条新闻首先采用导语手法点明了消息的重点, 然后补充详细内容。这篇新闻是典型的消息写作结构。



## Exercises

### Exercise A Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. What's Liuxiang's reaction towards the victory?
2. How many champions mentioned in this news? Please list them respectively.
3. Why did the pole vault queen fail to clear 4.50 meters this track and field meet?

### Exercises B Practice

**Read the following titles of the news and translate them.**

CCTV slot auction fails to hit target *www.chinaview.cn* Nov, 30, 2005

China vows to keep AIDS cases below 1.5 mln by 2010 *www.chinaview.cn* Nov. 30, 2005

ASEAN launches wildlife law enforcement net work *People's Daily*, Dec. 1, 2005

Weekly Mag for Stamp Lovers to be Launched *People's Daily*, Jul. 7, 2002

New Groups Boost Hi-Tech Research *China Daily*, Sep. 15, 2003



## Beijing unveils mascots for 2008 Olympics

2005 年 11 月 11 日夜,北京工人体育馆吸引全球关注的目光:第 29 届奥林匹克运动会吉祥物揭开了神秘的面纱,正式亮相。吉祥物由五个分别以“鱼、熊猫、奥运圣火、藏羚羊、京燕”为创意,被亲切地叫做“贝贝、晶晶、欢欢、迎迎、妮妮”的“中国福娃”组成。这组形象可爱、活泼的吉祥物,以“北京欢迎你”的谐音命名,将北京的祝福、中国的祝福带给世界。



Beijing unveiled five mascots for the 2008 Olympics on Friday — five cartoon renditions of a panda, fish, Tibetan antelope, swallow and the Olympic flame.

After years of fierce lobbying and months of secrecy, Beijing unveiled five mascots for the 2008 Olympics on Friday, opening a marketing blitz that is expected to reap record profits.

In an elaborate, nationally televised gala at a Beijing sports arena to mark the 1,000 — day countdown until the Games, senior Chinese leaders introduced the mascots — cartoon renditions of a panda, fish, Tibetan antelope, swallow and the Olympic flame, each one the color of one of the Olympic rings.

“The five friends are an incredible little family carefully chosen by Beijing 2008 to represent all of China to carry a message of





friendship to the children of the world,” International Olympic Committee president Jacques Rogge said in a statement that was read at the ceremony.

“China is so lucky to have so many beautiful animals to represent the Olympic spirit,” Rogge said.

The animals were introduced as Bei Bei, Jing Jing, Huan Huan, Ying Ying and Ni Ni — which, put together, translates to “Beijing welcomes you !”

It is the most number of mascots any Olympic Games has had in more than 30 years. The Salt Lake City and Sydney Games both had three.

A plethora of real and mythic creatures were among the candidates considered by Chinese leaders, Olympic officials and design specialists over the past year. Among those that didn’t make the cut were the dragon and a magical monkey out of Chinese folklore.

The choice, the subject of lively media speculation for months, has been a secret since it was finalized three months ago.

At stake for China is one of the most marketable symbols in the Olympics — a symbol that stands to generate significant revenues and public support for the Beijing Games, which will cost an estimated \$ 38 billion.

Sales of licensed products, including those with the mascot, brought in about \$ 300 million at the 2000 Sydney Olympics. Host cities keep 10 to 15 percent of the royalties, helping to defray the costs of staging the Games.

Officials with the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games say they expect sales of such products to be higher still.

On Saturday, postage stamps and more than 300 other licensed products of the mascot go on sale at 188 authorized venues across



the country, widening a product line of T-shirts, caps, pens and bags bearing the 2008 Games logo, according to Olympic officials.

Beyond the sales expectations, China has tried to use the mascot-selection process to involve communities far from Beijing. On hand for the unveiling at the Workers Gymnasium in eastern Beijing were 100 children “ambassadors” from western provinces.

(*Agencies*, Nov. 14, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

unveil *v.* 使公诸于众, 揭开, 揭幕, 除去……的面纱

mascot *n.* a person, an animal, or an object believed to bring good luck, especially one kept as the symbol of an organization such as a sports team 吉祥物

lobby *v.* 游说; 运动; 疏通

blitz *n.* an intense campaign 激烈的竞选运动

elaborate *adj.* 精心制作的, 详细阐述的, 精细

gala *n.* a festive occasion, especially a lavish social event or entertainment 节日庆祝活动; 节日期间的活动, 尤指愉快热烈的社会事件或娱乐活动

arena *n.* 竞争场所, 活动场所

rendition *n.* an interpretation of a musical score or a dramatic piece 艺术处理

Tibetan antelope 藏羚羊

plethora *n.* superabundance 过多

folklore *n.* 民间传说; 民俗学

revenue *n.* 收入, 国家的收入, 税收

defray *v.* pay 支付



## Proper Names

The Salt Lake City 盐湖城,美国犹他州首府和最大城市,位于该州中北部大盐湖附近

Sydney Games 悉尼,澳大利亚东南部一城市,位于塔斯曼海入海口处是澳大利亚最大的城市,也是该国的重要海港和主要的文化和金融中心

## Background Information

### the Olympic rings

随着奥林匹克不断地深入人心,作为奥林匹克标志的五环也广为人知,但是这个标志的真正意义知道的人却不多。奥林匹克标志是由《奥林匹克宪章》确定的,它由 5 个奥林匹克环套接组成,可以是单色,也可以是蓝、黄、黑、绿、红 5 种颜色。环从左到右互相套接,上面是蓝、黑、红环,下面是黄、绿环。整个造型为一个底部小的规则梯形。奥林匹克标志象征五大洲和全世界的运动员在奥运会上相聚一堂。

## Exercises

### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. List the five mascots respectively.
2. What did the name of the five mascots stand for?
3. How many mascots did the Salt Lake City and Sydney Games have?



## Taihe Rye Record signs Super Girl champion

“超级女声”电视节目异常火爆。2005 年冠军得主李宇春以她“假小子”形象和泼辣的演唱风格给观众留下了深刻的印象。几乎所有大唱片公司都想与她合作，最终太合麦田唱片公司跟她签约。

Super Girl has been a phenomenon. As the champion of this year's super girl contest, Li Yuchun, known for her tomboy appearance, hot performing style and large number of fans, is definitely the center of the phenomenon.

Nearly all of the big record companies wanted her under their label, but Taihe Rye eventually signed her. Yesterday, Monday October 24, a grand signing ceremony at Beijing Hotel was held, titled “Welcome Spring”, which literally means “Welcome Chun”, to announce the record deal. Many fans of Li Yuchun came to witness this memorable moment.

Chinese showbiz rarely produces well known icons. Sure, there are the dozen or so movie actors who can carry a film, and the odd rocker who fills a stadium. But seldom does a face on China's small screen really stand out. Li Yuchun, a 21-year-old Sichuanese music student, has done the job. As the champion of this year's super girl contest, Li Yuchun's supporters are from all over the country. These fans call themselves corn or yumi in Chinese, which means the fans of Yu, to show their endless love for this promising new star. If you came to see the grand signing ceremony at Beijing Hotel, you would be affected by their enthusiasm.

Dressed in yellow, the color of corn, hundreds of fans sit on



the hall floor at the Beijing Hotel, singing the song *You're the only one in my heart*, waiting to witness their idol's record deal official signing.

Although Li Yuchun's hot performing style and unique personality has drawn many fans, some criticize that she actually isn't a good singer. To this, Zhang Yadong, the producer of her debut album, expresses his confidence in having a fabulous collaboration with her. "I don't have any pressure of making her debut album. I think her voice carries a special character. And I have great confidence in myself as well as Taihe Rye Record."

Talking about what Li Yuchun's debut album would be like, Song Ke, the director of Taihe Rye Record Company says there are many possibilities. It's just the start of Li Yuchun's music career, and Taihe is well known for its casual laid back style.

"I don't know for sure when this album would come out. I hope we can release it with a high quality as soon as possible. Taihe Rye Record is well known for slow fire style. Our longest record of producing an album is 5 years, for Pushu's second album. But I can promise, we won't let Yumi wait that long."

During the ceremony, Zhang Yadong together with Li Yuchun, performed the Beatles' famous song *Yesterday*, this may give us a hint of how her upcoming album may sound. Zhang said he would like to make an album filled with a warm atmosphere.

Whether or not Li Yuchun can follow in American Idol winner Kelly Clarkson's footsteps, turning herself from the singing contest champion to top selling singer, time will tell.

(*China Daily*, July 2, 2005)



## New Words

showbiz show business 娱乐性行业; 娱乐界

enthusiasm *n.* 热情, 热忱; 对某物或某事的极大热情或兴趣

debut *n.* 首次演出, 演员等首次在公众面前演出

album *n.* 一套唱片, 一套录音磁带; 放在封套里存放在一起的一套唱片或录音磁带

fabulous *adj.* 寓言中的, 寓言般的, 神话般的, 传统上的; 惊人的, 难以置信的

idol *n.* 偶像, 崇拜物

hint *n.* 暗示, 提示, 线索

upcoming *adj.* occurring soon; forthcoming 很快会出现的; 即将到来的

## Proper Names

Taihe Rye Record 太合麦田

the Beatles 甲壳虫乐队, 又称披头士乐团, 英国流行歌曲乐队, 由约翰·列侬, 林安·斯塔尔, 保罗·麦卡特尼和乔治·哈里森组成。该乐队于 1962 年首次赢得国际声誉, 于 1970 年解散

## Background Information

### Taihe Rye Record

1996 年宋柯创建麦田音乐制作公司, 致力于中国内地优秀原创流行音乐作品和人才的发掘。其开山之作《青春无悔》被众多媒体评为中国原创音乐典范之作, 成为当年销量冠军, 使得麦田音乐迅速成为内地最具影响的独立品牌。2004 年, 麦田与太合传媒合作成立北京太合麦田音乐文化发展有限公司, 组建后的太合麦田拥有着业界一流的管理、制作、执行、推广团队。此次合作再次引发巨大轰动, 成为媒体和业界瞩目焦点。



### **Super Girl**

“超级女声”作为一档地方电视娱乐节目,迅速窜红,报名者踊跃,收看者甚众,更作为一种文化现象,引起社会的广泛关注。随着它的即将落幕,人们对此的争议也变得十分激烈。确切地说,属于一种平民造星运动。

### **Exercises**

#### **Questions for Reflection and Discussion**

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. Who is Li Yuchun? What is she known for?
2. How did Yuchun's fans call themselves, and why?
3. How did Zhang Yadong make remarks about Li Yuchun?



## Unit 3 American Affairs I

### 英语新闻导读 3

### 新闻标题的修辞

在英语新闻中,标题被视作报道全文的缩写,许多新闻标题都非常简洁、精练,既有效地传递了一些微妙的隐含信息,又使读者在义、音、形等方面得到美的享受。为了尽量吸引读者,编辑往往运用各种修辞手段和修辞技巧,力争使新闻标题更具吸引力。

#### 1. 使用习语典故

在新闻标题中会不时直接或间接使用习语典故,增强语言的俏皮味道和表达力。例如:

the Old Man and the Economic Sea 老人与经济海。典自海明威的名著《老人与海》(*The Old Man and the Sea*)。

Grammy Apple of New York's Eye? 格莱美奖,纽约人心目中的最爱? 典自《圣经》apple of one's eye,意为“珍爱之物”。

#### 2. 借代

借代是新闻中所常用的修辞手段,它可以节省篇幅,避免重复,增加语言的形象性和表达效果。例如:

Thank Heavens for Brussels 欧盟有救了。其中布鲁塞尔(Brussels)为比利时首都,欧盟总部所在地,此处指代欧盟。

The Columbine Effect 哥伦拜恩效应。Columbine 是校名,在这里指 1999 年 4 月 20 日该校发生的枪杀事件。文章讨论这一事件所





造成的社会影响。

### 3. 押韵

标题写作常常使用头韵(Alliteration)和尾韵(Rhyme),旨在造成声色效果,渲染气氛,从而吸引读者的注意力。例如:

Needy or Greedy? 贫困还是贪婪? 此处运用了尾韵。

Soldiers Salaries Soar 士兵薪水剧增。头韵修辞手法。

### 4. 比喻

比喻是以人们熟知的事物去描绘、说明不成熟或比较抽象的事物,使得语言简明生动。标题通常使用暗喻(Metaphor)。例如:

The New Beetle Hits Town 城市流行甲虫车。暗喻,此处的beetle既不指“甲壳虫”,也不指甲壳虫乐队似的流行歌手,而是指新款汽车。

Hookers getting the hook 钩人者被钩。这是一篇有关美国一些城市打击卖淫活动的文章,“hooker”表示“妓女”的意思。

### 5. 对仗

对仗(Antithesis)可以使语言形象鲜明,从而加强表达力度。例如:

Rich Man, Poor Man 富球星,穷观众。

Capital Rich, Revenue Poor 资本雄厚,收益可怜。

### 6. 讽刺

讽刺(Irony)可以鲜明的表示立场,同时也可以增强新闻的表达力度。例如:

Chrome-plated independence 电镀的独立。讽刺,在每年铬出口量只有80万吨的某小国家,有人扬言要“完全自力更生”)



## 7. 双关语(Pun)

不少新闻周刊都喜欢用双关语,使标题产生讽刺和诙谐的效果。  
例如:

Socker Kicks off with Violence 足球开踢,拳打脚踢。

A New Harvest of Troubles 农产品丰收,新问题成堆。



### **Bush picks Roberts as top judge**

**President urges swift Senate approval; liberal groups  
concerned over choice**

美国总统布什提名让保守的法官约翰·罗伯茨来填补最高法院的大法官空缺。这是 11 年来最高法院第一次出现空缺。由于罗伯茨在很多社会问题上持强硬的保守主义观点,因此他在美国参议院听证会上将会面临艰苦考验。美国最高法院对美国社会拥有巨大影响,因为它对于最有争议的宪法和社会问题具有最后裁决权。布什总统将提名谁来填补空缺,最高法院以及美国的政治生态将如何变化,成为美国民众关注的焦点。

WASHINGTON: US President George W. Bush nominated appeals court judge John Roberts yesterday to replace the late William Rehnquist as US chief justice of the Supreme Court.

“Judge Roberts has earned the nation’s confidence, and I’m pleased to announce that I will nominate him to serve as the 17th chief justice of the Supreme Court,”Bush said in the Oval Office with Roberts at his side.



Bush urged the Senate to move quickly to confirm the 50-year-old conservative in time for the October 3 start of the new term of the Supreme Court. Rehnquist died on Saturday of cancer.

“It’s in the interests of the court and the country to have a chief justice on the bench on the first full day of the fall term. The Senate is well along in the process of considering Judge Roberts’ qualifications. They know his record, and his fidelity to the law. I’m confident the Senate can complete hearings and confirm him as chief justice within a month,” Bush said.

Roberts is already waiting Senate confirmation hearings this week to serve on the Supreme Court. While some Senate Democrats call Roberts out of the mainstream, his confirmation has seemed assured.

He had been dominated in July by Bush to replace Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, who is retiring. Bush said he would move to fill the second opening on the high court in a timely manner.

Rehnquist’s death gave Bush a historic opportunity to reshape the court, which interprets the US Constitution and decides on major legal questions such as abortion.

A senior administration official said Bush met with Roberts in the White House residence on Sunday and offered him the position yesterday morning.

The official said such a move had been at the back of Bush’s mind, and that he was considered a natural-born leader for the court.

Liberal groups have expressed opposition to Roberts because of his conservative writings as an attorney for former President Ronald Reagan’s administration and his rulings as an appeals court judge. However, it does not appear that his opponents have



enough votes to block Roberts' confirmation.

Bush had taken weeks to settle on Roberts once O'Connor announced her retirement in June.

(*Agencies, China Daily*, Sep. 6, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

nominate *vt.* put forward for election to a position 提名, 推荐, 任命

appeals court judge 上诉法院法官

the Supreme Court 最高法院

earn *vt.* get in return for work, as a reward for one's qualities or in payment for a loan 赚, 挣得, 获得

conservative *n. & adj.* person who opposes to (great or sudden) change 保守派; 保守的, 守旧的

on the bench 开庭审问案件; 当法官

fidelity *n.* loyalty, faithfulness 忠实, 诚实, 忠诚

hearings *n.* 意见, 听讼

mainstream *n.* dominant trend, tendency 主流

the US Constitution 《美国宪法》

abortion *n.* 流产, 堕胎

at the back of 在……之后, 在……背后

natural-born *adj.* 天生的

attorney *n.* 律师

ruling *n.* decision made by sb. in authority, eg. a judge 裁决

block *vt.* make movement difficult or impossible in (by sth. being in the way) 妨碍, 阻塞

settle on decide to take, choose 决定



## Proper Names

John Roberts 约翰·罗伯茨, 哥伦比亚特区联邦上诉法院法官

William Rehnquist 威廉, 美国联邦最高法院大法官

the Oval Office 美国白宫的椭圆形办公室, 即总统办公室

the Senate 参议院

Sandra Day O'Connor 桑德拉, 美国历史上第一位女性联邦最高法院大法官

Liberal groups 美国自由派

## Background Information

### the Senate

美国参议院, 两院之一, 另一院为众议院。美国每一州于参议院中均有两位议员作为代表, 与各州人口无关, 全院员额为 100 名议员。参议员任期 6 年, 相互交错, 故每隔两年改选约三分之一的席位。美国总统为参议院主席, 但不担任参议员; 除非是为了打破表决平手的僵局, 否则不得投票。参议院公认较众议院更为审慎; 参议员名额较少且任期较短, 容许学院派看法与党派之见, 较众议院更易受公共舆论影响。参议院拥有若干表列于宪法而未授予众议院的权力。其中最重要的是, 批准条约或任命重要人事时, 须征询参议院之建议并得其认可。

### Liberal groups

美国自由派的主要特色是坚持扩大联邦政府的权力和作用, 经济上推崇凯恩斯主义, 鼓励政府更多地干预经济生活, 凭借增加政府开支, 刺激经济复苏, 减缓失业压力; 社会政策上提倡男女平等, 减少种族歧视, 给劳工一定的利益, 并敦促政府实行福利措施软化社会矛盾。



### 评析

第 1 段交待了本条新闻最全面的信息:美国总统布什提名上诉法院法官约翰·罗伯茨接替原美国联邦最高法院大法官威廉担任新一届大法官。

第 2 段~第 7 段详细叙述了美国总统布什对这一提名的态度,提出了他对这一提名的理由,同时敦促参议院尽快批准这一决定,布什的这一提名的用意是想要重组法庭。

第 8 段~第 9 段叙述了一位高级官员的观点,这位高级官员指出在公布提名之前布什已经与约翰·罗伯茨进行了会面,罗伯茨能得到这一提名是势在必得。

第 10 段~第 11 段叙述了美国自由派反对提名罗伯茨是因为他在很多社会问题上持强硬的保守主义观点。然而他们的力量还不够能够推翻这一提名,预示布什会取得最终的胜利。

### Exercises

#### Exercise A Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. Why did America need to appoint a new top judge?
2. What are the different opinions on the nomination of John Roberts?
3. Why did Bush nominate John Roberts as US chief justice of the Supreme Court? What was his purpose?
4. What do you think of the legal question about abortion?

#### Exercise B Practice

**Read the following news titles and try to find out the figures of speech of these titles.**



1. Tokyo's Own Gang of Four 日本的“四人帮”
2. A Tale of Two Hearts 双心记
3. Jazzy in Jeans, Sassy in Sweater 穿上牛仔裤活泼利索;套上羊毛衫潇洒俊俏
4. Middle East: A Cradle of Terror 中东:恐怖主义的摇篮
5. On “The Rock” 困境中的古巴关塔那摩基地(The Rock 为美军驻古巴军事基地的名称)
6. Accusers Accused 告人不成,反被人告
7. White House Will Deal with Iraq 美国倒萨
8. Russian Reform Old Wine in New Bottle 俄罗斯改革——新瓶装陈酒

## Bush's visit symbolic but still important

2005 年 11 月 19 日乔治·沃克·布什对我国进行访问。这是布什就任总统以来第三次到访中国。美国总统布什在北京同中国国家主席胡锦涛、国务院总理温家宝举行了会谈,双方达成共识:坚持从战略高度和长远角度看待和处理两国关系,牢牢把握共同利益,妥善处理彼此关切,全面拓展各领域互利合作,不断推进 21 世纪中美建设性合作关系。

BEIJING, Nov. 19 — Anti-terrorism co-operation, nuclear stand-off on the Korean Peninsula and Iran, the Taiwan question, trade deficit, intellectual property rights protection, and bird flu.

The wide range of topics on the agenda during US President George W. Bush's visit to China shows that Washington and Beijing share more and more common interests, according to analysts.

This fact, they predict, will prompt Bush to sound a more



positive note while outlining his administration's China policy in Beijing.

Bush was scheduled to fly from Busan, the Republic of Korea, to Beijing on Saturday for a three-day visit, during which he will hold talks with his Chinese counterpart Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao.

"The Bush visit is largely symbolic, but it will be of real significance to developing bilateral relations," said Li Xiaogang, a researcher with the Institute of American Studies under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

"It will help build the personal rapport between Bush and Hu, strengthen mutual trust at the highest level and stabilize the overall situation of Sino-US ties. "

US Deputy Secretary of State Bob Zoellick made a keynote speech on China policy on September 21, stating the critical need for America to co-operate effectively with an emerging China to safeguard many common interests shared by the two powers.

Given China's growing economic and political influence around the globe, Zoellick asked China to be "a responsible stakeholder" to work with the US to sustain the international system.

"Zoellick's speech can be taken as a cornerstone for the Bush administration's China policy, which apparently takes a pragmatic and balanced approach towards China's peaceful rise," Li said.

