



“北京市人才强教深化计划——创新人才”项目

英语听力速记实训系列



新闻

ENGLISH
NOTE-TAKING
COURSE

IN

NEWS & MEDIA

英语听力速记实训系列
教程

老青
徐玲玲 主编
师静

内附光盘



世界知识出版社

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新闻英语听力速记实训教程 (ENGLISH NOTE-TAKING COURSE IN NEWS & MEDIA) /老青, 徐玲玲, 师静主编. —北京: 世界知识出版社, 2010. 6

(英语听力速记实训系列)

ISBN 978-7-5012-3825-5

I. ①新… II. ①老…②徐…③师… III. ①新闻—英语—听说教学—教材
②新闻—英语—词汇—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 082306 号

书 名: 新闻英语听力速记实训教程
Xinwen Yingyu Tingli Suji Shixun Jiaocheng

责任编辑 柏 英

特约编辑 王振兴

责任出版 刘 喆

出版发行 世界知识出版社

社 址 北京市东城区干面胡同 51 号 (100010)

投稿信箱 guojiwenti@yahoo.com.cn

印 刷 北京景山教育印刷厂

开本印张 787 × 1092 毫米 1/16 10 1/4 印张

字 数 263 千

版次印次 2010 年 6 月第一版 2010 年 6 月第一次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5012-3825-5

光 盘 号 ISBN 978-7-900159-46-5/G · 25

定 价 29.00 元

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前 言

《新闻英语听力速记实训教程》(含软件光盘,以下简称《教程》)是2009年“北京市人才强教深化计划——创新人才”项目(编号PXM2009_014208_071211,主持人:老青)的成果之一,也是2007年北京市级精品课程“英语速记”项目[京教函〔2007〕427号,“北京市教育委员会关于公布2007年度北京高等学校市级精品课程名单的通知”]的延伸,即分专业系列实训课程教材之一。本《教程》由十个单元组成,具体内容和特点为:

1. 注重听→写(录/记)技能的训练。《教程》听力实训从词句的直接快速听写开始,如1~10个单元PART ONE的WORD DICTATION(新闻基础术语机械性听写)、PART TWO的SPOT DICTATION中的WORD STRESS(新闻术语在句中的听写)和WORD RECOGNITION(句子中新闻相关知识、语言知识如词义、词性、词形、搭配等辨析性听写)。在此基础上,《教程》拓展实训者从听英语到记英语的比较初级速记能力,即从词句的意义快速记录入门,如第1-10个单元PART THREE的COMPOUND DICTATION(新闻专业知识和英语知识结合),完成段中的释义性听写与关键词、摘要归纳的速记。

2. 注重单一技能到综合与拓展性技能的实训。1~10个单元PART FOUR的COMPREHENSIVE DICTATION(英汉双语理解与释义性听写)中的LISTEN + PARAPHRASE(意义记录)、LISTEN + INTERPRETATION(翻译记录)等训练内容。此外,《教程》也为实训者设计了从手写英语到机打英语的立体式全真模拟交互训练体系(参见软件光盘及使用说明)。

3. 注重新闻相关基础知识和英语听力速记技能的交融与渗透。涉及十个单元,共分为三个部分。第一部分包括第一和第二单元,属于新闻传播概述部分,其主题是大众传播媒介与新闻基本知识;第二部分包括第三至第六单元,按照新闻业务主要环节分为新闻采访、新闻写作、新闻编辑、新闻评论四个主题。第三部分包括第七至第十单元,主要介绍主流新闻媒介,按照不同媒介形式分为报纸、广播、电视、互联网四个主题。《教程》内容循序渐进、点面结合、深浅有致。

4. 每个单元后的DID YOU KNOW(中文版小知识介绍)和LANGUAGE NOTES(语言点注释)、单元分类词汇表(包括词句段以外的拓展性词语)和相关附录内容,是为方便实训者及广大英语爱好者学习,增加了教程知识性与趣味性。

