

# 英语广播听力教程

教师用书 下册

Listen to the News:
An Advanced Course



**Teacher's Book 2** 

主 编 洪世松 副主编 王晓平 盛丹

# 英语广播听力教程教师用书 下册

主 编 洪世松

副主编 王晓平 盛丹丹

编 者 洪世松 王晓平 盛丹丹

岑 健 孙志农 王丽雯

吴 越

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《英语广播听力教程》教师用书下册是《英语广播听力教程》学生用书下册的配套教学用书,教师用书不仅提供了大量对教学与自学有益的资料,而且还提出了对教学有价值的建议。教师用书是课堂教学和学习者自学的良师益友。

本教师用书内容包括:

- 1) 学生用书每课每个 Section 的语音时间长度。学习者知道了每课的时间就可以心中有数,安排好学习进度,克服时间上的盲目感。
- 2) 学生用书上每个 News Item 的背景知识注释。教师用书上的背景知识注释比较详实,不仅可以帮助学习者加深对新闻的理解,而且还是很好的英文知识性读物。教师上课时如觉得光盘上 News Item 的英文提示信息不够,可以用教师用书上的背景知识加以补充。通过提供充分、详实的背景知识,作者希望尽可能多地给学习者以帮助,加深他们对新闻的理解。
- 3) 学生用书上的练习答案。
- 4) 光盘上泛听部分加了简单词汇注释(包括新闻背景注释)的文字稿以及为检查听力理解而设计的练习及答案。
- 5) Test 3 和 Test 4 两套自测题的录音文字稿和答案。自测题的录音则在光盘上。

英语广播听力属于英语高级听力范围,其教学要求、教学原则等事项在学生用书前言中已作了说明。作者在多年教学实践中反复探索,形成了一些重要教学思想,现提出来与大家共同探讨,希望能对学习者有所启发。

- 1) 重视"建构主义"学习理论在听力教学中的运用。"建构主义"学习理论近年来受到英语教学界的重视,该理论强调以学生为中心,学生是认知的主体,教师对学生学习应起到适时的帮助与促进作用。如果说入门阶段教师的作用确应加强一些,那么到了英语高级听力阶段,教师还包办一切就显得毫无必要。因此,以"建构主义"理论处理好"教"与"学"的关系在这个教学阶段至关重要。
- 2) 体现听力教学的知识性魅力。二十世纪八九十年代的英语听力教学,绝大部分精力都放在了听力训练上,而对听力理解的内容(包括背景知识)重视不够。诚然,听力课的重点应放在听力的训练上,但听力训练是借助于具体的语言材料来实现的,听力的内容(包括背景知识)对听力理解起着十分重要的作用。所以在训练听力的同时应注意相关知识的积累,熟悉各种题材,只有这样,才能促成听力理解能力的进一步提高。
- 3) 重视词汇,尤其是重视词汇搭配在培养与发展听力能力中所起的重要作用。词汇是任何语言的基石(cornerstone),掌握词汇不但要重视单词,还要重视词组。词组不但包括一般的固定搭配、成语,还包括结构比较松散的组词(collocation)。我们提倡在听力教学中以大一些的语言单位(如词组或固定搭配)为掌握词汇的基本单位,这样做不但可以加快理解的速度,而且还可以增加理解的深度;我们在学生用书上列出了大量词组就是出于这种考虑。作者在长期的教学实践中发现,不突破词汇关,听力不可能有大的长进。希望本套教材的这种做法能引起学习者对词汇的重视。

- 4) 鼓励学生课外多读中英文报纸, 听中英文广播, 关心时政, 注意积累文化知识, 这不仅可以有效地提高英语学习者的中英文素养, 而且可以有效地提高英语学习者的听力理解水平。
- 5) 关于光盘上"英文提示"、"中文提示"的说明。为了帮助学习者理解新闻内容,克服因背景知识不足而带来的理解障碍,光盘上提供了"英文提示"和"中文提示"。"英文提示"是为英语听力水平较高的学习者(英语专业或涉外专业学生)设计的,"中文提示"是为英语听力水平低一些的学习者设计的。个人在单台电脑上学习时,能读懂"英文提示"的学习者就不必再读"中文提示"了。课堂教学时,教师可以直接读出"英文提示"或"中文提示",也可以根据学生实际水平作些调整,还可以用教师用书上的背景知识加以补充,使之更加充实与全面。希望教师能灵活处理,发挥这部分的作用,不要让它流于形式。
- 6) 做光盘上的练习时,提醒学生使用学生用书后面附带的学生练习活页,以增强学习效果。
- 7) 提醒学生参看光盘上"精听部分"和"泛听部分"每课操作页面左下方第三个"获得帮助"按钮下的说明,获取有关光盘的操作信息。