He added that the Bush visit is tantamount to "a public show of his own endorsement of the policy of promoting constructive co-operation" with the world's biggest developing country and fastest-growing economy.

Noticeably, Bush, in a major speech on his Asia policy during his tour of Japan on Wednesday, dropped the words "strategic





competitor” to describe China, a phrase he often used in the early days of his first term.

Li emphasized that such a policy shift signals Washington’s recognition that it can foster co-operative relationship with China to jointly address various global challenges despite their vast differences.

(www.chinaview.cn, Nov. 9, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

symbolic *adj.* 象征的, 符号的

anti-terrorism *n.* 反恐

nuclear stand-off 无核化

deficit *n.* amount by which payments exceed receipts 赤字,  
不足额

agenda *n.* list of things to be done, business to be discussed  
议程

hold talks with 同……举行会晤

bilateral *adj.* 有两面的, 双边的

rapport *n.* sympathetic relationship 和谐, 亲善

cornerstone *n.* foundation 墙角石, 基础

tantamount *adj.* equal in effect to 等价的, 相等于

endorsement *n.* approval or support of a claim, statement 批  
准; 认可; 支持

### Proper Names

Korean Peninsula 朝鲜半岛

Iran 伊朗

bird flu 禽流感

the Republic of Korea 韩国



Chinese Academy of Social Sciences 中国社会科学院

US Deputy Secretary of State 美国副国务卿

the Bush administration's China policy 布什政府对华政策

## **Background Information**

### **Bush's visit to China**

2005 年 11 月 19 日乔治·沃克·布什对我国进行访问。这是布什就任总统以来第三次到访中国。2001 年 10 月,布什首次访华。2002 年 2 月 21 日,布什第二次访华,给中美关系继续增温,美驻华大使雷德透露,布什刻意将此次到访安排在此年 2 月,为的是与 30 年前美国总统尼克松的“破冰之旅”形成历史性“巧合”。

### **Chinese Academy of Social Sciences**

中国社会科学院是中国哲学社会科学研究的最髙学术机构和综合研究中心。中国社会科学院是在中国科学院哲学社会科学学部的基础上,于 1977 年 5 月建立的。第一任院长胡乔木,第二任院长马洪,第三任院长胡绳,第四任院长李铁映,现任院长陈奎元。

## **Exercises**

### **Questions for Reflection and Discussion**

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. What are topics on the agenda during US president George W. Bush's visit to China?
2. Can you summarize the Bush administration's China policy?
3. What do you think of the Sino-US relationship?
4. What kind of impression has President Bush given you?



## Kids doing poorly in school ?

### Study shows sleep affects student performance

睡眠对于人类的健康是十分重要的。研究表明,即使是 6~12 岁的孩子由于睡眠不足也会使学业受到影响。究竟睡眠对他们有多大的影响呢?孩子们究竟达到多长的睡眠时间才充分呢?

WASHINGTON (AP) — Staying up an hour or two past bed-times makes it far harder for kids to learn, say scientists who deprived youngsters of sleep and tested whether their teachers could tell the difference.

They could.

If parents want their children to thrive academically, “Getting them to sleep on time is as important as getting them to school on time,” said psychologist Gahan Fallone, who conducted the research at Brown Medical School.

The study, unveiled Thursday at an American Medical Association science writers meeting, was conducted on healthy children who had no evidence of sleep- or learning-related disorders.

Difficulty paying attention was among the problems the sleepy youngsters faced — raising the question of whether sleep deprivation could prove even worse for people with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD.

Fallone now is studying that question, and suspects that sleep problems “could hit children with ADHD as a double whammy.”

Sleep experts have long warned that Americans of all ages don’t get enough shuteye. Sleep is important for health, bringing a



range of benefits that, as Shakespeare put it, “knits up the raveled sleeve of care.” Not getting enough is linked to a host of problems, from car crashes as drivers doze off to crippled memory and inhibited creativity.

### **Teachers detect lack of sleep**

But exactly how much sleep correlates with school performance is hard to prove.

So Brown researchers set out to test whether teachers could detect problems with attention and learning when children stayed up late — even if the teachers had no idea how much sleep their students actually got.

They recruited 74 6- to 12-year-olds from Rhode Island and southern Massachusetts for the three-week study.

For one week, the youngsters went to bed and woke up at their usual times. They already were fairly good sleepers, getting nine to 9.5 hours of sleep a night.

Another week, they were assigned to spend no fewer than 10 hours in bed a night. And another week, they were kept up later than usual: First- and second-graders were in bed no more than eight hours and the older children no more than 6.5 hours.

In addition to parents’ reports, the youngsters wore motion-detecting wrist monitors to ensure compliance.

Teachers weren’t told how much the children slept or which week they stayed up late, but rated the students on a variety of performance measures each week.

The teachers reported significantly more academic problems during the week of sleep deprivation, the study, which will be published in the journal *Sleep* in December, concluded.

Students who got eight hours of sleep or less a night were



more forgetful, had the most trouble learning new lessons, and had the most problems paying attention, reported Fallone, now at the Forest Institute of Professional Psychology in Springfield, Missouri.

How much sleep?

Sleep has long been a concern of educators.

Consider: Potter-Burns Elementary School in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, sends notes to parents reminding them to make sure students get enough sleep prior to the school's yearly achievement testing. Principal John Haidemenos considers it important enough to include in the school's monthly newsletters, too.

"Definitely there is an impact on students' performance if they come to school tired," he said.

But the findings may change physician practice, said Dr. Regina Benjamin, a family physician in Bayou La Batre, Alabama, who reviewed the data at Thursday's AMA meeting.

"I don't ask about sleep" when evaluating academically struggling students, she noted. "I'm going to start."

So how much sleep do kids need? Recommended amounts range from about 10 to 11 hours a night for young elementary students to 8.5 hours for teens.

"It's tough," he acknowledged. But "parents must believe in the importance of sleep."

The study was funded by the National Institutes of Health.

(www.conn.com, Nov. 14, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

stay up not go to bed 熬夜,不睡觉

thrive *v.* grow strong and healthy 兴旺,繁荣,茁壮成长



unveil *vt.* reveal; show publicity for the first time 使公诸于众,

揭开, 除去……的面纱

whammy *n.* 晦气, 剧烈的打击

detect *vt.* discover 察觉, 侦查, 探测

recruit *vt.* 征募

compliance *n.* action of complying, tendency to give way to others 依从, 顺从

prior to before 先于……, 在……之前

### Proper Names

ADHD 注意缺陷多动障碍

Massachusetts 马萨诸塞州

AMA American Medical Association 美国医药协会

### Background Information

#### ADHD

注意缺陷多动障碍, 该疾病命名是根据《美国精神病学诊断统计手册Ⅲ》(修订本)(DSM-Ⅳ-R), 为学龄儿童中常见的行为障碍之一, 本病特点为注意力不足, 多动, 常伴有学习困难但智能正常, 有时出现其他的行为问题, 男孩发病多于女孩。

#### CNN

Cable News Network, 美国有线电视新闻网。CNN 被认为是当今世界覆盖面最广、影响最大的电视新闻网。它创办于 1980 年 6 月。创办人特德·特纳(Ted Turner)是有线电视企业家。其总部设在美国佐治亚州首府亚特兰大市。CNN 为全球最先进的新闻组织, 拥有每周 7 天, 每天 24 小时的全球直播新闻报导。任何突发的新闻, CNN 国际新闻网都会率先作现场报导。全球超过 210 个国家及地区均转播 CNN 的新闻。



## Exercises

### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. What can the lack of sleep result in according to this news item ?
2. What kind of results will appear when kids have no enough sleep hours during the three-week study ?
3. What is the recommendation of the amounts of sleep hours of kids ?
4. What do you think of the importance of sleep ?



## Unit 4 American Affairs II

### 英语新闻导读 4

#### 新闻标题的语态

英语新闻标题中的动词表示被动语态时,被动语态结构“be+过去分词”形式中的助动词“be”,通常被省略,也经常不用“by”来引出动作的执行者,剩下的过去分词在标题里就可直接表示被动意义,读者切忌将之误解为该动词的过去式。例如:

**Father Jailed for Murder of Daughter** ( Father is Jailed for the Murder of His Daughter) 谋杀亲生女儿父亲锒铛入狱(*Xinhua*, Jan. 8,2001)

**36 killed, 43 wounded in Turkish train derailment** 土耳其火车出轨事故中,36 人死亡,43 人受伤 (www. chinaview. cn, July 23, 2004)

读者在广泛接触英语报刊时会发现,新闻标题使用动词主动语态的频率远远超过被动语态。因为从修辞学角度而言,主动语态比被动语态更加生动多彩且富有感染力,所表达的意义更为直接,或更具有说服力,使读者感到真实可信,读来朗朗上口,流利自然。英语新闻标题只有在事件或动作的接受者比执行者更重要时才使用被动语态,突出强调宾语部分,以引起读者注意。这是因为读者读报时的心理状态同看书或查阅资料时的情况不尽相同。人们往往是在就餐时或上班途中、候车、饭后用茶等较空闲时看报的,阅读时思想往往不是完全集中的。只有当他们看到一条特别能引起他们兴趣的标题时,才会把注意力全部集中起来,全神贯注的看下去。因此,英语新





闻标题有时为突出动作的承受者通常采用被动语态,目的在于抓住读者的注意力。

例如“36 killed, 43 wounded in Turkish train derailment”远比“Turkish train derailment claims 36 lives”更为吸引人。两条标题都起到了提示土耳其火车出轨事故使 36 人丧生这一新闻内容的作用,其中死亡人数是一个非常重要的内容。前句为被动语态,却以数词开始,突出了这个重要内容,使它非常醒目,一下子吸引了读者。

News I

## 58th Annual National Thanksgiving Turkey Presentation Today at White House

**President set to spare bird; lucky turkey will go to Disneyland**  
**总统特赦火鸡,幸运火鸡将送往迪斯尼**



Washington — This year marks the 58th anniversary of the National Thanksgiving Turkey presentation. Though live Thanksgiving turkeys have been presented intermittently to presidents since the Lincoln administration, the current ceremony dates to 1947, when the first National Thanksgiving Turkey was presented

to President Harry Truman.

The presentation at times has brushed against broader history. For example, the November 1963 event was one of President Kennedy's last in the Rose Garden. The first President Bush conducted the 1990 ceremony just before leaving for Thanksgiving with the troops in the Persian Gulf region. President Clinton in 1996 returned from an Asian summit and literally went directly to the ceremony.

The 2005 National Thanksgiving Turkey and its alternate are from Henning, Minnesota and were raised under the direction of National Turkey Federation Chairman Pete Rothfork. Mr. Rothfork delegated the day-to-day responsibilities to James and Vicki Trites of Henning. The birds are commercial turkeys used in normal industry production, and they were raised using the same techniques as other commercial birds. They were fed a regular diet of corn and soybean meal and were provided a continuous supply of fresh water.

A few minor modifications were made to prepare the birds for the National Thanksgiving Turkey presentation. About 30 turkeys were removed from the normal commercial production flock and are being raised separately on the Trites farm. The birds are periodically hand fed and given additional interaction with people in an effort to acclimate them.

Presidents traditionally have granted the National Thanksgiving Turkey a "pardon". For the past 15 years, the National Thanksgiving Turkeys and their alternates have been retired to Frying Pan Park in Fairfax County, Virginia. The farm is a 1930s-era replica farm operated by the Fairfax County Parks Department.

This year, after the presentation, the National Turkey and its



alternate will be taken to Disneyland Resort and Theme Park in Anaheim, California to be a part of the holiday display and where they will stay the remainder of their natural lives. Both the turkeys will serve as honorary Grand Marshals for Disneyland's annual Thanksgiving Day Parade.

### New Words

spare *v.* 赦免; 饶恕; 不伤害

mark *v.* 庆祝

presentation *n.* 仪式 presentation of colours (授军旗仪式)

delegate *v.* 委任; 委派; 指派……为代表

current *adj.* Prevalent, especially at the present time 通行的; 流行的, 尤指眼下流行的

summit *n.* 最高者, 顶点

acclimate *v.* to accustom or become accustomed to a new environment or situation; adapt 使适应, 习惯或使习惯一新的环境或条件

### Proper Names

President Kennedy 肯尼迪总统

The first President Bush 第一任布什总统

President Clinton 林肯总统

### Background Information

#### the National Thanksgiving Turkey presentation

感恩节火鸡放生仪式。火鸡大餐是美国感恩节的传统项目, “赦免火鸡”也是一项重要的节日仪式。白宫“火鸡特赦仪式”最早是由美国的动物保护组织提出来的, 因为他们憎恨美国人每到感恩节的时候就拿可怜的火鸡开刀, 丰富自己的餐桌。但是, 火鸡毕竟是传



统菜肴,而且其经济意义也非同寻常,所以白宫每年感恩节前都会举行“火鸡特赦仪式”以表示对动物的爱护。

### Disneyland Resort

迪斯尼世界位于佛罗里达州中部,它是世界上最大的综合游乐场。迪斯尼世界的诞生,首先要归功于富于想象力和创造精神的美国动画大师沃尔特·迪斯尼。1955年他在洛杉矶附近创办了第一座现代化的游乐园,取名迪斯尼乐园。1964年人们开始筹建一座更大规模的游乐公园,这就是迪斯尼世界。经过5年营造,迪斯尼世界终于在1971年10月向公众开放了。它耗资7.66亿美元,占地面积达109平方公里,是一座老少咸宜的游乐中心。迪斯尼世界把严肃的教育内容寓于娱乐形式之中,丰富而有趣,每年都要吸引游客近2 000万人次。

### Theme Park

主题公园,就是园中的一切,从环境布置到娱乐设施都集中表现一个或几个特定的主题。在主题公园中,人们一会儿退到几千年前的古代社会,一会儿又走进想象中的未来世界;一会儿坐在美国的小酒店中,一会儿又来到埃及金字塔下;一会儿在海底世界漫游,一会儿又在太空中翱翔。不管游客走到哪里,总有一种身临其境之感,迪斯尼世界是一座主题游乐园。

### 评析

第1段交待本消息最重要的内容,白宫照例了感恩节火鸡放生仪式。

第2段简单追溯了火鸡放生仪式的历史。

第3、4段描述了放生火鸡的来源及他们的基本情况。

最后两段交代了火鸡放生后的去处,往年,被总统特赦和放生的火鸡一般都是被送到弗吉尼亚州一个名为“油锅休闲公园(Frying Pan Park)”的农场安度余生。但今年,由于布什总统“开恩”,“果汁软糖”和“山药”不仅逃过一劫,而且将被送往美国加利福尼亚州的迪



斯尼乐园,并在那里参加将于 11 月 24 日举行的感恩节游行。

## Exercises

### Exercise A Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. When the first National Thanksgiving Turkey was presented ?
2. Where did the 2005 National Thanksgiving Turkey and its alternate come from ?
3. Where were the National Thanksgiving Turkeys and its alternates retired for the past 15 years ? How about this year ?

### Exercises B Practice

**Change the structure of the following titles after the model.**

Father Jailed for Murder of Daughter (Father is Jailed for the Murder of His Daughter)

Van Goghs Recovered after Theft (*Xinhua*, Feb. 26, 2003)

Anti-terrorism drill held in E. China (*People's Daily*, Dec. 1, 2005)

Free drugs used in Cuba to fight AIDS (*People's Daily*, Dec. 1, 2005)

Attack on Chinese workers in Afghanistan condemned (www.chinaview.cn, June 11, 2004)

News 2

## US loosens visa control to woo Chinese students

美国政府放宽对中国留学生出入境签证的限制。

From Monday on, the United States began granting the annual multiple entry visa to Chinese students, a great leap compared with the previous six-month and two entries visa for Chinese students.

“This was a major readjustment the US Embassy has ever made since the 9.11 attacks,” said Bao Lei, an agent with the Golden Orient, a Beijing-based intermediate company offering services for overseas study programs.

After 2001, the United States had tightened its control over foreign students entering the country. As a result, the visa requests of some Chinese students, even applications with scholarship offered by American universities have been denied.

“Many Chinese students prefer studying in Australia or European countries because it is easier for them to get visas there,” said Shen Jiru, a research fellow with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Figures provided by the US Embassy show that in the 2000 – 2001 academic year, about 19,000 Chinese students were approved to study in the United States, a record high. But the figure in the 2002 – 2003 academic year dropped to 13,000.

China and the United States reached an understanding on June 14 that qualified Chinese citizens applying for student visas (F-1/F-2), exchange visas (J-1/J-2) and vocational training visas (M1/M2) would be able to get visas for 12 months and multiple entries.

“The extension of visa reciprocity for Chinese students, following a similar expansion agreement in January 2005 on business and tourist visas, will significantly enhance mutual understanding between China and the United States,” the US embassy said in a press release last week.

The decision has won applause from Chinese students. “I have



not returned home either during the spring festival periods or other holidays in the past three years while studying in America, for fear of being refused for reentry,” said Wang Xiqiao, who returned China after hearing the news, “The multiple entries student visa make it possible for me to enjoy family reunion without worrying about going back to the American university.”

International students bring about a revenue of 13 billion US dollars to the United States each year. China has served as the second largest source of overseas students to the United States, only next to India.

Since February this year, the British Embassy has opened visa application services in 12 cities in China, vowing to facilitate Chinese students for visa application to the UK.

The action has posed a pressure to the United States. A US official said that the US universities are facing competitions internationally.

“The approval rate for student visas registered a rise recently. The US universities’ excellent educational system and environment are still attractive to Chinese students,” Bao Lei said.

(*Xinhua*, Dec. 19, 2005)

### New Words

woo *v.* 劝说, 拉拢(人)(做某事, 投入某项行动等)

visa *n.* 签证

scholarship *n.* 奖学金, 学问, 学识

vocational *adj.* 业务的; 关于、提供或经受某一职业所要求的特殊技术训练的

multiple *adj.* 多样的, 多重的

reciprocity *n.* a mutual or cooperative interchange of favors or



privileges, especially the exchange of rights or privileges of trade between nations 互惠;一种相互间的或合作性的交换优惠待遇或特权,尤指国家之间交换贸易的权力或特权

mutual *adj.* 相互的,彼此的;等量指导的或以相等的数量接受的;互惠的

applause *n.* 鼓掌欢迎,欢呼

register *v.* to enroll officially or formally, especially in order to vote or attend classes 登记,注册;正式或官方的注册,尤指是为了投票或上课

### Proper Names

the US Embassy 美国大使馆

the Golden Orient 金东方,海外留学中介机构

the British Embassy 英国大使馆

the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences 中国社会科学院

### Background Information

#### the 9.11 attacks

911 袭击事件(或称“911 事件”、“911”)是 2001 年 9 月 11 日发生在美国本土的一次通过劫持民航飞机冲撞摩天高楼的自杀式恐怖袭击。在事件中共有 2 986 人死亡,包括美国纽约地标性建筑世界贸易中心双塔在内的 6 座建筑被完全摧毁,其他 23 座高层建筑遭到破坏,美国国防部总部所在地五角大楼也受到袭击,美国经济同样遭到严重打击。该事件也导致了此后国际范围内的反恐行动,包括了阿富汗战争和伊拉克战争以及针对恐怖组织及相关国家越来越大的压力。这次事件是自 1944 年 10 月日本向美国抛下“风船”以来美国本土首次遭受的袭击,事件中死亡的总人数也已经超过珍珠港事件中的 2 400 人。





## Exercises

### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. When did the US tighten its control over foreign students ?
2. Which countries did Chinese students prefer to choose ?
3. What's the influence of this news on the Chinese students ?



### God told Bush to invade Iraq , Afghanistan , BBC claims

据报道美国总统布什声称美国出兵攻打伊拉克和阿富汗是受上帝的旨意。

US President George W. Bush allegedly said God told him to invade Iraq and Afghanistan, a new BBC documentary will reveal, according to reports.

Bush made the claim when he met Palestinian leader Mahmoud and then foreign minister Nabil Shaath in June 2003, the ministers told the documentary series to be broadcast in Britain later this month.

The US leader also told them he had been ordered by God to create a Palestinian state, the ministers said.

Shaath, now the Palestinian information minister, said: " President Bush said to all of us: 'I'm driven with a mission from God. ' God would tell me, 'George, go and fight those terrorists in Afghanistan. '"

"And I did, and then God would tell me, 'George, go and end

the tyranny in Iraq . . . . ’ And I did. ”

“And now, again, I feel God’s words coming to me, ‘Go get the Palestinians their state and get their security, and get peace in the Middle East. ’ And by God I’m gonna do it,” said Shaath.

Abbas, who was also at the meeting in the Egyptian resort of Sharm al-Sheikh, recalled how the president told him: “I have a moral and religious obligation. . . . So I will get you a Palestinian state. ”

The series is due to be screened in Britain on October 10, 17 and 24.

The White House has denied such reports.

“That’s absurd. He’s never made such comments,” White House spokesman Scott McClellan said on Thursday.

### **Ten plots thwarted**

In a speech designed to revive flagging public support for the war in Iraq, the president said the United States and its allies had foiled at least 10 serious plots by the al-Qaida terror network in the last four years, including plans for September 11-like attacks on both US coasts.

He also said the US and its partners have stopped at least five more efforts by al-Qaida to case targets or infiltrate operatives in the United States.

“Because of this steady progress, the enemy is wounded, but the enemy is still capable of global operations,” Bush said. “Our commitment is clear: We will not relent until the organized international terror networks are exposed and broken, and their leaders held to account for their acts of murder. ”

Bush said Islamic radicals are seeking to establish a “radical Islamic empire that spans from Spain to Indonesia” with Iraq serving



as the main front. He singled out Iran and Syria as “allies of convenience” for Islamic radicalism.