5. 《教程》(含软件光盘)将技能模块拆解重构,各单元均包含了“听写→听记→听释→听译→听打”实训环节,可以作为高等职业院校英语听力课实训教材或新闻专业技能强化训练匹配教材。

6. 实训教学课时分配的建议

总学时:36(每教学周3学时) 课程导学:3学时 课程测试:3学时

单元教学:30学时(平均每单元3学时,其中教师示范引导1学时,学生实际操作2学时)

《教程》(含软件光盘)的编写先后得到了中国社会科学院研究生院国际文化教育中心、中国新闻文化促进会国际交流中心、外交学院、北京传媒大学、中华女子学院、北京日报、北京人民广播电台RADIO 774等单位的大力支持与帮助,在此向上述单位表示感谢!

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有各种错误,敬请专家、读者批评指正。

编 者

2010年2月于北京

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TRAINING PROGRAMS

Unit One The Media: Introduction

Part One Word Dictation

Activity 1

Group 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 3

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 4

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 5

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Activity 2

Group 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part Two Spot Dictation

Activity 1

Word Stress: Listen and fill in each blank with the exact word you hear.

1. We are looking for an _____ on health care reform.
2. You can obtain a _____ of certain news programs for about \$5.00.
3. David wants to be a _____ for *Sports Illustrated*.
4. Who is the _____ that you're using?
5. Mr. Smith has a habit of checking the finance _____ of the paper first.
6. I want to hear an in-depth _____ on illiteracy in America.
7. This area has been reserved for the _____!
8. Reporters are constantly searching for _____ material.
9. We saw details of the murder on last night's _____.
10. The _____ is responsible for a lot of fear in America.

Activity 2

Word Recognition: Listen and choose the appropriate word to fill in each blank.

1. There is no question that _____ greatly influences public opinion. (mess media / mass media / mess meadow)
2. The _____ story is usually the first one announced at the top of a news. (lid / lit / lead)
3. Mike is in the _____ again. (headless / headlines / head-longs)
4. Newspapers use cartoons, jokes and facts as _____. (filler / feeler / fa-la)
5. Did you read the daily _____ about Earth Day? (further / feather / feature)
6. The newspaper business is run by _____. (deadly / deadline / deathly)
7. Tom writes a celebrity _____ for *USA Today*. (column / comment / colony)
8. She has worked the same news _____ for 6 years. (beat / bit / bid)
9. What _____ are you going to use for this story? (uncle / angel / angle)
10. Older readers want to hear the _____ news. (head / hard / hand)

Part Three Compound Dictation

Activity 1

Retelling Dictation: Listen and complete the passage with the words or phrases according to what you've heard from the speaker.

Now, the _____ that a journalist plays is commonly accepted: gathering and communication of the news and opinions of the day. For in _____ he does, says and writes, he must also _____ the truth. Unhappily, news is not always _____ to the truth, _____ this is seldom easy to do. Moreover, it can scarcely be assumed that what is true today will necessarily remain true tomorrow.

Activity 2

Summary: Listen and sum up the passage with the words or phrases according to what you've heard from the speaker.

Some people enjoy Christmas, or Valentine's Day, or Easter, or the Fourth of July. Some people look forward to Thanksgiving. _____ I LOVE Halloween, _____ we can get dressed up as someone else, and let our imaginations run wild, _____ adults get a free pass to go back to their childhood. We can _____ get to shine light on the dark, and confront monsters, ghosts, witches, and all things dead, _____ we can reassure ourselves that there is no reason to be afraid of those things we see at night.

Part Four Comprehensive Dictation

Activity 1

Listen, write down 5 expressions in English, and then match them with the Chinese numbered 1 - 10.

A.	1. () 大众媒介
B.	2. () 传播效果
C.	3. () 在线报道
D.	4. () 信息社会
E.	5. () 新闻媒介
	6. () 传播过程
	7. () 信息来源
	8. () 公共关系
	9. () 大众传播
	10. () 新闻传播

Activity 2

Listen and write down each sentence in English, and then choose the Chinese from A - C that matches in meaning to what you've heard.