本教师用书下册全部框架和构思由主编洪世松(上海第二工业大学)完成。此外,洪世松还做了学生用书上精听部分语音时间长度的统计,完成了泛听部分全部英文文稿和自测题的选材,并参与 Lessons 18-27 泛听文稿中的汉语注释、练习及练习答案的编写,校对并改写了 Lessons 28-31 精听、泛听背景知识。上述工作完成后,邀请了有志于推广英语广播听力的同仁参与书的进一步编写。参编人员的具体分工如下:

王晓平(上海第二工业大学):编写 Lessons 18-24 精听、泛听部分的背景知识;Test 3 自测题答案; Lessons 28-29 两课泛听文稿中的汉语注释、练习及练习答案(共8篇)。

盛丹丹(上海第二工业大学):编写 Lessons 25 - 27、Lessons 32 - 34 精听、泛听部分的背景知识和 Test 4 自测题答案。

王丽雯(同济大学):编写 Lessons 28-31 精听、泛听部分的背景知识。

岑健(上海第二工业大学):编写学生用书 Lessons 18-27 的练习答案;参与 Lessons 18-27泛听文稿中的汉语注释、练习及练习答案编写。

孙志农(安徽农业大学):编写学生用书 Lessons 30-34 的练习答案; Lessons 30-34 泛听文稿中的汉语注释、练习及练习答案。

在分工的基础上,由主编洪世松整理、反复修改,最后交出版社审稿、定稿。全体编写人员付出了长期的辛劳与巨大的努力,本教材历时数年才得以完成。

自《英语广播听力教程》被列入"十一五"国家级规划教材项目之后,本教师用书的编写就一直受到领导、朋友和同事们的关心。上海外语教育出版社欣然承担了本书的出版任务,出版社高等教育事业部编辑王冬梅审阅了书的框架并提出了有价值的建议。在此一并向他们致谢。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,书中不足之处在所难免,欢迎大家批评指正,也欢迎学界同仁来函不吝赐教。

洪世松 2010 年春于上海

# 教材的构成及

## 建议的教学步骤

#### 1. 光盘

光盘是本套教材的关键部分之一,共两张,每张光盘可以播放7个多小时,同时每张光盘上还有约28万字的文字材料和两套自测题的录音。和上世纪80、90年代的磁带相比,光盘具有体积小、容量大、成本低等优点,但光盘必须在电脑上才能使用。个人用户可以直接在单台电脑上学习;学校教学必须在多媒体语音室或教室进行,设备的最低要求是语音室或多媒体教室的主控台上必须有电脑(配有较高质量的扬声器)。由于各个学校的教学设备不同,学生座位上的设备情况也各异,光盘的使用主要有以下三种情况:

- 1) 座位上有荧屏,有耳机,此时光盘设计的功能能全部实现。
- 2) 座位上无荧屏,有耳机,但教室前面有投影屏幕,此时光盘设计的功能也能全部实现。
- 3)座位上无荧屏,有耳机,教室前面无投影屏幕,此时光盘上的文字材料学生看不到。这种情况下,学生借助学生用书后面附带的学生练习活页也可进行正常学习。但此时,教师应进行更多的讲解。