Pentagon officials released a letter on Thursday evening they said was written from one terrorist leader to another that they said confirmed administration assertions that Iraqi insurgents have a detailed plan to force US withdrawal from Iraq and create an Islamic state there.

The White House released a fact sheet with a brief, and vague, description of each.

Three targets cited were in the United States, including plans to use hijacked airplanes to attack the West Coast in mid-2002 and the East Coast in mid-2003. The White House said at least one planner of the West Coast attack was a key figure behind the attacks on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001.

The third was the case of Jose Padilla, a former Chicago gang member who converted to Islam and allegedly plotted with top al-Qaida commanders to detonate a radioactive “dirty bomb” in a US city. Padilla, whose plot never materialized, was designated an enemy combatant by Bush and is being held without criminal charge at a Navy brig in South Carolina.

The White House said the other seven attacks included plans to:

Bomb several sites in Britain in mid-2004.

Attack Westerners at several places in Karachi, Pakistan, in spring 2003.

Attack Heathrow Airport using hijacked commercial airliners in 2003.

Carry out a large-scale bombing in Britain in spring 2004.



Attack ships in the Arabian Gulf in late 2002/2003.

Attack ships in the Straits of Hormuz, a narrow part of the Persian Gulf where it opens into the Arabian Sea, in 2002.

Attack a tourist site outside the United States in 2003.

(*China Daily*, Oct. 8 – 9, 2005)

### New Words

allege *v.* 宣告, 声称 *allegedly adv.*

terrorist *n.* 恐怖分子

tyranny *n.* 暴政, 苛政, 专治

absurd *adj.* 荒谬的, 可笑的

revive *v.* (使)苏醒, (使)复兴, (使)复活, (使)再生效, 回想

infiltrate *v.* to penetrate with hostile intent 渗透; 怀着敌意而渗透  
进入

commitment *n.* 责任; 承担义务

account for 解释; 说明

relent *v.* 发慈悲; 变得更加温和

insurgent *n.* 造反者; 反抗国内政权的人

### Proper Names

Palestinian 巴勒斯坦人

Islamic 伊斯兰的, 伊斯兰教的

Israeli 以色列国民

Pentagon 五角大楼

Persian Gulf 波斯湾

### Background Information

#### al-Qaida

基地组织。1988 年, 本·拉丹在阿富汗建立了“基地”组织 (又



译卡达或凯达)。成立之初,其目的是为了训练和指挥与入侵阿富汗的苏联军队战斗的阿富汗义勇军,但是从苏军撤退后的 1991 年前后开始,该组织将目标转为打倒美国和伊斯兰世界的“腐败政权”。

### **Pentagon**

五角大楼,美国国防部办公地,美国最高军事指挥机关所在地。五角大楼拥有办公面积 380 万平方米,现有约 23 000 名工作人员,包括军人和文职人员在此办公。

## **Exercises**

### **Questions for Reflection and Discussion**

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. What did George W. Bush allegedly say about his invasion to Iraq and Afghanistan according to the BBC documentary?
2. How many serious plots made by the al-Qaida terror network had been foiled by the US and its allies?
3. What is the commitment of the US according to Bush?
4. What kind of empire are the Islamic radicals seeking to establish?

## Unit 5 British Affairs

### 英语新闻导读 5

#### 新闻导语的构成、作用和类型

导语(lead)是消息的概括,一般由第 1 段和前两段构成。它用精简的语言道出消息中最新鲜、最重要的事实或最重要的思想,使读者先获得消息总的概况。

导语的功能:(1)以简练的文字反映出消息的要点;(2)唤起读者的注意,吸引读者看下去;(3)必要时营造必要的气氛。导语的发展过程。一百多年来,导语经历“两代”。第一代新闻导语必须具备五个 W 和一个 H 要素,即 When, Where, Who, What, Why 和 How。据说,1844 年电报发明后,新闻的传送变得更加快捷。由于电报费用很高,报社老板就要求记者发消息时文字尽量简练,用最少的文字去概括最重要的事实。初创时期的电报技术尚不过关,加上当时正值美国南北战争,兵荒马乱,电讯线路经常发生故障,报社主编只好下死命令,要求前线记者把消息的精华放到开头几行。这样,即使中途线路坏了,消息的基本内容是完整的。于是,包括五个或六个要素的第一代导语诞生了,并逐渐被世界各国新闻界认可并采纳。第二次世界大战期间出现新闻广播。这时,报纸上的新闻受到了挑战。为了使新闻更讲究时效、精彩,报界开始改革消息写作,只在导语里突出一两个要素,其余的放到后面段落交待,以便突出重点。这种出现在 20 世纪 50 年代至 70 年代的新闻导语被称为第二代导语。

导语的种类:直接导语(Direct Lead)和延缓导语(Indirect Lead)。直接导语就是在第 1 段开门见山的展示事件的主题,新闻



中最重要的事实材料或最重要的思想。延缓导语就是不把新闻事件的主题或最重要事实材料和思想放在新闻的第1段,而是放在第2段或更后一些。第1段通常描述一个场景,或者一个事件、一件逸事、一个例子,以此引起读者的注意和兴趣。特稿和新闻特写经常采用延缓导语。熟悉导语的构成、功能和类型能更好的理解新闻写作的意图,知道某一导语试图向读者传递什么信息,或用什么方式传递信息。请看下面的例子:

### **Iraq arms inspector named**

Hans Blix, the former director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, yesterday was the unanimous choice of the UN Security Council to head the new arms inspection committee for Iraq, ending weeks of wrangling. (*Financial Times*, Jan. 27, 2000)

这条消息的第一段交待了 Who(Han Blix), What(was the unanimous choice of the UN Security Council to head the new arms inspection commission for Iraq), When(yesterday)等问题,而没有把 Where 地点和 Why 原因这两个要素当做重点放在导语中。显然,这条消息用的是直接导语。

请看下面的例子:

The pennants on the windows, the garland of red flowers on the windshield and the brass plaques speaking of youthful good service signal a national hero on board Beijing's bus No. 1333.

Ticket seller Li Suli has been singled out because of a simple trait: courtesy. ... (*Associated Press*, Nov. 1, 1996)

这条新闻特写的第1段描述了公共汽车上的装饰并逐步接近主题:一位全国劳动模范就在这辆公共汽车上。第2段点题:李素丽被评为劳模是出于她的朴实的品质——礼貌。在下面各段中,记者展开描述了李素丽在平凡的工作岗位上做出的不平凡的先进事迹。显然,这条消息用的是延缓导语。



## British PM survives Kelly inquiry but loses support

主持调查英国国防部生化武器顾问凯利死亡事件的英国高级法官赫顿于 2004 年 1 月 28 日正式公布调查报告,表明凯利确系自杀,没有第三者介入。报告还称英国首相布莱尔及英国政府在凯利事件中没有任何不光彩及不诚实行为,但对英国广播公司(BBC)在凯利事件中的一些作法提出批评,BBC 陷入 82 年历史中的最大危机。之后,公司董事会主席戴维斯和总经理戴克相继被迫走下传媒舞台。

A JUDICIAL inquiry into the suicide of a British weapons expert has cleared Tony Blair, the British prime minister, of “dishonorable conduct” in the events surrounding the expert’s death. But Blair is feeling no less pressure as polls show public support for him falling.

The inquiry also cleared the government of accusations of “sewing up” its September 2002 report on Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction.

Lord Brian Hutton, who was appointed by Blair to investigate the suicide of David Kelly, issued his report on January 28, in London.

David Kelly killed himself after being revealed as the source for a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) news report that alleged Blair’s government had changed intelligence data to exaggerate the threat from Iraq.

Hutton said the BBC’s claim was “unfounded” and said David Kelly never made the remarks the BBC said he did. Hutton went on





to clear Blair and his government of being the cause of David Kelly's suicide.

Blair, speaking immediately after the report was issued, called it a "thorough, detailed and clear document that leaves no room for interpretation".

The BBC apologized "unreservedly" a day later for the errors it had made in the story.

Three BBC staff members have resigned: Andrew Gilligan, the journalist behind the story, as well as the Corporation's then chairman, Gavyn Davies, and then director general, Greg Dyke.

Blair may have won his bitter eight-month feud with the BBC over the war in Iraq, but opinion polls showed last week that he is still losing public support.

A poll in the *Guardian* newspaper taken after Hutton published his report showed Blair's trust rating down two points at minus 17.

While a poll for *London's Evening Standard* newspaper showed that 49 per cent of people thought Hutton's report was a "whitewash".

"It is unbelievable," said Conservative Party Member of Parliament Boris Johnson.

The BBC accepted that Gilligan's report had errors. But many were shocked by the severity of Hutton's criticism of the BBC compared with his almost total lack of criticism of the government and officials.

"We were shocked that it was so black and white," Dyke told the GMTV morning television programme on Friday. "We knew mistakes had been made by us but we didn't believe they were only by us."



Critics say the involvement of Blair's officials in the outing of Kelly was papered over, while the underlying question of Blair's case for war was ignored.

On Saturday, some 150 protesters braved rain and cold to gather outside Blair's Downing Street office. They waved placards saying "Where are the WMDs [weapons of mass destruction]?" and "Blair" and demanded an independent public inquiry into the government's case for war.

(*Agencies*, Jan. 29, 2004)

### New Words and Phrases

judicial inquiry *n.* 司法调查

inquiry into 对……的调查

clear sb. of sth. *v.* 清楚;接触;宣布无罪;开释

British prime minister 英国首相

poll *n.* 民意测验, 民意测验结果

accusation *n.* accusing or being accused 非难;谴责;控诉

sex up *v.* 故意夸大

WMDs *n.* weapons of mass destruction 大规模杀伤性武器

appoint *v.* choose for a post 选派, 指派, 委派;任命

issue *v.* publish 发布;发行;发表

source *n.* person or place from whom or which sth. comes or is got 提供消息者;来源, 出处

allege *v.* declare or put forward, esp. as a reason or excuse, in support of a claim or in denial of a charge 宣称;(作为理由或托词以支持一项主张或否认某一指控而)提出

intelligence data 情报资料, 情报信息

unfounded *a.* without foundation 无根据的;无稽之谈

interpretation *n.* interpreting; the result of this 解释;解释的



### 结果

unreservedly *adv.* without reservation or restriction; openly

无保留地;无限制地;坦白地

feud *n.* bitter quarrel between two persons or groups over a long period of time 长期不和;长期争斗

whitewash *n.* 石灰石;白涂料;(喻)掩饰过失、错误的方法

brave *v.* face, go into, meet without showing fear 勇敢面对;冒(风雨、危险等)

black and white 黑白分明;绝对的

placard *n.* 标语牌

## Proper Names

Tony Blair 托尼·布莱尔(英国首相)

Lord Brian Hutton 大法官布莱恩·赫顿

David Kelly 戴维·凯利,原英国国防部生化武器顾问

BBC British Broadcasting Corporation 英国广播公司

Andrew Gilligan 安德鲁·吉里根,原 BBC 记者

Gavyn Davies 戴维斯,原 BBC 公司董事会主席

Grey Dyke 戴克,原 BBC 公司总经理

the *Guardian* 《卫报》

Downing Street 唐宁街(英国首相府)

## Background Information

### British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)

英国广播公司于 1922 年 11 月 14 日由英国 6 家大无线电广播公司和电器制造公司联合组建而成。1927 年,英国政府根据当时颁布的皇家约章,将其收归国有,并定名为英国广播公司。该公司业务分三部分:对内广播、对外广播及电视台。BBC 名义上“独立”于政府,但政府实际上对它拥有控制权,随时可禁止其节目的播映,或撤

销其许可证。

### the Guardian

《卫报》创刊于 1821 年,原名《曼彻斯特卫报》。20 世纪 50 年代末,该报大本营逐步迁至伦敦,报名也去掉这个带有地方色彩的字眼。它同《泰晤士报》《每日电讯报》和《金融时报》构成英国质量类报纸的“四巨头”。英国有“有权欲者读《卫报》”一说。它在政治上支持工党,被认为是左翼的报纸。近年来其发行量在质量类报纸中排列第三。

### 评析

第 1 段交待本消息最重要的内容,司法调查报告(Who)宣布布莱尔政府在凯利自杀事件上没有“不诚实的行为”(What)。本段只交待最重要的两个要素。但同时还提到调查带来的后果——布莱尔并没有减轻压力,因为布莱尔的公众支持率呈下降趋势。

第 2 段补充详细信息:布莱尔声称调查报告完全详实、清楚,没有再解释的必要。

第 3 段~第 9 段提供背景资料:叙述凯利自杀缘由。BBC 一篇新闻报道指责布莱尔政府篡改了伊拉克情报,夸大来自伊拉克的威胁。BBC 的消息来源于凯利。在事情公开之后,凯利自杀身亡。但 1 月 28 日(When),布莱尔任命的大法官赫顿宣布调查报告时说,这纯属“无稽之谈”(unfounded)。凯利根本没有说过这些话。BBC 两位高官及这位记者引咎辞职。

第 10 段到第 16 段增补信息:公众对此事件的看法和反应。49%的人认为这报告是“洗刷罪名”(white wash)“不可信”(unbelievable)。150 名抗议者在唐宁街首相官邸前,高举“大规模杀伤性武器在哪里”的标语牌,要求就发动战争之事对政府进行独立、公开的调查。

综合以上分析,这条新闻首先采用直接导语手法点明消息的重点,下文补充详细内容和背景材料。这篇新闻是典型的消息写作



结构。

## Exercises

### Exercise A Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. What can be inferred from the report issued by Lord Hutton which has cleared Blair of the “dishonorable conduct”?
2. According to the passage, what’s the attitude of the British people towards the suicide of Kelly?
3. Why had the three BBC staff members who resigned?
4. As far as BBC is concerned, what can we learn from the journalism in Britain?

### Exercise B Practice

**Read the following two pieces of news, analyze the leads and summarize the news.**

#### IAEA board divided on Iran nuke issue

VIENNA: The European Union pressed the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) yesterday to bring Iran’s nuclear programme before the United Nations (UN) Security Council over suspicions it is seeking nuclear bombs.

Diplomats said Britain, France and Germany, the “EU trio,” were working to convince the 35-nation board of the IAEA, which began meeting yesterday, to refer Iran to the Security Council after it resumed nuclear processing last month.

They face intense opposition from Russia and developing coun-

tries on the IAEA board, who are sympathetic to Iran's insistence it has a right to run a peaceful nuclear programme to generate electricity. Iran denies it is seeking nuclear bombs.

"Do we think we have a majority? Yes, we probably have," said one EU diplomat. "Do we think that a majority of, say, 20 out of 35 with some big countries voting against or abstaining would be enough to pressure Iran? That is the question."

The United Nations, which has long accused Teheran of seeking nuclear bombs, is pushing for fast action after Britain, France and Germany failed to convince Iran to mothball its nuclear programme in return for political and economic incentives.

"We think a report to the Security Council is long overdue," said US Ambassador to the IAEA Gregory Schulte.

*(Agencies, China Daily, Sept. 20, 2005)*

### **Can Sharks, humans live together in harmony?**

SYDNEY: In a life-and-death struggle, Australian surfer Jake Heron punched the great white shark as it bit his arm and thigh, turning the ocean into a bloody cauldron.

Miraculously, Heron, 40, lived to tell the tale.

Two weeks earlier, marine biologist Jarrod Stehbens, 23, also fought a great white as it pulled him underwater as he tried to climb into a boat. Sadly Stehben lost his fight for life.

These two attacks in the past few weeks, both in waters off South Australia state, have sparked an emotional debate in Australia over whether the great white, the ocean's fiercest predator, should be culled.

Displaying his savaged surfboard, bitten in half by the shark, Heron is adamant that Australia should end its protection of the



great white and start culling.

“They’re top of the food chain and nothing affects it,” Heron said after his attack.

“The numbers have gone up and there’s too many of them,” he said.

But the parents of Stehbens, who fought in vain to free his leg from the shark’s jaws after being attacked while diving for cuttlefish reject calls to kill the shark.

Australia has a global reputation for sharks, with its cold southern waters the ideal breeding ground for great white pointers. But the chances of an attack are slim. In fact, swimmers are more likely drown than be bitten by a shark.

In the past 50 years, 60 people have died after being attacked by a shark, an annual average of 1.2 fatal attacks. This compares with two to three deaths each year from bee stings and the drowning of hundreds of beach swimmers and fishermen.

(Agencies, *China Daily*, Sept. 20, 2005)

## Potter transforms to heartthrob

《哈利·波特与火焰杯》。对哈利·波特来说,前面的路艰险重重。噩梦的折磨使哈利(丹尼尔·拉德克里夫饰)的伤疤比往常疼得更厉害,当有机会逃离这烦人的梦魇时,他决定同好友罗恩(鲁伯特·格林特饰)和赫敏(艾玛·沃特森饰)一道去观看魁地奇世界杯。

He was just a pitiful orphan with a scarred forehead when he first appeared on the big screen four years ago.

In the fourth movie based on J. K. Rowling’s books, *Harry*

*Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, in theatres on November 18, Harry Potter has become a heroic young wizard who has to face new terrors and experience the pains of growing-up together with his best friends Ron and Hermione. Just as Harry has changed in the films, so has the British actor who plays him, Daniel Radcliffe.

From an 11-year-old newcomer who hoped his voice wouldn't break, Daniel, now 16, has grown into a handsome young man.

He's taller, has lost his little-boy's round face and his voice has changed. Plus he is one of Britain's richest teenagers, with an estimated wealth of £5.6 million (78.7 million yuan). And, he's popular, getting 1,000 fan letters a day.

"I'm growing up alongside Harry," he says. "But I don't think I'm as like him as I was when I started."

Daniel loves playing golf, enjoys going for pizza with his friends, watching football and listening to the Sex Pistols. But there's one thing he wishes he had more time for practising — ball-room dancing.

"I really wanted to be good at it," Daniel said of the scene in which Harry dances at the Hogwarts School's Yule Ball. "Director Mike Newell very kindly didn't show anything below my waist. You never see my feet."

Apart from darker new magical adventures, Harry has to overcome another big challenge — teenage love.

Harry takes to a stunning student named Cho Chang, played by Scottish-born Chinese Katie Leung. He finds it hard to walk up to her and ask her for a dance. Sadly, Cho has a boyfriend and refuses his invitation.

"I'm rubbish with girls," says Daniel, "that's the main similarity between me and Harry."





Daniel himself is still waiting for his teenage milestone — a girlfriend. What about Emma Watson, who plays the nerdy girl Hermione Granger?

“No. But I had a big crush on her when I first met her,” he says. “She’s more like a sister now, so it would be weird.”

(*China Daily*, Nov. 14, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

heartthrob *n.* [美俚]情人;万人迷

orphan *n.* 孤儿

scarred *a.* 有疤的

wizard *n.* 男巫

ballroom *n.* 舞厅

take to sb. like; be kind or favorable to 喜欢;亲近(人)

stunning *a.* (口)出色的;令人喜悦的;销魂的

milestone *n.* 里程碑;(喻)历史上或人生的重要阶段或事件

have / get a crush on sb. (通常指年轻人)迷恋;自作多情

### Proper Names

J. K. Rowling J·K·罗琳

Daniel Radcliff 丹尼尔·拉德克里夫

### Background Information

#### J·K·Rowling

J·K·罗琳,本名乔安妮·凯瑟琳·罗琳,《哈利·波特》系列小说的作者,英国女作家。1966年7月31日生于英国的格温特郡。罗琳小时候是个戴眼镜的相貌平平的女孩,非常爱学习,有点害羞,流着鼻涕,还比较野。她从小喜欢写作和讲故事。火爆全球的儿童幻想小说《哈利·波特》创造了出版史上神话和文学史上的难解之

谜,未到 40 的英国女作家 J·K·罗琳因此而坐拥亿万。

### Daniel Radcliff

11 岁的丹尼尔·拉德克里夫击败了上万名踌躇满志的对手,赢得饰演哈利·波特的机会。正如导演克里斯·哥伦布所言:“丹尼尔走进了我们的视野,我们一下子就知道已经找到了这位哈利。”丹尼尔在屏幕上的首次亮相始于 1999 年 12 月在 BBC 电视台的电视剧《大卫·科波菲尔》中扮演少年大卫·科波菲尔。

### Exercises

#### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. When was Harry Potter first put on screen?
2. In which way is Daniel just like Harry Potter in character?
3. Why is Harry Potter so popular with children?



### London commuters opting to pedal to work

快捷、健康、环保,伦敦掀起骑自行车热。

A Londoner crosses Waterloo Bridge in the capital, where bike sales are booming.

For years, Jon Wright considered commuting the 10 miles to work by bicycle. But it wasn't until the terrorist bombings on London's subway and bus system July 7 that he finally decided to make the leap.

“It should have really taken less than the threat of being blown



up to make me jump on a bike, but I'm now recommending it to everyone I see, much to their annoyance," says Wright, 32, a hotel manager. He says he has lost 7 pounds and saved \$185 a month in public transportation costs.

It's not quite Amsterdam or Copenhagen, where commuting by bike is the norm, but London is quickly becoming a major cycling city. Much of the shift is a direct result of the bombings, which killed 52 people.

On cycling websites, London's new cyclists such as Wright refer to themselves as "bomb dodgers."

No hard figures are available on the number of cyclists in the city. The Transport for London office estimates cycling has increased 52% in the capital since 2000, based on the number of cyclists crossing bridges over the Thames River.

Still, only 2% of Londoners cycle to work, compared with 20% in Copenhagen and 28% in Amsterdam. London Mayor Ken Livingstone, a bicycle enthusiast, wants to increase cycling 80% by 2010.

"Cycling is the fastest, cheapest, most healthy and environmentally friendly way to get around London, and more and more people are taking it up," Livingstone said by e-mail. "The number of cyclists has doubled over the last five years, while those killed or seriously injured has fallen by 40%."