1. _____
A) 一些作者喜欢用盲导语吸引读者。
B) 一些作者喜欢描写盲人的生活以吸引读者。
C) 一些作者喜欢设置悬念以吸引读者。
2. _____
A) 好的书评能极大地带动书的销售。
B) 好的书评对书有好的作用。
C) 好的书评能促进图书的销售。
3. _____
A) 杰克一直想当一名新闻记者。
B) 杰克一直想当广播新闻记者。
C) 杰克一直想从事广播新闻工作。
4. _____
A) 《华尔街日报》在美国最受欢迎。
B) 《华尔街日报》是美国发行量最大的报纸。
C) 《华尔街日报》在美国传播的最广。
5. _____
A) 你有写稿的经验吗?
B) 你有写副本的经验吗?
C) 你有写作经验吗?

NOTES

Did You Know?

普及“酷”(cool)一词的传播学者——马歇尔·麦克卢汉

20世纪60年代,前卫的嬉皮士喜欢使用“酷”(cool)一词。加拿大著名传播学者——马歇尔·麦克卢汉在他的杰作《理解媒介》中,借用了这个俚语,用来形容热门的媒介,使这个新词更为普及。该书的序言里有了一句话:“你们孩子家为什么用‘冷’(cool)这个词去表示‘热’(hot)的意思?”60年代,美国孩子和年轻人“扮酷”。如今的中国年轻人也处处喜欢“扮酷”了。

其实,麦克卢汉的影响何止于年轻人呢。如今的几十亿人,谁不知道“地球村”这个概念?

“地球村”的发明权，就在他的手里。这个词诞生的产房，就是他这本《理解媒介》。

1964年，《理解媒介》这本奇书横空出世，如今业已进入经典的学术殿堂。原本是文学学者的麦克卢汉早已成为20世纪最重要的媒介理论家。在此书中，麦克卢汉提出了“媒介是人的延伸”，“媒介即是讯息”，“媒介使人自恋和麻木”，“印刷术、广播、电影是‘热’的，口语、手稿、电话、电视是‘冷’的”等使人震惊迷惑又令人耳目一新的观点。这些观点在当时毁誉参半。

40年后，他的预言一个个变成了现实。20世纪90年代初，吹响网络时代号角的《在线》杂志（Wired），从创刊号起就在刊头上把麦克卢汉供奉为“先师圣人”（patron saint）。“在线”一族供奉他为开山祖。虽然他并不懂技术，但他成为新技术媒介的祖师爷，又是技术革命的传教士。20世纪90年代末，扑面而来的数字时代、网络生活使很多当初的攻击不攻自破。信息高速公路证明：他是对的！

Language Notes

1. mass communication: medium that appeals to a mass audience in terms of demographics and psychographics, eg., television.
2. multimedia communication: multimedia means transmission that combine media of communication (text and graphics and sound etc.).
3. public opinion: the voice of people.
4. News Agency: an agency to collect news reports for newspapers and distributes it electronically.
5. cyberspace: the electronic medium of computer networks, in which online communication takes place.
6. communication influence: 传播效果，指传播活动尤其是报刊、广播、电视等大众传播媒介的活动对受传者和社会所产生的一切影响和结果的总体。
7. news media: 新闻媒介，指新闻传播过程中充当传受双方之间的物质中介。
8. information society: 信息社会，指的是信息成为与物质和能源同等重要甚至比后两者更重要的资源，从而使整个社会的政治、经济和文化以信息为核心价值而得到发展。
9. news communication: 新闻传播，指人际间、群体内以及社区内直接的或通过大众传播媒介进行的、对于新近发生的事实的报道及意见的相互传受过程。

Unit Two What is News?

Part One Word Dictation

Activity 1

Group 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 3

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 4

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 5

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Activity 2

Group 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part Two Spot Dictation

Activity 1

Word Stress: Listen and fill in each blank with the exact word you hear.