课堂教学时,无论哪种情况均建议学生使用学生用书后面附带的学生练习活页做题,以增强学习效果。

本教材推荐使用的教室为上述前两种。此外,个人用户在单台电脑上学习也会收到良好效果。

有关光盘的操作请参看光盘上"精听部分"和"泛听部分"每课操作页面左下方第三个 "获得帮助"按钮下的说明。

本光盘必须安装使用。把光盘放入光驱后会弹出安装对话框,按提示操作即可完成安装。安装成功后会在桌面生成图标。双击图标即可运行程序。有的电脑速度慢,光盘放入光驱后弹出对话框可能需要较长时间,请耐心等待。如迟迟没有对话框弹出(超过3分钟),请用右键单击光盘盘符,打开光盘后把全部文件拷入硬盘上自建的文件夹,双击 Setup 图标也可安装。

#### 2. 学生用书

学生用书是本套教材的另一关键部分,学生用书分为上、下两册。和一般听力用书不同的是,本教材的学生用书融听力、词汇和背景知识于一炉,其信息量得到了极大增加。同

时,本教材开辟了将听力教学与词汇、背景知识密切融合、共同提高、相互配合的教学模式,极大地提高了听力课的教学质量。学生用书上还附有学生练习活页。

#### 3. 学生练习活页

学生练习活页用以配合课堂教学,方便学生做光盘上的练习。学生练习活页内容包括 光盘上精听部分每课的每个 News Item 下"听后练习"里的多项选择题以及光盘上泛听部分 的练习一和练习二。学生练习活页附在学生用书的后面,可以裁下来使用。

#### 4. 教师用书

教师用书供教师上课参考,也供学生进一步学习使用。教师用书内容包括学生用书上每课的每个 Section 的语音时间长度,学生用书上每个 News Item 的详细背景知识注释,学生用书上练习的答案,光盘上泛听部分的所有材料以及两套自测题的录音文字稿及答案。教师上课时如觉得光盘上 News Item 的"英文提示"信息不足,可以使用教师用书上的背景知识加以补充。详细情况请参阅教师用书上的前言。

#### 5. 建议的教学步骤

第一步:学生简单地预习学生用书上每课开篇的汉语简介,做到心中有数。上课时翻到相应的学生练习活页(也可以裁下来),准备上课。

第二步:上课时从光盘开始,练习听力,配合学生练习活页做听力练习题,听一至二遍。 也可以先分段听,再完整听。特别需要提醒的是,在第一次听光盘上的新闻报道录音之前, 学生不要阅读学生用书上的录音文字稿。

第三步:配合书本做听力,听读。精心学习,听懂听透。

第四步:做书上练习。如果仍有时间,可以利用学生练习活页做光盘上的泛听部分。泛 听部分也可用作学生课外自主学习的材料。



第	September 2000	部	分	VOA	标	准	英	语	节	目
		in its its harrier								

第三单元 VOA 经济、贸易、股市

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	World Economic Conferences					
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# 英语广播听力高级篇

第二部分 VOA标准英语节目

第三单元 UOA经济、 贸易、股市



## 国际经济会议

### World Economic Conferences



#### Time length for each section in Intensive Listening

Section One:

5分54秒

Section Two:

14分29秒

Section Three:

1分37秒

Exercises:

47 秒

Total Time:

22 分左右



#### Additional background information about each news item in Intensive Listening

#### Dtem 1

**Economic Cooperation Strategy** (ECS) The idea of ECS was informally introduced at the Special ASEAN Leaders' Meeting on SARS in Bangkok on 29 April, 2003 by Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra. The purpose of developing such a strategy was for the four nations, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar (Burma) and Thailand, to fully manage the enormous economic potential among them. The first meeting of Foreign Ministers on ECS was held in Bangkok on August 1, 2003.

#### Dtem 2

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a permanent, intergovernmental organization, created at the Baghdad Conference in September 1960 by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. The five founding members were later joined by nine other members: Qatar (卡塔尔), Indonesia, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (大阿拉伯利比亚人民社会主义民众国), United Arab Emirates (阿拉伯联合酋长国), Algeria, Nigeria, Ecuador, Gabon (加蓬) and Angola.

OPEC has its headquarters in Vienna, Austria. OPEC's objective is to coordinate and unify petroleum policies among member countries, in order to secure 1) fair and stable prices

for petroleum producers, 2) an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consuming nations, and 3) a fair return on capital to those investing in the industry.