Under the London Cycling Action Plan, Livingstone envisions transforming London into a world-class cycling city to reduce congestion and pollution. London now has 273 miles of bike routes, half built since 2000. The goal is 560 miles by 2010.

The sudden influx of cyclists after the July attacks took London by surprise. In July, the number of bike commuters was 26%



higher than the same period last year, according to the transport office.

On the day of the bombings, which crippled the transportation system for weeks, bicycle shops sold out of their stock within hours.

(*Agencies*, Sep. 21, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

commuter *n.* 经常来往于两地的人;通勤者

opt *vi.* choose; decide on 选择,挑选

pedal *v.* move or work by the use of a pedal or pedals 踏板

blow up *v.* cause to explode 爆炸

refer to...as... mention; speak about 称某人(某物)为

dodger *n.* 躲避者,逃避者

envision *v.* 想象;预想,展望

congestion *n.* 拥挤;堵塞

influx *n.* 流入

stock *n.* 库存品;存货

### Proper Names

Amsterdam 阿姆斯特丹

Copenhagen 哥本哈根

The Times River 泰晤士河

Kan Livingstone 肯里温斯顿(人名)

### Background Information

#### Amsterdam

阿姆斯特丹,荷兰的首都,也是荷兰最大的城市和第二大港口,人口约 73 万。阿姆斯特丹这个名词始自于 12 世纪末,当时的居民



为了防范洪水侵犯,在阿姆斯特河(Amstel)建起了水坝,所以有了 Amsterdam 的名称,而其中 dam 的意思就是指水坝。12 世纪以前,阿姆斯特丹只是一个附属于乌特列支(Utrecht)大主教的管辖区,直到 1926 年才建市。12~15 世纪因开展东方贸易而成为重要的港口。16~17 世纪海权时代,也是荷兰的“黄金时代(The Golden Age)”,阿姆斯特丹甚至是欧洲相当重要的港口都市之一,在欧洲各国海权争夺战中占有相当领先的地位。亦成为荷兰两大殖民公司荷兰东印度公司和荷兰西印度公司的基地。当时阿姆斯特丹是世界最大的港口城市,荟萃了来自世界各地的物资。18 世纪后,经济萧条,发展近于停滞。19 世纪初成为荷兰王国的首都,但只是王宫的所在地,中央政府仍设在海牙,这在世界各国的首都中,实属独一无二。

### Copenhagen

哥本哈根,丹麦首都,位于西兰岛东北部,人口约 150 万。12 世纪时洛斯基勒的阿布萨隆重主教在此筑起要塞,兴起了“商人之港(哥本哈根)”。

## Exercises

### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. What is the initial reason that Jon Wright considered commuting the 10 miles to work by bicycle?
2. What finally stimulated Jon Wright to jump on a bike and became a cyclist?
3. What do you prefer, a bike or a car when you commute to work every day? Why?
4. Someone says, “Cycling is the fastest, cheapest, most healthy and environmentally friendly way to get around the major cities”. Do you agree with this argument?

## Unit 6 World Affairs

### 英语新闻导读 6

#### 新闻标题中的词语省略

英语新闻标题中常常只标识实义词而省略虚词。省略最多的虚词是冠词,其次是介词、连词、助动词和代词,有时连实义词甚至主语也省略掉,但以不影响理解为前提。

##### 1. 冠词的省略

**Deep-sea mission moves to next level ( The deep-sea mission moves to next level )**

The Ocean No 1 has finished the initial phase of the country's first round-the-world ocean research mission after collecting a large number of data and seabed samples.

Part of that mission involved a joint mission by Chinese and US scientists from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

(*China Daily*, Sep. 22, 2005)

##### 2. 连词的省略

**Russia, China warn against antagonizing Iran (Russia and China warn against antagonizing Iran)**

VIENNA — Russia and China warned the United States and European Union on Wednesday against escalating the nuclear standoff with Iran, potentially blocking a Western drive to haul



Tehran before the U. N. Security Council. Reuters reported.

(*Reuters*, Sep. 22, 2005)

### 3. 代词的省略

#### **China expects to slow down growth (China expects to slow down its growth)**

According to China's next five-year plan, the per capita gross domestic product in 2010 is expected to double from that in 2000, which means China has to maintain its annual economic growth above 7.5 percent.

(*Xinhua*, Nov. 30, 2005)

### 4. 助动词的省略

#### **Textile export permits halted (Textile export permits has been halted)**

China has stopped issuing permits for certain textile products exported to the European Union (EU), an official with the foreign trade department of China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) said over the weekend.

(*China Daily*, Aug. 23, 2005)

### 5. 联系动词的省略

#### **Schools to adopt "phonics" style of teaching reading (Schools are to adopt "phonics" style of teaching reading)**

The education secretary, Ruth Kelly, today announced an overhaul of the way children are taught to read with a return to a "back to basics" approach.

(the *Guardian*, Dec. 1, 2005)

## 6. 名词的省略

### **South Asia earthquake kills at least 30,000(South Asia earthquake kills at least 30,000 people)**

“I have been informed by my department that more than 30,000 people have died in Kashmir,” said Tariq Mahmmod, the communications minister in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir.

(*Agencies*, Oct. 10, 2005)



### **Nobel Peace Prize awarded to IAEA**

挪威诺贝尔委员会 10 月 7 日宣布,将 2005 年诺贝尔和平奖授予国际原子能机构及其总干事穆罕默德·巴拉迪。由于“在制止核能用于军事目的并确保最安全地和平利用核能方面”做出的贡献,他们将分享今年的和平奖。

VIENNA: United Nations' nuclear watchdog head Mohamed ElBaradei said on Friday that winning the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize would give him and his agency a much-needed “shot in the arm” as they tackle nuclear crises in Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

ElBaradei said he had been certain he would not win, despite being favoured, because he had not received the traditional advance telephone call from the Nobel Committee. He only learnt of his win while watching the televised ceremony.

The 63-year-old Egyptian lawyer and the International Atomic Energy Agency won the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to prevent both the spread of nuclear weapons, to new states and to





terrorists, and to ensure safe civilian use of nuclear energy.

“The award sends a very strong message: ‘Keep doing what you are doing — be impartial, act with integrity’, and that is what we intend to do,” ElBaradei told a news conference in Vienna.

“The advantage of having this recognition today, it will strengthen my resolve.”

“The fact that there is overwhelming public support for our work definitely will help to resolve some of the major outstanding issues we are facing today, including the DPRK, including Iran and nuclear disarmament.

“It is a responsibility but it is also a shot in the arm,” he added.

ElBaradei, the first Egyptian winner since President Anwar Sadat in 1978, has faced criticism from many quarters, most recently from the United States and Iran in his efforts to investigate Teheran’s nuclear programme.

US officials also grew impatient over the IAEA’s failure to establish the presence of any nuclear programme in Iraq ahead of the US-led invasion in 2003.

In response to the result, Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Hamid Reza Asefi said: “I have nothing to say about this.”

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan said that he is delighted that the double peace prize for 2005 has been awarded to the IAEA and its Director-General Mohamed ElBaradei.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair and French President Jacques Chirac conveyed their congratulations to ElBaradei. And so did German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder’s Spokesman Bela Anda.

(*China Daily*, Oct. 8, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

shot in the arm [非正式用语] 兴奋剂; 让人精神振奋的东西

impartial *a.* not partial or biased; unprejudiced 公平的, 不偏不倚的

integrity *n.* steadfast adherence to a strict moral or ethical code. see synonyms at honesty 廉正, 诚实; the quality or condition of being whole or undivided; completeness 完整的性质或状态; 完全

nuclear disarmament 裁减核武器协定, 核裁军

### Proper Names

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency 国际原子能机构

Mohamed ElBaradei 穆罕默德·巴拉迪

President Anwar Sadat 穆罕默德·安瓦尔·萨达特

Teheran 德黑兰(伊朗首都)

Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Hamid Reza Asefi 伊朗外交部发言人哈米德·阿赛非

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan 前任联合国秘书长科菲·安南

### Background Information

#### Nobel Peace Prize

根据阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔的遗嘱, 和平奖应授予那些在“废除或减少常规武器”领域做出巨大贡献的人。

#### IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency 国际原子能机构成立于1957年, 总部设在奥地利的维也纳, 是一个同联合国建立关系, 并由世界各国政府在原子能领域进行科学技术合作的机构。它的宗旨是加速扩大原子能对全世界和平、健康和繁荣的贡献, 并确保由机构本



身,或经机构请求,或在其监督管制下提供的援助不用于任何军事目的。自成立以来,国际原子能机构在保障监督和和平利用核能方面做了大量的工作,赢得各国的广泛赞誉。

### **Mohamed ElBaradei**

穆罕默德·巴拉迪,1942年生于埃及。1984年,他进入国际原子能机构秘书处工作,曾先后担任国际原子能机构总干事驻联合国代表、国际原子能机构法律顾问和法律部主任、国际原子能机构对外关系部主任等职。由于工作出色,1993年巴拉迪被任命为负责对外关系的助理总干事。1997年,他接替前任瑞典人布利克斯,成为国际原子能机构总干事,后在2001年和2004年两次获得连任。

### **President Anwar Sadat**

穆罕默德·安瓦尔·萨达特,1918—1981年,埃及政治家,曾任埃及总统。他上任后着手改善与西方国家的关系,为整个中东地区指明了前进的道路——启动了艰巨的经济改革,与以色列和解,并因签订和平协定而获得诺贝尔和平奖,但最后因此而遇刺身亡。

### **评析**

本消息的标题 Nobel Peace Prize awarded to IAEA 属于新闻标题词语省略中的助动词的省略——Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to IAEA。在标题中,构成被动语态的助动词通常都要省略。

## **Exercises**

### **Exercise A Questions for Reflection and Discussion**

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. Why was the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Mohamed El-Baradei and IAEA?
2. Who is qualified for the Nobel Peace Prize?
3. Why did Mohamed ElBaradei say that winning the 2005 Nobel

Peace Prize would give him and his agency a much-needed “shot in the arm” as they tackle nuclear crises in Iran and DPRK ?

4. In your perspective, how to take advantage of the nuclear power ?

### **Exercise B Practice**

**Rewrite the following news titles according to the rule of the omission of news title**

1. 5 US troops were killed in combat

The military said yesterday that five more American troops were killed in Iraq, bringing the US death roll for October to 96, ....

2. The new law shields women against domestic violence

Men who beat, threaten or yell at their wives or live-in girlfriends could be jailed and fined under India’s first law specifically targeting the problem of domestic violence.

The new law, which took effect yesterday, also applies to men or their families who harass wives for larger dowries, the government said.

3. Olympic swimming finals will be held in the morning

The finals of swimming as well as team and all-round gymnastics at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will be held in the morning, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) said yesterday.

4. 31 people were killed in Egypt theatre fire

Egypt: A candle fell over and set fire to a crowded theatre in the south Egyptian town of Beni Suef on Monday night, killing 31 people and seriously 16 others, police and hospital sources said yesterday.



5. The Republic of Korea's intelligence chief has offered to resign

The Republic of Korea's (ROK) intelligence chief has become the latest member of President Roh Moo-hyun's foreign affairs and national security team to offer to quit in the wake of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK) October 9 nuclear test.

6. Chillies bring peace between man and elephants?

It has spiced up many a meal but now the fiery chilli pepper is being used to cool an ancient feud between farmers and wild elephants in Africa.

(Xinhua, Dec. 1, 2005)

News 2

## Global moves to combat flu threat

### US ban British Columbia poultry; China tightens measures

从2003年发生的SARS疫情到当前全球共同应对可能发生的世界流感大流行,这些都足以说明,威胁人类健康的因素不仅影响一个地区和一个国家,还可能影响世界各国的人民。因此,必须广泛加强国际交流合作,共享世界各国应对传染病流行的先进技术和成功经验,共同造福于全人类的健康。

WASHINGTON (CNN) — Global moves to combat the threat of avian flu are being stepped up, with China, the United States, Canada, Japan and North Korea all taking action to help stop the disease spreading.

The United States has banned poultry from mainland British Columbia, Canada after a duck there tested positive for a strain of

avian flu over the weekend, a US Agriculture Department official said Monday.

Jim Rodgers, a spokesman for the Agriculture Department's Animal-Plant Health Inspection Service, said federal officials took the step as a precaution until Canadian authorities provided more information about the tests they conducted on the animal.

Dr. Brian Evans, Canada's chief veterinary officer, said he received a letter from American officials saying they were restricting imports of poultry products from the British Columbia mainland until they received a full assessment of the situation in the five-kilometer (three-mile) area around the farm affected by the virus, The Associated Press reports.

Canadian authorities said Saturday that the bird tested positive for H5 strains of bird flu, but it was not clear whether it had the virulent H5N1 strain researchers fear could cause a human pandemic.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency had started killing about 56,000 birds on the farm with carbon dioxide gas as a precaution, AP reports.

Elsewhere, China has ordered already strict anti-bird flu measures to be tightened following two new outbreaks in poultry in that country.

China's Vice-Minister of Agriculture Yin Chengjie told a news conference Monday the bird flu epidemic posed a growing threat to human beings, the official Xinhua news agency reports.

Yin and other officials announced new rules requiring local Chinese officials to set up disease-warning networks and to stockpile disinfectant and other emergency supplies.

Officials who failed to pinpoint and report outbreaks quickly



face firing or jail.

China has confirmed 21 bird flu outbreaks in nine provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, Yin told media.

The bird flu outbreaks had killed 144,624 poultry while more than 21 million more birds had been culled, he said.

One human fatality in China from the disease has also been reported, along with another suspected death.

### **Advance in drug production**

In other developments, a Taiwanese research firm said it succeeded in making a key ingredient for the scarce antiviral drug Tamiflu — a possible step towards mass-producing a generic version, AP reports.

The WHO has recommended that governments stockpile Tamiflu, one of the only drugs believed to be effective against bird flu. But its Swiss maker, Roche Holding AG, says high demand and the lengthy period needed for production have led to shortages.

On Monday, Taiwan's government-funded Industrial Technology Research Institute said it has produced shikimic acid, a key Tamiflu ingredient, from three unidentified plants, AP reports.

Taiwan has been negotiating with Roche for a possible license to make generic Tamiflu for a possible bird flu outbreak. Roche's supplies of shikimic acid come from China.

Throughout Asia the H5N1 strain of bird flu has killed at least 67 people since 2003. Almost all of them came into close contact with infected birds.

Experts fear that the H5N1 virus could mutate into a form that can easily be passed from human to human, sparking a pandemic.



## New Words and Phrases

poultry domestic fowls, such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, or geese, raised for meat or eggs. 家禽

avian flu 禽流感

veterinary *n.* 兽医 (= veterinary surgeon)

the virulent H5N1 strain H5N1 型有毒菌株

pandemic *adj.* widespread; general 广泛流传的; 普遍的

medicine epidemic over a wide geographic area [医] 流行的; 广大地域流行的

stockpile *v.* to accumulate and maintain a supply of things for future use 积攒或保存……以供日后所需

disinfectant *n.* 消毒剂

pinpoint *v.* 查明, 指出(原因)

municipalities a political unit, such as a city or town, incorporated for local self-government 自治市

cull *v.* 挑出杀死, 被挑出杀掉

antiviral drug Tamiflu 抗病毒药克流感或“达菲”

shikimic acid 莽草酸, 八角酸. 从中国出产传统香料的八角中抽取一种成份特制而成的

mutate *v.* (使)变异

## Proper Names

CNN 美国有线新闻广播公司

Jim Rodgers 吉姆·罗杰斯

the Agriculture Department's Animal-Plant Health Inspection Service 美国农业部动植物卫生检疫局

The Associated Press 联合通讯社(简称美联社)

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency 加拿大食品检验局





China's Vice-Minister of Agriculture Yin Chengjie 中国农业部

副部长尹成杰

Taiwanese *adj.* 台湾的,台湾人的 *n.* 台湾人

Roche Holding AG 罗氏公司

Industrial Technology Research Institute 台湾工业技术研究院

## Background Information

### CNN

美国有线新闻广播公司是世界上首次开办的 24 小时全新闻频道,由泰德·特纳于 1980 年 6 月 1 日,在亚特兰大开创了有线电视网——CNN(Cable News Network),这也是美国第一家通过卫星向电缆电视网和卫星电视用户专门提供全天新闻节目的电视公司。

### The Associated Press

美联社,美国最大的通讯社,1848 年在芝加哥成立,1893 年成为联营公司,1990 年总部迁至纽约。

## Exercises

### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. With the breakout of avian flu, what measures have been taken by the respective countries all over the world?
2. If officials fail to pinpoint and report outbreaks, what penalty they will face?
3. What gave rise to the deficiency of antiviral drug Tamiflu, according to Roche Holding AG?
4. What can we learn from the triumph of SARS? And of today's bird flu?

## Climate change will hit least polluting countries hardest

正当西方工业发达国家享受其所谓“文明”时,以非洲为代表的发展中国家却不断饱受着“文明”所带来的气候变暖的负面影响。

The world's poorest countries face a dramatic rise in deaths from disease and malnutrition as a direct result of climate change driven by wealthier, more polluting countries, scientists say today.

The researchers reached the conclusion after constructing a map showing how climate change will affect different regions of the world by making infectious diseases more rampant and damaging local agriculture.

The picture that emerges shows the least wealthy countries with the lowest greenhouse gas emissions as the most vulnerable. They can expect a doubling of deaths from malaria, diarrhea diseases and malnutrition by 2030 as a result of climate change.

In a previous study, the World Health Organization said climate change caused by industrial emissions already accounts for at least 5 million cases of illness and more than 150,000 deaths each year.

The scientists, whose research is published in *Nature* today, created the map by collating published studies linking disease and agriculture to temperature and weather variations.

One study showed that in certain South American countries, a 1C rise in temperature caused an 8% increase in diarrhea diseases. “The map shows that the health impact of climate change disproportionately affects poorer countries that in my view have no responsibility for global warming. It's completely unethical and it



cannot be ignored,” said Jonathan Patz, the study’s lead scientist at the University of Wisconsin.

Regions at highest risk included the coastlines of the Pacific and Indian oceans and sub-Saharan Africa.

The report says more resources to combat disease in poor countries combined with long-term cuts in greenhouse gas emissions are needed to limit the effects on poorer countries. Climate change exacerbates problems poor countries face from disease, largely because bacteria spread more rapidly, causing greater contamination of food and water.

Forecasts of climate change also predict more erratic weather patterns for many countries, wreaking havoc with subsistence farming and adding to the burden of malnutrition. The report comes two weeks before signatories of the Kyoto Protocol meet in Montreal for the first time since it was ratified in February. The US, which emits 24% of the world’s greenhouse gases, making it the world’s most polluting country, has refused to sign up to Kyoto on the grounds that it would hamper financial growth.

(the *Guardian*, Nov. 17, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

malnutrition *n.* 营养失调, 营养不良

rampant *adj.* 猖獗的, 蔓生的,

vulnerable *adj.* 易受攻击的, 易受……的攻击

malaria *n.* 疟疾, 瘴气

diarrhea *n.* 腹泻

collate *v.* to assemble in proper numerical or logical sequence  
整理

exacerbate *v.* aggravate 使……恶化;加重

erratic *adj.* 奇怪的

wreaking havoc 引起的灾难,带来的灾难

subsistence farming 少有余粮的农场经营

### Proper Names

World Health Organization 世界卫生组织

University of Wisconsin 威斯康星州州立大学

Montreal 蒙特利尔(加拿大)

### Background Information

#### Kyoto Protocol

《京都议定书》(或译《京都协议书》)全称为《联合国气候变化框架公约的京都议定书》是联合国气候变化框架公约的补充条款。是1997年12月在日本京都由联合国气候变化框架公约参加国第三次会议制定的。《京都议定书》规定工业化国家要减少温室气体的排放,减少全球气候变暖和海平面上升的危险。

美国作为世界上温室气体总量和人均排放量均最高的国家拒绝签署条约,使得该条约的实际效力无法得到保障。在美国的影响下,澳大利亚也没有批准京都议定书,澳大利亚是温室气体人均排放量第二高的国家。经过近8年时间,《京都议定书》终获得120多个国家确认履行公约,包括俄罗斯于2004年11月接纳后,终使议定书能在2005年2月16日起正式生效,大部分工业国家均承诺减少温室气体排放量,但美国和澳大利亚仍拒绝签署确认。



## Exercises

### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. Who are the victims of climate change for the time being?
2. In Africa, what diseases attributed to climate change are rampant?
3. If people turn a blind eye to climate change, what disasters will be brought about subsequently?
4. Why did the US, which emits 24% of the world's greenhouse gases, refuse to sign up to Kyoto Protocol?