1. The first printed news-book was _____ in 1513, titled *The True Encounter*.
2. The papers in the large cities were printing news for the newly _____ working class.
3. He gave his readers what he thought they wanted – _____ news and features.
4. *Hearst's Journal* was particularly _____.
5. They would define their news menu as a _____ of information, entertainment and public service.
6. Dana said news is "anything that interests a large part of the _____ and has never been brought to its attention before".
7. In the 1990s, editors devised the " _____ " story.
8. Stories _____ of the high-flying economy and its new dot-com millionaires.
9. News is information people need to make _____ decisions about their lives.
10. Journalism is simply the system societies _____ to supply this news.

Activity 2

Word Recognition: Listen and choose the appropriate word to fill in each blank.

1. Journalism may be viewed as an _____ of the balance of social forces in a society. (indecent / indeed / index)
2. Journalists _____ their stories around their own values and beliefs. (contrast / contract / construct)
3. The strength and power of _____ can be inferred from their ability to 'make' the news. (sauces / sources / south)
4. What are the _____ factors that influence the journalistic mainstream? (cheep / chief / chafe)
5. News _____ should be true and accurate. (covered / cover / coverage)
6. The modern _____ associations were put under heavy pressures. (praise / price / press)
7. The news magazines _____ with the newspapers by giving the reader background information. (compacted / competed / competitive)
8. The newspaper _____ to a new group of readers. (catered / kitty / kite)
9. _____ information technology will affect news more than previously imagined. (Digest / Dental / Digital)
10. Most news and information providers expect to _____ out the changes in the traditional way. (rad / rap / ride)

Part Three Compound Dictation

Activity 1

Retelling Dictation: Listen and complete the passage with the words or phrases according to what you've heard from the speaker.

Fifty-two persons are now known dead following Thursday's earthquake in northern Japan. There are still forty-eight others _____. Rescue workers found five more bodies Sunday on the northwestern coast of Honshu Island. The huge waves _____ earthquake along Japan's coast _____ many children and workers who had been at the beach on Thursday. And another earthquake has _____ the Solomon Islands in the south Pacific. Scientists in the United States and in Hongkong _____ the quake was 6.7 on the Richter scale.

Activity 2

Summary: Listen and sum up the passage with the words or phrases according to what you've heard from the speaker.

Here's an agriculture report _____ by Chris Johnson: Almost all new farmers in the United States today have completed at least 12 years of school, and many young Americans study agriculture at a _____ university. _____ the co-operative extension service, American farmers also get information from the many agricultural _____ in the United States or take part in organizations to exchange _____.

Part Four Comprehensive Dictation

Activity 1

Listen, write down 5 expressions in English, and then match them with the Chinese numbered 1-10.

A.	1. () 新闻特写, 专题文章
B.	2. () 现场报道
C.	3. () 新闻传播
D.	4. () 头条新闻
E.	5. () 新闻时效性
	6. () 专题采访
	7. () 现场访谈
	8. () 综合报道
	9. () 宣传价值
	10. () 新闻价值

Activity 2

Listen and write down each sentence in English, and then choose the Chinese from A - C that matches in meaning to what you've heard.

1. _____
 A) 这位领袖的演讲从政府手里盗走了报纸的通栏大标题。
 B) 这位领袖的演讲抢了政府的风头, 成为报纸头条。
 C) 政府禁止报纸报道这位领袖的演讲。
2. _____
 A) 未被报道的事件有一点或者说几乎没有任何社会意义。
 B) 未被报道的事件极少或者根本没有社会意义。
 C) 未被报道的事件没有社会意义。
3. _____
 A) 没有传播的社会。
 B) 沟通对一个社会很重要。
 C) 没有了传播也就没有社会的存在。
4. _____
 A) 我们所有人都参与各种各样的传播过程。
 B) 我们所有人都加入各种各样的传播过程。
 C) 我们所有人都忙于各种各样的传播过程。
5. _____
 A) 对于我们每一个人的生活而言, 新闻有很重要的意义。
 B) 在我们每个人的生活中, 新闻扮演着不同的角色。
 C) 对于我们每一个人的生活而言, 新闻有着这样或那样的意义。