#### Dtem 3

The International Labor Organization (ILO) was founded in 1919 and is the only surviving major creation of the Treaty of Versailles (凡尔赛和约). It became the first specialized agency of the UN in 1946. The International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland, is the Organization's secretariat (秘书处) and operational headquarters. The ILO hosts the annual conference in Geneva every year in June. China is one of the founding countries of ILO.

#### Dtom 4

**1.** The World Economic Forum is an independent international organization, founded in 1971 by Klaus M. Schwab, a business professor. It is based in Geneva, Switzerland.

Its annual meeting is usually held in Davos (送沃斯), Switzerland. It also holds between five and ten regional meetings per year, enabling close contact between corporate business leaders, local government leaders and non-governmental organizations. The combination of regions varies from year to year, but the meetings in Africa, China and India have been held consistently since the mid 1990s. President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique delivered the closing remarks at the World Economic Forum's Africa Economic Summit 2004.

2. The African Union (AU), established in 2001, is an organization consisting of fifty-three African states. Eventually, the AU aims to have a single currency and a single integrated defense force, as well as other institutions of state, including a cabinet for the AU Head of State.

#### Dtem 5

- 1. This meeting refers to the 30th G8 Summit. President Bush hosted the 30th G8 Summit at Sea Island, Georgia from June 8 to 10, 2004. President Bush led the G8 in a meeting with African leaders from Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and Uganda. Their discussion focused on the challenges faced by Africa, including promoting private-sector-led growth, combating HIV AIDS and poverty.
- 2. The Group of Eight (G8) consists of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Together, these countries represent about 65% of the world economy. The hallmark of the G8 (八国集团的标志) is an annual political summit meeting of the heads of government with international officials.

#### Deem 6

1. The meeting refers to the 2001 APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) meeting held in China. The theme of the 2001 meeting is "Meeting New Challenges in the New Century: Achieving Common Prosperity through Participation and Cooperation".

APEC, established in 1989, is a loose economic alliance of Southeast Asian and Far Eastern nations. The 21 APEC member economies include Australia, Brunei (文菜), Canada, Chile, China, Chinese Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea (巴布亚新几內亚), Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Chinese Taiwan, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam. APEC has become a very influential regional forum, especially since 1993, when annual informal Economic Leaders' Meeting was introduced. Its goal is to advance economic dynamism and a sense of community within the Asia-Pacific region.

2. U.S. as the sole engine in economic development After the 1991 Gulf War, the United States gradually became the "sole engine" for world economic growth. It is estimated that in the seven years from 1996 to 2002, the United States represented 64% of the total of the world economic growth. This proportion was over two times the proportion held by the United States in the world economy. While during the same period, the growth of West European economy was slow; the Japanese economy became stagnant; the newly emerging market economies of Latin America, East Asia and Russia were repeatedly and heavily hit by financial crises; and many developing countries in the African, South Asian and Caribbean regions grew marginalized.

#### Dtem 7

- 1. For **OPEC**, refer to Intensive Listening Item 2.
- 2. Venezuela Oil Strike On December 2, 2002, workers at the state-owned oil company Petroleos de Venezuela (委内瑞拉国家石油公司) refused to work, which developed into the longest running oil strike in the South American country of Venezuela. The strike was organized by a group of business leaders, political parties and labor leaders. They used this strike to pressure President Hugo Chavez (乌戈·查韦斯) to resign and call early elections.
- 3. The surge of oil price refers to the 2003 crude prices surge. Venezuela, one of the four founders of OPEC, is the fourth largest supplier of oil to the United States, accounting for 9% of its daily crude oil supply. Before the Venezuelan strike, OPEC had already cut export compared with the previous year's level. On the other hand, consumer demand for crude oil and petroleum products was continually increasing. The possibility of a U.S. military attack on Iraq and the strike together led to the increase in the price of crude.

#### Dtom 8

The World Trade Organization's (WTO) Fifth Ministerial Conference took place in Cancún, Mexico from September 10 to 14, 2003. These meetings are some of the most important to the world due to the various issues discussed that can impact various countries, especially poor ones, and their economic futures. Trade talks collapsed in the meeting, because richer countries wanted to talk about newer issues that mostly they themselves would have benefited from, whereas poorer countries wanted to finish older issues mostly on agriculture that affected them the most, especially the impact of European and U.S. subsidies on their

own agriculture and lack of access to those markets. (This actually goes against the free trade ideas that these two regions especially promote.) This difficult situation led to the end of the talks. But for the first time the developing countries had made a successful and united stand to represent their concerns.