## Unit 7 European Affairs

### 英语新闻导读 7

#### 新闻主体的“倒金字塔”结构

所谓“倒金字塔”结构就是按照重要性递减的顺序来组织材料,即把最新鲜、最重要的事实放在最前面,不太重要的内容放在稍后的位置,最不重要的放在最后,呈“倒金字塔”状。它是消息主体的一种常用结构方式。其最大优点是“快”。无论从记者、编辑或读者方面来说,这种结构都是最方便、简洁和快速的。

这完全颠覆了传统叙事方式,即把最重要和最好的东西留在最后,以形成悬念。这种逆向思维的核心是强调顺序的重要性,它不仅需要把事情讲清楚,更加重要的是把最有价值的东西突出出来。

“倒金字塔”式结构可以简单地写成:

- 导语引出主题并对导语主题做出解释
- 用一些细节材料丰富以上的解释
- 背景材料
- 重申主题(通常会省略)

也就是说,在导语点明主题或主要新闻事件后通过引导同一主题下的不同事件,或同一事件的不同侧面的关键句(个别情况下用小标题),从而使整篇文章结构明晰。在对不同事件或侧面的描写中,作者往往会将最典型的内容作为重点放在最接近导语的地方(通常在导语中或在第2段),再加上“时间”等新闻要素,构成综述的“倒金字塔”式结构的基础。

现在,新闻的叙事方式越来越影响我们的语言乃至思维方式,这



种逆时针的叙事方式大大加速了我们的语言传播。所以,了解并掌握“倒金字塔”结构是非常必要的。

实例分析:

### Lee Young-ae wins best actress

South Korean film star Lee Young-ae on Tuesday won the best actress award at the 26th Blue Dragon Film Awards for her leading role in Sympathy for Lady Vengeance. (引出主题并解释)

Lee, who is one of a handful of South Korean stars that are leading the so-called Korean Wave throughout Asia, is also recognized for her role in the historic TV series Jewel in the Palace. (细节材料增补)

In addition to winning the coveted best actress award, the hit movie she starred in received the top picture prize. (进一步增补)

Directed by Park Chan-wook, the 112-minute thriller depicts a young woman's drive to revenge herself after serving 13 years in prison on false charges of kidnapping and infanticide. (背景内容绍)

(*China Daily*, Dec. 1, 2005)

News I

### Russia , China may launch moon project

俄罗斯希望与中国共同打造航天计划,使两国高科技领域的合作迈出第一步。中国目前已经实现了在载人航天的梦想,深空探测领域仍然是一个空白。在国力能够承担的情况下,启动探月工程,将带动整个国家的高新技术的发展,并能极大推动生产力,俄罗斯希望联手探索太空,可改善两国关系,优势互补,资源共享,缩短进程。

Russia and China are considering a joint project to study the

moon, a senior Russian official said in a report made available to *China Daily* Tuesday.

Russia and China are exploring the possibility of developing and implementing major joint projects, . . . . One of the priority areas of co-operation is China's programme to study the moon, "the Interfax-China Information Agency quoted Russian Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Zhukov as saying."

The deputy prime minister said further Russian-Chinese co-operation in space exploration rests on the complete and timely implementation of the Programme for Bilateral Co-operation in Space for 2004—06.

"Russia is interested in broadening mutually beneficial co-operation with China in space exploration, which is an important component given the current level of bilateral relations," Zhukov said.

He said a meeting on Sino-Russian space co-operation between the prime ministers, held on June 27, was crowned by a general agreement to broaden co-operation in this area and to include 21 new themes and projects in the programme for 2004—06.

The programme includes a section entirely devoted to the moon. Also a joint working group has been set up for studying the moon and distant space, Zhukov said.

He said an international project to create an ultraviolet world space observatory is likely to evolve into another major project.

Among other promising joint projects is the creation of a Russian-Chinese system of radio interferometers with a super long-range base using the existing system of radio telescopes, and also the Radioastron project, which is the creation and joint utilization of a mobile satellite communication and digital radio broadcasting





system.

However, at a regular press conference Tuesday in Beijing, Foreign Ministry spokesman Kong Quan would not comment on the report.

(*China Daily*, Nov. 2, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

implement *vt.* carry an agreement, promise into effect 实现,  
履行

priority *n.* 优先; 优先权

bilateral *adj.* of/on/with tow sides; made between tow 双边  
的, 两边的

crown *vt.* give honour to; be at the top of 给予荣耀

ultraviolet *adj.* 紫外线的

promising *adj.* full of promises seeming likely to succeed 有希  
望的; 似的

interferometer *n.* 干涉仪

utilization *n.* 利用

digital *a.* 数码的

rest on 依赖信赖

devote to 专用于

### Proper Names

the redioastron project 辐射天文项目

press conference 记者招待会

### 评析

第1段: 重要信息段。俄罗斯高级官员(who)昨日(when)有《中国日报》报道称(how)俄中将共同合作“探月”(what)。

第2段~第8段提供详细信息:此报道详细暴露俄国高官对“探月”计划的设想及诚意。此部分大量地采用了全引语(full quote),直接引语(direct quote)和间接引语(indirect quote)表明了明确的观点与诚意。

第9段结尾:在北京的记者招待会上外交部发言人并未对此项报道发表评论。

综合以上分析,本新闻采用了“倒金字塔”式的结构把最重要的,最引人注目的内容放在前面,接下来为探求合作的多方设想。最后在文章结尾,顺便说明中国方面的反应。明显重要性呈递减趋势。

### Exercises

#### Exercise A Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. What are the basis of Russia and China bilateral co-operation?
2. What attitude of the two sides toward this co-operation?
3. What are the projects according to the passage?
4. How can we improve Sino-Russia diplomatic relation?

#### Exercise B Practice

**Read the following two pieces of news, analyse the leads and summarize the news.**

##### **Fashion Show Highlight Shanghai Fashion Week**

Fashion designers, photographers, models and celebrities are celebrating the annual “Fashion Week” in Shanghai by showcasing the hottest things in the fashion circle through modeling shows, fashion expose and forums on related topics.

Some of the world’s biggest brands are also designing new trends for the coming year in lifestyle, clothing, beauty and more.



Among them is the high profile of P&G, one of the world's fashion giants and hair care. The company has brought dozens of its key brands to Shanghai, including some debuting in front of Chinese consumers.

In the coming spring and summer, P&G will introduce their newly developed beauty products with warm and bright colors as the basic element. Pink and purple will be easily found in their line of make-up and for hair styles, the popularity of curls and waves will continue.

Our Shanghai correspondent Xiaoyu went to their fashion show and talked with P&G China's Vice President Austin Lally about the company's new moves.

Back anchor: that was Austin Lally, vice president of P&G China talking about the release of their new products in the coming spring and summer.

### **2000-year-old Mummy Deteriorating**

The well-known ancient female mummy excavated from Mawangdui Tombs in central China more than 30 years ago is sustaining decalcification.

The well-known ancient female mummy excavated from Mawangdui Tombs in central China more than 30 years ago is sustaining decalcification, a Chinese researcher said.

Luo Xuegang, head of the human anatomy research center with Xiangya Medical Sciences College, said the decalcification was found in the bone tissue of the female mummy of Western Han Dynasty (206 BC - 24 AD) through a recent X-ray observation.

"The decalcification might be caused by the acidic preservative fluid and the solution to the change will be to adjust PH scale to ensure the preservative fluid is neutral," said Luo, who is also head

of a newly-established center for research and protection of the mummy and relevant relics from Mawangdui Tombs in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province.

Luo also mentioned obvious changes in the subcellular structure of the mummy, though its collagenous fibers and the blood vessels were well preserved.

The Mawangdui Tombs were excavated in 1972. In addition to a well-preserved woman's corpse, more than 3,000 burial objects were found at the site.

The mummy, which has been kept in Hunan Provincial Museum since 1972, was said to be that of a woman named Xin Zhui, the wife of the prime minister of the Changsha Kingdom during the early Western Han Dynasty. She is thought to have died at the age of 50.



## Merkel takes over and face instant rebellion

德国历史上第一位女总理安吉拉·默克尔接管政权,面临的第  
一大挑战就是如何服众。11月22日,德国联邦议院以397票赞成  
12票弃权,202票反对的投票结果,开启了德国全新的一页——女总  
理默克尔时代。

Angela Merkel has become Germany's first woman chancel-  
lor, winning 397 votes in the 614-seat Bundestag, or lower house.  
her election yesterday marks the end of months of political chaos  
following the general election in September, which neither of the  
tow major parties won, Ms Merkel presides over a "grand coal-  
ition" government made up of conservatives from her Christian



Democrats.

But there were signs of trouble. Some 51 MPs from the two coalition parties failed to vote for Ms Merkel, with most of the rebels almost certainly coming from within the SPD. A few of Ms Merkel's fellow conservatives may also have put the knife in.

### **Leading from the east**

Angela Merkel and her ministers toasted their coalition agreement with fizzy water than champagne last week—appropriately for a government than has pledged to bring new sobriety to tacking Germany's many problems. Ms Merkel remained relentlessly low-key even as she was finally voted into office yesterday, two months after an inconclusive election that exposed the deep divisions in Europe's biggest country and economy. But the first woman to lead Germany and the first easterner to become chancellor since unification faces formidable challenges. The partnership between her Christian Democrats, their Bavarian allies and the Social Democrats is a very grand coalition of 448 of the 614 seats in the Bundestag. But it is also a fragile coalition of the lowest common denominator because the price of its formation was retreat from some of the key policies on which she campaigned: value added tax is to rise to 19% to help bring the budget deficit back within EU limits by 2007. But tax cuts for high earners and plans to reform inflexible employment laws to help reduce a near-record jobless rate of over 11% have been scrapped at the SPD's insistence. Ominously, even yesterday 50 coalition MPs voted against her.

Foreign policy is in the hands of the SPD, though Ms Merkel's first trip abroad does not suggest any radical departures. She follows tradition in heading to pair — a reminder that even if France and Germany are no longer the motor of European integra-



tion, they are a force to be reckoned with when they act together. After an equally obligatory visit to Brussels comes London, but only because Tony Blair is running the EU and she wants to bend his ear about the urgency of resolving the budget now.

### New words and Phrases

- chancellor *n.* chief minister of state 首相; 总理; 国务大臣
- preside *vi.* take the position of authority 主持; 管理; 做辩护
- coalition *n.* uniting; union of political parties for a special purpose 结合, 合并; (政党等的联合, 联盟)
- toast *vt.* wish happiness, success, etc. to (sb./sth.) while raising a glass of wine 举杯庆祝
- fizzy *adj.* 嘶嘶声的 (气体从液体中冒出)
- pledge *vi.* give; engage; make an undertaking 提出; 誓言; 保证
- sobriety *n.* quality or condition of being sobered 严肃; 镇定; 清醒
- relentlessly *adv.* 无慈悲的; 不怜悯的; 残忍的
- low-key *adj.* 冲淡的; 轻描淡写的; 不张扬的
- unification *n.* unifying or being unified 统一; 一致
- formidable *adj.* causing fear or dread 可怕的; 令人畏惧的
- fragile *adj.* easily injured, broken or destroyed 易受伤的; 易碎的; 易坏的
- demoninator *n.* [数学]分母
- defiate *n.* amount by which, payments exceeds receipts 收支不平衡; 赤字
- scrap *vt.* fight, quarrel (俗)打架; 口角
- ominously *adv.* 不吉利地; 不利地
- reminder *n.* sth/sb that helps to remember sth 助人记忆之物或人



integration *n.* integrating or being integrated 完整;整合;合而为一

reckon *v.* deal with; settle accounts with 处理;清算

obligatory *adj.* 义务的;必须做的;强制的

mould *vt.* 磨练;锻炼;塑造

coincidentally *adv.* 巧合地;凑巧地

wry *adj.* pulled or twisted out of shape 扭歪的;歪斜的

preside over 管理;主持

in heading to 前往

reckon with 处理;清算

sort...out 整理出来;拣选出来

stay the course 继续不断以至终结;贯彻始终

the lowest common denominator 最小公分母

## Proper Names

lower house 下议院;众议院

grand coalition 大联合组阁

the MPs 议员

the SPD 德国联邦议院

Bavarian allies 巴伐利亚同盟

the EU 欧盟

Brussels 布鲁塞尔(比利时首都)

Ossi 硬骨头

## Background Information

### European Union

欧洲联盟(欧盟)是由欧洲共同体发展而来,是一个集政治实体和经济实体于一身,在世界上具有重要影响的区域一体化组织。1991年12月,欧洲共同体马斯特利赫特首脑会议通过《欧洲联盟条

约》，通称《马斯特利赫特条约》，简称《马约》。1993 年 11 月 1 日，《马约》正式生效，欧盟正式成立。现有 25 个成员国和 4.56 亿人口，总部设在比利时首都布鲁塞尔。

### 评析

第一部分为消息核心内容。第 1 段简要介绍德国大选结果：安吉拉·默克尔(who)以下议院 614 个席中获得 397 选票而胜出(what)，并支持“大联盟”政府。但她面临着困难(what)。两大党中约 51 名议员反对，其中大多数的反对呼声来自德联邦议院内部，少数默克尔的保守党员也在其中。

第二部分为增补信息。第 2 段大选成功，仍然保持低调的第一位女总理面临着前所未有的挑战。“大联盟”使默克尔不得不对自己坚持的关键政策做出妥协，其中包括对高收入者减税与提高增值税，但仍然遭到 51 名议员的反对。第 3 段说明大选后默克尔的外访问。任职后的默克尔即将出使巴黎、布鲁塞尔、伦敦。最重要的华盛顿之行欲将缓和德美关系。第 4 段进一步讲述默克尔面临的困难。除了这些挑战外，作为新一代领导人，默克尔没有经历过前任所经历过的国际国内的战乱。同时德联邦议院领导人 Platzeck 也是一个“硬骨头”，对默克尔的对外政策持有异议。

综合上述信息，本消息报道第一部分是导语，中间没有过渡段，第二部分为后续段落作为细节和补充。

### Exercises

#### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. How can Merkel face the severe challenge — the rebellion?
2. What effective measures has she taken?
3. Why does she make her first trip to France and America?





4. As a first female prime minister in Germany, what difficulties does Merkel probably meet ?

## Girls confess to arson in Paris fire

巴黎消防局发言人 9 月 4 日宣布,市区内的一座 19 层公寓凌晨发生火灾,已造成 16 人死亡,7 人重伤。据目击者说,凌晨时看见几个青年人往大楼入口处的邮箱里纵火。估计人为纵火可能性较大。目前,警方高度重视,已拘留 4 名疑犯。这是自 2005 年 4 月以来第四起在巴黎地区发生并造成重大损失的火灾,而其中三起发生在 9 天之内。4 名青少年犯罪嫌疑人均为女性,称放火只为好玩。青少年的公德与法律观念如此之淡薄,不得不给我们敲响警钟。

L' HAY-LES-ROSES, France: Three teenage girls confessed to starting a fire in a suburban Paris housing project over the weekend that killed 16 people, including three children, police said yesterday. A fourth girl was held yesterday morning.

The fire in a 19-story building south of Paris was the third fatal blaze in the Paris area in nine days. The death toll rose to 16 after a man died late Sunday in a hospital, where seven others were being treated for serious injuries, police said.

Three teenagers taken in for questioning on Sunday confessed to having started the fire for fun, police said. Two of the suspects were 18-years-old, the other was 16, police said. Further details were not immediately available.

Witnesses claimed to have seen a group of youths who lived in the building start the fire, said Patrick Seven, mayor of the town of L' Hay-les-Roses, near Orly airport, where the building was

located.

The fire is believed to have broken out in the lobby of the building before raging up a stairwell at least three floors. Some residents jumped from windows as the blaze flared through the building's entrance.

Authorities were investigating possible arson in an August 26 fire that killed 14 African children and three adults in a run-down Paris apartment building. Three days later, another fire killed seven in a building used by squatters.

Interior Minister Nicolas Sarkozy suggested on French television on Sunday night that copycats were at work. "Each time there is a news story, sometimes that gives ideas to people who then turn into criminals," Sarkozy said, promising severe punishment for anyone found guilty of arson.

(*China Daily*, Sept. 6, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

blaze *n.* bright flame or fire 火(焰)

toll *n.* (fig.) sth. paid, lost or suffered (喻)付出,失去,或损失之物;代价;牺牲

mayor *n.* head of a municipal corporation of a city 市长

lobby *n.* porch; entrance-hall, corridor 门厅;入口的厅堂;大厅

rage *vi.* be violent (指风雨火等)狂暴;肆虐

stairwell *n.* 楼梯井

resident *n.* person who resides in a place 居民

flare *vi.* burst into bright flame 骤然着火

arson *n.* act of setting sth on fire intentionally and unlawfully  
纵火;放火

run down to be no longer considered useful 破败



death toll 死亡人数

### 评析

第 1 段讲述消息的核心内容:3 位女青年在巴黎郊区的 19 层公寓纵火致使 16 人丧生,包括 3 名小孩。第四位嫌疑人也于昨日抓获。

第 2 段~第 5 段增补这项事件的细节:这是 10 天内的第 3 次纵火,死亡人数达 16 人,其余 7 人伤势严重,这 3 名嫌疑人承认放了火。其中两名 18 岁,一名 16 岁,这次大火由大厅燃至三层,火势之大致使居民跳窗逃离。

第 6 段~第 9 段:相继补充信息:政府正在调查 8 月 26 日致使 14 名非洲儿童丧生的巴黎公寓大楼的火灾。3 天后另一场大楼火灾随之而来,内务大臣尼古拉指出政府将对纵火者严加惩处。

综合本消息,第 1 段是核心部分为导语,其余几段为主旨段的细节和增补。

### Exercises

#### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. How many suspects were involved in this case ?
2. Why did they set fire to the building ?
3. What about the damage of the fire ?
4. As far as fire is concerned, what can we learn from this incident ?

## Unit 8 Asian Affairs

### 英语新闻导读 8

#### 新闻主体的“金字塔”结构

在新闻写作中,特别是消息的写作中,通常采用的是“倒金字塔”结构,但也可采用“金字塔”结构,它的特点是像金字塔那样,上小下大,即先从一点进入,由小到大,由简入繁,一段比一段具体,事件的高潮和结局要到最后一段才能显露出来。“金字塔”结构形式的消息,可吸引读者一口气将全文读完,读者只有读完全篇,才能真相大白。请看下面的例子:

#### Small Boy's Big Loss to Drug

Johnny B. ,6, awoke at a pre-dawn hour yesterday and saw his fully-clothed mother lying on the floor next to the bed they shared in the Royan Hotel at 405 Vilencia Street.

Her nose was bleeding badly. Johnny got up, found some tissue, and wiped her face clean. Then he went back to sleep.

When he awoke again at 8:30 am, Anne B. ,25, was still on the floor. Her face was covered by new blood.

Johnny dressed himself neatly — as usual — and groomed his Dutch boy haircut before going downstairs to tell the hotel clerk about his “sick” mother.

The coroner's office later determined that she had died from an overdose of an undetermined drug.



Johnny recounted that the night before, some men had visited the studio apartment in the Inner Mission District. He said he asked one man why he was using a rubber cord to make his arm veins bulge, and the man responded that he was taking a blood test.

The men Left some time after Johnny went to bed.

上面一则新闻从结构上讲是个典型的“金字塔”式结构,记者将一个对毒品没有任何了解的小男孩怎样发现妈妈被毒品夺走生命的新闻写得像一个小品。在多数情况下,采用“金字塔”式结构的新闻一般属新闻特稿。

#### News I

### World leaders welcome agreement

朝鲜半岛核问题第四轮六方会谈于9月19日在北京落下帷幕。以和平解决朝鲜半岛核问题为切入点,六方会谈进程正在为开创东北亚地区和平、发展、合作的美好未来提供历史性契机。不失时机地把握住这一历史性机遇,这既是时代的召唤,也是本地区乃至世界人民的殷切期望。

Global leaders and the international nuclear watchdog chief yesterday hailed the outcome of the Six-Party Talks on the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue.

Republic of Korea (ROK) President Roh Moo-hyun welcomed the joint statement adopted at the talks as “epoch-making,” and one which establishes “principles” for the ending of the issue.

Roh also expressed appreciation especially for the efforts by host China that helped bring about the breakthrough in the long-term efforts to resolve the nuclear issue, according to a news release issued yesterday by the ROK Presidential Office.

Quoting Roh, the release said: “The adoption of the joint statement in the fourth round of the Six-Party Talks heralds a crucial chance to resolve” the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s (DPRK) nuclear issue.

It also expressed the hope that the joint statement can provide momentum in stabilizing the Korean Peninsula.

Russia welcomed the DPRK’s promise to abandon nuclear weapons and expressed hope in the successful denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

“The results of the fourth round of talks in Beijing give us hope for the future successful continuation of the six-party process leading to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula,” the Russian foreign ministry said in a statement.

IAEA Director-General Mohamed ElBaradei yesterday extended a warm welcome to the outcome, saying he hoped the IAEA would return to the DPRK for inspection as soon as possible.

ElBaradei lauded the commitment of the DPRK to abandoning all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes. “There is a balanced package,” he said.

In Washington, President George W. Bush’s spokesman said yesterday the White House was pleased with the DPRK’s agreement to end its nuclear weapons programme, while expressing caution about whether Pyongyang will make good on its promises.

In New York, State Department spokesman Sean McCormack said, “Our view is that this is a good statement. The DPRK has made the decision to get rid of its weapons and all existing nuclear programs . . . . They’ve made the commitment to get out of the nuclear business.”

The European Union yesterday welcomed Pyongyang’s



decision to abandon its pursuit of nuclear arms.

“I am delighted . . . that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea has now made a strategic choice to take the path of co-operation,” Javier Solana, the EU’s security affairs chief, said in a statement.

In Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Minister Nobutaka Machimura welcomed the joint statement.

The DPRK’s commitment to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a verifiable manner for the first time will “provide an important basis” for the Six-Party Talks to realize the goal of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, said Machimura.

A spokesman for Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer said the DPRK’s decision was a good step towards ensuring there were no nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula.

The DPRK “is going to be more secure, not less secure, by following this path,” the spokesman told Australian Associated Press.