#### Dtem 9

- 1. This piece of news is about the FTAA (The Free Trade Area of the Americas) meeting in November of 2003. In the meeting, however, the two co-chairs United States and Brazil failed to agree on a basic model, and substantive talks have been suspended(实质性会谈停滞了下来) completely since then. After many years of inconclusive talks and significant differences between the countries, the goal of a hemisphere-wide NAFTA (the North American Free Trade Agreement) remained difficult to achieve.
- 2. FTAA is cooperation among 34 democratic governments in the Americas. It was first launched by Bush senior. Its member countries are Canada, U.S. and some other countries in Latin America. It developed gradually from the NAFTA, which includes Canada, U.S. and Mexico. Its goal is to ensure prosperity, democracy and free markets for goods and services in the hemisphere by 2005.

#### Dtem 10

- 1. The problems in African countries that deter foreign investment include 1) lack of peace and stability many countries in Africa are in conflict, and security issues prevent companies from going over there. The African countries need to develop strong and capable states; 2) AIDS employers are worried that the workers may not be around very long; 3) Low level of education and skills educational levels are generally low in Africa, making it hard to find skilled workers; 4) The economic rules need to be less strict and investment codes reformed; 5) High cost of doing business basic physical infrastructure is often lacking or of poor quality, raising the costs of production.
- 2. For World Economic Forum, refer to Intensive Listening Item 4, Note 1.

#### Deom 11

- 1. The Director-General of the World Trade Organization is responsible for supervising the administrative functions of the WTO. Its role is primarily advisory and managerial. WTO Director-General is appointed by WTO members for a term of four years. Mike Moore served the position from September 1999 to September 2002.
- 2. The Doha Development Round of World Trade Organization negotiations aim to lower trade barriers around the world, permitting free trade between countries of varying prosperity. Talks have been hung up over a divide between the European Union and the United States and the major developing countries.

The Doha round began with a ministerial-level meeting in Doha, Qatar in 2001, with subsequent ministerials in Cancún, Mexico (2003), and Hong Kong, China (2005). Relat-

ed negotiations have taken place in: Geneva, Switzerland; Paris, France; and again Geneva.

However, the 2006 talks in Geneva also failed to reach an agreement on reducing farming subsidies and lowering import taxes. Thus a successful outcome of the Doha round has become increasingly unlikely, because the broad trade authority granted under the Trade Act of 2002 to U.S. president George W. Bush expired in 2007. Any trade pact will then have to be approved by the U.S. Congress with the possibility of amendments, which creates an additional burden on the U.S. negotiators and decreases the willingness of other countries to participate.

3. Criticism towards WTO Critics claim that small countries in the WTO exercise little influence. Furthermore, despite the WTO aim of helping the developing countries, the influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests. They also claim that the WTO's operation has a systematic bias toward rich countries and multinational corporations, harming smaller states, which have less negotiation power. Some examples of this bias are: 1) rich countries are able to maintain high import duties and quotas in certain products (保持高额进口关税,继续对某些产品采取配额), blocking imports from developing countries (e.g. clothing); 2) the increase in non-tariff barriers such as anti-dumping measures is unfavorable to developing countries; 3) developed countries maintain high protection of agriculture while developing ones are pressed to open their markets; 4) many developing countries do not have the capacity to follow the negotiations and participate actively in the world trade talks; and 5) the TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) agreement limits developing countries from utilizing some technology that originates from abroad in their local systems (including medicines and agricultural products).

#### Dtem 12

- 1. Economy of Asia in the 1990s In the 1990s, East Asia was growing at a remarkable rate in the world economy. Keys to Asian countries' success lie in the following aspects.
- 1) They pursued an export-driven model of economic development by focusing on developing goods for export to highly industrialized nations. 2) Domestic consumption was discouraged through government policies such as high tariffs. 3) They singled out education as a means of improving productivity, focusing on improving the education system at all levels. Heavy emphasis was placed on ensuring that all children attended elementary education and compulsory high school education. Money was also spent on improving the college and university system.
- 2. Comparison between Asia and Latin America Comparatively speaking, the investment environment in East Asia was better than that in Latin America. And the developing model in East Asia was more successful, generating an export push; but in Latin America the "backyard model" failed to transform Latin America's production pattern based on primary exports.

#### Dtem 13

Role of the U.S. economy In the globalization system, the United States is now the sole and dominant superpower and all other nations are subordinate to it to one degree or another. Over 2001 and 2002, however, the U.S. economy witnessed a sharp drop in growth rate, and the world economy was in a depressed state and difficult recovery stage.

#### Dtem 14

Anti-globalization campaign The ever-growing anti-globalization campaign started in the mid-1990s constituted a resistance and denunciation of U.S. hegemonism (美国霸权主义) and U.S.-led globalization.

The Genoa (热那亚:意大利西北部州及其首府) Group of Eight Summit protest from July 18 to July 22, 2001 was one of the bloodiest protests in Western Europe's recent history. A 23-year-old Italian was shot dead during the demonstration and several demonstrators were hospitalized.

#### Deem 15

- 1. Meeting of Finance Ministers of G7 nations In July, 2001 the Finance Ministers of G7 nations, including U.S., Japan, Canada, Germany, Britain, France and Italy, gathered in Rome for a one-day meeting. In the meeting, French and German Finance Ministers put the blame for the globe's economic troubles on America, saying that the U.S. slowdown along with the rise in oil prices were the prime cause of any problems. It is said that their comment is a reaction to U.S. Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill's suggestion on Thursday that Europe needed to "play a locomotive role" (起经济火车头的作用) in the world economy. At the meeting the G7 nations also drew up the agenda for an upcoming G8 summit in Genoa to discuss issues ranging from world economic growth prospects to fiscal harmonization.
- 2. Honeywell (霍尼韦尔) is a major American multinational corporation that produces a variety of consumer products, engineering services, and aerospace systems for a wide variety of customers. Honeywell is a Fortune 500 company. General Electric attempted to acquire Honeywell in 2001. The merger was officially permitted by American authorities but was blocked by the European Commission's Competition Commissioner, Mario Monti. This decision was taken on the grounds that with GE's dominance of the small jet engine market, leasing services (飞机租赁服务) and Honeywell's portfolio (资产组合,此处指重要业务) of regional jet engines (支线飞机发动机,和前面 GE 的小型飞机发动机业务接近) and avionics (航空电子) the new company would be able to "bundle" products and stifle competition through creation of a horizontal monopoly.
- 3. For G8, refer to Intensive Listening Item 5, Note 2.

#### Dtem 16

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP 联合国开发计划署) is the largest

multilateral source of development assistance in the world. The UNDP Administrator is the third highest-ranking member of the United Nations after the United Nations Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. The UNDP is funded entirely by voluntary contributions from member nations. The organization has country offices in 166 countries, where it works with local governments to meet development challenges and develop local capacity by providing expert advice, training, and granting support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries.



#### Key to Exercises

1. Listen to News Item 17 and fill in the missing words.

1) anti-poverty

2) cancel the debt

3) prominent

4) economic reform

5) debt relief

6) monitored

7) assistance

8) investment

2. According to the context provided, choose the most appropriate meaning for the underlined words.

1) B

2) D

3) A

3. According to the news you have heard, provide the English equivalents for the following expressions.

1) alleviate poverty

2) production quota

3) crude prices

4) at the expense of

5) thorny issues

6) lower tariffs

7) anti-globalization

8) global economic slowdown

9) a new round of global trade negotiations 10) reach consensus

11) ministerial

12) get ... back on the track

13) come to partial agreement on

14) draw up a reform package



Extensive listening materials (This part, which is available on the CD-ROM, is also offered in this Teacher's Book for the convenience of both teachers and learners.)

Dtom 1

APEC Ministers Preview 'Bold Statement' on World Trade

By Kurt Achin

South Korean Foreign Minister Ban Ki-moon says it is time for all nations to make concessions (作出让步) in the interest of freer trade. Mr. Ban says trade and foreign ministers