(*China Daily*, Sept. 20, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

joint statement 联合声明

epoch-making *adj.* 划时代的, 开新纪元的

momentum *n.* 动力, 要素

denuclearization *n.* 撤除核武器

lauded the commitment 称赞朝方所做出的承诺

### Proper Names

Six-Party Talks 六方会谈



Republic of Korea (ROK) President Roh Moo-hyun 韩国总统卢武铉

the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK) 朝鲜民主主义人民共和国

IAEA Director-General Mohamed ElBaradei 国际原子能机构总干事穆罕默德·巴拉迪

Pyongyang 平壤(朝鲜民主主义人民共和国首都)

State Department spokesman Sean McCormack (美国)国务院发言人肖恩·迈克马克

Japanese Foreign Minister Nobutaka Machimura 日本外相町村信孝

Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer 澳大利亚外长亚历山大·唐纳

Australian Associated Press 澳大利亚联合通讯社

## Background Information

### Six-Party Talks

六方会谈。朝核问题始于 20 世纪 90 年代初当时,美国以其卫星照片为依据,怀疑朝鲜有研制核武器的设施,并扬言要对这些设施实行检查。朝鲜方面则反复声明没有制造核武器的打算和能力,同时指责美国在韩国部署核武器威胁它的安全。为和平解决朝鲜半岛核危机,2003 年 4 月 23 日至 25 日,中朝美三方在北京举行了三方会谈。同年 8 月 1 日,朝鲜外务省发言人说,朝鲜已向美国提出就解决核问题直接举行由中、朝、美、韩、日、俄参加的六方会谈,并在此框架内举行朝美双边会谈的方案。2003 年 8 月 27 日,第一轮六方会谈在北京钓鱼台国宾馆举行,到 2005 年 11 月第五轮六方会谈第 1 阶段已结束。





## Exercises

### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. When was the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue traced back to ?  
And by which country ?
2. What role does China play on the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue ?
3. Did the Six-Party Talks achieve any breakthrough ?
4. What's your view on the nuclear power ?

News 2

### Thousands turn out as Japanese princess leaves for wedding

日本纪宫公主下嫁平民,白雪公主变成灰姑娘。日本明仁天皇唯一的女儿纪宫公主于 2005 年 11 月 15 日迎来新婚之喜。由于这是日本皇室自 1960 年昭和天皇的第五个女儿清宫公主(现名岛津贵子)出嫁以来再次有公主结婚,因此世人对于纪宫公主的这场婚礼予以了高度关注。

Princess Sayako of Japan bids farewell to members of the Imperial Household Agency as she heads for the Imperial Hotel for her wedding ceremony with Tokyo city bureaucrat Yoshiki Kuroda in Tokyo, on Tuesday November 15, 2005.

Japanese Princess Sayako, the emperor's only daughter, was greeted by thousands of well-wishers as she prepared to marry a commoner at age 36 and leave the world's oldest monarchy.

Sayako, 36, wearing a simple Western-style long white dress and a single-strand pearl necklace, climbed into the black Prince



Royal limousine as formally-dressed royal minders bowed.

As the limousine slowly cruised to the nearby Imperial Hotel, the princess smiled and waved to thousands of well-wishers along the road.

Sayako will marry Yoshiaki Kuroda, a 40-year-old urban planner for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government in a Shinto-

style ceremony at a specially built altar at the 118-year-old hotel.

The princess and part-time bird researcher will turn into a full-time housewife after wedding .

In the late afternoon, the princess-turned-commoner will don a kimono once worn by her mother and toast with champagne at a reception attended by 150 guests, including her parents.

Sayako is the youngest child of Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko and the last of their three children to wed. No female royal has married in her late 30s in recent history, but the Japanese are increasingly settling down late as women juggle lifestyles and careers.

Because Japan does not allow women to take the throne, Sayako must leave the imperial family when she marries Kuroda, a childhood friend of her brother.

Faced with a succession crisis, Japan is studying allowing women to assume the Chrysanthemum Throne and letting princesses keep their royal status after marriage. But any change would be too late for Sayako.



The princess has been preparing for her life in middle-class Tokyo, taking driving lessons and receiving a one-time government payment of 1.3 million dollars as an allowance for becoming a commoner.

### New Words and Phrases

well-wisher *n.* 祝福者

strand *n.* 串, 绳

limousine *n.* large luxurious car; usually driven by a chauffeur  
豪华轿车

cruise *vi.* to go or move along, especially in an unhurried fashion  
缓慢地行进或移动

don *v.* to put on (clothing) 穿上(衣服)

kimono *n.* a loose robe; imitated from robes originally worn by Japanese 和服

juggle *v.* to keep (more than two activities, for example) in motion or progress at one time 同时做, 使(如两种以上活动等)同时保持运作或进展

### Proper Names

Sayako 清子, 日本纪宫公主

Yoshiki Kuroda 黑田庆树

Tokyo Metropolitan Government 日本东京市政府

Shinto-style ceremony 日式婚礼仪式

Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko 日本明仁天皇与皇后美智子

Chrysanthemum Throne 天皇王位

### Background Information

#### Chrysanthemum Throne

皇室势力,表示“天皇王位”, chrysanthemum 意为菊花,因为菊花是日本的国花(樱花是民间国花),也是日本皇室的徽标。在日本,菊花代表长生不老尊严和崇高的象征,因此日本皇室被称为“菊花皇室”。

### Exercises

#### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. Why are the Japanese increasingly settling down late?
2. Does Japan allow women to take the throne? At present, any progress is available? Why?
3. Do you think becoming a commoner and adapting to a commoner lifestyle poses a challenge for the princess?
4. Why is the Japanese Throne called Chrysanthemum?



### South Asia earthquake kills 30 ,000

南亚克什米尔地区 8 日上午发生里氏 7.6 级强烈地震和数次大的余震,震中大约位于巴基斯坦首都伊斯兰堡东北 95 公里处,造成重大人员伤亡和财产损失。

BALAKOT, Pakistan: Villagers dug with bare hands into collapsed schools and homes yesterday in a desperate search for survivors of a huge earthquake that has killed 30,000 in South Asia, with Pakistan calling it the country's worst-ever disaster and appealing for urgent help.

The vast majority of the deaths from Saturday's 7.6-



magnitude quake were in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, though several hundred were also reported in India-controlled Kashmir.

“I have been informed by my department that more than 30,000 people have died in Kashmir,” said Tariq Mahmmod, the communications minister in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir.

Dozens of villages were flattened in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, killing farmers, soldiers and schoolchildren, and triggering landslides that blocked rescuers from many devastated areas.

Two survivors were pulled from a destroyed apartment building in Pakistan’s capital.

“We are handling the worst disaster in Pakistan’s history,” said Major General Shaukat Sultan, Pakistan’s top military spokesman.

“We do seek international assistance,” Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf said. “We have enough manpower, but we need financial support.”

The quake and its aftershocks were felt from central Afghanistan to western Bangladesh.

Earlier Pakistan’s Interior Minister, Aftab Khan Sherpao said at least 1,748 people had died in Pakistan and 17,388 in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, and a further 42,397 were injured. The worst hit city was Muzaffarabad, the capital of Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, where 11,000 died, Sherpao said.

Indian authorities reported 689 deaths and 900 injured, while Afghanistan reported at least four deaths.

In India-controlled Kashmir, most deaths occurred in the towns of Uri, Tangdar and Punch and in the city of Srinagar, said B. B. Vyas, the area’s divisional commissioner.

(*China Daily*, Oct. 10, 2005)

## New Words and Phrases

magnitude quake 震级

aftershock *n.* a tremor (or one of a series of tremors) occurring after the main shock of an earthquake 余震

## Proper Names

BALAKOT, Pakistan 巴基斯坦西北边界省的巴拉寇特

Kashmir 克什米尔, 地处南亚地区, 约 2/5 面积为巴基斯坦控制, 其余为印度控制

Tariq Mahmmud 喜马拉雅山区通讯部长塔里克·马哈茂德

Pervez Musharraf 巴基斯坦总统佩尔维兹·穆沙拉夫

Afghanistan 阿富汗

Bangladesh 孟加拉国

Interior Minister, Aftab Khan Sherpao 内政部长阿夫塔布·艾哈迈德·汗·谢尔宝

Muzaffarabad 穆扎法拉巴德, 巴控克什米尔的首府, 靠近印控地区的控制线

## Background Information

### Kashmir

克什米尔, 印度西北部和巴基斯坦东北部一历史地区。该地区于 14 世纪被穆斯林征服, 1587 年后又成为莫卧儿帝国的一部分, 1751 年成为一个独立王国。1846 年英国人平定该地区, 建立印度王朝, 但于 1947 年被一次穆斯林起义推翻。该地区持续不断的战争导致了联合国的干预(1949 年和 1965 年)以及目前印度和巴基斯坦的分治。

### Afghanistan

阿富汗, 1747 年形成统一的国家, 位于中亚南部, 为内陆国。北



与土库曼斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦和塔吉克斯坦为邻,东北同中国接壤,东和东南与巴基斯坦毗,西与伊朗交界。1838—1919 年英国对阿富汗发动了 3 次侵略战争,1919 年英国承认阿富汗独立。1973 年达乌德推翻查希尔王朝,成立阿富汗共和国。1978 年 4 月人民民主党上台执政,改国名为阿富汗民主共和国,执政党内讧。1979 年 12 月,苏军入侵阿富汗,巴布拉克·卡尔迈勒上台。1986 年 5 月,纳吉布拉成为阿富汗人民民主党总书记。1987 年 11 月阿富汗民主共和国正式改名为阿富汗共和国。1978 年以来,阿富汗游击队与苏联支持的喀布尔政权之间的战争一直在进行。1989 年 2 月苏军全部撤出阿富汗。1991 年苏联解体导致纳吉布拉总统下台,结束阿富汗 13 年内战。1992 年 4 月 28 日改国名为阿富汗伊斯兰国。

### **Bangladesh**

孟加拉国,原为东巴基斯坦,位于南亚次大陆,恒河和布加拉湾。1971 年 3 月 26 日宣布独立,1972 年 1 月 7 日取得完全独立,穆吉布·拉赫曼修改宪法,自任总统。1975 年 8 月,一批青年军官发动政变,穆吉布·拉赫曼被杀,由前商业部长汉达克尔·穆什塔克·艾哈迈德任总统。同年 11 月 7 日,艾哈迈德被迫辞职,由阿·穆·赛义姆出任总统。1977 年 4 月 21 日,齐亚·拉赫曼任总统。1981 年 5 月 30 日,齐亚总统在吉大港遇刺身亡,副总统阿卜杜勒·萨塔尔出任代总统。1982 年 3 月 24 日,陆军参谋长侯赛因·穆罕默德·艾尔沙德宣布实行军管,解除萨塔尔总统的职务,自任军法管制首席执行官兼武装部队总司令。1983 年 12 月 11 日任总统。卡莉达·齐亚领导孟加拉国民族主义党同艾尔沙德政府斗争长达 8 年之久,1990 年 12 月 6 日,艾尔沙德将军辞职把权交给看守政府,从此结束他 9 年的总统生涯。卡莉达·齐亚在 1991 年大选中获胜出任总理。



## Exercises

### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. How did the villagers dig into collapsed schools and homes in a desperate search for survivors of a huge earthquake ?
2. What do you know about the conflict between India and Pakistan ?
3. What consequences did the disaster bring about to local people ?
4. Do you know anything about Kashmir ?





## Unit 9 Mediterranean Affairs

### 英语新闻导读 9

#### 新闻英语的引语应用

对介入新闻事件的人物发表的言论的引用被称为引语。从大体上可分为直接引语和间接引语。从另一个角度可分为全部引用、部分引用和只言片语。不同的引用表达效果完全不同。但从新闻时效性、重要性、准确性、突出性的角度来说,直接引语的使用占据着最重的比例。

一些人认为新闻写作中是否使用直接引用是枝节小事,其实不然,它可是关系到整篇新闻的准确性和可信性。

西方国家非常注重直接引语的使用,许多新闻院校都把直接引语的使用作为一门很重要的课程;西方记者也对直接引语情有独钟,甚至,有专门播发重要人物发表的重要见解的栏目,供读者阅读,同时也为研究人员提供了可靠的新闻资料。

所以,新闻英语的阅读和写作中要特别留意直接引语。

下面提供一些使用直接引语的注意事项和一些引语的实例。

注意事项:

- 必须准确无误,一字不差。更不能断章取义。
- 提供来源时,要同时提供发表言论的人员的全名和职务。
- 如果引用内容过多,最好可将直接引语和间接引语交错使用,以增强文章的生动性。而且最好将最关键的部分用引号引起来。



实例分析:

### **New pledge to control spread of HIV/AIDS**

China will contain the number of HIV carriers to less than 1.5 million by the end of 2010, Health Minister Gao Qiang(全名和职务) pledged yesterday on the eve of World AIDS Day.

The central government is spending 800 million yuan (US \$ 99 million) on prevention efforts this year, up from 100 million yuan in 2002, the minister said, adding that China was capable of effectively containing the spread of the virus.

“AIDS prevention is an issue related to the quality of the population, economic development, social stability and the rise or decline of the country,” (直接引语, 最重要部分) Gao told a news conference.

The number of HIV carriers in the country was estimated at 840,000 at the end of last year following an investigation by the ministry and the World Health Organization (WHO).

But there were only 135,630 cases, including 31,143 AIDS patients, registered till the end of September, which means a majority of HIV carriers who may or may not know they are infected have not been identified.

Gao said that the ministry and the WHO estimate that China has 70,000 AIDS patients. (间接引语)

Some experts have warned that if no effective measures are taken immediately, the number of HIV carriers in the country could increase to 10 million in 2010.

China started to move aggressively against the disease in the late 1990s when outbreaks were found among blood sellers.

As the virus spread, government funding also increased



rapidly: In 1997, only about 20 million yuan (US \$ 2.4 million) was spent on AIDS prevention and control; this year, the figure has risen 40-fold.

The virus, which first appeared in 1985, has spread to all 31 provinces and regions on the Chinese mainland.

Of the infected cases, people who sold blood in the early 1990s in such provinces as Henan, Shanxi and Sichuan account for 23 per cent; drug abusers, 40 per cent; and those who indulge in unsafe sex, 9 per cent. It is not clear how the remaining contracted the disease.

While cases of infection through blood transmission have come down since the late 1990s, health authorities are worried about drug abuse and unsafe commercial sex, which are illegal and hard to monitor.

Unsafe sexual contact will become a major channel for the spread of HIV/AIDS from high-risk groups to the general public, Gao warned.

According to reports from surveillance sites, the HIV infection rate among prostitutes has soared from 2 per 10,000 in 1996 to 93 per 10,000 in 2004.

In some regions where the disease is widespread, mother-to-child infection has also been on the rise.

In 2004, spot tests in hospitals showed that 26 of 10,000 pregnant women were infected in Yunnan Province compared to none in 1997.

About 77 per cent of the HIV/AIDS cases are in Yunnan, Henan, Xinjiang, Guangxi, and Guangdong.

The government has stepped up public education, expanded HIV testing to more people and increased epidemic surveillance.



At least 2 million people, including blood sellers, drug abusers, and employees in the entertainment industry, have received free HIV tests provided by the government.

The number of surveillance sites increased from 194 in 2003 to 247 last year.

Work on HIV control and treatment of AIDS patients has been listed as an important criterion to evaluate the performance of government officials(间接引语), Gao said.

Those who do not fare well in epidemic surveillance or fail to implement policies, such as free medical treatment for AIDS patients and free education for their children, face censure or punishment.

(*China Daily*, Dec. 1, 2005)

## News I

### Defiant Saddam pleads not guilty as trial is adjourned

对伊拉克前总统萨达姆的审判 10 月 19 日第一次开庭,正如人们所料想的那样并不顺利,但多达数百项的指控指向他,估计也在劫难逃。

这次开庭标志着萨达姆案已进入实质性阶段,对他的指控已多达 500 多项,今后法庭上控辩双方将进行激烈交锋。对于这次审判,伊拉克民众做出完全不同的反应。在“杜贾尔村案”发生地,民众要求处死萨达姆,而在提克里特以及他的家乡,支持萨达姆的群众手举相片高喊“萨达姆”。

BAGHDAD: A defiant Saddam Hussein refused to give his name and challenged the legitimacy of the court, but then pleaded



“not guilty” as he went on trial yesterday for crimes against humanity allegedly committed two decades ago.

Grey-bearded and wearing a dark jacket over an open-necked white shirt, Saddam hectored the chief judge from his seat inside a white metal pen on the marble courtroom floor.

Asked his name by judge, Saddam 68, short back : “You know me. You are an Iraqi and you know who I am .”

“I won’t answer to this so-called court... Who are you ?What are you ?The occupation is illegitimate,” Saddam said. “I retain my constitutional rights as the president of Iraq. ”

The judge said: “You are Saddam Hussein al-Majid... former president of Iraq”, at which point Saddam raised his finger to interrupt, saying testily: “I did not say former president. ”

Shortly afterwards, the judge informed Saddam and his seven co-defendants that the charges included murder, torture and forced expulsion, saying that the crimes could carry the death penalty, and informed them of their rights, including that of a fair trial.

Asked to plead, each in turn, Saddam first, said: “Not guilty. ”

Saddam was the last to enter the courtroom as proceedings began shortly after midday (0900 GMT) and asked the jailers escorting him to slow down as he walked to his spot facing the panel of five judges.

Chief judge Rizgar Mohammed Amin, a Kurd, presided from a raised dais looking down on the defendants. Bronze-coloured scales of justice hung behind the judges. Of the judges, only Amin’s face was shown on TV, and he conducted all questioning.

“This is the first session of case No. 1, the case of Dujail,” Amin told the court at the start, referring to the town where more



than 140 men were killed following an attempt on Saddam's life on July 8, 1982.

Nearly two years after he was found hiding in a hole in the ground near where he was born, Saddam and seven other members of the former Baath Party are now on trial for those events.

If found guilty, Saddam could be hanged. Under tribunal statutes, any sentence should be carried out within 30 days of appeals being exhausted.

That means Saddam could be executed before being tried on other charges such as genocide against the Kurds.

Saddam scuffled briefly with security guards as they tried to grab his arm to take him out of the court for a brief recess but he resisted, according to an AFP correspondent in the court.

The trial was later adjourned for more than a month, prosecutors told reporters. "It has been adjourned until November 28," one of the prosecutors said.

The chief judge said the main reason why the trial has been adjourned was because many witnesses were too afraid to turn up.

Amin said around 30 or 40 witnesses had not come to Baghdad for the trial. "They were too scared to be public witnesses. We're going to work on this issue for the next sessions."

Many Iraqis watched with relief as Saddam's trial began.

But others angrily dismissed the trial as a kangaroo court, declaring they did not recognize the US-backed case against a man who still proudly styles himself "the president of Iraq."

Saddam's trial was broadcast with a tape delay on major television stations in Iraq, giving Iraqis a first-hand glimpse of their former leader. In Baghdad and areas to the west, mortar rounds landed near US military bases, and in Tikrit, Saddam's



hometown, dozens of young men rallied and chanted in support of the ex-president.

## New Words

defiant *adj.* openly disobedient ; showing defiance 公然不服从的;表示违抗的

plead *vi.* address the court as an advocate on behalf of either defendant or the co-defendant 恳求;辩护;为……辩护;以……为借口

adjourn *vt.* break off for a time 休会;使终止

legitimacy *n.* 合法性;正统性的

allegedly *adv.* 宣称的,据称的

hector *vt.* 吓唬;愚弄

illegitimate *adj.* 不合法的;私生的

constitutional *adj.* 符合宪法的

co-defendant *n.* 被告

charge *n.* accusation 控告;指控;谴责

torture *n.* cause severe bodily and mental suffering to 拷问;拷打

expulsion *n.* expelling or being expelled 驱逐;开除

jailer *n.* 看守监狱的人;狱卒

escort *v.* go with another to protect; give protect 护送

preside *v.* take the position of; take over 主持

dais *n.* 大厅一端的讲台或高台

tribunal *n.* 法庭;审判员席

statute *n.* law passed by parliament or other-law-making body  
法令;条例;成文法

appeal *n.* take a question to a higher; court for rehearing and a new decision 诉讼;上诉;呼吁;恳求

Genocide *n.* 种族灭绝



scuffle *v.* (take part in a) rough, confused fight or struggle 混战; 扭打

recess *n.* period of time when work or business is stopped 休息; 休假

prosecutor *n.* a person who prosecutes; accuse sb of sth 检举人; 起诉人; 原告

rally *vt.* 嘲笑; 振作

### Proper Names

death penalty 死刑

GMT Greenwich Mean Time 格林威治时间

scales of justice 公正的天平; 公平的裁判

the case of Dujail 杜贾尔村案

the Kurds 库尔德人

AFP Agence France-presse correspondent 通信员; 法新社

mortar rounds 迫击炮巡逻舰

Baath Party the Baath Arab Socialist Party 阿拉伯复兴社会党, 中东阿拉伯社会具有影响力的政党之一

### Background Information

#### Saddam Hussein

萨达姆·侯赛因, 1937 年出生于农民家庭, 自幼丧父, 18 岁投身政治。1960 年前往开罗大学攻读法律, 1963 年返回伊拉克加入复兴党, 1976 年晋升为上将, 1979 年 7 月任总统。自就任以来经历, 两伊战争、入侵科威特以及海湾战争, 致使联合国采取了包括武器核查在内的全面制裁, 使伊拉克经济重挫。2003 年 3 月, 美、英借口研制或有大规模杀伤性武器, 对伊实施军事打击。4 月 9 日萨达姆政府垮台。2004 年 1 月美国宣布萨达姆为俘虏。11 月 19 日正式开庭审判。





## 评析

第 1 段~第 8 段描述了法庭庭审的场景。萨达姆拒绝回答姓名,质疑这次审判,认为自己无罪,且扮相随便、藐视法官,认为自己依然是伊拉克总统。当法官通知他与其他几名被告被指控所犯的严重罪行时,他都坚持称自己无罪。这部分应用了相当数量的直接引语,传达了萨达姆对审判的极不合作的态度。

第 9 段~第 16 段讲述法庭对萨达姆及同案被告在过去的 20 年里在伊拉克所犯下的罪行进行了通告和认定。第一项指控为“杜贾尔村案”,其余包括对库尔德人的种族灭绝。如果罪名成立萨达姆将被处以绞刑。但指正工作并不顺利,法庭证人由于过分害怕而不敢出庭作证,使得这次的审判暂时休庭延至 12 月 5 日再次开庭。

第 17 段~第 19 段描述公众对萨达姆的审判表现出极大的关注。许多伊拉克人都收看了这次的录像。公众持有两种不同的态度,有人认为萨达姆应该得到严厉的制裁,而另一些人手举相片,高呼萨达姆得名字,嘲笑法庭。这条新闻利用了对法庭的详细描述以及说话人的直接引语,充分表明了态度和观点。

综合分析为从局部到整体的人物专访消息新闻。

## Exercises

### Exercise A Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. Do you think Saddam retain constitutional rights as president of Iraq?
2. What major crimes did Saddam commit in his regime?
3. Why was the second trial adjourned?
4. Who should be blamed for the Iraq damage and loss?



## Exercise B Practice

**The following two passages are full of quotations. Try to find how direct and indirect quotations are used in English news.**

### UN Official praises China's relief efforts

A United Nations emergency relief co-ordinator spoke highly yesterday of China's relief efforts in the aftermath of massive earthquake in Pakistan earlier this month.

In his meeting with representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jan Egeland asked for 20,000 tents, 10 helicopters and met with a "positive response".

"I was confident that China would give such an answer, and I assume that assistance will flow in massively to Pakistan," he said yesterday in a brief press conference in Beijing.

Premier Wen Jiabao promised that China would provide whatever help it can for the reconstruction work in Pakistan, India and Afghanistan, which were rocked by a 7.6-magnitude quake on October 8.

China also sent rescue teams to search through rubble for survivors. "We are at the moment wanting to see China become an even bigger and more predictable donor in international assistance work," Egeland said, and China agreed it has the potential and obligation to help. "They do not at all question our urgent need," he said. Egeland also praised China's relief efforts in the aftermath of the Asian tsunami last December.

"We did receive US \$ 20million, as some money was given very early and immediately after the emergency," he said. "China did very well."



China has also shown itself to be one of the leaders in the world in disaster relief, he said.

“China has been responding so well to earthquakes and other emergencies in the country, and everybody needs to learn from it,” Egeland said.

China probably had the most tents in storage at the time, he added.

“We are not doing well enough as international communities,” he said. “We are behind in reaching people up in the mountains in Pakistan, and about 3 million people have been homeless or have had their houses damaged.”

The freezing temperature, rain and lack of roads have prevented rescue teams from reaching out to those stranded.

“All nations must come together,” Egeland said, “and China is one of those of which we have highest expectations.”

(*China Daily*, Oct. 20, 2005)

### **Archaeologists Find Oldest Chinese Dragon Totem**

A 3,700-year-old antique in the shape of a dragon, made up of over 2,000 pieces of is believed by many Chinese scholars as the oldest Chinese dragon totem.

The antique was discovered in the Erlitou relics site in Yanshi City of central China's Henan Province. Many Chinese scholars believe that Erlitou is the site of the capital of the Xia Dynasty (2100 BC - 1600 BC), China's first dynasty.

“Although some dragon-shaped relics older than the antique in Erlitou have been uncovered in other places, such as the 7,000-year-old jade sculpture showing a dragon with a pig head and a tight-lipped snout, found in a Neolithic site in Chifeng City, Inner



Mongolia, they had no direct connection with the ancient civilization that originated in central China,” said Chinese archaeologist Du Jinpeng.

“Only the dragon discovered in central China had a direct link with the Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties and came down in one continuous line,” said Du, a researcher with the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

“Therefore, the dragon antique in Erlitou is the lineal origin of the dragon totem of the Chinese nation,” Du said.

The dragon totem, 70.2 cm long, looks like a python. It is made up of more than 2,000 pieces of turquoise, each only 0.1 cm thin and 0.2 to 0.9 cm long.

“It’s very rare to find such delicate dragon-shaped relics during that period. And it is of great historic, artistic and scientific value,” said Du.

Xu Hong, discoverer of the dragon totem, said the antique was excavated from a tomb of a high-ranking noble in the palace area of Erlitou. The turquoise dragon was found between the shoulder and the hipbone of the owner of the tomb.

Du Jinpeng inferred that the totem should have been embedded on something like a mace used in sacrificial rites. The corpse in the tomb might have belonged to an official in charge of the rites.

“The owner of the tomb must have been put in an important position by the king of the Xia Dynasty, since he was buried in the palace area and allowed to take the mace to the other world after he died,” said Du.

Dragon images have also been found in other sites, such as pottery and a bronze tablet, at the site of Erlitou. Some of the dragons look like snakes, but others are more like today’s dragon



image with bird's claws and fish's fins.

Experts say the ancient Chinese nation began to form at that time with Erlitou as a center. All the relics with dragon images were found in the palace area, the remains of a bronze foundry and the site for sacrificial rites, which had a close connection with the king and the nobles of the Xia dynasty.

"It shows that dragon had become a symbol of royal rights and social status at that time, and the concept was passed on from generation to generation for several thousands years in Chinese history," Du added.

(Xinhua News Agency, Nov. 1, 2005)

## News 2

### Amman Long Viewed as Prime Terror Target

约旦首都安曼三家酒店相继遭受自杀式爆炸袭击,造成至少 67 人死亡,300 余人受伤。其中已确认中国军事代表团有 3 人遇难,9 人受伤。据《洛杉矶时报》报道,自杀式爆炸人员袭击三家酒店实际上是打击日趋紧密的约旦与美国间的合作关系。美国联邦调查局前局长伍尔西认为:约旦是伊拉克叛军与“基地”组织的必然目标。

Jordan's capital has long been a prime target for al-Qaida terror strikes, both because it serves as a gateway to Iraq for US workers and because terror leader Abu Musab al-Zarqawi holds strong hatred for his homeland's rulers.

Until Wednesday night, though the comfortable, hilly city of white stone villas and glitzy high-rises had mostly avoided large-scale attacks, remaining a sanctuary of in a troubled region.

Suicide bombings at three hotels ended that, killing dozens and

wounding more than 100. The bloodshed almost certainly will deal a blow to the country's tourism industry.

Suspicion immediately fell on al-Zarqawi; Deputy prime Minister Marwan Muasher said al-Zarqawi was a "prime suspect."

A counterterrorism official in Washington said previously that US intelligence indicated al-Qaide leader Osamobin Laden had been in contact with al-Zarqawi urging him to conduct attacks outduct attacks outside Iraq.

Al-Zarqawi is most known for devastating suicide suicide bombings in Iraq that have been staged by his group, ai-Qaida in Iraq. But he has been accused of terrorist activities elsewhere, especially in Jordan.

He was sentenced to death in absentia by a Jordanian military court for the 2002 slaying of US diplomat Laurence Foley in Amman. The also is accused of involvement in a plot to blow up an Amman hotel in 1999 and of this August's tocket attack on a US Navy warship in the Jordanian port of Aqada that killed one Jordanian soldier.

The son of Palestinian refugees al-Zarqawi was born in Jordan, grew up in the Jourdanian town of Zarqa and traveled to Afghanistan in 1989. He was arrested in Jordan in 1992 for trying to overthrow the monarchy and spent seven years in prison.

Onhis release, he allegedly took part in the 1999 attempt to attempt to blow up the Radisson SAS Hotel in Amman — one of the hotels bombed Wednesday. He fled Jordan and returned to Afghanistan, where US officials say he set up terrorist training camps.

Other Islamic extremists also are angry with Jordan's leaders, however.



As a strong US ally, the Jordanian government has arrested dozens of militants in recent years for allegedly plotting attacks in the moderate Arab kingdom.

Amman has become a gateway to Iraq for Western contract workers and officials who fly to Baghdad and use the Jordan capital as a rest stop.

Many of the international charities and other organizations that fled Baghdad as violence worsened have office in Amman, using the city as a base to supervise operations in Iraq staffed by Iraqi employees.

Thousands of Iraqis also have fled to Amman to escape the turmoil in Iraq, helping fuel an economic boom in Jordan, a country with few natural resources. Affluent Iraqis have bought apartment and flocked to shopping malls.

(CRI Online, Nov. 10, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

strike *n.* attack 袭击, 击打

sanctuary *n.* 圣堂; 避难所

bloodshed *n.* 杀戮; 流血

suspicion *n.* suspecting; feeling that sth is wrong 怀疑

deputy *n.* 代表人, 代理人

intelligence *adj.* news; information, esp with to important events 消息, 情报

devastating *adj.* destructive 毁灭性的

stage *vt.* put before the public 上演, 搬上舞台

sentence *vt.* state that (sb.) is to have a certain punishment 判决, 宣判

slay *vt.* kill; murder 杀, 谋杀



plot *n.* secret plan ( good or bad); conspiracy 阴谋,密谋  
overthrow *v.* defeat; cause to; fall or fail 击败,推翻,打倒  
monarchy *n.* 君主君王  
allegedly *adv.* 宣称地;声称地  
ally *n.* 同盟  
militant *n.* 主战者  
supervise *n.* watch and direct 监管;管理  
turmoil *n.* trouble; disturbance 骚乱;混乱  
affluent *adj.* wealthy; abundant 富有的  
flock *v.* go together in great numbers 成群结队  
deal a blow to 对……加以打击  
prime-suspect 主要嫌疑人  
military court 军事法庭  
hold strong hatred for 强烈地憎恨  
shopping malls 购物中心  
blow up 爆炸

### Proper Names

Jordan 约旦  
al-Zarqawi 扎卡维  
suicide-bombing 自杀式爆炸  
deputy prime minister 代理总理  
Palestinian refugee 巴勒斯坦难民  
Afghanistan 阿富汗  
Islamic extremist 穆斯林极端主义者,基地组织  
Baghdad 巴格达,伊朗首都  
international charities 国际慈善组织





## Background Information

### Osama Bin Laden

本拉登,1955 年生于沙特阿拉伯,其父是沙特最富有的建筑商,家族财产超过 50 亿美元,本拉登名下有 3 亿美元。青年时期参加了阿富汗人民反抗苏联入侵,锻炼了组织能力。20 世纪 80 年代在世界各地征兵,参加抗苏战争同时建立了准军事基地。1996 年在阿富汗巩固了基地后,在互联网上发布针对美国的“战争宣言”。在 2001 年 9 月 11 日发动了 911 事件。

#### 评析

第 1 段为本消息的核心部分,概括了全文要点:约旦首都安曼是阿尔·伊达恐怖组织袭击的主要目标。其原因是,从地理上讲安曼是美国出入伊拉克的门户,从政治上讲约旦政府是恐怖组织领导者扎卡维的死对头。

第 2 段~第 5 段描述周三晚上三家酒店同时发生的恐怖袭击。这次袭击致使几十人丧生,上百人受伤,严重打击了兴旺的旅游业。目前锁定的嫌疑人为奥·阿扎维,美国情报表明他受意于本拉登。

第 6 段~第 9 段详细补充信息说明阿扎维其人:阿扎维在伊拉克及境外专门制造自杀是恐怖性袭击,2002 年因他戮杀一名美国外交官而被军事法庭判处死刑。其罪行包括 1999 年安曼酒店爆炸案,约旦港口用火箭袭击美国军艇,1999 年试图炸毁 Radisson SAS 酒店,并离开约旦返回阿富汗建立了训练基地。

第 10 段为过渡段,指出穆斯林极端主义者也憎恨约旦政府。

第 11 段~第 12 段补充信息,约旦政府作为坚实的美国盟军严厉打击恐怖袭击。

第 13 段~第 14 段进一步增加信息:安曼为出入伊拉克的门户,因而许多慈善机构与其他组织在此设立办公地,同时大批伊拉克人为躲避内战纷纷逃往安曼。



综合上述分析本文使用直接导语,切中主体意思,随着以事例为背景知识,不断添加信息,为典型的消息写作。

### Exercises

#### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. What are the main reasons why Amman is viewed as prime terror target?
2. Who are to be charged with these strikes?
3. How can people there lead a life?
4. Why do some suicide-bombers not scare death?



### Iran steps up nuclear programme

在联合国讨论制裁草案的同时伊朗宣布启用第二批离心机。伊朗浓缩铀产量翻番。

Iran has expanded its controversial nuclear programme by injecting gas into a second network of centrifuges and successfully enriching uranium, a semi-official news agency reported on Friday.

The announcement that this second cascade doubles Iran's uranium enrichment capability came as world powers worked on a draft resolution in the UN Security Council to impose limited sanctions on Teheran because of its refusal to cease enrichment — a process that can produce material for nuclear power reactors, or weapons.

The Iranian Students News Agency (ISNA) quoted an



anonymous official on Friday as saying that Iran has begun injecting gas into its second network of centrifuges and has obtained successful enrichment results.

“We are injecting gas into the second cascade, which we installed two weeks ago,” ISNA quoted the anonymous official as saying.

The news agency said Iran’s capacity to enrich uranium had doubled with this second centrifuges cascade.

“We have already exploited the product of the second cascade,” said the official, implying that engineers had succeeded in the enrichment process.

In a separate report on Friday, ISNA quoted Ali Larijani, Iran’s top nuclear negotiator, as saying that the expanded programme should not hinder negotiations with the West.

“It is possible to review both nuclear and regional issues through negotiation,” Larijani was quoted as saying.

He called for an open negotiation on the enrichment issues, and blamed the West of being irrational in its opposition to an Iranian nuclear programme, which Teheran says is geared toward purely civilian use such as generating electricity.

“Negotiations should be held in a rational and free climate,” Larijani said. “We cannot attend conditional talks.”

(*Agency, China Daily*, Oct. 28, 2006)

### New Words and Phrases

controversial *a.* likely to cause controversy 可能引起争论的

inject *v.* drive or force a liquid, drug, etc into something with a syringe 注入

a second net work of centrifuges 第二批离心分离机



enrich *vt.* improve in quality, flavor, etc; make rich 改进,  
使丰富

impose *vt.* force sth. on sb. 强迫;强加于(某人接受某事物)

a draft resolution 决议草案

sanction *n.* (为维持和恢复法律或权威的尊严所作的)处罚,制裁(尤指  
几国联合对某一违反国际法的国家之制裁)

install *v.* place, fix (apparatus) in position for use 装设,安装

anonymous *a.* without a name or with a name that is not made  
known 无名的,不具名,匿名的

hinder *v.* obstruct; delay; get in the way of 阻碍;妨碍

review *v.* consider or examine again. 再考虑;再检查

irrational *a.* not endowed with reason ; not guided by reason  
无理性的;荒谬的,不合理的

gear *v.* (通常用于被动态)prepare sth. or make it suitable for a  
particular situation, group, or use 使准备好;使合适

## Proper Names

Iran 伊朗

the UN Security Council 联合国安理会

The Iranian Students News Agency(ISNA) 伊朗学生通讯社

Larijani 拉瑞贾尼

## Background Information

### Iran

伊朗是中东地区的古代君主国,史称波斯。1925 年建立巴列维王朝。1935 年 3 月 21 日,改国名为伊朗。历史上该国被一些国家侵略。1977 年底,爆发了反君主政权的政治动乱,迫使巴列维国王于 1979 年 1 月 16 日逃亡国外。同年 2 月 1 日,领导反国王运动的



宗教领袖霍梅尼结束 14 年的流亡生活返回伊朗。通过公民投票,4 月 1 日宣布成立伊朗伊斯兰共和国。

伊朗是具有四五千年历史的文明古国,史称波斯。公元前 6 世纪古波斯帝国盛极一时。公元 7 世纪以后,阿拉伯人、突厥人、蒙古人、阿富汗人先后侵入并统治伊朗。18 世纪后期,伊东北部的土库曼人恺加部落统一伊朗,建立了恺加王朝。19 世纪以后,伊沦为英、俄的半殖民地。1925 年,巴列维王朝成立。1978—1979 年霍梅尼领导伊斯兰革命,推翻巴列维王朝。1979 年 2 月 11 日,宗教领袖霍梅尼正式掌权,4 月 1 日,建立伊朗伊斯兰共和国。霍梅尼执政后,实行政教合一的统治,推行全盘伊斯兰化。1989 年 6 月 3 日霍梅尼病逝,原总统哈梅内伊接任领袖。7 月 28 日,原议长拉夫桑贾尼当选总统。1993 年 6 月 11 日,拉夫桑贾尼连任总统。1997 年 5 月 23 日,伊举行总统大选,伊总统文化事务顾问、前文化和伊斯兰指导部长赛义德·穆罕默德·哈塔米以 69% 的选票当选伊朗第 7 届总统,8 月 4 日就职。2000 年 2 月,支持哈塔米总统的改革派在第 6 届议会选举中获得 2/3 以上的议席,控制议会。2001 年 6 月 8 日,哈在伊第 8 届总统选举中再次当选。

### **uranium enrichment**

铀浓缩活动是指将六氟化铀气体通过离心分离机转化为浓缩铀的过程,浓缩铀依其纯度可以作为核反应堆的原料,也可用来制造核武器。一般来说,纯度超过 4% 的浓缩铀可以作为核反应堆的燃料,纯度超过 90% 的浓缩铀可被用来制造核武器。

### **Iran's capacity to enrich uranium had doubled with this second centrifuges cascade**

国际原子能机构总干事巴拉迪 10 月 23 日说,“伊朗在进行铀浓缩方面又向前迈进了一步。”伊朗工程师已经组装了第二批 164 台离心分离机,很快就可以用来生产浓缩铀。伊朗此前一直在中部城市纳坦兹的一处核工厂里从事小规模铀浓缩活动,其设施只有一条生



产线,共计 164 台离心分离机。伊官方今年年初表示,伊朗将在今年年底前把离心分离机数量增至 3 000 台。

### **Exercises**

#### **Questions for Reflection and Discussion**

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. When did Iran began injecting gas into second network of centrifuges and obtained successful enrichment results ?
2. Why did world powers in the UN Security Council decide to impose limited sanctions on Teheran uranium enrichment ?
3. According to Iran, what's the purpose of Iranian nuclear programme ? What is your opinion about Iran's uranium enrichment programme ?



## Unit 10 African and South American Affairs

### 英语新闻导读 10

### 新闻英语特写、社论的写作特点

#### 一、新闻英语的特写

新闻英语的特写(feature)是用形象化手法,将新闻事件、人物或某种社会现象等描述给读者的新闻报道形式。从选题上看,特写一般是追踪最新的新闻事件,从一个更深的层次、更具人情味的角度将记者要发布的新闻信息传递给读者。我们可以将特写称为“软”新闻,与之相对的消息则可称之为“硬”新闻。从采访对象看,可以将特写分为社会新闻特写、人物新闻特写和事件新闻特写。

特写的特点主要表现在以下四个方面:

##### 1. 创作性

特写记者常常有足够的时间细致观察、精心构思,这就使他们有更多自由发挥的余地和独出心裁的空间。只要不违背新闻真实性原则,记者可以自由的取材而不受新闻报导的约束,同时可以运用各种表现手法及各种不同的人称进行写作。

##### 2. 趣味性

为了保持读者的兴趣,特写往往在结构上下功夫,既要含而不露,又要一步步将读者引向高潮。所以特写从内容到形式都应充满趣味性,扣人心弦、充满人情味的报道内容,引人入胜、别具匠心的表



现手法以及深入细致、风趣幽默的语言表达成为一篇成功的新闻特写所不可或缺的因素。

### 3. 耐压性

消息之所以成为“硬新闻”，是因为其具有很强的时效性，报道要求及时、迅速，不能延误。特写虽然也要求有时效性，但只要内容有趣，推迟一段时间发表出来并不影响它的价值。

### 4. 题材的广泛性

大到国际政治、军事、经济问题，小到一件趣闻、一个小闹剧、甚至一个寻常百姓的生活故事都能成为特写的好素材。可以说，只要有人的地方，就有好的特写素材。

## 二、新闻英语的社论

社论(Editorial)，顾名思义，即为报社的言论，表示作者的见解，包括对事物的主张或评论及驳斥他人的主张或评论，申述自己的言论。社论是报纸的灵魂。它代表着报社的言论，最集中地体现某种立场、观点，常常及时地评述当前社会上的重大事件或问题，以言辞明快犀利，论理深刻、透辟的特点来吸引和影响读者，起到感染读者的号召性作用。

下面将从英文社论的基本结构、类型及其文笔基调三个方面入手了解社论的基本特点。

### 1. 基本结构

社论的篇幅一般较长，在写作结构上不同于消息和特写，而与议论文的结构相似，通常由“引证—论证—结论”三部分组成，尤以第二部分的论证为主。文章开头，即引论部分，先提出论点；主体部分对引论进行论证，摆事实、讲道理；最后，回答引论中提出的问题或重申社论的论点。





## 2. 类型

社论的种类很多,按其基本内容的不同性质可分作三类:(1)对当前某一事件、问题或典型等作专题性说明和论述;(2)针对一个时期内的一系列重大问题进行全面概论;(3)为配合重大节日、会议、新闻事件等而发表言论的社论。

## 3. 文笔基调

作为议论性文章,社论不同于文学作品,需要具备很强的逻辑性,要以理服人。因此,准确、简明、富有概括性、哲理性,是社论语言的首要特色。此外,英文社论的文字比较正式,语气也比较严肃,因而长句和难句的数量要要比消息和特写多。

### News I

## All 117 feared dead in Nigerian plane crash

当地时间 22 日晚,私人航空公司贝尔韦尤的一架波音 737 客机从拉哥斯起飞后 5 分钟与地面控制塔失去联系,经确认,机上所有人员已全部遇难。这架客机是准备飞往尼日利亚首都阿布贾的,正常飞行时间为 50 分钟,机上载有 111 名乘客和 6 名机组人员。

LAGOS, Nigeria: An airliner carrying 117 passengers and crew crashed shortly after take-off from Nigeria's largest city and it was unclear if there were any survivors, officials said yesterday.

Abilola Oloko, a spokesman for Oyo State where the plane crashed on Saturday after leaving Lagos, said that over half of those on board had survived. But he later asserted that "the latest



reports coming to us say that all people on the plane died.”

He cited confusing at the crash scene for the conflicting reports, which could not be immediately verified.

Lagos police spokesman Bode Ojajuni said search teams located the crashed Boeing 737 aircraft, operated by Nigerian-run Bellview Airlines, near the town of Kishi, about 200 kilometers north of the city of Lagos.

The plane lost contact with the control tower 5 minutes after taking off from Murtala Muhammed international airport in Lagos at 8:45 pm local time on Saturday, said Jide Ibinola, a spokesman for the Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria.

There was no immediate word on the cause of the crash or if flight-data recorders had been located at the scene. The flight is popular among Nigerians and expatriates shuttling between Lagos and the capital, Abuja.

Representatives of many countries gathered at Lagos airport to find out if any of their citizens were on board the doomed flight. Each stressed it was a routine matter and that they had no news themselves.

Airline officials said 117 people were on board — 111 passengers and six crew members.

Ibinola said the craft was headed to Abuja on what was supposed to have been a 50-minute flight. There was no immediate indication the crash was terrorism-related.

President Olusegun Obasanjo’s office said in a statement that the leader was personally overseeing search and rescue operations.

The Nigerian leader asked “all Nigerians to pray for all those aboard the plane and their families,” the statement said.

Officials said earlier that the military had mounted a night-time



helicopter search off the west African coast as state television reported that pilots issued a distress call before the plane disappeared from radar about 24 kilometers west of Lagos over the Atlantic Ocean. There was no explanation for why the wreckage was found inland.

Bellview, one of about a dozen local airlines plying Nigeria's skies, is a privately-owned Nigerian company that operates a fleet of mostly Boeing 737s on internal routes and throughout West Africa. Bellview first began flying about 10 years ago and has not suffered a crash before.

Many consider Bellview to be among the most reliable airlines shuttling between Nigeria's often-chaotic regional airports, which can resemble bus depots where crowds battle for seats on planes.

In May 2002, an EAS Airlines jet ploughed into a heavily-populated neighborhood after take-off at the airport outside the northern city of Kano, killing 154 people in the plane and on the ground.

(*Agencies, China Daily*, Oct. 24, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

crash *n.* violent fall, below or breaking 碰撞, 坠毁

crew *n.* 机组全体人员

assert *v.* declare 断言, 声称

at the crash scene 在飞机坠毁现场

verify *vt.* test the truth or accuracy of 查证, 核实

expatriate *n.* people living outside his own country 移居国外者

shuttle *v.* move backwards and forwards 穿梭往返

representative *n.* 代表

terrorism *n.* use of violence and intimidation, esp. for political



purpose 恐怖主义, 恐怖统治, 恐怖行动  
mount *vt.* put and fix in position 装上, 设置  
ply *vi.* (of ships, buses, etc.) go regularly to and fro (船、车等)定期地来往  
depot *n.* 公共汽车站  
plough *v.* force a way through; advance laboriously 费力穿过, 艰苦前进

### Proper Names

LAGOS 拉哥斯(尼日利亚的首都)  
Nigeria 尼日利亚(非洲中西部国家)  
Boeing 737 aircraft 波音 737 飞机  
Bellview Airlines 贝尔韦尤航空公司  
Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria 尼日利亚联邦机场管理部门  
Olusegun Obasanjo 奥卢塞贡·奥巴桑乔(尼日利亚总统)  
EAS Airlines 尼日利亚一家航空公司

### Background Information

#### Boeing

波音公司(BOEING)是世界最大的航空航天公司。其前身是1916年由威廉·波音创立的太平洋航空制品公司。波音公司不仅是全球最大的民用飞机和军用飞机制造商,也是最大的飞机出口商之一,以销售额计算,波音是美国最大的出口商。80多年来,波音公司始终致力于新产品的开发和探索新技术,从民用飞机、军用飞机到航天飞机、运载火箭、全球通信卫星网络、国际空间站。

#### Bellview Airlines

贝尔韦尤航空公司是一家总部位于尼日利亚拉哥斯的私营航空公司。1992年创建并开始运营,经营从拉哥斯出发的定期国内及国际航班。



## Olusegun Obasanjo

奥卢塞贡·奥巴桑乔 1935 年 3 月 6 日生于尼日利亚西南部的奥贡州。奥巴桑乔 1976 年任国家元首,1979 年将权力移交给民选政府。他曾出任联合国裁军与发展问题委员会和联合国福特基金会顾问小组等机构成员。奥巴桑乔 1999 年 2 月当选总统,2003 年 4 月蝉联总统。

### 评析

第 1 段交待本条新闻最重要的内容:一架承载 111 名乘客、6 名机组人员的航班从尼日利亚拉哥斯起飞后不久坠毁,死伤情况不明。

第 2 段~第 3 段是补充信息,提到一位发言人声称最新报导机上全体乘客无一幸免遇难。

第 4 段~第 12 段描述了搜救队的营救情况,指出在飞机起飞 5 分钟以后就失去了与地面的联系,目前还没有查明具体的飞机坠毁原因。各国使馆已赶到当地机场确认伤亡者身份。管理部门表示此次事故与恐怖主义分子无关并承诺做好事故的善后工作。

第 13 段~第 15 段提供背景资料:贝尔韦尤私人航空公司的日常运作情况以及曾在 2002 年 5 月 EAS 航线发生的坠机事故。

## Exercises

### Exercise A Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. According to this news, what information can you get about the Bellview Airlines?
2. Can you briefly describe the crash of this Boeing 737?
3. Why did people think it strange that the wreckage was found inland?
4. What do you think of the terrorism around the nowadays world?



## Exercise B Practice

**Read the following passages and analyze them according to the characteristics of the news features and editorials.**

### **FEATURE Wedding industry enjoys millennium boom**

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (Reuters) — The new year came and went with no major computer glitches, but 2000 may be remembered for another Y2K frenzy — the love bug.

Motivated by fascination with the new millennium, by superstition or even by a relationship ultimatum, more US couples are planning weddings this year, driving unprecedented demand for everything from jewelry to caterers.

“There are more people getting married this year,” Stacy Morrison, editor-in-chief of *Modern Bride* magazine, said.

“The clear and simple reasons are sentimental ones. People are very superstitious about dates.

You can’t pick your birth date but you can pick your wedding date. We also hear a lot of jokes from people saying, At least my husband will remember how many years we’ve been married.” Morrison said.

While it is still too early to say just how many couples will wed this year, dressmakers and caterers have extra staff, major hotels across the country are running out of available weekends and wedding consultants are booked solid.

“We saw a very significant increase in engagement ring business in the last three days of December,” said Bery Raff, president and CEO of Dallas-based Zaie Corp., the largest US speciality retailer of fine jewelry. “There were many women getting engaged on



New Year's Eve. ”

At 4.8 pounds (2.2 kg) and 1,270 pages, the February/March issue of Conde Nast Bride's Magazine claims to have broken its own record in the Guinness book for the third consecutive year as the largest consumer magazine published.

### **World Wide Web should be truly global**

Economic and social gaps between the world's rich and poor nations are multi-faceted. Last week's World Summit on Information Society highlighted the gap in access to information through computer networks.

A double-edged sword, information technology can serve both as catalyst for a widening wealth gap and a bridge for reducing the disparity.

The high-profile summit has made encouraging headway since world leaders reaffirmed promises to bridge the global digital divide, a consensus of enormous meaning in an era when millions of people in Africa, Asia and South America are yet to share the fruits of the amazing global development in information technologies.

It has raised consciousness, at least, about the divide between the world's haves and have-nots and the necessity to link up the global village.

It has announced initiative plans including programmes to set up teaching centers to spread information and foster home-grown talent in poor regions, and provide low-cost mobile phones and laptops to expand the number of mobile phone users and enable school children and teachers to get affordable computers.

But as is always the way at such world-level conferences, it is hard for ideas to receive concrete funding and systematic backup.



There is a lack of an effective and binding global mechanism that can co-ordinate these programmes, and make rich people and communities offer more financial help to those in underdeveloped regions.

Such a deficiency makes it doubtful whether the trickle-down effect of global technological advancement will permeate through to the lower income echelons in each society and the globe as a whole.

Actually, it is a cause of the widespread criticism that the world has been slow in the past years in fulfilling promises to link the people of the world more closely through the Internet.

In 2000, the world's eight most developed countries formed the digital opportunity task force as part of the United Nation's millennium goals to reduce global poverty. But now, things have not improved much, and may in fact have worsened. Only 2 per cent of African people, for example, have access to the Internet, while more than 40 per cent of the population in the member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development do.

Currently, Digital Solidarity Fund, initiated in 2003 by some African countries, is using the Internet to help treat AIDS patients in Burundi and Burkina Faso.

Before the summit, no developed countries except France had signed up for the fund. More developed countries need to join such funds before truly international efforts can be made.

Just as in the international effort of poverty reduction, achieving our goal will be but a remote possibility without active involvement from the developed countries in the efforts to make it financially feasible to spread information technology to the faraway villages of poorer countries.





This would not be a solely charitable act. A world of balanced development will ultimately benefit developed economies, which are not isolated islands that can prosper without interaction with other parts of the world.

Developed countries need, apart from contributing more to the development fund, to share some of their benefits and take the lead in the global drive to promote information access.

They need, at least, to help the third world build infrastructure at a lower cost, train managerial and technical professionals and open up the public interest-related information free or at an affordable price.

Without these steps, the double-edged sword of information technology will further divide the world.

(www.chinadaily.com.cn, Nov. 25, 2005)

News 2

## Africa on alert as mass migration starts

在禽流感登陆欧洲后,南下的候鸟很可能将病毒从欧洲和亚洲携带到非洲。受威胁最大的是一些湖泊众多的东非国家,包括埃塞俄比亚、坦桑尼亚、肯尼亚和乌干达等。非洲国家将于本月底以前在卢旺达召开非洲地区预防禽流感会议,集中研究并制订预防禽流感共同战略计划。

### Dakar

African states are bracing for a possible bird flu outbreak as anxiety grows with the arrival of migratory birds feared to be carrying the deadly viral strain from Asia and Europe.

“Some birds have begun arriving from Europe. We have been

observing them for one week and so far we have not noted anything,” said Ibrahima Diop, and official at the Senegalese Djoudj park, where millions of migratory birds flock every year.

“We have told the people to report any sick bird in the rice fields and in the marshes which they frequent on their arrival,” added Diop.

Several African states have taken precautionary measures and have issued bans on imports on poultry and their products from countries where cases of the H5N1 virus have been reported.

But as the bans were issued across the continent, experts have expressed fear that many African countries have inadequate capacity to deal with a possible pandemic if it finally establishes itself on the continent, whose scarce resources are already overstretched in the flight against other deadly diseases.

But East Africa nations, which alongside Ethiopia, are on the vulnerable Rift Valley migratory path, have put veterinary officials on high alert for possible infection.

“We are not an island that is not reachable,” said Nsachris Mwamaja, a spokesman for the Tanzanian health ministry, after experts warned that the possible arrival of migratory birds from Europe have made east Africa the next likely site for an outbreak.

Similar warnings were sounded in neighboring Kenya and Uganda. “We are not going to allow any importation of poultry or poultry products,” said William Olaho, director of animal resources and disease prevention at Uganda’s agriculture ministry.

“This current threat is serious and the ban affects all importation from all countries,” said Olaho.

### **High-level meeting**

In addition, African experts will next week hold talks in the



Rwandan capital Kigali to map out plans to combat the potentially devastating flu.

Migratory birds believed to be carriers may next take the virus to Africa, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization has said, warning that the continent would be an "ideal breeding ground" because of close contact between people and animals.

In Morocco, health officials said there was not yet reports of bird flu infections but measures were in place to combat any eventuality.

"We have strengthened our surveillance on the migratory birds to check whether there is a rise in the death of domestic fowl population," said Abdelslam Bouchafra from an animal protection society.

"The migratory birds are the only virus carriers and transmit it to domestic fowls, but we think that if they are infected, there will be an increase in death of domestic poultry," he added.

Although the flu does not easily spread between people, those who come in contact with sick birds can contract it. Scientists say millions of people worldwide could die if the strain mutates into a communicable disease spreads among humans.

(AFP, Xinhua, Oct. 24, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

on alert on the look-out 注意;提防;小心

migration *n.* numbers of persons, animals, etc. migrating together 移民,移往

viral *adj.* 滤过性毒菌的, 滤过性毒菌引起的

flock *v.* gather, come or go together in great numbers 聚结

on one's arrival 当……到达之时



precautionary *adj.* 预防的

poultry *n.* 家禽

pandemic *n.* (disease) prevalent over the whole of a country or continent 流行性疾病

overstretch *vt.* 延伸过长

vulnerable *adj.* that is liable to be damaged 易受攻击的, 易受……的攻击

veterinary *adj.* 医牲畜的, 兽医的

outbreak *n.* breaking out (疾病的)发作

map out plan, arrange 计划, 详细叙述

devastating *adj.* 破坏性的, 全然的

surveillance *n.* close watch kept on persons suspected of wrong doing 监视, 监督

contract *v.* catch (an illness) 感染

mutate *v.* 变异

communicable *adj.* (of ideas, illness, etc) that can be communicated or imparted 可传达的, 会传染的

### Proper Names

Dakar 达喀尔, 塞内加尔首都

bird flu 禽流感

Senegalese 塞内加尔

H5N1 virus H5N1 禽流感病毒

Ethiopia 埃塞俄比亚, 非洲东部国家

Rift Valley 里夫特大裂谷, 又称东非大裂谷

Tanzanian 坦桑尼亚的

Kenya 肯尼亚

Uganda 乌干达, 东非国家

Kigali 基加利, 卢旺达首都



UN's Food and Agriculture Organization 联合国粮农组织 FAO  
Morocco 摩洛哥

## Background Information

### Bird flu

禽流感是禽流行性感冒的简称。是由 A 型禽流行性感冒病毒引起的一种禽类(家禽和野禽)传染病。禽流感病毒感染后可以表现为轻度的呼吸道症状、消化道症状,死亡率较低;或表现为较严重的全身性、出血性、败血性症状,死亡率较高。这种症状上的不同,主要是由禽流感的毒型决定的。

### Rift Valley

里夫特山谷,又称东非大裂谷。与埃塞俄比亚为邻的一些东非国家,就在候鸟迁徙必经的东非大裂谷一带,最易遭到候鸟带来的病毒入侵。

### UN's Food and Agriculture Organization

简称 FAO,联合国粮农组织于 1943 年 10 月成立,1946 年 12 月成为联合国第一个专门机构,总部设在罗马。组织机构有大会、理事会和秘书处。秘书处是大会、理事会的执行机构,总干事就是秘书处的负责人。这一组织的宗旨是提高人民的营养和生活水平;增加世界粮食和其他农产品的生产;改善农村人口状况;促进世界经济的发展;免除人民的饥饿。粮农组织成员有 183 个国家或地区。中国是粮农组织创始国之一。

## Exercises

### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.

1. Why is Africa on alert for the migration of the birds?
2. What kinds of precautionary measures have been taken in Africa



now ?

3. What have you known about the bird flu ?
4. What kinds of difficulties will the Africa countries face when combating with the virus of the bird flu ?



### **Ronaldo wants more refs , fewer chips and no earpieces**

世界著名巴西球星罗纳尔多效力于皇家马德里足球俱乐部,在接受采访时指出球场上更加需要的是增加裁判的数量,以增强比赛的公正性,而不是那些高科技的人工球场或是球场上可以听到教练指示的无线耳机。

TERESOPOLIS, Brazil: Brazil striker Ronaldo joined the controversy over new technology in football on Thursday when he criticized earpieces, artificial pitches and so-called intelligent balls.

Vanderlei Luxemburgo, Ronaldo's coach at Real Madrid, recently tested a system which allowed him to pass instructions on a walkie-talkie to his captain Raul during the match.

Rual received the instructions via an earpiece held in place by tape as Luxemburgo repeated an experiment he had tried to implement at Brazilian club Crointhians before it was banned by local authorities.

Ronaldo did not appear keen at having either Luxemburgo or Brazil coach Carlos Aleberto Parreira speaking to him during matches.

"I don't see any advantage in this," Ronaldo told Reuters in an interview at Brazil's training camp.



“Apart from being uncomfortable in the ear,” it doesn’t really alter anything. On the pitch, the most important thing, apart from being well-positioned tactically, is to carry out what you have done during the week in training.

“Usually, it’s the quality of the players which decides the match, not having the coach telling you whether it’s right moment to take the defender or not.”

Ronaldo was equally unenthusiastic about the innovations tested by FIFA at the world under-17 championship in Peru.

#### Synthetic pitches

The competition was played on synthetic pitches and each match ball contained a chip indicating to the referee whether or not it had entirely crossed the line on entering the goal.

The chips send a signal to the referee’s watch via sensors around the pitch.

“I think a much easier and more viable solution for this type of situation would be to have more referees,” Ronaldo said.

“In basketball, which has fewer players on the court, you have several controlling the game while we just have two linesmen and the referee.”

“It would be much easier to put a linesman behind the goal or next to the post, and I think this would sort out a lot of problems.”

He said he preferred more assistants on the touchline rather than on the field.

“I don’t think you need anyone else on the pitch itself because the referee is always in good shape; he is always close to the game. But he needs more assistants to help him, to spot things he can’t see.”



When it came to artificial pitches, Ronaldo spoke from personal experience.

“In my case, I’m not very keen on the artificial pitch,” he said. “I trained a lot on artificial pitched in Italy, during their winter for example, and the impact is much greater on the joints.”

“Even the pitch is a little bad, I prefer grass.”

(*Agencies, China Daily*, Oct. 8 – 9, 2005)

### New Words and Phrases

ref *n.* (in football, boxing, etc.) person who controls matches, judges points in dispute etc 裁判员

chip *n.* 芯

arpiece *n.* 听筒

pitch *n.* 球场

controversy *n.* prolonged argument, esp. over social, moral or political matters 论争, 辩论, 论战

walkie-talkie *n.* 对讲机

actically *adv.* 战术上地

defender *n.* 防卫

viable *adj.* able of developing and surviving without outside help 可行的

linesmen *n.* 巡边员, 边裁

sort out put in good order; solve 整理好; 解决

touchline *n.* 边线界线

in good shape 处于良好状态, 健康情况良好

spot *vt.* recognize, pick out, see 认出, 发现

keen on interested in, fond of, eager to/for 喜欢, 热衷于





## Proper Names

Ronaldo 罗纳尔多

Vanderlei Luxemburgo 万德莱·卢森博格,皇家马德里主教练

Real Madrid 皇家马德里(足球俱乐部)

Carlos Aleberto Parreira 佩雷拉,巴西队足球教练

Reuters 路透社

FIFA Federation Internationale de Football Association 国际足球联盟

Peru 秘鲁

## Background Information

### Ronaldo

罗纳尔多,巴西人,曾两度当选世界足球先生。1996年7月,他加盟巴塞罗那,这一年他当选世界足球先生。1997年夏,罗纳尔多加盟国际米兰,当年他蝉联世界足球先生桂冠。1998年世界杯,他率领巴西杀进决赛但遗憾未能夺冠。但是在韩日世界杯上他实现了自己的梦想,并且获得金靴奖。并且在2002年夏天成功转会到皇马踢球。

### Real Madrid

皇家马德里,西班牙成立最早的俱乐部之一,它的前身是斯凯足球队,建于1896年。1920年6月29日,西班牙国王把“Real”一词加于俱乐部名前,以此来推动足球运动在首都马德里市的发展。从此,该俱乐部正式改名为皇家马德里足球俱乐部。进入21世纪以来,在新主席弗拉伦蒂诺的带领下奉行“巨星政策”,菲戈、齐达内、罗纳尔多、贝克汉姆等巨星相继来到队中。不过在大肆购买球员的同时,球队的整体结构出现问题。皇马的中后场问题不小。奎罗斯、卡马乔、雷蒙等教练都没能取得成功,直到04—05赛季卢森博格的到来。算上教练目前皇马的巴西人已达8人之多,是名副其实的一支巴西



帮球队。

### Reuters

路透社,英国最大的通讯社,国际性通讯社之一。前身是 1851 年 10 月由保罗·朱利叶斯·路透(Paul Julius Reuter)在伦敦皇家交易所创办的路透办事处。1865 年改为路透电报公司。1916 年改为路透股份有限公司。1925 年后多次改组,英国的报联社和报业主联合会、澳大利亚和新西兰的报联社,相继成为股东。1984 年该社股份公开出售,所有权进一步国际化。路透社总社设在伦敦,在 80 个国家和地区有 118 个分社。该社产品以经济信息为主,包括货币、证券、股票、商品、能源、航运等多种金融信息 and 经济新闻,及时提供给世界 20 万个电脑终端用户。此外,还向世界近 1 000 家报纸、700 家电台、130 家通讯社和 40 家图片社供应新闻和新闻图片,向 400 多家电视台提供电视新闻。

### Exercises

#### Questions for Reflection and Discussion

**Discuss in groups and then write down your answers.**

1. Please use your own words to describe the famous football star Ronaldo to your classmates.
2. What is the Ronaldo's opinion about the use of the earpieces?
3. Why does Ronaldo want more referees?
4. What do you think of the high technology applied into the football game?